

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAR 12 1984

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Canandaigua ~~Multiple Resource Area~~ M R A

2. Location

street & number various

___ not for publication

city, town Canandaigua

___ vicinity of

state New York

code 036

county Ontario

code 069

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
___ district	___ public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	___ agriculture
___ building(s)	___ private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
___ structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	___ work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment
___ object	___ in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple resource area	___ being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	___ industrial
	NA	___ no	___ military
			___ museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			___ scientific
			___ transportation
			___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name various

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Ontario County Courthouse

street & number 27 North Main Street

city, town Canandaigua

state New York

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

See continuation sheet

title Statewide Inventory of
Historic Resourceshas this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ☒ no

date 1980

___ federal ☒ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Albany

state New York

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>see below</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Canandaigua Multiple Resource Area includes all the area within the incorporated city of Canandaigua, a small city situated about 25 miles southeast of the city of Rochester on the north shore of Canandaigua Lake. The land slopes gently down toward the lake, which is visible from most parts of the city. To the south, the Bristol Hills, the beginning of the Allegheny Plateau, rise to an elevation of more than 1700 feet, while to the north, east and west, the land is gently rolling with occasional higher terrain characteristic of the Ontario Plain. The city retains the integrity of its original grid plan with a broad main street, a public square and several major cross streets. The layout is typical of a small city: a central business district and monumental residences concentrated along a main thoroughfare (South Main and North Main Streets) a public square (Atwater Park) surrounded by municipal and religious buildings separating the commercial and residential areas, and several neighborhoods of historic, residential and/or secondary commercial buildings located on the cross streets (Bemis, Bristol, Center, Coy, Gibson, Gorham, Howell, Niagara, Phoenix and Sly Streets, Dailey and Fort Hill Avenues and Park Place). In addition to the development of the core of the city, large tracts of land near the boundaries of the city were settled by wealthy nineteenth-century Canandaiguans who erected elegant mansions on their estates. Today, the neighborhoods near the boundaries of the city are generally characterized by severely altered older structures and/or modern development.

The historic resources of Canandaigua were identified by means of a comprehensive historical/architectural survey of the entire city undertaken by the Ontario County Historical Society with guidance from the State Historic Preservation Office staff. Completed in 1980, the survey was then evaluated and the National Register criteria of eligibility applied. The resulting multiple resource area nomination includes all those properties within the city limits whose architectural and/or historical significance can be documented from information currently available. Further research may reveal additional properties of historical, architectural and/or archeological significance that are eligible for nomination.

The 360 contributing properties included in the nomination are the city's best, most intact, architecturally and/or historically significant structures, which together reflect the development of the multiple resource area. The components identified for nomination are the Canandaigua Historic District, 354 residential, religious, commercial and civic structures that constitute the historic core of the city, and ten individual properties outside of the district: seven residences, two schools, and a former mental institution. The structures were constructed between the 1810s to the 1930s in a broad range of architectural styles, with early nineteenth century Federal style structures and late nineteenth century Italianate, Queen Anne/Eastlake and eclectic styles predominating. Nearly two-thirds of the nominated properties are residential; nearly one-third are commercial; the remaining few are religious or civic. Many dwellings are constructed

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of wood, but there are a considerable number of brick dwellings scattered throughout the city. Most commercial structures are constructed of brick. Civic and religious structures are predominantly brick or stone. The densities of the neighborhoods in which the historic resources are located vary considerably, but, generally, density decreases as distance from the business section of South Main Street increases.

In general, the city's historic resources consist of numerous highly sophisticated and elegant structures, reflecting the prosperity and prominence of Canandaigua throughout the nineteenth century. The quality of architectural refinement characteristic of the city's historic buildings is unique in the region and is an enduring, physical manifestation of Canandaigua's position as a regional commercial and governmental center.

