

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Lyons Downtown Historic District

other names/site number N/A

name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number	Broad Street, bounded by Phelps, William, Butternut, Pearl, and Canal Street with portions of Bear, Lawrence, Geneva and Water Streets	<u>N/A</u>	not for publication		
city or town	<u>Lyons</u>	<u>N/A</u>	vicinity		
state	<u>New York</u>	code <u>NY</u>	county <u>Wayne</u>	code <u>117</u>	zip code <u>14489</u>

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official>Title

Date

1/12/18

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

3-12-18

Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
251	26	buildings
1	0	sites
1	0	structures
3	1	objects
256	27	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

EDUCATION/School

COMMERCE/TRADE/office building

COMMERCE/TRADE/general store

GOVERNMENT/municipal building

GOVERNMENT/post office

GOVERNMENT/courthouse

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

EDUCATION/School

COMMERCE/TRADE/office building

COMMERCE/TRADE/general store

GOVERNMENT/municipal building

GOVERNMENT/post office

GOVERNMENT/courthouse

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate,

Queen Anne, Romanesque, Second Empire,

Neoclassical Revival, Eastern Stick;

Two and Three part commercial buildings

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: brick, stone, concrete

walls: brick, wood, stone, vinyl, asbestos

roof: asphalt, slate

other:

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Located at the confluence of the Erie Canal, Canandaigua Outlet, Ganarqua Creek and the Clyde River, Lyons is the county seat for Wayne County in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State. The Lyons Downtown Historic District includes 256 contributing resources, most of them being primary buildings that reflect the long history of Lyons from its late eighteenth century settlement through its growth in the early nineteenth century as a canal town and later, as a developing governmental and industrial center that lasted well into the twentieth century. The Lyons Downtown district abuts but excludes the Broad Street-Water Street Historic District (NR listed 1973). The nominated district encompasses the most intact, contiguous residential, commercial, industrial, religious and government properties illustrating the village's long history during the period of significance (1796 to 1967). The nominated district has a high degree of integrity, with only 26 non-contributing buildings, mostly due to substantial alteration. The nominated district also includes one site, consisting of a large public park that is surrounded by historic government buildings (courthouse, county offices, post office, etc.), attesting to the continued importance of Lyons as a government center.

Narrative Description

Introduction

The Lyons Downtown Historic District encompasses the core of the historic village of Lyons in south-central Wayne County, New York.¹ Lyons grew from a small cluster of dwellings at the head of navigation of the Clyde River into a thriving village along the Erie Canal, serving as a hub of transportation, commerce, and industry during the years the canal fostered the rapid growth of communities along its path. Lyons was selected as the Wayne County seat in 1823, just before the Erie Canal officially opened; the courthouse and county offices, located in the center of the downtown business district, brought additional prominence and growth to the community. The arrival of the railroad in the mid-nineteenth century solidified the village's prominence as a hub of industry and transportation, a position it retained well into the twentieth century.

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The district includes most of the original street plan of Lyons, which was laid out in 1796 and resurveyed in 1811, as well as a portion of the adjacent neighborhood known as “Joppa,” laid out in 1822 in anticipation of growth that would result from completion of the Erie Canal. The village’s street plan and distribution of uses developed in relation to natural and manmade waterways, a relationship still visible in the streetscapes and distribution of building types in Lyons today. The district, located north of the Erie Canal, extends generally from Butternut Street to Phelps Street, and from Water and Canal streets to the intersection of William and Broad streets. Within this area, historic patterns of development remain readily apparent, with commerce and industry aligned with the current and historic canal bed, governmental functions clustered around the block-long public park, and residential neighborhoods extending northward. Several churches and a school are located within the district as well, in close proximity to the commercial core.

Most streetscapes within the district boundaries are substantially intact, reflecting their historic appearance and function. Within district boundaries, few historic buildings are missing and there are very few intrusions. In addition to architectural continuity, this area displays continuity of landscape and streetscape characteristics, including consistent setbacks, mature vegetation, and historic patterns of hardscape features (sidewalks, curbs, and front walks). District boundaries were drawn to encompass as much as possible of the 1811 street plan and continuous commercial area immediately to the east, excluding areas where extensive demolition, building alterations, and other changes have diminished the integrity of the streetscape as a whole.

The district abuts and *excludes* the Broad Street-Water Street Historic District (NR listed 1973), which contained 28 properties, mostly along Broad and Water Streets, which formed the initial core of what became the village of Lyons. Over the past 44 years, the earlier district has seen extensive fires and demolitions; however, it may still retain archeological significance (due to its location along the canal) and needs substantial reevaluation to determine whether it still meets the register criteria. Thus, it was excluded from the new district until this larger project could be completed.

Land and Water

The Downtown Lyons Historic District is characterized by variably hilly terrain. The center of the district, along Broad and William streets, is relatively level, with a gradual slope upward as one travels north from the canal.

¹The Village of Lyons was incorporated in 1831, reincorporated in 1854, and dissolved in 2015. References to the village refer to the previously incorporated area, which retains the physical character of a historic village despite recent dissolution of the legal entity. Since the nomination recognizes the historic village, the term village will be used to refer to Lyons.

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The grade slopes distinctly upward as one travels west from Broad Street towards High and Butternut streets and downward as one travels east from William Street along Canal and Lawrence streets. By contrast, terrain in the northeastern part of the village, the area historically known as “Joppa,” east of William Street and north of Canal Street, is generally level.

Lyons developed just north of the intersection of two waterways: Mud Creek (also known as Ganargua Creek) and the Canandaigua Outlet, which together form the Clyde River. The Clyde River was navigable only as far upstream as this intersection, which was known as “The Forks.” Settlers from New England established a small cluster of dwellings near the Forks in the last decade of the eighteenth century.

The route of the Erie Canal, completed in 1825, passed through this area just north of the Forks; east of what is now the downtown core. It swung to the north to form an S curve just south of present-day William and Canal streets. The towpath was on the south side of the canal, in the narrow strip of land between the canal and the river/creek. Two canal reconstruction projects altered the canal’s route east of William Street: in the 1850s, the route was altered east of Catherine Street to remove a sharp curve east of the village, and in the 1910s, construction of the NYS Barge Canal (National Historic Landmark, 2016) further straightened the route east of William Street and united the canal with the river to create a single, wide channel where previously two waterways ran parallel south of Water Street. Evidence of the earlier routes remains visible in the streetscape in the form of a linear parking lot east of William and Canal streets, east of which remnants of both earlier canal prisms can still be found. Buildings constructed along the canal banks, on the east side of William and south side of Canal streets, now back up to a parking lot in the former canal right of way.

Spatial Characteristics

Established in 1796, the original street plan of Lyons was retained when village lots were resurveyed in 1811. The original streets were Water, Pearl, Church, and Queen, parallel to the river (and thus not strictly north-south; the streets described throughout this nomination as running north-south run slightly southwest-to-northeast), and, perpendicular to those, Butternut, High, Broad, and William streets. Bear Street, running northeast at an angle from Queen to Broad streets, and William Street, veering north from Queen Street to Broad in a similar angle, form a set of angled intersections ending at Rice Street. The narrow rectangular block formed by Broad, Church, William and Pearl streets was set out as a public park, as was the lot on the west side of Broad Street now occupied by the First Lutheran Church.

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When the Riggs Farm, east of William Street, was purchased and subdivided into building lots in 1822, the investors, known as the Joppa Land Company, oriented their new development to the cardinal directions (offset at an angle from the original plan) and to the Erie Canal, which swept in a wide curve east, then north, parallel to present-day Canal Street. Phelps, Catherine, and Spencer streets were laid out running north-south, with Lawrence, Holley and Jackson streets perpendicular to them running east-west. This neighborhood became known as Joppa, after the land company. The reason for the company's name is unknown; however, Joppa was a biblical port from which Jonah departed before he was swallowed by the whale. The street plans of the original village and of Joppa remain in place as remnants of large landowners' plans for community growth in the early nineteenth century, and these are the oldest artifacts of the community's development that survive in the built environment.

Streetscape characteristics vary within the district, determined largely by building type and topography. Commercial buildings lining the south end of William Street and along Canal Street are typically two to three stories, attached, and set at the sidewalk line, forming nearly continuous rows with few gaps. Each residential street has a fairly uniform setback line, although these differ by street. Broad Street, as its name implies, is the widest street in the district and tends to have the deepest front lawns, while houses on High Street, particularly on the east side, were built with little setback from the sidewalk. Sidewalks are present on both sides of every street in the district. Some nineteenth-century slate sidewalks remain, particularly along sections of Broad, William and Butternut streets, as well as along small sections of Geneva and Phelps Street, but most sidewalks are twentieth-century concrete replacements. Curb material varies by street, with older Medina sandstone and concrete curbs remaining along some streets. Roads that were recently resurfaced have newer granite curbs.

Buildings are set at the sidewalk line and adjoin neighboring buildings to either side in the densest commercial area around the intersection of Canal and William streets. Most are two-to-four stories tall. A few were reduced in height by removal of at least the top story. Storefronts feature large display windows. Upper stories traditionally were occupied by offices or apartments, and in some cases still are, although many upper floors are vacant.

Residential lot sizes vary with the largest lots occurring in the northeast part of the district along Butternut and Queen Streets, and the smallest lots on High Street. Most lots are deeper than in width. Houses are generally

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situated with shallow front and side yards and deeper rear yards. Because most houses were built in the nineteenth century, driveways are uncommon and there are very few garages or other outbuildings in the district.

The park, which has no formal name but is sometimes referred to as Central Park or the Village Park, is a defining feature in the spatial layout of Lyons. The park retains its historic layout and a number of historic features, including a late nineteenth-century gazebo and early twentieth-century fountains. It is ringed by some of the most monumental buildings in Lyons, including the County Courthouse, County Office Building, and First Lutheran Church, making it a visual focal point as well as a historic landscape.

Building Types and Uses

Natural and manmade waterways profoundly influenced the village's form and patterns of development. By the mid-nineteenth century, commercial clusters developed at the foot of Broad Street and around the intersection of William and Canal streets, with stores, hotels, and warehouses easily accessible from the water. Late nineteenth-century maps show a nearly continuous streetscape of attached buildings in an S-shape along Water, William, and Canal streets, where canal-front space was at a premium.

Just west of William Street, the rectangular public park bounded by Broad, Church, William and Pearl streets, laid out in the original street plan, became the nucleus of government functions when the first Wayne County courthouse was built in the center of the park in the 1820s. The second courthouse, built in 1854, was built facing, rather than in the park, as was the county office building, constructed in 1854 and expanded in 1957. Buildings lining the park historically served a diverse array of functions: industrial (a malt house on the east side of the square, later a car dealership and now a county government building), commercial (including a bakery, grocery store, and bank, all on the north side of the park), religious (the Lutheran Church west of Broad Street), and residential. The building that most recently housed a restaurant at 11-15 Pearl Street previously had a variety of uses: it was a livery stable, hotel, and theater before becoming a restaurant. North and west of the park, buildings in the Lyons Downtown Historic District were almost exclusively built as single-family houses or houses of worship. These range from modest cottages along High Street to mansions of local business and political leaders on Broad, Queen, and Butternut streets; nearly all were built in the nineteenth century, with only a handful dating to the twentieth century.

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Eight historic houses of worship are interspersed in the residential neighborhood both within and beyond the historic district; these generally occupy prominent corner lots and, with the exception of the twentieth-century Presbyterian and (former) Baptist churches, are variations on the Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival styles that were popular for religious architecture in the nineteenth century. (Churches are discussed in more detail in Section 8.)

The northeast corner of William and Lawrence streets has been occupied by a school since 1843. The present Lyons Elementary School (Lyons Union School) is the third building on the site, constructed in 1923. The west side of Phelps Street north of Lawrence Street was once lined by some of the most spacious mansions in Lyons. Today, it is mostly open space and parking lots, associated with both the school and with St. Michael's Church across the street.

Industrial uses are represented by a few buildings in the district, including buildings constructed as a printing shop (89 Broad Street; this building replaced an earlier foundry and later housed other industrial uses), carriage works (12 Geneva Street), cigar factory (15-17 Geneva Street), and malt house (16-18 William Street). Most of the industrial sites in Lyons were located south of the proposed district, including mill sites on the natural waterways and lumber yards, coal yards, tanneries, and others south of the canal, where they were close to railroad lines. Most industrial buildings were demolished or converted to new uses, due to the decline in industry in Lyons and throughout the region in the second half of the twentieth century.

As the automobile eclipsed earlier forms of transportation in the 1910s and 1920s, auto-oriented uses appeared in the historic district, particularly around the area of Geneva, Canal, and Montezuma streets. This was a logical location for filling stations, repair shops, and auto showrooms, since Geneva and Montezuma streets had long served as the major roads heading out of town to the east and south. The concrete block building at 59 Canal Street, built as an auto repair and sales shop, is a good example of an early twentieth-century building constructed using modern fireproof technology to house new auto-oriented uses. Meanwhile, the former Pure Oil station at 52-54 Canal Street is an unusually intact example of a national company's standard design, retaining almost all of its original features.

Domestic Architectural Styles

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Most buildings in the Lyons Downtown Historic District were constructed between the 1840s and 1880s, representing the era when Lyons flourished as a canal and, later, railroad village. These buildings exemplify the range of popular domestic, commercial and ecclesiastical styles of the era. The first buildings constructed by European settlers in Lyons were log houses, which were replaced by more substantial one-and-one-half to two-story brick and frame dwellings as the community became better established. The oldest surviving buildings in the district display Federal and Greek Revival characteristics dating to the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

The best surviving examples of Federal style features, which survive despite later remodeling of the houses, are the nearly identical door surrounds at 26 Queen Street and 79 Broad Street, featuring attenuated, paired pilasters, semi-elliptical fanlights with delicate muntins, and bands of dentils. The more robust Greek Revival style is particularly well represented by houses and commercial buildings displaying the broad proportions inspired by classical temples. A common Greek Revival house form, seen along Broad and William streets in particular, is the brick side-gabled house with a three-bay façade; these often retain fine Greek Revival doorway details including fluted pilasters or columns, sidelights, and transoms, as well as stone or metal lintels, heavy cornices with returns, and fanlights in the gable ends. Many examples survive, and among the most intact that best represent the style are the houses at 60 Church Street, 64, 66, 100, 101, 110 Broad Street, 26 Queen Street and 29 Bear Street. The strong similarities among many of these brick side-gabled Greek Revival houses suggest the work of one particularly active builder. More modest examples of the Greek Revival style include front-gabled houses such as those at 49 Church Street, 14 William Street (now featuring a commercial storefront), and a number of houses on High Street, as well as a few one-story side-gabled houses, notably the houses at 5 and 30-32 High Street. An unusual example of the style is the house at 3 Cherry Street, which is notable for its full Greek Revival colonnade spanning its façade.

The Italianate style, in vogue around the time of the Civil War, is also well represented. In general, these houses are similar to their Greek Revival predecessors in having a similar three-bay façade, usually with an off-center front door, but the moderately pitched gable roof of the Greek Revival is replaced by a lower-pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves, often with a cupola. In some cases, (notably the houses at 79 and 80 Broad Street) earlier houses appear to have been transformed into Italianate villas through a remodeling of the roof and addition of an Italianate porch. Other good examples of the Italianate style include the Myron C. Taylor House

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at 51 (also known as 55-57) Broad Street, the Rudd-Arseneau House at 30 Church Street (another earlier house, later updated), and the houses at 104, 114, and 116 William Street.

The inventive late nineteenth-century Queen Anne style is represented by several highly intact examples, notably the houses at 59 and 86 Broad Street, 75 William Street, and the hilltop house, with a number of Eastlake decorative features, at 37 Bear Street. The house at 34-36 High Street exhibits the creative wood detailing of the closely related Stick Style. Other architectural styles are much less common in the district, represented by just one or two examples each. These include the picturesque Gothic Revival style (40 Butternut Street, plus the unusual house at 35 High Street), the French-inspired Second Empire (the H.G. Hotchkiss House at 47 Butternut Street, which retains many character-defining features despite some alterations), the Shingle Style (the Emma Rice Rudd House at 35 High Street), Craftsman (105 William Street), and twentieth-century Tudor Revival (20 Phelps Street). Because the portion of Lyons encompassed in the district was largely built out well before 1900, there are few examples of twentieth-century domestic styles in the district.

Commercial Architectural Styles

Commercial buildings from the Greek Revival era have simple forms and few decorative details; the best surviving example in Lyons is the Exchange Building at 6-12 Broad Street/56-64 Water Street (NR listed 1973 as part of the Broad Street-Water Street Historic District) that retains the heavy, broad square columns characteristic of the commercial expression of the style. The oldest surviving commercial building in the nominated district may be the one-story building at the northeast corner of Canal and Geneva streets, which housed the Joppa Land Office. Its metal exterior siding was partially removed while this project was underway, revealing one of its old brick walls, window openings with flat stone sills and brick lintels, and stepped gable end. Another simple early nineteenth-century commercial building is 14 William Street featuring a front gable with a heavy raking cornice.

Architectural styles common in the second half of the nineteenth century are also well represented in the commercial architecture of Lyons. A notable cluster of commercial buildings at the west end of Canal Street (7-23 Canal Street), developed shortly after the Civil War by DeWitt Parshall, display Second Empire, Stick Style, and Italianate characteristics, including mansard roofs, ornate window hoods, and whimsical wood detailing, some of which has been lost due to updates. Notable late nineteenth-century commercial buildings include the

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buildings at 18-20 Canal Street, 55 William Street, and the remaining two stories of the Parshall Memorial Building at 52-58 William Street.

The commercial area of Lyons was largely built out by the 1880s. The district features a handful of commercial buildings constructed or extensively remodeled in the early twentieth century, notably the two banks on William Street. One is at 66 William Street, built in the nineteenth century and remodeled in its current classical style in 1929, when it housed the Lyons National Bank. The other is the current Lyons National Bank building (35 William Street), constructed in 1929 as the Gavitt National Bank, also in a classically inspired style. Another early twentieth-century building in the district is the former J. J. Newberry Department Store at 46 William Street, built in 1955 in what was considered a sleek, modern style that featured large display windows and simple wall surfaces devoid of applied ornament.

Architectural Condition and Integrity

In general, streetscapes in the district retain high integrity, with few gaps where buildings have been demolished or intrusions built. Commercial buildings in the district rarely retain perfect integrity, although most retain the basic configuration of street-level storefront (or multiple storefronts) with bulkhead, display windows, flush or recessed entries, and a storefront cornice. Upper stories typically have regularly spaced windows and are terminated by a decorative cornice. Storefront remodeling is common as a reflection of changing tenants or a desire to update to a more modern appearance. Upper-floor remodeling commonly involves alterations to or removal of windows or cornices, as second- and third-story spaces that traditionally housed apartments or offices were often vacated in the twentieth century. Many of these spaces, however, were simply left alone without significant alterations and retain good integrity.

Some commercial buildings in the central business district of Lyons lost one or more upper stories in the mid-twentieth century as upper floors were frequently abandoned. The Eureka Grange building (formerly Sattler's Grocery) at 67-69 Canal Street lost its third floor in the late 1940s. The third floor of the Parshall Building (52-58 William Street) was removed after a fire in 1960. The third floors of the Masonic Block at 68-70 William Street and Sturges/Caroukas Block at 34-44 William Street were removed in 1961 and 1966, respectively, because the upper-floor meeting halls were no longer in demand and/or were deemed unsafe. The Center Building at 24-32, which had been badly damaged by fire in 1897 and 1968, burned yet again in 1983. As a result of the 1983 fire, the upper two stories were removed and the storefront was remodeled, leaving little

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evidence except for rear masonry to suggest any part of an earlier building.² Buildings that were altered through removal of upper stories during the period of significance (1796-1967) are considered contributing, as long as surviving portions of the building retain character-defining exterior features; removal of upper stories after 1967, as in the Center Building, renders a building noncontributing due to extensive alteration after the period of significance.

The main historic governmental buildings in the district were altered during and after the period of significance in different ways: the Greek Revival County Courthouse is remarkably intact on its primary (south) side, with a modern 1957 addition sensitively located to the rear of the historic building. The County Office Building was extensively remodeled during the period of significance, when it was doubled in size and given an entirely new, unified façade; subsequent alterations to the rear of the building do not detract from its historic appearance. Meanwhile, the building at 76 William Street that formerly housed village offices and fire equipment has been remodeled to reflect a change of use, with former large door openings that accommodated fire trucks infilled as interior space and reused for offices; the exterior of the second floor is highly intact.

Several houses in the district were remodeled during the period of significance when their owners wished to expand a small house or update its style to reflect changes in architectural fashions. The houses at 79 and 80 Broad Street are examples of early nineteenth-century houses that were remodeled with Italianate rooflines and cupolas, likely in the post-Civil War period. Both retain earlier door surrounds that are clues to their original styles, as described above. Adding porches was another way to give an older house an updated appearance. The Greek Revival-style houses at 70 and 109 Broad Street, 29 Bear Street and 25 High Street are examples of houses updated with Italianate-style porches in the late nineteenth century. Houses at 54 and 57 Church Street are Greek Revival-style houses to which Colonial Revival or Craftsman-style porches were added in the early twentieth century.

Residential alterations in the later twentieth century typically reflected an owner's desire to reduce ongoing expenses through the use of modern materials advertised as being low-maintenance. Many houses in the district are reclad with materials such as asbestos or vinyl siding, either over or in place of original siding. Window replacements are also common, and they are another alteration often promoted as reducing maintenance and energy costs. Trim was frequently removed or covered as part of the process of window or siding alterations.

² Daniel Berger, "Lyons fire may have been deliberately set," *Finger Lakes Times*, 7 April 1983.

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Porches were often removed or replaced due to deterioration. Few houses in the district retain perfect integrity, due to the prevalence of these types of alterations.

Buildings are considered contributing to the district despite alterations to siding or window materials, as these changes have relatively minor impact on the integrity of the streetscape. Because porches were frequently added or removed both during and after the period of significance, porch alterations in themselves also do not necessarily render a building noncontributing, unless the addition, removal, or extensive alteration of a porch constitutes a major change to or loss of a significant character-defining feature. More serious alterations include prominent enclosed front additions, window alterations that change location, size, rhythm, or number of openings, roofline changes after the period of significance, or removal of character-defining trim.

In general, if a building retains its massing, rhythm and proportion of openings, and enough ornamental details that it is recognizable as a product of its era, it is considered contributing in the context of a district streetscape even with some changes to siding, windows, and/or porches. If the building's massing has been changed after the period of significance, window openings have been significantly changed in size, added or removed, and/or it has lost decorative details to the extent that its historic appearance cannot be discerned, it is considered noncontributing.

Methodology

Information about the resources in the nominated district was gathered from a number of sources, including online county property records and from the collections at the Wayne County Historical Society and Wayne County Historian's office. These resources included historic plat maps and historic atlases that provided essential information on the nominated district's growth and development over time. A key element was site work examining streetscapes and the current condition of each building. The following criteria were used to evaluate contributing/noncontributing status of buildings in the district:

- Date: The building must have been present during the period of significance (1796-1967). Buildings constructed after the end of the period of significance are noncontributing.
- Location: The building must be in its original location, or must have been moved to its present site during the period of significance.

In addition, a building must retain enough integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling to convey its historic appearance and significance in the context of the district. Buildings that have more than two changes

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defined as “major” in the four categories listed below are considered to have lost substantial integrity and are counted as noncontributing.

Form:

- No loss of integrity: Original roofline and massing are intact, without visible additions to the front or sides.
- Minor loss of integrity: Side addition that is clearly secondary to the original building; large rear additions visible from the front are also considered minor alterations if the original roofline remains visible.
- Major loss of integrity: Front addition; or side addition that is not compatible with or secondary to the original building; or rear addition that overwhelms the original form.

Exterior cladding:

- No loss of integrity: Retains original siding, or nonoriginal siding dating to period of significance.
- Minor loss of integrity: Replacement siding appears to have been installed without removing original siding or trim (and is therefore reversible), and/or is reasonably similar to original/traditional dimensions and character (e.g. aluminum or vinyl over clapboard).
- Major loss of integrity: Replacement siding is substantially different from traditional/historic siding (e.g. vertical boards in place of horizontal clapboard) and/or results in loss of original details and/or proportions.

Porch:

- No loss of integrity: Porch remains open with original or similar columns and balustrade; or porch was enclosed or removed during the period of significance.
- Minor loss of integrity: Replacement or absence of historic columns and/or balustrade; or porch was enclosed but retains evidence of original proportions and features.
- Major loss of integrity: Porch removal significantly alters proportions of house; or porch has been enclosed and original proportions of openings are not evident.

Trim:

- No loss of integrity: Most or all original exterior trim is present.
- Minor loss of integrity: Some exterior trim has been covered or removed.
- Major loss of integrity: Most or all original exterior trim is missing or has been replaced with modern details that do not resemble the original features.

Fenestration:

- No loss of integrity: Original window sash remain in original openings; or sash was replaced without altering original openings, and new sash match the type and muntin configuration of historic sash.
- Minor loss of integrity: Window sash are replaced with a minor change in size of openings, so that original fenestration remains evident; or replacement sash do not match the muntin configuration of historic sash (e.g. 6/1 double-hung sash replaced with 1/1 double-hung sash).
- Major loss of integrity: Window openings have been significantly altered in size and/or shape to accommodate new sash; and/or new windows are of a different type (e.g. casement or

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picture window replacing double-hung); and/or window openings have been enclosed without retaining evidence of the original opening. An isolated instance of this type of alteration, especially on a building's side rather than front, may not constitute a major loss of integrity.

Resource List

This list is organized alphabetically by street; addresses on the even-numbered side of each street are listed first in numerical order, followed by those on the odd-numbered side of the street. Streets are not all numbered in the same direction; in some, the numbers run north to south, others south to north, etc. Each building address is the legal address of the parcel as it appears in tax rolls; alternate addresses, such as a different address that appears on the building, are provided in parentheses. Although the street grid within the historic district is not oriented strictly north-south but is canted slightly to the northeast, for the purpose of clarity directions are described as if the street plan was coordinated to the cardinal directions with Broad Street running north-south.

Bear Street

37 Bear Street, c. 1880

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house with cross-hipped roof, prominently situated on a dramatic hilltop site. Partial-width front porch across part of south façade wraps corner and extends partway across east side; porch has elaborate decorative details including geometric spindle work and balusters, turned posts, and modillions at eaves. Left (west) of porch, on south side, are paired windows at first and second floor in Eastlake frames with incised detail. Oriel window on west side supported by brackets, behind (north of) which is a two-story bay with cutaway corners. Similar cutaway corners and Eastlake trim at cross-hip wing on east side, east of porch. Stick/Eastlake style details include bands of contrasting siding (vertical boards, diagonal boards, shingles) above and below windows, exposed rafter tails, scroll brackets, incised panels, and delicate corner pilasters. Hipped roof with hip-roofed cross-gable east wing; hip-roofed front and side dormers. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Stone foundation; wood clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, two-bay frame garage with hipped roof, c. 1940.

29 Bear Street, c. 1840/1885

Four contributing buildings

Two-story frame house with wood siding, three-bay front with two-bay, two-story side wing; stone foundation. Retains Greek Revival details such as form, raking cornice with cornice returns and hooded molding around some of the windows and main door. Late nineteenth century Eastlake style porches have chamfered posts with telescoping square capitals supporting rounded edges of the porch cornice. Decorative brackets are under the porch overhang. Early twentieth century door of wood panel with 12 upper lites. First floor windows looking onto porch were replaced in the early twentieth century by a three part picture window with decorative colored glass in the side upper portions. Side wing has older door and 2 large eight-light windows that extend to floor. Interior retains much of the historic fabric, including the original stair case, much of the wood flooring, plaster walls and ceilings, mid-nineteenth century marble fireplace, doors and moldings. East side of building has lower level rectangular bay window. Both east and west sides of house show telescoping additions. To the east of the house is a frame **well-head** building with louvered sides and screen door in wood frame. North of the well-head

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is a one story, three-bay **ice house** rebuilt in the early twentieth century with a brick foundation. Has two windows and wood panel and glass door on façade; wood panel bifold door on west side. Northwest of the house is a frame, two and one-half story **carriage/horse barn** with a cross gable roof and center peaked ventilation steeple with louvered sides and windows in the upper portions. A wood double barn-door is on the south side and the west elevation has two entry doors, three double hung windows for the tack area and four small windows indicating the horse stalls. Over one door is a hatch for loading feed that fed into a chute concealed by an interior stair (still extant). The interior has fine wood work, day and night stalls and a large open area in the attic/top floor.

The house was originally built by Zalomon Rice, one of the founding trustees of the village of Lyons and owner of a fanning mill that was originally located on the Bear Street property before it moved to Broad Street. Rice sold the house and Bear Street property to Van R. Richmond in 1845. Richmond was state surveyor and engineer (1857-1869) and is believed to expanded the side wing and house. After his death in 1883, the Rice family retained the estate and made updates to the house (porches, bay window).

Broad Street, East Side

48 Broad Street, c. 1850s-70s

One contributing building

Modest two-story frame house with gable-and-wing configuration. Shed-roofed porch supported by twentieth-century slender metal posts spans front of side-gabled wing; porch shelters door at far right (south) with flat transom. Two windows at first and second floor front of both front-gabled section and side-gabled wing; windows are 2/2 double-hung wood sash and retain trim, including flat molded hoods. House retains molding at cornice and fascia. Rubble stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

52 Broad Street, c. 1840s-50s

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with low-pitched front-gabled roof. Three-bay configuration with off-center front door in right (south) bay of west façade. Door is sheltered by a hip-roofed entry porch with concrete steps and stoop and non-historic slender metal posts. First-floor windows are 1/1 double-hung replacement sash; second-floor has three evenly spaced front 2/2 double-hung wood windows. Projecting enclosed entry vestibule on north side near rear. Two telescoping rear additions. Stone foundation; vinyl siding and trim; asphalt shingle roof. Retains distinctive Greek Revival roofline and fenestration pattern, as well as some wood windows.

54 Broad Street, 1996

Wayne County Hall of Justice

One noncontributing building (built after the period of significance)

Three-story government office building with flat roof. Most of the south wall, and much of the west wall, consists of a three-story curtain wall system in which ribbon windows alternate with bands of spandrel panels; curtain wall section is framed by brick walls. Main entrance on south side sheltered by projecting glass entry vestibule with asymmetrically arched roof. Fenestration in brick sections of the building, including north wall, consists of square four-lite windows with concrete sills, irregularly spaced. Flat roof. Surface parking lot to the south of the building.

60 Broad Street, 1956-57

Verizon

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One contributing building

One-story building; concrete construction with brick facade. Primary (west) façade has one door, inset into shallow recess framed by narrow band of concrete. Space between frame and door infilled with stack bond brick. Three similar, narrower blind openings to the left of door, each similarly infilled with stack bond brick; one also contains a louvered vent. The rest of the brick wall is plain running bond. Flat roof with overhanging eaves. Concrete side walls. Built in 1956-57 as part of a project to bring dial telephone service to Lyons.

62 Broad Street, c. 1915

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house; American Foursquare form with modest Craftsman character. Full-width front porch has low-pitched roof and square posts on solid sided balustrade; siding is continuous to ground level and flares at base. Porch shelters off-center front door with sidelight. To the right (south) of door is a Chicago-style window; single square window to the left of the door. Two irregularly spaced second-floor front 1/1 replacement windows, with centered diminutive 1/1 window between just below eaves. Regularly spaced 1/1 replacement windows on north and south sides; one bay window on each side. Hipped roof with hip-roofed front and side dormers, all with slightly flared eaves. Rubble stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, one bay concrete block garage c. 1930 with front-gabled roof and glass and wood paneled overhead door.

64 Broad Street, c. 1840-1855

One contributing building

Two-story brick Greek Revival house with side-gabled roof. Off-center entrance porch has plain Ionic columns supporting low-pitched hipped roof. Porch shelters recessed non-historic six-panel door in paneled surround. Right (south) of door are two tall 2/2 double-hung wood windows with flat stone sills and lintels; shorter 2/2 second-floor wood windows with flat stone sills and lintels, aligned with first-floor openings. Wood cornice. Side porch on south side has solid rubble sandstone base supporting tapered round wood columns, with low-pitched hipped roof. Telescoping rear wings; part of the first, front-gabled rear wing projects to the south behind the side porch. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung wood sash; two small first-floor arched window openings containing casements on south side. Rubble stone foundation; common bond brick work (seven stretcher rows to one header row); asphalt shingle roof.

66 Broad Street, c. 1825-1850

One contributing building

Two-story brick Greek Revival-style house with side-gabled roof. Off-center front entrance has finely detailed surround featuring recessed, fluted Doric engaged columns supporting entablature with slender dentil band, above which is a rectangular transom with delicate leaded-glass muntins. Flat stone lintel above transom. Two 6/1 double-hung wood windows to right of door; second-floor front has three 6/1 windows aligned with first-floor openings. All windows have flat stone sills and lintels. One second-floor window on north side of main house block; south side has two regularly spaced 6/1 windows at first and second floor of main house block. Telescoping rear wings; recessed porch at south side of cross-gable rear wing appears to be an early feature. Rubble stone foundation; common bond brick walls (seven stretcher rows to one header row); asphalt shingle roof with returns (soffits wrapped in vinyl). With the exception of vinyl at part of rear wing and eaves, house retains high integrity and is a good example of the side-gabled brick house form, common in this part of Lyons. Historic maps indicate a full-width front porch from at least 1889 to 1949.

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68 Broad Street, c. 1885

One contributing building and one noncontributing building (due to age)

Two-story Queen Anne frame house with irregular cruciform footprint and cross-gable roof. Full-width front porch with concrete block foundation, shed roof with cross-gable over center entrance, and vinyl porch supports and rail. Porch shelters off-center double doors at left (not aligned with central stairs) and two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows in thick frames at right. Second-floor front has three double-hung vinyl windows with arched vinyl decorative fans above. South side has projecting bay with cutaway corners at first floor. North side has broad cross-gable, with eaves above front gable eaves; bay window at first floor, paired window at second, single window in attic. Telescoping rear additions. Windows are replacement sash; all window trim has been replaced or wrapped in vinyl. Stone foundation (except at porch), vinyl siding with vinyl shingles in gable ends, asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding and alterations to fenestration detract from integrity; porch is not original, but does maintain footprint and open character of historic porch. Although altered, the house is contributing due it retaining historic massing and scale consistent with its period of construction.

One-story two-car garage with low-pitched gable roof; noncontributing due to age (2004).

70 Broad Street, c. 1840s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story brick Greek Revival-style house with L-shaped footprint; side-gabled roof with prominent cornice and gable returns. Full-width, Eastlake style front porch with hipped roof has square bracketed columns, low wood balustrade with square balusters, spindle work, and cut-out patterns at eaves; porch has projecting pediment over off-center front steps. Porch dates to 1890s and is highly intact. Porch shelters double wood doors with flat transom at left (north), wide picture window, also with flat transom, at right. Three second-floor front windows; right (north) window opening was reduced in size and contains casement; the other two contain 1/1 double-hung windows. All three openings have soldier brick at lintels. North and south sides formerly had evenly spaced double-hung windows; some window openings subsequently infilled with brick. Brickwork indicates there were originally horizontal oval openings in gable ends, now infilled; north gable contains paired window. Hip-roofed rear wing extends to the south to create an L-shaped footprint; porch with square Italianate posts, curved brackets, and solid balustrade spans front (west side) of rear wing. Rubble stone foundation; brick walls; asphalt shingle roof. Built as a single-family dwelling, this was a boarding house by 1911 and apartments by 1949.

Contributing c. 1930 two-story, two-bay frame barn has garage door at first floor with hay door above; front gabled roof.

72 Broad Street, c. 1930s

Lyons Presbyterian Manse

One contributing building

Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house, built as a manse for the neighboring Presbyterian church (11 Queen Street). Symmetrical center-entrance façade; front door surround has fluted pilasters and semi-elliptical fanlight. One 8/8 double-hung wood window to either side of door; three 8/8 wood windows at second story aligned with first-floor openings. One and one-half story, recessed side-gable wing with gabled wall dormer extends to the north. Attached garage at southeast corner of the house (not original). Concrete and brick foundation; aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

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80 Broad Street, c. 1850s; remodeled c. 1860s

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with hipped roof. Non-historic paneled front door with transom, flanked by inset fluted Doric columns. Arched interruption in siding above door suggests original presence of a fanlight; other door surround details have been removed as well and replaced by plain wood frame. To the right (south) of front door are two tall 6/6 double-hung wood windows. Three second-floor front 1/1 double-hung windows, which are misaligned with first-floor openings. Bay window on north side. Chicago-style window at first floor of south side, consisting of broad center 24/1 cottage-style window flanked by narrow 9/1 cottage-style windows.

Telescoping rear wing, with projecting one-story room on south side, east of which is a side entry porch with shed roof. Hipped roof, flat at top where cupola has been removed. Stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding at first floor with asphalt shingle siding above; asphalt shingle roof.

Like the house across the street at 79 Broad Street, this house has early nineteenth-century features—notably the door surround—that predate remodeling with an Italianate roofline. On the 1852 map of Lyons it is shown as the home of Dr. S. Moore, who was one of the first physicians in Wayne County. A photograph of the house appears in Grip's (1904) when it was the home of Dr. M.A. Veeder. Alterations include removal of cupola and porch, and installation of synthetic siding; it remains contributing since it retains its distinctive Italianate massing, parts of a distinctive door surround, original fenestration pattern, and wood windows.

84 Broad Street, c. 1880

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with Ionic columns and wood rail with narrow, closely spaced balusters. Porch shelters front entrance at left, consisting of two paneled doors with segmentally arched fanlight in shouldered surround. To the right (south) of door is a pair of 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Three second-floor front windows; northernmost window is 2/2 wood, the other two are 1/1 replacement sash. Pointed vent in attic. Gable returns. Two-story projecting bay on south side. Windows on north and south sides are generally regularly spaced; first- and second-floor openings are aligned. The present Colonial Revival-style porch was added in the first decade of the 20th century.

