

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Gorham, William W., House

other names/site number Oak Hill

name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number 5266 Parrish Street Extension

N/A

not for publication

city or town Canandaigua

X

vicinity

state New York code NY county Ontario code 069 zip code 14424

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

5. Classification

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

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
0	1	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	2	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

DOMESTIC/residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Early Nineteenth Century/Greek Revival

foundation: stone
walls: stone, wood
roof: asphalt
other: _____

Gorham, William W., House DRAFT
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The William W. Gorham House is located at 5266 Parrish Street Extension in the Town of Canandaigua less than one mile west of the boundary with the City of Canandaigua. The original residents were second generation members of two of the founding families of Ontario County, the Gorham and Parrish families. The immediate surroundings for the property include a mixture of fields, woods, and farmland, with an increasing concentration of residential development to the north and east. The house was built in 1827-1832 of cut stone and fieldstone masonry in the Greek Revival style, and is among the earliest and best preserved of a small group of surviving masonry farmhouses in the town. The house is set back by a generous front lawn with mature trees on the north side of Parrish Street Extension, and originally served as the residence for a large farmstead at one time covering the whole of Lot 37, one of the original surveyed and numbered lots in Township 9, established by Phelps and Gorham in 1794. The nominated property is now 4.45 acres and includes a former chicken house that is the only surviving agricultural outbuilding. Also on the property is a non-contributing partial original barn foundation and a non-contributing garage. As the primary building on the property, the house is a one and one-half to two-story three-bay residence with rough ashlar stone on the façade, field stone at the side and rear elevations. The house includes features of tooled limestone quoins, sills, and lintels, and tooled stone Egyptian style tapered piers at the center entrance. The main block has a low pitched side-gabled asphalt shingled roof and an original center entry with transom and sidelights. Windows are original throughout, including twelve-over-twelve and six-over-six double-hung sash at the main floor and three-over-three or six-over-three at the second floor. Two wings project from the main block; the rear (north) wing is one-and-one-half story with a low-pitched upper level asphalt shingled roof and a full length shed-roofed screened porch across the east side, and the rear wing has original doors, windows and stone masonry and trim resembling those of the secondary facades on the main house. The other wing is a single-story attached garage constructed in 2008 that was carefully designed for visual consistency with the main facade in materials and detailing. The home's interior has a central stair hall at both floors and four corner rooms with back-to-back interior chimneys, wood paneled doors, trim and flooring, original door hardware, and other contributing details including stenciled quotations on the fireplace surrounds attributed to Eloise Wilkin who occupied the house from 1945 to 1961 and used it in some of her illustrations for the *Little Golden Books* children's series. With only six owner families over its 191 years, the property has been well maintained and retains a high degree of integrity, especially in its well-preserved stone masonry, its interior woodwork, and its rural setting of farmland and woods.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

Narrative Description

Setting

The William W. Gorham House is located about .85 miles west of the City of Canandaigua, on the north side of Parrish Street Extension, the principal road that historically linked Canandaigua with Cheshire, a hamlet in the southern portion of the Town of Canandaigua. When the farmstead was established in the late 1820s, the setting was very rural, with only one other house within a mile along the road in either direction.¹ The house sits at the top of a rise, at the high point between the City of Canandaigua and the more level land to the west. The original 1829 transfer of land to William W. Gorham from his father's estate included the whole of Lot 37 plus additional lands; by the time Gorham's widow Betsey Parrish Gorham sold the property in 1867 the farm size was identified as 225 acres.² The farm acreage was mostly severed from the house in a 1961 sale, but the adjacent land along and across Parrish Street Extension in both directions continues primarily as woods and open farmland, and the setting supports its historic feeling as a substantial and distinguished rural farmhouse. The house is set back from Parrish Street Extension by about 65 feet, with a generous lawn, mature trees and a U-shaped gravel drive on axis with the front entrance, and secondary gravel drives leading to the north-facing garage on the west and to the outbuildings to the east/rear of the property. As the bulk of the farmland has been subdivided from the current 4.45 acre parcel, the property includes one contributing chicken coop and one non-contributing storage barn, as well as the non-contributing partial foundation from a large barn.

Exterior

The main block of the house is about 51-by-31 feet and has two stories with side gable ends and two interior brick chimneys, a low pitched asphalt shingle roof, and a three-bay façade with an ornamented center entrance featuring Egyptian style tapered stone piers with timber lintels spanning the entry and the two first floor windows. Façade masonry is of roughly square to rectangular but uncoursed cut stones, with heights of 8 to 12 inches and widths of 14 to 24 inches. A band of infill with small stones spanning between the two second floor windows just below sill level suggests that a full width hip-roofed front porch was an original feature, concealing the wooden door and window lintels, which were employed to anchor the porch roof. A low concrete patio extends across the center section of the front, likely a 1930s feature replacing the original porch

¹ 1852 map, *Reconnaissance Level Survey of the Town of Canandaigua*, Part 1, July, 2019, page 100, online at http://www.townofcanandaigua.org/documents/files/1852_Canandaigua_MP_Final_12x18%40150ppi.pdf.

² Deed 1867 Lib 136 page 402.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

(see Figure 1). Other stone trim elements are of quarried Onondaga limestone and include a threshold block, tooled sills, and lintels at first and second floor levels, and tooled quoins at the southeast and southwest corners. The stone masonry of the south façade employs cut stones of various sizes, with raised and tooled mortar joints. Limestone trim elements exhibit feathered edges and battered fields. Stone color is mixed browns and grays.

The first floor front windows are almost floor-to-ceiling, have original twelve-over-twelve double hung sash with four-light removable exterior storms dating from 1960s. Lights are 11-by-15 inches and much of the glass in the prime sashes exhibits the bubbling and linear grooves characteristic early nineteenth century cylinder glass sourced from in Geneva, New York.³ Raised panel and louvered interior shutters are at the first floor windows only and date from the mid-twentieth century. The second floor south-facing windows have three-over-three double hung sash with removable wood exterior storms, positioned just below the eaves. A central entry door is an original six-panel single door with four-light sidelights over a single panel on each side. The broken transom consists of a five-light fixed sash above the door and a single fixed light at each corner. On the exterior is a nine-light wood storm door from the 1960s. Hardware includes original nickel and brass entry knobs at the main entrance, the original door knocker, a mechanical doorbell pull system linked through the basement to a chime in the rear wing, and original mortised iron door latches in many locations.

