

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 Nunda Village Historic District

other names/site number N/A

name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number Buffalo Street, Center Street, East Street, Fair Street, First Street,
Fourth Street, Gibbs Street, Holmes Street, Massachusetts Street, Mill
Street, North Church Street, North State Street, Portage Street, Price
Street, Second Street, Seward Street, South Church Street, South
State Street, Vermont Street, West Street

N/A
 N/A

not for publication

city or town Nunda

vicinity

state New York code NY county Livingston code _____ zip code 14517

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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

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

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

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

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
255	47	buildings
1	1	sites
1	0	structures
3	0	objects
389	104	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling,
 secondary structure, hotel
 COMMERCE/business, professional, financial
 institution, specialty store, restaurant, warehouse
 SOCIAL/meeting hall
 GOVERNMENT/city hall, municipal building
 EDUCATION/school, library
 RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling,
 secondary structure
 COMMERCE/business, professional, specialty
 store, restaurant, warehouse
 SOCIAL/meeting hall
 GOVERNMENT/municipal building
 EDUCATION/library
 RELIGION/religious facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival, Gothic

Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate, Second Empire,
Queen Anne, Romanesque

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial

Revival, Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN/Bungalow, Craftsman

MODERN/Ranch

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone, Stucco, Concrete

Wood, Brick, Stone, Metal, Stucco,

walls: Synthetics

roof: Slate, Metal, Asphalt, Synthetics

other:

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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

Nunda is a rural village located in the northwest area of the Town of Nunda, which is situated in the Genesee Valley region of southwest Livingston County, New York. The Genesee River sits west of the village, running through the adjacent Town of Portage. State Route 408, also known as State Street, travels north-south through the village, and is located at the approximate center of the village bounds. The Nunda Village Historic District encompasses the commercial corridor along North Main Street and a portion of Mill Street, showcasing examples of commercial and industrial architecture from the 1830s through the early-twentieth century. The residential streets radiate from these main thoroughfares and are characterized by homes with similar setbacks and sizes, sidewalks and tree lawns, and lots that are fairly uniform in size, apart from some of the grander homes that sit on larger/wider lots. The district also incorporates industrial, civic, and religious resources. A majority of buildings were constructed in the mid-nineteenth century into the early-twentieth century, with some later examples into the mid-twentieth century. The district contains few examples of non-historic modern infill, with most of the more recent construction taking place outside the village's boundary. The nominated district's resources share a history related to the early New Englander settlement and industrial innovations of the village from the 1830s into the early-twentieth century, with an impressive stock of Green Revival buildings and homes. Building within the district represent a wide variety of architectural styles popular throughout the mid-nineteenth into the mid-twentieth centuries, including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Ranch, and Minimal Traditional, as well as several examples of more modest frame residences.

The district forms an irregular shape and is roughly bounded by Vermont and Fourth Streets to the north, Gibbs and a small portion of South State Street to the west, Mill and a portion of South State Street to the south, and Fair Street, the intersection of East and Massachusetts Streets with Creek Road, and a portion of Vermont Street to the east. The school at 13 Mill Street has been excluded from the district's boundary after a determination that the modern additions to the rear too greatly impact the historic integrity of the building. Streets within the district run mainly north-south and east-west with East Street at a diagonal running northeast-southwest. The district boundary includes much of the village with some of the outermost parcels and area south of Mill Street begin excluded due to a lesser degree of cohesive integrity.

Overall, the nominated Nunda Village Historic District retains a high degree of material integrity, as well as character, design, feeling, and association with 255 contributing primary buildings and 129 contributing secondary buildings. The nominated district has 47 non-contributing primary buildings and 56 non-contributing secondary buildings that have either been significantly altered from their historic appearance or post-date the period of significance (ca. 1831–1957). There is also 1 contributing site, 1 non-contributing site, 1 contributing structure, and 3 contributing objects within the district; Oakwood Cemetery is the contributing site and contains the contributing structure and objects. There is one property within the proposed district that is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the ca. late-1880s Union Block (34-42 North State Street, NR-listed, 2000), which currently exists as four separate parcels.

Narrative Description

The Village of Nunda is located within the Genesee Valley region of Livingston County, New York and is close to the southern end of Letchworth State Park. It is a rural community nestled among rolling hills, woodlands, and farmland, reflecting the region's natural beauty and Nunda's history as a milling and farming community. State Route 408, known as State Street, runs north-south through the village, connecting Nunda with Mount Morris to the north and, ultimately, Angelica in Allegany County, to the south. This thoroughfare makes the village accessible yet secluded enough to maintain its small-town atmosphere within a pastoral setting that

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reflects the essence of rural western New York. Mill Street provides a secondary thoroughfare through the village running east from State Street, while Portage Street runs west from State Street connecting Nunda to the small village of Portageville and the Genesee River.

The proposed Nunda Village Historic District encompasses approximately 100 acres and consists of 255 contributing primary buildings, 129 contributing secondary building, a contributing site, a contributing structure, 3 contributing objects, and one previously listed building, the Union Block (NR listed 2000). The district also includes 47 non-contributing primary building and 56 non-contributing secondary buildings, which have either been constructed outside the period of significance for the historic district (ca. 1831 to 1957) or have been substantially altered. The district includes a majority of the village boundary with North State Street as the main thoroughfare featuring the commercial district toward the southern end and a mix of commercial, industrial, and residential properties moving northward. Residential streets radiate to the east and west. The contiguous historic properties within the district boundary illustrate the village's growth associated with its milling, agricultural, and commercial history. The buildings within the district are generally well-preserved, are cohesive visually and historically, and in many instances retain their historic uses.

DEVELOPMENT / STREETScape

The area that would become the Village of Nunda was first mapped in the mid-1820s by Henry Jones as a potential settlement at Hubbell's Corners, which would be called Nunda. This early layout guided the village's earliest development that is retained, to a degree, and is a rare retained feature in the area. A marsh was drained at the main intersection to create the extant central square, a feature common in colonial settlements on the Eastern Seaboard but seen only in the earliest settlements planned by proprietors in what is now western New York.¹ In response to the 1825 completion of the Erie Canal, the New York State Legislature authorized the construction of several "lateral" spur canals to integrate and stimulate outlying productive regions of the state. One of these was the Genesee Valley Canal, which was constructed on a route from the Erie Canal in Rochester to Olean, New York in 1836². Due to the landscape through the Nunda Valley, a "Deep Cut" of excavation and lock-building was required, and the section through Nunda opened in 1838. The Genesee Valley Canal ran from the Genesee River (near current Portageville) west to Nunda, running along Portage Street and turning north running parallel with West Street and then turning northeast just north of the intersection of North State Street and Vermont Street [Figure 1]. Lock 42 was constructed in Nunda for the canal, which remains extant, although in poor condition, along Fourth Street. The introduction of the Genesee Valley Canal connected the small village to outside markets and the lumber industry south in Allegany County, which drew more residents and encouraged continued residential, commercial, and industrial construction in the village. However, the success of the Genesee Valley Canal was short-lived and it was closed by the State in 1878. While closure of the canal resulted in a growth lull, industries that had been put into place prior to closure allowed Nunda to see some revival in the late-nineteenth into the early-to-mid twentieth centuries.

¹ While not a universal feature of New York settlements, the feature of a common green or central square is not uncommon in areas that were intentionally planned by speculators or settled by New Englanders who were seeking new opportunities further west.

² F. Daniel Larkin, *New York State Canals: A Short History* (Fleischmanns, NY: Purple Mountain Press, 1998), 43-67.

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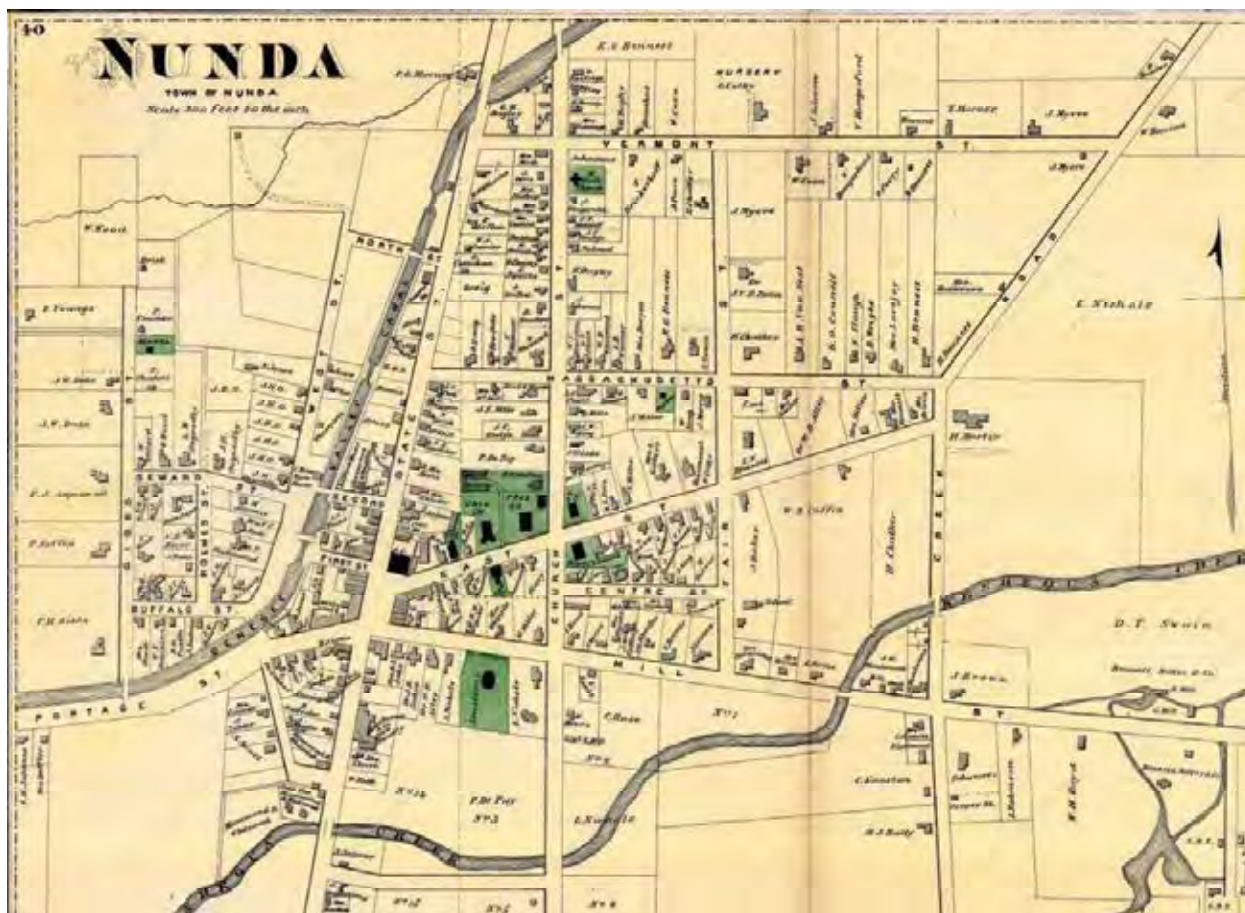


Figure 1: 1872 Plat Map of Nunda showing the Genesee Valley Canal.

The Nunda Village Historic District is mainly centered on North State Street (Route 408), which is the primary thoroughfare through the village and includes the commercial district. Mill Street and Portage Street are a secondary thoroughfare along the district's southern boundary, with commercial properties closest to their intersection with State Street. The other streets in the district are residential in nature and form a slightly irregular grid-like pattern with Vermont, Massachusetts, East, Center, and Mill Streets running perpendicular from North State Street eastward and North Church Street and Fair Street running north-south between Vermont and Mill Streets. There are several included properties on the east side of South Church Street, running south of Mill Street. On the west side of North State Street are Fourth, Second, First, Buffalo, Seward, and Price Streets, which all run perpendicular to the main thoroughfare, while West, Holmes, and Gibbs Streets run parallel. The district also includes Oakwood Cemetery, which is situated in the northwest portion of the proposed district, creating a gateway of sorts between the built village and pastoral, rural landscapes surrounding the village.

The buildings within the commercial core predominantly represent Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival detailing. This district is unique in that it retains two early frame commercial blocks surviving from the 1830s: Merchants Row (1, 3, 7, 9 and 11 North State Street) and the Farmer's Exchange Block (12 and 16 North State Street) [Figure 2]. Approximately halfway up North State Street within the district are two architecturally significant commercial buildings: the 1906 G.A.R. / Carter Memorial building designed by architect P.M. Heath, a Beaux Arts-inspired civic building and early 1880s Union Block, designed by Rochester architect Henry B. Gleason in an elaborate Queen Anne style. The district also retains three historic houses of worship: Holy Angels Catholic Church, a ca. 1850s modest Gothic Revival, Nunda United Methodist Church, an 1833 Greek Revival which was moved to its current location in 1846, and Trinity Church of Nunda, a ca.

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1918 Gothic Revival. The churches are set close to the transition of commercial core to residential neighborhood, likely attributing the importance and integration of religious life within everyday life of the early New England Settler. Two civic buildings round out the commercial area, also partially acting as gateways to the residential areas: Nunda Village Hall (1 Mill Street), a circa 1900 brick veneer building with Colonial Revival and Romanesque detailing, and the Nunda Government Center/Town Hall (4 Massachusetts Street), the circa 1903 brick Queen Anne former Isaac DePuy House.



Figure 2: A view of the Village of Nunda's center square ca. 1866 showing Merchant's Row on the right. The Livingston Hotel building (extant) was built in the location of The Eagle Hotel (nonextant). Image courtesy of the Nunda Historical Society archives.

The residential streets in the proposed district developed off North State Street and consist of mostly two- and two-and-one-half story, detached, single-family houses, some having secondary buildings constructed contemporary with the main house, while others were built later coinciding with the introduction of the automobile. Some of the homes were converted from single-family to multi-family dwellings but retain their single-family character and appearance on the exterior. Very few residential-built properties are currently being used for commercial purposes, such as 44 North Main Street which now houses the Mann Funeral Home. Most of the residences were built for the working class and are modest to moderate in scale and detailing, with a large majority of the earliest homes in the village representing the Greek Revival style. Examples of more high-style homes constructed for some of Nunda's wealthier residents illustrate a desire to showcase taste and class through size and detailing, including two Italianate residences at 6 Gibbs Street and 8 West Street, Greek Revivals at 30 Massachusetts Street and 45 East Street—this one is also made of cobblestone -, a Gothic Revival at 5 Seward Street, Queen Annes at 25 Massachusetts Street and 18 North Church Street, and

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examples of Craftsman at 35 North State Street and a unique-to-the-district Tudor Revival at 24 Massachusetts Street. Predominant residential architectural styles throughout the district include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and Ranch, with one example of a cobblestone home on East Street built in the Greek Revival style.

Streetscapes throughout the district are defined by concrete sidewalks, tree lawns, driveways, and rectangular-shaped lots of mostly similar size and setbacks. Some of the more prominent houses have larger parcels with a slightly deeper setback but still fit within the overall scale and appearance of the village. Sidewalks in the commercial core are concrete and abut the street and building facades, while those along the residential streets include tree lawns and are generally located on both sides of the street with a few of the secondary streets having sidewalks only on one side. The only street within the district that lacks sidewalks is Price Street, which has only two homes on it and is located at the northwestern corner of the district as the landscape transformations to more open countryside.

Also unique within the district is the inclusion of the Oakwood Cemetery, located at the northwestern end of West Street in the northwestern part of the proposed district. This cemetery is the largest of a total of seven cemeteries within the Town of Nunda, and the only cemetery within the village boundary. It first opened in 1822 as the area began to be settled by the early New England pioneers, with the first burial happening that year at "Oak Knoll", which was part of what is now known as OC1 (Old Cemetery 1). The marker for this grave has since been lost and the earliest extant stone in the cemetery dates to 1829. Oakwood Cemetery grew throughout the mid-nineteenth century as the population of the village increased, and by 1860 the grounds expanded to include the section now known as OC2. Four years later, the village raised a tax to help improve the grounds and repair the fences that kept livestock from the surrounding farms and homes out of the cemetery. The following year, in 1865, local citizens organized the Oakwood Cemetery Association as a private, not-for-profit organization to manage and maintain the cemetery grounds. By 1866, the acreage known today as sections A through I was purchased from the Upson and Osgoodby families and its layout reflected the contemporary garden cemetery movement with winding roadways and landscaped paths. Several local families paid to have their family member's remains and markers moved to these newer sections, resulting in many older gravestones being located within this area of the cemetery. Around this same time, Sections J, K, and L were laid out.³

Today, Oakwood Cemetery contains over 4,000 gravestone markers across approximately 13-acres of a rural pastoral landscape situated on a sloping hillside. Terraces create flat areas for burial plots which are separated by gentle embankments. The cemetery is significant for its landscape, which acts as a transition between the village and the outlying farmland and retains several significant features including The Soldier's Monument, which was dedicated in 1897, the ca. 1900 rusticated stone block entrance piers, a ca. 1902 vault built with rusticated stone blocks, and the ca. 1902 stone steps sited just north of the vault [Figure 3].

³ "A Short History of Oakwood Cemetery," Oakwood Cemetery, Nunda, NY, accessed November 10, 2024.
<http://nundaoakwoodcemetery.org/oakwoodhistory.html>.

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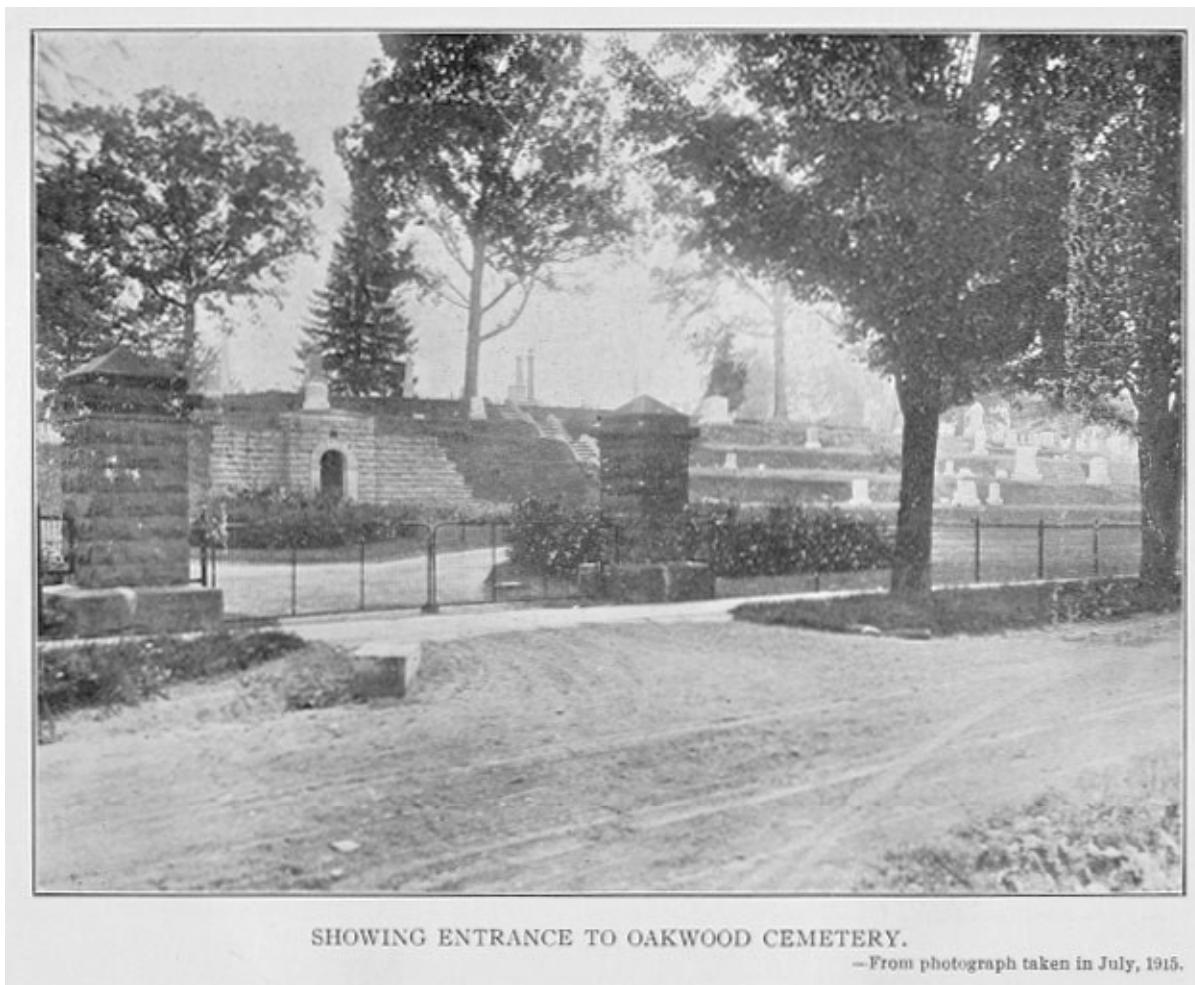


Figure 3: View of the entrance to Oakwood Cemetery from West Street, July 1915. Image from the Oakwood Cemetery Association, <http://nundaoakwoodcemetery.org/oakwoodhistory.html>.

ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

Properties within the Nunda Village Historic District retain integrity in terms of material, form, massing, scale, setting, association, and feeling. While a few remain entirely unaltered, most retain enough of their historic character and fabric to contribute to the significance of the historic district. In many cases, alterations made to the buildings within the district's period of significance have achieved their own significance or do not substantially alter the resource's historic character. The most common alterations include porch modifications (19 North Church Street, 18 Massachusetts Street, 48 East Street, 17 Center Street) and some material changes (3 Center Street, 14 Buffalo Street, 7 Seward Street, 9 Seward Street), which mostly appear to date to the late-nineteenth to early-to-mid twentieth centuries. Although the resources throughout the district represent a variety of architectural styles and ornamentation, some examples of high-style homes can be found intermittently throughout the district. Many of the more modest, earlier homes are found along Buffalo Street and adjacent streets west of the main commercial block—mainly associated with the earliest settlement and the Geneseo Valley Canal that ran along Portage and West Streets until the late 1870s.

The architectural history of the proposed Nunda Village Historic District exemplifies the transformation from locally crafted buildings to professionally designed structure, highlighting the general professionalization of architecture from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Early on, architect-builders like William Haldane and Henry Bagley catered to Nunda's needs with vernacular Greek Revival designs typical of pioneer communities. Haldane's contributions include the brick Greek Revival residence at 21 East Street, the circa

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1919 Methodist Church at 26 East Street (originally designed as the Presbyterian Church), and the building at 7 Fair Street, which formerly served as the auxiliary hall for the church, reflecting the functional and stylistic norms of his time.

As Nunda's trade routes expanded with the Genesee Valley Canal by the 1850s, local leaders increasingly turned to prominent city-based architects, engaging designers from Rochester and Buffalo for more distinctive, specialized work. In 1855, Andrew Jackson Warner designed Elmwood, a notable estate on Walnut Street now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Later, his son, J. Foster Warner, designed the Isaac DePuy House at 4 Massachusetts Street in 1903-1904, a building that now serves as the Town of Nunda Government Center. In the 1880s, Henry B. Gleason designed the elaborate Queen Anne-style Union Block on North State Street, while John H. Coxhead of Buffalo designed Trinity Church (formerly the Baptist Church) at 25 East Street in 1919. These successive works by professional architects reveal a shift toward a more formalized architectural practice, mirroring trends across rural communities as they integrated with larger metropolitan regions.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Resources within the Nunda Village Historic District are mainly commercial, civic, religious, and residential in function. The commercial core is located near the heart of the nominated district along North State Street and includes mostly two and three-story commercial and civic buildings, with a few examples of one-story buildings. The extant commercial blocks developed starting in the 1830s into the early twentieth century as Nunda saw a slow but steady growing population spurred by milling and, not long to follow, commercial ventures.

The Village of Nunda is unique in that two of its early frame commercial blocks have survived with some alteration, but remain significant both architecturally and as part of the village's development history. These blocks include Merchant's Row (1-11 North State Street), which are a contiguous block of two-story buildings with full storefronts and evenly spaced double-hung windows on the upper story; and the Farmer's Exchange (12 and 16 North State Street), which are connected three-story buildings. Both blocks retain some of their original Greek Revival and early Colonial Revival details. Another unique commercial block is the ca. 1880s Union Block, designed by Henry B. Gleason of Rochester. This block consists of six storefronts that have been altered, but maintain an appropriate historic appearance, along with decorative second story tripartite windows with segmentally arched sunburst ornamentation above. The original highly ornate parapet has since been removed; however, the commercial block still boasts its more whimsical Queen Anne style. While fire claimed a few of the early historic commercial buildings, much of the small village's commercial core remains, with a few losses that occurred in more modern times due to demolition. The most common change found in the commercial buildings are altered storefronts and replaced upper windows, but those that have been altered still, for the most part, resemble their historic configuration. This rural community's commercial core is small, but the buildings that remain showcase a variety of ornamentation, including decorative cornice and parapets. However, considering the changes that have occurred within the commercial core, it still retains a significant sense of its historic feeling, association, and appearance.

Placed at the outer edges of the commercial core are a handful of civic buildings. At the southeast corner of State Street's intersection with Mill Street is the Nunda Village Hall, a circa 1900 two-story brick veneer building with subtle Romanesque and Colonial Revival details. Today, the building also houses the fire station with mid-twentieth century and modern additions to the south side of the building. Moving further north, the Town of Nunda's Government Center is housed in the historic Isaac DePuy House at the corner of North State Street and Massachusetts Street. Although used for civic purposes, the building still retains its historic features and appearance of its former residential nature. The district's commercial core also retains examples of commercial buildings associated with the rise in popularity of the automobile, such as the ca. 1914 concrete block and brick constructed garage at 3 Portage Street. Another example is the ca. 1940s former gas station at 29 North State Street; however, this building has been heavily altered and is considered non-contributing to the district. The commercial core also showcases a part of Nunda's industrial past with the 1913 Foot

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Manufacturing Company building, now housing other commercial businesses. This building represents a significant industry that attributed to Nunda's growth and economy for many decades until the company move in the 1950s.

The proposed district is made up of a majority of residential properties, ranging from modest frame homes and early Greek Revivals to high-style residences that were built for Nunda's wealthier business owners. A large portion of the housing stock dates to the mid-to-late nineteenth century, with much of the village having been developed by the first decade of the twentieth century. While the district doesn't necessarily show development through different periods as you move outward from the district center, it does show the development of the village took place in a fairly short period of time. The higher-style homes are found dispersed throughout the village and exemplify a range of architectural styles, including Greek Revival (30 Massachusetts Street, 45 East Street), Gothic Revival (5 Seward Street), Italianate (6 Gibbs Street, 8 and 10 West Street, 20 Mill Street, 34 Vermont Street), Queen Anne (18 North Church Street, 25 Massachusetts Street), Tudor Revival (24 Massachusetts Street), Colonial Revival (41 North State Street, 4 Gibbs Street), and Craftsman (10 Gibbs Street, 35 North State Street, 21 Fair Street). The most common alterations found within the district are material alterations, with an extensive use of vinyl siding, replacement windows, and modern metal roofing. However, in most cases these material alterations do not deplete the resources of their historic character and overall appearance, rendering most properties to be contributing to the district.

Also contributing to the significance of the district are three objects, all located within Oakwood Cemetery in the northwest corner of the nominated district. These objects include the 1902 rough stone-faced Oakwood Cemetery crypt, the ca. 1890s stone stairs to the north of the crypt, and the 1897 Soldiers Monument located at the crest of the hill further north of the crypt and stone stairs. Two individually listed National Register properties also add to the significance of the historic district, including the Union Block (34-42 North State Street, NR-listed, 2000) and Elmwood / Alward House (19 North Walnut Street, NR-listed, 2015).

METHODOLOGY

Information about the history of Nunda and the resources in the nominated district were gathered from several sources, including online county property records, collections and print materials at the Bell Memorial Library, the Nunda Historical Society Museum, and the Library of Congress. These resources included historic plat maps, atlases, and Sanborn Fire Insurance maps that provided essential information on the nominated district's growth and development over time. In addition, the Village of Nunda Historic Resource Survey information and discussions with staff from the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation's National Register unit helped determine the final district boundaries and significance. Fieldwork was completed to gather photographs and evaluate the streetscapes and exterior conditions of each resource. The following criteria were used to evaluate contributing vs. non-contributing status of the buildings in the district:

- **Date:** The building must have been constructed/present during the period of significance (ca. 1831 - 1957). Buildings constructed after the end of the period of significance are considered non-contributing.
- **Location:** The building must be in its original location or must have been moved to its present location during the period of significance.
- **Integrity:** A building must retain enough exterior integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling to convey its historic appearance, form, and significance in the context of the district. Buildings that have more than two changes defined as "major" in the five categories listed below are considered to have lost substantial integrity and are counted as non-contributing.
 - **Form:**
 - **No loss of integrity:** Original roofline and massing are intact, without visible additions to the front or sides.
 - **Minor loss of integrity:** Side addition that is clearly secondary to the original building; large rear additions visible from the front are also considered minor alterations if the original roofline remains visible.
 - **Major loss of integrity:** Visible additions/expansions that are not compatible with or secondary to the original building; or a rear addition that overwhelms the original form.