The expression of architectural refinement in Canandaigua is found in every building type - civic, commercial, religious and residential - and in every major American architectural style from the early nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. The subtlety and urbanity of design apparent in the city's earliest buildings continued to be expressed in buildings constructed throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Canandaigua Historic District encompasses nearly 80 acres along the city's major north-south route and primary cross streets in the geographic center of the city. It contains 354 residential, commercial, religious and civic structures dating from the 1810s to the 1930s and is Canandaigua's only concentration of intact contiguous historic properties. The district encompasses the North Main Street Historic District (National Register, 1973) which contains the village green, many of the city's finest residential and civic structures, and the city's only intact historic religious structures. The boundaries of the North Main Street Historic District have been extended to the east and south to include an additional 268 properties which fall within the same period of significance, exhibit the same level of craftsmanship and integrity of design, and are complementary in scale, form, use of materials and methods of construction. Included within the extended boundaries are areas with sophisticated and elegant dwellings similar to those on North Main Street, as well as areas which reflect the commercial activity and rise of the working and middle classes during the same period of North Main Street's development.

The resulting Canandaigua Historic District is characterized by several distinct neighborhoods. North Main Street is characterized by substantial high-style residences; residences along Howell and Gibson Streets, east of North Main Street, are also imposing and elegant. Closer to the business district, the dwellings along Dailey and Gorham Streets are more modest and occupy smaller lots. Atwater Park, around which the city's historic civic and religious structures are located, separates the residential neighborhood from the dense commercial district of South Main Street. Vernacular, working class housing and secondary

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businesses characterize the outskirts of the central business district. The enclosed historic district inventory form provides additional descriptive information pertaining to the Canandaigua Historic District.

Ten properties outside of the historic district have been identified as individually eligible. These properties include exceptionally intact examples that embody the distinctive characteristics of particular types, periods, methods of construction and/or styles, some of which are significant for their survival in modern or extensively altered neighborhoods of the city. Others are recommended for their historical associations with persons significant in the history and development of Canandaigua.

Although some of these properties are located in close proximity to the city's historic core, the extensive alteration to adjacent historic buildings and modern construction surrounding these properties has precluded their inclusion in the nominated historic district. In stark contrast to the city's historic commercial center is lower South Main Street where modern strip development and highway interchanges characterize the area nearest the lake. Other historic neighborhoods of the city lack the architectural integrity or quality of the nominated properties, while modern neighborhoods have appeared on the fringes of historic areas and on city land previously undeveloped.

The Thaddeus Chapin House (128 Thad Chapin Street) and the Marshall House (274 Bristol Street) located several blocks west of the business section, are imposing early nineteenth century Federal style brick dwellings. They occupy relatively large lots in a less densely settled residential neighborhood near the western boundary of the city. Just south of the Marshall House is Brigham Hall (229 Bristol Street), a complex of 11 contributing structures which originally functioned as a mental hospital. The complex occupies a landscaped 16-acre lot and is relatively secluded from the surrounding residential neighborhood. Dating from circa 1855 to circa 1920, the buildings exhibit a variety of stylistic features and are executed in a broad range of materials.

Two individual components are located north of the district: The Cobblestone Manor (495 North Main Street) is one of the few examples of Greek Revival style architecture in the city and the only example of cobblestone construction in the multiple resource area. The other property in the northern residential neighborhood is the Francis Granger House (426 North Main Street), an altered Federal style dwelling being nominated for its historical association with an important member of Canandaigua's most prominent family, the Gideon Granger family. The other structure associated with the Granger family is the Granger Cottage (60 Granger Street), a frame dwelling which reflects the influence of the Gothic Revival style. It occupies a relatively small lot in a modest residential neighborhood just east of the northern section of the district.

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Two dwellings on the heavily travelled commercial strip of South Main Street between the district and the lake are also being nominated individually. The Benham House (280-282 South Main Street) and 426 South Main Street are rare survivors in the densely developed, modern commercial section of the city and exceptionally intact examples of Italianate style residential architecture.