The east, west and north sides of the main block have masonry walls that contrast with the broken ashlar pattern of the façade, using fieldstone material of irregular size and color in lieu of the cut stone of the front. Mortar joints are flush, in contrast to the raised tooling of the facade. Detailing of the window sills and lintels are similar to those of the façade, with tooled limestone sills and lintels. Masonry corners have stone quoins, and side gable ends have wood cornice returns. The east and west sides are two-bay, with six-over six windows at the first level, six-over three windows at the second level, and a single three-light sash at the basement windows. The northern first level window at the west side has been converted to an interior doorway to the garage addition. The western half of the north side is blocked by the north wing, but the east half has two bays of six-over-six window at the first level and two six-over-three windows at the second level. Most windows have removable wood storms, also from the 1960s, and a few are equipped with aluminum triple track windows.

A one and one-half story cross gable wing projects from the north side of the house, with masonry and window treatment similar to those of the main block. The north wing has no basement, unlike the main block, but otherwise resembles the main block in its interior and exterior details. It has two spaces at the first floor level, divided by an east-west wall which featured back-to-back fireplaces for a summer and winter kitchen; the

³ Karen Osburn, "Way Back When in Ontario County: Ontario Glass Works Made Window Glass," *Finger Lakes Times*, Geneva, NY, March 2, 2014, 35.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

fireplaces were removed sometime between 1931 and 1945. Along the south wall of the wing is a closed wooden stair leading to the basement of the main house and to the second floor of the wing. The second floor, reportedly the original living quarters for the household staff, has a corridor along the east side and small rooms facing west and north. First floor windows facing east and west are twelve-over-twelve, with louvered shutters and with three-light sashes at the second level facing west. The full east side of the wing is concealed by a single-story screened porch with an asphalt shed roof just below the main roof, built prior to 1961. Within the screened porch are one window and two original doors serving the two rooms of the ell. The north side has a three-over-three windows on the second floor and a one-over-one replacement window with aluminum storm on the first floor.

A 2008 single-story wood frame rear-access garage wing projects from the west side of the main block, and takes many visual cues from the details of the original façade, including cultured stone veneer on the south side, three nine-over-nine fixed wood windows facing south and two facing west, and an asphalt shingle gable roof with corner returns at the eaves. The west and north sides of the garage wing have cement board clapboard style siding, a round gable end window, two overhead doors, and a pedestrian stoop and entrance. The northwest and southwest corners have simple wood pilasters. The wing is set back from the main block and screened with landscaping, enhancing its visual compatibility with the original house.

Interior

The main block has largely symmetrical layout with a ten-foot by fifteen-foot central stair hall, two fifteen-foot by eighteen-foot front corner parlors, and a large open space across the rear that was originally two rooms that contained the stair and a rear exterior entrance from the back porch. Current uses of the four corner rooms are the formal living room in the southeast, the dining room in the southwest, the library-family room in the northeast and the kitchen in the northwest. The main stair originally led up from the rear to the front, but was reoriented and reconstructed as part of a larger remodeling of the hallways in 2014. The four corner rooms have back-to-back interior fireplaces with brick foundations below and brick chimneys extending through the roof, an unusual plan feature in contrast to the typical location of the fireplaces found on the exterior walls in Federal and Greek Revival residences. The fireplace in the kitchen area was concealed as part of a kitchen remodeling (year unknown), but the other three at the first level and all four on the second floor are exposed. The two front room fireplaces have polished Portoro black and gold marble fireplace surrounds, while the northeast library fireplace and the second floor fireplaces have wood surrounds consistent with the Greek Revival detailing of the home's interior trim. Main floor hearthstones are marble, and second floor hearthstones

Gorham, William W., House DRAFT
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

are brick. Three of the wood fireplaces (not the marble ones) have quotations painted onto the stone or wood trim below the mantel in calligraphy, reportedly done by Eloise Wilkin. One quotation is attributed to St. Francis De Sales and reads “As a stone dipped in honey receives a greater luster, so true devotion makes for perfection in all things.” (See Figure 2.) The other saying is a prayer from children’s author Margret Wise Brown’s (1910-1952) book *A Child’s Good Night Book (1943)*: “Dear Father, hear and bless the beasts and singing birds, and guard with tenderness small things that have no words.” (See Figure 3.)

Wood floors are heart pine throughout the house. At the first floor, symmetrical five to five and one-half inch floor boards that are oriented north-south in the central hall and six to six and one-half inch floor boards are oriented east-west in the corner rooms. Upper level floorboards are plain sawn, five to thirteen inches wide. Doors are typically six-panel wood at the first floor and four-panel wood at the second floor, employing original knobs, hinges and latches in many locations. Walls and ceilings are plaster on lath, with non-historic central plaster rondels in the hall and dining room where ceiling light fixtures are present, and wood crown moldings and bases. Parlor windows have mid twentieth century hinged folding interior shutters on the splayed jambs and wood panels below. The second floor layout has four corner bed rooms with a wide central stair hall. The four bedrooms have sloped ceilings at the north and south sides, where the windows are smaller and the sills lower than those facing east and west. The east bedroom has a 29-inch by 78-inch closet next to the chimney. A pre-1901 bathroom was located above the central entrance, likely dating from the in the early twentieth century.⁴

The rear wing is linked to the main block by a narrow passage giving access to the basement stairs. It is currently a three-room suite including a large bedroom, a bathroom at the northwest corner, and a laundry at the northeast corner. This suite of rooms was the studio of Eloise Wilkin during her 1945-1961 occupancy. Two original doors and a window look out onto the screened porch from this suite of rooms. An original wainscot of horizontal four or five boards with a cap rail is present along the main floor perimeter.⁵ A steep and narrow stair to the second floor extends from the southwest corner of the main room in the wing above the basement stair. At the top is a low 19-inch by 22-inch half-door to the main block hallway, reportedly for the domestic staff. No full-height doorway is at the second floor connecting the main house with the staff quarters in the wing.

The basement has stone perimeter walls and exposed floor joists, with reciprocal saw marks. Tooled limestone window lintels are backed with exposed hand hewn timbers. The foundations below the four fireplaces are brick. There is a large cement-plastered open stone cistern in the southwest corner of the basement, built during

⁴ Bathroom installation likely dates from the 1892-1901 period, as evidenced by the “Carnegie Steel” label on structural plumbing supports uncovered in 2015.

⁵ This detail is consistent with interior trim found at 29 Gibson Street, also built in 1828.

Gorham, William W., House DRAFT
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

the 1931-1945 period as a substitute for the original cistern which was located under the northeast corner of the rear wing.

Associated Resources

Two outbuildings are in the northeast corner of the property, one being a contributing chicken coop, pre-1940, and the other a non-contributing wood and metal pole barn from the 1970, post-dating the period of significance. The chicken coop (construction date unknown) is a wood framed one-story building with vertical board siding, a shed roof sloping to the north, six large, fixed windows a pedestrian door facing south, and an overhead door facing east. It was most recently used for chickens by the Wilkin and Fackler families, and later as a garage and workshop by the Facklers after 1961. It is currently used for general storage.