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- Exterior Cladding:
 - No loss of integrity: Retains original siding, or nonoriginal siding dating to the period of significance.
 - Minor loss of integrity: Replacement siding appears to have been installed without removing original siding or trim (and is therefore reversible), and/or is reasonably similar to original/traditional dimensions and character (e.g. aluminum siding or vinyl over clapboard).
 - Major loss of integrity: Replacement of siding substantially different from traditional/historic siding (e.g.—vertical boards in place of horizontal clapboard) and/or results in loss of the original details and/or proportions.
- Porch:
 - No loss of integrity: Porch remains open with original or similar columns and balustrade, or porch was enclosed or removed during the period of significance.
 - Minor loss of integrity: Replacement or absence of historic columns or balustrade, or porch was enclosed but retains evidence of original proportions, features, and façade of the home.
 - Major loss of integrity: Porch removal significantly alters the proportions of the house or a porch enclosed outside the period of significance that obscures the original proportions of openings.
- Trim:
 - No loss of integrity: Most of the original exterior trim remains.
 - Minor loss of integrity: Some exterior trim has been covered or removed.
 - Major loss of integrity: Most or all original exterior trim is missing or has been replaced with modern details that do not resemble the original features.
- Fenestration:
 - No loss of integrity: Original window sash remain in original openings, or sash was replaced without altering original openings, and new sash matches the type and muntin configuration of the historic sash.
 - Minor loss of integrity: Window sash are replaced with a minor change in the size of openings, so that original fenestration remains evident; or replacement sash do not match muntin configuration of the historic sash (e.g. six-over-one double-hung sash replaced with one-over-one double-hung sash).
 - Major loss of integrity: Window openings have been significantly altered in size and/or shape to accommodate new sash; and/or new windows are of a different type (e.g. casement or picture window replacing a double-hung window); and/or window openings have been enclosed without retaining evidence of the original opening. An isolated instance of this type of alteration, especially on a building's side rather than the front, may not constitute a major loss of integrity.
 -

Resources within the nominated district include commercial, industrial, civic, former institutional, religious, and residential buildings. In total, the district is composed of 255 contiguous contributing primary buildings, 132 contributing secondary buildings, and 1 previously individually listed National Register building. The district also includes 47 non-contributing primary buildings and 53 non-contributing secondary buildings, which were either constructed outside the period of significance (ca. 1831–1957) or have a substantial loss of integrity. There is also 1 contributing site (Oakwood Cemetery), and 1 non-contributing site (Village Park), 1 contributing structure (ca. 1902 Oakwood Cemetery vault), and 3 contributing objects (1897 Soldier's Monument, ca. 1900 cemetery entrance piers, ca. 1902 stone cemetery steps). The district also encompasses 11 parcels that are not counted as they are made up of both vacant grassy lots and parking lots.

RESOURCE LIST

Listed alphabetically by street name with even addresses first followed by odd addresses.

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BUFFALO STREET, south side (evens)

4 Buffalo Street, constructed ca. 1880 **One contributing primary building**

Two-story, two-bay wide frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; one-story, one-bay wide sunporch wing with hipped roof, centered entrance flanked by four-light picture windows; one-story, one-bay wide side wing with hipped roof, recessed porch with solid knee walls. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

6 Buffalo Street, constructed ca. 1870s **One contributing primary building**

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof and pedimented entry supported by square posts and balustrade; off-centered entrance, one-over-one double-hung window, and three-sided bay window with double-hung windows on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; square casement window in the gable peak. Wood siding, board and batten first story façade and second story projection, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1910. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Smooth wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

8 Buffalo Street, constructed ca. 1850s **One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building**

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance and two one-over-one double-hung replacement windows on the first story; two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story. Board and batten siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

One-story, five-bay wide, modest Ranch residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window; attached one-story, two-bay wide garage with double-wide vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

10 Buffalo Street, constructed ca. 1850 **One contributing primary building, two contributing secondary building**

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gable and wing roof and overhanging eaves. Façade features two six-over-six double-hung windows on the first and second story with pointed lintel trim; side-gabled wing features a full-width porch with shed roof supported by turned posts and balustrade; centered entrance and six-over-six double-hung window. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

Detached, one-and-one-half story, three-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof and extension over the third bay; double-wide, extra high vehicular opening, single vehicular opening. Vertical metal siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

12 Buffalo Street, constructed ca. 1850s

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One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, altered Greek Revival residence with front-gable and wing roof. Front-gabled façade features a tripartite picture window with center casement and two double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; side-gabled façade features a recessed enclosed porch with four double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, metal roof, parged foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

14 Buffalo Street, constructed ca. 1840s

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a pedimented entry porch supported by square posts atop stone foundation, centered entrance with sidelights, two six-over-six double-hung windows flank each side. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

BUFFALO STREET, north side (odds)

3 Buffalo Street, constructed ca. 1860

One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Front-gabled façade features tripartite one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story and two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; side-gabled wing features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts with decorative brackets and single rail balustrade, off-centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows and picture window on the first story, centered façade gable with double-hung window. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

11 Buffalo Street, constructed ca. 1850s

One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gable roof. Façade features two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; one-story, one-bay wide side wing with hipped roof, centered entrance flanked by three-over-two sash windows. Wood composite siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening; one-bay open portico with shed roof. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

13 Buffalo Street, constructed ca. 1860s

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, frame residence with Second Empire elements and cross-gabled roof. Front-gabled façade features a nine-over-one double-hung window with three-light transom within an arched opening on the first floor and two one-over-one double-hung window on the second story; partial-width enclosed porch with shed roof and front-gabled entry; off-centered entrance; six grouped four-over-one double-hung windows; side-

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gabled wing features a mansard second story with decorative pointed arch dormers and one-over-one double-hung windows. Varied exposure wood shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings; eight-light casement window in the gable peak; side-gabled entrance porch on the Buffalo Street-facing elevation.

CENTER STREET, north side (evens)

4 Center Street, constructed ca. 1900

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Front-gabled façade features a large picture window with transom on the first story; two-over-two double-hung window on the second story; side-gable wing features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by square posts and stucco clad knee wall, double-hung window on the first story. Textured stucco cladding, asphalt shingle roof, parge foundation.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide outbuilding with hipped roof; two one-over-one double-hung windows. Textured stucco cladding, metal shingle roof, parged foundation.

6 Center Street, constructed ca. 1930

One contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, American Foursquare residence with low-pitched hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with front-gabled roof supported by textured stucco corner posts and knee walls; off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. Textured stucco cladding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

8 Center Street, constructed ca. 1850

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled and wing roof. Façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; side-gabled wing features a full-width recessed porch supported by turned posts and non-historic balustrade, centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, board and batten at the porch, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1940. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

10 Center Street, constructed ca. 1850

One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled and wing roof. Façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; side-gabled wing features a full-width enclosed porch with shed roof, off-centered entrance, and large wood framed screened openings; off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

12 Center Street, constructed ca. 1850

One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

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One-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gable roof. Façade features two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; flared, hipped roof entry porch at the side elevation; one-and-one-half story, frame rear wing with three-sided, squared bay window. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to alterations to the materials and fenestration pattern, making the property architecturally non-descript.

Ca. 1860. Detached, two-story, two-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings; centered infilled open in the gable. Vinyl siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.

14 Center Street, constructed ca. 1850

One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-story, five-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Front-gabled façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; side-gabled façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by turned posts atop a solid flared knee wall; centered entrance; double-hung window on the first and second stories; three-sided bay with low-pitched hipped roof on the west elevation. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Ca. 2000. Detached, one-story, three-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings, slightly off-centered entrance door. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

18 Center Street, constructed ca. 1840s

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows; non-historic shed roof porch supported by square posts and balustrade on the east elevation. Vinyl siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.

Ca. 1940. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof with eastern extension; single, narrow vehicular opening; shed roof awning over opening. Vinyl siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.

20 Center Street, constructed ca. 1860s

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with low-pitched hipped roof supported by Doric columns atop rusticated concrete block piers and solid balustrade; off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; paired double-hung windows in the gable peak; all window with low-pitched pointed arch top trim. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1910. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two sliding track barn-style doors. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

CENTER STREET, south side (odds)

3 Center Street, constructed ca. 1880

One contributing primary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by square columns atop a solid sided knee wall; off-centered entrance and tripartite picture window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the

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second story; inoperable shutters; sided pent roof detail and double-hung window in the gable peak. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete block foundation.

5 Center Street, constructed ca. 1860; relocated ca. 1904
One non-contributing primary building

One-story, two-bay wide, frame residence (former schoolhouse) with front-gabled roof. Façade features a partial-width porch with hipped roof supported by square posts; off-centered entrance; paired one-over-one double hung windows; one-story, two-bay wide rear side wing with side-gabled roof and awning and double-hung window. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to significant alterations to the materials and fenestration.

9 Center Street, constructed ca. 1910s
One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, early American Foursquare residence with low-pitched hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with gabled roof supported by square posts and turned post balustrade; off-centered entrance and large one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging roof eave. Vinyl siding, stone veneer water table, parged foundation.

Ca. 2000s. Detached, one-story, three-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; two vehicular openings; single entrance door; one-bay wide open porch area with hipped roof supported by square posts. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

13 Center Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance with decorative Classical surround with pilasters, entablature, and sidelights; two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; cornice and frieze band return; corner pilasters; frieze windows on the side elevations. Wood clapboards, metal roof, stone foundation.

17 Center Street, constructed ca. 1880s
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features an almost full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by square posts and turned post balustrade; centered entrance flanked by six-over-six double-hung replacement windows; two evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung replacement windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

19 Center Street, constructed ca. 1920
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width enclosed porch with hipped roof, off-centered entrance, paired picture windows; slightly off-centered main entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; diamond-shaped casement window in the gable peak. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

EAST STREET, north side (evens)

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East Street, parking lot
Vacant–Not Counted

12 East Street, constructed ca. 1870s; later alterations
One non-contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, frame and concrete block outbuilding with side-gabled and shed roofs. Façade features an off-centered entrance and two large picture windows; vertical wood siding and concrete block side elevation infill walls beneath an extension of the front slope of the roofline; rear shed roof addition; main, center block of the building is a former barn with vertical wood siding. This property is non-contributing due to the significant alterations to materials.

16 East Street, Bell Memorial Library, constructed ca. 1912
One contributing primary building

One-story, three-bay wide, modest Neoclassical institutional building with flat roof. Façade features an entrance portico with classical surround including brick pilasters and Ionic columns supporting the entablature with decorative crown; centered single entrance door; and entrance flanked by twelve-over-twelve double-hung replacement windows with eight-light transoms and a brick soldier course window surround; brick “quoining” at the corners; dentil molding beneath the eave. Brick construction, membrane roof, parged foundation.

18 East Street, vacant lot
Vacant–Not Counted

20 East Street, Village Park
One non-contributing site

Flat, grassy landscape with a large wood gazebo; small playground; picnic table; and the north and east boundaries features a white picket fence.

26 East Street, Nunda United Methodist Church, constructed ca. 1833; moved 1846; remodeled and steeple 1848.

One contributing primary building

Original Architect: William Haldane

Remodel Architect: Willard Wood

Two-story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival style religious building with front-gabled roof. Façade features a center double entrance with simple classical pedimented surround; four, two-story pilasters delineating façade bays; two-over-two double-hung windows with lower vertical sided infill; paired stained glass casement windows on the second story; three-tiered steeple with corner pilasters on the upper levels. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, cut stone foundation.

30 East Street, constructed ca. 1880
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Front-gabled façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story, paired double-hung windows on the second story; pent flair and multi-light casement window in the gable peak; side-gabled rear wing features a partial-width porch with hipped roof supported by square posts and solid balustrade, off-centered entrance. Composition siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

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Ca. 1940. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

34 East Street, constructed ca. late 1820s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with side-gabled roof and hipped roof rear wing addition. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around Queen Anne style porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts with decorative brackets and turned post balustrade; three evenly spaced two-over-two double-hung windows on the first story; two evenly spaced four-over-four double-hung windows on the second story; frieze band returns on the side elevations. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled and shed roofs; single vehicular opening in the shed roof wing; paired four-light casement windows in the gabled roof wing. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle and membrane roof, concrete foundation.

36 East Street, constructed ca. 1895
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with low-pitched hipped roof supported by Doric columns and non-historic balustrade; off-centered entrance and large picture window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1890. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; single vehicular openings; shed roof dormer with four nine-light casement windows. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

38 East Street, constructed ca. 1838, dormer additions ca. 1908
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a non-historic entry porch with gabled roof supported by square posts; off-centered entrance and two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; two double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation with veneer on the front elevation.

40 East Street, constructed ca. 1860s
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by square and turned posts and non-historic balustrade; off-centered entrance with simple surround and two four-over-four double-hung windows on the first story; three one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; gable trim and frieze band wrap beneath the eave; one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, side-gable wing with hipped roof porch supported by square and turned posts and square balustrade; off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

42 East Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, five-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched shed roof supported by fluted classical columns; centered entrance with sidelights and fluted pilaster

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surround with narrow horizontal transom; entrance flanked by two six-over-six double-hung windows with thick trim on the first story; five evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows with transoms on the second story; overhanging eaves with brackets and dentil molding at the frieze band wrapping the home. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Ca. 1860. Detached, two-story, three-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening with paired hinged doors; single entrance door; one-over-one double-hung, nine-light casement window, and center hinged wood panel door to hay loft on the second story. Vertical wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

44 East Street, constructed ca. 1890

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with a cross-gabled roof; attached, one-story, one-bay wide port cochere with flat roof supported by square posts atop rusticated block piers. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by Tuscan columns and square wood balustrade; centered entrance flanked by a large six-over-one double-hung window and tripartite window with picture window and transom; four-light square casement centered on the second story flanked by a six-over-one double-hung window and three-sided bay with four-over-one double-hung windows; pent roof; decorative Palladian window in the gable peak; overhanging eaves with squared bracketing. Wood clapboard and wood shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, rusticated stone foundation.

Detached, one-story, three-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; three vehicular openings. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

46 East Street, constructed ca. 1872

One contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof; attached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof and single vehicular opening. Façade features an off-centered entrance and elongated one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced elongated double-hung windows; decorative window and door lintels; one-and-one-half story, hipped roof rear wing; side porch with hipped roof supported by decorative square posts, brackets, and turned spindle fretwork. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

48 East Street, constructed ca. 1872

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, former Italianate style home with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around modern porch with hipped roof supported by square posts and balustrade; off-centered entrance and elongated one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced elongated double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves; one-story, one-bay wide side wing with hipped roof and double-hung window; inoperable shutters. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Detached, one-and-one-half story, three-bay wide carriage house with cross-gabled roof; overhanging eaves and shallow brackets; two vehicular openings; single entrance door; paneled door to hayloft; diamond-shaped casement in the gable. Vertical wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

50 East Street, constructed ca. 1870s

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

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Two-story, two-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof and pedimented entrance supported by paired decorative turned posts with scrolled capitals atop decorative wood post piers and turned post balustrade; off-centered entrance and elongated one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced four-over-four double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves with frieze band trim and brackets wrapping the home. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, barn with gambrel roof; single vehicular opening with paired hinged barn doors; single entrance door; round casement window in the gable peak. Vertical wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

52 East Street, constructed ca. 1860s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof and gabled entrance supported by square posts, decorative brackets, and decorative wood balustrade and fretwork; off-centered entrance with sidelight and transom and two elongated nine-over-nine double-hung windows on the first story; three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; one-bay side wing with entrance door on the first story and double-hung window on the second story. Vinyl siding, corrugated metal roof, stone foundation.

Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide carriage house with single vehicular opening, paired double-hung windows, and hayloft doors on the upper story; one-story, two-bay wide shed roof extension with single vehicular opening and single entrance door. Board and batten siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

54 East Street, constructed ca. 1890s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with cross-gabled and hipped roofs. Façade features a partial-width, wrap-around enclosed sunporch with low-pitched roof, grouped one-over-one double-hung windows with paired transoms; off-centered entrance; flared pent roof; paired double-hung windows in the gable peak; large, tiered, front-gabled additions with plywood siding at the rear of the home. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening; six-light casement window in the gable peak. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

56 East Street, constructed ca. 1890s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with hipped and cross-gabled roofs. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by Tuscan columns atop a solid balustrade; front-gabled façade features tripartite double-hung windows on the first story and paired double-hung windows with awning on the second story; recessed façade features an off-centered entrance and high-wall casement window on the first story. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged and concrete block foundation. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Concrete block construction, wood siding in gable, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

60 East Street, constructed ca. 1880s
One contributing primary building

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Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof; attached one-story, one-bay wide wing with hipped roof. Façade features a partial-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by square posts and balustrade; centered double door entrance flanked by a one-over-one double-hung window and tripartite picture window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

EAST STREET, south side (odds)

3 East Street, constructed ca. 1860 One contributing primary building

Two-story, one-bay wide, brick and stucco commercial building with flat roof. Façade features a storefront with off-centered entrance and transom and large display window; tripartite one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; inoperable shutters. Brick and stucco clad, membrane roof, parged foundation.

5-7 East Street, constructed ca. 1920 One contributing primary building

One-story, three-bay wide, brick commercial building with flat roof. Façade features an off-centered, inset entrance with aluminum frame door and storefront window; vertical panel infilled storefront area with tripartite casement windows; brick bulkhead; single vehicular opening in the easternmost bay. Brick construction, membrane roof, concrete foundation.

9 East Street, constructed ca. 1880; significant recent alterations One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, frame residence with hipped roof and cross gables. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof and pedimented clipped corner supported by turned posts and square balustrade; off-centered entrance on the first story; two evenly spaced awning windows on the second story; arched casement window in the gable peak. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation. This property is non-contributing due to significant alterations to its historic features including window locations, window configurations/sizes, and porch details.

11 East Street, constructed ca. 1850 One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof; attached rear carport with side-gabled roof supported by posts. Façade features an off-centered entrance with flat roof overhang and scrolled brackets; two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; three evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; pedimented gable. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

13 East Street, constructed ca. 1880 One contributing primary building

Two-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with low-pitched roof supported by Tuscan columns atop a solid shingled balustrade with curved corner; off-centered entrance and two one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; paired double-hung windows on the second story; pent roof and louvered vent at the gable peak; side gabled wing features two double-hung window on the second story; attached one-story and one-and-one-half story rear wings with gabled roofs. Composition siding, metal shingle roof, parged foundation.

17 East Street, constructed ca. 1910

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One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, brick modest Queen Anne residence with hipped roof and side-gabled bay. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by brick columns atop concrete block piers; off-centered entrance and large picture window with transom on the first story; entrance door at the recessed bay; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows with jackarch lintels. Brick construction, asphalt shingle roof, stone block foundation.

Ca. 1905. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide carriage house with gambrel roof; sliding entrance doors; hayloft door; paired sliding windows and paired casement windows in the gable peak. Vertical wood siding, metal shingle roof, stone foundation.

21 East Street, constructed ca. 1830

One contributing primary building

Architect/Builder: William Haldane

Two-story, five-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a three-bay main block with off-centered recessed entrance with decorative surround and horizontal transom and two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; windows have decorative jackarch lintels with keystones; two-bay wide wing with off-centered entrance and eight-over-eight double-hung window on the first story; eight-over-eight double-hung window on the second story. Brick construction and vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, rough cut stone foundation.

23 East Street, constructed ca. 1900

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, Italianate residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by square posts atop a solid balustrade; off-centered side entrance from the porch and two large six-over-six double-hung windows on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story with centered façade gable; one-story side wing with hipped roof and four-sided bay window with two-over-two double-hung elongated arched windows; overhanging eaves with brackets. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof and overhanging eaves; two vehicular openings. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

25 East Street, Trinity Church of Nunda, constructed ca. 1918

One contributing primary building

Architect: John H. Coxhead

Three-story, three-bay wide, brick Gothic Revival religious building with cross-gabled roof and tower. Façade features a pointed arch window with stained glass and decorative brick lintel with keystone; tripartite pointed arch stained glass window with decorative brick lintel and keystone; narrow lancet window in the gable peak; three-story tower with centered entrance and pointed arch stained glass transom with matching brick lintel and keystone; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; large pointed arch decorative louvered bell tower; crenelated parapet; stepped partial buttresses at the corners. Brick construction, stone water table; asphalt shingle roof, stone block foundation.

29 East Street, constructed ca. 1850s

One contributing primary building

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Name of Property

Livingston County, NY
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Two-story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance with simple entablature and pilaster surround and two six-over-six double-hung windows on the first story; three evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows on the second story; frieze band with returns on the side elevations; one-story, gabled roof rear wing. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

33 East Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched hipped roof supported by round columns and turned post balustrade; off-centered entrance with two arched half lights and two nine-over-nine double-hung windows on the first story; centered twelve-over-twelve replacement window on the second story; one-story, one-bay wide wing with hipped roof. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

35 East Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, frame residence with front-gable and wing roof. Front-gabled façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; side-gabled wing features a full-width porch with shed roof extension supported by a square post and turned post balustrade, off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window; inoperable shutters. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1940. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

37 East Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof and cornice returns. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by decorative carved wood posts and wrought iron railing; off-centered entrance and two elongated one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with jerkinhead gabled roof; single vehicular opening; single entrance door within infilled former vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

39 East Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gable and wing roof; attached one-bay wide carport with shed roof supported by square posts. Front-gabled façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows with simple trim on the first and second stories, vertical paneled siding in the gable peak; side-gabled wing features a full-width porch with shed roof supported by Doric columns, off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window. Vinyl siding, asphalt and metal shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

41 East Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building

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Name of Property

Livingston County, NY
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One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof and cornice returns; attached one-story, one-bay wide carport with shed roof. Façade features a full-width enclosed porch with shed roof, off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows; main façade features an off-centered entrance and two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Wood composition siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

43 East Street, constructed ca. 1880s, alterations ca. 1910s
One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance with gabled overhang supported by brackets; three one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; full-width porch with shed roof along the rear wing. This property is non-contributing due to significant alterations to fenestration sizes, locations, and extent of alternative building materials.

Ca. Mid-Twentieth Century. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

45 East Street, constructed ca. 1840
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, Greek Revival cobblestone residence with hipped roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance with sidelights and eight-light transom surround; three one-over-one double-hung windows with stone lintels; stone quoining and water table; thick frieze band trim wraps beneath the eave; two pedimented dormers with pilasters and entablature detail and one-over-one double-hung windows; square enclosed cupola at the center of the hipped roof. Cobblestone construction, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Ca. 1840. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide barn with gambrel roof; single vehicular openings; four-light casement window on the first story; square four-light casement window in the gable peak. Vertical wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

47 East Street, constructed ca. 1880
One contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, modest Queen Anne residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a partial-width porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts and decorative fretwork; entrance into the west side of the front-gabled wing; large picture window; front-gabled façade features a horizontal high-wall casement window on the first story and one-over-one double-hung window on the second story; inoperable shutters. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle porch roof, slate main roof, stone foundation.

49 East Street, constructed ca. 1892
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features an off-centered entry porch with hipped roof supported by Doric columns; two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; three double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

Ca. 1930s. Detached, one-story, three-bay wide garage with hipped roof; double-wide vehicular opening; single carport opening. Vinyl siding asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

51 East Street, constructed ca. 1900
One contributing primary building, two contributing secondary buildings

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Two-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Colonial Revival residence with front-gabled roof and cornice returns; one-bay wide port cochere with flat roof supported by paneled square columns atop concrete piers. Façade features an almost full-width porch with hipped roof supported by paired square columns; off-centered entrance and large double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced eight-over-one double-hung windows and centered, paired four-light casement windows on the second story; fanlight with keystone in the gable peak; one-story, one-bay wide sunroom wing with hipped roof and multi-light casement windows.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, three-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; three vehicular openings. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

55 East Street, constructed ca. 1850

One contributing primary building, two non-contributing secondary buildings

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gable and wing roof. Façade features a centered entrance with simple surround flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; side-gabled wing features a full-width enclosed porch with shed roof; off-centered entrance and double-hung window. Wood composite siding, metal roof, parged stone foundation.

Ca. 1960s. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide, modular home with front-gabled roof. Façade features two pairs of one-over-one double-hung windows; entrance on east elevation with deck. Composition siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

Detached, one-story, four-bay wide, outbuilding with shed roof. Façade features an off-centered double entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

FAIR STREET (evens)

4 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1920

One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof and one-bay wide shed roof wing extension. Façade features a full-width enclosed porch with hipped roof, off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows; main façade features an off-centered entrance and two double-hung windows; double-hung window on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

10 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1895

One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gable and wing roof; attached one-and-one-half story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof, single vehicular opening, four-light casement window in the gable peak. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. Front-gable façade features a three-sided squared bay with hipped roof and double-hung windows, paired double-hung windows on the second story; side-gabled wing has full-width porch with hipped roof supported by wood post and iron railing. Vinyl siding, decorative gable siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

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Livingston County, NY
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22 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1870
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof; attached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof, single vehicular opening. Façade features an off-centered entrance with gable overhang and decorative brackets and elongated one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

34 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1968
One non-contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Cape Cod residence with side-gabled roof; attached, one-and-one-half story, three-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof, three vehicular openings; one-story enclosed breezeway connection. Façade features a centered entrance flanked by eight-over-eight double-hung windows on the first story; three evenly spaced pedimented gables with six-over-six double-hung windows; centered chimney. Brick veneer, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

36 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1958
One non-contributing primary building

Two-story, five-bay wide, Split-Level residence with front-gable and shed roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance and single vehicular opening on the lower level; off-centered entrance and oriel window with casements on the main level; and three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, stone veneer, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

38 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1880
One contributing primary building; one non-contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof and gable roof center portico overhang. Façade features two-story porch supported by Tuscan columns atop paneled wood piers; centered entrance flanked by ten-light casement windows on the first story; centered multi-light door flanked by eight-light casement windows and arched transoms on the second story; one-story, two-bay wide wing with side-gabled roof, two evenly spaced ten-light casement windows; inoperable shutters; overhanging eaves with scrolled brackets. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; two vehicular openings; two gabled façade dormers with one-over-one double-hung windows and arched transoms. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance.

40 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1920
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, American Foursquare residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by square columns atop brick piers and wood balustrade; off-centered entrance and tripartite picture window with a six-over-one double-hung window flanked by four-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; two evenly spaced pairs of six-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; hipped roof dormer with paired six-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

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Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

42 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1923
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Craftsman Bungalow residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a centered entrance; tripartite picture window with nine-over-nine double-hung window flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows; four evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows; low shed roof dormer with paired casement windows; overhanging eaves with brackets and exposed rafters. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1923. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with flat roof; single vehicular opening. Wood siding, membrane roof, concrete foundation.

FAIR STREET (odds)

3 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1890s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Colonial Revival residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported square posts and turned post balustrade; centered entrance flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows on the first story; two sets of paired six-over-six double-hung windows on the second story; one-story, one-bay wide wing with hipped roof and paired six-over-six double-hung windows; inoperable shutters. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

7 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1830s; alterations and relocation ca. 1870s
One contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof and cornice returns; attached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof, single vehicular opening, one-over-one double-hung window. Façade features an off-centered entry portico with gabled roof supported by Tuscan columns; off-centered entrance and paired one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; frieze band with façade return. Wood shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

9 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1870
One contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, Italianate residence with low-pitched hipped roof; attached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with shed roof, double-wide vehicular opening. Façade features an off-centered entry porch with hipped roof supported by wrought iron posts and railings; paired entrance doors and elongated one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; inoperable shutters; vertical panel frieze cladding; overhanging eaves with brackets. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

11 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1912
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

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Name of Property

Livingston County, NY
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Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width low-pitched roof with 1/3 enclosure with four-light casement window and 2/3 porch supported by square posts atop a shingled solid balustrade; large one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; paired double-hung windows on the second story; multi-light casement window in the gable peak. Wood clapboard and wood shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone veneered foundation.

Ca. 1912. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

19 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1920s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with front-gabled roof and hipped returns. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by Doric columns atop a solid balustrade; off-centered entrance and tripartite picture window on the first story; centered tripartite window with one-over-one double-hung windows; square casement in the gable peak. Wood siding, wood shingled gable, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Wood siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

21 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1930s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Craftsman Bungalow residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch beneath extension of gable roof supported by tapered, paneled columns atop brick piers and wood balustrade; centered entrance flanked by paired six-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; gable roof dormer with four grouped four-over-one double-hung windows; overhanging eaves with brackets and exposed rafters. Wood siding, wood shingled dormer and gables, brick foundation.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening; octagonal casement window. Wood shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

23 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1900
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Minimal Traditional residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a centered entrance flanked by six-over-one double-hung window and paired three-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; paired six-over-six double-hung windows on the upper story with metal awning; almost full-width porch with side-gabled and hipped roof supported by Tuscan columns. Smooth stucco cladding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

29 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1946
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Colonial Revival residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a centered entry porch with pedimented roof supported by Tuscan columns; centered entrance flanked by large picture windows; two evenly spaced six-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; inoperable shutters. Brick veneer, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

Ca. 1946. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

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31 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1868
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof; attached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with hipped roof, two vehicular openings. Façade features an off-centered entrance with low-pitch overhang and decorative brackets and two four-over-four double-hung windows on the first story; three evenly spaced four-over-four double-hung windows on the second story; inoperable shutters; overhanging eaves with decorative brackets. Staggered course shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

33 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1890
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with cross-hipped and cross-gabled roofs. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof and pedimented corner entrance supported by Doric columns atop a shingled solid balustrade; tripartite picture window on the projecting bay, entrance door on the recessed wing; large picture window and double-hung window on the second story; hipped roof dormer with paired casement windows. Wood siding, shingle gables, asphalt roof, stone block foundation.

Ca. 1910. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

35 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1910
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, American Foursquare residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by Doric columns atop rusticated concrete block piers and turned post balustrade; slightly off-centered entrance flanked by two large picture windows with transoms on the first story; two evenly spaced, three-sided bay windows with one-over-one and four-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; two evenly spaced hipped roof dormers with square casement windows. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, rusticated concrete block and parged foundation.

