



(Expires 5/31/2012)

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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 ATTICA MARKET AND MAIN HISTORIC DISTRICT
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2 to 28 Market Street & 19 to 45 Market Street; 2 to 10 Main Street & 21 to 39 Main Street N/A not for publication
city or town ATTICA N/A vicinity
state NEW YORK code NY county WYOMING code 121 zip code 14011

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

Ruth A. Purpant DSHPO 3/1/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:)

Jon Edson H. Beall 5.1.13
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
23	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
23	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE / TRADE / bank

COMMERCE / TRADE / financial institution

COMMERCE / TRADE / specialty store

COMMERCE / TRADE / specialty store

COMMERCE / TRADE / store

COMMERCE / TRADE / store

COMMERCE / TRADE / restaurant

COMMERCE / TRADE / restaurant

SOCIAL/meeting hall

SOCIAL/meeting hall

DOMESTIC/residence

DOMESTIC/residence

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

See continuation pages

foundation: _____

walls: _____

roof: _____

other: _____

See continuation pages

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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 Attica Market & Main Historic District is composed of a commercial core of twenty-three contributing buildings dating from 1827 to 1915 and represents nearly a century of development in proximity to a prominent intersection of two main roads in the village, Market Street (State Route 98) and Main Street (State Route 354). This intact commercial core includes of a range of nineteenth and early twentieth century styles, including Greek Revival, Second Empire, Italianate and Romanesque Revival. A small number of extant wood-frame buildings are representative of pre-Civil War commercial construction. The majority of the buildings are late nineteenth and early twentieth century, two- and three-story commercial blocks, generally of masonry construction. All the buildings have a consistently uniform setback from the street, similar scale, materials and fenestration with consistent rooflines. They also have similar features such as recessed entries, glazed storefronts and accessory details (such as stone lintels with keystones, significant stone sills, ornate brick detailing, including corbelling, soldier courses and parapets), which emphasize the cohesive character of this historic commercial district. Beyond the confines of the village, Attica is surrounded by small residential hamlets and a number of farms with the area known for its dairy farms.

Narrative Description

The Attica Market & Main Street Historic District consists of twenty three contributing buildings and one non-contributing building, encompassing approximately three acres in the west end of Attica, a small village located in Wyoming County, New York. Attica straddles the banks of the Tonawanda Creek in a rural region known as the Wyoming Hills, between Rochester and Buffalo, New York. Market Street (State Route 98) runs parallel to the Tonawanda Creek and is also the main road from Batavia to the north, which was historically the main settlement in this section of Western New York and the headquarters of the Holland Land Purchase, the land agents for settlement in the area in the early nineteenth century. The Market Street section of the district contains the earliest extant buildings reflecting the importance of the road as a thoroughfare. Main Street connects to the south end of Market Street in the village where it continues east, also reflecting the road system and the connection to outlying settlements established by the Holland Land Purchase. The Main Street portion of the historic district is confined to roughly a quarter of a mile from the intersection of Market. Beyond this, the street becomes largely residential or contains mid to late twentieth century businesses. Market & Main Streets comprises the largest surviving portion of the retail and professional core of the downtown, which developed based on Attica's nineteenth century mill- and rail-based wealth, originally centered on Tonawanda

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Creek. One other district, the Exchange Street historic District, is located several blocks southeast and encompasses Attica's railroad related resources.

Directly to the north of the district are non-historic commercial buildings and parking lots, while to the east are mid to late twentieth century commercial and civic buildings, including churches, banks and the post office. Although several of the buildings have had alterations dating from after the period of significance, the original fabric of Attica's development is still evident and has integrity in terms of feeling, association, setting and design. Throughout the district, many original storefronts remain and the upper stories are consistently intact.

Attica's commercial core was largely affected by several fires, the most devastating being in 1847 and 1873. The original street wall within the district is entirely intact, excepting those structures which burned in 1885 and were replaced with the Village Parking and Picnic Area. Most of the structures on the east side of Market Street were built after the Great Fire of 1847. The Great Mill fire of 1926 destroyed the Second Empire Mansard roof on the Loomis Block on Main Street, but left the rest of the large building block relatively intact. Another large building block, the Doty Block, on the north side of main, was completely destroyed in the 1873 fire, and three buildings were afterwards built on the site (Ballsmith, Thompson and Young Buildings).

BUILDING LIST

MARKET STREET, EAST SIDE

2 Market Street, the Farmers' Bank Contributing – 1856

This three-bay, two-story mid nineteenth-century glazed-brick building wraps the corner of Market Street and Main Street, anchoring the contiguous eight-building block that comprises the east side of Market Street in the nomination area. The first-floor features one entrance on the southeast corner of the façade. A non-historic aluminum-and-glass door with sidelight is recessed at the southern bay. There is a non-historic horizontal aluminum window in the painted vertical siding across the remainder of this façade, topped by a wood-framed, shingled awning. Original second floor openings are recessed, with brick lintels and decorative keystones, emphasizing the crenellated style of the parapet and pilasters. Three original tall wood windows with six lights and arched tops remain. The elaborate pressed metal cornice remains intact, further emphasizing the Market Street façade's brick piers. These extend above to the crenellated parapet wall and are topped with cast-stone column capitals.

The building turns the corner onto Main Street and is intact on this elevation with the same detailing at the parapet and second-story as noted for the Market Street façade. It has additional extant components of five original wood-framed windows with operable two-light transoms above. The original glazed-brick water-table base also remains intact.

History: In 1856, Leonidas Doty and Dean Richmond established the Farmers' Bank in Attica, which was relocated to this site. In 1916, it was extensively renovated to compete with the adjacent Citizens Bank at 6 Main Street. This site served as a banking institution in the village for over 100 years.

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4 Market Street, the Walbridge Block Contributing – 1853

This two-bay, three-story mid nineteenth-century brick building has first-floor commercial space and second- and third-floor residential space. This building is in-line with both the buildings flanking it, creating a tall center for the three-building grouping, as the corner block on Market. The wood-framed, shingled awning from 2 Market Street continues across the façade above a vinyl-sided storefront with two non-historic fixed windows and an aluminum door with a half-light. The second and third stories each have non-historic double-hung windows in original openings above bull-nosed glazed-brick lintels. The original stepped brick cornice and parapet conceals a shed roof sloping away from Market Street. The building features a recessed entry in its southern bay, with a stone step containing a tile which reads *Clark's*.

History: This structure was built during the summer of 1853 to house William Walbridge's grocery store, under the name of Buck & Walbridge. It remained a provisions and meat market until the twentieth century, when the building became a newsroom under George Hoy and then the Clark family. The structure survived a 1907 fire and is one of the oldest commercial buildings within the village.

8 Market Street, the Pfender Block Contributing – ca. 1855

This three-bay, two-story mid nineteenth-century brick building is part of the three-building grouping at the corner of Market and Main Streets. It has first-floor commercial space with residences above. A non-historic storefront and windows fill original brick openings, yet the decorative details of the building are significantly intact. At the southern-most edge, a stone step and recessed opening is framed by thin cast-stone pilasters, with a leaded and textured glass transom above. The recessed wood door leads to second-story residential area. This recessed entry continues opposite the cast-stone pilaster, with an angled opening, brick step and aluminum door leading to the commercial space. First floor windows include a non-historic double-hung unit in the angled wall and a fixed window nearly filling the sided storefront. This sits upon a brick knee wall terminating at a significant cast-stone pilaster with original cast-stone cornice above. The three second-story original window openings have been filled with smaller, non-historic double-hung windows and painted wood in-fill, yet they retain brick lintels highlighted by significant keystones and original stone sills. Behind the parapet, a shed roof slopes away from Market Street. This building is topped with its original stepped brick cornice featuring elaborate brick dentils.