86 Broad Street, c. 1895

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with cross-gable roof. Full-width front porch with turned posts and spindle work; wood rail with narrow square balusters. Porch shelters front door at left, projecting bay with cutaway corners at right (south). Second-floor windows are 1/1 replacement sash, single at left, paired at right within projecting front bay. This projecting bay is topped by a nested gable with inset half-round attic window. Both the front nested gable and main gable are clad in fishtail shingles; main gable has a second half-round window at left and a round window near peak. Projecting cross-gable two-story bays at north and south sides; south bay is polygonal. Rubble stone foundation; clapboard siding with belt courses at first-floor ceiling height and at second-floor sill level; asphalt shingle roof. This house retains high integrity and is a good example of the Queen Anne style, which is relatively rare in the district. It was pictured in *Grip's Historical Souvenir of Lyons* (1904) as Ledyard Speed Cuyler's Residence; comparison to that photograph shows little change since then.

Shed in rear yard too small to count.

88 Broad Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

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Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Full-width front porch with hipped roof supported by square columns; wood porch deck at grade with no rail. Porch shelters paneled front door at right with no decorative surround; 6/1 replacement window at center; no opening at left (north). Two 6/6 double-hung windows at second-floor front aligned with first-floor openings. Lack of openings at left gives the facade an unbalanced appearance; most houses in Lyons of this age and character have three window bays. One-story shed-roofed enclosed side porch on south side. Telescoping rear addition. Foundation not visible (presumably stone); vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Alterations to siding, fenestration, trim, and porch reduce integrity; remains contributing because it retains character-defining historic massing, including the presence of a full-width porch.

90 Broad Street, c. 1880s

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with cross-gable roof. Full-width Italianate-style front porch wraps southwest corner; porch has square posts with beveled edge, brackets, and decorative cornice, and no rail. Porch shelters off-center, double front doors, at left (north), and two 1/1 double-hung windows, to the right, all with shouldered moldings. Three second-floor front 1/1 double-hung windows, aligned with first-floor openings, with shouldered moldings. Projecting cross-gable wing on south side with secondary entrance at front and regularly spaced 1/1 double-hung windows on south side. Side windows on north side irregularly aligned, varying in size. Telescoping rear wings. Stone foundation; replacement siding (appears to be asbestos shingle), except beneath porch, where siding is vinyl.

92 Broad Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with gable-and-ell configuration. Front-gabled section has full-width front porch with low-pitched roof supported by paneled Italianate posts capped with brackets. Similar details on enclosed porch that spans front of side wing. Front porch shelters front door, which is in an enclosed projecting vestibule at left (north); two tall windows to right of door. Two off-center 1/1 double-hung wood windows at second floor front; louvered vent in attic. Bay window on south side of side-gabled wing. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung wood sash; one triple 4/1 window on south side of front wing. Vinyl siding at first floor with wider aluminum siding above; cornice and eaves wrapped in vinyl; asphalt shingle roof.

94 Broad Street, c. 1830s-40s

One contributing building and one non-contributing building (due to age)

Modest two-story brick house with front-gabled roof with mid to late nineteenth century window alterations. Full-width hip-roofed front porch with slender wood columns and non-historic deck-style wood rail; shadow line of earlier porch with lower roof pitch is visible. Porch shelters front entrance at left (north), containing a non-historic door; two windows to right of door both 1/1 double-hung sash in openings that were reduced in height. Three second-floor front 1/1 windows aligned with first-floor openings. Stepped, paneled lintels, which appear to be metal (cast iron or pressed metal) over door and windows. Evenly spaced windows on north side; south side is very close to neighboring house. Cornice wrapped in vinyl. Stone foundation; brick walls in common bond, generally seven stretcher courses to one header course; cornice wrapped in vinyl; asphalt shingle roof.

Non-contributing (1983) one-story, one-bay front-gabled frame garage at rear of property.

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96 Broad Street, c. 1830s-40s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story Greek Revival brick house with front-gabled roof with mid to late nineteenth century window alterations. Full-width front porch with square columns, wood rail with closely spaced wood balusters. Porch shelters front door, at right, in narrow opening with stone sill and rectangular transom; left of door are two floor-to-ceiling 4/4 double-hung wood windows. Three second-floor front 6/6 double-hung wood windows. Evenly spaced windows on north and south sides, with first and second-floor windows aligned, taller at first floor than second; all front and side windows have stepped, paneled lintels that appear to be metal (pressed metal or cast iron), like those at 94 Broad Street. Two-story rear frame addition. Stone foundation; common bond brick walls; denticulated cornice; asphalt shingle roof. Many similarities to 94 Broad Street.

Contributing c. 1940 one-story, one-bay frame front-gabled garage at rear of property .

98 Broad Street, c. 1915

Two contributing buildings

Two-story Craftsman-style frame house with side-gabled roof. Half-width enclosed front porch with solid sided rail and banks of four-lite windows; flat flared bargeboard with flat half-round drops at eaves of front-gabled porch roof. To the right (south) of porch is a broad bay window with flared pent roof. Second-floor front has oriel window at left, 1/1 double-hung window at right. Two gable-roofed dormers, with bargeboards echoing shape of bargeboard over enclosed front porch, each containing one 6/1 double-hung wood window. Bay window on north and south sides. Rubble stone foundation; wood ribbon-coursed shingles at first floor with standard shingles above; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing c. 1940 one-story frame garage with hipped roof, ribbon-coursed shingle siding, and two paneled garage doors.

100 Broad Street, c. 1830s-40s

One contributing building

Two-story brick house with side-gabled roof. Shed-roofed entry porch with slender square columns shelters off-center front door at left (north). Front entrance features a fine Greek Revival surround with two pairs of fluted engaged columns, wider columns flanking door, narrower columns at outside of sidelights with delicate patterned leaded glass. Rectangular transom with leaded-glass tracery. To the right (south) of front door are two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows; three second-floor front 1/1 replacement windows aligned with first floor openings. Regularly spaced windows on north and south sides; oval gable windows. All windows have flat stone sills and stepped lintels with inset paneled design; lintels may be metal (see 94 and 96 Broad Street). One-story cross-gable rear wing. Although entry porch is not original (1974 inventory form shows an earlier, more appropriate entry porch was present at that time) and sash have been replaced, this is one of the most intact examples of the distinctive two-story, three-bay side-gabled Greek Revival houses found in the historic district; this house retains notable details at front entrance, windows, and cornice.

104 Broad Street, c. 1850s-60s

One contributing building & one non-contributing building (due to age)

Two-story frame house with L-shaped footprint and hipped roof. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with Italianate beveled square columns. Porch shelters off-center front door, at right (south); two 6/6 double-hung windows at left. Three 6/6 double-hung wood windows at second-floor front, aligned with first-floor openings. Corner entry porch with matching front columns at junction of front and side wings. Regularly spaced windows

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on north and south sides, most 6/6 double-hung wood windows. One-story rear wing. Stone foundation; wood shingle siding (does not appear original); asphalt shingle roof.

Noncontributing one-story gable-roofed garage, situated at front of lot, south of house; noncontributing due to age (c. 1980) and incompatible placement.

106 Broad Street, c. 1840s

J. Blackburn House

One contributing building

Two-story house with side-gabled roof. According to historic maps and photographs this house is brick, now concealed by vinyl siding. Full-width front porch with non-historic square wood columns and turned balusters supporting hipped roof. Porch shelters off-center entrance, at right, consisting of door offset within larger opening, now partially infilled. To the left (north) of door are two 1/1 double-hung windows. Three second-floor front 1/1 double-hung replacement windows, aligned with first-floor openings. Eaves and cornice returns wrapped in vinyl. Two-story rear cross-gable wing with two one-story additions projecting to the rear. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. One-story, side-gabled attached garage(1989) accessed from William Street.

A photograph of this house appeared in *Grip's Souvenir Guide to Lyons* in 1904, when it resembled other two-story, side-gabled Greek Revival houses of the type common on Broad Street. It had a brick exterior, Italianate porch, some original windows, exposed lintels and cornice, and segmentally arched door opening when it was photographed for the 1974 survey. Replacement of the porch with non-historic materials, addition of vinyl siding that covers brick and conceals cornice and window trim, infill of door opening, and window replacement have diminished its integrity; but it remains contributing since it retains its distinctive massing, including the presence of an open porch, and fenestration pattern.

110 Broad Street, c. 1843

H.W. and E.B. Putney House

One contributing building

Two-story brick house with side-gabled roof and 1 1/2-story hip-roofed side wing. Gable-roofed entry porch with fluted Doric columns shelters off-center front entrance. Non-historic paneled front door flanked by engaged, fluted Doric columns. To the right (south) of front door are two tall 9/9 double-hung wood windows. Three second-floor front 2/2 double-hung wood windows aligned with first-floor openings. Hip-roofed side wing, flush with front of house, extends along north side; front of this wing has one 9/9 double-hung wood window. Windows on front of house have flat stone sills and lintels. One-story shed-roofed frame side wing at southeast corner. Wood cornice with returns. This is another good example of the two-story, three-bay Greek Revival house with side-gabled roof with cornice returns that is common along Broad Street in the district.

112 Broad Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

One and one-half story front-gabled house with squat Greek Revival proportions. Off-center front entrance sheltered by hip-roofed entry porch with non-historic square wood posts and widely spaced balusters. Right (south) of door are two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Two second-floor front 2/2 wood windows. Two rear additions, both front gabled, each with a slightly higher roofline than the one in front of it (reverse telescoping). Rough stucco exterior; asphalt shingle roof. Although exterior material is not original and massing

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of rear additions does not appear historic, house retains its Greek Revival character due to its distinctive proportions and its fenestration, including wood sash.

114 Broad Street, c. 1890

One contributing building

Modest two-story frame house with cross-gable roof. Full-width, hip-roofed enclosed front porch, currently under construction with unfinished particle board walls, non-historic door, and non-historic half-round windows in front, sliding glass door on south side of porch. Walls appear to enclose what were formerly two porches, one on the front and one at the L formed by front and side wings. Second-floor front has three unevenly spaced windows, two containing 2/2 double-hung wood sash and the northernmost opening currently covered by louvered shutters. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung wood sash; some replacement sash. Asbestos shingle walls; asphalt shingle roof.

Although the enclosed porch detracts from integrity, the house remains contributing because it retains many other features, including massing, fenestration (including wood sash and storm windows), and trim, including at least one pair of wood shutters and cornice trim.

116 Broad Street, c. 1850s-1880s

One contributing building

Two-story building, appearing to consist of multiple construction phases now resembling a row of three attached dwellings, situated on an acutely angled site at intersection of William and Broad streets. All sections have a consistent ridgeline, with eaves varying to reflect slight variations in setback. Two entries on west side (Broad Street), each with hip-roofed hood, one approached by wood steps and the other by concrete steps. The northern entry on the Broad Street site is flanked by bay windows. Northernmost section of the building has a hipped hood on north side of building, over a projecting enclosed vestibule; hood wraps partially around west side. East side, facing William Street, is informal with some angled walls and two doors, one sheltered by a small hip-roofed entry porch. Windows vary and include mostly 1/1 double-hung sash in various sizes, irregularly arranged; northernmost section also has some fixed and sliding windows. Stone foundation; siding materials vary and include horizontal and vertical siding, apparently wood and aluminum; asphalt shingle roof.

Numbering Note: North of 116 Broad Street, where Broad and William streets intersect, numbering is irregular; from south to north numbers are as follows: 130 William Street (described under William Street), 124 Broad Street, 122 Broad Street, 126 Broad Street. The following therefore is out of numerical order, but describes the properties with Broad Street addresses from south to north.

124 Broad Street, c. 1890 (see Numbering Note, above)

Two contributing buildings

Two-story Colonial Revival frame house; hipped roof with cross gables. Projecting entry vestibule has non-historic paneled door with sidelights and semi-elliptical fanlight, flanked by fluted columns supporting pediment. (Vestibule and other entry features are not original; house historically had a full-width front porch.) Paired wide, short 1/1 double-hung windows to either side. Irregular arrangement of second-floor front windows: paired 1/1 windows to left (north), two 1/1 windows to right; single shorter 1/1 window at center. Gable-roofed dormer at left. Projecting cross-gable bay on south side. Windows irregularly arranged and occur singly as well as in groups of two or three. Gable-roofed rear wing. Stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding, with vertical vinyl siding at second-floor front; diamond-shaped shingle roof (possibly asbestos shingles that

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resemble slate). House retains characteristic massing and some historic features even with alterations to siding and fenestration and removal of porch.

A photograph of this house was included in Grip's Historical Souvenir, although due to dense vegetation it was difficult to see the house. That photo, and historic maps, show the house had a full-width front porch, which was removed after 1949. The house was the home of Judge J.W. Dunwell and his wife Mary.

Contributing one-story c. 1940 frame garage; central gable roof flanked by shed-roofed wings. Sliding garage doors.

122 Broad Street, c. 1840s (see Numbering Note, above)

Lyons Public Library

One contributing building

Two-story brick former residence; side-gabled roof with returns; broad side-gabled wing to the south. Original main house block has hip-roofed entry porch with fluted round columns and pilasters; porch shelters front door with rectangular transom flanked by fluted engaged columns. Left (north) of door are two tall 6/6 double-hung windows with flat stone lintels and sills. Three second-floor front 6/6 windows aligned with first-floor openings. Two-story south wing, about twice the width of the original house with a lower roofline, slightly recessed; change in foundation from rubble stone to smooth concrete or parged stone, and a seam in brickwork, indicate two-phase construction of south wing (confirmed by historic maps). South wing has six 6/6 double-hung windows at first-floor front, five at second-floor front. Windows on north and south sides also 6/6 and are generally regularly spaced. A large, flat-roofed addition at the rear is clearly distinguished from the historic building by its textured, two-tone concrete block exterior and one-story massing. The addition is recent (2008) and does not contribute to the significance of the building, but is clearly distinguished from the historic house, which retains high integrity on the exterior.

Formerly a private residence, 122 Broad Street was converted into the Lyons Hospital, which opened in 1905. It remained a hospital until 1973. When it served as a hospital, it had a front porch spanning the main house block; this was removed between 1949 and 1974. Historic maps and photos show that the house had a south wing from at least the late 1850s; this was extended to its current size between 1917 and 1949. The building was converted into a public library and expanded again in 2008.

126 Broad Street, c. 1840s-50s

One contributing building

Two-story brick Greek Revival-style house; side-gabled roof with returns. Full-width front porch with flat roof, supported by non-historic wood posts and balustrade. Off-center front door has stone sill; door is flanked by engaged fluted columns. Left (north) of door are two tall 1/1 double-hung windows. Three second-floor front 1/1 double-hung windows aligned with first-floor openings. Polygonal projecting two-story bay on north side. Telescoping rear wings. Rubble stone foundation; asphalt shingle roof. Shed in rear of property is too small to count.

This house was documented in the historic resources survey of Lyons in the 1970s; since then it has lost a delicate late-nineteenth-century porch and its 6/6 wood windows have been replaced with the present 1/1 replacement units. Despite the alterations, it retains its characteristic Greek Revival form and other historic features.

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Broad Street, West Side

35 Broad Street, 1885-86

First Lutheran Church

One contributing building

Brick Richardsonian Romanesque-style church with Medina sandstone foundation; gable roof and asymmetrical pyramidal-roofed towers at the northeast and southeast corners. One-story flat-roofed portico projects on east (primary) facade, containing three equal arched openings; stone band runs continuously across the spring line of the three arches, separating the door opening from the open tympanum above. Portico shelters broad stone steps leading to three sets of double entry doors; each arch has stone voussoirs and is supported by triple brick piers on rock-faced Medina sandstone base. Above portico is a triple-arched stained-glass window, with center window taller and wider than flanking windows; these arches also have stone voussoirs. Round window opening in gable contains small round stained-glass windows set in heavy frame. Corbelled brick cornice. Southeast tower is taller than northeast tower; both have narrow arched lancet windows, with louvered openings at top level of south tower. North and south sides have alternating tall windows and stone pilasters.

Two notable exterior alterations since 1904: tall slender spire on southeast tower replaced by lower pyramidal roof; and rose window flanked by narrow arched windows has been replaced by present triple stained-glass window on primary facade.

55-57 Broad Street (51 Broad Street), c. 1830s with 1952 addition

Myron C. Taylor House

Two contributing buildings

Two-story Italianate-style brick house, attached by a one-story hyphen to a one-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style brick building (1952), described below. Italianate section has full-width hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts with Italianate bases and capitals; low balustrade with turned posts. Porch shelters front door, at right (north), with sidelights, left of which are two 1/1 double-hung windows. Three second-floor front double-hung windows, the center of which is currently covered by signage. Three short attic windows. South side has regularly spaced double-hung windows at first and second stories, with attic windows above; north side has two first-floor and two second-floor windows, irregularly spaced. Low-pitched hipped roof with deeply overhanging, bracketed eaves; square cupola with paired arched openings, each louvered; cupola also has deeply overhanging bracketed eaves and is capped by a finial. Telescoping rear wings, with two-story hip-roofed wing with projecting two-story bay on south side immediately behind the main house, behind which is a smaller two-story hip-roofed addition. Recessed one-story wing with flat roof connects the house to the taller one-story Community Center wing. Community Center wing has a side-gabled roof and symmetrical facade, with tall center portico supported by square posts; two sets of French doors to either side of portico. Flat cornice; asphalt shingle roof. Concrete block construction with brick exterior; designed by architect Sherwood Holt of Ithaca, with Otto Eggers as consultant.

According to a history of the house by Helen Edsen Ennis, this house was built in the late 1830s; if so, it was remodeled in the Italianate style, likely in the mid-1860s. In 1895, it was purchased by Mr. & Mrs. William Taylor, whose son, Myron C. Taylor, became the president of U.S. Steel and personal representative of presidents Truman and Roosevelt to the Vatican; Myron C. Taylor donated the house to the Village of Lyons in 1943. Taylor also donated the funds for construction of the north wing, originally called the Boy and Girl Scouts Building, which was built in 1952. The complex was used as a community center until 2005.

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Contributing c. 1890 two-story brick barn with hipped roof and cupola, situated behind (west of) the house. Property also includes an asphalt paved surface lot surrounded by chain link fencing.

59 Broad Street, 1904

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house with American Foursquare and Free Classic / late Queen Anne features. Hipped roof with front and side cross-gables. Full-width front porch with low-pitched roof supported by plain round columns; original wood balustrade. Porch shelters center front entrance flanked by two fixed windows. Three second-floor front 6/1 double-hung replacement sash. Slightly projecting bay on south side, beneath gable; gable on north side has brackets at eaves. Clapboard siding with diamond-paned shingles in eaves; asphalt shingle roof. Sanborn maps show a change in footprint between 1899 and 1904, which may indicate alteration or new construction; a newspaper item from January 1905 mentions that Mr. and Mrs. F.C. Hardt began occupancy of their handsome house on Broad Street, which according to the 1910 Census was this house.

Contributing c. 1930 one-story frame garage with shiplap siding, gable roof, and original garage door infilled with window and pedestrian door.

63 Broad Street, c. 1905

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with Queen Anne/Free Classic character; side-gabled roof. Porch with curved footprint and variegated stone base spans most of façade; stone base supports Ionic columns. Low-pitched porch roof with projecting pediment over stairs. Porch shelters center front door with fixed picture window to the right (north). Left (south) front bay is an engaged polygonal tower with flat roof (likely missing an original conical or pyramidal roof). Windows vary in size and configuration and appear to be original wood sash, including cottage windows at first floor of tower, diagonal-paned windows at tower attic, and windows with decorative vertical muntins in broad front gable-roofed dormer. Stone foundation; wood clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

65 Broad Street, c. 1904

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival features; side-gabled roof. Full-width front porch with low-pitched roof supported by Ionic columns on rock-faced stone piers; wood balustrade has slender square spindles and shaped rail. Center bay of porch projects over stairs and has brackets at eaves. Porch shelters center entrance with sidelight and flat transom, picture window to the right (north) of door, and two windows to the left. Second-floor front has Chicago-style window at right, vertical oval window at center, and two double-hung windows to left. Window bays at left and right project slightly. Bracketed eaves. Two gable-roofed dormers; dormer at left contains Palladian window; dormer at right contains double window with single semi-elliptical transom. South side of house features tan brick chimney with decorative woodwork, behind (west) of which is a two-story projecting bay; paired quarter-round windows in gable. Right side features a Palladian stair window, and rear enclosed porch with Italianate character. Clapboard siding, with wavy shingles in gable ends; asphalt shingle roof. This house retains a high degree of integrity.

67 Broad Street, c. 1915

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with American Foursquare form and modest Craftsman features. Full-width, hip-roofed enclosed front porch with solid, stucco-clad balustrade and tapered posts over brick piers; 6/1 double-hung windows at front and sides of porch. Off-center front door flanked by sidelights and accessed by non-historic

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wood steps and rail. Porch cornice and soffits wrapped in vinyl. Second-floor front has two asymmetrically placed and unequally sized 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. North and south sides have generally regularly spaced 1/1 windows. 1 1/2-story rear wing. Stone foundation; aluminum siding; low-pitched hipped roof with asphalt shingle siding.

69 Broad Street, c. 1915

One contributing building

Frame bungalow with steeply pitched, side-gabled roof; two stories plus attic. Full-width front porch beneath main roof has variegated rubble stone base with curved stone steps at center; porch has square wood posts and widely spaced wide balusters. Porch shelters off-center front door; one 8/1 double-hung window right (north) of door, and paired 6/1 windows to the left. First-floor front is faced in variegated brick. Nearly full-width shed dormer contains four 6/1 double-hung windows. Left and right sides are asymmetrical with varied window configurations including flat Palladian windows in gable. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Maps show a house on this site prior to 1911, with a change in footprint between 1911 and 1917 indicating either replacement or alteration of previous house.

71 Broad Street, possibly c. 1840s with alterations

One contributing building

Two-story frame house; side-gabled roof with front flush cross-gable. Off-center front entry porch with flat roof; square posts support flat entablature. Porch shelters double doors. Left (south) of porch are two tall 9/9 double-hung replacement windows. Three second-floor front 9/9 double-hung replacement windows aligned with first-floor openings. Paired brackets at eaves. Attached garage extends south of house, behind which is a second-floor (or two-story) bay window. Few windows on north side. Rubble stone foundation; aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof. Facade is similar in composition to earlier Greek Revival houses and maps suggest construction prior to 1852; roofline, tall first-floor windows and Italianate brackets suggest alterations in or after the 1860s. Full-width porch removed before 1949.

73 Broad Street, c. 1840s-60s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story brick house with low-pitched hipped roof. Off-center front entry porch with square posts, tall entablature, and flat roof shelters pair of one-panel wood doors with rectangular transom. Two 2/2 double-hung wood windows left (south) of front entry; three second-floor 2/2 wood front windows aligned with first-floor openings. Tall wood cornice just above second-floor windows. Windows have stone sills. Hip-roofed porte-cochere with square columns matching front entry columns runs along north side of house, behind which is a two-story projecting cross-hip bay. Two-story projecting bay on south side, behind (west of) which is a one-story rear wing with entrance on its east side. Rubble stone foundation with cut stone water table; brick walls; asphalt shingle roof. Facade composition is similar to that of brick Greek Revival houses on the street; roofline, tall windows, and projecting bays are not characteristic of the Greek Revival style and suggest either a later construction date or extensive remodeling of earlier Greek Revival house with Italianate roofline.

Contributing c. 1890 one-story, one bay frame barn/garage with gable roof is located at rear of lot.

75 Broad Street, c. 1840s-1870s

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Off-center front entrance has arched pediment with flared edges, supported by slender Doric columns; porch shelters paneled front door flanked by flat pilasters and sidelights.

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Left (south) of door are two 12/12 double-hung wood windows. Second-floor front windows are 8/8, aligned with first-floor openings. Closed gable has slender eaves and flush board siding; central half-round lunette. North and south sides have irregularly spaced 8/8 windows. Two-story rear wing with slightly lower rooflines. Clapboard siding, except in gable; asphalt shingle roof. This may be a Greek Revival house remodeled with Colonial Revival modifications; maps show a change in footprint between 1874 and 1889, then consistently show the same footprint and a full-width front porch until at least 1949. 1974 survey cited a neighbor who recalled the house being remodeled in the 1920s by the architect of the Presbyterian church; this may explain the house's hybrid character, although Sanborn maps do not show an alteration in footprint during that time.

77 Broad Street, c. 1895

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with cruciform footprint; Queen Anne form with Eastlake ornament at porch. Full-width front porch with low-pitched roof wraps northeast corner; porch has a pediment over entrance featuring with geometric sunburst motif below which is a band of spindlework. Wood balustrade with square spindles and turned posts. Turned porch columns terminate at unusual shaped brackets with pierced decorative elements, drops, and diminutive turned columns set in square openings. Synthetic siding installed, but Queen Anne elements still visible including projecting cross-gable bays, cutaway corners at north bay, and arched and pointed windows in gables (windows and frames are not original, but opening shapes are likely reflective of original design). Front gable has pent returns that nearly meet at the center to form a closed gable, but are separated by the width of one window. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung wood sash. Stone foundation; clapboard siding at first floor; aluminum siding elsewhere; asphalt shingle roof. Telescoping rear wing; attached garage at rear is non-historic.

This house was probably originally identical to the house at 27 High Street, which has the same exterior form and many of the same details, although 27 High Street retains more of its decorative detail.

79 Broad Street, c. 1840s, remodeled c. 1860s

One contributing building

Two and one-half story frame house with hipped roof. Full-width wraparound front porch across front (east) and north sides. Porch has simple fluted Doric columns and turned balusters. Porch shelters off-center front door, at left, which has a delicate Federal-style surround matching that of the house at 26 Queen Street, with attenuated paired pilasters, semi-elliptical fanlight with denticulated trim and delicate muntins, and sidelights. To the right (north) of front door are two tall 2/2 double-hung windows. Three 12/1 double-hung wood windows at second-floor front, aligned with first-floor openings. Three horizontal attic windows, also aligned with first- and second-floor openings. Hipped roof, flat at top suggesting missing cupola (cupola is visible on 1880 View of Lyons). Side window placement is less regular; configurations include 6/1 first-floor windows, 12/1 second-floor windows. Some attic windows missing on north side. Lower two-story rear addition with enclosed vestibule entry visible on south side; enclosed one-story wing visible on north side. Cobblestone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

The delicate door surround suggests this house was built in the Federal style, likely around the same time and by the same builder as the Newell Taft house at 26 Queen Street, which has an identical surround. The porch and Italianate roofline are likely later modifications. The 1858 and 1874 maps indicate the owner was S. A. Dewey. In 1904 it was the home of William G. Sisson, grandson of one of the earliest residents of Lyons. Despite alterations such as siding, it retains a number of exceptional intact historic features, particularly the door surround, as well as a commanding presence on a prominent intersection.

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89 Broad Street, c. 1910

One contributing building

Two-story, early twentieth-century brick and concrete industrial building. Symmetrical façade: center entrance consists of paneled door flanked by sidelights, with blind transom and pedimented hood above. Two large slightly arched window openings to either side, all infilled with wood panels. Five multipane metal windows at second-floor front aligned with first-floor opening. Similar first- and second-floor openings at north and south sides. Shed roof addition on south side containing garage bay. Rubble stone foundation; brick at second floor; smooth concrete at second floor.

This has been an industrial site since Newell Taft established a foundry here in the early nineteenth century; a variety of industrial uses were housed in a series of buildings on this site. The present building appears to date from the first decade of the twentieth century, based on map evidence showing a complete change in footprint between 1904 and 1911. Over time, it housed a printing company, furniture factory, and school supply warehouse. It was built as a one-story building, to which the second floor was added by about the 1920s.

91 Broad Street, c. 1840s

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Side entrance via a shed-roofed enclosed entry porch on south side. Front (east side) of house has Chicago-style picture window at first floor, two boarded window openings at second floor. Evenly spaced, boarded window openings on north and south sides. Rubble stone foundation; asphalt shingle siding; front-gabled roof with returns and asphalt shingle roofing. Noncontributing due to extensive alterations to fenestration, siding, entrance and removal of porch.

93 Broad Street, c. 1850s

One contributing building

Side-by-side late Greek Revival brick double house with side-gabled roof; this is the only example of this house form in the district. Center front entrance with fluted Doric columns supporting entablature and flat roof shelters both front doors; door to the left (south) is a non-historic paneled door in partially infilled opening. Door to the right retains full opening size, with double paneled doors and two-lite rectangular transom. Two windows to either side of entry porch; six second-floor front windows aligned with first-floor openings. Windows have flat stone sills and lintels and contain 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. Cornice clad in vinyl. Tall parged (presumably stone) foundation; low-pitched roof not visible.

97 Broad Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

Modest two-story frame house with side-gabled roof. Front porch with low-pitched roof and pediment over off-center steps; porch has round wood posts, in groups of two and three, on rock-faced stone/concrete block posts; solid wood rail. Porch shelters two front doors and one window. Three evenly spaced second-floor front 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Cornice wrapped in vinyl. Lower cross-gable rear wing. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

99 Broad Street, c. 1885

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house with complex roofline and footprint. Partial-width, enclosed front porch with shed roof, off-center entrance, and banks of windows over solid sided rail. Behind porch is a two-story polygonal bay

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topped by gable roof, at left, and second-floor porch with shed roof and X-pattern rail, at right. Projecting bay has second-floor windows with transoms containing some colored glass, above which is a denticulated cornice. Gable atop bay contains paired, fixed windows with projecting bracketed gable peak with raised and incised motif resembling half-timbering. South side has projecting cross-gable bay with similar gable end, in front (east) of which is a wide brick chimney with inset panels. Behind (west of) projecting south bay is a one-story wing with recessed entry porch. Shallower projecting bay on north side with similar detail. Windows vary in size and shape; most have tall, flat lintel with incised scroll/floral motif. Stone foundation; aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof. Siding is not original and porch has been expanded and enclosed, but much of the house's original detail remains, as well as distinctive Queen Anne massing and overall complexity of form and detail.

Contributing c. 1900 two-story frame barn with wide garage door opening; shed-roofed side wing with another garage door. Hay door and window in gable; shiplap siding and asphalt shingle roof.

101 Broad Street, c. 1830s-40s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story brick house with side-gabled roof. Full-width front porch with hipped roof supported by fluted Doric columns; wood rail with narrowly spaced wood balusters. Porch shelters off-center front entrance at right (north), consisting of double doors in simple surround. Two tall 1/1 replacement windows to the left of the door. Three 1/1 double-hung replacement windows at second-floor front aligned with first-floor openings; these have flat stone sills and lintels. Smaller 1/1 windows, regularly spaced on south side and irregularly on north; elliptical windows in gable ends. Wood cornice with returns. Telescoping rear addition. Stone foundation; common bond brick walls; asphalt shingle roof. Like 101 Broad Street, this is a good example of the distinctive side-gabled Greek Revival brick house form that is common on Broad Street.

Contributing early twentieth century one-story, two-bay front gable-roofed frame garage with wood panel and glass overhead doors.

105 Broad Street, c. 1880

One contributing building

Two-story Queen Anne frame house with cruciform footprint and cross-gable roof. Full-width front porch with turned, bracketed posts and solid flared sided rail; porch has hipped roof with pediment over entrance. Porch shelters off-center front door at right (north), to the left of which is a Chicago-style picture window. Three evenly spaced second-floor front 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. North and south projecting cross-gable bays with cutaway corners and closed gables. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung replacement sash; small paired 1/1 windows in front gable, single 1/1 windows in side gables. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

107 Broad Street, c. 1890

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

One and one-half story house with complex roofline incorporating front gable, side-gable, shed roof and flat-roofed forms. House is set back from the street on a hill. Front of house has tall parged or concrete foundation, first-floor non-historic bay window, and two hopper windows in attic. To the right (north) is an entrance sheltered by a metal shed roof supported by decorative metal posts; entrance is at grade level. South of main front-gabled section are two shed-roofed wings with varied roof slope. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof. Although this house first appears on the 1894 Sanborn map, its historic character is impossible to discern given the extent of alterations to massing, fenestration, and materials. Noncontributing due to extent of alterations.

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109 Broad Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

Modest two-story frame house with low-pitched gable roof. Full-width front porch with square Italianate columns and pierced scroll brackets; non-historic rail with widely spaced square balusters. Porch has hipped metal roof. Porch shelters front entrance, at right, consisting of non-historic paneled door with rectangular transom. Left (south) of door are two tall 2/2 wood windows. Three 6/6 double-hung wood windows at second-floor front, aligned with first-floor openings. Cross-gable wing on north side with secondary entry porch at front. Stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; metal roof.

115 Broad Street, c. 1880s

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

Two-story frame house with steeply pitched front-gabled roof. Full-width, enclosed front porch with low-pitched hipped roof. Two 1/1 double-hung windows at front of porch. One off-center 1/1 double-hung window at second-floor front. Fixed window with decorative muntins in attic, with louvered vent at gable peak. One-story addition with side-gabled roof extends to the north, with garage door at north end, width of addition is comparable to that of the original house. One-story rear addition extends to the west. Windows on north and south sides of main house vary in size and are irregularly spaced. Stone foundation; aluminum and vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to alterations to porch, fenestration (including apparent removal of windows), cladding, and prominent addition (loss of character defining features).

119 Broad Street, c. 1890

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with complex roofline combining hipped and gabled forms, and irregular footprint. Two entrances on Broad Street (east) side. Entrance to the south (left) has double paneled wood doors, sheltered by flat-roofed porch with plain square columns. Second-floor porch above this entry porch has flared solid rail, turned posts, and gable roof with paired swag and sunburst motif in pediment. Secondary entrance, to the north, is a single door, sheltered by entry porch with turned balusters, turned column, spindle work, and flat roof. Between the two is a two-story projecting bay with semi-conical roof. Projecting two-story bay, at south end of house, set at an angle; this has one 1/1 window at first and second stories, and arched window in gable. Stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Although siding is not original, house otherwise retains many unusual character-defining features.

Butternut Street, East Side

20 Butternut Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

One and one-half story house with front-gabled roof. Off-center entry porch consists of a narrow pedimented hood supported by slender turned wood columns, on concrete stoop just slightly wider than the door. Left (north) of front door is a bank of three narrow 4/4 double-hung replacement windows. One second-floor front 1/1 double-hung window centered in gable. One-story, hip-roofed wing at north; due to steep drop in grade this section of the house has a full exposed lower floor containing a built-in garage on north side, and three pairs of windows above (at what is otherwise the first-floor level); two of these are 6/6 double-hung, and the third is a pair of six-pane casements. One-story, hip-roofed wing on south side appears newer than the rest of the house. House is mainly clad in wood shingle siding, except at south wing, which has vinyl siding, and east side, which

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has asphalt shingle siding. Asphalt shingle roof. Some alterations to fenestration, but retains its historic massing and modest character.

30 Butternut Street, c. 1945-50

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

Two-story frame house with low-pitched gable roof. Off-center enclosed entry porch with gable roof. Right (south) of porch is a Chicago-style picture window. Two 1/1 double-hung windows at second-floor front. Shed-roofed one-story wing along south side, flush with front of house. Recessed shed-roofed one-story wing on north side of house. Gable-roofed dormer on north side. Vinyl and aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof. Maps indicate this house was built between 1917 and 1949; it appears to have been extensively altered.

Noncontributing due to alterations to fenestration, trim, siding, porch, massing, and overall proportions that obscure historic character.

32 Butternut Street, c. 1830s-40s

One contributing building

One and one-half story frame house with low-pitched front-gabled roof. Off-center front entrance; non-historic door in simple wood surround, accessed by concrete stoop. To the right (south) of entrance are two 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. Three second-floor, front 6/6 double-hung replacement windows aligned with first-floor openings. Retains Greek Revival characteristics of wood cornice with returns and large plain fascia. One-story shed-roofed addition at southeast corner; grade has been lowered south of house to provide access to an attached garage door in foundation of addition. One window on south side of original house; no windows on north side. Rubble stone foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

34 Butternut Street, c. 1880s

One contributing building

Two-story frame Queen Anne-style house with complex footprint and roofline. Semi-octagonal porch wraps around northwest corner; porch has square columns and flat decorative balusters. Porch shelters a pair of paneled doors, which appear original, with wood storm doors; door surround features square and rectangular panels and corner brackets. Right (south) of porch is a pair of double-hung wood windows with colored square panes of glass at top and bottom of upper sash, with paneled divider; similar second-floor window directly above without the colored glass squares. Flared overhang above first-floor windows. Windows elsewhere are generally 1/1 double-hung sash, with matching colored glass detail at first-floor windows. Complex footprint, massing, and roofline: main hipped roof with front cross-gable bay; projecting cross-gable on south side with two-story polygonal bay window and bracketed cutaway corners at second floor; similar two-story polygonal bay with cutaway corners on north side. Front gable has paneled bargeboard and scalloped shingle siding, and contains paired fixed window with decorative colored glass. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Even with non-historic vinyl siding, most historic decorative detailing is retained, and house retains good integrity.

36 Butternut Street, c. 1895

One contributing building

Two-story Queen Anne frame house with gable-on-hip roof. Full-width shed-roofed front porch supported by a combination of round and square columns; solid sided balustrade. Pediment over off-center front steps. Porch shelters off-center door, to left, and double-hung wood window with 4/1 configuration (four vertical panes in upper sash). Three second-floor front 1/1 double-hung windows; the two at right (south) are narrower. Gable at front left contains window with decorative muntin pattern; central gable at roof peak has an octagonal window

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and scalloped shingles. Projecting bays, each with closed-pediment gables, to north and south; south bay has cutaway corners at first floor. Rear corner porch at southeast corner has turned posts. Stone foundation; aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof. Retains distinctive massing and some original detail, including some windows, some porch detail, and cornice.

38 Butternut Street, c. 1830s-40s

One contributing building

Frame house, gable-and-ell plan configuration with two-story front-gabled section at right (south), one-story cross-gable wing extending to north. Main entrance at right (south) in two-story section, with altered surround. Left (north) of door are two 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. Two smaller 6/6 double-hung replacement windows at second-floor front, aligned with first-floor windows. Low-pitched front-gabled roof has vinyl-wrapped cornice; returns are also wrapped in vinyl and are undersized for a typical Greek Revival cornice. Porch extends across front of side-gabled wing; porch has square posts on solid sided balustrade. Porch shelters secondary door, immediately to the right of which is a 1/1 double-hung windows. Shed-roofed addition at rear. Retains massing and overall character typical of a modest Greek Revival house. Property contains a non-historic shed; too small to count.

