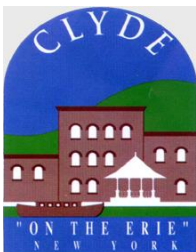


# Reconnaissance Level Historic Resources Survey

## VILLAGE OF CLYDE

Wayne County, NY  
2017



**Village of Clyde**  
6 South Park Street  
Clyde NY 14433

Mayor, Jerry Fremouw  
Deputy Mayor/Trustee, Roland Kanaley

Trustees,  
Roland Kanaley  
Paul Ferindino  
Mike Nicoletta  
Brad Shimp

Clerk-Treasurer, Ann Fenton  
Code Enforcement Officer, Tom Sawtelle



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CBCA 17-019

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION and METHODOLOGY	1-1
2.0 HISTORIC OVERVIEW	2-1
3.0 ANNOTATED LSIT OF PROPERTIES	3-1
4.0 SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATIONS	4-1
5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	5-1
APPENDIX 1 - CONSULTANT RESUMES	A1-1

## **1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION & METHODOLOGY**

## PROJECT SUMMARY

This Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Resources in the Village of Clyde is the report of CBCA's evaluation of resources within the Village. The village is within the Town of Galen in Wayne County in the Finger Lakes region of western New York, on the banks of the National Historic Landmark Erie Barge Canal. Set amid rolling hills, it originated at a crossroads of Indian trails running north and south and the Clyde River running west to east. The River was later incorporated into the Erie Canal system. This history makes Clyde an unusual crossing point of all directions across many centuries.

This survey principally focuses on the extant built resources of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Historic buildings, landscapes, structures, and other features are distinct components of communities that highlight history on the local, regional, and national levels. A survey of the Village's historic resources is an important first step in recognizing the significance of these properties and keeping them a vital part of the community's built environment. Placing a resource in a larger context provides a sense of place. The information gained from documenting historic resources forms the foundation for integrating historic preservation into planning, community development, visitor welcome, and economic revitalization efforts.

This survey identifies several individual properties as eligible for individual listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places and one National Register-eligible Historic District within the survey area. As the Village is not a Certified Local Government, we did not identify potential local landmarks or historic districts that may be eligible for designation under such an ordinance. See Section 5: Summary and Recommendations.



Figure 1- 1: Location of the Village of Clyde in Wayne County, ^ North

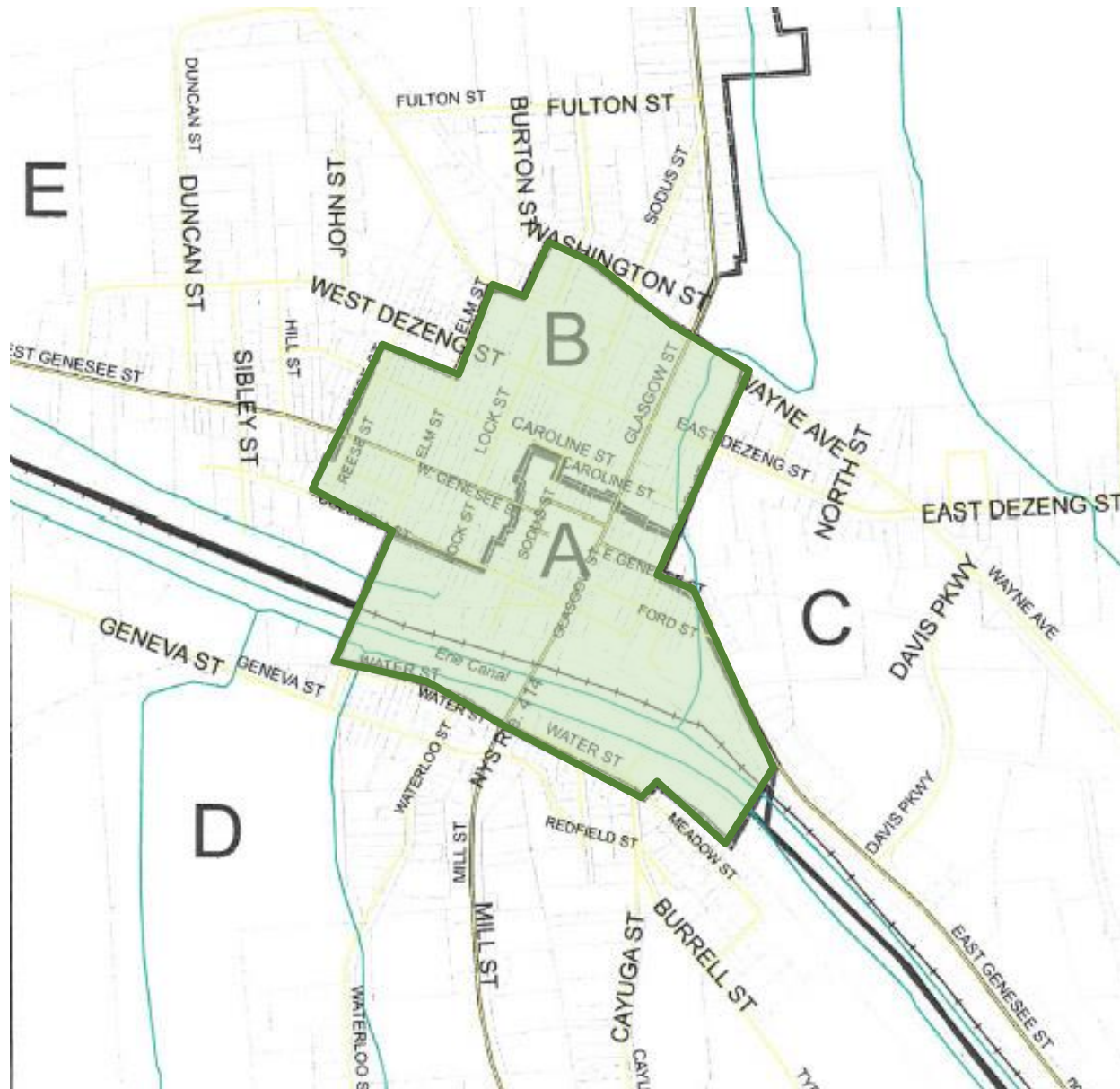


Figure 1- 2: Map of Survey Priorities, ^ North

### 1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of this survey for the Village of Clyde was to identify resources within the designated survey areas that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Village seeks to bring the benefits of National Register listing to the residents of and visitors to the Village. The survey areas designated by the Village were a downtown portion, called A, and a more residential portion, called B. CBCA surveyed beyond these boundaries because it became evident that potential historic districts extended beyond the designated survey areas.

By way of background, there have been several efforts to document the historic resources of the Village over the years. More recently, in April 2017 the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) had identified a potential Downtown Clyde Historic District centered around the commercial core of the Village for compliance purposes related to a state-funded façade improvement program there.

### **1.3 PROJECT FUNDING**

The cost of this Reconnaissance Level Historic Resource Survey of the Village of Clyde, Wayne County, NY has been funded by the Village of Clyde.

### **1.4 PROJECT TEAM**

Clinton Brown Company Architecture, PC (CBCA) was contracted by the Village of Clyde to provide specialized historic preservation consulting services to prepare this Reconnaissance Level Survey because of their state-wide experience in this specialized work.

The CBCA project team leaders meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's "*Professional Qualification Standards* (36 CFR Part 61). The project manager was Jill Nowicki, CBCA Historic Preservation Specialist. The CBCA project team also included Clinton E. Brown, FAIA, Alma O'Connell Brown, Emily Coleman, Katherine Mahoney, and Nancy Oakley. Village of Clyde resident and consultant Roxanne Kise provided Village experience in leadership and insights. See the project principal's resumes in Appendix 1: CONSULTANT RESUMES.

CBCA gratefully acknowledges the roles of Anne Fenton, Clerk, and Tom Sawtelle, Code Enforcement Officer, of the Village of Clyde, and James Finelli of the NY SHPO Survey and Certified Local Government Program (CLG) Unit in leading and facilitating the success of this project. We acknowledge the leadership of Mayor Jerry Fremouw and the Village Trustees for commissioning this project.

### **1.5 PROJECT METHODOLOGY**

This methodology statement is prepared as part of the project tasks. It outlines the research sources identified, field strategies, context development approach, and decision-making structure for the project. It includes the selection criteria used to identify surveyed properties. Though this project was funded by the Village for its own planning purposes, the Village requested that project tasks and products are intended to meet SHPO and National Park Service (NPS) criteria, methodology, and current standards for Historic Resource Surveys.

The CBCA project team worked in full cooperation with the Village of Clyde's project leaders, especially Anne Fenton, Village Clerk, Village of Clyde; and James Finelli of

the NY SHPO. The CBCA team consulted with the Galen Historical Society and Clyde-Savannah Public Library staff.

A public meeting, lead by Clinton Brown and Anne Fenton, was held on August 2, 2017 at the Village Hall. A field visit was conducted on August 2, 2017 by CBCA staff Jill Nowicki, Kitty Mahoney and Nancy Oakley. A follow up site visit was conducted on October 18, 2017.

A search for documentary research materials for the Village of Clyde has been completed and the information gleaned forms the basis for the historical narrative. The project team reviewed NYSOPRHP files for existing building inventory and National Register forms. Research was also conducted by reviewing books and other written resources and via online databases. Sources on the overall history and development of the Village of Clyde (primary and secondary sources, historic maps, city records, local histories, unpublished materials, etc.) were identified and examined. A working bibliography appears in Section 5.

## 1.6 HISTORIC RESOURCES FIELD SURVEY

In general, buildings that are a minimum of 50 years of age are considered historic. The current survey was limited to above-ground historic resources which could be viewed from the street. Prehistoric and historic archaeological sites were outside the scope of this study. CBCA prepared a survey area base map and then used the map in the field to locate and record significant properties that might meet National Register eligibility criteria.

According to the *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* bulletin issued by the National Park Service, as paraphrased by the SHPO, *Reconnaissance-level surveys include a "once-over-lightly inspection of an area, most useful for characterizing its resources in general and for developing a basis for deciding how to organize and orient more detailed survey efforts. In conjunction with a general review of pertinent literature on the community's past."*

It should be noted that though the primary motivation of the Village was to analyze the surveyed resources for potential National Register of Historic Places eligibility, many resources should be considered for local landmarking eligibility, too.

The National Register Criteria are stated as follows:

*The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:*

*A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*

- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

Information collected in the field for each inventoried property was recorded for use in preparing comments and recommendations. The type of information gathered for the survey included a street address, site-building-lot (SBL) number, architectural style, architectural and stylistic details, approximate date of construction, and notes on condition and integrity, if appropriate. All inventoried properties were photographed with a digital camera. All inventoried properties are presented in the report in an annotated list of properties (Section 3). An historical overview is featured in Section 2 and highlights of findings and recommendations are included in Section 4.

## **1.7 ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Jill Nowicki, with assistance from the Village and SHPO, directed the historic resources field survey and managed the analysis and recommendations portion of this report. Based on field observations of the survey area as well as historic research, the analysis and recommendations sections provide a means for the identification of significant properties and recommendations for their recognition and designation. Based on National Register Criteria for Evaluation, these properties are recommended for nomination to the State and National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations include identifying those buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts (the general resource types eligible for listing in the National Register) that appear to meet the National Register Criteria. National Register Bulletin 16A: *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, issued by the National Park Service as a guide to understanding and completing nominations for the National Register of Historic Places, defines a building as “a resource created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as house.” It defines a site as a “location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.” A structure is defined as “a functional construction made for purposes other than creating shelter, such as a bridge.” Objects are defined as “a construction primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed, such as a statue or milepost.” An historic district is defined as “a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.”

During the survey of the Village of Clyde several individual buildings and one historic district have been identified as potentially National Register-eligible. These properties appear to meet the requirements for nomination to the National Register, including being at least 50 years old and retaining integrity to the original building materials, design and architecture. CBCA has made these recommendations based on the National Register Criteria and our 30 years of experience in this field; however, the determinations of eligibility for the National Register are ultimately in the hands of the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service.

If it were to adopt a model historic preservation ordinance, the Village of Clyde could have the power to establish both individual local landmarks and local historic districts. Buildings or districts recommended as potentially National Register eligible could also be considered for local landmark designation. The Village would become a Certified Local Government for the benefits to the village and to property owners. Local historic districts can also be submitted to the National Park Service for certification for tax purposes, making owners of designated properties eligible for the federal and for the New York State commercial and residential historic rehabilitation tax credit programs, should they fall within a qualifying census tract. For additional information on the tax credit programs, refer to <https://parks.ny.gov/shpo/tax-credit-programs/>.

## **1.8 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The bibliography (Section 5) represents a working list of sources used in developing the historical and architectural overview, and those that were useful in documenting historical facts about the resources that were subject of the historic resource survey.

## **2.0 HISTORIC OVERVIEW**

## 2.0 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

This Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Resources is the report of CBCA's evaluation of resources within the Village of Clyde, within the Town of Galen in Wayne County in the Finger Lakes region of western New York and on the banks of the National Historic Landmark Erie Barge Canal. The village is approximately equidistant from the cities of Rochester and Syracuse. Set amid rolling hills, it originated at a crossroads of Indian trails running north and south and the Clyde River running west to east. The River was later incorporated into the Erie Canal system. This history makes Clyde an unusual crossing point of all directions across many centuries. This survey principally focuses on the extant built resources of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### Topography

The Finger Lakes were formed approximately 10,000 years ago by retreating glaciers. The area around present-day Clyde is distinguished by drumlins, long low hills running north to south.<sup>1</sup> The Village of Clyde is mostly located north of the river and in a relatively low and flat area between two drumlins. The construction of the Erie Canal in the 1800s greatly added to the development of the village of Clyde.



**Figure 2- 1:** Topographic Map of the Village of Clyde (Accessed 2017 10 05, CRIS Database) Note the drumlins shown as elongated hills running north and south in which Clyde is nestled.

<sup>1</sup> Stephen W. Jacobs. *Wayne County: The Aesthetic Heritage of a Rural Area* (New York: Wayne County Historical Society, 1979, 34.

## Historical Development of Clyde

The area of present day Clyde is located within the traditional territory of the Cayuga people, part of the Iroquois Confederacy. Other native groups, such as the Algonquins, had a presence in the area but the Iroquois were the most dominant. In the 1670's an Iroquois village known as Sodoms had developed. Later, European trading posts were also established nearby, such as a French post, "Ossaroda", that was occupied from 1709 to 1777.

Another early construction of settlers was a blockhouse located in what is now present-day Clyde. The two-story blockhouse was the first colonial building in Wayne County. It was constructed in 1722 by Dutch-English colonists on an expedition. Throughout the years the building was used by various militaries during both the French-Indian and Revolutionary wars. Multiple groups used the building; British loyalists, colonial soldiers, and Native Americans alike. After the war it was occupied by smugglers or roaming British soldiers. In 1788, the building was burnt and destroyed in a fight between British soldiers and American troops who had been sent to remove the British. The building was reconstructed in 1975 as part of the celebration of the Bicentennial of the United State of America.

The current Blockhouse does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it is less than 50 years of age. Nevertheless, it is worth noting, as it represents contemporary effort to recall and represent historic settlement in Clyde.



