

4270

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Koda-Vista Historic District

other names/site number N/A

name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number Hoover & Vista Dr., Merrick, Allerton, Hammond, Malden, Acton, Ayer & Elmgard Streets; portion of West Ridge Rd.

N/A

not for publication

city or town Greece

N/A

vicinity

state New York code NY county Monroe code 055 zip code 14615

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

Roger Daniel Mackay
Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

6/26/2019

DST/PO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

x 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:)

Colleen Obernathy
Signature of the Keeper

8/16/19
Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
371	13	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
372	13	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

COMMERCE/TRADE/store

EDUCATION/school

RELIGION/church

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

COMMERCE/TRADE/store

COMMERCE/TRADE/office building

EDUCATION/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and early 20th century revivals; Queen

Anne; Craftsman/Prairie/ American Four Square;

Tudor Revival, early & mid-20th century Colonial

Revival/Cape Cod; mid-20th century Minimalist

Traditional/Modern/Ranch

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: brick, concrete

walls: wood, brick, stucco, stone, vinyl,
aluminum

roof: asphalt

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

The Koda-Vista Historic District is located in the southeast quadrant of the Town of Greece, Monroe County, New York. The district developed in the early twentieth century along fourteen blocks with additional significant growth occurring between 1945 and 1960, adding two more streets. The nominated district also contains a small number of late nineteenth century buildings on West Ridge Road near the north east part of the district that were built as farm residences, prior to the development of the Koda-Vista community. Some of these early building were converted to commercial use within the period of significance and retain integrity to the present. The district boundary was drawn to encompass the commercial properties along West Ridge road and the three contiguous Elmguard, Hoover and the Kodak Employee Realty Corporation (KERC) subdivisions that all formally became part of the Koda-Vista Community Association in 1952. The majority of the residences in the nominated district date between 1920-1940 and are mostly Tudor and Craftsman style buildings. Houses along Hoover and Vista Drives and Malden Avenue show later development with several reflecting Colonial Revival styles and a large collection of Cape Cod style residences along Vista Drive. The end date of residential construction is c. 1955; however, the period end date for the nominated district is 1960, reflecting transportation patterns and the construction of private garages. The nominated boundary is the present Koda-Vista neighborhood and contains 259 contributing and three noncontributing primary buildings, mostly residences. Associated with these are 112 contributing and ten noncontributing secondary buildings, mostly single-story garages, contemporary with the residences. Included in the nominated district are one contributing school and one contributing former church (now a childcare center), both on Hoover Drive, and the six contributing and one noncontributing commercial buildings along West Ridge Road. Noncontributing buildings are either built outside of the period of significance (c. 1890-1960) or are due to alteration resulting in a loss of feeling and association. The district also contains one contributing object, a stone wall at the north end Merrick Street, which appears to be contemporary with the district. Several historic light posts are throughout the district but are too small and too numerous to count.

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Narrative Description

General Description

The Koda-Vista Historic District in the Town of Greece, Monroe County, New York, contains properties that illustrate the area's transition from late nineteenth century agriculture to early twentieth century suburban residential development. This was followed by a period of post-war expansion with significant growth happening after World War II. The area known as Koda-Vista covers fourteen blocks of mostly of single-family homes. The inner core of Koda-Vista's streets was developed by the Kodak Employee Realty Corporation (KERC), giving the neighborhood its distinctive name. The district contains 259 primary buildings, 252 of which are residences, and only three of which are noncontributing, due to extensive alteration resulting in a loss of feeling and association. In addition to these residences are 122 secondary buildings, mostly private, single-story garages, with the majority being contemporary to the primary buildings, and contribute to the district. Additionally, there is one contributing school, one contributing former church, a historic stone wall, and five contributing commercial buildings along West Ridge Road.

The Koda-Vista Historic District is an excellent representation of periods of historical development embodied in the housing stock, with a high degree of integrity in terms of historic material, workmanship, form, feeling, and association. The first historic era is the late nineteenth-century agricultural period of Greece, represented by four residences on West Ridge Road at Elmgard and Ayer Streets that are extant agrarian housing stock. The second era is the initial period of development represented by the buildings of two early twentieth-century subdivisions of Elmgard, generally limited to Elmgard Street, and the Kodak Employee Reality Corporation that opened Ayer, Acton, Corona, Allerton, Hammond, Merrick and Malden Streets. and the block-long. Lastly, the development of Hoover and Vista Drives, and construction along Malden Street, represents the era of post-World War II residential building in the district, coinciding with the growing trend of post-war residential development that occurred throughout the town of Greece. Fitting with this first period of building is a stone wall at the north end of Merrick Street, providing protection from a waste water culvert.

By 1952, a majority of the lots were built out and the different in periods of construction are evident, particularly in moving west through the district toward the most recent sections of Hoover and Vista Drives. The homes in the older, core subdivisions reflect popular designs of the early twentieth century, including Craftsman, Prairie/American Foursquare residences, and early twentieth century Colonial Revival and Tudor

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Revival styles. The houses constructed after World War II are nearly all mid-twentieth century modest Colonial Revival and Cape Cod houses or ranch-style houses. Regardless of age, each subdivision shares similar characteristics of similar lot sizes and setbacks, lawns interrupted by a sidewalk, and curbside trees, many with single trees providing a handsome canopy throughout the neighborhood.

Location & Setting

The Koda-Vista Historic District is located in the southwest section of the town of Greece, northwest of the city of Rochester. The town is bounded by the city of Rochester on the east and Lake Ontario to the north. West Ridge Road runs north of the nominated district and is a major east-west roadway through the town, characterized by strip malls and commercial development. West Ridge Road crosses into Rochester at Mount Read Boulevard, a short distance to the east of the district. On the south, the district is bordered by the Kodak Distribution Center, which extends south to Lexington Avenue and occupies land between Latona/Lee Road and Mount Read Boulevard. The nominated district is relatively isolated from other residential sections of the town by the commercial development along West Ridge Road and the Kodak facility to the south. The Koda-Vista Historic District is also screened from the large Kodak complex along Malden Street and Vista Drive by tall fencing and a line of mature trees, leaving only the tall factory smokestacks visible from anywhere in the neighborhood.

The nominated district forms a roughly L-shaped pattern with Hoover and Vista Drives, Malden and Elmgard Streets at the edges around the core of Merrick, Corona, Ayer, Acton, Allerton and Hammond Streets. Most of the streets are all laid out at right angles, except for Vista, which forms a loop beginning and ending at Hoover Drive, Corona Drive that bends east at Allerton and Ayer and Streets angled slightly to the east. The boundaries of the nominated district include the Kodak Employee Realty Corporation (KERC) and the Elmgard and Hoover Drive subdivisions, which developed in the early twentieth century at the time when the Rochester neighborhoods that were closest to Greece experienced a housing boom. Each of the Koda-Vista subdivisions was developed by a separate entity at different periods over the course of the first half of the twentieth century and all are now part of the Koda-Vista Community Association, which was formed in 1928. A small portion of West Ridge Road in the eastern end of the nominated district is included with properties reflecting the agricultural period of the area along a major east-west thoroughfare that predates the subdivisions. Several of

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these buildings were converted to commercial purposes to serve the needs of the Koda-Vista community and retain their long-time association with the Koda-Vista neighborhood.

The houses in the Koda-Vista Historic District typically have an average lot size of roughly 50 by 140-feet. The exceptions are the large lots at the intersection of Corona and Hammond and Allerton, which have slightly larger lots. Lot sizes vary by sections of the neighborhood, with lots in the KERK subdivision being 55-feet by 145-feet on average. In the Elmgard Subdivision, the average is approximately 55-feet by 140-feet, and in the Hoover Subdivision, 50-feet by 140- feet. Property lines are fairly rectangular, with the exception of the lots along Vista Drive and some along Hoover. Vista Drives loops from Hoover creating some curved and wedge-shaped lots. Other exceptions are Corona Road and Ayer Street with properties between these two streets (east side of Corona and west side of Ayer), reflecting the distinctive bend at Allerton Street and Corona Road and Ayer Street being canted slightly east, paralleling Elmgard Street.

Roads in the district are paved with asphalt, with concrete edges to facilitate drainage and without curbs. Houses face the street, and all have driveways that lead to detached or attached garages. Houses share similar setbacks, typically 35 feet from the street, with moderate sized front lawns and large back yards. The uniform setbacks include street-length concrete sidewalks within the district. The streets are lined with mature trees, particularly in the early subdivision areas where they provide a wide shading canopy. On the surrounding streets, younger trees are mixed in with the older, giving streets such as Malden, Hoover, and Vista Drive a more open feeling. Front and back yards generally include more mature trees, which create visual barriers to the adjacent properties on neighboring streets, especially along Malden, obscuring the view of the Kodak facility and industrial park to the south.

Architecture

Architecture in the nominated district reflects three periods of construction. The earliest is the late nineteenth century with a small number of Queen Anne style residences in the northeast part of the nominated district. The next construction period includes popular residential styles from the early twentieth century reflecting the development of the Elmgard and KERK subdivisions. The last period are houses from 1940 to 1955, mostly mid twentieth century Minimal Traditional and popular Cape Cod styles. Nearly all of these residences were

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designed as single-family homes, many with detached or attached garages. Any new construction after 1955 was for detached garages, many being modest versions of the architecture of the primary building.

The Kodak Employee Realty Corporation (KERC) and the Elmgard Subdivisions are marked by popular early twentieth century revival styles, primarily the Tudor Revival. Many of the Tudor Revival houses include clipped gables, sweeping roof lines, and faux half-timbers. Excellent examples are 43 and 45 Allerton Street, 85 and 118 Merrick Street, 93, 94 and 122 Corona Street, and most of Hammond Street. Colonial Revival residences from this period tend to be modest, two-story buildings with a side-gabled roof, a three-bay facade with a center entrance (150 and 164 Merrick Street; 119 and 122 Ayer Street). A variation of the style is the Dutch Colonial, such as the house at 97 Elmgard Street. Also present are a number of Craftsman Style houses (63 Merrick Street) with gable-fronted roofs and American Foursquare residences (105 Elmgard Street), some with enclosed front porches. Buildings from this first building period are mostly wood frame, some with applied brick or stucco. Houses generally have wood clapboard siding, although some of it has been covered or replaced with vinyl.

Houses built in the 1940s and 1950s are mostly located along Hoover Drive and Vista Drive, as well as on sections of Malden Street with styles that were typical of mid-twentieth century suburbs. Houses on Vista Drive are mid-twentieth century versions of the colonial Cape Cod form, of one and one-half stories with side gabled roofs and dormers. The houses have slight variations that include a projecting single bay gable end and covered entrances. Ranch-style houses are mixed in with the Cape-Cod variations, mostly along the portion of Vista Drive adjacent to the Kodak property line. Houses on Malden Street are mostly two-story, three bay Colonial Revival houses with side-gabled roofs, although some have varied roof lines. Most houses on Hoover Drive are mid-twentieth century Cape Cods.

In addition to architecture, buildings along Malden Street, Hoover Drive and Vista Drive have similar layouts, setbacks, and lack sidewalks, all indicating that these were part of later planned residential subdivisions within the neighborhood. Many of these buildings are wood-frame houses with vinyl siding. The homes display similar form and massing, but several have later alterations that include additions, and altered fenestration with reduced size replacement windows.

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The nominated district includes one example of early twentieth century neoclassical revival design, used in the former neighborhood school (now a charter school), built in 1929 with compatible additions in 1931, 1956 and 1962. The school is a three-story brick building with limestone details that include full-height pilasters, cornices, sills and door pediments. Windows in the auditorium wing are set into rounded lintels with decorative keystone. North of the school is a former Presbyterian church (55-65 Hoover Drive), constructed in 1948 in the mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival style with nine-over-nine windows with rounded transoms in the front-gable end and a projecting entrance with a front gable with a raking cornice and an entrance set into a classical style entablature. This building has large non-historic addition attached to the southeast end of the building and currently operates as a child-care center.

Integrity

As a collection of early to mid-twentieth century houses, the buildings retain a large degree of architectural integrity in terms form, massing, and materials. The extant buildings also display a high degree of historic integrity, reflecting the various styles that reinforce the neighborhood's historic character as an early suburban residential neighborhood with post-World War II development along the edges. The single-family homes throughout the district vary in size and style depending on date of construction. A collection of larger Tudor and Colonial Revival style residences on the streets between Corona Road and Merrick Street reveal the historic core of the initial KERC subdivision. More modest interpretations of those styles on the surrounding streets show a consistency in building as development continued in the area, ending in the mid-twentieth century.

West Ridge Road east of Corona Street has some commercial buildings that retain an association to the nominated district. Some were originally former farm residences that were converted to commercial use during the period of significance with the primary patronage being the residents of Koda-Vista. Two former stores at the corner of Ayer were omitted since storefronts and rooflines were completely altered and new applications of non-historic cladding removed historic features, resulting in a loss of feeling with the nominated district. Two residential buildings at 1379 and 1383 are also heavily altered but retain their form and enough historic features that include gables, fenestration, and cross-gabled roofs to relate to the nominated district.

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Methodology

Information regarding the resources in this nomination come primarily from a town sponsored survey conducted in 2017. Sources consulted in the survey include Monroe County atlas and plat maps along with Sanborn Insurance maps showing the area that became Koda-Vista from 1872 through 1942. Primary newspaper sources were also consulted, from the Monroe County Scrapbook collection at the Rochester Public Central Library and from the local Greece Historical Society. Other primary sources included a publication called *Kodak Magazine* that was issued for the employees of Kodak and included an article on Koda-Vista. Secondary sources included town and county histories, online information from the Koda-Vista Community Association and article published by a Koda-Vista historian. Online Monroe County property information provided baseline construction dates and general information, but most information about the styles, materials and current conditions was obtained through field research.

The following criteria were used to determine whether a resource would contribute to the nominated historic district:

- Age: construction must date to within the period of significance and history of the neighborhood's development.
- Location: the resource must be within or contiguous to the Koda-Vista Neighborhood and must not be relocated from another area in the town.
- Form: buildings with major losses such as incompatible or oversized additions, altered rooflines and/or added or removed stories and bays shall be considered noncontributing unless such alterations were made within the period of significance.
- Exterior: buildings will be considered noncontributing if replacement siding completely alters the historic form and removes all character defining features.
- Porches: buildings will be considered contributing if enclosed porches are done within the period of significance or have compatible non-historic porches.
- Character defining features: Buildings with 90 percent or more of the original detailing or trim missing or replaced with incompatible material will be considered noncontributing.
- Fenestration: buildings with covered/infilled or significantly altered fenestration will be considered noncontributing. Replacement windows that retain original window sizes and appear similar to the historic windows will be considered a minor alteration and not the sole factor in determining whether it contributes to the nominated district.

The following resource list has taken these criteria into account. Ages and determinations are made based on existing information and conditions of each resource. The list is organized alphabetically by streets and numerically by address with the even side first. Addresses are as they appear on current tax rolls. The majority

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of the resources are private residences. Other types of resources are noted, following the address. Names of resources are rare and when it occurs, the name appears after the address.

RESOURCE LIST

ACTON STREET – NORTH SIDE (EVEN)

4 Acton Street, c. 1935. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay residence with a combination of brick, cedar shake, and aluminum siding. Moderately-sloped, side-gabled roof over the eastern bay and a projecting cross gable over the two western bays for a full two stories and moderate and slight unboxed eaves all around. The wide eastern bay has, to the left, a slightly projecting entry clad in board and batten with a shed roof and a centered, four-panel, two-light door with a six-over-one window to the right and a front-gable dormer centered above with a six-over-one window. The western bays have a wide polygonal bay window centered at the ground floor containing a ten-over-ten window at the center and six-over-six windows at the sides; the second story has two six-over-one windows with a semi-circular fanlight window centered above at the attic.

12 Acton Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay residence with vinyl siding. Steeply pitched, side-gabled roof with a short cross gable over the two western bays and a front-gable dormer centered over the eastern bay. First floor has a wide replacement slider window centered on the eastern bay with fixed shutters. The two western bays project forward approximately three feet and have an overhead garage door to the west and a twelve-panel entry door to the east with a small octagonal window centered in the gable above. The dormer to the east has a non-original one-over-one window. An exterior chimney is present centered on the east elevation.

18 Acton Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay residence with brick cladding at the front and vinyl siding on the remaining sides. Moderately-sloped, side-gabled roof with a full two stories over the two eastern bays and one-and-one-half stories over the projecting western bay. Small projecting one-story mudroom at northwest corner with a low slope side-gabled roof. First floor has an entry in the easternmost bay with a four-panel nine-light door framed by fluted pilasters, a flat frieze, and a Georgian-style broken pediment. A short one-by-one slider window is present in the center bay with an overhead garage door in the western bay. The second floor has two one-over-one windows with fixed shutters and a narrower one-over-one window centered beneath them, lighting an intermediate stair landing below. A wide one-over-one window with fixed shutters is centered over the garage door. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the eastern elevation.

28 Acton Street, c. 1944. One contributing building.

Two- and one-half story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with asbestos shingle siding. Moderately-pitched side-gabled roof with slightly projecting enclosed eaves. First floor is symmetrical with a four-panel, two-light entry door at the center bay framed by slender pilasters and a flat frieze. A wide, fixed, multi-light windows is present in each outer bay and has fixed shutters. The second floor overhangs the first floor slightly and has a finial at either end, and one to either side of the door. Three one-over-one windows with fixed shutters are centered on the second floor, tight to the cornice-line. A single-story screened porch with a shed roof is attached on the east elevation. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the west elevation.

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38 Acton Street, c. 1945. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1945.

Two-story, four-bay residence with vinyl siding. Moderately-sloped side gable roof with slightly projecting enclosed eaves. Home is composed of a two-bay portion to the east with a recessed telescoping two bay portion to the west, and an enclosed porch with a shed roof at the junction of the two. The eastern portion has a group of four, fixed, single-pane windows with fixed shutters at the ground floor with a single one-over-one window centered above. The western portion has four-panel entry door in the eastern bay of the first floor and a one-over-one window in the adjacent bay to the west. At the second floor, there is a short six-light window in the eastern bay over the roof of the porch and a single one-over-one window in the western bay. The porch projects forward approximately nine feet and has three one-over-one windows on the west side with three-one-over-one windows and a screen door on the south side. Garage is one bay with vinyl siding, a garage door at the center, and a front-facing gabled roof.

ACTON STREET – SOUTH SIDE (ODD)

5 Acton Street, c.1930. One contributing building.

Two- and one-half story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival residence with brick at the first story and aluminum siding at the second story. Steeply-pitched side-facing gambrel asphalt clad roof with the second story expressed as a full-width, shed-roofed dormer on the north and south sides. First floor is symmetrical with a four-panel entry door at the center flanked by narrow diamond-paned sidelights. Above the door is a segmental arch with a wood fanlight and a front-gabled entry porch supported on deep brackets. A polygonal bay window is present in the bay to either side and has one-over-one windows. At the second floor, a smaller six-over-one window is centered in each bay. Large brackets support the roof overhang at the edge of the house at the first floor.

13 Acton Street, c. 1930. One contributing building.

Two-and one-half story, three-bay, side-facing Colonial Revival residence with brick cladding at the first story and vinyl siding at the second story. Steeply-pitched front-gabled roof with a large cross-gable over a projecting wing to the southeast. First floor and second floor both have a six-over-one window (with fixed shutters on second floor) in both western bays and no windows at the recessed eastern bay. An exterior brick chimney is present at the center of the primary facade between the windows. The entry to the residence is at the northeast corner and is sheltered by a tall, single-story shed roofed porch with modern square posts and a brick half-wall. Small, one-bay garage attached to rear of house.

19 Acton Street, 1930. One contributing building.

Two and one-half story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with stone clad first floor and asbestos shingle second floor at façade, and asbestos shingle at all other sides. Steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof. The two eastern bays project slightly at the second floor and are supported by scrolled brackets. First floor is symmetrical with a six-panel door flanked by a narrow sidelight to the right in the center bay and a single six-over-one window with operable shutters in the outer bays. The second floor has a smaller six-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays and a small single-light window centered at the eave in the center bay. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the east elevation. Attached one bay garage on rear of residence. Non-historic shed near end of drive, too small to count.

25 Acton Street, c. 1930. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay residence with brick at the first floor, and vinyl siding at the second floor and attic. Steeply-pitched, asymmetrical, front-gabled roof that tapers to the east, with a large cross gable on the east elevation. First floor has a projecting polygonal bay with three one-over-one windows on the west end and a group of three one-over-one windows beneath the tapered roofline at the east end. Second floor has two six-

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over-one windows with fixed shutters centered beneath the gable with a very small one-over-one window centered above. An exterior brick chimney is present at the north end of the west elevation.

33 Acton Street, c. 1938. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1938.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding. Steeply-pitched side-gabled roof; the roof slopes down at the center bay to enclose a porch. The first floor has an entry door in the center bay, obscured from view by the screened porch, and a single eight-over-eight window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays. Each bay at the second floor contains a six-over-six window which rises into the roofline and is capped by a small, front-facing, gabled dormer. A large screened porch, measuring approximately twelve-feet by twelve-feet and roofed as described above, projects from the center of the elevation. The front has a glazed door at the center beneath a rounded pediment supported by brackets and tall lattice panels to either side. The sides have wood railings in the lower portion with screens above. Free standing, wide one bay garage with front gabled roof; overhead door and vinyl siding.

39 Acton Street, c. 1938. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay Tudor Revival residence with stone cladding at the first floor, and asbestos shingle at the upper floors. Steeply-pitched, asymmetrical, front-gabled roof which tapers to the east, with a large cross gable on the east elevation. First floor has a single six-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the two western bays and a group of three one-over-one windows beneath the tapered roofline at the east end. Second floor projects forward slightly in the two western bays and has two six-over-one windows with fixed shutters centered beneath the gable. A stone clad chimney is centered between the two western bays and is on the exterior at the first floor, but internalized at the projecting second floor.

47 Acton Street, c. 1928. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay, Tudor Revival residence with a projecting single-story attached garage at the southeast corner and small projecting single-story enclosed porch to the north. Stucco with applied half-timbering at the second floor, vertical wood siding at the attic level, and vinyl at the porch. Moderately-sloped front-gabled roof with a steep, vertical wood-sided shed dormer over the garage. First floor has a group of three six-over-one windows to the north and an entry door to the south beneath a projecting shed roofed porch supported on decorative wood brackets. The garage has an entry door to the north and an overhead door to the south. Second floor has a centered group of three smaller six-over-six windows and a small six-over-six window centered beneath the gable at the attic level.

ALLERTON STREET – NORTH SIDE (EVEN)

22 Allerton Street, ca. 1930. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay Tudor Revival residence with stucco finish. Steeply-pitched, cross gabled roof with front-gabled roof over the two eastern bays with a shorter cross gable over the western bay. Roofline extends forward on a tapered curve to shelter a front porch at the western bay. First floor has an entry door centered at the western bay and a polygonal bay window centered on the two eastern bays with a wood paneled base, paired six-over-one windows in the center, and single six-over-one windows at the sides with a hipped roof. Second floor has a six-over-one window in each of the eastern bays with a one-over-one window centered above in the attic story. To the west, a shed-roofed dormer with a pair of one-over-one windows is centered over the porch. The porch is open on each side and framed by a pair of timber-style posts at the front. The garage is

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two bays wide and is clad in stucco. It has a double-wide overhead door at the center and a shingled front-facing gabled roof.

28 Allerton Street, c. 1930. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two- and one-half story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with aluminum siding, and a projecting single-story bay to the west. Steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof with a shallow, awning-style roofline across the first floor and a shed roof over the projecting single story. First floor has a polygonal bay window in the eastern bay containing a large six-over-one window at the center and narrower six-over-one windows at the sides; the western bay has a six-over-one window to the left and a projecting, front-facing gable-roofed entry to the right with a two-panel, two-light door at the center. The single-story bay to the west has a centered pair of six-over-six windows. The second floor contains two, centered, six-over-one windows with fixed shutters. The garage is a single-bay in width with a front facing gable roof and vinyl siding.

36 Allerton Street, c. 1930. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay residence Tudor Revival residence of brick, stucco, and applied half-timbering at the entry, with vinyl siding elsewhere. Steeply-pitched, asymmetrical, front-facing gabled roof tapers to the west, with a large, hipped cross gable on the east elevation. At the first floor, the western bay is slightly recessed and contains an entry clad in brick with a four-panel door at the center and the tapering roofline with applied half-timbering above. The two eastern bays have a group of three windows with fixed shutters centered at the first floor each with diamond-pane leaded glass in the top sash and a single light in the bottom sash and a pair of six-over-one windows with fixed shutters at the second floor. A small window is centered beneath the center of the roofline at the attic story beneath the gable.

42 Allerton Street, c. 1924. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1945.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay, stucco Tudor Revival residence with vertical wood siding at the attic and dormers. Steeply-pitched, asymmetrical, front-facing gabled roof which tapers to the east, with a shed-roofed dormer on the eastern slope. An enclosed entry and porch projects forward at the first floor of the two eastern bays and contains a group of three six-over-one windows to the right and a two-panel, single-light door to the left beneath a small, shingled front-facing gable. The remaining western bay contains a pair of six-over-one windows. The second floor has a six-over-one window the two western and center bays with half-timbering in the eastern half and a narrow six-over-one window west of center at the attic story. An exterior chimney is centered between the western and center bays and has stone cladding at the first floor with stucco and some stones above. The garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door at the center, vinyl siding and a front facing-gable.

48 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay, Tudor Revival residence with stucco. Steeply-pitched, asymmetrical, front-facing hipped gabled roof which tapers to the west, with a large, hipped cross gable on the west elevation. First floor has a polygonal bay window with a brick base centered between the eastern and center bays and contains a large window with applied muntins at the center and a six-over-one window on each side. A round-arched entry door is centered in the western bay beneath a projecting round-arched entry porch supported on brackets. The second story has a six-over-one window in the central and eastern bay. The garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door at the center, shingle siding and a front facing-gable.

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56 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one noncontributing secondary building, c. 2000, due to age.

Two-story, two-bay Dutch Colonial Revival residence with a large third bay telescoping to the west; vinyl siding throughout. Steeply pitched gambrel roof with a two-bay shed-dormer over the center and eastern bays and a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof with a shed-roofed dormer over the western bay. First floor has a projecting entry in the center bay with a six-panel door beneath a half-round transom and a front-gabled roof with an arched soffit. The eastern bay has a pair of one-over-one windows with fixed shutters and the western bay has a group of three, one-over-one windows. The second floor has two one-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the large eastern dormer and a pair of smaller one-over-one windows in the smaller western dormer. The two-bay wide garage has two overhead doors, vinyl siding, and a shallow front-facing gable.

