

700-137  
**RECEIVED**  
JUL 23 1990

**BUILDING STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM**

USN:

**NATIONAL REGISTER**

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION  
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
(518) 474-0479

YOUR NAME: Tania Werbizky DATE: May 1990  
YOUR ADDRESS: Ithaca, NY TELEPHONE: 607-277-5879  
ORGANIZATION (if any): St. Lawrence - Eastern Ontario Commission

\*\*\*\*\*

**IDENTIFICATION**

1. NAME OF DISTRICT: Point Salubrious Historic District (Component #9)  
2. COUNTY: Jefferson TOWN Lyme VILLAGE Chaumont vic.

3. DESCRIPTION:  
See attached item #3

4. SIGNIFICANCE:  
SEE ATTACHED ITEM #4

5. MAP:  
See attached

6. SOURCES:

See attached cover document, Bibliography, item 9

7. THREATS TO AREA:           BY ZONING \_\_\_ BY ROADS \_\_\_ BY DEVELOPERS \_\_\_  
                                  BY DETERIORATION \_\_\_ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

8. LOCAL ATTITUDES TOWARD THE AREA:

9. PHOTOS:

See attached

10. THEME/AREA(S) OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

CRITERION: C

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: a. local X b. state\_\_ c. national\_\_

Continuation Sheet

Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Point Salubrious Historic District

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17. The Point Salubrious District is situated along the east and west sides of County Road 125, approximately halfway along the western shore of Point Salubrious in the southeastern part of the town of Lyme. Included in the district is a farmhouse, a boarding house, five seasonal bungalows, five associated outbuildings (one of them non-contributing), one remnant shed (contributing) and six pumphouse structures (two of them non-contributing). Boundaries of the ca. 6 acre district include the entire lots of the nominated properties.

Point Salubrious is a large peninsula extending south from the village of Chaumont on the eastern side of Chaumont Bay. One of Lyme's earliest settlement sites and actively farmed throughout the nineteenth century, the Point is now largely given to seasonal use; the nineteenth century farmhouses along its shore are interspersed with twentieth century cottages, while the cropland of its open interior has reverted to wild grassland. County Road 125, established early in the nineteenth century and then as today the Point's only road, makes a full circuit of the peninsula in a loop which begins and ends at State Route 12E.

The principal buildings of the Point Salubrious District line the east side of County Road 125 and face west to Chaumont Bay. The farmhouse and five bungalows are roughly aligned within fifty feet of the road, while the boarding house is recessed further back on a deep lot. As the district is entered from the north, the road turns and takes a short but abrupt rise; the farmhouse is situated on a knoll above this turn, while the top of the rise is marked by a dense growth of mature cedars in front of the first bungalow. The bungalows and boarding house line a level straight stretch of the road, also shaded by a number of mature trees. Just west of the road the land drops steeply down between ten to fifteen feet to a shallow rocky beachfront. Stairs lead from each property down to its stretch of beach; in some instances they are incorporated with the pumphouses associated with several of the properties, which for the most part abut the rocky cliff.

The boundaries and building locations of the Point Salubrious District are marked on the attached county tax map. Entire property lots, which in each case continue across the road to the water's edge, are included. Boundaries exclude an undeveloped wooded lot to the south and the open grasslands of Point Salubrious to the east, screened from the properties by wooded thickets; cropland on the Point, once associated with the farmhouse and boarding house, was sold of in the mid-twentieth century. Boundaries also exclude an open lot to the north, containing an altered mid-twentieth century cottage as well as the site of an elaborate "summer boarding house" whose construction in 1878 inaugurated the seasonal/recreational economy of Lyme. Though the archeological potential of this site cannot be fully evaluated within the scope of this nomination, future investigations may yield significant information which will warrant its eventual inclusion in the district.

Contributing buildings: 11

Continuation Sheet

Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Point Salubrious Historic District

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Non-contributing buildings: 1  
Contributing structures: 4  
Non-contributing structures: 2

18. The historic building stock of the Point Salubrious District, spanning a full century between c. 1820 and c. 1925, is comprised of an early nineteenth century farmhouse, converted in 1904 to a boarding house; a late nineteenth century farmhouse; five seasonal cottages from the first quarter of the twentieth century; and a variety of associated outbuildings. The farmhouse and boarding house are each two and one-half stories high, basically rectilinear in plan and gable-roofed; the bungalows are low and square, one or one and one-half stories in height, with prominent hipped roofs. All the buildings are of wood frame construction; wood shingles predominate as an exterior sheathing material, though clapboards, novelty boards, and board-and-batten siding also appear.

