

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 10 2015

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Nat. Register of Historic Places
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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 32-34 E. Albion St., 1-13 S. Main St., 1 Wright Street, 1 Village Square, 2 White Street, Public Square
(all addresses), 1 and 4-18 Thomas Street, 16-18 Mechanic Street, 3-35 Frisbie Terrace [] not for publication

city or town Holley [] vicinity

state New York code NY county Orleans code 073 zip code 14470

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 as 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 [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ketha A. Poupont DSHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/24/15
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
[] see continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
[] see continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register

[] removed from the National Register

[] other (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

date of action

Edson W. Beall *8-24-15*

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Orleans, New York**

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
40	5	buildings
1		sites
		structures
1	2	objects
42	7	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

N/A

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

RELIGION/religious facility

LANDSCAPE/plaza

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

EDUCATION/school

SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

RELIGION/religious facility

LANDSCAPE/plaza

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

GOVERNMENT/post office, village hall

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate, Queen Anne

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Beaux Arts,

Late Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick, concrete

walls brick, stone, wood, metal

synthetic

roof primarily asphalt

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Orleans, New York

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A** Property 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 that 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 boxes that apply.)

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 Building Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other repository: _____

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Commerce _____

Community Planning and Development _____

Period of Significance:

1822 – 1952 _____

Significant Dates:

1822, 1930-31, 1952 _____

Significant Person:

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A _____

Architect/Builder:

A.J. Warner, Carl Ade _____

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

Orleans, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 16.51 acres

UTM References **SEE CONTINUATION SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL UTM REFERENCES**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>254326</u>	<u>4790399</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>254526</u>	<u>4790142</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>254435</u>	<u>4790282</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>254587</u>	<u>4790071</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katie Eggers Comeau, Architectural Historian [Edited by Jennifer Walkowski, NYSHPO]

organization Bero Architecture date May 12, 2015

street & number 32 Winthrop Street telephone (585) 262-2035

city or town Rochester state NY zip code 14607

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

name _____

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. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20503

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 1

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Overview

The Holley Village Historic District encompasses the commercial, religious, and institutional core of Holley, a village that developed along the Erie Canal as the commercial and transportation hub of its surrounding agricultural region in eastern Orleans County. The district is just southeast of the geographical center of the village, which is located in the town of Murray, near the eastern boundary of the county. The most notable feature of the district is its unusual radial street plan, designed to take advantage of a curve in the Erie Canal's original alignment. This street plan, distinctive among Erie Canal villages, has shaped development of the village since its origins in the 1820s and remains intact today. The district retains a high degree of integrity in its general characteristics, including its plan, streetscape features, and overall character; the great majority of buildings also retain strong integrity, with few examples of either demolition or modern intrusion. While the majority of the buildings, particularly those facing the Public Square, date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century and generally display Italianate stylistic influences, the district also includes notable examples of early nineteenth-century buildings from the Erie Canal era, as well as early twentieth-century religious and educational buildings that attest to the village's continued importance as a center of services for the surrounding rural region in the early twentieth century.

The district boundary was drawn to include the largest contiguous collection of intact historic resources physically and thematically linked with the original Erie Canal and with the related development of the Public Square as the village's commercial and social core. The boundaries encompass the village's main central square and traditional commercial core, as well as those adjacent commercial, civic/public, and residential buildings that developed near this commercial area. Beyond the historic district, the majority of buildings reflect alteration and a loss of integrity to key character defining features such as fenestration and porches.

Street Plan

The district's street plan reflects the village's history as a small settlement oriented to the Erie Canal. Canal engineers faced a challenge in crossing the deep ravine of Sandy Creek; in order to span the creek at a relatively shallower location, the engineers chose to create a southward jog in the canal's generally east-west route. This sharp loop was created just east of the present-day district, running behind the buildings on the south side of White Street and the east side of the Public Square, across what is now the parking lot between the bank (51 Public Square) and the grocery store (3 Geddes Street), between the buildings at 29 Public Square and 3 Frisbie Terrace, then roughly parallel to present-day Route 31. Businessman and land developer Aerovester Hamlin identified the area around this loop as a promising location for development and hired surveyor Elisha Johnson to lay out a radial street plan that capitalized on its shape (see Section 8). Although the canal was later re-routed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Section 7 Page 2

to eliminate the loop, the resources in the district remain strongly oriented to the original plan and to the canal's original route.

The most immediate relationship between buildings in the district and the canal's original route is seen today along Frisbee Terrace, where canal-era houses at 3 and 5 Frisbee Terrace were built to align with the waterway. Remnants of the canal's original prism and of the towpath remain visible in the vicinity.

The Public Square, at the heart of the district, was the central feature of Johnson's plan, and remains the most distinctive aspect of Holley's layout. The square's north-south orientation paralleled the west side of the canal loop, maximizing landowners' access to the canal. It was originally an open public area with no medians, seen in historic photographs as an unpaved space until the early twentieth century. The square has been the focus of commercial and social activity in the village since the 1820s. The first effort to beautify the square with a landscaped median occurred in the 1880s; in 1913-14 the present oblong medians first appeared as part of the paving of the square. Today the square consists of a two-part central landscaped median bounded by 50-foot-wide roadways on each side.

The square is at the center of an unusual radial street alignment, with one-block-long streets (Wright Street, White Street, Thomas Street, and Frisbee Terrace) oriented at an angle to the square radiating from each of the square's four corners, reflecting the shape of the canal loop that was just east of the square. One block farther south (and outside the boundaries of the district), Batavia Street and State Street echo the radial alignment of the streets around the square. These roadways are distinctive in a village where the street pattern is generally rectilinear.

Although the canal loop around which the street plan was designed was bypassed in the 1850s and abandoned in the 1910s, the street plan remains intact as a defining feature of the village's character.

Architectural Character

With the exception of the noncontributing bank at 51 Public Square, the west, east, and south sides of the Public Square are lined by late nineteenth-century, two- to three-story attached brick commercial buildings, constructed when the village was thriving as a commercial center for the surrounding rural area. Similar buildings are seen along the south side of Thomas Street in the district. These were built flush with the sidewalk and featured traditional storefronts; upper stories historically housed offices and residential space. Many of the buildings share a similar Italianate character, with a number of them displaying similar detailing such as window hoods, cornices, and cast-iron columns. The consistency reflects a period of construction activity in the 1880s spurred

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

both by economic prosperity and by the need to rebuild after several fires that destroyed buildings on the square, particularly in the southeast portion of the square.

The two buildings on the north side of the square are the oldest surviving buildings that face the square and do not conform to the pattern of attached commercial buildings: to the west is a mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival-style frame house and to the east is the 1868-69 Methodist church, now converted into residential use. The square once featured other freestanding residences, which were replaced by the present commercial buildings as the density of construction around the square increased in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Another notable building is the former Downs Hotel, also known as Hotel Holley, at the southwest corner of the square (the street address is 1 Thomas Street). This building is the only example of Medina sandstone construction facing the square; its two-story entry portico is unique in the district and signals the building's original function.

The only example of post-World War II architecture on the square is the modern bank at 51 Public Square, which replaced a block of commercial buildings similar to those around it.

Streets immediately surrounding the square feature a mix of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings that reflect the primacy of this portion of the village as the community's social, religious, and commercial core. The streetscape character is typical of a settled village, with sidewalks, aprons, street trees, and consistent setbacks. Architecturally, these streets feature an eclectic mix of late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century architecture of a variety of types, including several single-family residences, a 1930 high school, two churches, and public buildings.

Outside the district, the village of Holley is primarily residential, with the exception of industrial buildings clustered near the railroad tracks that bisect the village and a modern school complex in the northernmost portion of the village.

Integrity

The district retains a high degree of integrity, both in terms of its intact original street plan, which despite removal of the canal has been unchanged since the 1820s, and in terms of individual buildings. There is only one area where historic buildings have been replaced by a building that post-dates the period of significance: 51 Public Square, where a block of historic buildings was replaced in the late 1960s by the current modern bank.

Most of the historic commercial buildings facing the square retain relatively high integrity, although a number of storefronts have been altered, usually reducing their original transparency. Storefronts that display above-

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 4

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

average integrity, either due to preservation of original materials or sympathetic rehabilitation, include the east side of the Hotel Holley (1 Thomas Street), the village building at 72 Public Square, and 69 Public Square; just off the square the storefront at 6 Thomas Street is also a good example of the type. A number of buildings retain original cast-iron columns as features of otherwise modernized facades; examples include 87 Public Square, 76-78 Public Square, 21 Public Square, and 23 Public Square. Common upper-story alterations include changes to windows, including sash replacement or in some cases reduction in opening size to accommodate smaller sash; even where windows have been altered they retain character-defining features including decorative hoods. As a whole, the buildings along the square retain rhythm, massing, scale, and overall character consistent with their nineteenth-century appearance, and as a group they convey the character of a late nineteenth-century village downtown.

Beyond the Public Square, streetscapes in the district retain generally high integrity, with no significant modern intrusions or gaps in the streetscape. The characteristic village configuration of street, sidewalks, yards, and aprons is retained throughout the district, with lot sizes and setbacks remaining consistent with historic patterns. Individual buildings retain substantial integrity; while a few buildings display modern siding or replacement windows, these do not affect the overall integrity of the district. Only one building has been altered to such an extent that it has lost substantial integrity and no longer contributes to the district: the building at 29 Public Square, which has been altered repeatedly and retains little of its historic character.

Resource Count

Contributing Primary Buildings: 37

Contributing Secondary Buildings (Garages): 3

Noncontributing Primary Buildings: 3

Noncontributing Secondary Buildings (Garages): 2

Contributing Object: 1

Noncontributing Objects: 2

Contributing Site: 1

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 5

Name of Property
Orleans, New York
County and State

RESOURCE LIST

East Albion Street (South Side)

32 East Albion Street

1888

Two contributing buildings (one house, one garage)

Two-story frame house with side-gable roof and front-facing cross gable, featuring restrained Eastlake ornamentation. Partial-width front porch with pediment over entry, turned posts and balusters, and decorative spindlework. Double-hung wood windows, most in 1/1 pattern; some have leaded glass. Wood clapboard siding and wood window trim with flat hoodmolds. Front entry features double wood doors. Both the front-facing cross gable and the pediment of the porch feature scalloped shingles and decorative bargeboards. Property includes a contributing one-bay, early twentieth-century garage with single overhead rolling door, wood shiplap siding, and pyramidal hipped roof with asphalt shingles. Built as the parsonage for the adjacent Presbyterian Church (34 East Albion Street).

34 East Albion Street

1907-08, add. 1958-59

First Presbyterian Church

One contributing building

The First Presbyterian Church of Holley is a gable-roofed building clad in tan brick, situated on a triangular lot created by the intersection of East Albion and Wright streets. The ridgeline is parallel to East Albion Street; the roof is clad in red clay tiles. A three-story tower abuts the gable-roofed sanctuary space at its southwest corner, and features angled corner buttresses, a belt course between the second and third stories, and paired Gothic-arched louvered openings at the third story. The tower also contains the building's most visible entrance, which is a Gothic-arched doorway containing double doors and a stained-glass transom; this is accessed by a flight of steps at the south side of the tower. A second entrance is located at an enclosed vestibule projecting from the building's north side. The west gable end of the church features a two-story, Tudor-arched stained-glass window; north and south sides are composed of simple buttresses between round-arched stained-glass windows. A modern concrete-block addition (1958-59) abuts the east side of the original building and wraps partially around its north side; the addition has a low-pitched gable roof and an at-grade entrance on the west side. Historical documentation indicates the building's "limestone brick" exterior was painted in 1951; the building was rebricked in the 1970s or 1980s.

Mechanic Street, East Side

16 Mechanic Street

c. 1850-60

One contributing building

Two-story masonry building with Greek Revival massing. L-shaped footprint consisting of front-facing gabled section, stone construction faced with stucco; rear cross-gable wing has vinyl siding. Front section is three bays wide and symmetrical, with a storefront consisting of a recessed central entry flanked by display windows with bulkheads; these are angled in to either side of the door. Entire storefront is spanned by a simple lintel. Second story has three 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. Rear section has a door on its west (front) side and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 6

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

windows of irregular shape and placement. This building appeared on the 1860 map of the village as a blacksmith shop.

18 Mechanic Street

2014

One noncontributing building

One-story frame commercial building with rectangular footprint and steeply pitched gambrel roof. Asymmetrical façade on Mechanic Street side with two front entrances; one is sheltered by a pent-roofed hood and flanked by paired 6/1 windows, each with a transom. The secondary entrance, near the north end of the façade, has windows immediately left and right of it, similar to sidelights, with a three-part transom above. Four gable-roofed dormers, each containing a 6/1 double-hung window. Concrete block foundation; clapboard or cement-board siding, asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to age.

Public Square

Public Square

1822, 1914

One contributing site, One contributing object, One noncontributing object

The Public Square is a rectangular open area at the center of the historic district. It is two blocks long (north to south) and contains roadways 40' in width (variously configured as driving and parking lanes) to either side of a median. The topography is sloped, with the elevation of the east roadway lower than that of the west. The median consists of two oblong sections divided by east-west Geddes Street. Each section of the median is largely grassy with a brick perimeter and granite curbs; the south end of the south median and the center section of the north median are paved in brick and contain metal benches. The paved section of the north median is also the site of the Salisbury Fountain (1914, contributing object), a classically inspired iron temperance fountain set on a Medina sandstone base and featuring an urn-like top with basins attached at varied levels. Panels affixed to the north and south sides of the fountain read as follows: "Presented Through the Women's Christian Temperance Union" on the north side and "Presented to the Village of Holley by Mrs. Salisbury in Memory of her Husband Abraham L. Salisbury 1914" on the south. In the southern half of the southern median is a monument to veterans. This consists of a Medina sandstone slab, similar to a large tombstone, with smooth faces and rock-faced sides, angled at the top, set atop a base of four courses of rock-faced Medina sandstone blocks; a plaque affixed to its front (west side) reads, "In Honor of All Veterans Who Served to Insure Freedom in our Nation Dedicated November 11, 1986." This is a noncontributing object due to age. Small-scale features on the site include modern benches, reproduction street lights, street signs, trash receptacles, and flag poles, and mainly date to 2003-04 when the state Department of Transportation undertook a substantial rehabilitation of the square. Granite curbs and brick pavers were also installed in 2003-04; some of the bricks originally used in 1914 to pave the roads surrounding the medians were removed and repurposed during the rehabilitation of the space.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 7

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Public Square, South Side

1 Public Square

1885

One contributing building

Two-story brick commercial building, located at the south end of the public square. Roof appears flat from north and west sides. The storefront, which is on the north side of the building facing the public square, consists of square cast-iron columns supporting a full-width entablature; fixed picture windows with muntins simulating a twelve-pane configuration are set behind the columns. The building has two entrances on the north side, one at the far east end and one near the west end flanked by windows. Second-story windows are tall and narrow with 2/2 replacement double-hung sash. Corbeled brickwork below the cornice suggests a dentilled pattern, with a metal cornice above. The west side of the building has no first-story door or window openings and 2/2 replacement sash at the second story. The east side abuts the adjacent building. The building was recently rehabilitated circa 2012-13, including a new storefront (the cast-iron columns were pre-existing; windows were reconfigured and a central door was replaced by windows), removal of a first-story window on the west side, two new second-story openings on the west side, and new second-story windows on the north and west sides.