Photo 2- 1 Replica of Blockhouse built for American Bicentennial, 1976

Two interconnected and significant historical factors created environmental conditions for the settlement of present day Clyde: the extinguishing of Native American claims to the land and conclusion of European struggles for continental influence. Native American groups like the Iroquois played a pivotal role in European struggles for control; depending on shifting alliances of the day, they were formidable allies or enemies. The animosity that the French shared with the Iroquois toward the English drove the two together as unlikely allies. The French and Indian war between 1754 and 1763 resulted in the losing French relinquishing their claims and the winning British strengthening their dominion in western New York with the alliance of Iroquois tribes, who they later forcibly removed from the vicinity.

By 1796, Native American land claims had been largely extinguished in western New York through the spread of European diseases, the result of war between tribes and colonists, and the establishment of reservations. One major occurrence of feuding Native tribes and colonists that affected control of the area around Clyde was the Sullivan Campaign of 1779. Iroquois tribes had recognized the threat of colonists pushing further into their hunting grounds, and they allied with traders to attack unprotected settlements. In response, John Sullivan was sent by the U.S. Revolutionary forces with 4,000 men to raze Iroquois settlements in western New York, including the Finger Lakes Region.<sup>2</sup> The aggressive military tactics imposed by the Sullivan Campaign during the Revolutionary War had their intended effect of breaking the influence of the Iroquois Confederacy in New York. Many Native Americans were driven from the area, and the remaining tribes were pressured to enter treaties that transferred their land and created reservations on which they were confined.

The Sullivan campaign did not immediately affect what is now Wayne County, as there were no permanent Iroquois settlements at that time, but the long-term effect was of considerable importance. Soldiers from the East Coast saw the land of the Finger Lakes and realized how suitable it was for farming, compared to the rocky shores of New England. Many of the original settlers from Wayne County were men who served on the Sullivan campaign<sup>3</sup>.

In 1782 the United States Congress set up the Military Tract, which was created to provide land grants to veteran and current soldiers. The town of Galen, in which Clyde would eventually form, was one of twenty-eight military towns. The Village of Clyde consisted of Lots 31, 32, 45, and 46. These lots were originally granted to those in the medical division of the army. Early landowners included John Smedis, Isaac Ledyard and Stephen McCrea. Lot 45 was reserved for religious and other institutional uses until William Dezeng, son of Major Frederick A. Dezeng, bought the lot from his father around approximately 1817.

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<sup>2</sup> Jacobs. *Wayne County*, 42.

<sup>3</sup> Jacobs, *Wayne County*, 43.



Figure 2- 2: 1973 DeWitt Map Showing Military Tract Land Divisions and Native Reservations. ([http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycayuga/maps/1793/1st\\_sheet\\_dewitt\\_map\\_small.jpg](http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycayuga/maps/1793/1st_sheet_dewitt_map_small.jpg))

Major Frederick A. Dezing was an important figure to Clyde and was responsible for some of the first construction in the area, including dams, saw-mills and grist mills. Dezing was born in Dresden, Germany and came to America late in the Revolutionary War. He eventually became an American citizen and invested heavily in Clyde. He was granted the right to dam the Clyde River for water power by the State Legislature in 1817.<sup>4</sup> Dezing may have invested in Clyde anticipating that the Erie Canal would be built and that this would greatly benefit the area, making it a hub of trade and industry. The name Dezing would continue to be important to Clyde as his children and later generations would go on to be notable residents. William Dezing, specifically, established the influential Clyde Glass Works with his step-brother, James R. Rees.

In 1809 a road was constructed between Waterloo, located to the south of Clyde on a major east-west lakes route, and Sodus Bay at Lake Ontario, to the north of Clyde. What would become Clyde was roughly mid-way. The road crossed the Clyde River along the Sodus Street bridge which was first built in 1810. In 1818 this bridge was destroyed by high water and was not rebuilt until 1824.<sup>5</sup> The new bridge was built in concurrence with the construction of the Erie Canal, one of many examples of how the canal would help to develop the region.<sup>6</sup>

Settlement in the area began with the establishment of Lauraville on the south banks of the Clyde River, in 1811. The town was named after Henrietta Laura Pultney, a countess of Bath, England.<sup>7</sup> The focus of development activity then rapidly shifted to the north, across the river, when the Clyde town site was laid out in 1817 by William S. Dezing.<sup>8</sup> Lauraville may initially have been the more important settlement, but likely it was overshadowed by Clyde when the canal was built due to proximity to the river of the north side's larger area of level lands. Clyde was originally named Carthage and was renamed Clyde by town promoter Andrew McNab, after a river in his home country of Scotland. McNab also named Glasgow Street, the main street of Clyde<sup>9</sup>. In 1835 Lauraville and Clyde were incorporated into the Village of Clyde. The village layout remains essentially unaltered since it was first determined. Later development in the village would follow north-south along Glasgow Street and west along Genesee Street, dictated by the topographic conditions of the large hills to the east and northwest of the original town site.

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<sup>4</sup> Wayne E. Morrison. *Morrison's History of Clyde, New York*. (Williamson NY: Morrison, 2005) 12.

<sup>5</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 12.

<sup>6</sup> Reconnaissance-Level Architectural Survey-Village of Clyde, New York. Report. Landmark Society of Western New York. NY, 2002. 1-28.

<sup>7</sup> Morrison, 13.

<sup>8</sup> Morrison, 14.

<sup>9</sup> Galen Historical Society

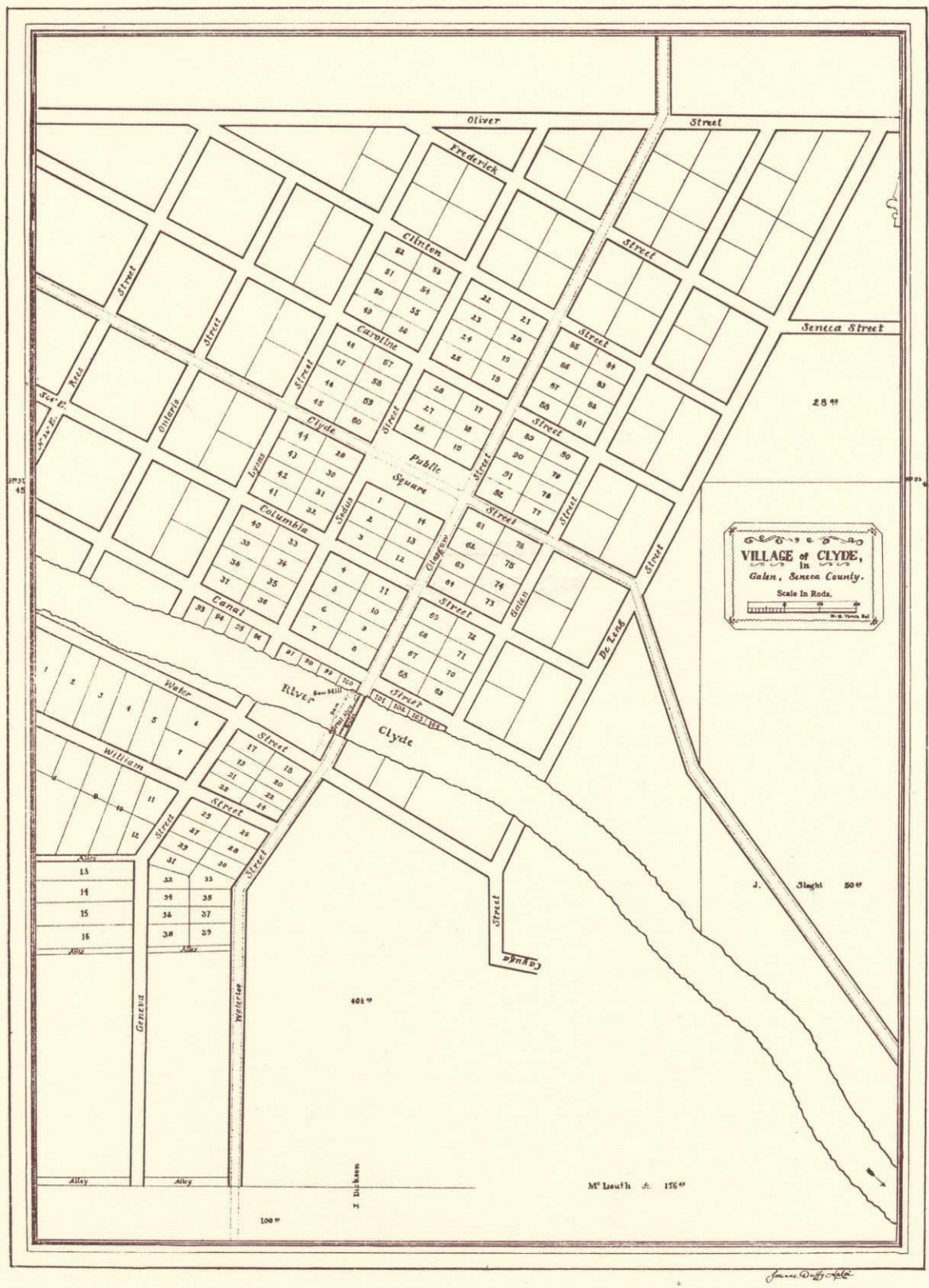


Figure 2- 3: Map of Clyde, Date Unknown but before the Erie Canal was built (Morrison)



Figure 2- 4: Map of Wayne County, New York. Philadelphia: A.D. Byles: R.P. Smith, 1853

### The Canal Era 1817- 1850s

The idea of developing a canal network throughout upstate New York to take advantage of the series of rivers and lakes for transportation dates prior to the Revolutionary War. The catalyst for the construction of the Erie Canal came from Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816), who by 1810, had set government wheels in motion to solidify political support for the project and to survey potential routes.

Clyde's most significant period of growth was during the construction, likely by Clyde-area farmers, of the Erie Canal, when the village was first established. The place quickly grew in population after the canal opened. The construction of the Erie Canal had a significant impact on the development of western New York and the United States. The Canal formed the spine of a regional transportation network that contributed to an extended period of prosperity through linking Clyde and other Canalway communities to a large area.

Construction on the Erie Canal began in 1817 and the canal was officially inaugurated in 1825.<sup>10</sup> The section of the canal in Wayne County runs through the Montezuma then on through Clyde and through the town of Lyons on its path to Lake Erie. The canal fostered the development of trade, industry and agricultural production in Clyde as shipping for goods to more markets became much faster and cheaper. Taverns and hotels were built on Lock Street near the canal to accommodate the workers and

<sup>10</sup> Morrison, History of Clyde, 27.

travelers that passed through.<sup>11</sup> The lock in Clyde was built in 1823 and had to be widened multiple times throughout the years to accommodate increasing traffic.

The man-made feature of the Erie Canal symbolizes the transition of this region from a natural frontier to settled area. The construction of the Canal set in motion a remarkable political, economic, and social transformation that would only be interrupted by the Civil War.<sup>12</sup> Clyde's identity as expressed through its historic built form and its architecture, including the prominence of the Italianate style here, grew from this period.

The canal took several forms in relation to Clyde over the years. The relevance of the canal as a method of transportation eventually declined, due to the development of the railroad. In 1822, the New York State constitution was signed, and the Montezuma Turnpike was completed. In 1845 construction began on the Syracuse and Rochester railroad. The railroad ran through Clyde, Lyons, Newark and Palmyra, with the first train coming to Clyde in 1852.<sup>13</sup> Later incorporated into the New York Central railroad system, the railroad was more expensive than the canal for shipping goods, but it was faster and more efficient.<sup>14</sup> The canals, roads, and railroads allowed the fertility of the land that first attracted Sullivan Campaign veterans to be made available to many more markets across a larger geography, thereby attracting money and goods that fueled the growth of Clyde.

The downtown business area of Clyde was built between 1851 and 1852. The Briggs Block was the first to be built and then was followed by more two and three-story brick buildings. Several of these were destroyed by fire and then rebuilt in later decades.

### **Civil War/ Railroad Era**

During the nineteenth century ante-bellum period, advancements in regional technologies and transportation networks produced rapid innovation which entrepreneurship quickly exploited. Clyde joined the ranks of this creative economy as home to its own inventions such as the Jones typewriter, which was developed and patented in 1852, among one of the earliest typewriters to be manufactured in the United States. Other patented objects were produced locally, including threshing and drilling machines. This innovative period was brief, however, as it was disrupted from financial panics in 1837 and 1857, and ultimately ended due to the Civil War.

During the Civil War, Clyde had a visitor of immense importance. On February 18<sup>th</sup> of 1861, President-elect Abraham Lincoln stopped in Clyde by train on his way to his inauguration in Washington. The Village of Clyde was a stopping place on the railroad between Syracuse and Rochester. He did not stay long, simply stating he did not have time to give a speech, but the event is still being commemorated by the community and

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<sup>11</sup>Architectural Survey-Village of Clyde, 4.

<sup>12</sup>Jacobs, Wayne County, 51.

<sup>13</sup>Architectural Survey-Village of Clyde, 12.

<sup>14</sup>Architectural Survey-Village of Clyde,5.

is featured in children's books, murals, walking tour pamphlets and local history books.<sup>15</sup> That Lincoln traveled this route highlights the importance of the Erie Canal as a path from the interior of the continent to the East Coast that avoided the impenetrable forests and mountains that precluded a direct route. Everything had to pass through Clyde.

Town maps made after the Civil War from the 1880s paint a picture of prosperity: Clyde was home to several malt houses, asheries and gristmills, marbleworks, carpentry and leatherworking works, and other businesses which competed for space along the waterfront. Canning and fruit drying became influential industries in Clyde after the Civil War.<sup>16</sup> Given the prominence of manufacturing to Erie Canal-based towns like Clyde, some have argued that its 1840s cobblestone factories should be considered as having equal architectural standing as contemporary mansions.<sup>17</sup>

Clyde was not immune to the economic turmoil of the Great Depression; its leaders responded by taking steps to ensure a future for its community. Demonstrating a spirit of resiliency and cohesion, members of the business community formed a public subscription to construct a factory in 1941, which was briefly home to the Acme Electric Company, before being purchased by General Electric in 1945 to manufacture transistors and other electric equipment. GE maintained operations here for several decades, employing a semi-skilled workforce. Contemporary companies like Advanced Atomization Technologies represent both the continuing importance of manufacturing to the local community and Clyde's resiliency and ability to adapt to changing economic patterns.

## **Public Square**

The public park plays a significant role in Clyde's sense of place and identity. The original town settlement was laid out around this public space, originally known as the Public Square or Commons<sup>18</sup>. Today it is known as Village Park, Washington Square Park or Central Park. The land was originally given as a gift to the town by William Dezeng to be used as a public space in perpetuity. Local efforts have failed to uncover a deed, but it is accepted town history that the park was to be solely used as a public space or it would revert ownership to the Dezeng descendants.<sup>19</sup>

The original layout and use of the park reflected principles of North American urban park planning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The park provided suitable recreational and civic-making space for the residents, thereby mitigating the unhealthier side effects of urbanization that included pollution, crime, and immoral behaviour. Between 1853 and

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<sup>15</sup>Aretta J, and Wayne E. Morrison. *Morrison's History of Clyde New York* (Williamson NY: Morrison, 1955).

