

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Clyde Downtown Historic District  
other names/site number N/A  
name of related multiple property listing N/A

### Location

street & number Portions of Glasgow, Caroline, Columbia, Sodus, North & South Park, and West Genesee Streets

N/A	not for publication
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city or town Clyde

N/A	vicinity
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state New York code NY county Wayne code 117 zip code 14433

### 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

R. Daniel Markey 11/1/2019  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

DSHPD  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register

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

other (explain:)

[Signature] 12/23/2018  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
59	6	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
61	6	<b>Total</b>

**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

1

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/store

DOMESTIC/residence

RELIGION/church

GOVERNMENT/municipal building

GOVERNMENT/post office

RECREATION & CULTURE/park

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/store

DOMESTIC/residence

RELIGION/church

GOVERNMENT/municipal building

GOVERNMENT/post office

RECREATION & CULTURE/park

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Greek Revival, Italianate, Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, mid-twentieth century Modern; late nineteenth & early twentieth century two-part commercial buildings

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone, brick , concrete

walls: wood, brick, aluminum/vinyl, concrete block, stucco

roof: asphalt, EPDM

other: cast iron

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### **Narrative Description**

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

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Clyde Downtown Historic District is located in the Village of Clyde, Wayne County, New York. The nominated district is a mixed commercial and small residential neighborhood immediately surrounding the historic Washington Square Park. Established in 1820, the park became the center of the village and the nominated district reflects the commercial growth between the park and the canal to the west and residential streets to the east. The park is bounded on three sides by the main commercial corridors running north-to-south and east-to-west along Glasgow Street, South Park Street and the west end of Sodus Street. This portion of the nominated district mostly contains late nineteenth and early twentieth century two- and three-story two-part commercial buildings. Streets north and east in the district are Caroline, North Park, and part of Sodus Street with mostly a mix of early nineteenth through early twentieth century residential and ecclesiastical buildings. Streets within the nominated district have a high degree of integrity with substantially intact resources reflecting their historic appearance and function with little infill or vacant lots. In addition to its architectural integrity, the district displays a continuity of streetscape characteristics, including consistent setbacks and sidewalks. Commercial buildings share similar building materials, features and profiles. The nominated district contains 54 contributing primary buildings and one contributing bandstand. It displays architectural styles ranging from early nineteenth century canal-era Greek Revival buildings, to mid-nineteenth century Italianate residences, Gothic and Romanesque Revival churches, and features one excellent example of mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival design in the 1940 U. S. Post Office (NR listed 1988) and the 1964 architect designed mid-century modern town and village hall, which marks the end of the period of significance (1820-1964).

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### **Narrative Description**

#### **Introduction**

The Clyde Downtown Historic District is the commercial and civic center of the Village of Clyde. Situated just north of the New York State Barge Canal (NHL 2016), the district developed alongside the Erie Canal, New York Central Railroad, and associated businesses. The district reflects the historic development of Clyde through its collection of nineteenth and twentieth century commercial, civic and residential architecture. A key feature of the nominated district is the c. 1820 public square, later renamed Washington Square Park, with two important civic buildings facing the park, the 1940 U.S. Post Office and the 1964 Village of Clyde and Town of

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Galen Municipal Building. The nominated district contains 59 contributing buildings (54 primary and five secondary buildings) dating to the period of significance (ca. 1820-1964) that collectively share a history, with the park as a common denominator. The United States Post Office was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 and is not counted in the nominated district resource list.

Incorporated as a village in 1835, Clyde's development was closely tied to transportation, first with the Clyde River, followed by the Erie Canal and railroad, and, eventually, the automobile. This development had early origins, as the Clyde River was the primary means of travel for Native Americans, travelers and early nineteenth century settlers. The river begins at the confluence of the Ganargua Creek and Canandaigua Outlet, in the town of Lyons, and flows eastward for 27 miles until joining the Seneca River. The Clyde River flows directly through the village that bears its name. When constructed, the Erie Canal ran a short distance north of the Clyde River, creating a narrow strip of land between the two waterways. This area became the site of several mills, and eventually the New York Central Railroad passed east and west through it. The area immediately north of the canal, along Columbia and Ford Streets, backed up to the Erie Canal and quickly developed as the central business district. The area includes most of the original street plan of Clyde that was laid out and surveyed in 1817, in anticipation of the growth that would result from the completion of the Erie Canal.

## **Location & Setting**

Located in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State, the village of Clyde is located roughly halfway between Lake Ontario to the north, and Seneca and Cayuga Lakes (two of the Finger Lakes) to the south. Clyde is a small village with a population of 2,093 as reported in the 2010 census, situated roughly near the center of the Town of Galen, Wayne County, New York. The nearest sizeable villages are Lyons to the west and Savannah to the east. Clyde is also approximately 15 miles north of Seneca Falls, New York. The Erie Barge Canal (NHL 2016) runs through the lower portion of the village from near the southeast boundary to the center of the west boundary, roughly paralleling Genesee Street. The majority of the streets, commercial buildings and residences are north of the canal. The nominated district is literally in the center of the village, encompassing the village's downtown commercial, civic and public section.

The nominated district is in the heart of the village where two major roadways intersect: State Route 414, known as Glasgow Street running north-to-south; and State Route 31, known as Genesee Street, which runs east-to-west. Route 414 follows a traditional path developed by the Haudenosaunee for travel between Lake



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Ontario and the Finger Lakes. Route 31 generally follows the west fork of the Mohawk Trail, an early east-west route across New York State. A major feature of the district is the historic Washington Park, established in 1820. Streets surrounding the park contain a cohesive collection of contiguous mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century commercial and civic buildings (banks, post office, village/town hall), and a smaller number of homes and religious buildings. Some buildings in the district date from the 1830s, with most of these facing the public park.

## Street Plan

When the village was laid out in 1817, it was placed north of the canal and the river. Streets are oriented toward the northwest, paralleling the river. Streets in the village are laid out in a grid pattern around a public square following that seen in other settlement communities in Western New York, such as Bath and Geneva. The common pattern found in these places centered around a large square or other prominent land feature. Streets



were laid out that point generally in a grid pattern. In Clyde, it was a flat, open space that became a large public park, known as Washington Park. From its dedication in 1820, the park served the village as a gathering space and the dividing line between the commercial district on its south and west from the more residential areas to the north and east. The park is a key feature of the nominated district and the district itself reflects the important impact that the waterways, railroad and roadways had on the village, historically and architecturally.

1858 map of Clyde. Red indicates the nominated district.

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## Characteristics of the Nominated District

The district is bounded by Caroline Street at the north; Sodus Street at the west; Glasgow Street at the east; and Columbia Street at the south. The properties on the east side of Glasgow between Ford Street and just north of North Park Street are in the district, as is the building at 8 Ford Street. The properties on the west side of Sodus and south of Caroline Street are in the district, and the houses at 79 and 85 Sodus Street are included. The streetscapes are characterized by large concrete walks and on-street parking along the commercial sections. Non-historic decorative stamped concrete borders are along the on-street parking on Glasgow and Columbia streets, and decorative pedestal-type street lights are found along Columbia, Glasgow, and South Park streets, and in the public square. Residential sections have lawns, sidewalks and curbing along the street edge. Few trees are in the residential portions of the nominated district with the most trees/landscaping seen in Washington Park.

Washington Park physically and historically anchors the historic district. It was originally owned by Frederick DeZeng (1757-1838), one of the early landowners and businessmen in Clyde; he built two of the first mills in the village after damming the Clyde River in 1818. He was also part of a group of investors that established a window glass factory in 1796 near Albany, the first in New York State. DeZeng also suggested measures that resulted in the connecting the Seneca River and associated lakes by canal, and in 1814-15, began what ultimately became the Chemung Canal. Although he owned land in the village, he resided elsewhere; he died while visiting his family in Clyde in 1838 and was buried in the local Maple Grove Cemetery. In 1835, the DeZeng family gave the park to the village with the stipulation that it always be used as a public park. Since that time, the park served as a gathering place for countless celebrations and commemorations, including monuments added over the years. The park also includes a historic bandstand (one contributing building) and a statue of George Washington (one contributing object). Other historically associated features are, a fountain surrounded by a wrought iron fence, a historic pump and mineral spring, a non-historic decorative stone entrance, a time capsule from 1985, a WWI cannon and monuments dedicated to those who fought in World War I and the Ever Ready Chemical and Hose Fire Company.

Commercial buildings along the south and east edges of the park are the largest collections of contiguous historic resources extending from the heart of the nominated district. The buildings are largely consistent in scale, material and form, being primarily two and three-story masonry structures with period features. The north

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side of Columbia Street contains a nearly intact row of two-story commercial buildings that mostly date to the late nineteenth century and all feature decorative corbelled or pressed metal cornices. The south side contains some commercial buildings, but this side of the street was drawn out of the district due to alteration and fire damage. The west side of Glasgow Street between Columbia and South Park streets presents an unbroken group of two and three-story mid-nineteenth century commercial buildings, two of which were updated with early twentieth century facades. Many of the buildings have cast-iron store fronts, decorative lintels in upper story windows and decorative cornices. Anchoring the commercial block at the northwest corner of Columbia and Glasgow is the large, three-story Miller Block (38-44 Glasgow Street), built in 1863.

The east side of Glasgow Street contains commercial buildings more reflective of the early twentieth century, such as the Citizens Bank Building (81 Glasgow Street), a Neoclassical building built in 1920, and the former Briggs Bank (97 Glasgow Street), rebuilt in the Colonial Revival style in 1914. Buildings along this side of Glasgow consist of mostly one- and three-story commercial buildings with simpler ornamentation than the west side of Glasgow Street. All buildings on both sides of the street are of masonry construction, generally brick, and several retain original storefronts.

The residential properties along Sodus, Caroline, and North Park streets are relatively consistent, sharing similar setbacks and massing. Several of these dwellings are of mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Other styles present are the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival, indicating the continued prosperity of the community. A particularly fine example of the Queen Anne style is the large residence at 17 North Park Street. Notably, many of these houses were the residences of local business owners and are associated with commercial buildings elsewhere in the nominated district. Some of these homes formerly contained businesses themselves, such as 48 Sodus Street. The homes in the nominated district reflect a variety of architectural styles, and all were built (and in one case converted) between the 1830s and 1925. In addition to local business owners, these were the dwellings of doctors, artists, clergy, and local and state politicians.

The northern portion of the nominated district contains several religious buildings representing Gothic and Romanesque Revival ecclesiastical design: the former Baptist Church at 31 North Park Street; the present United Methodist Church at 84 Sodus Street; the former Lutheran Church at 48 Caroline Street; and two former parsonages at 79 and 85 Sodus Street. Although converted to an apartment building, the building at 50-52 Caroline was a church, used for such purposes in 1831-1859 and 1864-1924, but still retains its historic form

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and features such as a Colonial Revival era porch, fenestration, and a projecting bay window on the west elevation.

## **Integrity**

With its mix of residential, commercial, civic and religious buildings, the nominated district retains a high degree of integrity as a contiguous grouping of historic buildings that demonstrate the development of the village from settlement to canal town to important stop along the New York Central Railroad. The varied architectural styles of the buildings reflect the long period of development, with early examples of Greek Revival and Italianate styles, late nineteenth century buildings with Queen Anne and Romanesque features, and early twentieth century new construction and updated older buildings.

## **Methodology**

Information about the resources in the nominated district followed the research and evaluation criteria developed for a similar district in the village of Lyons, west of Clyde. Initial information came from a village-wide survey with additional information from online county property records, and historical records at the village and the Galen Historical Society. These resources included historic plat maps, atlases, photographs and general historical materials that traced the village and the nominated district's growth and development from its first inhabitants to the present. An important part of the research included field work to evaluate historic architectural integrity of streetscapes, resources, the impact of non-historic infill and the overall integrity of feeling and association of the collective resources.

Assessing contributing and noncontributing status was based on the following criteria:

- The resource's construction and any major alterations must fall within the period of significance.
- The resource must be in its original location or moved to its present site during the period of significance.
- A resource must retain enough integrity of design, workmanship, historic materials, and feeling to convey its historic appearance and significance in the context of the district. Significant loss of form, features and historic fabric will render a resource as noncontributing to the nominated district.

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Some alteration is expected, which includes roof replacements, additions, replacement windows and/or siding and shall be accepted as long as the original massing, fenestration pattern and character defining features are still present.

## RESOURCE LIST

The following resources are listed alphabetically by street and by address. The accompanying resource list provides architectural and historical details about the buildings. Dates were assigned to buildings either from existing historic records or historic maps. Records in the Village of Clyde Building Department and extant tax records were also consulted. The term *circa* was assigned for buildings where definite construction dates were missing from records and were based on historic maps, period features and dates of surrounding buildings.

### Caroline Street, South Side

#### **44 Caroline Street, c. 1850**

(One contributing primary building; one noncontributing secondary building, due to age)

Two-story, three-bay frame residence with front gable and irregular massing, modest Greek Revival styling, stone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and asphalt shingle roofing and replacement windows. Features include a gable-roofed side dormer and an early twentieth century L-shaped entry porch with square columns, solid balustrade, and paneled tympanum.

One-story, three bay frame outbuilding with side gabled roof, constructed late twentieth century.

History: Home of S.C. Perry in 1853, who was a local shoe merchant. It was the residence of Thomas Kiggins in 1874. Kiggins's residence was badly damaged by a fire that destroyed the nearby Clyde Hotel, the Episcopal Church and several other buildings on September 11, 1883<sup>1</sup>.

#### **48 Caroline Street, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 1924**

(One contributing primary building)

One and one-half story, three-bay frame former church building in the early twentieth century Gothic Revival style, with front-gable rectangular massing, stucco and wood shingle exterior, and asphalt shingle roofing. Building retains is steeply pitched, front gabled roof, crenelated parapet over original paired, paneled entrance doors and two-stage bell tower with shingled louvered upper portion. Building also retains its Gothic arched windows with leaded glass.

History: Constructed in 1923-24 as a new worship space church for the Lutheran congregation that previously worshipped in the building at 50-52 Caroline Street.

#### **50-52 Caroline Street, 1831/1859/1924**

(One contributing primary building)

Two and one-half, three-bay wood-frame apartment building with vinyl siding and metal seam roof. Building retains rectangular massing, front gable with cornice returns, stone foundation, vinyl siding, and regular

<sup>1</sup> Wayne E. Morrison, *Morrison's History of Clyde, Wayne Co., N.Y.* (Ovid: W.E. Morrison & Co, 1970), 31.

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fenestration of 1/1 double hung windows, paired at the gable end. Façade windows have fixed shutters. Full-width, single height entrance porch across façade with Colonial revival features (Doric order columns, hipped roof, plain cornice and geometric balustrade).

History: Built in 1831 as the Methodist Church and located at 84 Sodus Street until 1859 when sold to First Universalist Society of Clyde and moved to present location.<sup>2</sup> This building was built in 1831 as the original Methodist Church and was located at 84 Sodus Street until moved to its present location in 1859. The building was jointly used by the Free Methodist and Lutheran Churches from 1864 to 1924 when it was converted into a residence.

### **Columbia Street, North Side**

#### **5 Columbia Street, Vacant Lot, not counted.**

Originally the site of a tobacco shop in 1877, a meat market in 1901 and the De Torio shoe store in 1961. The building was later demolished, and present non-historic roofed deck seen on the lot is attached to 7-11 Columbia Street.

#### **7-11 Columbia Street, Crowell and Dennington Blocks, 1890**

(One contributing primary building)

Two and one-half story, six-bay, wood framed, commercial building with two storefronts and two side entrances to upper floors. Upper portion of façade is vinyl sided. Pressed metal cornice with brackets extends across roof line. Storefront cornice is still extant but has wood shingled shed roof extending from lower section. Storefronts have newer doors but retain original configuration and large glass windows.

History: The building replaced one that was destroyed by fire on January 8, 1890. #7 was used as a grocery in 1896 and 1901. #11 was a coal and livery business in 1892 and a saloon in 1896 and 1901. The entire building was a saloon in 1912 and storefronts in 1961.