The last two individual properties being nominated are representative, intact examples of late nineteenth century ward schools which exhibit the distinctive late Victorian era eclectic features associated with the Queen Anne style. They are the Adelaide Avenue School (108-116 Adelaide Avenue) and the Saltonstall Street School (47 Saltonstall Street), located just east and west, respectively of the commercial center of the historic district. Both are remarkably intact structures in neighborhoods characterized by extensively altered older structures and modern development.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
Specific dates	1810s–1930s	Builder/Architect	various	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Canandaigua Multiple Resource Area nomination includes 348 architecturally and/or historically significant properties dating from the 1810s to the 1930s. Together, the Canandaigua Historic District and the ten individual properties reflect the historical development of the city from its earliest period of prosperity as a commercial center for the surrounding western New York frontier to its later prominence as a railroad center and as the county seat of Ontario County. Distinctive examples of a broad range of architectural styles and of types and methods of construction, particularly those of the early and late nineteenth century, survive intact, reflecting the architectural trends of the region as well as the tastes and prosperity of the local citizens. In addition, several properties are historically significant for their associations with the lives of prominent persons. The Gideon Granger family, with four generations of locally and/or nationally prominent politicians and/or philanthropists, is Canandaigua's foremost family. Four properties within the multiple resource area are associated with the lives of the Grangers in Canandaigua during the nineteenth century. Several properties are significant as representative works of locally and regionally prominent architects, including A.J. Warner (F.H. Hamlin House, 152 Gibson Street), J. Foster Warner (Bates Building, 195 South Main Street), Claude Bragdon (Ontario County Times Building, 83 South Main Street), H. Knapp and Son (Tillotson Block, South Main Street) and Orlando K. Foote (Adelaide Avenue School and Saltonstall Street School). The nominated properties in the multiple resource area attest to the regional prominence that has characterized Canandaigua since its first settlement. All phases of the city's growth and development are represented in the multiple resource area by a wide variety of building types and architectural styles and by those properties associated with persons significant in local history.

The city of Canandaigua was initially founded as a late eighteenth century settlement base for the western frontier. In 1788, Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, representing a group of eastern investors, purchased a large tract of land in western New York. The Phelps and Gorham Purchase was opened for settlement in 1789. Canandaigua, on the major transportation route which ran from Utica through Geneva to Buffalo, was designated as the county seat of the newly created Ontario County. It soon became a busy and prospering village, providing the goods and services required by settlers heading west. The frontier's land offices, lawyers, speculators, churches, hardware stores, taverns, brickyards, and lumber mills were established in Canandaigua. Little evidence of the architecture of the earliest settlers survives intact; although, according to local tradition, the earliest sections of several extant structures

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date from as early as circa 1790. The earliest extant structures that retain substantial integrity of design, form and style date from the 1810s and 1820s. The unusually high number of substantial Federal style structures reflect the city's early nineteenth century regional prominence and the wealth and sophistication of its initial settlers. High-style dwellings which exhibit outstanding craftsmanship and elegant detailing are scattered throughout the multiple resource area. Distinctive examples of the period and style located within the Canandaigua Historic District include the Field-Clark House (29 Gibson Street, photo 15), the Henry Chapin House (47 Gibson Street, photos 15, 16) and the Red Jacket Building (33 North Main Street), all located in the fashionable residential neighborhoods north of Atwater Park. The Lapham House (40-42 Bristol Street, photo 5) is a rare surviving example of a high-style Federal dwelling in the densely settled commercial and working class area south of Atwater Park. Characteristic features of the period and style exhibited by these dwellings include symmetrical massings and five-bay, center hall configurations. Delicate period detailing and structural elements include narrow friezes, slender corner pilasters, and elliptical oculi in gable ends. Entrance trim includes attenuated pilasters, sidelights and semi-elliptical fanlights. The Peter Porter House (210 North Main Street) is a particularly elegant example of the style, with its monumental pedimented portico supported by slender Ionic columns. In addition to these structures two Federal style dwellings located outside of the historic district are included as individual components for their architectural significance: The Thaddeus Chapin House (128 Thad Chapin Street) and the Marshall House (274 Bristol Street). Both are intact representative examples of their period and style that survive in a neighborhood of modern and altered older dwellings near the southwest boundary of the city. They also reflect the trend of a few of Canandaigua's wealthy early settlers to erect elegant mansions on large tracts of land well away from the core of the community.