21 Public Square

1885

One contributing building

Two-story brick commercial building located at the south end of the public square. This building shares party walls with 1 Public Square and 23 Public Square; its façade is nearly identical to that of 23 Public Square, with which it shares a window. There are two entrances, one at the center providing access to the first-story commercial space and one at the east providing access to the second story. The façade also features two original cast-iron columns, one of which is narrower than the other; these support a flat entablature that spans the façade. The storefront is largely infilled with brick (not original) with fixed picture windows to either side of the recessed center entry. At the second story are two segmentally arched window openings with decorative stone headmolds and flat sills. The openings have been partially infilled to accommodate smaller double-hung replacement windows. The building has a metal cornice that terminates at brackets at each end.

23 Public Square

1885

One contributing building

Two-story brick commercial building located at the south end of the public square. It has many features in common with 21 Public Square, with which it shares a party wall and a window. The façade features four original cast-iron columns supporting a full-width entablature; the columns at the east and west ends of the façade are wider than the two flanking the center entrance. Between the columns the storefront is infilled with vertical wood siding and large square picture windows (not original). Second-story window openings are segmentally arched and have decorative stone headmolds and flat sills, and contain 1/1 double-hung sash with transoms above (not original). The second story features brackets at each end of the metal entablature. The east wall is constructed of Medina sandstone and has two second-story window openings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 8

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Public Square, West Side

42 Public Square

c. 1892

Steven J. Thompson, DDS

One contributing building

Three-story brick commercial building with an attached one-story wing along its south side. This building appears to be a 1920s remodeling of an earlier three-story commercial building with mansard roof that was on this site until at least the early 1920s; the footprint is unchanged from that of the earlier building. Three-story section has a rectangular footprint; abutting it to the south is a one-story wedge-shaped section. The storefront, which spans the three-story and one-story sections, has stone veneer and composite shingle siding, with two doors and two square picture windows. Upper stories are red brick with evenly spaced 1/1 replacement windows, three rectangular cast-stone ornaments with low-relief crest shape near cornice, and parapet with a low-pitched peak at center. South side clad in vinyl siding.

46-50 (also known as 40) Public Square

1867-68

Garfield Block (also known as the Newton Block and the Masonic Hall)

One contributing building

Three-story brick commercial building on a corner lot. Central entrance provides access to upper stories and is flanked by two storefronts, each with two plain square columns in front of a recessed entry consisting of a modern metal door flanked by paired modern display windows; storefront partially infilled with modern siding. Upper stories have simple rectangular window openings with sandstone lintels and sills, with 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. Corbelling at cornice. Although the storefront has been altered, upper stories retain high integrity.

66 Public Square

c. 1875

White-Alis Building

One contributing building

Two-story brick commercial building. Second story is continuous with that of the adjacent building at 72 Public Square, and map evidence suggests they were built simultaneously as three identical but separate buildings, each with its own storefront. Legally today 66 Public Square is one building and 72 is a separately owned property. Storefront is not original and features an asymmetrical combination of fixed picture windows and doors with one doorway recessed. Window openings are segmentally arched and have decorative hoodmolds (similar hoodmolds are seen on the buildings at 21 and 23 Public Square); three window openings are boarded and three are reduced in size to accommodate smaller replacement windows. Window openings on the south side of the building are similarly ornamented and similarly reduced. Brick corbelling with metal cornice above.

72 Public Square

c. 1880

Village Building

One contributing building

As noted above, the building at 72 Public Square shares features in common with adjoining 66 Public Square, specifically a continuous cornice and identical window trim. This storefront features four original square cast-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 9

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

iron columns, with the two at the building corners wider than the two that flank the entrance; these support the decorative entablature that spans the storefront. The storefront has a recessed entry flanked by display windows with bulkheads and transoms; other than the columns and entablature, the components are not original but are in keeping with the configuration typical of commercial buildings of its era.

76-78 Public Square

c. 1880

One contributing building

Two-story brick commercial building; retains two original cast-iron storefront columns and sandstone steps to entrance; the rest of the storefront has been remodeled with infill siding and picture windows. Second story has two elongated segmentally arched window openings with brick lintels; above this is an angled band of brick suggestive of an earlier cornice and lower roofline; above this the actual cornice is at the same height as that of 72 Public Square.

82 Public Square

c. 1890-1900

DeFilipps Block/Mason Building

One contributing building

Two-story brick commercial building. Primary entrance is recessed and flanked by modern store windows with brick bulkheads; secondary entrance, providing access to upper story, is at the south corner. Modern metal storefront system with large display windows and brick bulkheads, in configuration that reflects likely original design with angled center entry. Tall multipart entablature spans the storefront. Three second-story window openings with rusticated stone lintels and sills, containing 1/1 replacement sash. Cornice features decorative brickwork. This building connects in the interior to 86 Public Square.

86 Public Square

1896

Rutland Block/Lockwood Building/Community Library

One contributing building

Two-story brick commercial building located at the obtuse-angled intersection of Public Square and Wright Street; the building's irregular footprint reflects the shape of its lot. Walls facing Public Square and Wright Street are clad in tan brick. The building is visually divided into two components: the main portion of the building, facing Public Square and wrapping the corner, is more elaborately ornamented while the secondary portion, a three-bay section facing Wright Street, is more simple. The two share a consistent roofline, materials, and some details. The front portion of the building has a tall entablature atop the storefront, brick quoins, and a band of bicolor brick in a diamond pattern just below the metal cornice. The storefront is modern and features darker brick and modern doors, transom, and storefront windows. The rear (Wright Street) section has belt courses that align with the front portion's entablature, and a band of trim below the diamond-patterned band from the front portion; first-story window and door openings in this section are infilled with brick.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 10

Name of Property
Orleans, New York
County and State

Public Square, East Side

29 Public Square

c. 1880

“Hair Affair”

One noncontributing building

Two-story frame commercial building oriented at an angle to the southeast corner of the Public Square. Front-facing gable roof; one-story hip-roofed wing on north side. Board-and-batten siding on first story, with wood clapboard at second story, band of trim at base of gable, and scalloped shingles in gable; south side clad in vinyl siding. First story has central projecting vestibule flanked by fixed picture windows, with broad pent roof wrapping west and north sides above first story. Second-story windows are 1/1 double-hung on west and north sides, and vinyl replacement units on south side. Noncontributing due to extensive alterations that obscure much of the building’s historic character.

51 Public Square

1969

First Niagara Bank (originally Marine Midland Bank)

One noncontributing building

One-story modern commercial building (bank) with brown brick walls and flat roof. Irregular rectilinear footprint; primary entrance on west side is recessed and indicated by ribbon of plate-glass windows, asymmetrically flanked by projecting cubic sections consisting mostly of brick walls. Noncontributing due to age and architectural incompatibility with scale and character of the rest of the buildings surrounding the Public Square.

55 Public Square

c. 1875-80

Sculley Block/Sam’s Diner

One contributing building

Late nineteenth-century commercial building, consisting of a two-story brick section typical of nineteenth-century commercial architecture, with attached one-story frame side wing of lower elevation along the south side. Main block has modern storefront with stone veneer, metal door and metal display windows, with pent roof spanning façade between first and second stories. Second-story windows have round-arched openings with decorative hoodmolds; window openings partially infilled to accommodate flat-headed replacement sash. Decorative inset blocks above two of the three windows, flanking applied lettering reading “Sculley Block.” Decorative brickwork with metal cornice above. Pent-roofed side wing has two doors along the first story, walk-out basement to rear where site slopes downward to the east, composite shingle siding and varied window shapes.

69 Public Square

1885

Edwards Building/Daniel W. Schavione DDS

One contributing building

Two-story late nineteenth-century commercial building. Storefront retains above-average integrity with some early/original components intact or compatibly replaced. Primary entrance is recessed and has transom and sidelights; entry is flanked by large display windows with wood bulkheads. Secondary entrance is at far north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 11

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

end of façade and provides access to upper stories. Storefront is spanned by decorative entablature with brackets and dentils. Second-story window openings are simple with rusticated stone lintels and sills; above the windows is decorative brickwork capped by a metal cornice.

75 Public Square

c. 1885

Fuller Building/Eastern Orleans Community Center

One contributing building

Two-story brick commercial building. Modern, angled storefront with recessed main entry near south corner; secondary entry providing access to the second story at north corner. Between the two entrances are two large display windows that angle back toward recessed south entrance. Second-story windows are rectangular with rusticated stone lintels and sills. Over the windows is decorative brickwork similar to that seen on the adjoining buildings (69 and 87 Public Square), with metal cornice. Although a newspaper article in 1885 announcing the construction of the Edwards Building at 69 Public Square indicated the owner of this property was not yet ready to begin construction, the 1885 Sanborn map does show a commercial block on this site.

87 Public Square

1886

Dietsch Block

One contributing building

Two-story brick commercial building. Storefront features four original cast-iron columns, three of which are slender with a thicker column at the building's north corner. Columns support a tall storefront entablature terminating in brackets at each end. Storefront materials are modern and include infilled siding and metal display windows, with off-center recessed storefront entry. Second-story materials and features are consistent with those of the adjoining building at 75 Public Square. These features include rectangular window with rusticated stone lintels and sills, decorative brickwork, and metal cornice.

89 Public Square

1890

Odd Fellows Hall

One contributing building

Two-plus-story commercial building on a corner lot at the northeast corner of the public square. Full-width modern metal and glass storefront with full-width entablature. Second-story windows have rusticated stone lintels and sills. Above the second story windows are short attic windows; above these is corbelled brickwork and a metal cornice that terminates in brackets at each end. Shallow peak at center of gable, within which is set a stone low-relief panel reading "Odd Fellows Hall 1890" with a three-link chain above. Roof appears flat but slopes down to the rear of the building. Exposed north side of building has one first-story window opening.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 12

Name of Property
Orleans, New York
County and State

South Main Street

1 South Main Street

c. 1860s

Downs Residence

Two contributing buildings (one house, one garage)

Two-story frame Italianate residence, imposingly situated on a prominent corner lot. Cube and cupola massing: square footprint with low-pitched pyramidal roof, broadly overhanging eaves with prominent brackets in groups of three; roof is topped by a cupola with low-pitched hipped roof. Primary (east) façade is symmetrical, with center entrance sheltered by low-pitched gable roof supported by square chamfered posts. Windows on this façade are tall and narrow and arranged in pairs of 4/4 sash; first-story windows have been shortened. Windows are a combination of wood and vinyl double-hung sash. The building has a hip-roofed rear wing, two stories tall but with a lower roofline than that of the main hip-roofed section of the building, with an open side porch on the north side, which features delicate porch columns with brackets at the eaves. Asbestos shingle siding. Although comparison to a historic photograph confirms that the building has lost much of its historic detailing, it retains distinctive Italianate features including its characteristic massing, porch posts (retained despite reconfiguration of the front porch), brackets, and cupola. Property includes a contributing one-bay early twentieth-century garage with shiplap siding, swinging double doors, and pyramidal roof with asphalt shingles.

5 South Main Street

c. 1904-09

Two contributing buildings (one house, one garage)

Two-story frame residence with late Queen Anne/Free Classic features. Coursed, rock-faced Medina sandstone foundation. Front-facing gable roof with side cross-gables; full-width front porch consisting of Medina Sandstone base supporting slender clustered columns with Ionic capitals. Clapboard siding, with taller reveal at first story than second story. Wood double-hung sash windows with 1/1 configuration predominant; Palladian windows in gable ends at front and sides. Property includes a contributing two-bay early twentieth-century garage with shiplap siding and hipped roof with asphalt shingles.

9 South Main Street

1904-05

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church

One contributing building (church), One noncontributing building (garage)

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church is a Gothic Revival-style, front-gabled church with two side towers: the taller, at the northeast corner, has a square footprint and the shorter, at the southeast corner, has a square base with hexagonal footprint above the first story. The exterior material is rock-faced, coursed Medina sandstone. The building has two entrances on its principal (east) façade: one in the central bay and one in the northeast tower. Both entries consist of paneled wood double doors set within Gothic-arched openings, with stained-glass windows occupying each tympanum. Gothic Revival features include pointed-arch windows, buttresses, narrow "arrow slits" in the towers, and crenellations atop the octagonal tower. The property includes a noncontributing three-bay garage clad in Medina sandstone with a hipped roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 13

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

11 South Main Street

ca. 1905

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Parish House

One contributing building

Two-story frame house; American Foursquare form with hipped roof and hipped front dormer. Full-width front porch with metal posts on cast concrete-block piers; pediment over off-center front entrance. Fenestration is regular, with 1/1 double hung windows.

13 South Main Street

1950-52

St. Mary's Roman Catholic School

One contributing building

One-story brick school with flat roof and rectangular footprint. Asymmetrical façade with bay window to the left (south) and recessed entrance to the right (north). Entry ramp (not original) extends from main entrance toward the sidewalk.