The boarding house ("The Lodge") as originally built c. 1820, consisted of a heavy timber frame, one and one-half story rectangular farmhouse, with a three-bay center-entry plan, rectilinear toplight above the door, and massive central chimney which reflected the Connecticut origins of builder Nathaniel Warner. Its 1904 rebuilding as "The Lodge", while retaining the old farmhouse as its core and adopting its three-bay plan for the added second story, incorporated other elements which characterized seasonal building types in turn-of-the-century Lyme. Among these were its new wrap-around verandah with turned posts overlooking the bay, the board-and-batten siding on its south wall, and the Queen Anne sash in its gable peaks. Another Warner family farmhouse, "Windemere" of c. 1892, also took its cue from local seasonal cottages rather than traditional farmhouses. Its open verandah and posts with jigsaw brackets, its combination of shingles and board-and-batten siding, its upper sleeping porch inside a quarter-round segmental arch, are derived from the fanciful cottages which rose at "Warner Springs" and along the Point Salubrious shore in the 1880s and 1890s.

The bungalows of the Point Salubrious District also broke tradition with all previous building types in Lyme. The earliest of these, "The Gables" of 1908, appears to have been derived from Design No. 5020 in Radford's Artistic Bungalows, a builder's catalogue published by the Radford Architectural Company of Chicago. Like Design No. 5020, "The Gables" features twin gabled bays projecting from a low hip-roofed block, with a verandah across the front and the diamond-pane windows associated with the Arts & Crafts movement. "The Gables" also features a plan similar to that of Design No. 5020, with a central living room and a room in each corner; at "The Gables" these rooms are all bedrooms, since the bungalow was intended primarily for light evening entertainment and sleeping.

As one of the earliest bungalows in Lyme, "The Gables" established the formula which characterized later examples in the district. Without exception, each bungalow features a hipped roof. Each emphasized the porch as an important component of the building, treated as outdoor living space

Continuation Sheet

Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Point Salubrious Historic District

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overlooking Chaumont Bay. Some porches projected from the body of the building; others were incorporated as part of the building's mass under the hipped roof. Pre-war bungalows included only living spaces and bedrooms, for the most part; dining and other activities took place in the clubhouse. With the 1920s came a new self-sufficiency, as the clubhouse was for a time in private hands; kitchens and bathrooms were added to the earlier bungalows and included in the design of the newer ones.

While the bungalow was introduced to Lyme through a national architectural catalogue, examples in the Point Salubrious District show a great deal of independent creativity, derived from no particular source or style. The Purcell Cottage of 1918, for instance, is easily identifiable as a seasonal bungalow, with its low square form, prominent hipped roof, and full verandah; but its segmental-arched porch openings and eyebrow dormer are not particularly associated with either the Bungalow or Arts & Crafts movements. The trellis ornamentation of the Moore Cottage of 1925 was equally effective but non-derivative. A notable exception to this "styleless" quality in the district is the Mahtesian Cottage of c. 1913, which uses a more direct bungalow style language, including exposed rafter ends, skirted shingle frieze, and a massive chimney of rounded boulders, treated as both an exterior and exterior decorative feature. The last two bungalows of the mid 1920s, the Moore and George Cottages, carried through the styleless nature of the earlier bungalows. More expansive and diverse in plan, with upstairs bedrooms, kitchens, and bathrooms in the original design, they reflected a more intensive use of the seasonal bungalow, for purposes other than evening entertainment and sleeping.