<sup>16</sup> Architectural Survey-Village of Clyde, 6.

<sup>17</sup> Jacobs, Wayne County, 111.

<sup>18</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 15.

<sup>19</sup> *Welcome to Clyde on the Erie*, Clyde, NY, 1.

1874, the Public Square became the Village Park, possibly representing a Victorian shift towards ideals of leisure and health.

Over the years, Village Park has played a significant role in the public memory making of the local community. The monuments, plaques, and structures that have been constructed in the space, including a bandstand, a marble George Washington statue given to the town by the Sons of Italy, and a farmers' market, help reveal events that have been important to the life of the village and demonstrate the ongoing community spirit of Clyde. The park still contains these important structures as well as a circular fountain, a Firemen's Monument, and a cannon that was placed in the park to honor soldiers from Clyde who died in World War I. The Mineral Spring and Shelter are also located within the park; the well was drilled in 1893 and the shelter over the well was built by the Clyde Volunteer Fire Department in 1927.<sup>20</sup> The park continues to function as a gathering space for the citizens of Clyde as well as a place in which to appreciate the village's rich history.



**Photo 2- 2: Washington Square Park or Village Park**

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<sup>20</sup> *Welcome to Clyde on the Erie, 1.*

## Churches of Clyde

Clyde contains several high-quality examples of high-style religious buildings constructed in the nineteenth century, in both large and small scale, and constructed in several distinctive styles. Some of the larger churches also feature ancillary buildings such as a rectory or school. There are five surviving church buildings, two of which still serve their original congregations, one serving a new denomination and two of which have been adapted to other uses.

Religion was a vital part of the lives of the settlers of Clyde and Wayne County. In the early and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century several different denominations developed congregations. Most began practicing in school houses or homes, but then eventually built original structures for their congregations. Many of these churches began as simple wooden structures and were replaced with more substantial buildings as congregations grew and funds could be raised. Most churches have retained their basic form and function, to which renovations, restorations and additions have been undertaken over the years, dictated by the needs and prosperity of each congregation.

The first church built in Clyde was the First Presbyterian Church. The congregation was founded in 1814 and the first building was erected in 1829. The church was founded by Reverend Francis Pomeroy and Reverend Hypocrates Roe.<sup>21</sup> In 1870 the first building was demolished, and a stone church was built in its place. The church was designed by Archimedes Russell of Syracuse<sup>22</sup>. The tall spire was damaged by several lightning strikes and eventually removed. The church was eventually demolished after sustained damage in 1971. As of 1976 the Presbyterian congregation had consolidated with what is currently the United Methodists. The combined congregation worships in the Methodist church on Caroline Street.<sup>23</sup>

The building of the current Galen Historical Society was originally The Baptist Church of Clyde. The Baptists organized in 1817 and the current structure was built between 1832 and 1833. Newton Field is credited with doing extensive wood work for the church.<sup>24</sup> The church is located on North Park road and underwent extensive renovations in 1877. In 1954 the Clyde Baptists disbanded and sold the church to the Galen Free Library. The building functioned as a library from 1955 to 1995 and was bought by the Galen Historical Society in 2000. The former Baptist Church is the oldest remaining church building in Clyde.

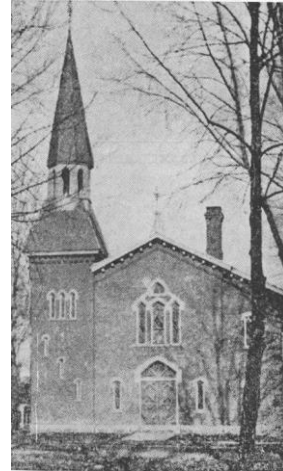
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<sup>21</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 19.

<sup>22</sup> Jacobs. *Wayne County* 212

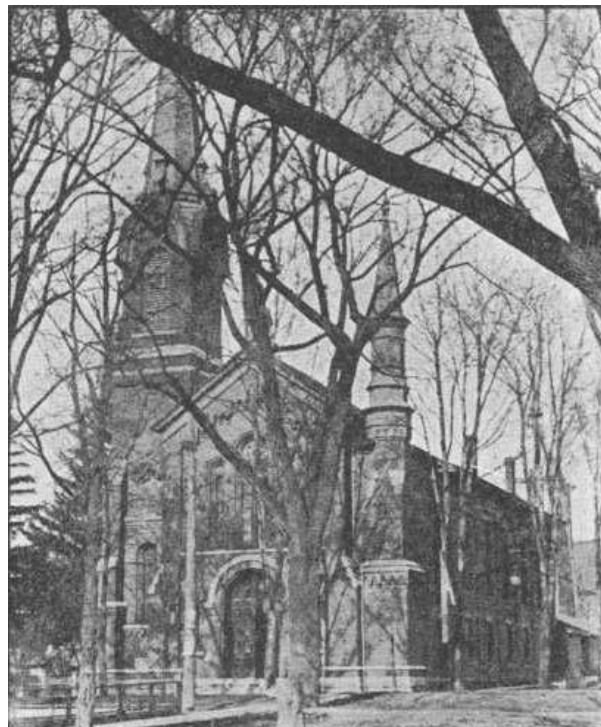
<sup>23</sup> Jacobs. *Wayne County* 212

<sup>24</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 19.



**Photo 2- 3: Baptist Church of Clyde/Galen Historical Society at 31 N Park St. (Morrison Clyde)**

The original wooden structure for the First Methodist Church was built in 1831. In 1859 this structure was moved to Caroline Street, and other denominations, such as the German Lutherans, Universalists and Free Methodists rented the building to practice their faith. The Methodists re-located their congregation to the current brick church on Sodus and Caroline which was built in 1859. A new front was constructed in 1871 and The Hinman room was added in 1934. The church is now the place of worship for United Methodist Church of Clyde.<sup>25</sup>



**Photo 2- 4: United Methodist Church at 84 Sodus Street (Morrison Clyde)**

<sup>25</sup>Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 20.

The congregation of Saint John's Episcopal Church organized in 1840 and had constructed a wooden church by 1842. In 1845, the building was moved to North Park Street near the Clyde Hotel. In 1883, a fire that started in the barn of the nearby Clyde Hotel destroyed the church. Plans to rebuild the church were adopted in 1884 and a new stone building was erected in 1885 on West Genesee and Lock. The tower for the church was built in 1907. The Episcopalians eventually joined the Grace Episcopal Church in Lyons in 1982<sup>26</sup> and today the church is now a place of worship for the non-denominational Christ Community Church.

Roman Catholics organized in Clyde in 1845 and by 1851 a church was built. John M. Spencer was the architect and builder for the first wooden building. In 1868 the foundation for the present structure was laid and by 1870 the church was completely built on Sodus street on the corner of West Dezensg. The tower was built in 1901 and the church is located at 114 Sodus Street.



**Photo 2- 5: St. John's R.C. Church at 114 Sodus Street (Morrison Clyde)**

The German Lutherans organized in 1859 and practiced in the old wooden Methodist Church until the present church was built in 1924 at 48 Caroline. The church was then named St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Clyde.<sup>27</sup> The German Lutherans no longer worship here but building remains and is now privately owned.

<sup>26</sup> Architectural Survey-Village of Clyde, 14.

<sup>27</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 24.

## Cemeteries

There are three significant cemeteries still existing in Clyde, the Maple Grove Cemetery, St. John's Cemetery and Oak Hill Cemetery. The Maple Grove Cemetery association was organized in 1859<sup>28</sup>. The Cemetery is located off Burrell and Cayuga Streets. Maple Grove was designed by Burton Thomas<sup>29</sup> and was built to accommodate the hills and valleys of the terrain.<sup>30</sup> Major Frederick A. Dezing did not permanently reside in Clyde but he passed away while visiting a family member in Clyde and is buried in Maple Grove.<sup>31</sup>



Photo 2- 6: Maple Grove Cemetery on Cayuga Street

Oakhill cemetery is located on West Genesee Street. It is a smaller cemetery than Maple Grove and was established in 1824 and renamed in 1999. St. John's cemetery is located off Geneva Street, and was possibly once known as Watson Cemetery according to previous maps.

<sup>28</sup>Jacobs. *Wayne County*, 219.

<sup>29</sup> Architectural Survey-Village of Clyde, 10.

<sup>30</sup>Jacobs. *Wayne County*, 219.

<sup>31</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 513.

## Cooperative Societies of Clyde

Playing a similar role to religious institutions, cooperative societies have also helped shape the society of Clyde and populated it with their buildings. These groups, such as The Grange, reflect the connection between the town and the farming community in the neighbouring countryside. Like many Canal towns, Clyde was an important space of exchange between local agricultural activity and broader regional and national markets. A series of warehouses, canning factories and docks allowed produce to be transported 'out' through the canal transportation network while ideas, machinery and other goods could be brought 'in'. It is on the balance of this socio-economic exchange afforded by the Canal network that Clyde developed. This exchange was reinforced with the development of railways, beginning with the Rochester-Syracuse line in 1852.

The spirit of cooperation for mutual benefit is expressed through the activities of groups like the Grange, which was part of a broader 19<sup>th</sup>-century movement to address the social needs of American agricultural communities. Socially progressive and with an emphasis on education, this cooperative society established the town's first library, fire insurance company, and operated a Farmer's Exchange between 1900-1927 in downtown Clyde.



Photo 2- 7: 60 Glasgow Street; Former Grange Hall No. 33 (left)

Photo 2- 8: 16 E Genesee Street; Current Grange Hall No. 33 (right)

## Industrial/Manufacturing Buildings of Clyde

Clyde served as an important industrial area due to its location along the prominent waterway of the Erie Canal, which provided a transportation route to carry raw materials and finished products both in and out of the area. The survey area contains several extant examples of a wide-range of industrial buildings.

Industrial architecture is a broad category which includes many types of buildings which once served as factories, manufacturing plants, machine shops and other types of

functions. New York State passed a law on factory regulation in 1914 which defined a “factory” as any place where goods or products were manufactured or repaired, cleaned or sorted. Buildings such as mills, workshops, manufacturing businesses and all associated buildings, sheds and structures were included in this definition. The term factory can be used to describe a single building or to an entire facility of composed of any number of structures, and the term is synonymous for industrial architecture.<sup>32</sup>

Industrial buildings, unlike commercial and residential architecture, were not constructed with aesthetics in mind; typically, these buildings featured simple, utilitarian designs based on function and the needs dictated by the interior production. Industrial buildings of the nineteenth-century relied on the natural elements, light for interior illumination, breezes for ventilation and water for the power to drive the belts and shafts which in turn operated machinery. Function-driven, industrial buildings are often constructed in phases, with additions added to the building as need dictated, and typically featured numerous window voids. Industrial buildings were typically not thought of as true “architecture” in the nineteenth-century, and in fact many architects lacked interest in industrial architecture due to the financial and economic limitations and a belief in the lack of artistic possibilities in their design. Factory design was often a mix of common empirical engineering with engineering based on rationalized, technological planning. Prior to the development of specialized engineers or architects, early factory design also involved a bit of luck and trial and error by builders and craftspeople. As a result, most nineteenth-century industrial buildings were designed as collaborations between industrialists, engineers, local carpenters and builders, and mill builders.<sup>33</sup>

Fires were a major concern of nineteenth-century industrial buildings, which often featured heated boilers to drive machinery, gas-fueled lighting, and volatile compounds. As a result, many industrial buildings were built utilizing fire-resistive materials. In the nineteenth-century this was predominately brick or sometimes stone, while in the early twentieth-century new technological advances led to factories being constructed of reinforced concrete and metal.

The Clyde Glass Works was an influential industry and factory building in Clyde. Glass manufacturing was an integral industry of the Village of Clyde for around 85 years, from 1828 to the early 1900s.<sup>34</sup> At its peak, Clyde Glass works employed up to 85 men, 45 boys, and 8 girls, and the total payroll would reach \$1,000. It was established in 1827 by William S. Dezeng, son of Major Frederick Dezeng, and James R. Rees. The two men saw the need for the manufacturing of window glass as more houses began being built along the canal.<sup>35</sup> After Dezeng and Rees, William C. Ely was another important owner of the building and member of the community. Ely came to Clyde in 1842 and initially entered the drug store business. Around 1850 he began manufacturing window glass with James H. Stoke. Eventually he became an important figure for the Clyde Glass

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<sup>32</sup> Bradley, Betsy H. *The Works: The Industrial Architecture of the United States*. (New York: Oxford UP, 1999; 7-8.)

<sup>33</sup> Bradley, *Industrial Architecture*, 14-15.

<sup>34</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 32.

<sup>35</sup> Architectural Survey-Village of Clyde, 4.

Works, and he established the Poughkeepsie Glass Works. In 1864 the factory also started manufacturing glass bottles and jars.<sup>36</sup> The Glass Works at 1874 was located off Factory street close by the canal.<sup>37</sup>



**Photo 2- 9: Clyde Glass Works** <http://www.peachridgeglass.com/>

Like Dezens, the Ely name was important to Clyde for many generations. The Smith-Ely mansion on 39 West Genesee Street is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>38</sup> Originally owned by Dr. Jarvis and Mary E. Smith, the home was later updated by their daughter Eugenia C., who had married Charles D. Ely, son of William C.



**Photo 2- 10: Smith-Ely Mansion, 39 West Genesee Street**

<sup>36</sup> Morrison, 32.

<sup>37</sup> "Clyde, Wayne Co. 1874." Map. In *Morrison's History of Clyde*.

<sup>38</sup> *Building Structure Inventory Form Smith-Ely Mansion*

The eventual decline of the Glass Works came about due to its inaccessibility to the railroad and the rise of mechanization.<sup>39</sup> The decline of the Glassworks is yet another example of how linked the history of the Canal was with the Village of Clyde; as use of the canal declined, so did Clyde's industries.<sup>40</sup>

The Clyde Iron Works was established in 1831 and was another significant contributing industry to the Village. Its foundry was located on the canal and from it came agricultural equipment such as plows, steam engines and boilers that were used in harvesting equipment, very beneficial for a region that was largely agricultural.

The village center also included businesses such as dry goods, drugstores, groceries, and saloons. William S Stow, a prominent member of Clyde and another son-in-law of Major Dezing's, founded a law office between Sodus and Lock in 1825. The office was later run by his son Delancey Stow and the building remained until 1925.<sup>41</sup>

### Commercial/Retail Buildings of Clyde

Clyde contains several examples of Italianate commercial buildings in addition to its residential buildings. Their Italianate ornamentation is typically visible on the primary façade in the form of tripartite floors capped by corbelled decorative cornices and windows with emphasized lintels and detailed window hoods. Many of the extant examples feature modified, more modern storefronts although some buildings retain traces of their original cast-iron or wood-paneled storefronts.



**Photo 2- 11: 38-44 Glasgow Street, Graham Block**

<sup>39</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 32-35.

<sup>40</sup> *Smith-Ely Mansion Building Structure Inventory Form*. Working paper. Division for Historic Preservation, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Accessed October 11, 2017.

<sup>41</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 112.