Thomas Street

1 Thomas Street

1893 and 1920s

Downs Hotel/Hotel Holley (A.J. Warner, architect)

One contributing building

Occupying a prominent and irregularly shaped site at the southwest corner of the Public Square, the Downs Hotel (also known as the Hotel Holley) is a three-story building with a rock-faced Medina sandstone exterior on the north, east and south sides and a brick exterior on the west side. The building's irregular wedge-shaped footprint follows the obtuse angle of the intersection of Thomas Street and Public Square. The building's most prominent entrance, located on the Thomas Street side, is accentuated by a two-level portico with square stone piers supporting a wood porch structure, sheltering a round-arched opening leading to recessed doors. A secondary entrance, on the east side of the building, has a flat-arched opening with Medina sandstone lintel, behind which is a recessed door. A bracketed cornice and shallow metal pent roof mark the top of the second story, above which the third story (added in the 1920s) is clad in asphalt shingles. Windows at the first and second story have Medina sandstone sills and lintels; most consist of 1/1 replacement sash. First-story windows on the Thomas Street side have transoms; the windows east of the entrance are paired fixed or sliding windows. The building is topped by a simple cornice; the roof appears flat. On the east side the building contains two storefronts facing the Public Square; comparison to historic photographs indicates the storefront columns and entablatures are original although windows, doors, and some bulkheads have been altered. The building's west side is clad in brick; windows are of the same type and generally retain the same regular rhythm as on the more prominent east and south sides, and have Medina sandstone lintels and sills.

4 Thomas Street

c. 1850s

One contributing building

Two-story brick commercial building; walk-out basement on Mechanic Street side. Side-gabled roof. A modern accessible ramp flush with the façade provides access to the main entrance on Thomas Street. Three window/door openings on Thomas Street side, with entablature spanning the façade above them; three large

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 14

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

window openings on the second-story contain 15/15 replacement sash. On the Mechanic Street side, the stone foundation is exposed, with an entablature above; walls are unpainted brick above the entablature and there is a single 15/15 replacement window on each of the upper two stories. The building's northeast side is a blank brick wall; until the early 2000s a diminutive building with a triangular footprint, known as the "Self-Sharpener," was located on this site, and its demolition left the party wall between the two as an exterior wall.

6 Thomas Street

c. 1880s

China Wok

One contributing building

Two-story Italianate-style commercial building. Two entrances, one at center of storefront and one at east end of façade; entire storefront spanned by entablature featuring delicate brackets. Storefront retains original slender cast-iron columns flanking entry; display windows and bulkheads are not original but reflect typical nineteenth-century storefront proportions. Second story features three window openings with decorative hoods similar to those on other buildings around the Public Square; openings have been partially infilled in at the top to accommodate undersized replacement 1/1 sash. Elaborate decorative corbelling, again matching brickwork seen around the Public Square, is topped by a metal cornice. The rear of the building is visible from Mechanic Street and has a walk-out basement with two stories above; window openings, originally tall and narrow, have been partially infilled and contain 1/1 replacement sash.

8 Thomas Street

1899 and 1903

Village Building and Holley Standard

One contributing building

This building consists of two parts, built of continuous tan brick: a two-story section to the east, constructed as a municipal building housing both the fire department and village offices, and a one-story section to the west, built as the offices of the Holley Standard local newspaper.

Municipal Building: Two overhead rolling garage doors of unequal size occupy the eastern portion of the façade; immediately west of these doors is the building's formal entrance, recessed within an opening accentuated by wide wood trim with a blank arch above (door trim not original). The western portion of the façade contains three windows set within wide wood surrounds (also not original). Upper-story windows relate to the original spacing of first-story openings and occur in varying widths, all containing 1/1 sash and featuring rock-faced Medina sandstone lintels and sills. A band of decorative brickwork occurs between the second-story windows and the metal cornice.

Holley Standard: Main entrance in the easternmost bay; the rest of the façade contains four windows of varied sizes. The door opening and all four window openings are segmentally arched and partially infilled to accommodate a smaller door and windows. Windows are all replacements; one is a fixed picture window and the others are double-hung. A ramp (not original) partially spans the façade and provides accessible entrance to the building through the main door. The façade is topped by a pressed-metal cornice with a floral pattern. Grade slopes down to the south; on the building's side and rear the stone foundation is exposed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 15

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

18 Thomas Street

ca. 1830-50

One contributing building

Two-story, Greek Revival-style Medina sandstone residence. Front-facing, low-pitched gable roof with broad cornice and returns. Three-bay façade with door in the easternmost bay. Shadows in stonework indicate first-story window and door openings were larger and show infill of a central window opening at the second story. Although the front door is not original it does appear to be historic. Frame side wing with hipped roof and vertical wood siding.

Village Square

1 Village Square

c. 1850s-60s

One contributing building

Two-story frame building on raised, parged stone foundation. L-shaped footprint with principal section consisting of a Greek Revival-style, front-facing gable-roofed block, three bays wide with pilasters dividing the bays, wood clapboard siding. This section has deeply overhanging eaves, an oculus in the gable, and a two-story polygonal projecting bay on east side (added mid-1890s). Historic photographs show the original entrance was on the frame section in the westernmost bay of the primary (south) façade; the opening has since been infilled. One-story side wing clad in brick with partial-width porch with metal posts and railings. Although this side wing appears modern in its materials and detailing, a wing in a similar configuration appears on historic photographs and was depicted at its present dimensions on the 1885 Sanborn map. Rear of building has a two-story wing, lower in height than the main frame section of the building, and enclosed one-story side porch.

White Street

2 White Street

1868-69

First Methodist Episcopal Church

One contributing building

Brick church (now used for multifamily housing) in the Romanesque Revival style, prominently located at the north end of the Public Square. Tall Medina sandstone base and projecting sandstone vestibule on the south side. Front-facing gable roof with towers at the two front (southwest and southeast) corners; southwest tower is taller and broader, and is topped by a pyramidal roof; southeast tower is slender and has a helm roof. The gable end and southwest tower contain tall round-headed window openings in various sizes, containing stained glass. Tall window openings on the sides, separated by shallow buttresses, have been partially infilled (due to the insertion of a floor to divide the building into apartments) and now contain double-hung windows. The building was converted into apartments in the late 1960s after the congregation merged with another congregation and moved to a new building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Section 7 Page 16

Wright Street

1 Wright Street

1930-31

Holley High School (Carl Ade, architect)

One contributing building

Three story, Neo-Classical Revival brick school located on a prominent triangular lot. The building has an irregular Y-shaped footprint. The primary façade of the front entrance wing, oriented toward the intersection of Wright Street and South Main Street, has a full-height entry vestibule that has three double doors with rectangular transoms; historically both doors and transoms were largely glass but at present these are infilled with solid doors and panels. Three pairs of French doors with half-round transoms are located at the second floor directly above their first-story counterparts; historically these opened onto a porch supported by Corinthian columns and topped by a pediment, but now the columns and the pediment they supported are missing, leaving the structural concrete blocks visible where the pediment once projected. The side walls of this wing feature double-height round-headed windows indicating a large space inside. Elsewhere, the building features varied window types and configurations; 6/6 wood double-hung sash are common and often occur in groups of three to four windows. Neoclassical features include a first-story brick treatment in which every sixth course is recessed, creating a banding effect, which terminates in a continuous concrete stringcourse, all of which gives the first story the appearance of a tall base; a continuous cornice with apparent brick parapet above; flat brick pilasters; round-arched windows and blind arches; and brick quoins. The building served as the village's high school until the 1970s, and has housed some industrial use since then; at present it is vacant.

7 Wright Street

1923

Community Memorial Building; now rented by the U.S. Post Office

One contributing building, One noncontributing object

This Neoclassical Revival-style brick building was constructed in 1923 as a community center and soon also housed the local chapter of the American Legion. The building is composed of two sections: the more formal front section, which is a symmetrical three-bay rectangular block, and the rear wing, which is lower in height with a hipped roof. The front section is set on a tall brick-clad base topped by a band of soldier course brick. Its symmetrical three-bay façade has a central entrance flanked by paired 6/6 replacement windows, with matching 6/6 paired windows above. The entrance has a tall surround and transom, partially concealed by signage; doors are modern metal double doors. The building has a projecting metal cornice with a parapet above it. The rear wing has tall segmentally arched window openings, partially infilled at the top and containing 6/6 replacement sash. On the north side of the building a pent-roofed loading dock projects from the wing. In addition to the American Legion, the building has housed other community uses, and has housed the U.S. Postal Service since 1965. A granite memorial to members of the military killed in service was dedicated in 1967 and is noncontributing due to age. The memorial is a slightly tapered rectangle, about six feet tall, with a low-relief image of an eagle above an inscribed list of military engagements in which Holley residents lost their lives, ranging from World War I to the Persian Gulf.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 7 Page 17

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

9 Wright Street

c. 1870-75

Two contributing buildings (one house, one garage)

Two-story frame residence; late nineteenth-century vernacular. Front-facing gable with side-gable wing; partial-width front porch across wing with wood porch posts and railing (not original). Vinyl siding; 1/1 wood double-hung windows. One-bay contributing early twentieth-century frame garage with flush vertical siding, tripartite folding door, and hipped roof with asphalt shingle.

Frisbie Terrace

3 Frisbie Terrace

c. 1823-25

One contributing building

Five-bay Medina sandstone house with substantial side wing. Primary stone block has side-gabled roof and central entrance, flanked by two windows to either side. Door and window openings have stone jack arches; windows are 6/6 double-hung replacement units. One-story hip-roofed rear addition clad in vinyl siding. Two-story wing extending to the east is situated with its front (north) façade slightly forward of the façade of the stone section of the building. The two-story wing has a stone foundation, low-pitched hipped roof and vinyl siding; most windows are 1/1 double-hung replacement units. A small one-story addition extends east of the two-story wing. This is one of Holley's early sandstone buildings and was oriented to the original Erie Canal route.

5 Frisbie Terrace

c. 1825-1840s

One contributing building

Two-story gable-roofed vernacular house on tall sandstone foundation. Window openings shortened to accommodate 6/6 replacement double-hung windows. Vinyl siding; at present some sheathing is exposed.

35 Frisbie Terrace

c. 1887

Charles Frisbie House

One contributing building (house), One noncontributing building (garage)

Two-story frame Queen Anne-style residence with elaborate Eastlake detailing. Medina sandstone foundation. Side-gabled roof with polygonal front cross-gable; partial-width front porch with elaborate jigsaw detailing; second-story balcony with gable roof sits atop front porch. Clapboard siding with shingles in gables; decorative bargeboards. Flat band of trim at tops of first-story windows, with panels containing a decorative motif above each window. This is one of the most elaborate and best-preserved examples of late nineteenth-century domestic architecture in the village of Holley. Property includes a one story, two-bay, hip-roofed concrete-block garage (noncontributing due to age; it did not appear on the 1931-1945 Sanborn map).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Section 8 Page 1

Summary Paragraph

The Holley Village Historic District, encompassing 39 properties that make up the commercial and institutional core of the village of Holley, is significant under Criteria A and C as a noteworthy example of Erie Canal-era village planning and architecture. Holley's distinctive street plan reflects a sophisticated design directly influenced by fashionable city planning ideals of the era. The village's unusual layout, designed by surveyor Elisha Johnson and oriented to the Erie Canal's alignment, served as the framework for development of a significant and highly intact collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century commercial, religious, residential, and educational architecture. The district is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the settlement and growth of Holley, which was a small, yet bustling, canal-side (and later railroad) transportation hub and center of commercial activity for the surrounding rural, agrarian region.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the Holley Village Historic District begins in 1822, the year the street plan for the village was established in response to the Erie Canal's irregular alignment as it spanned Sandy Creek. This street plan remains immediately recognizable today, with all the original streets and the open Public Square intact. Although the canal was rerouted in the mid-eighteenth century and subsequently filled in the early twentieth century, its imprint is easily perceived in the orientation of early buildings on Frisbie Terrace. The period of significance ends in 1952, with the completion of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic School building that completed a small three-building church complex on South Main Street. These dates encompass the era when the Village of Holley was at the height of its economic and social prosperity. The mid-twentieth century was a time of minimal public or private construction in the village: after construction of Holley High School in 1930 and St. Mary's School building in 1952, no new buildings were added to the district until a modern bank was constructed in the late 1960s, replacing a significant block of late nineteenth-century commercial buildings. This lack of new construction reflects the decline of the two major industries in Holley and Murray: agriculture and related processing, and sandstone quarrying.

Geology and Prehistory of Murray¹

The distinctive topography of the area that is now Holley had a direct influence on the route of the Erie Canal, which in turn had a direct influence on Holley's layout and growth. At the end of the last ice age, a glacial lake, known as Lake Iroquois, was located where Lake Ontario is today. The southern shoreline of Lake Iroquois

¹ Much of the general information on the history of Holley and Murray is paraphrased from *Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey, Village of Holley and Town of Murray, New York* (Landmark Society of Western New York, 2003).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Section 8 Page 2

formed a natural ridge, which runs east-west through the town of Murray (Ridge Road, or Route 104, follows this natural feature). The presence of Lake Iroquois affected soil quality in Orleans County: soil just south of the ridge, the area that was once the beach of Lake Iroquois, is rich, well-drained, and ideal for agriculture; soil to the north is heavier and poorly drained.

A second important natural feature is Sandy Creek, which has two branches running through Murray. The east branch, in the southeastern part of Murray, runs through a deep ravine created as a spillway for another glacial lake, known as Lake Tonawanda, located to the south. The presence of this ravine proved highly significant in determining the location and layout of the village of Holley (see below).

Native American Presence and the Opening to European Settlement

Prior to European-American settlement of Orleans County, the area was part of the vast territory of the Seneca, the westernmost nation of the Iroquois Confederacy. The land that is now Orleans County appears to have been used by them for hunting and fishing grounds, and not for permanent settlement; their major villages were located to the south and west in Genesee and Niagara counties. A Seneca trail on the ridge was an important route through the region.

After the Revolutionary War, western New York was the subject of competing land claims made by New York and Massachusetts, a legacy of conflicting seventeenth-century grants and charters. Through a complicated series of transactions and treaties, the various claims were resolved, the Seneca rights to the land were extinguished, and the territory was opened to European settlement by the late 1790s.

Although western New York had great potential for agriculture due to its climate and fertile soil, European-American settlement was initially slow due to the lack of dependable east-west transportation routes. Ridge Road, improved as a road in the early nineteenth century, was one of the few roads available to transport settlers west or their produce east to markets and became a focus for early settlement. Land transportation, however, was considered too slow and unreliable for either investors or settlers to feel comfortable about the region's prospects.