History: The original structure on this site was destroyed in the fire of 1847. The current building was constructed during the mid 1850s and housed the Attica Meat Market well into the late nineteenth century when it was then occupied on the ground floor by the Attica Post Office until 1928. This structure survived the Market Street fire of 1907.

10-14 Market Street, the Young-Krauss Block Contributing – 1907

This two-story, five-bay, mid nineteenth-century brick building with two first-floor storefronts and a central second-floor entry, is the largest in this section of the district. The parapet and second story windows were highly decorated with brick and stone detailing, all of which remain extant today. The building is separated into two bays by a central zone containing an entrance to the second-story, above which remains a pair of tall, narrow windows topped with an elaborate keystone and lintel. Each storefront consists of a concrete plinth topped by non-historic siding and storefront windows with full-light recessed entries. The second-story entry

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consists of a non-historic door beneath the original transom window. A pitched, structured canopy runs the length of the façade.

The second-story windows consist of three-bay units, whose central unit is wider than those flanking. A transom tops each double-hung window, and the entire unit rests atop a stone sill. The original cast-stone keystone lintels are extant today. Non-historic shutters flank each unit. On the first-floor, four brick pilasters bracket the building: one at each corner, and a pair flanking the central entryway. These have a stone water table and cast-stone accents. The building's parapet is detailed with elaborate layered brick and stepped cast-stone, including fluted detailing and capitals at each corner. The original fabric of this structure's facade is in excellent condition.

History: Structures previously on this site burned in the fire of 1907. The present building was constructed beginning 1907 and completed in May 1908. The north ground floor section was occupied by Arthur L. Young as a grocery and the south section by John A. Krauss as a Shoe & Boot Establishment. The upper floor housed law offices and meeting rooms.

16-18 Market Street, the Broadbooks-Ess Block Contributing – 1913

This two-story, two-bay early twentieth-century building contains two commercial storefronts on the first-floor, with residential areas above. The storefront is centrally recessed with one entryway to each unit, flanked by an angled storefront on each side. Original brick columns with stone bases and capitals flank original knee-walls topped with non-historic storefronts. The northern unit consists of painted wood and glass, while the southern storefront is non-historic aluminum and glass. An original pressed-metal cornice and stone course run the length of the façade above a signboard in the northern unit and the original leaded, stained-glass transom in the southern bay.

Six original second-story window openings contain fixed units with transoms above. The three northern windows have been replaced with non-historic units and opaque transoms, while the southern units appear to be original.

A two-layer stone cornice runs the length of the building, above which lies the original parapet. Here, another stone course is topped by brick corbelling and a pressed metal cornice. Behind a parapet, a shed roof slopes away from Market Street. The central brick pediment retains its original stone caps.

History: The Hugh Miller Emporium and the John Timm & Son establishment both occupied this site until the fire of 1907. In October 1913 the site was purchased at an auction by George C. Broadbooks and Frank Ess, who erected the current building beginning November 1913.

20-22 Market Street, the Danley Block Contributing – 1907

This two-story, mid nineteenth-century brick building has a first-floor storefront and second-story residential area. The building is a brick structure topped with an elaborately corbelled and stepped brick parapet. The stone base and pressed metal cornice from 16-18 Market continues across this façade. An angled, recessed entry at the south end of the façade provides second-story access, while the commercial entry is in the angled storefront wall. The residential door has two-lights with wood paneling, while the commercial entrance is a full-light wood and glass door. The non-historic storefront is aluminum and glass on a sided knee wall. This non-historic siding continues across the façade to the bottom of the pressed metal cornice, and contains contemporary signage.

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Three original second-floor openings have deep rusticated stone lintels and sills intact, with non-historic double-hung windows in the two side units. The central, larger window contains an original leaded, stained-glass transom above. Behind a parapet, a shed roof slopes away from Market Street. The building is topped with a four layer stepped brick cornice with brick dentils.

History: Originally a three-story brick structure, with the Balduf & Knapp grocery on the first-floor and the photographic studio of M.T. Hills was on the second. Immediately after the Great Fire of 1907, Forest Danley purchased the lot and built the current structure, which was re-occupied by the same tenants.

24 Market Street, the Attica News Block Contributing – 1914

This two-story, three-bay, early twentieth-century brick building has a first-floor storefront with residential space above. Two brick pilasters bracket the first floor. At the north pilaster, a non-historic wood door with original transom above leads to the second-floor. A thin brick pilaster marks the beginning of the aluminum and glass storefront, with transom above, which stretches to the south edge atop an original brick knee-wall. A non-historic pressed metal signboard runs the length of the façade. Original second floor openings have stone sills and brick lintels with double-hung windows. The building is topped with brick corbelling and a stone cap.

History:

The current structure sits on the site of the first settlement of the Village of Attica. Zerah Phelps built a simple cabin here in the fall of 1802. Before the Great Fire of 1907, the lot was occupied by a two-story brick structure owned by Mrs. Maryette Maxon, widow of Dr. Augustus Maxon. It was the last structure to burn. The present structure was built beginning 1913 by Frank Norris and was occupied in August 1914.

26-28 Market Street, the Baur Building Contributing – ca. 1855

This structure is the last in the contiguous eight-building row which terminates at Main Street, and it is the only wood-framed structure in the district on this side of Market. The two-story, two-bay mid nineteenth-century building is in line with its neighbors and of similar scale. It contains two first-floor storefronts with residential space above. Non-historic siding covers wood clapboard. The façade consists of two mirrored groupings, each containing a centrally located entry with transom above and a bay window on the first floor, with a central three-bay window at the second-floor. Non-historic wood doors and windows fill the second-floor openings, as well as those in the northern bay on the first-floor. The southern bay contains a non-historic door providing access to the second floor, a fixed window with painted signboard above. The structure is on a concrete plinth, with bracketed steps leading to each entrance. Above the second-story windows, an awning is supported by significant wood brackets and topped with clay half-round roofing tiles. The parapet consists of decorative wood cornice work bracketed by column capitals. The tiled roof and ornate wood detailing appear to be from the era of the building's conversion to a steam laundry, circa 1905.

History: The structure was the home of Julius Baur and his wife, Rachel, who conducted a tombstone and monument business in the rear of the building from 1854 to approximately 1896. In 1905 the building was converted into the Attica Steam Laundry by E.H. Childs.

MARKET STREET, WEST SIDE

19 Market Street, the Scott Building

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Contributing – 1827

This three-story, four-bay early nineteenth-century brick building retains significant pressed metal ornamentation. The painted brick structure contains first-floor commercial space, with a residential second story and storage on the third floor. A non-historic brick and siding storefront with two commercial entries and two pairs of double-hung windows rests beneath a fixed awning. The original signboard and awning frame above are clad in metal, and topped by the original pressed metal cornice. The second- and third-floors consist of four window openings with elaborate arched and quoined pressed-metal hood molds above the original arched openings. Those on the third-floor are fully rounded while the second-story are arched with corners. A shed roof behind the parapet slopes away from Market Street. The second-floor openings have been filled with smaller non-historic double-hung windows and painted siding, while the third-floor openings have been filled with painted wood. The third-floor openings retain tapered bull-nosed stone sills while the second-floor openings terminate at the original pressed-metal cornice.