#### **17 Columbia Street, Welch Block, 1881**

(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, brick, late nineteenth-century two-part commercial building with three-bays. Upper windows have plain stone sills and lintels and center window has date *1881*. Storefront is original with cast-iron frame, wood and glass paired door, wood panels under store windows and recessed centered entrance and transoms. Building has its original storefront cornice and corbeled roof cornice with decorative metal end brackets.

History: The building replaced an earlier, wood-frame butcher shop. The building was a meat shop in 1901 and a storefront in 1961. The building's roof and rear wall collapsed in 2000 but was restored in 2001.

#### **19 Columbia Street, Zeluff Block, c. 1875**

(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, brick masonry, nineteenth-century two-part commercial building with three bays, and newer storefront configuration. Building retains its historic storefront cornice and cast-iron frame. Upper windows feature plain stone sills and lintel. Decorative corbeling in brick is over the windows topped by pressed metal

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<sup>2</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 24.



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cornice and decorative end brackets. Second floor windows are 1/1 wood double-hung sash with colored glass lights, decorative brick frieze, and metal cornice.

History: Building was a saloon in 1877. An addition was added to the rear of the structure by 1901, when it was still in use as a saloon.

**21 Columbia Street, Tobin Block, c. 1880**  
(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, three-bay, brick two-part commercial building with storefront infilled with wood. Storefront retains its pressed metal cornice. Upper floor windows are narrow double-hung wood with decorative lintels and stone sills. Decorative sawtooth brickwork is between windows and pressed metal cornice with decorative end brackets mimicking the store cornice.

**25 Columbia Street, Sullivan Block, c. 1875**  
(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, brick two-part commercial building with three bays, and modified storefront. Upper floor contains three double-hung windows with plain stone sills and lintels. Above is brick corbeling and a brick sawtooth decorative design under roof cornice. Cornice is non-historic metal. Storefront includes original cast-iron frame manufactured by Wood & Co., of Clyde, NY, lower wood window panels and transoms, and historic wood panel and glass door to upper floors. Storefront has non-historic wood and aluminum glass double door. Narrow shed roof extends of store sign.

History: The building was a saloon and bowling alley in 1877, and later functioned as a saloon from 1884 to 1901.

**29-31 Columbia Street, Vacant, now part of 39 Sodus Street, not counted.**  
Site of the former Curry Block or Rotundo Building, c. 1875, demolished in 1991.

**33-39 Columbia Street, Lux Block c. 1875**  
(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, brick two-part commercial building with 6 bays and three storefronts. Cast-iron piers remain between storefronts but windows are partially infilled and contain replacement windows. Doors are also replaced but are in original recessed placements. Windows in upper story have plain stone sills and lintels and are evenly spaced. A highly decorative corbeled brick cornice is over the windows. Other historic features are the brick storefront bulkheads and cast-iron support beams between the piers.

History: The building contained a saloon, barber shop and clothing store in 1877; a grocery store in 1890 and in 1901, a saloon and billiard parlor, barber shop and office. In the 1880s, the second story was the Lux Hotel. In 1961, the building was used as a restaurant.

**41 Columbia Street, Walsh Block, c. 1890**  
(One contributing primary building)

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Two-story, brick two-part commercial building with three-bays, and original storefront configuration. Storefront also has original cast-iron piers and metal decorative cornice, wood panels below windows and recessed centered entrance with clear glass transom. Door is replacement aluminum and glass. Stone foundation visible below concrete floor and step. Original upper floor entry is to the side and consists of recessed wood panel and glass door with large early transom. Windows in second story have decorative window hoods/lintels and plain stone sills. A band of decorative sawtooth brickwork is over the windows and continues along the adjacent building. Building is topped with a pressed metal cornice with dentils and end shields.

History: The present building replaced an earlier building that was destroyed by fire in 1889. The building was used as a saloon in 1901 and was a store in 1961.

**51 Columbia Street, Lock Block, c. 1890**  
(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, brick two-part commercial building with three-bays and features similar to 41 Columbia Street, such as the sawtooth band, pressed metal store cornice and window hoods/lintels. Storefront is infilled with wood shingle exterior and four single light replacement windows. Recessed door is replacement but has original cast-iron piers and transom. Upper windows have plain stone sills. Metal coping visible on roofline.

History: The present building replaced a wood frame destroyed by fire in 1889. The building was used as a saloon in 1901 and was a store in 1961.

**53-55 Columbia Street, Lauster Block, c. 1890**  
(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, brick two-part commercial building with four bays and mid twentieth century updated storefront of newer windows and brick bulkheads. Door is recessed and appears to be original wood frame with glass. First floor has a pressed metal store cornice with dentil and shield ends; cast-iron piers and brackets surround a historic wood panel and glass upper entrance door with original transom. Four round-arched second floor windows have brick soldier-course lintels and stone sills. Decorative brick corbel work is below a plain pressed metal cornice.

History: The present building replaced a wood frame meat market and grocery store that stood on the site in 1877 and was destroyed by fire in 1889. The building was a fish market and grocery store in 1901 and was a store in 1961.

**57 Columbia Street, Myers Block, 1889**  
(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, brick two-part commercial building with three bays and altered storefront of non-historic infill, replacement doors and windows, and projecting shed-roof. Windows in upper floor appear to be original 1/1 double-hung sash and have pressed metal curved hoods/lintels and stone sills. Date of construction is in stone plaque over upper center window. Historic features include 1/1 double-hung wood windows with decorative hoods, and metal cornice. Building is topped with decorative pressed metal cornice and narrow brick corbeling.

History: The present building replaced an earlier wood frame "eating house" that was destroyed by fire in 1889. The building was saloon in 1901 and was a store in 1961.

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## **Ford Street, North Side**

### **8 Ford Street, Redfield Block, c. 1870**

(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, brick commercial building of four bays with full height brick arcading enframing two-bays each. First floor has two entrances near center of façade, one with the original wood panel and glass door and the other with a non-historic door. Store windows are large glass set into arched openings and stone sills. Similar arches over doors have infilled transoms. Entire first floor façade is stuccoed. Upper windows appear to be original 1/1 double-hung sash with arched brick lintels and stone sills. Arcading has centered brick corbeling. Roofline is spanned by brick corbeled cornice.

History: The building was the printing office of *The Times* newspaper from 1871 to 1878 and was used as a storehouse in 1901. The building was remodeled was a store in 1961.

## **Glasgow Street, East Side**

### **61 Glasgow Street, Morley Block, c.1859/1904**

(One contributing primary building)

Three-story, brick two-part commercial building with 3 bays along the façade and six-bays visible in the south elevation. Building was originally constructed around 1859 as a hardware store and renovated in 1904 with a buff brick exterior, stone coping on roofline and narrow corbeled cornice. Fenestration is from 1904 and consists of double-hung 1/1 windows with brick sills and lintels. Two large tripartite windows are in second floor. Recessed center entry is assumed to be from 1904, but store windows appear to be replacements. South elevation features three centered doors with first floor being solid wood door with original transom. Second floor has original paired doors of wood and glass with stone sill and soldier course brick lintel. Third floor door is original paired wood paneled door with metal lintel and hoist/crane extending out from wall.

### **63-65 Glasgow Street, Whiting Building, c. 1870**

(One contributing primary building)

One-story, two-bay brick commercial building with original storefront. Building was originally a two-part commercial building, but after a serious fire in 1982, it was reduced to one-story to match the profile of the adjacent commercial building. Despite the loss, the building retains features that define it as a late nineteenth century commercial building, namely the cast-iron storefront manufactured by W.H. Cheney, Rochester, NY and the pressed metal store cornice. The configuration of the storefront is original with a historic recessed wood and glass door and additional historic side entry door. A plain brick parapet is over the storefront cornice.

### **67 Glasgow Street, Burgdorf Building, 1882/1982**

(One noncontributing primary building, due to alteration)

One-story, brick two-bay commercial building with late twentieth century storefront infill. Like its neighbor to the south, the building was originally a two-story commercial building that was seriously damaged by fire and

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reduced in size in 1982. Unlike the other building it lost all of its historic features except for one cast-iron pier on the north end of the building.

### **79 Glasgow Street, 1983**

(One noncontributing primary building, due to age)

One-story, five-bay, late-twentieth century steel frame and brick commercial building. Center three bays have large aluminum picture windows and full-light centered entrance with sidelights and transoms. Noncontributing due to construction date outside period of significance. This building replaced the historic two-story Burton Block, destroyed by fire in 1982.

### **81 Glasgow Street, Citizens Bank Building, 1920**

(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, one-bay, early 20<sup>th</sup>-century brick bank building in the Neoclassical style. Entrance is recessed and has storefront style windows on concrete supports/bases. A narrow storefront cornice is over the entrance and may not be original to the building. Second floor contains large tripartite window. Windows and entrance are enframed by full-height brick piers with corner brick quoining and cast stone capitals. Crenelated parapet is at roofline over a project cornice with classical detailing (dentils, entablature). A decorative stone plaque is above the inscribed frieze that contains the name *Citizens Bank*. South elevation was clad with metal after the 1982 fire destroyed the adjacent buildings to the south.

History: After a wood frame grocery and variety store was destroyed by fire in 1882, a new building opened in 1901 with a stationery and jewelry store in 1901. The current building replaced the 1901 building and remained a bank until c. 1961 when it became a store.

### **83-85 Glasgow Street, Adams Block, 1869/c.1920**

(One contributing primary building)

Three-story, three-bay two-part brick commercial building that was remodeled and enlarged ca. 1920 with a one bay, two-story infill section between it and the adjacent bank. The infill has a wood paneled entrance door and glass transom with a 1/1 double-hung window above and a plain sill and lintel, matching the rest of the Adams Block. It is presumed that the c. 1920 remodeling added the large tripartite window in the façade second floor. This window has a continuous sill and lintel. The third floor has the original fenestration of three 1/1 double-hung sash windows with plain sills and lintels. A late twentieth century remodeling removed the roof cornice, adding large brackets supporting a metal shed roof, and a stucco exterior. The historic corbeled cornice is visible in the north and south elevations. The ground level storefront was also remodeled with new brick but appears to retain the original configuration of large storefront windows leading to a recessed historic entrance door that is wood and glass with a metal kick plate. Two cast-iron piers frame the storefront and a large sign panel is over a non-historic awning.

### **87-91 Glasgow Street, S.S. Briggs Building, 1851**

(One contributing primary building)

Three-story, mid-nineteenth century brick two-part commercial building with 5 bays and updated mid-twentieth century storefront. Storefront doors appear to be early twentieth century wood frame and glass. Entrance has paired recessed doors and is flanked by large full-height display windows and newer brick bulkheads. Historic

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features include regular fenestration of rectangular 2/2 wood sash windows with squared lintels and sills, a decorative corbeled brick cornice at the roofline and a sign board frieze over the storefront. A small plaque states the name S.S. Briggs and the date 1851; it is located between the second and third façade bays near the cornice. The cornice wraps around onto the north elevation, which also features regular fenestration and a cast-iron fire escape from a non-historic door between the first and second bays, paired windows in the east end bays and rounded arched windows in the first floor. A recessed wood and glass door is between the second and third bays in the third floor. The building currently features non-historic decorative murals on in-filled ground floor windows.

History: Built by Samuel S. Briggs, one of the founders of Miller's Bank, the first financial institution in Clyde and in 1856 organized the Briggs Bank of Clyde. In 1851, the building contained the law office of Quaker and abolitionist lecturer, lawyer and author Jacob Ferris. The printing office of *The Times* newspaper was located on an upper floor, 1852-62 and 1878-1928. The Masonic Lodge was on the second floor 1941-2010. The ground floor contained a grocery store, hardware store, tin shop and variety store in 1877, and a candy store in 1901. By 1961 the entire building was a store. The site was originally the location of the first frame building on the north side of the Clyde River, a storehouse built by Major Frederick DeZeng and James Rees. This older building was the location of the town's first newspaper, the *Clyde Standard*, in 1830. The old building was later removed to Sodus Street and used as part of a residence, where it still stands today.

**97 Glasgow Street, Briggs Bank, 1914/1955**  
(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, one-bay early twentieth century brick bank building in the Colonial Revival style with a 1955 one-story, two-bay addition. Large arched entrance was updated in 1955 with metal and glass door and sidelights and a multi-light window set into the curved arch above the door. Entrance retains its historic rounded surround with keystone, stepped gable roof, lattice work on parapet simulating a balustrade, wide cornice with dentil detailing, and shutters that flank 6/6 double-hung windows.

History: This site was the location of a bank since 1855, which may still be present as part of the current building when the current building was constructed in 1914. The bank was damaged by fire in 1925 and again in 2002 but repaired both times.

**99-101 Glasgow Street, Perry Block, c. 1840**  
(One contributing primary building)

Two and one-half story, three-bay mid-nineteenth century, two-part commercial building of timber framing and brick masonry exterior that has been stuccoed. Building has a side gabled roof that had a dormer added at some undetermined date. Dormer is currently clad in vinyl siding and has a pair of 1/1 double-hung windows. Historic features include a plain roof cornice and storefront cornice. Fenestration is original but upper portion of windows is infilled. Original lintels appear to be intake and windows have plain stone sills. Original upper floor entry door is on north side of façade and consists of a slightly recessed wood paneled door and large infilled transom. The remodeled storefronts have brick infill, a large centered window on each side with stone sill and brick lintel with key stone. The recessed store entrance is a wood panel and glass door of undetermined age with infilled transom.

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History: Was the Terry & Saxton Saddle & Harness Shop, operated by A.F. Terry and Daniel Saxton until the close of the Civil War. Above the store was a school and tailor shop, and in 1877 the building was a millinery. Daniel Saxton was the father of Charles T. Saxton, Lieutenant Governor of New York from 1895 to 1896.

**103-107 Glasgow Street, Vacant Lot. Not counted**

Site of the 1854 Harmony Hall building, demolished in 2017.

**109 Glasgow Street, Field Block, c.1850**

(One contributing primary building)

Mid-nineteenth century three-story, three-bay wood frame two-part commercial building with stucco. Historic features include a wood paneled storefront with two recessed entrances, regular fenestration of 1/1 wood windows with paired windows in the center bay, and metal bracketed store cornice. Another metal bracketed cornice is at the roofline. There is metal siding covering the south side of building which shared a wall with the demolished Harmony Hall. Applied letters on the façade spelled out *The Clyde Eagle Printing* but is now a ghost inscription. Paired windows are visible on the north elevation. Façade window retain original moldings drip lintels and sills. Storefronts appear to be a c. 1900 updates with parged bulkheads, and large glass windows with wood frames and infilled upper sections. Entrance doors are wood paneled with glass and infilled transoms.

History: Originally, the property was a blacksmith shop. It was a cabinet shop in 1877 and was later the business of furniture dealer and undertaker W.N. Field. The *Clyde Independent* newspaper office was in the building in 1881 and remained as a printing office at least through 1961.

### **Glasgow Street, West Side**

**38-44 Glasgow Street, Miller Block, 1863**

(One contributing primary building)

Three-story, mid-nineteenth century brick two-part commercial block with 12 façade bays and seven-bays on south elevation. Building has three storefronts, with the north and center ones mostly infilled with wood and stucco and smaller store windows. Historic features include cast-iron storefronts (manufactured by W.H. Cheney, Rochester, NY), metal bracketed store cornice across the entire façade, 1/1 and 6/6 wood double-hung windows with decorative cast-iron window hoods/lintels and sills and one original storefront in the southeast corner. First floor also has original upper floor entrance of wood panel and glass double doors and clear glass transom. Decorative brick arcading with corbel ends spans the façade under a brick and metal cornice. Arcading and cornice wraps around to south elevation and upper windows on this elevation have the same decorative lintels and sills. South elevation has side entrance with early twentieth century storefront.

History: The building was designed and constructed by Peter F. Ryerson, a local merchant and builder. The building had many uses, including the Masonic Lodge from 1864 to 1941; a photograph and ambrotype gallery from 1863 to 1866; stores for dry goods, hats, drugs and shoes in 1877, and tobacco and drug stores in 1901. It also served as an early meeting place for the local grange.