Ca. 1910. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

37 Fair Street, constructed ca. 1880
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by square posts and decorative balustrade and fretwork; off-centered, double door entrance and two evenly spaced elongated one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves with paired brackets and dentil molding. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

FIRST STREET (evens)

6 First Street, constructed ca.
One contributing primary building

One-story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival commercial building with side-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance with pediment and pilaster surround; single and paired one-over-one double-hung windows; inoperable shutters; dentil molding at the eave. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

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8 First Street, constructed ca. 1939; alterations ca. 1956
One contributing primary building

One-story, three-bay wide, commercial building with hipped roof; rear one-story slightly taller and wider building with hipped roof. Façade features a centered entrance flanked by eighteen-light windows. Stucco clad and concrete block construction, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

10 First Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features full-width porch with hipped roof supported by paned wood posts atop a solid balustrade; off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; centered double-hung window on the second story; frieze board return on the front façade. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; paired carriage doors with six-lights. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

FIRST STREET (odds)

First Street, vacant lot
Vacant–Not Counted

9 First Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features an entry porch with gable roof and arched vergeboard supported by square posts and wrought iron balustrade; off-centered entrance and two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

FOURTH STREET (evens)

4 Fourth Street, constructed ca. 1960, additions 2003 and 2012
One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-story, three-bay wide, commercial building with front-gabled roof and hipped awning. Façade features an off-centered entrance with sidelights; large display window, and single vehicular opening; one-story, multi-bay wide, rear commercial wing with low-pitched roof and vertical metal siding. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

One-story, three-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; two vehicular openings; single entrance door. Concrete block construction, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

FOURTH STREET (odds)

3-5 Fourth Street, constructed ca. 1913
One contributing primary building, two non-contributing secondary buildings

One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, brick industrial building with gabled roof. Façade features a centered entrance with stone surround; multi-light, leaded glass windows; paired six-light casement windows in the upper story. Brick construction, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

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One-story, multi-bay wide, storage building with low-pitched gabled roof and multiple rollup doors. Vertical metal siding, metal roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

One-story, four-bay wide, commercial car wash building with side-gabled roof; three vehicular openings, single entrance door. Concrete block construction, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

7 Fourth Street, constructed ca. 1900

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance with gable overhang supported by simple brackets; paired eight-light casement windows; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; one-story, one-bay wide wing with hipped roof, paired one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle and metal roof, parged foundation. Detached, one-story, four-bay garage with gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening, two single vehicular openings. Vertical and horizontal vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

GIBBS STREET (evens)

4 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1920

One contributing primary building

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Dutch Colonial Revival residence with side-gabled and gambrel roof. Façade features a shed extension between stories; centered entrance porch with gabled roof supported by square posts flanked by paired six-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; centered, paired six-light casement windows flanked by paired six-over-one double-hung windows; inoperable shutters; one-story, two-bays wide wing with hipped roof and two one-over-one double-hung windows. Composite siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

6 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1850s

One contributing primary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, Italianate residence with low-pitched hipped roof. Façade features a partial-width porch with clipped corners and low-pitched roof supported by decorative square posts and trim atop rusticated stone balustrade; off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; single and paired one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; all windows have ornate window trim and lintel hoods; overhanging eaves with brackets and dentil molding. Composition siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

8 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1935

One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, American Foursquare residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by paired and trip fluted columns atop shingled piers and balustrade; centered entrance flanked by tripartite picture windows on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows and centered paired diamond-pane casement windows; inoperable shutters. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, rusticated concrete block foundation.

10 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1910

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Nunda Village Historic District

Draft

Livingston County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Craftsman Bungalow with side-gabled roof and front extension. Façade features a full-width porch supported by tapered columns atop sided piers and balustrade; centered entrance with sidelights flanked by large picture windows; large, centered gabled dormer with five one-over-one double-hung windows and shed awning; overhanging eaves with brackets. Wood siding, metal roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1910. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

12 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1909

One contributing primary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, American Foursquare residence with hipped roof; attached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof, double-wide vehicular opening, single entrance door. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by square posts and turned post balustrade; off-centered entrance, high-wall casement window, and one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; two sets of paired one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; hipped roof dormer with three square casement windows. Wood siding, asphalt roof, concrete block foundation.

14 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1860

One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, frame residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by ornate wrought iron posts and fretwork; centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung window and three-sided bay on the first story; centered door flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; side-gabled wing with full-width porch with matching details; off-centered entrance and double-hung window. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, pole barn with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Vinyl siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

20 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1925

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Colonial Revival residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a centered entrance with metal awning supported by wrought iron posts, flanked by paired nine-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; centered, paired double-hung windows flanked by nine-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; two-story open porch supported by square posts atop solid balustrade. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, brick foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

22 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1860

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by decorative turned posts, brackets, and fretwork; off-centered entrance with sidelights and double-hung windows on the first story; four evenly spaced three-light paired casement windows; frieze trim wraps the house; corner pilasters. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

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Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

26 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1979
One non-contributing primary building

One-story, four-bay wide, Ranch residence with side-gabled roof; attached one-story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof, double-wide vehicular opening. Façade features an off-centered entrance; three-sided oriel window; one-over-one double-hung windows; inoperable shutters. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

28 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1977
One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-story, four-bay wide, Ranch residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features off-centered entrance; paired one-over-one double-hung windows, two single double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

Ca. 2007. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

30 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1855
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts and decorative fretwork; off-centered entrance and elongated one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves with paired brackets. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

32 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, Italianate residence with cross-hipped roof. Façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories of the projecting bays; hipped roof porch with wrought iron posts and balustrade, off-centered entrance, and double-hung windows; overhanging eaves with brackets. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening; rectangular casement window. Vertical wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

GIBBS STREET (odds)

3 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1953
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building, one non-contributing secondary building

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One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Minimal Traditional residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a projecting centered entrance with extending gable roof; paired double-hung windows; tripartite picture window; inoperable shutters. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete block foundation.

Ca. 2013. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

Ca. 1953. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

13 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1855
One contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide Italianate residence with low-pitched hipped roof; attached one-story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof, two vehicular openings. Façade features a centered, tapered, stucco clad chimney flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows on the first and second stories. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

15 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1910
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Bungalow residence with hipped roof. Façade features a centered entrance porch with gable roof; centered entrance with sidelights flanked by tripartite picture windows on the first story; one-story, one-bay wide wing with hipped roof and paired double-hung windows; gabled dormer with four one-over-one double-hung windows. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1948. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide outbuilding with front-gabled roof; sliding windows. Board and batten siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

25 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1905
One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof; one-story, one-bay wide shed roof wing with paired six-over-six double-hung windows. Façade features paired nine-over-nine double-hung windows on the front-gabled façade; side-gabled wing features a full-width porch with shed roof supported by geometric posts. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1958. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

27 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1900
One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gable and wing roof. Façade features paired one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; four-over-four double-hung windows on the second story; enclosed porch with extended shed roof; off-centered entrance and double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, scalloped shingle in the gable peak, metal roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1981. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, metal roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

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29 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1900

One contributing primary building, two contributing secondary buildings

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance with shed roof porch supported by square posts and balustrade; two picture windows with lower awning windows; two one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, metal roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, metal shingle roof, concrete foundation.

Ca. 1928. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with hipped roof; two vehicular openings. Stucco clad, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

33 Gibbs Street, constructed ca. 1830s

One contributing primary building

One-story, three-bay wide, frame residence (former schoolhouse) with front-gabled roof. Façade features a centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

HOLMES STREET (evens)

2-4 Holmes Street, constructed ca. 1850

One contributing primary building, two non-contributing secondary buildings

One-and-one-half story, multi-bay wide, frame residence with gabled and shed roof; attached, one-story garage with single vehicular opening. Façade features a partial porch with off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window; double-hung window on the first story. Wood siding, metal roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1965. One-story, one-bay wide, modular home with metal siding, metal roof. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

Ca. 1965. One-story, multi-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with shed roof extension; off-centered entrance. Wood siding, metal roof, obscured foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

6 Holmes Street, constructed ca. 1850

One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a centered entry porch with shed roof supported by square columns; centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

10 Holmes Street, constructed ca. 1850

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features two evenly spaced six-over-one double-hung windows on the first story and one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story of the front-gabled façade; side-gabled façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by square posts, balustrade, and decorative fretwork; off-centered entrance and one-over-one

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double-hung window on the first story; double-hung window on the second story. Composition siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

HOLMES STREET (odds)

9 Holmes Street, constructed ca. 1974 One non-contributing primary building

One-story, four-bay wide, Ranch residence with side-gabled roof; attached one-story, two-bay wide garage with side-gable roof, single vehicular opening. Façade features a partial-width porch with metal awning roof supported by wrought iron posts and railing; off-centered entrance; sliding casement window; paired one-over-one double-hung windows. Composition siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

MASSACHUSETTS STREET (evens)

4 Massachusetts Street, Nunda Government Center / Isaac DePuy House, constructed ca. 1903-04 One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, brick Queen Anne with hipped, cross-gabled, and tower roofs. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by Doric columns, solid balustrade, and brick columns; off-centered entrance with sidelights and transom; one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; double-hung window in the gable peak; picture windows in the rounded tower; decorative cornice returns. Brick construction, asphalt shingle roof, rusticated concrete block foundation.

Ca. 1903. Detached, one-and-one-half story, multi-bay wide carriage house with cross-gabled roof; single carriage door; hay loft door; one-over-one double-hung window in the gable peak; decorative brick gable to match the main building. Brick construction, asphalt shingle roof, rusticated concrete block foundation.

8 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1880 One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a partial width porch along the side-gabled façade with low-pitched roof supported by paired and grouped columns atop sided balustrade and piers; off-centered entrance and large picture window on the first story; double-hung window on the second story; front-gabled façade features a tripartite picture window on the first story, double-hung window on the second story; and casement window in the gable with cornice returns. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, brick and parged foundation.

Ca. 1880. Detached, one-and-one-half story, one-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; one-bay wide shed roof addition; two vehicular openings. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

10 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1850 One contributing primary building

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, modest Italianate residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance with decorative winged gable overhang supported by carved brackets and surround; double entrance and two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; three evenly spaced double-

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hung windows on the second story; ocular window in the gable peak; double-hung windows have a low-pitch pointed arch frame. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

14 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, modest Italianate residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around Queen Anne porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts and balustrade; off-centered entrance and two elongated one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; frieze band trim; overhanging eaves. Wood siding, asphalt shingle and metal roof, parged foundation.

16 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped and gabled roof. Façade features an entrance porch with gabled roof supported by decorative fretwork, balustrade, and square carved posts; double door off-centered entrance; two-story, three-sided bay tower with tower roof, one-over-one double-hung windows; two-story, one-bay wide wing with decorative porch and double-hung windows; overhanging eaves with brackets. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1890. Detached, one-and-one-half story, multi-bay wide, barn with gambrel roof; two vehicular openings. Wood siding, asphalt roof, wood foundation.

18 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1840
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched hipped roof supported by square posts and balustrade; off-centered entrance with sidelights and surround and two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; three double-hung window on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

20 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1840
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with front-gabled roof and cross-gabled rear wings. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with low-pitched roof supported by chamfered columns with decorative capitals and turned balustrade; off-centered entrance with arched opening and two elongated one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; three evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; arched window trim; overhanging eaves with paired brackets. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1880s. Detached, two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof and centered cupola; double-wide vehicular opening; tripartite picture window with shed overhang at the second story; six-light casement window in the gable peak. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

22 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1840
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

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Two-story, four-bay wide, Italianate residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched hipped roof supported by chamfered posts atop block piers, decorative brackets; off-centered double-door entrance and two picture windows on the first story; three-evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; one-bay wide recessed bay with entrance on the first story and double-hung window on the second story; over-hanging eaves with brackets. Wood siding, asphalt shingle and metal roof, parged foundation.

Detached, one-and-one-half story, three-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening; centered hay loft door flanked by one-over-one double-hung window in the upper story. Board and batten siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

24 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1930
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, multi-bay wide, Tudor Revival residence with cross-hipped and gabled roofs. Façade features an off-centered entrance and tripartite window beneath a projecting second story gable front with paired eight-light leaded glass windows; large brick chimney extending from the roof of a front projection; hipped roof wing with sliding glass doors. Stucco clad, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide garage with hipped roof; double-wide vehicular opening; hipped roof dormer with six-light casement window on the front and side elevations. Stucco clad, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

26 Massachusetts Street, Utley Spencer House, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, Italianate residence with low-pitched hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by rounded columns and turned balustrade; off-centered entrance with sidelights and large picture window on the first story; two six-over-six double-hung windows on the second story; two-story, two-bay wide recessed wing with hipped roof porch; two pairs of six-light casement windows on the second story; overhanging eaves; wide frieze band trim; large scrolled brackets. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1850. Detached, two-story, three-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening with paired wood panel doors flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows on the first story; centered hay loft paneled door flanked by six-over-six double-hung window on the second story. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

30 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1852
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with Neoclassical portico details and low-pitched hipped roof. Façade features a full-width, two-story portico with entablature overhang supported by Corinthian columns and wide, flat corner pilasters; centered entrance with decorative classical door surround, sidelights, and transom, entablature supported by fluted columns; entrance flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows; centered paired casement windows flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows on the second story; decorative window trim. Stucco and wood cladding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1852. Detached, two-story, three-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two-over-two double-hung windows and hay loft door; side elevation features three single vehicular openings and a shed roof rear wing. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

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34 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1850

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features an entry porch with gabled roof supported by chamfered columns and decorative bracketing; off-centered entrance and two one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; three evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; wide frieze band trim; overhanging eaves with brackets; one-story rear wing with side-gabled roof, recessed porch supported by columns and carved brackets. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged and stone foundation.

Ca. 1850. Detached, one-and-one-half story, three-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows; centered hay loft door flanked by nine-light casement windows on the upper story. Vertical wood siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.
Detached, one-story, two-bay wide pole barn/garage with front-gabled roof, double-wide vehicular opening. Vertical metal siding, metal roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

42 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1850s

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by decorative carved square columns, brackets, and fretwork; off-centered double-door entrance; elongated one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; four evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves with brackets. Wood composite siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1900. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide barn with gambrel roof; double-wide track barn door opening. Vertical wood siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; no openings on the street-facing elevation. Vinyl siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

44 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1840

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a centered entry porch with hipped roof supported by square posts atop solid balustrade; centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; one-story sunporch wing with low-pitched roof and grouped picture windows with four lights at the top. Stucco clad, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1900. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide barn with gambrel roof; two vehicular openings with sliding track doors; off-centered hay loft door; eight-light casement in the gable peak. Vertical wood siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.

48 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1850

One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with shed roof supported by square posts and balustrade; off-centered entrance with sidelights; sliding picture window on the first story; centered, paired one-over-one double-hung window on the second story;

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paired casement windows in the gable peak. Vinyl siding, metal roof, parged stone foundation. This property is non-contributing due to significant alterations that have obscured the historic appearance of the façade.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; sliding track vehicular door entrance. Vertical siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.

50 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof with east slope extension. Façade features four evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; single double-hung window in the gable peak; hipped roof west elevation porch. Wood composition siding, asphalt shingle and metal roof, parged stone foundation.

Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide barn with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening and one-over-one double-hung window on the first story. Vertical wood siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.

54 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1880
One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with hipped roof and gables. Façade features a partial-width porch along the recessed bays with hipped roof porch supported by square posts and solid balustrade; off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; single and paired double-hung windows on the second story; projecting bay features a tripartite picture window on the first story and paired double-hung window on the second story; shingled gables with casement windows and decorative carved gable trusses. Vinyl siding, board and batten at the porch, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Detached, one-story, three-bay wide garage with cross-gabled roof; three vehicular openings. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

56 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade feature a full-width porch with shed roof supported by square posts; off-centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle and metal roofs, parged foundation.

Ca. 2008. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

58 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1988
One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Detached, one-story, four-bay wide, modular Ranch residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding and skirting, asphalt shingle roof. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

60 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building

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One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, frame residence with front-gable and wing roof. Façade features two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story and a centered double-hung on the second story of the front-gabled façade; side-gabled wing features a shed roof porch supported by square posts and turned balustrade; off-centered entrance and double-hung window. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle and metal roofs, parged stone foundation.

MASSACHUSETTS STREET (odds)

3 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1900

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with cross-gabled and hipped roofs. Façade features a partial-width porch with flared hipped overhang roof supported by Tuscan columns and square balustrade; second-story porch above with turned posts; off-centered entrance and large picture window on the first story; access door to balcony and one-over-one double-hung window on the second story. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1910. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening with two paneled six-light doors. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

5 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1908

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Craftsman Bungalow residence with steeply pitched side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width enclosed sunporch with decorative picture windows infilling between Doric columns atop rusticated concrete block piers and solid knee wall; centered entrance; large gable dormer with four grouped decorative picture windows and flared sidewalls. Shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof and decorative gable truss; double-wide vehicular opening. Composite siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

7 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1850; additions ca. 1880s

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, Greek Revival residence cross-gabled roof. Façade features a front-gabled wing with two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second story with cornice returns and trim; side-gabled wing features a shed roof porch supported by posts; off-centered entrance and picture window and transom on the first story; paired three-over-one double-hung window on the second story; recessed wing with grouped two-over-one single hung windows on the first story and paired three-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Composition siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1920s. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

21 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1850s

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, multi-bay wide, frame residence with Second Empire additions and mansard, low-pitched, and gabled roofs. Façade features a front-gabled wing with one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story and paired casement window on the second story; off-centered hipped roof entrance porch supported by wrought iron columns; three-sided, two-story corner tower with narrow gable dormers in the mansard second

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story; hipped roof side elevation porch with entrance into two-story, mansard roof wing. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle and membrane roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, one-and-one-half story, one-bay wide garage with gambrel roof and hipped overhang, single vehicular opening. Wood clapboard and shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

25 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1904/05
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, multi-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with hipped and tower roofs. Façade features an almost full-width, wrap-around porch with low-pitched roof connecting to a port cochere and supported by decorative square posts atop brick piers and knee walls; off-centered entrance, tripartite picture windows, one-over-one double-hung windows, and large picture windows on the first story; tripartite picture window, three-sided bay and octagonal tower with double-hung, casement, and upper octagonal casement windows; overhanging eaves with brackets. Brick, stucco, and shingled cladding, wood shingle roof, concrete foundation. This property is said to have the first concrete foundation in the village.

Ca. 1905. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide carriage house with cross-gabled roof; two vehicular openings; center hay loft paneled door flanked by pointed arch decorative casement windows. Brick first story, shingled upper stories, metal roof, concrete foundation.

27 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched hipped roof supported by square posts and balustrade; off-centered entrance with sidelights; large picture window on the first story; three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; wide frieze band trim; overhanging eaves with brackets. Wood siding, metal roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1910. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with hipped roof; single vehicular opening; one-story, one-bay wide shed roof garage extension with single vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

31 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof; attached one-story hyphen and one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof and two vehicular openings. Façade features an off-centered entry porch with gabled overhang supported by zig-zag wood posts; tripartite picture window; two one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

37 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, frame residence with front-gable and wing roof. Façade features a full-width gable roof enclosed porch with center entrance and paired casement windows; centered main entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; single double-hung window on the side-gabled wing. Composition siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

Ca. 1900. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; single vehicular opening; paired six-light casement windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

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39 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1850
One non-contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width non-historic porch with shed roof supported by square posts; centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to extensive alterations to the historic materials and fenestration pattern and sizes.

43 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1905
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a slightly projecting off-centered entrance with gable overhang supported by wrought iron columns; one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows in the gable; frieze banding; cornice returns. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1905. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; single sliding track barn door entrance; single ½-light entrance door; small off-centered gable hatch access. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

47 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1910
One non-contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered, slightly recessed entrance and two awning windows on the first story with shallow, flared overhang; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows and clipped corners with solid brackets, turned post decorative balustrade, and one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation. This property is non-contributing due to significant alterations and covering of the historic façade.

49 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1979
One non-contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, Split-Level residence with gabled roof. East elevation features an off-centered entrance between a lower level with casement windows and upper level with paired and single one-over-one double-hung windows; north (street facing) façade features two shallow, three-sided oriel windows with double-hung windows. Vertical panel siding, metal roof, paneled foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

53 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1968
One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof; one-story, one-bay wide wing. Façade features a centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; high-wall awning window in the side wing. Vinyl siding and stone veneer, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

55 Massachusetts Street, constructed ca. 1900
One contributing primary building

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One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame/Colonial Revival residence with side gambrel roof. Façade features a centered entrance flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows; one-story, one-bay wide rear/west garage with side-gabled roof and two vertical panel hinged doors. Composite siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

MILL STREET (evens)

10 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1840

One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance projection enclosed with gable roof and tripartite picture window on the first story; three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung window on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to significant alterations to the historic façade of the home.

Ca. 1900. Detached, two-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two sliding track doors across full-width vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.

14 Mill Street, vacant lot

Vacant—Not Counted

16 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1890

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with hipped and cross-gable roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof and pedimented entry supported by turned posts and balustrade; off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window on the clipped corner first story; tripartite one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; decorative casement in the gable peak; recessed wing with off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows. Wood clapboard and shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, brick foundation.

Ca. 1890. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide carriage house with cross-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

18 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1850s

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with side-gable and wing roof. Façade features a full-width enclosed porch with hipped roof along the recessed wing with grouped three-over-one double-hung windows and off-centered entrance; single double-hung window on the second story; main block features an off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, metal roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with hipped roof; two vehicular openings. Wood siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

20 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1860s

One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, brick Italianate residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance with side-light and arched transom; decorative surround, brackets, and arched overhang; two elongated, segmentally arched one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; three evenly spaced

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segmentally arched double-hung windows on the second story; all windows have decorative stone window hood/drip mold with keystones; overhanging eaves with carved brackets. Brick construction, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1860. Detached, two-story carriage house with gabled roof; two vehicular openings; picture windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation. This building is non-contributing due to significant alterations to the historic appearance and materials.

22 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features an off-centered double-entrance door with shed metal roof overhang; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories with carved wood lintels and transoms on the first story; casement window above the entrance on the second story; side-elevation exterior stair with metal roof leading to upper entrance. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with hipped roof; single vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

24 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around hipped roof porch supported by square columns atop a solid balustrade; off-centered entrance and two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; three evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Vinyl siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

28 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof and wing. Façade features a full-width porch with shed roof supported by square posts and balustrade; off-centered entrance; two sliding windows on the second story; one-story, two-bay wide wing with one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

30 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1890
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with shed roof supported by square posts with decorative brackets and balustrade; off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; three double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1890. Detached, one-and-one-half story, one-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening; centered hay loft door and casement window above; single entrance door. Vertical wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

32 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1850

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One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gable and wing roof. Façade features two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories of the front-gabled façade; side-gabled wing features a recessed full-width porch supported by square posts and balustrade; off-centered entrance and sliding window. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

34 Mill Street, constructed ca.

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width enclosed porch with shed roof; off-centered entrance and grouped one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; paired double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings; vertical wood panel siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

36 Mill Street, constructed ca. 2011

One non-contributing primary building

One-story, four-bay wide, modular Ranch residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance and single and paired one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, vinyl foundation skirting. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

38 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1860

One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with side-gable roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by square posts and balustrade; two corner picture windows with adjacent one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; two sliding windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to significant alterations to the historic appearance and materials.

Ca. 1910. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

42 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1840; ca. 1930s addition

One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof; attached ca. 1930s two-story, three-bay wide Colonial Revival residence with hipped and side-gabled roof. Greek Revival façade features an off-centered entrance with shallow overhang and two one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; single double-hung window in the gable peak; cornice returns; Colonial Revival façade features a full-width porch with shed roof supported by square posts; off-centered entrance, tripartite window, and picture window on the first story; two double-hung windows on the second story.

MILL STREET (odds)

1 Mill Street, Village Hall, constructed ca. 1900

One contributing primary building

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Builder: Chester & Charles Foote

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, brick veneer civic building with hipped roof. Façade features a centered entrance with arched decorative transom and arched lintel; segmentally arched tripartite window with correlating transoms; three grouped, narrow eight-over-one double-hung windows with decorative brick lintels; paired doors to wood balconette flanked by two-over-two double-hung windows on the second story; pedimented gable with four four-over-one double-hung windows. Wood construction with brick veneer, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

3 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival building with front-gable roof. Façade features a slightly projecting first story with shed overhang; centered entrance with broken pediment surround and sidelights flanked by paired elongated casement windows on the first story; three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; decorative frieze band trim and cornice returns; off-centered side entrance with matching broken pedimented surround. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

5 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1860s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance with broken pediment surround and tripartite picture window with six-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; one-story rear wing. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

7 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof; one-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, side-gabled wings on each side. Main façade features an off-centered entrance with flat roof overhang supported by wrought iron posts, entrance surround, and six-over-six double-hung windows on the first and second stories; side wings feature full-width, shed roof porches supported by wrought iron posts; center entrances flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows. Composite siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

9 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, two contributing secondary buildings

Two-story, two-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with side-gabled roof and cornice returns on the side elevations. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof and pedimented entrance supported by Doric columns atop a solid balustrade; off-centered entrance with sidelights and large picture window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1860. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening; single entrance door; six-over-one double-hung window; paired hay loft doors. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

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Ca. 1860. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide carriage house with gabled/shed roof; double-wide vehicular opening with track door; single entrance door. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

23 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1890
One non-contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, multi-bay wide, frame residence (former shop/storage) with side-gabled roof and façade gables. Façade features two partial-width porches with metal shed roofs supported by square posts and solid balustrade; off-centered entrances; one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, metal roof, parged stone and concrete block foundations. This property is non-contributing due to extensive alterations to the historic materials and appearance.

27 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1895
One non-contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence (former Italianate) with hipped roof; attached one-story, one-bay wide hyphen with entrance door; attached one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Façade features a centered projecting entrance enclosure with gabled roof flanked by tripartite picture windows on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to extensive alterations to the former Italianate style home.

29 Mill Street, constructed ca.
One contributing primary building, one non-contributing primary building

Two-story, one-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts atop a solid balustrade; paired casement window on the first story; paired six-over-six double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl and shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening; single entrance door. Vinyl siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

31 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1880s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a wrap-around porch at the recessed wing with hipped roof supported by turned and square posts atop a solid balustrade; off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, shingle gables, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Detached. One-and-one-half story, two-bay wide carriage house/barn with gambrel roof; single, tall vehicular opening. Wood siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.

35 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1890
One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, one-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a large picture window with decorative transom on the first story and paired one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; decorative gable trusses; hipped roof side porch supported by turned posts and balustrade and brackets; entrance into the recessed side-gabled bay. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

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Detached, one-story, three-bay side garage with side-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening; single entrance door. Vertical wood panel siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

37 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1890
One contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a front-gabled wing with clipped corner first story with decorative brackets and one-over-one double-hung windows and paired double-hung windows with decorative sill panel on the second story; decorative gable trusses; side-gabled wing features a shed roof porch supported by posts and decorative fretwork and turned balustrade; centered double entrance door with decorative panels and lights; east elevation shed roof entry porch matching the same porch details. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

41 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1967
One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Minimal Traditional Ranch residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a partial-width porch with gable roof supported by wrought iron posts and balustrade; nine-light picture window; tripartite one-over-one double-hung windows. Brick veneer, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete block foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

Ca. 1967. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

43 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, six-bay wide, Italianate residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched hipped roof supported by brick columns and balustrade with stone cap; center two bays project with front-gable, one-over-one double-hung windows, decorative lintels, and gable truss with brackets; flanking bays feature off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; double-hung windows on the second story. Brick construction, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide garage with gable-on-hip roof; two vehicular openings; oval casement window in the gable peak. Brick veneer and wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

NORTH CHURCH STREET (evens)

North Church Street, vacant lot
Vacant—Not Counted

12 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, five-bay wide, Italianate residence with cross-hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof and pedimented entry supported by turned posts and balustrade; projecting façade features an off-centered entrance and two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story and three evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; recessed façade features an off-centered entrance and double-hung window on the first story and two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

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Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with hipped roof; two vehicular openings. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

14 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1852
One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-story, five-bay wide, Italianate residence with early Second Empire wing and hipped and mansard roofs. Façade features a partial-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by square posts and solid balustrade; off-centered entrance, one-over-one double-hung window, and picture window on the first story; three evenly spaced gable dormers in the mansard roof with double-hung windows; projecting façade features two elongated one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story and two double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle and metal roofs, stone foundation.

Ca. 1852. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide outbuilding with front-gabled roof; off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation. This building is non-contributing due to significant alterations to the façade.

16 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1910
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, American Foursquare residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by Doric columns atop wood paneled piers and solid balustrade; slightly off-centered entrance flanked by large one-over-one windows on the first story; two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; gabled dormer with double-hung window. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, rusticated concrete block foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Wood paneled siding, metal shingle roof, obscured foundation.

18 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1904
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, multi-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with hipped, cross-gabled, and tower roofs. Façade features a partial-width, wrap-around porch with low-pitched roof and rounded corner supported by Doric columns atop brick piers and brick knee wall; off-centered entrance; front-gabled façade features a two-story, slightly projecting bay with one-over-one sash windows on the first and second stories, shingled flared detail between stories, two-tiered gable with rectangular casement window, shingle and starburst motif ornamentation; rounded second and third-story tower with one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story, single hung sash in the upper story, shingle siding and decorative wood shingle tower roof with finial. Wood clapboards, asphalt shingle roof, rough cut stone block foundation.

Ca. 1906. Detached, two-and-one-half story, three-bay wide carriage house/barn; double-wide vehicular opening flanked by four-light entrance door and multi-light casement window; two paneled second story opening; casement window in gable; one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide wing with narrow vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

20 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

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Two-story, four-bay wide, Italianate residence with cross-hipped roof. Façade features a porch with low-pitched roof supported by wrought iron posts; off-centered entrance and two elongated one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; off-centered full-light entrance and two double-hung windows on the second story; recessed façade bay features aligned double-hung windows on the first and second stories; overhanging eaves with brackets. Composition siding, metal shingle roof, stone foundation.