There are two outstanding non-residential Federal style structures in the multiple resource area; both are located in the historic district near Atwater Park. They are the First Congregational Church (58 North Main Street) and City Hall (southwest corner of West Avenue and North Main Street). Both are surmounted by delicate cupolas. The First Congregational Church is particularly noteworthy for the Adamesque swag which embellishes the pedimented front gable end and for the Ionic pilasters which ornament the facade. City Hall features a distinctive, monumental portico with slender Ionic columns, one of two such porticos in the city (the other is found on the Peter Porter House).

Also dating from the Federal period are two of the four dwellings in Canandaigua which are historically significant for their association with the locally and nationally prominent Granger family. The two dwellings are the Granger Homestead (295 North Main Street), in the fashionable residential neighborhood of the historic district, and

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the Francis Granger House (426 North Main Street), an individual component several blocks north of the historic district. The Granger Homestead is not only architecturally significant as one of the city's most distinctive examples of elegant, Federal style residential architecture, but it is also historically significant as the home of the patriarch of the family, Gideon Granger.

Gideon Granger was sent to Canandaigua in 1812 by his native state of Connecticut as its representative to the land office of Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham. Granger had, by this time, achieved national prominence as postmaster-general during the administrations of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. He also served the Jefferson administration as an espionage agent. He and his wife, Mindwell, retired to Canandaigua in 1814 after a distinguished political career in Washington and began construction of the Granger Homestead with the fortune he had acquired through land speculation. Completed two years later, the mansion is a particularly distinguished example of Federal period architecture featuring elegant detailing on the facade and entrance.

During his first years in Canandaigua, Granger also built a house for his son, Francis, who had graduated with honors from Yale in 1811. Francis joined the family in Canandaigua and established a law practice. He married Cornelia Rutsen Van Rensselaer in 1817 and they moved into their recently completed home, known today as the Francis Granger House. Although it has suffered mid-nineteenth century and early twentieth century alterations, the dwelling retains its basic Federal form and configuration and reflects its early nineteenth century elegance. Its primary significance is historical, although architectural importance is derived from the fact of its survival in the modern residential neighborhood near the northern city limits. Ten years later Cornelia died, leaving Francis with a son, Gideon II, and a daughter, Adele. He sold his house and moved his family into the Granger Homestead. Gideon Granger had died in 1822 at age 55. During his last years, Gideon had continued his active public career, serving a two-year term in the New York State Senate. He became particularly noted for his cooperation with DeWitt Clinton in promoting the Erie Canal.

Francis Granger's political career began shortly after his father's death. He became an active leader in the anti-Masonic movement. He entered public service as a member of the New York State Assembly and soon became an ardent supporter of the Whig party. However, he met with little success when seeking public office at a time when Andrew Jackson and the young Democratic party were highly influential and popular. Francis was an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor and governor of New York State; he was defeated when he ran for the United States Senate; and when he ran for the vice-presidency with Harrison in 1836, the Whigs were again defeated. Francis Granger did, however, serve in the state legislature between 1826 and 1834 and in the United States Congress between 1835 and 1841. When Harrison won the

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presidential election in 1840, he appointed Francis postmaster-general. But with Harrison's death one month later and the succession of Tyler, who proved to be pro-Democrat, Granger and almost the entire Whig cabinet resigned. (Only Daniel Webster, the Secretary of State, remained in office.) Francis then retired from public office, although he continued his active participation in political matters. In later years, he broke with prominent Whigs Thurlow Weed and William H. Seward on the slavery issue and led a faction of Whigs who favored a moderate approach to the problem. He died in August, 1868, still a resident of the Granger Homestead. The Granger Homestead remained in the family through the early twentieth century although it was not occupied by them continuously. When the structure was threatened with demolition in 1945, the Granger Historical Society was established and the house was purchased and preserved as a house museum.