History:

David C. Scott commissioned this structure in 1827, and it was the first brick commercial block in the village. It is the only commercial block to have survived the Great Mill Fire of 1847, and was erected by Asa Johnson. This was the site of the R.J. Rogers Drug Store beginning in 1860. The renovations are attributed to noted Rochester-area architect, Andrew J. Warner, but this has yet to be verified. The pharmacy passed to Merritt L. Albright in 1910, to Searle Sr. in 1922 and to Searle Jr. in 1956. This is the oldest remaining brick commercial block in the village.

23 Market Street, the Winters Building

Contributing – ca. 1855

This two-story, three-bay, mid nineteenth-century painted brick building is in line with both its neighbors and shares a roof with the two buildings to the north. This structure appears to have been built separately from the other two and tied to it. Three brick columns break the façade, bracketing a southern and a northern entry, as well as a central storefront window. The stone foundation rises four steps above the sidewalk and is topped with stone sills at each entry. Each brick column is topped with a stone capital and a pressed-metal cornice runs the width of the building. Each of the three second-story windows is centered on its first-floor bay, creating an asymmetrical composition on the upper level. Original stone lintels and sills contain non-historic double-hung windows. The original cornice and brackets from 27 Market overlap the northern-most window, implying that this structure was the first built of the three-building grouping. The shingled, gable-roof above slopes towards a metal gutter atop the original pressed-metal cornice.

History (23 to 29 Market Street): Constructed by William Dusing, the buildings housed Market Street saloons and eating establishments from the time of the Civil War. The second story contained millinery shops and meeting rooms. These buildings were constructed after much of Market Street burned in 1847, sometime between 1850 and 1860.

27 Market Street, the Shea Building

Contributing – ca. 1855

This two-story, mid nineteenth-century painted brick building is the central unit in the three-building group. The roofline and cornice detailing indicate that 27 and 29 were built together.

A non-historic glass and aluminum storefront contains a recessed entry with pressed metal panels at the cornice and corners. The first-floor storefront and second story are both currently unused. The raised foundation from 23 Market continues, placing the entrance four steps above the sidewalk; the original stone

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foundation is exposed. The second-story contains two original four-pane casement windows with transom above, over cast-stone sills. The shingled, gable-roof above slopes towards a metal gutter. The pressed metal trim and decorative wood brackets remain, below.

History: Michael C. Shea, liquors; later Harry Gephart's Barber.

29 Market Street, the Dusing Building

Contributing – ca. 1855

This two-story, two-bay mid nineteenth-century painted brick building is the end unit in this three-building group. The roofline and cornice detailing indicate that 27 and 29 were built together.

The building contains a first-floor storefront with residential above. Three of the original brick columns with cast-stone capitals remain, dividing the façade in two. The storefront contains non-historic siding, an aluminum entry door in the southern bay and a wood-framed fixed window in the northern bay. Above that, the original cast-stone sign-board remains. Two original second-story openings have double-hung windows and concrete sills. The shingled, gable roof from 27 Market continues here with metal gutter, as well as the original pressed metal trim and decorative wood brackets at the building's cornice.

33 and 35 Market Street, Schafer Houses

Contributing – 1871 with ca. 1900 alterations (currently two separate properties)

33 Market Street

This two story residential building displays non-historic siding on its exterior. The first floor features a raised exterior porch beyond which sit two double hung windows and the first floor entry. This porch is covered by a shingled shed roof. The second floor has two double-hung windows that sit in aluminum frames. The roof is a shingled gable roof, with original trim at the fascia and wrapped frieze.

35 Market Street

The main structure of this home is a duplicate of its neighbor, with similar rooflines and matching centered double-hung second-story windows. The porch roof on this structure is a central gable and the entry beyond is also on the west side. A non-historic picture window completes the façade and original stone foundation is exposed.

History: Originally built by Fredrick Schafer in 1871 these residential homes sit on the site of the cooper and wagon shop run by Schafer's father during the early growth of downtown.

45 Market Street, American Hall

Contributing – 1872

This two-story three-bay brick building was constructed by David C. Scott after a fire. The first-floor storefront has been enclosed excepting a central storefront unit flanked by two entries – one with original half-light wood and glass door, the other with a non-historic door. The three second-story windows above this central entrance retain elaborate brick lintels with cast-stone keystones and quoins. A gable in the roof parapet and elaborately dentilled brick cornice further emphasizes the centrality of the building. Three original openings with brick sills and arch-topped, cast-stone lintels flank the center bay on each side. These contain non-historic double-hung units. The original sign-board, with a small cornice of its own, remains and contains a non-historic sign. The rusticated foundation and elaborate brickwork throughout the building remain in excellent condition.

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History: Built by James H. Loomis, summer of 1872, the first floor housed the Attica news office and printing shop, as well as a rentable business area. The second floor was used as a meeting hall for various organizations. The current owner is in the process of re-opening the first-floor storefront windows and restoring the façade per historically appropriate architectural drawings.

MAIN STREET, SOUTH SIDE

2-4 Main Street, the Hardware Block

Contributing – 1853

This three-story, mid nineteenth-century painted brick structure anchors the Main Street section of this portion the district along Tonawanda Creek. This building wraps around the corner onto High Street, backing up to the railroad tracks to the south, and is noticeably intact. The building contains a first-floor storefront and offices, with a mix of commercial, residential and storage on the second- and third-floors. On Main Street, the first floor presents a painted wood panel and frame façade surrounding the original storefront and entry door. Where the building wraps to High Street, the first floor remains parge-coated as in historic photographs. The painted door with full-light is recessed at the western edge and is the main entrance leading to all first floor spaces. Four wood-framed, fixed windows fill the storefront and raised wood lettering advertises the current enterprise in the original signboard zone above. The second- and third-floors of the Main Street façade present four original window openings at each floor. These are filled with non-historic windows: double-hung at the third-floor and triple-hung at the second, and flanked by shutters. The original cast-stone angled lintels with implied keystone and stone sills are intact. On the High Street side, original openings remain at all three floors. Those on the second story match their counterparts on Main Street, while the first- and third-floor units have been filled with wood and painted to match the adjacent brick. A second-story entry exists at the southern-most corner of the High Street façade, adjacent to the railroad viaduct. A shed roof slopes away from Main Street, topped by non-historic stepped, pressed-metal flashing where the building now terminates, at the former attic which was blown off in the Mill Fire of 1926.

History: Occupied by Brintalls & Loomis Stoves and Hardware as early as 1853; continued as the J.H. Loomis & Son Hardware and the Loomis, Tolles & Co, as late as 1911. Remained a hardware and general store well into the 1940s.

6 Main Street, the Citizens Bank

Contributing – 1867

This three-story, mid nineteenth-century brick building was constructed (or renovated extensively) in conjunction with its neighbors. Historic photographs document that it shared a roof structure and contiguous window heights, detailing, etc with both the buildings flanking it until at least 1907. In 1912 the new brick façade and detailed parapet, as well as the entry, were added as part of extensive renovations in the project to establish an expanded banking institution (which remained there until 1967). This property was extensively restored on the exterior beginning circa 2005, in keeping with its historic character and with great attention to the removal of contemporary façade work and signage that detracted from its historic integrity.