Despite the obstacles, some settlers, lured by the region's rich soil, came to Orleans County in the first few years of the nineteenth century. Hamlets developed in places where the ridge intersected another early road or natural feature. One such location was the intersection of Ridge Road and Sandy Creek, where settlers perceived an attractive confluence of water power and transportation. The first European-American settler in what became the town of Murray was Eraphas Mattison, who built a log house along Ridge Road in 1809; his house became a stagecoach stop and later a tavern. Other settlers arrived in the 1810s, clustering in what became the hamlet of

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 8 Page 3

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Sandy Creek (now the hamlet of Murray), where they built houses, mills, and at least one store. A few set up their homesteads farther from the ridge; one was John Reed, who established a salt works at a natural spring along the creek near what is now the village of Holley in 1814.

The Erie Canal

The concept of a canal to traverse New York State was considered in the eighteenth century and became a reality in the early nineteenth century. After years of proposals and study, the state legislature appointed a commission to select a route; the commission recommended a route in 1811, and efforts to finance the project got underway, only to be halted by the onset of the War of 1812.

After the war ended in 1815, the state legislature recreated the canal commission and, in 1817, passed an act authorizing construction of the canal. Work began on July 4, 1817 in Rome. Even as work began in the eastern part of the state, it was not until 1821 that the route in the western part of the state was fully determined and put under contract.

The route was designed to minimize changes in grade that would be expensive and technically challenging to overcome; even so, a number of impressive feats of engineering were required in places where obstacles were unavoidable. One of the most difficult sites was the deep ravine of the east branch of Sandy Creek. In order to minimize the amount of fill required to span the ravine, the engineers decided to diverge from the canal's generally east-west route by creating a sharp loop veering more than 2,000 feet to the south, which allowed the waterway to cross a relatively narrow section of the creek. Even so, the embankment was the tallest on the entire canal route, rising 76 feet above the bottom of the valley.

The opening of the Erie Canal rapidly transformed upstate New York, including Orleans County: almost overnight settlers had access to a convenient, reliable, and fast transportation link suitable for travel, shipment of produce, and delivery of goods from other parts of the country. Land values along the canal route began to increase as soon as its route was determined, ushering in a rush of speculation and settlement. The canal immediately changed emerging settlement patterns; in Orleans County this meant that the focus of settlement moved south from the ridge to the canal.

Aerovester Hamlin, Elisha Johnson, and Holley's Street Plan

In 1821, once the canal's route was known, businessman Aerovester Hamlin purchased 100 acres near the embankment at Sandy Creek, anticipating that the area around the embankment and the canal's sharp southern loop would be a prime location for settlement. Hamlin was a key figure in the early development of the village;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Section 8 Page 4

in addition to his land speculation activities (see below) he built the village's first warehouse, store, and ashery. He also "procured the establishment of a post office" and became its first postmaster.² Hamlin built an impressive house on the east side of the canal, with a view across the canal to the public square; this was a Greek Revival mansion with a two-story wraparound colonnade. The house was later expanded and came to be known as the Frisbie Mansion, after later owner Hiram Frisbie (see below); it was demolished in the 1930s.

By the spring of 1822, there were only six houses in the area. In that year Hamlin hired Rochester surveyor and land developer Elisha Johnson to lay out streets. The layout Elisha Johnson devised for Hamlin's tract was atypical for an Erie Canal village and is important as a modest, but significant, example of fashionable city planning principles at a village scale. His plan consisted of an open public square (there were no medians until the early twentieth century) with diagonal and orthogonal streets radiating out from it. State Street, which ran south from the south end of the square, split one block south of the square to form two more diagonal streets. East of the square, the diagonal streets in Johnson's plan (White Street, State Street, and Frisbie Terrace) echoed the alignment of the canal, presumably as a way to maximize the number of waterfront building lots. The public square was adjacent to the canal for easy dock access; while Johnson's original plan appeared to show the east side of the square remaining open to the canal, eventually commercial buildings were constructed on all sides of the square, with those on the east side backing up to the canal.

The plan for Holley contrasted with the more typical layout that evolved in most canal villages, of which good examples can be seen in neighboring Albion and Brockport. In these communities, the canal and the primary commercial street (usually, but not always, known as Main Street, which was often a pre-existing pioneer road) intersect at right angles at the heart of an irregular grid of residential streets. Industrial buildings like warehouses and lumber yards clustered around the canal, while commercial buildings lined "Main Street." Residents built their houses within a few blocks of the center.

Johnson's plan, while not typical in the region, had at least two precedents in Western New York. It is strongly reminiscent of Joseph Ellicott's 1804 plan for Buffalo, which was likewise designed around a central square (Niagara Square) with radiating avenues at each corner. Joseph Ellicott was influenced by the L'Enfant Plan for Washington, D.C., with which he was intimately familiar, having assisted his brother, Andrew Ellicott, who surveyed the area and refined L'Enfant's original plan. Nor was Holley Elisha Johnson's first foray into planning: he had drawn a street plan in 1817 for the Johnson & Seymour Tract, his land holdings in what is now downtown Rochester. His design for the Johnson & Seymour Tract similarly focused on a public square (now Washington Square) with the "State Road to Canandaigua," a pre-existing road (now Monroe Avenue/Route 31) oriented at a diagonal to the corner of the square and other major routes aligned with the corners of the square.

² Hon. Isaac S. Signor, *Landmarks of Orleans County* (Syracuse: D. Mason & Company, 1894), 399.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Section 8 Page 5

Johnson's plan for Holley remains much in evidence today, with the public square still serving as the community's commercial core and the street pattern virtually unchanged. This unusual layout is one of the most distinctive and significant features of Holley.

Canal-Era Development

While canal construction was underway, settlers and merchants began to cluster around the embankment as Hamlin had expected; the hamlet quickly eclipsed Sandy Creek in population and services. By 1828, however, Hamlin was bankrupt and sold his remaining real estate holdings to investors Hiram Frisbie and James Seymour, who continued to sell village lots for development. Frisbie ultimately purchased Seymour's share as well and became one of the leading figures in the village in the 1830s and 1840s. With Augustus Southworth (see below), he built the first flour mill in Holley circa 1834. He operated it until 1853; he also served as postmaster, built two commercial buildings on the public square (no longer extant) and was a strong supporter of education, donating land for the Holley Academy. He and Seymour also donated land for the Methodist and Baptist churches. He purchased and expanded the house built by Aerovester Hamlin on the east side of the canal, where the grocery store parking lot is today; Frisbie Terrace was originally the access road to his property.

Augustus Southworth, Hiram Frisbie's business partner in his flour mill, was a good example of an enterprising young person who, brought to the region by canal construction, stayed on to play an important role in the village's canal-era development. In his early 20s he found employment as a supervisor and contractor for canal construction in western Monroe and eastern Orleans counties; among other projects he managed construction of the original bridge spanning the canal at East Albion Street and took a contract himself to build a one-mile section between Holley and Brockport. He continued in canal construction and boatbuilding after the Erie Canal was finished, obtaining contracts for work on canals in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Once Southworth settled permanently in Holley, his various enterprises were significant in its evolution from a pioneer settlement to a thriving village: among other projects, he built the village's first flour mill with Hiram Frisbie, as noted above, raised money for the original Holley Academy and served as the first president of the Board of Education, built a distinctive commercial building at the corner of Thomas and Mechanic streets, known locally as the "Self Sharpener" (no longer extant), served as one of the first trustees of the Methodist Church, and built a notable private residence for himself and his family in around 1850. His house is the only building left with which he was associated; it stands at 8 North Main Street (outside the historic district) and is an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture in Medina sandstone construction.

With the opening of the canal, the economic prospects of upstate New York immediately expanded, and Holley and other communities along the route experienced rapid growth. Farmers in the surrounding areas, whose

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Section 8 Page 6

principal crops included wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, turnips, potatoes, and peas, could bring their produce to Holley to be shipped to eastern markets and to western pioneers. The region became well known for fruit production; western settlers in particular drove an increased demand for winter apples starting in the mid-1840s, prompting farmers in Orleans County to devote many more acres to orchards.³

The village of Holley was incorporated in 1850, by which time it had some 400 residents as well as a public school and an academy, churches, taverns, mills, shops, warehouses, and a variety of merchants. Originally known as Saltport due to John Reed's salt works, it was renamed in honor of Myron Holley, who, as a state assemblyman and a member of the Canal Commission, was a leading figure in the advocacy for and construction of the Erie Canal. Unfortunately, a fire in 1866 destroyed the village's earliest records, so few specifics about the early nineteenth century survive, but it is clear Holley's early growth was propelled by the same conditions that transformed neighboring villages that likewise served as commercial, social, and administrative centers for surrounding towns.

The Holley Village Historic District includes some of the oldest buildings in Holley, dating to this early period of canal-oriented growth. The buildings at 18 Thomas Street, 3 and 5 Frisbie Terrace, 1 Village Square, and 4 Thomas Street all appear to date to the 1820s-60s. The houses on Frisbie Terrace are aligned to the original canal loop, which has since been abandoned but traces of which survive. The stone house at 3 Frisbie Terrace is believed to be the oldest building in the district; it was constructed by Bishop Cramer in 1825 and contained a grocery store on the first story, with the family's living quarters above.⁴ The house at 1 Village Square, occupying a prominent position at the north end of the square, is a good example of frame Greek Revival-style architecture, despite alterations that include removal of the front door and changes to the side wing, it retains distinctive Greek Revival features including its roofline and pilasters. In the late nineteenth century, this was the home of Dr. Edwin R. Armstrong, a physician who served as president of the Orleans County Medical Society and on the Holley School Board.

The commercial building at 4 Thomas Street, although extensively altered in a recent rehabilitation, is the oldest surviving commercial building in the vicinity of the Public Square. It conveys the scale and massing of the early commercial buildings that once clustered around the square, particularly at the south end where development was the densest. This building has historically housed a grocery, cobbler (in the basement, which is at ground level on the Mechanic Street side), and offices.

³ *Historical Album of Orleans County* (New York: Sanford & Co., 1879), 89

⁴ Marsha DeFilippis, *Holley, N.Y. Sesquicentennial, 2001* (Holley, N.Y., n.p., 2001), 4.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Section 8 Page 7

A distinctive building that adjoined 4 Thomas Street to the east, locally known as the “Self-Sharpener” due to its triangular footprint, was demolished in 2001, resulting in the exposure of the blank party wall of 4 Thomas Street that today faces the intersection of Thomas and Mechanic streets. Before its demolition, the diminutive “Self-Sharpener” was the oldest building on the square, built in the early 1820s. Also demolished is the Frisbie Mansion, the most architecturally ambitious house ever built in Holley; believed to have been built by Aerovester Hamlin in the 1820s, it was remodeled and expanded a number of times and ultimately demolished in the 1930s. A canal-era church in Holley, the 1834 Baptist Church, was demolished in 2002 after a fire; it had been converted into apartments after its congregation moved to a new building in the 1890s.

Many of the earliest commercial buildings around the Public Square fell victim to a series of fires in the late nineteenth century that are largely responsible for the square’s Victorian-era appearance. Those canal-era buildings that do remain, along with the Elisha Johnson street plan that is still so evident in Holley today, are valuable reminders of the significance and physical reality of the Erie Canal in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Holley in the Railroad Era

While Holley’s original plan and early development patterns were directly related to the presence of the Erie Canal, most historic buildings in the district (and in the village as a whole) today date to the later nineteenth century, a period in which the railroad was gradually supplanting the canal as the principal mode of long-distance transportation.

The Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, which was organized in December 1850 and began running trains in 1852, was the first railroad line to run through Holley. This line was a double-track railroad with passenger trains running every two hours. The existence of this line, and its stop in Holley, secured the continued importance of the village as a central location for produce processing, storage, and shipping as the railroad began to eclipse the canal. The tracks passed (and still pass) through Holley south of the commercial center of the village, south of the intersection of Batavia Street and South Main Street. In 1853, this was one of the lines absorbed by the New York Central Railroad.

In 1854-61, the original canal loop in Holley was bypassed in order to provide a straighter, more easily navigable waterway. This decision was made by canal officials “to remedy the mistake made in the original location of the canal at this point.”⁵ A new section of canal was built on a high, long embankment, allowing boats to avoid the sharp loop. Because state law did not allow canal sections in cities or incorporated villages to

⁵ New York State Canal Commission, quoted in Canal Society of New York State, *Field Trip Guide, May 20 1995*, 67.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 8 Page 8

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

be abandoned, the old loop was retained through the late nineteenth century as a spur serving local businesses. Although the loop remained useful to the lumber yard and other existing industrial facilities, a new cluster of industrial development began to emerge near the depot west of Main Street as companies sought proximity to the railroad tracks rather than the increasingly obsolete canal.

The most significant new industrial development near the railroad was the construction of the Miller & Pettingill cider and vinegar factory. Later known as the Genesee Fruit Company, then the American Fruit Product Company, then Duffy-Mott, this was one of several food processing plants in Orleans County affiliated with major companies, making this area a national leader in processing of fruits and vegetables and serving as a major source of employment for Holley and neighboring communities.

Another industry that benefited from railroad access was sandstone quarrying. Medina sandstone, which was first quarried in Medina in 1837, was prevalent from Brockport to Lockport. The stone was a popular building material from about the 1860s to the early twentieth century. Thanks to the canal and railroad, it was relatively easy and economical to ship this attractive, practical stone to growing western cities and across the state. In this region, it was commonly used for curbs, paving, and foundations, and it was a desirable building material for churches and public buildings; it was used less commonly for residential and commercial buildings. The quarrying industry peaked just after 1900, at which time there were 48 quarries in Orleans County, employing about 2,000 people. With 28 of the 48 quarries located in the town of Murray, the quarries were major employers for Holley. The State Street neighborhood of Holley, southeast of the historic district, became known as "Little Italy" for the many Italian families who came to this area for employment in the quarries and clustered in this section of the village starting in the late nineteenth century.