Detached, one-story, three-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; two vehicular opening, one-over-one double-hung window. Composite siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

22 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts and balustrade and entry enclosure; single six-over-six double-hung window on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.
Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

24 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, Italianate residence with low-pitched hipped roof. Façade features a partial-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by square posts, brackets, and fretwork; off-centered entrance and five-sided bay with four-over-four double-hung windows and two-light transoms on the first story; two evenly spaced four-over-four double-hung windows with pedimented hoods on the second story; overhanging eaves. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1860. Detached, one-and-one-half story, one-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Board and batten siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

30 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts and balustrade, off-centered entrance and double-hung window on the first story, and centered double-hung window on the second story of the side-gabled roof wing; front-gabled façade features two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the first story and a centered double-hung window in the gable. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

34 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a shed roof porch supported by wood framed screen enclosure; off-centered entrance and double-hung window on the first story; front-gabled wing features a tripartite picture window on the first story; two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story. Composition siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

36 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building

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Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width gabled porch enclosure with side entrance and grouped double-hung windows; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

38 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by square posts and solid balustrade; off-centered entrance and large picture window on the first story; two one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves. Composite siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

40 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One non-contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered sliding window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; side wing porch enclosure with hipped roof. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to extensive alterations to the façade.

42 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts and square balustrade; centered entrance flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows; four-over-four double-hung window in the gable peak. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with hipped roof; single vehicular opening. Smooth siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

44 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a front-gabled wing with hipped roof porch supported by square posts and solid balustrade, off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window on the first story, double-hung window and sliding window on the second story; side-gabled wing features an enclosed porch area with two sliding windows and a double-hung window on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1860. Detached, two-story, two-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Vertical wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

46 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features an enclosed shed roof porch with off-centered entrance and two-over-two double-hung windows; two-over-two double-hung windows

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on the first and second stories; decorative gable truss. Aluminum siding, metal shingle roof, rusticated concrete block and parged foundation.

Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening, single entrance door. Vertical wood panel siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

48 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1860
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof; attached one-story, two-bay wide garage with single vehicular opening and a double-hung window. Façade features an off-centered entry portico supported by square posts; off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

50 North Church Street, constructed ca.
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof; one-story, three-bay wide wing with side-gabled roof. Front-gabled façade features aligned one-over-one double-hung windows; side-gabled façade features a hipped roof porch supported by square posts and solid balustrade, centered entrance flanked by double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, metal shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

NORTH CHURCH STREET (odds)

7 North Church Street, parking lot
Vacant—Not Counted

13 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1890
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade feature a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by square posts; centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; paired double-hung window in the gable. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

15 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1870s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with cross-hipped roof. Façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; recessed wing features a partially enclosed, partially open porch with shed roof supported by square post; off-centered entrance and multilight casement window. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with clipped front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

17 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1839
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building, one non-contributing secondary building

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One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a partial-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts, solid balustrade, and decorative fretwork; off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows; wide frieze band and cornice return. Composition siding, asphalt shingle roof, metal porch roof, parged stone foundation. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Smooth cladding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

Detached, two-story, two-bay wide, pole barn with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Vertical metal siding, metal roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

19 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1840s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof; one-story, two-bay wide wing with side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts and balustrade; off-centered entrance; one-over-one double-windows; paired double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, scalloped shingle gable, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Ca. 1860s. Detached, two-story, one-bay wide carriage house/barn with gambrel roof; single vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

21 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1847
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with low-pitched hipped roof. Façade features a centered entry portico with hipped roof supported by rounded columns and pilasters; centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; three evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; wide frieze band trim with beaded detail; decorative centered roof railing. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1840s. Detached, two-story, three-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening; hay loft door flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

29 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1830s
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof and pedimented entrance; centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; two evenly spaced gabled façade dormers with double-hung windows. Rough wood plank siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

31 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1987
One non-contributing primary building

One-story, one-bay wide, mobile home with front-gabled roof; bay window; shed roof side porch. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, vinyl skirted foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

North Church Street, constructed ca.
One non-contributing secondary building

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One-story, one-bay wide, rusticated concrete block outbuilding with front-gabled roof; paired doors. This building is non-contributing due to lack of a main building on the site.

33 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof; one-story, three-bay wide wing with side-gabled roof. Front-gable façade features an off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows; side-gabled façade is an enclosed porch with sliding and double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

North Church Street, constructed ca.
One non-contributing secondary building

One-story, multi-bay wide, frame building with metal gabled roof. This property is non-contributing due to lack of a main building on the site and is mostly obscured behind 33 North Church Street.

35 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1840s
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance with shed roof overhang and four-over-four and six-over-six double-hung windows; overhanging eaves with brackets. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

37 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1840s
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Front gabled façade features two-over-two double-hung windows with pointed lintel trim; side-gabled façade features a hipped roof porch supported by square posts atop a solid balustrade; centered entrance flanked by two-over-two double-hung windows; sliding window in the upper story. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

39 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1840s
One contributing primary building

One-and-one half story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a one-story, two-bay wide projecting entrance enclosure with off-centered entrance and double-hung window; main façade features one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

41 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1830s
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with cross-gabled roof. Front-gable façade features one-over-one double-hung windows; side-gabled façade features a shed roof porch extension supported by square posts; off-centered entrance and double-hung window. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

45 North Church Street, Holy Angels Catholic Church, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building

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One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, modest Gothic Revival religious building with front-gabled roof. Façade features a centered double door entrance with hipped roof overhang supported by wrought iron columns; Gothic pointed arch stained-glass transom flanked by Gothic pointed arched windows with stained glass. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

49 North Church Street, constructed ca. 1840s
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features paired double-hung windows and a single double-hung window on the front-gabled wing; hipped roof porch supported by turned posts and carved balustrade, off-centered entrance and sliding window on the side-gabled wing; decorative vergeboard and eave trim. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

NORTH STATE STREET (evens)

6 North State Street, constructed ca. 1970s
One non-contributing primary building

One-story, brick commercial building with flat roof. Façade features an aluminum-framed storefront and entrance with metal overhang. Brick, membrane roof, concrete foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

12 North State Street, Farmer's Exchange Block, constructed ca. early 1834
One contributing primary building

Three-story, five-bay wide, frame commercial building with side-gabled roof. Façade features an altered storefront with center entrance flanked by paired display windows with gabled overhang supported by brackets; off-centered entrance to upper floors; six-over-six double-hung windows on the second and third stories. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

16 North State Street, Farmer's Exchange Block, constructed ca. early 1834; alt ca. 1920
One contributing primary building

Three-story, six-bay wide, frame commercial building with side-gabled roof. Façade features and altered storefront with two angled recessed entrances flanked by display windows with shed roof awning; six-over-nine double-hung windows on the second story; six-over-six double-hung windows on the third story; frieze band with dentil molding. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

18 North State Street, Lake Block, constructed ca. 1870s
One contributing primary building

Three-story, three-bay wide, brick commercial building with flat roof. Façade features a stone clad storefront with off-centered entrance and two picture windows with transoms; one-over-one double-hung windows within segmentally arched openings and stone lintels with keystones on the second and third stories; decorative brick cornice; large end bracket. Brick construction, membrane roof, parged foundation.

20 North State Street, constructed ca. 1870s
One non-contributing primary building

Three-story, three-bay wide, frame commercial building with gabled roof. Façade features a center entrance storefront with wood bulkhead and transom; flanked by large display windows; two one-over-one double-hung

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windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to extensive façade alterations.

22 North State Street, constructed ca. 1870s
One non-contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, commercial building with flat roof. Façade features a centered recessed entry with transom flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; three double-hung windows on the second story; multi-level parapet. Vinyl and wood siding, membrane roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to extensive alterations to the façade.

24 North State Street, parking lot
Vacant—Not Counted

28 North State Street, constructed ca. 1860s
One non-contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features an altered storefront with off-centered entrance and two one-over-one double-hung windows with hipped roof overhang; three grouped double-hung windows on the second story. Vertical wood panel and vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to extensive alteration.

32 North State Street, G.A.R. / Carter Memorial, constructed ca. 1906
One contributing primary building

Architect: P.M. Heath
Builder: James A. Nixon

Two-story, three-bay wide, Beaux Arts-influenced civic building with hipped roof and front elaborate pediment. Façade features a two-story entrance porch with brick columns on the first story and fluted Ionic columns on the second story; stone entablature reads 'A.D.—G.A.R. Memroial—1906'; double entrance door with arched transom flanked by three part, three-light windows on the first story with pointed arch lintels; center entrance with sidelights and arched transom on the second story flanked by six-over-three windows with arched lintels; decorative pediment reads 'JNO. J. CARTER CAMP SON'S OF VETERANS'; eight-foot statue of a soldier with gun rises from the pediment. Brick construction, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

34-42 North State Street, Union Block, constructed ca. 1882-83
Not counted, NR listed, 2000

Two-story, five-bay wide, brick Queen Anne style commercial building with flat roof. Façade features five similar storefront and recessed center entrances flanked by display windows, transoms, and wood bulkheads; tripartite one-over-one windows with transoms; colored glass block transoms, and arched terra cotta sunburst motifs and a jackarched opening; decorative brick cornice; stone pilasters delineate bays. Brick construction, membrane roof, parged foundation.

44 North State Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate building with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with low-pitched roof supported by square posts connecting to covered carports on either side of the building; centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; centered door flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves with brackets. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

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46 North State Street, constructed ca. 1900
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around enclosed porch with hipped roof and sliding windows; three one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

48 North State Street, constructed ca. 1900
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around enclosed porch with hipped roof, off-centered entrance, and sliding windows; tripartite picture window on the second story. Wood siding, metal roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1900. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled and shed roof extension roof; single vehicular opening. Wood panel siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.

50-60 North State Street, constructed ca. 1913
One contributing primary building

Two-story, twenty-one-bay wide, brick industrial manufacturing building with a one-story, twelve-bay wide wing. The first story features large window openings with picture windows and transoms, others have been infilled with vertical paneling; second story features multi-light steel framed industrial windows and paired casement windows. Brick construction, membrane roof, concrete foundation.

NORTH STATE STREET (odds)

1 North State Street, Merchant's Row, constructed ca. early 1830s
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame commercial building with side-gabled roof. Façade features a center entrance storefront with hipped roof overhang flanked by picture windows; three evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding and wood vertical panels, metal roof, stone foundation.

3 North State Street, Merchant's Row, constructed ca. early 1830s
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame commercial building with side-gabled roof. Façade features a recessed, center entrance storefront with cast iron frame and bracketed cornice, large display windows with transoms; three evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

7 North State Street, Merchant's Row, constructed ca. early 1830s
One contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame commercial building with side-gabled roof. Façade features an altered storefront with recessed entrance, large display window, and off-centered upper story entrance; two double-hung windows on the second story. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

9 North State Street, Merchant's Row, constructed ca. early 1830s
One contributing primary building

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Two-story, two-bay wide, frame commercial building with side-gabled roof. Façade features an altered storefront with recessed entrance flanked by large display windows; two one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

11 North State Street, Merchant's Row, constructed ca. early 1830s
One contributing primary building

Two-story, five-bay wide, frame commercial building with side-gabled roof. Façade features a double center recessed entrance flanked by two rectangular display windows on each side; wide transom signboard; five one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

19-21 North State Street, Livingston Hotel, constructed ca. 1870-74
One contributing primary building

Three-story, nine-bay wide, brick commercial building with flat roof and mansard-style parapet detail. Façade features a centered, recessed storefront entrance flanked by display windows with transoms; altered northern storefront with brick infill, centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; arched opening and windows in the southern storefront; four-over-four double-hung arched windows on the second story and three southernmost third and fourth story bays; four-over-four double-hung windows with four-light arched transoms in the six northernmost third story bays; decorative cornice with circular openings with wood infill. Brick construction, membrane roof, stone foundation.

25 North State Street, constructed ca. 1900
One non-contributing primary building

One-story, two-bay wide, brick commercial building with front-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance and display windows within a metal frame, vertical wood paneled bulkhead; pedimented gable. Brick and stucco clad, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to significant alterations to the historic façade.

27 North State Street, constructed ca. 1870s
One non-contributing primary building

Two-story, one-bay wide, frame commercial building with front-gabled roof. Façade features an altered storefront with two off-centered entrances and two one-over-one double-hung windows within a wood paneled storefront and overhang; tripartite one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Composite siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

29 North State Street, constructed ca. 1940; later alterations
Two non-contributing secondary buildings

One-story, three-bay wide, commercial building (former gas station) with shed roof. Façade features two vehicular openings; a single entrance door; paired sliding windows at the northwest corner. Vinyl siding, membrane roof, concrete foundation. This property is non-contributing due to extensive alterations to the original gas station including roof form, fenestration pattern, and cladding.

Ca. 1940. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

33 North State Street, constructed ca. 1860s
One contributing primary building

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Two-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features two evenly spaced double-hung windows and paired double-hung windows on the front-gable façade; entrance porch with metal shed roof supported by square posts; side entrance; multi-light picture window; and second story double-hung window on the side-gabled façade. Wood siding, shingle gable; asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

35 North State Street, constructed ca. 1905
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, high-style Craftsman residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with cross-gabled roofs supported by brick columns atop stone piers and balustrade; off-centered entrance, double-hung windows and large picture windows on the first story; three-sided bay with three-over-three and three-over-two windows; gabled balcony with multi-light access doors flanked by casement windows; shed roof dormer with two double-hung windows; decorative wood trim in the gables; port cochere with matching porch details. Staggered shingle siding, brick cladding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1905. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with hipped and gabled roofs; double vehicular opening with four-light paneled doors. Staggered shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

41 North State Street, constructed ca. 1926
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, five-bay wide, Dutch Colonial Revival residence with side-gambrel roof and three-bay shed roof dormer. Façade features a centered entrance with sidelights and simple classic surround flanked by two six-over-six double-hung windows on the first story; three-bay wide shed dormer with three evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows; one-story, one-bay wide north wing with six-over-six double-hung window; one-story, one-bay wide south hipped roof open porch supported by columns. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

Ca. 1926. Detached, one-story, multi-bay wide garage with cross-gabled roof; paired multi-light, paneled wood vehicular opening doors. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

45 North State Street, constructed ca. 1890
One contributing primary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with a cross-hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by square posts and balustrade; off-centered entrance and tripartite picture window; recessed entrance with one-over-one double-hung window; double-hung windows on the second story; casement in the gable peak. Composite siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

47 North State Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One non-contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features two off-centered entrances with one-over-one double-hung window and center casement window on the first story; three double-hung windows on the second story, Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation. This property is non-contributing due to significant alterations to the façade.

49 North State Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building

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Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by square posts atop a solid balustrade; off-centered entrance; six-over-six double-hung windows on the first and second stories. Wood composite shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

51 North State Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One non-contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, one-bay wide, frame residence with front-gable roof; one-story, four-bay wide wing with side-gabled roof. Façade features a tripartite picture window; one-over-one double-hung window in the gable; side-gabled façade features an off-centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation. This property is non-contributing due to significant alterations to the façade materials and configuration.

North State Street, parking lot
Vacant—Not Counted

65 North State Street, constructed ca. 1860s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered picture window and two one-over-one double-hung windows on the front-gabled façade; side-gabled façade features a hipped roof porch supported by square posts; off-centered entrance; picture window; two double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings and centered entrance door. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

67 North State Street, constructed ca. 1860s
One contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width enclosed porch with hipped roof, center entrance and double-hung windows; two high-wall casement windows on the second story; attached one-story hyphen with entrance door and double-hung windows connects to a one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof and single vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

69 North State Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One non-contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width enclosed porch with centered entrance flanked by three double-hung windows; double-hung window in the gable. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to extensive alterations to façade materials and appearance.

71 North State Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows; frieze band and cornice return. Wood siding, metal roof, parged stone foundation.

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Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with hipped roof; two vehicular openings. Wood siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

73 North State Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, five-bay wide, frame residence with front-gable and wing roof. Front-gable façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; side-gabled façade features a hipped roof porch supported by columns atop a solid balustrade; centered entrance flanked by double-hung windows. Composite siding, metal roof, parged stone foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with hipped roof; two vehicular openings. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

75 North State Street, constructed ca. 1870
One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-story, five-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Front-gabled façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; side-gabled façade features a partial-width gable roof porch supported by square posts atop a solid balustrade; centered entrance flanked by double-hung windows; three double-hung windows on the second story. Composite shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide pole barn-style garage with side-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Vertical metal siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

77 North State Street, constructed ca. 1840
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof and side extension. Façade features an off-centered entrance with gabled overhang supported by brackets; one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

79 North State Street, constructed ca.
One non-contributing secondary building

One-story, three-bay wide, commercial building with low-pitched roof. Features a centered recessed bay flanked by two vehicular opening stalls for a car wash. Vertical metal siding, metal roof, concrete slab foundation.

PORTAGE STREET (odds)

3 Portage Street, constructed ca. 1914
One contributing primary building, two non-contributing secondary buildings

One-story, six-bay wide, concrete block and brick commercial building with flat roof. Façade features a three-bay wide concrete block section with brick "quoining" at the corners, a stepped parapet, two vehicular openings, single entrance door, and picture window; the brick section features an off-centered entrance flanked by a single picture window and two large display windows. Brick and concrete block construction, membrane roof, concrete foundation.

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Detached, one-story, multi-bay wide garage with low-pitched roof; vehicular opening. Vertical metal siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

Detached, one-story, five-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; five vehicular openings. Vertical metal siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

5 Portage Street, constructed ca. 1870
One contributing primary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, frame residence with Greek Revival detailing and cross-gabled roof. Façade features a projecting bay with paired one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; side-gabled wing with enclosed porch with hipped roof, centered entrance with double-hung windows; centered entrance into the side wing flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; frieze banding; corner pilasters; cornice return on gable ends. Wood siding, asphalt roof, stone block foundation.

15 Portage Street, vacant lot
Vacant—Not Counted

PRICE STREET (evens)

8 Price Street, constructed ca. 1900
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, Craftsman American Foursquare residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width enclosed porch with low-pitched hipped roof, off-centered entrance flanked by grouped one-over-one double-hug windows; two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; second story bump out on the side elevation supported by brackets. Wood shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1910. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with hipped roof; two paired sliding paneled and six-light doors. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

PRICE STREET (odds)

7 Price Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a projecting front-gable with two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; side-gabled wing with off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung window. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1910. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with hipped roof; single vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

SECOND STREET (evens)

4 Second Street, parking lot
Vacant—Not Counted

SECOND STREET (odds)

3 Second Street, constructed ca. 1885
One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

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Two-story, five-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a front-gable projection with centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story, second story balcony with off-centered entrance and casement window, square posts and balustrade; decorative gable truss; side-gabled façade features a wrap-around hipped roof porch supported by turned posts, off-centered entrance and paired elongated double-hung windows on the first story; two one-over-one double-hung window on the second story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to the significant alterations to the façade materials, fenestration pattern and sizes, and removal of historic porch features. Ca. 1900. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; two large sliding track doors. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

7 Second Street, constructed ca. 1870
One contributing primary building

One-story, two-bay wide, storage building with side-gabled roof. Façade features a wood track door on the east elevation. Vertical wood board siding, metal roof, stone foundation. This property is the only remnant of the former railroad after the train depot on this site was demolished.

SEWARD STREET (evens)

4 Seward Street, constructed ca. 1840s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, frame residence with front-gable and wing roof. Façade (facing West Street) features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; side-gabled wing features a recessed porch with off-centered entrance and double-hung window. Vinyl siding, metal roof, parged stone foundation.

Ca. 1910s. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening; square casement in the cable. Vertical and horizontal wood siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

6 Seward Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by Doric columns and square balustrade; off-centered entrance and elongated four-over-four double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced four-over-four double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves with paired brackets. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

8 Seward Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building

Two-story, five-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a centered projecting entry porch with shed roof, centered entrance and one-over-one sash windows; centered main entrance flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows with one six-over-six with three-light transom replacement window on the first story; three evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows on the second story; center façade gable; overhanging eaves with brackets and dentil molding; remnants of a former west elevation porch visible; one-story, four-bay wide wing with side-gabled roof, off-centered entrance with awning supported by brackets; six-over-six double-hung windows. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

10 Seward Street, constructed ca. 1840
One contributing primary building

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One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, Greek Revival with front-gable and wing roof. Façade features paired one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story and two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; side-gabled wing features a hipped roof porch supported by decorative posts and brackets; off-centered entrance and double-hung window. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

12 Seward Street, constructed ca. 1900; renovations ca. 1950

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, six-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered Classical style portico with Doric columns, pilasters, and flat roof entablature; center entrance with sidelights, two three-sided oriel windows with hipped roofs and four-over-four double-hung windows, and a six-over-six double-hung window on the first story; six six-over-six double-hung windows on the second story; center bay-and-a-half wide, third-story "cupola" feature with hipped roof and six-over-six double-hung window; inoperable shutters. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Ca. 1950. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

SEWARD STREET (odds)

5 Seward Street, Jacob Osgoodby House, constructed ca. 1850

One contributing primary building

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Gothic Revival residence with cross-gabled roof. Front-gabled façade features a five-sided bay window on the first story and one-over-one double-hung window with drip mold window crown on the second story, decorative vergeboard and finial at the gable; narrow casement window in the gable; east recessed bay features a shed roof porch with entrance and a façade gable with double-hung window; west recessed bay features a shed roof porch with entrance and casement window beneath the eave on the second story; end gables have matching decorative vergeboard and finial as the front gable. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

7 Seward Street, constructed ca. 1850s

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, five-bay wide, Italianate residence with low-pitched hipped roof. Façade features a center entry porch with low-pitched roof supported by Doric columns atop a stone knee wall; Gothic arched entrance opening with double paneled wood doors flanked by two two-over-two double-hung windows on the first story; paired six-light casement windows flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows on the second story; decorative arched and segmentally arched window trim; overhanging eaves with large brackets; center cupola with paired arched double-hung windows, overhanging eaves and brackets; decorative corner two-story pilasters; two-story, one-bay wide wing with projecting two-story porch with first story open porch supported by Doric columns atop a stone knee wall and second story enclosed porch with grouped picture windows. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1850. Detached, two-story, three-bay wide barn with cross-gabled roof; front-gabled section features sliding barn door openings and a cantered hay loft panel door; side-gabled section features paired swing doors. Board and batten and metal siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

9 Seward Street, constructed ca. 1850s

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

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Two-story, five-bay wide, Italianate residence with low-pitched hipped roof. Façade features an almost full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by Ionic and Doric columns atop sided piers and balustrade; off-centered entrance on side elevation of projecting first story bay; one-over-one double-hung windows; off-centered door and one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; centered cupola with hipped roof, grouped arched windows; overhanging eaves with paired brackets. Vinyl siding, metal roof, parged stone foundation.

Ca. 1850. Detached, one-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival carriage house with front-gabled roof; paired paneled vehicular opening doors flanked by casement windows; casement opening in the gable peak with hay loft door; cornice returns. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

11 Seward Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, five-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with hipped roof and cross-gables. Front-gabled façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories and flat corner pilasters with frieze band and cornice return; hipped roof façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts and non-historic balustrade, off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows; rear side-gabled façade bay features an entrance door on the first story and double-hung window on the second story. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Ca. 1850. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening; hay loft paneled door in gable. Wood siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.

SOUTH CHURCH STREET (evens)

4 South Church Street, constructed ca. 1895
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features paired one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story and single double-hung window on the second story of the front-gabled bay; side-gabled wing features a shed roof enclosed porch with off-centered entrance and one-over-one sash windows. Vinyl siding, board and batten gables, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

6 South Church Street, constructed ca. 1840s
One contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with hipped roof; one-and-one-half story, three-bay wide side-gabled wing. Hipped roof façade features a tripartite picture window on the first story and two evenly spaced two-over-two double-hung windows on the second story; side-gabled wing features a shed roof porch supported by square posts and balustrade; centered entrance flanked by two-over-two double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, metal and asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

8 South Church Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof; one-story, three-bay wide wing with hipped roof. Main façade features centered, paired entrance doors with ghosting of the entry overhang flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows on the first story; one-over-one and nine-over-nine double-hung windows on

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the second story; wing façade features a full-width porch with shed roof supported by posts; centered entrance flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

10 South Church Street, constructed ca. 1930
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, Craftsman American Foursquare residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width enclosed porch with hipped roof, side entrance, paired one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl sided first story, staggered shingle second story, asphalt shingle roof, rusticated concrete block foundation.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide, shed with front-gabled roof; single entrance door; multi-light casement window. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. Too small to count.

Ca. 1890. Detached, two-story, two-bay wide carriage house with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening; single entrance door. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation. This outbuilding was on this site prior to the house.

12 South Church Street, constructed ca. 1920
One contributing primary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, modified American Foursquare with hipped roof. Façade features a tripartite picture window with double-hung windows; enclosed recessed porch with flared second story at the corner with three double-hung windows and shed roof entry overhang on the north elevation; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves. Vinyl sided first story, staggered shingle second story, asphalt shingle roof, rusticated concrete block foundation.

14 South Church Street, constructed ca. 1910
One contributing primary building, two contributing secondary buildings

Two-story, four-bay wide, Italianate purpose-built duplex residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts; two off-centered entrance doors and large one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; four evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, metal roof, parged foundation.

16 South Church Street, constructed ca. 1900
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof; one-story, two-bay wide wing with shed roof; one-story, one-bay wide side entrance enclosure with hipped roof. Façade features a four-sided oriel window on the first story and two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; off-centered entrance and double-hung window in the hipped entrance wing; two double-hung windows in the side wing. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle and metal roofs, parged foundation.

Ca. 1940. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

SOUTH STATE STREET (evens)

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4 South State Street, constructed ca. 1950
One contributing secondary building

One-story, six-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; five vehicular openings; single entrance door. Brick veneer and metal siding, metal roof, concrete foundation. This building connects to the Village Building at 1 Mill Street and extends across the parcel line into 10 South State Street. Based on the tax parcel map, roughly the three northern bays are on this parcel, while the three southern bays are on 10 South State Street's parcel.

10 South State Street, constructed ca. 1970; addition 1995
One non-contributing secondary building

One-story, multi-bay wide, industrial building with front-gabled roof; small square casement windows along the south elevation. Brick veneer and metal siding, metal roof, concrete foundation. This building is connected to the rear of the six-bay firehouse garage at 4 South State Street. It is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

One-story, multi-bay wide, industrial building with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening; single entrance door. Vertical metal panel siding, metal roof, concrete foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of construction for the historic district.

12 South State Street, Once Again Nut Butter, constructed ca. 1920; addition in 2006
One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-story, three-bay wide, concrete block industrial building with sawtooth roofline. Façade features three asymmetrical sawtooth gables; square openings with vertical panel infill; one-story, two-bay wide hipped roof projection with two large picture windows and fabric awning; façade and side elevation large industrial window openings have been infilled with vertical paneling; one-story, one-bay wide concrete block wing with shed roof; attached ca. 2006 rear manufacturing building with metal siding and roof. Concrete block construction, asphalt shingle and metal roof, concrete foundation.

Ca. 1940. Detached, one-story, four-bay wide, concrete block garage with side-gabled roof; three vehicular openings; single entrance door. Concrete block construction, metal roof, concrete foundation.

VERMONT STREET (evens)

4 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width shed roof enclosure with center entrance flanked by one-over-one windows of varying sizes. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

8 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1852
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with front-gabled roof and stuccoed columns and "bracketing"; center entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. Stucco clad, metal roof, parged foundation.

Vermont Street, vacant lot
Vacant—Not Counted

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12 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building
Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled and hipped roofs. Façade features an off-centered entrance into the recessed hipped roof bay with shed roof awning supported by brackets; side-gabled façade features a tripartite picture window with one-over-one double-hung windows and two double-hung windows on the second story. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Detached, one-and-one-half story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening; casement in the gable peak. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

14 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary buildings

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width enclosed porch with hipped roof, off-centered entrance and one-over-one storm windows; off-centered main entrance and picture window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; square casement window in the gable peak. Wood siding, asphalt shingle and metal roof, parged stone foundation.

Ca. 1913. Detached, two-story, three-bay wide barn with side-gabled roof; two large wood paneled barn doors. Vertical wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

18 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1954
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, Cape Cod residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a centered inset entrance with sidelights flanked by two six-over-six double-hung windows on each side. Wood siding, metal roof, concrete block foundation.

Ca. 1954. One-story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

22 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1955; ca. 2016 front porch
One contributing primary building

One-story, four-bay wide, Ranch residence with cross-gabled roof; attached, one-story, two-bay wide hyphen; attached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof, single vehicular opening. Façade features an off-centered entry porch with gable roof supported by square posts and balustrade (ca. 2016); paired and single one-over-one double-hung windows; paired picture windows; hyphen features two double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete block foundation.

24 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1959
One non-contributing primary building

One-story, four-bay wide, Ranch residence with side-gabled roof; attached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening and single entrance door. Façade features an off-centered entrance and paired picture windows beneath a shallow extension of the main roof supported by turned posts; two sliding windows of varying width. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

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26 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1870
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, five-bay wide, frame residence with front-gable and wing roof. Front-gable façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second story; side-gabled wing features a full-width porch with shed roof extension supported by posts; off-centered entrance and two double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, three-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; two vehicular openings; one former vehicular opening infilled with wood with single entrance door. Wood siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

28 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1955
One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-story, four-bay wide, Ranch residence with hipped roof; attached one-story, one-bay wide projecting garage with front-gabled roof, single vehicular opening. Façade features an off-centered projecting gabled entrance enclosure with centered door; one-over-one double-hung windows and paired casement windows. Vinyl siding, metal roof, concrete foundation. This property is non-contributing due to alterations to the front façade and materials.