Clyde contains several modest examples of Neoclassical architecture. As was typical of the national trend, the style was used primarily for public, commercial, and educational buildings. The style was frequently used for buildings to present the sense of commodity and security, permanence and longevity, hence its popularity for banks and other public buildings. Examples of the Neoclassical style include the bank buildings at 81 and 97 Glasgow Street.



Photo 2- 12: 81 Glasgow Street (left) and 97 Glasgow Street (right)

### Civic Buildings of Clyde

The United States Post Office, located on South Park Street, was built in 1941 and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The building is one of thirteen post offices in New York designed by Louis Simon.<sup>42</sup>



Photo 2- 13: 20 S Park Street; U.S. Post Office

<sup>42</sup> Architectural Survey-Village of Clyde, 16.

The Town of Galen Municipal building was built in 1964 and is located at 6 South Park Street. It is a two-story brick and flagstone building and serves as both the Town and Village offices.



Photo 2- 14: 6 S Park Street; Town of Galen Municipal Building

### Schools of Clyde

Rochester architect A. J. Warner built the high school building on Lock and Caroline in 1874. This high school building was used until 1938 when the districts were centralized. The building was later used during the Second World War to keep German and Italian prisoners of war. The school was demolished in the 1979.<sup>43</sup> The current Clyde-Savannah High School was built in 1941 by architect Carl C. Ade from Rochester.<sup>44</sup> The building at 215 Glasgow Street currently contains both the High School and Middle School. The Clyde-Savannah Elementary school, built in 1972, is located close by at 212 East Dezens. The High School and Middle School are built on what was once the Galen Driving park.<sup>45</sup>



Photo 2- 15: Former Clyde High School at Lock and Caroline Streets; now demolished.

<sup>43</sup> Architectural Survey-Village of Clyde, 15.

<sup>44</sup> Jacobs, *Wayne County*, 198.

<sup>45</sup> "Clyde, Wayne Co. 1874." Map. In *Morrison's History of Clyde*.

Another school located in Clyde is associated with Saint John's Roman Catholic Church. Located across from the church on West Dezens Street is Saint John's Parochial School. The building was completely constructed by 1914 and now educates students from kindergarten through eighth grade.<sup>46</sup>



Photo 2- 16: 215 Glasgow Street; Clyde-Savannah Central School (left)

Photo 2- 17: 43 West Dezens Street; St. John's Parochial School (right)

## Residences of Clyde

This section provides a brief academic description and generalized viewing context for residential architectural styles and forms found to be represented in the Village of Clyde.

### Greek Revival (1825-1860)

At the end of the eighteenth-century, one of the most popular influences in fashion, décor and architecture was anything drawing from the Classical vocabulary. Though the earliest models had been Roman, contemporary archeological investigations had focused on the Ancient Greek civilization and its subsequent influence on the Roman Empire, and Greek styles and designs quickly became popular. Drawing inspiration from the great Greek temples, builders sought to adopt and apply the highly identifiable and idealized elements of these structures to contemporary architecture. Borrowed features commonly included: a front or side gabled roof of low pitch; emphasized cornice line with large entablature-type molding and/or detail trim; significant porches, varying full or half width and height with either a flat or pediment roof and columned supports; highly visible inclusion of columns, engaged columns, and/or pilasters; and ornamented door and window surrounds. Greek Revival architecture ranged from academic, near-replica examples which closely emulated the forms and shapes of Greek temples, to those more modest examples which utilized individual elements from the Greek vocabulary such as columns, entablature moldings or pilasters and incorporated these into more vernacular building forms. The decline of Greek Revival influence was gradual and an important lasting legacy of the style – the front gabled

<sup>46</sup> Morrison, *History of Clyde*, 24.

house remained a constant in the vocabulary and a common feature in American domestic architecture.



**Photo 2- 18: 165 Sodus Street (left)**  
**Photo 2- 19: 5 Cayuga Street (right)**

In Clyde, extant examples of the Greek Revival style are primarily reserved for more modest, residential buildings. The gable front and wing variation appears to be the most prominent, although there are several examples of the front-gabled type as well. Several buildings of this type remain, however the majority of these appear altered by later modifications and are not easily discernable. One of the key identifying traits of these houses is usually a front-gabled massing with a two-bay or three-bay fenestration pattern. Of those buildings which are good examples of the Greek Revival, several reflect minor changes from later in the nineteenth-century such as Victorian-era porches, shaped shingles and other alterations which generally do not obscure the earlier architectural styling.

### **Italianate (1840-1885)**

The Italianate style was among the dominant residential styles between the 1850s and 1880s, emerging in the 1830s as part of the picturesque movement, which drew inspiration from the romantic, informal and rambling Italian farmhouses and villas. In the United States, the style was popularized in the writings and pattern books of architectural theorists such as Andrew Jackson Downing. In New York, the Italianate style proliferated throughout cities, towns and rural areas from the 1850s until the turn of the century. Sometimes referred to as the “Bracketed Style”, perhaps the key distinguishing feature of the Italianate style is its decoratively cut often scrolled brackets, which were typically used in abundance to support door and window hoods and to embellish the prominent cornice. Other characteristics of the style include the use of tall narrow windows often segmentally arched, bay windows and porches with elaborate detailing.



**Photo 2- 20: Edward Wells House at 58 Water Street**

Perhaps the best represented architectural style in Clyde, the Italianate style ranges from relatively modest examples to more “high-style” versions. West Genesee Street contains a high concentration of high-style Italianate houses including the Edward Wells House at 58 Water Street with a Villa-type with tower in the Italianate style. The more common version is a box-massed type in brick or wood frame with a signature cupola feature on a hipped roof, as demonstrated at the “Old Palmer House.”



**Photo 2- 21: “Old Palmer House” at 62 West Genesee Street (Left)**



**Photo 2- 22: George Cowles House at 175-179 Caroline Street (Right)**

## **Queen Anne (1880-1910)**

Named for the early eighteenth-century British monarch, the Queen Anne movement began in England in the 1860s. In that country, the term is associated with the revival and reinterpretation of several various architectural trends and styles which proliferated throughout Britain from the late fifteenth through the early eighteenth centuries. The Queen Anne style in Britain had a wide variety of sources and inspirations from Medieval Tudor-era half-timbered structures, to the more Classical-inspired Renaissance era designs of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. Gothic influences were also apparent in the Queen Anne style.

This wide variety of historical and constructional sources all merge in the Queen Anne style in the United States. The style is characterized by irregular forms, massing and shapes, and a wall surface which is frequently broken by recesses, projections, towers and bays. The influence of Medieval England and France is reflected in asymmetrical massing; varied, textured and patterned wall surfaces and planes; and the prominent use of overhangs, projections and jetties. One of the most common elements found in both high-style and vernacular examples is the widespread use of patterned or shaped shingles, available in a myriad of shapes and designs. These shingles could be applied to a single element such as a gable or a tower, or could be used more widespread across the building. In some examples, exterior surfaces were covered with multiple materials; stone, brick, slate, terra cotta, stucco, half-timber, clapboard, and shingle. Stucco might be molded or studded with stones or broken glass to emulate the parquetry found on old English dwellings. High hipped roofs and cylindrical or faceted towers or turrets generally with conical roofs brought the forms associated with chateaus, manors, and farmhouses of northwestern and central France to the American landscape. The Queen Anne style can be generally broken down into four broad categories, based on ornamentation which include the Spindlework subtype, the Free Classic, Half-Timbered and Patterned Masonry. The Spindlework variation accounts for about 50% of Queen Anne architecture and is highlighted by turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation. The Free Classic variant incorporates elements such as Classical columns, pediments, Palladian windows, dentils and other features. Half-timbered examples can fully or partially incorporate faux-half-timbered elements into the building's façade with shingle or masonry often used. Patterned masonry examples feature polychrome or patterned brickwork or stonework with minimal wood detailing.

Most Queen Anne buildings blend many different elements and styles, reflecting the diverse and eclectic nature of the style. The Queen Anne style also permeated vernacular architectural trends as well, and elements such as projecting bays, towers and patterned shingles continued to be used in residential architecture until the 1920s and 30s.



**Photo 2- 23: 149 West Genesee (left)**

**Photo 2- 24: 8 Water Street (right)**

Clyde contains numerous residential examples of the Queen Anne style, which reflect the wide-ranging diversity found within this style. Extant examples are of wood frame construction, ranging from modest middle-class examples to the more high-styled examples constructed by wealthier residents in Clyde. The use of the Queen Anne style, which was popular primarily in the last two decades of the nineteenth-century, corresponds with the stability of Clyde during the Industrial Revolution. Numerous others in the survey area reflect modification and alteration over time, and feature replacement windows, altered porches, vinyl siding and other changes which detract from the spirit of the original Queen Anne-style vocabulary.

### **Colonial Revival**

Growing interest in classical design and greater regard for more “correct” composition encouraged the development of the Colonial Revival style. Colonial Revival houses typically have massing and detail derived from Colonial and Federal prototypes, but the size and scale of Colonial Revival house are larger than those of the original models. Most Colonial Revival buildings have contained rectilinear massing, broken perhaps by bay windows; symmetrical facades with central entrances; front porches with columns and classical balustrades; relatively uniform roofs, sometimes elaborated on the façade by a cross gable or a row of dormers; and window shutters. Palladian windows, corner pilasters, and garland-and-swag trim are common decorative elements. Materials used range from wood clapboard and shingle to brick and stone. The entry door is often accented with a decorative surround or entry porch, a feature far less common to original Colonial houses.

The models for the Colonial Revival style homes in America were originally constructed by English colonists arriving in the late-seventeenth century. These early colonists modeled their homes after the half-timbered houses of England, but adapted the style to the stormy New England weather. Over time a sturdy and practical, modest, one- to one-and-a-half-story, regularly planned and often symmetric house with wooden shutters emerged. Much later, in the late 1800s and early 1900s, a renewed interest in America's past inspired a variety of Colonial Revival styles, including Dutch Colonial and

Cape Cod. One of the most defining characteristics of the Dutch Colonial variation is the flared eaves. Colonial Revival Cape Cod houses became especially popular during the 1930s. These small, economical houses were mass-produced in suburban developments across the United States.

Clyde contains several good examples of the Colonial Revival style, dating primarily to the early decades of the twentieth-century, and constitute domestic/residential examples.



Photo 2- 25: 139 Caroline Street



Photo 2- 26: 40 Sodus Street

### Modernistic (1920-1940)<sup>47</sup>

The Modern architectural movement began in the late nineteenth-century as both an ideological movement, tied to concepts of “modernity” drawn from Enlightenment theory, and also based on new technologies and construction methods from the Industrial Revolution. Modernistic architecture began to take hold following World War I, following in the wake of classical architectural movements of the turn of the twentieth-century.

One of the earliest Modernistic architectural expressions was the Art Deco style which began in the 1920s and lost popularity during the Great Depression in the 1930s. Art Deco architecture is characterized by smooth wall surfaces, often of stucco or stone in more high-end examples, contrasted with stylized geometric ornament (often derived from exotic sources or from machine parts) such as zigzags, chevrons, gears, diamonds and other patterns. In more elaborate buildings common motifs include deer or gazelles, waterfalls, lightning bolts and floral ornament, all stylized and geometric in form. Art Deco buildings typically feature projecting ornament or towers which rise above the roofline, giving the building an overall vertical orientation. In skyscrapers and other tall buildings, one of the most distinguishing features of the Art Deco style is the use of set-

<sup>47</sup> Although an approximate end-date for Modernistic buildings styles is given as 1940 in the MacAlester book, the author of this report feels that a date of 1950 is more appropriate. Modern styles proliferated throughout the World War II period into the post-War period, especially in commercial applications.

backs, which diminished the size of the floor levels at different heights of the tall building, a result of the 1916 regulation which influenced the design of tall buildings even in places without such laws. Symmetry in Art Deco buildings is typical, although it is not uncommon to find asymmetrical examples as well.



**Photo 2- 27: 215 Glasgow Street, Art Deco School Building**

**Photo 2- 28: 6 S Park Street; Town of Galen Municipal Building**

Residential and domestic examples of Modernistic buildings are rare, with few examples of individual single-family houses designed in such dramatic (and often expensive) styles. Much more common is the application of the style to larger buildings such as apartment buildings, commercial buildings, skyscrapers, public and governmental buildings. The Modernistic style is rare in Clyde, with only two examples identified.

### **3.0 ANNOTATED LIST OF PROPERTIES**

### 3.1 ANNOTATED LIST OF PROPERTIES

To organize and clarify the data recorded in this survey, the list is arranged by street address. Each entry contains a thumbnail color photograph of the property, location, tax ID number, approximate date of construction, brief description, and notes about condition. In addition, known names of businesses or individuals associated with the property are also recorded, if available. Where applicable, a Unique Site Number (USN) has been included based on information from the NYSHPO's CRIS database. Property names in this annotated list come from current signage on the building or have come from the CRIS database.

Dates of construction have largely been taken from the Town of Galen Assessor's database. Additional dates and information has been taken from Historic Resource Inventory Forms ("blueforms") prepared in 1979 by A.L. Perdi Architects. Dates are noted as *circa* based on review of exterior stylistic details and construction techniques. These dates should take into consideration a margin of error of approximately 10 years when *circa* is applied. In some cases, a more specific date has been identified for certain prominent sites. Further research and investigation may yield more specific information about the construction dates of these properties.

Each building, structure or property has been rated as:

- **"I" – Potentially individually significant resource:** This resource appears to retain a high level of architectural and/or historical significance. Buildings or properties identified as individually significant generally have a high quality of design, exhibit a recognizable architectural style and retain a high level of integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. This category may also include vernacular examples, which although they may not represent a specific style, still retain a high level of craftsmanship or form typical of their historic period. This resource may also have a strong connection to a significant event of local, state or federal importance. These properties appear to meet one or more of the criteria for State and National Registers of Historic Places designation.
- **"I/D" – Potentially individually significant resource which also contributes to a historic district:** This property appears to retain a high level of architectural and/or historical significance, and merits designation as a local landmark as an individual property. This property is also located in a potential State and National Registers historic district and contributes to the sense of place and character of that district.
- **"D" – Resources that are within a potential historic district:**
  - **Contributing:** This property appears to retain a good level of architectural and/or historical significance, but, if taken alone, this property may not warrant individual local landmark designation. However, it contributes to the sense of place and character of a clearly definable geographical area,

urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

- Non-Contributing: This resource does not appear eligible for designation as a local or State and National Register landmark.
- **“L” – Listed resource:** This resource has previously been listed as a local landmark or on the State and National Registers of Historic Places (as noted), either individually or as part of a district. These resources are recorded here as reference and to give context to adjacent or neighboring properties in this survey.
- **“U” – Undetermined:** Additional investigation or information is required to properly evaluate this resource.

In addition to this rating, each property has also been evaluated based on its general condition as visible from the street. These ratings are to be used as a general guide only and not as recommendations for restoration or rehabilitation work, as the building interiors have not been evaluated during this process and a thorough evaluation of the exteriors has not been made.