To the east of the chicken coop is the wood and metal gable-roofed pole barn with one pedestrian door and one metal overhead door. The stone and concrete foundation of the original large barn is also present in deteriorated form on the site, running north-south along the eastern property line. The original barn was L-shaped and two-level, entered from the east side for livestock on the lower level where the land drops off to the east, with the ell located where the pole barn is at present. The upper level was entered from the west for hay storage and other farm operations. It was last used for a few farm animals in the 1960s and 70s, but after decades of deterioration it was demolished through a controlled burn in the 1990s. The ca. 1930s site photo shows a wooden clapboard outbuilding closer to the northeast corner of the main house, likely a woodshed. This structure was moved to the rear of the chicken house in the early 1960s, then demolished. There is no remaining evidence of this building, and its dates of construction and removal are not known.

History of Alterations

Based on the masonry details, the main block and the rear wing appear to have been built at or about the same time. Information on the purchase of construction materials and labor for the house suggests that the bulk of the construction occurred during the 1827-28 seasons, with interior finish work continuing in 1829 and additional finish work and upgrades including the marble fireplace surrounds added in 1831, the year prior to William W. Gorham's marriage.⁶ The principal difference between the rear wing and the main block is the lack of a basement in the rear wing and the higher level of decorative detail in the front rooms of the main block. There is no information on the construction date for the outbuildings, although it is likely that the large barn whose foundations survives in part at the northeast corner of the property was in place early in the farm's history,

⁶ William W. Gorham Manuscript Collection, Ontario County Historical Society, Canandaigua, NY, Box #XII, 1840 Notebook.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**

Name of Property

Ontario County, NY

County and State

along with other outbuildings. The earliest known image of the house is from the 1930s, probably shortly after the start of the Kingsbury ownership, when the new owners indicated their intent to do repairs (Figure 1).

The porch shown in the ca. 1930 photograph appears to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, based on the openwork columns and porch trim. This porch was replaced by the Kingsburys after 1931 with the current open concrete patio. Other alterations and repairs during the Kingsbury period are not documented, but would likely have included at least electrification, more indoor plumbing, and some alterations to the rear wing, including infilling the original cistern under the rear wing with the current cistern under the southwest corner of the main block. Changes during the Wilkin ownership beginning in 1945 included installation of a central oil furnace and the conversion of the north wing into a drawing studio for Eloise, including the removal of the original summer and winter cooking fireplaces along the east-west interior wall in the rear wing.⁷ Presumably at this time, if not earlier, the southeast parlor within the main block was converted to the kitchen. The construction date for the screened porch at the rear wing is not known, but it was in place by the time of the 1961 ownership change.⁸

Changes to the main block during the Fackler ownership (1961-2006) included installation of the current wooden storm doors and windows, custom made in the early 1960s by local carpenters. The Facklers used the former studio space in the ell as a gathering place for Bible study groups, and the rear porch provided the entrance for these regular events, allowing the family to maintain its privacy in the main house. Changes to the grounds during the Fackler period included the relocation and then demolition of the woodshed, the construction of the pole barn garage in the 1970s, and the demolition of the main barn in the 1990s. The front yard was also altered during this period to shift the curb cut location to the west, replacing a lollipop-shaped front driveway on axis with the entrance with a U-shaped drive. Additional kitchen, electrification and bathroom improvements were done by the Facklers over the course of their occupancy, including the addition of a bathroom in the rear wing in the 1990s.

After the present owners purchased the house in 2006, they initiated alterations to adapt the house to twenty-first century life and to their family needs, all completed with careful attention to compatibility with the home's original style and materials. The most significant was the replacement of the original staircase in that involved reversing the direction of the staircase to make it code and accessibility compliant. The resulting main staircase rises to the north from the entry hall, while the size of the hallway on the second floor was reduced to create hall

⁷ Anecdotal information from Sidney Wilkin to Schneiders.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

storage and expand a walk-in closet off the master bedroom. The stairway modifications used salvaged wood from the original stair and from other historic properties in the region.

Along with the staircase modifications came removal of sheet flooring and restoration of original wood floors. The kitchen upgrade repurposed 1970s wood cabinetry and added custom cabinetry, trim and crown moldings consistent with the home's original trim. The upstairs bathroom was renovated in 2015. The design and detailing of the interior renovations as well as the siting and landscaping of the garage was done to maintain high standards of preservation while bringing the house more into line with twenty-first century living standards. Even with the recent alterations, the house retains much of its interior fabric and configuration, while the only loss on the exterior was the late nineteenth/early twentieth century porch that postdates the 1827-28 construction date.

⁸ Anecdotal information from Cynthia Fackler to Schneider family, November 2023.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1826-1961

Significant Dates

1826, 1931, 1945, 1961

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Malachi Loveland and Jonathan Wells (builders)

Period of Significance (justification) see section 8 summary

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Gorham, William W., House DRAFT
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The William W. Gorham House is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a stone masonry farm residence in the early Greek Revival style, among the most distinguished of the surviving examples of this architectural style from the early decades of development in the Town of Canandaigua. It was constructed for William Wood Gorham (1804-1866), descendant of Nathaniel Gorham and Nathaniel Gorham Jr., key figures in the settlement of Ontario County and the western Finger Lakes region beginning in the late 1780s. William Gorham established and operated a large family farm at this site along with his wife Betsey Parrish Gorham, descendant of another prominent figure in the early years of Ontario County, Jasper Parrish. While the architect or pattern book source is not documented, the builders Jonathan Wells and Malachi Loveland participated in the construction. They also worked on several large and sophisticated Greek Revival residences in the City of Canandaigua during the same period, although this is the only one with a stone exterior. Most other high-style homes of the first three decades of the nineteenth century in the immediate Canandaigua area employed frame or brick construction and federal style detailing. The nominated property reflects the increasing popularity of classical features as the Greek Revival style spread from cities into rural areas throughout the northeast. Its standout features include its relatively large size, cut stone and fieldstone exterior walls with tooled limestone trim including tapered entry piers, an interior layout with back-to-back fireplaces and interior brick chimneys. The house also retains a high concentration of original doors, windows, wood trim and hardware, and the notably high-style Portoro black-gold marble fireplaces in the front parlors. As the headquarters for a farm of over 200 acres, the property remained in the ownership of only two families over its first century, and has seen only four owners and remarkably few alterations in the past nine decades. One of the mid-twentieth century owners was the noted children's book illustrator Eloise Wilkin, which also lends significance to the property, as she used images of the home and its interior and exterior details in her illustrations for the popular mid-century Little Golden Books, many of which were completed during her residence. The period of significance begins with the construction start in 1827 and ends with the final modifications made by the Wilkin family in 1945-1961.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historic Context: Brief History of Canandaigua