**46 Glasgow Street, Stoetzel Building, 1880**

(One contributing primary building)



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Three-story, late nineteenth century brick two-part commercial building with three bays and Romanesque Revival details. Historic features include cast-iron storefront manufactured by Little and Rowe, pressed metal store cornice and a original side entrance door with wood frame, large center glass panel and original transom. Upper windows have decorative hoods/lintels and sills. A large rounded window in the second floor is flanked by two rectangular 2/2 double-hung windows with lintels topped by a center finial. The center window has its original rounded wood tracery and its lintel is topped with a bull's eye. The windows in the third floor are all round arched with decorative lintels with center finials. Windows are the original 2/2 double-hung sash and the center window has the original rounded tracery. A highly decorative roof cornice spans the façade and features brackets with narrow end pendants and the center pediment with a milled floral design. The storefront is the original configuration but with newer bulk heads. The step at the front entrance is inscribed with "STOETZEL."

History: Built by the Stoetzel family of Clyde as a bakery and restaurant on the site of an earlier wood-frame harness shop operated by George A. Brown. The building was still in use as a bakery in 1901 and was a restaurant in 1961, which is its current function.

**48-52 Glasgow Street, Canolesio Building, 1847/ca.1880/1928**  
(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, mid-nineteenth century brick two-part commercial block with early twentieth century renovation. Also known as the Stone or Curry Block, it was built originally as a three-story building but reduced to two stories around 1880. Further renovations in 1928 added a new brick façade, new fenestration in second floor of one large bank of windows with a continuous sill, at present with four double-hung windows with transoms. Above is a small stone plaque with name Canolesio and date 1928. Sawtooth bricks mark a parapet that has a brick cornice and terra cotta capstone; cast-iron storefront remains along with pressed metal store cornice continues along adjacent building. Storefront entry doors appear to be original wood and glass or wood panels and historic tile covers the floor of the entries.

History: Erected by Joseph D. Stone, this was a barber shop, liquor store and saloon in 1877, a meat market and harness shop in 1884, meat market and tobacco shop in 1890 and 1901, and a store in 1961.

**54-56 Glasgow Street, Whiting Building, ca.1847/ca.1880s**  
(One contributing primary building)

Three-story mid-nineteenth century brick two-part commercial building with three bays and updated mid-twentieth century storefront. Was originally built as two-stories with the third floor added c. 1880. Historic features include 6/1 wood double-hung windows in upper floors with stone sills and lintels, cast-iron storefront with offset recessed entrance, and pressed metal cornice with terra cotta capstone. Storefront bulkhead has applied stone to endwalls and bulkheads. Storefront retains its original configuration, storefront transom windows and one original window and wood panels on north side.

History: Building was a grocery store and barber shop in 1877, a grocery store in 1901, and a bakery in 1961.

**58-60 Glasgow Street, Redfield Building, 1847**  
(One contributing primary building)

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Three-story brick two-part commercial block with five bays and two storefronts. Historic features include regular fenestration of 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels, and a pressed metal roof cornice with fans, quatrefoils and other decorative elements. The storefront is a modern replacement of brick bulkheads with newer glass and aluminum windows, aluminum and glass doors and canvas awning. A metal plaque is between the storefront denoting the building's status as one of the meeting places of the Clyde Grange. Brothers Luther and Albert Redfield constructed the building in 1847, giving the building their name.

History: Liberty Hall in the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor was used for meetings, including the grange before being converted to lodging in 1901. The building contained grocery and jewelry stores in 1877 and book and jewelry stores in 1901.

**62 Glasgow Street, Strauss Building, c. 1850/c. 1915**  
(One contributing primary building)

Three-story, mid-nineteenth century brick two-part commercial building with three bays and one storefront. Historic features include storefront transom, large second floor bay window with cornice and shed roof, three small, rounded windows in third floor with rounded lintels and narrow stone sills, and projecting cornice at what was originally the roofline. A plain brick parapet is over the cornice. Second floor windows reflect early twentieth century alterations with multi-light and large pane sash windows. Bay window has wood drip lintels, sills and molding. Third floor, cornice and parapet were added c. 1915.

History: Former shop of Charles Hoosack, an African-American barber in Clyde before, during, and after the Civil War (ca. 1859-1872)<sup>3</sup>. It became a clothing store ca. 1877-1901 before returning to use as a barber shop, which is its current use.

**66 Glasgow Street, Hamilton or Whiting Block, c. 1850/1922**  
(One contributing primary building)

Three-story, five-bay mid-nineteenth century brick two-part commercial block, with early twentieth century storefronts. Second floor fenestration may have been altered during 1922 renovation. Historic features include slightly recessed windows with stone sills, pressed metal cornice with dentils and end brackets, pressed metal storefront cornice and cast-iron storefront piers and center post. Ground floor storefronts mirror each other and consist of large glass windows with wood bulkheads, deeply recessed entrances with original wood and glass doors and center entrance door to upper floors. Storefront transom has early twentieth century prism glass. Windows in upper levels are either 1/1 and 3/1 wood double-hung windows.

History: Also known as the Messenger Building, the building was the location of the photography studio of John W. H. Shipler c. 1890-1916, who was the photographer for *Grip's Historical Souvenir of Clyde*, a popular local history series of publications.<sup>4</sup> Renovations were done following a fire ca. 1920. The building was a grocery store and saloon in 1901, and a variety store from 1936 to 2001.

**70 Glasgow Street, Scriber Building, c. 1850**  
(One contributing primary building)

<sup>3</sup>Wayne Co. Historian's Office. *Uncovering the Underground Railroad, Abolitionism, and African American Life in Wayne County, New York, 1820-1880* (Lyons: Wayne County Historian's Office, 2007-2009), 71.

<sup>4</sup>Galen Historical Society. *Clyde Images of J.W.G. Shipler Between 1890 and 1916* (Clyde: The Society, 2002), 8.

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Two-story brick two-part commercial building with two bays and one ground level storefront. Historic features include decorative corbeled brick roof cornice, 8/8 double hung windows with stone sills and lintels and pressed metal storefront cornice and fluted end piers. Storefront appears to be updated. Signboard is intact but framed transoms are over the windows and entrance. Recessed entrance door is replacement metal and glass. Storefront window configuration may be original with angles glass and wide wood moldings.

History: This building was a dry goods store in 1877 and a drugstore from 1901-1999.

### **72-76 Glasgow Street, Perkins Block, 1853/c. 1950**

(One contributing primary building)

Three-story, mid-nineteenth century brick two-part commercial block with two storefronts, four façade bays and six bays plus a one-story addition on the north elevation. Historic features include 1/1 double-hung wood windows, stone sills and lintels and a highly decorative roof cornice with applied dentils, sawtooth and finial designs that wraps around the north elevation. The storefronts are updates with vertical board framing, bulkheads and signboard and aluminum and glass entrances. South storefront retains the original cast-iron piers. Historic entrance to upper floors is between the storefronts and has wood panel and large upper light door with glass transom. A stone plaque stating *R. Perkins 1853* is centered in the third story. At the rear of the building and facing South Park Street is a contributing two-story painted concrete block office addition with flat roof, built ca. 1950s.

History: Built by Clyde businessman Rush Perkins, it had an early daguerreotype studio and continued with other photographic studios between 1863 and 1870. In 1877, the building housed a drugstore, wallpaper shop, millinery, and dentist. In 1901 it was a dry goods and clothing store. The 3<sup>rd</sup> floor also had a meeting hall and was briefly used as the grange hall in 1894.

## **Glasgow Street, Northwest of Washington Park**

### **128 Glasgow Street, 1948**

(One contributing primary building)

Small one-story, three-bay front-gabled concrete masonry commercial building, with painted exterior and asphalt shingle roof. Historic features include a centered entrance flanked by large fixed windows with fixed shutters and original fenestration on around the exterior. The door is wood frame with multi-lights and lower wood panel accessed by two concrete steps. Windows are slightly recessed with stone sills. Two windows are on north and south elevations and both are 1/1 double-hung sash without shutters. The building also has a tall concrete block chimney and replacement windows.

History: Originally constructed as the law office of John Chester Carmer Jr., who was formerly the village and town attorney. The building has been used as a hair salon since 1992.

### **130 Glasgow Street, Delany House, 1850**

(One contributing primary building; one contributing secondary building)

Two-story double-gable front L-shaped Greek Revival residence of wood-frame construction with façade facing south, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing, wide roof eaves and an irregular fenestration of 9/1, 6/1, 3/3 and 2/2 double-hung wood windows. Other features include stone foundation, an early twentieth century partial-width

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rusticated stone entry porch with heavy smooth square supports on rusticated bases and solid stone balustrade, wide frieze board and triangular pediment. East elevation has replaced chimney stack flanked by one window in each level. North elevation has irregular fenestration with early twentieth century updates of grouped and paired windows with wood moldings and a northwest section that may be an enclosed porch. Contributing early twentieth century detached two-story decorative concrete masonry garage with asphalt-shingled gambrel roof, and multi-light windows. Interesting features include the paneled sliding accordion doors with multi-lights, centered upper-story loading doors in the gable end, and decorative concrete masonry pilasters along the side walls.

History: Building was originally the home of S. (Samuel S. or Stephen D.) Streeter; in 1874, it was occupied by Amos N. Delany, a local grocer and in 1877, he served as a member of the building committee to repair and enlarge the Baptist Church. In 1938, the residence was converted to a funeral home operated by Harry M. Lacey and was advertised as "Clyde's Oldest Funeral Home."<sup>5</sup>

### **North Park Street, North Side**

#### **17 North Park Street, Dr. G.D. Barrett Residence, 1885**

(One contributing primary building; one contributing secondary building)

Two and one-half story, three-bay Queen Anne style residence, wood frame with clapboard siding and lower cross-gable wing. Historic features include stone foundation, 1/1 wood double-hung sash windows with two angled windows on first floor with decorative brackets. Remaining windows have slanted drip lintels. Full-width entry porch on the wing with narrow square columns and a gable pediment, extensive bracketing below the cornice, decorative wood lintels with overhang, half-timber and shingle in gable ends, and lattice balustrade on the second story porch.

Contributing early twentieth century one-story, wood frame with wood siding two-bay garage with side gabled roof and wood paneled overhead doors.

History: Built as the home and business of Prof. James R. Muth in 1884-85. Muth was a photographic artist and accomplished musician. Born in Germany, he came to the United States in 1861 and established a music conservatory in Syracuse, NY and was director of the Philharmonic Orchestra.<sup>6</sup> He first located to Clyde in 1878 and was named the first musical director of the Clyde Saxton Band in 1879 (The band is still in existence). Mr. Muth's wife, Marion Carver, was an accomplished oil and watercolor artist. James Muth died in 1891 and the business portion of the property, known as the Park Street Gallery, was destroyed by fire in 1893<sup>7</sup>. The gallery was never rebuilt but the house was repaired and later became the residence of prominent Clyde physician Dr. George D. Barrett.

#### **19 North Park Street, Perkins House, ca.1850**

(One contributing primary building)

Two and one-half story, wood frame Greek Revival style residence with one-bay gable front and two-bay wing. Stone foundation with parging, vinyl siding, cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof, and both 1/1 wood and vinyl

<sup>5</sup> *The Chronicle* (March 3, 1938), page 3.

<sup>6</sup> George W. Cowles, *Landmarks of Wayne County* (Syracuse: D Mason & Co, 1895), 79.

<sup>7</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 72.

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windows. Historic features include a first story bay window with hipped roof, and a full-width, single height entry porch with triangular pediment and round column supports and banister, located on the wing.

History: Residence of prominent Clyde businessman Rush Perkins, who built the Perkins Block at 72-76 Glasgow Street. Perkins's residence was badly damaged by a fire that destroyed the nearby Clyde Hotel, the Episcopal Church and several other buildings on September 11, 1883.<sup>8</sup> Later became the residence of Albert E. Lundy, an important local inventor who received a patent for "a machine for gathering and topping onions" in 1908.<sup>9</sup> He also manufactured clocks, violins, and at one time, the famous violinist David Rubinoff played a violin made by Lundy while performing locally. Albert Lundy lived in Clyde most of his life, and for many years his workshop was located in a barn that previously stood at the rear of the property.<sup>10</sup>

**23 North Park Street, L'Amoreaux House, ca.1840**  
(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, three-bay wood frame residence with modest Italianate detailing that includes block form and overhanging roof eaves. Stone foundation, wood board siding, and regular fenestration of 6/6 double-hung windows with shutters, except for first floor façade that are tall 1/1 double-hung sash that extend to porch floor. Other historic features include full width single height porch that partially wraps around the east elevation. Porch has shed roof and square columns. Centered entrance is partially infilled but retains original wood surround; paneled door with half-round upper light.

History: Residence of Jabez S. L'Amoreaux, Justice of the Peace for 16 years, served as village president in 1849 and was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1860. L'Amoreaux introduced to president-elect Abraham Lincoln in Albany, New York on February 18, 1861. Earlier the same day, Lincoln had stopped briefly in Clyde while traveling by train to his inauguration.<sup>11</sup>

**25 North Park Street, Colvin House, ca.1840/c. 1930**  
(One contributing primary building; one noncontributing secondary building, due to age)

One and one-half story brick residence with Greek Revival massing and detailing, and ca.1877 brick masonry addition to west side. West side also has early twentieth century two-bay dormer. Façade is two bays with centered chimney stack that also appears to be early twentieth century alteration. Front gabled roof with cornice returns and centered replacement window. Smaller window is in west addition. Entrance is covered by metal seam shed roof. East elevation has first floor bay window with hipped roof and early twentieth century two-bay wood frame rear addition with sloping metal seam roof. Late twentieth century one-story, one-bay wood frame garage with aluminum siding and front gabled metal roof in rear of property.

History: Residence of prominent Clyde physician Nathan P. Colvin, who was village president in 1837.

**31 North Park Street, Former Baptist Church, 1833/1877**  
(One contributing primary building)

<sup>8</sup>Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 31.

<sup>9</sup> US Patent no. US894675A. <https://patents.google.com/patent/US894675A/en>.

<sup>10</sup> Personal interview with Hugh Miner, Town of Galen Historian, 4 June 2019.

<sup>11</sup>Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 197.

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Two-story, three-bay brick Gothic Revival building. Steeple in west gable truncated with hipped roof but retains brick corbeling and trio of narrow Gothic windows with stone lintels and continuous stone sill. Three more façade tower windows follow interior stair and have stone lintels and sills. Other façade bays feature similar windows and large tripartite Gothic window over door. Entrance retains stone arched lintel but has newer door and infilled transom with name of museum. Center and east bays have overhanging cornice with rounded brackets and lower brick frieze band. East and west elevations have three large evenly spaced Gothic arched windows. Stone foundation gable and stone door sill and water table. In 1877, the front of the building was extended ten feet, a belfry and spire were erected, and the interior was renovated. The stained glass windows were replaced with frosted glass in 1911, and the spire was removed in 1938.

History: Built 1832-33 as the Baptist Church of Clyde, this was the first brick edifice to be erected in the village. Local artisan Newton Field did much of the wood work. In 1846, a convention was held in the church that resulted in the formation of the Syracuse & Rochester Rail-Road Company, the main line of the New York Central Railroad between those two cities<sup>12</sup>. The property was sold to the Galen Free Library Association in 1955, and it remained the public library until being sold to the Galen Historical Society in 2000.

### **Sodus Street, East Side**

#### **39 Sodus Street, c. 1935**

(One contributing primary building)

One-story, three-bay concrete commercial building with stucco and metal exterior, with sloping roof and lower bay with lower sloping roof. Windows and doors are non-historic replacements. Historic features include offset entrance, small divided light windows and metal roof and facing with few alterations.

History: Originally a coal and farm implement business, and presently an automotive repair garage.

#### **41 Sodus Street, 1993**

(One noncontributing primary building, due to age)

One-story, two-bay, "pole barn" style commercial building with hipped roof, built as a carwash and presently a laundromat.

#### **79 Sodus Street, Baptist Church Parsonage, 1910**

(One contributing primary building)

Two and one-half story, three-bay Queen Anne style residence, cross-gabled roof and prominent gable ends with small centered windows. Stone foundation, wood-frame with replacement siding, asphalt shingle roofing, 1/1 wood sash windows with some vinyl replacements. Façade as full-width entry porch, non-historic iron supports and balustrade. North elevation has bay window with shed roof and south elevation has square projecting window centered in elevation.

History: Constructed in 1910 as a parsonage for the adjacent Baptist Church.