62 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-story, three bay Tudor Revival residence with aluminum siding. Steeply pitched front-gabled roof with a projecting gable over the two western bays, a shorter cross gable on the west elevation, and a wide shed dormer on the east elevation. First floor has a single, one-over one window in the western cross-gable section, an entry door with sidelights in the western bay, a pair of one-over-one windows in the center bay, and a single one-over-one window in the eastern bay. The second floor has a one-over-one window centered beneath a gable, and a second one-over-one window in the eastern bay; exterior brick chimneys on the north and east elevations. The garage is two bays in width with a single overhead door at the center, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

70 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-story, two-bay Tudor Revival residence with stucco at the first and second floors and vertical aluminum siding at the attic. Steeply pitched side-gabled roof with a lower cross gable over the projecting western bay. The western bay has a group of four, six-over-six windows at the first floor capped by a heavy vertical wood trim with applied half-timbering and a pair of six-over-six windows at the second floor. The eastern bay has a group of three, six-over-six windows at the first floor with a wall dormer centered above, rising into the roofline, containing a one-over-one window. An open shed-roofed porch projects to the west and covers the entry to the residence. An interior chimney is present near the center of the northern slope of the roof. The garage is two bays in width with a single overhead door at the center, vinyl siding, and a front-facing gabled roof.

76 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay residence with brick and stucco at the first floor and vinyl siding at the upper floors. Steeply pitched side-facing clipped gable roof with a large clipped cross gable over the slightly projecting two eastern bays. At the first floor, the western bay has a glazed wood entry door at the center and is faced in a dark red brick which extends in a decorative sweep to the west. A dormer with a one-over-one window is centered in the steep roofline above. In the cross-gabled bays to the east, a group of three one-over-one windows with fixed shutters is centered at the first and the second floors with a pair of small one-over-one windows centered at the attic beneath the clipped gable.

82 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay Colonial Revival residence with a one-and-one-half story telescoped bay extending to the west; vinyl siding. Steeply pitched, side-gabled roof over both portions with a shed roofed dormer on the southern slope of the telescoped bay. First floor has a projecting enclosed porch with a shed roof extending across the two eastern bays with a door to the west; a pair of large one-by-one sliding windows with

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fixed shutters is to the east. Second floor has two, one-over-one windows with fixed shutters. The telescoping bay has a large one-by-one sliding window with fixed shutters at the first floor and a pair of one-over-one windows in the dormer above.

90 Allerton Street, c. 1930. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay Tudor Revival residence that fronts onto Merrick Street. Prominent front-gabled roof with a lower cross-gable roof to the northwest and a one-and-one-half story addition with sloping roofline on the southwest corner clad primarily in stucco. Exterior chimney on south elevation with stone at the base, stucco and scattered stone in the middle and brick at the top. First floor has a stone wall that flares out from the top of the garage door to the north, an entry door in the north bay and a picture window with multi-lights in the south bay. Second floor has a front-gable dormer with a six-over-six window clad in vertical wood siding in the cross-gable, a lower projecting gable within the prominent front-facing gable, clad in stucco and applied half timbering, with a six-over six window, supported by scrolled brackets, and a pair of six-over-six windows in the south bay. The attic story is clad in vertical wood siding and contains a one-over-one window beneath the gable. One-and-one-half-story addition to the south has two bays and is clad in vertical wood siding on the first floor and applied half timbering on the half-story. A front-gable dormer with vertical wood-shingle and a six-over-six window, projects out of the half-story, facing south.

ALLERTON STREET – SOUTH SIDE (ODD)

25 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1944.

Two-story, two-bay, side-facing Dutch Colonial Revival residence with wood siding. Steeply pitched front-facing gambrel roof with full width shed-roofed dormers across both the east and west slopes and a wrapping hipped roof across the first floor. First floor has a six-panel wood entry door with sidelights in the eastern bay beneath a pediment and a group of three, six-over-one windows to the west. The second floor has two, six-over-one windows and a fanlight window with keystone centered above them in the attic story. The garage is two bays in width with a single overhead door at the center, clapboard siding, and a front-gabled roof.

31 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing building with c. 1930 porch addition.

Two-and-one-half story, three bay Colonial Revival residence, with aluminum siding throughout. Steeply-pitched side-gabled roof with an asymmetrical front-facing lower cross gable over the two eastern bays. At the first floor, a non-historic enclosed porch projects forward in the two eastern bays and has a low-sloped front-gabled roof, a strip of wide, one-over-one windows on each side, and an entry door just east of center. The first floor of the western bay contains a pair of six-over-one windows. The second floor has a six-over-one window centered beneath the eastern cross-gable and, in the western bay, a centered front-gabled wall dormer rising into the roofline with a six-over-one window.

39 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1937.

Two-story, two-bay, Tudor Revival residence clad in stucco. Steeply pitched hipped roof with slightly-overhanging boxed eaves and a flush lower cross gable on the west elevation. First floor has a polygonal bay window in the western bay with a one-over-one window at the center and on each side and fixed shutters. A projecting hip-roofed front porch is present in the eastern bay framing the entry with simple posts and slender railings at the sides. The second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each bay. Two bay garage has two overhead doors at the center, vinyl siding, and a low-sloped front-gabled roof.

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45 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay residence with vinyl siding. Steeply-pitched side-gabled roof with a lower cross gable at the center. First floor has a projecting full-width screen porch across the front with an entry door at the east end and shed roof. Second floor has two, one-over-one windows with fixed shutters centered beneath the cross gable. The garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door at the center, clapboard siding, and a front-gabled roof.

51 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-story, two-bay residence with vinyl siding. Steeply pitched hipped roof with a lower, flush cross gable and a projecting steeply-pitched front-gabled porch in the eastern bay. First floor has a pair of one-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the western bay with a single one-over-one window and a front entry door in the eastern bay. The second floor has a one-over-one window centered in each bay, with fixed shutters at the western bay, and a half-round window centered above the eastern bay in the attic story. The front porch is two bays in width with simple paired square posts at the corners and center, and straight railings on each side. The garage is two bays in width with a single overhead door in the eastern bay, an entry door in the western bay, vinyl siding and a front-gabled roof.

59 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-story, two-bay residence clad in stucco. Steeply pitched hipped roof and a flush lower cross gable on the west elevation. First floor has a projecting shed roofed entry clad in wood plank siding in the eastern bay. It contains a multi-light glazed door and sidelights and a group of three, six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the western bay. Second floor has two, six-over-one windows with fixed shutters. Garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door at the center, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

65 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding, a side-gabled roof, and a projecting enclosed entry in the eastern bay with a shed roof. First floor has an entry door west of center at the entry porch with an adjacent one-over-one window to the west and a tripartite picture window to the east. The western bay contains a polygonal bay window with a single-light picture window at the center and single-light casements at the sides. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each bay. The garage is one bay in width with an overhead door at the center, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

73 Allerton Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930

Two-story, two-bay Tudor Revival residence clad in stucco. Steeply pitched hipped roof with slightly-overhanging boxed eaves and a flush lower cross gable on the west elevation. First floor has a polygonal bay window in the western bay with a twelve-over-one window at the center and a six-over-one window on each side. A projecting front porch is present in the eastern bay framing the entry and has a steeply pitched front-gabled roof featuring half-timbering and timber-style posts at the corners. The second floor has a one-over-one window in each bay. Garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door, clapboard siding, and a front-gabled roof.

AYER STREET – EAST SIDE (EVEN)

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26 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, two-bay residence with a projecting one-and-one-half story bay to the north and aluminum siding throughout. Low-sloped main front-gabled roof with a lower, side-facing cross gable over the projecting bay to the north. First floor has a polygonal bay window in the south bay containing a multi-light picture window at the center and an eight-light casement window at either side, a projecting entry in the center bay with an eight-panel door, and a garage with a single overhead door in the north bay. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each bay, and a large dormer with diamond-paned casement windows centered over the attached garage to the north. Exterior brick chimney on the south elevation.

32 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, four-bay, residence with shingle siding. Steeply pitched side-gabled roof with a lower front-facing cross gable in the southernmost bay and a gabled dormer centered on the western slope. First floor has a wide eight-over-eight window with fixed shutters in the southernmost bay which is clad in stone. The entry door is under a slightly projecting shed roof in the adjacent bay. The second northernmost bay has a wide eight-over-eight window with fixed shutters and the remaining bay, which steps down to one-story, has a group of three, one-over-one windows. A tall narrow window is centered in the front-gable and the dormer contains a pair of small, single diamond-paned casement windows. A brick chimney rises up through the center of the roofline between the two north bays.

40 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival residence with a projecting one-and-one-half story bay to the south and a smaller, single-story projecting enclosed porch to the north. Aluminum siding throughout though with faux stone cladding at the first floor of the two-story section. Moderately sloped main front-gable with side-facing gables over the projections to the north and the south. First floor has a six-over-six window with fixed shutters in the two north bays with an entry door off-center in the south bay. The projecting porch to the north has two banks of three horizontal windows. Second floor has a six-over-six window with fixed shutters in each of the two slightly projecting north bays and a gabled dormer with a smaller six-over-six window centered over the south bay. A brick chimney is centered between the two north bays and is clad in faux stone at the first floor but internalized at the second floor owing to the projection.

48 Ayer Street, ca. 1938. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1945.

Two-story, two-bay residence with a projecting one-and-one-half story bay to the north and asbestos siding throughout. Moderately sloped main side-gabled roof over both sections. First floor has a side entry in the north bay and a polygonal bay window centered between the two, south-bays containing a large multi-light picture window and narrower multi-light windows at the sides. Second floor overhangs slightly and is supported by rafter tails beneath; two eight-over-eight windows with fixed shutters in second floor. Exterior brick chimney centered on the south elevation. Garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door at the center, clapboard siding, and a front-gabled roof.

54 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Cape Cod residence with aluminum siding. Steeply-pitched side-gabled roof with a gabled dormer centered over the first and third bays. First floor has a slightly projecting enclosed entry in the center bay with a front-gabled roof and a centered four-panel door. One-over-one window with fixed

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shutters in each outer bay. The dormers each have a single one-over-one window. An interior brick chimney is present at the center of the roof ridge. Garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door at the center, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

62 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1950.

One-and-one-half story, L-shaped, three-bay residence with vinyl siding. Moderately sloped side-gabled roof with a front-facing cross gable over the two projecting south bays. First floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the south bay, a recessed entry in the center bay, and a large picture window in the north bay flanked by narrow one-over-one windows and fixed shutters. A small one-over-one window is centered beneath the gable in the south bays. An exterior brick chimney is located on the north elevation, interrupting the western slope of the roof. The garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door at the center, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

70 Ayer Street, narrow vacant lot, not counted.

76 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay residence with brick and vinyl siding and two northern projecting bays and attached garage. Steeply pitched side-gabled roof with a small gabled dormer at the north and south ends. First floor has a multi-light picture window in the south bay, an entry door in the center bay, and an overhead garage door in the north bay. Each dormer has a wide one-over-one window. Exterior concrete chimney is located west of center on the south elevation and interrupts the western slope of the roof.

84 Ayer Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, residence with vinyl siding and two northern projecting bays and attached garage. Steeply pitched side-gabled roof with a small gabled dormer at the north and south ends. First floor has a pair of four-over-four windows in the south bay, an entry door in the center bay, and an overhead garage door in the north bay. Each dormer has a wide six-over-six window. Exterior concrete chimney is located west of center on the south elevation and interrupts the western slope of the roof.

90 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding. Moderately sloped side-gabled roof. First floor has an entry door in the center bay beneath a pediment supported on knee braces and an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in the bay to either side. Second floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay and a smaller six-light casement window with fixed shutters in the center bay. The garage is one story, one-bay in width with an off-center overhead door, aluminum siding, and a low-sloped front facing gable roof.

98 Ayer Street, c. 1942-1945. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay residence with a steeply pitched side-gabled roof, partial second-story front gable dormer over the northern and central bays and vinyl siding throughout. First floor has a polygonal bay window in the north bay containing three, one-over-one windows and an entry door in the center bay, both recessed under the overhanging roofline. There is an attached garage with a single overhead door that is flush with the roofline in the south bay. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each bay. An interior brick chimney is located south of center of the roof ridge.

104 Ayer Street, c. 1942. One contributing building.

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Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a fourth, two-story bay addition telescoped to the south and vinyl siding throughout. Low-sloped side-gabled roof over both sections. First floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays. The central entry is covered by a projecting shed roof supported by simple columns. There is a one-over-one window and a flush door centered on the recessed south bay in the addition. The second floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in the outer bays with a blank center bay, and a smaller six-over-one window with fixed shutters in the south bay addition. An exterior brick and concrete chimney is present and is centered on the north elevation.

110 Ayer Street, c. 1942. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with aluminum siding and a moderately-sloped side gable roof. First floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays and an entry in the center bay. Second floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in the outer bays with a blank center bay. A small sloping roofed porch with square columns at the corners projects over the entry door.

116 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a projecting one-and-one-half story bay to the south and attached garage; vinyl siding throughout. Low-sloped main front-gabled roof with a lower, side-facing cross gable over the projecting bay to the south. First floor has a pair of six-over-one windows in the north bay, an entry in the center bay beneath a projecting shed-roof, and an overhead garage door in the south bay, also beneath the projecting shed roof. Second floor has a six-over-six window with fixed shutters in the north and central bays and a centered front-gabled dormer with a smaller six-over-six window in the south bay. An interior brick chimney rises through the ridge of the roof between the two south bays.

122 Ayer Street, 1942. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with aluminum siding and a moderately-sloped side-gabled roof. First floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays. There is a projecting, enclosed central entry with front-gable roof and central entry door. Second floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in the outer bays with a blank center bay. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the north elevation.

128 Ayer Street, c. 1942. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding and attached garage. Low-sloped side gable roof. First floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays and an entry in the center bay. The entry door has a flat wood surround with a decorative scroll in the cornice. Second floor has a front-gable wall dormer with an eight-over-one window which rises into the roofline in each of the outer bays with a blank center bay. Garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door at the center, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

136 Ayer Street, c. 1945. One contributing building

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a projecting one-story bay to the south, vinyl siding throughout with faux stone cladding at the first floor of the primary facade. Moderately-sloped side-gabled roof with a shed roof over the projecting bay to the south. First floor has a multi-light picture window in each of the outer bays with an entry door in the center bay with flat wood surround. Second floor has a six-over-six window with fixed shutters in the outer bays and a small, fixed, six-light window with fixed shutters in the center bay. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the north elevation. Attached garage in rear accessible from Malden Street.

AYER STREET – WEST SIDE (ODD)

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7 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay residence; wood frame with vinyl siding except for faux brick around attached garage door and main entrance. Garage is one bay with paneled door with upper lights. Entrance door is set into wide frame with drip lintel. Northeast bay has large two-light window and upper dormer with one-by-one window. Side gabled roof with sloping rear dormer roof. Exterior chimney on north elevation and irregular fenestration. One bay, gable roofed porch protects secondary entrance. Irregular fenestration on west elevation. This elevation shows the full, two story height.

17 Ayer Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

Two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival residence with a slightly projecting story-and-a-half bay to the south, shingle siding throughout with brick at the first floor and attached garage on south end. Moderately-sloped side-gabled roof; first floor has an entry in the north bay framed by a simple fluted pilaster at each side and a segmental pediment at the top, a small one-over-one window in the center bay, and an overhead garage door in the south bay. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the two north bays and a tall narrow window centered beneath them lighting an interior stair landing. A small one-over-one window is centered above the garage door in the south bay. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the north elevation.

71 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival residence with a projecting one-and-one-half story bay to the south and vinyl siding throughout. Moderately-sloped main front-gable with a lower, side-facing cross gable over the projecting bay to the south. First floor has a group of three six-over-one windows to the north, an entry door in the center bay beneath a slightly projecting shed-roofed porch, and an overhead garage door in the south bay. Second floor has a six-over-one window in each north bay and a dormer centered over the south bay with a smaller one-over-one window. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the north elevation.

79 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding and slightly projecting two north bays with faux stone cladding at the first floor. Moderately-sloped roof with front-gable over the two north bays with a side-facing cross gable over the south bay. First floor has a multi-light picture window in the north bay and an entry door in the center bay beneath a pediment with fanlight design that is supported on metal brackets. There is an eight-over-eight window in the south bay. A one-story, single bay enclosed porch projects to the south and has a group of three, eight-light casement windows. Second floor has a six-over-six window in each of the north bays with an octagonal window centered beneath the gable. There is a front-gable wall dormer with six-over-six window rising out of the roofline in the south bay. An exterior brick chimney is located at the center of the north elevation. The garage is two bays in width with two overhead doors, vinyl siding, and a low-sloped front-facing gabled roof.

87 Ayer Street. 1940-1950. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay expanded Cape Cod residence with a second-story addition to the north, attached garage to south and aluminum siding throughout. A side-gabled roof over the south bay and a moderately-sloped main front-gable on the extension. First floor has a group of three windows in the north bay with a multi-light picture window at the center and a four-over-four window to either side, a projecting shed-roofed entry in the center bay, and an overhead garage door in the south bay. Second floor has an eight-over-eight window with fixed shutters in each north bay and a centered gabled dormer with a smaller six-over-six window in the south bay. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the north elevation.

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93 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with brick cladding at the first floor of the primary façade and vinyl siding elsewhere. Moderately-sloped side gable roof. First floor has an eight-over-one window in each of the outer bays and an entry in the center bay framed by simple fluted pilasters and a flat frieze. Second floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays with a small, fixed, six-light window with fixed shutters in the center bay. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the north elevation. One story garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door at the center, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

99 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing building c. 1940

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding and a moderately-sloped side gable roof. First floor has an eight-over-eight window in each of the outer bays and an entry in the center bay framed by fluted pilasters and topped by a round-arched tympanum. Second floor has an eight-over-eight window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays with a blank center bay.

107 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with aluminum siding and an attached single-bay single story garage at the southwest corner. Moderately-sloped side-gabled roof over both portions. First floor has a one-over-one window in each of the outer bays and an entry in the center bay beneath a projecting gable-roofed entry porch. The entry door is surrounded by fluted pilasters and a flat frieze. Second floor has a front-gable wall dormer with one-over-one window which rises out of the roofline in each of the outer bays with a blank center bay.

113 Ayer Street, c. 1943. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay residence Colonial Revival styling, moderately sloped hipped roof and vinyl siding. First floor has a c. 1982 single-story shed-roofed projection across most of its length with an entry door at the center, a one-by-one sliding window to the south, and a small one-over-one window and larger one-by-one sliding window to the north. Second floor has a one-over-one window in each of the outer bays with a six-over-six window and smaller six-light window in the center bay. All windows have fixed shutters. An interior brick chimney rises through the roofline at the northern end of the ridge. Despite the c. 1982 enclosed porch/shed roof project at the façade, the building retains its much of its original form and feeling and association with the nominated district.

119 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with shingle siding and a single-story projecting porch to the south. Moderately-sloped side-gabled roof over the main portion with a shed roof over the porch. First floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays and an entry in the center bay beneath a projecting gable-roofed entry porch supported on knee braces. The projecting porch has a wide pair of windows. Second floor has a front-gable roof dormer with one-over-one window which rises out of the roofline in each of the outer bays with a blank center bay.

127 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival residence; one-and-one-half story bay to the south with attached garage; vinyl siding. Moderately-sloped main front-gabled roof with a lower, side-facing cross gable over the south bay. First floor has a large picture window with fixed shutters, a recessed entry in the center bay beneath a projecting shed-roofed porch, and an overhead garage door in the south bay. Second floor has a one-over-one window with

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fixed shutters in each north bay. An interior brick chimney is present on the western slope of the roof between the two south bays.

133 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a single-story attached garage at the southwest corner; vinyl siding. Low-sloped side-gabled roof. First floor has an eight-over-eight window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays and an enclosed, projecting, front-gable-roofed entry in the center bay with a centered entry door. Second floor has an eight-over-eight window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays with a blank center bay. The garage has an overhead door and an entry door flanked by narrow windows.

141 Ayer Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding and a single-story projecting porch to the south. Moderately-sloped side-gabled roof over the main portion with a shed roof over the porch. First floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays and an entry in the center bay beneath an open hipped-roofed entry porch supported by small brackets. The single-story projecting porch to the south has a pair of three-light casement windows. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays with a blank center bay over the entrance.

CORONA ROAD – EAST SIDE (EVEN)

32 Corona Road (46 Acton Street), c. 1945. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, residence with vinyl siding and projecting two north bays with brick cladding. Steeply pitched side-gabled roof with a small gabled dormer at the northern and southern ends. First floor has a picture window in the south bay, an entry door in the center bay, and an overhead garage door in the north bay. Each dormer has a wide one-over-one window. Exterior concrete chimney is located west of center on the south elevation and interrupts the western slope of the roof.

72 Corona Road, c. 1928. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay stucco Colonial Revival residence with a brick base and a single-story projecting porch to the south. Moderately-sloped side-gabled roof over the main portion with a flat roof over the porch. First floor has a pair of six-over-one windows in each of the outer bays and an entry in the center bay beneath a round-arched pediment supported on decorative wood brackets. The projecting porch has a group of three six-over-one windows. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each bay. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the south elevation of the house and rises out of the roof of the projecting porch.

80 Corona Road, c. 1927. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1927.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay Tudor Revival style residence with shingle siding. Steeply-pitched front-gabled roof with full-width shed dormers across the north and south roof slopes. First floor has a tall, enclosed projecting entry with a steeply-pitched gable roof in the north bay containing an entry door framed by fluted pilasters, cornice with keystone and a narrow, divided light transom. A stone-clad chimney is present just north of center on the primary façade and has a single six-over-one window with fixed shutters adjacent to the south at each floor. Two bay garage has two overhead doors with a band of four small lights, shingle siding, and a low-sloped, front-gabled roof.

88 Corona Road, c. 1927. One contributing primary and one contributing secondary building, c. 1927.

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Two-and on- half story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding and a single-story projecting open porch to the south. Moderately-sloped side-gabled roof over the main portion with a shed roof over the porch. First floor has a six-over-one window in each of the outer bays and an entry door with flanking sidelights and a round-arched sunburst tympanum in the center bay. An entry with open arch is supported on square columns with simple capitals. The porch has a decorative wood railing with a pair of columns at the end. Second floor has a six-over-one window in each of the outer bays with a smaller six-over-one window in the center bay. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the south elevation of the house and rises out of the roof of the projecting porch. Garage is one-bay with overhead door with small upper lights, front gabled roof, vinyl siding.

94 Corona Road, c. 1927. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1927.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay Tudor Revival style residence; stucco with applied half-timbering at the second floor and wood siding at the attic level of the primary façade. Steeply-pitched, asymmetrical, front-facing gabled roof tapers to the south; a short awning style roof is across the first floor of the primary façade. First floor has an entry door in the north bay beneath a projecting pediment supported on wood knee-braces, a pair of eight-over-eight windows in the center bay, and a pair of eight-over-eight windows with fixed shutters beneath the tapered roof in the south bay. Second floor has two centered six-over-six windows with a single six-over-six window north of center at the level of the attic. An exterior stucco chimney embedded with scattered stones is present at the center of the primary façade, between the windows. Garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door at the center, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

102 Corona Road, c. 1927. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1927.

Two-story, three-bay modest Prairie style residence with a projecting single-story single-bay porch in south bay; asbestos shingle siding. Side-gabled roof is flared over deep eaves; shed roof over the porch and an awning-style roof across the primary façade. First floor has an entry door in the north bay beneath a projecting pediment on decorative wood brackets, a group of three six-over-one windows to the south, and a pair of sliding glass doors at the porch. Second floor has a centered group of three six-over-one windows with fixed shutters. Garage is a single bay with an overhead door, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

108 Corona Road, c. 1929. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1929.

Two-and one-half story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with faux stone cladding at the first floor of the primary façade and aluminum siding elsewhere. Moderately-sloped side-gabled roof with an awning-style roof across the first floor of the primary façade. First floor has a pair of six-over-six windows in each of the outer bays and an entry door in the center bay with flanking sidelights and a projecting segmentally-arched, pediment supported on wood angled braces. Second floor has a six-over-one window in each of the outer bays with fixed shutters and smaller six-over-one window with fixed shutters in the center bay. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the south elevation. The garage is two bays wide with two overhead doors, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

116 Corona Road, c. 1929. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1929.

Two-story, two-bay, stucco Tudor Revival-style residence with a full, second story shed roof dormer on the north and south elevations, clad in shingle, and a projecting single story to the south. Steeply-sloped front-gabled roof with full-width shed dormers across the north and south slopes and shed roof over the projecting

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single story. First floor has an entry door in the north bay beneath an awning style roof that wraps around the north elevation, a single one-over-one window just south of the entrance, and a pair of six-over-one windows in the south bay. A small, one-over-one window is on the projecting single story. Second floor has a six-over-one window in the south bay and a small window north of center at the attic level. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the primary elevation. The garage is a single bay wide with an overhead door, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

122 Corona Road, c. 1929. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1929.

Two- and one-half story, two-bay modest Prairie style with an enclosed single story porch at the northwest corner clad in asbestos siding. Side-gabled roof with deep projecting eaves on all sides and flared return ends. First floor has a group of three, two-over-two horizontal pane windows south of center, and an entry door with three adjacent banks of windows at the porch. Second floor has a centered group of three, two-over-two horizontal pane windows. The garage is one-story, two bays wide with two overhead doors, vinyl siding, and front-gabled roof.

128 Corona Road, c. 1929. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay residence, with Arts and Crafts styling; aluminum siding. Steeply-pitched, asymmetrical, front-facing gabled roof which tapers to the south, and a short awning style roof across the first floor of the primary façade. First floor has an entry door in the north bay beneath a projecting pediment with segmental round arch supported by a pair of simple wood posts, a group of three six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the center, and a pair of six-by-six casement windows beneath the tapered roof in the south bay. Second floor has a centered pair of six-over-one windows with fixed shutters with a single one-over-one window north of center at the level of the attic. Garage is one-story, single bay with an overhead door at the center, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

134 Corona Road, c. 1929. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-and one-half story, two-bay Arts and Crafts style residence with a full-width shed dormer on the front elevation and a projecting single-story single-bay porch to the south, all clad in aluminum siding. Steeply-sloped side-gable roof; first floor has shed roof creating deep eaves. First floor has an entry door in the north bay beneath a projecting pediment with segmental arch which is supported on decorative wood brackets; a group of three six-over-one windows with fixed shutters to the south, and a pair of eight-over-one windows with fixed shutters at the porch. Second floor has a centered group of three six-over-one windows with fixed shutters. Garage is one-story, two bays wide with an overhead door, vinyl siding, and a low-sloped front-gabled roof.