The third dwelling in Canandaigua associated with the Granger family is the home of General John Albert Granger, Gideon Granger's second son. (The fourth property, the Granger Cottage, is associated with later generations of the family and is discussed on page 5.) In addition to its historical associations, the J.A. Granger House (16 Gibson Street), located in the Canandaigua Historic District, is architecturally significant as one of the city's few examples of monumental Greek Revival style architecture. During the late 1830s and 1840s, the height of the popularity of the Greek Revival style, Canandaigua suffered a temporary decline in development when the city was bypassed by the construction of the Erie Canal. The fact that there are relatively few high-style Greek Revival dwellings in Canandaigua reflects this period of decline. New construction, however, did not cease altogether as illustrated by quite a few modest, vernacular interpretations of the Greek Revival style. Examples are scattered throughout the district, including the Mark Sibley Building (134 North Main Street), the dwelling at 257 Center Street (photo 11), and the Evander Sly House (47 Gorham Street, photo 42). These representative examples are characterized by heavy structural elements and detailing and three-bay side or center hall configurations. Characteristic of the Greek Revival style, the delicate detailing of the Federal period is rejected in favor of wide friezes, broad corner pilasters, wide window trim and trabeated entrances with wide transoms, pilasters and sidelights. Pedimented gable ends and ornamental iron grillework in eyebrow windows distinguish a few of the more fashionable examples. Two of the most outstanding and sophisticated dwellings of the period are the J.A. Granger House (cited earlier), distinctive for its monumental portico with full entablature and massive Ionic columns, and the Cobblestone Manor (495 North Main Street), individually significant as a distinguished example of Greek Revival style residential architecture. The dwelling, particularly notable in the multiple resource area for its unique cobblestone construction, is characterized by a pedimented gable end, a broad frieze, heavy window surrounds and a trabeated entrance.

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Particularly noteworthy are the stone quoins which articulate the corners of its facade. Surrounded by modern housing, it is an important survivor in its neighborhood near the northern boundary of the city.

Non-residential Greek Revival style architecture includes several relatively modest commercial structures and one imposing civic structure. The commercial structures, scattered along South Main Street, are rare survivors in the predominantly late nineteenth century business section. The earliest examples (circa 1845-circa 1850), such as the Walker Building (230-236 South Main Street, photo 77) and 217-221 South Main Street (photo 70), are modest structures with plain, wide friezes and heavy stone lintels above windows and entrances. Two later examples, from the mid-1850s, are slightly more elaborate. The Bemis Block (74-86 South Main Street, photo 74), particularly notable for its large size, and the Centre Block (116 South Main Street, photo 75) both feature distinctive grillework in their small attic story windows. The Ontario County Courthouse (27 North Main Street) was built late in the 1850s when the Greek Revival style was waning in popularity in more progressive mid-nineteenth century New York communities. Nonetheless, it is a distinctive example of a monumental civic structure designed in this style. Notable features of the structure include the projecting front portico with its massive Ionic columns and the full entablature which encircles the entire building. Monumental end porticos also feature massive columns.

Very few examples of other popular mid-nineteenth century architectural styles exist in Canandaigua. The Gothic Revival style, however, is manifested in several noteworthy structures, two of which are included as individual components. The best example of a picturesque, Gothic Revival style cottage is the George W. Bemis House (48 Howell Street) in the historic district, with its steeply pitched, multi-gabled roof pierced by corbelled brick chimneys, its broadly projecting eaves embellished with ornamental bargeboards, and elaborate trim surrounding the oculi in the gable ends. The main building of Brigham Hall (229 Bristol Street, part of the Brigham Hall complex) is a more imposing, less fanciful interpretation of the style than the frame Bemis Cottage, although the large masonry structure does incorporate the picturesque ideals of the period and style. It, too, features a steeply pitched multi-gabled roof and ornamental bargeboards. Numerous, irregularly spaced dormers add to the picturesque asymmetry of the structure.

A far less conventional adaptation of the style expounded by Andrew Jackson Downing and other proponents of the Picturesque Movement is the Granger Cottage (an individual component at 60 Granger Street). While part of the significance of this property is derived from its historic association with the Granger family, it is architecturally significant as an example of the Gothic taste in residential architecture. Despite its non-Gothic massings, perhaps because it may have been

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created from an earlier house, its incorporation of the picturesque ideals of the period with its broadly overhanging bracketed cornice, board and batten siding and pointed cross gable, give it an eccentric but, nevertheless, distinctively Gothic character.