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

Canandaigua City and Town occupy a central role in the history of Ontario County and Western New York. Both are located at the foot (north end) of Canandaigua Lake and along State Routes 5 and 20, a Haudenosaunee trail that predated the coming of settlers from New England and the Middle Atlantic states after the American Revolution. After securing the right to establish townships and sell lots in the area between Seneca Lake and the Genesee River through negotiations with both New York and Massachusetts in 1788, Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham acquired title to a large tract of land in the western New York, conditional on their negotiation of an ownership agreement with the indigenous tribes. Phelps and Gorham met the condition and laid out a system of ranges and townships, with the intent that Geneva at Seneca Lake would be the county seat. As the result of a surveyor's error, Canandaigua instead was selected as the center of government and the land office site for the new county. The boundary was surveyed and the selling of lots began. Townships were typically about six miles square; however, the Town of Canandaigua was unusual for combining two of the surveyed blocks, Number Nine and Number 10, into a single municipality. The Village of Canandaigua (incorporated in 1815 and again as the City of Canandaigua in 1913) was settled relatively quickly and became the regional civic and commercial center, with the fertile farmland surrounding the village also attracting buyers, some of whom had been impressed with the quality of the land years earlier as they passed through as soldiers on the Sullivan and Clinton Campaign of 1779.

Gorham and Parrish Families

The original land entrepreneurs, Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, were Massachusetts and Connecticut investors. Of the two, Phelps took on the responsibility for the survey work and establishing title, while Gorham remained in New England and in 1789 sent his son, Nathaniel Gorham Jr., along with General Israel Chapin, to establish the settlement at Canandaigua and act as his representative in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, later Ontario County. Nathaniel Gorham, a Massachusetts merchant and politician, was among the American founding fathers, a delegate to the Continental Congress and its president for five months during 1786, and a signatory to the Constitution. While Phelps and Gorham lost control of more than half of their land investment in the 1790s as a result of monetary fluctuations and poor sales, Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham Jr. retained title to substantial land in the village and town of Canandaigua. Their descendants remained prominent Canandaigua residents and prospered from the use and sale of the property that continued under their control. Nathaniel Gorham Jr. brought his wife Ruthie Wood Gorham to Canandaigua in 1800 to raise their growing family, and operated a family farm and mercantile business on their property northeast of the Canandaigua civic

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**

Name of Property

Ontario County, NY

County and State

square.⁹ The Gorham farm land was later subdivided to open Gorham Street, and the ca. 1796 family homestead (24 Gorham Street) and the ca. 1812 mercantile building (33 North Main Street), along with several blocks of Gorham Street, remain extant and were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Canandaigua Historic District (1984, amended 2016).

William Wood Gorham (1804-1866) was the youngest of three sons of Nathaniel Gorham Jr. and Ruthie Wood Gorham, who was born and raised on the Gorham farm in Canandaigua. He was named for his uncle William Wood (1777-1857), also a Canandaigua resident who established the first public library in the village in 1826 by donating 50 books to what was known as the Canandaigua Merchants Clerk's Library. In 1868, a new library was established and named in his honor. It is still extant at 132 North Main Street, also a contributing building within the Canandaigua Historic District. Surviving Gorham family ledgers indicate that William Gorham was managing farm labor and materials as early as 1822, at age 17.¹⁰ After his father's death in 1826, William assumed much of his father's role in the family farm operations and other community institutions, while his older brother Nathaniel III took over management of the mercantile business.

History and Construction of William W. Gorham's House

One of William's first actions after his father's death was to plan his residence on the farm called Oak Hill, just outside of the village. Upon his father's death William assumed a trustee position in the First Congregational Church, which was at the time planning construction of a new parsonage in Canandaigua at 116 Park Place (NR listed 1984/2016; see Figure 4). William may have benefitted from experience in this project that was of a similar scale to his new home, and in fact hired the parsonage builders, Wells and Loveland, for labor on his own project. In 1827 The Gorham ledgers indicate the purchase of most of the building materials for the substantial home, the construction of which extended over several years, with most of the structural work occurring during 1827-28 and interior work such as plastering and painting during 1828-29. Title to the Oak Hill property was transferred in 1829 from his father's estate to William, including all of Lot 37, the site of Oak Hill, as well as parts of several other lots.

The materials that went into the construction of Oak Hill are outlined in expense ledgers from the 1826-1832 period, preserved in the Gorham family archive at the Ontario County Historical Society. William Gorham

⁹ Charles F Milliken, *A History of Ontario County and Its People, Vol. 1* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1911), 257.

¹⁰ William W. Gorham Manuscript Collection, Ontario County Historical Society, Canandaigua, NY, Box #XII, 1840 Notebook.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**

Name of Property

Ontario County, NY

County and State

appears to have acted as his own general contractor, purchasing the construction materials independently and hiring skilled craftsman for the required labor. Expenses in 1826-28 included:¹¹

- 17 loads of stone 1826,
- 13,541 bricks 1827,
- 348 bushels of lime (mortar) 1827,
- 28,989 feet of boards, planks, flooring and timbers 1827,
- lath, horse hair, shingles, blinds (shutters), 1827,
- boxes of 10/8 glass (windows) 1827,
- 12/7 glass (front door) 1827,
- door knobs, latches and a \$4 door knocker 1827.
- painting 1828,
- purchase of large amounts of white horse hair for plastering 1827
- Barnard K. Lee is paid for setting hearth stones and facing door sills and edging 1827
- laying of chimney backs 1828

Expenses in 1829 included:

- painting of chimney pieces,
- a glass hall lamp
- 103 cords of wood (indicating occupancy)

Expenses in 1831 include marble hearth stones, new knob locks, and supplementary labor by Asa Spaulding, mason, and by Wells & Loveland. The 1827 construction contract between the Congregational Church and Wells and Loveland for the parsonage details typical materials and construction practices for a substantial home of the period.¹² In addition to the Park Place parsonage, Wells and Loveland are also identified as general contractors for the large and elegant 1834 Greek Revival J. A Granger house in Canandaigua (16 Gibson Street; NR listed 1984/2016).¹³ Very little is known about Malachi Loveland (1799-1843) who was born in Peru, Massachusetts, and moved from Vermont to Canandaigua in the 1820s, as indicated by marriage records when he married Mary Stone in Reed's Corners, New York (Ontario County) in 1824. He was recorded in the 1840 census at Avon, Livingston County, New York and died in 1843 where he was buried in the Avon Cemetery.¹⁴ Further research needs to be done to search for information on Jonathan K. Wells (1797-1884). He is recorded in the 1865 New York State Census as residing in Canandaigua with the occupation of joiner.