Following is an annotated list of buildings within the district:

TOWN OF LYME MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA  
LYME, JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK

Point Salubrious District (Component #9)

- |  |        |  |
|--|--------|--|
| 1. "Windemere"                             | c.1892 | Two-story, three by two-bay Queen Anne vernacular wood frame farmhouse with two-story and one-story wings added to rear (east) elevation in 1920s; gable-end main block with gable-front bay projecting from front (west) facade; one-over-one double-hung sash windows, with Queen Anne sash on north wall and small casement window in south gable peak; wrap-around verandah on front (west) and north walls supported by posts with jigsaw brackets; later porch extension added to front of porch, along with solid shingled railing and wire screen inserts; sleeping porch at northwest corner of second floor, with lattice railing and quarter-segmental arch opening, also with later screen inserts; exterior walls covered with wood shingles, with board and-batten sheathing in front porch and south wall; central brick interior chimney with ornate cap; original panelwork in front and north gable peaks later covered by solid wood sheathing; coursed limestone block foundation. |
| <b>Outbuildings</b><br>Windemere pumphouse |        | c.1950   |
|  |        | One-story one-bay square shed-roofed pumphouse; side walls and base of poured  |

concrete; front (south) wall of wood sheathed in new wood shingles, with older door of vertical tongue-and-groove boards; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

2. George Cottage 1925

One and one-half story, eight- by four-bay wood frame bungalow with multiple rear additions dating from the 1920s and '30s; prominent hipped roof, with ridge parallel to front (west) elevation; projection at northwest corner featuring deep open porch, main entrance, and hip dormer centered on roof slope; rear portion on north wall of formerly open wrap-around verandah glazed in the 1930s with multiple-pane fixed sash; exterior walls sheathed in wood shingles, flared slightly around base; small three-over-three and six-over-one double-hung sash; foundation of free-standing limestone blocks.

**Outbuildings:**

One-story gable-front wood frame modern garage with concrete slab foundation and overhead garage door; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

George Cottage pumphouse 1925

One-story one-bay square shed-roofed pumphouse on concrete base; exterior walls sheathed in novelty boards trimmed with cornerboards; square window opening on front (south) wall; CONTRIBUTING.

3. "The Gables"

(Learned Cottage)

1908

One-story, five- by three-bay wood frame bungalow, with main block flanked by twin gable-front projections; hipped roof with ridge parallel to main (west) facade; exterior walls sheathed in wood shingles, slightly flared around base, over original novelty board siding; two-over-one double-hung sash; shed dormers on each roof slope featuring paired diamond-pane casement windows; plain brick chimney on north slope; three-bay shed-roofed porch across facade of main block and part of gabled projections, with later wire screen inserts in rectilinear openings; foundation of free-standing limestone blocks; gable-roofed wing added to rear (east) wall in mid-1980s, replacing small 1920s addition.

**Outbuildings:**

One-story, square wood frame double garage constructed in 1920s, with hipped roof, concrete slab foundation, and modern overhead replacement doors on main (west) elevation; CONTRIBUTING.

One-story, two-by-one-bay rectangular wood frame cabin constructed c. 1908; low-pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles; simple porch on front (south) elevation with side entry; exterior walls sheathed in novelty boards; two-over-one double-hung sash windows; moved from original location east of the house in 1940s and set on

concrete blocks towards rear of property;  
CONTRIBUTING.

"The Gables" pumphouse 1908

One-story one-bay square flat-roofed pumphouse; poured concrete construction; includes original concrete stair system leading from road to platform atop pumphouse and down to beach; features squat concrete posts with beveled corners and simple wood rails; CONTRIBUTING.

4. Purcell Cottage 1912

One-story, three by three-bay square wood frame bungalow; simple hipped roof with short ridge parallel to front (west) elevation; exterior walls sheathed in wood shingles, flared around the base; full porch across front with segmental-arched openings, incorporated into square mass of building; later wire screen inserts in porch openings; two-over-one double-hung sash; small eyebrow dormer on west roof slope; plain brick chimney on north slope; foundation of free-standing concrete blocks; small three by one-bay shed-roofed addition on rear (east) wall sheathed in wood shingles.

**Outbuildings:**

One-story, one by one-bay rectangular wood frame cabin constructed in 1910s; low-pitched gable roof extended over deep open porch on front (west) elevation; center entrance on gable front, with wall sheathed in novelty

boards and other walls in clapboards; two-over-one double hung sash; moved from original site behind Warner Springs Boardinghouse in 1940s and set on free-standing concrete blocks; CONTRIBUTING.