#### **85 Sodus Street, Methodist Church Rectory, 1880**

(One contributing primary building)

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<sup>12</sup>Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 52.



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Two and one-half, three-bay Queen Anne style frame residence with front gabled roof with side dormers, full-width front porch and off-center entrance with sidelights and wood pilaster surrounds. Historic features include the paired, single bay roofed dormers, stone foundation, 1/1 wood sash windows, boxed eaves, triangular pediment of the front entry porch, square wood columns, and a tripartite window in the façade gable end with fixed casement side windows and 6/1 double-hung window between.

History: This home previously served as the Methodist Episcopal Church rectory.

### **Sodus Street, West Side**

#### **28 Sodus Street, Wells Building, 1882** (One contributing primary building)

Two-story, three-bay brick two-part commercial building with stone foundation, full-height rounded brick arcading and decorative cornice. A one-story, four-bay non-historic wing on rear (west). First floor façade is altered with brick infill, smaller windows and non-historic entrance doors, but retains decorative store cornice. Main entrance is recessed, has stone floor and side entrance door retains its stone sill. Second floor façade has 1/1 wood sash with rounded decorative lintels and stone sills. Decorative wood roof cornice had triangular pediment. Brick arcading continues on south elevation. First floor windows are replacements with original stone sills and lintels. Second floor windows are original 1/1 sash with stone sills and arched brick lintels with end corbels.

History: Constructed by Edward B. Wells, who served two terms in the New York State Assembly as well as a member of the village and town boards, Wayne County clerk, and as the Clyde postmaster. The building served as the post office ca.1901-09.

#### **34 Sodus Street, E. Williams House, c. 1870** (One contributing primary building)

Two-story, three-bay wood frame residence with Italianate features such as rectangular massing, low hipped roof with deep eaves and frieze band, projecting entrance bay with bracketed entrance cornice. Stone foundation, vinyl siding, metal roofing, and 1/1 wood sash windows and a one-story wing converted to a one-bay garage.

#### **36 Sodus Street, A. Griswold House, c. 1870** (One contributing primary building)

Two-story, three-bay wood frame residence with front-gabled roof, stone foundation, and partial-width entry porch with fluted columns, round arched roof pediment, off-center entrance with wood surrounds and transom. Recessed rear wing visible on north elevation and secondary entrance. Replacement siding and metal roofing. Windows are 1/1 wood sash with even fenestration and simple wood surrounds.

History: Home of Aaron Griswold, a prominent citizen of nineteenth-century Clyde who had numerous business interests and served as village president in 1858, 1867-69, and 1871.

#### **40 Sodus Street, Messinger House, c. 1925**

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(One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building)

Two and one-half story, three-bay wood frame Dutch Colonial Revival residence with side-gambrel roof and continuous shed dormer on front and back, with an additional shed window dormer on top. Stone foundation, wood shingle exterior, asphalt shingle roofing. Regular fenestration of 3/1 double hung windows. Full-width entry porch with square wood columns with plain balustrade, and triangular pediment. Entry door is centered with wood pilaster surround. Building believed to be originally constructed as an early nineteenth century Greek Revival building that was later rebuilt in its present form.

Contributing early twentieth century one-story front gable roofed wood frame outbuilding with poured concrete foundation, brick chimney and full basement.

History: Maps indicate that house on property was owned in 1853 by former village president Benjamin M. Vanderveer. The Messinger family owned and operated a store at 66 Glasgow Street.

#### **44 Sodus Street, H.O. Holmes House, c. 1870**

(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, four-bay wood frame Italianate style residence with low roof with deep eaves, L-shaped massing, partial width entry porch and two-story bay window on side elevation. Stone foundation, vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofing. Window fenestration is even, 1/1 wood sash with simple wood surrounds. Entry porch has wide frieze with square support posts with elaborate capitals and brackets atop square columns.

#### **48 Sodus Street, P.G. Denison House, 1861**

(One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building)

Two-story, three-bay brick, Italianate style former residence; parged stone foundation, painted brick exterior, 1/1 wood sash windows with rounded lintels. Historic features include the large centered roof cupola with 6/1 wood windows, hooded ogee crowns, decorative brick frieze, brackets, and recessed and centered arched entry with transom, sidelights and wood surround. Entry porch consists of square columns atop boxed piers and banister, with dentils along the cornice, and a balcony on top with turned wood balustrade.

History: Residence of Porter G. Denison, a local merchant and politician. He was proprietor of the Clyde Hotel 1850-56 and had a lumber and coal yard and planing mill in 1877. He served as Galen town supervisor, 1864-66. The building was later the residence of Kenneth Ellory Lundy, who operated a funeral home there from 1934 until at least 1961. The Lundy Studio, in which photographs were hand-colored, also operated at the location during the 1940s.<sup>13</sup> Kenneth Lundy also served as village clerk.

#### **62 Sodus Street, Vacant Lot, not counted.**

Originally the site of the 1874 residence of prominent local physician and former village president, Darwin Colvin. House was demolished for a gas station, now also demolished.

#### **68 Sodus Street, Snedaker House, 1860**

(One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building)

<sup>13</sup> Popular Mechanics (June 1949), Page 59.

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Two-story, five-bay wood frame Italianate residence with rear brick addition. Stone foundation, shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof, and 1/1 wood sash windows on the façade and 4/4 wood sash windows on the side elevations, with small three-light attic windows. Historic features include the full-width entry porch with square columns. The entry door has wood surrounds with transom and sidelights.

Contributing late nineteenth century two-story front gable wood frame barn with one-story lean-to addition on the side. Vertical wood board siding and hay loft door in the front, second story.

History: Residence of Adrastus Snedaker a prominent Clyde businessman, village president in 1857, supervisor of the Town of Galen in 1879 and a founding member of Clyde Grange No. 33. He also ran a stage coach line between Marengo and Clyde from 1841 to 1844 and controlled the canal packet business in the village for many years. He served as Wayne County sheriff from 1859 to 1861. As county sheriff, he officiated in the hanging of William Fee on March 23, 1860, the first and only execution to take place in Wayne County.<sup>14</sup>

**72 Sodus Street. Vacant lot, not counted.**

Site of a former parsonage for the United Methodist Church (built ca.1920) demolished in 2004.

**84 Sodus Street, Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859/1871**

(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, brick church with stone foundation in the Romanesque or mid-nineteenth century round-arched style. Façade has projecting center section with main entrance and wood, raking roof cornice. Entrance is recessed with wood panel and glass door and wood paneled transom set into compound brick round-arched surround. Entrance is flanked by two narrow round arched windows with stone sills with brick corbels. Stone arch is over door and connects to the adjacent soldier coursed window lintels. Stone coursing with brick corbels is between the entrance and large upper tripartite stained glass windows with rounded brick lintels with end corbels. Paired brick corbels parallel the raking cornice. Façade has two slightly recessed towers with stages delineated by brick buttresses with stone caps. South tower was built in 1871 and is a three stage bell tower with six sided steeple and Gothic arched roof cornice. Round arched louvers in upper stage. The east bay has a narrower tower with a shorter steeple on a wood base divided into five sections with a cornice at the top and wood corbels at the bottom of the base. The brick portion of the tower has brick corbelling on the lowest portion and a stone capped buttresses in the middle section. The north and south elevations have six bays with the last five bays being slightly recessed and with tall narrow stained glass windows with wood sashes covered by vinyl storms over 1/1 double hung sash with stone sills and lintels. A small, one-story addition is on the south side of the main building, with vinyl siding and a gabled asphalt-shingled roof.

History: The church was founded in 1824 and congregants first worshiped in a school. Over a century later, the Methodists merged with the Presbyterians in 1969, remaining in the 1859 church. The church interior was remodeled in 1952, under direction of Professor W. K. Long, director of the Cayuga Museum of Historic and Art in Auburn, New York.

**South Park Street, North Side**

**Washington Square Park (Also known as Washington Park), ca.1820**

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<sup>14</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 137.

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(One contributing site with one contributing building, one contributing object and five associated historic objects and two non-historic objects too small to count.)

The 1.5-acre Washington Square Park, also known as Central Park or the Public Square, is the heart of the village of Clyde. The park contains one contributing building, a bandstand/gazebo with cast concrete and wood columns, concrete foundation, and wood-shingled roof with decorative finial, constructed in 1912, replacing an older structure built ca. 1889 and one contributing object being a 13-foot tall statue of George Washington, carved of stone in Carrara, Italy, installed by Chapter 974 of the Sons of Italy in 1932. Other associated historic features include the gravel paths, dating to 1879; a non-historic stone entrance, an 1892 fountain with an ornamental fence installed 1915; the Clyde Mineral Spring well sunk in 1893, with a late-nineteenth century Deming Co. hand pump and 1927 wooden shelter built by the Electric Hose Co. No. 3 of the Clyde Fire Department; a stone World War I Memorial monument with bronze plaque, installed in 1925; a brick Firemen's Memorial built in 1964 containing the bell from 6 South Park Street, cast at the Jones & Co. foundry in Troy, NY in 1886, an 1870 capstone from the former town hall, and a Harrington-Seaberg fire alarm box from the telegraph fire alarm system installed in the village in 1914 and still in use during the 1960s. The Firemen's Memorial also contains a 1983 plaque commemorating 100 years of service of the Ever-Ready Chemical & Hose Company No. 2. At the east end of the park is a 2002 decorative non-historic pedestal clock and near South Park Street is a trophy World War I German "Schwerer Minenwefer" 250mm cannon set in a concrete base, which was given by the U.S. government to the village in 1925. The northeast end of the park also contains a marker for a time capsule from the Clyde Sesquicentennial (1985) that was relocated to the park in 2010.<sup>15</sup>

History: Originally a village common, the park existed prior to construction of the Erie Canal.<sup>16</sup> It was owned at one time by Frederick DeZeng, who was associated with Gen. Philip Schuyler in the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company. The park passed to his son, William S. DeZeng, then to the village of Clyde around 1835 with the understanding that it would remain a park in perpetuity.

## **South Park Street, South Side**

### **6 South Park Street, Village of Clyde & Town of Galen Municipal Building, 1964/1997** (One contributing primary building)

Two-story, flat-roofed mid-century modern masonry building, rectangular form with projecting west bay with main entrance. East bay has recessed first floor portion with two windows with stone sills and two sliding glass service windows. Building has poured concrete construction with brick exterior except for south elevation that is concrete. The projecting west bay has stone cladding on lower portion, brick above and large glass and aluminum windows on east and west sides. West elevation has even fenestration. Windows are double-hung aluminum and glass with cast stone sills.

History: Designed by MacKnight, Kirmmse & Wilson of Syracuse and constructed by A.H. Bibbens Co. in 1964. Originally built as a combination firehouse / municipal building, it is the 3<sup>rd</sup> such structure to occupy the site. The property has been used continuously as a town / village hall and firehouse since 1861. A new fire

<sup>15</sup> *Clyde Herald* (August 19, 1925), 1.

<sup>16</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 15.

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station was constructed in 1997 and the present building was remodeled as offices for the Village of Clyde and Town of Galen.

**20 South Park Street, United States Post Office, 1940. National Register listed, 1988. Not counted.  
Louis Simon, architect.**

One and one-half story, L-shaped steel-framed, brick building on a raised concrete foundation, in the Colonial Revival style. Historic features include double-hung simulated divided light arched windows, gabled pediments, keystones on the lintels, stone sills and watercourse and wood surround on the off-centered entryway with pilasters and large arched transom. Front gable end has ocular window and words *United States Post Office Clyde New York 14433*. Even fenestration with six bays with windows on west and four windows on the east.

History: Associated with “New Deal” investment, and designed by Louis Simon, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. Interior mural titled “Apple Pickers” by Thomas Donnelly.

**24 South Park Street, c. 1845.**  
(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, front-gabled, wood frame Greek Revival commercial building with renovated storefront of faux brick and small multi-light replacement windows, and a recessed and centered entryway, but retains storefront cornice. Front gabled roof has deep eave and plain frieze. Half-ellipse with sun design centered in front gable end. Prominent second-story bay window is below half-ellipse and has one double-hung windows to the west. East elevation has two secondary entrances and six bays. Ground level has vertical vinyl siding and upper floors of east elevation and façade is shingle sided. Non-historic shed in rear of property, too small to count.

History: The building was a dwelling and millinery in 1877 and 1901, and a store in 1961.

**26 South Park Street, Thorn Building, 1863**  
(One contributing primary building)

Two-story, brick, two-part Italianate commercial building with two bays. Stone foundation, two 1/1 windows rectangular stone sills and lintel (one sill replaced with wood), pressed metal storefront cornice, decorative brick corbeled cornice frieze, and off-center entrance. First story has modern infill with metal siding and louvered windows.

History: Built by Thomas P. Thorn, a prominent local businessman and Town of Galen supervisor in 1876. The Thorn Building was a millinery in 1877 and 1901, and a store in 1961.

**28 South Park Street, ca.1900**  
(One contributing primary building)

Two and one-half story, wood frame, two-part commercial building with two bays and renovated storefront of recessed aluminum and glass with non-historic door and enclosed secondary entrance on east end but retains storefront cornice. Above are two original 1/1 windows with original moldings, sills and lintels. Two smaller windows are above with original wood surrounds. Decorative bracketed pressed metal cornice spans the roofline. West elevation is covered in vertical metal seam siding. Stone foundation, wood clapboard siding on façade second story. South side of building covered in wood shingle.

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History: This was a vacant lot in 1896 and a grocery store in 1901.

### **30 South Park Street, 1948**

(One contributing primary building)

Two-story concrete block commercial building with wood awning, metal siding, picture windows and half-light entry door. Small addition on west end of building with split-face concrete block and hipped roof. Property contains one awning island that previously contained two gasoline pumps, now removed.

History: Used as a gasoline filling station and automotive parts store until ca.2010, presently a bottle redemption center.

## **West Genesee Street, South Side**

### **2-4 West Genesee Street, 1987**

(One noncontributing primary building, due to age)

One-and one-half story, 12-bay masonry office building with rectangular massing, flat roof, and vinyl exterior in half-story. Poured concrete foundation, brick and vinyl exterior, and narrow recessed plate glass windows. Noncontributing due to construction date after period of significance.

History: Was originally the side of the 1825 Stow Insurance and Law Office, claimed to be the “oldest insurance office in the United States.” The building was dismantled in 1970 and moved to the Genesee Country Museum in Mumford, NY.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Email correspondence with Peter A. Wisbey, Curator of Collections, Genesee Country Museum, 17 July 2018.



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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.)

Settlement/Exploration

Commerce

Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c. 1820-1964

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

c. 1820, 1835, 1964

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

MacKnight, Kirmmse & Wilson (village/town hall)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The beginning date begins c. 1820 with the establishing of Washington Park, the physical and historic anchor of the district, and ends with 1964 with the construction of the village and town hall on the south side of the park.

**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 Clyde Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the areas of settlement and commerce as a distinctive and substantially intact nineteenth century working and middle class neighborhood representing Clyde's growth from an early nineteenth century settlement to mid-twentieth century village. The nominated district was shaped by major transportation routes: the Clyde River, the Erie Canal, the New York Central Railroad, and the roads that became Glasgow Street, Sodus Street, and East and West Genesee streets, radiating out from a central park. Clyde's development coincides with the construction of the Erie Canal and continued with the arrival of the railroad a generation later. The nominated district became the commercial, social and civic heart of Clyde and relied on these transportation routes as vital connections to other nearby communities and areas of New York State. Laid out around a public square modeled on other early villages such as Geneva (Ontario County) and Bath (Steuben County), the neighborhood retains a significant, cohesive collection of contiguous commercial and public buildings (stores, offices, meeting halls, bank buildings, post office, and village/town hall, churches), and a smaller number of modest and high-style homes and religious buildings.

The district is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its historic core of contiguous historic commercial and civic buildings, along with several two-story residences that illustrate common architectural designs from the early nineteenth to mid twentieth century. The buildings retain many of the associated historic features including cast-iron storefronts, recessed entryways, and brick corbelled and pressed metal cornices, some manufactured in the village of Clyde. Although some commercial buildings were renovated in the early twentieth century, the buildings along Glasgow and Columbia Streets form a nearly contiguous row of shops, stores and offices that clearly represent the village's initial mid-nineteenth century prosperity related to the canal and, later, the railroad (1840s to 1870s). The district also contains popular residential architectural styles during the period of significance that were used in homes for many of the business owners and prominent politicians who lived along or near Washington Park.