¹¹ William W. Gorham Manuscript Collection, Ontario County Historical Society, Canandaigua, NY, Box #XII, 1840 Notebook.

¹² Data from Survey of Historic Properties in City of Canandaigua, ca 1981, in collection of Ontario County Historical Society, Vol XII – Park Place.

¹³ Data from Survey of Historic Properties in City of Canandaigua, ca 1981, in collection of Ontario County Historical Society, Vol III – Gibson Street.

¹⁴ J.B. Loveland and George Loveland, *Genealogy of the Loveland family in the United States of America from 1635 to 1892* (Fremont, OH: I.M. Keeler & Sons, Printers, 1892), 150-151.

Gorham, William W., House DRAFT
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

In 1832, William married Betsey Parrish (1809-1888), another lifetime Canandaigua resident and the daughter of Jasper Parrish, a highly respected founder of the village who, since 1792, was employed by the U.S. Government as an invaluable interpreter and diplomat in its relations with the indigenous nations, leading up to and after the signing of the 1794 Pickering Treaty.¹⁵ Betsey Parrish's childhood home was located on the northwest corner of Parrish and South Main Streets in Canandaigua, and is no longer extant. The 1837 Cobblestone Cottage at 3402 West Lake Road, Canandaigua, constructed for Betsey's older brother Isaac Parrish, is the only surviving Canandaigua property associated with the Parrish family.

The name Oak Hill first appears with the name W. Gorham on a town map in 1852, when the house stands as the only structure on Parrish Street Extension between the village limits and the Cheshire Road (now NYS Route 21). The Gorham family continued to reside at Oak Hill through the time of William Gorham's death in 1866, where William and Betsey raised five children born between 1834 and 1852. Census records through this period suggest a prosperous farm operation, with up to three household domestics at Oak Hill, and cash books noting up to ten farm hands at certain times of year. Farm operations covered acreage well beyond Oak Hill, and possibly more than one tenant house. A handwritten and undated advertisement describing the farm for sale identified it as including 450 acres, three barns and three houses, although the other house locations are unknown.¹⁶ One was likely at the corner of Parrish Street Extension and Cheshire Road (now Route 21 South), where W. Gorham is noted as the owner on the 1852 map, but this house is no longer extant. William Gorham was a life member of the Ontario Agricultural Society, a Director at the Ontario and Utica Bank, and a trustee of the First Congregational Church in Canandaigua, appointed to assume his father's position upon his death in 1826. He served as supervisor for the Town of Canandaigua between 1843 and 1847.¹⁷

Additional History

The year after William Gorham's death, his widow Betsey sold the home along with two parcels of land totaling 225 acres to Rufus Durand (1837-1920), another member of a long-established Canandaigua farm family. Durand's father, Elias Durand, appeared as a laborer in the Gorham farm ledgers, and leased farm land from

¹⁵ Milliken, *A History of Ontario County and Its People, Vol. 1*, 27.

¹⁶ William W. Gorham Manuscript Collection, Ontario County Historical Society, Canandaigua, NY.

¹⁷ Milliken, *A History of Ontario County and Its People, Vol. 1*, 261.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**

Name of Property

Ontario County, NY

County and State

William Gorham as early as 1844, so Rufus was likely familiar with the Gorham farm operations.¹⁸ Rufus Durand's marriage to Bristol resident Anna Sisson in 1867 marked the start of his occupancy at the farm with both Durands occupying the property for over 50 years until their deaths in 1920 and 1922. The Durand farm operation was smaller and more modest than that of the Gorham family, being farmers without the benefit of the additional property and position enjoyed by the Gorhams; however, Rufus was a trustee of the Canandaigua Presbyterian Society and a Town Highway Overseer.¹⁹ Census records between 1870 and 1900 list the Durands' household with one child, Elias Judah Durand, and one Sisson relative, one farm laborer, and one domestic servant as residing at the farmstead. By 1900, the Rufus and Elias Durand occupied the home by themselves, as Elias J. opted not to continue with the farm. He attended Canandaigua Academy and Cornell University and went on to a distinguished career as an academic botanist and mycologist. Rufus Durand was outlived by his wife and son Elias by only two years, both dying in 1922. In the summer of 1931, the farmstead, its associated 225 acres and additional land was sold by Sue Stone Durand, widow of Elias Durand, to Major Joseph J. Kingsbury of Buffalo, upon his appointment as an administrator at the Veteran Administration's neuropsychiatric hospital in Canandaigua (NR listed 2012).

As regional administrator of the VA in Buffalo, Kingsbury had played a role in the selection of Canandaigua as the hospital site in 1931. Canandaigua had been the earlier home of his wife, Maude C. Davis. While the hospital was in its original construction phase, Kingsbury was appointed as supply officer at the Canandaigua site. The newspaper announcement of the purchase identified the property as "one of Canandaigua's historic landmarks" and indicated that the Kingsbury family first intended to make the Canandaigua farm (Oak Hill), one of "Canandaigua's historic landmarks", their summer home, stating that "The new owner plans to make extensive repairs to the house, one of the fine examples of colonial architecture in this county."²⁰ By the mid-1930s, Major Kingsbury retired, and he and his wife relocated to Oak Hill year round, with the Major pursuing "his hobby of collecting old stove, clocks, firearms, lamps and other antiques with which he and his wife have filled the picturesque old farmhouse."²¹ The "extensive repairs" needed are suggested in a ca. 1930s historic image of the house (see Figure 1); presumably the quality of maintenance had suffered under the final years of the Durand ownership.

¹⁸ *William W. Gorham Manuscript Collection*, Ontario County Historical Society, Canandaigua, NY, letter of February 26, 1844, Box#1, Folder #4.

¹⁹ *Ontario Repository and Messenger*, 7-27-1882,3; *Ontario County Times*, 3 March 11, 1891, 2.

²⁰ *Geneva Daily Times*, July 16, 1931.