One-story, one by one-bay rectangular wood frame cabin, constructed 1910s; low-pitched gable roof, with side entry on front (west) elevation; exterior walls sheathed in clapboards; two-over-one double-hung sash; moved from original site behind Warner Springs Boarding House in 1940s and set on free-standing concrete blocks; CONTRIBUTING.

Purcell Cottage pumphouse c1960

One-story one-bay square flat-roofed pumphouse of modern concrete blocks; plain wood door on north wall; upper platform with simple wood railing; NON-CONTRIBUTING.

5. Moore Cottage 1925

One and one-half story, three by six-bay rectangular wood frame bungalow; prominent hipped roof with ridge parallel to front (west) elevation; full verandah with four rectilinear openings across front, incorporated as part of the building mass, with original ornamental trelliswork replaced by three-part wire screen inserts; projecting carport on north wall retains original trellis detailing; prominent hip dormers with wide eaves and four-window bands added to west and north roof slopes in 1930, with

additional shed dormer on east slope; brick exterior chimney on south wall terminating in metal stack above roofline; foundation of free-standing concrete blocks.

**Outbuildings:**

Moore Cottage pumphouse

1925

One-story one-bay square flat-roofed pumphouse of poured concrete on a concrete base; plank door with fixed four-light sash on west wall; platform atop structure with concrete posts, wood rails, and wood stairs leading to shore; CONTRIBUTING.

6. "The Lodge"  
(Warner Homestead)

1820, 1904

Two and one-half story T-shaped wood frame hotel annex, with three by two-bay gable-end main block and one by three-bay rear (east) wing; ground floor of main block features heavy timber frame construction, while upper floors and rear wing are light wood frame; center entrance on front (west) elevation with early nineteenth-century panelled door and four-pane toplight; two-over-two double hung sash with wood screen inserts; small fixed Queen Anne sash in gable peaks; south wall sheathed in fiberboard fixed with battens, other walls in clapboards; wrap-around verandah on west and north walls with turned posts, plain balusters, and modern replacement latticework; plain center chimney on ridge of main block; roof sheathed in asphalt shingles; coursed rubble limestone foundation.

7. Mahtesian Cottage 1913

One and one-half story four by three-bay wood frame bungalow; exterior walls sheathed in wood shingles flared around base, with shingle skirt frieze beneath eaves; hipped roof with ridge parallel to front (west) elevation; exposed rafter ends; prominent shed dormers on west and east roof slopes, each with four windows, with smaller dormers featuring paired windows on north and south slopes; small three and four-over-one double-hung sash, with large three-part window on front wall; rectangular open porch at northwest corner, projecting from and incorporated into square mass of building; square Doric porch posts on enclosed shingled railing; central chimney of rounded boulders, exposed on porch and in living room; small one-story rear addition sheathed in wide wood shingles added to northeast corner, 1920s.

**Outbuildings:**

Mahtesian Cottage  
pumphouse

1913

One-story one-bay square shed-roofed wood frame pumphouse on concrete base; exterior walls sheathed in wood shingles; vertical plank door on front (south) wall; CONTRIBUTING.

Continuation Sheet

Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Point Salubrious Historic District

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20. The Point Salubrious District is an architecturally significant concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century seasonal building types, reflecting not only the transition in Lyme from an agricultural to a seasonal/recreational economy but also the development of the seasonal economy itself. It is also historically significant as the location of the earliest seasonal development along Lyme's extensive shoreline. Originating as an early nineteenth century family farm, the accidental discovery of a mineral spring on the property spurred its development as one of the earliest seasonal resorts in the eastern Lake Ontario region, and later as a private club for the affluent of Watertown. Each building in the district is, in its way, architecturally unique. "The Lodge", the only extant example of a seasonal boarding house in Lyme, has as its core the oldest wood-frame farmhouse in the town. Windemere, on the other hand, is Lyme's only example of a high-style farmhouse of the 1890s. Both were historically associated with "Warner Springs" and reflect characteristics of the fanciful frame cottages which clustered along the shore in the late nineteenth century. Of even greater significance is the district's concentration of early twentieth century seasonal bungalows, the only such concentration in Lyme. These bungalows embody a variety of characteristics of both the bungalow and Arts & Crafts movements of the early twentieth century, including prominent hipped roofs, diamond-pane windows, expansive front porches, and shingled exteriors. They also represent of the introduction of a wholly new building type to Lyme, and a new aspect in its seasonal economy.