The period of significance for the Clyde Downtown Historic District is c. 1820-1964. The vast majority of the buildings in the district were constructed during this period, which begins with the arrival of the Erie Canal and coincides with the establishing of a public park that has served as a community gathering place since the early nineteenth century. The streets in the district were fully built out by the mid-nineteenth century, and all of the residential development in the district occurred prior to 1925. Streets along the park became a prime location for

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the important buildings in the community. The period ends with the 1964 dedication of the village and town hall indicating the nominated historic district's continued importance in the village.

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

### **Criterion A: Exploration & Settlement**

Prior to the American Revolution, the portions of upstate New York between the Mohawk Valley and Lake Erie was the home of the League of the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee). Established around 1570, it was a powerful coalition of Native American tribes, or Nations, which were bound together in a "chain of friendship." Originally consisting of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and the Seneca tribes, it was joined by the Tuscarora in 1726. While the Mohawk guarded the league's "eastern door," the Seneca were the westernmost tribe and the "Keepers of the Western Door." The Seneca controlled the main east-west routes, along the Mohawk Trail and the Ontario Footpath, and north-south routes from Irondequoit and Sodus bays on Lake Ontario. No permanent Seneca settlements were recorded in Wayne County, as they occupied areas south and west of the county, principally around the Genesee Valley; however, they did have encampments of hunting parties along Wayne County's streams and lake shore. The Cayuga homeland was located in the Finger Lakes region, on land bordering Cayuga Lake, between their league neighbors, the Onondagas and the Seneca. The area of present day Clyde is located at or very near the traditional boundary of Seneca and Cayuga lands.<sup>18</sup>

During the seventeenth century, French explorers, traders, military men and missionaries based in Canada visited Wayne County and came into contact, and conflict, with the Iroquois. While no attempt was made to permanently settle the area, the French government encouraged trade and missionary activities. In about 1657, the French mission of St. Rene was founded at the Cayuga town of Onontare (present day Savannah), a few miles east of present-day Clyde. In 1687, the French attacked the Seneca, via the Lake Ontario bay of Irondequoit. Following this attack, some Iroquois villages relocated to the area of Seneca Lake, and the trail from Sodus Bay shifted to accommodate these. Nestled between the Montezuma wetlands and the Marengo swamp, what is now Clyde was located at the most convenient point between Sodus Bay and the Clyde River. This trail and portage was called "Asserodus," or "Sodoms" by the Iroquois.

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<sup>18</sup> Lewis Morgan, *League of the Iroquois* (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co, 1922), 42.

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In 1701, the French made peace with the Iroquois. That same year, a treaty was concluded whereby the Seneca, Cayuga and Onondagas ceded their traditional “beaver hunting land,” including the Finger Lakes, to the English. By this time, beaver were nearly extinct east of the Genesee Valley, and furs were instead brought to Montreal and Albany by other Native American tribes known as “Far Indians.”

Anglo-French economic rivalry produced the first settlement at Clyde, when a French trading post was established. By 1709, Louis-Thomas Chabert de Joncaire, the French fur trader, interpreter and soldier, was intercepting Far Indians and their English-employed guides at a place called “Ossaroda,” described being “upon the Creek that lyes opposite Cayouge” [i.e. Clyde River].<sup>19</sup> The Native Americans were traveling along the trail to trade at Albany, where they were able to get better prices for their furs. The exact nature of the French post at Ossaroda was uncertain, but it was generally believed to have simply been a collection of trader’s huts. The French also possessed a fortified post at Sodus Bay, securing both ends of the trail between the bay and river.<sup>20</sup> Joncaire abandoned this post about 1717, when he constructed a new one, called Fort des Sables, at Irondequoit Bay.

In 1721, Governor William Burnet of the Province of New York sent an expedition into what is now the interior of the state, to protect the Great Lakes routes by building trading posts and forts. He dispatched Captain Peter Schuyler Jr. to Irondequoit Bay, where the expedition built Fort Schuyler. Following in Joncaire’s footsteps, Capt. Schuyler erected a post at Sodus Bay in the summer of 1722.<sup>21</sup> Having been informed that south of the bay was a river that flowed east as far as Oswego, Schuyler sent a party southward on July 8<sup>th</sup>. The group constructed a two-story blockhouse overlooking the Clyde River, to guard the trail from the lake. The building stood on the north bank of the river, just west of the mouth of Vanderbilt (Blockhouse) Creek. This post was evidently used by subsequent expeditions to the region.

During the French and Indian War (1754-63), the Iroquois sided with the English. In 1756, at the request of the Cayuga Indians, a stockade fort was constructed at Clyde, under the direction of Sir William Johnson, New York’s superintendent of Indian affairs.<sup>22</sup> The fort was presumably erected at or near the site of the 1722 blockhouse, and the Iroquois made a settlement at the fort, named Sodoms.<sup>23</sup> The new fort served as both a

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<sup>19</sup> Peter Wraaxall, *An Abridgement of the Indian Affairs* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1915), 65.

<sup>20</sup> Historic Sodus Point website: French Fort on Sodus Bay? <https://historicsoduspoint.com/other/french-fort-on-sodus-bay/>

<sup>21</sup> Welch, *Grip’s Souvenir of Clyde*, 10.

<sup>22</sup> Thomas Sawtelle, 2018, *Hiding in Plain Sight: Sir William Johnson’s Indian Fort at Sodoms*.

<sup>23</sup> Antonio Alcedo, *The Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies, Vol. IV* (London: Carpenter & Son, 1814), 436.

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trading post and refuge for the inhabitants, in event of attack. Though abandoned soon after the war, Sodoms was the only eighteenth-century Iroquois village in Wayne County.

During the American Revolution, the Cayuga again sided with the British. After many attacks on American colonists, the Sullivan Expedition of 1779 devastated the Cayuga homeland, destroying many Cayuga villages. Although abandoned, the village of Sodoms still appeared on maps of the period, and the old fort at Clyde was used by Tories as a depot for supplies brought from Canada via Sodus Bay.<sup>24</sup> During the Sullivan Expedition, the fort was discovered by American scouts. On or about September 10, 1779 a body of American riflemen proceeded from Canandaigua toward Irondequoit Bay, where it was suspected the British would land reinforcements.<sup>25</sup> After reconnoitering Irondequoit Bay, the American scouts followed the Ontario Footpath eastward to Sodus Bay, then south along the trail to the old Iroquois village of Sodoms (Clyde). There, the scouts discovered the British fort and may have pursued a party of Butler's Rangers about two miles up the Clyde River. The British claimed to have sunk a six-pound light field piece in the river a little west of Clyde, to prevent its capture.<sup>26</sup> The movement of American scouts to Lake Ontario and their return through Clyde is the least known action of the Sullivan Campaign. The only reminder of Clyde's colonial-era fort and its role in Revolution is a log replica of the blockhouse, built in 1976 as a Bicentennial project by the Galen Historical Society.

Following the Sullivan Campaign, many Iroquois fled to Canada, where they were granted land by the British in recognition of their loyalty to the Crown. In 1782, just prior to the end of the Revolutionary War, New York set aside a "Military Tract" in the Finger Lakes area to award land to its own war veterans. The tract, encompassing 1.5 million acres in 28 townships, included the eastern portion of Wayne County. Township No. 27, now the Town of Galen, was intended for medical personnel, and received the name of Galen after the Greek physician. Prior to settlers arriving, a small settlement of smugglers and squatters formed at "old Block House," carrying on a trade with the remaining Iroquois. New York State militia troops, led by Sheriff William Colbraith, were sent against the settlement in 1788.<sup>27</sup> During the fighting, the old fort was burned. The following year, Brigadier General John Fellows, on a trading expedition to Canada, used the damaged blockhouse to store his goods while clearing a sledge path to Sodus Bay. Fellows had been denied passage into Lake Ontario by the British, who still

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<sup>24</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 11.

<sup>25</sup> Thomas Sawtelle, 2019, *To the Lake and Back: A Legend of the 1779 Sullivan Expedition May be More Truth than Fiction*, 37.

<sup>26</sup> Lewis Clark, *Military History of Wayne County, N.Y.* (Sodus: Lewis H. Clark, Hulett & Gaylord, 1883), 89.

<sup>27</sup> Orsamus Turner, *The History of the Pioneer Settlement of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase* (Rochester: William Alling, 1852), 108.

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held Oswego. Using the old portage from the Clyde River to Sodus Bay, Fellows's boat became the first American craft on the Great Lakes.<sup>28</sup>

Around the turn-of-the-nineteenth century, Sodus Bay was looked at as a primary trading spot due to its location near the center of Wayne County's Lake Ontario shoreline. A north-south land route was created from Sodus Bay to Geneva through the village of Lyons and its prospects were enhanced by the establishment of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company for an east-west waterway from the Mohawk River to Lake Ontario and Seneca Lake. The Clyde River, originally called the Canandaigua Creek, began at Lyons, where the Canandaigua Outlet joins Ganargua Creek, flows southeast and passes out of the county near the southeast corner through a portion of Seneca County into the Seneca River. By 1795, the Clyde River could accommodate four- and five-ton boats and as much as ten-ton boats at high water. While early settlers came in boats or bateaux up the Clyde River to Galen township, the "unpromising appearance of its surface at that time, its extensive swamps, hills, and apparent infertility, impelled them onward to Lyons, Arcadia, and Palmyra, all of which were settled earlier."<sup>29</sup> Early travelers recorded seeing the ruins of the old blockhouse on the north bank of the river, and boatmen reported being able to touch the abandoned Revolutionary War cannon with their poles.

The first road in the area was an old military trail that led from Salina (Syracuse) to the blockhouse at Clyde, but this path was impassable to early settlers. In 1809 a road was cut from Sodus Bay through present day Clyde to the village of Waterloo. A bridge crossing the Clyde River was erected in 1810 and, after the village of Clyde streets were laid out, it became known as the Sodus Street Bridge.<sup>30</sup> It was estimated that about twelve families were living along or near the south bank of the Clyde River. Jonathan Melvin Jr. erected a house of hewn logs, and it was here that the first meeting of the Town of Galen was held in 1812. The settlement was named "Lauraville," after Henrietta Laura, Countess of Bath and daughter of Sir William Pulteney. The Town of Henrietta in Monroe County and the Village of Bath in Steuben County were also named after the countess.

The original title to lot No. 31, north of the river, was received by Dr. Isaac Ledyard, a Revolutionary War surgeon. It eventually passed to Major Frederick Augustus DeZeng, who was born in Saxony (Germany) and was a friend of Baron von Steuben. After serving with Hessian forces in the Revolutionary War, DeZeng

<sup>28</sup> John B. Mansfield, *History of the Great Lakes, Vol 1* (Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co, 1899), 128.

<sup>29</sup> W. H. McIntosh, *History of Wayne County, New York* (Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1877), 82.

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received an honorable discharge from the German service, married an American, became a citizen and settled on an estate in Dutchess County. He later started a window glass factory in Hamilton, Madison County, New York. He also led the construction of the Chemung Canal in 1814-1815, moving his family briefly to Little Falls before returning to the Hudson Valley.

In 1815, DeZeng purchased land on both sides of the Clyde River, and ordered surveys to be made. The north side of the river, known as “Block-House,” was surveyed in 1817 by Andrew McNab, a Scottish agent for the Pulteney Estates.<sup>31</sup> The Clyde River was named by McNab because it reminded him of the river Clyde in Scotland. He also christened the main street Glasgow Street, and named Port Glasgow on Sodus Bay. In 1817, a road known as the “Blockhouse and Port Glasgow Turnpike” was constructed to haul salt and other products from Galen to Sodus Bay. A five-mile section of this highway, from Clyde to Rose Valley, was improved as the Clyde and Rose Plank Road in 1848.

Also, in 1818, Major DeZeng was granted the right to dam the Clyde River for water power. He had a dam built fifty feet west of the present day Glasgow Street Bridge. He also had a saw mill built on the north side and a grist mill on the south side. A lock was constructed at the south end of the dam to permit passage of boats navigating the Clyde River. Earlier in 1815, DeZeng bought a large amount property north of the river and was determined that a village be established, sending out surveyors to lay out streets similar to other villages in the Pulteney estates. The streets essentially were in a grid pattern that followed the Pulteney Estate plan, defined as a central axis (east-west or north-south) divided by a large open space or square with surrounding streets. The centrally located square was to be used for military drills, public ceremonies, and livestock grazing.

In Clyde, DeZeng’s surveyors laid out the streets that constituted the nominated district. The layout was approximately one square mile and consisted of two major north-south streets known as Glasgow and Sodus, and the principal east-west streets of Genesee Street, Columbia and Caroline. A village commons was situated between Glasgow and Sodus Streets, with Genesee Street leading to the center edge of the commons on the east and west sides, with the commons eventually enclosed by fencing. Genesee Street was the main “central axis” of the Pulteney Plan that led to the village commons. The surveyors also laid out the streets near the river that

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<sup>30</sup> In 1818, the Sodus Street Bridge was washed away and a bridge at Glasgow Street was built.

<sup>31</sup> The Pulteney Estates were the extensive land holdings of the Pulteney Associates, a group of investors in Great Britain. The Western New York land holdings were originally part of a land purchase known as the Phelps and Gorham purchase that was later sold to Robert Morris of Philadelphia. Morris then sold the land rights to the Pulteney Associates around 1790.

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included Mill, Water, Waterloo and Geneva Streets that developed into the industrial area with factories following the mills that located in the area in the early-to-mid nineteenth century and is outside of the nominated district.

Major DeZeng was known as the “Father of Clyde,” for his efforts in laying out the village; however, he never resided in the village. His daughter lived in the village and in 1838 during a visit, he died and was buried in the local cemetery. His son, William Steuben DeZeng, lived in Geneva (Ontario County) and bought his father’s property and had the streets expanded following the original grid pattern. He also opened a glass factory in the village that made Clyde an important producer of window and bottle glass throughout the nineteenth century.

By 1820, the commons officially became the public square and the center for village activity. It was also known as Central Park, and at some unknown date, it was renamed Washington Square Park, the name it officially bears today. From its establishing, the park attracted offices, churches and stores along its edges, giving it a new role, different from its early days as a commons. The fence was removed, and it became the venue for local events such as fairs, concerts and other public gatherings. Agricultural fairs were first held at the park, organized by the Agricultural, Horticultural & Mechanical Association of Galen, after it formed in 1849. When the organization was dissolved in 1857, the Galen Agricultural Society was formed, and the fairs and exhibitions were moved to a new site on the east side of Glasgow Street, now the site of the high school. The park continued its important public role and improvements were made that included gravel paths in 1879, landscaping with trees to make it more of a park, and a band stand. It was here that the villagers enjoyed listening to the music of Clyde’s numerous bands, the first of which was organized in 1839. By the turn- of-the twentieth century, Saturday night concerts by amateur musicians were common throughout the country, and this was true in Clyde as well. The bandstand was used by several Clyde bands, including the venerable Clyde Saxton Band, which was formed in 1877, in honor of Clyde lawyer, politician and later, lieutenant governor of New York, Charles T. Saxton. The Saxton Band remains one of the oldest performing bands in the country and performs regularly in the present park bandstand that was erected in 1912, replacing an older structure.

In 1893, the park made Clyde’s famous mineral springs available to the public. In 1844, Professor Hadley of Geneva College analyzed the medicinal spring water that was found after several wells were dug in the village, but it took until 1893 for the village to decide to dig a well in the park for public access. In 1927, a pavilion was



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built above the mineral spring, with a sign reading “Clyde’s Famous Mineral Spring.” Beginning in the early twentieth century, memorials and monuments were added to the park that recorded the village’s interests and achievements. The first monument in the park was a memorial stone dedicated on Memorial Day in 1925, to men who gave their lives in World War I, placed at the west end of the park. Other park features include a 1915 circular water basin with a two-tiered fountain, a World War I German cannon, and a large bell that was cast in 1886 and taken from the old town hall. The bell forms part of a 1964 brick firemen’s memorial, which also contains one of Clyde’s old telegraph fire alarm boxes and a keystone of the old town hall, inscribed “1870.” The park continues to play a key role in the village for public gatherings, farmer’s markets and official village events.