These ratings are:<sup>1</sup>

- **Excellent:** No apparent need for routine maintenance work or repairs.
- **Good:** No apparent need for major repairs, but in need of routine maintenance work such as painting.
- **Fair:** In need of repairs other than routine maintenance work.
- **Deteriorated:** In need of major repairs.

Locations of each resource in the Annotated List of Properties are identified by their address based on data from the Village Assessor’s Office. This address is recorded to correspond with the tax identification number to specifically identify each property. These addresses may not correspond to a property’s mailing address but are used here as the official tax identification address.

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<sup>1</sup> For additional information, refer to *Historic Resources Survey Manual*. Albany, N.Y: New York State Office of Parks and Recreation, 1972.

**CAROLINE STREET – NORTH SIDE (ODD)**

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 41 Caroline St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-379432	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1850	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D- Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence, with side gabled rectangular massing, and modest Greek Revival styling; stone foundation, vinyl siding and metal roofing. Regular fenestration of 1/1 wood windows. Centered entrance porch with shed roof.</p> <p>Non-contributing due to significant alterations.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 45 Caroline St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-375435	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D- Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence with side gabled rectangular massing, and modest Greek Revival styling; parged stone foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Regular fenestration of 1/1 wood windows. Slightly off-centered entrance porch with gabled roof.</p> <p>Non-contributing due to significant alterations.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 49 Caroline St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-370436	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1875	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 1/2-story frame residence, with front gabled rectangular massing, and modest Queen Anne styling; stone foundation, fiberboard siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Offset entrance porch with 2nd story sleeping porch above featuring decorative fretwork. Despite replacement materials the original Queen Anne form and detailing remain.</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 127 Caroline St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-262485	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1890	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I - Individual
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame Queen Anne residence, with multiple gabled and irregular massing; stone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Off centered entrance porch marked by pediment with fan tympanum. Fenestration of 1/1 wood windows. Notable features include flared belt coursing, 2nd story porch with turned supports and fretted balustrade.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000251</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 167 Caroline St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-09-212509	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I - Individual
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame Colonial Revival residence, with cross-gable and cross massing; rock-faced stone foundation, fiberboard siding, asphalt shingle roofing. L-shaped porch with classic round columns on stone bases and plain balustrade. Regular fenestration of 1/1 wood double hung windows, paired multi-light sash at gable end.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 171 Caroline St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-09-205513	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1883	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I - Individual
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story masonry residence, with cross-gable and cross massing, and Queen Anne styling; rock-faced stone foundation, red brick exterior, and asphalt shingle roofing. L-shaped porch with Ionic columns, entablature, and turned balustrade. Pedimented porch at 2<sup>nd</sup> floor with wood shingle siding. Regular fenestration of 1/1 wood double hung windows in segmental arched opening. Embellished trusswork at gable ends.</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 177 Caroline St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-09-195516	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I - Individual
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> George W. Cowles Residence	
		<p>2-story frame Italianate residence, with hipped roof and rectangular massing; stone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and asphalt roofing. Centered entrance porch with square supports. Regular fenestration of 1/1 wood double hung windows with bracketed window crowns.</p> <p>Association with Judge George W. Cowles, 1863-1873 Wayne County Judge and 1868 Member of Congress.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 185 Caroline St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-09-188519	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U-Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence with front-gable rectangular massing; stone foundation, aluminum siding, corrugated metal roofing. Full-width entrance porch with square columns. Regular fenestration of 1/1 wood double hung windows, replacement sash and door. Although there has been alteration, the original form and features are retained.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 195 Caroline St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-09-172523	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1885	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U-Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 1/2-story frame residence, with cross-gabled block-and-wing massing; rock-face stone foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Entrance porch at wing with square supports on stone based and solid paneled balustrade. Regular fenestration of 1/1 wood double hung windows.</p>	

**CAROLINE STREET – SOUTH SIDE (EVEN)**




<b>ADDRESS:</b> 44 Caroline St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14- 369420	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1856	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Excellent		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2-story frame residence, with front-gable and irregular massing; with modest Greek Revival styling; stone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. L-shaped entrance porch with square supports, solid balustrade and paneled tympanum presumed a later addition. Replacement windows.	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 48 Caroline St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14- 364423	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1924	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b> Former German Lutheran Church	
		1 ½-story frame former church building; with front-gable rectangular massing; stucco and wood shingle exterior, asphalt shingle roofing. Most notable is flat roof with castellations at parapets at projecting 1 <sup>st</sup> floor and tower. Tudor arched windows with leaded glass. Paired wood paneled entrance doors.	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 50-52 Caroline St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14- 359424	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1850	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2 ½-story frame duplex residence with front-gable rectangular massing; stone foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Full-width entrance porch with round column supports. Boxed cornice with return. Regular fenestration of 1/1 double hung windows, paired at gable end.	



**COLUMBIA STREET – NORTH SIDE (ODD)**

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 7-11 Columbia St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-343348	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850s	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D- Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of mid-nineteenth century commercial frame 2-part block. Notable features include recessed storefront configuration, 1/1 wood double hung windows, and pressed metal cornice.</p> <p>Association with canal and railroad commerce.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 17 Columbia St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-340350	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1881	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D- Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style. Notable features include cast iron storefront, wood paneled storefront with recessed centered entrance and transoms, decorative brick frieze, and metal cornice.</p> <p>Association with canal and railroad commerce.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000097</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 19 Columbia St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-338351	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D- Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style. Notable features include cast iron storefront, 1/1 wood double hung windows with colored glass lights, decorative brick frieze, and metal cornice.</p> <p>Association with canal and railroad commerce.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000098</p>	

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<b>ADDRESS:</b> 21 Columbia St.	<b>TAX ID:</b>	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D- Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style. Notable features include cast iron storefront, wood double hung windows, decorative window hoods, decorative brick frieze, and metal cornice.</p> <p>Association with canal and railroad commerce.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 25 Columbia St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-335352	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D- Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style. Notable features include cast iron storefront, wood paneled storefront and transoms, and decorative brick frieze.</p> <p>Association with canal and railroad commerce.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000100</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 33-37 Columbia St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-327358	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D- Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style. Notable features include cast iron storefront, brick storefront bulkheads, and decorative brick frieze.</p> <p>Association with canal and railroad commerce.</p>	


<b>ADDRESS:</b> 41 Columbia St.	<b>TAX ID:</b>	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D- Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style. Notable features include cast iron storefront, wood paneled storefront with recessed centered entrance, decorative window hoods, decorative brick frieze, and metal cornice.</p> <p>Association with canal and railroad commerce.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000294</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 51 Columbia St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-323354	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D- Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style. Notable features include cast iron storefront, decorative window hoods, and decorative brick frieze.</p> <p>Association with canal and railroad commerce.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 53-55 Columbia St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-320355	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D- Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style. Notable features include cast iron storefront, recessed entry, semicircular arched masonry openings at second floor, and brick frieze.</p> <p>Association with canal and railroad commerce.</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 57 Columbia St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-318356	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1889	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D- Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b> Meyer Building	
		<p>Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style. Notable features include 1/1 double hung wood windows with decorative hoods, and metal cornice.</p> <p>Association with canal and railroad commerce.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000106</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 85 Columbia St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-282382	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I - Individual
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story Italianate residence with hipped roof and rectangular massing; stone foundation, brick masonry, and asphalt roof with widows walk. Regular fenestration of 6/6 wood double hung windows with segmental arch stone lintels. Contemporary partial width enclosed front porch.</p>	


**WEST DEZENG STREET – NORTH SIDE (ODD)**

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 25 W. DeZeng St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-379482	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca.1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U-Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Excellent		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2-story Italianate residence, with hipped roof and rectangular massing; coursed fieldstone foundation, brick masonry exterior, asphalt roofing. 1/1 double hung windows with segmental arched lintels and decorative window hoods. Addition at rear.	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 43 W. DeZeng St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-353497	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1914	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I – Individual (Complex with St. John's Church)
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b> St John's Catholic School	
		Representative example of Mission Style parochial school. 3-story masonry building with rectangular massing and hipped asphalt shingled roof. Symmetrical façade featuring slightly projecting central bay, shaped roof parapet crowned with cross. Paired window groupings.  Association with St. John's R.C. Church.	


**FORD STREET – NORTH SIDE (EVEN)**

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 8 Ford St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-376351	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1880s	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D- Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Poor		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-story arcaded block commercial building. Notable features include arcaded brick pilasters and dentilated flat-top arches and decorative brick frieze.</p>	



**FORD STREET – SOUTH SIDE (ODD)**

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 31 Ford St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-389330	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Unknown/Pre-1890	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I - Individual
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Meade Machine Co	
		<p>Rare remaining example of mid-nineteenth century brick manufacturing/industrial barn building. Notable features include orange brick exterior and large gambrel roof. Round top window openings.</p> <p>Associated with Streeter &amp; Greenway Malt House</p>	

**EAST GENESEE STREET – NORTH SIDE (EVEN)**

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 16 E. Genesee St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-405381	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1950	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U-Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b> Clyde Grange Hall No. 33	
		<p>2-story brick commercial building with flat roof rectangular massing. Alterations to windows.</p> <p>Association with Clyde Grange Hall No. 33</p> <p>USN- 11743.000302</p>	

**EAST GENESEE STREET – SOUTH SIDE (ODD)**

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 19 E. Genesee St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-395359	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U-Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence, with hipped roof irregular massing, in modest Italianate styling; stone foundation, fiberboard siding, asphalt roofing. Enclosed front entrance porch. Regular fenestration, replacement windows.</p> <p>Appears to be not eligible due to significant alterations. May have historic association.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000165</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> E. Genesee St.	<b>TAX ID:</b>	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1975	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U-Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Blockhouse Reconstruction	
		<p>Reconstruction of the original block house. Although it was built recently and not historic due to age it serves the mission of preserving the built heritage of the Village. Also, representative of 1970s-era commemorative preservation activities.</p> <p>Associated with America’s Bi-Centennial.</p>	

**WEST GENESEE – NORTH SIDE (ODD)**

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 15 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-315413	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca.1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2 ½ story frame residence, with front-gable and rectangular massing; with modest Italianate styling; stone foundation, wood shingle siding, asphalt roofing. Half-width entrance porch with solid balustrade and slender square posts. Offset entrance with leaded glass transom and side lites. 2-story polygonal bay at side. Regular fenestration of 1/1 double hung wood windows. 2 ½-story frame barn to rear of house.  USN- 11743.000212	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 19-21 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-311418	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca.1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2-story frame residence, with side-gable and rectangular massing, with modest Italianate styling; stone foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Regular fenestration of 1/1 double hung wood windows. Partial-width entrance porch with solid balustrade and square posts, flared eaves, metal roofing. Bracketed eaves.	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 27 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-307420	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1884	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I/D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Excellent		<b>NAME:</b> Christ Community Church/ Former St. John’s Episcopal Church	
		2 ½-story Gothic Revival church building; rough-faced brownstone, asphalt shingle roofing. Irregular massing, front-gable with corner tower. Pointed arches frame wood doors and windows.  USN-11743.000206	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 39 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-284428	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850 – alterations ca. 1875 and ca. 1910	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> L-Listed D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Excellent		<b>NAME:</b> Ely Mansion	
		2-story masonry residence of irregular and hipped-roof massing. House is a mix of both Italianate and Classical inspired updating to a mid-nineteenth century house. Most notable is the 2-story covered portico with large fluted columns.  Association with W.C. Ely and Clyde Glassworks  USN-11743.000207	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 43 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-280437	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1875	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2 ½-story frame residence, with front-gable and rectangular massing, with modest Victorian styling; stone foundation, wood clapboard siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Full-width entrance porch with turned supports, scrolled brackets, balustrade with stick-work. Regular fenestration of framed 1/1 double hung wood windows, triple window at gable end. Leaded glass transom.  USN-11743.000219	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 47-51 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-274434	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1876	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> N-Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		1 ½-story frame residence, with front-gable and rectangular massing, in vernacular styling; stone foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Full-width Craftsman styled entrance porch with tapered wood posts.  Non-contributing to district due to significant alterations.	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 53 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-267437	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I/D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story masonry villa-style Italianate residence with hipped roof; stone foundation, asphalt shingle roofing. Offset entrance porch with square column supports. Regular fenestration of 6/6 double hung wood windows. 1 ½-story frame barn to rear of house.</p> <p>USN-11743.000208</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 57 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-260440	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame residence, with front-gable and rectangular massing, and modest Italianate styling; stone foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Regular fenestration of 6/6 double hung windows. Offset entrance with rectangular transom and sidelites. Small oriel window at gable end.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000209</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 61 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-255441	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence, with cross-gable and block-and-wing massing; stone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Full-width entrance porch with round classical columns, plain wood balustrade. Regular fenestration of 1/1 double hung wood windows, framed.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000223</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 73 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-236450	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1875	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame Greek Revival frame residence with cross-gable and block-with-wing massing; stone foundation, aluminum siding, and asphalt shingle siding. Enclosed entrance porch at wing. Regular fenestration of 1/1 double hung windows, framed. Wide band of cornice trim, corner pilasters.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000314</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 77 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-230452	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence with cross-gable and block-with-wing massing; stone foundation, composition siding, asphalt shingle siding. Classically styled entrance porch at wing with tapered round columns, plain balustrade, cornice trim. Regular fenestration of 1/1 and 2/2 double hung wood windows.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 81 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-224455	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1885	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence with low hipped-roof rectangular massing; parged stone foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt roofing. Symmetrical façade with centered entrance with small pedimented porch. Regular fenestration of paired 4/4 wood double hung windows, shuttered. 2-story font-gable frame barn to rear of house.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000316</p>	