Nathaniel Warner, a Connecticut native and veteran of the War of 1812, settled on Point Salubrious in 1815 and built his house around 1820. According to local tradition, it was the first wood frame farmhouse on Point Salubrious, preceded only by the stone farmhouses of the Johnson, Horton, and Ryder families along the west shore. By 1835 the Warner farm comprised five acres, with four cattle and ten sheep. In the 1840s Nathaniel Jr. established his own farm just to the north; by 1875 his own son Alvah was raising corn, potatoes, and sheep on its 100 acres. That year, while digging a well on a knoll behind the farmhouse, Alvah Warner discovered a mineral spring which, upon testing, proved to have mild medicinal qualities.

The event was to help transform the character of Point Salubrious, and of Lyme, forever. "Mr. Warner", reported Durant & Pierce in their 1878 History of Jefferson County, "has made arrangements to put up a large house, ready for visitors and boarders next summer." The "Warner Springs" Summer Boardinghouse, also known as the Sulubrious Springs Summer Boardinghouse and later as the Point Salubrious Clubhouse and the Trinity Clubhouse, was a lavish palazzo-style building with wide bracketed eaves, a cupola, and a full verandah overlooking Chaumont Bay. Just behind the house was the ornate iron water tank which pumped water up from the spring for the enjoyment of Mr. Warner's visitors.

Continuation Sheet

Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Point Salubrious Historic District

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Warner Springs was an early instance of the resort development which was to sweep the Thousand Islands and the eastern Lake Ontario regions in the 1880s and '90s. Actively promoted by the railroads in an era of affluence, their shores were lined with fanciful frame cottages, whose chief characteristics were ample verandahs and much jigsawed ornamentation. Several were built at Warner Springs and lower down on Point Salubrious, though people still flocked to the spa at Warner Springs.

The death of Alvah Warner about 1890 brought about the first of many changes to Warner Springs. With the wealth derived from the spa, Mrs. Warner demolished the old farmhouse and in its place built two ornate cottages. On other side of the boarding house she built a fashionable new farmhouse which broke entirely with local farmhouse traditions. Constructed c. 1890, the new house functioned as a farmhouse, for the family continued to farm the property on a limited basis, but in character it was as fanciful as the cottages which lined the shore, with its bracketed porch posts, shingled walls, and other "woody" qualities.

Mrs. Warner's death in the early 1900s brought about other changes to "Warner Springs". In 1904, the farmhouse was purchased by the Parker family of Watertown, who christened it "Windemere". Its barn (since destroyed) was converted to a cottage by the Jones family. It was also in 1904 that W.H. Moore purchased Warner Springs and inaugurated a new era for the property. Moore, a partner in the Watertown firm of Augsburg & Moore, gave Frank W. Woolworth his first start in business in the 1870s. In the 1900s he was ready to begin anew in the resort business, in an era increasingly attractive to the affluent of Watertown; the Crescent Yacht Club had recently opened on Chaumont Bay.

Moore's first act was to rebuild the old Warner homestead as "The Lodge", to serve as an annex to Warner Springs, now the Point Salubrious Clubhouse. With its new second floor and rear wing, it contained thirteen bedrooms; it was, in Moore's words, a place where "tired people get rested and sick people get well". In the 1920s the Girls Friendly Society of Watertown used the building frequently; it became known then as the "G.F.S. Lodge" and then simply as "The Lodge".

At the same time Moore subdivided the land between the clubhouse and "The Lodge; into lots 50' wide by 90' deep, with a view of establishing an exclusive enclave of private cottages. Not long afterwards, Moore's married daughter, Mrs. Clara Learned, built the first of the bungalows near the clubhouse. "The Gables" was constructed in 1908 by local builder John Rogers and carpenter Jim Bevins. Its design and plan may have been derived from Design No. 5020 in an early edition of Radford Artistic Bungalows, which features the central living room with four corner rooms, as well as more prominent gables which may have inspired its name.