Ca. 1955. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; one vehicular opening. Vertical metal siding, metal roof, concrete foundation.

32 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, four-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gable and wing roof. Front-gable façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; cornice returns; side-gabled wing features a full-width enclosed porch with shed roof; off-centered entrance and multi-light picture window. Composite siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with flat roof; single vehicular opening. Composite siding, membrane roof, concrete foundation.

34 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary buildings

Two-story, four-bay wide, Italianate residence with cross-hipped roof; attached, one-and-one-half story, gabled roof residence. Façade features a partial-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by square decorative columns, carved brackets, and turned balustrade; projecting façade features an off-centered entrance beneath the porch and a four-over-four double-hung window on the first story; two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; recessed façade features paired five-light French doors on the first story and two double-hung window on the second story; overhanging eaves with paired shallow brackets. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1900. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, carriage house/barn with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings; double-hung window in the gable; telescoping additions of similar period. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

38 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1986

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One non-contributing primary building

One-story, five-bay wide, Rance residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a partial-width porch beneath the front-gable roof supported by square post and carved balustrade; off-centered entrance; one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

40 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850

One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof; one-story, two-bay wide, rear side addition with side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts and balustrade; off-centered entrance and two six-over-six double-hung windows on the first story; paired ten-light casement windows in the gable; two evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows in the rear addition. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged and concrete foundation.

Ca. 1990. Detached, two-story, two-bay wide garage with gambrel roof; two vehicular opening; two evenly spaced double-hung windows in the gable. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

42 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1989

One non-contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, Cape Cod residence with side-gabled roof; attached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof, two vehicular openings, six-over-six double-hung window in the gable. Façade features a three-bay wide main block with off-centered entrance, two gabled dormers, and six-over-six double-hung windows; two-bay wide wing with gable dormer and six-over-six double-hung windows; one-story, three-bay wide hyphen with centered entrance and six-over-six double-hung window with recessed porch. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

44 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building, one non-contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gabled roof; one-story, three-bay wide side rear wing addition with side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by carved posts and decorative brackets atop a sided balustrade; centered entrance with pilaster surround flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows on the first story; two evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows on the second story; side wing has three evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows. Wood shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

Detached, one-and-one-half story garage with side-gabled roof; two vehicular openings; centered shed roof façade dormer with paired six-over-six double-hung windows. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

Detached, one-story, two-bay wide, pole barn style garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Vertical metal siding, metal roof, concrete slab foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

46 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1995

One non-contributing primary building

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One-story, five-bay wide, Ranch residence with cross-gabled roof; attached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with gable roof, two vehicular openings. Façade features off-centered entrance; tripartite one-over-one double-hung windows; single double-hung windows. Vinyl windows, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

52 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1880
One contributing primary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a centered entry porch with hipped roof supported by Doric columns; center entrance, paired one-over-one double-hung windows, and a single double-hung window on the first story; three evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; frieze band; overhanging eaves with brackets. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

VERMONT STREET (odds)

11 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1950
One contributing primary building

One-story, three-bay wide, Ranch residence with side-gabled roof; attached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof, single vehicular opening, single entrance door. Façade features an off-centered entrance; tripartite operable casement windows; eight-over-one double-hung window. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

13 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building, two non-contributing secondary buildings

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof extending to the east. Façade features a partial-width porch with gable roof supported by square posts and decorative brackets; center entrance flanked by four-over-one double-hung windows; paired four-light sliding window in the gable peak. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1980. Detached, one-story, three-bay wide garage with gable and shed roof; three vehicular openings. Metal siding, metal roof, concrete slab foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

Ca. 2004. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide outbuilding with gabled roof; four six-over-six double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, metal roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

17 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by Doric columns atop paneled piers and solid balustrade; slightly off-centered entrance flanked by paired and single one-over-one double-hung windows; two evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story. Aluminum siding, vertical siding at porch and gable, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.
Ca. 1900. Detached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide barn with gambrel roof; wood panel track barn doors. Vertical wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

19 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One non-contributing primary building

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One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features an almost full-width porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts; slightly off-centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; two casement windows on the upper story; attached, one-story, two-bay wide hyphen with entrance door and high-wall casement window; attached, one-story, two-bay wide addition with front-gabled roof and two one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, metal roof, parged stone foundation.

27 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1967
One non-contributing primary building

One-story, four-bay wide, manufactured Ranch home with side-gabled roof; attached, one-story, one-bay wide carport. Façade features an off-centered entrance and tripartite picture window beneath shed roof overhang; paired one-over-one double-hung windows. Vinyl siding, metal roof, concrete foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

29 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, Greek Revival residence with front-gable and wing roof. Façade features two one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories separated by brick chimney; side-gable wing features a full-width porch with shed roof supported by rectangular posts and entablature; off-centered entrance; two double-hung windows. Wood siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

Ca. Mid-19th Century. Detached, one-and-one-half story, three-bay wide barn with front-gabled roof and extension to the east; sliding track barn door; nine-light casement window; casement window in the gable. Board and batten siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation.

33 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building

One-and-one-half story, five-bay wide, frame residence with front-gable and wing roof. Façade features two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the first and second stories; side-gable wing features a full-width porch supported by decorative wood posts and brackets recessed beneath the gable roof; off-centered entrance; tripartite casement windows. Vinyl siding, vertical siding at porch, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

35 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850s; alterations ca. 1930
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width enclosed porch with shed roof, off-centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; paired six-over-one double-hung windows; two evenly spaced six-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; attached, one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide side-gable wing addition with tripartite six-over-one double-hung windows and two gable dormers with six-light casement windows; attached, one-bay wide carport. Composition siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

37 Vermont Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

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Two-story, four-bay wide, frame residence with front-gable and wing roof. Façade features a one-over-one double-hung window on the first story and paired double-hung windows on the second story; side-gable wing features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts and fretwork, decorative brackets; off-centered entrance flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows; single casement window on the upper story. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged stone and concrete block foundation.

Ca. 2003. Detached, one-story, three-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; three vehicular openings. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

WEST STREET (evens)

4 West Street, constructed ca. 1850s **One non-contributing primary building**

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof; attached, one-story, four-bay wide wing with side-gabled roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts and balustrade; off-centered entrance; one-over-one double-hung windows; side wing features an off-centered entrance with entry deck; single and paired double-hung windows. This property is non-contributing due to the cumulative impact of material alterations and large wing addition.

8 West Street, constructed ca. 1863 **One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building**

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with cross-hipped roof; two-story, one-bay wide, recessed wings on either side. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by Doric columns; off-centered entrance and two elongated double-hung windows with transoms on the first story; three evenly spaced two-over-two double-hung windows on the second story; recessed wings feature two-over-two double-hung windows with two-light transoms on the first story and two-over-two double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves with brackets. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1900. Detached, one-and-one-half story, multi-bay wide carriage house with cross-gabled roof. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

10 West Street, constructed ca. 1860s **One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building**

Two-story, seven-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by decorative square columns, brackets, fretwork, and turned post balustrade; off-centered entrance and four nine-over-nine elongated double-hung windows on the first story; five nine-over-nine elongated double-hung windows on the second story; two-bay wide recessed wing features two evenly spaced nine-over-nine double-hung windows on both stories; overhanging eaves. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, stone and parged foundation.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, three-bay wide garage with side-gabled roof; three vehicular openings. Board and batten siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

12 West Street, constructed ca. 1905 **One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building**

One-and-one-half story, multi-bay wide, Queen Anne residence with cross-gabled roof. Main gabled façade features two paired picture windows on the first story and paired one-over-one double-hung windows in the

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gable; one-bay wide, recessed enclosed sunporch at the northeast corner with multi-light windows. Wood siding, shingle sided second story, metal shingle roof, parged foundation.
Ca. 1940. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with hipped roof; single vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

14 West Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One non-contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with cross-hipped roof. Façade features an off-centered entry porch with gable roof supported by square posts; off-centered entrance flanked by paired casement windows and tripartite picture window; two one-over-one double-hung windows and a high-wall awning window on the second story; overhanging eaves. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation. This property is non-contributing due to extensive alterations to the historic materials and fenestration pattern on the façade.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; double-wide vehicular opening. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

16 West Street, constructed ca. 1850s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

One-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a tripartite picture window on the first story and two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story; rear one-story, one-bay wide wing with side-gabled roof; casement window; hipped roof porch along the south elevation supported by square posts. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1900. Detached, one-story, one-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

18 West Street, constructed ca. 1900
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front-gabled roof. Façade features a double full-width porch with low-pitched roof supported by turned posts on the first story and columns atop a solid balustrade on the second story; two off-centered entrances and large picture window with transom on the first story; off-centered door and six-over-six double-hung window on the second story. Wood and wood shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1930. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two sliding track doors. Wood siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.

20 West Street, constructed ca. 1860s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, four-bay wide, Italianate duplex residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by square posts; two off-centered entrances and one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; four evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding, metal roof, stone foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; single vehicular opening. Vertical wood siding, metal roof, obscured foundation.

22 West Street, constructed ca. 1860s
One contributing primary building

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Two-story, four-bay wide, Italianate duplex residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width porch with hipped roof supported by turned posts and balustrade; two off-centered entrance and one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; four evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. Vinyl siding asphalt shingle roof, parged stone foundation.

24 West Street, constructed ca. 1860s
One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building

Two-story, three-bay wide, Italianate residence with hipped roof. Façade features a full-width, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by paired columns atop a solid balustrade; off-centered entrance and two elongated one-over-one double-hung windows on the first story; three evenly spaced double-hung windows on the second story; overhanging eaves with brackets. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1920. Detached, two-story, two-bay wide barn with gambrel roof; track doors; hay loft opening above. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, obscured foundation.

30 West Street, constructed ca. 1971
One non-contributing primary building

One-story, four-bay wide, mid-Century Ranch residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features an off-centered entrance; single and paired one-over-one double-hung windows. Composite siding, metal roof, concrete foundation. This property is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

34 West Street, Oakwood Cemetery, established 1822; incorporated 1865
One contributing site, one contributing structure, three contributing objects

Approximately 13-acres of rural pastoral cemetery situated on a sloping hillside. Landscape features include terraces that create flat areas for burial plots separated by gentle embankments; winding pathway and drive; headstone and monuments throughout with the northern section laid in north-south rows, central sections laid out generally in a north-south pattern with some east-west curvature, and southern section laid out in east-west rows; mature trees create a park-like setting. The cemetery includes one contributing structure (ca. 1902 vault) and two contributing objects (1897 Soldiers' Monument and ca. 1902 stone steps):

1897 Soldier's Monument—dedicated in 1897, approximately 4-foot-high rough stone base with stone top; cannon facing east with a cannon ball mounted on the northeast and southeast corners of the monument base. Ca. 1900 Entrance Piers (2)—seven courses of rusticated stone blocks with a square stone top and pyramidal-shaped stone cap atop a rough-cut stone base, creating an obelisk on either side of the cemetery entrance drive.

Ca. 1902 Vault—Three-part rusticated stone block wall built into the first two tiers of the main terraced hill; stepped courses with stone caps; central portion protrudes slightly and stands approximately two courses higher than the side walls; arched stone opening reads 'OAKWOOD' with a white iron gate in front of two double entrance doors; pointed stone cap reads '1902'.

Ca. 1902 Stone Steps—sited to the north of the vault; four flights of stone steps connected by stone landings with short stone sidewalls.

WEST STREET (odds)

1 West Street, constructed ca. 1920

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One contributing primary building

One-story, multi-bay wide, storage barn and garage with side-gabled roofs; three rolling vehicular door openings; one large track barn door; single entrance door. Wood siding, asphalt shingle roof, concrete foundation.

5 West Street, constructed ca. 1930 **One contributing primary building**

One-story, six-bay wide, commercial building with low-pitched roof; attached, one-story, multi-bay wide barn with side-gabled roof. Façade features four multi-light industrial windows; two large picture windows; one-story, three-bay wide extension with recessed entrance and two picture windows. Concrete block construction, metal siding (barn), metal roof, asphalt shingle roof (barn), concrete foundation.

7 West Street, constructed ca. 1900; later additions **One non-contributing primary building**

Two-story barn with gambrel roof and one-story garage and commercial additions with shed and gabled roofs. Various vehicular openings and entrance doors. Metal and wood siding, asphalt and metal roofs, stone and concrete foundations. This property is non-contributing due to the extensive additions and material alterations.

21 West Street, constructed ca. 1860s **One contributing primary building, one non-contributing secondary building**

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with cross-gabled roof. Façade features a one-over-one double-hung window on the first and second stories; side-gabled façade features a full-width enclosed sunporch with shed roof; off-centered entrance and double-hung windows. Composite siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

Ca. 1970. Detached, one-story, two-bay wide garage with front-gabled roof; two vehicular openings. Concrete block construction and wood sided gable, metal roof, concrete foundation. This building is non-contributing due to its construction outside the period of significance for the historic district.

25 West Street, constructed ca. 1860s **One contributing primary building**

Two-story, three-bay wide, frame residence with front and side-gabled roofs; attached one-story, one-bay wide carport with shed roof. Front-gabled façade features a two-light casement window on the first story and one-over-one double-hung window in the gable; side-gabled façade features a full-width enclosed porch with hipped roof; off-centered entrance with shed roof overhang and brackets; paired one-over-one double-hung windows; two double-hung windows on the second story. Composite siding, asphalt shingle roof, parged foundation.

27 West Street, constructed ca. 1850s **One contributing primary building**

One-and-one-half story, three-bay wide, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Façade features a centered projecting gabled entrance enclosure with entrance door and metal awning; main façade features a one-over-one double-hung window on either side of the entrance enclosure. Composition siding, metal roof, parged foundation. on the western elevation.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

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.

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Period of Significance

1831-1957

Architect/Builder

Significant Dates

1831; 1838, 1878, 1903, 1957

Period of Significance (justification) see section 8

The district's period of significance opens with the ca. 1831 construction of buildings the Farmers' Exchange and Merchants' Row commercial strips, the district's oldest extant structures. The period of significance closes in 1957, with the closure of The Foote Manufacturing Company's Nunda plant, the village's largest employer and largest physical presence in the early- and mid-twentieth century. The closure of the plant marked the end of significant development within the village for many years.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

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

The Nunda Village Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development as a uniquely complete illustration of a rural community's evolution through several infrastructural and economic paradigms during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Unlike communities on more successful canals, railways, and byways in upstate New York, where earlier development has been overprinted by later growth, the relatively quick failure of the Genesee Valley Canal that fueled a development "boom" in Nunda's early history means that the village's early built environment is preserved more completely and, juxtaposed with small-scale industrial and infill residential development of the early twentieth century, helps tell a more complete story of a rural community's evolution through time. Here, the street grid, complete with a central square, still closely resembles the plan for the village commissioned by the area's landowning elites in the 1820s. Ca.1831 commercial structures, an 1833 church, and vernacular houses at the village's core attest to the community's early development as a commercial and civic hub in a rural region. High-style Italianate and Greek Revival residences on outlying lots alongside more modest contemporary homes represent the wide-ranging development boom engendered by the initial construction and operation of the Genesee Valley Canal, of which only a canal warehouse and lock remain.

The Oakwood Cemetery, with its picturesque mid-nineteenth century Rural Cemetery design and handsome late nineteenth century improvements, also suggests a community heartened by mid-nineteenth century

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growth. However, the absence of major new commercial development constructed after the 1870 Livingston Block and 1883 Union Block testify to the Genesee Valley Canal's failure to meet high expectations. The industrial plants of the Huguet Silk Company and The Foote Manufacturing Company; the high-style homes of the families enriched by them; the infill houses built on subdivisions of lots once owned by the mid-nineteenth century elite; and early auto garages suggest Nunda's renewed development with the penetration of modern innovations and industrialization in the early twentieth century. This development paradigm continued until the mid-twentieth century, when postwar economic consolidation shuttered rural factories and stymied further growth in Nunda.

The district is also significant under Criterion C for architecture. With well-preserved Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Romanesque, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Ranch, and Minimal Traditional buildings across the village, ranging in elaboration from high-style to modest, the nominated district as an ensemble illustrates the progression in architectural tastes in different segments of a rural community from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. In particular, the district includes a uniquely high proportion of intact Italianate and Greek Revival houses from Nunda's most boisterous period of growth around the development of the Genesee Valley Canal in the mid-nineteenth century. Moreover, in including the work of early architect-builders like William Haldane and Henry Bagley alongside that of later professional, city-based architects like J. Foster Warner and Henry B. Gleason of Rochester and John H. Coxhead of Buffalo, the district represents the general professionalization of the local architectural field over the course of the period of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Criterion A: Historical Significance—Community Development and Planning

Hinterland to Hamlet: Nunda Valley to 1836

Prior to the nineteenth century, Native Seneca peoples settled the land in the vicinity of the upper Genesee River, including in and around the nominated district. The Seneca village of Onondao was near the site of present-day Nunda, with the resources of the Keshequa Valley making it one of the largest population and agricultural production centers of the Seneca world in the eighteenth century.⁴ However, the Continental Army's campaigns against the British-allied Seneca during the Revolutionary War in the late eighteenth century significantly disrupted Native lifeways, depopulated Native villages, and precipitated a process of dispossession that culminated in a series of agreements that transferred possession of most of the land in what is now Western New York State from Native peoples to Eastern land speculators in the late 1780s and 1790s.⁵ White settlers were slow to enter the land that now forms southern Livingston County, however: large waterfalls on the nearby Genesee River and hilly terrain with no improved pathways made travel into and out of the area cumbersome and isolated it from markets. Nevertheless, word of the area's fertile land and waterpower eventually proved attractive to New Englanders frustrated by the scarcity and relative infertility of agricultural land in that region.⁶

⁴ H. Wells Hand, *Centennial History of the Town of Nunda* (Rochester, NY: Rochester Herald Press, 1908), 39-48.

⁵ Among the most significant of these agreements were the 1788 Treaty of Buffalo Creek, by which Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps purchased title to most of the land between Seneca Lake and the Genesee River from Native people, and the 1797 Treaty of Big Tree, by which the Seneca abandoned their claims to almost all the remaining land in what is now Western New York State, including the land on which the nominated district now sits. For more, see Blake McKelvey, "Historical Aspects of the Phelps and Gorham Treaty of July 4-8, 1788," *Rochester History* 1, no.1 (January 1939): 1-24.

⁶ Hand, *Centennial History*, 164.

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The Connecticut family of James Paine arrived in 1817 to become the first settlers to purchase land in the present township of Nunda from proprietor Luke Tiernan of Baltimore, who had received these lands to satisfy a debt he was owed by the Western New York land speculator Robert Morris.⁷ The Warrens, Satterlees, and other New England families followed soon thereafter to join the Paines in the clearing and cultivation of the land for pioneer agriculture. In the early 1820s, seeking access to markets, these families were instrumental in the creation of a State Road (today's State Route 408, "State Street" within the village) between Geneseo and Angelica, the region's emerging commercial centers.⁸ Around 1821, Alanson Hubbell built a tavern (not extant) at the intersection of this state road and the Native "Keshequa Trail" (roughly coinciding with the present East Street) on the site of the mid-twentieth century bank building at 6 North State Street, giving the settlement its early name of Hubbell's Corners.⁹ Willoughby Lowell built the first sawmill within the boundaries of the present village ca. 1820 in the vicinity of today's 82 Mill Street (not extant), capitalizing on the uncut forests in the vicinity and the waterpower from the several branches of the Keshequa Creek in the valley to produce the lumber necessary to support a local woodworking industry and home construction in the community's earliest days.¹⁰ Henry Jones operated a cabinet factory in the vicinity of present-day Second Street starting around 1820 (not extant), and Asa Heath built the village's first frame house on the site of the Livingston Block at 19 North State Street (not extant) from lumber processed at Lowell's sawmill in 1824.¹¹ No resources from this period are extant, but these developments laid the groundwork for the quick growth that was to come.

The opening of the Erie Canal to Rochester on the Lower Genesee River in 1823 provided the region with easier access to Eastern markets and, since goods could be shipped down the Genesee River to Rochester, bolstered the prospects of settlements throughout the Genesee Valley.¹² Recognizing the increasing value of his holdings in the area, particularly where the waterpower of several branches of Keshequa Creek and the State Road converged, proprietor Luke Tiernan doubled down on developing his land, appointing fellow Marylander Charles H. Carroll as his new land agent in the early 1820s.¹³ Carroll, who was among the first judges in Livingston County, was the son of one of Nathaniel Rochester's business partners in establishing what became the City of Rochester on the Lower Genesee. He enlisted the resident cabinetmaker Henry Jones to map out a potential settlement at Hubbell's Corners to be called Nunda, an anglicization of the name of the Seneca village that once sat in the valley.¹⁴ Jones's early layout for Nunda, completed by the mid-1820s, guided the village's earliest development and is retained today to a degree rare in the area (see Figure 4). Indeed, a marsh was drained at the main intersection to create the central square, a feature common in colonial settlements on the Eastern Seaboard like Boston and New Haven but seen only in the earliest settlements in what is now western New York State planned by proprietors, like Bath (Liberty Street Historic District NR-listed, 1983), Angelica (Park Circle Historic District NR-listed, 1978), Avon (Historic District NR-listed, 2022), and here in Nunda.

Moreover, only here in Nunda are the original commercial blocks lining the square retained, illustrating the layout of area communities in their earliest days. These commercial structures began to rise on the square ca. 1831 to take advantage of the increased traffic making its way through the hamlet on the way to Samuel Swain's ca. 1828 gristmill on Keshequa Creek east of the village center, and on new stagecoach lines running from Mt. Morris to Angelica and from Hornell to Attica.¹⁵ The Farmers' Exchange (12, 16 North State Street)

⁷ Hand, *Centennial History*, 115. The village of Mt. Morris to the north of the nominated district is named for this land speculator.

⁸ Hand, *Centennial History*, 123.

⁹ Hand, *Centennial History*, 208.

¹⁰ Hand, *Centennial History*, 140.

¹¹ Hand, *Centennial History*, 203.

¹² Hand, *Centennial History*, 180.

¹³ Hand, *Centennial History*, 115.

¹⁴ Hand, *Centennial History*, 278.

¹⁵ Hand, *Centennial History*, 246.

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rose piecemeal on the square's west side, while the Merchants' Row (1,3,7,9,11 North State Street) rose in a similar fashion on the west; among those encouraged enough by the commercial prospects of Nunda to fund this construction were William D. Hammond of nearby Hume, who built three of the stores; local Quartus Barron, who built one; and merchant Walter Whitcomb of nearby York, who also built one.¹⁶ Albert Page, a local landowner, and H.D. Gardner built three stores on East Street extending from the northeast corner of Merchant's Row and called it the Emporium Block (not extant), with Mt. Morris native William Howell's Empire Block at the northwest corner of State Street and First Street (not extant) following soon thereafter.¹⁷ The Merchants' Row and the Farmers' Exchange blocks, built by a combination of local residents and near outsiders, stand today as a testament to the high estimation of the crossroad's commercial prospects at the time and, with their Greek Revival styling, are one of the region's earliest extant ensembles of commercial structures. At the same time, modest houses began to line East Street in the northeast quadrant of Jones's plan. Among the extant houses from this time-period are those constructed by builder William Haldane, for himself in brick at 21 East Street, and for merchant Quartus Barron in cobblestone at 45 East Street.¹⁸ The modest frame Greek Revival houses across the street from one another on First Street (#9 and #10) at the core of Jones's original street grid also typify residential development in this early period. Jones also indicated the site for the settlement's cemetery, which saw its first burial in 1822 when nineteen-year-old Amy Tuttle was interred there; this early burial ground now forms the northernmost portion of Oakwood Cemetery.¹⁹

The hamlet also began to develop socially and civically. The first school was built of logs around 1822 at the east end of East Street, before a new frame building was built around 1827 on Mill Street (neither extant).²⁰ The first churches followed soon thereafter. Local adherents of the Baptist faith were the first to organize themselves in 1819, meeting initially in what is now Portage, and later relocating to Henry Jones's barn (not extant) at Second and State in the future village of Nunda in 1827. They built a frame church (not extant) at Church and Mill in 1832.²¹ Adherents of the Presbyterian faith formed their congregation in 1831 and hired builder William Haldane to build a Greek Revival church—the village's oldest extant church—ca.1833 amidst the community's nascent residential development on the northwest corner of Church and East (this church was purchased by the Methodists and moved to the intersection's NE corner in 1846).²² A post office also opened in Linsey Joslyn's store (not extant) on the site of the auto garage at 8 Mill Street (back end of 5-7 East Street lot) in 1831.²³ With increased commercial and social traffic through the intersection, Asa Heath's brother Joseph built the Eagle Hotel (not extant) in 1832 on the site of the present Livingston Block (19 N. State Street), and nephews of James Paine built the brick Nunda House hotel (not extant, demolished ca.1962) on the site of the present M&T Bank at 6 North State Street in time to host a social extravaganza on New Year's Day 1836.²⁴ By the mid-1830s, there were eighteen sawmills in the surrounding area, and the village had 70 dwellings housing 300 to 500 citizens, numbers suggesting the community's growth over the previous decade as facilities developed to service agrarian settlers' economic and social needs.²⁵

Boom and Bust on the Genesee Valley Canal: 1836 to 1878

After the 1825 completion of the Erie Canal, New York State citizens clamored for, and the Legislature authorized, the construction of several "lateral" spur canals to integrate and stimulate outlying productive regions of the state. The Black River Canal opened the Black River Valley to trade in this period, just as the

¹⁶ Hand, *Centennial History*, 248.

¹⁷ Hand, *Centennial History*, 249.

¹⁸ Hand, *Centennial History*, 210.

¹⁹ Hand, *Centennial History*, 278.

²⁰ Frost, Marjorie C., "History of Nunda: From the Indian to the Airplane" (unpublished manuscript, 1958).

²¹ Hope DePuy and Sally Hall, *Churches in the Town of Nunda and Vicinity* (Nunda, NY: Copy Town Printers, 2007), 4-6.

²² DePuy and Hall, *Churches in the Town of Nunda*, 31.

²³ Marjorie C. Frost, *Early Years: Town of Nunda, 1808-1983* (Dalton, NY: Burt's Printing Service, 1983), 15.

²⁴ Thomas S. Cook, *Yesterday....: Stories from Old Nunda* (Nunda, NY: Copy Town Printers, 2019), 34-36.

²⁵ Cook, *Yesterday....*, 36.

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Chemung and Crooked Lake Canals drew the nearby upper Finger Lakes Basin into the state's expanding trade network (see Figure 5). To draw the products of the fertile Genesee Valley more directly into this network, and to connect the state's canal infrastructure to the Alleghany River Basin—with its lumber, coal, and markets—the New York State Legislature authorized the Genesee Valley Canal's construction on a route from the Erie Canal in Rochester to Olean, New York on May 6, 1836.²⁶ The residents of Nunda, some of whom had petitioned for the canal for several years, feted the bill's passage with a public celebration at the Eagle Hotel on May 11th. Construction on the canal's relatively low-gradient northern portion from Rochester to Mt. Morris progressed quickly enough to open that section to navigation by 1840.²⁷

Plans for a southern route through the Nunda Valley necessitating a "Deep Cut" of excavation and lock-building west of the hamlet were finalized in 1838, opening Nunda to significant growth and development, the prospect of which was again feted at the Eagle Hotel on Independence Day in 1838. Leading Nunda residents and people from farther afield alike sought to profit by obtaining contracts constructing the canal's many locks in the vicinity, including the one, Lock 42, that remains extant (though poorly preserved) at 44990 Fourth Street. Utlely Spencer and Jacob Osgoodby, both already resident in Nunda, and Syrrannus Britton, who came from nearby Oakland, were of this class of contractors; the ample profits gleaned from the canal construction projects in the vicinity is illustrated in the extant, high-style Greek Revival and Italianate homes they built for themselves and their families on large outlying lots in the 1840s and 1850s at 26 Massachusetts Street (a street newly created as the community grew beyond its original grid in this period), on the north side of Seward Street, and at 21 N. Church Street, respectively.²⁸ The series of Italianate duplexes the Osgoodby family built at 20, 22, and 24 West Street around the corner from their family homes on Seward Street attest to the physical growth of the settlement on the west side beyond Jones's original plan, and the economic diversity of the people attracted by the canal's construction and commercial promise. Becoming increasingly sophisticated with this growth, Nunda was incorporated as a village in 1839, with the first meetings and elections held at the Eagle Hotel in that year. The first bank was established in 1840, with Charles H. Carroll and the merchant Swain family owning a significant portion of the stock, and the first newspaper, the Genesee Valley Recorder, appeared in the same year.²⁹ Though both institutions proved to be short lived, the village was laying the groundwork for a new scale of economic activity.

Beyond those enriched directly by the canal's construction, others in Nunda profited from engaging in business activities and industries bolstered by easier access to markets, quickly pushing development beyond Jones's original street grid (see Figure 6). Alfred Bell experienced success in lumber dealing after arriving in Nunda in 1840, building his house on a large outlying tract at 30 Massachusetts Street in 1852, adjacent to canal contractor Utlely Spencer's.³⁰ B.P. Richmond and Walter Whitcomb, leading merchants in town, similarly built their large homes on outlying lots at 8 West Street and 14 Massachusetts Street, respectively.³¹ The Nunda Novelty Works began producing a wide range of iron products from a foundry on the east side of S. State Street relying on waterpower from Keshequa Creek (not extant) in this time period, enriching proprietors like wagonmaker Francis Gibbs, whose large Italianate house on a large tract at the western periphery of the village (6 Gibbs Street) was constructed in the 1850s. Merchants Tuthill & Wilcox turned out furniture from a factory (not extant) on the west side of South State Street (the village's nascent industrial district due to its proximity to the Keshequa Creek's waterpower), allowing Tuthill to build a mansion that until a 2014 fire stood further south on S. State Street.³² As seen at 23 East Street, some houses constructed during Nunda's more modest origin period received mid-nineteenth century renovations, suggesting the economic rush of the period.