²¹ *Democrat and Chronicle*, July 2, 1944.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**

Name of Property

Ontario County, NY

County and State

In 1945 the Kingsburys sold the property to Sidney and Eloise Burns Wilkin. Eloise Wilkin was born in Rochester in 1904 and raised in New York City between 1906 and 1918, returning first to Brockport, (Monroe County), and then to Rochester. She was an accomplished art student from an early age, and attended art school beginning at age 16 at the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute, now the Rochester Institute of Technology, graduating in 1923. After pursuing a career in commercial illustration in Rochester for several years, Eloise moved to New York City in 1926 and achieved some modest success in the textbook field, making valuable contacts in the art world but returning regularly to Rochester for extended summer vacations and visits with her fiancé, Sidney J. Wilkin. After they married, they returned to Rochester in 1930, living near Lake Ontario and raising four children by 1939. In 1938, Eloise returned to illustrating with the successful publication of *Mrs. Peregrine and the Yak*, written by her sister Esther. More work followed gradually from New York children's book publishers, and in 1944 she was awarded a contract by publisher Simon and Schuster to illustrate three books per year for the *Little Golden Books* series, a task she planned to complete from her home studio along Lake Ontario. Bolstered by this professional success, the Wilkins purchased Oak Hill from the Kingsburys and relocated to Canandaigua in 1945, fulfilling Eloise's childhood dream of living in an old stone country house with a large family and many animals.²²

Eloise Wilkin's *Little Golden Books* illustrations are known for their idyllic depictions of babies and young children in warm natural pastoral and domestic settings. (See Figure 5). Her fifty-one *Little Golden Books* published between 1946 and 1975 and other titles remain highly collectible. In addition she designed realistic infant dolls for the Vogue and Madame Alexander lines, including the popular 1960 Baby Dear line. Images of the exterior and some interior features from Oak Hill are included in the background of illustrations in at least three of Wilkin's Little Golden Books: *Come Play House* (1948, exterior view of south façade), *Prayers for Children* (1952, exterior view of south façade), *We Help Daddy* (1962, fireplace view).

In response to Sidney Wilkin's failing health and a desire to be closer to Rochester, the Wilkin family sold Oak Hill in 1961 to Robert S. Fackler and his wife Cynthia Kingston Fackler along with 3.4 acres of land, while the Wilkin family retained the remainder of the farmland for the next six decades. Robert Fackler was a physician who joined the Canandaigua Medical Group as a young pediatrician. He was from Oak Park, Illinois and a graduate of the University of Rochester and Cornell Medical College. The Facklers raised three children at Oak Hill, and maintained the home, preserving much of the original fabric to a great extent. In 2006, the house and

²² Eloise Wilkin and Deborah Wilkin Springett, *The Golden Years of Eloise Wilkin*, (Sacramento, CA: D.W. Springett, 2004.)

Gorham, William W., House DRAFT
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

3.4 acres were sold by the Facklers to the current owners. A lot line adjustment in 2020 restored an additional acre on the west side to the house lot, resulting in the current total of 4.45 acres.

Architectural significance

For its age and location, Oak Hill is an outstanding example of an early Greek Revival stone farmhouse. As the farmland of Ontario County was sold off in lots in the early decades of the nineteenth century, the initial owners of farm tracts of land occupied themselves first by clearing the land of trees and then by collecting the necessary materials for construction of a house and barns. Wood was by far the most commonly used building material because of its ready availability, and sawmills, brickyards and blacksmiths offered related services in support of more complex construction activities. Brick and stone houses were acknowledged to be superior to their wood counterparts, being more durable, weatherproof, and were therefore a luxury enjoyed by a community's more prosperous residents. Brick was more commonly used in commercial buildings, while both brick and stone were both employed for the community's more ambitious homes. An 1860 census report cited in a 1976 bi-centennial *History of the Town of Farmington* recorded the following statistics on dwellings in Ontario County by construction material type:²³

Stone	120 (1.6%)
Brick	516 (6.7%)
Frame	6,591 (84.7%)
Log	<u>513 (6.6%)</u>
Total	7,740

The predominance of wood frame construction was carried throughout the town, although stone, and especially cobblestone, appeared to have been a more popular material than brick in the pre-1850 period. The opposite was true within the village of Canandaigua. Among the pre-1850 surviving masonry farm residences scattered throughout the town, four are cobblestone, two are fieldstone and three are brick. The earliest is the small cobblestone house at 5037 Butler Road (see Figure 6), attributed to 1825, though that would be unusually early for a cobblestone structure if true. The nominated property is the only residence in the town with a façade of cut limestone. Its masonry bears some similarity to the cut stone houses of the Towns of Marion and Walworth in Wayne County, where a limestone quarry generated the material for a concentration of about ten cut stone homes built in the 1810s and 1820s.²⁴ Within Ontario County, the William W. Gorham House stands out as the

²³ Farmington Bi-Centennial Committee, *History of the Town of Farmington 1788-1976*, Farmington NY, 1976.

²⁴ Devlin, Cary, "Bicentennial Minute: Cut Stone Architecture in Marion", *Finger Lakes Times*, Geneva, NY, December 29, 1922.

Gorham, William W., House DRAFT
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

largest and the best preserved example of early stone masonry, especially in terms of the amount of surviving original interior and exterior fabric and the still-undeveloped open space surrounding the property.

Stylistically, the William W. Gorham House occupies a transitional position between the Federal and the Greek Revival styles, especially in its treatment of the second level. Greek Revival homes are often one and one-half stories, with a frieze band containing small windows just below the eaves and sloped second floor ceilings, while Federal style homes tend to have a full height second floor with flat ceilings. Oak Hill's front second floor windows are smaller than those on the end walls, and some second floor ceilings are partly sloped and partly flat. Fully Greek Revival features include the tooled sills and lintels, the classical entry details including the tapered piers, sidelights and broken transom, the gable end eave returns, and the elegant interior details at the stair, the door and window trim and the fireplaces. Portoro black-gold marble fireplace surrounds in the front parlors are a particularly high-style feature, though similar examples can be found among other sophisticated homes in the region (see Figure 7). The marble was purchased from the merchant firm Cobb & Hastings in November 1831 for the sum of \$29.98, equivalent to the cost of 8,000 bricks.²⁵

Similar black-gold marble fireplace surrounds from the early Greek Revival period can be seen at the two east side parlor fireplaces at 29 Gibson Street (1842 section), at the 1839 Rose Hill Mansion outside Geneva, in the 1836 Campbell-Whittlesey House parlor at 36 Troup Street in Rochester, and at the Dining Room of c. 1830 property Hyde Hall (NHL 1986) at 267 Glimmerglass State Park, Cooperstown, New York. In the case of Hyde Hall, the fireplace surround, of Italian Portoro marble, was one of three purchased in 1831 from New York City stone cutter Joseph N. Barnes.²⁶ A New York stone dealer such as Barnes could have easily supplied Ontario County with their products by means of the Erie Canal, opened in 1825, and the use of a relatively high-style European fireplace surround as an impressive focal feature in the parlor, the most public of rooms in the house, would be understandable for a young and prosperous family seeking to create a residence of distinction.