In 1912, Moore officially formed the Chaumont Bay Club, in which the newly fashionable bungalows could be built by members of his family as well

Continuation Sheet

Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Point Salubrious Historic District

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as his business associates. Judge Henry Purcell was the first of Moore's distinguished Watertown associates to build a bungalow at the Chaumont Bay Club. Completed in 1912, the year the club was established, the Purcell Cottage closely resembled "The Gables" in plan, with four bedrooms around a central living room. Its use of segmental-arched porch openings and its eyebrow dormer signalled a new creativity in local bungalow building. Like other members of the Chaumont Bay Club, Judge Purcell's visits varied; often the family would stay all summer, while the Judge came for weekends and the month of August.

The year 1913 saw the construction of the most elaborate bungalows to date at the Chaumont Bay Club. Frank Paddock, scion of a prominent mercantile family in Watertown, built a cottage just north of "The Gables", which was destroyed by fire in the 1920s. At the same time his caretaker and chauffeur, one Al Mahtesian, built a cottage just south of "The Lodge" which likely echoed that of Paddock's in terms of plan and finish. The bungalow featured such elements with 3/4 mahogany wainscoting in the living room and a large boulder fireplace, so designed as to be an exterior as well as interior feature.

In 1925 Mrs. Rae Moore built a new cottage just south of Judge Purcell for herself and her family. Its carport and the unusual trellis detail of its porch and carport, distinguished it from earlier bungalows. It also featured a new kind of plan, with living room across the front and bedrooms and kitchen in the back, reflecting a desire for independence from the clubhouse.

The George Cottage was the last of the bungalows built at the Chaumont Bay Club and the first by a local family. Constructed around 1925 by Al George of Chaumont, it followed the conventional pattern of prominent hipped roof and wrap-around verandah at the northwest corner, oriented back towards the clubhouse. Assembled from a variety of salvaged building parts, and added onto several times, it yet retains the unmistakable characteristics of a seasonal bungalow. The mature cedars planted along its front are one of the district's most distinctive landscape features.

The depression brought to an end the palmy days of the Chaumont Bay Club, though the bungalows continued to be maintained and improved by the Moore family. In 1931 Mrs. Moore purchased the Purcell Cottage and moved it 75' to the south, creating the pleasing rhythm of three bungalows which exists today.

The clubhouse was closed and sold; two of its servant's cabins were moved to the Purcell Cottage. Damaged by termites, the clubhouse was demolished by its new owner in the 1940s. Today all that remain is the icehouse, a chicken coop, and the front steps.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

7/23/90

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Lyme MRA

Jefferson County, NEW YORK

Substantive Review

*Beth L. Sarge*  
9-6-90

COVER

DATE LISTED  
Determined Eligible

9-6-90

1. Angell Farm

~~Substantive Review~~  
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

*Eligible Beth L. Sarge*

2. Cedar Grove Cemetery

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

3. Chaumont Grange Hall and Dairyman's League Building

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

4. Chaumont Historic District

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

5. Chaumont House

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

6. Chaumont Railroad Station

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

7. District School No. 3

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

8. Evans--Gaige--Dillenback House

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

9. George Brothers Building

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

10. George House

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

11. Getman Farmhouse

Substantive Review

Entered in the  
National Register

*Beth L. Sarge 9-6-90*

12. Lance Farm

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

13. Point Salubrious Historic District

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

14. The Row

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

15. Old Stone Shop

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

16. Taft House

Entered in the  
National Register

*Melrose Byer 9/6/90*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Point Salubrious Historic District  
NAME:

MULTIPLE Lyme MRA  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Jefferson

DATE RECEIVED: 7/23/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/07/90  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/23/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/06/90  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90001339

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 9/6/90 DATE **Entered in the  
National Register**

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_  
REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_  
DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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CLASSIFICATION

\_\_\_count      \_\_\_resource type

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STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

---

FUNCTION

\_\_\_historic      \_\_\_current

---

DESCRIPTION

\_\_\_architectural classification  
\_\_\_materials  
\_\_\_descriptive text

---

SIGNIFICANCE

Period      Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates      Builder/Architect  
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