²⁶ Hand, *Centennial History*, 243-244.

²⁷ Richard Palmer, "Remembering the Genesee Valley Canal, Part I," *The Crooked Lake Review* no. 111 (Spring 1999).

²⁸ Hand, *Centennial History*, 208, 284, 288.

²⁹ Hand, *Centennial History*, 291.

³⁰ *Village Sesquicentennial Tour of Homes* (Nunda, NY: Nunda Historical Society, 1989), 1-30. Also Hand, *Centennial History*, 297.

³¹ *Sesquicentennial Tour*, 25.

³² *Sesquicentennial Tour*, 23.

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At the same time, the craftspeople of more modest means that provided much of the labor for Nunda's growth in this period took up residence in the numerous smaller houses built more densely on core streets in the Italianate and Greek Revival styles popular during the mid-nineteenth century. For example, several uniform Greek Revival cottages extant on the north side of Center Street appear to have been built around this time to house people of lesser means; more modest Italianate houses are found throughout the district as well, particularly on North Church Street.

As Nunda's population grew, reportedly reaching 1,000 in 1842, so too did the diversity, size, and sophistication of its religious congregations and educational institutions.³³ A Universalist Society organized in 1840; they wasted no time building their first frame church on the site of 18 East Street (not extant), dedicating it in 1842.³⁴ Adherents of Methodism, organized locally in 1841, quickly purchased the lot at the northeast corner of Church and East (26 East Street), to which, in 1847, they moved the ca.1833 structure built as the Presbyterian church.³⁵ Meanwhile, the Presbyterian congregation built their new church (not extant) on the northwest corner lot to accommodate 650 people, only a little more than a decade after its first home was constructed.³⁶ Similarly, the Baptist congregation built a brick structure (not extant) in 1842 at the southeast corner of Church and East after the frame structure built just a decade before was outgrown.³⁷ Grace Episcopal Church held its first services in 1847 at Swain's Hall (extant in the Farmers' Exchange), laying the cornerstone for their East Street building (not extant) the next year and purchasing the pre-existing Haldane house at 21 East Street next door (extant) for use as a parsonage.³⁸ The influx of Irish canal workers in the vicinity of the village encouraged the purchase of an unfinished house in 1854 for a new Holy Angels Catholic parish (on the site of the present church).³⁹

Education was not neglected in the growing village, either, with the (first) Nunda Academy of the Presbyterian congregation appearing in 1840 in a small structure behind their East Street property that was moved to 7 Fair Street and is extant. The Baptist congregation's Nunda Literary Institute was incorporated 1843, occupying a building (not extant) across Mill Street from the present High School until it was destroyed by fire in 1859, the same year that the Nunda News began publication.⁴⁰ Nunda was annexed by Livingston County in 1846, but even then, the idea of a new county, with Nunda as its seat, was championed for a time in the early 1850s, a sign of the optimism for the village's continued growth.⁴¹

Canal trade never proved as lucrative as anticipated, causing a lull in development by the 1860s. The Canal was plagued by unreliability due to maintenance issues and seasonal closures from the start, and it did not help that the first railroad through the region, completed in 1853 and soon incorporated into the Erie Railroad system, bypassed the village of Nunda to the south due to the topography of the area (see Figure 5). By doing so, economic activity was drawn away from the village toward the new Nunda Station to the south, which grew and eventually forged an independent identity, renaming itself Dalton in the early 1880s.⁴² The Nunda Novelty Works on South State Street, finding it impractical to move their heavy machinery products overland to the distant rail station, moved their operation in 1873 to Corry, Pennsylvania, where their products were in increasing demand due to the emerging oil drilling industry of northwestern Pennsylvania after Drake's well

³³ Frost, *Indians to Airplanes*, 12.

³⁴ DePuy and Hall, *Churches in the Town of Nunda*, 55-56.

³⁵ DePuy and Hall, *Churches in the Town of Nunda*, 40-42.

³⁶ DePuy and Hall, *Churches in the Town of Nunda*, 32.

³⁷ DePuy and Hall, *Churches in the Town of Nunda*, 5.

³⁸ DePuy and Hall, *Churches in the Town of Nunda*, 65. Also Hand, *Centennial History*, 210.

³⁹ DePuy and Hall, *Churches in the Town of Nunda*, 4-73.

⁴⁰ Frost, *Early Years*, 20-21.

⁴¹ Frost, *Indians to Airplanes*, 12.

⁴² Cook, *Yesterday...*, 52-56.

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delivered oil in 1859.⁴³ The fact that the Empire Block was not replaced with a similarly dense commercial structure after a large 1852 fire; that most local congregations saw their membership peak in the 1840s and early 1850s; and that an early canal warehouse was repurposed as the residence in 1870 (44 N. State Street; now a funeral home) also suggests the significant decline in Nunda's economic prospects and growth rate starting in the 1860s.⁴⁴ Canal trade infrastructure continued to be built until the Canal's closure by the State in 1878, as exemplified by the extant ca. 1870 Rose Warehouse at 7 Second Street, but the fact that this is the only example of this infrastructure that survives is emblematic of the wane in the Canal's place as a driver of the village's development.

The brief period of boisterous "boomtown" development in Nunda during the 1840s and 1850s established the village as an enduring focal point for social sophistication in the rural region, even if its economic dreams were not fully borne out. The Nunda burial ground was incorporated as Oakwood Cemetery in 1865 and expanded with a southern addition with the curvilinear pathways and terracing characteristic of the Rural Cemetery style increasingly popular by the mid-nineteen century.⁴⁵ Another Nunda Academy appeared on the grounds of the current school in 1867, becoming the Union School in 1876. The Holy Angels Catholic parish built its extant Gothic Revival church on the site of their old church at 45 N. Church Street in 1872, while the Presbyterian congregation moved their old auxiliary "Session House" to Fair Street to make way for their dedicated manse (12 N. Church Street).⁴⁶ For their part, the Universalists next door moved their old church west down East Street to make way for a new brick-veneered structure around the same time on the site of 18 East Street (not extant).⁴⁷

Modern Innovation and Industrialization Rekindles Development: 1878 to 1945

After experiencing a downturn in the rate of physical growth and economic development in the 1860s and 1870s, the village of Nunda saw renewed growth and civic elaboration in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century as industrial-era innovation increasingly penetrated and began to enrich rural communities like Nunda. Among the first of these innovations was the railroad. The Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania Railroad, colloquially known as the "Swain's Branch," was chartered in 1870 and opened a line running from the Erie Railway near Swain, NY, through Nunda village, and on to a junction near Mount Morris in 1874, connecting Nunda to markets via rail for the first time. When the Genesee Valley Canal and many of the State's lateral canals were abandoned in 1878, a Genesee Valley Canal Railroad (later part of the Pennsylvania R.R. system) was constructed on the Canal's right-of-way in the early 1880s. However, this line, like the earlier Erie Railway, bypassed the village in favor of a new route to the northwest with better grading. Not until 1896 did the Pennsylvania line buy Swain's Branch and physically move their local station building on a railcar from outlying "West Nunda" to a site on the north side of Second Street just east of the old canal warehouse at 7 Second Street.⁴⁸

The expansion of Nunda's hotel industry in anticipation of an influx of visitors arriving by railroad was the vanguard for renewed growth in the late nineteenth century. The Eagle Hotel structure was moved from its original site at 19 N. State Street east to 12 East Street (not extant) to make way for merchant W. Wood to construct the extant Livingston House on the north end of the village square in 1870. Additionally, the proprietors of the Nunda House (not extant on the square's west side) added a third floor in 1872, and the

⁴³ Frost, *Early Years*, 34.

⁴⁴ DePuy and Hall, *Churches in the Town of Nunda*, 7.

⁴⁵ *Nundarama: Sesquicentennial Souvenir, 1808-1958* (Nunda, NY: Sesquicentennial Committee, 1958), 71.

⁴⁶ DePuy and Hall, *Churches in the Town of Nunda*, 4-73.

⁴⁷ DePuy and Hall, *Churches in the Town of Nunda*, 56.

⁴⁸ Cook, *Yesterday...*, 69-71.

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Cottage Inn (extant at 3 Second Street, adjacent to the site of the old depot) and Hotel St. John (not extant at site of 4 Portage Street southwest of the square) arrived in the 1890s.⁴⁹

Opened to broader markets and competition by the railroads, there was economic specialization and development in the village's industrial quarter along South State Street.⁵⁰ Under the new ownership of the Willard family, the furniture factory on S. Church Street transitioned from supplying a broad range of fashioned wood products to specializing in caskets, becoming the Nunda Casket Company in 1889. This factory also pumped water from the Keshequa Creek to provide the village's first water service starting in 1887; installing an electric generator, the factory also supplied the first electricity to the village in 1892. Nunda's agricultural industry also began to specialize in less perishable items meant for shipment on the new railways. An agricultural warehouse (portions of which are extant at 7 West Street), later home to the Beldon Bean operation, appeared across Second Street from the Pennsylvania R.R. depot in 1886. A small fruit evaporator plant (not extant) appeared on the south side of Mill Street near where it crossed Keshequa Creek during this period, as did small cheese factories, including the Young & Young facility on the site of 51 East Street (not extant). Lumbering also continued to be a lucrative local industry, with Newton S. Barker constructing his own 1890 home at 16 Mill Street (extant) with lumber extravagance, along with rental properties at 35 and 37 Mill Street near his lumber yard (extant) (see Figure 7).

Nunda's financial and commercial sectors grew modestly to accommodate these expanding economic operations. The First National Bank of Nunda was chartered in 1875, with the DePuy family taking control and expanding the operation to the point that Isaac DePuy was able to build his large architect-designed Queen Anne residence and carriage house at 4 Massachusetts Street in 1903-1904. His brother Peter DePuy built a similarly elaborate Queen Anne home at 18 N. Church Street. The retail sector in Nunda expanded with both the construction of the Lake Block (18 N. State Street) by local Swain's Branch financier F.D. Lake in the 1870s, and Nunda News editor C. K. Saunder's speculative construction of the Union Block (34-42 N. State Street; NR-listed, 2000) in the early 1880s.⁵¹ Among the period's other refinements was an 1897 Soldier's Monument commemorating Civil War veterans (extant) as well as a crypt and stairs (both extant) in Oakwood Cemetery. Moreover, a new high school (not extant) appeared on the site of the present school in 1904, but not before a handsome Village Hall (1 Mill Street) rose on the village square in 1900, suggesting the increasing sophistication of the municipality as modern innovations and industrialization reached it.

That 1900 Village Hall was coincidentally built by brothers Chester and Charles Foote, whose future would be emblematic of the next phase in Nunda's development. The automobile was beginning to appear on the nation's roads at that time, with the first appearing in Nunda in 1904. The Foote brothers sought to capitalize on this trend by incorporating The Foote Manufacturing Company in 1903 to mass produce the concrete and paving equipment they had developed for use in improving the village's sidewalks as local contractors in the late 1890s.⁵² The quick success of their operation in the context of a nation turning to the automobile, and the wave of modest development it engendered in Nunda, is illustrated in the house Chester Foote built for himself in 1904-1905 at 25 Massachusetts Street, the first in the village to have a concrete foundation, and in Charles Foote's high style Craftsman House at 35 N. State Street.⁵³ The success of this local firm contributed to State Street / Route 408 being, in 1912, among the first roads in Livingston County to be paved, and to the village's

⁴⁹ Cook, *Yesterday...*, 67-71.

⁵⁰ Cook, *Yesterday...*, 65-69.

⁵¹ Robert Englert, "Union Block," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999), Section 8.

⁵² Valerie Veley Griffing, "Nunda's Foote Manufacturing Company," in *Celebrating Our County in the Twentieth Century*, ed. Bill Cook, (Geneseo, NY: Livingston County Board of Supervisors, 2000), 103-105.

⁵³ *Sesquicentennial Tour*, 4.

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residential streets being paved in the 1920s, when car ownership across the United States was still a relatively low 200 cars per 1000 people, and surely less in rural areas like Nunda.⁵⁴

Indeed, Nunda became something of a center for automobile infrastructure build-out and maintenance in this rural area due to the residence of the Foote Manufacturing Company's operation, with the appearance of a cement mixer "reconditioning" plant ca. 1920 at 1 West Street (extant), later to become the home of the municipal road maintenance infrastructure; the arrival of several early auto repair garages, including the Nunda Garage on the site of 24 N. State Street by 1914 (not extant) and the McMaster Garage ca. 1920 (3 Portage Street); the conversion of the old foundry at 18 S. State Street in the industrial quarter to an auto parts lot; and the 1940 construction of a Texaco auto gas station (not extant) on the site of the St. John Hotel. When the commercial Emporium block burned in 1926, it was replaced with buildings that eventually became the auto garage at 5-7 East Street (extant) as well, a sign of the changing economy of which Nunda was a part and the unique development it engendered. The Foote enterprise itself built its surviving sprawling plant (50-60 N. State Street, along with the powerhouse presently sitting on the 44990 Fourth Street property) along State Street and the railroad in 1913. The conversion of old agricultural outbuildings and carriage houses on residential lots to auto garages, as at 20 and 22 Massachusetts Street, is emblematic of the repurposing of Nunda's built environment for the new transportation and economic paradigm of the early twentieth century. Attracted by Nunda's modern infrastructure improvements in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Huguet Silk Company based in nearby Hornell, New York (a national silk industry center) chose to expand in 1920 by building the "throwing plant" in Nunda on the site in the historic industrial quarter that had been vacated by the Nunda Novelty Works nearly fifty years prior.⁵⁵ This plant is extant as the portion of 12 South State Street closest to the road and testifies to the enduring patterns of land use in Nunda through many different economic paradigms.

Housing development picked up in Nunda during the early twentieth century as industry brought modest wealth, particularly on lots subdivided from the larger residential/agricultural estate tracts established in the previous period of prosperity in the mid-nineteenth century. The large nineteenth century Francis Gibbs's estate, for example, was subdivided to accommodate the construction of Colonial Revival and Craftsman -style houses on either side of the original Italianate Gibbs mansion (see Figure 8). Craftsman and Colonial Revival -style houses, like those at 21, 40, and 42 Fair Street, similarly appeared on the east side as larger lots were subdivided to accommodate new growth in the village's core. Several houses on the east side of S. Church Street appeared in this period as a small lumber yard on that site closed in the early twentieth century, the earlier lumber industry giving way to other enterprises servicing the modern economy (see Figure 7). Among the structures newly built on S. Church Street was the Colonial Revival duplex at #14, emblematic of increased density in this period. An agricultural outbuilding in what had been the agriculturally oriented far northeast corner of the village (55 Massachusetts Street) was converted to a residence in this period, also emblematic of the changing orientation of the village. Meanwhile, some older houses were razed to make way for houses for the Foote family's progeny, including the Dutch Colonial house at 41 N. State Street, and the Tudor Revival -style house at 24 Massachusetts Street.

In this renewed period of development came other privately-funded civic refinements as well. In an era when nationally-active industrial philanthropists like Andrew Carnegie were modeling how new-found private industrial wealth might be used to improve society, John Carter, who had been among the first from Nunda to enlist in the Union Army before making his money in the Pennsylvania oil fields, and Buffalonian Katherine Bell Lewis, who inherited her Nunda-native father Alfred's fortune made in natural resources, funded the 1906

⁵⁴ Donald Shoup, *The High Cost of Free Parking* (Chicago: American Planning Association Planners Press, 2005), 5.

⁵⁵ Matthew Goldberg, "Rockland Silk Mill," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2021), Section 8, page 12. "Throwing" is the process by which silk is prepared and packaged on bobbins for weaving.

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G.A.R. Hall (32 N. State Street) and the 1912 Bell Memorial Library (16 East Street), respectively. A new bank to rival the DePuy bank was founded in 1917 and occupied the Lake Block (16 N. State Street), renovating its street level façade in a more modern fashion. Natural gas came to Nunda in 1929, with the concrete block “booster stations” from that period extant on the west side of N. Church Street at the intersection with Center Street, and on the east side of N. Church Street between houses #31 and #33.⁵⁶ Telephone service had arrived in Nunda in the late 1890s, but the 1939 (renovated 1956) telephone exchange building at 8 First Street modernized service. Similarly, when the 1842 Baptist church burned in 1917, the selection of Buffalo architect John Coxhead to build the replacement completed in 1919 with stately stained glass suggests the rural village’s increasing integration into the modern early twentieth century economy. Nunda became a relatively rare rural village that could boast a hospital when a clinic started by a local nurse in her 21 N. Church Street home in the early part of the twentieth century moved into the Isaac DePuy house at 4 Massachusetts Street in 1935 and incorporated as the Nunda Community Hospital in the late 1940s.⁵⁷

Though the Great Depression dampened new housing development, several of the large nineteenth-century homes themselves were turned into apartments in the early twentieth century, continuing the trend of increasing residential density in Nunda. Portions of the Bell House (30 Massachusetts Street) were converted into apartments starting in 1927, and the back portion of 4 Buffalo Street is labeled as a “rooming house” in the 1936 plat map (see Figure 8).⁵⁸ The conversion of the large Isaac DePuy home into a hospital can also be seen as a part of this trend of repurposing older nineteenth century houses for twentieth century needs. At the same time, New Deal funding allowed the construction of the extant 1940 school that accommodated the 1939 consolidation of several local school districts into one Keshequa School District centered in Nunda. In 1943, the new school’s auditorium was the site of a ceremony commemorating The Foote Company’s contributions to the war effort through the use of their paving equipment in creating airplane landing strips across the war’s theatres, suggesting the importance and vitality of Nunda industries through mid-century.⁵⁹

Postwar Economic Consolidation Initiates Rural Divestment

The same war effort that championed rural producers like the Foote Company also initiated innovation and the concentration of economic power that, while achieving economies of scale and improving economic efficiency on a national level, served to slowly drain rural communities like Nunda of their economic clout and resources. Weakened by decreased demand for their luxury product during the Depression; the diversion of almost all silk toward military uses during World War II; and the emergence of synthetic fabrics like nylon, the Huguet Silk Company was sold to material conglomerate and importer Stern & Stern of Hornell, New York in 1945, around the time that the Nunda silk plant in closed. Similarly, the Foote Manufacturing Company was bought by competitor Blaw-Knox of Illinois in 1948. While the new owners continued operations at the Nunda facility for a time, they closed the plant around 1957, accelerating a process of divestment already suggested by both the demolition of Grace Episcopal Church and the Universalist Church’s closure and conversion to a warehouse due to diminishing membership in the 1940s.⁶⁰ At the same time, railroads, facing increased competition from motorized cars and trucking on interstate highways, cut back on passenger and then freight service to rural communities that offered fewer opportunities for profit. Passenger service to the village of Nunda had stopped during the 1930s, precipitating the 1962 demolition of the Nunda House to build the modern bank building at the 6 N. State Street property. When the last freight train left Nunda in March 1963 carrying a load from Nunda Lumber, Nunda lost one of the last advantages it had over other rural villages in the area as a place to do

⁵⁶ Natural gas flows through pipelines at pressures lower than those necessary for powering appliances in the home; “booster stations” increase the pressure of gas entering homes, ensuring smooth appliance operation.

⁵⁷ *Nundarama*, 25-37.

⁵⁸ *Village Sesquicentennial Tour*, 29.

⁵⁹ Thomas S. Cook, *Nunda, Portage, and Genesee Falls* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2011), 54.

⁶⁰ Griffing, “Foote Manufacturing Company,” 105.

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business in the mid-twentieth century.⁶¹ The Nunda Casket Company, the oldest manufacturing operation in Nunda, closed its doors in 1979. While the proposed district saw construction of a few postwar Ranch and Minimal Traditional -style houses, the scale the does not compare with that seen in communities closer to the highways being developed at the time, like Avon along State Routes 5 & 20 and I-390 farther north in Livingston County (NR-listed, 2022). Declining membership compelled the Presbyterian and Baptist congregations to federate as Trinity Church in 1967, and though the new congregation used both church buildings for a time, deterioration of the 1847 Presbyterian church forced its closure and demolition in 1979.⁶²

Nevertheless, legacy industrial facilities have accommodated smaller scale operations in the late twentieth and twenty-first centuries, including Once Again Nut Butter in the old silk plant, and various manufacturing enterprises in the old Foote plant. Moreover, municipal vitality was bolstered by an expansion of the fire department's facilities in 1965 and merger of Dalton and Nunda school districts in 1968. Nunda continues to evolve as a rural community in a changing economy.

Criterion C: Architecture

Stylistic Progression in Residential Architecture in a Rural Community

The nominated district is significant as an ensemble of structures that together illustrate the progression in residential design from the early nineteenth century into the mid-twentieth century. The village's well-preserved Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Ranch, and Minimal Traditional -style architecture—in both elaborate and modest forms—reflect changes in general architectural tastes and affluence in a rural, provincial setting during the period of significance. In particular, the uniquely high concentration of Greek Revival and Italianate -style structures attests to the village's boisterous growth and development in the canal-building period of the mid-nineteenth century, while infill Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival houses suggest the renewed growth Nunda saw with the modest industrialization of the early twentieth century.

Nunda was first built-out in a period when the Greek Revival style was in vogue, and it accordingly has many Greek Revival structures at its core as well as some at its periphery. As the new democratic nation turned to Classical precedents in governance, so too did it look to ancient Greek models in architecture. The Bell Mansion at 30 Massachusetts Street represents an elaborate example of the Greek Revival style, with its projecting, decorated window surrounds, corner pilasters, and columns flanking the entry to support an entablature and cornice, while at the same time having a hipped roof that is more commonly associated with later nineteenth century styles. This house's larger portico with two-story Corinthian columns was reportedly added in 1912 as a Neo-Classical renovation, a testament to the continuity of classical design elements across the district's period of significance, both seen in individual buildings and the district as a whole.⁶³

The Greek Revival features are seen in more modest houses throughout the village as well. Perhaps one of the best-preserved examples is 13 Center Street, which, in addition to its offset entry with sidelights and shallowly pitched roof, also retains cornice returns on its front gable, frieze windows in its side elevations, and Classical pilasters at the corners of the original body of the house. Cornice returns, a simple rectangular plan, and/or surviving frieze elements, as in the side-gabled 9 Mill Street along with 29 and 34 East Street (the latter of which is reputed to be the village's oldest extant frame house), and the front-gabled 7 Mill Street, 71 N. State Street, and 10 First Street, are common elements seen in many of the village's earliest houses executed in the

⁶¹ Frost, *Early Years...*, 25.

⁶² DePuy and Hall, *Churches in the Town of Nunda...*, 38.

⁶³ *Village Sesquicentennial Tour...*, 29.

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Greek Revival style. Even when newer additions or alterations obscure some of the older details, cornice returns, a shallowly-pitched roof, and/or a simple rectangular plan suggest original Greek Revival styling across the district, including at 6, 8, 11, and 14 Buffalo Street; 18 Center Street; 39 and 41 N. Church Street; 11, 38, 40, 41 and 55 East; 9 First Street; 10 Holmes Street; 43 and 44 Massachusetts; 10, 18, 56, 62, and 69 Mill Street; 11 Seward Street; 4, 29 and 32 Vermont; and 20 West Street. The window surrounds at modestly sized 39 East Street, similar to those executed on a grander scale at the Bell mansion at 30 Massachusetts, suggest similarity of stylistic choices in the period across income levels. An alternate form of the Greek Revival—low-slung with slightly recessed entries and pedimented dormers—is seen in the ca. 1840 house of cobblestone construction at 45 East Street (the only one in the district and among the southernmost in a region known for them). The cobblestone also shares the thick stone lintels and protruding stone sills seen in the district's other masonry Greek Revival structure at 21 East Street, built by early architect-builder William Haldane.⁶⁴

The Greek Revival style is also seen in the village's commercial and civic buildings. 3 Mill Street, one of the district's earliest commercial structures, retains some of the same Greek Revival elements seen in the district's residences, including cornice returns, a shallowly pitched roof, and a three-bay fenestration above the altered first floor. Portions of the Farmers' Exchange commercial block (particularly 16 N. State Street) also include Greek Revival stylistic elements, including the denticulation at the roofline and window surrounds on the second floor that tie them to the contemporary residences in the village. The Methodist Church built by Haldane at 26 East Street (originally built as the Presbyterian Church ca. 1833), also exhibits the use of the Greek Revival style in non-residential structures, with its façade pilasters appearing to support a pediment, reminiscent of the actually articulated portico of the residence at 90 Mill Street; the house at 7 Fair Street, originally built as an auxiliary hall for the Presbyterian Church in the late 1830s before being moved and converted in the 1870s, also retains its Greek Revival cornice returns and frieze bands.

Several predominantly Greek Revival-styled structures nevertheless suggest changes in architectural tastes during the mid-nineteenth century. The oriel window and porch on the modest Greek Revival core at 37 East Street, with its cornice returns and frieze band, and the ornate bracketing, a hipped roof, and overhanging eaves on the higher-style 42 East Street Greek Revival, suggest continuity with the styles that became popular later in the nineteenth century. Similarly, 21 N. Church Street, with Italianate elements like a belvedere and hipped roof, but also Greek Revival corner pilasters, window surrounds, and an entry surmounted by an entablature supported by two flanking Doric columns, suggest the blending and progression of architectural styles in the mid-nineteenth century, especially when executed by provincial practitioners in rural areas like Nunda. 10 and 14 Massachusetts also blend Greek Revival forms with more Italianate details. Additions and newer style porches on well-preserved older Greek Revival cores at 17 N. Church Street (ca. 1839), 9 Mill Street, and 45 S. State Street also suggest the progression in architectural tastes over the course of the nineteenth century through different development paradigms further embodied by the district as a whole.

The Italianate style—among the “Romantic” styles popularized for use in rural estates in the pattern books and writings of A.J. Downing and others—was popular during Nunda's period of greatest comparative wealth and physical growth in the mid-nineteenth century, leading this to be perhaps the most well- and uniquely-represented style in the nominated district. Builders constructing homes for foundry owner Francis Gibbs at 6 Gibbs Street; horse breeder William Alward at 19 N. Walnut Street (Elmwood; NR-listed, 2015); merchant Benjamin Richmond at 8 West; lawyer George Osgoodby at 7 Seward Street; grocer L.B. Warner at 22 Massachusetts; canal contractors Calvin Lawrence and Utlely Spencer at 41 S. State Street and 26 Massachusetts Street, respectively; and the Patridge family at 37 Fair Street, all employ a highly-elaborated Italianate style, with bracketing, wide overhanging eaves, hipped roofs, boxy massing, and occasionally hood

⁶⁴ *Village Sesquicentennial Tour...*, 10.

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mouldings and cupolas / belvederes (e.g. 7 and 9 Seward Street as well as 8 West Street). When a canal warehouse was converted to become the residence (now funeral parlor) at 44 N. State Street in 1870, Italianate styling was applied, including bracketing and wide overhanging eaves. More modest but similarly well-preserved examples of this Italianate styling are found throughout the village, including at 20 and 35 N. Church Street; 46 East Street; 31 Fair Street; 32 Gibbs Street; 20, 27, 34 and 42 Massachusetts; 49 N. State Street; 8 Seward Street; and 34 Vermont. The Osgoodby family constructed duplexes in the Italianate style on land they owned around the corner from their homes on Seward Street, at 20 and 22 West Street, as well as a single-family home at 24 West. 20 Mill Street illustrates the Italianate style rendered in brick masonry, with elaborate limestone hood moulds over the window. Even on significantly altered houses, retained roofline bracketing, widely overhanging eaves, a shallowly pitched hipped roof, and/or boxy massing suggest their original Italianate styling, as at 12, 15, 24, 36, 38 N. Church Street; 6 and 8 S. Church Street; 48 and 60 East Street; 9 and 38 Fair Street; 13 and 30 Gibbs Street; and 22, 24 and 69 Mill Street. At the village's core, the commercial Lake Block (16 N. State Street) also provides another brick masonry example of the Italianate style with carved stone drip moulds and brick corbelling at the roofline, though the façade's first level exhibits the modernity of a 1920s renovation to accommodate a short-lived banking enterprise. 16 Massachusetts Street, with its bracketing juxtaposed with elements like wood decorations, square light transoms, and a two-story projecting bay window surmounted by a conical roof more properly described as Queen Anne, suggests continuity of Italianate design tastes into the late nineteenth century.

By comparison, peer "Romantic" styles to the Italianate, namely the Gothic Revival and Second Empire, are not as common in Nunda, but their limited presence in a few key structures across the district fleshes out the nominated district's illustration of changing architectural tastes through the nineteenth century. The house built for attorney Jacob Osgoodby at 5 Seward Street, with its elaborate decorative vergeboards, steeply pitched gables surmounted by finials, and hood moulds that evoke Gothic cathedrals of Europe, is the district's best example of the Gothic Revival style, also promoted by A.J. Downing for rural estates in the period. The extant 1872 Holy Angels Catholic Church building, with its pointed arch windows and steeper-pitched roof, deploys the Gothic Revival style in a much more modest fashion, as do the houses at 37 N. Church and 46 N. Church on the block, whose pointed arch hood moulds and preserved vergeboard lend an air of the Gothic. Though eclectic, the late nineteenth century brick house at 43 Mill Street, with its variegated materials, particularly in the pointed arch hood moulds, and its well-preserved vergeboard, owes something to the Gothic Revival. Moreover, the longevity of the Gothic Revival style's popularity for religious structures is illustrated by Buffalo architect John Coxhead's 1919 Trinity Church at 25 East Street (originally the Baptist Church): a tower with corner buttressing and crenulated parapet, along with a pointed arch motif in the fenestration that also features elaborate stained glass, demonstrates early twentieth century interpretations on the Gothic Revival style. Second Empire styling in the village is even more rare than Gothic Revival styling, but the presence of mansard roofs on what appear to be additions to 21 Massachusetts Street, 14 N. Church Street, and 13 Buffalo Street work to bolster the story of changing architectural tastes through the nineteenth century told by the overall diversity of the nominated district's architecture. The Livingston Block (ca.1873) and the Village Hall (1900), the village's sole surviving examples of Romanesque and (modestly) Richardsonian Romanesque styling, respectively, with their rounded arch fenestration and brick corbelling, also demonstrate architectural progression through several economic and development paradigms in Nunda.