40 Butternut Street, c. 1850s-60s

Two contributing buildings

One-and-one-half-story brick house with distinctive Gothic Revival features; gable-and-wing configuration. Front-gabled section has primary entrance, at left (north), with hip-roofed wood surround with scrolled brackets. Right of door are two 2/2 double-hung windows with flat sills; molded wood lintels have recessed panel detail. Centered second-floor 2/2 window has pointed paneled lintel and shutters. Scrolls and drops at eaves; decorative scroll and drop detail at gable peak. Hip-roofed porch spans front of recessed cross-gable wing; porch has square posts with scroll capitals, and wood rail with turned baluster. Porch shelters door at center, flanked by two 2/2 double-hung windows. Second-floor windows above porch are short 1/1 double-hung sash with paneled lintels. South gable end has second-floor window and decorative eave elements matching front gable. One-story frame rear wing. Stone foundation; asphalt shingle roof. This is a distinctive example of a style that is rare in Lyons, and retains exceptionally high integrity.

Contributing c. 1945 one-story frame garage with hipped roof, wood panel and glass door.

44 Butternut Street, c. 1830s-50s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house with a mix of Federal and Colonial Revival features. Main house block has symmetrical façade; center entrance has flat pilasters supporting wide overhang with wood parapet. Paneled front door with sidelight on one side and flat transom. Two windows to either side of front door, all tall 9/9 double-hung replacement sash. Five second-floor front windows, all aligned with first-floor openings and of similar size and shape, except central opening which is a pair of narrow French doors. Side-gabled roof. One-story sun porch on south side with round engaged columns between banks of tall casement windows. Rear cross-gable wing. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

This house was depicted in an illustration in the 1877 *History of Wayne County*. Its essential form is clearly recognizable, but at that time it had a full-width, Italianate front porch, and did not have the south sun porch. A house associated with Van Camp is shown on the 1874 and 1858 maps of Lyons; it is difficult to tell whether the house is also on the 1853 map. It may therefore be an early- to mid-nineteenth century house, updated with

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Italianate features prior to 1877, and remodeled again with its current Colonial Revival features in the early twentieth century.

Contributing c. 1940 two-story frame barn with front-gabled roof and shiplap siding. In the 1930s Katherine and Kenneth McIntosh began producing furniture, based on antique designs, in this barn; their business became the McIntosh Company, specializing in various decorative arts and engraving.

48 Butternut Street, c. 1860s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house, gable-and-ell configuration. Main entrance on front-gabled wing, left (north) of which is a wide 1/1 double-hung window. Two second-floor front windows. Side-gabled wing, recessed slightly, has two tall 1/1 double-hung windows, with horizontal fixed window between them; two second-floor front windows aligned with first-floor windows. One-story bay window on south side, two-story bay window on north side. Rubble stone foundation (south side has rock-faced concrete block foundation); vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing c. 1890 two-story frame barn with gambrel roof; sliding doors at first and second floors; round-arched windows at first floor front and in gable, with pointed surrounds. Shiplap siding.

50 Butternut Street, c. 1840s-80s

One contributing building

Two-story frame house, gable-and-ell configuration. Main entrance is located in an enclosed one-story, flat-roofed front porch that spans front of side-gabled wing; porch has square columns, solid paneled balustrade, and paneled door surround, and likely dates to early twentieth century. Two 4/1 double-hung replacement windows at front of front-gabled section; second-floor front windows are 1/1 replacement sash aligned with first-floor windows. One second-floor front window at front of side-gabled wing. Pair of first-floor 4/4 replacement windows on north and south sides; windows otherwise generally 1/1 replacement sash. Telescoping rear wing. Parged foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

56 Butternut Street, 1887

Emma Rice Rudd House

Two contributing buildings

Two-story, picturesque Shingle Style house with steeply pitched, side-gabled roof; stone and wood shingle exterior. Broad south side of house has recessed entrance near center, flanked by two slightly projecting cross-gable bays. Left (west) cross-gable bay has three windows at first floor, each with smaller, diamond-paned upper sash; two 6/1 windows in projecting frame at second floor, and one 6/6 window in gable. Right cross-gable has two-story curved bay with nested semi-conical roof. This cross-gable section, including bay, has three first-floor windows with diamond-paned upper sash and three 6/1 double-hung second-floor windows. Central recess that contains front door also has two small windows; above this, second floor has two double-hung windows with diamond panes between the two projecting bays, plus two diamond-paned fixed windows; hip-roofed dormer above. Hip-roofed porch on west side, supported by shingled posts that curve at tops to form arched openings; porch has solid shingle-sided rail, which extends around front to create shallow open terrace. Second-floor open porch at northwest corner. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung wood sash. Exterior is mainly wood shingle, with rubble stone used as an accent at first floor to the right (east) of front entrance. The sophisticated design of this house reflects a collaboration between its original owner, Emma Rice Rudd, and architect, Robert Andrews,

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a protégé of H.H. Richardson. Rudd was an accomplished artist and a member of the locally prominent Rice family.

Contributing c. 1890 one-story frame barn with rubble stone foundation, sliding barn door, hay door and gable window; vertical wood siding with shingles in gable.

Butternut Street, West Side

21 Butternut Street, c. 1855

Wayne County Historical Society / Old Jail

Two contributing buildings

Two-story brick building with low-pitched hipped roof. Tall cut stone foundation. Symmetrical façade; center entrance, slightly recessed, consists of paneled front door with transom and sidelights, accessed by a flight of steps with non-historic metal handrail and sheltered by shallow surround with flat brick pilasters, and tall entablature. One 1/1 double-hung window to either side of entrance, with flat stone sills and lintels; three second-floor front windows align with first-floor openings and match first-floor windows. Broad overhanging eaves. Regularly spaced windows on north and south sides, with first and second-floor openings aligned. One-story rear cut stone wing has a low-pitched hipped roof and two window openings on north and south sides. Lower one-story, flat-roofed wing extends to rear.

This building was completed in 1855 as the county jail; the warden lived in the front portion, and the one-story stone wing housed the jail cells. It remained in service until 1960 when the a new county jail was built outside the village; it then became the Museum of Wayne County History.

Contributing two-story rock-faced concrete block barn behind the old jail with gambrel roof; barn retains double barn doors and single pedestrian door at ground level, with central hay door above. Non-historic metal barn behind the concrete block barn is noncontributing due to age.

25 Butternut Street, c. 1870s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house; front-gabled roof with shallow cross-gable wing on south side. Front-gabled end (east side) has two off-center 1/1 double hung windows at first floor, aligned with two similar windows at second floor. Entrance is at intersection of front- and side-gabled wings, and is sheltered by flat roof with non-historic wood steps and handrail. One-story bay window projects south from south cross-gable wing. At second story above south bay window is a paired window that retains surround with sawtooth trim; this is the only such trim on the building. North side has a shallow one-story flat-roofed addition. Cross-gable rear addition at rear (west end) of building; this wing has a two-story porch with square and turned posts and wood balustrade, and appears on early twentieth-century maps. Rubble stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Despite alterations and loss of detail, this building retains overall form, massing, and some historic details.

Contributing early twentieth century building at rear of lot; tall masonry foundation, clapboard siding, asphalt shingle side-gables roof, entrance in foundation covered by shed roof.

27 Butternut Street, c. 1870s

One contributing building

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Two-story frame house; front-gabled roof with shallow cross-gable wing on south side. Front-gable end (east side) has two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows at first floor, aligned with two similar windows at second floor. Shed-roofed entry porch at intersection of front- and side-gabled wings, sheltering concrete steps to simple front door. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. Simple wood cornice. Rubble stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

29 Butternut Street, c. 1850-70

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with medium-pitched front-gabled roof. Off-center front entrance has surround with slender wood pilasters and pedimented hood; entry accessed by concrete steps with non-historic metal handrail. To the right (north) of front door are two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Three second-floor front windows align with first-floor openings. Projecting bay on south side. One-story gable-roofed rear addition, wider than front portion of house, extends to either side to create T-shaped footprint. Rubble stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

33 Butternut Street, c. 1830s-40s

One contributing building

One and one-half story, Greek Revival-style brick house with low-pitched front-gabled roof. Off-center front entrance; paneled door with simple surround, sheltered by gable-roofed entry porch accessed by concrete steps with non-historic wood handrail. (Steps, rail, and porch are not original). Left (south) of door are two tall 2/2 double-hung wood windows with flat stone lintels. Three second-floor front window openings, evenly spaced; outer two contain nine-pane casement windows and center opening contains pair of six-pane casement windows. Wood cornice with returns. Four evenly spaced first-floor windows along south side of house, all 2/2 double-hung; due to lower grade the south basement wall is exposed on this side. One-story non-historic garage addition extends south. One 6/6 double-hung window on north side.

35 Butternut Street, c. 1850s

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

Frame house with complex massing reflecting multiple eras of construction. Stone foundation; vinyl siding and trim; asphalt shingle roof. Shallow front section is one and one half stories with medium-pitched front-gabled roof, three first-floor front 1/1 double-hung replacement windows and one window in the gable. Behind is a taller two-story addition, also gable-roofed but with a lower roof pitch, extending west, with roofline visible above the roofline of the shorter front section. One-story shed-roofed wing with irregularly spaced windows extends along the south side. Historic maps show that until at least 1949, entrance was on front and house had shorter one-story rear wing. Noncontributing due to alterations to massing, fenestration and trim, loss of porch, and relocation of entrance. Only evidence of the building's historic appearance is its Greek Revival roof pitch.

37 Butternut Street, c. 1850s

One contributing building

One and one-half story frame house with medium-pitched front-gabled roof. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof, supported by turned columns; tall balustrade with turned spindles. Porch shelters off-center front entrance at right. Left (south) of the door are two unevenly spaced 1/1 double-hung windows. Two smaller 1/1 double-hung replacement windows at second floor front. Secondary entrance in shed-roofed side porch on south side, with similar porch columns and rail. Shed-roofed attached carport at southwest corner. Parged foundation; porch foundation faced in non-historic ledgerock; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. House's original form and general historic character remain visible.

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43 Butternut Street, 1950

One contributing building

One-story ranch-style house; L-shaped footprint. Partial-width front porch beneath roof overhang has plain square wood columns and shelters front door, at left, and two double-hung windows. Left (south) of door is a Chicago-style picture window, south of which is a front-facing cross-gable containing one double-hung window. Two telescoping one-story wings extend to the north, each with one front window. Exterior materials are a mix of brick, clapboard, and vertical board siding; asphalt shingle roof.

47 Butternut Street, c. 1858 with later 19th Century alterations

One contributing building

Two-story brick house with a mansard roof, situated on a commanding hilltop site with spacious grounds. Irregular T-shaped footprint formed by a taller front wing with two recessed lower wings, all with mansard roofs. Full-width, partially enclosed front porch wraps around all three sides of front wing; open portions of porch have paneled entablature, slender square columns with brackets on wider posts, and pierced balustrade. Enclosed portion of porch (along south side of front wing, and part of the front) has vinyl siding and retains entablature and front brackets. Porch shelters 1/1 double-hung windows (two at front, one on north side). Three second-floor front windows aligned with first-floor openings; these have lintels with incised square and Greek key motifs. Recessed north and south wings have similar features: south wing has full-width front porch matching open portion of the front wing's porch, while north wing's front porch has been enclosed. North and south wing windows have segmentally arched, shouldered lintels. All three sections of the house have mansard roof clad in what appear to be wood shingles, with gable-roofed dormers; dormers are larger on front wing than on the north and south wings. This house, built by Samuel Hecox and later purchased by peppermint company owner H.G. Hotchkiss, retains its distinctive massing and many distinctive features.

This house was depicted in an illustration in the border of the 1858 map of Wayne County. At that time, it had a gable roof with stepped parapets, no front porch, and had a wing only to the north. The mansard roof, porch, and south wing were added later in the nineteenth century; the porch was partially enclosed before 1974. It served as a nursing home in the 1970s and 1980s.

51 Butternut Street, c. 1945-49

One contributing building

One-story house; series of side-gable masses. Main part of house has slightly off-center front door with sidelights, sheltered by entry porch with pediment supported by square columns; to either side is a pair of 6/6 double-hung windows. South side-gable wing is recessed slightly, with slightly lower roofline, and has one 6/6 window at front. North side-gable wing is set slightly forward from center section, with two front 6/6 windows; this also has a slightly lower roofline. One-story garage at north end of building, also with side-gabled roof. Brick exterior; asphalt shingle roof.

This house appeared on the 1949 Sanborn map, and possibly built for Mrs. Ellen Ashley Platt Campbell, who was a niece of Ellen R. Hotchkiss, daughter-in-law of H.G. Hotchkiss. The property on which it sits was historically part of the Hotchkiss property immediately to the south.

55 Butternut Street, c. 1880-1900

One contributing building

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Two-story frame house, Queen Anne style. Complex footprint and roofline: main roof is front-gabled, with broad cross-gables to either side. Curved two-story bay at front, terminating in a projected gable with circular window. Front porch across most of front (east) curves to wrap around curved bay; pediment over entrance. Porch has square posts with delicate brackets and turned balusters. Attached one-story gable-roofed garage extends to rear. Multiple siding materials including aluminum, wood shingles in varied shapes (square, fishtail, staggered), and simulated half-timbering. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung wood sash. This house retains high integrity and is a good example of the Queen Anne style.

This was the home of Leman Hotchkiss, son of peppermint company owner H.G. Hotchkiss, and his wife, Ellen.

Canal Street, South Side

4 Canal Street, c. 1870s

One contributing building

Three-story brick commercial building, with no setback from the sidewalk, abutting neighboring buildings to the east and west. Storefront rebuilt late-twentieth century with a residential style door flanked by display windows, surrounded by variegated brick; a second door at far left (east) provides access to upper stories. Storefront is spanned by non-historic asphalt-shingled mansard. Stone belt courses span facade just below second-and third-floor windows. Upper-story windows are 1/1 replacement sash, taller at second floor than third, with stone lintels. Brick corbelled cornice. Despite recent storefront and window replacement, upper floors retain good integrity, including original window openings.

8-10 Canal Street, 1868

One contributing building

Three-story brick commercial building, adjoining neighboring buildings on east and west. Two storefronts, each retaining elements of mid-twentieth-century remodeling including aluminum-framed display windows, recessed entries, and reflective structural glass surround. Due to change in grade, east storefront, at left, has lower floor level than west storefront. Second- and third-floor window openings are arched brick with stone sills and contain replacement units that fit size and shape of original openings. Brick corbelled cornice.

12-16 Canal Street, c. 1850s-1870s

One contributing building

Although listed in the tax rolls as one parcel, this was originally two distinct buildings: No. 12-14 is a two-stories with gable-roof and No. 16 is a narrow one-story Italianate. **No. 12-14:** Two-story frame building; gable roof with returns. Large display window at center, with double doors to left and single door with smaller display window to right. Storefront lacks historic features. Second-floor front has two replacement windows in what were arched openings; Second floor is clad in vinyl siding. Awkward flat-roofed extension above west slope of gable roof appears to contain stair to upper floor. **No. 16:** Diminutive one-story building, possibly a "spite building," retaining historic storefront arrangement of a single door with transom, at right, and display window with transom, at left, with slender cast-iron column. Cornice has three brackets at center with larger ogee brackets at outer corners. Retains very high integrity.

18-20 Canal Street, c. 1870s-80s

One contributing building

Three-story brick commercial building. Storefront retains original slender cast-iron columns; non-historic paneled door flanked by non-historic display windows above brick bulkheads. Second door at right (west) of

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storefront provides upper-story access. Bracketed cornice above storefront. Second-floor window openings are segmentally arched with stone corner blocks and sills and have transoms. Paired third-floor windows beneath single segmentally arched lintel. Mansard roof with pent-roofed projection where an original tall central dormer was removed. Blank concrete wall on east where adjoining building was removed.

28 Canal Street, c. 1970

One non-contributing building (due to age)

One-story commercial building, front faced in brick. Nearly symmetrical façade has center entrance consisting of single aluminum-framed glass door system, with Chicago-style window to either side. Variegated brick with wide ledgerock pilasters at corners. Mansard-like pent roof spans facade. Exposed west side is concrete block currently painted with a decorative mural.

30-32 Canal Street, c. 1850s

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

Frame building, two stories at east with one-story wing at west. Non-historic entry door with fixed display window to either side; storefront around windows is clad in vinyl with ledgerock bulkheads and wide ledgerock pilasters at corners. Façade spanned by mansard clad in asphalt shingles. Second floor reveals building's origins as a house: two 12/12 double-hung replacement windows, set into mansard, above which is a gable roof with returns. Noncontributing due to alterations to massing, siding, fenestration, and storefront that leave little evidence of the building's historic appearance.

36-40 Canal Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

Three-story brick building, adjoining neighboring buildings to east and west. First floor has two storefronts: storefront to right (west) has recessed door flanked by display windows; storefront at left (east) has recessed door with one display window to the right of it. Single door between the two storefronts provides upper-floor access. Clapboard siding at bulkheads and around doors at first floor. Pent-roofed overhang spans first floor above storefronts. Four second-floor front 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Cornice at ceiling height of second floor, with four short, horizontal sliding windows directly above; brick infill shows earlier location of segmentally arched window openings aligned with second-floor windows. Slight corbelling at cornice. By the 1890s, this building was two stories tall plus mansard; by the 1940s the third floor was raised to its present height and arched windows were added. The third floor was subsequently raised to its present height and arched windows (still visible in third-floor brickwork) added; historic photos show this was done by the 1940s. A circa 1970s photo shows shorter third-floor windows.

This building is shown on nineteenth-century maps as "Parshall's Block," built by notable early resident DeWitt Parshall, who was responsible for the development of much of Lyons, including this block of Canal Street.

42 Canal Street, c. 1860s

One contributing building

Three-story brick commercial building, abutting neighboring buildings to the east and west. Fenestration, height, and storefront features are consistent with the building at 46 Canal Street, immediately to the east; in historic photos these appear as a single building. Single storefront has recessed center door with transom, flanked by full-height display windows between slender original cast-iron columns topped by brackets. Metal cornice above the storefront is continuous with that of 46 Canal Street. Three windows at the second- and third-floor front, each 2/2 wood sash with segmentally arched hoods; second-floor windows are taller than those at the third

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floor. Cornice is missing. The rear of the building, which historically faced the canal, has a nearly identical configuration to that of 46 Canal Street: central door with one window to either side (first-floor windows infilled with plywood); second-floor door opening partially infilled to accommodate 1/1 window, with one 1/1 window to either side; partially intact cornice with corbels.

46 Canal Street, c. 1860s

One contributing building

Three-story brick commercial building, abutting neighboring buildings to the east and west. Fenestration, height, and storefront features are consistent with the building at 42 Canal Street, immediately to the east; in historic photos these appear as a single building. Storefront has recessed center door with transom, flanked by square display windows between slender cast-iron columns topped by brackets; front storefront window opening size has been reduced by addition of frame infill at bulkhead and above windows. To the right (west) of the storefront is a pair of tall, possibly original, paneled wood doors with blind transom, providing access to upper floors. Metal cornice above the storefront is continuous with that of 42 Canal Street. Four windows at the second- and third-floor front; second-floor windows are 2/2 wood sash with segmentally arched metal hoods; third-floor openings are infilled with wood. Second-floor window openings are taller than those at the third floor. Cornice is missing. The rear of the building, which historically faced the canal, has a nearly identical configuration to that of 42 Canal Street: central door with one window to either side (first-floor openings currently infilled with plywood); second-floor door opening containing paneled door, with one 1/1 window to either side; cornice with corbels and brackets.

50 Canal Street, c. 1850s

One contributing building

Three-story brick commercial building situated on a corner, adjoining 46 Canal Street to the west. Storefront consists of recessed wood door with transom flanked by fixed display windows with wood bulkheads and blind transoms. Storefront generally retains traditional configuration but materials appear more recent. Four windows at second floor and third floor; second-floor windows are 1/1 replacement sash; third-floor windows are infilled with plywood panels. Exposed east side of the building has one infilled first-floor window opening, four windows containing 1/1 replacement sash at second floor, one infilled attic window. Parapet on east side of the building steps downward from front to back. Historic cornice is missing. This building appears on historic maps as "Price's Block" that was a saloon by 1850s according to newspaper ads. Grip's states that the present building was built in 1856.

52-54 Canal Street, c. 1935

One contributing building

Diminutive one-story building; highly intact example of the Pure Oil Company's standard filling station design of the 1930s. Steeply pitched, side-gabled roof clad in blue terra cotta tiles (original). Primary (west) façade has off-center, arched door opening with original wood door and metal handrails. Left (north) of door is an arched window, retaining original shutters. Right (south) of door is a metal bay window, retaining leaded-glass transom. Recessed original side-gabled garage bay to south. Non-historic garage bay added to south; non-historic concrete block addition to the east. This is readily recognizable as an unusually unaltered example of what was once a widespread standard building design by architect Carl A. Petersen; the company patented this design in 1928. The southern garage addition was built in 1975.

58-66 Canal Street, c. 1870s

Two contributing buildings

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Two distinct buildings, each three stories plus mansard, on one legal lot. The wider of the two buildings is **58-62 Canal Street**. First-floor facade is altered and consists of alternating doors with transoms and windows, with brick pilasters at center and at outer corners; cornice spans facade above first floor. Six windows each at second and third-floor front, with stepped stone lintels; second-floor window openings are taller than third-floor windows and have transoms. Most windows are 1/1, some 6/1 or 9/1 replacement sash. No cornice; mansard clad in asphalt shingles. Rear wall, which faced the Erie Canal, has regularly spaced window openings and retains corbelled cornice. **62-64 Canal Street** also has a non-historic storefront, with alternating windows and doors; clapboard siding around windows. Second-and third-floor front windows (four per floor) have heavy arched stone hoods with keystones and corner blocks; windows are 1/1 with transoms. Cornice missing; mansard clad in asphalt shingles. Roof is higher than that of adjacent 58-62 Canal Street. Tall stone foundation is visible on south side, which faced the Erie Canal; south side retains regularly spaced windows and short attic windows. Shadow line of now-missing adjacent building is visible on east wall. Although neither building retains its historic storefront or cornice, both retain historic massing and upper-story window details, as well as characteristic canal-facing rear wall features.

Canal Street, North Side

1-5 Canal Street (also known as 68-70 William Street), c. Late 1860s

Humanity Lodge No. 406

One contributing building

Two-story brick building at acute angled corner formed by Canal and William streets; building has no setback from sidewalk. Corner storefront is angled, and second floor is rounded at corner. Non-historic storefront windows and bulkheads at corner storefront; William Street storefront retains some historic elements including recessed double doors with transom, cast-iron columns, and traditional arrangement of storefront windows, transom, and bulkheads. William Street side also has a door to second floor with sidelight and transom. Second-floor window openings facing Canal and William streets are round-arched; some are infilled with wood and others partially infilled to accommodate standard 1/1 double-hung windows. No cornice or eaves. Built after the Civil War as the Masonic Block, this building was three stories tall, with a hall on the third floor, and topped with a cupola; the third floor and cupola were removed in 1961. An original storefront on the Canal Street side visible in historic photographs is now infilled.

7-13 Canal Street, c. 1868

One contributing building

Although visually appearing to be two distinct buildings (7 and 9-13), now connected; these buildings appear as one legal parcel (7-13) on town tax maps. **No. 7** is the westernmost portion; one storefront and three window bays wide. Storefront retains traditional configuration of bulkheads, display windows, and recessed entrance, as well as historic cast-iron columns. Second entrance at right (east) provides upper-floor access. Facade is spanned by flat entablature. Three second-floor windows are round-arched and retain wood sash with arched upper sash. Mansard roof has been recently sheathed in metal. Building retains much of its historic character and continues to read as a late nineteenth-century commercial building. **No. 9-13** adjoins No. 7; its floor levels are lower to accommodate the slope of Canal Street downward to the east. It has two storefronts, both retaining traditional layout of recessed entrance with flanking storefront windows, and cast-iron columns; entire facade spanned by flat entablature. The east storefront has a lower floor level and taller windows, again to accommodate the change in grade. Central entrance with non-historic glass door provides upper-floor access. Second floor has evenly spaced segmentally arched window openings, the center of which is infilled with wood; other windows partially infilled to accommodate smaller, rectangular sash. Bracketed eaves; mansard roof with

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multicolor slates laid in striped pattern and evenly spaced Queen Anne-arched dormers containing wood 2/2 arched sash. Apart from some storefront alterations and infill of second-floor windows, this building retains high integrity and is a good example of late nineteenth-century commercial architecture.

15 Canal Street, c. 1868

One contributing building

Two-story brick building, similar to adjoining 7 and 9-13 Canal Street. Retains traditional storefront configuration and many historic storefront features including slightly recessed double paneled doors at center, flanked by slender cast-iron columns and display windows with bulkheads; storefront spanned by flat entablature. To the right (east) a narrow door with transom provides upper-story access. Three segmentally arched 4/4 wood second-floor windows. Cornice wrapped in vinyl. Multicolor slate roof with Queen Anne-arched dormers containing 2/1 arched wood windows. This commercial building retains high integrity and is an excellent example of its style and era.

19-21 Canal Street (17-21 Canal Street), c. 1870-1890

One contributing building

Two-story commercial building with mansard roof. Two storefronts, each consisting of a projecting two-story bay; four front doors are residential in style. First floor is spanned by an asphalt-shingled pent overhang. Second-floor windows are 1/1 replacement sash, paired at fronts of projecting bays. Mansard roof is clad in asphalt shingles with three gable-roofed dormers also clad in asphalt shingles, each containing a 1/1 double-hung window; two of these are aligned with the two-story bays. Vinyl siding. Photographs from the 1970s show this building had notable details, including taller windows and stick-style detail at bays and dormers, as well as slender storefront columns and tall display windows, that have subsequently been lost. Despite alterations, it retains its basic massing and configuration, which contribute to the continuity of the row of nineteenth-century buildings lining the north side of Canal Street.

23 Canal Street (23-25 Canal Street), c. 1870-1890

One contributing building

Frame commercial building, two stories plus mansard. Storefront has recessed door flanked by display windows with wide muntins and blind transoms. Right (east) of storefront is a door to upper stories, with flat transom. Second floor has two bay windows, each containing four narrow 1/1 double-hung sash; to the right (east) of the bay windows is a single 1/1 window. Mansard is clad in wood fishtail shingles and has three gable-roofed dormers; the two aligned with second-story bay windows contain paired 1/1 sash, while the one above the single second-floor window is smaller, projects less, and contains one 1/1 window. Wood clapboard siding at second floor; panel siding below windows appears to cover or replace earlier decorative detail. Although it appears that some ornamentation has been lost, this building retains its historic character and many historic features, and is a good example of its style and era.

27-33 Canal Street (33-35 Canal Street), c. 1840s-50s

One contributing building

Frame two-story building with side-gabled roof. Two doors, between which is a row of six-pane hopper windows set at or above eye level; to the right (east) of eastern door is a large 24-pane display window, and to the left (west) of western door are two more 6-pane windows. First floor spanned by pent roof supported by brackets, with exposed rafter tails. Seven evenly spaced 6/6 second-floor windows. Side-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. Clapboard siding (wood or composite); asphalt shingle roof.

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Historic maps and photographs show that the building was changed substantially during the period of significance. Nineteenth-century maps show it contained four separate shops side by side; turn-of-the century photographs show it resembled two distinct buildings with different storefronts and different second-floor fenestration. Later in the period of significance it was remodeled with a consistent row of matching second-floor windows and two similar storefronts; the western third of the building was occupied by a furniture store and the eastern two-thirds by residences as of 1947. The present first-floor window configuration, storefront cornice, and bracketed eaves are not original; second-floor windows have been replaced, but their regular spacing is similar to the fenestration shown on a circa 1940s photograph. Alterations to windows, trim, and storefront, and addition of nonhistoric features; however, this building remains contributing because it retains its historic and distinctive massing and second-floor fenestration pattern, and is clad in a material similar to the historic cladding. Its present configuration partially reflects changes made during the period of significance to which nonhistoric details have been added.

19-21 Canal Street (17-21 Canal Street), c. 1870-1890

One contributing building

Two-story commercial building with mansard and vinyl siding. Two storefronts, each consisting of a projecting two-story bay; four front doors are residential in style. First floor is spanned by an asphalt-shingled pent overhang. Second-floor windows are 1/1 replacement sash, paired at fronts of projecting bays. Mansard roof is clad in asphalt shingles with three gable-roofed dormers also clad in asphalt shingles, each containing a 1/1 double-hung window; two of these are aligned with the two-story bays. Photographs from the 1970s show this building had notable details, including taller windows and stick-style detail at bays and dormers, as well as slender storefront columns and tall display windows, that have subsequently been lost. Despite alterations, the building is contributing because it retains its basic massing and configuration, which contribute to the continuity of the row of nineteenth-century buildings lining the north side of Canal Street.

23 Canal Street (23-25 Canal Street), c. 1870-1890

One contributing building

Frame commercial building, two stories plus mansard. Storefront has recessed door flanked by display windows with wide muntins and blind transoms. Right (east) of storefront is a door to upper stories, with flat transom. Second floor has two bay windows, each containing four narrow 1/1 double-hung sash; to the right (east) of the bay windows is a single 1/1 window. Mansard is clad in wood fishtail shingles and has three gable-roofed dormers; the two aligned with second-story bay windows contain paired 1/1 sash, while the one above the single second-floor window is smaller, projects less, and contains one 1/1 window. Wood clapboard siding at second floor; panel siding below windows appears to cover or replace earlier decorative detail. Some ornamentation was lost, but this building retains its historic character and many historic features, and is a good example of its style and era.

27-33 Canal Street (33-35 Canal Street), c. 1840s-50s

One contributing building

Frame two-story building with side-gabled roof. Two doors between which is a row of six-pane hopper windows set at or above eye level; to the right (east) of eastern door is a large 24-pane display window, and to the left (west) of western door are two more 6-lite windows. First floor spanned by pent roof supported by brackets, with exposed rafter tails. Seven evenly spaced 6/6 second-floor windows. Side-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. Clapboard siding (wood or composite); asphalt shingle roof. The present first-floor window configuration, storefront cornice, and bracketed eaves are not original; second-floor windows have been replaced but their regular spacing is similar to the fenestration pattern shown on a circa 1940s photograph; this

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building is contributing because it retains its historic and distinctive massing and second-floor fenestration pattern, and is clad in a material similar to the historic cladding. Its present configuration partially reflects changes made during the period of significance to which nonhistoric details have been added.

Historic maps and photographs show that the building was changed substantially during the period of significance. Nineteenth-century maps show it contained four separate shops side by side; turn-of-the century photographs show it resembled two distinct buildings with different storefronts and different second-floor fenestration. Later in the period of significance it was remodeled with a consistent row of matching second-floor windows and two similar storefronts; the western third of the building was occupied by a furniture store and the eastern two-thirds by residences as of 1947.

37-39 Canal Street, c. 1880

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

Three-story frame commercial building. Two storefronts, each with display windows, brick bulkhead, and non-historic doors. Doors at far right and left, each in a narrow two-story wing, provide upper-floor access. Awning spans façade. Two second-floor oriel windows, each containing three 1/1 double-hung windows. Shallow dormer at third floor contains three 1/1 windows. Mansard-like third floor was added in the first half of the twentieth century, as were the two second-floor oriels. Aluminum siding. Noncontributing due to extensive alterations to storefront, materials, and massing that obscures this building's historic character.

43-47 Canal Street, c. 1860s

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

Commercial building (restaurant), two stories plus mansard. First-floor storefront has series of square wood columns; spaces between column contain either a door or an eye-level, horizontal fixed window, around which is clapboard siding. Non-historic canvas awning spans facade and wraps around east corner; above awning is a cornice with modillions. Second-floor front windows are 4/4 recent replacement sash; windows have flat hoods. Second floor and mansard are clad in continuous vinyl siding that obscures original configuration. East side of building has one bay of storefront at southeast corner, beyond which the first-floor wall of original building has no openings. Two widely spaced second-floor windows on east side. One-story rear wing has a separate restaurant occupant; this part of the building has a central door, left (south) of which is a tall window opening, now containing one standard-sized 1/1 window, a window air-conditioning unit, and blind transom above; to the right of door is a two-pane sliding window. This portion of the building was added in the mid-1880s as a billiard hall and gymnasium, briefly served as a school, and later housed a laundry. Noncontributing due to alterations to storefront, windows, materials, and massing; alterations to the mansard (removal of dormers and cornice, addition of vinyl siding) particularly alter the building's character.

49-51 Canal Street (23 Geneva Street), c. 1821/1872

Herman Brothers Inc.

One contributing building

Originally two historically distinct buildings that are now interconnected and on one legal lot. South portion is two low stories; apparent height is exaggerated by stepped asymmetrical parapet at south end. Storefront on south side near west corner has recessed door flanked by display windows. Other window openings are irregularly placed and include one display window on west (Geneva Street) side, four 1/1 double-hung windows at second floor on south side, pedestrian and loading doors on south side that is clad in vertical metal siding over brick. North portion is a brick, three-stories, with first-floor storefront at left (north) consisting of recessed door flanked by display windows; near center is door to upper stories; at right (south) is a bank of display

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windows. First floor is clad in vertical metal siding. Signage applied to metal siding between storefront and second-floor windows. Second- and third-floor window openings are tall, narrow, and arched, with prominent arched hoods; second-floor windows are 1/1 sash with wood infill in arch above upper sash. Third-floor window openings partially infilled to accommodate standard-sized 1/1 replacement sash. Brick cornice incorporates multiple decorative effects, including dentil band, inset crosses, and modillion-like corbelling.

The south portion of the building is on the site of, and likely incorporates, the original 1821 land office established by the Joppa Land Company. This north section was built in 1872 as the Putney Block, and housed Hubbard W. Putney's fanning mill factory.

59-63 Canal Street, c. 1910

Herman Bros. Sleep Shoppe

One contributing building

Two-story building constructed of rock-faced concrete block. First floor has single and double doors to right (east), display windows to left, divided by concrete block piers. Wide sign panel above storefront. Second floor has large central opening similar to a hay door; two windows to either side, with single lintel over each pair; window openings infilled with plywood. Stepped parapet; concrete-block quoins at second floor. Side walls are smooth concrete block. This was an auto sales and service shop in the early 1910s, then a farmers' supply shop.

65 Canal Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

Modest two-story house with moderately pitched front-gabled roof. Full-width front porch with flat roof supported by square posts on solid formstone-clad piers and balustrade. Porch shelters two front doors at right (east), pair of short 1/1 double-hung windows at west (left). Second-floor front has two undersized 1/1 replacement windows. Vinyl siding. Building remains contributing because it retains characteristic massing and domestic character. The present porch is not original but likely dates to the period of significance, and replaces an earlier porch of similar size.

67-69 Canal Street, c. 1865

Eureka Grange No. 46

One contributing building

Two-story brick building. Storefront has two doors at center; display windows to either side. One plain metal post at center. Original storefront configuration was two storefronts with tall bulkheads, and cast-iron columns. Six round-arched window openings, four of which have been infilled with brick leaving only arched brick lintels and shadow of earlier opening; outer two window openings retain wood 4/4 windows with arched upper sash. Third floor was removed; east side has three door openings at first floor (one boarded) and shadows of earlier window openings, now infilled with brick. Round-arched window openings at second floor of east side, some of which are infilled with plywood or brick; four contain 1/1 wood windows with arched upper sash, and one contains a door leading to a fire escape.

This was historically Hattler's Grocery Store, home to a business operated by two generations of the Hattler family. Maps indicate it was likely built before 1874 and expanded to the north in the late 1880s. The third story was removed circa 1944. The Eureka Grange purchased the building in 1950 and remodeled the second floor for its meeting hall.

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Building remains contributing because it retains characteristic massing, traditional storefront configuration (not original, but likely dating to the period of significance), and evidence of original window openings. Removal of the third floor occurred during the period of significance.

Cherry Street

3 Cherry Street, c. 1840s

H. G. Dickinson House

One contributing building

Two-story frame house atop a hill, with low-pitched front-gable roof oriented toward Bear Street. Colonnade of fluted Doric columns spans first floor front (east), behind which is a recessed front porch. Symmetrical façade with center entrance consisting of recessed door flanked by Tuscan columns; rectangular transom. Two tall 1/1 double-hung windows to either side of door. Three second-floor front windows, all 1/1 double-hung sash. Closed gable with window in attic. Main two-story house block is brick, with staggered shingles cladding second floor on front and sides. Telescoping frame rear wing, with side porch spanning south side; porch has fluted Tuscan columns and wide wood balusters, and shelters secondary entrance. This house is notable for its distinctive Greek Revival form and classical colonnades on front and side, and for its dramatic hilltop setting.

This house was depicted on the 1858 map of Wayne County; the drawing shows the full colonnade, above which is a low attic with frieze windows and a low-pitched gable roof.

Church Street, North Side

24 Church Street (22-24 Church Street), 1886

Park Bakery

One contributing building

Three-story commercial brick building with no setback from sidewalk. Primary façade has one storefront, consisting of recessed double doors flanked by display windows with slender metal columns at inner corners; doors and windows have colored glass transoms. Right (east) of storefront is a set of double doors with large colored glass transom, presumably providing access to upper stories. Pilasters with fluted bases at either side of façade; between the two angled pilaster capitals is a flat solid entablature with narrow cornice above it. Second and third floor of façade characterized by decorative brickwork, including stepped corbels, broad pilasters terminating at band of terracotta molding, and arches formed by red and black bricks above third-floor windows. Second- and third-floor front windows are double-hung wood sash with bands of colored glass at top of upper sash; windows have stone sills and lintels. Bold metal cornice incorporates modillions, pediment with arched recess, and block brackets with decorative rosettes and globe finials. West side has regularly spaced second- and third-floor windows in segmentally arched openings; east wall, once shared with an adjoining building, has just three window openings, also segmentally arched. This is an intact example of a late nineteenth-century commercial building with intact Eastlake and Romanesque decorative elements. It originally formed part of a row of buildings built to the sidewalk line east of the courthouse.