142 Corona Road, c. 1929. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay stucco Tudor Revival residence. Steeply-pitched front-gabled roof with full-width shed dormers clad in vinyl siding across the north and south roof slopes. First floor has a one-and-one-half story projecting entry in the south bay with a steeply-pitched gable roof. The roof terminates in an asymmetrical flare to the south over an arched gateway; upper portion of the gable is clad in vinyl siding. First floor has a group of three single-light casement windows in the north bay and centered on the projecting south bay, with the entry door on the north side of the projecting bay. Second floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in the north bay and a single four-light window south of center at the attic level. An interior

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chimney is centered on the primary façade and is clad in Roman brick where it rises above the roof ridge. Two bay garage has two overhead doors, vinyl siding, and a low-sloped, front-gabled roof.

148 Corona Road, c. 1929. One contributing building.

Two and one-half-story, two-bay Craftsman style residence with vinyl siding. Steep side gabled gambrel with sloping roofline and two-bay full wide dormer across second story of east and west elevations. roof with an awning-style roof across the primary façade. Sloping shed roof wraps the first floor and creates deep eaves over the windows. First floor has a projecting, enclosed entry with segmental arch in the south bay, an entry door with fanlight, and three six-over-one windows with fixed shutters to the north. Second floor has a six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in each of its two bays. Single story attached rear garage is two bays wide with two overhead doors, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

CORONA STREET – WEST SIDE (ODD)

23 Corona Road, c. 1929. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-story, two-bay, front facing gambrel roof with two-bay dormers in second story on north and south elevations; aluminum siding; shed-roof wraps the first floor with exaggerated eave over windows and door. First floor has a one-story, one-bay addition with a one-over-one window and fixed shutters to the south, and an entry door in the south bay beneath a projecting pediment with segmental arch. A group of three, one-over-one windows with fixed shutters is to the north. Second floor has two one-over-one windows with fixed shutters with a small fanlight window centered at the attic level beneath the gable peak. One story garage is four bays wide with two overhead doors, vinyl siding, and a low-sloped front-gabled roof.

31 Corona Road, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1925.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay, Arts and Crafts style residence clad in stucco with applied half-timbering at the second floor. Steeply-pitched side-gabled roof. First floor has a large multi-light picture window north of center and an entry door in the south bay beneath a projecting shed-roofed porch supported on turned columns. Second floor has two gabled wall dormers with one-over-one windows. One story garage is two bays wide with two pairs of barn-style doors, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof. Tree lawn has historic street light with non-historic Koda-Vista sign.

39 Corona Road, c. 1930. One contributing primary building and one noncontributing garage, c. 1998, due to age.

Two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding. Moderately-sloped side-gabled roof. First floor has a bowed oriel window with five single-light casement windows and fixed shutters in the north bay and an entry door with sidelights in the south bay beneath a pediment supported on round posts. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each bay. Garage is one-and-one-half stories, vinyl exterior, two-bays with faux hayloft doors centered beneath a front-facing gabled roof.

47 Corona Road, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1925.

Two-story, two-bay, Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding. Side-gabled roof with a lower front-facing gable over main entrance. First floor has paired one-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the north bay and an entry door in the south bay beneath a single width shed-roof supported on square posts. Second floor has a small, one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the north bay and a one over-one window with fixed shutters

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centered in the south façade gable. Garage is three bays in width with two overhead doors in the south bays, an entry door in the north bay; vinyl siding; side-gabled roof.

53 Corona Road, c. 1929. One noncontributing building due to alteration.

Two-story, two-bay residence with a projecting single-story enclosed porch and entry at the southeast corner; rear or west side has large, two story c. 1981 addition with two-bay attached garage and secondary non-historic entrance in first level and slightly overhanging second story with paired vinyl windows in center. Although the addition is in the rear of the building, it is visible from Allerton Street, and severely alters the form of the building. Addition and c. 1929 portion have side-gabled roofs. Replacement windows with fixed shutters.

69 Corona Road, c. 1929. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, residence with a projecting single-story entry at the northeast corner; vinyl siding. Steeply-pitched cross-gabled roof with a lower front gable end in the center bay. First floor has a one over-one window in each bay with a centered door at the projecting entry. Second floor has a wall dormer with a one-over-one window in the south bay and a one-over-one window centered beneath the cross gable in the north bay. One bay, one story attached garage on west side (rear).

77 Corona Road, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1925.

Two-story, two-bay, Colonial Revival residence with aluminum siding. Moderately-sloped cross-gabled roof with a lower front-facing gable end in the south bay. First floor has a pair of six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the north bay and an entry door in the south bay. Second floor has a small, one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the north bay and a one over-one window with fixed shutters centered beneath the cross-gable. One story garage is a one with an overhead door, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

85 Corona Road, c. 1928. One contributing primary building and one noncontributing secondary building, due to alteration.

Two- and one-half story, two-bay, residence with vinyl siding. Steeply-pitched side-gabled roof with gabled dormers in east and west sides of roof. First floor has a centered pair of one-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the center bay and an entry door with sidelights in the south bay. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters and a small applied segmental pediment in each of its two bays. Garage c. 1928 was altered with new, flat roofed extension with non-historic overhead door, vinyl siding.

93 Corona Road, 1929. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay, Tudor Revival residence with a projecting single one-and-one-half story bay to the south. Stucco at the first floor, aluminum siding at the upper floors, and stone cladding at the first floor of the projecting south bay. Steeply-pitched front-gabled roof with a lower side-facing cross gable over the south bay. First floor has a group of three six-over-one windows with fixed shutters centered between the two north bays. The south bay has a round-arched entry at the center with the stone cladding sweeping to the south in a tapering curve. There is a small casement window on the northern side of the entry door. Second floor has a centered group of three six-over-one windows with fixed shutters, and a four-light casement window beneath the gable at the attic level. There is an exterior chimney on the north elevation, clad in stucco and embedded with scattered stones. Garage is one-story, two-bays with overhead doors, front gabled room; vinyl siding.

103 Corona Road, c. 1930. One contributing building.

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Two-and-one-half story, three-bay Arts and Crafts style residence on corner lot; primary façade along Hammond Street; sloped side-gabled roof with flared return ends; lower sloping roofline over attached garage on west side; Shed style roof wraps the first floor creating deep eaves. First floor has an entry door in the center bay beneath a pediment on decorative wood brackets with paired windows to the east and a group of three windows to the west. South elevation partly faux stucco and rest of house is wood clapboard. Second floor has a single one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the western and central bays and a pair of single-light sliding windows with fixed shutters in the eastern bay. The east elevation facing Corona Road is two bays in width with a projecting south bay. First floor has a pair of one-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the south bay and a smaller pair of one-over-one windows in the north bay. Second floor has a pair of one-by-one sliding windows with fixed shutters in the south bay and a single one-over-one window to the north with a small one-over-one window centered beneath the gable at the attic level.

119 Corona Road, c. 1927. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay Tudor Revival residence with stucco at the first floor, asbestos siding at the upper floors, and a projecting single story, single-bay enclosed porch to the south. On a corner lot with the primary entrance facing Hammond Street. Steeply-pitched front-gabled roof with a similar gable rake over the entrance and attached garage and a shed roof over the porch. First floor has a projecting entry in the south bay with a centered round-arched door and a gabled roof matching the roofline above with a projecting round-arched porch supported on decorative brackets. A pair of six-over-one windows is present in the center bay and the north bay has a slightly projecting garage entry with a gabled roof matching the roofline above. The porch has a pair of six-over-one windows. Second floor has only two bays, owing to the steep roof-slope and has two six-over-one windows with shutters. A one-over-one window is centered beneath the gable at the attic level. The side elevation facing Corona Road is two bays wide; first floor has a six-over-one window in the western bay; projecting porch in the eastern bay contains a pair of six-over-one windows. The second floor has two six-over-one windows. An interior brick chimney rises through the ridge line of the roof at the rear of the house.

127 Corona Road, c. 1929. One contributing primary building, and one contributing secondary building, c. 1929.

Two-and one-half story, two-bay Tudor Revival residence. Steeply pitched asymmetrical front-facing gabled roof with full-width shed dormers across the northern and southern roof slopes. First floor has a projecting entry in the south bay with a centered round-arched entry, brick cladding at the lower-half, and a gabled roof matching the roofline above. The remainder of the house is clad in wood shingle. The north bay has a pair of six-over-one windows with fixed shutters and, adjacent, the roofline extends north in a tapered curve over an arched opening. Second floor has two six-over-one windows with fixture shutters. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the primary façade between the two bays. Garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door, clad in wood siding with a front-gable roof.

135 Corona Road, c. 1929. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1929.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay, Tudor Revival style residence with stucco at the first floor and wood siding at the upper floors. Projecting single-bay, single-story enclosed porch and entry at the southeast corner. Steeply-pitched front-gabled roof with a matching roof over the projecting bay and north end. First floor has a group of three one-over-one windows centered between the two north bays. The projecting south bay has a pair of one-over-one windows to the south and an entry door to the north beneath a projecting gable-roofed porch supported by decorative wood brackets. Second floor has a centered group of three one-over-one windows and a single six-over-one window is centered beneath the gable at the attic level. An exterior brick chimney is present at the

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east end of the north elevation and there is a brick interior chimney that rises from the roofline on the west elevation. One story garage is a single bay with overhead door, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

143 Corona Road, c. 1929. One primary contributing building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1960.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with aluminum siding and a moderately-sloped side-gabled roof. First floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays and an entry with flanking sidelights in the center bay beneath a pediment with slender Doric columns. Second floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays and a slightly projecting center bay with a gabled roof and a smaller six-over-one window. Exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. One story garage is L-shaped with two bays with overhead doors, a cross-gable roof, and aluminum siding.

149 Corona Road, c. 1926. One contributing building.

Located on a corner lot with car port and attached garage along Malden Street. When viewed from Corona Road, the building is a two-and-one-half story, two-bay Tudor Revival style residence with one-story enclosed porch with entrance to the north and bay window with four one-over-one sash and wood shingle shed roof. Small front-gabled dormer center on porch. Body of house is stucco at the first floor with applied half-timbering and stucco at the second floor and aluminum siding in the gable ends. South elevation has an entry in the western bay beneath a projecting flat roofed porch supported on decorative brackets; two one-over-one windows flank a projecting chimney in the first and second floors. The chimney is stucco chimney and faux stone cladding at the base and scattered embedded stones throughout the stack.

167 Corona Rd., c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with side-gabled asphalt roof; attached two-story addition with garage on west side of house; overhead garage door in ground level and double hung six-over-one window with fixed shutters above; gable end of addition faces west. Secondary entrance faces Malden Street with triangular projecting porch with angled support brackets. Two additional double hung windows in north elevation. Façade gas center entrance with entablature around door and broken pediment with center urn. Even fenestration with two double-hung windows in second story over first story windows. Entrance has non-historic platform with side railings. Even fenestration in south elevation but minus shutters. Entire house wood frame with vinyl.

175 Corona Rd., c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with side-gabled asphalt roof. Wood frame with wood-siding. Two story addition with attached garage on west elevation. East elevation has even fenestration with two double-hung windows in second story over first story windows and smaller window over door in center. Entrance has single bay porch with triangular front-gabled cover supported by heavy turned posts. Secondary entrance on north side protected by cantilevered metal roof. One six-light small window to east of secondary entrance.

ELMGUARD STREET – EAST SIDE (EVEN)

44 Elmguard Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding and moderately-sloped side-gabled roof. Even fenestration--first floor has a one-over-one windows with drip lintels and fixed shutters flanking a center entry. Two more windows are directly above with lintel ending at eave. Center door is set into surround of flat pilasters and pronounced drip lintel. Brick stair and entry platform. in each outer bay and a central entry. Second floor has a one-over one window in each of the outer bays, the center bay is blank. Telescoping addition

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to east side; uneven fenestration in remaining elevations. One story, two-bay garage with front gabled roof, two overhead doors and vinyl siding in rear of property.

52 Elmgard Street, c. 1943. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding and a moderately-sloped side-gabled roof, nearly identical to 44 Elmgard. First floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the first and second floors and a centered wood paneled door with four small upper lights. Door is set into a surround with fluted pilasters and a flat, projecting lintel. Uneven fenestration in rest of house of mostly double-hung sash. One bay, front gabled two story addition centered on east elevation with smaller hipped roof shed on east side.

58 Elmgard Street, c. 1940-1947. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival residence with a second-story overhang and partial brick cladding at the first floor; small decorative corbels are present beneath the second-floor overhang; rest of house has vinyl siding; of the two south bays and vinyl siding elsewhere. Cross-gabled roof with front gable at south end of facade; shorter two-story addition on east side of house with front gabled roof and attached garage. Façade has a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six windows with fixed shutters; window in brick portion lacks shutters; four-panel, two-light entry door in the center bay framed by simple fluted pilasters and a flat frieze with a row of dentils. A single-story, single-bay enclosed porch with a shed roof projects to the north and has a pair of multi-light casement windows. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the south elevation.

66 Elmgard Street, c. 1943. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay residence with a c. 1950 one and one-half story attached garage bay to the north; wood frame with aluminum siding. Cross -gabled roof with large gable end facing street. Sloping roof over garage has one centered front-gabled dormer. Irregular fenestration with a combination of one-over-one double-hung replacement windows and single light windows of varying sizes on other elevations. An exterior brick chimney is centered between the two westernmost bays on the south elevation. Windows retain wide frames and drip lintels. Single height, single bay enclosed projecting entrance between garage and south recessed bays. Cantilevered aluminum awning over front entrance.

70 Elmgard Street, c. 1930-1939. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a slightly overhanging second floor, faux stone cladding at first floor of the façade, and rest with vinyl siding. Side-gabled roof with roofline dormers at each end. First floor has two one-over-one window with fixed shutters flanking center entrance all at overhanging eave. A single-bay, single-story enclosed porch with side-gabled roof is on north elevation and has a pair of single-light casement windows. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the south elevation. One and one-half story addition on east elevation with front gabled roof and sliding doors. Small shed in northeast corner of property, too small to count.

78 Elmgard Street, 1932. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay Arts and Crafts residence with a single-story, single-bay enclosed porch with a low-sloped hipped roof; vinyl siding and brick foundation. Steeply-pitched side-gabled asphalt roof with a large, centered front-gabled dormer deeply-projecting eaves. Dormer has a pair of six-light casement windows. First floor has an enclosed, slightly projecting front gabled entry with cedar shake siding; first floor has bank of four narrow double-hung windows with two double-hung windows above with fixed shutters. The porch has a pair of six-over-one windows with fixed shutters. The second floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in

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each bay and in the dormer. Irregular fenestration on other elevations; secondary entrance on north side with shed roofed covering supported by wood corbels. One story garage in rear of property is two bays wide with a single overhead door at the center, vinyl siding, and a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof.

86 Elmgard Street, c. 1941. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a single-story recessed attached garage at the northeast corner; asbestos shingle siding. Side-gabled roof and sloping roof over garage bay. First floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters on each side of the center entry door in the center bay. The garage has an overhead door to the north and an entry door to the south. Second floor has two an eight-over-one windows with fixed shutters flanking a centered small six-light casement window with fixed shutters. Even fenestration on south elevation. Full width, one story, flat roofed addition on east side that connects to garage.

92 Elmgard St., vacant lot, not counted.

106 Elmgard Street, c. 1938. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-and one-half story, two-bay, residence with a projecting single-story enclosed porch at the center of primary façade with enclosed, hipped-roof entry at the northwest corner; front gabled asphalt clad roof with a lower front-gabled roof over the porch; stone and concrete foundation; vinyl siding. Secondary entrance on north elevation has gable covering supported by angled braces. A group of four one-over-one windows is centered on the porch between large square piers at the corners. Second floor has a one-over-one window with a vinyl awning in each bay with a two-light sliding window centered beneath the gable at the attic level. Garage is a single-bay with overhead door and front-gable roof, clad in vinyl siding.

114 Elmgard Street, c. 1931. One contributing primary and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay, residence with front facing gambrel roof with two nearly full length dormers on either side. Single-story enclosed porch with shed roof projecting wraps around to south creating the thirds bay; vertical aluminum siding on porch and horizontal siding on rest of house. First floor has an entry door in the north bay. There is a group of three windows with a fixed center pane and a one-over-one window to either side with fixed shutters in the south bay and a pair of one-over-one windows at the porch. Second floor has a one-over-one window in each bay with a small four-light casement window centered beneath the gable at the attic level. Garage is a double bay with two doors, a slightly sloping roof and aluminum siding.

120 Elmgard Street, ca. 1940. One noncontributing primary building and one noncontributing secondary building, both due to alteration.

Two-story, three-bay residence with a projecting single-story enclosed porch across the primary façade and vinyl siding throughout. Low-sloped front-gable roof with a low-sloped hipped roof over the porch. First floor has an entry door in the center bay and a pair of single-light sliding windows in each of the outer bays. Second floor added in 1992 altering from. Replacement windows and siding removed or covered any historic details/features resulting in a loss of feeling and association. Garage is one story, single bay with replacement overhead door, vinyl siding.

126 Elmgard Street, c. 1900.

One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1900.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Queen-Anne residence with shingle siding at the first floor and fish-scale shingles at the attic level. Shed dormer on the second floor, south elevation. Steeply-pitched cross-gabled roof;

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large front-facing gable end with returning eaves over the south two bays; lower side-facing cross gable over the north bay. First floor has a picture window with fixed shutters in the south bay, a small high window in the center bay, and an entry with sidelights and adjacent one-by-one sliding window in the north bay. A large one-over-one window at the level of the second floor is centered beneath the gable in the two south bays and a wide shed-roofed dormer with a pair of one-over-one windows is centered over the north bay. The garage is two-story, four-bay with two overhead garage doors at the center, vinyl siding, and a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof. Later (ca. 1930) remodeling with wide shed dormer with four six-over-one windows centered on the west slope of second story.

132 Elmguard Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

One-story, three-bay Cape Cod style residence with a projecting brick clad entry in the center bay and vinyl siding. Sloped side-gabled roof with a lower front-facing cross-gable over the entry. First floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in both outer bays and an entry door in the center bay framed by simple fluted pilasters and a flat frieze. An interior brick chimney is present just west of the ridge at the center of the western slope of the roof. The garage is two bays with two overhead garage doors, vinyl siding, and a steeply-pitched hipped roof.

ELMGUARD STREET – WEST SIDE (ODD)

43 Elmguard Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940/1951.

Two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival residence with a single-story north addition, expanded c. 1951 for attached garage; vinyl siding. A moderately-sloped side gable roof over both portions with a slight second-floor overhang on the main block. First floor has a large bay window with fixed shutters in the outer bay and a side hall entry door framed by a flat vinyl surround. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays with a blank center bay. One-story addition has a separate entrance door and one-over-one window; a two-bay garage projects slightly off the addition.

51 Elmguard Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building c. 1930 and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding and a moderately-sloped side-gabled roof. First floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays and an entry in the center bay framed by a flat vinyl surround. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays with a blank center bay. One story garage has a single bay in width clad in vinyl siding, with a front-gabled roof.

57 Elmguard Street, ca. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a slight second-floor overhang, brick cladding on the first floor and vinyl siding elsewhere. Sloped side-gabled roof. First floor has a six-over-six window with brick lintels in each of the outer bays and an entry in the center bay framed by a flat vinyl surround. Second floor has six-over-six windows with fixed shutters in all three bays. One story garage is a single bay in width clad in vinyl siding, with a front-gabled roof.

63 Elmguard Street, c. 1945. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1945.

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Two-story, three-bay residence with a slight second-floor overhang on the northeastern two bays, stone cladding at the first floor of the two northeastern bays and vinyl siding elsewhere. Moderately sloped side-gabled roof with a lower cross-gable over the two southeast bays and a larger cross-gable over the central and northeastern bays. First floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters at the southeast bay, a four-panel, one-light entry door in the center framed by a flat vinyl surround and wood drip lintel, and a large, multi-light bay window with large wood drip lintel in the northeast bay. Second floor has an eight-over-one window in the southeastern bay and a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in the northeastern bay. The second-floor center bay is defined by a small, decorative, horizontal wood-paneled gable with a six-over-one window with fixed shutters; projection is supported by decorative wood corbels beneath the overhang. One-story garage is a single bay in width clad in vinyl siding, with a front-gabled roof, paneled overhead door with narrow upper lights.

71 Elmgard Street, c. 1931. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

One-and-one-half story, two-bay Craftsman's residence with front-gable dormer on the southeastern corner. Asphalt cross-gabled roof; vinyl siding. First floor has a set of paired, six-over-one windows with fixed shutters beneath a slightly projecting gable and an enclosed porch with front-gable roof and a set of four, six-over-one windows with fixed shutters. A set of paired, six-over-one windows is sited in the center of the half-story below the gable. The garage is one-story, single bay clad in vinyl with paneled overhead door with upper lights, side gambrel style roof.

77 Elmgard Street, c. 1932. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a single-story one-bay attached garage at the north; vinyl siding. Moderately-sloped side-gabled roof over both portions. First floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays and a projecting, enclosed one-story front-gable entry in the center bay. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays and a blank center bay.

85 Elmgard Street, narrow vacant lot, not counted.

91 Elmgard Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

One-and-one-half story, three bay residence with vinyl siding; cross gabled roof with a single front-gable end with small window; first floor has an awning-covered bay window with fixed shutters on the southeast corner, a projecting front-gabled central entry, and a one-over-one window with fixed shutters on the northeast corner. The second floor has a single, gabled dormer with a one-over-one window containing fixed shutters on the southeast. The garage is one story, one-bay clad in vinyl with side entry door and overhead bay door. Both doors are narrow horizontal glass lights (four by three in overhead door).

97 Elmgard Street, c. 1936. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

One-and-one-half story, three bay Tudor Revival residence with shingled exterior and a sloping front-gabled roof with full-length dormer on south side. The first floor has a projecting reverse gable end with a set of paired, six-over-one windows with fixed shutters and a window box and similar windows to the north; round-arched entry door with wood surround and keystone on the northeastern corner. The second floor has a shed dormer which intersects with the roofline, a round-arched window in the center bay with small, fixed shutters. Sloping roofline terminates in a flared eave that ends just above the entryway. The garage is a one story, single bay, clad in clapboard with wood paneled overhead door with upper lights and front gabled roof.

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105 Elmguard Street, c. 1910. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two- and one-half story, two-bay American Foursquare residence with molded concrete foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt roof with wide eaves; roof is hipped with hipped dormers with paired windows on each elevation. First floor has an enclosed porch with a hipped roof and side entry. Porch has a series of five, one-over-one windows across the front. Second floor has a one-over-one window in each outer bay and a blank center bay. Narrow bay window with shed roof on south elevation. One-story garage has a pyramid shaped roof and centered single bay with paneled overhead door. Garage has wood clapboard siding.

113 Elmguard Street, c. 1938. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay residence with vinyl siding and a gambrel roof with double shed dormers; molded concrete foundation resembles stone. Sloping shed roof over first floor south and east elevations. First floor has a set of paired, six-over-one windows in the southeast bay, a side hall entry door has fluted pilasters covering a flat frieze on the northeast bay; tripartite, six-over-one window in the center bay. One story garage is a single bay with wood panel and glass upper light overhead door, front-gable roof and wood clapboard exterior.

119 Elmguard Street, c. 1915. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay residence with vinyl siding and a front-gable roof with overhanging eaves. The first floor has an enclosed porch with side entry, front-gable roof and a series of casement windows bordered by plain columns. The second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of its outer bays and a blank center bay. The half-story has a set of paired, one-over-one windows with fixed shutters beneath the eaves. One story garage is a single bay, front-gable roof; vinyl exterior; overhead door with panels and upper lights.

125 Elmguard Street, c. 1910. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay residence with vinyl siding and front-gabled roof with returning eaves. The first floor has an enclosed porch with side entry, hipped roof and a series of six, one-over-one windows bordered by and divided in the middle by recessed columns. The second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of its outer bays and a blank center bay. The half-story has a set of paired, one-over-one windows with fixed shutters beneath the eaves. One story garage is clad in vinyl and has a single bay and separate entry door on the southeastern corner.

131 Elmguard Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Cape Cod residence with vinyl siding and a side gabled roof containing two gabled dormers. The first floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay and a projecting, enclosed one-story brick entry way with a broad, front-gable roof containing slightly returning eaves. The decoratively paneled entry door has a diamond-shaped stained-glass window in the upper portion. The half-story has a small, front-gable dormer with a six-over-one window projecting from the roofline on either side of the front entry. One story garage on south side of house; garage is a single bay with panel and upper light overhead door; front-gabled roof; vinyl exterior.

HAMMOND STREET – NORTH SIDE (EVEN)

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22 Hammond Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1925.

One-and-one-half story, two-bay, stucco, Tudor Revival residence with a projecting single-bay single-story enclosed porch and entry at the southwest corner. Steeply-sloped side-gabled roof with a matching gable roof over the projecting bay. First floor has a pair of six-over-one windows to the east and a single six-over-one window to the west. The projecting bay has a pair of one-over-one windows to the west and an entry door to the east beneath a pediment supported on decorative brackets. Second floor has two shed-roofed wall dormers with six-over-one windows. An exterior stucco chimney is centered on the west end elevation. One story garage is a single bay with a paneled overhead door, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

28 Hammond Street, c. 1928. One contributing primary building and one noncontributing secondary building c. 1980, due to age.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay Tudor Revival residence with stucco at the first floor and vinyl siding at the upper floors. Steeply-pitched front-gabled with a similar gable rake over the slightly-projecting two west bays, and a lower cross-gable to the west. First floor has a projecting stone-clad entry in the west bay with a centered round-arched door and a gabled roof, matching the roofline above; pediment supported on decorative brackets. The center bay is also clad in stone and has a six-over-six window, with a pair of six-over-six windows in the eastern bay. Second floor has only two bays, owing to the steep roof-slope and has two six-over-six windows with a small four-over-four window centered beneath the gable at the attic level. An exterior stucco chimney is at the south end of the east elevation. One story garage is one bay width with two overhead doors; vinyl siding; front-gabled roof.