Historically, the Granger Cottage is significant as the home of the third and fourth generations of the Gideon Granger family. The cottage was built circa 1850 for Gideon Granger II, grandson of Gideon Granger, patriarch of this prominent family. After his graduation from Yale, Gideon II became a lawyer. Poor health prevented him from pursuing an active political career; instead, he devoted his life to charitable activities. In the 1850s, he married Isaphine Pierson, a native of Canandaigua, and they moved into this cottage, which had been built for them as a wedding gift. Less than ten years later, in 1860, Gideon II, his wife and their two daughters, Isaphine and Antoinette, left the cottage and moved into the Granger Homestead and lived with Francis Granger. During the Civil War, Gideon II continued his philanthropic services by ministering to the needs of soldiers' families. He also served as chairman of the War Committee recruiting troops. Gideon II died in 1868 at the age of 47, six days after the death of his father. After the death of Gideon II, Isaphine and her two daughters moved back into the Granger Cottage where they apparently resided until 1906. The two Granger sisters were prominent members of the community in their own rights, active in the Wood Library Association, the Ontario County Orphanage Asylum and the Ontario County Historical Society, and continued the influence of the Granger family in Canandaigua through the first decades of the twentieth century.

Another example of a popular mid-nineteenth century architectural form represented in the multiple resource area is the Van Buskirk-Raines House (116 Gorham Street, photo 40), in the historic district. It is Canandaigua's only example of an octagon house. Distinctive features of the style include the low-pitched, hipped roof surmounted by an octagonal cupola. As in many octagons, the detailing of the Van Buskirk-Raines House incorporates features of the Greek Revival and/or Italianate styles. Greek Revival style influences are the wide, unembellished frieze and the trabeated entrance; the paired, rounded cupola windows are Italianate in design.

The advent of rail transportation in the region was the impetus for Canandaigua's second major phase of prosperity and expansion. Canandaigua became an important station on the New York Central Railroad and a terminus of its Niagara Falls and Canandaigua Branch. The completion of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad also brought prosperity to the community. Numerous distinctive structures dating from the third quarter of the nineteenth century reflect this period of development. Most prevalent are the outstanding examples of Italianate style residential

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and commercial architecture. Elaborate, high-style structures as well as well-crafted, vernacular adaptations of the style survive intact throughout the city. Located in the district, particularly along North Main, Gibson and Howell Streets, are the city's most fashionable Italianate style dwellings. Distinctive examples include the Dhondt House (47 North Main Street), the Coleman House (60 Gibson Street, photos 22, 23) and the Rankine House (82 Howell Street). Typical features of the style include asymmetrical massing of wings, low-pitched hipped roofs surmounted by cupolas, projecting eaves embellished by brackets, wide friezes often pierced by oculi, and rounded-arch windows and projecting bays. Distinctive detailing exhibited by many of Canandaigua's Italianate style structures include particularly elaborate embellishment of cornices, iron cresting on roofs, ornamental lintels above windows and doors, and elaborate entrance porches. Vernacular interpretations of the style scattered throughout the district, particularly on the fringes of the South Main Street business section, exhibit the same general characteristics of the period and style. Although they are less ostentatiously embellished, they reflect the relative prosperity of the working and middle classes during the era.

South of the historic district are two architecturally significant Italianate style dwellings, rare survivors in the dense, modern commercial neighborhood of South Main Street. The Benham House (495 South Main Street) and the dwelling at 426 South Main Street, both individually nominated, retain a high level of integrity and original detailing unique in an area threatened by recent overdevelopment. Particularly noteworthy attributes include the cast-iron cresting which surmounts the cupola of the Benham House and the ornate, cast-iron fence bounding the property. The dwelling at 426 South Main Street features a rather unusual truncated hipped roof with a prominent round-arched front cross gable. Though less ostentatious, it is similar in design to the Coleman House. Another distinctive feature of 426 South Main Street is the ornate entrance porch, particularly prominent as the rest of the dwelling lacks elaborate embellishment.