26 Church Street, 1854

Wayne County Court House

One contributing building

Imposing two-story, domed brick building on tall limestone base. Brick pilasters articulate all sides and support simple, deep entablature. There are shallow pediments on all façades. Front pediment is part of a two-story,

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four-column Ionic portico on a stepped limestone base. Cut stone sills and lintels. Tall, narrow second-floor windows indicate large interior space with tall ceilings. Glazed double doors in center of primary (south) façade have tall transom above, and are framed by simple paneled pilasters, a cornice with egg and dart moulding, and a rather heavy cap with anthemion trim, supported by large scrolled brackets. Octagonal, two-stage drum; top stage has louvered openings on each side; this is the base for approximately hemispherical, somewhat flared dome, painted silver, with a cylindrical crown and metal crest. Lower two-story, flat-roofed rear wing (1957) clad in buff brick extends to the north; this is minimally visible from the front (south) of the courthouse. Decorative cast-iron fence on limestone base across the front of the property is a contributing object.

Built in 1854 to replace an earlier courthouse, the present building is a notable public edifice, occupying a highly significant location on the public square in the heart of downtown Lyons, and has served its original function at the heart of county government for over 170 years. Believed to be a design of Josiah Searles who later designed the Ontario County Court House (1858) in Canandaigua, New York. The buildings were nearly identical until 1909 when the Ontario County Court House was expanded and remodeled.

28 Church St. Parking lot, paved driveway / surface parking lot. Not Counted.

30 Church Street, c. 1850

Rudd/Arseneau House

One contributing building

Two-story brick Italianate house. Off-center front entrance is sheltered by a flat-roofed entrance porch supported by slender square columns; porch is not historic. Porch shelters non-historic paneled front door flanked by simple pilasters, sidelights, and flat transom. Right (east) of entrance are two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows at first floor; two second-floor front 1/1 windows aligned with first-floor openings. Low-pitched hipped roof with deep overhang has paired scrolled eaves; square cupola with paired windows. One-story, flat roofed side wing on west side is not original. Telescoping rear gable-roofed wing with bracketed eaves has a one-story entrance porch on its east side, with brick ramp providing access. Coursed stone foundation; asphalt shingle roof. This house occupies a prominent site and has been home to some of Lyons's most notable citizens.

32 Church Street, c. 1840s-50s; expanded c. 1910

Lyons Elks Lodge # 869

One contributing building

Two-story brick building with mansard roof, in two parts: Older section, to the east, has full-width front porch with slender square posts sheltering non-historic front door, to the left, and picture window, to the right. Three evenly spaced second-floor front 1/1 double-hung windows have stepped metal lintels with low-relief oval motifs (see similar lintels at 94 and 96 Broad Street). Coved cornice; flared mansard roof. Newer west section has a semi-hexagonal projecting facade; paired first-floor front windows with transoms; second floor front windows are paired double-hung sash on angled sides, with blank recess at front containing affixed faux elk head. Tall mansard roof. Maps show the older east portion of the house was likely present by the 1850s; west section added between 1907 (when the Elks acquired the property) and 1911, when the addition appears on the 1911 Sanborn map. When it was purchased by the Elks, the building had a steep, flared mansard roof with pedimented dormers.

36 Church Street (46 Broad Street), c. 1850s

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

Two-story frame building with low-pitched gable roof, ridgeline of gable parallel to Church Street. Appears to have had a storefront at southwest corner, now infilled with wood frame and window and door openings of

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varied sizes. Window and door openings elsewhere are irregularly spaced and sized, reflecting many alterations. Two-story shed-roofed rear wing with garage at ground level, enclosed sleeping porch at rear with exposed rafter tails. Siding materials vary and include asbestos shingle, board-and-batten, and painted wood. Rubble stone foundation; metal roof. This building has historically been a millinery shop, grocery store, and residence. Noncontributing due to alterations to fenestration, trim, siding, and infill of historic storefront, all of which obscure historic character.

44 Church Street, c. 1875-1885

One contributing building

Two-story frame building with cross-gable roof. Full-width, enclosed front porch wraps southeast corner; porch has flat roof, pediment with low-relief fleur-de-lis ornament over off-center front steps, and is presently partially boarded. Two front second-floor windows with stepped surrounds; similar surrounds on most side windows. Projecting cross-gables to east and south; two-story polygonal bay projects from east cross-gable wing. Multiple, telescoping additions at rear. Rubble stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. This house appears to retain a number of historic exterior features, some covered by present siding and boards, others, such as distinctive window surrounds, still visible. The house's historic form, including visible history of multiple construction phases as the house was expanded to the rear, is easily legible.

46 Church Street, c. 1885-1889

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house; side-gabled roof with returns. Full-width front porch with flat roof, supported by round Ionic columns; wood balustrade (wide baluster spacing indicates balustrade is not original). Off-center front door at left (west), to the right of which is a wide fixed picture window. Three irregularly spaced second-floor front 1/1 double-hung windows. Two gable-roofed front dormers, each containing a round-arched window with decorative muntin pattern. Nested two-story projecting bay on east side with cutaway corners at first floor and projecting eaves with returns. Rubble stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed frame garage c. 1950, with doors and driveway oriented toward High Street.

48 Church Street, c. 1830s-40s

Two contributing buildings

Diminutive two-story house with gable roof, situated very close to the sidewalk at the corner of High and Church streets. Shallow hip-roofed porch along east side; porch has square columns, horizontal wood rail, and one decorative bracket (porch columns and rail are not historic; bracket may be a late nineteenth-century feature). Porch shelters two doors and two windows. Fenestration on south and west sides, facing Church and High streets, mostly 1/1 double-hung windows, fairly regularly spaced and not aligned between floors; single window at first-floor center of south side is wider than the others. Concrete block chimney on west side is not historic. Telescoping additions to rear (north). Rubble stone foundation, wood shingle siding (aluminum at first floor of east side only); asphalt shingle roof. Maps show this house was present by 1853. Its original appearance is difficult to discern, but it seems to retain aspects of its historic massing and fenestration.

Contributing one-story, early twentieth-century frame garage with gambrel roof.

52 Church Street, c. 1860s

One contributing building

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Two-story frame house; low-pitched gable roof with broad overhanging eaves. Shed-roofed, full-width front porch supported by slender wood posts with no rail; porch deck is slightly above grade rather than at the height of the threshold. Porch shelters off-center front door, which is a non-historic door set in larger, partially infilled opening with shouldered surround; porch is accessed by a set of wood steps. To the right (east) of door are two 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. Three second-floor front 6/6 replacement windows, aligned with first-floor openings. Regularly spaced 6/6 double-hung replacement windows along east side, with first- and second-floor openings aligned; infrequent openings on west side. Rear entry porch with low-pitched roof on east side near rear of building. Parged stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof (metal porch roof).

54 Church Street, c. 1830s-40s

One contributing building

One and one-half story frame Greek Revival house with low-pitched, front-gabled roof with returns. Full-width, early twentieth-century front porch with flat roof, tapered posts, and rock-faced concrete block base and integral piers; non-historic wood railing. Porch shelters off-center, non-historic front door, to left, and two tall 2/2 wood windows, to right (east). Three second-floor front 1/1 double-hung replacement windows, aligned with first-floor openings. Bay window on east side, behind which is an enclosed porch. Windows on sides vary in size and type; some historic tall 2/2 double-hung wood windows survive at first floor, especially on east side; elsewhere windows are a variety of configurations and include some replacement sash. Ribbon-coursed wood shingle siding, with belt course between first and second stories. Telescoping rear addition. Historic maps show this house had a porch in the nineteenth century, which was replaced by the present, deeper porch in the 1910s (the current wood rail is a more recent alteration). The siding may also date to the 1910s.

56 Church Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

Two-story brick Greek Revival-style house; front gabled roof with returns. Off-center front door at right (east); brickwork and vinyl infill shows opening has been shortened to accommodate non-historic door. Concrete stoop with no hood or porch. Left (west) of porch are two tall 2/2 double-hung wood windows with tall beveled metal-clad lintels. Three second-floor front windows, all 1/1 replacement sash, aligned with first-floor openings; these have flat stone lintels. Eaves and cornice wrapped in vinyl. Regularly spaced windows on east and west sides; first-floor lintels are clad in beveled metal; second-floor lintels are flat. Window configurations on sides are a mix of 1/1 and 6/6. Shed-roofed rear addition; attached garage on west side.

60 Church Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

Two-story brick Greek Revival-style house; side-gabled roof with returns. Off-center entry porch with flat roof, fluted Doric columns, and original wood entablature on stone base, with stone steps. Porch shelters paneled front door with sidelights and semi-elliptical fanlight. Right (east) of front door are two tall 6/1 double-hung wood windows with flat stone sills and lintels. Three second-floor front 6/6 double-hung wood windows, aligned with first-floor openings; these also have flat stone sills and lintels. Secondary entrance on west side, facing Butternut Street, has flat roof and fluted columns similar to front porch. Windows on east and west sides also match front: 6/1 at first floor, 6/6 at second floor; first-and second-floor openings are aligned and have flat stone sills and lintels. One window opening on east side has been altered to accommodate a smaller window. Triangular windows at peak of east and west gables. Hip-roofed rear addition on north side. Original wood cornice and eave details are intact. Rubble stone foundation, much of which exposed on the south and east sides where grade is lower; asphalt shingle roof. This house, prominently situated on a corner lot, retains high

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integrity and is a good example of the Greek Revival style, with features similar to those seen at similar side-gabled, three-bay brick Greek Revival houses elsewhere in the village.

Church Street, South Side

Lyons Village Park, 1794

One contributing site with one contributing structure, three contributing objects & one non-contributing object

The park at the center of downtown Lyons is an approximately 1.1-acre (400' x 120') rectangular space, bounded by Church, William, Pearl, and Broad streets. A late nineteenth-century bandstand marks the midpoint of the park; the **bandstand** (contributing structure) has an octagonal footprint, raised floor accessed by a flight of steps on the west side, square posts with lattice work at the eaves, and a flared conical roof. An off-center sidewalk runs north-south, east of the center of the park. Additional sidewalks cross the park in the shape of two X forms, one to either side of the north-south sidewalk; because the north-south sidewalk is not centered (it is aligned with the County Courthouse, on the north side of Church Street, which is situated east of the center of the block) these are of unequal size. The same sidewalk configuration is shown on the 1880 View of Lyons and subsequent historic photographs. In the outer quadrant of each X are **two fountains** (1917; two contributing objects), one near William Street and one near Broad Street; each consists of an irregular conical stone mound-shaped fountain in a wide concrete basin. East of the bandstand, a low stone obelisk sits on a two-tiered, circular concrete base, which held a cannon from the 1930s until it was turned to scrap metal in 1942, then a Matador missile from 1956 to 1970. The base sat empty until the present obelisk was installed in 1986 in honor of members of the military from Lyons. (The base and obelisk are counted together as one noncontributing object: The obelisk is noncontributing due to age; the base is noncontributing because, although installed in the 1930s, it was built in relation to an object that no longer exists). An additional **military monument** is located at the far west end of the park; this consists of a bronze plaque mounted on a rock atop a square concrete base, dedicated in 1929 (contributing object). Small site features include benches, picnic tables, and trash receptacles; these are too small to count.

The park, which is known as Lyons Village Park although not formally named, was set aside as open space in the original plan of Lyons; the land was donated by the Pulteney Estate, which also donated the block where First Lutheran Church now sits along with land at the south end of Broad Street and William Street, which became canal landings. The first Wayne County Courthouse was built in the center of the park in 1823; when the current courthouse was built in 1854 the old one was demolished, and since then the entire block has been open space.

49 Church Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

One and one-half story brick Greek Revival-style house; front-gabled roof with returns, with vinyl-clad side-gabled wing extending to the west. Brick section has off-center, paneled front door with flat transom. Left (east) of door are two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Three second-floor front windows, 6/1, aligned with first-floor openings. Three window openings on east side, two containing 1/1 double-hung sash, and the third with paired 1/1. Hip-roofed porch at L formed by the two wings; porch has slender turned posts and no balustrade; porch shelters a second front door. Side-gabled wing matches height of front section of house, and has 1/1 windows at first-floor, fixed six-pane windows at second-floor front; side-gabled roof has slender returns.

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53 Church Street, c. 1860s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof; one and one-half story side-gabled wing. Off-center front entry porch with hipped roof supported by chamfered Italianate columns; replacement rail and wood steps. Left (east) of door are two tall 6/6 double-hung wood windows. Three second-floor front 6/6 wood windows, aligned with first-floor openings. Moderately pitched gable roof; wood eaves and cornice visible beneath partially missing non-historic cladding. Porch spans front of side-gabled wing; this porch has Italianate columns and newer rail similar to front porch and shelters paneled door, to right, and two 6/6 wood windows, to left. Triple 6/1 wood windows at second-floor front above porch. Windows on east and west sides are a mix of 6/6, 6/1, and 1/1 in irregular configuration. Parged foundation, presumably stone; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. With the exception of the siding and porch rails, this house retains many of its historic Italianate features, including massing, porches, and most windows, and is a good example of its style.

Contributing c. 1940 one-story, two-bay frame gable-roofed garage.

57 Church Street, c. 1830s-40s

One contributing building

One and one-half story Greek Revival style house with front-gabled roof. Full width, Colonial Revival-style porch with angled front steps at northeast corner; porch has flat roof with arched pediment over angled entrance; Ionic posts on tan brick piers; wood rail with narrow balusters. Porch shelters off-center front door, at left, and two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows, at right (west). Two second-floor front 1/1 double-hung replacement windows, aligned with first-floor front windows. Windows have heavy surrounds that indicate alteration of opening size and replacement of original trim. Irregular configuration of side windows on east and west, with varied types and sizes. Low-pitched gable roof has returns; eaves wrapped in vinyl. Telescoping rear addition. Gable-roofed garage on west side attached to house by a hyphen. Parged foundation, presumably stone; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Although alterations to fenestration and siding, this house retains its original Greek Revival massing and an unusual early twentieth-century porch.

59 Church Street, c. 1855

One contributing building

One and one-half story house with side-gabled saltbox roof. Off-center front entrance with gable-roofed hood supported by slender plain columns. Right (west) of entrance is a Chicago-style picture window. Paired, short 1/1 double-hung replacement windows at second-floor front. One-story wing on east side has low-pitched shed roof, secondary entrance, and bank of short sliding windows wrapping around east side. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Alterations to fenestration pattern and sash, but the house remains contributing because it retains its historic saltbox massing, rare in Lyons, and modest domestic character.

Congress Street

5 Congress Street (5 Congress Alley), c. 1850s-50s

One contributing building

Two-story house with gable roof; brick wall is visible on north side, while other sides have synthetic cladding. Shed roof spans south side of building, supported by frame wall with irregular openings. Entrance on east side is door with minimal surround accessed by brick stoop with metal rail. Widely spaced 1/1 double-hung windows at first floor of east side, aligned with 2/1 and 2/2 windows at second floor; off-center 2/2 gable window. South side has regularly spaced second-floor windows. Vinyl siding on east side; aluminum siding on south and west

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sides; exposed brick wall on north side as noted above. This building appears on 1884 Sanborn map as a "Tenement" indicating multi-family dwelling. Alterations to siding and trim, but building remains contributing because it retains its distinctive original form and fenestration pattern.

Geneva Street, West Side

4-6 Geneva Street, c. 1830s-40s

One contributing building

Two-story house, set into hill, so that upper (west) side has half level below ground. Lower level is fieldstone clad in stucco; upper story is brick. Half-width two-story porch on north side supported by square posts. Shed-roofed porch that was present on east side at the time of the 1974 survey is now gone. 6/6 double-hung wood windows, evenly spaced on east and west sides. Gable roof; end walls (north and south) rise above roofline in stepped form with paired end chimneys. The stepped gables are a rare feature in Lyons and suggest an early construction date. This building was erroneously identified as 46 Geneva Street in the 1974 survey.

12 Geneva Street, c. 1892

Philip Deuchler Carriage Works Repository (Napa Auto Parts)

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

Three-story building with mid to late 20th century one-story wing. The older portion of the building is the taller portion to the south, which has a shed roof sloping to the rear (west), so that the height is a full three stories at the front, two stories at rear. Above a storefront (described with one-story section, below), this portion of the building has no openings at the second floor front, three window openings, all infilled, at second floor on north side, and one on south side. Third floor has two window openings, both full-size and infilled, at front, with smaller window openings, some containing six-pane wood windows and some infilled with vents, on north and south sides. This portion of the building is clad in asbestos shingle. A one-story wing is concrete block with brick facade and extends to the north; storefront extends across first floor of the older three-story section of the building. Storefront with aluminum door and aluminum-framed display windows; metal sign board spans first floor of entire building. One-story garage bay extends to north.

The three-story portion of this building was built for the Philip Deuchler Carriage Works, a company that began as a small blacksmith shop north of the present building in 1870 and expanded into a complex of several substantial buildings where Deuschler produced carriages and, later, bicycles. According to "Grip's Historical Souvenir," this building was constructed as a repository in 1892; Sanborn map evidence suggests it could have been an older building expanded at that time. A photograph in that 1904 publication showed it with its own entrance and regularly spaced windows; the roofline and cornice are easily recognizable. The main Deuchler factory building was demolished between 1917 and 1949.

Although the three-story section of the building has historic significance as the only remnant of the Deuchler Carriage Works and retains its distinctive roofline, it is noncontributing in its current form due to alterations to massing, storefront, and materials, and removal of most of its historic window openings.

14 Geneva Street, c. 1860s

One contributing building

Two-story frame house, gable-and-ell configuration. Front porch spans front of side-gabled ell; porch has turned posts and replacement lattice balustrade. Porch shelters projecting glass vestibule, two window openings (one boarded, one containing 1/1 replacement sash), and a second door. Two 1/1 replacement windows at second

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floor over porch. Front of front-gabled section has two front windows at first and second floors; first-floor windows taller than second-floor windows. Diminutive vent in gable with pointed hood. Windows on north and south sides are similar to front windows. Fieldstone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof with overhanging eaves covered in vinyl.

16 Geneva Street, c. 1885

One contributing building

Two-story frame house; front-gabled roof with side-gabled wing at rear. Full-width front porch wraps southeast corner; porch has plain square posts and solid rail. Porch shelters door at right (north), and two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows at left (south). Three second-floor front windows, aligned with first-floor openings: window at right is a small one-pane window, and the other two are similar to the windows below them. Small vent in gable. Wraparound porch is partially enclosed along south side, with a bank of 1/1 windows, a front door, and vertical vinyl siding. Bay window projects from gable end of side wing. Fieldstone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof with overhanging eaves covered in vinyl.

30 Geneva Street, c. 1980s

One non-contributing building (due to age)

One-story concrete block convenience store with metal siding, faux mansard overhang, metal and glass door, and display windows at northeast corner. Non-contributing due to age.

34 Geneva Street, c. 1970s

One non-contributing building (due to age)

One-story commercial building with slightly angled rectangular footprint. Non-historic metal door and display window systems. Faux brick siding at base, with unusual vertical patterned siding above. Flat roof with overhang. Noncontributing due to age and incompatible character.

Geneva Street, East Side

11-13 Geneva Street, c. 1915

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with hipped roof; American Foursquare form with a mix of Craftsman and Colonial Revival features. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch has round posts on rock-faced concrete-block piers; solid rail. Porch shelters off-center front door, with one window to either side, both of which have decorative upper sash; window to the right (south) is narrower than window to the north. Two second-floor front 1/1 replacement windows. Broad gabled dormer contains Palladian window. Bay window on north side; north and south sides both have hip-roofed dormers. Rock-faced concrete block foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Non-contributing metal storage addition building at rear of lot, with parking in front; part of the Herman Brothers complex.

15-25 Geneva Street, c. 1915

Herman Brothers Inc.

One contributing building

Three-story building with variegated buff brick exterior, built as a factory for the Joppa Cigar Manufacturing Company. First-floor front has two front doors, each with a square transom, alternating with two window openings. Second- and third-floor front windows are evenly spaced and contain 1/1 double-hung wood windows; some glazing has been removed and replaced by plywood. Second- and third-floor window openings

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are segmentally arched and have stone or concrete lintels. Decorative details include diamond motifs under third-floor sills and centered above third-floor windows; bands of soldier brick above first-floor windows and at cornice; and cartouches in the shape of elongated hexagons near corners of cornice. North and south sides are simpler and have regularly spaced, segmentally arched window openings, most infilled or with glazing in one or both sash infilled. Noncontributing, one story, flat-roofed addition, clad in vertical metal siding continuous with siding of adjacent building at 49-51 Canal Street; the only opening is a door on the rear (east).

A one-story building matching the present footprint first appeared on this site on the Sanborn map, where it was labeled "Garage" and "Repair Shop." As such it was part of a cluster of auto-oriented businesses along this part of Geneva and Canal streets. If this is the same building, the present siding obliterates any indication of original door and window openings; the building is noncontributing due to alterations to siding, fenestration, and storefront. If the earlier building survives under the siding it could be reevaluated if the siding is removed.

High Street, East Side

6 High Street, c. 1880

One contributing building & one non-contributing building (due to age)

Two-story modest frame house, with front-gabled roof and deep, narrow footprint. Gable-end front (west side) of house has two 1/1 double-hung windows at first floor, with two 1/1 windows directly above them at second floor. Narrow one-story wing runs along south side of house; front section, with hipped roof, is an enclosed porch containing front entrance, and rear section, with shed roof, is a more fully enclosed addition. Enclosed projecting one-story bay at first floor of north side. Telescoping rear wing. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Non-contributing one-story, one bay detached garage with large overhead door, vinyl siding and sloping shed roof in forefront. Noncontributing due to age (c. 1970).

8 High Street, c. 1880

Two contributing buildings

Two-story modest frame house with cross-gabled roof. Full-width, flat-roofed front porch with turned posts and decorative arched brackets; rail has narrow turned balusters. Porch shelters off-center front door, at left (north), with two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows to the right. Three second-floor front 1/1 double-hung replacement windows aligned with first-floor openings. Shallow projecting cross-gables to north and south; south cross-gable has one-story polygonal bay window. One-story gable-roofed rear wing. Rubble stone foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing c. 1950 one-bay, one-story wood framed, gable-roofed garage with wood paneled and glass overhead door.

12 High Street, c. 1910

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house, gable-and-ell configuration. Full-width front porch across front-gabled section; porch roof, but not deck, wraps south side and joins porch roof spanning front of side-gabled section. Porch supports include two Ionic columns, slender 20th-century metal posts, and plan thin square wood columns; solid wedge-shaped bracket detail at both north and south ends of porch. Porch across front section shelters front door, at left, and two tall 1/1 double-hung windows, at right. Three second-floor front 1/1 double-hung windows aligned

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with first-floor openings. Secondary entrance at front of side-gabled wing, sheltered by porch, one 1/1 double-hung window to either side. Two 1/1 windows at second-floor front of side wing. Windows elsewhere generally 1/1, with some other configurations present. Eastlake style pierced bracing bargeboard detail at front gable peak. Stone foundation on north side, rock-faced concrete block on south side; wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing two-story c. 1930 barn, now two bay garage with nonhistoric overhead doors. Building is wood framed with front gabled roof. Hay door and small window visible in façade.

14 High Street, c. 1900

Two contributing buildings

Two-story modest frame house with cruciform footprint and cross-gable roof. Porch at southwest corner has flat roof and projects beyond west and south walls; porch has Ionic columns, wood balustrade with closely spaced square pilasters, and wood steps. Porch shelters front door in enclosed vestibule. Front-gabled section has paired windows at first and second floors and blind vent with pointed hood in gable. Projecting cross-gable bay on south side has paired windows at first and second floors. Projecting cross-gable bay on north side has enclosed stair addition that extends from the second floor to the sidewalk, with secondary entrance. Brick chimney centered on north cross-gable bay. Bay window at rear of north side. One-story rear addition. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing c. 1930 one-story, one-bay wood frame gable-roofed garage with nonhistoric overhead door.

16 High Street, c. 1870s

One contributing building

One and one-half story frame Greek Revival-style house. Full-width front porch has low-pitched roof supported by square columns; non-historic deck-style balustrade. Porch supports front door with storm door, at left, and two 4/4 replacement windows, at right. Three second-floor front 1/1 double-hung windows. Low-pitched gable roof with returns. Shed-roofed wing on south side contains secondary entrance. Stone foundation (porch foundation is concrete block); ribbon-coursed shingle siding, with belt course between first and second stories; asphalt shingle roof. Despite Greek Revival massing, house did not appear on the 1874 map of Lyons and appears to have been built in the late 1870s or early 1880s.

18 High Street, c. 1870s

One contributing building

One and one-half story frame Greek Revival-style house, nearly identical in form to neighboring house at 16 High Street. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof supported by square columns; non-historic deck-style balustrade. Porch shelters paneled front door, at center, with one 1/1 double-hung replacement window to either side. Three second-floor front 1/1 double-hung replacement windows, aligned with first-floor openings. Low-pitched gable roof with returns. Shed-roofed wing on south side contains secondary entrance. One-story rear addition. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Like neighboring 16 High Street, this house was not shown on the 1874 map of Lyons and appears, despite its Greek Revival style, to have been built in the late 1870s or early 1880s.

20 High Street, c. 1840s-50s

Two contributing buildings

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One and one-half story house with Greek Revival massing; front-gabled roof with thin eaves and returns. Gabled hood supported by brackets shelters off-center front door, at left. Right (south) of door is one wide picture window. Two second-floor front windows. One window on north side, two on south. One-story additions extend to rear, north, and south, at rear of main house block. Stone foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Given age and Greek Revival massing, it is likely that heavier cornice and eave details are now missing. Despite changes to fenestration and addition of wood shingle siding, house is contributing because it retains its overall massing and modest Greek Revival character.

Contributing c. 1925 wood frame, one-bay one-story garage with wood shingle siding and front gabled roof. Nonhistoric overhead garage door with shed style covering.

26 High Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

Two-story brick Greek Revival-style house. Off-center entry porch with shed roof supported by non-historic metal posts; porch shelters non-historic door in unembellished frame. Right (south) of door are two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Three second-floor front windows aligned with first-floor openings. All front windows have flat stone lintels and sills. Low-pitched front-gabled roof with returns; eaves and cornice clad in vinyl. Attached one-story garage on south side.

28 High Street, c. 1920s-30s

One contributing building

Two-story modest frame house with front-gabled roof. Broad hip-roofed hood supported by bracket over off-center front door. Right (south) of door is a triple window, each section 6/1, with wider central window. Two evenly spaced second-floor front 6/1 double-hung windows. One fixed four-lite window in gable. Screened porch on south side has square posts on solid sided rail (siding is continuous with the rest of the house) and hipped roof. Hip-roofed carport on north side. Windows generally 6/1, in irregular arrangement on north and south sides. Moderately pitched front-gabled roof with flat cornice.

30-32 High Street, c. 1840s-50s

One contributing building

One and one-half story brick Greek Revival-style house with side-gabled roof. Off-center front entry porch with hipped roof supported by slender square columns; delicate decorative brackets embellish the juncture of porch and wall. To the right (south) of entrance are two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. One-story, side-gabled side wing extends to the south. Side wing has secondary front entrance with hip-roofed entry porch supported by paneled columns with cut-out brackets. One 1/1 replacement window to the left (north) of entry, two to right. Bay window with tall, narrow windows and projecting cornice at south end of south wing. Frame shed-roofed rear wing with rear porch. Both sections of the house have low-pitched gable roof with returns; eaves and cornices wrapped in aluminum/vinyl. Apart from replacement windows and wrapped cornice, retains good integrity, including later nineteenth-century porches.

32-34 High Street, c. 1880-1885

One contributing building

Two-story Queen Anne house with Stick-style details and massive presence. Complex roofline: steeply pitched, hipped roof with gable-on-hip wings (north and south sides) and projecting gable-roofed bays with cutaway corners and pediment gables (north and west sides), oriel window (west side). Complexity of wall surface is accentuated by stickwork, paneling, and diagonal clapboard between first- and second-floor windows. Two

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doors on north side: to the left (east) door is sheltered by gable-roofed hood with decorative bargeboard; door to the right is sheltered by hip-roofed hood with spindle work and brackets, supported by Italianate beveled columns. Corner porch inset at southwest corner has hipped roof, square columns, and solid wood rail. Stone foundation; wood shiplap siding; asphalt shingle roof.

High Street, West Side

3 High Street, c. 1900

One contributing building

Two-story frame house; cross-gabled roof with projecting front cross gable. House is situated on a corner lot, and its entrances are oriented toward High Street, on the east, although its massing suggests original orientation toward Church street, to the south. One-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch spanning south side of house has entrance on east side flanked by 3/1 wood windows; bank of matching 3/1 windows across south side of porch. Off-center flat-roofed entry porch on east side supported by slender wood columns on low concrete stoop, sheltering a non-historic front door. Left (south) of entrance porch is a projecting two-story gable-roofed bay, which has cutaway corners at the first floor creating a polygonal footprint. First floor of projecting bay has 2/2 wood windows; one matching first-floor window left of bay. Second-floor openings on east (High Street) side, aligned with first-floor openings, are 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. One-story attached hip-roofed carport on north side. Visible portion of foundation on east side is rock-faced concrete block; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Evidence points to multiple eras of construction. Maps show a house on this site by 1853; by 1889 the present footprint with projecting bay on the east side is clearly visible. The massing and configuration of the house, assuming orientation toward Church street rather than High Street, are typical of a c. 1900 cross-gable house with full-width front porch, but maps show the porch dates to 1917-48. Rock-faced concrete block foundation is typical of the 1910s-20s, but Sanborn maps show no change in footprint during that era.

5 High Street, c. 1820s-40s

One contributing building

One and one-half story brick Greek Revival-style house with side-gabled roof, set on a tall stone foundation. Off-center front entrance porch consists of a heavy gable roof supported by square columns with slender turned balusters; paneled front door in slender, unembellished surround. Left (south) of door are two tall 1/1 double-hung windows. Three frieze-band windows, all horizontal sliders (openings are historic, sash are not). North and south sides have irregular window configurations: south side has one off-center tall 1/1 window at first floor, two evenly spaced smaller 1/1 windows in gable, and south side has one small 1/1 window at first floor and one at second. Frame additions at rear with varied rooflines and fenestration. Tall foundation is parged at front; section of carefully coursed, large cobblestone foundation is visible on south side; exposed rubble stone foundation on north side. Side-gabled roof retains original cornice and eave features, with some trim possibly removed from front frieze. This diminutive house is a distinctive example of modest Greek Revival domestic architecture in Lyons; while porch is not original, the house retains many historic features, including characteristic massing, roofline, cornice, and frieze.

7 High Street, c. 1840

One contributing building

Two-story frame house on tall stone foundation; Greek Revival gable and ell configuration. Front-gabled roof with returns; one-story, cross-gable south wing. Front-gabled section has two 1/1 double-hung windows at first

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floor, aligned with two smaller 1/1 double-hung windows at second floor. Porch spans front of side-gabled south wing; porch has octagonal columns and tall balustrade. Porch shelters front door, at right, with two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows to the left. Side windows are regularly spaced, generally 1/1 double-hung windows. One-story rear addition. Rubble stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

11 High Street, c. 1840s-70s

One contributing building

Two-story modest frame house; cross-gabled roof. Full-width front porch has flat roof, plain square columns, and tall balustrade; more recent porch steps and decking. Porch shelters replacement door, to right, and two tall 2/2 double-hung wood windows, to left. Three 1/1 double-hung replacement windows at second-floor front, aligned with first-floor openings. Moderately pitched gable roof has scrolled brackets at eaves. Cross gables on north and south sides; south cross-gable projects slightly, and north cross gable is flush. One-story, flat-roofed wing recessed on north side contains secondary entrance, on front (west side) and replacement windows on west and north sides. Rubble stone foundation (main house; one-story north wing has concrete block foundation); aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof. Maps suggest a pre-1853 construction date, but scrolled brackets suggest 1860s-70s remodeling; front porch is not original and reflects recent partial or full reconstruction.

13 High Street, c. 1830s-40s

One contributing building

One and one-half story frame Greek Revival-style house with low-pitched, front-gabled roof with returns. Off-center front entrance at right, accessed by concrete steps with metal handrail. To the left (south) of front door are two 6/6 double-hung wood windows. Three smaller 6/6 double-hung wood windows at second-floor front, not quite aligned with first-floor openings. Attic windows on north and south sides are short horizontal windows just below eaves. One-story rear addition. Parged foundation (presumably stone); asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Retains distinctive Greek Revival massing and fenestration.

15 High Street, c. 1830s-40s

One contributing building

One and one-half story frame Greek Revival-style house; low-pitched, front-gabled roof with returns. Full-width front porch with flat roof supported by non-historic metal posts; metal balustrade. Italianate-style brackets on front wall of house support more recent porch beams. Porch has concrete deck. Porch shelters off-center front entrance, at right, consisting of replacement wood door with rectangular transom, flanked by engaged Doric columns. Left (south) of door are two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Three second-floor front windows, all 1/1, aligned with first-floor openings. Wall air-conditioning unit is installed between two of the windows. Rear cross-gable wing extends south of the house; this has secondary entrance sheltered by small hood with Italianate brackets. Shallow cross-gable bay projects on north side. Telescoping rear addition. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. Parged foundation (presumably stone); vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

19 High Street, c. 1830s-40s

One contributing building

One and one-half story brick Greek Revival-style house; front-gabled roof with returns. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof, square posts, and solid sided balustrade. Porch shelters front door, at right, with blind transom, and two 1/1 double-hung windows, at left (south). Three second-floor front 1/1 replacement windows, aligned with first-floor openings; all windows have flat stone sills and lintels. The outer two second-floor windows' lintels are partially covered by cornice frieze, which is wrapped in vinyl/aluminum. Two

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windows on north side, two windows on south side. One-story frame rear addition. Stone foundation; asphalt shingle roof.

25 High Street, c. 1830s-40s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame Greek Revival-style house with late nineteenth-century porch. Front-gabled roof; side-gabled saltbox side wing. Full-width porch across front of house wraps south corner and continues across front of side-gabled wing; porch has flat roof, turned posts, and spindle work; wood rail with closely spaced square balusters. Porch shelters front door, at left, to the right of which are two windows. Three second-floor front windows aligned with first-floor openings. Low-pitched gable roof with returns. Secondary entrance and one window at front of saltbox south wing. Bay window on south side of south wing. Shed-roofed rear addition. Parged foundation (presumably stone); asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

This early nineteenth-century Greek Revival-style house was embellished c. 1900 with the highly decorative front porch, which first appeared on the 1904 Sanborn map.

Contributing c. 1940 two-story frame barn, now a garage, with two garage doors at first floor, hay door at upper level, window in gable. Barn has shiplap siding and a front-gabled roof.

27 High Street, c. 1890

One contributing building

Two-story frame Queen Anne-style house with cruciform footprint and cross-gable roof. Full-width, wraparound porch has low-pitched roof, turned posts with pierced brackets featuring a diminutive inset spindle, and solid rail. Pediment with sunburst pattern above row of spindle work above the off-center porch steps. Porch shelters a pair of paneled wood doors, at left, and two windows, at right; secondary entrance is also sheltered by porch at front of north cross-gable wing. Three second-floor front windows, aligned with first-floor openings. Broken-pediment gable, with brackets under the two sections of pent roof; arched window in gable. North projecting cross -gable has two-story cutaway corners with drops and brackets at eaves, and closed-pediment gable with pointed window. Behind (west of) this cross-gable is a rear entry porch with similar brackets and posts to front porch. South cross-gable has similar features and a rectangular footprint. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash and appear to be wood with storms. Stone foundation; wood shingle siding with vinyl siding in gable ends; asphalt shingle roof. This house is similar to the house at 77 Broad Street, which has the same exterior form and many of the same details, although 77 Broad Street has lost some of its decorative detail.

31 High Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

Two-story brick house with side-gabled roof. Off-center entry porch has flat roof with dentilled cornice supported by beveled Italianate columns on square paneled posts. Front door flanked by slender engaged columns, supporting stepped metal lintel with low-relief geometric detail. Left (south) of door are two tall 1/1 double-hung windows with slender flat sills and paneled lintels matching that of the front door (similar paneled lintels are found on 94 and 96 Broad Streets). Three second-floor front double-hung windows, two 6/1 and one 6/6, aligned with first-floor openings; these have the same stepped lintels. One-story flat-roofed wing across north side, with front bay window. Broad porte-cochere with spindle work and decorative brackets extends north from one-story wing. Telescoping rear gable-roofed wing.

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This was the longtime home of Morton Brownson and his wife, Harriet Taft Brownson, whose son, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson (1845-1935), had a prominent career in the U.S. Navy. Morton Brownson was a prominent early businessman in Lyons; he married Harriet Taft, daughter of another prominent early resident, Newell Taft, in 1842.

35 High Street, c. 1855

Ennis House

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with an unusual combination of Italianate form. House has boxy form with low-pitched roof and cupola, typical of the Italian Villa style. Primary (east) façade, facing High street, has front entrance at right (north), consisting of paneled door with sidelights, with flat shouldered drip mold. This shouldered drip mold detail appears at all window openings on north, east, and south sides. Windows on east side are sets of three tall, narrow 1/1 sash, with first- and second-floor openings aligned; between each upper sash and the drip mold is a band of trim, similar to a blind transom, featuring a Tudor arch infilled with louvers. Most windows on the north and south sides are in banks of three, or occasionally two, and repeat this unusual decorative window feature. First- and second-floor window openings on north, east, and south sides are aligned to create a sense of strict regularity. Projecting cross-hip bay on south side, next to which is a small side entry porch with flat roof, delicate columns and pierced brackets. Low-pitched hipped roof has deep overhanging eaves supported by scrolled brackets; similar brackets at cupola eaves. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; roof is not visible from the ground. One story rear gable-roofed wing.

This architecturally distinctive house occupies a prominent site and is notable for its details, which are unique in Lyons. It is also notable for long occupation by a single family, the Ennis family, who occupied it for over a century. According to the book *Shire Town*, by Gertrude Ennis, the house was built by Newell Taft as a Presbyterian manse, but later occupied by Charles Ennis and his wife Emma Taft Ennis (Newell's daughter, whose sister lived next door at 31 High Street), later by their grandson David Ennis.

Lawrence Street, North Side

Lawrence Street (also 98 William Street), 1922

Lyons Union School/Lyons Elementary School

One contributing building

Two-story brick school with Classical Revival and Art Deco features. Main entrance on William Street is accentuated by paired columns with incised ornamentation in lower part of each shaft; these support entablature with incised lettering reading "Lyons Union School." Atop the entablature is a low balustrade, with corner posts topped by low urns. Relief medallion in shaped pediment. Secondary entrance on William Street side has simplified version of the main entrance's features, including single flanking columns and simpler entablature. Two similar secondary entrances on Lawrence Street side; this side of the lot slopes downward so that the east side of the building has three above-ground stories. Other notable features include tall water table, cast-stone bands at base and top of simple flat pilasters between banks of windows, and tall parapet with cast-stone coping. Between the entrances are banks of broad window openings containing replacement sash. Apart from sash replacement, the building retains much of its historic character, including notable entry details.