The Onondaga Limestone tapered stone piers on either side of the central entrance are another unusual feature of nominated residence, possibly an element of the Egyptian Revival style, which was occasionally employed in the late Federal period, but was more commonly used in institutional buildings than in residential architecture. Similar examples can be found at 175 Bristol Street, Canandaigua and at 29 Gibson Street, Canandaigua. (See Figure 8.) The house at 29 Gibson Street was built over two decades, with Federal style details in the eastern

²⁵ *William W. Gorham Manuscript Collection*, Ontario County Historical Society, Canandaigua, NY, Box #XII, 1840 Notebook.

Gorham, William W., House DRAFT
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

half of its front section (1828) and later Greek Revival details in the western half (1842). It is unclear which of the construction periods produced the tapered piers, but the presence of very similar black marble fireplace surrounds and tapered stone piers in both houses suggests some communication or consultation between the owners and/or contractors for the two properties.

Among the other stone masonry homes during the Greek Revival period, the 1837 Isaac Parrish House at 3402 West Lake Road, breakfast, now a bed-and-breakfast, is of interest for having been built for the brother of Betsey Parrish. (See Figure 9.) The F.A. Sackett Farm at 5255 West Avenue Extension, was built in 1840, also for a young member of a successful local farming family and has similar stonework to that of Oak Hill, however it has an H plan with a cross-gable roof and Gothic Revival features in its windows and front porch, giving it a much different overall appearance. (See Figure 10.) The William W. Gorham House (Oak Hill) represents the town's most intact and impressive example of a rural Greek Revival residence as the result of excellent craftsmanship and a history of careful stewardship by a limited number of long-term owners. It exhibits a very high level of integrity, with the original exterior masonry, trim, doors, and windows remaining intact along with its many interior features and still largely rural setting, retaining the original feeling and association of an elegant rural Greek Revival farmhouse for a member of a prominent Canandaigua family.

²⁶ <https://hydehall.org/dining-room-marble-mantel-great-house-1829-1834/>. Retrieved December 11, 1923.

Gorham, William W., House DRAFT
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bibliography

- Bero Architecture, *Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Resources in the town of Canandaigua, Part 1*, 2019 at <http://www.townofcanandaigua.org/page.asp?id=195>.
- Devlin, Cary, "Bicentennial Minute: Cut Stone Architecture in Marion." *Finger Lakes Times*, Geneva, NY, December 29, 2022. Online at https://www.fltimes.com/lifestyle/local_history/bicentennial-minute-cut-stone-architecture-in-marion/article_23300ed9-b11d-5ac5-9c57-215efe864652.html.
- Landmark Society of Western New York. *Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Resources in the town of Canandaigua, Part 2*, 2023 at <http://www.townofcanandaigua.org/page.asp?id=195>.
- Loveland, J. B. and George Loveland. *Genealogy of the Loveland family in the United States of America from 1635 to 1892*. Fremont, OH: I.M. Keeler & Sons, Printers, 1892.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988.
- McIntosh, W. H. *History of Ontario County, New York, 1876*. Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1876.
- Memcott, Jim. "Celebrating Eloise Wilkin's Golden Career." *Democrat and Chronicle*, November 5, 2014. Online at <https://www.democratandchronicle.com/story/news/local/columnists/memcott/2014/11/04/celebrating-elaine-wilkins-golden-career/18465677/>.
- Milliken, Charles F. *A History of Ontario County and Its People, Vol. 1*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1911.
- Osburn, Karen, "Way Back When in Ontario County: Ontario Glass Works Made Window Glass." *Finger Lakes Times*, Geneva, NY March 2, 2014. Online at https://www.fltimes.com/lifestyle/way-back-when-in-ontario-county-ontario-glass-works-made-window-glass/article_45a1bf94-9fdb-11e3-9b3b-001a4bcf887a.html.
- Shelgren, Olaf W, Lattin, Cary and Robert Frasch. *Cobblestone Architecture of New York State*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1978.
- Swartout, Barbara C. *Canandaigua Architecture* (survey notebooks containing blue form inventories and other background property data) ca. 1981, in collection of Ontario County Historical Society, Canandaigua, NY.
- _____. *Ontario County Cobblestones*. Canandaigua, NY: Ontario County Historical Society, 1981.
- Wilkin, Eloise and Deborah Wilkin Springett. *The Golden Years of Eloise Wilkin*, (Sacramento, CA: D.W. Springett, 2004.
- William Gorham Manuscript Collection*, Ontario County Historical Society, Canandaigua, New York.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

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: **Ontario County Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): **21NR08043**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.45 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 42.865751 | Longitude: -77.304666 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination reflects the current property that includes the Oak Hill residence and the one surviving contributing outbuilding plus the ruins of the barn foundation. The remaining farmland and wooded acreage were retained by the Wilkin family with farming continuing under lease through c. 2020. The northeast portion of the former farm is undergoing residential development, but the land immediately surrounding the Oak Hill parcel will remain undeveloped under a conservation easement.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Saralinda Hooker, Preservation Consultant, and Jennifer and Timothy Schneider (owners)
organization _____ date March 14, 2024
street & number 3414 West Lake Blvd telephone 585-705-1865
city or town Canandaigua state NY zip code 14424
e-mail shooker7373@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: William W. Gorham House

City or Vicinity: Canandaigua vicinity

County: Ontario State: New York

Photographer: Saralinda Hooker, Preservation consultant (photos 1-20)
Virginia L. Bartos, NYSOPRHP (photos 21-23)

Date Photographed: February 2024 (photos 1-20); July 13, 2022 (21-23)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 1: William W. Gorham House, south elevation, looking northeast.
Photo 2: View of south and east elevations, looking northwest.
Photo 3: East elevation, looking west.
Photo 4: North elevation and rear wing, looking southwest.
Photo 5: Rear wing and partial view of attached garage, looking southeast.]
Photo 6: View of full façade, looking northeast.
Photo 7: Closeup view of garage wing, looking northeast.
Photo 8: Detail view of façade masonry.
Photo 9: Detail view of sill, west elevation.
Photo 10: View of chicken house/coop, looking northeast.

Gorham, William W., House DRAFT
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State

- Photo 11: View of barn/garage, looking northwest.
- Photo 12: Interior view of main hall with stair.
- Photo 13: East parlor.
- Photo 14: Detail view of east parlor Portoro fireplace.
- Photo 15: Interior view of dining room.
- Photo 16: Library, view looking east.
- Photo 17: Detail view of library fireplace with stenciling by Eloise Wilkin.
- Photo 18: Main hall viewed from stair looking south.
- Photo 19: Second floor hall and stair landing.
- Photo 20: Southwest bedroom with another stenciled fireplace.
- Photo 21: View from kitchen looking into library.
- Photo 22: Bedroom in north wing, former studio of Eloise Wilkin.
- Photo 23: Remnant of barn foundation (non-contributing).