Many of Canandaigua's historic commercial structures reflect the influence of the Italianate style as well. All are located within the boundaries of the historic district. The most significant examples are concentrated along Phoenix, Niagara and South Main Streets just south of the New York Central railroad tracks. Dating from the 1860s and 1870s, notable examples include the Masseth House (19 Niagara Street, photo 55), an important hotel during the railroad era, the Hale Block (120-124 South Main Street, photo 75) and 88-92 South Main Street (photo 74). While many storefronts have been modernized, the upper stories retain substantial integrity. Distinctive features include numerous examples of ornately embellished cornices with brackets, modillions and/or dentils. Decorative cast-iron lintels survive intact above the round or segmentally arched windows on a great number of these Italianate style commercial

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structures. Some of the later Italianate style buildings exhibit corbelled brick cornices, a distinctive attribute which reflects the influence of the Romanesque Revival style.

The influence of the Second Empire style, also a style popular during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, is manifested in several of Canandaigua's architecturally significant buildings. Distinctive residences include the John Gillette House (171 Howell Street, photo 51) in the fashionable residential neighborhood east of North Main Street and the dwelling at 73 Bristol Street (photo 4). Both are within the boundaries of the historic district. The Draper Building (56 South Main Street, photo 73) located in the business section of the historic district, is a significant example of Second Empire style commercial architecture. The most salient features of the three buildings are their mansard roofs and their elaborate eclectic detailing. The elaborately embellished dwelling at 75 Bristol Street is particularly prominent as it is surrounded by working and middle class housing. One other representative example of architecture constructed during this period in Canandaigua is St. John's Episcopal Church, the city's only distinctive example of the High Victorian Gothic style.

Late Victorian era eclecticism characterizes many of Canandaigua's historic resources dating from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. All of the city's significant examples of residential and commercial architecture dating from the last decades of the century are included in the historic district; however, two architecturally significant schools constructed during this period are located outside of the district boundaries.

Many of the distinctive late nineteenth century residences are elaborate and sophisticated interpretations of the Queen Anne, Eastlake and Stick styles. North Main, Howell and Gibson Streets contain particularly high concentrations of very ornate, late nineteenth century dwellings, such as the Dr. Charles Hoyt House (143 Howell Street), with its prominent half-timbering, the city's best example of the Stick style. Among the numerous Queen Anne/Eastlake style dwellings are the Stark House (95 Howell Street, photos 48 and 49), the Sherwood House (185-187 Howell Street, photo 52) and 302 North Main Street. Distinctive attributes include pierced, sawn and/or turned woodwork which embellishes gable ends, balconies and porches. Asymmetrical massing, multi-gabled roofs, wraparound verandahs and decorative cornices and window lintels are also characteristic features of the period exhibited by many of the dwellings.

Working and middle-class residences also exhibit distinctive late nineteenth century attributes although on a small scale. A frequent occurrence was the modernization of an older, more modest structure by the addition of one or two decorative features, such as an ornate

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entrance porch or the embellishment of a cornice, a gable or the eaves. The Marshall House (an individually nominated property cited earlier) is a particularly noteworthy example of this trend. In the early nineteenth century, it was an elegant Federal style mansion; in the 1860s, it was modernized with the addition of contemporary, Italianate style decoration including a bracketed cornice and an elaborate front porch.

Late nineteenth century eclectic commercial structures are as numerous and as distinguished as Italianate style commercial buildings. Most are large, sophisticated structures which exhibit unique combinations of mid to late nineteenth century features such as bracketed cornices and elaborate window hoods of the Italianate style and corbelled brickwork of the Romanesque Revival style. Although they exhibit quite different combinations of detailing, similarities in scale and the use of materials unite these eclectic structures with each other and with the rest of the structures in the business district to create visually cohesive streetscapes. Particularly distinctive examples of eclectic commercial architecture include the Tillotson Block (153-169 South Main Street, photos 66, 67), the Erina Hose Building (13-15 Niagara Street, photo 55), and the John Flannigan Building (37-43 South Main Street, photos 61, 62).