36 Hammond Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1925.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay, stucco Tudor Revival residence with a projecting enclosed porch in the west bay. Projecting entrance in south elevation (façade) clad in faux-stone. Steeply-sloped side-gabled roof with clipped gable ends with windows at peak level. Full-width shed dormer with applied half-timbering is across the primary façade at the second floor. First floor entry door is framed by fluted pilasters and a segmental pediment; pair of one-over-one windows in the east bay. Second floor has two one-over-one windows. A single-bay, single-story screen porch projects from the center of the west elevation. One story-garage has a single bay and an overhead door, vinyl siding, and a front-facing gabled roof.

42 Hammond Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1925.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay, Tudor Revival residence with a slightly projecting east entry bay; brick around round-arched entry door; primarily vinyl siding on exterior. Steeply pitched asymmetrical front-facing gabled roof with similar roofline over the projecting east bay and a lower cross-gable on the west elevation. First floor has paired six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the center bay, and a large picture window in the west bay beneath the tapered roofline containing a large single-light window with narrower flanking single-light windows. Second floor has a six-over-one window in both the east and center bays with a matching window centered beneath the main gable. One story garage is two bays wide with an overhead door to the west and a pair of three-panel, six-light barn doors to the east, vinyl siding, and a front-gabled roof.

48 Hammond Street, c. 1925. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay, Tudor Revival residence with stucco at the first floor and vinyl siding on rest of exterior. Steeply pitched asymmetrical front-facing gabled roof tapers to the west with a lower cross-gable on the west elevation. First floor has a slightly projecting entry in the southwest bay with an entry door at the center

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and an asymmetrical, front-facing, gabled roof at the same pitch as the main roof. The two remaining first floor bays each have a single one-over-one window. Second floor has a slight overhang and a pair of six-over-one windows with fixed shutters centered beneath the gable. At the attic, there are two centered eight-light casement windows. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the primary façade but is internalized above the first floor due to the overhang, as it rises through the roofline.

56 Hammond Street, c. 1929. One contributing building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1929.

Two-story, two-bay residence with asbestos siding, side gambrel roof and a single-story entry bay/sunroom on the west. Steeply-pitched, gambrel roof has a shed dormer across the front and a shed roof over the west entry bay. First floor has a group of two six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in each bay with an entry door flanked by small four-over-one windows at the entry bay. Second floor has two six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in each bay at the shed dormer. An interior brick chimney rises through the roofline just north of the ridge on the north slope of the roof. One story garage has a single bay with an overhead door, vinyl siding, and a front-facing gabled roof.

62 Hammond Street, c. 1928. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay Tudor Revival residence with stucco at the first floor, vinyl siding above, and slightly projecting bay on the southwest. Steeply-pitched asymmetrical front-gabled roof with a mirrored pitch over the projecting west bay, and a lower cross-gable on the west elevation. First floor has a group of two one-over-one windows with fixed shutters and a round arched entry on the southeast beneath a pediment with a round-arched soffit, supported on wood brackets. Second floor façade has only two bays owing to the slope of the roof and each has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters. A third one-over-one window with fixed shutters is centered beneath the gable at the attic. An interior chimney rises through the roof line at the center of the eastern slope just east of the roof ridge. Irregular fenestration on rest of elevations. One story attached garage on northwest side.

68 Hammond Street, c. 1925. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Tudor Revival residence with a projecting one-and-one-half story bay to the west, stucco at the first floor with vinyl siding above. Steeply-pitched side-gabled roof with a shed dormer across the second story and a steeply-pitched gabled dormer over the bay to the west. A group of three six-over-one windows is centered on the first floor of the main block while a projecting entry porch straddles the main portion and the bay to the west and is clad in beige brick; entry door at the center with a steeply-pitched gable roof with applied vertical half-timbering. The second floor has two six-over-one windows at the shed dormer and a single six-over-one window at the gabled dormer to the west. Sloping roof creates deep eave/shed type roof over first floor. Attached garage on north side of house.

HAMMOND STREET – SOUTH SIDE (ODD)

23 Hammond Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1925.

Two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival residence with a projecting single-story enclosed sunporch to the east, clad in vinyl siding. Side-gabled roof with a hipped roof wrapping the eaves at the first story and a shed roof over sunporch. First floor has a polygonal bay window in the west bay with a six-over-one window on each face while the east bay has a single six-over-one window to the west and an enclosed, projecting gable-roofed entry to the east with a centered entry door. Sunporch has two wide louvered windows. Second floor has two centered six-over-one windows with fixed shutters. An exterior chimney is centered on the east elevation but internalized

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at the first floor where it is enclosed by the sunporch. One story garage has a single bay with an overhead door, vinyl siding, and a front-facing gabled roof.

31 Hammond Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1949.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay Tudor Revival residence with stucco at the first and second floor, and vinyl siding on the attic story. Steeply-pitched asymmetrical front-gabled roof which tapers to the east, and a lower cross-gable on the east elevation. First floor has a small oriel bay window in the eastern bay with a single-light casement window on each face; pair of one-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the center bay; enclosed, projecting gable-roofed entry porch in the west bay with a centered entry door and vinyl siding in the gable end. Second floor has only two bays owing to the slope of the roof and has two one-over-one windows with fixed shutters. A single one-over-one window is centered beneath the gable at the attic story. An interior chimney rises through the roofline at the center of the western slope just west of the ridge. One story garage has a single bay with an overhead door, stucco cladding, and a front-facing gabled roof with vinyl siding in the gable.

37 Hammond Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one noncontributing secondary building c. 1977, due to age.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay Tudor Revival residence with a projecting entry in the east bay. Steeply-pitched asymmetrical front-facing gabled roof tapers to the east with a matching pitch over the entry and a lower cross gable on the east elevation. First floor has a group of three centered one-over-one windows with two large screened openings at the entry and the entry door located on the east elevation. Second floor has a group of three one-over-one windows at the center and a single six-over-six window at the attic beneath the gable. An interior chimney rises through the roofline at the center of the western slope just west of the ridge. One story garage is two bays with a single overhead door, vinyl siding, and a front-facing, low-slope roof.

43 Hammond Street, c. 1925. One contributing building.

Two-story, two-bay residence with a projecting one-and-one-half-story bay to the east, clad in vinyl siding. Steeply-pitched, side-facing gambrel roof with a shed dormer across the main block and a smaller shed dormer at the west end of the east bay. First floor has a pair of six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the west bay and a projecting entry to the east with a centered door beneath a blind, round-arched pediment with a round-arched soffit supported on small brackets. The projecting east bay has a group of three single-light French doors. Second floor has two six-over-one windows with fixed shutters at the large shed dormer, and a pair of smaller, six-over-one windows at the shed dormer over the projecting east bay. An exterior brick chimney is on the west elevation, rising through the roofline at about the midpoint of the northern slope.

49 Hammond Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1925.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay Tudor Revival residence with a projecting entry in the east bay. Steeply-pitched asymmetrical front-facing gabled roof that tapers to the east with a matching pitch over the entry and a lower cross gable on the east elevation. First floor has a group of three centered six-over-one windows set in stucco with an entry clad in stone beneath the gable. Second floor, completely clad in cedar shake, has a group of three six-over-one windows at the center and a single four-over-four window at the attic beneath the gable. An exterior chimney rises on the western elevation. One story garage is a single bay, clad in vinyl with a broad, front-gable roof.

57 Hammond Street, c. 1925. One contributing primary building and one noncontributing secondary building, c. 1975 (due to age).

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Two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival residence with a one-and-one-half-story addition to the east, clad in vinyl siding throughout. Moderately-pitched, side-gabled roof with a slightly projecting shed roof at the first story and over the addition. First floor has a central projecting bay with a series of three, one-over-one windows, clad in brick. Entry door is located on the eastern bay with a flat vinyl surround. Second floor has two centered double-hung windows with fixed shutters. An interior chimney pipe rises out of the front elevation at the roofline to the west. One story garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door, vinyl siding, and a front-facing gabled roof.

63 Hammond Street, c. 1925. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay Tudor Revival residence with stucco at the first floor and vinyl siding above. Steeply-pitched asymmetrical front-facing gabled roof that tapers to the east with a lower cross gable on the east elevation. First floor has a group of three centered six-over-six windows with fixed shutters and a round-arched entry door with multiple divided lights in the east bay. Second floor has a slight overhang supported by brackets and a group of three six-over-six windows with fixed shutters at the center. At the attic, there is a six-light casement window centered beneath the gable. One story attached garage on south elevation.

69 Hammond Street, c. 1925. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay residence with vinyl siding. Symmetrical front facing gabled roof to the west with a lower cross gable to the east. First floor/first bay has an attached garage with single bay and shed roof in the eastern bay, a projecting gable front-first floor entry with small wood porch and railing in the center bay and a pair of six-over-six windows with window box and fixed shutters in the west bay. Second floor has a slight overhang and a group of three six-over-six windows with fixed shutters capped by a lintel with keystone. At the attic, there is a vent centered beneath the gable. The lower cross gable to the east has a small central one-over-one window with fixed shutters.

HOOVER DRIVE – WEST SIDE (EVEN)

86 Hoover Drive, c. 1952. One contributing building.

One-story, three-bay Ranch-style residence with vinyl siding. Low-pitched, side-gabled asphalt roof, with slight boxed eaves all around, that flattens out on west side of the house which connects to garage with hip-on-gable roof and vinyl siding. First and third bays contain picture windows with four-pane sliding windows and fixed shutters, with a recessed entry in the middle bay. An additional covered entry is located on the northern end of the house. Single story attached garage on rear of building.

94 Hoover Drive, c.1952. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Minimal Traditional residence with vinyl siding. Moderately-sloped, cross gabled asphalt shingle roof with a projecting cross gable over the south and central bays; brick chimney at the center of the east slope. The south bay contains a projecting oriel with two one-over-one windows with fixed shutters flanking a large picture window, supported by two brackets and capped with a shed roof. Center bay contains an entry and north bay contains a six-over-one window with fixed shutters. One-story, single bay garage with side-gabled roof is attached on the west side of the house; one-story addition at the south-west corner of the house and is clad in vinyl siding.

102 Hoover Drive, c. 1952. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1952.

One-and-one-half story, three bay Minimal Traditional residence with a mix of aluminum siding and brick cladding. Moderately sloped, side-gable roof with asphalt shingle contains a brick chimney at center of western slope, and cross-gable over central and north bay, with simulated board-and-batten aluminum siding in the gable

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above brick on the first floor. A shed roof metal awning supported by decorative wrought-iron columns around center bay entry, with a large picture window in the south bay and a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in the north bay. One-story, one-bay detached garage with side-gabled roof in southwest corner of property. Entry bay is off center and garage walls have aluminum siding.

110 Hoover Drive, c. 1952. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Minimal Traditional residence with vinyl siding. Moderately sloped asphalt shingle roof with a brick chimney at center ridge, and a cross-gable over south and central bay. South bay contains pair of one-over-one windows with fixed shutters, with a center entry with a brick stoop, and a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the north bay. Two mature trees are growing in the lawn in front of the building.

118 Hoover Drive, c. 1952. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1952.

One-and-one half story, three-bay Minimal Traditional residence with aluminum siding. Steeply sloped side gabled roof with asphalt shingle and a cross gable over the central and north bays; brick chimney on the western roof slope. South bay contains original sixteen-light picture window, with recessed entry in central bay, and off-set north bay with fixed shutters. There is a single light casement window in the attic story of the cross-gable. One-story, one-bay garage with low-pitched front-gabled roof and aluminum siding.

124 Hoover Drive, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional residence with vinyl siding. Low-pitched hipped asphalt shingle roof. Entry in south bay, a large picture window flanked by horizontal two-over-two windows with fixed shutters in the center bay, and one, horizontal two-over-two window with fixed shutters in the third bay. Attached garage below north side of house, one bay with overhead door. Sloping driveway accesses garage from Hoover Drive.

132 Hoover Drive, c. 1944. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1944.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Minimal Traditional residence with vinyl siding and partial brick cladding on southeast side. Moderately pitched side-gabled roof with asphalt shingle with a steep cross gable over the south and central bays. A brick chimney is in the center of the east roof slope. South bay contains two-light sliding window with fixed shutters, a central entry, and a six-over-six window with fixed shutters in the north bay. One-story, single-bay garage with low-pitched front-gabled roof and original aluminum siding.

142 Hoover Drive, c. 1944. One-contributing building.

One-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional residence with aluminum siding. Low-pitched front-gabled roof with asphalt shingle and exterior brick chimney along northern wall. East gable end has siding in angled pattern parallel to roofline. South bay contains recessed entry, a two-light sliding window with fixed shutters in the center bay, and picture window in the north bay flanked by eight-light windows and fixed shutters. House is two-stories at the west end due to grade change, with much of the rear of the house containing a two-bay garage on the ground-level.

162 Hoover Drive, c. 1955. One contributing building.

One-story, two-bay Minimal Traditional residence with asbestos siding. Low-pitched asphalt shingle hipped roof with wide eaves and a wide brick edge chimney along the southern wall. South bay contains a ribbon of four single-light casement windows with fixed shutters, and north bay contains entry with simple wooden trim surround. Hipped-roof covered entry is supported by decorative wrought-iron columns and railings on the north

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elevation. Both entries contain wooden doors with six-light windows. Slope allows for excavated rear basement, with exposed foundation at northwest corner containing a basement garage door.

170 Hoover Drive, c. 1949. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, four-bay Minimal Traditional residence with attached garage; partial stone facing on façade and vinyl siding. Moderately sloped asphalt shingle side-gabled roof with concrete block chimney on east ridge, and gable ends over south and center bays. All windows on the main block contain one-by-one sliding windows. Recessed central entry is supported by decorative wrought-iron column and railing. Attached one-story, single-bay garage has side-gabled roof and a garage door in the south bay and a doorway and one-over-one window in the north bay.

178 Hoover Drive, c. 1942. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival residence with asbestos shingle siding. Moderately pitched side-gabled roof with asphalt shingle; exterior brick chimney along the northern wall. The south and north bays on the first floor contain eight-over-eight windows with wood lintels and sills and fixed shutters. The center bay has a wood door with a six-light-and-wood surround with fluted pilasters and a flat frieze. There is a simple concrete stoop. The second floor contains three, six-over-one windows with wood sills and fixed shutters.

186 Hoover Drive, c. 1947. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1947.

Two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding. Moderately pitched asphalt shingled side-gabled roof and slight boxed eaves; exterior brick chimney along the north wall. South and north bays on the first floor contain six-over-six windows with fixed shutters. The center entry has a flat vinyl surround and simple concrete stoop. Second floor windows are six-over-six windows with fixed shutters. One-story, one-bay, vinyl-sided garage with front-gabled roof and slight boxed eaves. Wide overhead door and separate entrance door on east side.

194 Hoover Drive, c. 1942. One contributing building.

One-and-two story, three-bay, Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding. Moderately pitched side-gabled asphalt roof on main block with an exterior brick chimney on the north wall, and low-pitched roof with a simple gable-roof dormer on one-story section to the south, containing attached garage. First floor has a single-bay garage door and doorway with nine-light window to the south. A picture window in the south bay is flanked by one-over-one windows and fixed shutters; a replacement door is in the main entry in the center bay. Another picture window is in the north bay flanked by two, four-over-four windows with fixed shutters. Second floor has a front-facing gable-roof dormer in the south bay containing a one-over-one window, and one over-one windows with fixed shutters in the central and north bays.

202 Hoover Drive, c. 1945. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1945.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, Cape Cod residence with asbestos shingle siding. Steeply-pitched side-gabled asphalt roof with brick chimney on west slope, and two steeply-pitched front-gabled dormers on the east slope. First floor contains large picture window in the south bay with three-light sidelights and fixed shutters; an entry pediment is supported by simple square columns in center bay with off-center doorway, and a one-over-one window with aluminum awning and fixed shutters in the north bay. Second floor dormers contain six-over-one windows. One-story, one-bay garage with original wood door, asbestos siding, and front-gabled roof with slight eaves. Side-entry with similar metal awning on the south elevation.

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210 Hoover Drive, c. 1944. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional residence with attached one story garage on south. Steeply pitched side-gable asphalt roof with continuous shed-dormers on the east and west slopes; brick chimney on west slope, and low-pitched hipped-roof on one-story garage addition. Garage addition has replacement garage door flanked by a simple entry to the south. A large picture window is in the south bay containing a sliding one-by-one window with fixed shutters. Center bay on the first floor contains a triangular pediment covered entry supported by simple square columns above an off-center entry, and north bay contains six-over-one window with fixed shutters. South and north bays in shed-roof dormer contain paired six-over-one windows with fixed shutters.

218 Hoover Drive, c. 1944. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, Cape Cod residence with vinyl siding and attached garage on south. Moderate sloped side-gabled asphalt roof and brick chimney on west slope. South bay contains small non-historic oriel picture window with two single-light casement windows; facade center bay contains triangular pediment covered entry supported by square columns and with slight off-center doorway; north bay contains one-over-one window with original wood frame. Attached garage is one-story, one-bay with replacement door and entry, and low-pitched asphalt shingle side-gabled roof.

226 Hoover Drive, c. 1944. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1944.

One and one-half story, three-bay, Cape Cod residence with vinyl siding and enclosed center entrance. Moderate sloped side-gabled asphalt roof. Front gabled entry projects at center of east elevation and has off-set window and one double hung window in east side and one double-hung window in the north and south sides. Façade south bay contains picture window with three-pane sliding replacement window. South elevation has secondary entrance flanked by double-hung windows and centrally located double-hung window in gable peak. One-story, one-bay vinyl sided garage with front-gabled asphalt shingle roof sited southwest of the building.

234 Hoover Drive, c. 1944. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1954.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional residence with vinyl siding. Moderate pitched side-gabled asphalt roof with brick chimney on west slope and moderate pitched cross-gable over central and north bay. South bay contains paired, fixed twelve-light windows with fixed shutters, an entry in the center bay with simple projecting roofline awning above; north bay contains six-over-one window with fixed shutters, with both windows and door containing original casings and trim. An additional entry is on the south elevation along the driveway, with simple concrete stoop. One-story, one-bay detached garage at south-west corner of home with low-pitched side-gabled roof and vinyl siding.

242 Hoover Drive, c. 1942. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1942.

One-and-one-half story four-bay, Minimal Traditional residence with vinyl siding. Moderately pitched asphalt shingle side-gabled roof with a brick chimney on the western slope, a projecting gable end in the south bay, and an enclosed porch with low-slope roof that extends out in the north bays. South bay contains a six-over-one window and a small, single-light casement window. Gable has scalloped shingles. The north bays contain an entry door and enclosed porch with three, one-over-one windows. Original window trim (including slight projecting lintels) are present on the façade and southern elevation. One-story, one-bay vinyl-sided garage with original trim around the opening, and a front-gabled roof.

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250 Hoover Drive, c. 1945. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1945.

One and one-half story, three-bay brick and aluminum-sided Minimal Traditional residence. Moderately pitched side-gabled asphalt roof with prominent cross-gable over south and central bays, and slightly pitched open porch with shed roof and simple posts over north bay. South bay contains one-over one window with brick sill, center bay contains single-light casement window with brick sill, and north bay is a recessed picture window flanked by two single-light casements. Entry is along cross-gable portion wall, facing north out over recessed porch. Property includes one-story, one-bay, aluminum sided garage with front-facing asphalt shingle gable roof.

258 Hoover Drive, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One and one-half story, three-bay, vinyl-sided Cape Cod residence. Moderately pitched side-gabled asphalt roof. South bay contains large 24-light picture window with fixed shutters; center bay contains shed-style covered entry supported by two square columns with an original off-set doorway. The entry is clad in faux stone and is flanked by pilasters. The north bay contains a six-over-one window with fixed shutters.

266 Hoover Drive, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One and one-half story, three-bay aluminum sided Cape Cod residence. Moderately pitched side-gabled asphalt roof. First bay contains large one-by-one sliding window with fixed shutters, second bay contains steeply pitched pediment entry supported by square columns with wrought iron railings, and north bay contains one-over-one window with fixed shutters. Southern elevation contains additional side entry with metal curved awning supported by thin metal rods, with a similar awning over the next window. Secondary entrance on south elevation with gabled awning; north and south elevations have two double-hung windows in first floor and one window centered in gable peak. Non-historic shed in rear of property, too small to count.

274 Hoover Drive, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One and one-half story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional residence with aluminum siding. Moderately sloped side-gabled roof with prominent cross-gable over south and central bays, and recessed porch under shed roof that extends off the main house and is supported by a square column. South bay contains original eight-over-one window with fixed shutters, center bay contains original eight-light casement window, and north bay contains casement picture window flanked by two original four-over-one windows. Side entry has metal awning. Secondary entrance on south elevation.

282 Hoover Drive, c. 1945. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building c. 1945.

One and one-half story, three-bay, Cape Cod residence with aluminum siding. Moderately pitched asphalt shingle side-gabled roof with brick chimney on western slope. South bay contains a large, fixed picture window with decorative wrought iron shutters; center bay contains hipped-roof covered entry supported by square columns decorated with wrought iron with off-set entry door; one-over-one window with decorative wrought iron shutters in the north bay. Metal awning hangs over side-entry. One-story, one-bay, aluminum sided garage with low-pitched front-gabled roof.

290 Hoover Drive, c.1945. One contributing primary building c. and one noncontributing secondary building c. 2000, due to age.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional residence with vinyl siding. Moderately pitched asphalt shingle side-gabled roof with prominent moderately pitched gable end over south and center bays. Recessed porch in the north bay covered by extension of the main roof with slight pitch change. South bay contains one-over-one window with fixed shutters, center bay contains small one-over-one window with fixed shutters, and

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north bay contains large picture window flanked by two single-light sliding windows with fixed shutters. Recessed porch is supported by three square columns, and the entry to the house is along the north wall of the projecting gable end. Secondary entrance on south elevation. Both north and south elevations have two windows in the first story and one window in the gable peak. Shed-type building on property is one story, one-bay with gambrel roof.

298 Hoover Drive, 1945. One contributing building.

One and one-half story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional residence with vinyl siding. Moderately pitched asphalt shingle side-gabled roof. South bay contains sliding glass picture window, center bay contains short projecting gable over a metal awning and an off-set entry; one-over-one window in the north bay. North elevation has two double-hung windows in first floor and one window in gable peak. West elevation has addition at southwest end with sloping roof. Similar fenestration on main section of south elevation with secondary entrance in center of first floor.

HOOVER DRIVE –EAST SIDE (ODD)

55-65 Hoover Drive, Childtime Day Care, c. 1948. One contributing building with noncontributing addition due to age.

One-story, three-bay, brick-clad former religious structure with front facing gable roof and projecting entrance. Entrance bay is flanked by round-arched, nine-over-nine windows with stone sills. Center bay has an enclosed projecting entry with a lower, front-gable roof with central entry door and rectangular nine-over-nine windows with stone sills on the north and south sides of the projecting entry; center three bays have paired windows and end bays have single windows. Smaller windows are in basement level. The long narrow building has five bays on its north and south elevations and a brick chimney rising from the eastern slope. All windows on the side elevations are nine-over-nine with stone lintels. Large c. 1994 one story addition attached to east elevation with even fenestration, vinyl siding and front gabled roof. Large asphalt paved lined parking lot to the south and fence enclosed non-historic playground in northwest portion of property.

133 Hoover Drive, Discovery Charter School, formerly known as Willis N. Britton School and Hoover Drive Junior High School, c. 1929; additions c. 1948, 1952, 1961. One contributing building.

Three-story, six bay, Neoclassical steel and concrete school building with brick and cast stone exterior; multiple additions and wings, including a tall one-story auditorium c. 1929, and one-and-two story additions to the south. The original 1929 school has a concrete basement, brick walls, with six-over-six replacement windows in six bays, all of which are bands of five windows, except the second and fifth bays, which are paired; cast stone sills and stone belt course lintels. The two-story auditorium takes up the third-fourth bays of the west elevation and has tall arched multi-light windows over cast-stone sills in between full-height cast-stone pilasters. The main entrance to the original building is in the second bay, and consists of a one-story slightly projecting brick entry, with a brick arched window above paired doors. The roof of the original building and the auditorium is flat, with a simple stone cornice and slight stone-capped parapet. The building is surrounded by a large asphalt paved and lined parking lot. A curving bus drop off lane is on the west side of the building, off of Hoover Drive.

The 1948 addition to the south matches the brick and window openings, but is only one-story, and contains openings of six six-over-six double-hung windows on the second floor, and three windows of the same configuration on the first, but asymmetrical in arrangement. The sills and lintels on this floor continue across the elevation, however, creating a cast-stone belt course, and there is no soldier-bond brick. The 1948 addition terminates in a rounded entry with a projecting awning over three single-doors, and continues onto the gymnasium, which has three tall windows (four large single-panes with sidelights) and capped with stone. South

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of the gymnasium is another entry, with a simple cast-stone surround and paired four-light windows that illuminate a staircase.

The 1952 addition continues the detailing of the 1948 addition, with a two-story portion immediately south of the gymnasium, connected with a hyphen containing a staircase illuminated by six paired four-light windows, and entered via a first-floor entry with stone surround. The rest of the 1952 entry has four bays, with openings containing six six-over-six windows in three bays and two six-over-six bays in the third bay. The 1952 addition lacks the full-belt course sills or lintels of the 1948 addition but does have cast-stone sills.

The 1961 additions include a two-story addition at the very southern end of the building, and a two-story addition at the center of the eastern elevation. The 1961 south addition has a concrete basement, with two bays on the west elevation, containing an entry in the first bay with two-paired four-over-four double hung windows above, and tripartite six-over-six windows in the second bay. The addition is brick, with concrete panels above and below window openings, which also form part of the window sills. There is a simple metal flashing at the roofline. In the final portions of the 1961 south elevation, there are simple square openings that contain single-light windows. The rear (east) 1961 addition continues the cast stone belt-course found on the 1948 addition, but the windows are a mix of simulated four-light and six-light fixed windows, with vertical seams running between each window bay, and it is capped with a simple concrete cornice.

245 Hoover Drive

One noncontributing building c. 1944, due to alteration.

One-story, three-bay residence clad in vinyl siding with façade and main entrance/driveway from Vista Drive. Replacement windows, doors and recesses secondary entrance results in loss of form and minimal details associated with a ranch style house; low, side gabled asphalt roof; moderately sloped, side-gabled roof and a lower cross gable over the center bay. Recessed attached garage on east side of house.