The Queen Anne style, with its whimsical wood flourishes, is well-represented in the district, since its popularity coincided with a period of renewed growth for Nunda's economy in the late nineteenth century and the continued strength of the village's lumber industry through the later part of the century with firms like the Nunda Casket Company and the Nunda Saw and Planing Mill. Indeed, the house lumber dealer Newton S. Barker had built for himself at 16 Mill Street in 1890, as well as the slightly more modest houses he built down the street at 35 and 37 Mill Street around the same time, exhibit many hallmarks of the style, including 16 Mill's wrap-

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around porch with turned posts, diversely-shaped and configured window openings, decoratively patterned wood cladding, and complex roof forms.

The most successful families in Nunda around the turn-of-the-century built substantial homes that are Queen Anne in all possible elaboration. The houses of the banking DePuys at 4 Massachusetts and 18 N. Church Street include conical towers, complex roof forms, wrap-around porches, diverse window shapes and configurations, and, in the case of the wood-frame 18 N. Church Street, cladding with diverse textures and a decorative sunburst motif. The Chester Foote house at 25 Massachusetts Street—in addition to having a concrete foundation, novel for the village at the time—employs a variety of masonry and wood materials to create textural diversity across its form. That complex form includes an octagonal tower with a flared segment punctuated by octagonal windows, a crenulated hipped roof over one portion of the house, a port cochere, and double columns supporting the roof of the wrap-around porch. The commercial Union Block, designed by Henry B. Gleason and funded by a consortium of businessmen headed by Nunda News editor C.P. Saunders in the early 1880s, once had an even more elaborate roof form, but it still communicates its Queen Anne styling with diverse materials that give the building a variegated appearance and with a sunburst motif in the fan paneling above the second-story windows, which are also accentuated by square-light transoms. While more modest overall, houses with similar elements, particularly with wrap-around porches clad in textured decorative sheathing, can be found throughout the district, including at 13 East Street and 33 Fair Street. 3 Massachusetts Street communicates the whimsy of the Queen Anne style with a double-decker balcony with ornate wood trim. The modest cottage at 11 Fair Street is more restrained in its styling, with the flair of a wall and the asymmetry of the gable suggesting some of the whimsy of their more elaborate Queen Anne counterparts elsewhere.

Later houses exhibiting many Queen Anne features also include some Classical elements, perhaps properly described as Queen Anne Free Classic. 44 East Street, with its Palladian window alongside its irregular fenestration, bracketing, and port cochere, might fall in this category, again suggesting the progression of architectural tastes through the period of significance, as does the Queen Anne porch with wood spindles on the earlier Greek Revival house at 52 East Street, and the bungalow house at 5 Massachusetts Street with a flared roof.

As Nunda entered the twentieth century and estates created with nineteenth century wealth became less viable in an increasingly industrial economy, newer Colonial Revival and Craftsman style houses appeared on lots subdivided from larger tracts of land. For example, when the old Gibbs estate centered on the Italianate house at 6 Gibbs Street was subdivided in the early twentieth century (see Figure 8), the Dutch Colonial Revival at 4 Gibbs, with the style's characteristic gambrel roof, symmetry, pedimented portico, and side porch; the Colonial Revival Four Square at 8 Gibbs Street, with its symmetry, hipped roof, and doubled porch columns; and the large Craftsman bungalow at 10 Gibbs Street, with its tapered porch columns, gable brackets, extended rafter beams, and central dormer in a side-gabled roof sweeping forward to shelter the porch, joined the nineteenth century house and created a striking illustration of the progression in architectural tastes from the nineteenth into the twentieth century. A similar process created the telling juxtaposition down the street between the Colonial Revival style 20 Gibbs Street—complete with a two-story sleeping porch projection that was characteristic of houses built in the period of spreading respiratory diseases like tuberculosis and influenza—and the mid-nineteenth century eclectic house at 22 Gibbs Street. Colonial Revival -styled 51 East Street at the district's eastern periphery suggests the outward growth of Nunda in the early twentieth century, while Craftsman bungalows at 21 and 42 Fair Street and Colonial Revival Four Squares at 35 and 40 Fair Street and 16 N. Church Street attest to similar processes of subdivision and increasing density in the village's east side residential core into the first several decades of the twentieth century. Craftsman features, like shed dormers, and Colonial Revival features, like a Palladian window, are blended in some houses, like 19 Fair Street, illustrating their contemporaneity and the loose boundaries between design styles,

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especially when executed by provincial practitioners in places like Nunda. Riding the turn-of-the-century success of his paving equipment company, Charles Foote occupied an elaborate Craftsman at 35 N. State Street with shed dormers and a dichotomous masonry-clad first level and cedar-shingled second level, while the house he had built for one of his married children next-door at 41 N. State Street is Dutch Colonial Revival in style, complete with gambrel roof, side porch, and six-over-six sash windows. In building a house for his child at 24 Massachusetts Street, Chester Foote selected the Tudor Revival style, unique in the village with its diamond paned glass, casement windows, half-timbering, asymmetry, prominent chimney, stucco cladding, and garrisoned second story, yet helping complete the picture of progressively changing architectural tastes among the wealthy and modest alike from the nineteenth century into the twentieth century. Even the older estates themselves at times reflect changing tastes: at 30 Massachusetts Street, the 1912 addition of a portico supported by Corinthian columns updated the originally Greek Revival Bell mansion for the twentieth century. The appearance of postwar Colonial Revivals, like at 29 Fair Street, suggests the continued, if physically restrained, interest in the style in the mid-twentieth century.

The use of the Colonial Revival extends to the era's two prominent civic buildings, with a nod toward the Neo-Classical often found in civic buildings. The 1906 Carter Memorial G.A.R. Hall (32 N. State Street) features an exaggerated two-story portico featuring a denticulated entablature at the boundary between the floors, Ionic columns on the second floor, and is surmounted by a large denticulated pediment. Projecting brick blocks imitate quoins at the corners, the window openings are surmounted by elaborate pediment hoods, and side-facing dormers punctuate the roof. Similarly, the recessed entrance to the 1912 Bell Memorial Library (16 East Street) is flanked by Ionic columns supporting an entablature and cornice in turn surmounted by a course of anthemions, and projecting brick blocks again imitate quoining. Twelve-over-twelve sash windows imitate the windows of the colonial period, while 8-light transoms suggest the horizontality more emphasized in twentieth century styles.

At the same time, a handful of Ranch, Split-Level, and Minimal Traditional houses suggest interest in more Modern styles had arrived in rural Nunda by the end of the district's period of significance. 22 Vermont Street, built on an outlying lot in the far north of the district, spawls as a one-story residence over the large lot on which it sits with its attached garage and prominent chimney, is an excellent example of the Ranch type, at the periphery of the district as the village expanded. 36 Fair Street is unique as a Split-Level in the district, and together with the Minimal Traditional houses at 41 Mill Street and 3 Gibbs Street—the latter with the unusual Tudor flourish of an asymmetrical gable—represents the end product of a progression in architectural tastes illustrated by the ensemble of well-preserved buildings ranging from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century within the district.

Several historic objects and auxiliary structures and features on the landscape of the nominated district serve to bolster the story of Nunda's progression through several architectural and economic paradigms. In particular, Nunda retains a high number of original cast-iron hitching posts and limestone mounting steps to accompany its nineteenth century housing, particularly on the core residential streets of Massachusetts, East, Fair, and N. Church. The step in front of 37 Fair Street includes the family name "Patridge." Considered together with both port cocheres on houses like 44 and 51 East Street and the many properties, particularly on the larger lots in the northeast part of the district on Massachusetts, Vermont, and East Streets, that retain large outbuildings with haylofts probably originally used to stable horses and store wagons and carriages, these features bolster the integrity of this historic built environment developed in large part before automobile transportation. Well-preserved early auto garages, such as that at 8 Price Street, as well as older outbuildings converted for auto use, like the structures at 20 and 22 Massachusetts that have modern garage doors added to them, embody the story of a village modifying its architecture with changing transit paradigms.

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From Local Contractor-Builders to Professional City-Based Architects

The roster of architects designing extant structures in the nominated district typifies the transition from reliance on local contractor-builders to professional, usually city-based architects in similar rural communities over the course of the period from the early nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. Indeed, several of the village's most iconic extant early buildings were reportedly built by William Haldane, who came to the Nunda Valley in the 1820s early in the settlement's history from his birthplace in Delaware County, New York to apprentice in local wood shops. He is credited with the design and construction of Nunda's earliest extant church building, the Methodist Church (26 East Street), which was originally built as the Presbyterian Church ca. 1833. He also credited with the ca. 1830 construction of the masonry house at 21 East Street that later became the parsonage to the Episcopal Church that was built next door in the late 1840s.⁶⁵ In an illustration of the amateur nature of Haldane's practice of architecture, he is reported to have been among the originators of the furniture industry in Grand Rapids, Michigan when he relocated there in the late 1830s.⁶⁶ He and his buildings—with their vernacular Greek Revival styling—typify the work of non-professional craftsman-builders in pioneer communities in the early nineteenth century; Henry Bagley also operated in this mode in Nunda's earliest years, though which buildings he might have constructed is unclear.

By the 1850s, however, Nunda was enriched and integrated into the larger metropolitan region by trade on the Genesee Valley Canal, and the community's elites increasingly turned to the more specialized architectural practitioners emerging at the time in the nation's growing cities. In this way, William Alward turned to Andrew Jackson Warner of Rochester (1833-1910) to design the Alward horse breeding estate he named "Elmwood" (19 N. Walnut Street; NR-listed, 2015) around 1855. A.J. Warner was among the first specialized, career architects in Rochester, training with his uncle Merwin Austin as a draftsman from the age of fourteen before being made a partner in his uncle's firm in 1855; from this early project, he would go on to be one of the region's most prolific architects, with designs from Buffalo to Auburn and Rochester to Corning. Warner brought ideas being circulated by contemporary architectural designer A.J. Downing about the ideal American country house to the Elmwood project, thereby bringing the conversations among increasingly specialized architects to rural Nunda and illustrating the transition from the pioneer period. Similarly, Henry B. Gleason, an architect from Rochester, was tapped to design the early 1882-1883 Union Block in an elaborate Queen Anne style, and in designing the Isaac DePuy House, A.J. Warner's son, J. Foster Warner, continued the trend of increasing professionalism of the architects designing the most visible buildings in Nunda.⁶⁷ John Coxhead of Buffalo, who designed the Gothic Revival 1919 Baptist / Trinity Church at 25 East Street, embodies the movement toward professionalism in Nunda architecture, having attended the Columbia University School of Architecture when it was new in the 1880s, and being allegedly the oldest member of the American Institute of Architects when he passed in 1943 at the age of eighty after a career designing churches and hospitals across Western New York, including the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church in Buffalo, New York.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ *Village Sesquicentennial Tour...*, 10.

⁶⁶ "Albany Resident Learns of Honor," accessed July 29, 2024, <https://www.migenweb.org/kent/biographies/local/haldaneWm.html>.

⁶⁷ "Banker Isaac J. DePuy's New \$20,000 Mansion," *Nunda Truth*, March 26, 1903.

⁶⁸ Nancy Blumenstark Mingus, "John H. Coxhead: Buffalo's Forgotten Architect," *Buffalo Spree*, July/August 2000, accessed July 30, 2024, https://www.buffalospree.com/app/buffalospree/archives/2000_0708/070800architecture.html

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: **Frontenac Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): **NY SHPO # 23NR00085**

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 192.44
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
42.583217

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

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| 6. Latitude: 42.578545 | Longitude: -77.947244 |

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 boundary includes resources that were constructed during the district's period of significance (ca. 1831 – 1957) and that retain their historic integrity with major alterations that obscure the historic appearance of the resource.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tyler Lucero, Consultant and Megan Klem, Director of Preservation Services
organization Landmark Society of Western New York date November 11, 2024
street & number 5 Castle Park telephone 585-537-5958
city or town Rochester state NY zip code 14520
e-mail mklem@landmarksociety.org

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.

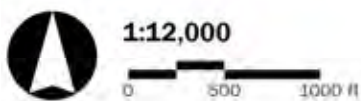
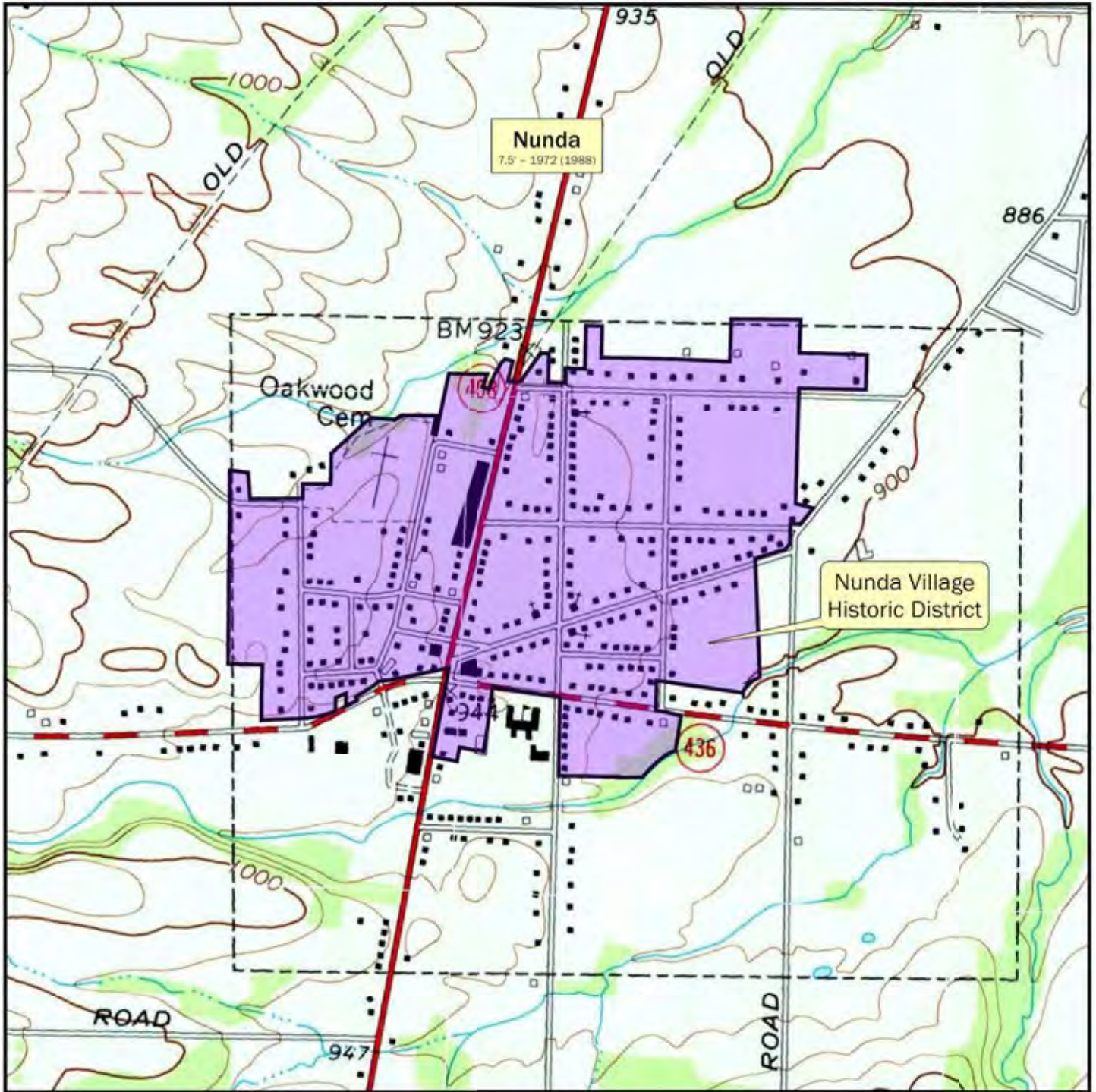
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- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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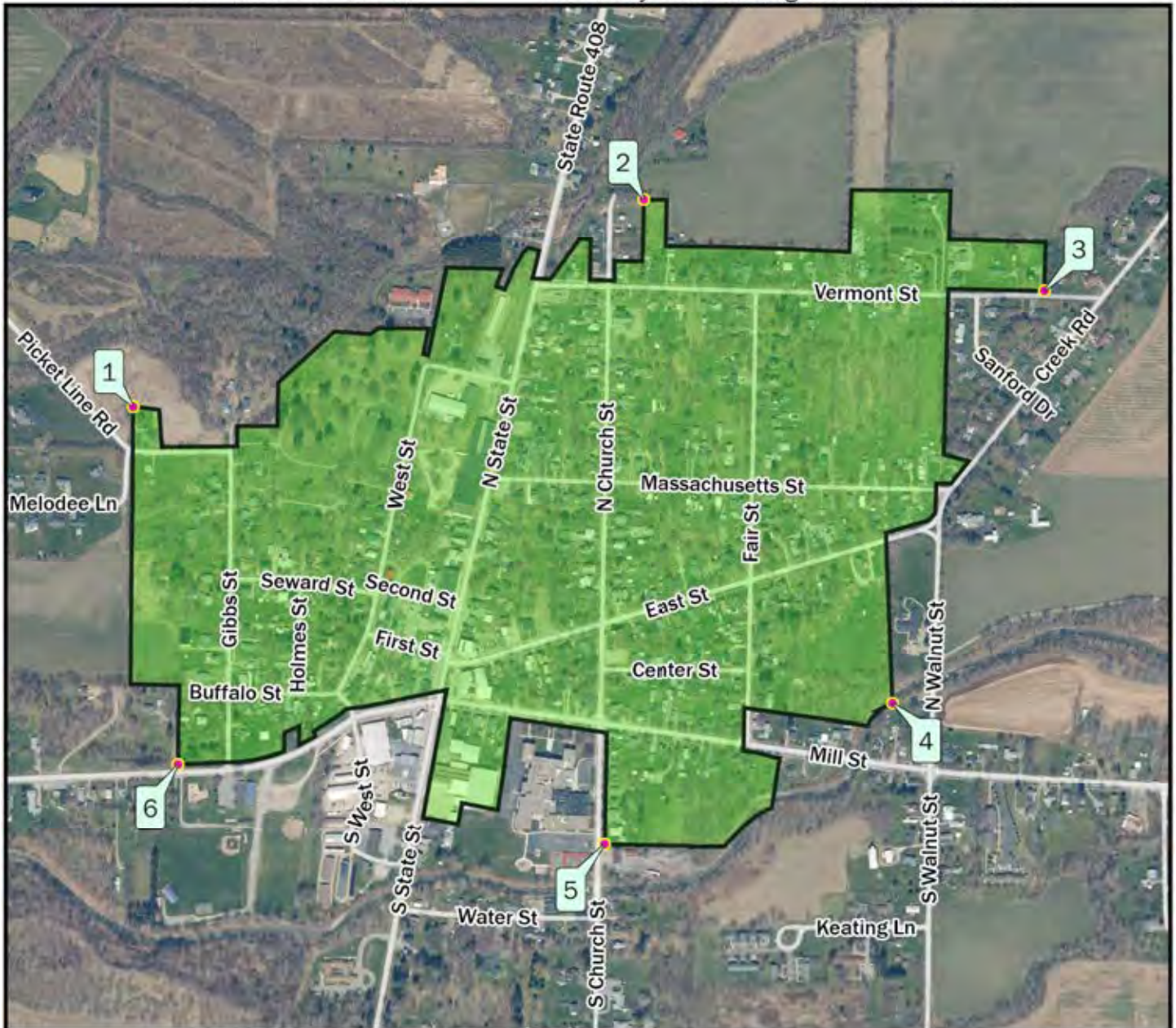
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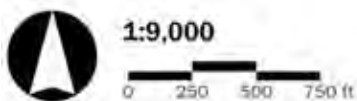
Livingston County, NY
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Previously National Register-listed: 0.25 ac



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New York State Orthoimagery Year: 2022

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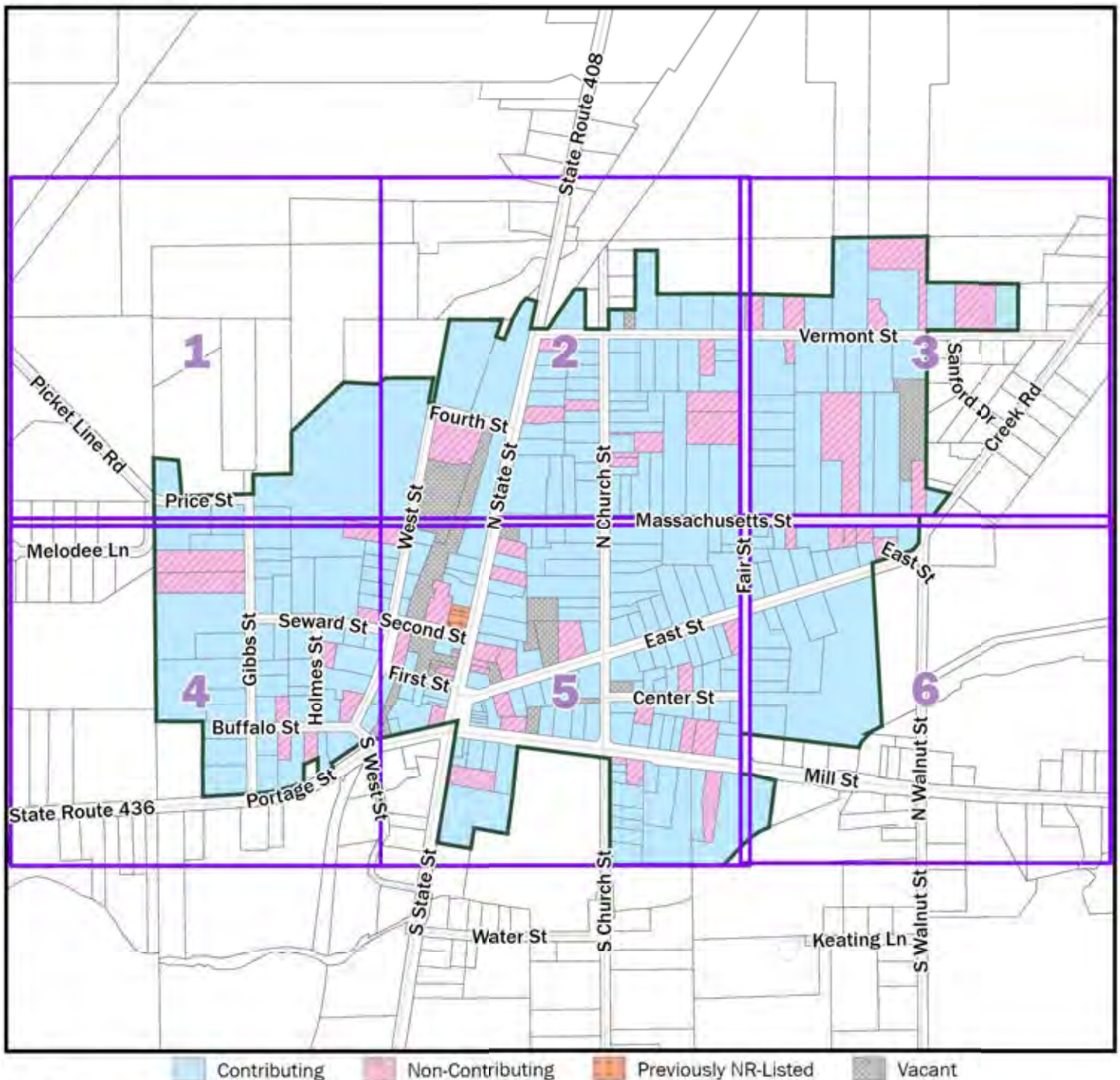
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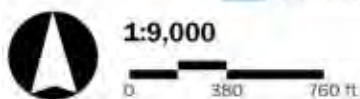
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Parcel Status Map Overview
See Resource List for details



Contributing Non-Contributing Previously NR-Listed Vacant



Nomination Boundary



Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Livingston County Parcel Year: 2023

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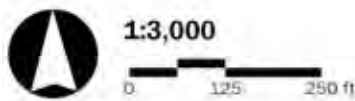
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Parcel Status Map 1 of 6
See Resource List for details



Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

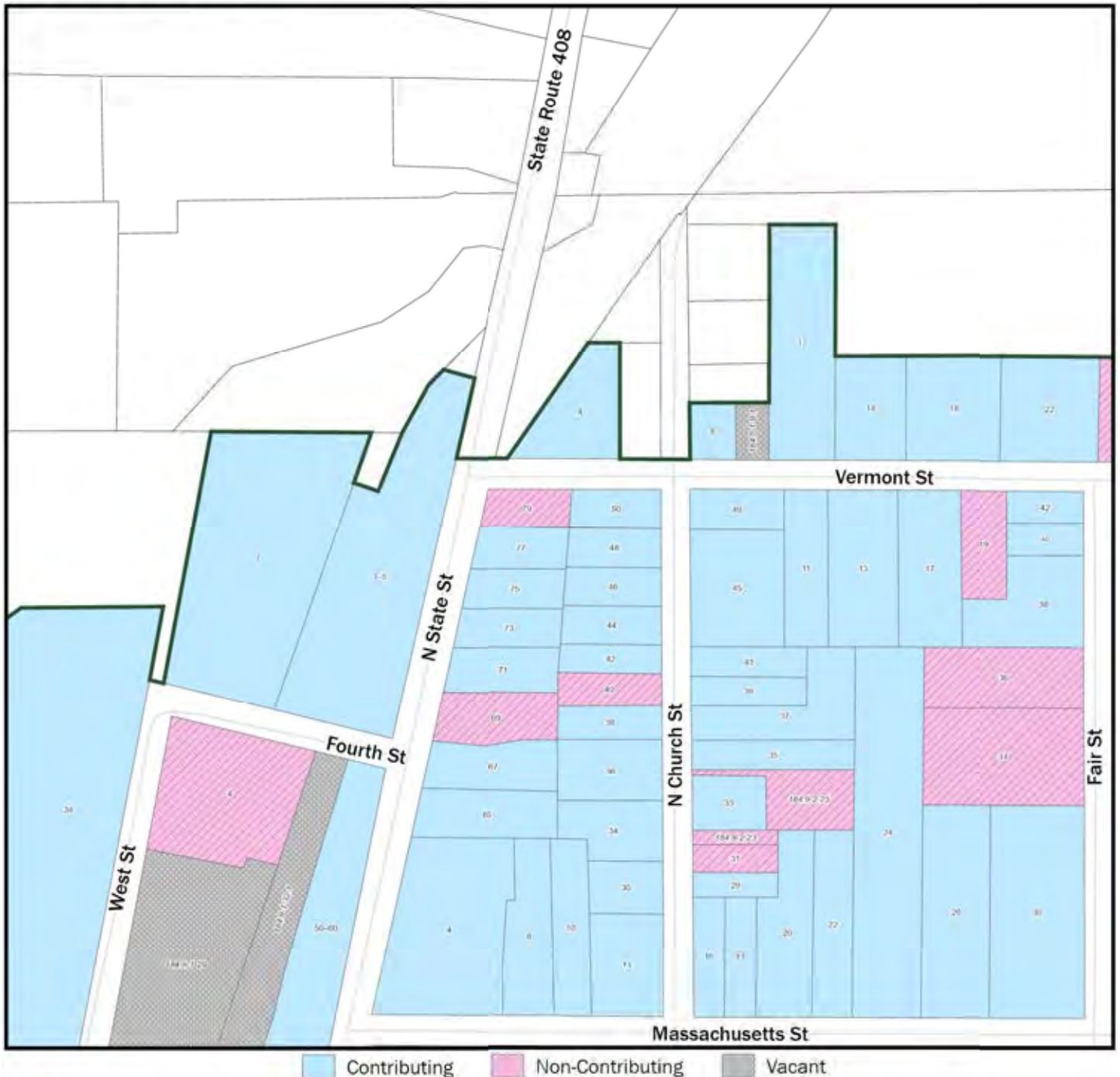
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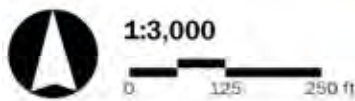
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Parcel Status Map 2 of 6
See Resource List for details