There is one distinctive example of late nineteenth century eclectic religious architecture in the city, the United Church (71 North Main Street), located in the historic district. It features a combination of corbelled brickwork, characteristic of the Romanesque Revival style, and pointed-arch windows, typical of the Gothic Revival style.

Turn-of-the-century architecture in Canandaigua is represented by two small schools located outside of the historic district. The Adelaide Avenue School and the Saltonstall Street School are distinctive examples of late Victorian era, Queen Anne style public architecture. They are characterized by asymmetrical massings, multi-gabled roofs with prominent cross gables and eclectic detailing. As the only two of four extant late nineteenth century ward schools to retain substantial integrity of design and detailing, they recall the early twentieth century growth and development of Canandaigua's middle-class neighborhoods. They are both attributed to local architect Orlando K. Foote.

Canandaigua's distinctive examples of twentieth-century architecture are all located in the historic district. Residences most frequently exhibit Colonial Revival style features, such as the imposing Mott House (222 North Main Street) and 268 North Main Street). Both are characterized by forms, configurations, and inspired detailing typical of structures dating from the early nineteenth century. Canandaigua's early twentieth century bungalows and other popular styles frequently incorporate Classical Revival style features on a smaller, more modest scale. Monumental Neoclassical style structures in the district include the United States

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Post Office (28 North Main Street) and the Ontario County Trust Building (128-132 South Main Street). Typical of the period and style, both are large, masonry structures with giant porticos and classically inspired detailing. Several styles which emerged in the early twentieth century are represented by Canandaigua's commercial structures. The Commercial style is reflected in the Knights of Columbus Building (175-181 South Main Street) with its Chicago style windows and minimal, classically inspired detailing. Although 245 South Main Street has undergone alterations, its streamlined form is characteristic of the Art Moderne style of the 1930s.

The Canandaigua Multiple Resource Area contains a broad variety of historic resources which reflect the evolution and development of a regionally prominent commercial and civic center in the Finger Lakes area of New York State. Architectural styles represented in the multiple resource area are indicative of national stylistic trends expressed in a local medium. Both highly sophisticated and vernacular renditions of architectural styles popular from the early 1800s to circa 1930 are extant. In addition, properties whose primary importance derives from their local historic associations have been included. Together, these architecturally and historically significant resources depict the particular chronicle of Canandaigua's growth over time.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

See continuation sheet

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	code	county	code
-------	----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janette Johnstone See continuation sheet

organization Division for Historic Preservation date 2/84

street & number Agency Bldg. 1, Empire State Plaza telephone 518-474-0479

city or town Albany state New York

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Julia S. Stohr*

title Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation date 2/16/84

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for listing date
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date

Chief of Registration

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Scotia, NY 12302

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Canandaigua Multiple Resource Area
State Ontario County, NEW YORK

Nomination/Type of Review

1. Canandaigua Historic District
Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Date/Signature

Cover accept. 4/26/84

Allen M. Byers 4/26/84

2. Adelaide Avenue School
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Allen M. Byers 4/26/84

3. Benham House
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Allen M. Byers 4/26/84

4. Brigham Hall (Grove Home)
Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Allen M. Byers 4/26/84

5. Building at 426 South Main Street
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Allen M. Byers 4/26/84

6. Chapin, Thaddeus, House
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Allen M. Byers 4/26/84

7. Cobblestone Manor
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Allen M. Byers 4/26/84

8. Granger Cottage
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Allen M. Byers 4/26/84

9. Granger, Francis, House
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Allen M. Byers 4/26/84

10. Marshall House
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest

Allen M. Byers 4/26/84

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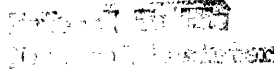
Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Canandaigua Multiple Resource Area
State Ontario County, NEW YORK

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Saltonstall Street School



for
Keeper

Andrew Bryan 4/26/84

Attest

12.

Keeper

Attest

13.

Keeper

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