255 Hoover Drive, c. 1945. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1945.

One and one-half story three-bay Cape Cod residence with front sloping side gabled asphalt roof and two-bay projecting gable end at north with one double-hung and one smaller double hung window in first story. Larger picture window to south in recessed porch. Main entrance in south side of projecting gable end. Even fenestration on rest of elevations. Vinyl clad exterior. One bay, one story detached garage to northeast of house with overhead door, front gabled roof and vinyl siding.

263 Hoover Drive, c. 1942. One primary contributing building, and one contributing secondary building, c. 1942.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Cape Cod residence clad in vinyl siding with moderately sloped side-gabled roof. North bay contains a double-pane sliding glass window with fixed shutters topped by a metal awning, center bay contains a pediment entry supported by wrought iron columns with an off-center entry door beneath it. South bay contains a one-over-one window with fixed shutters and a metal awning above. Half-story has a front-gable dormer with six-over-one windows in the north and south bays. Garage is single bay with vinyl siding and a side-gable roof.

271 Hoover Drive, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Minimal Traditional residence with moderately sloped side gabled roof and a projecting gable end with two bays to the south. In the north bay, the first floor has a recessed porch clad in asbestos siding under slightly projecting shed roof with scalloped edge supported by simple columns with a

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picture window. The picture window has a fixed center bay with four-over-one windows on each side. The center and south bay section of the first floor are clad in stone. Center bay has a six-light casement window with stone sills and the south bay has an eight-over-one window with stone sills. The cross gable over these two bays is clad in vertical aluminum siding. There is an asbestos siding clad one-story addition with shed roof on the south elevation.

MALDEN STREET – NORTH SIDE (EVEN)

154 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding throughout. Moderately sloped side-gabled roof. First floor has a six-over-one window with a fixed shutter in each of the outer bays and a broad pediment over the entry has fish scale shingles supported by simple columns in the center bay. Entry door is framed by a simple wood surround. Entry porch has a simple balustrade with posts; secondary entry on west elevation. Second floor has six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays. Two story addition on rear. The center bay has a small casement window with fixed shutters. Garage is a single bay in width clad in vinyl siding, with a front-gabled roof.

160 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, five-bay Colonial Revival residence with one story enclosed porch on south side of residence. House at corner of Malden and Elmguard with drive and main entrance facing Elmguard St. Two north bays consist of recessed two-story addition and one-story attached garage. House is wood-frame with vinyl siding and even fenestration. Windows are a mix of six-over-one double-hung sash and or one-over-one sash with a small number of narrow one-over-one sash. All are set into wide moldings and have fixed shutters. Solid entry door is set into wide molding and has storm door of lower metal panels with single large upper light. Side gabled asphalt roof; exterior chimney on south elevation.

178 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with two-story addition and attached garage on north side; moderately sloped side-gabled roof and wood frame with wood clapboard. First floor has a one-over-one window in each outer bay and a central entrance with wood surround and flat frieze and a four-paneled wood door with divided light transom. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay and a small casement window in the center bay. Two secondary entrances on east elevation. Attached garage has two-bays with panel and glass overhead doors and side gabled roof.

184 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing building

Two-story, three-bay, residence with Colonial Revival features and a large-two-bay attached garage on north side; slight second-floor overhang on the southwest corner, stone cladding at the first floor of the two southwest bays and vinyl siding elsewhere. Moderately sloped cross-gabled roof with exterior brick side chimney and a gable end over the two southwest bays. First floor has a one-story, two-bay addition in the southwest corner, a one-over-one window with stone lintel in the southwest bay, a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the southeastern bay and a semi-round arched wood frame storm door and single, small diamond-paned window with stone lintel in the center bay. Second floor has two, one-over-one windows with fixed shutters; architrave surrounds in the southwest bay and a one-over-one window with fixed shutters and small gable dormer roof at the southeast bay. Fenestration on remaining elevations is fairly regular but varies in side of windows. Two small dormers are on north roof slope.

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284 Malden Street, c. 1935. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1935.

Two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival residence with a moderately sloped side-gabled roof and vinyl siding. First floor has a one-story enclosed entry in the southwest bay with front-gabled roof and a pair of four-over-one windows on either side of the entry. Wrought iron railings lead down a set of two steps from the entry door which is set in a flat vinyl surround. A pair of two, one-over-one windows with fixed shutters are located in the southeast bay. Second floor has two small gable dormers cut into the roofline at each outer bay. The windows are six-over-one with fixed shutters. One-story, two-bay addition on northwest. And secondary entrance on east side. Even fenestration in remaining elevations. One-story garage has two bays with overhead doors, front-gabled roof and vinyl siding.

292 Malden Street, c. 1935. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-and one-half story, three-bay residence has a steeply pitched, side-gabled roof with full-width, three-bay dormers on both sides of roof; First floor has a narrow, shed roof around entire perimeter of residence; exterior is stucco on the first floor and aluminum siding on the second floor and dormers. West elevation has a one-story, one-bay addition with shed roof; façade has a pediment covered side hall entrance is supported by scrolled brackets in the southwest bay, a pair of six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the southeast bay and a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in the central bay. Wrought iron railings lead down a set of three steps from the entry door. Narrow windows in gable peaks; regular fenestration of six-over-one double-hung windows. One-story garage is a single bay in width clad in vinyl with a front-facing gable and small window beneath the gable.

298 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a moderately sloped front-gabled roof and replacement siding. West elevation has a one-story addition with tripartite window on south, band of five windows on the west, one window on north and a shed roof; one-story, one-bay addition on the north elevation. Façade has two six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the southwest and central bays and an entry way with a wide, flat surround and storm door. Entry door is four-panel with a fanlight transom. Wrought iron railings lead down a set of three steps from the entry. Second floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays with a blank center bay. A small rectangular, divided-light glass block window is located beneath the gable and a brick chimney rises out of the roofline on the eastern elevation. One story garage is a single bay in width clad in clapboard.

304 Malden Street, c. 1935. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two- and-one-half story, three-bay residence with Craftsman details of projecting west bay with steep sloping portion of side gabled over large paired windows; wood shingled roof; flat roofed dormer with paired one-over-one windows centered in projecting bay; main entrance and double-hung window in east side of projecting bay; stucco exterior in first floor and aluminum in second floor and dormers. Façade east bay has a set of paired one-over-one windows with fixed shutters and small one-over-one window with fixed shutters above. Even fenestration on remaining elevations. One story garage is a one bay with a wide overhead door, stucco exterior, and a front-gabled roof.

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312 Malden Street, c. 1935. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with moderately sloped side-gabled roof clad in wood shingle. West elevation has a two-bay, one-story shed roof addition with paired, cross-hatched windows in a wood surround, a six-over-one window with fixed shutters, wood surround and wood lintels in each of the outer bays and a central entry under a shed roof with wood frieze supported by non-historic wood posts. Entry door is wood with multi-lights. Second floor has a smaller, six-over-one window with wood surround and fixed shutters in each outer bay that interrupt a wide clapboard frieze decorated with a large wood square on each of the outer bays and a large wood rectangle in the central bay. One-story, three-bay addition on north elevation, c. 1963. One-story garage is a single bay in width with an overhead door, clapboard exterior, and a front-gabled roof.

318 Malden Street, c. 1935. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three bay Colonial Revival residence with a moderately sloped front-gabled roof; stucco exterior on the first floor and wood clapboard above. One-story addition c. 1940 on west elevation and c. 1982 addition on north elevation. Façade has two one-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the southwest and central bays and an entry way with pilasters topped by a flat frieze. Door is wood panel with four upper lights. A single wrought iron railing leads down a set of three steps from the entry. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters and a pair of projecting brackets below in each of the outer bays and a blank center bay. An oculus window with wide wood molding is centered in the gable peak; brick chimney rises out of the roofline in the east elevation. One-story garage is a single bay in width with front facing gable roof and vinyl siding.

324 Malden Street, c. 1935. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay, Dutch Colonial Revival residence with a gambrel roof, wide shed dormer on north and south elevations; asphalt roof and vinyl siding exterior. Non-historic single-story additions on north and west elevations. Façade has a projecting, flat-roof enclosed entry with storm door and flat vinyl surround; a single wrought iron railing on the top step in the southwest bay; paired, six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the southeastern bay, and a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in the center bay. Second floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in the outer and center bays. One-story garage is a single bay in width with a front-gable roof, clad in vinyl siding.

332 Malden Street

One contributing building c. 1935 and one contributing secondary building c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a moderately sloped side-gabled roof and aluminum siding. Façade has one-story, two bay enclosed porch entry on southwest; entry has flat vinyl surround and a window. Double hung windows throughout except for large window with sliding lights in first floor southeast bay. Façade windows have fixed shutters, rest lack shutters. A large, single, sliding glass window with fixed shutters is located in the southeastern bay. Second floor has a six-over-six window with fixed shutters in the outer and center bays. One-story garage is a single bay in width with front-gable roof, clapboard siding.

MALDEN STREET – SOUTH SIDE (ODD)

157 Malden Street, c. 1939. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay, residence with attached one-story, two-bay garage. Slight second-floor overhang on the northeast façade with stone cladding at the first floor of the northeast bay and composite shingle on the second floor; aluminum and vinyl siding on the rest of exterior and attached garage. Cross-gabled roof with sloping

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section and single dormer in northwest façade bay. Exterior brick side chimney on east elevation. First floor has a tripartite bay window; a six-over-six window with fixed shutters is in the northwest bay; central entry with fluted pilasters and cornice. Second floor has two six-over-six windows with fixed shutters in the northeast bay and a six-over-six window with fixed shutters and small gable dormer roof at the northwestern bay. One-story shed roofed addition on south elevation. Two double-hung windows in second story of east and south elevations.

163 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building; two contributing secondary buildings, both c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a cross-gabled roof and clapboard siding. One story enclosed porch added to south elevation c. 1980. Façade has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the first-floor bays and a projecting, enclosed one-story, front-gable entry in the center. Entry door has pilasters and key stoned cornice with a stepped brick and stone capped wall on either side of the two steps leading down from the entrance. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays and a small, single-pane window with fixed shutters in the center bay. East elevation shows two story section on south with limited fenestration and one and one-half section with sloping roof and dormer on west elevation. One story, gambrel roofed shed is to west of residence, vinyl exterior with louvered paired doors on south side. One-story garage is south of residence and has a single bay with front gabled roof, vinyl exterior and overhead garage door.

175 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one noncontributing secondary building, due to age.

One-and-one-half story, three bay residence with attached garage; cross-gabled asphalt roof and vinyl exterior. Façade has large, slightly overhanging gable-end with centered window with fixed shutters over east and central bay. Below overhang is three-part bay window and center entry with storm door and plain wood surround. West façade bay has double-hung window with fixed shutters and dormer with small window and front-gabled roof. Two story L-shaped section extends south from front gable end with uneven fenestration on all elevations. Centrally located chimney at apex of front gable end and south extension. East elevation has three front-gable roof dormers with three double-hung eight-over-eight windows directly below each dormer. Large one-story gambrel roofed shed style building in rear of property is noncontributing due to age (c. 1980).

181 Malden Street, c. 1944. One contributing building.

Two-story, two-bay residence with attached garage; vinyl exterior. Cross-gabled roof with front sloping roof section over garage and centrally placed dormer with hipped roof and paired windows. West end of sloping roof is over center entrance of paneled door with upper fanlight. West of the entrance is and a projecting tripartite window with fixed shutters and multi-light center window. Above is gable end with two six-over-one windows with fixed shutters. East elevation has one window in gable end of attached garage and exterior chimney on west elevation. One story, two-bay addition on south elevation, c. 1985.

191 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with one story, two bay attached garage on west, c. 1977. Moderately sloped side-gabled roof and steeply sloped gabled roof over west bay that has one large non-historic window. Asphalt roof and vinyl exterior. On façade, first floor east bay has a projecting tripartite window with hipped roof, a centered projecting entry with shed roof; entrance is set into squared pilasters and a cornice with keystone in the center bay. Two story rear section extends to south with side gabled roof and exterior chimney

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on west elevation; irregular fenestration. Even fenestration and secondary entrance on east portion of south elevation. Two-bay by three-bay large shed type building with east sloping roof in southwest end of property.

211 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a moderately sloped side-gabled roof that steps down slightly on the northeastern corner, vinyl siding. The first-floor façade has a one-story, two-bay projection with shed roof on the northeast corner; set of paired one-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the northeast bay and an entry with flat vinyl surround in the center bay. The northwest façade bay has an eight-over-eight window with fixed shutters. Second floor has a six-over-six window with fixed shutters in each bay. Exterior brick chimney on the west elevation.

217 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a moderately sloped side-gabled roof that steps down slightly on the northeast corner; vinyl siding. The façade first floor has a one-story, two-bay section with shed roof on the northeast corner; set of paired one-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the northeast bay and an entry with flat vinyl surround in the center bay. The northwest bay has a set of paired six-over-six windows with fixed shutters. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of its three bays. Exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. Even fenestration in remaining elevations. Lean-to section with rear entrance in southeast end of south elevation.

223 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay, L-shaped Colonial Revival residence with one-bay attached garage on south side; cross-gabled roof; vinyl sided exterior. Façade: first floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays and a projecting, enclosed one-story, front-gable entry in the center bay. Entry door has fluted pilasters and a flat frieze. Wrought iron railings adorn either side of the front step. Second floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters and small gable dormer roof in each of the outer bays and a blank center bay. Regular fenestration in rest of elevations.

229 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing building

Two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival residence similar to 223 Malden; one-bay attached garage on south side; cross-gabled roof; vinyl sided exterior. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the outer bays. The projecting center entry is enclosed with shed roof. Entry door has pilasters with a flat frieze. Wrought iron railings lead down either side of the two front steps. Second floor is clad in vertical vinyl siding. It has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay. The center bay is blank. Chimney pipe rises out of the roofline on the south elevation.

237 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence similar to 223 & 229 Malden; one-bay attached garage on south side; cross-gabled roof; vinyl sided exterior. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay and a pediment covered entrance supported by scrolled brackets in the center bay. Wood paneled entry door with multiple divided lights and flat wood surround. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay and a blank center bay.

243 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, two-bay Colonial Revival residence with a cross-gabled roof and two story south wing; vinyl siding. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay. Center entry has a flat vinyl

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surround. Wrought iron railings lead down either side of the one front step. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay. One-story garage has a single bay, offset overhead door, vinyl siding and front gabled roof.

251 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay residence with vinyl siding and east sloping roof with center dormer and non-historic double hung window below. Symmetrical front facing gable end at west end of facade. Façade first floor projects out over the northeast and central bays. An eight-over-one window with fixed shutters is in the northeast bay, a central entry with pilasters and decorative wood cornice, and a ten-over-one window with fixed shutters in the northwest bay. Second floor has a front-gable roof dormer with a six-over-six window and two eight-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the center and northwestern bays. West elevation has chimney flanked by two four-light windows in first floor and one double-hung window to north in second floor. Two additional double-hung windows in south bay. South elevation has one centered window in second floor and one story enclosed porch extending from first floor. Large one-story gambrel roofed shed type building with paired doors, vinyl siding in southeast corner of property.

283 Malden Street, c. 1935. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three bay Colonial Revival residence with a front-gabled roof and asbestos siding and one story enclosed porch with shed roof on west elevation. Façade first floor has a shed roof over all three bays with projecting pedimented entrance supported by scrolled wrought iron brackets; two one-over-one windows with fixed shutters and bracketed window boxes beneath on the center and northwest bays. The second floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay. Centered in gable end is fanlight window. A brick chimney rises out of the roofline on the east side. East elevation has secondary entrance and irregular fenestration. Remainder of west elevation has even fenestration. One-story garage has one-bay with overhead door, front-gabled roof and clapboard siding.

291 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1946.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a moderately sloped side-gabled roof and vinyl siding. Façade first floor has a shed roof projecting over all three bays; a side hall entry with wooden surround in the northeast bay, a small, fixed diamond-pane window with fixed shutters in the center bay and a pair of diamond-pane casement windows with fixed shutters and a bracketed window box in the northwestern bay. A wood porch with simple balustrade spans across half of the front elevation. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay, the center bay is blank. A one-story open porch with shed roof, decorative balustrade and wooden posts on the east elevation. Long aluminum awning over lower windows on west elevation. Secondary entrance on east elevation. One story garage has single-bay with front-gabled roof, overhead door, vinyl exterior.

297 Malden Street, c. 1935. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, two-bay residence with a front-gabled roof with stucco on the first floor and vinyl siding on the second. First floor has a porch with front-gabled roof, simple posts and in northeast end. An entry door is within the porch; off-center tripartite window with hipped roof and fixed shutters is to the west of the porch. Second floor has a two one-over-one window with fixed shutters and a small narrow window centered above.

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Even fenestration on west and south elevations. One story garage has a single bay with front-gabled roof, vinyl siding, and overhead door.

305 Malden Street, c. 1931. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1931.

Two-story, three-bay residence with a moderately sloped side-gabled roof and vinyl siding. One-story enclosed porch with side gabled roof and sliding glass windows on the east elevation; façade first floor had pedimented entry with turned posts and spindles with door and storm door set into a flat surround. An eight-over-eight window with fixed shutters and a bracketed window box is in the center and northwest bays. Second floor has a six-over-six window with fixed shutters in each of the three bays. Even fenestration in west and south elevations; secondary entrance centered in south elevation. One story garage has a single bay with front-gabled roof; sloping shed roof extends to west.

311 Malden Street, c. 1935. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-and one-half story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a moderately sloped side-gabled roof and enclosed porch entry on southeast corner; asphalt roof and vinyl. Façade first floor has a set of four, six-over-one windows in entry and door on east side. The northwestern bay has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters and the center bay is blank. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of the three bays. Even fenestration on remainder of elevations. One story garage has a single bay, overhead door, front-gabled roof, and vinyl siding.

317 Malden Street, c. 1935. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, two-bay residence with a front-gabled roof with stucco on the first floor and shingle on the second and gable ends. Façade first floor has a pedimented entry with front-gabled roof, simple posts and porch rails and balustrades in the northeast bay. A six-panel entry door has a storm door, flat vinyl surround and a pair of off-center six-over-six windows with fixed shutters. Second floor has a six-over one window with a fixed shutter in the northeastern bay and a six-over-six window with fixed shutters in the northwest bay. Secondary entrance on east elevation with aluminum awning. One story, two-bay open porch on west elevation. One-story garage has a single bay with overhead door, front-gabled roof, clapboard siding.

325 Malden Street, c. 1935. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a moderately sloped side-gabled roof, vinyl siding and enclosed one story porch across façade. Enclosed porch has a shed roof and side entrance, two large tripartite windows; the outer windows are one-over-one and the center windows are fixed. Second story has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of its three bays. Even fenestration on remaining elevations. One-story garage has a single bay with an overhead door, front-gabled roof, vinyl siding.

331 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940. Two-story, three-bay expanded residence with a front-gabled roof that slopes down to the first floor on the west; stucco on the first floor and vinyl on the second. Façade first floor has a one-story, shed roof addition with vertical siding in the lower portion; shed roof supported by plain wood posts over the entry on the northeastern bay, replacement one-over-one windows throughout. Windows with fixed shutters on façade. Second floor has two windows. West elevation has dormer over enclosed porch on northwest end. Large one

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story c. 1961 addition across south elevation. A brick chimney rises out of the roof line on the east elevation. One-story garage is a single bay with front-gabled roof, clapboard siding.

383 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with asphalt shingle and attached garage with overhead door in northeast bay and front gabled dormer. Moderately sloped side gable roof to the west that steps down to the east. First floor projects out over the northeast and central bays. A central entry has flat vinyl and glass storm and wood porch with posts; a tripartite window with a four-over-one window on either side of a large, fixed single-pane window. Second floor facade has two six-over-one windows in the center and northwest bays. Full height chimney on west elevation with two windows in south bay.

391 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a moderately sloped side-gabled roof and vinyl siding. Façade first floor has a six-over-one window with vertical sided panels beneath and fixed shutters in each outer bay and a central entrance with flat vinyl surround. Front entry way has wood railings with turned posts and spindles on either side of the two steps that lead down from the front door. Second floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in each of its three bays. Full height brick chimney on west elevation. Uneven fenestration on remaining elevations. One-story garage has wide single bay with an overhead door, side-gabled roof and separate entry, and vinyl siding.

399 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1940.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with aluminum siding and attached garage with wood panel and four-light overhead door on east end and front-gable roof dormer with a one-over-one window. Moderately sloped side gabled roof that steps down to the east. Façade first floor projects out over the northeast and central bays. A central entry with plain wood surround and flat frieze, and a tripartite window with a one-over-one window on either side of a large, fixed single-pane window with fixed shutters in the northwest bay. Second floor has a and a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the center and northwestern bays. An exterior brick chimney is on the west elevation. Irregular fenestration in rest of elevations.

407 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding and one-bay attached garage on northeast. One story shed roofed addition across south elevation. Moderately sloped side gable roof that steps down to the east. First floor projects out over the northeast and central bays. Façade has a central entry with a flat vinyl surround, and a tripartite window with one-over-one lights in the northwest bay. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutter, a front-gabled dormer in the center and northwestern bays. An exterior brick chimney is on the west elevation, covered in ivy. Irregular fenestration on remaining elevations.

415 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with aluminum siding, attached garage on northeast with overhead door with two narrow lights. Vinyl seamed roof with lower section over garage on east. Front gabled dormer centered over garage. Façade first floor has slightly projecting entry with flat vinyl surround; a tripartite window with a four-over-one window on either side of a large, fixed single-pane window with fixed shutters in the northwest bay. Second floor has a six-over-six window with fixed shutters in the center and northwest bays. An exterior brick chimney is on the west elevation with two windows in the south bay. One story addition extends south from garage. Even fenestration on remaining elevations.

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423 Malden Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with cement board siding and attached garage on east. Moderately sloped side-gabled roof to the west that steps down to a two-story addition to the east. Asphalt roof has solar panels on south slope and two story south addition (c. 1964). Façade first floor has a single garage bay and separate entrance on the northeast corner, a six-over-one window in the northeast bay, a central entry with flat vinyl surround and wrought iron railings in the center bay, and a six-over-one window in the northwest bay. Second floor has two double-hung windows in the northeastern addition and a one-over-one window in each of the three bays on the original house. An exterior brick chimney is on the west elevation. Even fenestration on remaining elevations.

431 Malden Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with vinyl siding. Moderately sloped side-gabled roof with exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window in each of the outer bays and an entry with flat vinyl surround in the center bay. Second floor has a one-over-one window in each of its three bays. West elevation has full-height brick chimney flanked by double hung windows in first and second floors. West elevation also shows the c. 1965 addition and attached, single bay garage.

MERRICK STREET

Stone culvert wall, ca. 1930. One contributing object.

Built at end of north end of Merrick Street, presumably when the street was opened ca. 1929. Concrete and boulder wall, roughly nine-feet long and three-feet high, marking the end of the street and providing protection from a severe drop into the adjacent property. Additional boulders mark the edge of the property line on either side of the wall.

MERRICK STREET – EAST SIDE (EVEN)

50 Merrick Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One-story, four-bay Minimal Traditional residence with a moderately sloped side-gabled roof with a lower side-gable on the south addition; attached garage with overhead door in thirds bay; vinyl exterior and asphalt roof. Facade has a half-story side addition with a one-over-one window and rear chimney on the south, slightly recessed from rest of house; north bay has a large fixed, single-light window with fixed shutters; center bay has an entry covered by shed roof with one supporting column and non-historic porch.

70 Merrick Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three bay Cape Cod residence with side-gabled roof and garage now attached by recessed addition between house and garage. Asphalt roof has two front-gable dormers; aluminum sided exterior. Exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. Façade has a double-light sliding glass window with fixed shutters in each outer bay and a central entry with shed roof supported by brackets and a flat vinyl surround. Recessed addition on south has a moderately sloped roof with separate entry and a front-gable roof over the single bay garage with vertical siding.

86 Merrick Street, c. 1930. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Tudor Revival residence with cross-gabled roof with single dominant off-center front gable end. First floor has a one-story addition with shed roof, clad in stucco on the base and clapboard near the roofline and a set of three one-over-one windows on the north. A casement window is in each outer bay; a one-story projecting brick addition with shed roof, central entry and single diamond-pane window with brick lintel

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in the center bay of facade. Second floor has a brick chimney rising out of the stuccoed front-gable with a casement window in the northwest and center bays and another, larger casement window in the southwestern bay. Attached single bay garage on east elevation with wood paneled overhead door and sloping shed roof. Secondary entrance to west of garage.

92 Merrick Street, c. 1930. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Tudor Revival residence with a side-facing gable roof, clad in stucco and attached garage on east elevation. Façade first floor has a double-casement window with stone sill in the north bay, a projecting central entry with shed roof and half-paneled door with wood surround and stone lower portion; stone extends to one-story enclosed porch with front-facing gable roof clad in wood shingle on south. Porch has three, six-over-six windows on façade and three smaller windows on south elevation. Façade second floor has three wall dormers. North and south bay dormers have paired casement windows and stone lintel and sill; smaller dormer window; exterior chimney clad in stucco on the south elevation; attached garage on east side of house.

102 Merrick Street, c. 1930. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Tudor Revival residence with a hipped roof and centered gabled end. Stucco exterior, except for garage and portions of other elevations that is clapboard. Façade first floor has metal casement windows with stone sills in each outer bay and a projecting first floor brick central entry with shed roof, and wood door protected by storm door. Second floor has three wall dormers. Smaller dormers with metal casement window and stone sill in each outer bay; center gable end has casement window and stone sill. Exterior chimney covered in stucco on the south elevation. One-story attached garage with side-gabled roof has a separate entrance and single bay.

110 Merrick Street, c. 1930. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Tudor Revival residence with a cross gabled roof and lower side-gabled roof on east over the ca. 1971 addition. Façade first floor is clad in stucco on the north and center bays the south bay is clad in brick. One-over-one windows in each outer bay and a central entry porch covered by a front-gabled roof, clad in clapboard. Front porch is framed with wood posts interspersed with a diamond-shaped design. Façade has two small dormers with small windows and a prominent gable end with half-timbering decoration and small centrally placed window. Secondary entrance on south side of house and additional entrance on one-story enclosed porch at east end of house.

118 Merrick Street, c. 1930. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Tudor Revival residence, with stucco exterior and clapboard in gable ends; cross-gabled roof and a one-story shed roof attached garage on east side of house. Façade first floor has a two-over-two light horizontal window in the north bay, an enclosed, projecting, front-gabled entry with applied half-timbering and wooden railings in the center bay, and a two-over-two light horizontal window in the south bay. The addition to the south is clad in vertical wood siding and has a pair of single-light, fixed windows. Second floor has a front-gabled wall dormer, clad in vertical wood siding with a two-over-two horizontal light window in each outer bay and a hipped roof wall dormer with applied half timbering and a pair of one-over-one windows in the center bay. One story, shed roofed addition is lightly recessed on south elevation, clapboard exterior and large paired windows.