<b>ADDRESS:</b> 87 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-215455	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1875	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame residence, with low-hipped and irregular massing; stone foundation, aluminum siding, and asphalt roofing. L-shaped entrance porch with ionic columns and wide cornice. Regular fenestration of 1/1 and 2/2 double hung wood windows, frieze board attic windows. 1 1/2 - story frame barn to side of house.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000227</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 93 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-201460	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1900	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>1 ½-story frame residence with irregular massing; stone foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Vinyl window replacements. 1 ½-story rock-faced concrete block garage to rear of house.</p> <p>Non-contributing due to significant alterations.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000319</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 101 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-196467	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1875	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame residence with cross-gable T-shaped massing; stone foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Partial-width entrance porch with round columns and concrete balustrade. Regular fenestration of 1/1 vinyl replacement windows. 1 ½-story frame garage to the rear of the house.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000321</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 105 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-189470	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame residence with irregular massing and modest Queen Anne styling; stone foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Full-width entrance porch with pediment and decorative tympanum. Regular fenestration of 1/1 double hung wood windows. Decorative shingle at gable ends.</p> <p>USN-11743.000323</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 109 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-182473	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1874	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence, with cross-gable and L-shaped massing; stone foundation, composition siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Small entrance porch with pediment. Regular fenestration of 1/1 double hung wood windows.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000324</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 115 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-175471	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> ca. 1890	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence, with hipped roof and irregular massing; stone foundation, paneled siding, metal roofing. Full-width entrance porch with centered pediment, round columns on rock-faced stone bases, plain balustrade. Irregular fenestration of vinyl replacement windows.</p> <p>Non-contributing due to significant alterations.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000326</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 119 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-169477	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1890	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>1 1/2-story frame residence, with side-gable rectangular massing; stone foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Partial-width entrance porch with slender turned supports and balustrade.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000328</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 125 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-162473	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1850	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence, with side-gable irregular massing; stone foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Regular fenestration of 1/1 double hung windows. Enclosed porch to the side of the house.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000330</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 133 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-146473	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence, with front-gable rectangular massing; stone foundation, aluminum siding and asphalt shingle siding. Regular fenestration of 1/1 double hung wood windows, framed. 1 story frame garage.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000332</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 141 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13- 137480	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		1 ½-story frame residence, with side-gable rectangular massing; stone foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Partial-width entrance porch with plain supports and balustrade. Replacement door and sidelights. Regular fenestration of 6/6 replacement windows, shuttered.  USN- 11743.000333	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 149 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13- 129485	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1900	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2 ½-story frame Queen Anne residence with irregular massing; stone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Full-width entrance porch with round columns on rusticated stone bases and plain balustrade. 2 <sup>nd</sup> story sleeping porch with shingled supports and balustrade. Decorative shingle siding at gable ends.  USN- 11743.000340	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 157 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13- 112490	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1890	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U- Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2 ½-story frame residence, with cross-gable and cross-shaped massing; dressed stone foundation, aluminum siding, and asphalt shingle siding. Regular fenestration of single and grouped 1/1 double hung windows, paired 6/1 windows at gable end.  USN- 11743.000225	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 181 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-079497	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U- Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence with modest Greek Revival styling; stone foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Offset entrance porch, pedimented. Wide cornice trim with return at gable ends. Regular fenestration of 6/1 windows.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000342</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 215 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-09-034506	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I-Individual
<b>CONDITION:</b> Excellent		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story masonry Italianate residence with hipped roof and rectangular massing; stone foundation, painted brick exterior walls, and asphalt shingle roofing. Centered entrance porch with square supports. Regular fenestration of 1/1 vinyl replacement windows. Large 2 ½-story frame barn to the rear of the house.</p> <p>USN-11743.000350</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 231 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b>	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U- Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b>		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame residence with front-gable and cross massing; stone foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle siding. Enclosed side porch. Regular fenestration of 1/1 replacement windows. 1 ½-story frame barn to rear.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000352</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 255 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 73112-12-989517	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Unknown	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I-Individual
<b>CONDITION:</b> Poor		<b>NAME:</b> T. Robinson House	
		House not visible from the road.  USN- 11743.000226	

**WEST GENESEE – SOUTH SIDE (EVEN)**

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 28 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-290400	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1850	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2 ½-story masonry residence, with side-gable rectangular massing; stone foundation, stucco walls, and asphalt shingle roofing. Partial-width enclosed porch. Regular fenestration of 1/1 and 6/1 replacement windows. 1 ½-story front-gable frame garage to the rear of the house.  USN- 11743.000196	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 44 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-267408	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1916	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2 ½-story frame Colonial Revival residence, with side gable and rectangular massing; stone foundation, aluminum siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Full-width entrance porch with round classical column, 2 <sup>nd</sup> story sleeping porch with plain balustrade. Regular fenestration of 10/1 wood windows. Side brick chimney. Flared eaves.  USN- 11743.000198	



<b>ADDRESS:</b> 50 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-261410	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1869	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2-story frame residence, with cross-gable and block-with-wing massing; stone foundation, replacement siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Colonial Revival-style entrance porch at wing with pediment, cornice, and Ionic columns. Regular fenestration of 1/1 double hung wood windows. Detached 2-story frame barn/garage with cupula.  USN- 11743.000199	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 54 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-255413	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1840	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2-story frame residence, with cross-gable and block-with-wing massing, in modest Greek Revival style; stone foundation, composition siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Full-width entrance porch with metal supports and balustrade. 1-story side addition. Regular fenestration of 1/1 wood windows.  Non-contributing due to significant alterations.  USN- 11743.000200	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 62 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-247417	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1865	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I/D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> "Old Palmer House"	
		Representative example of large 2-story brick masonry Italianate Villa. Low-hipped roof and square massing; raised parged stone foundation, red brick walls. Regular fenestration of 1/1 double hung windows. Centered entrance porch with chamfered square supports. Large cupula with round-top sash windows.  Association with Architect A.J. Warner of Rochester, NY.  USN- 11743.000201	



<b>ADDRESS:</b> 68 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-236424	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1931	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame residence, with side-gable rectangular massing, in modest Craftsman style; parged foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Full-width enclosed entrance porch. Single and paired 3/1 double hung windows. Detached 1-story frame garage.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000202</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 72 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-230426	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1844	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame residence, with front-gable rectangular massing; stone foundation, aluminum siding, and asphalt shingle siding. Full-width entrance porch. Pedimented gable end with paired brackets. Fenestration of 1/1 double hung windows. Large 3-bay garage.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000313</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 76 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-223427	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1850	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame residence in modest Queen Anne style with irregular massing; stone foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Full-width entrance porch with square supports, plain balustrade, metal roofing. Irregular fenestration of 1/1 double hung windows. Large front-gable frame garage to the rear of the house.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000214</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 78 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-216430	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1875	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame residence in modest Queen Anne style with irregular massing; stone foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Full-width entrance porch with Ionic column supports on rusticated stone bases, plain balustrade. Irregular fenestration of 1/1 double hung windows.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000315</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 134 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-138451	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I/D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Excellent		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame Queen Anne residence, with hipped roof and rectangular massing; stone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Small offset entrance porch with square column supports. Irregular fenestration of 1/1 and multi-light double hung wood windows. Offset front-gable pedimented dormer with decorative shingle. Detached 2 ½-story frame barn.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000339</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 164 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-105461	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1851	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U- Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence, with low-hipped roof and cross-massing; stone foundation, composite siding. Regular fenestration of 2/2 double hung windows. Offset entrance, paired entrance doors.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000336</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 168 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-097464	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U- Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame residence, with cross-gable and Latin Cross massing, in modest Eastlake styling; stone foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Offset enclosed entrance porch. Regular fenestration of single and paired 1/1 and 9/1 wood double hung windows, framed. Chamfered corner with bracketed overhang. Diagonal wood siding at gable end. Detached 1-story frame garage.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000338</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 172 W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-13-092465	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U- Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½-story frame residence, with cross-gable and tower massing; stone foundation, wood shingle siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Offset entrance porch with metal supports. Regular fenestration of 1/1 double hung window.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000292</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> W Genesee Street	<b>TAX ID:</b>	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1824	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I - Individual
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Oak Hill Cemetery	
		<p>Rural cemetery. Mature trees and manicured lawn.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000345</p>	

**GLASGOW STREET – EAST SIDE (ODD)**




<b>ADDRESS:</b> 61 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-370351	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1890-1935	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		3-story representative of late-nineteenth century buff brick masonry 2-part commercial block. Notable features include the recessed and centered entry and decorative bonding patterns of the brick façade.  USN- 11743.000135	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 65 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-371353	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1860-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		1-story representative example of late-nineteenth century brick masonry in the Italianate style. Notable features include cast iron storefront, wood paneled storefront, recessed centered entrance, off-center entrance, transoms, and brick parapet.  Association with canal and railroad commerce.	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 67 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-373356	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1860-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		1-story commercial building with late twentieth century storefront infill, signage, and storefront. Original cast iron remains.  Non-contributing due to significant alterations.  USN- 11743.000307	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 79 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-376360	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1960-2000	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>1-story late-twentieth century polychrome brick 1-part commercial block. Large aluminum picture windows, flanking a full-light centered entrance with sidelights and transoms.</p> <p>Non-contributing due to construction date outside period of significance.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000133</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 81 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-377364	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1900-1925	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Former Citizens Bank	
		<p>A representative example of early-twentieth century “Vault” style commercial block in the Neo-Classical style. Notable features include the stepped parapet, decorative stone plaque above the ornamented and inscribed frieze, and the large second story picture window, reveals a mural.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000296</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 85 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-385363	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1900-1925	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Clyde Hardware	
		<p>3-story representative example of early-twentieth century 2-part commercial block in the Italian Renaissance Style. Notable features include the large brackets supporting mansard roof.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000131</p>	


<b>ADDRESS:</b> 87 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b>	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1851	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> S.S. Briggs Building	
		<p>3-story representative example of mid-nineteenth century 2-part commercial block masonry in the Italianate Style. Notable features include the recessed and centered entrance flanked by large full-light windows, regular fenestration of rectangular 2/2 wood sash windows with pronounced lintels and sills, and a decorative brick frieze.</p> <p>Associated with Jacob Ferris, a Quaker and abolitionist lecturer.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 97 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-382379	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1930	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>1-story early-twentieth century “vault” commercial block in the Neoclassical style. Notable features include the large arched entrance on the main. Additionally, there is a stepped gable roof, latticework upon the parapet simulating a balustrade, a wide cornice with dental detailing, and shutters that flank 6/6 double hung windows.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000129</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 99-101 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-383382	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story representative example of masonry 2-part commercial block in the Colonial Revival Style. Notable features include the side gabled roof, roof dormer, regular fenestration (with replacement windows), bracketed storefront cornice.</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 109 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-388387	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1870 - 1890	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Poor		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style. Notable features include cast iron storefront, wood paneled storefront with two recessed centered entrances, regular fenestration of 1/1 wood windows, and metal cornice.</p> <p>Association with canal and railroad commerce.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000126</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 111-113 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-389391	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1840-1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> poor		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame Greek Revival Style residence with rectangular massing and a front gable with cornice return. Irregular fenestration of 1/1 wood and vinyl windows, vinyl siding.</p> <p>Non-contributing due to significant alterations.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 127 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-397403	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>3-story cross-gable Queen Anne style frame residence. Stone foundation, wood board siding, asphalt roofing, decorative cross bracing, wide overhung and boxed eaves, and 1/1 wood sash windows with ornamented triangular pediments.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000142</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 131 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-397410	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1856	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story front-gable and wing Greek Revival style frame residence. Stone foundation, replacement siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. The windows are 4/4 wood sash with regular fenestration and shutters. The wing has a full-width enclosed porch with 1/1 wood sash windows. Front-gabled entry porch with pediment and poured concrete stoop leads to centered front entrance.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000311</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 145 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-404428	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1851	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story front gable and hipped wing Vernacular residence. Stone foundation, replacement siding, asphalt shingle roofing. L-shaped entrance porch with boxed columns, the addition of battered solid balustrade, and 1/1 wood sash windows.</p> <p>Non-contributing due to significant alterations.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 155 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-412438	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1890	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of brick masonry double house. 2-story simple hipped side-gabled with cornice return with rectangular massing. Stone foundation, brick masonry, asphalt shingle roofing. Notable features include the front gabled, with pediment, entry porch with column supports and concrete steps. The windows are 1/1 wood sash with semi-hooded window detailing.</p>	




<b>ADDRESS:</b> 159 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-414447	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story side gable vernacular style frame residence. Stone foundation, vinyl siding, metal roof sheeting, vinyl windows. Full-width entrance porch. Replacement 1/1 windows.</p> <p>Non – Contributing due to significant alterations.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 161-165 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-414447	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b>		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story masonry multi-family residence with a flat roof and stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. Stone foundation, brick masonry, regular fenestration of 6/6 windows. A notable feature is the full-width porch with balcony above with round wood column supports.</p> <p>Association with canal and railroad activity.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 195 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-436494	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1890s	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I - Individual
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of 2 ½--story Queen Anne style frame residence with rectangular massing and hipped roof with prominent gable dormers. Stone foundation, wood board siding, and asphalt shingle roofing with interior chimney on-center.</p> <p>Notable features include the paired column supports upon the stone piers of the full-width entry porch with turned wood balustrade and gabled pediment, leading to centered entryway.</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 199 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-439499	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1900	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I - Individual
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of 2 ½--story Queen Anne style frame residence with rectangular massing and hipped roof with prominent gable dormers. Stone foundation, wood shingle siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Notable features include the latticed muntin detailing of the windows, and the full-width entry porch with ionic column supports, wood stick balustrade, and gabled pediment.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 205 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-10-441505	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1830-1860	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U-Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story gable-front and wing Greek Revival style frame residence. Stone foundation, wood board siding, asphalt shingle roofing, and widely overhung eaves. Regular fenestration of 1/1 wood sash windows with simple surrounds, on the second story, with full story 1/1 wood windows and some vinyl on the first story. Primary entrance off-center with slight recession, simple entablature, and transom. Secondary entrance accessed via full width porch on the wing with square column supports, and plain balustrade.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 215 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-11-555545	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1941	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I - Individual
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Clyde – Savannah Central School	
		<p>Representative example of masonry Art Deco style school building. 2-story asymmetrical façade with center entrance bays which emphasizes verticality, arches, and geometric motifs. While the wings echo the verticality of the center massing with pilasters, the arches are discontinued, and a more horizontal emphasis is achieved.</p> <p>Designed by Rochester architect Carl C. Ade</p> <p>USN- 11743.000154</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 251 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-10-461599	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1856	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U-Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Gillette House	
		<p>2-story Octagon style residence with eight exterior walls in the main massing, an octagonal roof dormer on center, and a 1-story wing with rectangular massing and a hipped roof. Stone foundation, wood board siding, 1/1 wood sash windows, and asphalt shingle roofing.</p> <p>Rare and remaining example of Octagon House. 1 of 5 known in Wayne County. Although there have been alterations, the original form of the house is evident.</p>	

**GLASGOW STREET – WEST SIDE (EVEN)**


<b>ADDRESS:</b> 38-44 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-350345	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I/D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b> Graham Block	
		<p>Representative example of late-nineteenth century brick masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style. Notable features include cast iron storefront, 1/1 and 6/6 wood double hung windows with decorative window hoods, decorative brick frieze, and simple metal cornice.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000153</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 46 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-349350	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1880s	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I/D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b>		<b>NAME:</b> Stoetzel Block	
		<p>Representative example of late-nineteenth century brick masonry 2-part commercial block Italianate architecture. Notable features include cast iron storefront, 2/2 wood double hung windows, ornate window hoods, pressed metal cornice.</p> <p>Associated with canal and railroad activity.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 48 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-347354	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Example of late-nineteenth century, masonry 2-part commercial block. Contemporary alterations include storefront, cornice and windows.</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 54 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-349356	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		Representative example of late-nineteenth century, masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate. Notable features include cast iron storefront with offset recessed entrance, 6/1 wood double hung windows.	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 60 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-354356	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1870s	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Former Grange Building No. 33	
		Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italian Renaissance style. Notable features include regular fenestration of 1/1 wood windows, decorative metal cornice.  Associated with social organization The Grange.	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 62 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-355358	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1890 - 1930	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 3-part commercial block in the Italian Renaissance style. Notable features include storefront with transom, 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor polygonal bay with multi-light upper sash windows, semicircular arched third floor windows, and pressed metal cornice.  USN- 11743.000148	