Clyde’s prosperity during the mid-to-late nineteenth century was also reflected in the number of churches that located along or near the park, including the First Presbyterian Church (1871), First Methodist Church (1859), St. John’s Roman Catholic Church (1870), and St. John’s Episcopal Church (1845). At present, three of these remain, with the most visible being the First Methodist Church (now the United Methodist Church of Clyde), at 84 Sodus Street, a handsome brick edifice with a steeple, added in 1871. The steeple was (and still is) the tallest structure in the village and a landmark, visible for a fair distance from any direction. Another indication of prosperity was the number of newspapers that flourished in Clyde, with several downtown buildings serving as their offices. The *Clyde Eagle* located across from the park in a c. 1850 three-story building for its office and printing press, which still stands and retains a ghost inscription of “The Clyde Eagle” on the façade.

Clyde’s downtown contained several buildings with significant connections to important historic events such as the Civil War and the antislavery movement. In the early 1850s, the S.S. Briggs Building (87-91 Glasgow Street) contained the law office of lawyer, Quaker and author Jacob Ferris, who traveled the country lecturing against slavery in the company of other highly regarded abolitionists, including Frederick Douglass.<sup>32</sup> Charles Hoosack, an African-American barber, did business in the Strauss Block (62 Glasgow Street) during the Civil War.<sup>33</sup> Prominent Clyde resident Adrastus Snedacker, who lived at 68 Sodus Street, lost both of his sons in the Civil War, one at the Battle of the Wilderness and the other at the infamous Andersonville Prison.

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<sup>32</sup> Wayne County Historian’s Office, *Uncovering the Underground Railroad*, 61.

<sup>33</sup>*Uncovering the Underground Railroad*, 71.

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Clyde had a visitor of immense importance on February 18, 1861, when president-elect Abraham Lincoln came to Clyde by train on the way to his inauguration in Washington. The village was a wood and water stop between the cities of Rochester and Syracuse and the train stopped long enough for Lincoln to greet a crowd. Accounts state that the entire visit lasted approximately five minutes with Lincoln calling out a hearty good-day from a train window. The event was commemorated 150 years later by the community with a reenactment, and has long been an event featured in books, murals, and walking tours.

### **Criterion A: Commerce**

Officially opened in 1825, the Erie Canal had a major and positive effect on the village of Clyde. In 1810, a seven-member canal commission was created to study and recommend a canal linking the Hudson River and the Great Lakes. Overland travel was difficult, and the commissioners recommended a 353-mile canal, 40-foot wide and four-foot deep, sufficient to handle hundred-ton boats. The canal was to have 77 locks to overcome changes in elevation between Albany and Buffalo. Construction of the Erie Canal began on July 4, 1817 in Rome, New York. Major Frederick DeZeng was well aware of the plans for a canal system across the state and chose to invest in Clyde by purchasing land and opening his glass factory, with the anticipation that a “side cut” from Sodus Bay would cross the Erie Canal. This project, known as the “Sodus Ditch,” began in 1837 but was never completed even though work continued intermittently until 1851. With or without the side cut, Clyde became one of the many stops along the canal in Western New York.

By 1820, the middle section of the Erie Canal was navigable west of Wayne County. Two years later, the canal was completed along the valley of the Clyde River on the north side, which had the effect of drawing all the shipping business off the river to the canal. A new Sodus Street Bridge was built in 1824, across both the canal and river to accommodate travel from the village to the canal landing and river. As part of the Erie Canal’s opening ceremonies in 1825, a flotilla of packet boats traveled the waterway from Buffalo to the Hudson River, and, one of these, the *Young Lion of the West*, was the first boat to stop at Clyde for an official welcome. Soon after it opened, taverns and hotels were built on the bank of the Erie Canal in Clyde. A number of such establishments were also built near the foot of Lock Street, named after the location of Lock 63. Around the time the village was incorporated (1835), Clyde had roughly 200 houses and in 1840, the population was estimated at 1400 inhabitants.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>34</sup> George, W. Cowles, *Landmarks of Wayne County, New York* (Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Company Publishers, 1895), 266.

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During the second half of the nineteenth century, two major railroads were constructed through Clyde, which provided the next major impetus for growth and dramatically changed the physical appearance of the village. The railroad's advantages over the canal were speed, a growing network of lines, and year-round operation. In 1853, the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad was completed and ran between the river and the canal. During construction, the earlier dam built by Major DeZeng was removed, and the site of the old blockhouse was leveled to build up the railroad embankment. In 1884, the West Shore Railroad opened with its route following the south side of the river. This necessitated the removal of all of the homes on the north side of Meadow and Water streets, along with several old mills. Both railroads had passenger and freight depots built in Clyde (none are extant) and currently, only lines of the New York Central Railroad (now CSX) still pass through the village. By 1901, the railroad yard of the New York Central included a freight depot, a stone cutting and marble shop, two malt houses and a cattle pen.

As the community grew, more houses were built, increasing the demand for window glass. In 1828, William DeZeng and James Rees established a window glass factory along the canal, west of the downtown district. This company was later known as the Clyde Glass Works, which shipped products first on the canal and later by rail. Another industry benefitting from improved transportation was the Clyde Iron Works, founded in 1831, with a foundry located along the canal bank, east of the nominated district. The foundry's main products were manufactured plows and agricultural implements that could be shipped statewide.

Manufacturing expanded in the village and continued to relate largely to agricultural activities throughout the nineteenth century. In 1864, the glass factory began producing bottles and fruit jars, in addition to window glass. The factory burned in 1873 and was rebuilt and enlarged in 1878. The Clyde Iron Works became Dolph, Humphrey and Wood in 1847, then Wood & Chandler. In 1866 it was called Wood, Chandler & Co. and in 1867, the S.W. Wood Engine Company. The foundry continued to build agricultural implements, along with steam traction engines, portable and stationary engines, and iron and brass castings. Several of Clyde's commercial buildings feature cast-iron storefronts locally manufactured by "Wood & Co., Clyde," including 21 and 25 Columbia Street, and 67 Glasgow Street.

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In addition to manufactured goods, a number of malt houses were established in the 1850s and 1860s. Several were located along Ford Street with their backs to the Erie Canal. By 1895, the village had seven such malt houses in the village along with two flour mills, two cooper shops, a marble works, three coal dealers and one lumber yard.<sup>35</sup>

Prior to the Civil War, advancements in regional technologies and transportation networks produced rapid innovation which local entrepreneurs quickly exploited. Clyde joined the ranks of this creative economy as home to its own inventions such as the Jones Typographer, developed and patented in 1852, which was one of the earliest typewriters in the U.S. This innovative period was brief, however, as it was disrupted by the financial panic of 1857 and the Civil War. In spite of the war, new building construction continued and included the house of P.G. Denison (48 Sodus Street) in 1861, and the Thorn Building (26 S. Park Street) and the Miller Block (38-44 Glasgow Street), both in 1863.

After the Civil War, canning and fruit drying became major industries in Wayne County. The fruit and vegetable industry was profitable due to new processes and containers, the suitability of the climate and the development of the railroad lines, which facilitated shipping. One pioneering canning firm was the H.C. Hemingway Company of Clyde, which was founded in 1877 on the south side of the river in a former malt house. The company operated for 99 years under the same family, in the same location. The West Shore Railroad ran a spur to the facility, which was the last segment of that line to be removed in the twentieth century.

Historic images indicate that Glasgow and Columbia streets flourished during this period, as evidenced by the rich array of mid-to-late nineteenth century commercial architecture. Many early wooden structures were destroyed in a series of devastating fires between 1845 and 1847 and replaced with brick, presumed to be fireproof. In 1876, it was recorded that Clyde had five dry good stores, 11 groceries, three boot and shoe stores, seven millinery and fancy goods stores, two stove and hardware stores, five tailors and clothing merchants, five meat markets, two bakeries, four drug stores, two book stores, a furniture store, and many tradesmen including blacksmiths, coopers, dressmakers, undertakers, and photographers.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> Cowles, *Landmarks of Wayne County*, 276.

<sup>36</sup> McIntosh, *History of Wayne County, New York*, 85.

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One of Clyde's most interesting enterprises during this period was the Wayne County Marble Works, which was established by Edward B. Wells in the 1860s. His marble yard, located on Columbia Street at the northwest corner of Sodus Street, contained American and Italian marble that was used for monuments, obelisks, mantels, stone posts, and ornaments, as well as steps and water tables, which were used on several local commercial buildings. In 1882, Wells built a handsome two-story brick building at 28 Sodus Street. Later, he moved his enterprise to the east side of Glasgow Street, between the canal and the railroad, which remained there through the first decade of the twentieth century. Only 28 Sodus Street is extant and is part of the nominated district.

The turn-of-the-twentieth century brought little change to the village. Clyde's population declined somewhat from an 1870s high of over 3,000 residents to 2,638 in 1894 and 2,507 in 1900. The first decade would show a slight increase to 2,695 in 1910, and then a decrease again to 2,528 in 1920.<sup>37</sup> The first dramatic change in the new century reflected the nationwide establishment of interurban transportation systems. When automobiles were first introduced, they lacked reliability, and most roads remained unpaved. The electric trolley promised to connect neighboring towns and cities, and thousands of miles of tracks were soon laid. Until roads improved and automobiles became the principal mode of transportation, the interurban railways contributed significantly to the movement of people and products. In Wayne County, the fastest and most important line was the 86-mile Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern Railroad (RS&E), which began operation in 1906, running through the villages of Clyde, Lyons, Newark and Palmyra and continued until 1931.

Other transportation-related changes that effected the village were along the river and the canal. In 1911, the Sodus Street bridge was removed. In 1916, the NYS Barge Canal was created with the dredging of the Clyde River. In downtown Clyde, part of the original Erie Canal bed was filled in and became William Street between Sodus and Columbia Streets. The old 1889 Glasgow Street lift bridge, which operated by a raceway that once connected the river to the canal, was rebuilt in 1917 as a steel bowstring arch-truss viaduct. In 1970, it was replaced by the present elevated concrete structure, which spans both the Barge Canal and the railroad. Rail passenger service to Clyde ended in the mid-1950s. All of these properties are outside of the nominated district and the NYS Barge Canal was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 2016.

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<sup>37</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clyde,\\_New\\_York](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clyde,_New_York).

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Manufacturing in the early twentieth century generally remained oriented to Wayne County's agricultural industry but began to show signs of faltering with the introduction of new technology and changes in transportation. The village's largest and most significant manufacturer, the Clyde Glass Works, discontinued its window production in 1895 and, with the installation of a continuous gas producer in 1903, enlarged its capacity to produce Mason-type fruit jars and bottles of all sizes. The coming of glass-bottle mass production and the inaccessibility of the railroad (the canal was between the factory and the railroad) spelled its doom and, in 1915, the company suspended operations with 80 tons of glass in its tanks. There are no physical remnants of the glass factory on Columbia Street, as the site was leveled for a new factory built in 1941 for the Acme Electric Company. The S.W. Wood Engine Company continued to make steam engines until 1926, when steam was superseded by gasoline. Today, no buildings remain of the old Ford Street foundry. The H.C. Hemingway & Co. continued its cannery business until it closed in 1976.

### **Criterion C: Architecture**

The Clyde Downtown Historic District contains a variety of building types and styles that reflect construction from the early nineteenth century Greek Revival period through the mid twentieth century. This included the updating of a number of buildings within the period of significance, all responding to the village's needs. The area that encompasses the nominated district developed in the early nineteenth century north of the Clyde River in what was almost entirely wilderness. Around 1817, James Rees built the first frame house on the north side of the river and in 1825, he sold the house to William S. Stow, who was Major DeZeng's son-in-law. William Stow was a prominent lawyer in the village, and his Federal style insurance and law office was originally located on the southwest corner of West Genesee and Sodus streets facing the commons (2-4 West Genesee Street). Stow's office was the site of the formal ceremony incorporating the settlements of Lauraville and Clyde into the Village of Clyde on May 2, 1835. The office was moved in 1970 to the Genesee Country Village and Museum in Mumford, (Monroe County) New York and is now part of its reconstructed village.

A description of the village center businesses from 1833 to 1843, principally along Glasgow and Columbia streets, included dry goods and drug stores, groceries, saloons, a bookstore, hotel and bank. All of these were one- or two-story buildings, most of wood frame construction. Following fires and the need for larger buildings, most were replaced with two- and three-story brick buildings. The building at 99 Glasgow Street has features from the early nineteenth century and is believed to be the only remaining brick commercial structure from this

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early period. It faces Washington Park and has a side gabled roof, stone lintels, and wood cornices above the first and second stories, indicating its 1840s construction.

When the village was laid out beginning in 1817, a village commons was added that became the core of the village itself. Once North and South Park streets were laid out by 1843, the role of the commons changed to that of a park, and a fence was built to keep out grazing animals. The fence was removed around 1850, but the park remained basically lawn or greenspace, devoid of trees. A hotel stood at the northwest corner of North Park and Glasgow streets, along with some residences and two churches: St. John's Episcopal Church, erected in 1845, and the First Baptist Church in 1833 at the corner of Sodus Street. The Baptist Church is the oldest church building still standing in Clyde. After the brick edifice was constructed in 1833, it was extended ten feet on the front and given a Gothic Revival updating with arched windows and doors. A belfry/steeple was built in 1877 with heavy stone arched lintels and sills, matching the church façade. The church closed in 1954 and served as the public library until 1995. Currently, the building is a museum operated by the Galen Historical Society.

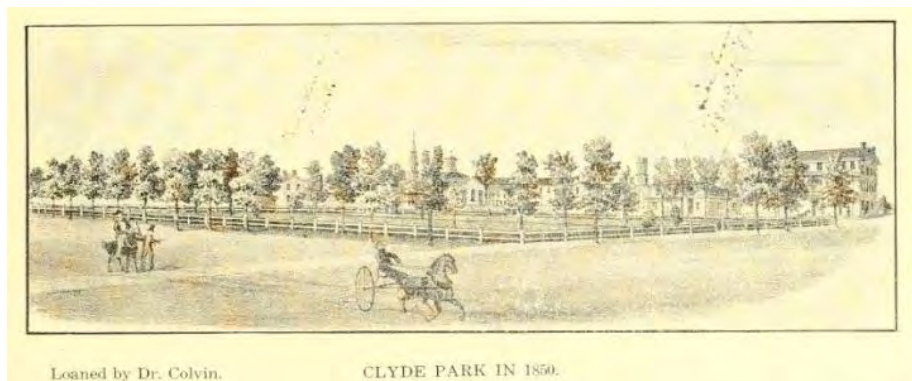


Image from *Grip's Historical Souvenir of Clyde*, 1905.

From Rees's one house built in 1817, Clyde grew to about 200 houses by the time it was incorporated as a village (1835). The Greek Revival style was popular around this time and continued to be the dominant style in America into the 1850s, with building manuals and popular literature disseminating the style, especially to more rural areas. Clyde experienced a period of rapid growth and prosperity after completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, growing to a population of about 1,400 by 1845. This era of growth coincided with the peak in popularity of the Greek Revival style, with its bold details that were closely copied from Greek models. The influence of the style was felt even by builders of ordinary, vernacular homes; as a result, many of Clyde's early historic houses displayed features of the style, usually with cornice and eave returns and massing, often following the gable and wing form.

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Of the few known early Greek Revival buildings in Clyde, only one retains its form, whereas the others were updated during the period of significance. The front-gable building at 24 South Park Street, though greatly altered, has the characteristic massing of a Greek Revival structure with a semi-elliptical element in the gable end, and may be the oldest commercial structure in the village. The brick residence at 25 North Park Street also retains its Greek Revival massing and detailing. A Greek Revival house at 40 Sodus Street was transformed into a Dutch Colonial house in the early twentieth century.

The greatest number of Clyde's surviving historic houses date to the 1860s and 1870s, reflecting the prosperity that the village enjoyed during this period. The architectural style of choice was the Italianate style, loosely based on the architecture of Italian villas and popularized by the books of designers such as A.J. Davis and A.J. Downing. Today, there are more than two dozen notable examples of this style remaining in the village. Distinctive to Clyde are the number of these residences that feature the deep, decorative corbelling similar to contemporary commercial structures. Notable examples in the nominated district are located at 44, 48 and 68 Sodus Street, all displaying the block form with generous roof eaves, some with brackets. No. 78 Sodus Street has all of these features, including a cupola with matching eave brackets centrally placed on the main block.