The building has a commercial first- and second-floor and former storage space on the third-story. The 1912 entry consists of a monumental column and pediment at the western corner. An elaborate cast-stone frieze sits above a cornice, which reads *Citizens Bank*. The columns have simple curved capitals and bases and sit atop concrete bases which align with the concrete plinth running the width of the façade. A brick column with cast-stone capital and base separates the two original openings below, with original leaded glass transoms above an entry to the first floor on the east and an entry to the upper stories on the west. The western door is a painted wood unit with crossed trim at the transom and a full-light, which appears to be original. The eastern

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door is a non-historic aluminum and glass unit with full-light and transom above, detailed with stiles and rails sympathetic to the adjacent historic elements. The remainder of the first-floor façade consists of two brick and stone columns separating three broad storefront windows beneath original leaded-glass transoms with small operable vents in their centers. These windows sit atop a cast-stone sill and brick knee wall. Brick soldier courses and a stone ledge comprise the cornice.

The original second-story openings consist of a central pair flanked by a single wide unit per side. Original soldier-course lintels and stone sills surround contemporary aluminum and glass fixed units with transoms above, detailed after the original units. A thin stone band creates a cornice at the window headers. The third-story windows appear to be the original, ornamental painted-wood units. A grouping of three arch-topped double-hung units aligns with the central pair below and are then flanked on each side, first by a slim four-light window with soldered lead kames, next by another arch-topped window centered on the unit below. These are topped by arched brick lintels and a corbelled brick cornice at the headers, and they sit upon a stone sill running the width of the building. An elaborate stone and brick cornice is above these on a significant brick parapet, with stepped and arched stone caps above a cast-stone plaque reading *MCMXII*.

The structure is flanked by brick columns with stone capitals at the first floor, decorative brick quoins at the second- and third-floors and a fluted brick capital with stone detailing and stone cap.

History: Known as the Checkered Store until 1867, when it was purchased by James H. Loomis to house the newly formed "Loomis and Son" banking establishment. This became the Citizens Bank in 1910. The extensive renovations were begun in 1912 and spurred those at the adjacent Farmers' Bank on Market Street. This site remained a bank until 1967, and the original 1894 vault remains.

21 Main Street, the Ballsmith Building

Contributing – ca. 1873

This two-story, mid nineteenth-century brick building contains a commercial storefront with commercial above. The first-floor storefront has been filled with non-historic brick and contains a central, recessed entry flanked to the west by a fixed storefront window and to the east by a display plaque and entry to the upper floor. The original concrete plinth is exposed at the building's foundation. This is topped by a thin band of stone and a brick cornice running the width of the façade.

Three original arched-top openings are evenly distributed across the second-story façade. They retain arched-brick lintels and stone sills and have non-historic double-hung units within. The elaborate stepped and corbelled cornice is extant, in sound condition and topped with a stone cap.

History:

Contained the Ballsmith Family general hardware and tin shop from 1869 to 1905, when it was purchased by N. Redding of Bramer, Morgan and Redding. Became Attica's first chain grocer in the 1930s when occupied by the Danahy-Faxon.

23 Main Street, the Thomson Building

Contributing – ca. 1873

This two-story, late nineteenth-century brick building contains a recently occupied commercial first-floor storefront with residential above. The recessed entry is at the western edge of the building, flanked by elaborate pressed metal columns with fluted tops and square bases. A metal cornice above these meets a brick soldier course extending east across the façade to a matching pair of columns at the original central stair between the two buildings. Both doors are non-historic aluminum and glass. The original storefront has been

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filled with non-historic brick and two fixed windows on brick sills. Non-historic double-hung windows sit within three original arched-top openings that are evenly distributed across the second-story façade. They retain original arched-brick lintels and stone sills.

History: The Ballsmiths kept a grocery in this storefront, which changed hands repeatedly but remained in business until the 1960s. This site was the original location of Attica's second bank, run by Doty & Benedict.

27 Main Street, the Young Building Contributing – ca. 1873

This two-story brick building was originally a mirror of 23 Main Street and remains identical at the second-story. The first-floor storefront has been filled with non-historic siding. It contains a recessed entry with a non-historic aluminum and glass door. Two double-hung windows flank the entry. A non-historic signboard sits atop the entry and windows. As Main Street slopes down at this façade, the original stone plinth and parge-coated foundation are exposed. The elaborate stepped and corbelled cornice from 23 Main continues across this façade, with original pressed metal cap in place.

History: This storefront became the new site of Hugh Miller's shop after the Market Street fire of 1907 and Ford & Morse Dry Goods in 1910. It became known as the Attica Grange Hall and today houses a clothing and housewares shop.

29 Main Street, Corner of Main and Water Contributing – 1915

This two-story two-bay brick building wraps the corner of Water Street and Main Street. This building features an original recessed entry at the southwest corner. A glass storefront fills the original opening topped with a contemporary metal signboard above a shingle awning. Second-floor original windows are present in both the Main and Water Street façade. The corner features a brick column with a new stone base.

History: Originally a playground and lawn for Attica's first school, the site eventually became the location for a fruit stand. The present structure was built in 1915 when Miss Crystal Cole, owner of Crystal Pharmacy, relocated her business there in order to make way for the new Bank of Attica at her former site on the corner of Market & Main. The pharmacy remained in some form until 1975.

31 and 33 Main Street Contributing – date of construction unknown, extant in 1914.

This two-story wood-frame structure features non-historic siding, storefront and entry at the first floor. An original wood door with half-light and leaded-glass transom above brackets the southern corner, leading to second-story residential. A shingled awning extends the width of the façade, with elaborate wood brackets above this second-story entrance. Upper floor windows include three original wood-trimmed window openings with non-historic double-hung window units and a central attic window containing an original wood double-hung two-over-two window. Wood trim at the fascia and building corners remains at the gable roof facing Main Street.

History: Date of construction unknown, but the building was extant when the Crystal Pharmacy was constructed, and was purchased by Miss Crystal's husband to provide an Ice Cream Parlor and expanded services for the Pharmacy. It eventually became the Sugar Bowl and currently houses a locally owned Wine Shop.

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35 and 37 Main Street

Noncontributing, due to age – 1966.

This in-fill construction is on a site which appears vacant in historic photographs of the adjacent buildings. A centered gable roof faces Main Street, with a shed roof beyond sloping towards Main. This roof projects over the recessed entries at each corner of the building and is supported by brick pilasters. A brick knee wall supports flanking fixed windows and non-historic siding.

39 Main Street, Masonic Temple

Contributing – 1908

This two-story, three bay brick building has been home to the Masonic order in Attica since 1908. It features a centered entry on the south façade located between two columns supporting an entry entablature reading *Masonic Temple*. Brick pilasters continue above the columns to a third story attic entablature running the width of the building and reading *MDCCCCVII*. Column capitals for both the central brick pilasters and those bracketing the corners of the building display the Masonic square and compass.

A gabled pediment sits atop the entablature, with elaborate wood fascia and frieze trim. The rectangular form of the first two stories continues behind the pediment with a simple brick cornice and metal flashed parapet. A bay protrudes on the northern side of the building with an original narrow eight light window at the second story and a non-historic door in an original opening with transom above at the street level.