134 Merrick Street, c. 1930. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival structure with a cross-gabled roof and one story, one bay with shed roof on east side of house. Aluminum sided exterior and asphalt roof. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters and a window box beneath in the north and center bays. The south bay contains a c. 1975

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compatible projecting, one-story, enclosed porch with a front-gabled roof and a set of four, one-over-one windows. The entry to the house is on the south side of the porch. Second floor has three front-gabled wall dormers over each bay with one-over-one windows and fixed shutters. An exterior brick chimney is on the south elevation. Irregular fenestration is remaining elevations.

142 Merrick Street, c. 1942. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1944.

Two-story, three-bay residence structure with cross-gabled roof and aluminum sided exterior. Façade first floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in the north and center bays. The south bay contains a projecting, one-story, enclosed porch with a shed roof and three one-over-one windows. The entry to the house is on the south elevation, covered by a small, metal, shed roof awning. Second floor façade has two six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in the prominent front-facing gable and an ocular window centered in the peak. The south bay has a six-over one window. An exterior chimney clad in stucco is on the south elevation. One story garage has a single bay with a panel and three upper light overhead door, front gabled roof and aluminum siding.

150 Merrick Street, c. 1932. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1935.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with cross-gabled roof and aluminum siding. Façade first floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in the north and south bays. Center bay has a pediment entry supported by wrought iron columns over an entry door with sidelights. Second floor has three, six-over-one windows with fixed shutters in each bay. A stucco-clad chimney is on the south elevation. Two-story addition on northeast side of house and one story enclosed porch on southeast. One story garage has a wide single bay with panel and upper light overhead door, front-gabled roof, vinyl siding.

158 Merrick Street, c. 1930. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a moderately sloped side gable roof that steps down slightly to south over slightly recessed bay. Vinyl sided exterior. Façade first floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in the north and south bays. Center bay has a pediment covered entry supported by simple square posts and an entry door with sidelights. Second floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in the north and central bays. The south bay has a smaller six-over-one window with fixed shutters. An exterior brick chimney is on the south elevation and a one story shed-roofed addition (c. 1985) spans the east or rear elevation. One story garage has a single bay with front gabled roof, vinyl siding and overhead garage door.

164 Merrick Street, c. 1930. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with moderately cross-gabled roof and a one-story shed roof addition on the south, two-story section on northeast and a c. 1991 one story attached garaged on east side of house, all clad in vinyl siding. Façade first floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in the north and south bays. Center bay has a shed roof entry supported by simple square columns. South addition has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters. Second floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in each bay. An exterior brick chimney is on the south elevation that rises through the roof of the first-floor addition.

180 Merrick Street, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay residence with cross-gabled roof and prominent front gable over the central and south bays; roof over north bay extends down to the first floor and has a flat roofed dormer with paired casement

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windows. North bay has one-bay attached garage with panel and four-light overhead door. Façade first floor has a projecting entry in the center bay and a polygonal picture window with a fixed, twenty-light center window and two six-over-six windows on either side that is positioned under the gable eave. The section under the eave is clad in brick; the remainder of the house is clad in aluminum siding. Second floor has a six-over-six window with fixed shutters in the center and south bays. An exterior brick chimney is on the south elevation and a one-story, two-bay shed roof addition on the southeast corner with louvered windows.

190 Merrick Street, c. 1941. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1941. Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with a moderately sloped side-gable roof that steps down a half-story to the south over an attached one-bay garage. Façade first floor has a set of three, six-over-six windows with brick sills and fixed shutters in the brick clad north bay. The remainder of the house has asbestos siding. The center and south bay project out from the main block. The central entrance is surrounded by fluted pilasters and a scalloped frieze. The south bay has a dormer with a six-over-six window. Façade second floor has a six-over-six window with fixed shutters in the north and center bays. An exterior brick chimney is on the north elevation and a non-historic (c. 1970/1985) one-story enclosed porch addition is on the east side.

MERRICK STREET – WEST SIDE (ODD)

63 Merrick Street, c. 1930. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1935.

One-and one-half story, three-bay Craftsman style cottage with a low-pitched cross-gabled roof; façade two front gable ends, one over the main building and the other over a slightly projecting front entrance. Wood shingle exterior brick chimney on north extension. Façade first floor has a set of paired sliding glass windows in the south bay. The enclosed, projecting central entry has a front-gable roof containing wood vertical board in the gable end, a series of three-sliding glass windows and off-center recessed entry door set in wood vertical board. The entry door is paneled with a multi-light window in the upper half. The recessed entry is framed by a decorative, scalloped cornice element. The north bay has a series of three sliding glass windows. South elevation has a centered dormer over a secondary entrance and two windows. One story garage with clapboard siding has offset single bay with overhead door; front-gabled roof with vertical board in the gable end.

73 Merrick Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with moderately sloped side-gabled roof clad in stone on the first floor and wood shingle on the second. First floor has a single bay attached garage with side-gabled roof on the southeast. Façade first floor has a set of multi-light, sliding glass windows with stone sills in each of the outer bays and a central pedimented entrance supported by columns. The entry door is paneled with a multi-light window in the upper half and a decorative wooden fanlight above. Second floor has a six-over-one window with wooden lintels and sills and fixed shutters with a shamrock design in each of its three bays. An eyebrow windows with fanlight design is centered in east side of roof over entry. An exterior brick chimney is on the north elevation flanked by double-hung windows in both stories. Secondary entrance on south elevation with shed roof supported by brackets.

79 Merrick Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with side-gabled roof clad; stone exterior on the first floor and wood shingle on the second. First floor has an attached single bay garage with recessed central entry and side-gabled roof on the south. First floor outer bay has an eight-over-eight window with stone sill and decorative fixed shutters containing a keyhole design. Central entry has fluted pilasters topped by a frieze with dentils. A

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non-historic wrought iron railing on either side of the front steps. Second floor has a slight overhang. There is a six-over-six window with wood sills and decorative fixed shutters containing a keyhole design in each of the three bays. An exterior brick chimney is on the north elevation flanked by double-hung windows in both stories.

85 Merrick Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay residence with hipped roof, with south addition with sloping roof with centered hipped roof dormer; exterior clad in brick, except for one bay attached garage with separate recessed entry on south side that has vinyl siding. Façade first floor has a tripartite window with fixed shutters in the south bay; this section projects out in front of the hipped roof block. Main block has an off-center, fixed, divided-light window with brick sill and an entry door with a stone surround and cornice in north bay. Midway between the first and second floors is a single, one-over-one window with brick sill in the center. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay. Exterior chimney on north elevation; this side of house has vinyl exterior and two windows in each bay.

91 Merrick Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay residence with a cross-gabled asphalt roof and one story addition on north side adjacent to exterior chimney. North addition has a slightly sloped side-gabled roof with paired windows and fixed shutters. The exterior surrounding the window is clad in vinyl while the base is brick. South end of first floor has a single bay attached garage and central entrance clad in brick. The entry door has a flat vinyl surround. Rest of house exterior is vinyl siding. Gable end over garage has an octagonal window in the center. The northeast bay has a fixed, multi-light window and above is a front-gable dormer with a one-over-one window. Secondary entrance and uneven fenestration on south elevation.

99 Merrick Street, c. 1946. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with moderately sloped, side-gabled roof. First floor has a one-and-one-half story side-gabled roof that has a one bay attached garage in the first level and a small centrally placed double hung window in the second story. The first floor of the addition is brick. The rest of the house is vinyl sided. The first-floor façade has a slightly projecting, one-over-one window with shed roof in the southeast bay and a side hall entry with flat vinyl surround and cornice in the northeast bay. Midway between the first and second floors is a single, one-over-one window in the center bay. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay. A c. 1955 one-story addition extends across the west elevation and an exterior brick chimney is on the north elevation.

107 Merrick Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay residence similar to 91 Merrick; cross-gabled roof with east facing gable end over attached garage and entry faced in brick; rest of house has aluminum siding. Garage has one-bay; main entry door has fluted pilasters and a flat frieze and is topped by a decorative, scalloped cornice element. Wrought iron railings are on either side of the front steps. The gable end over the garage has vertical aluminum siding and an octagonal window in the center. The northeast facade bay has a fixed, single-pane window with fixed shutters. A front-gable dormer with a one-over-one window is above the picture window. An exterior brick chimney is on the north elevation. Attached to the brick chimney is a one-story, slightly sloped side-gabled addition with a one-over-one window and fixed shutters. A c. 1980 one story addition extends across the west elevation. A non-historic one-story shed is in the rear of the property and is too small to count.

115 Merrick Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay residence with hipped roof, similar to 85 Merrick; c. 1960 one-story addition with hip on southeast corner. Façade shows attached single bay garage in south bay and is a front-gabled dormer with one-over-one window over the garage. Façade of house is faced with brick and remainder is vinyl siding. Façade

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first floor has a set of paired casement windows with brick lintel and sill in the and a side hall entrance with pilasters and cornice topped by a brick lintel. Wrought iron railings are on either side of the front steps. Midway between the first and second floors is a single, one-over-one with brick lintel and sill in the center bay. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters and brick sill in each outer bay. An exterior chimney is on the north elevation. Northwest corner of property has non-historic shed that is too small to count.

121 Merrick Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story residence with side-gabled roof that slopes down to the first floor on the southeast and central section of the house. A c. 1981 one story two-bay addition attached to west side of house. A single bay attached garage and central entrance with fluted pilasters are located on the south and central bays of the façade. Exterior surrounding garage door and entrance is faced with brick while the rest of the house is vinyl. The façade has projecting tripartite window supported by brackets with a hipped roof in the northeast bay and above is a front-gabled dormer with eight-over-eight window. An exterior brick chimney is on the north elevation.

137 Merrick Street, c. 1952. One contributing building.

One-story, four-bay Minimal Traditional residence with a side-gabled roof and vinyl siding. Façade first floor has a set of divided light casement windows with fixed shutters and a wrought iron window box on the southeast bay, a recessed center entry with fluted pilasters and a wrought iron railing on either side of the front steps; a set of divided light casement windows with fixed shutters is to the north of the entry. The northeast corner has a series of six casement windows. There is also a one-story addition with a small casement window that steps down to an attached double bay garage with side-gable roof. A central chimney appears at the roofline. A c. 2002 two bay addition is on the northwest rear corner of house.

147 Merrick Street, c. 1930. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-story, three-bay, residence with a cross-gabled roof; centered projecting gable end over entry; slight second-floor overhang on the northeast corner; vinyl sided exterior. Façade first floor has a prominent gable extending to the front entry porch with a one-over-one window in the southeast bay and a central entry with flat vinyl surround, simple wood posts and railings. A one-over-one window with fixed shutters and a bracketed panel for a window box is in the northeast bay. Second floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each bay. A small, one-over-one window is under the front-facing gable. Exterior chimney on south elevation. One story, one- bay garage with front-gabled roof, clad in stucco and aluminum in rear of property.

155 Merrick Street, c. 1930. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-story, three-bay residence with a shed dormer with two one-over-one windows in southeast bay and two story c. 1980 addition on northwest rear of house. Moderately-pitched, side-gabled roof in two levels. Façade first floor has brick base and aluminum siding. Rest of house has aluminum siding. A south by projecting window has four, fixed vertical lights and is topped by a hipped roof; central entry with a flat vinyl surround and historic single French door. North bay is recessed and has one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each floor. One story, two-bay garage with side-gabled roof at the rear of the property front gabled roof with two overhead garage doors; vinyl siding.

161 Merrick Street, c. 1930. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1930.

Two-story, three-bay residence with project two-bay section with front facing gable end on north; a slight second-floor overhang over the northeast corner. Moderately sloped cross-gabled roof; exterior brick chimney

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on the south elevation; Façade first floor has an eight-over-eight window with fixed shutters in the southeast bay. The section of the first floor containing the center and northeastern bays is clad in stucco. The remainder of the house has vinyl siding. The central entry is covered by a shed roof supported by open diamond-shaped wood panels on either side of the doorway. The northeast bay has an eight-over-eight window with fixed shutters. Second floor has a six-over-one window in each bay. An attic vent is located in the gable peak. Southwest corner of property has a one-story single bay garage with front-gabled roof; overhead garage door; vinyl siding.

171 Merrick Street, c. 1930. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival residence with cross-gabled roof and two-story ell on west side. A one-story single bay garage is attached to the west side of the ell. The ell has the group of three windows in the lower level and a secondary entrance with nine-upper lights. A single double hung window with fixed shutters is in the second-floor southwest bay. An exterior chimney is on the south side of the house with a one-story open porch. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay and a central, enclosed, projecting entry with front gable. Second floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay and a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the center. Building exterior has wide aluminum siding.

185 Merrick Street, c. 1930/1942. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival residence with a slight second-floor overhang on the southeast corner. Moderately sloped cross-gabled roof with a lower gable end over the southeast bays. The section under projecting southeast gable is faced with stone and rest of house has vinyl siding. First floor has a projecting tripartite bay window with a six-over-six window on either side of a fixed, multi-light window with a stone sill. Central entry is also under gable eave and has fluted pilasters and a frieze with dentils. The northeast bay has an eight-over-eight window with fixed shutters. A one-story open porch is the north elevation, with a gabled roof supported by three plain posts and a recessed secondary entry. Façade second floor has a six-over-six window with fixed shutters in the southeast and center bays. The northeast bay has a small, front-gable roof cut into the roofline above a six-over-six window. A one-story, one bay attached garage is on the west side of the house, with a separate entry and drive accessible from Malden Street.

195 Merrick Street, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay residence with a side gabled roof with two front gables and a full width dormer across the west slope of the roof. Below it is a one-story c. 2008 shed roofed addition across the west elevation. Façade shows a wide front-gabled on the southeast over a multi-light, three-part picture window and entry, both enframed with brick. Rest of house has vinyl siding. Central entry has fluted pilasters and a frieze with dentils. Gable end has an octagonal window in the center. Façade northeast bay has a projecting, multi-light window and above is a front-gabled dormer with a double hung window. An exterior brick chimney is on the north elevation. The south elevation has a one-story attached single garage bay with side-gabled roof and a recessed multi-pane window on the southeast.

VISTA DRIVE- (EVEN—outer side of street)

8 Vista Drive, c. 1946. One contributing building.

One-story, three-bay Ranch residence with cross-gabled roof and large central brick chimney rising from the roofline. Façade actually fronts onto Hoover Drive. Attached to north side of residence is a one story attached garage attached garage, with a wide, one-bay overhead door and recessed connector between garage and house with two windows. Garage, connector and house addition are clad in vinyl, except for brick facing on lower portion of façade. Gable end extends over the entrance and large window on northwest part of façade. A double-

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hung window is at the southwest corner where it meets another window on the south side. A similar window arrangement is on the southeast corner. Concrete foundation and basement window are visible on south elevation.

16 Vista Drive, c. 1947. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three bay Cape Cod residence with side-gabled roof and two front-gabled dormers, asphalt roof and exterior with aluminum siding. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the southeast bay; the center bay is covered by a projecting front-gable supported by wrought iron posts; southwest bay has a picture window with three, tall vertical panes and fixed shutters. Second floor has a front-gabled dormer with one-over-one windows in each outer bay. A one-story single-bay garage with a fixed, four-pane window and front-gable roof is attached to the house on the northeast.

24 Vista Drive, c. 1945. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, four-bay Minimal Traditional residence with a gable-and-wing roof that has a c. 1980 full dormer addition on the rear of the house. The low-pitched front-gable is on the southeast of the façade and a one story, one bay garage is attached to the west side. Façade first floor has a one-story shed addition with vertical aluminum siding, a set of three one-over-one windows and an entry door on the southeast bay. The remainder of the house is clad in horizontal aluminum siding. To the east of entrance is a small fixed-pane window with fixed shutters; the southwest bay has a pair of two, tall vertical panes with fixed shutters.

30 Vista Drive, c. 1947. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Minimal Traditional residence with a gable-and-wing roof and a c. 1955 one story, one bay garage attached on the northwest. The front gable end has vertical aluminum siding and the remainder of the house has horizontal aluminum siding. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters and awning in the southeast bay, a six-paneled central entry door with flat vinyl surround and a pair of two, one-over-one windows with fixed shutters and awning in the southwest bay. The front-gable section of the garage roof has vertical aluminum siding while the rest of the garage is horizontal aluminum siding. The garage has a separate entry and a small, fixed-light window.

36 Vista Drive, c. 1947. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three bay Cape Cod residence with side-gabled roof and two front-facing hipped-gable dormers. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the southeast bay; the center bay is covered by a projecting front-facing-hipped gable supported by simple posts. The entry door is set slightly off-center and is four-paneled with glass upper lights. The center bay has vertical aluminum siding while the remainder of the house is horizontal aluminum siding. The southwest bay has a picture window with a large central section with multiple lights above and on both sides and fixed shutters. Second floor has a hipped-gable dormer with six-over-one windows in each bay. A c. 1949 attached single-bay garage with separate entry and side-gable roof is on the southwest.

42 Vista Drive, c. 1948. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story Minimal Traditional residence with a gable-on-wing roof and one-story shed connector on east; attached recessed c. 1951 one story garage on northeast; aluminum siding. The low-pitched roof has front-gable on southwest with a centered one-over-one window below; southeast portion has sloping shed roof over center and east bays that contain an entrance and two one-over-one double-hung windows. Main entry has with flat vinyl surround with storm door. The center and southwest bays have a flat frieze at the roof line pilasters on either end. Remaining elevations have irregular fenestration. One story c. 1980 shed roofed addition on west side of rear of house that connects to north side of garage.

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48 Vista Drive, c. 1948. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Cape Cod residence with side-gable roof and partial two-story dormer at the rear; aluminum siding. First floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the northwest bay and an enclosed, central projecting one-story entrance with front-gabled roof. The entry door is sited off-center; a brick planter capped in stone is sited on the south side. Two brick steps capped with stone lead to door. The southwest bay has a picture window with three vertical panes and fixed shutters. Just below at ground level is a low brick wall capped with stone enclosing a garden space. Attached on the southwest corner is a double-bay with front-gabled roof. South elevation has secondary entrance and three windows in the main body of the house and four windows in the two-story addition. Exterior brick chimney on east side of addition visible above garage roofline. Enclosed porch c. 1940 on north side of garage.

54 Vista Drive, c. 1948. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Cape Cod residence with side-gabled roof and two front dormers; aluminum siding. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the northwest bay; the center bay has a slightly projecting triangular pediment over the entry that is sited off-center. Door is wood with upper small light and protected by glass storm door. Small cement entry porch and iron railing. The south bay has a picture window with two large center lights and a multi-light border; a large fixed pane and fixed shutters. Second floor has two front-gabled dormers with one-over-one windows. Southeast end of house has an attached single-bay garage with a front-gabled roof and overhead garage door. South elevation has secondary entrance flanked by two double-hung window and another similar window over entrance. North elevation has similar arrangement without center entrance. Two story c. 1961 addition on south portion of east elevation.

62 Vista Drive, c. 1943. One contributing building.

One-story, three-bay Cape-Cod residence with side-gabled roof, clad in aluminum siding. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the north bay. Center entrance has a projecting shed roof supported by simple square posts. The off-center entry door beneath the shed roof has four panels with a fanlight above. Wrought iron railings are on either side of the entry way. The south bay has a picture window with three vertical panes and fixed shutters. Three-bay full width dormer on east side of roof. South corner of east (rear) side of house has an attached single-bay garage with a front-gable roof.

70 Vista Drive, c. 1949. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three bay Cape Cod residence with side-gabled roof and shed-roofed one-story extension on c. 1949 addition on south end of east (rear) elevation. Attached to this is a c. 1951 single bay garage with a front-gabled roof. Façade first floor has an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters in the north bay and a projecting central entry clad in vertical aluminum siding with hipped roof supported by plain posts. The six-panel entry door is sited off-center and has a vinyl surround. Simple wrought iron railings frame the steps. The remainder of the house has horizontal aluminum siding. The south bay has a picture window with a large central pane with sections of multiple lights above and on either side of it. It also has fixed shutters. South elevation, there is a pedimented side-entry and four windows.

78 Vista Drive, c. 1945. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1945.

One-and-one-half story, four-bay Minimal Traditional residence with a gable-and-wing roof; aluminum siding. The low-pitched front-gabled roof has a one-story shed-roofed slope with set of three louvered windows on the north end of the façade that also has the front entry. The center bay has a small fixed-light window with fixed shutters and next to it is a six-over-one window with fixed shutters. Secondary entrance on south elevation and

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even fenestration in rest of elevations. Southeast of house is a detached one-story, single bay garage with front-gabled roof, overhead door and aluminum siding.

84 Vista Drive, c. 1947. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three bay Cape Cod residence with side-gabled roof and aluminum siding. First floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in the northwestern bay and a projecting central entry with front-gable roof supported by plain posts and panels. The entry door is sited off-center toward the north and has a vinyl surround. A simple wrought iron railing with flower box frame the steps. The southwestern bay has a large picture window with multiple lights and fixed shutters. On the southwestern corner, there is an attached, single bay garage with separate entry and a side-gable roof, clad in aluminum siding.

90 Vista Drive, c. 1947. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1947.

One-and-one-half story, four-bay Minimal Traditional residence with a gable-and-wing roof. The low-pitched front-gable is on the north section of the side-gabled roof. On the façade, the two windows are under the slightly projecting gable. These windows are a small, diamond pane casement window with fixed shutters and a six-over-one window with fixed shutters. Two more bays are topped by a shed roof and contain a large picture window with a central fixed light and a one-over-one window and an entry door with divided light transom. The house has horizontal aluminum siding with vertical aluminum siding in the gable. Southwest of the house is a one-story detached garage is a single story, single bay with front gabled roof, aluminum siding and panel overhead door with upper lights.

96 Vista Drive, c. 1950. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Cape Cod residence with moderately sloped side-gabled roof, vinyl siding and attached one story, one bay garage on west. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window in the east bay, a pediment supported by simple square posts over an off-center entry in the center bay, and a large, multi-light, fixed picture window in the west bay. South side of roof has centrally placed one bay large shed-roofed dormer with one small window. Garage has separate entry door with three horizontal lights and an exterior brick chimney rising out of the roofline at the west elevation. West elevation has large double-hung window near garage entry door and another double-hung window centered in gable end. One non-historic shed in rear of property, too small to count.

102 Vista Drive, c. 1945. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1945.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Cape Cod residence with moderately sloped side-gable roof; residence faced in brick on the façade and clapboard on rest. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window with brick sills in the east bay, a central entry with simple wood surround and a large, single-light, fixed picture window in the west bay. A central chimney rises out of the north slope of the roof. Secondary entrance on west elevation and three double-hung windows on both east and west elevations. Single story non-historic shed in rear of property with single story, single bay with front gable roof, offset overhead garage door and wood siding.

110 Vista Drive, c. 1951. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Cape Cod residence with moderately sloped side-gabled roof; vinyl siding. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window in the east bay, a projecting shed roof with scalloped trim over an off-center entry door in the center bay, and a large, multi-light, fixed picture window in the west bay. Secondary entrance on west elevation and two double-hung windows on first floor and another in gable peak.

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118 Vista Drive, c. 1947. One contributing primary building and one noncontributing secondary building garage due to age.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Minimal Traditional residence with a gable-and-wing roof and vinyl siding. Northeast end of roof slopes to extend over northeast bay. Façade first floor has slightly projecting east bay topped by the sloping roof. A large picture window with a central fixed light and fixed shutters is in the projecting bay. In the front facing gable end bay, a central entry and stoop is centered in the façade and a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in the gable peak with an eight-over-one window below. An exterior chimney on the east elevation flanked by double-hung windows. The west elevation has a secondary entrance with an aluminum awning and is flanked by windows as well. A c. 1974 detached garage sited to the rear with the drive accessible from the west. The garage is one story with a large overhead door, front-gabled roof and vinyl siding.

VISTA DRIVE (ODD—inner side street)

19 Vista Drive, c. 1940. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay Cape Cod residence with side-gable roof and full-width shed dormer on south slope of roof and attached garage on southeast; all have vinyl siding. Façade first story has a large, fixed, single-light picture window with fixed shutters in the east bay and a central entry with a shed roof supported by squared columns and wood balustrade. The west bay has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters. East and west elevations have three windows. Recessed secondary entrance and south side of east elevation. One story c. 1970 addition across south elevation. Attached garage is one story, single bay, deep eave over panel and four-light overhead door.

27 Vista Drive, c. 1940. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Minimal Traditional residence with side gabled roof and full-width dormer on west slope of roof, attached one-story garage, and vinyl siding. Façade has front-facing gable over north bay, centrally placed entrant and large, fixed, multi-light picture window with fixed shutters topped by a metal awning in the south bay. The central entry is recessed beneath a shed roof and has a storm set into a wide surround. The north bay has a one-over-one window with window box and fixed shutters. This section of the house is clad in faux stone, the remainder of the house is clad in vinyl siding. Garage is a single story, single bay with front gable roof, wood panel and four-light overhead door; wood frame with vinyl siding.

63 Vista Drive, c. 1947. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Minimal Traditional residence with a gable-and-wing roof, attached one-story garage on north and vinyl siding. Façade has front-gable end in south bay an eight-over-one window with fixed shutters. The central entry is set into a wide surround and the north bay has a projecting tripartite bay with three fixed lights, and fixed shutters. Three more windows are visible on the north elevation. South elevation partly obscured by foliage, but one window is visible in gable peak. Garage on the southwest corner has single bay and separate entrance with three horizontal lights.

97 Vista Drive, c. 1947. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Cape Cod residence with moderately sloped side-gabled roof, attached garage on north, all with asbestos siding. Façade first floor has a one-over-one window in the south bay, a central, enclosed, one-story entry with a front-gable roof and off-center entry door; tripartite window with a large fixed light in the center flanked by two narrow fixed lights. One story, one bay shed roofed addition on northwest side of house and south side of attached garage with secondary entrance south side. Attached garage is one-story with separate entrance overhead door with three horizontal lights.

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105 Vista Drive, c. 1949. One contributing building.