A prominent local example of Medina sandstone, and one of the most distinctive buildings in the district, the Hotel Holley (also known as the Downs Hotel) was designed by notable Rochester architect A.J. Warner in 1893. Its site, at the southwest corner of the Public Square, was first occupied by a tavern in 1823, and was later the site of the Mansion House, an inn that was in turn replaced by the Hotel Holley. The original design of the Hotel Holley featured a hipped roof with a prominent pyramidal corner turret. Dormers pierced the roof, which was capped by a balustrade. A book- and drugstore occupied the storefront on the side of the building facing the square; the hotel was entered through the covered portico on the south side. In the 1920s a third floor was added, an awkward alteration that eliminated the pyramidal turret and gave the appearance of a mansard roof. The two lower stories of the building still look much as they did when the building was constructed. John Downs, proprietor of the Downs Hotel, lived in the substantial Italianate house at 1 South Main Street, also in the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 8 Page 9

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Holley's public square area reflects the growth and prosperity of the village in the late nineteenth century, when the lumber, fruit-processing and quarrying industries were thriving. Most of the buildings around this square date to the last quarter of the century and display a general regularity in size, form, materials, and stylistic details. In part this is due to a series of fires that repeatedly destroyed buildings along the south and east sides of the square from the 1860s to the 1880s. The consistency of the rest of the square, which was not affected by the repeated fires, indicates the village's entire commercial core, not just the buildings that burned, was substantially rebuilt during this prosperous period. An 1875 village map shows most of the square lined by freestanding buildings, with only the south side and the east side south of Geddes Street occupied by rows of attached commercial buildings. Within a decade, the density had increased and most of the earlier freestanding buildings on the east and west sides were replaced by attached rows similar to those at the south end. The Italianate style of most existing buildings on the square is consistent with construction during this period.

Another development in this period was the first effort to beautify the public square as a public park. The square had taken form during canal construction; a mound was removed and the earth used in construction of the canal embankment. The area remained an unpaved open space with no landscape features until 1886, when a small median was constructed at the north end, containing grass and three trees. The rest of the square remained devoid of paving or medians until the early twentieth century.

With increasing prosperity and population came a desire for more institutions and organizations typical of a thriving community. The first fraternal organization in Holley was the Odd Fellows' Lodge, which was chartered in 1848; other fraternal organizations included the Masons (1855), Good Templars (1868), and Ancient Order of United Workmen (1877). These organizations met in the upper stories of various commercial buildings along the Public Square. The Odd Fellows constructed their own building in 1890 at 89 Public Square.

Religious congregations also favored sites near the public square, with an area just north of the square drawing the first permanent church buildings in the village. Baptist and Presbyterian churches were built at the corners of White Street and East Street and E. Albion and Wright Streets, respectively, in the 1830s; neither of these buildings survives. The oldest surviving church building in the village today was built in 1868-89 at the north end of the public square to house the Methodist Episcopal Church of Holley. This brick building reflected the fashionable Romanesque Revival style of its era, with round-arched windows, a pyramidal roofed corner tower, and engaged buttresses. The church, along with the Greek Revival house to its west, served as the background for many photographs of the public square over the years and is a familiar visual feature of the neighborhood. The building was converted to apartments after the congregation merged with another and moved to a new building in the late 1960s; the conversion has not significantly affected the building's exterior integrity.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 8 Page 10

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

The present building of St. Mary's Catholic Church, a sandstone Gothic Revival building, was constructed in 1902-1904 one block west of the public square. Holley's earliest Catholic population was largely composed of Irish immigrants and their descendants, many of whom came to Holley to work on the mid-nineteenth-century rerouting of the Erie Canal that straightened its course through Holley. A Catholic congregation was established in 1855 and met a cottage at East Albion Street and East Avenue, which served until a new frame church was built in 1865. By the time the present St. Mary's Church was built in 1902, Holley's Catholic population had grown due to the influx of Italian immigrants who came to work in the region's thriving quarries and clustered in a neighborhood known as "Little Italy" on State Street. A church rectory, a large American Foursquare style residential building, appears to have been constructed at about the same era. The St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church complex was completed with the addition of a one-story brick modestly designed school building that was constructed just south of the church and rectory on South Main Street in 1950-52. A second Catholic church in the area, St. Rocco's, was built in 1906 and served another largely Italian community in the hamlet of Hulberton, northwest of the village of Holley and near several quarries, until 1925.

The present building of the First Presbyterian Church of Holley was built in 1907 on a site that had been deeded to the congregation in 1833; in the 1950s the exterior was extensively repaired and painted (walls are currently unpainted brick), the interior was remodeled, and an addition was constructed to the east. This building's massing is similar to that of the nearly contemporaneous St. Mary's Church, with a main gable-roofed sanctuary space and square corner tower (it lacks the secondary tower present at St. Mary's), but its tan brick exterior gives it a simpler and more restrained character, and may reflect some loss of detail in the 1950s.

Holley's growing population required more sophisticated schools, and from the early days an area northwest of the Public Square was dedicated to secondary education. The first effort to provide more than a basic level of education was launched in 1846 and operated for about two years in a former hotel near the northwest corner of the Public Square.⁶ A second private school, the Holley Academy, was officially incorporated in 1850 and occupied a building on Wright Street. The academy merged with the public school in 1868 to become the Holley Union School and Academy, a public school, which continued to occupy the academy property on Wright Street (now the site of the Old Holley High School; see below).

Holley in the Twentieth Century

The fruit-processing and quarrying industries that drove Holley's late nineteenth-century growth peaked around the turn of the twentieth century. By the 1920s, however, the village's fortunes had changed as a series of transformational events eroded the community's competitive advantages.

⁶ *Historical Album of Orleans County*, 212.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Section 8 Page 11

The construction of the Barge Canal, a massive statewide effort in the 1910s to widen and straighten the existing waterway in order to accommodate larger boats and, it was hoped, retain its economic importance, did not prove helpful to Holley. The original loop east of the public square, which had been retained as a spur even when the route was straightened, was abandoned at this time, with the last section filled in 1924; only the later, straighter section of the canal northeast of the public square was widened. Despite the state's efforts, the canal itself never recaptured its primacy over the railroad, which in turn lost traction as goods were increasingly shipped by truck later in the century.

The quarry industry, which reached a peak of both output and employment around 1900, also experienced a dramatic decline in the early twentieth century. The quarries were forced to close during World War I when materials not directly related to the war effort were banned from boats and trains; a variety of factors including conflict between labor and management, overproduction, competition from stone produced elsewhere and from other, less-expensive building materials, ensured that the industry never recovered after the war.

In 1908, a new electric interurban railway, the Rochester, Lockport & Buffalo, began to offer passenger service between Rochester and Buffalo, with stops in Holley and other communities along the route. Along with the advent of the automobile, the electric railway made regular commuting to the cities possible. Although these methods of transportation offered new opportunities, the distance of Holley to both Rochester and Buffalo meant it did not experience a great deal of growth as an early twentieth-century bedroom community the way some of the towns and villages closer to urban areas did. The interurban line ceased service in 1931.

The decreased relevance of the canal and the struggles of the quarry industry were largely responsible for a period of slower growth in Holley in the early twentieth century, a decline reflected in the architecture of the Public Square and surrounding area. The building boom of the 1870s-1890s clearly was not sustained, as very few buildings were constructed in Holley's core after the turn of the century. Exceptions include a few religious and institutional buildings, including St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, the Holley Presbyterian Church (see above), and the former Village Building and Holley Standard on Thomas Street, all of which were built in the first decade of the twentieth century.

While the buildings on the square showed little change in the early twentieth century, the square itself was transformed in this era from a mostly unpaved open space to a landscaped amenity. The street was paved with brick in 1913-14, and in order to accommodate runoff, two oblong medians, edged by curbs, were created and landscaped. Each of the medians had a sidewalk through the center, allowing people to cross between the east and west sides of the square. Each median also had three light posts, and by 1917 there were two flower beds in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Section 8 Page 12

each median. At the south end of the north square, the Women's Christian Temperance Union installed the Salisbury Memorial Fountain, named for Abraham L. Salisbury.

The square today retains the configuration and general appearance it achieved in the early twentieth century, although street furniture and other features have been changed over the years. By the 1920s, the simple original light fixtures had been replaced by more elaborate fixtures, and between the 1920s and the 1950s, more shrubs and plantings were added and grew to be fairly lush. The original herring-pattern brickwork was covered with asphalt in the mid-twentieth century. A monument to veterans was added in 1986. In 2003, in conjunction with a state road project, the entire square was rehabilitated, retaining its configuration and many of its existing features, such as the fountain and the veterans' monument; the parking configuration on surrounding streets was changed as were paving and curbing materials.

Also in the early twentieth century, the headquarters of the Jewell Buckman Post No. 529 of the American Legion was built in 1922, providing meeting and social spaces for the veterans' organization and other local groups. The simple classical style of the building is typical of social and governmental buildings of the era. Today the post office rents space in part of the building.

Across the street from the American Legion building, Holley High School was built in 1930 on the former site of the Holley Academy, reinforcing and continuing the educational use of this parcel that has been the site of a series of schools since 1850: first the Holley Academy, then a high school built in the 1890s on the same site, and finally the present building. This classical revival building is a very good example of school design from the early twentieth century, featuring classical design elements including arched windows, a colonnaded entry (the columns, which were at the front entrance on the north side of the building, are currently missing), and quoins. Construction of this school reflected a new expectation in the early twentieth century that most students, not just the small minority preparing for college, would attend high school. With significantly expanded attendance came a demand for more space. Like its predecessor built in the 1890s, the school served for about four decades before it was replaced; in the 1970s a new school was built north of the village and the old Holley High School was closed. As of 2015 the building is vacant.

Only two buildings facing the public square date to the twentieth century. The earlier of the two is the building at 42 Public Square, which was built or extensively remodeled in the 1920s. In 1969, the late nineteenth-century buildings on the east side of the square south of Geddes Street were demolished and replaced by a modern bank (noncontributing due to age).

Holley and the rest of Orleans County experienced difficult economic times after World War II, as many of the industries that had bolstered the economy declined and/or left the area. The biggest blow came when Duffy-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Section 8 Page 13

Mott, the fruit processing company that was Holley's largest employer, closed its facility on Jackson Street in 1971. The site was purchased in 1975 by the Diaz Chemical Company, which produced pharmaceutical, photographic, and agricultural chemicals (and which in turn closed in 2003 after a major chemical spill).

The closure of Duffy-Mott and other fruit-processing plants in Orleans County coincided with a general decline of agriculture in New York State after World War II. Statewide, in the 1950s and 1960s the amount of land being farmed decreased by nearly 6 million acres as suburban development, agricultural industrialization, consolidation, and increasing competition with agricultural products from other regions and even other countries changed the rural landscape. More than half of the farms in Orleans County went out of business after World War II. In Orleans County, the number of farms fell from 2,161 in 1940 to 469 in 1992; that number has since risen slightly to 487 farms as of 2012. The number of acres being farmed likewise declined from 208,200 in 1940 to 133,900 in 1992 and has since grown slightly to 135,090.⁷

Also in the post-World War II era, once automobile ownership became the norm, commuting from Holley to other towns and cities – mainly the Rochester area – became a more viable option for employment. Located about 24 miles from downtown Rochester, Holley has not experienced the kind of rapid suburban growth seen in areas closer to the city and/or closer to major highways; it has remained a relatively small village, with a population hovering around 1,800 since 1960, in a town that remains largely rural in character.

The street plan commissioned by Aerovester Hamlin and designed by Elisha Johnson in 1822 to take advantage of the Erie Canal's circuitous original alignment established a strong, distinctive framework for the development of the village. Hamlin's tract remains the commercial and social core of the village and town nearly a century after the last remnants of the original canal loop were filled; its unique street plan and highly intact collection of buildings convey both the village's canal-era origins and its late-nineteenth century prosperity.

⁷ Bernard F. Stanton and Nelson L. Bills, *The Return of Agricultural Land to Forest: Changing Land Use in the Twentieth Century* (Ithaca: Cornell University College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, February 1996), 80-81; and USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, *2012 Census of Agriculture*, Volume 1, Chapter 2.
http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/New_York/st36_2_001_001.pdf

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Section 9 Page 1

Bibliography:

Bentley, Winifred M. *A Legacy for Holley: A History of the Community Free Library 1947-1997*. [Holley, NY: n.p., 1997.]

Charles, Michael A. *Roses and Garlic*. N.p., n.d.

[Comeau, Katherine Eggers.] *Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey, Village of Holley and Town of Murray, New York*. Conducted by the Landmark Society of Western New York for the Western Erie Canal Heritage Corridor Planning Commission, 2003.

Cowan, Lynn Kraus, James Hartner and Nancy Rayner-Herter. *Cultural Resources Survey Report, PIN 4037.37, NY Route 31, Village of Holley, Town of Murray, Orleans County, NY*. Albany, N.Y.: The University of the State of New York, 1994.

DeFilipps, Marsha. *Holley, N.Y. Sesquicentennial 2001*. N.p., n.d. [2001].

DeFilipps, Marsha, and Raymond Santoro. *A Pictorial History of "The Square," Holley, New York*. Murray-Holley Historical Society, 1991.

Gibson, Irene M. *Historic Sites in Orleans County, New York*. Orleans Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and Orleans County Historical Association, 1979.

Historical Album of Orleans County, N.Y. New York: Sanford & Co., 1879.

McDermott, Meaghan. "Contamination haunts Holley 10 years later." *Democrat & Chronicle*, 12 February 2012.

Pratt, J. Howard. *Memories of Life on the Ridge*. Orleans County Historical Association, 1978.

Signor, Hon. Isaac S. *Landmarks of Orleans County, New York*. Syracuse: D. Mason & Company, 1894.

Thomas, Arad. *Pioneer History of Orleans County, New York*. Albion: H.A. Bruner, Orleans American Steam Press Print, 1871.

Wilson, Pearle A. "Town of Murray and Village of Holley." In *Orleans County History Past to Present, Bicentennial Year 1976*, edited by Bernard Lynch, Irene M. Gibson, and J. Howard Pratt, 202-245. Albion, N.Y.: Eddy Printing Corp., 1976.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 10 Page 1

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached maps with scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries encompass the largest, contiguous enclave of historically related buildings that retain a good level of architectural integrity.