The entry is flanked by two sets of two double-hung windows topped by divided arched lights. Elaborate brick arches frame the tops of these windows, with cast-stone keystones. The second floor carries the rhythm of the first with three sets of two double-hung windows, each centered on the bay below, and appearing to be original. The concrete plinth and column bases are intact, while basement windows contain glass-block in-fill. The entry consists of a non-historic double door with half-lights below an apparently original leaded-glass transom.

History: Completed July 1908, it has since served as the Masonic temple with such members illustrious to Attica's business community during the period of significance, as Hugh Miller, George Hoy, John Krauss, Arthur Young, George Broadbooks, Frank Norris, Henry Ballsmith, and Leverage Ballsmith.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1827-1915

Significant Dates

1827, 1915

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

See continuation pages

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance spans the dates of construction of the buildings that reflect the historic period of commercial growth and development in the west end of the village.

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 Attica market and main Historic district is significant under Criterion A in the category of commerce as the intact commercial core of the village of Attica as it developed between 1827 and 1915. The district contains the surviving buildings that developed along the Tonawanda Creek and the main cross streets that connected the village of Attica to other major settlements in Western New York. The early roads were purposely built by the Holland Land Company to connect the various settlements established by the company and Attica was one of the first to be linked to the company's headquarters in the village of Batavia, a short distance to the north. The Main and Market crossroad became a natural place for businesses, shops and banks to congregate. The Tonawanda Creek ran parallel to Market Street, providing waterpower to mills, some of them locating in the Market and Main area. The district encompasses the industrial and commercial core that first developed in the village as a result of industrial development along natural waterways and two main transportation routes that intersected at this point in the village. The impact it had on Attica was seen in similar small towns and villages in Western New York and throughout the United States in general in the nineteenth century. In addition to mill towns, these waterways also provided additional sources of transportation. Later, in the nineteenth century, roads and waterways were overshadowed by the railroad, but the Market and Main commercial area continued to able to provide most of the businesses needs of the village while a new section developed south of the city that concentrated more on railroad related services.

The Market and Main Historic District is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its collection of intact commercial structures, the oldest dating from the early nineteenth century and all of them emphasizing the district's role as a business and service hub within the region. The nominated buildings illustrate common nineteenth century architectural styles and retain many of the historic features associated with commercial architecture from the mid nineteenth to the early twentieth century. The cohesive historic character is evident through similar building forms (two or three story commercial blocks with ground level storefronts) and common details such as arched lintels, mansard roofs, cast-iron store fronts, corbelling and ornate cornices. Some of the best extant examples include the Citizens Bank at 6 Main Street, the Farmer's Bank at 2 Market Street and the group of buildings on the west side of Market Street that include the oldest extant buildings in the district (1827-1855). The period of significance for the district extends from 1827 to 1915, reflecting the early development of the area to the height of its most productive historic period of development.

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Narrative Statement of Significance / Developmental history/additional historic context information

Attica, New York is a small village located in Wyoming County, straddling the banks of the Tonawanda Creek in a rural region known as the Wyoming Hills, between Rochester and Buffalo. First settled in 1802 and incorporated in 1837, Attica was established first as a mill town and later developed into a railroad village, supporting the county's dairying industry and connecting passengers to Rochester, Batavia, Buffalo and other Finger Lakes communities to the east and south.

Attica's history predates its incorporation as a village, beginning with the Holland Land Company, when in 1792, Robert Morris secured the rights to more than 3,600,000 acres in Western New York for a syndicate of rich merchants and bankers in Amsterdam, Holland; hence, the name Holland Land Company. The lands included everything west of another large land holding known as the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, except for the Indian reservations and the one mile strip along the Niagara River ("the mile strip") that was reserved for the State of New York.

Surveys of the lands were begun in 1797 after Native American titles were resolved by Morris, who then hired Joseph Ellicott as chief surveyor. Ellicott used the same land-division plan as the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, six-mile-square townships organized within ranges. By 1800, the land had been surveyed, mapped, and prepared for sale. Joseph Ellicott became the company's resident land agent and after land sales commenced, he established a sales office, first in Buffalo and later in Batavia. The presence of the land office in Batavia was considered a fortunate event in the history of Attica because the latter was the closest settlement to the land company headquarters. Settlers merely had to travel a short ten-mile distance south in the Wyoming Hills to find excellent mill sites and arable land for farms. In 1802, Zerah Phelps was the first to settle in Attica and dammed the Tonawanda Creek, building the area's first grist mill. The location became known as Phelps' settlement, although Zerah departed soon after commissioning Owen Cotton to construct a second mill in 1806.

This early connection between the two places was strong and would remain so throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. From the Batavia land office, sales of tracts throughout the purchase increased from 40 sales in 1801 to 1,160 in 1809.¹ The price for land was at first set at \$2.75 per acre, with a small down payment averaging one-tenth of the total amount.² Sales were at slow and competition was fierce from the other large land purchases, which often sold lands without requiring an advance payment. The Holland Land

¹A.P. Chapin, *A History of Wyoming County, with Illustrations, Biographical Sketches and Portraits of Some Pioneers and Prominent Residents* (Rochester, NY: F.W. Beers & Company, 1880), 56.

²Ibid.

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Company reduced the price to an average of \$2 per acre to induce more settlers into the area.³ Responsible for the region's advancement, the Holland Land Company quickly realized the need for new roads and the need to link the various settlements, at least regionally. The roads out of Batavia followed old trails that were used for centuries and one that ran south was reported as a path about fifteen to eighteen inches wide, running parallel to what became Market Street and the creek. The trail from the Holland Land office led into the Genesee country. One account stated that Ellicott ordered the first road in 1802 to run "from Batavia southward through Attica, ending at its south boundary, to enable settlers to view the land; several purchased, or contracted, that year. They were the pioneers of Attica. The same year, a second road from Batavia was cut through the forests in a southeasterly direction into Middlebury, ending at Wright's Corners."⁴

In 1802, John Munger traveled from Batavia to Attica intent on building a saw mill on the creek. He brought the iron and machinery needed for the mill operation and had workers clearing the land before it abruptly came to a halt when he ran out of money. According to local histories, Munger quickly returned to Batavia, in an attempt to evade the law and debtors prison, where Zerah Phelps learned of Munger's tribulations. Phelps bought the operation from Munger, who then promptly left to escape from the sheriff. The Munger site was a large tract located on the banks of the Tonawanda Creek. Phelps moved to the site in early 1803 with his wife and others interested in establishing milling, most likely travelling on the one of the first roads built by the Holland Land Office, connecting Attica to Batavia via Attica in 1803. This continued south to Orangeville Center, Wethersfield in Allegany County, and on to Geneseo. In the fall of 1805, the road from Attica to Varysburg was begun. Main Street through Attica was also called the Buffalo and Moscow Road, completed in 1808. As early as 1806, additional road construction connected Brainard, Attica Center, Varysburg and up Crow Creek to Attica Center. The Bennington Road was another connection towards Buffalo, built 1814. These many roads served to link northern towns to the Genesee River and the settlement at Buffalo in the west and were crucial in the development of the county's economy.