One-and-one-half story, three-bay Cape Cod residence with moderately sloped side-gabled roof, and attached garage, all with asbestos siding. Façade first floor has a six-over-one window with fixed shutters in the west bay, a pedimented entry supported by squared posts and central entry wood with narrow-light door in the center bay protected by a non-historic aluminum and glass storm door; a large, fixed, picture window is the east with a large light in the center surrounded by small, square lights. West elevation has three more six-over-one double-hung windows. North elevation has one-story shed roofed addition on east side adjacent to garage. Garage is single story, with overhead door with narrow upper lights.

WEST RIDGE ROAD – SOUTH SIDE (ODD)

1333 West Ridge Road, c. 1915. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1920.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay residence with Colonial Revival detailing such as a front-gable roof with return ends and Palladian window. Gable end has vertical aluminum siding and body of house has horizontal aluminum siding. Façade first floor has a full-width one-story enclosed porch with a hipped roof, off center entry with French door with sidelights and eight tall, narrow single light windows creating the enclosure. Dorr and groupings of windows have fanlight transoms. Second floor has paired casement windows with fixed shutters in each outer bay. Palladian window with a one-over-one window in the center, topped by a keystone, a four-over-one window on either side. East elevation has another enclosed porch with side entry and bay window. South elevation has non-historic deck and west elevation has irregular fenestration. One story garage has three-bays with overhead doors and deep sloping shed-roof with slight front drop across the front; garage has vinyl siding.

1339 West Ridge Road, c. 1920. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building, c. 1920.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay Craftsman residence with cross-gabled roof and a one-story addition on the west and south elevations; combination of wood shingle and aluminum siding. Façade first floor has aluminum siding and one-story enclosed porch with a front-gabled roof with extended eaves. The entry to the porch is on the east elevation next to a four-over-one window. The porch has a series of seven, four-over-one windows on the front elevation. The one-story section to the west has ribbon windows and aluminum siding. Second-story is clad in wood shingle and has two windows in each elevation, most being a six-over-one windows. Gable ends on east and west have a small window in peak and a facade front-gable has a set of three small, six-light sliding glass windows. One story garage has four-bays with side gabled roof that flares at the rear and has clapboard.

1367 West Ridge Road, c. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay Queen Anne former residence, now commercial offices; complex hipped and cross-gabled roof and vinyl siding. Façade first floor has a full-width porch with hipped roof and gable with cornice returns over entry, turned posts and square railing/balustrade. Façade east bay has non-historic entry door and storm door. West bay has a large, one-over-one window with fixed shutters. Second floor has a projecting bay window over entry with three one-over-one windows and fixed shutters on each side. Second floor west bay contains a one-over-one window with fixed shutters and a dormer with a peaked roof and small, leaded glass window. Another projecting bay window is on both the east and west elevation. Exterior brick chimneys on the west and south elevations. Garage c. 1985.

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1379 West Ridge Road, c. 1900. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay former residence converted in 1980 into a commercial building with vinyl siding and large picture window in first floor facade; moderately pitched side-gabled roof and slightly flared eaves; clad in vinyl siding. House retains historic form and craftsman detailing that include eave details over facade door, bracketed pediment over west elevation entry window surround and front gable dormer with window. Windows are mostly one-over-one replacement sash. One-story, one-bay attached garage with hipped roof on the southeast.

1383 West Ridge Road, c. 1935. One contributing building.

One-story, two-bay brick Cape Cod former residence, now a commercial building with cross-gabled roof. First floor has a lower side-gable to the east with entry door and a predominant front-gable in west elevation. The predominant gable has a large fixed-light picture window with a small octagonal window in the attic story. A brick chimney rises out of the ridge line in the center of the roof of the front-gable. Converted to commercial building in 2017 and retains historic features such as form, octagonal window in facade gable end, original fenestration in side wings and south elevation.

1387 West Ridge Road, c. 1900. One contributing building.

Two-story, four-bay late nineteenth residence with cross-gabled roof and asbestos siding. Front-gabled two-story section faces West Ridge Road with even fenestration of one-over-one windows with wood drip lintels. Gothic arched louvered window in gable peak; raking cornice and returns. First floor facade has a hipped-roof porch supported by a wrought-iron post and balustrade over the entry and a one-over-one window with wood surround. Above is one two-over-two window. Central brick chimney rises out of the roofline. Several additions to the rear of the house. West elevation has two more double hung windows in projecting gable section and recessed one-story three-bay section extending south. East elevation has two story projecting section similar to facade two-story portion. South elevation has one-story covered porch.

1429 West Ridge Road, c. 1900/1975. One contributing building.

Two-and-one-half story, two-bay modest residence converted to a commercial building in 1975 but retains historic features primarily on the east and south elevations; front-gabled roof with returning eaves on north and south elevations and historic shed roofed bay window on east elevation. A large one-and one-half story addition across the facade and along west elevation that has attached lower-level garage accessible from south; replacement windows to the west, clad in aluminum siding. Façade has non-historic wood arcading across first story on either side of a non-historic entry. Second floor facade has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters in each outer bay, center bay is blank. Gable peak has a fixed-light, tripartite window with a large center light and two smaller lights on either side. South elevation has one bay historic addition with hipped roof.

1439 West Ridge Road, Gaetano's Bakery, c.1900/c.1920/c. 1980. One contributing building.

Two-story, two-bay former farm residence and agricultural building converted in 1920 to a residence. It became a bakery around 1980. Complex roof and form due to expansions over the years; exterior now has aluminum siding. commercial structure with front-gable roof and various additions, clad predominantly in aluminum siding. Façade appears as a one-and-one-half story cross gable and side wing building with sloping roof over east bay. This section of the structure has a tripartite casement window, all single lights. A single, one-over-one window to the west of the casement window in this addition. One story, three bay addition on west is partially clad in sheet metal and has main entry facing parking lot. Second floor facade has a one-over-one window in each outer bay, the center bay is blank. There is a large neon sign in the attic story above the windows and another large sign on the second story below the windows. Three small fixed light windows on the west

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elevation and one on east elevation. Two louvered vents in east elevation and one double-hung window in east elevation gable end. Rear has commercial lading bay entry.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning/Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1890-1960

Significant Dates

Ca. 1890, 1924, 1928, 1960

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Carl Ade, Britton School architect; George Long,
builder for KERK

Period of Significance (justification)

The period ca. 1890 through 1960 reflects three distinct eras of history that became the Koda-Vista neighborhood. As it developed during this time, the earliest extant buildings represent its origins related to agriculture and ends with post-war development and the final buildings constructed in 1960.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Koda-Vista Historic District in Greece, New York and is significant under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development as an intact residential enclave that illustrates the residential suburban development in the Rochester area in the first half of the twentieth century. Part of the district was settled in the 1920s, primarily by employees of the Eastman Kodak Company with assistance from a company-founded savings and loan. The Koda-Vista Historic District consists of resources that were built in the three separate subdivisions largely developed by two individuals, including Willis Britton, who also sold land south of the nominated district to Eastman Kodak for additional manufacturing and shipping facilities. The Koda-Vista Subdivision was largely developed by Britton and the Kodak Employees Realty Company, who laid out the streets and sold properties to potentials residents, many of whom were employed on the nearby Kodak factories. By 1928, sixty residents formed a neighborhood association (still extant) with a dual purpose of working for improvements to the neighborhood and providing a sense of community through social events. Construction in Koda-Vista slowed during the 1930s and 1940s but picked up after the end of World War II with the final buildings (mostly garages) constructed by 1960, marking the end date for the period of significance.

The district is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its large collection of popular early to mid-twentieth century middle-class residential style, along with a church, a school and some earlier residences that were incorporated into the subdivision, some converted to commercial use. The residences built during the 1920s and 1930s were marketed toward the growing middle class, with the majority being comfortable, single family homes in the popular Craftsman, American Foursquare, Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles. Mid-twentieth century residential styles included Minimal Traditional forms such as the Cape Cod and Gable-and-Wing and single-story Ranch houses, many with attached garages. The nominated district retains a high degree of integrity with modern intrusion confined to the south side of West Ridge Road.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

CRITERION A: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Greece was originally part of the Town of Gates and the formation of the new town occurred in 1822, shortly after the construction in 1816 of a road along the “Ridge” that followed an old trail and “almost at once became

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prominent in Genesee county annals.”¹ The new town selected the name “Greece” to show support for Greek fighters who began a rebellion in 1821 to fight for independence from the ruling Ottoman Empire.² According to local history accounts, stagecoach lines immediately set up along the roadway and “all travelers seeking homes in Western New York, and as well all emigrants journeying further west, followed the Ridge road, and the result was the establishing of public houses along the route...Even at this late day [1895] the observing traveler, riding along this one great thoroughfare, cannot but be struck with the appearance of the buildings, for, while more recent comers have replaced many of the old structures with more modern ones, there still remains abundant proof of the early occupation....”³ Ridge Road, also known as Lewiston Road, ran through the center of the newly formed town and a small hamlet known as Greece located near its center. The north section of the town became a productive farming region and by the late nineteenth century, the southeast part of the town attracted industry due to the railroad and its close proximity to the Rochester city line. By the late twentieth century, Ridge Road remained a major commercial thoroughfare through Greece, intersecting with newly built highways and continuing all the way to Lewiston, New York, along the Niagara River.

Throughout the nineteenth century, Greece was largely a prosperous rural area bordered on the north by Lake Ontario and on the east by Rochester and the Genesee River. The waterways allowed the town to become a shipping hub and major supplier of farm products to markets beyond Rochester. The Lake Ontario climate was conducive to farms, plant nurseries and orchards full of apple, peach, pear, and cherry trees.⁴ The town also became popular for summer tourism, with Manitou Beach on Lake Ontario becoming a focal point of summer activity by the early 1900s.

The town experienced periods of rapid and intense growth, first experienced during the construction of the Erie Canal, completed as far as Rochester by 1822. The canal project brought thousands of European immigrants to Western New York where many worked on the canal as masons.⁵ Seeing the abundance of cheap, fertile land around Greece, many chose to stay as farmers, including one group of skilled Irish laborers, opting to move into the wilderness around Greece instead of urban Rochester, where they “were able to purchase vast tracts of fertile land and to establish themselves quickly as prosperous husbandmen.... By the second quarter of the century,

¹ William F. Peck, *Landmarks of Monroe County, New York* (Boston, MA: The Boston History Company Publishers, 1895), 338.

² Franklin Hanford, *Publications of the Scottsville Literary Society No. 5 On the Origin of the Names of Places in Monroe County, New York* (Scottsville, NY: Isaac Van Hooser, Printer, 1911), 8.

³ William F. Peck, *Landmarks of Monroe County, New York* (Boston, MA: The Boston History Company Publishers, 1895), 338.

⁴ “A Broad View of the Koda-Vista Neighborhood,” *Update: A Newsletter to our Neighbors near Kodak Park*, January 1989, 2.

⁵ “History,” Greece Chamber of Commerce, <http://greecechamber.org/index.php?l=t&pageStewardLink=6832>.

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orchards crowned Paddy Hill [the Irish settlement] and the farms prospered.”⁶ The development of Paddy Hill was reflective of settlement trends and patterns that dominated Greece’s nineteenth-century development. More densely settled communities, such as the village of Charlotte, existed but the majority of the town residents lived in large farmhouses on large farm tracts. This pattern of development remained steady until the start of the twentieth century coinciding with the expansion of the Eastman Kodak Company that began in the southeast section of the town at Hanford’s Landing. A new settlement pattern emerged in the early twentieth century of residential neighborhoods along the city line, and even though it was part of a separate municipality, the southeast portion of the town became identified as a suburb of Rochester.

George Eastman produced and sold photographic dry plates in Rochester beginning in 1880. In 1881, he cofounded the Eastman Dry Plate Film Company, introduced flexible photographic film in 1885 and the first Kodak camera in 1888. In 1889, the company became the Eastman Company, reincorporating in 1891 as the Eastman Kodak Company, which by that time was well on its way to becoming a worldwide leader in manufacturing photographic cameras, film and related products. The company built facilities in 1891, quickly expanding its Kodak Park property to cover 1300 acres.⁷

Eastman Kodak became one of Rochester’s most significant industries, bringing thousands of industrial jobs to the city and its surroundings, expanding its operations locally and internationally. With the help of land speculator Willis N. Britton (1861-1935), the Eastman Kodak Company bought land around 1920 on Lake Ontario for use as a pumping station and a large property owned by Britton for a large industrial facility south of the Lewiston/Ridge Road.⁸ Britton also helped lay rail tracks to the new Kodak facility in Greece, allowing for efficient shipping of coal and connecting it to Kodak Park further east along Ridge Road in Rochester. The development of these sites allowed Kodak to remain in Rochester as the company considered relocating due to a lack of fresh water and coal necessary for production.

The company’s new operations in Greece resulted in a major spike in the town’s population, leading to increased density with settlement and residential development. Around the turn-of-the-twentieth century, Rochester developed a reputation as having high levels of owner occupied, single-family homes and was known

⁶ Our Mother of Sorrows Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, September 1989, Section 8, Page 5.

⁷ This land was originally the Hanford Mills area of the town of Greece that was annexed by the city of Rochester in 1914.

⁸ Jane Grant, *Changing Vistas: The Koda-Vista Story*, (Greece, NY: privately published, March 1983), 16.

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as the city of homes. Due to stable home ownership, real estate developers turned their attention to the outlying areas along the city lines. These outlying developments were more affordable than more urbanized areas, but often had fewer building and land use restrictions and lacked access to municipal services such as adequately paved roads, sewers and street lighting.⁹

Much of this proved true for Koda-Vista, which was one of these outlying areas resulting from the rapid growth of Rochester and its surroundings at the turn-of-the-twentieth-century, and it took until 1950 for efficient sanitary and storm sewers to be installed in the area after years of residents complaining about failing septic systems.¹⁰ As more people came to work for Kodak, housing needs grew and speculators purchased available farmlands to create suburban housing developments, uprooting nineteenth-century orchards for twentieth-century needs. Starting in the 1920s, the population of Greece grew almost exponentially as freshly planned developments appeared, completely altering the town's character. In 1934, a harsh winter freeze destroyed many orchards, pushing the suburbanization of Greece forward as farmers felt compelled to sell their lands.¹¹ Other subdivisions were the "Dew-Stone" neighborhood at the intersection of Dewey and Stone (northeast of Koda-Vista), which featured a similar mixture of housing styles as seen in Koda-Vista. To the east was the "Bonesteel" Subdivision, established in the 1920s and 1930s. More of these subdivisions developed in the 1940s and 1950s and currently feature pockets of mid-twentieth century Cape Cods and Ranches adjacent to streets with housing constructed after 1970.

Kodak and the Kodak Employees Realty Company

One advantage for the Koda-Vista residents was the support of the Eastman Kodak Company to help house its workforce. The company provided financial support by approving home loans for its employees and later organizing the Eastman Savings and Loan Association Company in 1920 [this became a credit union in 1994]. When it was established, the savings and loan was hailed as providing a means to "enable the employees to buy or build homes on the installment plan, by borrowing from a duly organized banking association as a contribution toward a solution of the housing problem in Rochester."¹² The competitive pricing of the homes combined with the suburban nature of Greece and its proximity to Kodak facilities made Koda-Vista attractive

⁹ Anne E. Krulikowski, "A Workingman's Paradise": The Evolution of an Unplanned Suburban Landscape, *Winterthur Portfolio*, vol. 42. No. 4 (Winter 2008), 244-245.

¹⁰ \$150,000 Greece Sanitary Sewers Project Planned," *Democrat and Chronicle*, September 28, 1950, 26.

¹¹ "History," Greece Chamber of Commerce. Online at <https://greecechamber.org/home/history>.

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to prospective residents.¹³ It also hired local builder George Long, who furnished plans for houses to the prospective home buyers.

Along with the savings and loan, a Kodak Employees Realty Company (KERC) formed within the company in 1921 with the goal to develop subdivisions primarily marketed to Kodak employees. At the time, Rochester and other urban areas in the United States experienced a major housing crisis resulting from growing populations brought on by immigration, industrialization and expanding birth rates. The housing shortage in Rochester was particularly acute and just before the development of Koda-Vista, the city reported a need for 6,000 houses to meet the city's housing shortage.¹⁴ Kodak employees were having a difficult time finding places to live and purchasing a lot to build upon was prohibitively expensive for many entry level employees. The KERC worked to alleviate this by purchasing and developing the land around the Greece Kodak plant, ensuring that employees would have a place to live that was close to their place of employment.¹⁵ The KERC was important to the development of both Greece and Koda-Vista. The realty company's ability to purchase large tracts and bulk materials for construction drove down the cost of building homes and developing neighborhoods in Greece.¹⁶ In Koda-Vista, housing prices ranged from \$5,975 to \$7,350 with employee financing available through the Eastman Savings and Loan Association.

The KERC was active from the 1920s through 1942 in Koda-Vista and other parts of Greece.¹⁷ By 1936, the realty company erected nearly five hundred houses in several different subdivisions. In addition to Koda-Vista, the KERC developed the Bonesteel Tract, Ardmore, Meadowbrook, and Rowland.¹⁸ These new subdivisions were marketed to different clientele, but Koda-Vista was for the middle-class and included Kodak researchers, scientists, mid-level managers and high seniority assembly workers. Homes in Koda-Vista were among the least expensive, while subdivisions such as Meadowbrook contained elaborate and expensive houses.¹⁹

Along with selling land in Greece to the Eastman Kodak Company, Willis N. Britton had a role in the development of Koda-Vista. Before he opened the W.N. Britton Realty Company around the turn-of-twentieth

¹² *Monroe County Mail*, December 23, 1920, 3.

¹³ "Koda-Vista," *The Kodak Magazine*.

¹⁴ "Sibley-Elmdorf Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, June 2015, Page 108.

¹⁵ "Take a Trip through Kodak Tracts," *Kodak: A Magazine for Eastman Employees* 17, no. 3 (June 1938): 5.

¹⁶ "Take a Trip through Kodak Tracts," *Kodak: A Magazine for Eastman Employees* 17, no. 3 (June 1938): 5.

¹⁷ Grant, *Changing Vistas*, 16.

¹⁸ "Take a Trip through Kodak Tracts," *Kodak: A Magazine for Eastman Employees* 17, no. 3 (June 1938): 5.

¹⁹ Sanford M. Jacoby, *Modern Manors: Welfare Capitalism Since the New Deal* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997), 69.

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[illegible]

Britton owned eight-and-one half acres west of the Dyson Farm that were purchased by the KERC between 1921 and 1924. He also laid out Hoover Drive to the west of the KERC subdivision and donated five acres for the building of a public school that was named in his honor.²¹ The Willis N. Britton School, later renamed the

²¹ “A Broad View of the Koda-Vista Neighborhood,” 2.

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Hoover Drive School, served as a community center and the location for many of the meetings of the local community association.²² Britton was also an influential developer of infrastructure, having opened roughly thirty-two miles of roads in Monroe County as well as the first municipal airport.²³

After the KERC purchased the Britton and Dyson tracts, streets were laid out in the western portion of the development paralleling the Elmguard Subdivision to the east.²⁴ Origins of the street names in Koda-Vista were unrecorded and the streets may have been named by Britton, but this is unconfirmed by written and Britton family sources.”²⁵ The English sounding names blended with much of the early Tudor Revival architecture and Colonial Revival houses, emphasizing the country’s British origins. Even though the area was steadily settled and built upon, Koda-Vista remained in an extremely rural setting. Residents recalled buying produce from roadside stands as they walked home from work and residents along Elmguard had to be wary of hunters on neighboring undeveloped lands during the fall hunting season.²⁶

In 1928, the residents of Koda-Vista formed a neighborhood association with the purpose of promoting the welfare of the residents and sponsoring community activities.²⁷ Membership in the association cost a resident an initial fee of two dollars and decisions were made by vote with a membership household having one vote regardless of number of members living at one address. The neighborhood association sought out solutions to problems such as snow removal, traffic, mail delivery and other improvements. This included street lighting, where the residents played a role in the design of the lights. During the years of the Great Depression, the association lobbied the Eastman Savings and Loan for leniency, preventing foreclosures on the properties in Koda-Vista.



After the stock market crash of 1929, the neighborhood association’s advocacy and support from Eastman Kodak resulted in continued to grow during the despite the economic downturn. In 1930, 25 new houses were built on Malden and Merrick Streets, largely built by Kodak workers whose hours were drastically reduced at

²² Grant, *Changing Vistas*, 14.

²³ “Willis Britton Dies at Winter Home in South,” *Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County: Historic Scrapbooks Collection*, 5. Online at https://www.libraryweb.org/~digitized/scrapbooks/biography_of_men/v_9.pdf.

²⁴ Grant, *Changing Vistas*, 14.

²⁵ Grant, *Changing Vistas*, 15.

²⁶ Grant, *Changing Vistas* 20.

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the factories. Several times, the company provided house paint to cash-strapped home-owners.²⁸ By 1936, realty companies including KERC reported an increase in new home construction. One such tract being developed by the KERC was in the Latona Road section where the majority of homes were purchased by Kodak employees who, by this time, made up a large proportion of the population of Greece. The building surge meant employment, and, for many, this was seen as a “forecast to the return of normal times.”²⁹

With the onset of World War II, building projects in Koda-Vista slowed due to a lack of materials, including wood, being needed for the war effort. In 1945, some homes were built on Merrick and Malden Streets, after fire at Morse’s Lumber yard in Rochester slightly damaged its inventory, deeming the wood adequate for home construction but unusable for military purposes. One of the residents of Merrick Street pointed out that the wood was no doubt better than other sources since the fire dried the lumber.³⁰ After World War II, the Eastman Savings and Loan Association continued to help employees purchase homes. In 1949, the ESLA helped 609 Kodak families build or purchase homes through mortgages totaling \$2,893,417.³¹ In 1957, the ESLA continued to help employees by financing home improvements.³² With the new construction, the Koda-Vista Community Association reorganized in 1952 and expanded the association boundaries to include the other subdivisions of Hoover Drive, Vista Drive and Elmguard Street, and the south side of Ridge Road.³³

Many homes and building lots in Koda-Vista were sold to individual buyers, mostly home-owners. Assessor records revealed that in the 1940s, several people purchased multiple available lots in Koda-Vista, including William Henderson who, between 1948 and 1949, purchased ten properties on Hoover Drive and Vista Drive.³⁴ Henderson was part of a Rochester based real estate company called the Mountairy Corporation, incorporated in 1942.³⁵ In addition to his properties in Koda-Vista, Henderson built two houses on Glenthorne Road, not far from Koda-Vista.³⁶ He developed several lots in the Brookridge Subdivision and the Dewey Avenue Tract, both

²⁷ Grant, *Changing Vistas* 18.

²⁸ Grant, *Changing Vistas* 22.

²⁹ “Construction Encouraging,” *The Greece Press*, June 19, 1936.

³⁰ Grant, *Changing Vistas*, 24.

³¹ “Employee Savings Increase at EK Co.,” *The Greece Press*, February 9, 1950.

³² “This Week,” *Courier Journal*, August 2, 1957.

³³ Grant, *Changing Vistas*, 33.

³⁴ Henderson owned 245, 258, 274, 282, Hoover Drive and 30, 42, 63, 70, 78, and 90 Vista Drive.

³⁵ “Certificate of Incorporation,” *The Rochester Daily Record*, March 2, 1942, 2.

³⁶ “Rochester Permits,” *The Rochester Daily Record*, May 18, 1945, 3.

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in Greece.³⁷ Henderson also donated a piece of farmland to the Rush Methodist Church for use as a parking lot.³⁸

The Willis N. Britton School/Hoover Drive School

As part of his efforts to develop Koda-Vista, Willis Britton donated five acres of land in 1928 along Hoover Drive for use as a school; the latter was built in 1929 and named in his honor as the W.N. Britton School. Soon after its opening, a third floor was added in 1931 and additions were built in 1956 and 1962 to accommodate the expanding population.³⁹ The school, designed by Rochester architect Carl Ade, was finished in 1929 at a cost of \$225,000 and opened as a K-8 school with 200 pupils.⁴⁰ At its peak enrollment, the school served 1,200 students. Through the years, enrollment fluctuated as the school changed grades from K through 8 to K through 3, then grades 7 to 9 and 7 to 8.⁴¹ In 1948 the school was expanded and renamed Greece Central School and, in 1952, another expansion added vocational courses to the school's curriculum.⁴² The school was again expanded in 1961, creating space for additional vocational courses and creating a cafeteria and gymnasium for the students. The name was once again changed to Hoover Drive Junior High School.

After 1970, Greece's population leveled and began a gradual decline, resulting in a significant levels of vacant classroom space. A proposal was made to close Hoover Drive Junior High and redistribute its students, but in 1993, it became the Odyssey Academy, a magnet or "choice option" school for grades six through twelve. In 2012, the academy moved to a new location and the building is currently operating as the Discovery Charter School.

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

House construction in the nominated district followed the layout and opening of the streets, with the bulk of the construction split between post-World War I and post-World War II housing styles. A 1918 map of the town

³⁷ Legal Notice," *The Greece Press*, October 30, 1947, 6.

³⁸ "Henderson Land Given to Church for Expansion," *The Honeoye Falls Times*, May 29, 1958, 2.

³⁹ http://www.angelfire.com/ny5/greeschoolhistory/timeline_greece_schools.htm

⁴⁰ Sam DeSisti, *Happy 50th Anniversary Hoover Drive Junior High* (Greece: 1979), 4.

⁴¹ DeSisti, 2.

⁴² DeSisti, 2.

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depicted the Elmguard Subdivision with buildings along Ridge Road and only lots and addresses along both sides of Elmguard Street. Houses in this part of Elmguard were pre-existing Queen Anne, Craftsman and American Foursquare residences, built prior to the opening of the subdivision. One building from this period was an adapted barn/apple drying house along West Ridge Road that became a residence in 1922. In the 1980s, it was modified to serve as a bakery and is still in use.

Beginning in 1927, new residences were built on the newly opened streets of Merrick, Corona, Hammond, Malden, Allerton and sections of Elmguard, Acton and Ayer streets. These residences were an eclectic collection of houses in the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman styles. The houses were typical of early twentieth century outlying subdivisions, being more modest and affordable examples of prevalent high-style architecture. In Koda-Vista, nearly all of these styles were homes of two- or two-and-one-half story wood frame construction. Some featured brick and stone veneer, half-timbering and/or stucco. The use of a variety of materials, fenestration, and architectural details provided a great deal of individuality in the architecture of the district, though there is consistency street-by-street in the styles, form, and size indicating a similar builder. Many of the houses in Koda-Vista were built for the KERC, who hired builder George W. Long from Irondequoit to furnish a choice of house plans for the home-buyers.