Additional UTM References

<u>Point</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
5	254464	4790002
6	254408	4790035
7	254286	4790108
8	254274	4790130
9	254145	4790291
10	254080	4790313
11	254081	4790349
12	254167	4790399

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 2

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 650 1,300 2,600 Feet



Holly HD (2015)



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

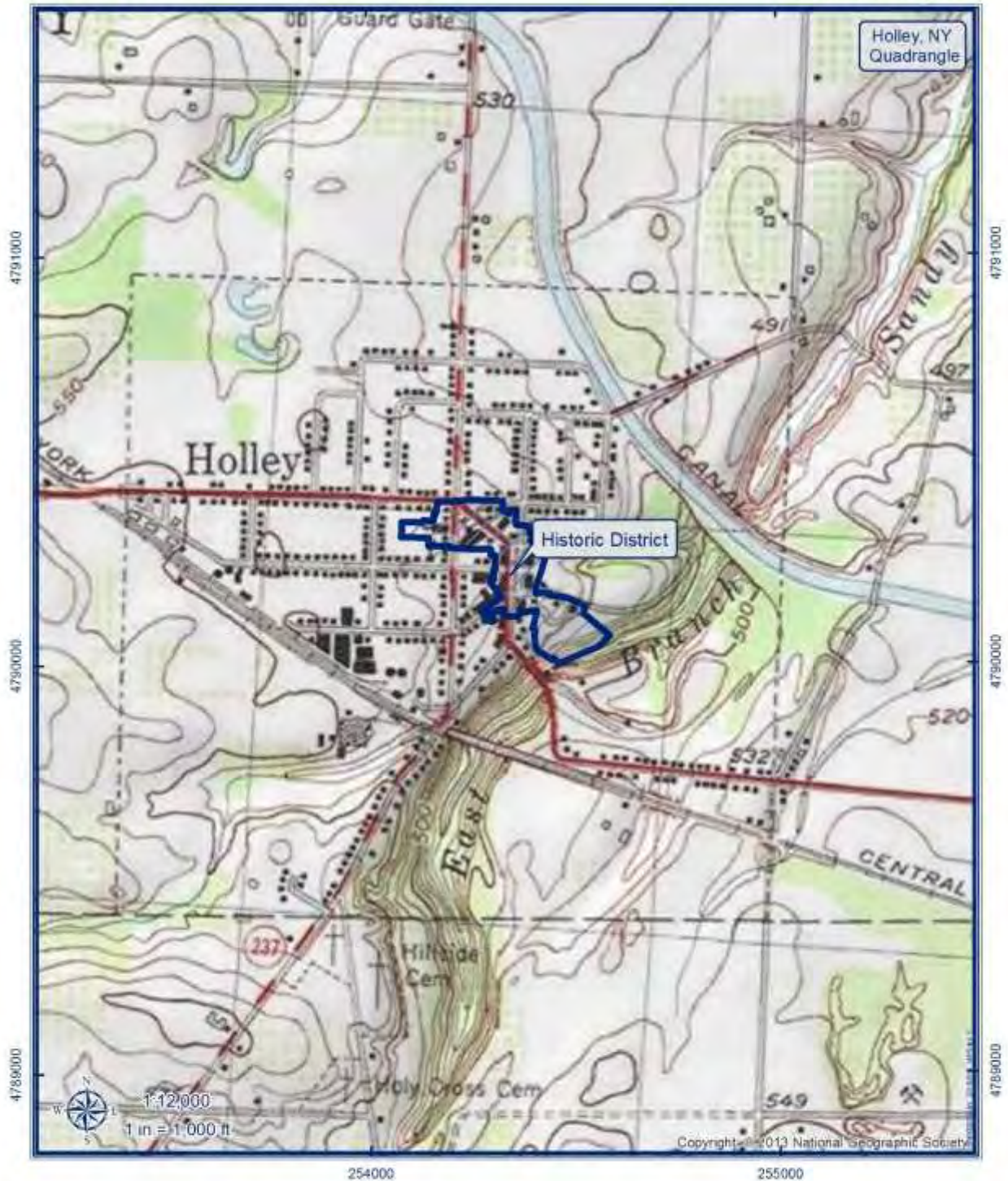
Section 10 Page 3

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property
Orleans, New York
County and State

Holley Village Historic District

Village of Holley
Orleans County, NY



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Holly HD (2015)



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 4

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

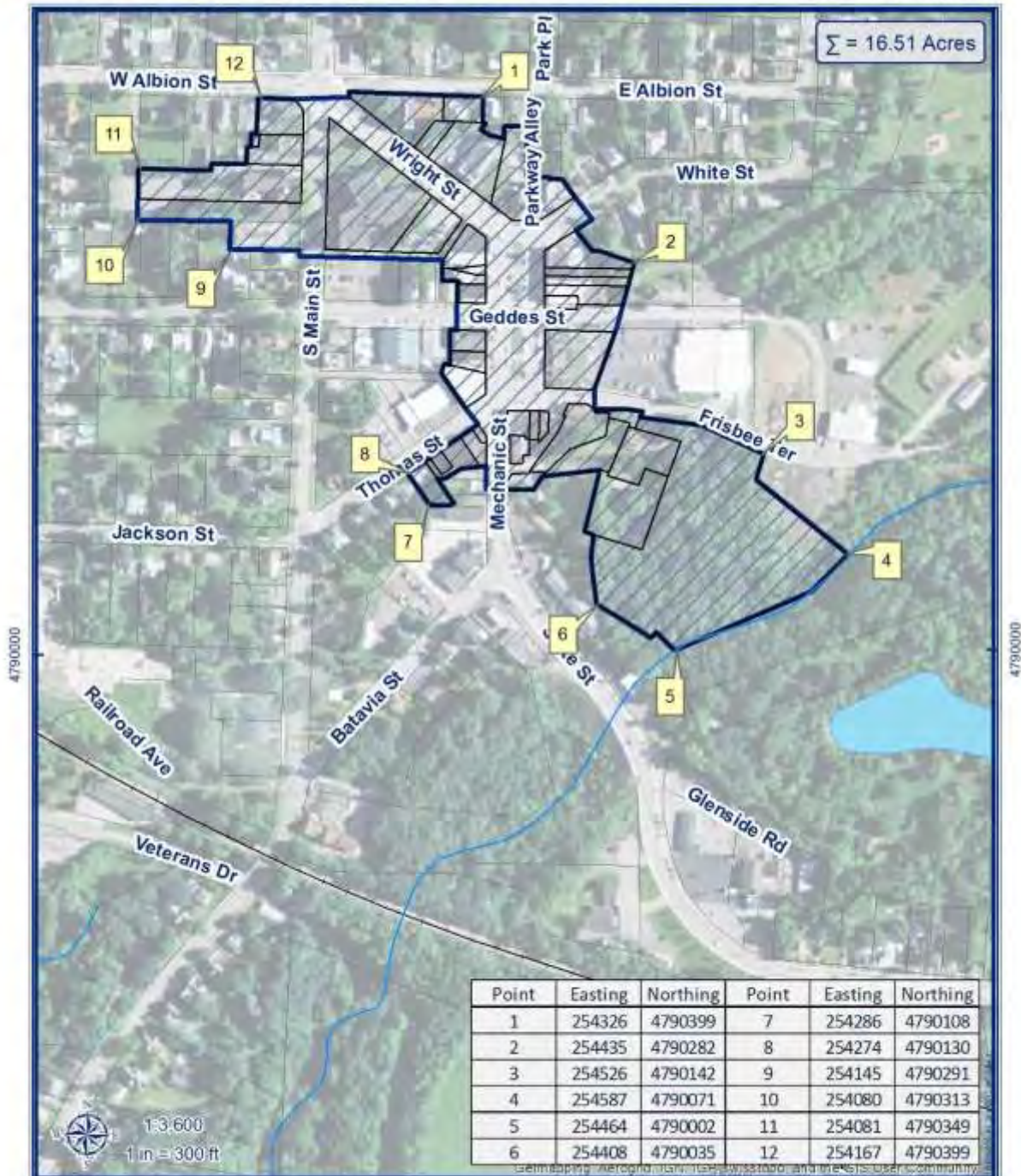
Name of Property

Orleans, New York

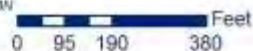
County and State

Holley Village Historic District

Village of Holley
Orleans County, NY



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Holly HD (2015)



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 5

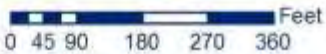
HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property
Orleans, New York
County and State

March 2015

Village of Holley, Orleans County, NY



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



- Contributing
- Vacant
- Non-Contributing



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 11 Page 1

Name of Property
Orleans, New York
County and State

Additional Information

Photo Log:

Name of Property:	Holley Village Historic District
City or Vicinity:	Holley
County:	Orleans County
State:	NY
Name of Photographer:	Katie Eggers Comeau
Date of Photographs:	November 2014
Location of Original Digital Files:	Bero Architecture 32 Winthrop Street Rochester, NY 14607
Number of Photographs:	25

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0001

Public Square, south end, looking northwest from the intersection of Public Square and Frisbie Terrace.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0002

Public Square, north median, looking north.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0003

Public Square, view southwest of the buildings on the west side of the square; 86 Public Square at right.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0004

North end of Public Square, 1 Village Square, view northwest.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0005

North end of Public Square, 2 White Street, view north.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0006

Public Square, view southeast of the buildings on the east side of the square; 89 Public Square at left.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0007

Public Square, view northeast of the buildings on the east side of the square; 55 Public Square at right.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0008

51 Public Square, view northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section 11 Page 2

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0009

Public Square, buildings on the south side of the square, view southwest; 23 Public Square at left.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0010

1 Thomas Street, view northwest.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0011

Public Square, north median, Salisbury Fountain, view northeast.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0012

Public Square, south median, Veterans Memorial, view southeast.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0013

St. Mary's Catholic Church, 9 South Main Street, view northwest.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0014

View from Wright Street toward Main Street, facing west; 1 South Main Street at right.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0015

1 South Main Street, view northwest.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0016

Old Holley High School, 1 Wright Street, view south.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0017

First Presbyterian Church of Holley, 34 East Albion Street, view northeast.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0018

32 East Albion Street, view southwest.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0019

Wright Street, view northwest; 5 Wright Street at right.

NY_Orleans County_HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0020

Frisbie Terrace, view east; 35 Frisbie Terrace at left.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 11 Page 3

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

NY_Orleans County_ HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0021

35 Frisbie Terrace, view south.

NY_Orleans County_ HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0022

3 Frisbie Terrace, view southeast.

NY_Orleans County_ HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0023

5 Frisbie Terrace, view southeast.

NY_Orleans County_ HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0024

29 Public Square, view southeast.

NY_Orleans County_ HolleyVillageHistoricDistrict_0025

Thomas Street, south side, view northeast; 18 Thomas Street at right.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 4

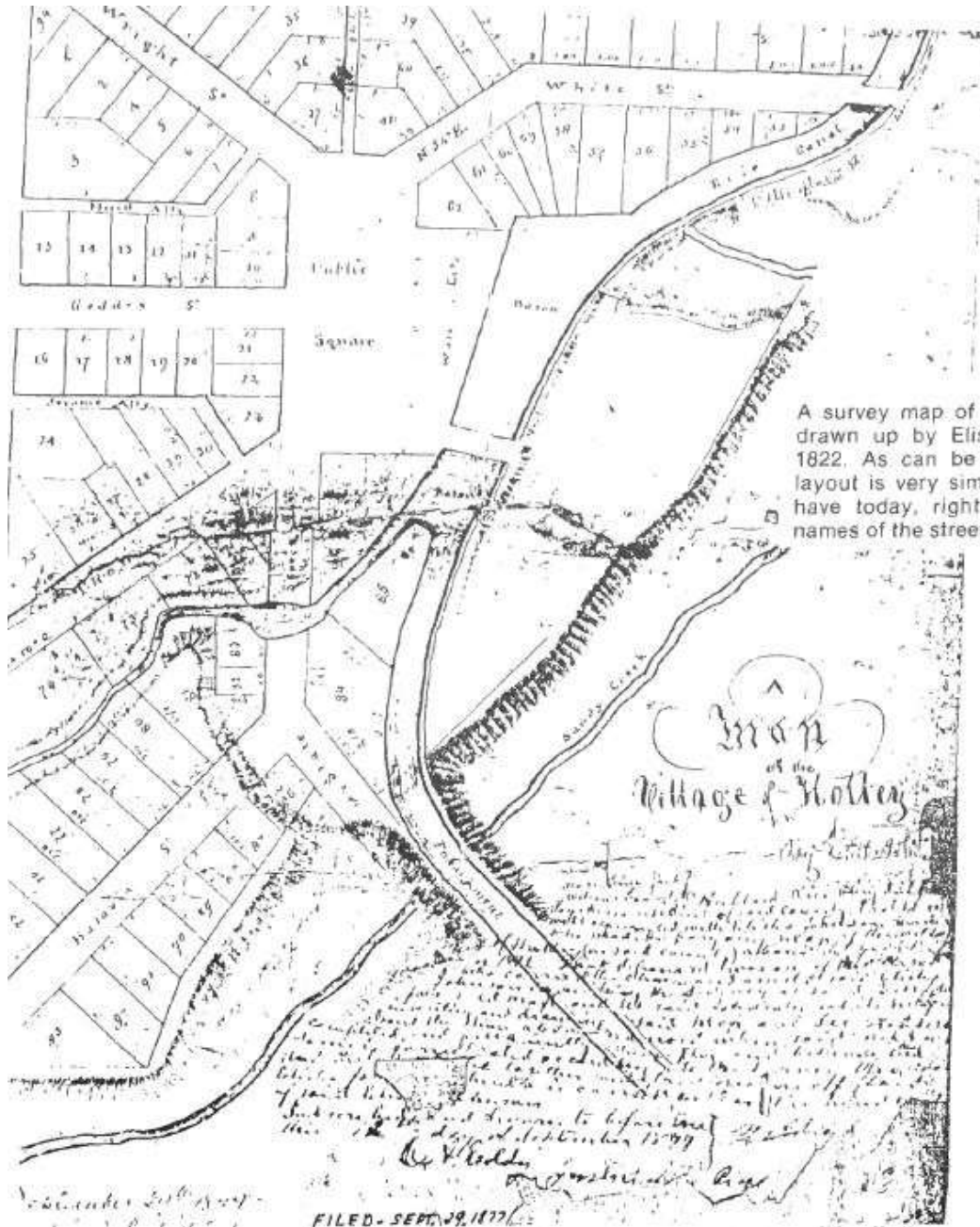
HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Historic Maps



Map of the Village of Holley, as laid out by Elisha Johnson (1822)

DeFilippis, Marsha, and Raymond Santoro. A Pictorial History of "The Square," Holley, New York. Murray-Holley Historical Society, 1991.