Late nineteenth and early twentieth house styles represented in the nominated district are Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. An excellent example of Queen Anne is the residence at 17 North Park Street, built in 1885 for photographer and musician James R. Muth. The house was later sold to a physician and retains its asymmetric form, highly decorated exterior of finials bracket and dormers. The former Methodist church rectory is an excellent example of turn-of-the-twentieth century Colonial Revival architecture with its front gabled roof with symmetrically placed dormers, even fenestration, porches with chamfered posts and pedimented entry. Other residences from this time period are more modest versions, such as the former Baptist Church parsonage at 79 Sodus Street, a 1910 Queen Anne with cross-gabled roof with gable end dormers, projecting bay windows and full-width porch with replacement posts.

Clyde enjoyed a modest surge in population between 1900 and 1915, growing from 2,507 to 2699, before a gradual decline that continued through the end of the century. In addition to continued residential building was the updating of many of the older residences, most notably the previously mentioned residence at 40 Sodus Street that was renovated as a two-story Dutch Colonial with a side-gabled gambrel roof. The house was



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renovated for the Messinger family, who owned and operated a variety store at 66 Glasgow Street. Across the park is another Greek Revival building (25 North Park) that was expanded in the late nineteenth century and had additional changes made in the 1930s (new external chimney, rear lean-to new entrance and windows on façade) but its Greek Revival massing and cornice returns are still evident.

The commercial appearance of the streets around and near Washington Park streets changed dramatically during the mid and late nineteenth century. One of the most prominent structures in the village center was the old Clyde Hotel, located on North Park Street, on the northwest corner of Glasgow Street. A hotel was on the site as early as 1818 and throughout the nineteenth century, the building changed shape, size and appearance due to new owners and several fires. In 1884, the Clyde Hotel was built as a large, three-story frame building with a two-story porch and central tower with a combination cross gabled and mansard roof. It was demolished in the late 1950s, and a recently built gas station and convenience store now occupy the site (not in the nominated district). In 1883, the Episcopal Church was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt on the northeast corner of West Genesee and Lock streets, also outside of the nominated district. Directly across from the gas station is 109 Glasgow Street, the only extant nineteenth century three-story wood frame commercial building in Clyde and marks the northeast boundary of the nominated district.

The majority of buildings on the south and east sides of the park were built as large brick commercial stores, shops and offices, mostly between 1851 and 1920. Two of the first on Glasgow Street were the Briggs Block and Perkins Block. In 1851, Samuel S. Briggs built his three-story brick building at 87 Glasgow Street, on the southeast corner of E. Genesee Street. Rush Perkins's three-story, brick building was constructed in 1853 at 72-76 Glasgow Street, on the southwest corner of South Park Street. Both buildings have stone panels on the facades, inscribed with the owner's name and date of construction. Following the fashion of the time, the buildings had simple stone trim and decorative brick corbelling along the cornice. The very deep decorative corbelling on the Perkins Block was copied by several other buildings in Clyde and several residences in the village. In addition to the Briggs and Perkins blocks, the commercial buildings at 38-44 and 70 Glasgow Street, and 25, 33-37, and 53-55 Columbia Street included a distinctive deep corbelling detailing that may be indicative of a creative local builder or mason. Another variant of this detailing was the Thorn Block at 26 South Park Street, a two-story brick building with a shallow decorative cornice. These distinctive buildings may be the work of brothers Isaac and Henry Cole, who were local brick makers, masons and builders during this period.

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In 1863, Clyde banker Isaac Miller had the largest and one of the most decorative commercial blocks built in the village, located at 38-44 Glasgow Street, on the northwest corner of Columbia Street. The May 13, 1864 *Lyons Republic* described it as “the handsomest and most commodious *entire block* of buildings in the county.” It boasted four stores on the ground floor, Miller’s bank offices on the second floor, and a photograph gallery, millinery store, and Masonic hall, all on the third floor. Like other commercial buildings, it featured decorative corbelling, but was most notable for its elaborate pressed metal hood moldings and cast-iron storefront, made by C.H. Cheney of Rochester, New York. These features remain intact along with its detailing and size, making it one of the most prominent buildings seen upon the descent from the SR Route 414 bridge into the nominated district.

G.F. Stoetzel, a baker and confectioner, erected his handsome three-story brick building in 1880, at 46 Glasgow Street, just north of the Miller Block. The pressed metal features were even more elaborate than its neighbor and included four variations of window hood moldings and a distinctive bracketed cornice. The intact, cast-iron storefront was made by Little & Rowe of Rochester. This building featured a large brick oven arrangement at the rear of the building (still extant), and an outstanding pressed metal ceiling in the front room of the first floor. The Stoetzel family operated bakery well into the early twentieth century.

In 1868, a fire destroyed all the buildings on the east side of Glasgow Street from Ford Street to the Erie Canal. In 1869-70, a row of five new brick blocks were built to replace the burned structures. Unfortunately, all of these building are gone, the last two being demolished in 2015. The site is currently a pocket park owned and maintained by the village, known as Heritage Park. Since the park postdates the period of significance, Heritage Park is omitted from the nominated district.

In 1882, another burst of construction took place on the east side of Glasgow Street, next to number 85 and proceeding south. Four brick buildings at 63-65, 67, 79 and 81 Glasgow Street were built as two-story, two part commercial buildings with decorative cast-iron storefronts manufactured by W.H. Cheney, of Rochester (#63-65) and Wood & Co., of Clyde (#67). Parts of three of these buildings were salvaged and one was demolished following a devastating fire in 1972. The two-story, seven-bay Burton Block featured decorative hood moldings and its elaborate cornice was lost to the fire and replaced with a one-story building c. 1975 (79 Glasgow). The A.E. Adams Block, at 81 Glasgow Street, was redesigned with a Neoclassical façade in 1920 when the Citizen’s

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Bank of Clyde was established, and the exposed portion of the south elevation was covered with metal after the 1972 fire to prevent further damage.

Other interesting commercial buildings on Glasgow Street built during the mid-to-late nineteenth century were a series of three-story, two-part commercial buildings that create a lower but consistent profile between the Miller and Perkins blocks. The building at 48 Glasgow is a modest three-story brick structure with stone window trim, whereas its neighbors are more substantial, such as the three story block at 58-60 Glasgow Street that features an ornate pressed metal cornice with scallop and leaf pattern. 62 Glasgow Street is a three-story brick building with round-arched windows on the third floor and a wide oriel window on the second floor.

Contemporary with the commercial development on Glasgow Street was the construction of the solid row of nine brick, two-story commercial buildings, plus one built of wood, on the north side of Columbia Street (#7 to #57). The northwest portion of the street originally contained wooden buildings that were leveled by fire on January 17, 1889. Brick construction soon replaced the lost buildings and two have inscribed panels with the dates, No. 17 (1881) and No. 57 (1889). Decorative elements include the deep-cut ornamental brick corbelling, pressed-metal cornices on the top and above the first floor, wood cornices, elaborate hood moldings, round-arched windows, terra cotta detailing, and cast-iron elements on the storefronts. The two-story brick building at 28 Sodus Street, on the northwest corner of Columbia Street, carries an 1882 date on the decorative pressed metal cornice, along with arched motifs on the front and side facades. This building was constructed as the main office of E.B. Wells's successful marble works (est. ca.1860). Marble steps and marble block water tables also appear on a number of Columbia Street buildings (at the Sodus Street end); several Glasgow Street (west side) buildings also have marble steps presumed to be the products of the Wells marble works. One exception to building in brick was the wood-frame, two-part commercial building, constructed in 1881 (17 Columbia Street), but it shares similar detailing with pressed metal bracketed roof and storefront cornices.

An 1874 map of Clyde shows some mid-to-late nineteenth century commercial buildings on the west end of Ford Street, near Glasgow Street, opposite factories near the canal. Only one (8 Ford Street) remains, built around 1870 for the local *Times* newspaper. The building had a unique two-story arcading in the brick façade that divided the building into two sections. The arcading had decorative brickwork in the top of the curved arch and, above it, a brick corbeled cornice that united the two halves of the building.

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As the village entered the twentieth century, some of the commercial buildings along Glasgow Street were remodeled or updated and some were replaced by newer structures. In 1936, the Messinger Variety Store, a five-and-dime store, opened in one of the older buildings on Glasgow Street that was remodeled in 1922. The recessed entryway had the date inscribed in the tile floor and is still visible even though the store closed in 2000. Other updated buildings included 48 Glasgow Street that was remodeled in 1928 with a new blond brick exterior. The three-story building at 61 Glasgow was updated in 1904 by the Roy Brothers with a new brick exterior and a new storefront. The old 1855 Briggs National Bank building at Glasgow and East Genesee Street was rebuilt in 1914 and remodeled again in 1955 to its present red brick and cast-stone Neoclassical appearance. The Citizen's Bank of Clyde opened in 1920 at 81 Glasgow Street, another nineteenth-century building that was remodeled with a Neoclassical façade.

The village's needs outgrew its 1871 town and village hall on south side of the park. The brick building housed both the town and village offices and featured round-arched windows with decorative stone hoods, a brick corbeled cornice, and two wooden towers. One tower was for the fire bell and a second square tower was topped with a mansard roof. In addition to the town and village offices, the building contained the fire department and an opera house. After almost a century of service, the village and town needed a building better suited to its needs. The 1871 building was demolished in 1964 and replaced by a two-story concrete and brick modern office building, designed by the Syracuse firm of McKnight, Kirmmse and Wilson. An article celebrating its 21-year history stated that the "firm has conducted a practice of great variety and broad scope, ranging from private homes to steel mills. They have handled commercial, industrial, religious, educational, governmental, scientific and health care & environmental control facilities of many types and sizes."<sup>38</sup> One of the firm's early principal projects was the Hiawatha Water Treatment Plant in Syracuse (1960), which showed the influence of the International Style with its glass fronted office, flat roofed building. Also flat roofed, the Clyde and Galen Municipal Building had tall windows used in a functionally decorative manner by providing natural lighting in the front projecting stairwell.

The municipal building was built next to another government building that replaced an older one. In 1938, a wood-frame, two-story, four-bay commercial building was demolished to make way for a Colonial Revival style

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<sup>38</sup> "From Homes to Steel Mills," *Forward*, 24 January 1979, B7.

Clyde Downtown Historic District  
Name of Property

Wayne County, NY  
County and State

brick post office, (NR listed 1988). Decorative features of the post office included arched windows, narrow raking cornices, triangular gable ends, that all blended well with the older historic buildings around the park. The post office opened in 1941 as part of a federal government New Deal public works program. Designed by federal post office architect Louis Simon, the building included an interior mural painted by Thomas Donnelly that depicted a rural canal scene with apple pickers in the foreground.

In summation, the resources in the Clyde Downtown Historic District represent the beginnings and growth of a village like many in upstate New York that had its history tied to events such as the post American Revolution westward settlement and the building of the Erie Canal. Clyde's initial settlement began with DeZeng's mills and his lay out of the village in the early nineteenth century. Washington Park became the center around which the village streets radiate and the park is still the central public gathering place for the local community. The canal and later, the railroad, brought continuous expansion throughout the nineteenth century with important buildings such as churches, public buildings and stores being built along the primary streets between the park and the canal. The streets around the park are still the main roadways through the village and contain the resources of largely commercial and public buildings that continue to illustrate Clyde's history.

Clyde Downtown Historic District  
Name of Property

Wayne County, NY  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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- Clark, Lewis H. *Military History of Wayne County, N.Y.* Sodus: Lewis H. Clark, Hulett & Gaylord, 1883.
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- , "To the Lake and Back: A Legend of the 1779 Sullivan Expedition May be More Truth than Fiction," 2019.
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- "Village of Clyde." Galen Historical Society. <http://www.galenhistoricalsociety.org>.
- Historic Sodus Point website: *French Fort on Sodus Bay?* <https://historicsoduspoint.com/other/french-fort-on-sodus-bay/>.

Clyde Downtown Historic District  
Name of Property

Wayne County, NY  
County and State

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: Village of Clyde NY

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 13.59 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>347856</u> Easting	<u>4771951</u> Northing	3	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>347875</u> Easting	<u>4771846</u> Northing
2	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>347877</u> Easting	<u>4771854</u> Northing	4	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>347821</u> Easting	<u>4771739</u> 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.)

The boundary encompasses the contiguous related historic resources adjacent to historic Washington Park that literally marks the center of the nominated district. Resources along Glasgow, Columbia and the West End of Sodus Street represent the impact that transportation had on the village with large numbers of commercial buildings that faced the Erie Canal and railroad yards. Glasgow Street was also a main roadway through the village, reflected by additional commercial buildings along both sides of the street and, past the park, on the east side of Glasgow. Religious buildings and related residences (those of past prominent village leaders and business owners) are along the north side of the park, the east portion of Sodus Street near the park and the south side of Caroline Street. Currently mostly residential, the buildings in the nominated portions of Sodus and Caroline include churches and religious related buildings that were later converted to apartments.

Clyde Downtown Historic District  
Name of Property

Wayne County, NY  
County and State

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### 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Tom Sawtelle, Code Enforcement Officer (edited by Virginia L. Bartos, Ph.D., NYS OPRHP)  
organization Village of Clyde date 5 September 2019  
street & number 6 South Park St telephone 315-923-3971  
city or town Clyde state NY zip code 14433  
e-mail [Virginia.Bartos@parks.ny.gov](mailto:Virginia.Bartos@parks.ny.gov)

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### Additional Documentation

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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: Clyde Downtown Historic District

City or Vicinity: Clyde

County: Wayne State: New York

Photographer: Virginia L. Bartos

Date Photographed: 20 June 2018

#### Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 0001 of 0025: Overview of Washington Park, looking west from Glasgow Street  
0002 of 0025: Washington Park Bandstand, view looking east.  
0003 of 0025: View of Washington Statue, east end of Washington Park.  
0004 of 0025: 17 North Park Street.  
0005 of 0025: Looking northeast from 23 North Park Street.  
0006 of 0025: View of South Park Street showing Town & Village Hall and north elevation of Perkins Block (72-76 Glasgow St.).  
0007 of 0025: Looking southwest from 20 South Park Street.  
0008 of 0025: 44 & 48 Sodus Street, viewed from park.  
0009 of 0025: View looking southwest from 40 Sodus Street.  
0010 of 0025: Wells Building & 34 Sodus Street.  
0011 of 0025: Looking southeast at 39 Sodus Street.  
0012 of 0025: Looking northeast from 57 Columbia Street.