\_\_\_summary paragraph  
\_\_\_completeness  
\_\_\_clarity  
\_\_\_applicable criteria  
\_\_\_justification of areas checked  
\_\_\_relating significance to the resource  
\_\_\_context  
\_\_\_relationship of integrity to significance  
\_\_\_justification of exception  
\_\_\_other

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

\_\_\_acreage      \_\_\_verbal boundary description  
\_\_\_UTMs      \_\_\_boundary justification

---

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

\_\_\_sketch maps      \_\_\_USGS maps      \_\_\_photographs      \_\_\_presentation

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OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 1 : Looking North

JAN9000034 N3111



101111-120068030  
Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 2 : *Matheosin Cottage*



DEC890074 NNN1

Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 3 : *MATHEWIAN Cottage*



Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, *Cottage* New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 4 : *Cont. Pump house*

PROCESSED BY  
Kodak

MAY 88 N





THE LODGE

Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 5 : The Lodge

DEC8900234 NNHE1



Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 6 : *The lodge*



MAY 88 N



MAY 88 N



MAY 88 N



Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 7 : *Moore Cottage*



88 N





Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 8 : Moore Pumphouse

DEC8909034 NN1E1



Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 9 : Purcell Cottage





Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 10: Purcell Cabins





DEC8900034 NMMET

Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 11 : N/C Pumpouse



Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 12 : "The Gables"