Zerah Phelps built a large log cabin on the east side of what became Market Street and constructed a saw mill and later a grist mill along the banks of the creek that ran along the east end of his property, the first to be erected in all of Wyoming County. Shortly after, his first mill burnt down, Phelps sold his holdings in 1807 and returned to Batavia. The settlement continued to grow. By 1812, Attica had three taverns, one church, a weaving shop, a distillery, brick yard a plus a tannery, school and store. Among the settlers were a mason, several millwrights, carpenters, a tailoress, a surveyor, and a saddle and harness maker.

³ Ibid.

⁴ John Theodore Horton, PhD; Edward T. Williams; Harry S. Douglass, *History of Northwestern New York: Erie, Niagara, Wyoming, Genesee and Orleans Counties* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing, 1947), 525.

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Waterways such as the Tonawanda Creek were extremely important to fledgling settlements like Attica in the early nineteenth century in providing for the needs of the community. A sawmill and a gristmill provided lumber for buildings and ground wheat into flour for markets. Distilleries converted local grain into spirited drinks, while other mills extracted oil from flax. Early on, Attica possessed all of the necessary components of pioneer industry that made it a mill town. The banks of Tonawanda Creek and the high ground (High Street) became the location where the creek was dammed and it was from that point that a commercial district grew south towards the hill and continued east across the creek on Main. Mills were also the source of lumber for buildings and homes, which spurred significant growth, as seen by the increased population in the village. Several of these new arrivals built shops on Market Street, including merchants and shoemakers. Also locating near Market Street were blacksmiths, tanners, coopers, and cloth dressers.

Flour milling continued to be a lucrative industry for Attica. Two new milling companies were built on the creek: the Vosburgh mills in 1878 and the West Avenue mills in 1883. These were reported to be some of the best, up-to-date facilities in the state and produced leading brands of flour, such as *Snow Ball and Red Mill*. Both of the mills were destroyed by fire in the early nineteenth century. Subsequent mills were built away from the creek since electricity became the main source of power, and Attica's last surviving mill, the Godfrey Milling Company, was built on West Avenue around 1890.

Milling also propelled Attica from a mere settlement to a village with the commercial core developing around the west end, where Market met Main Street. By 1820 and its importance to the regional economy was underscored by being included in the list of potential stops for the Tonawanda Canal (1824), proposed to run from the Allegany River to the Erie Canal. Plans were dropped for the canal, but in 1825, Attica saw tremendous growth as several manufacturing plants were established as well as a malt house, wagon factory, a foundry, tanneries, distilleries, several new saw mills, grist mill, nursery establishments, planing, carding and flouring mills. This formed the core of Attica's industry, which lead directly to a building boom, forming a commercial district. Business blocks were built on Market Street, including the large brick block which later became known as the *Loomis Block*, just west of the mill, (formerly a mill built by Owen Cotton in 1833). The first newspaper was also begun in 1833, remaining in publication until 1846. In 1837, Attica incorporated as a village.

Several early merchants and businesses were part of the early growth in the village, directly shaping development of the Market and Main district. One of these was David C. Scott, who, in 1816, purchased all the stock of goods from the store of John Wilder and B.C. Adams to begin his own mercantile business. He previously was the chief clerk of Wilder and Adams and saw his opportunity to open a general store, located at

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the corner of Main and Market streets. With the tremendous growth of the village, the store soon outgrew its location. In 1827, he built a three story brick business block on the west side of Market Street, the first brick store built in the village, which is still extant at 19 Market Street.

Gaius B. Rich was another successful Market and Main businessman who relocated from St. Lawrence County to Attica via Rome and Rochester and finally settled in Buffalo around 1840. In 1813, he was employed in Rochester and was sent to work at his employer's newly opened general store in Attica. Rich eventually became sole proprietor of the general store, located two doors north of a grist mill on Market Street. Rich later became Attica's first postmaster, dabbled in milling and then turned his attention to banking. Rich determined that the village needed a bank and established the Bank of Attica in 1836. Its location on Market Street was much more convenient than traveling to Batavia or Buffalo on banking business and was immediately successful. At the urging of his son-in-law, Rich moved his bank to Buffalo in 1841 and it was absorbed into the Marine Midland Bank later in the century.

Other banks were established in Attica and built in the Market and Main commercial area. The most elegant was the Citizens Bank (still extant at 6 Main Street), originally built in 1867 and renovated in 1907 and again in 1912. The building became a commercial focal point, located near the corner of Market and Main, with its façade looking north. The three-story, Mansard roofed building houses the bank lobby at the storefront level and offices in the upper floors. Customers entered through a classical style marble columned entrance, which conveyed a message of stability and permanence, repeating similar designs used by banks throughout the country.

By its connection to other communities via road and rail, Attica's position at the epicenter of the Wyoming County business scene was solidified early on, leading to the wealth necessary for the grand scale construction seen in the business district. Attica had buildings of styles from many periods, but the concentration, quality and sophistication of Second Empire buildings in the village surpassed that of other villages in the county. The extant buildings of Attica's Market and Main Street Historic District reflect the regional architectural trends in small town commercial construction of the period and are significant as a contiguous grouping of structures from the 1850s through 1915. The buildings also show the prosperity in the village that allowed owners to rebuild after devastating fires, the first being in 1847, which destroyed most of the east side of Market Street. The fire spared the west side of the street and during the rebuilding process, large new fireproof masonry blocks were built, mostly two stories with stores on the ground level and offices in the upper levels. The buildings also reflected the trends in architectural taste with prime examples of Italianate,

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Second Empire and later, neo-classic styles. Significant period details included ornamental brickwork, stepped and corbelled cornices and parapets, decorative keystones, cast-stone accents and structural components such as brackets, sills and plinths, and a large number of arched windows with pressed-metal hoods. Many of these details remain on extant buildings in the Market and Main area.

Three buildings built after 1847 survived a subsequent devastating fire (1873) and a flood (1906): the Farmer's Bank (1856); the Walbridge Block (1856); and the Pfender Block (ca. 1855) (all still extant). They retain many of their original mid nineteenth century features such as stone sills and lintels, although the buildings have seen later alterations. The Walbridge Building was originally a three story block and apparently suffered damage in the north portion after another fire (1873). The windows in the upper level were replaced with tall, narrow windows that had arched lintels with keystones. The upper story was repaired to complement the height of the Farmer's Bank building on the south side. Whether the Farmer's Bank suffered similar fire damage is unknown since it was renovated in 1916 to compete with the Citizens Bank across the street. The building was given a more substantial, solid appearance with a new crenellated brick parapet over a projecting cornice and deeply recessed windows.

By the late nineteenth century, the railroads joined the milling industry as the economic base of Attica and the commercial district spread from Market Street towards Exchange Street where the railroad yards and depot were located. Turning east towards Exchange Street, the merchants found available land for new shops and businesses within a short walk from both the railroad depot and the older established businesses on Market Street. Large mills were located on Main Street along the creek and three-story commercial blocks gradually filled in the area between the mills. At the same time, a residential section was developing east of Main and Exchange Streets. The area was still prone to disaster and in 1902, a flood at the southeast end of Main Street overwhelmed the dam for the Attica Mills. As it gave way, buildings on Main and Water streets were knocked off their foundations and merchants watched as their goods were washed away. Three buildings on the south side of the street and two on the north survived the flood, including the substantial Loomis Block and the 1908 Masonic Temple.