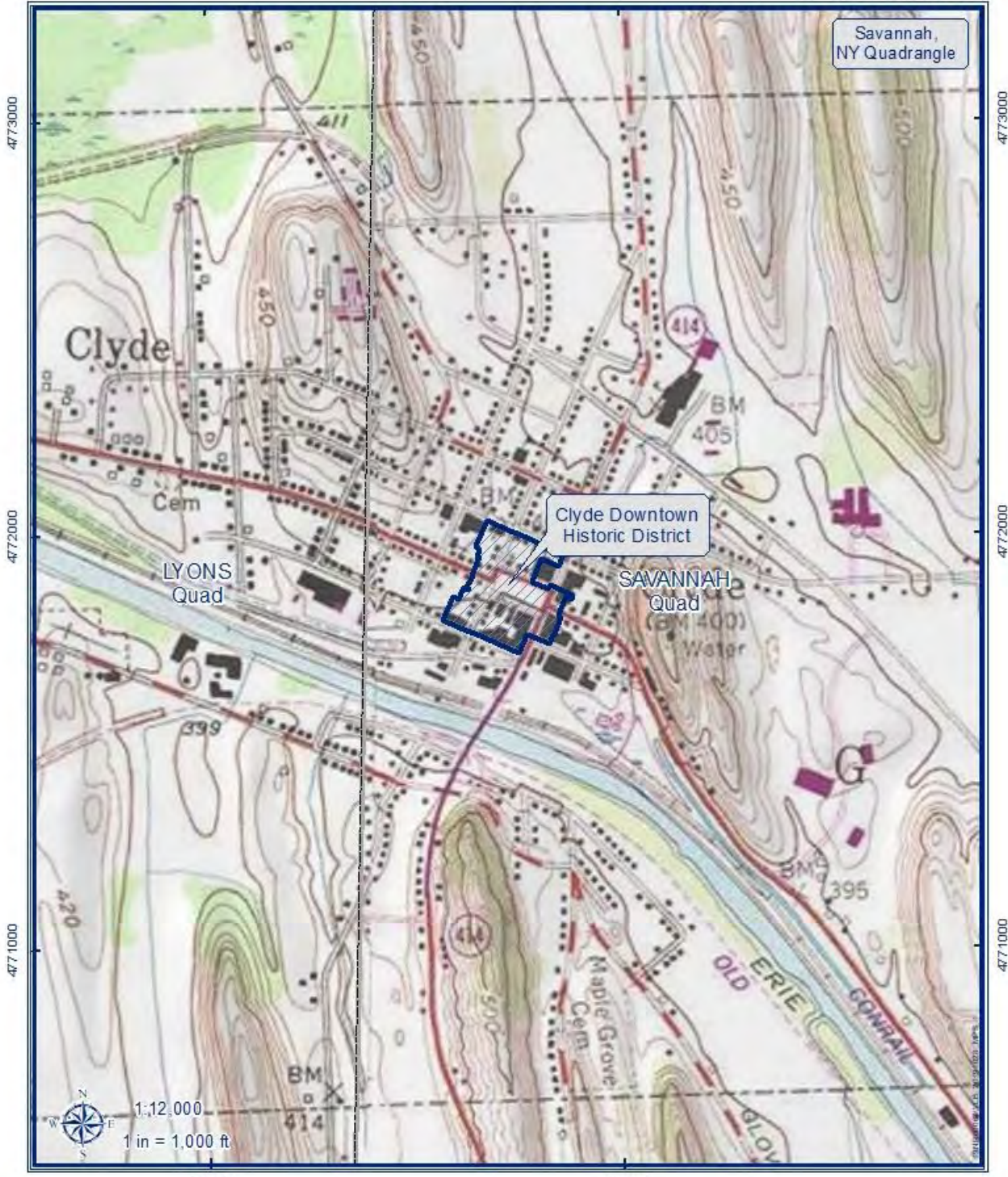


Clyde Downtown Historic District  
Name of Property

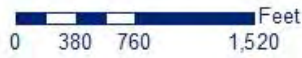
Wayne County, NY  
County and State

### Clyde Downtown Historic District

Village of Clyde,  
Wayne County, NY



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



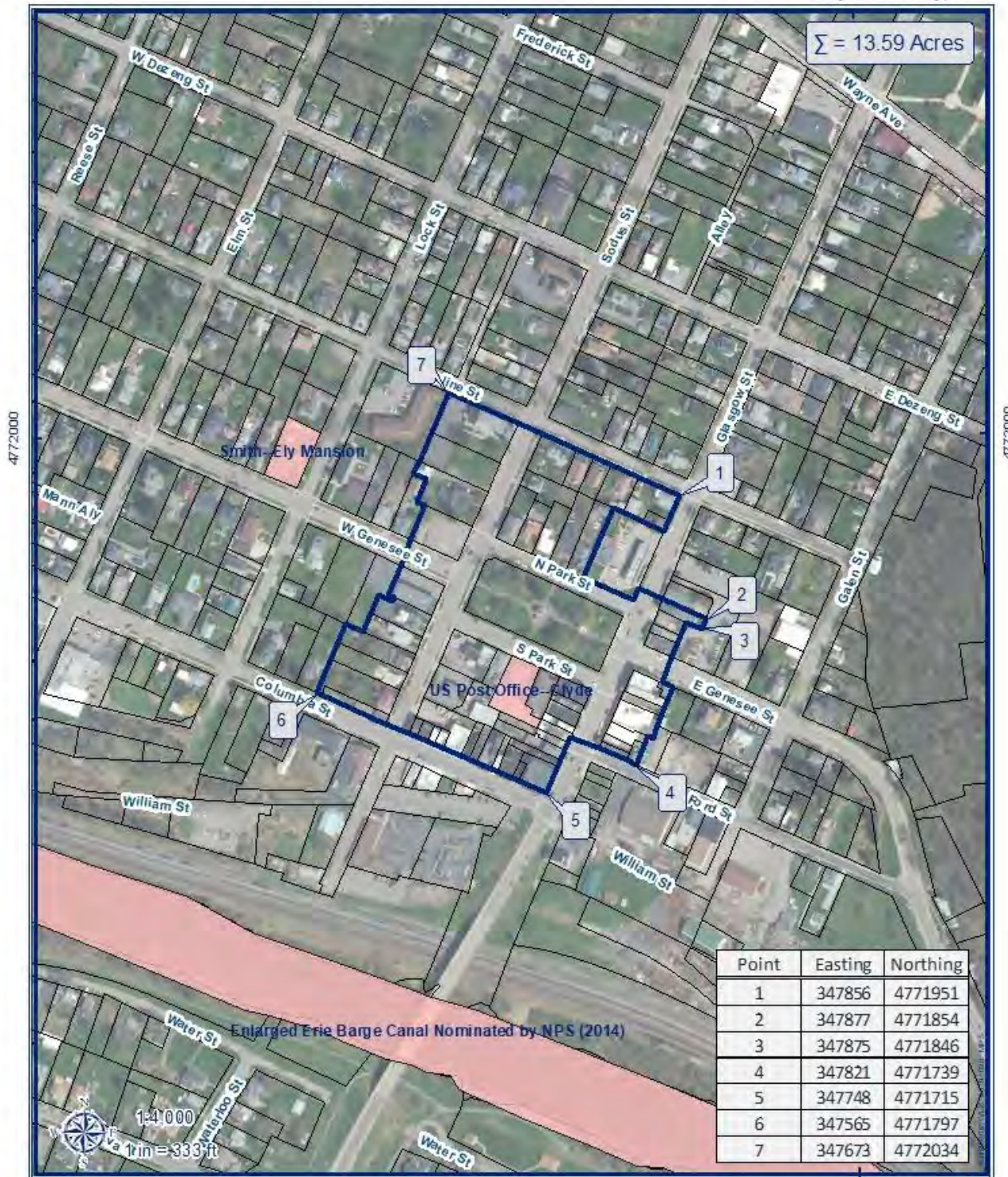


Clyde Downtown Historic District  
 Name of Property

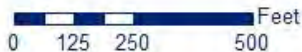
Wayne County, NY  
 County and State

# Clyde Downtown Historic District

Village of Clyde,  
 Wayne County, NY



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



Clyde Downtown HD  
 National Register listed





Clyde Downtown Historic District  
 Name of Property

Wayne County, NY  
 County and State

### Clyde Downtown Historic District

Village of Clyde,  
 Wayne County, NY



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



Clyde Downtown HD  
 National Register listed



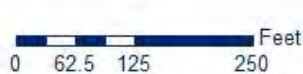
Clyde Downtown Historic District  
 Name of Property

Wayne County, NY  
 County and State

# Clyde Downtown Historic District

Village of Clyde,  
 Wayne County, NY

Σ = 13.59 Acres



- Clyde Downtown HD
- National Register listed
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing
- Vacant



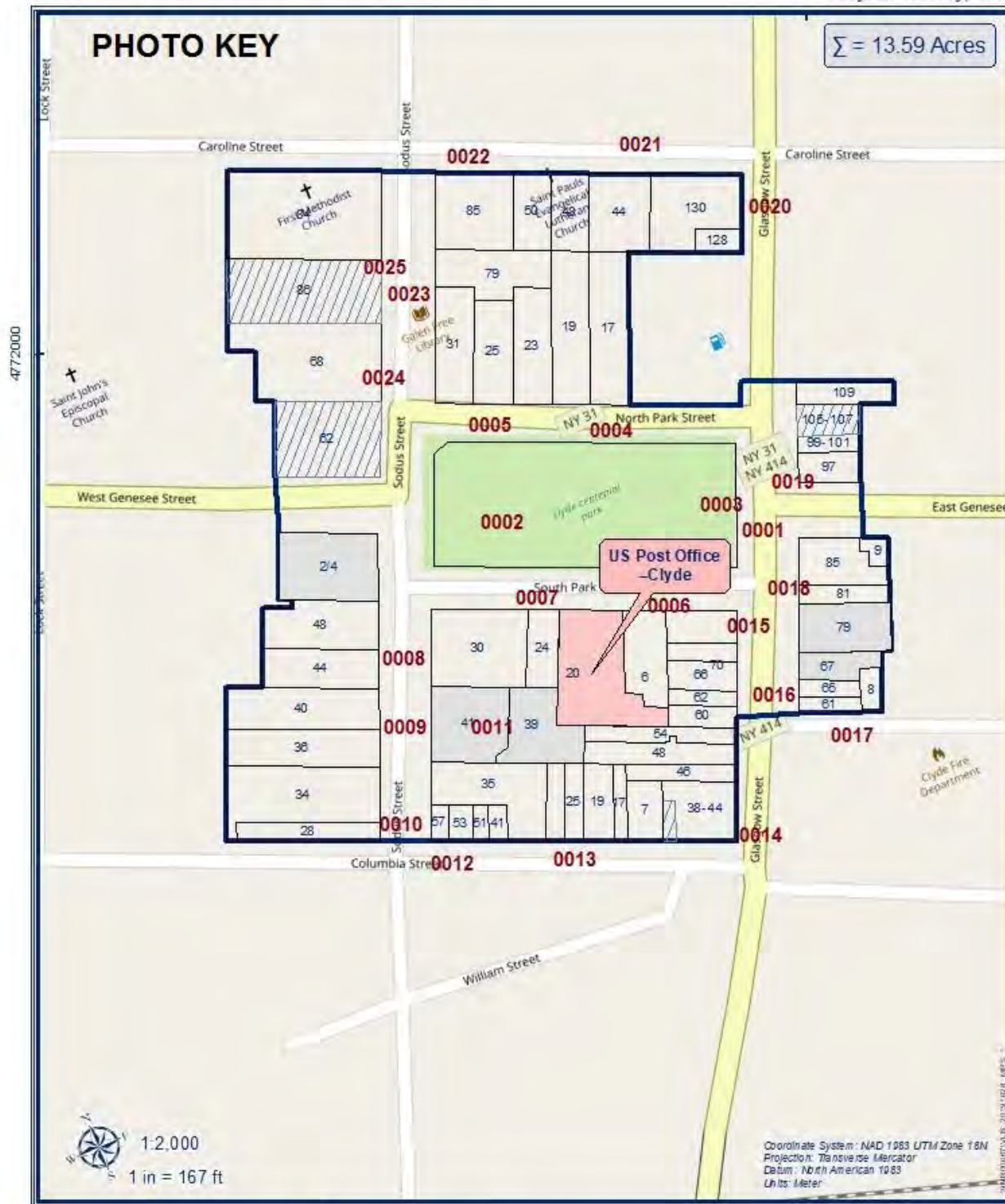


Clyde Downtown Historic District  
 Name of Property

Wayne County, NY  
 County and State

# Clyde Downtown Historic District

Village of Clyde,  
 Wayne County, NY



- Clyde Downtown HD
- Contributing
- Vacant
- National Register listed
- Non-Contributing



Clyde Downtown Historic District  
Name of Property

Wayne County, NY  
County and State

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET  
SECTION 10 PAGE 1

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UTM COORDINATES CONTINUED

- 5. 18N347748E      4771715N
- 6. 18N347565E      4771797N
- 7. 18N347673E      4772034N





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WASHINGTON

BY THE WAY, HE WAS  
BORN IN PAID & FRODO  
DIED IN PAID & FRODO









WASHINGTON

ERECTED BY ORDER  
SONS OF ITALY IN AMERICA  
CHAPTER 974 CLYDE, N.Y.  
A.D. 1932

GEORGE WASHINGTON WOOD  
A MEMBER OF THE SONS OF ITALY









WEST

31



5



STOP

ALAN DAVIDSON  
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585-261-4000  
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Real Estate Services  
Serving Westchester & the Hudson Valley





STOP

CLYDE & GALEN MUNICIPAL BUILDING

1964

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UNITED STATES POST OFFICE  
CLYDE NEW YORK 14433











1882

*Nicoletta's*  
FURNITURE &  
UPHOLTERY

28

NO  
PARKING  
HERE TO  
CORNER

TWO  
HOUR  
PARKING  
9AM - 6PM





REGISTERED

2005





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**CONTRACTING**  
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**COMMERCIAL**  
**RESIDENTIAL**  
315-730-4666

WOMETOWN  
Meats & Deli  
A Fresh Cut Meats  
40 Market Square





Livis

PIZZA

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315-902-4326

STORE HOURS  
Monday-Saturday  
11am-10pm  
Sunday  
2-8pm

25

Welcome to Ellettsville



1835  
CLYDE  
Canal  
Village











31

PIZZA WINGS  
Papa's Place  
923-1111  
SLIBS MORE

PIZZA WINGS  
Papa's Place  
923-1111  
SLIBS MORE

NEW YORK  
HKZ-9416  
EXPIRES 12/31/11





STOP

Fresh





3-4-1888  
1874

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HARRIS

CITIZENS BANK

ANGELIQUE

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Custom Head Gear

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WEST EAST  
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A Canal Village

The Hair Beauty





























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 11/6/2019      Date of Pending List: 12/6/2019      Date of 16th Day: 12/23/2019      Date of 45th Day: 12/23/2019      Date of Weekly List: 12/30/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      12/23/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236      Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**RESOLUTION #54-2018**

Local Historic District

A **RESOLUTION** was introduced by Trustee, Mike Nicoletta second by Trustee, Roland Kanaley as follows:

RESOLVED that based on review of Statement of Significance, map and resource list the Board of Trustees determines that:

The structures or property within the proposed Historic District possess special character or aesthetic interest or value as part of the cultural, political, economic or social history of the Village and;

The structures or property within the proposed Historic District are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history and;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village of Clyde Board of Trustees hereby designates the proposed local historic district, to be referred to as the "Downtown Clyde Historic District," in accordance with Appendix E of the Village of Clyde Municipal Code.

All present voting aye. Carried.

Board Meeting 10/24/18

**CERTIFICATION**

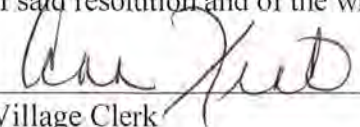
STATE OF NEW YORK):

COUNTY OF WAYNE): ss:

VILLAGE OF CLYDE):

I, Ann Fenton, Village Clerk of the Village of Clyde, County of Wayne and State of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that I have compared the foregoing resolution duly adopted by the Village Board of the Village of Clyde on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2018 with the original now on file in my office, and the same is a correct and true copy of said resolution and of the whole thereof.

Dated: 11-1-2018

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Village Clerk



## Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO  
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID  
Commissioner

June 25, 2019

Daniel B. Delahaye  
FPO-USPS  
475 L'Enfant Plaza W  
SW Room 6670  
Washington, DC 20260-1862

Re: Clyde Downtown Historic District  
Wayne County

Dear Daniel B. 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, **September 5, 2019**, 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.

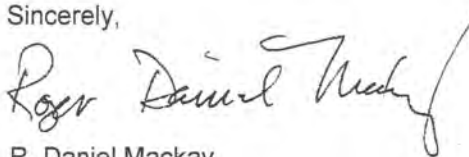
If a property owner wishes to object to the proposed district, he/she must submit a notarized acknowledgement that he/she is the owner of the property in question and that he/she objects to the proposed National Register listing. Objections must be submitted before the district is listed.

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 **September 4, 2019**, 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](http://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

**ERIK KULLESEID**  
Commissioner

4 November 2019

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 six nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Amsterdam Free Library, Amsterdam, Montgomery County  
First Presbyterian Church of Watkins Glen, Watkins Glen, Schuyler County  
Richard Pousette-Dart House and Studio, Suffern, Rockland County  
Clyde Downtown Historic District, Clyde, Wayne County (52 owners, 0 objections)  
Boarding House at 72-74 Sycamore Street, Buffalo, Erie County  
Polvino Building, Rochester, Monroe 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