Koda-Vista's development history resulted in a majority of the houses representing the early twentieth century style of Craftsman, American Foursquare, Colonial and Tudor Revival designs. After World War II, construction of the Colonial Revival house continued with modest interpretations of the Cape Cod and gable-and-wing house. These architectural trends can literally be seen in the similar housing styles radiating from the inner core of the district, clearly indicating the construction periods of the 1920s and 1930s and the 1940s and 1950s. In general, houses built during these two periods were more modest single family homes and garages, which represented a shift in house design from the large, ostentatious, overly ornate Victorian house to smaller, more comfortable and economic homes. Architects attacked the older styles as inefficient and gaudy and promoted a new theory of simplicity where "simple, clean lines in a building's exterior and interior were good in and of themselves."⁴³

⁴³ Clifford Edward Clark, Jr., *The American Family Home, 1800-1960* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986), 146.

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One residence in the district displays the high style Queen Anne, popular during the late-nineteenth century, that being 1367 West Ridge Road, with its complex roof line, multiple gables, bay windows and large porch. Its features included a display of original and historical ornament with varied shapes, colors and textures such as combining clapboard, shingle, masonry and terra cotta for a dramatic result. The Queen Anne style was introduced in 1876 as a version of the English manor house, but in America, the style encompassed a wide range of variation with common features of asymmetrical massing and the use of pattern-cut wood shingles at gable ends, wall surfaces broken by projections, an asymmetrically placed smaller gables, and wraparound porches with turned posts and spindles.⁴⁴ The house at 1367 West Ridge Road displayed all of these features. Another Queen Anne style house at 1387 West Ridge Road was a more modest version lacking the same amount of decoration but still displaying the common asymmetry and large porches.

By 1920, smaller house styles were more representative of the simple dwellings of the American colonial past.⁴⁵ The Colonial Revival style became one of the most prevalent in the nominated district, mirroring a trend in Rochester and elsewhere in the United States. It was made popular by national publications such as *Better Homes and Gardens* magazine, which disseminated the style across the United States in the beginning of the twentieth century.⁴⁶ The Colonial Revival style was first introduced for residences at the 1876 Centennial celebration in Philadelphia. Over the next 150 years, the Colonial Revival waxed and waned in popularity, dependent upon stylistic trends and what was interpreted as “colonial.” The term colonial represented a past of the Pilgrims, George Washington, and the country’s beginnings and became a source of patriotism for many Americans.⁴⁷ By 1920, tremendous changes in the character of the nation and the influx of foreign ideas were at odds with principles of the founding fathers. By utilizing the Colonial Revival style, the hope was that the values of the founders would be reinforced and aid in the Americanization of many of the nation’s newcomers.

As the Colonial Revival style represented a call to historicism and nostalgia, it was equally a style that was easily adapted to the modern American home by having a historic exterior with modern conveniences on the interior. In the nominated district, the Colonial Revival style was expressed in houses that were built with low and broad proportions, horizontal dimensions emphasized by widely spaced window openings, horizontal coursing, and strong, yet shallow, projecting cornice lines. Surface ornament was generally limited to simple

⁴⁴ “South Wedge Historic District,” *National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, December 6, 2012, 9.

⁴⁵ Carole Rifkin, *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, New York: Penguin Books, 1980, 64-65.

⁴⁶ “Building Trend Still Favorable, Many Large Projects Being Authorized in Cities,” *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, March 20, 1927.

⁴⁷ Janet Hutchison, “The Cure for Domestic Neglect: Better Homes in America 1922-1935,” *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, vol 2. (1966), 178.

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classical motifs. A Colonial Revival sub-type was the Dutch Colonial style, generally of one and one-half to two and one-half stories with a gambrel roof and full-width dormers, creating a full-height upper-floor space. Porches might be included or some other classical detail such as a pediment highlighted entrance; however, a *Rochester Times Union* article declared in 1929 that the front porch was rapidly disappearing.⁴⁸ The residential Colonial Revival style structures built in the Koda-Vista Historic District were mostly two and one-half stories with a center hall plan, side gabled roofs, and no porch. Almost all of them featured simple classical details such as entrance sidelights and smooth columns.

Another widely utilized style in the district was the Tudor Revival, which was loosely based on medieval English prototypes and featured faux-half-timbering, steeply pitched roofs and asymmetrical forms. Tudor Revival was introduced in America in the late nineteenth century through a number of books that featured images and drawings of Tudor era houses in England. The style reached its height of popularity in the early 1920s until a reemergence of the Colonial Revival surpassed it.⁴⁹ Stucco was a common exterior material for the style and was used in some of the Tudor Revival homes in the district. Others had faux half-timbering and/or asymmetrical front gables. Most of the houses in the nominated district were two and one-half stories in height with a side hall plan. All of them retained Tudor Revival details such as steeply pitched rooflines, overlapping gables, cross-gables, masonry walls and prominent chimneys.

Present in the district was the Craftsman style that was part of the Arts and Crafts movement at the turn-of-the-twentieth century, emphasizing simple forms and natural materials. In Koda-Vista, two examples were the houses at 1339 West Ridge Road and 63 Merrick Street. Major influences in the movement in America were Elbert Hubbard in East Aurora (Roycroft), Charles and Henry Greene of California and Gustav Stickley from Syracuse. The Arts and Crafts home was a part of the rebellion against the overwrought and excessively detailed houses of the Victorian era.⁵⁰ Stickley believed that America was “in search of a simpler and more ‘honest’ mode of life, and [sic] needed a form of architecture that was planned and detailed with a new clarity and directness without adventitious ornament.”⁵¹ Both Hubbard and Stickley spread the philosophy of the Arts and Crafts movement to a broader audience through print media. Stickley’s magazine, *The Craftsman*, illustrated design concepts large and small. The Greene brothers introduced the California Craftsman bungalow around

⁴⁸ “U.S. Architecture Improving; Front Porch Now Passing,” *Rochester Times Union*, August 24, 1929, 15.

⁴⁹ Alan Gowns, *Styles and Types of North American Architecture* (New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1992), 256-257.

⁵⁰ Daniel D. Reiff, *Houses from Books* (University Park, PA: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 2000), 172.

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1903. It was also extensively published in periodicals such as *Ladies Home Journal*, *Good Housekeeping* and *House Beautiful* and their designs profoundly influenced house construction, found in nationally distributed pattern books through the 1930s.

Another style seen in the district was the American Foursquare, which emerged in the early twentieth century as a variation on the Prairie style created by Frank Lloyd Wright in his studios in Chicago. Several architects who came from Wright's studio continued to refine the style, focusing on angles and lines found in East Asian architecture. The style included simplified massing and form, low-pitched roof, full or partial width porch, and bays of three-or-more windows. One example of the style was built at 105 Elmguard Street.

The period between 1946 and 1975 was the most productive period in American history in terms of overall housing construction.⁵² Various architectural forms and styles were introduced and utilized in this period. In some cases, the postwar house could be defined by its form alone, and in other cases it was classified by the style applied to the form. Post-World War II construction constituted the second largest style category in the nominated district, represented by Minimal Traditional Gable-and-Wing, Cape Cod and Ranch house forms. The Minimal Traditional house form gained popularity during the Great Depression (1935-1940) due to its small size and the ability to finance its construction through FHA-insured loans. Large, post-war housing developments such as Levittown, New York and Brentwood in Denver, Colorado created rapidly developed communities where homes were built in the Minimal Traditional style.⁵³ The popularity of the style continued during World War II (1941-1945) when the demand for housing increased with the need to house millions of production plant workers to support the war effort. After the war (1946-1949), large, post-war housing developments used in the Minimal Traditional style as these houses could be built quickly to fulfill the promise of the GI Bill stating that "every returning serviceman would be able to purchase a home."⁵⁴

Most of the post-war housing in the nominated district fell into two categories, namely, the gable-and-wing and the Cape Cod, lining the west side of Hoover Drive and both sides of Vista Drive. The gable-and-wing was typically one-story in height, L-shaped with a low-pitched, shallow, front-facing gable. The Cape Cod derived

⁵¹ Reiff, *Houses from Books*, 172.

⁵² *NCHRP Report 723: A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing*, TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD WASHINGTON, D.C. 2012, p. 10. Online at www.TRB.org.

⁵³ *MCHRP Report 723*, 10.

⁵⁴ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*, (Alfred A. Knopf: New York, 2013), 588.

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its form from the colonial New England house and was one- and-one-half stories and featured a side-gable roof often with dormers. Both forms often featured low or intermediate-pitched roof lines, little or no overhang on roof eaves, double-hung windows and minimal amounts of architectural detail. The houses were broadly published in mass-market magazines, increasing their popularity. Variations of the styles included asymmetrical window placement, the addition of small porches, breezeways and attached garages.

Another post-war style was the Ranch house, with very few examples found on Hoover and Vista Drives. The Ranch house style originated in California in the mid-1930s and increased in popularity as a result of the country's growing automobile ownership. Houses on narrow lots were replaced with "rambling" Ranch designs to maximize the façade, which often included an attached garage. In the 1940s, the Ranch was approved for construction under FHA guidelines as a small house type. During the 1950s and 1960s, it was the most popular house style constructed throughout the United States, used in large residential subdivisions after World War II. Again, the style became popular in the 1950s as national magazines such as *House Beautiful* and *House and Garden* reported on the large-scale subdivisions and printed articles on Ranch house.⁵⁵

Identifying features of the Ranch house were its wide, one-story, asymmetrical form, built low to the ground. Roofs were low-pitched, frequently with a moderate-to-wide roof overhang. The entryway was generally located off-center, protected under the main roof of the house and a large picture window was a common façade feature. Attached garages extended the façade. A common subtype of the Ranch offered a side-gable roof with a long roof ridge running parallel to the façade.⁵⁶ In spite of its popularity, the Ranch house was a rare style built in the nominated district.

One other rare style was the Neoclassical Revival, used in one of the few non-residential buildings, in this case the W. N. Britton School. The school's construction was a source of pride for the Koda-Vista neighborhood, signifying that it was prosperous enough to warrant a neighborhood school. The neoclassical style was recommended by the New York State Education Department as one that embodied the ideals and traditions of the American Republic, and for Koda-Vista, was architecture that blended with the large number of Colonial Revival residences constructed in the neighborhood. The building was designed by Rochester architect, Carl Ade (1892-1962) who worked with a number of local architects before opening his own office. After a serving

⁵⁵ McAlester, *American Houses*, 602-603.

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in the army in World-War I, he returned to Rochester where he developed a reputation for excellence in industrial and school design. The Britton School (later known as the Hoover Drive School) was one of his many schools built in Western and Central New York State, which included the high school in Watkins Glen (1929, NR listed 2015) and several buildings on the campus of Alfred University in Alfred, NY.

The Koda-Vista Historic District is an area in Greece that retained much of its architectural and historic character, particularly through turbulent times of economic turndown, World War II and the late-twentieth century deindustrialization in Rochester with its close ties to the Eastman Kodak Company. The Koda-Vista Community Association that first formed in 1928 (reorganized in 1952), continues to advocate for infrastructure improvements and other concerns related to the well-being of the neighborhood. Since its founding, the association operates with a Board of Trustees and a representative for every block in the district. Growing large scale commercial development along West Ridge Road continues to be a concern for the association, which is dedicated to preserving the history and architectural character of this part of the town that symbolizes it historic connection to industry while being relevant to the changes of a post-industrial economy.

⁵⁶ McAlester, *American Houses*, 597.

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Maps

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Plat book of Monroe County, Philadelphia, PA: J.M. Lathrop & Company, 1902.

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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: Preservation Studios, Buffalo NY

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 76.83 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) see page 89.

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>283683</u> Easting	<u>4786955</u> Northing	3	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>283059</u> Easting	<u>4786461</u> Northing
2	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>283598</u> Easting	<u>4786635</u> Northing	4	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>282852</u> Easting	<u>4786472</u> Northing
5.	18N 282882E 4786970N						
6.	18N 282956E 4787075N						
7.	18N 282989E 4787070N						
8.	18N 283428E 4787020N						

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 contains the contiguous resources of the Elmgard, Hoover and Kodak Employees Realty Corporation subdivisions that formally became the Koda-Vista neighborhood in 1952. A small partition of historic resources along West Ridge Road represent the pre-subdivision history, when these were farm residences. These are included for this reason and for their continued association with the nominated district when several were converted to commercial purposes with the clientele being the Koda-Vista neighborhood. Boundary lines are drawn to exclude non-historic commercial properties along West Ridge Road that were built after the period of significance, replacing earlier demolished properties.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen A. Kennedy, TKS Historic Resources, Inc. & Derek King/Preservation Studios

organization (edited by Virginia Bartos, Ph.D., NYS OPRHP) date June 13, 2019

street & number 170 Buffalo Street telephone N/A

city or town Buffalo state NY zip code 14208

e-mail karen@tkshistoric.com/derekking@preservationstudios.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Koda-Vista Historic District

City or Vicinity: Greece

County: Monroe State: New York

Photographer: Virginia L. Bartos (#s 0001-0031), Gina DiBella (#s 0032-0038)

Date Photographed: May 2015 & March 2019; June 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 0001 of 0038: Looking south on Ayer St. near West Ridge Rd.
0002 of 0038: West Ridge Road, looking east from Ayer St.
0003 of 0038: Looking southeast toward 1367 West Ridge Rd.
0004 of 0038: Looking east from 1439 West Ridge Rd.
0005 of 0038: Ayer St. looking north.
0006 of 0038: 133 to 119 Ayer St., looking west.
0007 of 0038: Southeast side of Ayer St from 136 Ayer St.
0008 of 0038: Southwest side of Elmguard from #57.
0009 of 0038: West side of Elmguard looking northwest from #71.
0010 of 0038: 28 Acton St. (northside).
0011 of 0038: South side of Acton from #25, looking east.

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0012 of 0038: 31 Corona Rd (west side).
0013 of 0038: East side of Corona Rd., looking northeast from #102.
0014 of 0038: 119 Corona Rd., viewed looking southwest.
0015 of 0038: 167 & 175 Corona Rd, viewed from Malden St., looking southwest.
0016 of 0038: 149 Corona Rd., viewed looking northwest from Malden.
0017 of 0038: East side of Corona Rd. looking southeast from Hammond St.
0018 of 0038: Looking southeast from 251 Malden St.
0019 of 0038: North side of Malden St. looking northwest from # 284.
0020 of 0038: South side of Malden St. looking southwest from #291.
0021 of 0038: North side of Hammond St., looking toward Merrick St.
0022 of 0038: West side of Merrick St., looking northwest from #115.
0023 of 0038: East side of Merrick St. looking northeast from Hammond St.
0024 of 0038: Southeast end of Merrick St. from #150.
0025 of 0038: Northwest end of Merrick St. looking southwest from #63.
0026 of 0038: Stone bridge at north end of Merrick St.
0027 of 0038: Vista Dr. looking east from #24.
0028 of 0038: Southeast bend of Vista Dr. looking south.
0029 of 0038: Hoover Drive School (133 Hoover Drive) looking northeast.
0030 of 0038: South side of Allerton St., looking southwest from Corona.
0031 of 0038: 126 Elmgard St., view looking east
0032 of 0038: West side of Hoover Dr. looking northwest from #290.
0033 of 0038: West side of Hoover Dr. looking northwest from #210.
0034 of 0038: West side of Hoover Dr. looking northwest from #142.
0035 of 0038: South & west elevations of former church (55-65 Hoover Drive) with addition in background.
0036 of 0038: North side of Allerton St., looking northeast from #48.
0037 of 0038: 76, 70 & 62 Allerton St., looking northeast.
0038 of 0038: South side of Hammond Street from #31.

Property Owner:

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

name N/A
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

Monroe County, NY
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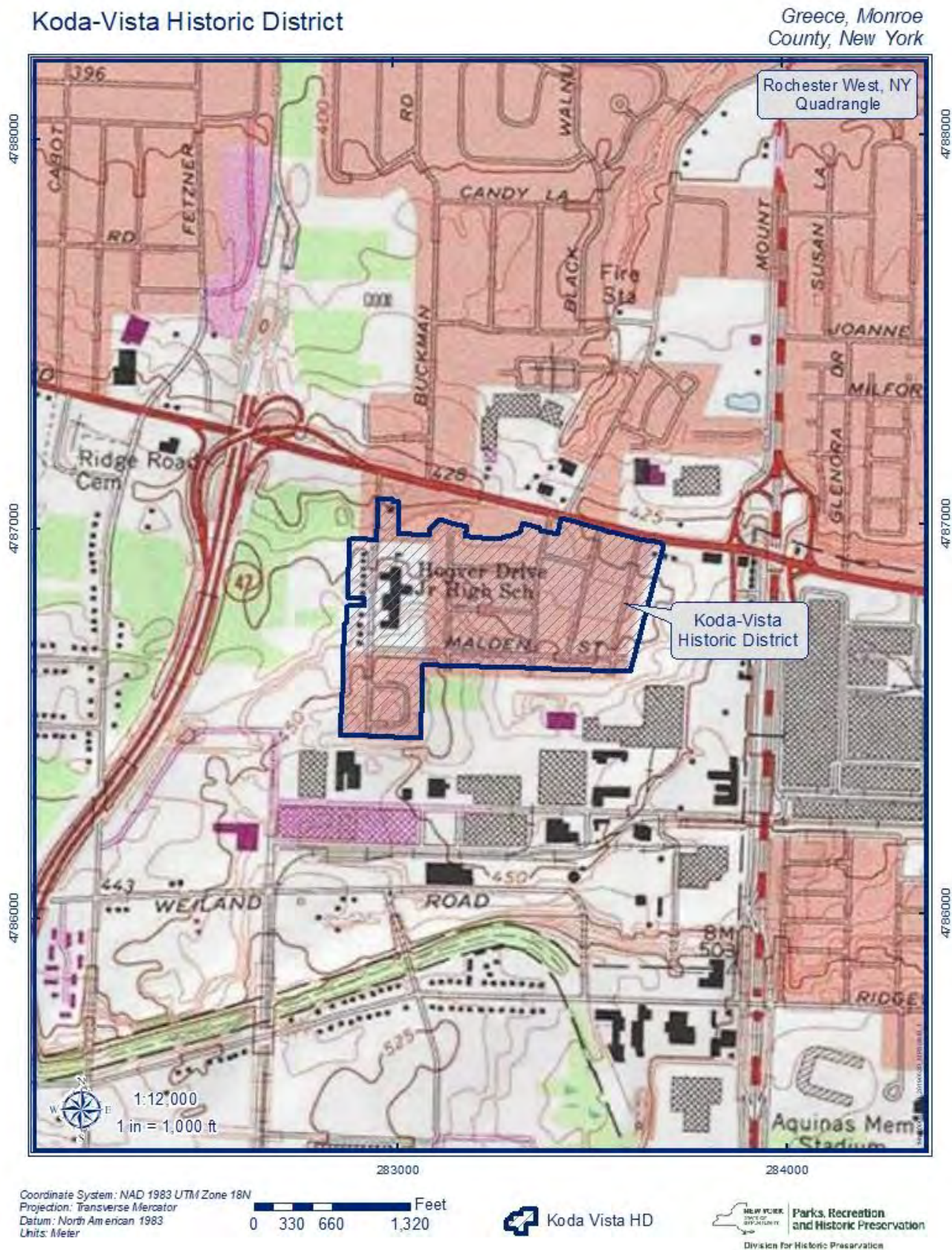


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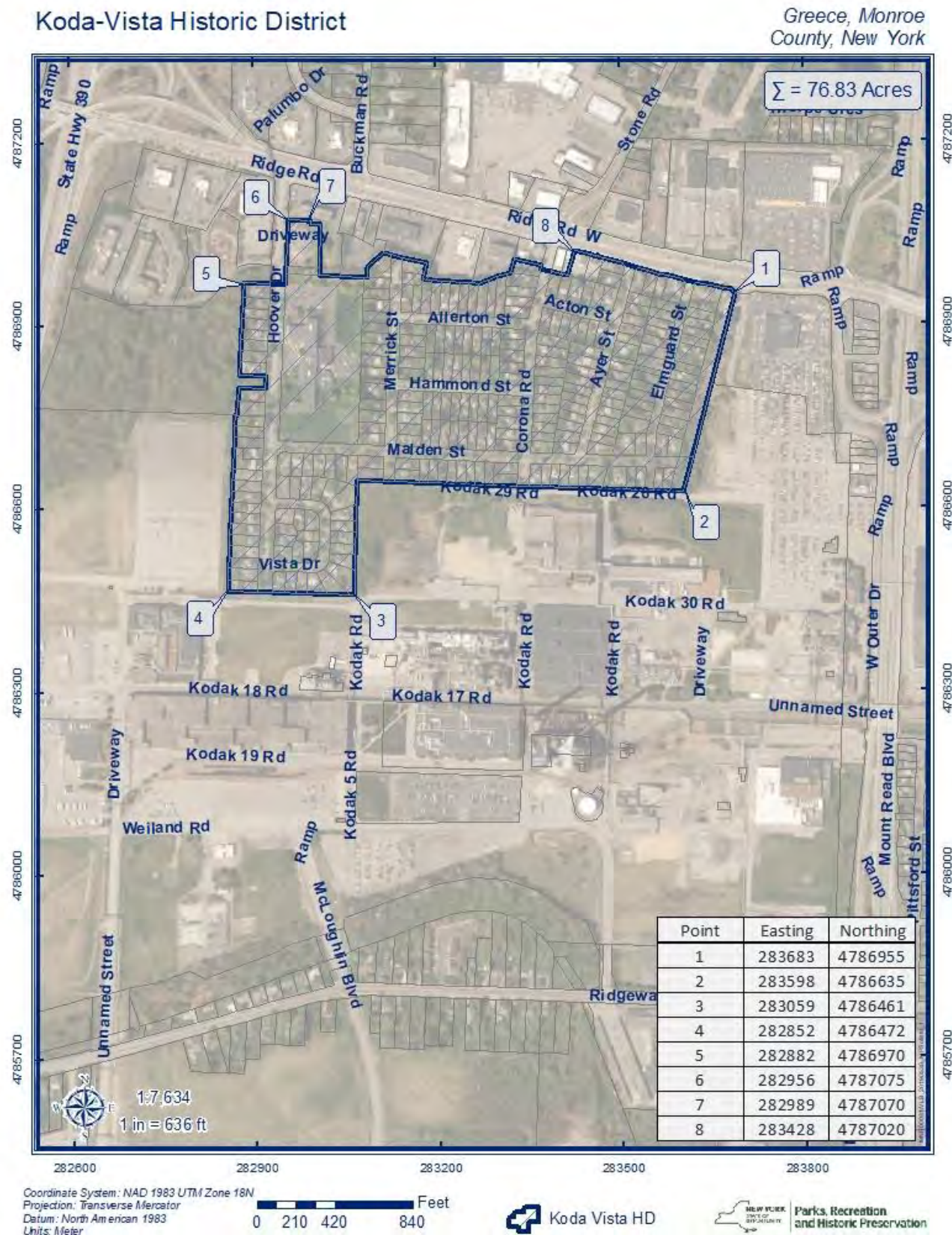
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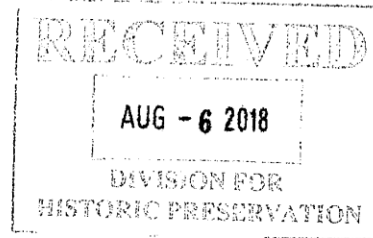
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THE KODA-VISTA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

Town of Greece
Rochester, New York 14615

Virginia Bartos, Ph.D.
Nat'l Register Analyst/ Finger Lakes Region
Waterford, NY, 12188



Dear Dr. Bartos,

The leaders of the Koda-Vista Community Association are enthused about the proposed listing of the Koda-Vista Historic District in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. We have heard a report from Preservation Studios and are most anxious to move this forward.

We will be happy to sponsor this nomination and we look forward to working with your office to accomplish this goal as we celebrate the 90th anniversary of the founding of our neighborhood association.

Included is an email address which may be useful for communication.

Jane Grant, Secretary, janegrant4@gmail.com

Sincerely,

Craig Shaw, President

Jane Grant, Secretary

Bob Watt, Street Representative

Marie Watt, Street Representative

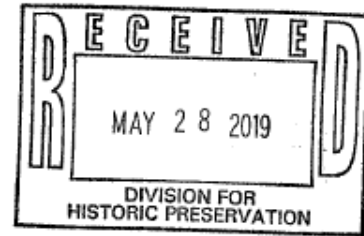
Mike Levine, Street Representative

Craig W. Shaw
Jane Grant
Bob Watt
Marie Watt
Mike Levine

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WEGMAN SPECIALTIES, INC.
231 East Avenue
Hilton, New York 14460



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO Box 189 Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: 55-65 Hoover Drive, Town of Greece, Monroe County New York
Notice of Objection to proposed Koda-Vista Historic District

Wegman Specialties, Inc. is the owner of the real property located at 55-65 Hoover Drive. The undersigned is the chief executive officer and sole shareholder of Wegman Specialties, Inc.

Wegman Specialties, Inc. objects to the proposed district and the proposed National Register listing.

This notarized objection is submitted in accordance with the instructions set forth in a written notification addressed to Wegman Specialties, Inc. dated April 11, 2019 and signed by Deputy Commissioner R. Daniel Mackay.

Wegman Specialties, Inc.

By: _____

DAVID J WEGMAN

Sworn to before me this 24th day
of May, 2019



Notary Public, State of New York
Monroe County

Commission Expires 6/30/2019

ANNE FERRARI MANCUSO
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of N.Y., Monroe Co.
My Commission Expires June 30, 2019



AYER ST







UPSTATE TATTOO CO.
585-413-3390

GAETANO'S BAKERY & CATERING
1439 WEST RIDGE ROAD
585-865-7810

Gaetano's
1439
585-865-7810

Gaetano's
Bakery & Catering
BREADS • MINI PIZZA • CATERING
RESTAURANT DISTRIBUTING
MONDAY - CLOSED
TUE - 9-6
F-SAT - 9-7
SUN - 9-3
1439 WEST RIDGE ROAD
585-865-7810

FRESH
PIZZA
CATERING
MINI PIZZA
& STAFFED
EVENTS

RESTAURANT
DISTRIBUTING
CATERING













































NO
DUMPING









ALLERTON
CORONA



126















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/2/2019 Date of Pending List: 7/19/2019 Date of 16th Day: 8/5/2019 Date of 45th Day: 8/16/2019 Date of Weekly List: 8/16/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

☒ Accept ☐ Return ☐ Reject 8/16/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Acting Commissioner



28 June 2019

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following nomination, on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Koda-Vista Historic District, Greece, Monroe County (270 owners, 0 objections)

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office