The village plan retains a high level of integrity to Johnson's original design.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 5

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State



Detail, Map of Village of Holley (1875)

Courtesy Historic Map Works

Here, the loop of the old Erie Canal route is visible, which directly influenced the siting and street layout of the village of Holley.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

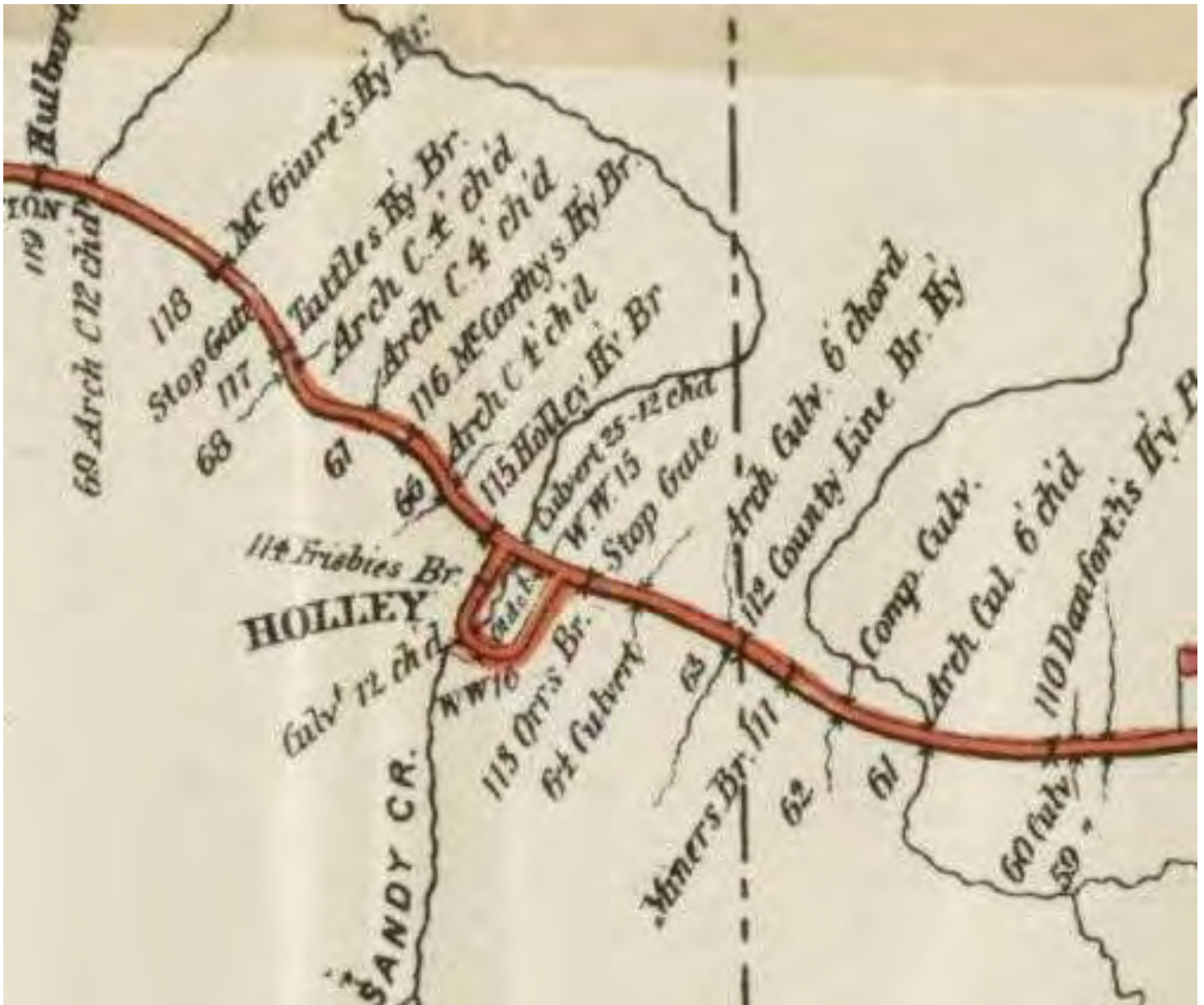
Section 11 Page 6

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State



Detail, Western Division of the Erie Canal Map (1892)

Source: 1892 Western Division... (map): Western Division of the Erie Canal Map [Niagara, Orleans Counties section]. New York (State) State Engineer and Surveyor, 1892.

Map shows the unique loop of the canal near Holley.

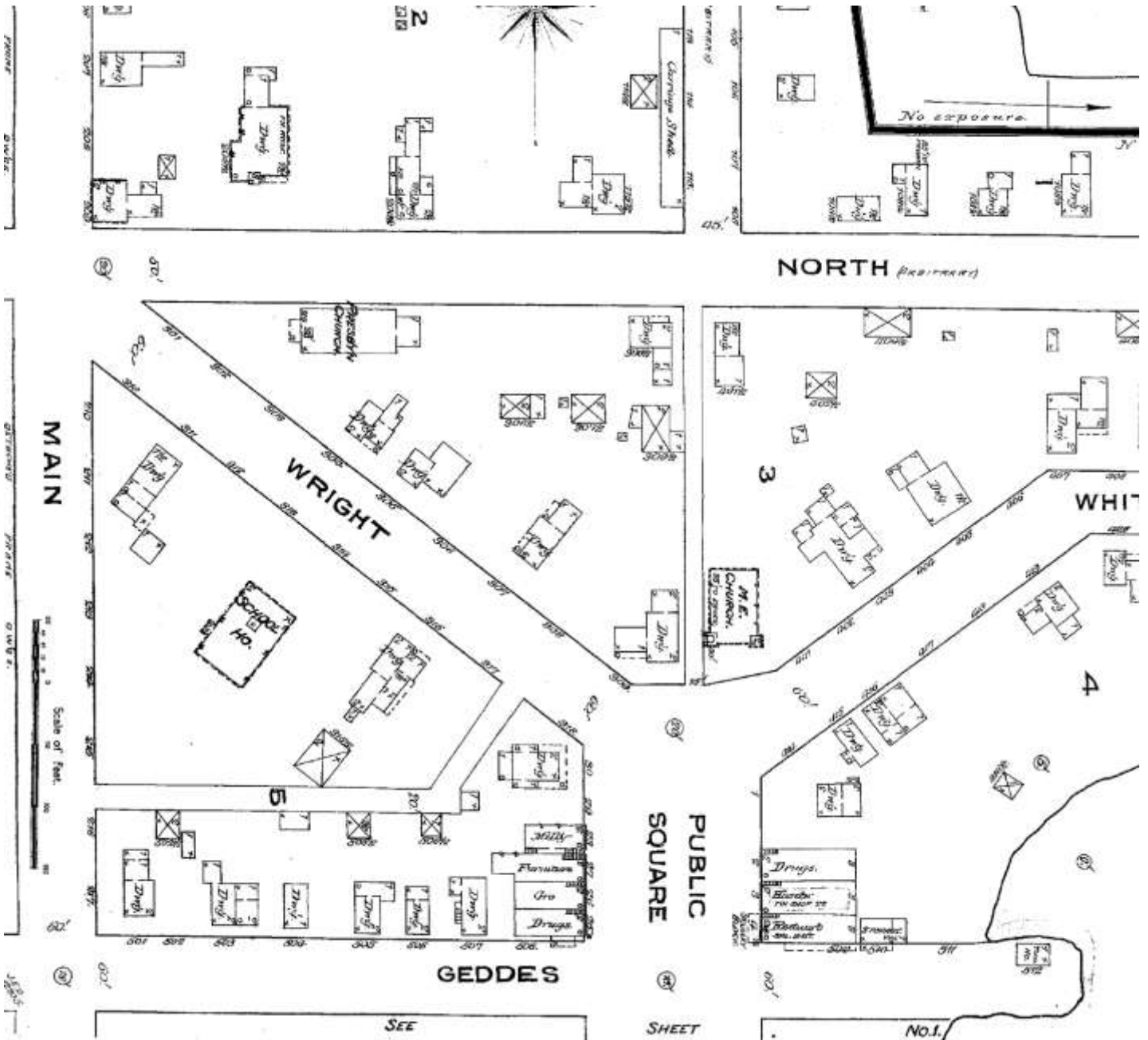
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property
Orleans, New York
County and State

Section 11 Page 7



Detail, Sanborn Map, Village of Holley (1885)

Showing the north side of the Public Square. Note that the current school site on Wright Street was historically a site associated with a school building.

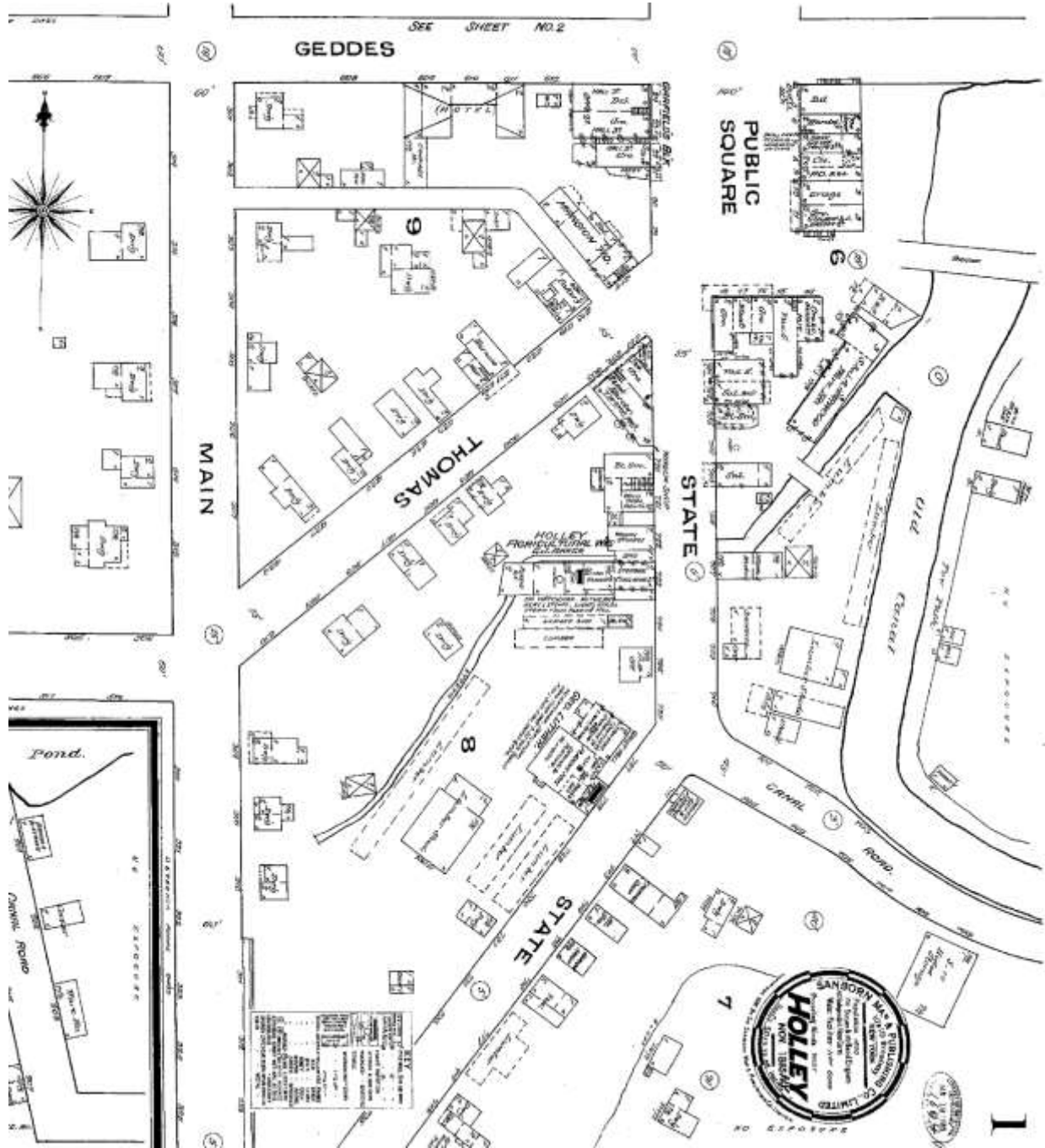
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 8

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property
Orleans, New York
County and State



Detail, Sanborn Map, Village of Holley (1885)
Showing the south side of the Public Square.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