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Nomination Boundary



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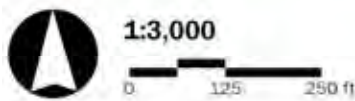
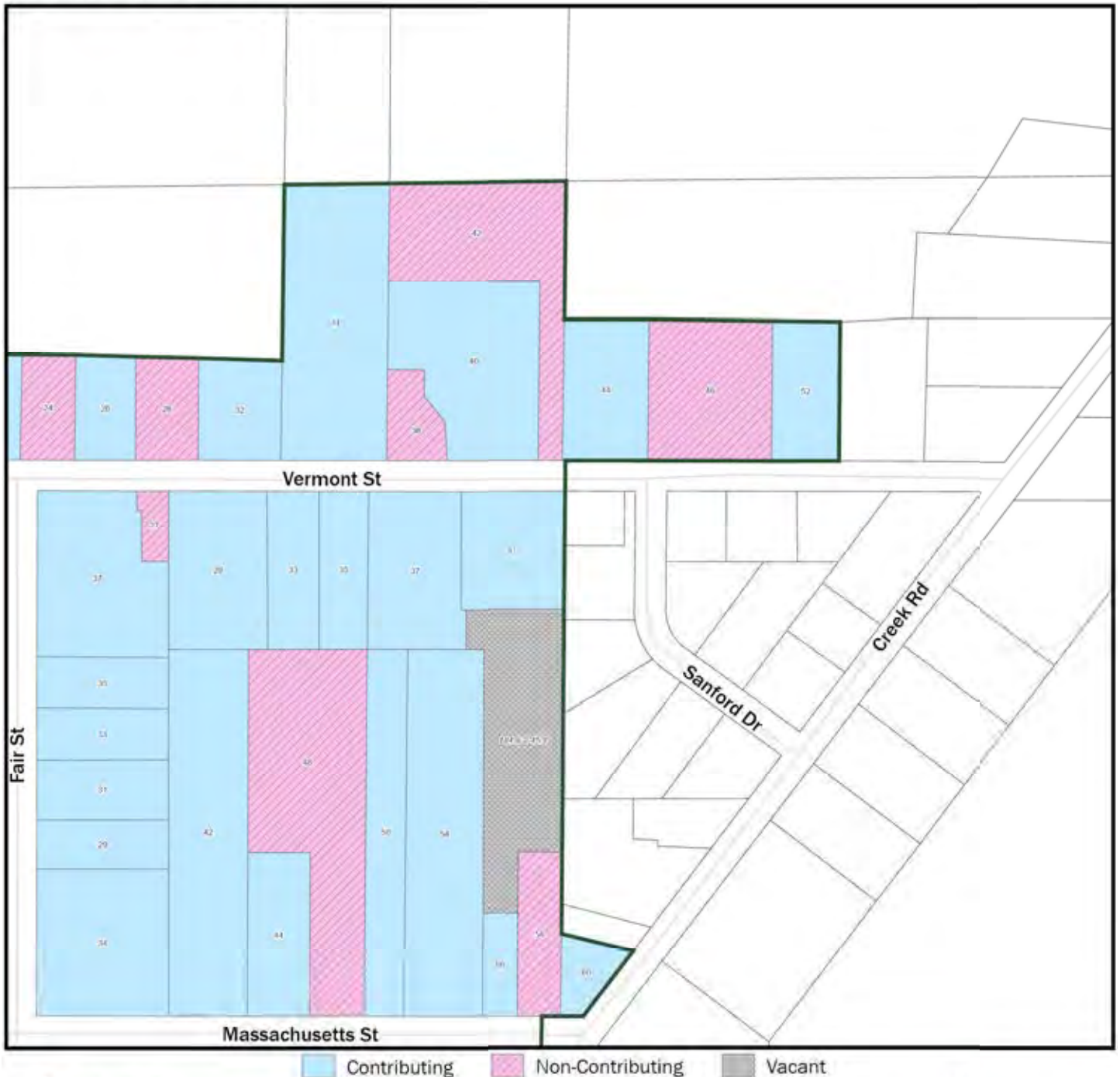
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Parcel Status Map 3 of 6
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Nomination Boundary



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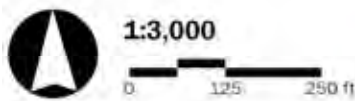
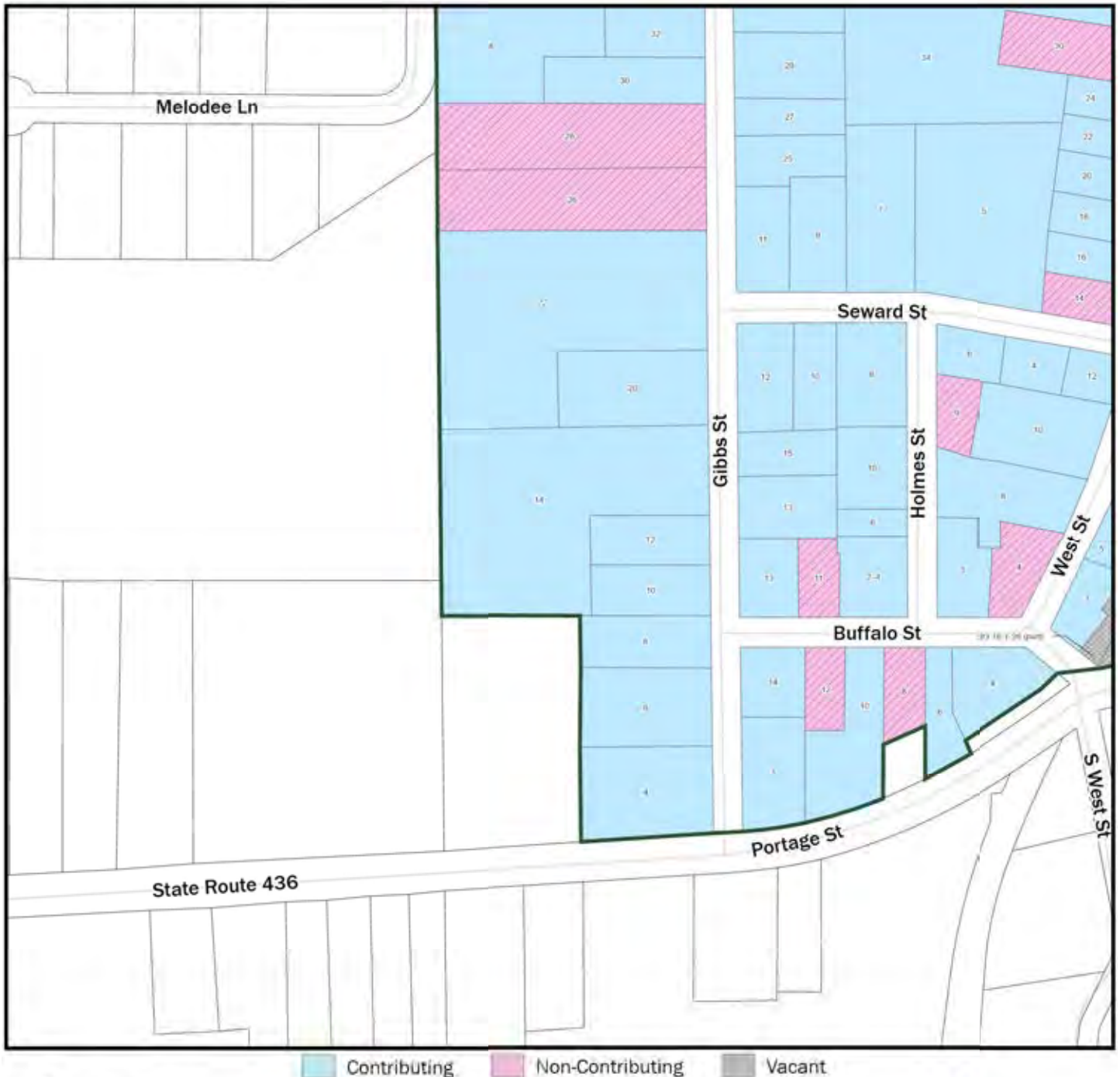
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Parcel Status Map 4 of 6
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Nomination Boundary



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Livingston County Parcel Year: 2023

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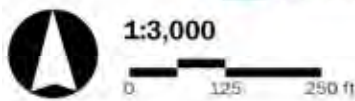
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County and State

Parcel Status Map 5 of 6
See Resource List for details



Contributing Non-Contributing Previously NR-Listed Vacant



Nomination Boundary



Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Livingston County Parcel Year: 2023

Mapped 11/22/2024 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

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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: Nunda Village Historic District

City or Vicinity: Nunda

County: Livingston State: NY

Photographer: Megan Klem, Ryan Jarles, and Shristi Tamrakar

Date Photographed: June 2021, July 2021, October 2021, October 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number: see attached pages

Photo 0001 of 0036: View of the ca. 1902 vault in Oakwood Cemetery, looking west.

Photo 0002 of 0036: View of the ca. 1902 stone steps and terraced burial plots in Oakwood Cemetery, looking west.

Photo 0003 of 0036: View of the 1897 Soldier's Monument in Oakwood Cemetery.

Photo 0004 of 0036: Looking northwest at the ca. 1830s Exchange Block on N. State Street.

Photo 0005 of 0036: Looking southeast at the ca. 1830s Merchants Row Block on N. State Street.

Photo 0006 of 0036: Looking southwest along N. State Street in the historic center square.

Photo 0007 of 0036: View looking east at the Livingston Hotel building on N. State Street.

Photo 0008 of 0036: Looking west at the G.A.R. and other commercial buildings on N. State Street.

Photo 0009 of 0036: Looking northwest at the Union Block on N. State Street.

Photo 0010 of 0036: Looking southwest at a portion of the former Foote Manufacturing Plant on N. State Street.

Photo 0011 of 0036: Looking west at a ca. 1850s Italianate residence on Gibbs Street.

Photo 0012 of 0036: Looking west at a ca. 1910s Craftsman Bungalow residence on Gibbs Street.

Photo 0013 of 0036: Looking north at a large Italianate residence on Seward Street.

Photo 0014 of 0036: Looking north at the historic Jacob Osgoodby house on Seward Street.

Photo 0015 of 0036: Looking northwest along Portage Street.

Photo 0016 of 0036: View of a ca. 1850s Italianate residence on West Street, looking west.

Photo 0017 of 0036: View of the historic depot storage building, the only vestige of the railroad that remains on Second Street, looking northeast.

Photo 0018 of 0036: Looking southeast across the main intersection at the Nunda Village Hall on Mill Street. Portions of the fire station can be seen to the background along S. State Street.

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Photo 0019 of 0036: Looking northwest along Mill Street.

Photo 0020 of 0036: Looking south along Mill Street.

Photo 0021 of 0036: View of an American Foursquare, Queen Anne, and Italianate residence on N. Church Street, looking northwest.

Photo 0022 of 0036: Looking northeast along N. Church Street.

Photo 0023 of 0036: Looking southeast along N. Church Street.

Photo 0024 of 0036: View looking east/southeast along Fair Street.

Photo 0025 of 0036: Looking north/northwest along Center Street.

Photo 0026 of 0036: Looking northeast along Center Street.

Photo 0027 of 0036: View of the non-historic Village Park and the historic Bell Memorial Library in the background, looking northwest along East Street.

Photo 0028 of 0036: View of Trinity Church, looking southeast along East Street, directly across from the United Methodist Church.

Photo 0029 of 0036: View of Nunda United Methodist Church, looking northeast along East Street, directly across from Trinity Church.

Photo 0030 of 0036: Looking northeast along East Street.

Photo 0031 of 0036: Looking north along East Street near its intersection with Fair Street.

Photo 0032 of 0036: Looking northeast along East Street just east of its intersection with Fair Street.

Photo 0033 of 0036: View looking northeast along Massachusetts Street.

Photo 0034 of 0036: View looking northeast along Massachusetts Street to the east of its intersection with N. Church Street.

Photo 0035 of 0036: View looking northeast along Massachusetts Street between N. Church Street and Fair Street.

Photo 0036 of 0036: View looking northwest along Massachusetts Street from its intersection with Fair Street.

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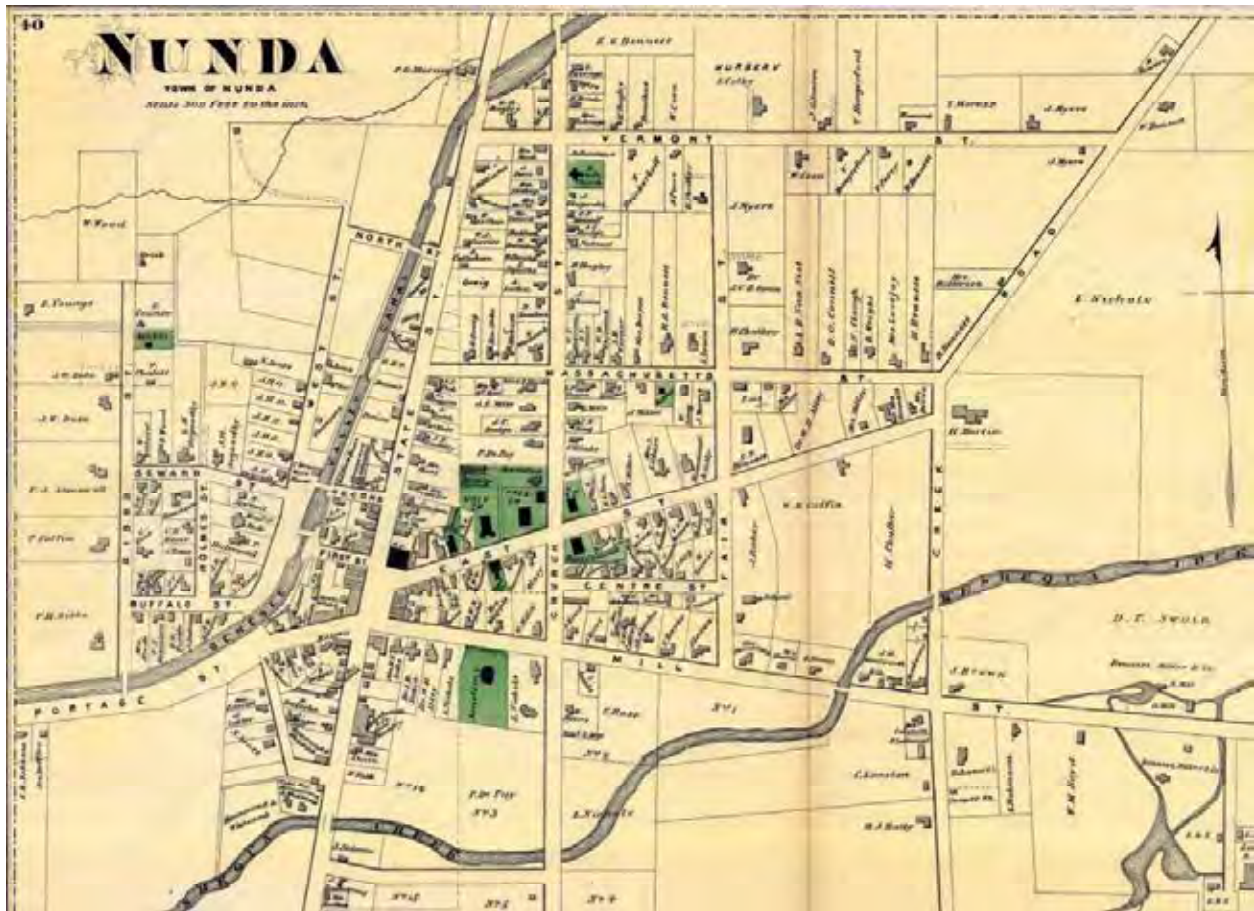


Figure 1: 1872 Plat Map of Nunda showing the Genesee Valley Canal.

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Figure 2: A view of the Village of Nunda's center square ca. 1866 showing Merchant's Row on the right. The Livingston Hotel building (extant) was built in the location of The Eagle Hotel (nonextant). Image courtesy of the Nunda Historical Society archives.

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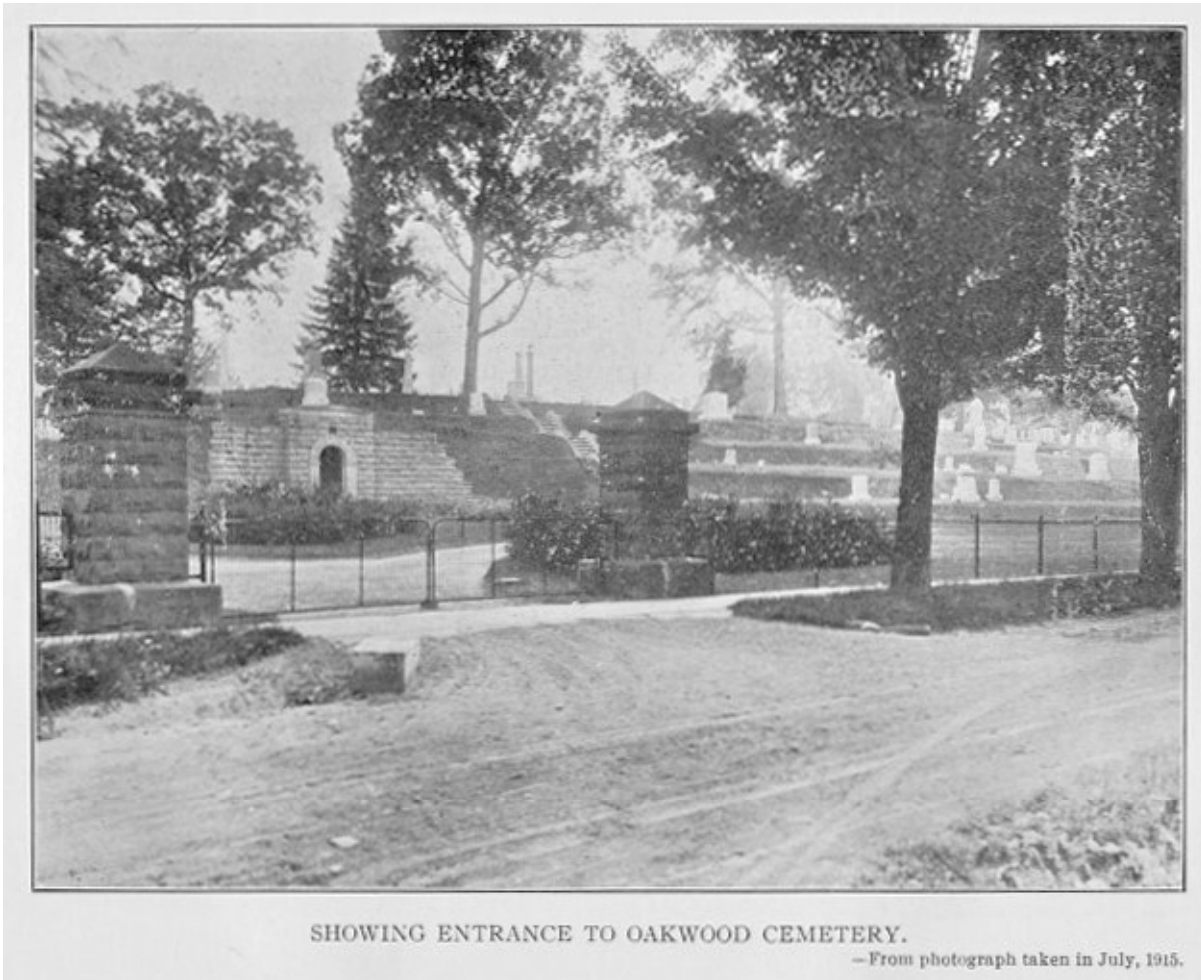


Figure 3: View of the entrance to Oakwood Cemetery from West Street, July 1915. Image from the Oakwood Cemetery Association, <http://nundoakwoodcemetery.org/oakwoodhistory.html>.

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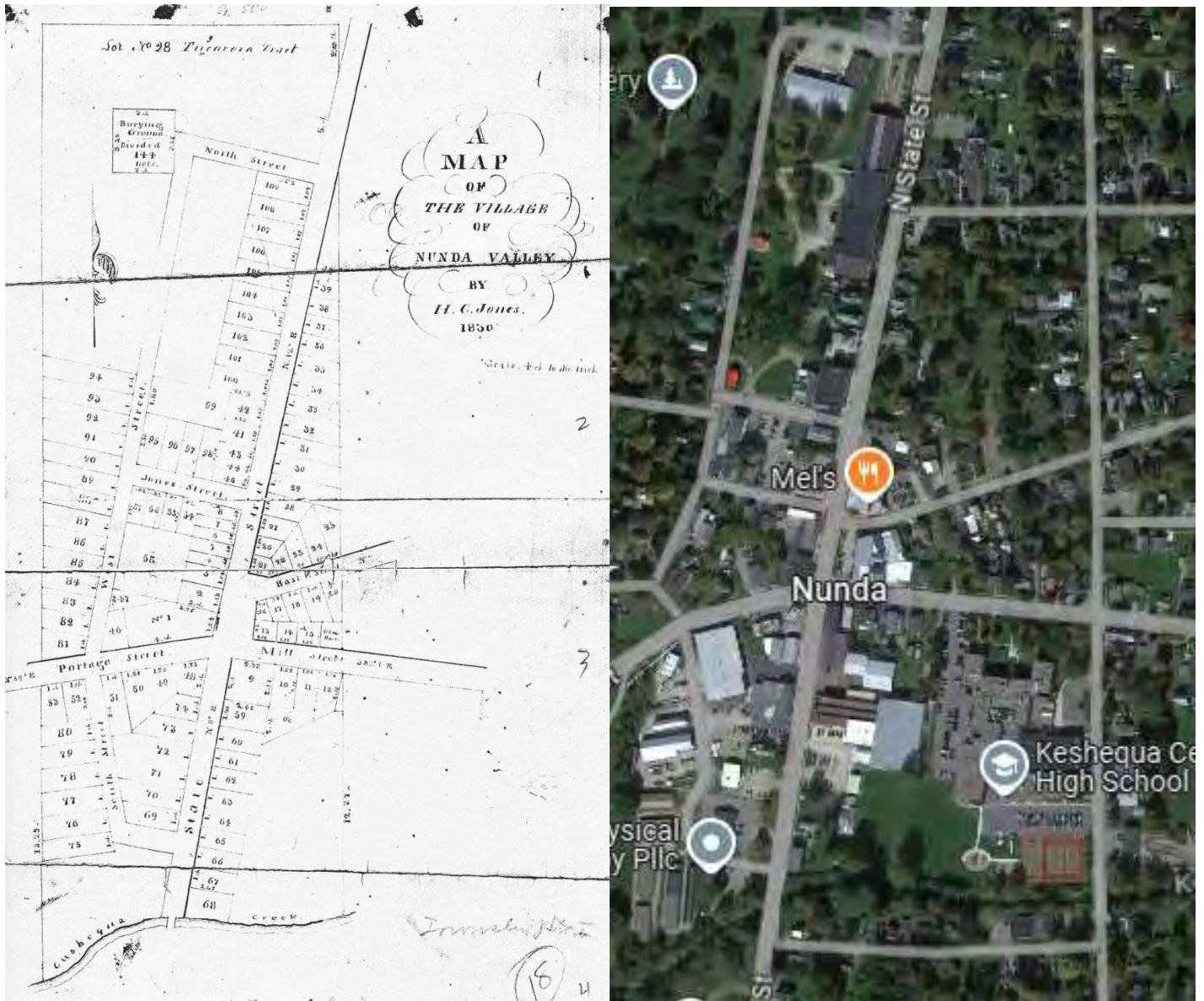


Figure 4. (L) 1830 plan for the village of Nunda drawn by Henry C. Jones at the behest of elite landowners; (R) 2024 satellite / Google Maps view. Note the retention of most aspects of the street grid planned in 1830 to the present day, including the village square. Source: nundahistory.org

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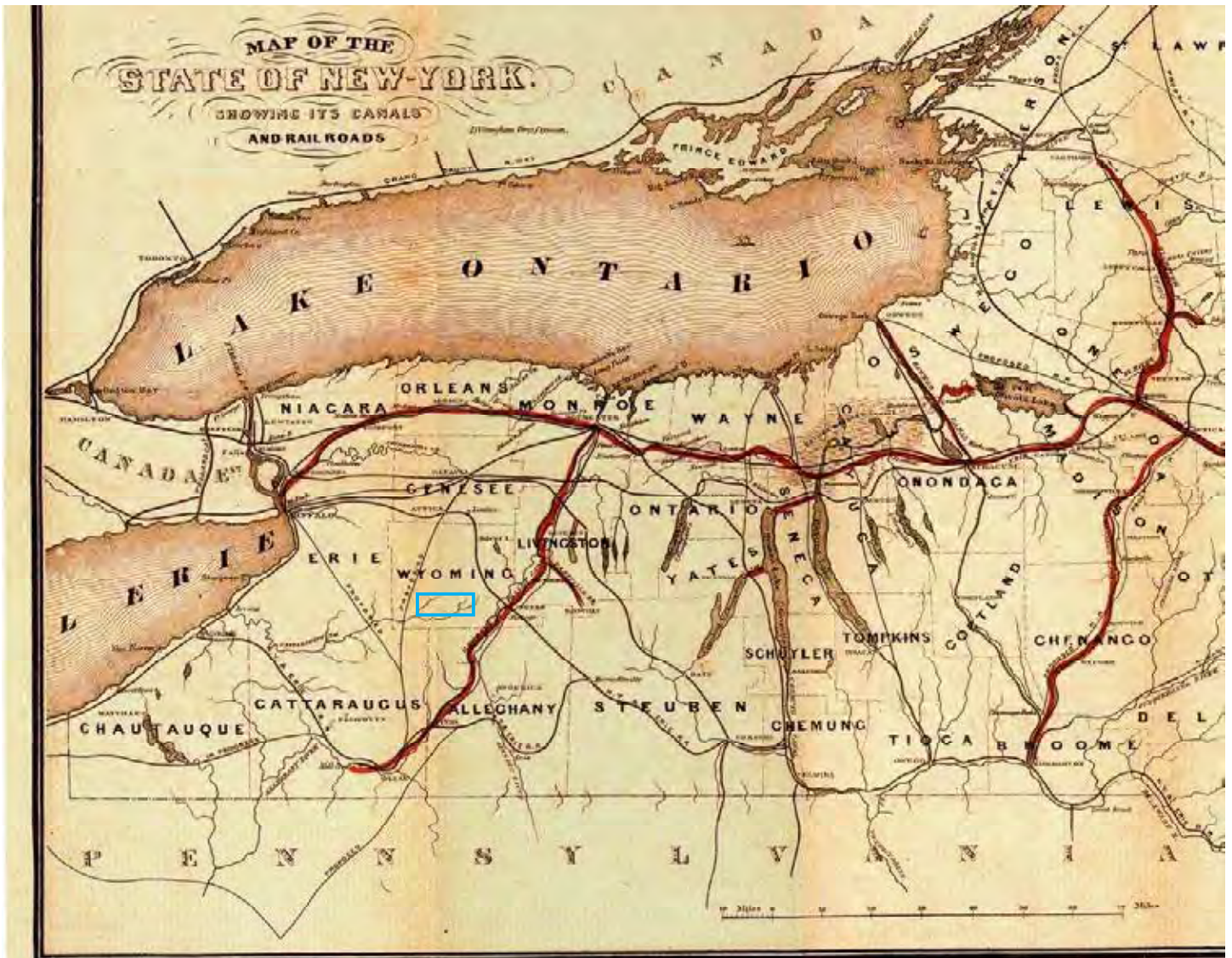


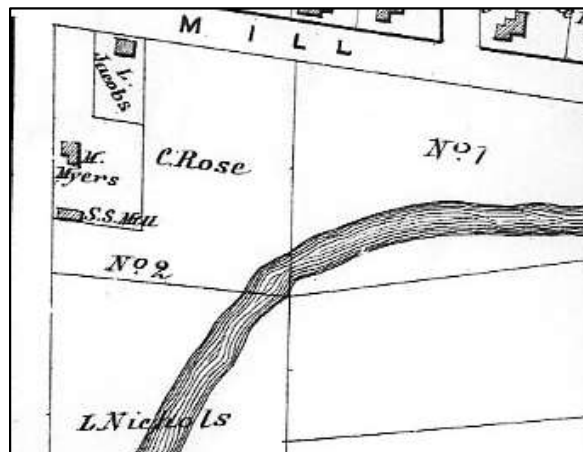
Figure 5. Detail of 1858 map of New York State canals and railroads, with Nunda's location directly along the Genesee Valley Canal highlighted. The New York & Erie R.R. ran south of the Village of Nunda, diverting some economic activity.
Source: eriecanal.org

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1872



1902



1936

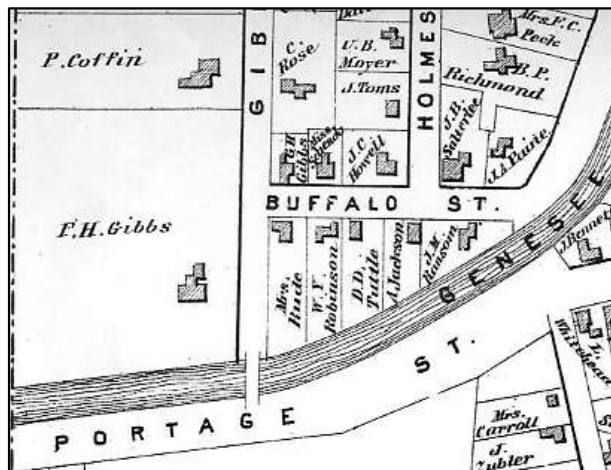
Figure 7. Sequence of maps of the south-central portion of the nominated district (southeast quadrant of the Mill Street / South Church Street intersection) showing progressive subdivision of large agricultural and industrial tracts into smaller residential tracts to accommodate economic changes from the mid-nineteenth century into the twentieth century. In particular, note the appearance of N. Baker's lumber yard and some houses on what had been open tracts by 1902, with railroad development in the late 1870s and 1880s stimulating growth in Nunda industry and population; this is followed by subdivision of the land for residential development, including duplexes, by 1936, as Nunda and the nation moved to a more service-oriented economy. Source: Library of Congress (loc.gov)

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1902



1936

Figure 8. Sequence of maps of the southwest portion of the nominated district showing progressive subdivision of large residential tracts into smaller residential tracts to accommodate economic changes from the mid-nineteenth century into the twentieth century. In particular, note the subdivision of the property of Francis Gibbs, owner of the Nunda Novelty Works and one of Nunda's wealthiest residents in the mid-nineteenth century, to accommodate several new houses on smaller lots by the mid-twentieth century. Conversion of the continuous canal corridor into a "dead end" rail corridor is also seen. Source: Library of Congress (loc.gov)

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 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.