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State



Figure 1. Historic image, ca. 1930. Private collection, used with permission.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State



Figure 2. Stenciled fireplace, William W. Gorham House, NYS OPRHP Site visit photograph, July 13, 2002.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State



Figure 3. Stenciled fireplace, William W. Gorham House, NYS OPRHP Site visit photograph, July 13, 2022.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State



Figure 4. Detail of Park Place streetscape site visit photo, NYS OPRHP 2016. Parsonage is the white building in the image.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State



Figure 5. Eloise Wilkin illustration, private collection. Used with permission.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**

Name of Property

Ontario County, NY

County and State



Figure 6. Cobblestone residence at 5037 Butler Road, Canandaigua. Site/Survey photograph by Saralinda Hooker, Preservation Consultant.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State



Figure 7. Portoro marble fireplace, William W. Gorham House, NYSOPRHP site visit photograph, July 13, 2022.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State



Figure 8. 29 Gibson Street, Canandaigua. Site visit photograph 2024 by Saralinda Hooker, Preservation Consultant.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State



Figure 9. Isaac Parrish House at 3402 West Lake Road, Canandaigua. Site visit photo 2024 by Saralinda Hooker, Preservation Consultant.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**

Name of Property

Ontario County, NY

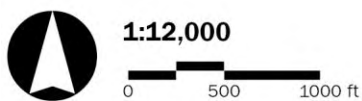
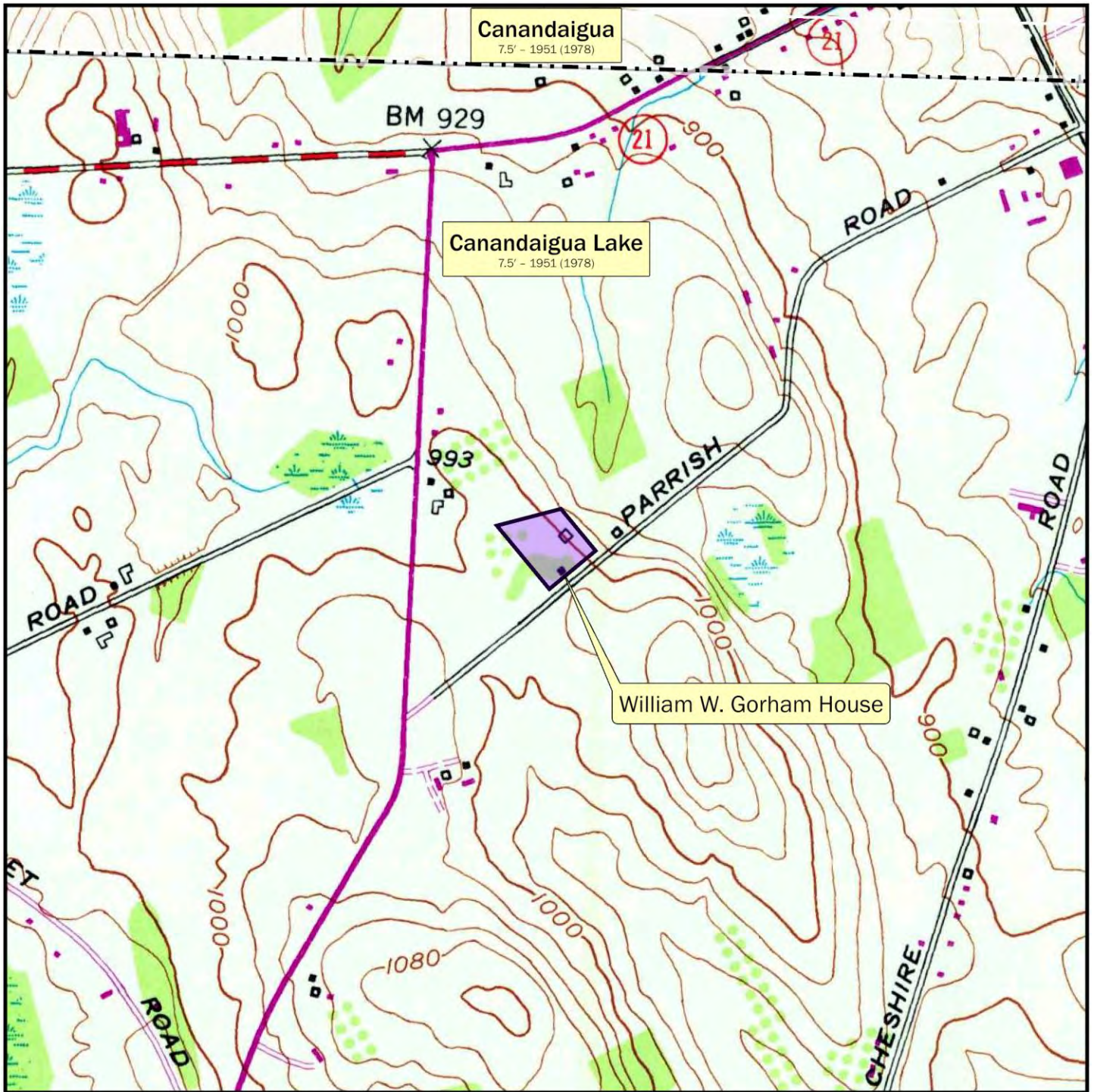
County and State




Figure 10. Sackett House at 5255 West Avenue Extension. Site visit photograph 2024 by Saralinda Hooker, Preservation Consultant.

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State



 William W. Gorham House

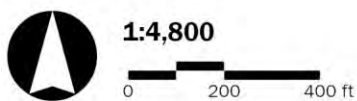


Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Mapped 02/13/2024 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State



Nomination Boundary (4.45 ac) Tax Parcels



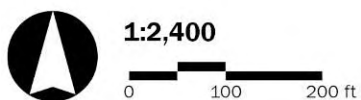
Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Ontario County Parcel Year: 2021

Mapped 02/13/2024 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

Gorham, William W., House **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Ontario County, NY
County and State



 Nomination Boundary (4.45 ac)



Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

New York State Orthoimagery Year: 2023

Mapped 02/13/2024 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

Boundary and site map



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6



Photo 7



Photo 8



Photo 9



Photo 10



Photo 11



Photo 12



Photo 13



Photo 14



Photo 15



Photo 16



Photo 17



Photo 18



Photo 19



Photo 20



Photo 21



Photo 22



Photo 23