Throughout its history, Attica's Market and Main Street commercial corridor weathered a number of disasters and either rebuilt or repaired the surviving stock. A few businesses even relocated from Market Street to Main as a result, one of them being the Crystal Pharmacy in 1914. The downtown continued to thrive, shored up by the arrival of the railroad. By the early twentieth century, the commercial corridor connected to the business district at Exchange Street, but another large fire changed the character of Main Street as car dealerships and modern bank buildings were built on the vacant properties. Another recent fire destroyed three buildings along

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the west side of Market Street, but spared the early nineteenth century buildings that survived the first major fire of 1847. In spite of the disasters that reduced the size of Attica's thriving business district, the current concentration continues to serve the local community, reminding people of Attica's earliest days as a crossroads for the Holland Land Company to its rapids growth in the nineteenth century with the mills.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office

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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 # _____

Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: InSite Architecture, Perry NY

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ±2.82
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>231725</u> Easting	<u>4750995</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the historic extant core of the early nineteenth to early twentieth century core of commercial buildings that were built in the west end commercial section of the village along and around the Tonawanda Creek and reflects the period of significance. The buildings on the west side of main include the oldest buildings in the district and the core along Main Street reflects the historic fabric that survived a number of fires and a major flood (1906).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nicole Martin, AIA, Associate and Rick Hauser, AIA, Partner
organization In.Site: Architecture date December 2012
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city or town Perry state NY zip code 14530
e-mail nicole@insitearch.com

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: Attica Market & Main Historic District

City or Vicinity: Attica

County: Wyoming County State: New York

Photographer: Photos 0001-0013 by In.Site:Architecture; photos 0014-0016 by V. L. Bartos

Date Photographed: Photos 0001-0013 21 December 2011; photos 0014-0016 22 May 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0016. Market Street, looking south towards Main.

0002 of 0016. Market Street, looking at west side, encompassing Buildings #01 – 04, 19 – 29 Market, The Scott Building (on left) and the Winters-Shea-Dusing Block (three on right). Also showing the Village Picnic & Parking Area at far left.

0003 of 0016. Market Street, looking south. Cropped building at left is Building #07, 24 Market, The Attica News Block.

0004 of 0016. Market Street, looking at west side, encompassing Buildings #01 – 04, 19 – 29 Market, The Scott Building (on left) and the Winters-Shea-Dusing Block (three on right).

0005 of 0016. Market Street, looking north from the Village Picnic & Parking Area.

0006 of 0016. Market Street, looking north towards the east side from the terminus of Main.

0007 of 0016. Market Street, looking east towards the intersection with Main, encompassing Buildings #10 – 13, 2 – 14 Market.

0008 of 0016. Main Street, looking from the Market Street side of the terminus, encompassing Buildings 14 and 15, 2 – 6 Main.

0009 of 0016. Main Street, looking east from the Market Street side of the terminus, showing the bridge across Tonawanda Creek.

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0010 of 0016. Main Street, looking west on the Tonawanda Creek Bridge.

0011 of 0016. Main Street, looking west on the Tonawanda Creek Bridge.

0012 of 0016. Main Street, looking east on the Tonawanda Creek Bridge.

0013 of 0016. Main Street, looking north at Buildings #16 – 18, 21 – 27 Main.

0014 of 0016. Main Street looking northeast toward #s 29-41.

0015 of 0016. Market Street looking southwest toward #s 29-37.

0016 of 0016. Looking west at 41 Market Street.

Property Owner:

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

name n/a
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

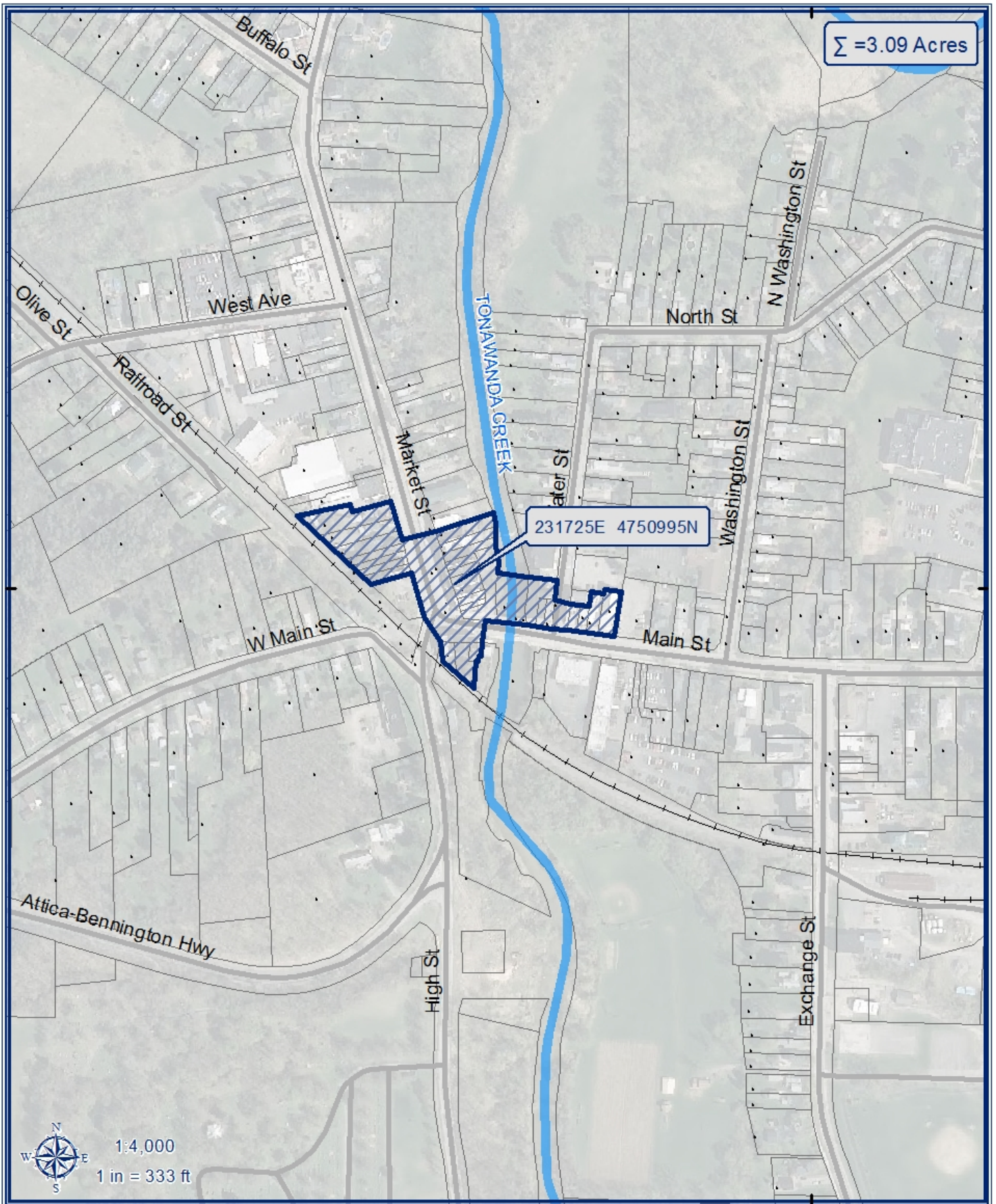


Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Tax Parcel Data:
Wyoming Co. RPS
<http://www.wyomingco.net/webgis>