MAY 88 NI



MAY 88 NI



MAY 88 NI



Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 13 : *Pumphouse*

DEC8900034 NHNE1



A

Town of Lyme Multiple Resource Area  
Point Salubrious Historic District

Lyme, Jefferson County, New York

Photo By: T. Werbizky, 1988

Neg. at: Preservation League of NY State  
Albany, NY

View: 14 : Windemore

PROCESSED BY

**Kodak**

MAY 88 N

PROCESSED BY

**Kodak**

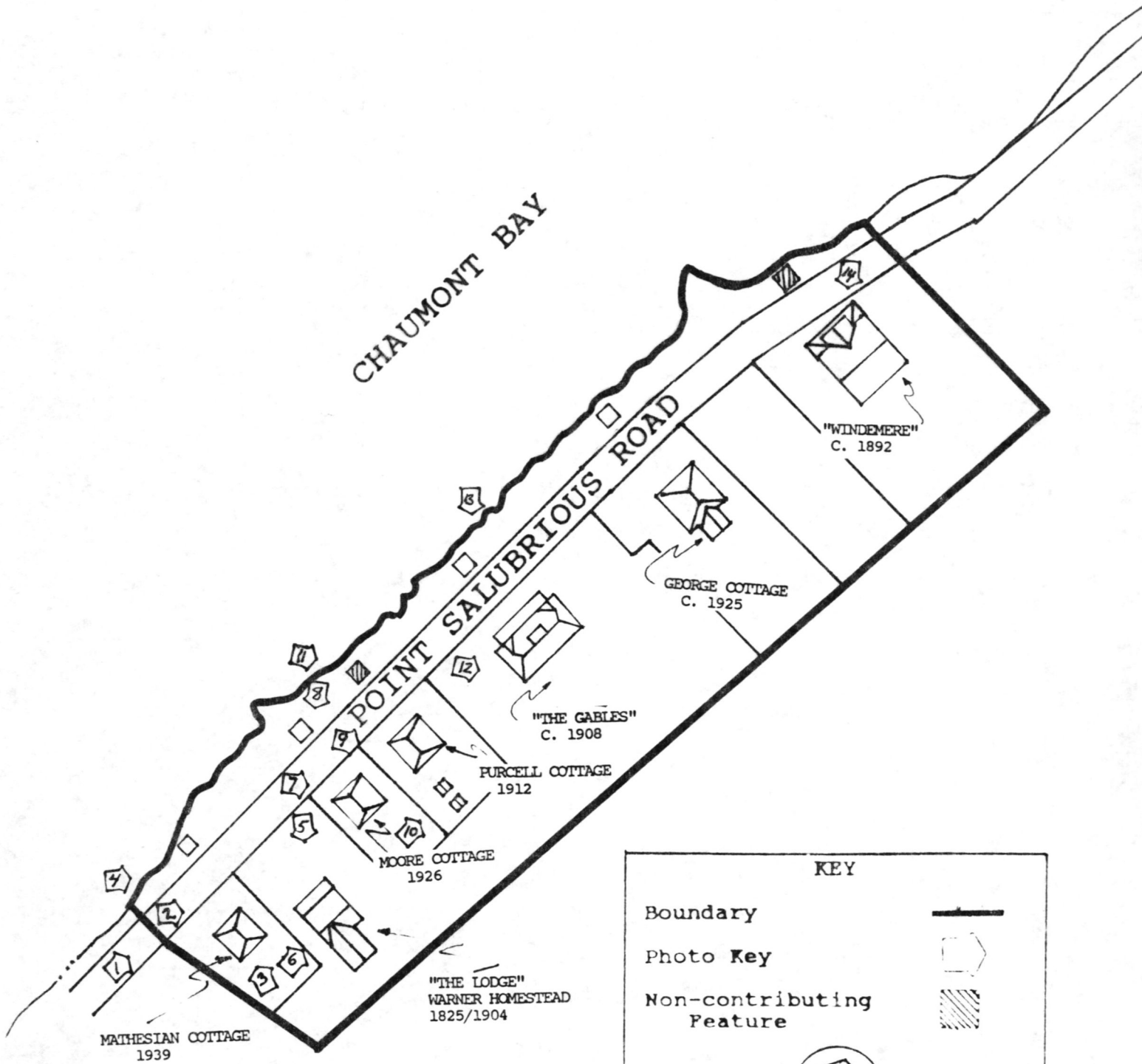
MAY 88 N

PROCESSED BY

**Kodak**

MAY 88 N

POINT SALUBRIOUS HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 POINT SALUBRIOUS, JEFFERSON COUNTY



**KEY**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Boundary                 |  |
| Photo Key                |  |
| Non-contributing Feature |  |

1" = 200'

MILE

MILE

Chaumont Quadrangle  
Scale 1:24,000  
Zone 18

Herrick Grove

Independence Point

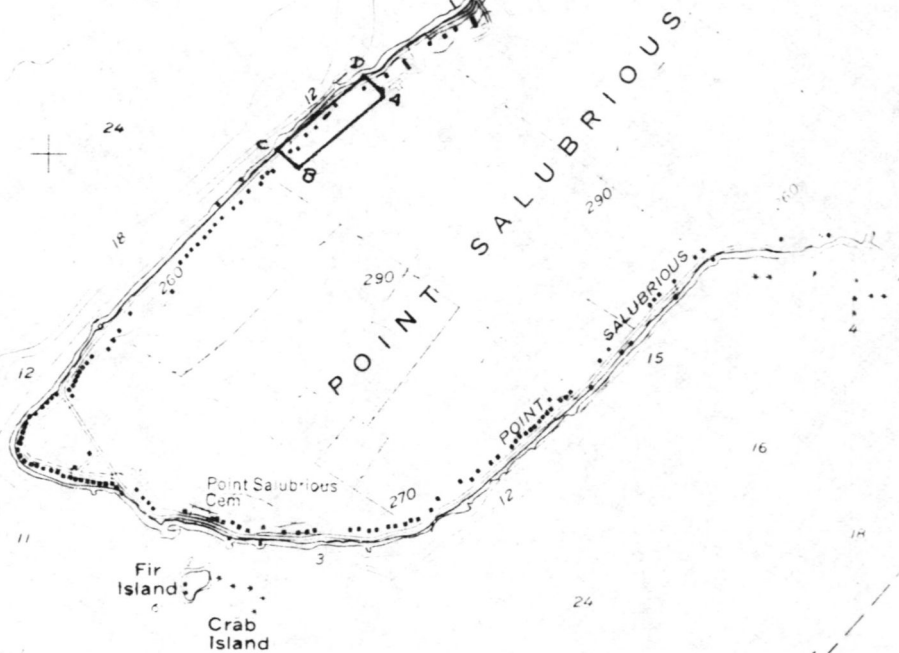
Light

Johnson Shoal

Point Salubrious Historic District  
Component #9

- A. 18/407590/4877110
- B. 18/407300/4876890
- C. 18/407250/4876960
- D. 18/407520/4877200

B A



34 MEAN LAKE ELEVATION 246 FEET

Cherry Island

Light

ROAD