11 Lawrence Street, c. 1850s; 1970s

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

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Two-story frame house. Two sections, each with side-gabled roof: older section, at left (west), has off-center front door with sidelights at right, two 1/1 double-hung windows to the left. Three second-floor front windows, aligned with first-floor openings; window at right (east) is shorter than the other two. Three second-floor windows on west side of this section; one-story cross-gable rear addition. Newer section is of similar height but set closer to the street. This section has off-center front door with fixed square picture window to the left and Chicago-style picture window to the right. Three evenly spaced second-floor front windows; center window is wider than the other two. One first-floor window and one second-floor window on east side. Entire building is clad in vinyl siding and has asphalt shingle roof.

The older part of this building appears on Sanborn maps by at least 1874 and may be on the 1852 and 1858 plat maps as well. The eastern section was built in the second half of the twentieth century, likely in the 1970s; its prominence due to its larger size and placement closer to the sidewalk detracts from the integrity of the original building. In its current form the building is noncontributing due to significant alterations to form that obscure historic massing, removal of porch, and alterations to siding, fenestration, and trim.

15 Lawrence Street, c. 1860s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story brick Italianate-style house; front (south) section has a cubic form with low-pitched hipped roof. Primary (south) façade has entry porch at left with round wood columns on brick knee walls; porch shelters glass-enclosed vestibule. Two windows to the right of door; second-floor front has three windows aligned with first floor openings. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacement sash with flat stone lintels and sills; first-floor window openings are taller and partially infilled with transoms (original window sash were probably full-height). Windows on east side are similar; main block has no windows on west side. Broadly overhanging eaves with paired brackets; cupola with low-pitched roof; and single brackets at eaves. House extends north in two sections: 1 1/2-story gable-roofed center wing with projecting east porch connects to a two-story hip-roofed north wing; additions are brick with paired brackets at eaves and simpler features than main house block. Original house block has fieldstone foundation with stone water table.

Contributing early twentieth century one-story garage with hipped roof; walls are cast concrete block with beveled edges. Two garage doors on east side; two 6/1 windows on north and south sides.

17 Lawrence Street (16 Phelps St.), c. 1870s/ later alterations

One noncontributing building (due to alteration)

Two-story frame building, now apartments, with one-story Moderne wing at south. West side, facing Phelps Street, has two sets of two-story porches above raised foundation. Sliding double doors provide access to each porch at both levels. Paired sliding windows at center (both stories). Strip of vertical siding in place of cornice; no eave overhang. ne-story addition along south side of building has a curved corner with curved bank of windows; glass block windows along south wall. Metal mansard-like roof overhang.

This building was constructed as a single residence comparable in size and character to those around it; the rubble stone foundation is evidence of its early history. A three-story brick addition was constructed east of the original building between 1911 and 1917, while it was still a residence. In 1917, the house was converted into the E.J. Barber Hospital. It was expanded in 1932, when the south wing and the formerly attached residence to the north (now 20 Phelps Street) were added. Before 1947 (possibly as part of the 1932 alterations) the two-story portion of the building (the original house) was expanded to three stories. A rear wing was added in 1957. The hospital closed in 1973; it was presumably after its conversion from hospital to apartments that the entire

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third floor was removed. The north portion (the original house) has been thoroughly remodeled and bears no resemblance to its original appearance. Despite its significant history, the building is noncontributing due to alterations to fenestration, siding, massing, trim, and porches. The exterior of the 1930s wing retains high integrity and is a rare example of Moderne-style design in the historic district, but is non-contributing on its own given the extensive alterations to the rest of the building.

Montezuma Street, South Side

2 Montezuma Street, c. 1940s

One contributing building

One-story building constructed of smooth concrete block. Front-gabled roof. Pediment-shaped porch roof, supported by brackets, projects across façade, sheltering off-center front door with plate-glass display windows to either side. All but one window opening on east and west sides infilled with concrete block. Asphalt shingle roof.

Montezuma Street, North Side

1 Montezuma Street, 1922

One contributing building

One-story building with rectangular footprint and hipped roof, in two sections: slightly wider section at southwest end has a pyramidal hipped roof, with a longer hip-roofed section extending to the northeast. Walls have wainscoting at base, with rough stucco above; vertical and horizontal half-timbering is aligned with brackets at broadly overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Bay window on north side. Windows generally double-hung replacements with transoms. Although some door and window openings have been altered, in general the building retains integrity and clearly reflects its original purpose as a passenger station associated with the interurban trolley that connected Lyons to Rochester and Syracuse in the early twentieth century.

Pearl Street, South Side

1 Pearl Street, 1931-32

U.S. Post Office

One-story post office with Neoclassical revival brick exterior. Symmetrical, five-bay façade; center entrance consists of double doors with grille transom, in cast concrete surround featuring fluted pilasters and dentiled pediment. Two 12/12 windows to either side of main entrance, each set within arched recess. Similar windows on east and west sides. Cast concrete cornice with dentil band wraps building, above which is a parapet with regularly spaced rectangular cast-concrete panels with low-relief swag motifs. Five stone steps and landing access entrance; nonhistoric concrete ramp and metal railings to west of entrance.

Individually listed 1989, not counted

9 Pearl Street, 1872; 1923

Wayne County Office Building

One contributing building

Two-story, classically inspired government building; facade and east side are clad in pale buff brick, west side in painted brick. Symmetrical primary (north) façade with center entrance in projecting vestibule; round-arched door opening contains non-historic metal door and is accentuated by wide brick surround and band of stone or cast stone trim at spring line of arch. Façade features two-story pilasters forming a blind arcade, framing 1/1 double-hung windows. Projecting two-story bay at east and west ends of facade also framed by two-story

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pilasters and arches; first-floor windows in these outer bays have pointed hoods. Metal cornice with dentil band across front wraps around first bay of east and west sides. East and west sides have two-story pilasters without the arches, framing windows similar to front windows, with pointed hoods at second-floor windows; on the west side, these pilasters and window hoods are remnants of earlier phases of construction, which were then matched on the east side. Aluminum and glass addition at southwest corner. Main portion of the building has a cut stone foundation; roof not visible. Date of construction 1923 in east end bay.

The west part of this building was constructed in 1872 and expanded to the south circa 1901. A major addition in 1923 brought the building to its present width, at which time the entire facade was refaced in buff brick in the present style.

11-15 Pearl Street (12 Pearl Street), 1869/c. 1920

Two contributing buildings

Two-story, stucco-clad building facing the park. Generally symmetrical façade is defined by a five-arched blind arcade, with the central arch wider than the outer arches, separated by pilasters. Second-floor window openings set within arches have arched tops; center window arch is infilled, but the others retain arched upper sash. Storefront is not original and has a recessed arcade with three sets of double doors. No cornice at primary (north) facade; there appears to have been a cornice that was later removed. East and west sides have square windows at first floor, 1/1 double-hung windows at second floor, with deeply overhanging eaves accentuated by block modillions and paired scrolled brackets. This was built as a livery stable, later became a theater; it was then a restaurant for many years.

A historic photo of the building taken after its conversion to the Regent Theater shows that the facade was altered less than it might appear, at least since the early twentieth century. In that photograph, likely taken in the 1920s, the first-floor configuration of arched and square recesses is the same as today, except that the two outer recesses are the same size, larger than the one at the right (west) is today. A cornice across the top of the first floor that was present in the early 1920s is now missing, leaving the two pilasters that do not extend to ground level appearing to have been truncated. The building lacked a cornice; it did have a stepped parapet with one broad step at the center. The 1920s photo also reveals a partially covered sign at front reading "Towar Livery," confirming this building was the livery built by the Towars in 1869. The Towars converted the building into a hotel circa 1898; the hotel closed in 1919 and was converted into the Regent Theater in 1920. The theater only lasted a few years before declaring bankruptcy. In 1926, the Ohmann family, who operated the Ohmann Theater on William Street, bought the building. It sat vacant until it was converted into a restaurant until 1946, which closed in 2011.

Contributing c. 1910 one-story, two-bay garage in southwest corner of property. Building is wood frame with front-gabled roof, two wood panel and glass overhead doors.

17-19 Pearl Street (21 Pearl Street), c. 1840s

One contributing building

Two-story brick house; side-gabled roof with returns. Off-center front entrance consists of paneled wood door flanked by engaged fluted columns; flat transom with decorative muntins. Doorway is sheltered by oversized pediment (not original) supported by slender metal posts. Left (east) of door are two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Second-floor front windows are 6/6 double-hung replacement sash aligned with first-floor openings. East side has regularly spaced 1/1 double-hung replacement sash; west side has fewer windows. All windows on north and east sides have stone lintels and sills. Elliptical gable windows. Two-story projecting

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entry bay on east side. Sandstone foundation; asphalt shingle roof. Tall wood Greek Revival-style cornice. Historic maps show a full-width front porch, now missing.

37 Pearl Street, c. 1885

One contributing building

Two-story brick building with shed roof; symmetrical north façade has wide segmentally arched opening at center, flanked by 1/1 double-hung windows, also in segmentally arched windows. Second-floor windows are 1/1 double-hung sash aligned with first-floor windows; hay door at center. One window on east side; no windows on west side. This building was associated with the Hotel Baltzel (no longer extant), which stood to the east, and was presumably the livery stable for the hotel.

Phelps Street, East Side

6 Phelps Street, c. 1950

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house with cross-gable roof originally built c. 1850 and rebuilt c. 1950. Façade is dominated by a two-story Colonial Revival colonnade consisting of simple square columns supporting pediment containing half-round louver. Center front door with semi-elliptical fanlight and narrow sidelights. Two 6/6 double windows to either side of front door. Five 6/6 double-hung windows at second-floor front, aligned with first-floor windows. Deep front-gabled two-story rear addition. Side windows irregularly spaced. Pent-roofed side porch on south side abuts garage. Only a small area of original foundation is visible.

Historic maps show a house on this lot by 1852; maps show multiple eras of construction /alterations, and the present footprint does not match what is shown on any Sanborn maps up to 1947. The building's rubble stone foundation, visible on the north side, suggests an earlier construction date than its exterior appearance otherwise indicates, so it is likely this is an extensively remodeled nineteenth-century building with its current significance dating to c. 1950, within the period of significance. It is also contributing due to it retaining feeling and association with the adjacent contributing buildings in the nominated district.

Contributing c. 1950, one-story, two-bay frame garage with two nonhistoric overhead garage doors; front gabled roof with bracket.

8 Phelps Street, c. 1820s

One contributing building & one non-contributing building (due to age)

Two-story house with side-gabled roof. Hip-roofed entry porch has solid sided rail supporting Italianate columns with chamfered corners. Porch shelters front door, which is a non-historic door in partially infilled opening flanked by paneled pilasters. Two windows to either side of center entrance, containing 12/1 double-hung sash; five double-hung windows at second-floor front aligned with first-floor openings. Although the building was resided with vinyl sometime after 1974, it is one of the oldest houses in Lyons and retains its five bay side gabled form. The house remains readily identifiable as the same house due to its symmetrical configuration, surviving Italianate porch details, and distinctive early nineteenth-century massing.

Large one-story, two-bay detached garage in rear of property; noncontributing due to age (1981).

12 Phelps Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

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Two-story brick house with cross-gable roof and strong Italianate character. Full-width front porch has low balustrade with turned spindles, Italianate columns with chamfered columns and decorative capitals, brackets at cornice above columns, and low-pitched roof. Porch shelters central front door with low transom, flanked by two tall windows to either side. Five second-floor openings, aligned with first-floor door and windows; center opening contains narrow French doors leading to shallow roof-deck porch with intricate wrought-iron railing. Two 2/2 wood double-hung windows to either side. Arched window opening in front gable contains paired casement windows. Gable cornice has unusual paneled detailing at fascia and eaves; main roof cornice has delicate scrolled brackets. Two bay windows on north side; evenly spaced windows on south side. Narrow arched windows in north and south gables. Newer attached garage projects to the rear (east). This house is a notable example of Italianate architecture in Lyons and retains high integrity.

20 Phelps Street, 1932

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame Tudor Revival-style house with side-gabled roof. First floor clad in stone, second story has half-timber motif; wood shingles in gable ends. Center entrance with projecting enclosed sun porch to the right (south), beneath extension of main roof; Chicago-style window to the left (north) of entrance. Two wall dormers at second-floor front; center dormer projects slightly and contains four narrow casement windows; dormer at left contains one 6/6 window. nd chimney on north side. This house was built as part of an expansion of the E.J. Barber Hospital, to the south, to which it was at one time connected by a one-story hyphen (no longer extant).

Contributing c. 1931 one-story two-bay garage with hipped roof located close to rear of house; wood panel and glass garage doors on north side of building.

Phelps Street, West Side

5 Phelps Street, c. 1840s-60s/c. 1900 alterations

One contributing building

Two-story building, originally residence with Italianate style features, now a funeral parlor with Colonial Revival style alterations that include a semi-elliptical front porch with Ionic columns supporting an awning and porch roof; porch is supported by fieldstone base. First floor behind the porch is also clad in fieldstone. Central front stairs do not align with off-center front door; porch also shelters one window with diamond-paned upper sash. Four evenly spaced 6/6 double-hung replacement windows at second-floor front. Cross-gable peak contains one 6/6 double-hung replacement window. Prominent shed-roofed side addition on north side has a gable-roofed entry porch sheltering secondary entrance consisting of replacement double doors. Recessed one-story addition on south side contains another secondary entrance consisting of aluminum and glass double doors. Stone foundation; vinyl siding (vinyl shingles in front gable peak), vinyl-wrapped eaves; asphalt shingle roof. Attached one story garage on west side of building (also c. 1900).

Maps show a house with a similar footprint on this site by 1852. Based on map and photo evidence, the main portion of the porch, with rounded corners, stone base and Ionic columns, appears to have replaced a earlier porch with squared corners between 1907 and 1911. An early twentieth-century photo shows the building with the present porch base and columns, minus the front columns and awning; off-center front door, and similar fenestration patterns. Replacement siding and windows, stone veneer at first-floor front, and additions are recent alterations, but the house remains contributing because it retains its distinctive early twentieth-century porch, fenestration pattern, and massing; the additions, while sizable, are recessed and allow the original massing to predominate.

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7 Phelps Street, c. 1833

Listed, not counted

Grace Episcopal Church Rectory NR listed 1974

The rectory is described in the National Register nomination for the Grace Episcopal Church campus, which is updated to reflect subsequent alterations:

The rectory is an irregularly massed two-story wood frame building incorporating a private residence built at this site ca. 1833 in the vernacular late Federal / early Greek Revival style, and a second early nineteenth-century residence moved to the property and added to the house as part of a ca. 1870-1880 expansion of the house. The building rests on a rubble stone foundation, and is sheathed in vinyl siding. Historic exterior details on the 1830s portion of the house include some six-over-six windows and Greek Revival cornices; two-over-two windows date from the 1870s enlargement and the entrance porch is representative of the circa 1910 changes. The house is covered by several intersecting gable roofs and a hip-roofed section on the north side. A single-story extension at the west end of the building is believed to be part of the house that was moved to the site in the 1870s and is currently used as a garage. A paved drive to the rear of the property is between the house and the adjacent church.

9 Phelps Street (12 Lawrence Street)

Listed, not counted

Grace Episcopal Church

1838-40 (church) & 1887-1888 (parish hall), both NR listed 1974

There are two buildings on this legal lot: a stone church and a frame parish hall. Both are described in the National Register nomination for the Grace Church campus:

The **church** is Gothic Revival in style and constructed of rubble limestone walls with cut limestone trim. The church is rectangular in plan with a square-based tower at the east façade and a semi-octagonal apse at the west end. Originally three bays in depth when completed in 1840, the church was extended west between 1857 and 1858 with the construction of a fourth bay and the apse. Fenestration consists of Tudor arched openings filled with tripled or doubled round arched windows and Gothic arched lancet windows in the apse. Exterior trim includes buttressed wall corners with wooden finials, a projecting cut stone water table, and cut stone window sills and arches. The building is covered by a low-pitched gable roof.

The **parish house** is a single-story frame building designed in the Queen Anne style and constructed in 1887-1888 with the entrance facing Lawrence Street. The original building is rectangular in plan with a steeply pitched gable roof. The exterior is sheathed with a vertical board wainscot, clapboard siding, and decoratively shingled gables. It rests on a rubble stone foundation. A small one-story kitchen ell was added to the south end of the east elevation in 1906 and is compatible with the massing and detailing of the original structure. The north facade of the parish house features a shed-roofed foyer with a centered doorway and flanking gables. The doorway is sheltered by a porch roof supported by rounded brackets with a gouged sunburst pattern. The gable end is sheathed in fishscale shingles and detailed with a semicircular opening containing three double-hung windows. The side elevations include paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The rear elevation includes a gabled projection enclosing a doorway and stairs and is detailed with quarter-round windows in the gable. An exterior brick chimney is placed at the west side of the projection.

17 Phelps Street, c. 1870s-80s

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof and cross gables. Front entrance is at southeast corner, set into L formed by front-gabled section and projecting cross-gable wing, and is sheltered by a shed-roofed entry porch

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supported by square column. Two 1/1 double-hung windows at first-floor front, generally aligned with second-floor front windows. Alteration in siding shows former presence of a larger front opening in right (north) bay of east side. Roofline is fairly complex with two cross-gables at each side, each capped by a cupola with low-pitched roof and small vents. Rubble stone foundation; clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

This was built as a barn associated with the house that formerly stood to its north. In 1953 owners Michael and Nora Scanlon sold the house and barn to Dr. John Carmer and Dr. Myron Carmer, with the caveat that the Scanlons could continue to live there; the barn was to be converted into a laundry for the Barber Hospital across the street. Aspects of the house's original purpose as a barn are visible from the south side, including two ventilation cupolas. The building is contributing because its conversion to a new use occurred during the period of significance; it retains integrity to that period along with evidence of its earlier use.

Queen Street, North Side

4 Queen Street, c. 1880

One contributing building

Modest two-story frame house with cross-gable roof. Half-width front porch with square posts and replacement wood rail shelters off-center front door on south side. Two other porches, one at southeast corner and one at northeast corner, have similar detailing. Right (east) of front porch is a bay window with one 1/1 double-hung window on each side. Two off-center 1/1 second-floor front windows aligned with door and bay window. Vent in gable. Almost all window openings, and all three door openings, have similar surrounds with flat hoods. Bay window on east side, between the two side porches; this gives the east side a near mirror-image arrangement to that of the south side, which may reflect the house's position on an angled corner lot with two prominent facades. Stone foundation; asbestos shingle and vinyl siding; metal roof.

6 Queen Street, c. 1850

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with cross-gable roof. Full-width, wrap-around front porch with flat roof, pediment over corner steps, and round columns on tall beveled concrete-block piers; wood rail with closely spaced balusters. Porch shelters off-center front door, at left, and two front 1/1 windows, at right (east); a secondary door is also sheltered by the porch at the front of the side-gable wing. Three second-floor front windows, all 2/2 double-hung wood sash aligned with first-floor openings; these have shouldered surrounds and dentiled hoods. Arched vent in gable. Moderately pitched gable roof with returns and dentiled cornice. Window and eave features are the same on east side, where there is a projecting cross-gable behind the porch, and west side, which has no projections. Stone foundation; wood clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. This house retains high integrity; it appears to be a mid nineteenth-century house with later Colonial Revival porch.

8 Queen Street, c. 1870s

One contributing building

Modest two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Off-center entry porch has a low-pitched gable roof supported by slender square wood columns; porch shelters non-historic door in opening that has been reduced in size. Right (east) of door are two 2/2 double-hung wood windows that retain original rim and flat hoods. Second-floor front windows are 1/1 double-hung replacement sash, aligned with first-floor openings; these also retain original trim. Vent in gable with pointed hood. Projecting cross gable on east side; cross gable without projection on west side. This house is similar in form and detail to the adjacent house at 6 Queen Street; map

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evidence shows a building at No. 6 before 1858, but it could be that an older house at No. 6 was replaced by both of these in the 1870s.

10 Queen Street, c. 1860s

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof; cross-gable wing at rear. Off-center front entrance consists of double front doors with metal storms, flanked by fluted pilasters and topped by gabled hood (door surround, particularly hood, does not appear original). Left (west) of front door are two double-hung windows; these have flat hoods with small brackets at corners. Two first-floor windows on west side have similar hoods. Three second-floor front windows with shouldered hoods, aligned with first-floor openings. Flat Palladian window in gable has decorative colored glass in upper sash. West gable has flat Palladian window without colored glass. Enclosed hip-roofed porch at juncture of front and side wings. Foundation not visible; asbestos shingle siding with scalloped wood shingles in front gable; asphalt shingle roof.

12 Queen Street, c. 1920s-30s

One contributing building

One and one-half story frame house with rectangular footprint and low-pitched front-gable roof. Inset enclosed porch at southwest corner, accessed by wood steps; paired 2/2 windows on south and west sides above solid paneling. Flared hood above window and door. Right (east) of door is a set of three 4/4 double-hung replacement windows. Two second-floor front 6/6 double-hung replacement windows. East and west sides have irregularly spaced single and double windows. Concrete block foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. This house sits approximately where an building associated with the house at 80 Broad Street historically stood. The 1917-49 Sanborn map (updated 1949) is the first to show the current footprint, which is similar to that of the earlier building but is situated closer to the street.

18 Queen Street, c. 1920s

One contributing building

Modest two-story house with rough textured stucco exterior and side-gabled roof. Entry porch with gable roof, stucco posts and pediment, and rounded front opening shelters off-center front door at right (east). Left (west) of door is a bank of four narrow 6/1 double-hung wood windows. Three 6/1 double-hung windows at second-floor front. Oriel window on east side above side door; side windows otherwise are generally 6/1 double-hung wood sash. Metal roof.

20 Queen Street, c. 1890s

One contributing building

Two-story modest frame house with front-gabled roof and shallow cross-gable wing. Off-center front door at west side of façade (left) sheltered by gabled hood (does not appear historic). Right (east) of door are two tall, narrow 2/2 double-hung wood windows. Two second-floor front windows aligned with first-floor windows. Fixed window in attic. Secondary door at front of cross-gable wing, which extends to the east; door is sheltered by simple pent hood. One window above this door. Windows on west side are irregularly arranged. Rubble stone foundation; shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

22 Queen Street, c. 1900

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house with modest Queen Anne details; gable-on-hip roof with front and side cross-gables creating complex roofline and footprint. Gable-roofed entry porch shelters front door at southwest corner. Right

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(east) of entry, slightly projecting front cross-gable section has paired 1/1 windows at first floor, paired 2/2 windows at second floor, double-hung window with decorative muntin pattern in gable. 2/2 window above entry porch. East side has polygonal porch sheltering side door; porch wraps around the first floor of a two-story bay window. Behind (north of) porch is a projecting cross-gable wing. Parged foundation; aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing c. 1911 one-story detached frame garage, one-bay with front gabled roof.

24 Queen Street, c. 1900

One contributing building

Two-story modest frame house with gable-on-hip/cross-gable roof. Entry porch inset into southwest corner junction of hip-roof and front-gable wings; porch has round column at corner and shelters two front doors, one in an enclosed vestibule that appears to have been a later addition providing access to upstairs apartment. Front-gabled wing has two narrow windows at first floor, one 2/2 double-hung wood window at second floor, louvered vent in gable. One window over entry porch. Irregular fenestration on east and west sides; telescoping rear wing. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

26 Queen Street, c. 1831

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with side-gabled roof. Entry porch has thick, fluted Doric columns supporting plain entablature and flat roof. Porch shelters fine entry surround with Federal features, including attenuated paired pilasters, semi-elliptical fanlight with dentiled trim, and sidelights. To the right (east) of entrance are two 1/1 double-hung windows. Three second-floor front 6/6 windows, aligned with first-floor openings. Regularly spaced windows on east and west sides. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Newell Taft, a prominent early nineteenth-century resident of Lyons, was the first owner and likely builder of the house. He built a foundry near this house on Broad Street and was associated with early manufacturing in the village. The 1970s inventory form provided an 1831 construction date and speculated that the rear section may be older. Door surround details are nearly identical to those at 79 Broad Street.

Queen Street, South Side

11 Queen Street, 1937

First Presbyterian Church

One contributing building

Brick Colonial Revival-style church with L-shaped footprint and front-gabled roof. Primary façade, facing Broad Street, features a tall projecting portico supported by four Ionic columns, with tall plain entablature, half-round window in pediment, and modillions at cornice and at raked eaves. Porch shelters double paneled front doors with paneled half-round transom; no windows on this façade. Main gable roof also has modillions at eaves. Tall multi-staged steeple has engaged round columns and arched windows at lowest level, octagonal form with vents at next highest level, and steeply pitched spire. Regularly spaced tall multipane arched windows on north and south sides. Two-story cross-gable rear wing features triple entry on north (Queen Street) side, double doors flanked by single doors; second-floor Palladian window. Second cross-gable wing (1959 addition), parallel and connected to the first, 1 1/2 story tall (raised basement with windows and a full upper floor); no formal exterior entry to this wing, which has regularly spaced 4/4 basement windows and 8/8 upper-story

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windows. This church was built in 1937 after the previous Presbyterian church on this site was destroyed by fire, and expanded in 1959 with the addition of the easternmost wing.

19 Queen Street, c. 1920

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Full-width front porch with gable roof supported by square tapered posts on solid sided rail. Porch is accessed by steps adjacent to the driveway on the west side. Porch shelters off-center front door, in slightly projecting vestibule, at right (west); left of door is a pair of 6/1 double-hung windows. Two evenly spaced 6/1 replacement windows at second-floor front; paired 6/1 replacement windows in attic. Shallow bay window with pent roof on east side; oriel window above side door on west side. Side windows otherwise irregularly arranged and vary in size and type. Beveled concrete block foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

21 Queen Street, c. 1900

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Shallow hip-roofed entry porch with shaped slat balusters, square posts, and pediment over entry shelters off-center front door. Left (east) of front door is a non-historic bay window. Two second-floor front window openings, aligned with first-floor openings; to the left is a pair of narrow 1/1 windows; to the right, above front door, is a square fixed windows. Two square windows in attic. Projecting cross-gable bay on east side; a replacement wood deck projects between this cross-gable bay and the front of the house, accessed by a pair of sliding glass doors. Irregular placement of windows on west side. Parged foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof with vinyl-clad eaves. Noncontributing due to alterations to porch and entry, fenestration, trim, and siding, and addition of prominent newer deck.

Tucker Court

1 Tucker Court, c. 1945

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

The only building on this small mid-block street is a one-story frame garage with multiple shed roofs and vinyl siding.

William Street, East Side

2-8 William Street, c. 1890

Santelli Block

One contributing building

Two-story frame commercial building. Three non-historic paneled doors at front: center entrance provides upper-floor access; doors to either side provide access to first-floor businesses. Each storefront has fixed display window to either side of door, with walls clad in wood siding. Cornice spans facade above first floor. Six evenly spaced 1/1 double-hung windows at second-floor front. Cornice with corner brackets atop slender corner pilasters. Clapboard siding at front; vinyl siding on north and south sides.

10 William Street (12 William Street), c. 1920

One contributing building

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One-story masonry building with brick facade. Center entrance is a metal and glass door with transom. Garage-door sized openings to either side each contain row of four replacement fixed windows above tall bulkhead clad in formstone. Stepped front facing parapet on façade and rear.

14 William Street, c. 1820s-40s

One contributing building

One-and one-half story brick Greek Revival style building; front-gabled roof with heavy wood cornice and returns (cornice and returns appear original). Entrance to upper stories at far left (north) of façade, to the right (south) of which is a storefront consisting of metal and glass door flanked by fixed display windows above tall concrete bulkhead. Second-floor front has three evenly spaced 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. Despite more recent storefront, this building retains strong Greek Revival character and is a rare surviving example of an Erie Canal-era building in the central commercial district.

16-18 William Street, c. 1870s; altered circa 1898, 1933, 1959

Wayne County Office Building #4

One contributing building

Two-story building with facade clad in dark brick. First-floor openings of varied sizes contain two or four fixed metal-framed windows above spandrel panels and bulkheads. Second-floor windows are paired fixed metal windows above spandrel panels. Recessed entrances at north and south ends of primary (west) facade. Flat roof. Rear of building reveals its origins as an industrial building (a malt house) adjacent to the Erie Canal; this side of the building varies in height above a tall fieldstone foundation, with varied windows sizes and types, brickwork showing shadow lines of earlier openings and various alterations.

This building was a nineteenth-century malt house, heavily damaged in an 1895 fire and rebuilt. It was converted to a Chevrolet showroom in 1933, a few years after another fire; after the showroom closed in 1958 it was remodeled to become an office building for county government. Although its appearance does not reflect its history as a malthouse, it does reflect changes made during the period of significance and to its 1959 alterations.

24-32 William Street, 19th century; 1983

One non-contributing building (due to age/alteration)

One-story commercial building with tall overhanging faux mansard. Three storefronts on William Street (west) side, each consisting of a recessed door to left, angled display windows to right with matching blind transom and bulkheads. Northernmost storefront has an additional bank of display windows near building's northwest corner, also with matching bulkheads and transom panels. Center door opening infilled with blank panel. North wall has one display window near northwest corner, and a pedestrian door. Although the primary facade, facing William Street, has been thoroughly remodeled, the rear, which originally faced the Erie Canal, provides evidence of nineteenth-century construction: rubble stone foundation, older brickwork, and multiple door and window openings.

This was historically the site of the Center Building, an early, important commercial site in Lyons. The building was damaged in an 1895 fire that also affected the malt house next door, and rebuilt. In 1983 a fire destroyed the upper two floors; the building owners remodeled the surviving commercial spaces on the first floor and reopened the building. Some evidence of the earlier construction (historic masonry) remains at the rear of the building. Noncontributing due to removal of upper floors and extensive remodeling of storefronts in 1983.

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34-44 William Street, c. 1891

One contributing building

Two-story commercial building with flat roof. Five storefronts on William Street (west) side, four of which are similarly composed with recessed entry flanked by display windows. Southernmost storefront has recessed entrance to the right (south) with display windows to the north. Flat fluted painted cast-iron pilasters with Corinthian capitals flank each storefront. While general composition of storefronts is similar, each has slightly different components, some including blind or frosted glass transoms and one with a twentieth-century shingled hood. Northernmost storefront has paired paneled wood doors with blind transom above, and full-height display windows with rounded cast-iron columns at corners. Building has a cutaway southwest corner. South wall has a mural toward west end and two double-hung windows at right (east). Second floor has consistent 1/1 double-hung windows with rock-faced stone sills and lintels. Building terminates with simple coping; it originally had a third story, containing a hall, which was removed in the 1960s.

46 William Street, 1955

J.J. Newberry / Lyons Community Co-Op

One contributing building

One-story masonry commercial building. Two pairs of recessed metal and glass doors with transoms, with aluminum-framed display windows to either side. Outlines of smooth rectangular cladding material (now painted) visible above storefront; lettering reading "J.J. Newberry" identifies the business for which the building was constructed. Flat roof.

This property was purchased by J.J. Newberry, a Pennsylvania-based five-and-dime store chain, in 1927. The present building was constructed in 1955 and was "the first self-service department store in Wayne County," according to ads at the time of its grand opening.

52-58 William Street, 1881

Parshall Memorial Building

One contributing building

Two-story brick commercial building. Storefronts at first floor retain traditional orientation of recessed entrance flanked by display windows; these are separated by square brick and stone piers. Brick bulkheads with diamond-patterned brickwork; individual storefronts display various alterations including metal doors and metal-framed display windows. Shingled mansard overhang (not original) spans facade above storefronts. Second-floor front divided into four bays by wide brick piers with vertical bands of recessed brickwork; within each bay are paired (center two) or triple (outer two) 1/1 double-hung windows with jack-arch lintels; above each set of windows is a brick arch with keystone, within which the tympanum displays patterned brickwork. Band of trim above second-floor windows appears to be missing and may have been removed when third floor was removed.

The Parshall Memorial Building was constructed in 1881 in memory of DeWitt Parshall, a leading citizen of early Lyons responsible for developing much of Canal Street and other parts of the village. Center of second floor exterior has decorative cast stone memorial plaque dedicated to Parshall. It had an opera hall on the third floor. The interior of the building was destroyed in a 1916 fire, but the exterior walls were saved; the third floor was rebuilt to house the Masonic lodge. The third floor was removed in 1960 after another fire.

66 William Street, c. 1865; 1930

The Lyons National Bank

One contributing building

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Classical Revival-style bank building, matching the height of neighboring two-story buildings although tall windows indicate a tall one-story interior. Classical cut-stone façade accentuated by fluted Ionic pilasters at corners and flanking entry bay on William Street side. Tall arched window openings, three on William Street side and two on Canal Street side, with fluted keystones. Double wood doors in center bay of William Street side, with low-pitched pediment. Above pilaster is a tall entablature, in which the words "Lyons National Bank" are etched on the William Street side; above cornice is a parapet with the inscription "1865 AD 1930." Flat roof.

The Lyons National Bank originated as the Palmyra Bank of Wayne County in 1843; its name changed to the Lyons Bank in 1857 and to the Lyons National Bank in 1864. The present building was constructed in the 1850s-60s as a typical two-story brick commercial building; in 1930 it was remodeled to its present appearance. In 1933 the Lyons National Bank merged with the Gavitt National Bank across the street; the new entity, although known as the Lyons National Bank, operated in the Gavitt Bank's larger building. The present building was reused as a store, shown on the 1917-49 Sanborn map, and was later the restaurant "La Cantina" before becoming a professional office.

76 William Street (72-76 William Street), c. 1880 and 1872

Former Village Hall and Fire House (originally two buildings, now connected)

One contributing building

Originally a mixed-use building, with shops at the first floor and apartments above, this was purchased by the Village of Lyons in 1959 to house offices for police and other village functions. Although two separate parcels, the buildings were connected internally when made into village offices. Entire building is brick and two-stories. Former village hall has steeply pitched mansard. First floor has recessed center entrance in simple, narrow surround with fanlight bearing signage reading "Police." Flat brick façade flanking the entrance has two double-hung windows with segmentally arched lintels to either side. Second-floor front has two projecting bay windows, each with three narrow 1/1 windows with segmentally arched upper sash and lintels; round-arched center window. Projecting bays extend upward to mansard, which has three dormers, one at the front of each bay and one at center; these have gable-roofed hoods, round-arched 1/1 windows, and shouldered surrounds. Although storefront is not historic (present storefront alterations were made after 1974), and cornice has been removed, this building retains many character-defining features.

Former 1872 Fire Hall has Italianate characteristics (tall cornice with brackets, modillions, and arched parapet at center). Entrance is at right in recessed opening; metal and glass door. Remainder of first-floor façade is divided visually into three bays framed by brick; each bay mostly infilled by brick, slightly recessed, with two segmentally arched window openings containing 6/1 or 1/1 double-hung sash. Cornice below second-floor windows. Second floor divided into three bays by flat brick pilasters, with corbels at the top of each bay; within each bay are two tall, narrow 4/4 double-hung windows with segmentally arched upper sash and molded hoods with keystones and corner blocks. Stone plaque above windows in center bay reads "Engine House No. 1 1872." As the stone plaque indicates, this building was constructed in 1872 as an engine house for the fire department, with space for village offices at the second floor. The first-floor front was altered at least once before 1974 to accommodate larger firefighting equipment; the present configuration reflects changes in the late 1970s when the first-floor space was converted to offices.

78-80 William Street, c. 1880

One contributing building

Brick multifamily building; two stories plus tall mansard. Fieldstone foundation with cut stone water table. Façade composed of a series of three projecting bays, which extend the full height of the building from

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foundation to top of mansard. Two front entrances, one at far left (north) of façade and one between the two southern bays; both consist of non-historic paneled doors with segmentally arched transom and no surround. Windows are 1/1 double-hung replacement sash in tall, narrow segmentally arched openings, partially infilled at top to accommodate smaller sash. Original cornice at base of mansard is missing, replaced by or wrapped in flat band of aluminum. Top half of the original slate roof, with multicolored shingles in striped and diamond pattern, survives, with asphalt shingles below. Dormer windows, with arched upper sash and stepped hood, at front of each bay. Delicate metal cornice at top of mansard. Blank brick wall on north side, with one first-floor window opening. Despite loss of some historic detail, this building retains its distinctive form and many historic features.

Vacant lot north of 78-80 William Street (tax ID 71111-09-120693). Not Counted

Grassy open space with remnant driveway from building that was demolished.

86 William Street, c. 1900

One contributing building

Two-story modest frame house with front-gabled roof. Entry porch with pediment in the shape of a flared arch, supported by square columns on a brick stoop; porch shelters double wood paneled doors. To the right (south) of entrance is a pair of 6/6 double-hung windows with single transom and flat hood. Three second-floor front 1/1 double-hung replacement windows. 1/1 wood attic window in gable has pointed upper sash. Bay window on south side. Stone foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Nonhistoric (2016) shed in rear of property.

88 William Street, c. 1905

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival features; rectangular footprint and cross-gable roof. Full-width front porch has low-pitched hipped roof with low-pitched pediment over steps at right (south). Porch is supported by fluted Doric columns and has solid rail. Porch shelters front door, at right, in slightly projecting vestibule, with sidelights; oval window to the right of vestibule. Left of the door is a group of windows framed by a single surround: two 1/1 windows flank fixed or casement window with transom in center. Second-floor front has broad bay window at left, with 2/2 window at center and 1/1 windows at side; and 2/2 window at right. Triple window in closed gable: 6/1 at center flanked by 4/1 to either side, all in single frame. Gable projects slightly forward with scrolled modillions in pairs at eaves. Oriel window on south; bay window on north. Brick and concrete foundation; clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

90 William Street, c. 1830s-40s

One contributing building

One and one-half story brick house; moderately pitched front-gabled roof with returns. Full-width front porch has low-pitched hipped roof supported by slender columns; rail has slender square balusters (maps show front porch dates to 1890s, but present columns and rails are not historic). Porch shelters front door, at right (south), and two windows to the left (north). Three second-floor front 1/1 double-hung wood windows aligned with first-floor openings. All windows have flat narrow sills and flat lintels. Attic windows on north and south sides just below Greek Revival cornice. Tall stone foundation; asphalt shingle roof. Although porch is not historic, this house retains many distinctive Greek Revival features, particularly its wood cornice, simple openings, and overall proportions, and is a good example of its style and era.