<b>ADDRESS:</b> 66 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-356361	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1890-1930	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italian Renaissance style. Notable features include the cast iron storefront, 1/1 and 3/1 wood double hung windows, pressed metal cornice, and the adaption of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century prism glass transoms.	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 70 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-358363	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1840-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		Representative example of late-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style. Notable features include recessed centered storefront entrance, and decorative brick frieze and cornice.  Association with canal and railroad commerce.  USN- 11743.000308	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 72 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-359366	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1853	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b>		<b>NAME:</b> R. Perkins Building	
		Representative example of mid-nineteenth century masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style. Notable features include recessed storefront entrances, 1/1 double hung wood windows, and decorative frieze and cornice.  Association with canal and railroad commerce.  USN- 11743.000146	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 128 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-380412	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Unknown	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>1-story gable front commercial frame building with stucco exterior, and asphalt shingle roofing. Entrance on-center flanked symmetrically by large square fixed windows with non-functional shutters on façade and 1/1 vinyl windows around exterior.</p> <p>Non-contributing due to likely construction date outside period of significance.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 130 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-379416	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story double gable front Greek Revival Residence. Stone foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing. Irregular fenestration of 9/1, 3/3, and 2/2 double hung wood windows. Notable feature is the partial-width rusticated stone entry porch with heavy smooth square supports on rusticated bases and solid stone balustrade, wide frieze board and triangular pediment.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000310</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 136 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-385429	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1875	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story Italianate style frame residence with irregular massing and low pitched hipped roof. Parged foundation, wood board siding, and 1/1 wood sash windows of even fenestration and simple window surround detailing. Full width porch with offset entrance, replacement posts and balustrade. 2-story polygonal bay located on the side of the house.</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 148 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-387441	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story Italianate frame residence with L-shaped massing and low-pitched hipped roof with wide over hang. Rubble stone foundation, painted brick exterior, 2/2 wood sash windows, segmentally arched. Notable features include a stout 1-story tower wing, 1 story bay window, and side entry porch.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000016</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 152 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b>	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Unknown	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>1-story side-gabled vernacular style building with rear wing. Vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing, glass block windows. Entrance is on-center with a bracketed gable over hang.</p> <p>Non-Contributing due to significant alterations.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 156 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-389451	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1871	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½ -story Queen Anne style residence with gable front and wing. Stone foundation, replacement siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. 1/1 wood sash windows with detailed surrounds. Notable features include the decorative pattered stick work and timbering of the front gable with paired 12/1 wood sash windows and a bracketed pediment. Half width porch with turned column supports and brackets, leads to off-center entrance.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000015</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 166 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-397456	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1870s	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½ -story front-gable with cornice return Classical Revival style residence. Stone foundation, replacement siding, asphalt shingle roofing. The L-shaped entrance porch with curved corner, round supports and plain balustrade, and front gable pediment. Regular fenestration with latticework at gable ends.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 190 Glasgow St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-410497	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I - Individual
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of a 2-story Italianate style masonry residence. Dressed stone foundation, brick exterior, and stone lintels, sills, trim band, and cornice. Notable features include the regular fenestration of 9/9 double hung wood windows with bracketed wood lintels, a stone ogee lintel at centered paired windows, the centered arched entrance with transom. Side entrance porch with chamfered square supports. Missing front entrance porch.</p>	

**PARK STREET**

<b>ADDRESS:</b> Park St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-350387	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1835	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Public Square/Washington Square Park/Central Park	
		<p>Washington Square Park is in the center of the Village of Clyde, New York and has a statue of George Washington on one end, a large gazebo located in the center, and a Veterans memorial and a time capsule located at the other end. The statue was erected by the Sons of Italy in America, Chapter 974, in 1932.</p>	

**NORTH PARK STREET**

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 17 N Park St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-362407	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca.1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Dr. G.D. Barrett’s Residence	
		<p>2 ½ - story Queen Anne style residence is hipped with lower cross-gable, wing. Stone foundation, wood board siding, asphalt shingle roofing, and windows are 1/1 wood sash. Notable features include the full-width entry porch on the wing with narrow square columns supports and a gable pediment, extensive bracketing below the cornice, decorative wood lintels with overhang, half-timber and shingle gable detailing, and lattice balustrade on the second story.</p> <p>Association with prominent Clyde physician Dr. George D. Barrett.</p> <p>USN-11743.000177</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 19 N Park St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-358409	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca.1850	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½ story gable front and wing Greek Revival style residence. Stone foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt roofing, and a combination of wood and vinyl windows of irregular fenestration. Notable features include the first story bay window, second story picture window, and the full width entry porch with triangular pediment and round column supports and banister, located on the wing.</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 23 N Park St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-352409	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1840	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story frame residence with modest Italianate detailing. Stone foundation, wood board siding, and regular fenestration of 6/6 double hung windows, shuttered. Notable features include the full width entry porch with round columns and an entrance on-center.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000175</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 25 N Park St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-347410	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850s	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clinton Street Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Excellent		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>1 ½-story masonry former residence with evidence of Greek Revival massing and detailing. Large incompatible additions to side and rear.</p> <p>Non-contributing due to significant alterations.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000174</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 31 N Park St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-343413	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1833	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I/D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Baptist Church of Clyde / Galen Historical Society	
		<p>2-story double gable and hipped tower Italianate structure. Stone foundation, brick exterior, and asphalt shingle roofing. Notable features include the dentals of the tower, the round dentals of the gables, the hooded stone lintels and narrow stone sills, the emphasis of window groupings, and the centered entrance with sidelights and triangular arched pediment.</p>	

**SOUTH PARK STREET**




<b>ADDRESS:</b> 6 S Park St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-351365	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1964	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I – Individual D- Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Clyde and Galen Municipal Building	
		<p>2-story flat-roofed International Style building with L-shaped massing. Poured concrete foundation, stone, brick, and concrete exterior, and plate glass windows with aluminum and/or vinyl casements. Built as a fire house.</p> <p>USN-11743.000180</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 20 S Park St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-343366	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1940-41	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> L-Listed D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> U.S. Post Office	
		<p>Representative example of Colonial Revival civic architecture. Poured concrete foundation, brick exterior, asphalt shingle roofing, double-hung simulated divided light arched windows, gable pediments, keystones on the lintel, and wood surrounds on the off-center entryway.</p> <p>Associated with “New Deal” investment. Designed by Louis Simon, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. Interior mural titled “Apple Pickers” by Thomas Donnelly.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000181</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 24 S Park St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-339372	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story front-gabled 2-part commercial block with brick storefront, vinyl exterior with a prominent second story bay window, 1/1 vinyl windows, an ellipse pediment at the gable end, and a recessed and centered entry door.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000182</p>	




<b>ADDRESS:</b> 28 S Park St.	<b>TAX ID:</b>	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2-part masonry commercial block in the Italianate Style. Stone foundation, clapboard siding, brick exterior, 1/1 vinyl windows, pressed metal cornice, decorative brick frieze, and off-center entrance.  USN- 11743.000184	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 30 S Park St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-331375	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850-1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2 ½ -story 2-part masonry commercial block in the Italianate Style. Stone foundation, wood board siding, 1/1 vinyl windows, metal cornice, hooded wood lintels, decorative wood frieze and brackets, and recesses first story with two entrances and a centered vinyl picture window.	

**SODUS STREET – WEST SIDE (EVEN)**

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 14 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-294327	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> U – Undetermined
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Galen Historical Society Museum	
		<p>2-story front-gabled vernacular wood frame barn. Rubble stone foundation, wood board siding, corrugated metal roofing. Windows have irregular fenestration, majority wood sash, with a grouping of vinyl windows meeting on a corner of the enclosed full width porch with shed roof. There is a partial-width side entry porch of poured cement, with a widely over hung shed hood supported by wood posts.</p> <p>Association with Canal Activity</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 28 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-302362	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1882	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story masonry 2-part commercial block in the Italianate style with a 1-story wing off rear. Stone foundation, painted brick exterior, and flat roof. Fenestration is regular, 1/1 wood sash windows on second story with ornate hooded crowns and stone lintels. Notable features include the blind arches, decorative wood cornice, triangular pediment. Storefront has been modified.</p> <p>USN-11743.000305</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 34 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-303367	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story Italianate style residence with rectangular massing with a 1-story attached garage. Stone foundation, replacement siding, metal roofing, and 1/1 wood sash windows.</p> <p>Non-contributing due to significant alterations.</p> <p>USN: 11743.000232</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 36 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-306372	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1890	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story front-gabled Italianate style residence with stone foundation, replacement siding, and metal roofing. Windows are 1/1 wood sash with even fenestration and simple wood surrounds. Partial-width entry porch with fluted column supports, and segmental pediment, off-center entrance with wood surrounds and transom.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 40 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-308377	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1860	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½ -story Colonial Revival residence has a side-gambrel roof with continuous shed dormer on back and front, with additional shed window dormer on top. Stone foundation, wood shake exterior, asphalt shingle roofing. Regular fenestration of 3/1 double hung windows. Full-width entry porch has square wood column supports with plain balustrade, and triangular pediment. Entry door is on center with wood pilaster surrounds.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000234</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 44 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-312381	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1870s	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story Italianate style residence with L-shaped massing, partial width entry porch and 2-story bay window off the side. Stone foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt roofing. Window fenestration is even, 1/1 wood sash with simple wood surrounds. Entry porch is elaborate with capitals and brackets atop the square column supports.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000235</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 48 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-315385	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1830	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I/D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>Representative example of a 2-story brick masonry Italianate Villa. Parged stone foundation, painted brick exterior, 1/1 wood sash windows with rounded top sash. Notable features include the large centered roof cupola, hooded ogee crowns, decorative brick frieze, brackets, and recessed and centered arched entry with transom, sidelights, and wood surround. Entry porch consists of square columns atop boxed piers and banister, with dentals along the cornice, and a balcony on top with turned wood balustrade.</p> <p>USN-11743.000236</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 62 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-324407	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1990s	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>1-story masonry commercial block with rectangular-massing. Poured concrete foundation, brick and vinyl exterior, and plate glass windows.</p> <p>Non-contributing due to construction date after period of significance.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 68 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-327418	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1850s	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I/D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> Murphy and Pushen House	
		<p>2-story Greek Revival style frame residence. Stone foundation, replacement siding, asphalt roof, and 1/1 wood sash windows of even fenestration on the front façade and 4/4 wood sash on the sides, small attic windows. Notable features include the full-width entry porch with square columns. The entry door has wood surrounds with transom and sidelights.</p> <p>USN-11743.000238</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 84 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-332435	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1885	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I/D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b> United Methodist Church	
		2-story front-gabled masonry church with stone foundation, asphalt shingle roofing, stone detailing, stained glass windows with wood sash and covered by vinyl storms, and the vinyl simulated divided light double hung windows of the first story. Notable features include the triple arched windows paired with the arched entry way and transoms of the front façade, decorative brick frieze, stone coping of the brick pilasters, stone banding, quatrefoils, and 2 spired towers.	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 90 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-338447	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1875	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I/D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2-story Italianate residence with T-shaped massing and low-sloped hipped roof. Stone foundation, brick exterior, asphalt roof, and even window fenestration of 1/1 wood sash windows with some vinyl replacements. Notable features include the carved stone lintels, cornice band, paired brackets, two hipped entry porches with solid wood balustrade and battered wood piers, a bay window, and an additional enclosed back entry porch.  USN- 11743.000241	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 94 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-340451	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1968	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2-story side-gabled contemporary duplex residence with cornice return. Composed of concrete foundation, brick and vinyl exterior, asphalt shingle roofing, 1/1 wood sash windows, and wood sash casement windows. Entrance is centered with a stoop, iron balustrade, and bracketed hood awning with iron supports.  Non-contributing due to construction date after period of significance.	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 98 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-342456	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1860	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story slightly-hipped Italianate style residence with T-shaped massing. Stone foundation, brick exterior, regular fenestration with ogee pedimented crowns. Notable features include decorative brick frieze and offset entrance porch.</p> <p>USN- 11743.000242</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 104 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-345463	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1850	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story Greek Revival style residence with hipped-roof. Stone foundation, wood board siding, and asphalt roof. Notable features include the even fenestration of 1/1 wood sash windows with shutters, and the L-shaped wrap-around porch with shed roof supported by round wood columns and plain balustrade, pediment at centered entrance.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 114 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-350474	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1869	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> I/D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Excellent		<b>NAME:</b> St. Johns Roman Catholic Church	
		<p>2-story Gothic Revival brick masonry church with prominent centered 4-story tower, which intercepts a double front gable, and a one-story wing extends from the side of the church. Stone foundation, asphalt shingle roofing, stone detailing, and stained-glass windows with wood sash. Notable features include the arched windows and arched entrances with pediments, decorative brick frieze, stone coping of the brick pilasters.</p>	

**SODUS STREET – EAST SIDE (ODD)**

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 41 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-327367	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1993	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>1-story hipped 2-bay garage with rectangular massing. Prefabricated metal construction, asphalt roof.</p> <p>Non-contributing due to construction date outside period of significance.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 79 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-352420	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1870	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Fair		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2 ½ - story Queen Anne Style Residence with hipped main roof and prominent gable dormers. Stone foundation, replacement siding, asphalt shingle roofing, 1/1 wood sash windows with some vinyl replacements. Notable features include full-width wooden entry porch with iron supports and balustrade and a small bay window on the side of house.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 85 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-352427	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1880	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2½ -story Queen Anne Style residence with front-gable, full width porch, off-center entrance, and symmetrical gabled-roof dormers. Stone foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roofing, and 1/1 wood sash windows. Notable features include the boxed eaves, triangular pediment of entry porch alongside square wood columns, off-center entrance with sidelights and wood pilaster surrounds, trio of multi-light windows at gable end.</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 91 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-364442	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1875	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story Greek Revival style residence with front gable and prominent exterior brick chimney on side. Stone foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing, 1/1 wood sash windows with some vinyl replacements. Notable features include a 1-story bay window, and offset entry porch with gabled roof and pediment supported by round wood columns.</p> <p>USN-11743.000246</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 99 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-361448	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1850	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Non-Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story front-gable Greek Revival style frame residence. Stone foundation, replacement siding, asphalt shingle roofing, and 1/1 wood sash windows. Features include the full-width entry with paired square column supports, off-center entrance, 1-story wing on side, and simple porte cochere over driveway.</p> <p>Non-contributing due to significant alterations.</p>	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 103 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-367450	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1887	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		<p>2-story cross-gable vernacular frame residence. Stone foundation, wood board siding, asphalt shingle roofing, 1/1 wood sash windows, with some vinyl replacements, and shutters. Notable features include the full-width hipped-entry porch with battered square column supports resting on a solid balustrade. Entrance is centered.</p>	

<b>ADDRESS:</b> 107 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-369455	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1890	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2-story Greek Revival style frame residence with stone foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roofing, and double hung windows with shutters. Notable features include the full-width entry porch with solid balustrade and battered square columns, off-center entrance, cornice return, and elliptical window at gable end.	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 111 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-371459	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> Ca. 1870s	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2-story frame residence in modest Italianate style with hipped-roof, simple entablature with cornice band, and L-shaped massing. Stone foundation, brick and vinyl exterior, double hung simulated divided light vinyl windows and doors, open entry porch with square wood column supports.  USN-11743.000247	
<b>ADDRESS:</b> 117 Sodus St.	<b>TAX ID:</b> 74112-14-372467	<b>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:</b> 1875	<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b> D – Contributing Clyde Historic District
<b>CONDITION:</b> Good		<b>NAME:</b>	
		2-story Greek Revival style residence with hipped roof and full-width enclosed entry porch. Stone foundation, wood shake siding on main massing, vinyl siding on enclosed porch, and asphalt shingle roofing, 1/1 wood sash and vinyl windows. Notable features include the deep cornice, repetition of pilasters, and side entry-porch with hipped roof and gable pediment.  USN- 1743.000248	

## **4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

## 4.1 SUMMARY

The three principal steps of historic preservation are to *identify* historic resources, to *recognize* these resources officially, and to *protect* them from harmful changes. Undertaking these steps generally constitutes preservation planning.