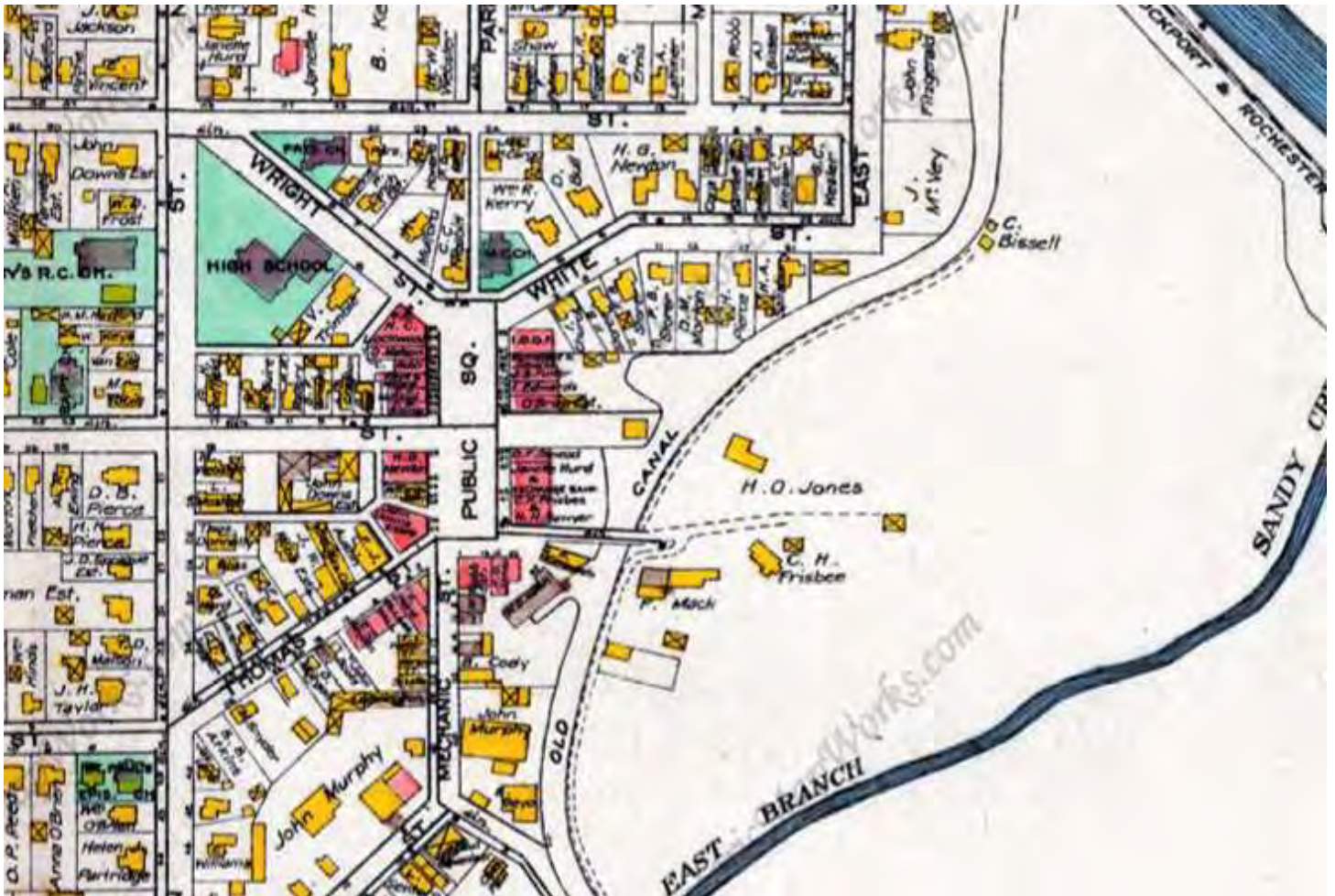
HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Section 11 Page 9



Detail, Map of Village of Holley (1913)

This map shows both the original route of the Erie Canal (labeled Old Canal) and the bypass created in the 1850s (upper right). The original route served as a feeder until it was abandoned in the 1910s. The former towpath now serves as an access road to 3 and 5 Frisbee. Note how brick commercial buildings largely ring the west, east and south sides of the square. The current historic district largely reflects the historic character of the village.

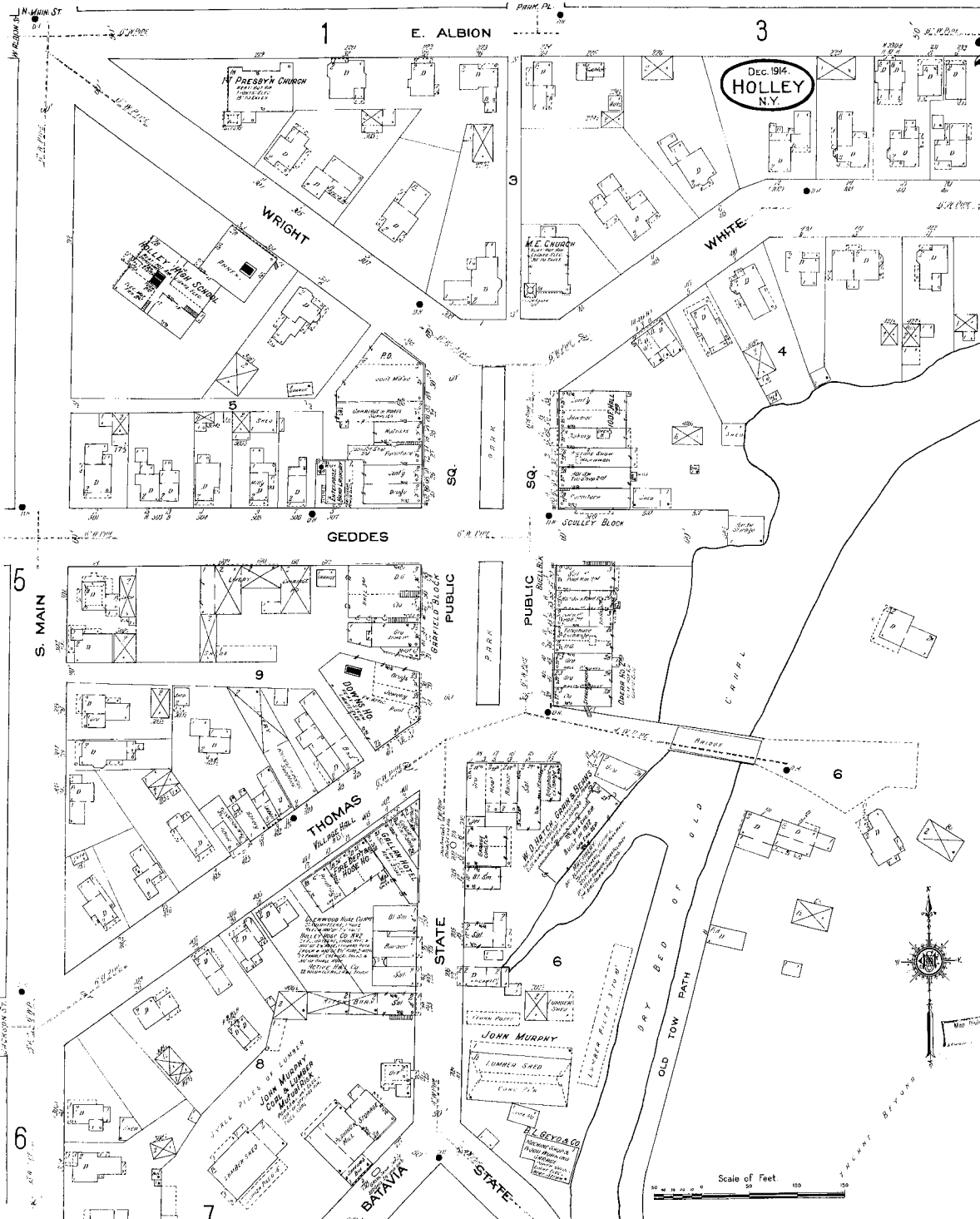
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property
Orleans, New York
County and State

Section 11 Page 10



Sanborn Map, Village of Holley (1914)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 11

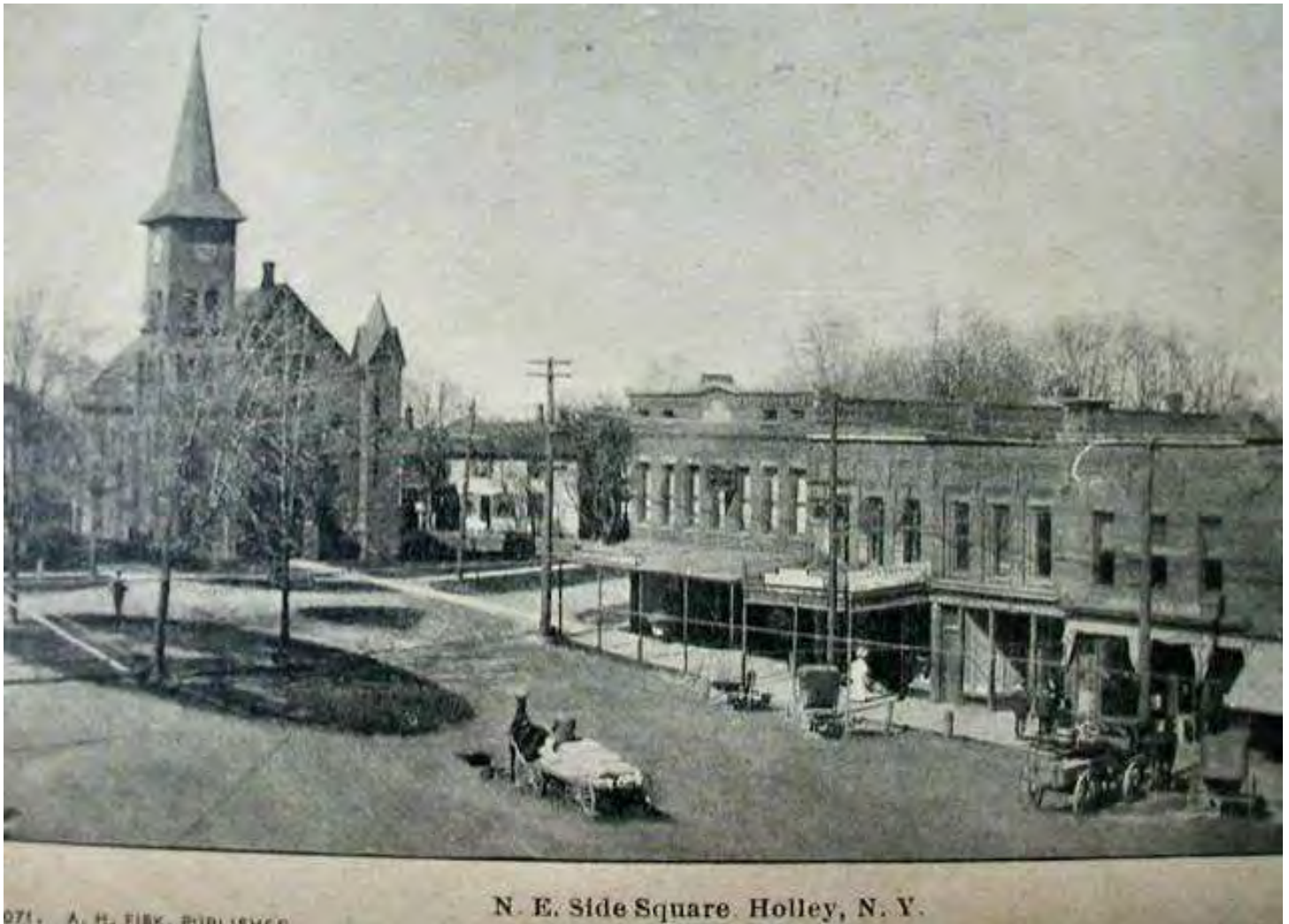
HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State

Historic Images:



View looking northeast at Public Square (ca. 1900)

Source: Orleans County Historical Association

Note the small grassy medians present in the square.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 12

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State



Public Square, Holley, N. Y.

View looking northwest at Public Square (ca. 1910s)

Source: Orleans County Historical Association

Note the presence of larger, more organized grass medians in the square.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 13

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State



View looking north at Public Square (ca. 1914)
This image shows the new brick paving installed at the square in 1913-14.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 14

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State



View looking north from south end of Public Square (undated)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 15

HOLLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

Orleans, New York

County and State



Holley High School (1931)

Source: Albert R. Stone Negative Collection of the Rochester Museum and Science Center



WRONG WAY

FRISBIE TERR



ONE WAY

COMMUNITY LIBRARY

Action

HOLLEY
HOLLEY



COMMUNITY
LIBRARY

816



STOP

PARK WAY

DO NOT ENTER

ONE WAY





DO NOT
ENTER

ONE WAY

AMERICAN
SOCIETY
OF
MUSIC



WHEATLAND HOTEL

DO NOT ENTER

ONE WAY

PUBLIC ST

31

BLOOD DRIVE
FRI HIGH SCHOOL
Oct 31 8-2

WOLLEY
WOLLEY

ONE WAY

DO NOT ENTER

Wheeler
- Hair -
- Beauty -
- Nails -
- Wax -
- Products -
Wheeler
Wheeler
Wheeler

Eastern Okla
Wheeler



SCULLY BLOCK.

SAM'S
Diner
EST. 1978

Eastern Orleans
COMMUNITY CENTER

DANIEL W. SCHIAVONE DDS

ONE WAY

STOP

2 HOUR
FREE PARKING
FOR ALL
VEHICLES
& MOTORCYCLES

THE DAILY NEWS

FIRST
NIAGARA
BANK

FIRST
NIAGARA
BANK

FIRST
NIAGARA
ATM

food stores

ON



The leftmost building features a ground floor of rough-hewn stone and an upper floor of tan brick. It has three windows on the second floor with decorative stone lintels. The ground floor has large display windows and a central door, all framed in dark blue. A sign in the window reads "Jewelry".

The middle building is a two-story red brick structure with a white ground floor. It has three windows on the second floor with decorative stone lintels. The ground floor has a white door and a window. A street lamp stands in front of the building.

The rightmost building is a two-story red brick structure with a white ground floor. It has a row of windows on the second floor and a row of windows on the ground floor. A street lamp stands in front of the building.





THOMAS ST
PUBLIC 58

WINE
LIQUOR

LIQUOR
&
WINE



PRESENTED TO
THE VILLAGE
OF HOLLEY
BY
MRS. SALISBURY
IN MEMORY
OF HER HUSBAND
ABRAHAM L. SALISBURY
1914

PARK
CLOSES
AT
10:00PM

NO
LEFT
TURN

STOP

IN HONOR OF
ALL VETERANS
WHO SERVED
TO INSURE FREEDOM
IN OUR NATION
DEDICATED
NOVEMBER 11, 1986





SAINT MARY'S
CATHOLIC CHURCH
PARISH



CHICKEN BISCUIT
SANDWICH NOV. 4
SANDWICH NOV. 4
SANDWICH NOV. 4
SANDWICH NOV. 4



W MAIN ST
E RICH ST





FIVE to REVIVE

EAST

31

RIGHT

1930







HIGHLAND, NY
UNITED STATES
POST OFFICE
14870

JCT
237

Apply for a
U.S. Passport here
Make the choice

WALDO DRIVE
FRIDAY
SEP 15











OPEN

Sunkies
Tanning

OPEN

HAIR
AFFAIRS





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Holley Village Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Orleans

DATE RECEIVED: 7/10/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/04/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/19/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/25/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000539

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8-24-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 10 2015

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1 July 2015

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Holley Village Historic District, Orleans County
Park Avenue and State Street Historic District, Monroe County
Sylvan Grove Cemetery, Richmond County

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