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92 William Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with cross-gable roof. Off-center entrance: shouldered door surround, with non-historic door set into slightly recessed opening with paneling on interior face. Concrete stoop. Two tall window openings to the right (south) of the door, containing 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. Second-floor windows, aligned with first-floor openings, also contain 1/1 replacement windows. Smaller 1/1 window in gable.

Projecting cross-gable wing on south side, with shed-roofed enclosed porch set into L formed by front- and side-gabled wings. Parged foundation (presumably stone); vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof, which is low-pitched and may have been raised, as attic story is unusually tall.

96 William Street, c. 1840s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story brick house with side-gabled roof. Entry porch over off-center entrance consists of a gabled roof on turned posts supported by concrete stoop with brick rail. Porch shelters non-historic door set into partially infilled opening with plain pilasters. To the left (north) of the entrance are two 1/1 replacement windows in openings that have been shortened, as is visible from altered brickwork. Three second-floor front windows are aligned with first-floor openings, and are partially infilled at top to accommodate sash smaller than the openings. Windows on north and south sides are similar to those at front. Triangular attic vents in gable ends. Shed-roofed porch on south side is partially enclosed; open portion has turned columns. At rear is a frame gable-roofed wing, which has a concrete block foundation, partial-width shed-roofed porch along north side sheltering a door with sidelights, and 1/1 double-hung windows; because the site slopes downward to the rear (east), the first floor of this wing is at the basement level of the rest of the house. Tall parged foundation, presumably stone; asphalt shingle roof.

A contributing one-story frame c. 1855 barn, now a two-bay garage with vertical board siding and gable roof, located east of the house.

104 William Street, c. 1860s

One contributing building

Two-story Italianate-style frame house with boxy massing. Full-width front porch has low-pitched roof supported by square beveled Italianate columns; low rail with turned balusters, and spindle work at porch eaves. Porch shelters front door at left (north) with sidelight and flat transom; right of front door are two tall, narrow 6/6 double-hung windows. Three second-floor front 6/6 double-hung windows aligned with first-floor openings. Cornice features tall frieze band with attic windows, paired scrolled brackets, and dentils. Low-pitched hipped roof with cupola topped by tall pointed finial. Side windows are regularly spaced on south side, irregular on north side. Stone foundation; wood clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. A photograph of this house appears in *Grip's Historical Souvenir of Lyons*, in which it is identified as the house of Dr. Towlerton.

Substantial c. 1855 barn, two stories plus attic, with second-floor hay door, cross-gable, and ventilation tower with steep pyramidal roof. This is connected to the house by an attached garage and is therefore not included as a separate building in the resource count.

106 William Street, c. 1855

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with low-pitched, front-gabled roof with returns. Full-width Colonial Revival front porch with fluted columns, turned balusters, and flat roof; porch likely dates to early twentieth century. Porch

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shelters double front door with tall transom, at left (north); to the right are two 1/1 double hung windows. Second-floor front has three evenly spaced 2/2 double-hung wood windows aligned with first-floor openings. One and one-half story rear wing with lower front-gabled roof; corner porch at junction of front and rear sections where rear wing extends farther south than front portion of the house. Windows on north and south sides are irregularly spaced; most are 1/1 or 2/2. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

108 William Street, c. 1910

One contributing building

One and one-half story house with unusual cross-gambrel roof. Off-center brick steps with stone cheek wall provide access to front door and wide sidelights, sheltered by more recent awning. Left (north) of door is a bay window, left of which is a window with decorative muntins. Bracketed pent overhang wraps front and sides above first-floor windows. Hip-roofed dormer above front entrance, to the left of which is the front-facing cross-gambrel, containing paired window. South side has irregular fenestration; north side has regularly spaced windows at first and second floors with diminutive half-round attic window. Stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding at first floor with wood shingle siding in gambrel ends; asphalt shingle roof.

110 William Street, c. 1951

Two contributing buildings

One-story frame house; gable roof with gable end facing the street and front entrance on south side. Street-facing gable end is symmetrical with two Chicago-style picture windows. South side is also symmetrical, with center entrance flanked by two Chicago-style picture windows. North side has four 1/1 double-hung windows and one triple window. Concrete foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Although its massing and orientation are atypical in this district, it is contributing because it was built during the period of significance and retains its modest Cape Cod character.

Contributing c. 1951 one-story frame garage with off-center garage door and front-gabled roof; overhead wood panel and glass door.

112 William Street, c. 1860s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Off-center paneled front door to left (north), with two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows to right. Second-floor front has three 1/1 double-hung windows aligned with first-floor openings. Window surrounds feature delicate dentiled hood. Wood cornice with gable returns and band of dentils. Round vent in gable. Unevenly spaced side windows, generally 1/1 double-hung sash. One and one-half-story front-gabled rear wing, which extends south of the building. Stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

C. 1940 one-story frame contributing garage with front-gabled roof; door with wood panel lower portion and multi-upper lights.

114 William Street, c. 1860s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame Italianate house with boxy massing. Full-width front porch has low wood rail with square balusters, square columns with panel trim on each side, arched spandrels, and scroll modillions with drops at eaves; porch has flat roof. Porch shelters segmentally arched doorway at left (north), flanked by pilasters; to the right of door are two 1/1 double-hung windows (sash appear to have been replaced) in tall, shouldered

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decorative surrounds. Three second-floor front window openings, aligned with first-floor openings, have surrounds similar to those on first floor. Tall cornice with oval panel trim on frieze; cornice has paired large brackets between panels and smaller modillions above them, all with drops. Square cupola with arched windows and similar cornice. Bay window and partially enclosed side porch on south side. Window openings generally regular on south side, irregular on north side, all with slightly simpler version of the trim found on front windows. Stone foundation; clapboard siding; roof not visible.

One-story, two-bay contributing c. 1940 frame garage with front-gabled roof, two nonhistoric overhead doors.

116 William Street, c. 1860s

One contributing building

Two-story brick house with Italianate details; low-pitched hipped roof with central front gable. Entry porch has hipped roof with front pediment, supported by plain slender columns (these replace Italianate columns that were present in 1974 survey). Porch shelters pair of elaborately paneled, wood doors in segmentally arched opening. To the right (south) of front door are two 1/1 double-hung windows with carved stone hoods and sills; openings are segmentally arched but replacement sash are rectangular. Second-floor front windows have similar hoods and sills; above the door is a pair of narrow 1/1 windows with matching detailing. Two round-arched windows in gable with wood louvered shutters, single carved stone hood and stone sill matching lower sills. Windows on north and south sides of main house block have sills and lintels matching those of front windows. Two-story polygonal bay on south side; two-story rectangular bay on north side. Shed-roofed frame entry addition at southeast corner. Since 1974, windows and porch columns have been replaced, roof cresting removed, and southeast entry porch added. Despite these alterations, the house retains its distinctive Italianate form, window trim, and front doors.

Shed of undetermined age in rear of property (too small to count).

122 William Street, c. 1860s

One contributing building

One and one-half story frame house with low-pitched cross-gable roof. Shed-roofed side porch along south side has solid sided rail and round posts, and shelters main entrance and two windows. Front section has center Chicago-style picture window at first floor, paired 1/1 windows in gable. Projecting cross-gable wings to north and south; lower front-gabled addition at rear. Stone foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Although alterations to siding and fenestration, building retains characteristic massing and general Greek Revival character.

124 William Street, c. 1850

One non-contributing building due to alteration

Two-story frame house; side-gabled roof with central flush front gable. Off-center front porch has gabled roof supported by rock-faced concrete block piers and fluted columns; front door appears to have been lowered to allow for a porch deck at entry rather than typical raised entrance. Porch materials appear new. Wood door with blind transom. Two 6/6 replacement windows left (north) of door. Three 1/1 double-hung second-floor front windows, aligned with first-floor openings. Original window trim has been removed; current narrow vinyl trim is not consistent with historic character. Side windows irregularly arranged and include picture, sliding, and double-hung types. Concrete block chimney on north side. Enclosed hip-roofed side porch at southeast corner. Telescoping rear additions. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to extensive alterations,

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including replacement of full-width front porch with more recent entry porch, alterations to fenestration, removal of all historic trim, and addition of synthetic siding.

126 William Street, c. 1840s

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

Diminutive one and one-half story frame house; central front-gabled section flanked by one-story hipped- and side-gabled wings. Front-gabled center section has picture window at first floor with 1/1 double-hung window in gable. Main entrance is at front of recessed side-gabled south wing, next to which is a wide picture window. No windows at front of hip-roofed north wing, which sits flush with front-gabled wing with no break in siding. Irregular windows on north and south sides, including sliding windows. Noncontributing due to alterations to massing, materials, fenestration, and trim that leave little evidence of original character with the exception of the front roofline.

130 William Street, c. 1852

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with side-gabled roof. Full-width front porch has square posts supporting hipped roof; oversized pierced brackets; scrolled modillions. Porch shelters double front door in segmentally arched opening, to left (north); right of door are two nearly floor-to-ceiling window openings containing 1/1 double-hung sash. Projecting oriel window at second-floor front, with gable roof; left of oriel, above the front door, is a single 1/1 window. Side porch on south side has columns similar to those on front, with smaller pierced brackets. Telescoping rear additions; second rear wing on north side has jerkinhead wall dormer. Stone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. This house appears on maps as far back as 1852, but its porches and front oriel appear to be later nineteenth-century additions.

William Street, West Side

35 William Street, 1929

Lyons National Bank

One contributing building

Two-story, Classical Revival bank building; brick walls on tall stone foundation. Primary facade, facing William Street, is generally symmetrical, defined by a set of four smooth two-story stone/cast stone pilasters with Corinthian capitals, supporting a continuous entablature across east and south sides. Three arched openings at first floor between the pilasters: the outer two contain replacement windows, and inner opening contains the primary entrance. Entrance consists of a pair of metal and glass doors with transom, within stone frame topped by swan's neck pediment, with eagle on pediment at its apex. Behind the pediment is a half-round window similar to those on either side. Outside the row of pilasters is a secondary entrance with heavy surround, to right, and a fixed window, to left. Evenly spaced 1/1 double-hung windows at second-floor front, in pairs. Entablature bears the bank's original name *The Gavitt National Bank of Lyons*, atop which is a stepped pilaster with a central cast-concrete roundel bearing a shield motif. South side, facing Church Street, has two pilasters framing a center window with round-arched top, like those on the east side; one fixed rectangular window to either side of the pilasters; 1/1 double-hung windows at second floor.

A bank was built on this site in 1838, and operated under a series of different names under various entities. In 1928 the 1838 building was demolished and replaced by the present building. The Gavitt National Bank of Lyons merged with Lyons National Bank in 1933.

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43 William Street45 William Street, c. 1880

One contributing building

Three-story brick commercial building. First floor has blank brick storefront with recessed non-historic entrance at left, two fixed vertical windows at right. Stone entablature across top of first floor. Second- and third-floor front windows are tall and narrow; arched stone hoods with keystones and corner blocks. Center two windows are paired with slender pilaster between them. Tall Italianate cornice with brackets and modillions.

47 William Street, c. 1880s / 20th century alterations

One non-contributing building (due to alteration)

Two-story brick building. Off-center entrance at far right (north) end of primary (east) facade; two fixed windows to the left of entrance. Three second-floor front fixed 12-pane windows. Cornice with widely spaced dentils.

An early twentieth-century photograph of the building shows it had a tall storefront with large display windows, short second-floor windows, and a different cornice. Noncontributing due to alterations that completely obscure historic appearance, including complete infill of storefront with brick, leaving no evidence of earlier configuration; alterations to the size, number, and character of second-floor windows, and addition of nonhistoric cornice.

55 William Street, 1893

One contributing building

Brick commercial building, three stories plus attic. Storefront entrance is a recessed door at right (north), with single fixed display window at center of facade. Paneled door with transom at left (south) side of facade provides upper-floor access. Tall sign panels above storefront. Brick pilasters framing entrances have rock-faced stone blocks interspersed. Second- and third-floor front windows are 1/1 double-hung replacement sash, with windows in left (south) bay narrower. Decorative brick and terra-cotta work provides texture and visual interest; elements include medallions, blocks, scrolls, and textured brick patterns. Front-gabled wall dormer with terra-cotta detail in pediment. Exposed brick wall on south side is plain brick with window openings. Aside from more recent storefront elements, building retains high integrity and is a very good example of its style.

Built as a liquor store for William House, who also built a bottling works at the rear of the property.

57 William Street, c. 1905

One contributing building

Two-story brick building constructed between 1904 and 1911. Storefront has recessed door with transom, to the left (south) of which are display windows in aluminum frames with a mix of solid and clear transoms. Door to upper floors is also recessed, next to the storefront door. Slender cast-iron columns at either end of facade, with brackets atop them to either side of an entablature spanning the storefront. Second-floor front has oriel window at center containing three 1/1 double-hung windows; narrow window openings to either side contain louvered shutters. Flat roof with no cornice. This building is on the same legal lot as 59 and 63 William Street.

59 William Street, c. 1895

One contributing building

Three-story tan brick building with Romanesque features. Deeply recessed entrance at left, to the right of which is a storefront retaining historic configuration and features: recessed paneled door accessed by an original sandstone step, flanked by display windows with transoms above low paneled bulkheads. Door to upper floors is

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at right. Curved and flat pilasters frame storefront and doorway openings and support entablature that terminates in scrolls at either end. Two second-floor front oriels, each containing three 1/1 double-hung windows with stained-glass transoms. Four third-floor windows are arched 1/1 double-hung sash, with arched brick hoods. Corbelled brickwork below metal cornice with modillions, which does not span full width of building. At each front corner is a narrow parapet-like projection slightly higher than the cornice. This is a highly intact commercial building, retaining most of its storefront and upper-floor elements. This building is on the same legal lot as 57 and 63 William Street.

63 William Street, c. 1895

One contributing building

Two-story brick building. More recent storefront at center consisting of a recessed door flanked by display windows, with frame bulkheads. A door to the left provides access to the upper floor; to the right of the storefront is a non-historic octagonal window. A broad signboard spans the facade above the storefront. Four second-floor front 1/1 double-hung windows, above each of which is an arched tympanum containing herringbone brickwork. Decorative arches formed of dentil-like projecting headers further accentuate the outer two tympanums, with taller, broader arch at center spanning the two center windows. Other brickwork details include short quoins, a checkerboard pattern formed of projecting headers at cornice, and a diamond pattern above outer two windows. This building is on the same legal lot as 57 and 59 William Street.

65 William Street (65-67 William Street), 1915

Ohmann Theater

One contributing building

The Ohmann Theatre complex consists of one building with two adjoining elements: a two-story brick building at right (north); and the theater itself, at the rear of the lot with its entrance marked by a projecting canopy with marquee. The canopy /marquee for the Ohmann Theatre has a flat roof and projects across the sidewalk, supported by square columns on brick piers. The name "OHMANN" is in illuminated letters on the front and sides of the marquee. This shelters the entrance of a pair of recessed double metal doors. The theater building is not otherwise visible from the street, but has a recently rehabilitated interior.

At right, the adjoining building identified on historic maps as 67 William Street is a two-story brick building with traditionally configured storefront: recessed glass and metal door flanked by more recent display windows; sign panel, now bearing illuminated sign board for the theater, above facade, above which is an entablature consisting of a bracketed pent overhang. Four narrow second-floor 1/1 double-hung windows, with decorative brickwork segmental arch above. Cornice has narrow decorative brackets.

71 William Street, c. 1840-50

One contributing building

Two-story modest frame house; moderately pitched front-gable roof with returns. Full-width front porch, accessed by non-historic wood steps, has a flat roof supported by square columns on solid shingle sided balustrade. Porch shelters two front doors at right (north), to the left of which are two large windows. Three second-floor front 2/2 wood double-hung windows. Bay window on south side. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

73 William Street, c. 1880

One contributing building

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Two-story modest frame building with low-pitched roof; first story much taller than second. Center entrance porch with low-pitched roof supported by square front posts and chamfered Italianate pilasters with brackets. One tall 1/1 double-hung window to either side of entrance. Two short window openings just below eaves, both currently covered with louvered shutters. Side windows similar to those at front. Building is located just inches away from #71, to its south, and is set closer to the street than neighboring buildings. Field stone foundation; asphalt shingle siding. Sanborn maps show this was historically an office.

75 William Street, c. 1885

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame Queen Anne-style house with complex footprint and roofline. Projecting entry porch with semi-octagonal footprint, turned posts, and delicate sunburst spindle work at right (north). Porch shelters double paneled wood front doors with decorative Eastlake surround. Two-story projecting bay to the left, with triple windows at first and second floors, terminating in dormer with double pediment, stained-glass attic windows, and half-round window in upper pediment. North and south sides have projecting cross-gable bays with cutaway corners accentuated by brackets with drops. Fieldstone foundation, asphalt shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof. Despite installation of synthetic siding, this house retains its distinctive form as well as many original details.

Contributing c. 1900 one and one-half story frame barn with side gable roof and shiplap siding; hay door at upper floor. Now used as a garage.

77 William Street, c. 1840-50

Boeheim-Pusateri Funeral Home

Two contributing buildings

Two-story brick funeral home, originally a house; side-gabled roof with recessed side-gabled wing. Off-center front entrance sheltered by hip-roofed entry porch with fluted Ionic columns; door has delicate surround with slender fluted pilasters and sidelights. Two tall 6/6 double-hung windows to the right (north) of entrance. Three second-floor front 2/2 double-hung wood windows aligned with first-floor openings. Porch supported by plain round columns spans front of side-gabled wing to south, which is two stories but lower in height than the main house block. Roofs of main house block and wing have wood cornices with returns. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung wood sash, although some have been altered and display other configurations. Blind oval in south gable end. Porte-cochère extends north from a lower, frame rear wing.

Contributing one-story frame garage with side-gabled roof, early twentieth century; one bay with wood panel and glass overhead door. Shares common drive with 75 William St.

83 William Street, c. 1831

One contributing building

Two-story brick house; side-gabled roof with returns. Off-center front entrance sheltered by gable-roofed entry porch with non-historic square columns on wood rail (porch and steps are not original). Front door has paneled surround and rectangular transom. Left (south) of door are two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows; three second-floor front replacement windows aligned with first-floor openings. Heavy wood Greek Revival cornice. Frame addition at rear with cross-gable roof; side-gabled projection at south behind main brick house block.

Grip's described it as "one of the earliest built residences in Lyons." This house was constructed in 1831 by Stephen Marshall, a builder who was responsible for construction of "many fine residences in Lyons."³

³ Edgar L. "Grip" Welch, "*Grips' Historical Souvenir of Lyons, N.Y.* (Lyons, NY: The Lyons Republican Print, 1904), 79.

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85 William Street, c. 1830s-40s

One contributing building

One and one-half story house; low-pitched, front-gabled roof with returns. Full-width front porch with flat roof supported by fluted round columns, with metal balustrade. Porch shelters paneled front door at right (north); left of front door are two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows, set in door-height openings infilled at bottom with plywood panels. Two upper-floor windows, also 1/1 double-hung replacements. Simple pent-roofed side entry porch on south side; bay window on north side. Side windows also 1/1 double-hung replacement sash, taller at first floor. Tall fieldstone foundation; wood shingle walls; asphalt shingle roof.

93 William Street (north parcel), * 1850

Lyons United Methodist Church

One contributing building

Brick Gothic Revival church with gable roof and front central bell tower. Building has a one-story, cut stone base with brick walls above. Paired stained-glass windows in stone base, which are aligned with tall Gothic-arched stained-glass windows above. Symmetrical façade has central entrance, at base of tower, consisting of paired paneled wood doors with transom, sheltered by flared metal hood supported by round columns. Above this is a Gothic-arched window, with round louvered vent above; these openings are set into a recessed Gothic-arched niche. Above this niche the tower has louvered vents in gothic-arched openings on all four sides, with clocks on all four sides at uppermost level of towers. Corners of tower and of building have slender two-step buttresses.

* Two legally separate parcels are each identified in tax rolls as 93 William Street. This describes the lot at the southwest corner of William and Queen streets.

C. 1920-1930 one-story frame garage with hipped roof on south parcel of property. This was historically associated with the parsonage for the Methodist Church, which was moved to this site circa 1917 from a location slightly to the north. The parsonage has been demolished; the garage is non-contributing in the absence of a contributing primary building on the south parcel and due to alteration.

97 William Street, c. 1880

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with gable-on-hip-roof. Full-width front porch with flat roof; porch has sided tapered posts supporting slender posts, with pronounced entasis, in groups of two and three, supporting tall entablature with arched spandrels creating broad arched openings. Dentils at porch cornice. Porch shelters off-center front door, with bay window to the right; two 1/1 windows with tall hoods to the left (south). One off-center bay window at second-floor front, topped by a turret that has front and side windows with delicate decorative muntins and gable peak with shingled siding. Two-story bay windows on north and south sides. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung wood sash, with other window shapes and sizes toward rear of north and south sides. Telescoping rear wings. Parged foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roofs.

99 William Street, c. 1840s

Two contributing buildings

Two-story frame house with gable-and-wing configuration. Porch spans front of side-gabled north wing; porch has rail with turned balusters and delicate scrolled brackets. Porch shelters front door, to left, and two tall 2/2 double-hung windows to right (north). Two second-floor 1/1 windows above porch. Front-gabled section has

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two 1/1 windows at first floor, aligned with two 1/1 double-hung windows at second floor. Louvered vent in attic. North and south sides have evenly spaced 1/1 double-hung windows. Heavy wood cornice with returns, consistent around the building. Stone foundation, including fieldstone and cut-stone portions; wood clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Good example of a wood Greek Revival house, with intact later nineteenth-century porch.

Contributing c. 1950 frame garage with front-gabled roof and two garage openings.

101 William Street, c. 1875

One contributing building

Two-story frame house; front-gabled roof with projecting side-gabled wing on south side. Off-center front entrance to right (north) with two tall 2/2 double-hung windows to the left. Three second-floor front 2/2 wood windows, aligned with first-floor openings. These windows, and most of those on north and south sides, have flat hoods with dentil trim, and shouldered surrounds. Secondary entrance at front of side-gabled wing. South side of south cross-gable wing has two 2/2 wood windows at first and second floors. Telescoping rear wings. Wood cornice with band of dentils, and returns. Parged foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

103 William Street, 1904-05

Baptist Church; later Assembly of God

One contributing building

Brick and wood shingle church with complex footprint and roofline. Tower at southeast corner contains main entrance, consisting of paneled double wood doors recessed in round-headed arched opening, with stained-glass half-round transom. Above first-floor level, the tower is clad in wood shingle, with corner piers capped in pyramidal roofs. Main tower roof is also pyramidal and is steeply pitched. Secondary entrance is located in a cross-hip bay and is similarly recessed in a round-arched opening. Complex massing of building includes projecting gable-roofed bays, as well as hipped and cross-gable roof forms. Window openings are round-arched and many contain stained glass; these have keystones and corner blocks at spring lines. Rubble stone foundation; brick walls at first floor with dark stained wood shingles above.

105 William Street, c. 1915

Two contributing buildings

Two-story house with shingle and stucco exterior; hipped roof with front cross-gable. Half-width front porch with gable roof has rock-faced concrete block base and piers, latticework posts, and wood balustrade featuring flat slats with central ornamental grid motif. Porch shelters front door with sidelight, left (south) of which is one double-hung window. One bay window to the right (north) of porch. Second-floor front has bay window over porch, to left, and paired 6/1 windows to right. Front cross-gable (over second-floor bay window) contains one diminutive window. Bay window on north side; side windows otherwise generally 6/1, irregularly arranged. Rock-faced concrete block foundation; ribbon-coursed wood shingle siding at first floor; rough stucco with ornamental half-timbering at second floor; asphalt shingle roof. This is a rare example of the Craftsman style in the district, and retains high integrity.

Contributing c. 1916 one-story frame barn/garage with side-gabled roof; shingle sided to match house.

107 William Street, c. 1840s

One contributing building

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Two-story Greek Revival-style brick house with side-gabled roof. Full-width front porch has rock-faced concrete block base supporting tapered square columns and flat roof; maps show this was added after 1949, replacing a one-bay entry porch. Porch shelters double front door with transom, at right; tall 1/1 double-hung replacement windows, at left. Three second-floor front windows aligned with first-floor openings; the window at right (north) contains 2/2 wood sash, and the others contain 1/1 replacement sash. Evenly spaced side windows; first-floor windows are taller than those on the second floor. Shed-roofed hood with delicate scrolled brackets shields center first-floor window on south side. Infilled triangular gable windows or vents in north and south gable ends. Side-gabled roof has wood entablature and gable returns. Two-story brick rear wing with low-pitched shed roof projects to south, and appears to wrap around north side of building. Parged foundation (presumably stone); asphalt shingle roof.

109 William Street, c. 1860s

One contributing building

Two-story frame house with side-gabled roof. Partial-width two-story front porch has wood deck, non-historic wood balustrade and square columns, hipped roof with second-story enclosed sleeping porch. Porch shelters central front door; two windows to left and right (north and south) of door. Two second-floor front windows in outer bays. Italianate brackets at eaves. North and south sides have irregularly spaced windows. Cross-gable rear wing extends north and south of main house block. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Construction date is difficult to determine; estimate of 1860s is based on Italianate massing and brackets. Foundation not visible; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Alterations to porch and windows; however, this building is still contributing, because it retains its historic massing, fenestration pattern, porch footprint, and cornice detailing; it has been a side-by-side double with only minor changes to its footprint since at least 1889.

115 William Street, c. 1870s

One contributing building

Two-story brick house with side-gabled roof. Off-center front entrance at right (north) sheltered by shallow entry porch with square columns and pediment; front door has flat transom. Two 1/1 double-hung replacement windows to left of front door. Three second-floor front 1/1 double-hung windows with flat sills and lintels; two outer windows are aligned with first floor openings, but center window is not. Second-floor lintels are just below eaves. Side windows irregularly spaced. At least two rear additions. Although similar in form to the common side-gabled brick Greek Revival houses, this house has different proportions, different color brick, and does not appear on 1874 map of Lyons, suggesting later construction date; it appears to be on the 1880 panoramic view of Lyons and does appear on maps from the late 1880s onward.

117 William Street, c. 1915

One contributing building

Two-story frame American Foursquare house; hipped roof with flared eaves. Full-width enclosed front porch with hipped roof; solid flared porch rail, tapered posts at corners, banks of windows on front and sides. Two evenly spaced 1/1 double-hung second-floor front windows. Oriel with deeply flared roof on south side; shallow projecting cross-hip wing on north side. Concrete block foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Transportation

Commerce

Industry

Architecture

Period of Significance

1796-1967

Significant Dates

1796, 1824, 1967

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stephen Marshall, Carl A. Petersen,

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with 1796, when the original street plan was laid out and ends with 1967, marking an extended period of population decline and decentralization of jobs and services that continued through the rest of the twentieth century.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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

The Lyons Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the areas of transportation, commerce and industry, associated with the growth and development of the village of Lyons as it developed into the leading commercial and governmental center of rural Wayne County, New York.⁴ Chosen as the county seat in 1823, Lyons experienced rapid growth when the Erie Canal reached it in 1824 and continued to thrive as an important hub of north-south and east-west railroad lines later in the nineteenth century. Its role in county government, commerce, and transportation attracted many newcomers, who established businesses and professional offices in the village, propelling a long period of steady growth that lasted well into the twentieth century. The highly intact commercial and governmental core of the village, dating mainly to the 1820s-1880s, continues to reflect the scale, architectural character, and mix of building types typical of a canal and railroad village of the mid-nineteenth century.

The district is also significant under Criterion C in the areas of planning and architecture. The original village street plan, established in 1796, was designed in relation to natural water features and topography, featuring a grid aligned to the adjacent Clyde River with a rectangular central park. The Erie Canal reinforced existing land use patterns and prompted extension of the village eastward along its north bank. The community experienced rapid growth as an Erie Canal village and county seat. Streets laid out in 1796 were subsequently lined with sophisticated houses, churches, and commercial buildings reflecting the popular Federal and Greek Revival styles. Lyons retains an unusually high number of houses and a handful of commercial buildings dating to the 1820s-1850s. As the village continued to prosper as a railroad hub in the post-Civil War era, successful merchants and professionals built elegant houses in the popular styles of the day, including Italianate and Queen Anne-style residences.

The period of significance for the Lyons Downtown Historic District is 1796 to 1967, beginning when the original street plan was laid out and remains a distinctive feature of the streetscape, still visible with Broad Street at its center, bordered by Butternut, Bear, William and Water Streets ending at Rice. After thriving for years as a regional center of commerce, industry, and government, the village was beginning to experience population

⁴ The Village of Lyons was formally dissolved in December 2015. Although there is no longer an incorporated village of Lyons, the term "village" is used throughout this narrative to refer to the area within the historic village boundaries.

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decline and decentralization of jobs and services in the 1960s. The selection of 1967 reflects a general trajectory rather than a single event, as the functions once concentrated in this compact, walkable setting dispersed beyond village borders, resulting in less investment in the traditional village core.

Downtown Lyons continued to attract businesses well into the twentieth century. Although some longstanding businesses survive in the central business district, Lyons has suffered from the same regional trends of economic stagnation, population loss, dispersal of retail to auto-oriented strips outside downtown, and a declining industrial base that were common across the once-thriving Erie Canal corridor of upstate New York. Despite these challenges, the physical fabric of downtown Lyons remains substantially intact and continues to convey the significant themes in village history.

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

Early Lyons

Much of the development of the Finger Lakes Region in Western and Central New York State was dictated by a distinctive topography that was the result of a retreating glacial ice sheet. The area that is now Wayne County was covered by ice during the Wisconsin glacial period roughly 25,000 years ago that finished receding from the area around 11,000 years ago. As the ice melted, the stone deposits it left behind formed drumlins, low gentle hills running north-south, throughout southern Wayne County and with rich soil ideal for fruit orchards and farming. Lyons developed at the confluence of two bodies of water: Ganargua Creek (Mud Creek) running southeast from Arcadia to Lyons, and the Canandaigua Outlet, which meanders northeast from Canandaigua Lake. The junction of the Ganargua Creek and Canandaigua Outlet later became known as “The Forks” where the waterways formed the Clyde River. Settlers from New England and the mid-Atlantic could travel as far as the Forks via the Clyde River, but could not travel further by water except during spring when stream levels rose. These early settlers found an area with rich soil and dense forests, as well as some marshy areas; the converging waterways offered ample mill sites to power pioneer industries.⁵ The natural courses of both waterways were eventually modified with the construction the Erie Canal.

⁵ George W. Cowles, ed., *Landmarks of Wayne County* (Syracuse: D. Mason & Company, 1895), 222; W.H. McIntosh, *History of Wayne County, New York* (Philadelphia: Ensign, Everts & Ensign, 1877), 97.

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The first eastern settlers arrived in Wayne County in 1789. They included a group of three families, comprising twelve people, traveling by boat to the Forks, and settling south of the Clyde River, just south of what later became the village of Lyons. William Stansell, one member of the group, was in the area in 1779 as part of General Sullivan's expedition during the American Revolution, and like many soldiers, resolved to return, being impressed by the fertile land and abundant crops seen in the Seneca villages.⁶ After the war, a series of land transactions were underway by which the area that is now Lyons eventually became part of the Pulteney Purchase (later referred to as the Pulteney Estates).

In 1796, Charles Williamson, agent for the Pulteney Associates, began investing in improvements to the area around the Forks. He had an area surveyed that later became the village and had the first warehouse and distillery built, as well as a house and barn for his local agent. His survey established the streets that would form the original core of the settlement, bounded by Butternut, Bear, William and Water streets, and oriented to the Clyde River, with a narrow two-block open square in the center (possibly intended from the beginning as a future courthouse site rather than a public park; land speculators in this region frequently set aside such sites with the hope that their settlement would become the county seat).⁷ Williamson also had the first substantial roads laid out, connecting the Forks first to Sodus, then to Geneva. Williamson was said to have coined the name "Lyons," based on what he saw as a resemblance to Lyon, France, a city that also features the junction of waterways amid hilly terrain. An alternative theory appeared in a 1929 newspaper article, suggesting the name came not from the French city but from a pioneer with the last name Lyons, although no biography of an early resident by that name appears in town or county histories.⁸

The early settlers came mainly from eastern New York and New England; some also came from Maryland and Virginia. Among the earliest settlers were several who brought enslaved African Americans with them. These included Judge Daniel Dorsey, a Marylander who settled south of what became the village with his family and about 40 slaves. John Cole and Samuel Mummy are others who are believed to have brought 40 enslaved people

⁶ "Grip's" *Historical Souvenir*, 6.

⁷ "Grip's," 9; McIntosh, *History of Wayne County*, 101.

⁸ John H. Cosart, "Local historian J.H. Cosart gives accurate sketch of old Lyons, read at Lions Club luncheon," [Wayne Democratic Press], 30 January 1929 (clipping in Wayne County Historian's office).

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with them. Slavery proved unprofitable in the region and Judge Dorsey freed his slaves shortly after arrival, some staying in the region.⁹

By 1798, about 40 settlers were in what is now Lyons, clustering around Broad, Water, and William streets just north of the Clyde River. A river landing at the foot of Broad Street established by Williamson, developed as the central node of the village's early nineteenth-century commercial development, where passengers disembarked and goods were loaded and unloaded. In 1811, the settlement was resurveyed by Evert Van Wickle, a surveyor and land agent, with new building lots in the same street plan.

Transportation: Rivers, Roads and the Erie Canal

The street plan of Lyons today bears physical evidence of successive forms of transportation in the nineteenth century that shaped the village's growth and patterns of use. In Lyons, the river, turnpike, canal, and railroad each left their own imprint, with each new mode of transportation generally reinforcing and extending existing patterns rather than requiring shifts or reorientation. The earliest village residents relied on the Clyde River to transport them to and from points east. Within a few years, the area was also accessible by roads including both the north-south plank routes developed by Williamson and the east-west turnpike, now Montezuma Street, developed in the 1810s.

The planning and construction of the Erie Canal was the first to make an impact, bringing about a dramatic turn in the settlement's fortunes. Construction of the Erie Canal began at Rome, New York in 1817; in 1819 construction contracts were let for the section east of Rochester, which was navigable by 1821. The entire route was completed in 1825, instantly boosting the fortunes of communities along its route, which could now rely on much faster, cheaper transportation of people and goods across the state and beyond. The canal route immediately determined which of the small settlements that dotted upstate New York would become thriving communities and which, lacking easy access to the major new transportation link, would stagnate. The settlement at Lyons was one of the beneficiaries, as the new waterway's course ran parallel to the Clyde River just south of Water Street, and curved north to run just east of William Street. A lock at the foot of Broad Street reinforced the importance of the Broad Street/Water Street area as a hub of commerce and transportation. Water and Broad streets still feature buildings

⁹ Andrea T. Evangelist, *A Look at Lyons* (Lyons, N.Y.: [2006]), p. 67.

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that date to second quarter of the nineteenth century and attest to the flourishing of commerce at this location. Alloway, a hamlet to the south, was an example of a small community whose growth stagnated when its northern neighbor on the canal became the regional center of canal-oriented transportation and commerce.

Originally, the Erie Canal was four-feet deep and 40-feet wide, crossing the state from Albany on the Hudson River to Buffalo at the edge of Lake Erie. Heavy traffic soon necessitated a major expansion project, which deepened the prism to seven feet and widened it to 70-feet, making it navigable for larger, heavier boats in a major project that lasted from 1836 to 1862. By the mid-1850s, the reconstruction project reached Lyons and included an alteration of the route of the canal east of the central business district near the intersection of Canal and Catherine Streets. Where the original route continued to curve northward parallel to Canal Street, the route was altered to run slightly southeast. Prior to this realignment, the canal curved sharply north, then south, east of the village. At the north end of this curve, boats regularly ran aground in the shallows, blocking the waterway. Backups could involve 200 or more boats and take hours to clear.¹⁰ The realignment eliminated this treacherous spot from the canal's route. The 1850s route was roughly parallel to present-day Clyde Road east of Catherine Street. Because the canal's route through central Lyons remained unchanged, no downtown businesses lost canal access and street patterns remained intact.

The route of the canal was changed again in the early twentieth century when the entire system was converted into the New York State Barge Canal system (NHL listed December 2016). By this time, the railroad eclipsed the canal by several decades as the most efficient and least expensive means of transportation. The creation of the new canal system, which served large, motorized boats, was intended to increase the canal's capacity to make it competitive with the railroad. The canal was again widened and deepened, its route was straightened, and it was rerouted around urban areas where it could not be enlarged. In Lyons, the canal was enlarged and the lock reconstructed. East of William Street, it was straightened to its present route, so that the canal no longer ran behind William Street but instead continued its eastward course. A portion of the Clyde River was channelized as part of the new canal route. This realignment again kept the canal in its original location parallel to Water Street, retaining the historic relationship of the waterway and the original commercial core at Broad and Water streets, but buildings along William and Canal streets lost their direct access to the waterway. Despite the massive Barge

¹⁰ Fred Bennett, "As I Remember Lyons from 1855," Typed manuscript, 187[8?], County Historian's Office.

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Canal project, the canal never regained its commercial importance, and was increasingly regarded as obsolete until it began to be recognized as a recreational asset later in the twentieth century.

Railroads clearly had an advantage over the canal, resulting in much of the canal's decline. Unlike the canal, the railroad could operate year-round and, with its greater carrying capacity and speed, was able to ship goods faster and less expensively than the canal. The first railroad line through Lyons was the Rochester and Syracuse, which was completed in 1853 and soon thereafter became part of the New York Central Railroad. The tracks ran east to west, south of the canal, as they do today; the depot was located on the north side of the tracks just east of Geneva Street. A second east-west line, the West Shore Railroad, running from Weehawken, New Jersey, to Buffalo, came through Lyons in the early 1880s.