$\Sigma = 3.09$ Acres

231725E 4750995N

1:4,000
1 in = 333 ft

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

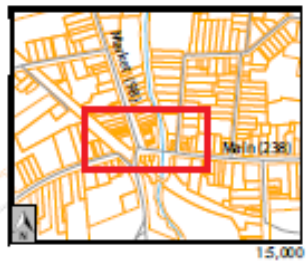
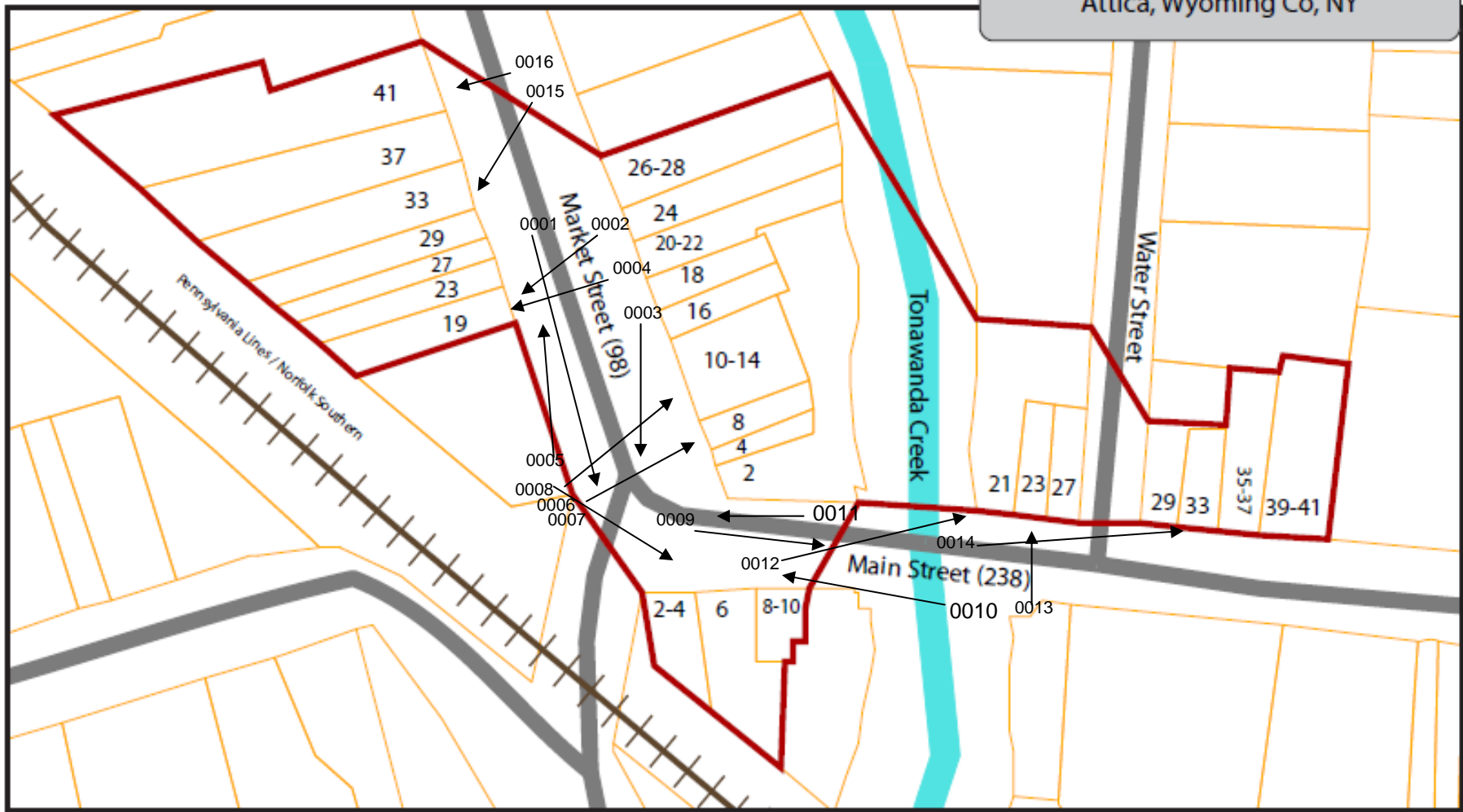
0 112.5 225 450 Feet



Tax Parcel Data:
Wyoming Co. RPS
<http://www.wyomingco.net/webgis>



Market & Main Street Historic District
Attica, Wyoming Co, NY

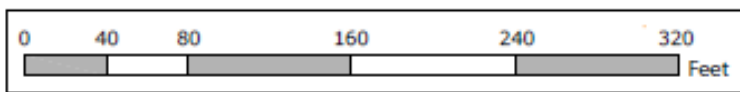


Legend

- Rivers
- Streets
- Parcels



1:800



This map extracted from Wyoming County Web GIS
www.wyoming.net/webgis



PEPSI
PIZZERIA

PEPSI
GOOD BREAD'S
DELICIOUS

2014
CHEVROLET
CORSICA



PEPSI
GOOD DIEHL'S
TAVERN





1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900

Blue awning

White awning

AMERICAN
RESTAURANT

FROM THE
OPEN
ATTIC

ALL ABOUT YOU
1915-1916

Christmas window display



TOMPKINS
INSURANCE
AGENTS, INC.

SHELL

LOWE'S

WALMART

WALMART

WALMART

WALMART

WALMART

WALMART

WALMART

WALMART



TOMPRESS
INSURANCE

ATTICA
PENNY SAVER

JANES REAL ESTATE

ATTICA PO

Market St

318



ANTICA
PENNY SAVER

JANES REAL ESTATE

ANTICA POOL & SPA

Market St



W. 10th St.

JAMS

HANS MOELLER JEWELERS

FREE NO BUY

ATTICA FURNITURE
Cupola, Cassia, T...
Shelburne & Lunenburg



ATTICA POOL & SPA

HANS MOELLER JEWELERS

J.A.M.S.

FREE
EYE EXAM

238



TO NORTH
354 238
← →
SOUTH NORTH
98 98
← →

STOP

WALK

11C17



M.S. JAMES

Cafe

HANS MILLER JEWELERS

154 98
98 231

STOP

Blue arrow sign pointing left



RESTAURANT
and
LUNcheonette

DREAMS
OF
DANCE

Barbers
Pre-hoc

Dance



RENT

DREAMS OF DANCE
718 821 1147

Top 40
ballads
great
modern
country
hits
check
it
out

Knights of Columbus
COUNCIL 2042

Top 40
ballads
great
modern
country
hits
check
it
out

Main St
Water St

Little T



Little Learners
PreSchool

The Dance Company
Tina Harding

591-4029

the-dance-company.com 591-4029



Attica
MOVING & STORAGE



MASONIC TEMPLE







CARQUEST

AUTO PARTS

CARQUEST

\$19.99

Fleet & Farm SALE

\$20.99

CE dware

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Attica Market and Main Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Wyoming

DATE RECEIVED: 3/15/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/10/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/25/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/01/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000225

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5-1-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

8 March 2013

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

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose the following National Register nomination to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Attica Market and Main Historic District, Wyoming County

This is the first nomination that we are submitting on disc. Enclosed are two discs, one containing the nomination and maps and the other containing the digital images, and a cover sheet signed by Ruth Pierpont. We tried to follow the instructions exactly and hope that we got all the details correct. Please let us know if anything is not to your standards. Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this progressive experiment! Please feel free to call me at 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office