In the 1870s, a series of rail lines known as the Fall Brook Railroad were later absorbed into the New York Central system, linking the Southern Tier and upstate New York to the coal mines of Pennsylvania. Lyons was the northern terminus of this line and a crucial junction between this north-south line and the main east-west line of the New York Central. This linked Lyons to the rich agricultural areas of central New York State and Pennsylvania, the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and cities to the east and west. Most east-west passenger trains stopped in Lyons, making it easy for residents to travel to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. A 1904 plat map shows the vast rail yards of the New York Central with multiple tracks and facilities in the southeast part of the village, reflecting the village's significance as rail crossroads.¹¹

The same map indicated the route of the Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern Rapid Railway, an electric railway, under construction in 1904. The line opened in 1906 as an interurban route from Lyons to Macedon. In Lyons, the line crossed the creek and canal west of the Canandaigua Outlet, then ran west on Water Street, turned north on William Street, and east along Canal Street until the intersection of Lawrence Street, where it veered southeast. It operated until 1931, functioning largely as a commuter train, but it never made a profit. The passenger station survives at 1 Montezuma Street; despite its unobtrusive location, its exterior remains largely intact.

Physical Growth of Lyons

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The street plan of Lyons established in the original survey extended from Butternut to William streets, and from Water Street to the two diagonal streets (Bear Street and the north end of William Street). This street plan, clearly legible today, expanded substantially in 1822 when the neighborhood known as "Joppa" was developed. This land was owned by farmer John Riggs, who sold his property to the Joppa Land Company, an entity created for speculating in village real estate in anticipation of growth that would accompany canal construction. The company surveyed Riggs's farm and laid out streets east of William Street from the Erie Canal to Jackson Street. The company was also responsible for construction of one or two early business blocks on Canal Street and for conversion of the Riggs farmhouse on William Street into a public house. Phelps Street, in the "Joppa" section of town, became one of the village's most elegant residential avenues, lined by elegant mansions, several of which on the west side of the street were later demolished for expansion of the public school grounds. Phelps Street still provides a glimpse of its "Joppa" history with one the oldest houses still extant at 8 Phelps Street.

The original 1796 village street plan featured a grid aligned to the river, with a rectangular central park that extended eastward after the arrival of the Erie Canal. In the 1820s, the community experienced rapid growth as an Erie Canal village and county seat with one estimate claiming that its population more than doubled from about 400 in 1824 to 900 when the canal was completed in 1825.¹² Streets laid out in 1796 came to be lined by sophisticated houses, churches, and commercial buildings reflecting the popular Federal and Greek Revival styles. Lyons retains an unusually high number of these houses and a handful of commercial buildings dating to the 1820s-1850s. Particularly notable is an outstanding collection of side-gabled brick Greek Revival houses with elegant door surrounds, particularly along Broad and William streets in the nominated district.

Located immediately north of the Erie Canal, Canal Street from William Street to Phelps Street became another important node of commercial activity. The area around the canal's curve around present-day Canal, Montezuma and William streets became a hub of both canal and stagecoach traffic. A packet landing offered direct water access to the rear of the Graham Hotel on the north side of Montezuma Street. Stagecoaches departed for Geneva and Sodus every morning, returning in the evening. The Centre Building, built by Zalomon Rice at the southeast corner of Montezuma and William streets (no longer extant), housed many flourishing stores and offices, including offices for the local canal engineer and toll collector, and a grocery store that did a brisk business with

¹¹ For a description of the importance of the rail lines, see "*Grip's*," 104.

¹² "*Grip's*," 13.

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those on the canal boats. A retrospective article in the *Wayne Democratic Press* described the Centre Building as “a perfect beehive.” An archway through the building facilitated delivery of merchandise transported on the canal directly to store basements.¹³ Stores serving canal travelers and local residents soon lined Water, William, and Canal streets adjacent to the canal’s north side, with buildings on the canal side of the street enjoying both a street-facing storefront and direct access to the canal on the rear. Most of the village’s industrial enterprises were located on the south side of the canal.

A particularly important figure in the growth of Lyons was De Witt W. Parshall, a lawyer who was born in nearby Palmyra in 1812 and settled permanently in Lyons in 1840. Parshall became “the most extensive dealer in and owner of real estate in his county, the village of Lyons owing much of its prosperity to his enterprise and public spirit.”¹⁴ He was responsible for the construction of many of the brick commercial buildings along William and Canal streets, a number being distinguished by their mansard roofs. He reserved part of his landholdings in the north part of the village for the Rural Cemetery, which he laid out; he also was responsible for extending Catherine and Spencer streets north of Jackson Street.¹⁵ Parshall was also the founder of The Palmyra Bank of Lyons, which later became The Lyons National Bank. In addition, he served terms as town supervisor, village president, and state assemblyman.¹⁶

Lyons also benefited from its selection as the seat of Wayne County, which was created in 1823 from parts of Seneca and Ontario counties. At first, the Presbyterian Church in Lyons was designated as a temporary courthouse, until a group of three appointed commissioners could select a permanent site. In June, the commissioners chose a site on the east side of the public square; however, in 1824, the building was constructed instead in the middle of the public square.¹⁷ By 1850, the original courthouse was in poor repair, and residents of the county’s other villages clamored to have the county seat moved to their communities. In 1853, the question was settled when the legislature passed a bill providing for construction of a new courthouse and jail in Lyons. The result was construction of the present county courthouse on Pearl Street and the former county jail (now home to the Wayne County Historical Society) on Butternut Street.

¹³ “A short stroll down William Street,” *Wayne Democratic Press*, 22 May 1912.

¹⁴ Cowles, *Landmarks of Wayne County*, Vol. 2, 39.

¹⁵ “*Grip's*,” 16.

¹⁶ Cowles, *Landmarks of Wayne County*, Vol. 2, 39.

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When court was in session, Lyons filled with an influx of attorneys and others involved with the legal system; its shops and restaurants were busy and its hotels were full. The physical presence of county government grew in response to increasing demand for office space. The county courthouse was repaired and expanded in the 1890s and again in 1957. A separate building was constructed to house the county clerk's office in 1838; that building was replaced in 1872 by the present building, which was substantially enlarged and given a new unified façade in 1926. The west side of the building still retains evidence of the earlier construction period, as seen in a photograph of the 1872 building in *Grip's Historical Souvenir*. It shows the same flat pilasters and pointed second-floor window hoods that remain visible today. Dates in the façade commemorate both eras of construction.

County offices also occupy a former Chevrolet dealership (previously a malt house) at 16-18 William Street, remodeled for government offices in 1960. Newer government buildings in and near the district include the Hall of Justice at 54 Broad Street, built in 1997, and the Department of Social Services at 77 Water Street, built in the late 1980s. A complex of county government facilities outside the former village limits on Route 31, where the county had established a poor house in 1830 (later replaced by a hospital and nursing home) includes a jail built in the 1960s, as well as other late twentieth-century buildings. While some functions have moved to this complex, county government retains a strong presence in the heart of the former village, with the county office building and courthouse serving their original functions.

While the physical presence of county government made a significant impact on the core of the village of Lyons, village government was less visible. Lyons was incorporated as a village in 1831 and reincorporated in 1854. Early duties of village government included providing fire protection services and ensuring construction of sidewalks. The village was officially dissolved January 1, 2016 following a 2014 referendum. Few buildings in the historic district are associated with former village government; these include the former fire hall at 76 William Street, which in the twentieth century also housed the village clerk's office, and the adjacent building at 72-74 (legally also 76) William Street, into which village offices moved in 1959 and remained until dissolution.

In 1973, the Broad Street-Water Street Historic District was listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. This district focused on the historic resources around the intersection of Broad and Water streets, at that time a rare and highly intact collection of nineteenth-century buildings associated with Erie Canal commerce. In

¹⁷ "Grip's," 10.

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the 1970s and 1980s, disinvestment and fires resulted in the loss of several buildings in the district, along the south side of Water Street and west side of Broad Street. Some of these buildings were replaced by new construction. Because the earlier district needs professional archeological investigation to determination whether any significant canal related sites survive, it remains on the registers as originally documented. The nominated district abuts but does not include the earlier district.

Industry in Lyons

Before canal and rail connections provided access to distant markets, industry in Lyons in the early nineteenth century was focused on products that met the immediate needs of residents: grain, lumber, leather, cloth, and metal goods such as farm implements. As the population grew and as new forms of transportation provided access to wider markets, the village and surrounding town developed an increasingly diverse array of industries, including highly specialized goods that could be transported throughout the region and, eventually, nationwide.

Saw mills and flour mills were typically among the first buildings constructed in any new settlement, to meet the immediate need for lumber and flour. The first mill near Lyons was built in Alloway, a hamlet to the south; two other early mills were also built outside the village. Two milling sites were established in the early nineteenth century within what became the village limits. In 1825, investors Milton Barney, William E. Perrine, and Samuel Hecox built a flour mill on the south side of the Clyde River, east of Geneva Street, and built a raceway to provide water power from the Canandaigua Outlet. This mill burned in 1870 and was rebuilt at a smaller scale by the Shuler Brothers. No buildings related to this mill remain; the location is about where Shuler Street is today, east of Geneva Street (outside of the nominated district). Another early site was established by Jacob Leach, who built a flour mill on the south side of the Clyde River west of the Canandaigua Outlet. By the 1850s, a plaster mill was also located near the flour mill. As with the village's other mill site, this was later owned by the Shuler Brothers, but no mill buildings from any era survive to the present.

In addition to the mills, Ganargua Creek and the Clyde River attracted other industries that relied on access to water and water power, including tanneries, distilleries, and breweries. Other types of industry, less dependent on access to the creek and river, were located throughout the village: carpenters, cabinetmakers, and blacksmiths, with some of them clustering in “a diminutive mechanics’ hall” on the east side of Broad Street, south of the

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Presbyterian Church.¹⁸ Sometime in the first half of the nineteenth century, Newell Taft, who had been a chairmaker working in the “mechanics’ hall,” built a foundry across the street on the west side of Broad Street, where 89 Broad Street is today. As his business grew, so did this small industrial complex, which was owned by a series of owners engaged in various metal businesses. The original building burned; the present building on the site dates to the first decade of the twentieth century.¹⁹

Completion of the Erie Canal contributed to a flourishing of industry. Canal side sites with direct access to the waterway became prime locations for industrial operations. One example was the Lyons Pottery, established in the late 1820s on the south side of Canal Street, a location with direct access to the canal. Buildings associated with this business remain, now converted into apartments (outside the nominated district). A nineteenth-century malt house on the east side of William Street, opposite the park, also survives (16-18 William Street). Its street side has been extensively altered as the building has served a variety of functions, but the east side, which faced the canal and now faces a parking lot in the former canal right-of-way, is still readily recognizable. The nominated district includes industrial sites that were near, although not directly adjacent to, the canal. On Geneva Street, just north of the canal, was a building that housed a series of industrial enterprises including wire cloth production and a fanning mill factory (the Italianate building at 21-23 Geneva Street, now legally part of 49-51 Canal Street) and a carriage factory (the Deuchler Carriage Factory complex at 12 Geneva Street).

Situated at the heart of a rich agricultural region, industries related to agriculture were always important to Lyons, especially those that processed fruits and vegetables. These included malt houses, distilleries, a cider mill west of downtown, and a beet sugar processing plant, later used as a cannery, about a mile east of the village. Lyons also was home to factories that produced fanning mills, which were machines used to remove contaminants from grains, ensuring a cleaner product free of dirt, stones, weeds, and other material. Deacon John Gilbert established Lyons’s first fanning mill factory in the early nineteenth century; this survived until the factory was destroyed by fire in 1860. The industry remained as a presence in Lyons; a 1927 article indicated that one of the factories was still active, producing fanning mills similar to ones Gilbert produced in the previous century.²⁰

¹⁸ McIntosh, 102-103.

¹⁹ “Taken From The *Lyons Republican* Thursday Nov 9, 1876: Another sketch of the olden times,” *Wayne County Star*, 11 November 1976.

²⁰ “Lyons Man Carries On Fanning Mill Business Begun in 1822,” *Democrat & Chronicle*, 24 July 1927. The article also claimed John Gilbert had invented the fanning mill, but this does not appear to have been the case, as other inventors began patenting the machines as early as 1812 before Gilbert had established his business. Gilbert does seem to have been responsible for improvements to the design.

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Lyons's most famous and enduring industry directly related to agriculture was the production of peppermint oil, which began to flourish during the Erie Canal era. Foremost in this business was the Hotchkiss Essential Oil Company, founded by Hiram G. Hotchkiss, the "Peppermint King." Hotchkiss was the son of Leman Hotchkiss, who established stores in Phelps, Lyons, and Newark in the 1810s and early 1820s. Hotchkiss began working in his father's store in Newark (Wayne County, New York) at age 12, and, at age 18, opened his own store in Phelps with his brother and cousin; he also ran mills in Phelps and Seneca Falls. In 1837, he began small-scale production of peppermint oil. Once the quality of the oil became widely known and demand for the product increased, he gave up his store and concentrated solely on manufacturing essential oils, initially in nearby Phelps (Ontario County). In the early 1840s, Hotchkiss moved his business to Lyons. The company manufactured oils of peppermint, spearmint, wintergreen, wormwood, sassafras, pennyroyal, and tansy, with an emphasis on peppermint and spearmint. Following an award at the London's Crystal Palace Exhibition in 1851, the company won multiple awards for the quality of its products in Europe and the United States.²¹ Recalling the importance of peppermint in Lyons, a resident later wrote:

At that time [i.e., 1855] and for twenty years after, peppermint was the principle [sic] crop of central Wayne County. It was said there were only two localities in the United States, Wayne County, N.Y., and Wayne County, Mich., where peppermint would yield oil in paying quantities. It was a poor man's crop, as he needed no help to set or cultivate it, only to harvest it. When fully matured, it was cut and cured the same as hay, drawn to the still and distilled. There were stills about a mile apart in every direction and so strong was the odor during the distilling season that a body could eat anything without danger of stomachache. The price of oil before the [Civil] war was from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a pound. During the war, it was more than doubled. H.G. Hotchkiss was the mint oil king. He had established a reputation for absolutely pure oil and most of the oil raised in this country was for a quarter of a century bought and sold by him.²²

While the H.G. Hotchkiss Essential Oil Company was the largest, it was not the only essential oil company in Lyons, as Hale & Parshall established a similar business in 1862. Both companies produced other oils besides peppermint, but peppermint was the main business, and by 1877 the two companies were the largest essential oil producers in the world. Hundreds of acres of fields in the village and town of Lyons were devoted to growing peppermint.²³ The Hotchkiss Company was purchased by an out-of-state company in 1982, but peppermint oil

²¹ Cowles, *Landmarks of Wayne County*, Volume 2, 29-30.

²² Fred Bennett, *As I Remember Lyons from 1855*, typed manuscript, Wayne County Historian's Office.

²³ McIntosh, 103.

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production continued in Lyons until 1990.²⁴ The building where the Hotchkiss Company filtered and bottled the oil survives (NR listed 1987), and Lyons continues to celebrate its peppermint history with an annual summer festival.

Transportation provided by the canal and the railroad allowed the village to boast in 1874 that it had a “a number of fanning mill establishments, two large barrel factories, a large wagon manufacturing establishment, two grist mills, a tannery, a saw mill, some five mint stills, two liquor stills, two foundries, a screen and wire factory, five broom and fork handle factories, a pottery of large business, a sash and blind factory, and three coal and lumber yards.”²⁵ The continued growth of industry in Lyons in the railroad era meant that by 1900 (according to the U.S. Census report on manufacturing), Lyons was “the leading manufacturing town between Syracuse and Rochester,” whether measured by number of manufacturing enterprises, capital investment, or employment.²⁶ An exhibit of goods produced in Lyons in 1904 revealed a diverse array of locally produced items: leather, cut glass, moth proof bags, mail bags, valises, ring halters, silver plated ware, crates, wire cloth, stoneware, elastic cement, slipper soles, cigars, farm implements, sugar, and gloves.²⁷

While many of the goods produced in Lyons were primarily geared toward local and regional customers, one of Lyons’s best-known businesses had a highly specific non-local clientele. Lyons was home to one of the few factories in the country that produced mail bags for the U.S. Postal Service. This specialization developed from a tannery that had been operated by William Taylor; by the 1890s he was producing mail bags as well as other types of leather and canvas goods. In 1910, his business merged with the American Commercial Corporation of Trenton, New Jersey, and the New Jersey operation moved to the Lyons site, at the southeast corner of Montezuma and Geneva streets. The company remained in operation after the death of William Taylor in 1918. By the early 1930s, the corporation was dissolved, and the site where the buildings stood was transformed into Taylor Memorial Park, donated by Myron Taylor, William’s son, who was then chairman and CEO of U.S. Steel.²⁸

²⁴ Laurel C. Wemett, “The Minty History of Lyons,” *Life in the Finger Lakes*, Summer 2014, accessed online at <http://www.lifeinthefingerlakes.com/minty-history-lyons/>, 8 March 2017.

²⁵ “Lyons,” *The Daily Courier* (Syracuse), 1 October 1874.

²⁶ “The Manufacturing Industries of Lyons,” *Wayne County Review*, 2 April 1903.

²⁷ “A nice display,” *Wayne County Review*, 11 August 1904.

²⁸ “American Commercial Corporation,” *The Lyons Republican*, 23 May 1913; “Lyons to Have a New Industry,” *Rochester Democrat & Chronicle*, 1 April 1910; “Lyons,” *The Waterloo Observer*, 4 May 1933; “U.S. Steel Head Makes Surprise Visit to Lyons,” *Rochester Times-Union*, 23 September 1935.

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Immigration

Like other communities along the Erie Canal, Lyons experienced waves of immigration related to national and international trends. The first wave came from New England and mid-Atlantic states and was joined in the early and mid-nineteenth century by those from Ireland and Germany escaping economic and political instability for opportunities in America. The 1870 U.S. Census for Lyons indicated that while most residents were born in the United States, a sizable number came from the various regions of Germany, England, Ireland, along with a handful from other western European countries and from Scotland. The great majority of residents were of European descent, but the community also included about 6 African American residents and about 36 identified as mulatto (mixed-race). Lyons later developed a sizable Italian population, many of whom lived in a newly developing neighborhood south of the canal. By contrast, the 1920 census listed no more than a handful of residents hailing from Eastern Europe. Surviving in the district are more modest houses built in the early to mid-nineteenth century for craftspeople, railroad workers, and employees of local shops and factories, notably on High Street where a number of these immigrants found housing. The juxtaposition of mansions and workers' housing in the village was typical of nineteenth-century communities where everyone, from company owners to workers, lived in close proximity to work, shopping, entertainment, and houses of worship.

Germans were drawn in particularly large numbers to Lyons following a national trend that began in the 1830s and continued until the Civil War. The flourishing of the Erie Canal made it easy for newly arrived Germans to travel to upstate New York and the upper Midwest, where there were plentiful opportunities to establish a new life as a craftsman, merchant or farmer. In the 1830s, a majority of German immigrants continued past Lyons to settle in the Midwest; however, Lyons was home to Philip Dorsheimer, a German immigrant who operated the Landon House (which later became the Graham Hotel). Dorsheimer actively encouraged Germans who arrived on packet boats to stay in Lyons, where he told them they could buy excellent farmland. In 1904, the author of *Grip's Historical Souvenir* related the following recollection by longtime Lyons resident George Knowles:

Twelve years ago, Wm. Ashley now dead was probably the oldest male resident of Lyons. His recollection was excellent. I have heard him tell how Lyons came to be so strongly settled with Germans. He said he remembered one morning getting up and finding his back yard filled with German immigrants who had during the night arrived on the boat. His home was on William Street

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near the school house. The immigrants were inquiring for Philip Dorsheimer, who was then running the Landon House. Dorsheimer was a prominent man in those days. He afterward moved to Buffalo and had a son who became Lieutenant Governor of this State. Dorsheimer, it appears, according to Wm. Ashley, pointed out to the newcomers the fact that they could not get better farms anywhere in the state than around Lyons; and he induced most of them to buy land hereabouts, upon which they settled and raised families. Many of their sons finally went into business in the village. They came here with money of their own and were prosperous.²⁹

With Dorsheimer's assistance, newcomers from Germany established a solid community that continued to grow even after Dorsheimer moved to Buffalo in 1836. A substantial number of these German-speaking newcomers were from Alsace-Lorraine, a region on the border of France and Germany that was the subject of ongoing conflict between the two nations; however, the reason so many Alsatians settled in Lyons is unknown, as Dorsheimer was not from that specific region. Most likely, a few initial Alsatian settlers corresponded with family members and neighbors, convincing them to settle among friends and family in Lyons.³⁰ European immigration to the United States accelerated after the Civil War. In the 1880s, large numbers of Eastern and Southern Europeans were both fleeing unrest at home and seeking new opportunities in the United States. In Lyons, as in other communities, immigrants tended to cluster in neighborhoods where they established churches, social organizations, and extended family networks bound by common culture and language.

Religion

Lyons also retains a noteworthy collection of historic churches built in the nineteenth or early twentieth century, that retain high exterior integrity. The nominated district contains five of the eight extant churches, four occupying highly visible corner sites. Each is individually architecturally significant as an excellent example of religious architecture. Together, the churches in the district represent the importance of houses of worship in nineteenth-century communities and exemplify changing trends in religious architecture.

Among the first priorities of the residents of Lyons was to establish several congregations, reflecting the community's rapid growth and the high importance of continuing familiar religious traditions. Most followed a similar path: those who shared an interest in a particular denomination organized a congregation and met in existing private homes or other buildings for several years until they were financially able to construct a house of

²⁹ "Grip's" *Historical Souvenir of Lyons*, 28.

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worship in a convenient location and in a fashionable architectural style. The first congregation in Lyons was established by the Methodists (beginning around 1797), followed by the Presbyterians (1800), both meeting in private houses and other existing buildings until the 1810s, when the Methodists constructed the first purpose-built meeting house in Lyons. The Methodists built a new church in 1834 on William Street and replaced it with a Brick Gothic Revival building in 1850. The Presbyterians built their second building in 1849-50 on a site right next to the Methodists at 11 Queen Street that was destroyed by fire in 1936. After the fire, they built a new church on the same site, in the Colonial Revival style reflecting their New England heritage. Both buildings contribute to the Lyons Downtown Historic District.

Another of the five churches in the nominated district is Grace Episcopal Church, reflecting several styles including the Gothic Revival (church), Federal/Greek Revival (rectory), and Queen Anne (parish house). Episcopal services were briefly held in the mid 1820s, but this congregation, known as St. Paul's, dissolved by 1828. A new Episcopalian congregation, Grace Church, was organized in 1838. This congregation built its present building in 1840 at 7 Phelps Street, which is the oldest surviving house of worship in Lyons. The Grace Episcopal Church complex, including the 1840 church (enlarged in the 1870s), rectory (a c.1833 house moved and enlarged in the 1870s), and an 1887-1888 parish hall, was individually listed in the National Register in 1974.

Also in the nominated district is the former Baptist church at 103 William Street, a brick church with complex hipped and gabled roof, round arched doors and windows and two entrances facing the street. A Baptist congregation organized in 1833 building a previous church at the 103 William Street site in 1840. The congregation remained until sometime after the Civil War, when it could no longer afford to pay its minister or repair the building. A new Baptist congregation was organized in 1880. In 1903-04, that congregation demolished the 1840 building and replaced it with the present building on the site. In 1928, the building was purchased by the Reverend Mary Ross Danforth, who established Lyons Full Gospel Church; most recently the building housed the New Life Assembly of God Church.

Three different churches with “German” in their name reflected the large German population of Lyons, all initially conducting services in German. The first of these was organized in 1830 as the First German Evangelical

³⁰ Lloyd Espenschied, “Early Wayne County Settlers and their Rhineland Origins,” published serially in *The Lyons Republican and Clyde Times*, Nov.-Dec. 1958, reprinted at <http://wayne.nygenweb.net/history/rhineland.html> (accessed 13 February 2017); and “Grip’s”

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Lutheran Church. Like other congregations in Lyons, this group met in a series of buildings before constructing its own building on Broad Street. They later purchased the former Presbyterian church on the west side of Broad Street, but in 1885 that building burned and was replaced on the same site by the present church building at 35 Broad Street. Known as First Lutheran Church, the church is a brick Romanesque building with a recessed entrance through three rounded arches, two towers and stone details.

The second German church established in Lyons was the German Church of the Evangelical Association of North America, also known as the First Church (or Society) of the Evangelical Association. The congregation began meeting in 1835 and was formally incorporated in 1844. This congregation met in various spaces before purchasing a former schoolhouse on Butternut Street (no longer extant). In 1850 the congregation purchased a lot at Spencer and Holley Streets, where they built a stone and brick church that still stands today (outside the nominated district), with its 1882 steeple and entry. Due to denominational mergers, the congregation was later known as the First Evangelical United Brethren Church of Lyons. In 1968, another denominational merger joined the Evangelical United Brethren Church with the Methodist Church, as part of the creation of a new denomination, the United Methodist Church. In Lyons, this meant that this building and the Methodist church at 93 William Street were not needed for what was now one United Methodist congregation. The merged congregation retained the William Street building and sold the former German Evangelical Church to Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church, which still uses the building.

In 1877, a group of members of First German Evangelical Lutheran Church found that the congregation too large for their liking and established a new congregation known as St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church. They constructed a new house of worship at the corner of Spencer and Jackson Streets, where services were conducted exclusively in German until the 1930s. The brick building with Gothic and Romanesque features still stands, but is outside of the nominated district.

While some communities developed multiple Catholic churches to serve Irish, German, and, later, Italian immigrants, Lyons had only one Catholic congregation. Masses were first held in 1848, about one-quarter mile outside of the village of Lyons. In 1850, the congregation purchased a former schoolhouse, subsequently used as the German Evangelical church, on Butternut Street. This served as their church until 1891, when the new St.

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Michael Catholic Church building was dedicated at 3 Holley Street (outside of the nominated historic district).

Like St. John's, it is a large brick building with Gothic and Romanesque details.

It is notable that historic buildings associated with all eight of the major congregations established in the nineteenth century survive. These eight buildings, five of which are in the Lyons Downtown Historic District, all retain good to high integrity and are excellent examples of their architectural styles and era, reflecting the trend in American ecclesiastical architecture to draw from European examples. The oldest, Grace Episcopal Church (1840), is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style as it was expressed in the first half of the nineteenth century, inspired by medieval English examples. The Lyons United Methodist Church (1850) also exemplifies the Gothic Revival style with its repeated pointed-arch motifs and buttresses, in brick rather than stone. The other church built in 1850, the former German Church of the Evangelical Association of North America (now Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church) may have been Greek Revival in its original character, but the addition of the entrance and steeple in 1882 introduced Gothic and Romanesque Revival elements. One block north of Mt. Zion, St. John's Lutheran Church, built in 1877, is more thoroughly Romanesque Revival in character, as are First Lutheran Church at 35 Broad Street (1885) and St. Michael's Catholic Church on Phelps Street (1891).

Only two churches in the former village of Lyons, both in the Lyons Downtown Historic District, were built in the twentieth century, both replacing earlier buildings on the same sites. The original Baptist church built in the 1840s was Greek Revival in character. Its replacement, built in 1904, is typical of its era in adopting an eclectic mix of Gothic, Romanesque Revival, and Queen Anne features. Finally, the newest church in the former village is the First Presbyterian Church, built after the congregation's former Greek Revival building was destroyed by fire in 1936. The current building retains the strong classical influence of its predecessor, but is typical of the twentieth century Colonial Revival style in its expression.

Lyons in Twentieth Century

Lyons retained its traditional character as a bustling commercial downtown in the first half of the twentieth century, with its storefronts occupied by local businesses and its population holding steady. The village of Lyons continued to attract new businesses and industry well into the twentieth century. The village's population, which grew steadily through the nineteenth century, dipped slightly in the early twentieth century and rebounded strongly

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in the 1940s and 1950s, reaching a peak of 4,673 in the 1960 U.S. Census. The post-World War II period saw a number of new businesses established in the village. Small businesses continued to originate mainly in the traditional downtown commercial areas of Water, William, and Canal streets, with many veterans returning from the war setting up new enterprises in their hometown. Dobbins Drug Store, Herman Brothers Furniture, Santelli Lumber, and Van Dusen's Appliance Store are a few examples of businesses established near or just after the end of World War II.

Locally owned industries, as well as corporations with headquarters elsewhere, remained large employers in the mid-twentieth century. The Borden Company and Parker Hannifin both established factories in the town of Lyons in the mid-1960s. These and other manufacturers who came to or remained in Lyons provided reasons for optimism, and the local Chamber of Commerce regularly reported that the outlook for Lyons was rosy.

While the late 1940s through the early 1960s were a time of optimism, Lyons was subject to statewide and regional economic and trends that saw the population of upstate New York lose jobs, particularly in manufacturing, and population, starting in the 1960s. Village population declined in the 1960s and 1970s, ticked up slightly by 1990, then began to decline more rapidly in the 1990s. In addition to population decline, the later twentieth century saw the importance of rail and canal connections dwindle across upstate New York, as automobiles and trucks became the predominant means of transportation. Uses once concentrated in a compact, walkable area became more broadly dispersed, resulting in less investment in the downtown core.

As in earlier eras, changes in transportation proved a major factor in shaping the physical growth of the village. While earlier transportation shifts generally reinforced existing street and land use configurations, the transition from railroad to the automobile and truck contributed to more extensive changes to these longstanding patterns. The New York State Thruway, which opened in 1954, was located seven miles south of Lyons, making it possible for manufacturing to shift to areas without rail connections and with easy highway access. To facilitate vehicular transportation, State Route 31 was rerouted in 1964 so that instead of skirting the central business area on Montezuma and Geneva streets, it bypassed central Lyons on the south side of the canal. This reduced the impact of through traffic on village streets, drawing auto-oriented businesses away from downtown Lyons toward the new route.

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Beginning in the late 1950s and early 1960s, industry and government functions began to migrate from central Lyons to locations on the outskirts of downtown or beyond village boundaries in the town of Lyons. In 1961, a new county jail was built on Route 31, on a property long occupied by the Wayne County Home (established in 1830s as a poor house, later a nursing home and hospital). Over the next few decades, more government agencies moved to this county-owned property. Presently, a complex of county buildings, including the jail, Wayne County Nursing Home (replaced by a new building in 2005), and a variety of other county departments, occupied the former Wayne County Home site. Meanwhile, industries that remained in or moved to Lyons in the 1950s and 1960s were increasingly dispersed on the outskirts of the village or in the town, rather than concentrated along canal and railroad lines in the village as had been the case in the nineteenth century.

Even as industry and government began to disperse beyond the village, the downtown commercial area remained a center of retail until the second half of the twentieth century. The ability to travel quickly via automobile throughout and beyond the region meant Lyons's residents were less dependent on businesses based in the village. The automobile created additional challenges for Lyons and other densely developed village centers that were designed to accommodate pedestrians rather than cars. By providing ample parking lots, shoppers were drawn to auto-oriented commercial strips where parking was plentiful and convenient. By the 1990s, auto-oriented businesses on Route 31 and "big box" stores outside the village created more challenges for Lyons's commercial core, which made it difficult for small retail establishments to stay in business.

Despite recent economic challenges, Lyons retains many unique historic assets, including its early street plan and village square, centrally located complex of county government buildings, well-built historic housing stock, including many brick houses that have aged well, location along the historic Erie Canal, and walkable commercial core. There have been a variety of recent efforts at preservation and beautification, including a number of projects focused on the village square and the Erie Canal waterfront. Rehabilitation of the 1915 Ohmann Theatre by a grandson of the original owner began in 2005 and has returned the theater to a first-run movie house, and for other events. Recently, when two historic buildings on the north side of Pearl Street were in danger of being demolished by Wayne County for parking, community members banded together to find a solution that would retain the buildings and find active uses for them. Although downtown does not have a single "Main Street," a Main Street organization works to enhance and promote the downtown commercial area.

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McIntosh, W.H. *History of Wayne County, New York*. Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1877.

“New Buildings in Lyons in 1879.” *Lyons Republican*, 15 January 1880.

“Park Beautification Started.” *Geneva Times*, 20 May 1966.

“Notes and Happenings.” *Clyde Times*, 23 November 1916.

“Parshall Building in Lyons Being Changed.” *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rochester, NY), 23 May 1961.

“‘Repair or remove’ buildings: Lyons board.” *Geneva Times*, 7 December 1977.

Schlee, Romylta. “Summer concerts in a sparkling band stand.” *Geneva Times*, 13 July 1971.

“A short stroll down William Street.” *Wayne Democratic Press*, 22 May 1912.

Smart, Mary. *Mrs. Rudd in Lyons, NY: The Art and Life of Emma Rice Rudd*. Lyons, NY: Wayne County Council for the Arts, 1998.

Tinsley, Henry G. “Lyons as I Remember it from 1870 to 1888.” Typed manuscript, Wayne County Historian’s Office.

“Urban Planning Grant Approved for Lyons.” *Geneva Times*, 8 August 1961.

“Village completes deal to house all offices in William Street.” *Lyons Republican*, 5 February 1959.

“Village Improvements.” *The Lyons Republican*, 26 March 1858.

Welch, Edgar L. “Grip.” “*Grips*” *Historical Souvenir of Lyons, N.Y.* Lyons, NY: The Lyons Republican Print, 1904.

Williams, Michelle Fountaine. “Lyons is Losing its Landmarks.” *Democrat & Chronicle* (Rochester, NY), 16 November 1986.

Clippings Files and Other Collections

Lyons Public Library, Local History Room, various collections.

Wayne County Historian’s Office, Clippings collection.

Wayne County Historical Society, various collections.

Lyons Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County NY
County and State

Historic Resource Surveys

Raddant, Mary K. New York State Office of Parks and Recreation, Division for Historic Preservation, Building-Structure Inventory Forms, multiple properties, 1974 and 1976.

National Register Nominations

Broad Street-Water Street Historic District. 1973.

Grace Episcopal Church Complex. 1994.

Lyons Post Office. 1986.

Historic Maps.

Beers, D.G., & Co. *Atlas of Wayne County, New York*. 1874.

Bevan, John. *Map of Lyons, Wayne County, New York*. 1852.

New Century Atlas of Wayne County, New York. Philadelphia: Century Map Co., 1904.

Rowley, H.H., & Co. *Bird's Eye View of Lyons, N.Y.* 1880.

Sanborn Insurance Company Maps. 1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, 1904, 1911, 1917, 1917-49.

Walling, H.F. *Map of Wayne County, New York*. 1853.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Wayne County Historian's Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Lyons Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County NY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ±79.77 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18N Zone	337915 Easting	4770439 Northing	7	18N Zone	337249 Easting	4769962 Northing
2	18N Zone	338015 Easting	4770192 Northing	8	18N Zone	337236 Easting	4770006 Northing
3	18N Zone	338106 Easting	4769970 Northing	9	18N Zone	337336 Easting	4770255 Northing
4	18N Zone	338106 Easting	4769948 Northing	10	18N Zone	337659 Easting	4770355 Northing
5	18N Zone	337769 Easting	4769662 Northing	11	18N Zone	337779 Easting	4770405 Northing
6	18N Zone	337744 Easting	4769637 Northing	12	N/A Zone	N/A Easting	N/A Northing

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

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

District boundaries were drawn to encompass much of the 1796/1811 street plan and include contiguous commercial and residential areas immediately to its east that illustrate Lyons from its earliest settlement through its growth as a government and industrial area, much of it related to transportation. The boundaries include the highest concentration of contiguous properties that display integrity, especially in terms of feeling and association in reflecting the criteria under which the district is being nominated.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katie Eggers Comeau
organization Bero Architecture date 7 December 2017
street & number 32 Winthrop St telephone 585-262-2035
city or town Rochester state NY zip code 14607
e-mail kcomeau@beroarchitecture.com

Lyons Downtown Historic District

Wayne County NY

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Lyons Downtown Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lyons

County: Wayne State: New York

Photographer: Katie Eggers Comeau

Date Photographed: 28 April 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0054: 37 Bear Street (left) and 119 Broad Street (right) looking NW up Rice Street.

0002 of 0054: Rice-Richmond House, 29 Bear Street, view looking north.

0003 of 0054: East side of Broad Street looking northeast from #64.

0004 of 0054: East side of Broad Street near Queen Street, view looking northeast.

0005 of 0054: East side of Broad Street looking northeast from #80.

0006 of 0054: East side of Broad Street looking southeast from #110.

0007 of 0054: 116 Broad Street, view looking northeast.

0008 of 0054: First Lutheran Church, 53 Broad Street, view looking northwest.

0009 of 0054: 55-57 Broad Street, view looking northwest.

0010 of 0054: West side of Broad Street looking northwest from #67.

0011 of 0054: West side of Broad Street looking northwest from #79.

0012 of 0054: West side of Broad Street looking southwest from #101.

0013 of 0054: East side of Butternut Street looking northeast from #38.

0014 of 0054: East side of Butternut Street looking northeast from #44.

0015 of 0054: 55 & 56 Butternut Street, view looking northwest up Dickerson Street.

0016 of 0054: West side of Butternut Street looking southwest from #33.

0017 of 0054: 47 Butternut Street, view looking northwest.

0018 of 0054: South side of Canal Street looking east from #4.

0019 of 0054: Looking southeast at the southeast corner of Canal and Geneva Streets.

0020 of 0054: North side of Canal Street looking east from #1-5.

0021 of 0054: North side of Canal Street looking west from #33.

0022 of 0054: North side of Canal Street looking northwest from #67-69.

0023 of 0054: 3 Cherry Street, view looking west.

Lyons Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County NY
County and State

0024 of 0054: North side of Church Street looking northeast from #32.
0025 of 0054: North side of Church Street looking northwest from #52.
0026 of 0054: West end of Church Street looking west at 17 Butternut Street.
0027 of 0054: Looking west from east end of Village Park.
0028 of 0054: South side of Church Street looking southeast from #53.
0029 of 0054: West side of Geneva Street looking west at 16, 14 & 12 (left to right).
0030 of 0054: East side of Geneva Street looking southeast from #11.
0031 of 0054: East side of High Street looking northeast from #16.
0032 of 0054: East side of High Street looking northeast from #32.
0033 of 0054: West side of High Street looking southwest from #19.
0034 of 0054: West side of High Street looking northwest from #31.
0035 of 0054: Lyons Union (Elementary) School, view looking southeast from Lawrence & William Streets.
0036 of 0054: North side of Lawrence Street, looking northwest from Phelps Street.
0037 of 0054: Trolley Station, 1 Montezuma Street, view looking north.
0038 of 0054: South side of Pearl Street looking southwest from #1 (US Post Office).
0039 of 0054: South side of Pearl Street looking southeast from Broad Street.
0040 of 0054: East side of Phelps Street looking southeast from #8.
0041 of 0054: East side of Phelps Street looking northeast at 17 Lawrence and 20 Phelps Street.
0042 of 0054: West side of Phelps Street looking northwest from #5.
0043 of 0054: North side of Queen Street looking northeast from #12.
0044 of 0054: North side of Queen Street looking northwest from #18.
0045 of 0054: East side of William Street looking southeast from #16-18.
0046 of 0054: East side of William Street looking southeast from #66.
0047 of 0054: East side of William Street looking southeast from #80.
0048 of 0054: Looking southeast at the intersection of William and Lawrence Streets.
0049 of 0054: East side of William Street looking southeast from #110.
0050 of 0054: East side of William Street looking southeast from #116.
0051 of 0054: East side of William Street looking northeast from #130.
0052 of 0054: West side of William Street looking southwest from Ohmann Theatre (#65).
0053 of 0054: West side of William Street looking northwest from #77,
0054 of 0054: West side of William Street looking northwest from #97.

Property Owner:

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

name N/A

street & number _____ telephone _____

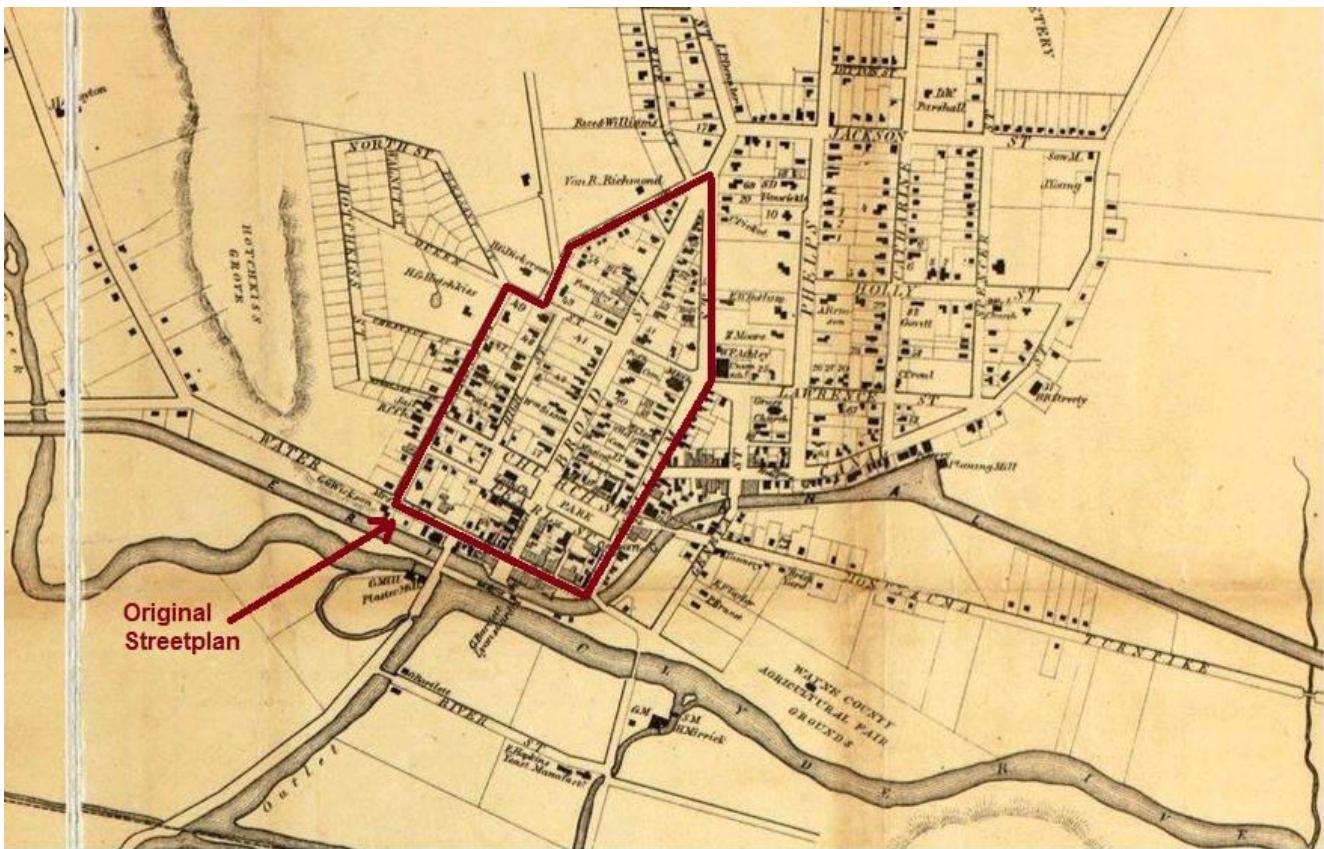
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

Lyons Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County NY
County and State



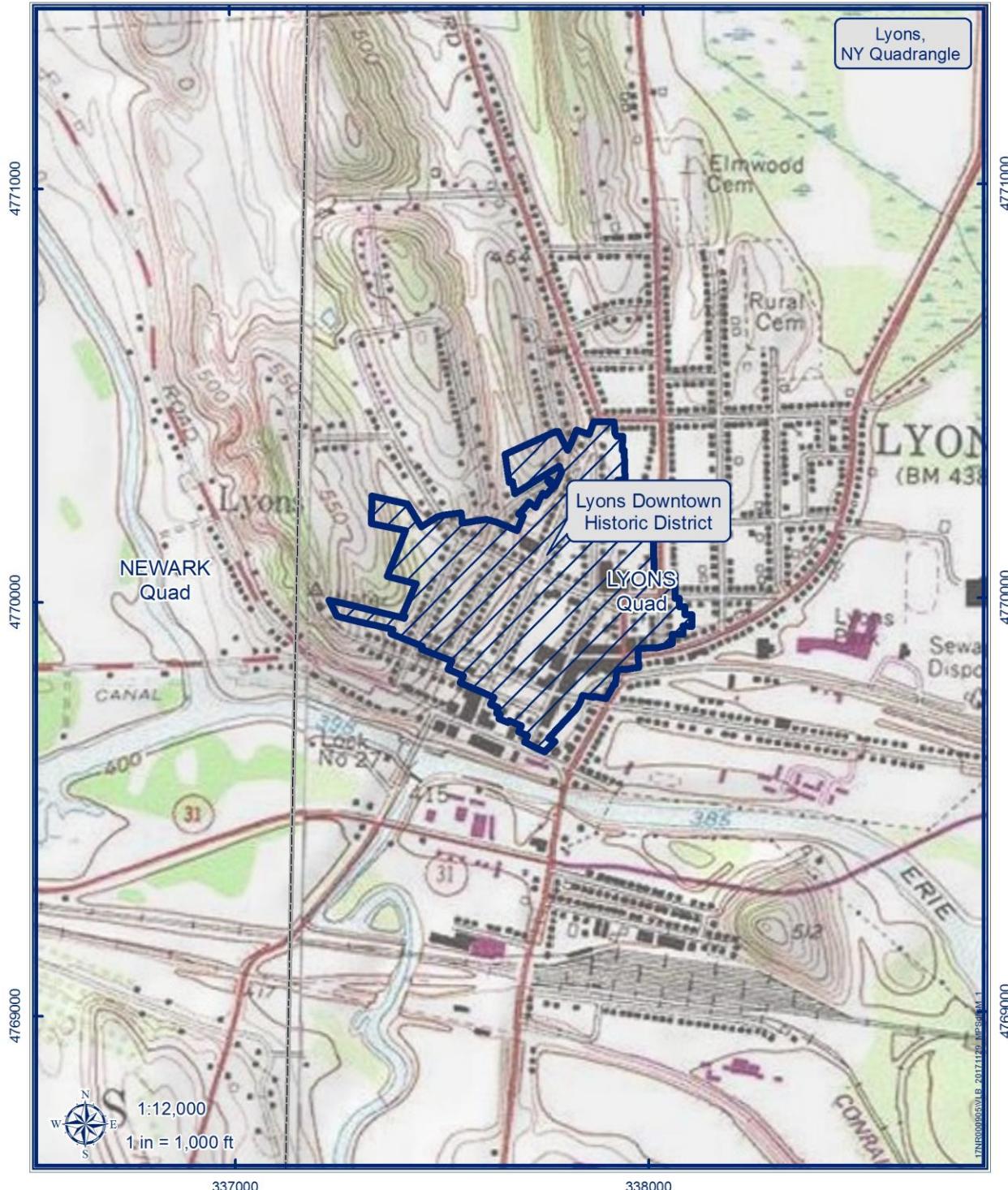
Lyons insert from 1853 Wayne County Map

Lyons Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County NY
County and State

Lyons Downtown Historic District

*City of Lyons,
Wayne County, NY*



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N

Projection: Transverse Mercator

Datum: North American 1983

Units: Meter

0 380 760 1,520 Feet

Lyons
Downtown HD

NEW YORK
STATE OF
OPPORTUNITY.
Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

Lyons Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

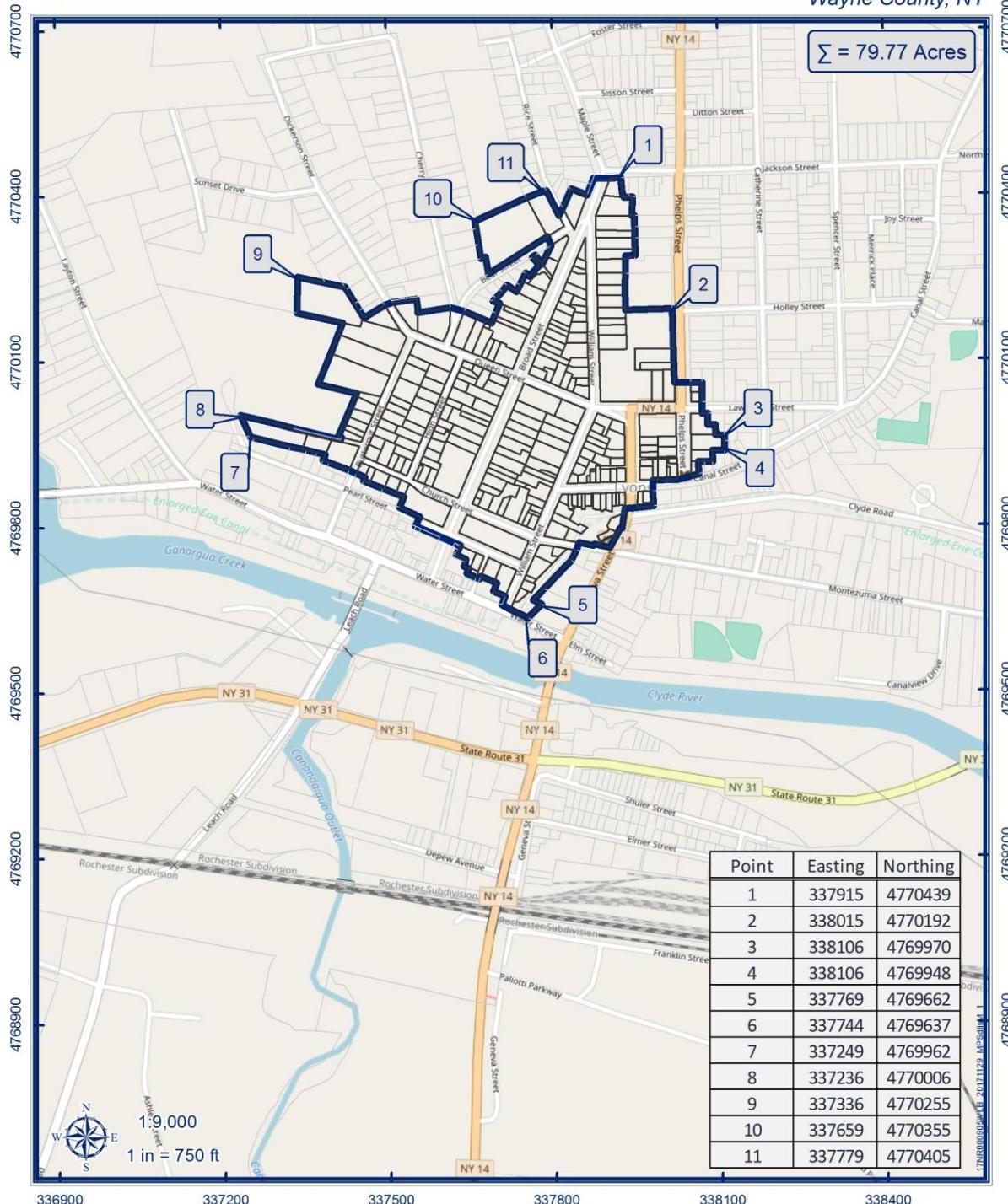
Wayne County NY

County and State

Lyons Downtown Historic District

City of Lyons,
 Wayne County, NY

$\Sigma = 79.77$ Acres



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

0 285 570 1,140 Feet

Lyons
 Downtown HD

New York
 STATE OF
 Parks, Recreation
 and Historic Preservation

Lyons Downtown Historic District

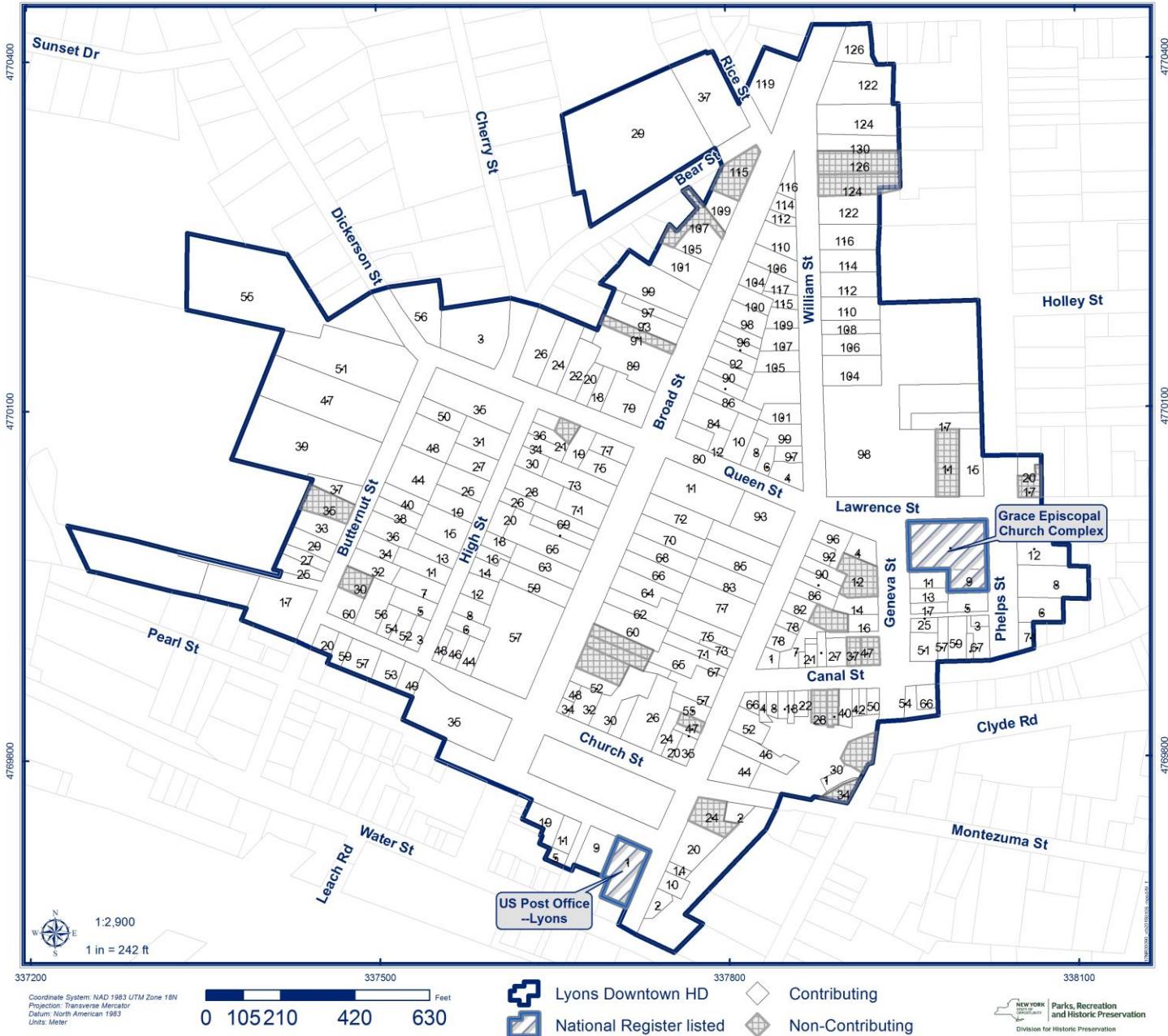
Name of Property

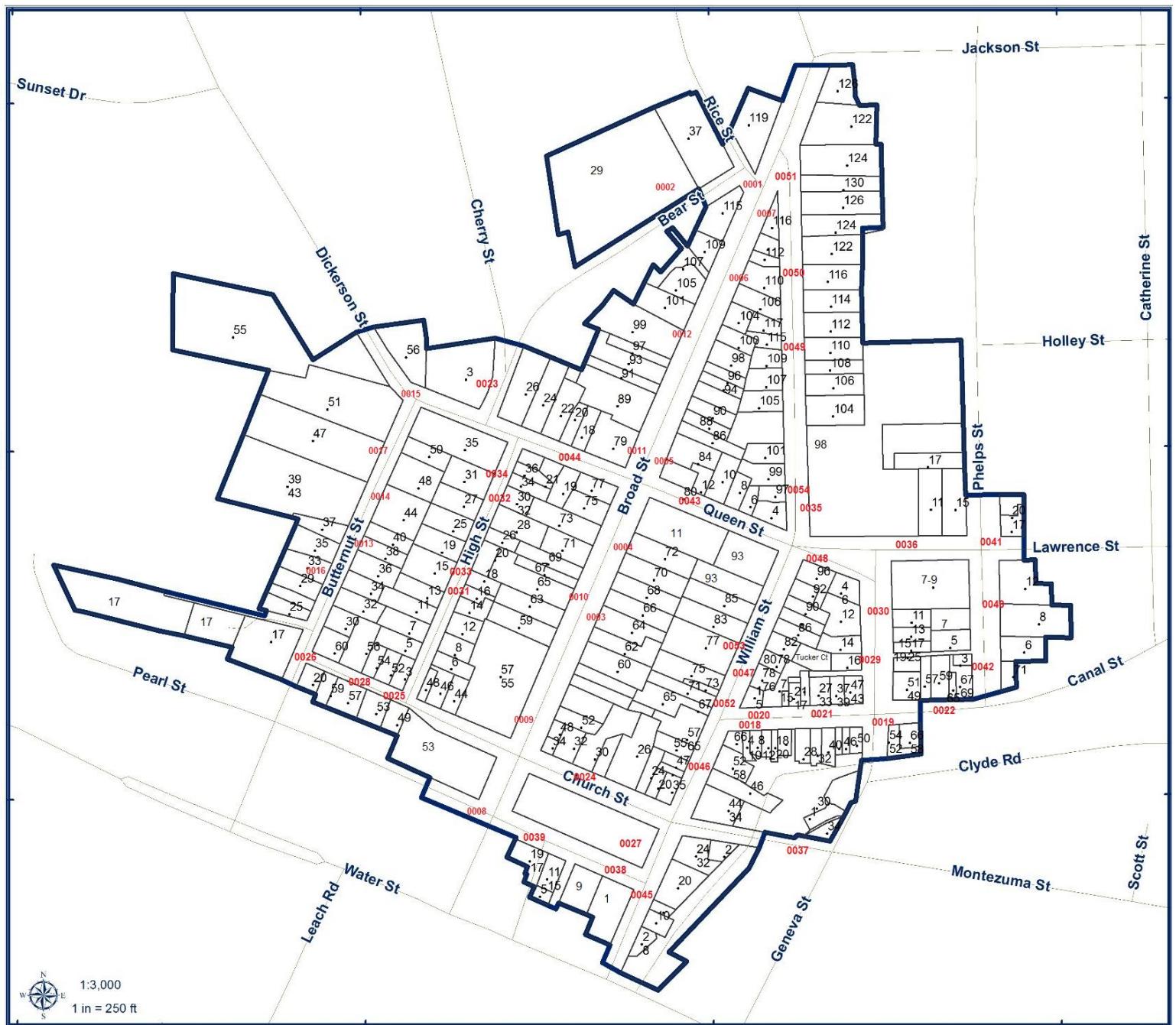
Wayne County NY

County and State

Lyons Downtown Historic District

City of Lyons,
 Wayne County, NY





Lyons Downtown Historic District, Wayne County, New York

Photo Key













































Herman Bros.
SLEEP SHOPPE

65































NO
PARKING







Law Office
JOHN P. PORTER









WAYNE COUNTY OFFICE BUILDINGS
WAYNE ECONOMIC
WAYNE COUNTY I.D.A.

















Allen Hopkins
George of the Erie Canal

1825 - 1828

65





National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

October 6, 2017

Mr. Daniel Delahaye
USPS FPO
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW
Room 6670
Washington, DC 20260

Re: Lyons Downtown Historic District
1 Pearl Street
Lyons, NY 14489
Wayne County

Dear Mr. Delahaye:

We are pleased to inform you that the historic district noted above will be considered by the New York State Board for Historic Preservation at its next meeting, December 7, 2017, for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. These registers are the official lists of properties that are significant in history, architecture, engineering, landscape design, and culture. Listing in the registers provides recognition of our national, state and local heritage and assistance in preserving it. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing.

Listing in the National and State Registers affords properties a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state sponsored or assisted projects, provides eligibility for certain federal and/or state tax credits and renders properties owned by non-profits or municipalities eligible for state preservation grants. In general, there are no restrictions placed upon private owners of registered properties. The results of listing are explained more fully in the attached fact sheet.

Owners of private properties proposed for listing in the National Register must be given the opportunity to concur in or object to the listing. If a *majority* of the private property owners in the district object to the listing via the process noted below, it will prevent the district from being listed. Objections are only counted against the listing of the district as a whole. If a majority does not object, no single property owner in the district can exempt himself or herself from the listing via an objection. Each private property owner has one vote, regardless of how many properties or what portion of a single property that party owns.

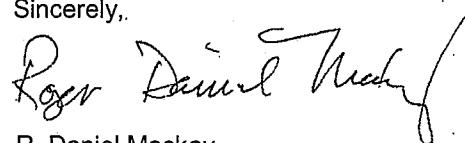
If a property owner wishes to object to the proposed district, he/she must submit a notarized acknowledgement that he/she is the owner of the property in question and that he/she objects to the proposed National Register listing. Objections must be submitted before the district is listed.

If a district cannot be listed because of owner objection, the SHPO will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of eligibility for listing. Properties formally determined eligible for National Register listing by the Keeper are subject to the same protection from the effects of federally sponsored or assisted projects as are listed properties. There are no provisions in the New York State Historic Preservation Act that allow owners to prevent listing in the State Register by means of objection.

If you wish to comment on whether or not the district should be nominated to the National and State Registers, please send your comments to the SHPO at the address below. Comments must be received by **December 6, 2017**, in order to be considered by the State Board for Historic Preservation when it reviews this district.

A draft copy of the proposed nomination will be posted on our web site (www.nysparks.com/shpo) prior to the board meeting. For more information, contact Virginia Bartos, Division for Historic Preservation, Peebles Island State Park, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188, (518) 268-2161.

Sincerely,



R. Daniel Mackay
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure: Fact Sheet
Criteria for Evaluation



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



18 January 2018

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Lady Tree Lodge, Franklin County
Lyons Downtown Historic District, Wayne County
Earl Hall, New York County
West End Historic District, Erie 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

MAR - 1 2018

H32(2280)

The Honorable Kristen Gillibrand
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gillibrand:

Thank you for your letter of January 23, 2018, to the National Park Service supporting the nomination of the Lyons Downtown Historic District in Rochester, New York, to the National Register of Historic Places.

On January 24, 2018, the National Park Service, which administers the National Register of Historic Places, received the nomination for the Lyons Downtown Historic District for listing in the National Register. As required by Federal Regulations 36 CFR 60.6(r), action will be taken on the National Register nomination on or before March 12, 2018.

If we can provide further information on the National Register process or other assistance, please contact Alexis Abernathy of the National Register staff at 202-354-2236, or at alexis_abernathy@nps.gov. We appreciate your interest in the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Signed

Joy Beasley **Signed**
Acting Associate Director, Cultural Resources,
Partnerships, and Science

cc: New York/SHPO

bcc: 7228 Loether
Basic File Retained in 7228
S:NR/Alexis/Letter/Lyons_Downtown_HD_Gillibrand_Letter_NY

H32(7228)

M. Kudela
2/13/18

Tanner
2/27/18

The Honorable Kristen Gillibrand
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gillibrand:

Thank you for your letter of January 23, 2018, to the National Park Service supporting the nomination of the Lyons Downtown Historic District in Rochester, New York, to the National Register of Historic Places.

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Sincerely,

Joy Beasley
Acting Associate Director, Cultural Resources,
Partnerships, and Science

cc: New York/SHPO

bcc: 7228 Loether
Basic File Retained in 7228
S:NR/Alexis/Letter/Lyons_Downtown_HD_Gillibrand_Letter_NY

H32(7228)

Abernathy
2/8/18
J. Paul Loether
FEB 10 2018
B.L.
Joy Beasley
2/8/2018

The Honorable Kristen Gillibrand
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gillibrand:

OK
Thank you for your letter of January 23, 2018, to the National Park Service supporting the nomination of the Lyons Downtown Historic District in Rochester, New York, to the National Register of Historic Places.

On January 24, 2018, the National Park Service, which administers the National Register of Historic Places, received the nomination for the Lyons Downtown Historic District for listing in the National Register. As required by Federal Regulations 36 CFR 60, action will be taken on the National Register nomination on or before March 12, 2018. C ↘ (D.L.B.)

If we can provide further information on the National Register process or other assistance, please contact Alexis Abernathy of the National Register staff at 202-354-2236, or at alexis_abernathy@nps.gov. We appreciate your interest in the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service.

Sincerely,

Joy Beasley
Acting Associate Director, Cultural Resources,
Partnerships, and Science

cc: New York/SHPO

bcc: 7228 Loether
Basic File Retained in 7228
S:NR/Alexis/Letter/Lyons_Downtown_HD_Gillibrand_Letter_NY

DTST# 24915
AD/ASSCC
ASSIST
Director

DUE Date 2/16/2018

MRE 2/1/18

KIRSTEN GILLIBRAND
U.S. SENATE
SENATOR
ONE SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
600 K ST NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3205
(202) 224-4451

COMMITTEES
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL SECURITY
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGRI-TRAIL

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3205

January 23, 2017

Mr. Michael T. Reynolds
Deputy Director
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240



Dear Mr. Reynolds,

I write in support of the nomination of the Lyons Downtown Historic District for designation on the National Register of Historic Places. This designation will encourage economic development in the Lyons Community.

The Town of Lyons is located in Wayne County between the City of Rochester and Syracuse. Originally settled in the late 1700s, the Town was renamed in 1796 after Lyons, France. The Town grew in population due to the cultivation and processing of peppermint oil, as well as manufacturing. The Erie Canal, along which the nominated Historic District lies, played an instrumental role in the development of the Town. The Town features architectural elements of the Western Erie Canal Heritage Corridor, with styles ranging from the Romantic to the Modern Eras.

This designation will greatly benefit the Town of Lyons, allowing for revitalization and restorations of Lyons' historic buildings, two of which are already on the State and National Register of Historic Places. Granting this designation will have a cascading effect throughout the Lyons community, supporting community redevelopment efforts and the area's tourism economy.

I ask that you please give this application your full consideration. If you have any questions, or desire further information, please do not hesitate to contact my staff member, Laura Driscoll at (202) 224-4451.

Sincerely,

Kirsten Gillibrand

Kirsten Gillibrand
United States Senator

the National Register. The State Review Board shall determine whether or not the property meets the National Register criteria for evaluation and make a recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer to approve or disapprove the nomination.

(k) Nominations approved by the State Review Board and comments received are then reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer and if he or she finds the nominations to be adequately documented and technically, professionally, and procedurally correct and sufficient and in conformance with National Register criteria for evaluation, the nominations are submitted to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. All comments received by a State and notarized statements of objection to listing are submitted with a nomination.

(l) If the State Historic Preservation Officer and the State Review Board disagree on whether a property meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, the State Historic Preservation Officer, if he or she chooses, may submit the nomination with his or her opinion concerning whether or not the property meets the criteria for evaluation and the opinion of the State Review Board to the Keeper of the National Register for a final decision on the listing of the property. The opinion of the State Review Board may be the minutes of the Review Board meeting. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit such disputed nominations if so requested within 45 days of the State Review Board meeting by the State Review Board or the chief elected local official of the local, county or municipal political subdivision in which the property is located but need not otherwise do so. Such nominations will be substantively reviewed by the Keeper.

(m) The State Historic Preservation Officer shall also submit to the Keeper nominations if so requested under the appeals process in § 60.12.

(n) If the owner of a private property or the majority of such owners for a district or single property with multiple owners have objected to the nomination prior to the submittal of a nomination, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper only for a determination of eligibility pursuant to subsection (s) of this section.

(o) The State Historic Preservation Officer signs block 12 of the nomination form if in his or her opinion the property meets the National Register criteria for evaluation. The State Historic Preservation Officer's signature in block 12 certifies that:

- (1) All procedural requirements have been met;
- (2) The nomination form is adequately documented;
- (3) The nomination form is technically and professionally correct and sufficient;
- (4) In the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer, the property meets the National Register criteria for evaluation.

(p) When a State Historic Preservation Officer submits a nomination form for a property that he or she does not believe meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, the State Historic Preservation Officer signs a continuation sheet Form NPS 10-900a explaining his/her opinions on the eligibility of the property and certifying that:

- (1) All procedural requirements have been met;
- (2) The nomination form is adequately documented;
- (3) The nomination form is technically and professionally correct and sufficient.

(q) Notice will be provided in the FEDERAL REGISTER that the nominated property is being considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as specified in § 60.13.

(r) Nominations will be included in the National Register within 45 days of receipt by the Keeper or designee unless the Keeper disapproves a nomination, an appeal is filed, or the owner of private property (or the majority of such owners for a district or single property with multiple owners) objects by notarized statements received by the Keeper prior to listing. Nominations which are technically or professionally inadequate will be returned for correction and resubmission. When a property does not appear to meet the National Register criteria for evaluation, the nomination will be returned with an explanation as to why the property does not meet the National Register criteria for evaluation.

(s) If the owner of private property (or the majority of such owners for a district or single property with multiple owners) has objected to the nomination by notarized statement prior to listing, the Keeper shall review the nomination and make a determination of eligibility within 45 days of receipt, unless an appeal is filed. The Keeper shall list such properties determined eligible in the National Register upon receipt of notarized statements from the owner(s) of private property that the owner(s) no longer object to listing.

(t) Any person or organization which supports or opposes the nomination of a property by a State Historic Preservation Officer may petition the Keeper during the nomination process either to accept or reject a nomination. The petitioner must state the grounds of the petition and request in writing that the Keeper substantively review the nomination. Such petitions received by the Keeper prior to the listing of a property in the National Register or a determination of its eligibility where the private owners object to listing will be considered by the Keeper and the nomination will be substantively reviewed.

(u) State Historic Preservation Officers are required to inform the property owners and the chief elected local official when properties are listed in the National Register. In the case of a nomination where there are more than 50 property owners, they may be notified of the entry in the National Register by the same general notice stated in § 60.6(d). States which notify all property owners individually of entries in the National Register need not publish a general notice.

(v) In the case of nominations where the owner of private property (or the majority of such owners for a district or single property with multiple owners) has objected and the Keeper has determined the nomination eligible for the National Register, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall notify the appropriate chief elected local official and the owner(s) of such property of this determination. The general notice may be used for properties with more than 50 owners as described in § 60.6(d) or the State Historic Preservation Officer may notify the owners individually.

(w) If subsequent to nomination a State makes major revisions to a nomination or renominates a property rejected by the Keeper, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall notify the affected property owner(s) and the chief elected local official of the revisions or renomination in the same manner as the original notification for the nomination, but need not resubmit the nomination to the State Review Board. Comments received and notarized statements of objection must be forwarded to the Keeper along with the revisions or renomination. The State Historic Preservation Officer also certifies by the resubmittal that the affected property owner(s) and the chief elected local official have been renotified. "Major revisions" as used herein means revisions of boundaries or important substantive revisions to the nomination which could be expected to change the ultimate outcome as to whether or not the property is listed in the National Register by the Keeper.

(x) Notwithstanding any provision hereof to the contrary, the State Historic Preservation Officer in the nomination notification process or otherwise need not make available to any person or entity (except a Federal agency planning a project, the property owner, the chief elected local official of the political jurisdiction in which the property is located, and the local historic preservation commission for certified local governments) specific information relating to the location of properties proposed to be nominated to, or listed in, the National Register if he or she determines that the disclosure of specific information would create a risk of destruction or harm to such properties.

(y) With regard to property under Federal ownership or control, completed nomination forms shall be submitted to the Federal Preservation Officer for review and comment. The Federal Preservation Officer, may approve the nomination and forward it to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

[46 FR 56187, Nov. 16, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 46308, Oct. 12, 1983]

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CFR › Title 36 › Chapter I › Part 60 › Section 60.6

36 CFR 60.6 - Nominations by the State Historic Preservation Officer under approved State Historic Preservation programs.

§ 60.6 Nominations by the State Historic Preservation Officer under approved State Historic Preservation programs.

(a) The State Historic Preservation Officer is responsible for identifying and nominating eligible properties to the National Register. Nomination forms are prepared under the supervision of the State Historic Preservation Officer. The State Historic Preservation Officer establishes statewide priorities for preparation and submittal of nominations for all properties meeting National Register criteria for evaluation within the State. All nominations from the State shall be submitted in accord with the State priorities, which shall be consistent with an approved State historic preservation plan.

(b) The State shall consult with local authorities in the nomination process. The State provides notice of the intent to nominate a property and solicits written comments especially on the significance of the property and whether or not it meets the National Register criteria for evaluation. The State notice also gives owners of private property an opportunity to concur in or object to listing. The notice is carried out as specified in the subsections below.

(c) As part of the nomination process, each State is required to notify in writing the property owner(s), except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section, of the State's intent to bring the nomination before the State Review Board. The list of owners shall be obtained from either official land recordation records or tax records, whichever is more appropriate, within 90 days prior to the notification of intent to nominate. If in any State the land recordation or tax records is not the most appropriate list from which to obtain owners that State shall notify the Keeper in writing and request approval that an alternative source of owners may be used.

The State is responsible for notifying only those owners whose names appear on the list consulted. Where there is more than one owner on the list, each separate owner shall be notified. The State shall send the written notification at least 30 but not more than 75 days before the State Review Board meeting. Required notices may vary in some details of wording as the States prefer, but the content of notices must be approved by the National Register. The notice shall give the owner(s) at least 30 but not more than 75 days to submit written comments and concur in or object in writing to the nomination of such property. At least 30 but not more than 75 days before the State Review Board meeting, the States are also required to notify by the above mentioned National Register approved notice the applicable chief elected official of the county (or equivalent governmental unit) and municipal political jurisdiction in which the property is located. The National Register nomination shall be on file with the State Historic Preservation Program during the comment period and a copy made available by mail when requested by the public, or made available at a location of reasonable access to all affected property owners, such as a local library courthouse, or other public place, prior to the State Review Board meeting so that written comments regarding the nomination can be prepared.

(d) For a nomination with more than 50 property owners, each State is required to notify in writing at least 30 but not more than 75 days in advance of the State Review Board meeting the chief elected local officials of the county (or equivalent governmental unit) and municipal political jurisdiction in which the property or district is located. The State shall provide general notice to property owners concerning the State's intent to nominate. The general notice shall be published at least 30 days but not more than 75 days before the State Review Board meeting and provide an opportunity for the submission of written comments and provide the owners of private property or a majority of such owners for districts an opportunity to concur in or object in writing to the nomination. Such general notice must be published in one or more local newspapers of general circulation in the area of the nomination. The content of the notices shall be approved by the National Register. If such general notice is used to notify the property owners for a nomination containing more than 50 owners, it is suggested that a public information meeting be held in the immediate area prior to the State Review Board meeting. If the State wishes to individually notify all property owners, it may do so, pursuant to procedures specified in sub section 60.6(c), in which case, the State need not publish a general notice.

(e) For Multiple Resource and Thematic Group Format submission, each district, site, building, structure and object included in the submission is treated as a separate nomination for the purpose of notification and to provide owners of private property the opportunity to concur in or object in writing to the nomination in accord with this section.

(f) The commenting period following notifications can be waived only when all property owners and the chief elected local official have advised the State in writing that they agree to the waiver.

(g) Upon notification, any owner or owners of a private property who wish to object shall submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property, as appropriate, and objects to the listing. In nominations with multiple ownership of a single private property or of districts, the property will not be listed if a majority of the owners object to listing. Upon receipt of notarized objections respecting a district or single private property with multiple owners, it is the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Officer to ascertain whether a majority of owners of private property have objected. If an owner whose name did not appear on the list certifies in a written notarized statement that the party is the sole or partial owner of a nominated private property such owner shall be counted by the State Historic Preservation Officer in determining whether a majority of owners has objected. Each owner of private property in a district has one vote regardless of how many properties or what part of one property that party owns and regardless of whether the property contributes to the significance of the district.

(h) If a property has been submitted to and approved by the State Review Board for inclusion in the National Register prior to the effective date of this section, the State Historic Preservation Officer need not resubmit the property to the State Review Board; but before submitting the nomination to the NPS shall afford owners of private property the opportunity to concur in or object to the property's inclusion in the Register pursuant to applicable notification procedures described above.

(i) [Reserved]

(j) Completed nomination forms or the documentation proposed for submission on the nomination forms and comments concerning the significance of a property and its eligibility for the National Register are submitted to the State Review Board. The State Review Board shall review the nomination forms or documentation proposed for submission on the nomination forms and any comments concerning the property's significance and eligibility for