This Reconnaissance Level Historic Resources Survey of properties in a selected section of the Village of Clyde advances into one document information from multiple resources. The purpose of this survey project has been to guide the Village of Clyde in identifying the Village's significant historic and architectural resources, and to initiate the designation process of Village landmarks and historic districts, to protect from destruction or insensitive rehabilitation, buildings and neighborhoods in the Village which have special historic, architectural and cultural character.

During the survey work, there was one area which contained a high number of contiguous buildings of significant architectural distinction. This area appears to meet the National Register Criterion for Designation as a Historic Districts based on their age, integrity of architectural features, associations with prominent citizens and similar styles, themes, or construction methods.

## 4.2 STATE TAX CREDIT - QUALIFYING CENSUS TRACTS

The Village of Clyde is located entirely within Census Tract 218 which qualifies for the New York State Historic Tax Credit programs. New York State has two historic tax credit programs, the commercial and homeowner programs. An overview of each one follows.

The program for the substantial, certified historic rehabilitation of a certified historic depreciable structure, known as the commercial credit program, allows state income tax credits of 20% of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures of the rehabilitation project. This program is administered through the application for the federal historic tax credit, which is also 20%, that is available in all census tracts.

The State Historic Homeownership Rehabilitation Tax Credit program allows the owner of a house listed in the National Register of Historic Places who applies for it to access a state income tax credit of 20% of the costs of pre-approved home improvements that cost more than \$5,000, up to a credit of \$50,000.

The State Historic Preservation Office plays a crucial role in each program. Property owners should contact them before undertaking a project that desires access to the credits. More information can be found here: [www.parks.ny.gov/shpo](http://www.parks.ny.gov/shpo).

Promoting use of these programs will benefit property owners and the Village by attracting investments in historic buildings that are supported by the state and federal governments. The Village benefits from increased construction activity in existing buildings, reducing the impact on Village infrastructure caused by new building, and the

review and approval processes to access the historic tax credits ensure that building alterations will enhance the historic character of buildings and historic districts, which retains and increases real estate value.

### **4.3 NATIONAL REGISTER DESIGNATION**

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's properties that are officially designated as worthy of preservation, including archeological or historical sites, districts, buildings, structures, or objects. Of the millions of buildings across the country, only approximately 90,000 are listed on the National Register, making it an exclusive list of the most significant buildings. The list is maintained by the National Park Service (NPS) under the U.S. Department of the Interior. At the state level, the program is administered by the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), which also oversees the State Register of Historic Places. OPRHP uses the same criteria for evaluating eligibility of historic properties for the State Register as are used for the National Register; typically, if a property is listed on the National Register it is already listed on the State Register as well.

Listing on the State and National Registers offers many benefits to property owners. It helps to bolster pride in the community's historic resources. Several grant programs are also available for National Register listed properties, which can aid in funding rehabilitation and restoration projects. One such grant program is the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) that is administered by OPRHP. This program provides matching grants for work on historic properties owned by local governments and non-profit groups.

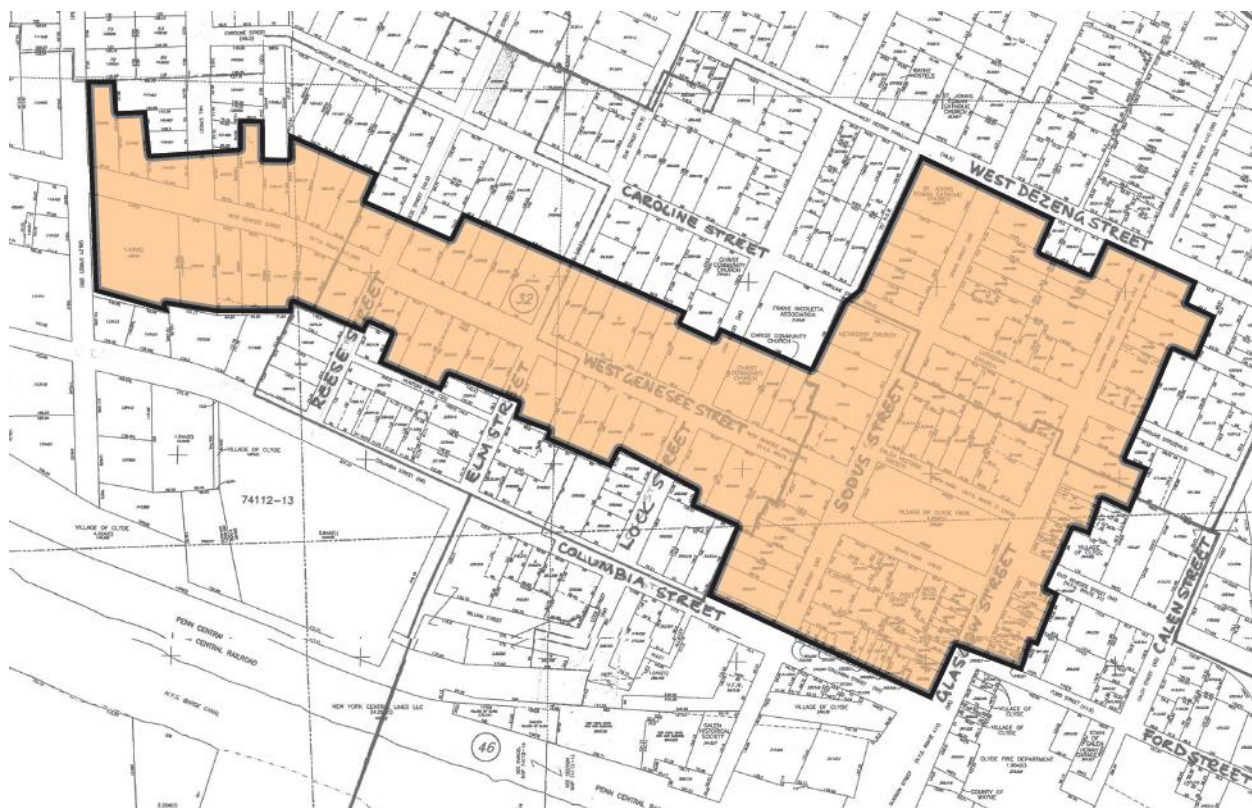
Another key benefit to listing on the National Register is access to rehabilitation tax credit programs. Presently, New York State offers a tax credit program under which eligible residential property owners who wish to rehabilitate and repair their historic house are eligible for a credit of 20% of the costs of pre-approved, qualified rehabilitation expenditures of projects costing more than \$5,000. The substantial rehabilitation of a commercial structure can be eligible for federal and state tax credits of a combined 40% of qualified rehabilitation expenditures. Both the state commercial and residential tax credit programs require that the property be listed as an individual building or as contributing to a historic district on the State and National Registers. The property must also be in a qualified census tract. The Village of Brockport contains qualified census tracts, thus the missing component for taking advantage of these historic preservation tax credit programs is National Register listing. These tax credit programs can put money back into the pockets of owners of historic properties who seek to care, restore, repair and maintain their historic buildings, offering an important financial incentive to promote preservation.

State and National Register listing does not add new restrictions with the owner's rights to alter, manage, or sell the property. An owner of a National Register listed property may even demolish their listed building, so long as they utilize their own funding to do so. Listing can provide a measure of protection from state and federally funded,

assisted or licensed projects. National Register listing, or even just the determination that a property is eligible for National Register listing, identifies a property as one whose architecture and/or historical significance and value must be considered in planning by these agencies and by communities using state or federal funds. Governmental agencies are required by law to assess the impact of their projects, such as road widening or bridge replacement, on historic resources which may be impacted by such work. Listing on the State and National Register brings a higher level of review and sensitivity towards future projects.

#### 4.4 PROPOSED NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

##### DOWNTOWN CLYDE HISTORIC DISTRICT



**Figure 4- 1: Map of Proposed Downtown Historic District Boundaries. Note: final boundary determinations will be made in coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office during the nomination process.**

##### Significance:

Regional Significance: Local

Period of Significance: 1850-1941

Historic Use(s): Transportation/Erie Canal, Industry/agricultural equipment,  
Engineering, Residential, Commercial

Current Use(s): Residential, Commercial

The Downtown Clyde Historic District was the commercial, residential, and cultural center of the Village of Clyde. Situated just north of the current New York State Barge Canal the district developed alongside the Erie Canal, New York Central Railroad and their associated warehouses. The district meets Criterion C for its mid-19th to early-20th century commercial, residential, civic, and religious architecture. The district also meets Criterion A as it reflects the historic commercial development of the Village of Clyde. The period of significance starts c.1850 when the earliest surviving commercial buildings were built and ends with the construction of the United States Post Office in 1941. The Downtown Clyde Historic District includes approximately 83 contributing buildings and 18 non-contributing buildings. The district also includes the village square which contributes to the setting of the district. The majority of commercial buildings are brick commercial row with a storefront at the first floor and one to two residential stories. Most buildings date to the mid to late-19th centuries and are notable for a variety of cornice designs in brick and wood and many intact cast iron storefronts.

Applicable National Register Criteria:

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

## 4.5 LOCAL HISTORIC DESIGNATION

To protect and preserve the unique historic and architectural character of the Village of Clyde, CBCA recommends that the creation of a locally-designated Historic District be considered. Locally designated historic districts will help the community and residents meet many of their goals for protecting and enhancing the unique character of their historic neighborhoods.

The Village of Clyde has the authority to establish local historic districts under Appendix E *Preservation of Historic Structures and Districts*, Chapter 190 Zoning of the Village of Clyde Code:

### *C. Designation of historic structures and districts.*

- 1. Eligibility. A structure or property may only be eligible for historic designation if it:*
  - a. Possesses special character or historic or aesthetic interest or value as a part of the cultural, political, economic or social history of the Village, locality, region, state or nation; or*
  - b. Is identified with historic personages (birthplace, home, gravesite, etc.); or*
  - c. Embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period or method of construction; or*
  - d. Is the work of a designer whose work has significantly influenced an age; or 190 Attachment 4:2 07 - 01 - 2010 ZONING*
  - e. Because of a unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood; or*
  - f. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the road patterns of American history; or*
  - g. The property and its site yield, or are likely to yield, important information in history or prehistory*

While registering buildings on the State and National Registers will make property owners potentially eligible for grants and tax credit programs, it provides no protection from inappropriate and devastating alterations, renovations, replacements and even demolitions so long as the work is done utilizing private funds.

Protection from unsympathetic alterations, renovations, replacements and even demolitions are established in the Village of Clyde's Code with local landmark designation. All proposed exterior alterations to properties designated as local landmarks or in locally-designated historic districts must go for review by the Clyde Historic Preservation Board. The Board will review the proposed changes to the exterior of the building, and evaluate the modifications based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. This review process helps to protect historic buildings from irrevocable and irreversible harm, and can help to mitigate the further loss and loss of integrity of historic buildings in the survey area. Establishing a locally designated historic district as a companion to individual and district National Register listings will provide a

greater level of protection from the further loss and alteration to both significant and marginal buildings included in its boundaries.

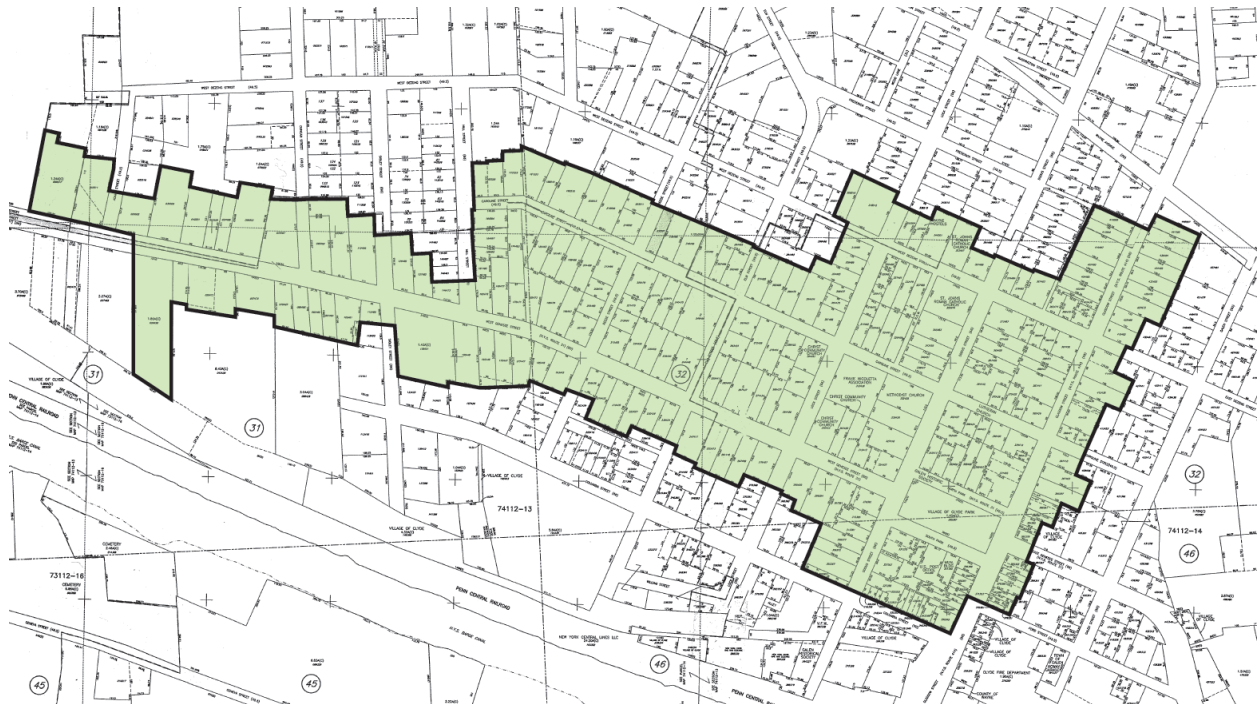
Establishing a local historic district will also help to create a “brand” and strengthen the identity of this specific Village of Clyde neighborhood. The City of Rochester has several local historic districts which demonstrate this phenomenon including the Brown’s Race Historic District and the Grove Place Historic District, and the City of Buffalo has even more. Each neighborhood capitalizes on its status as a local historic district to create a unique sense of place, a clearly identifiable neighborhood character and a unique historical and architecture locale. Benefits to creating a locally designated historic district include:

- **Local districts protect the investments of owners and residents.** Buyers know that the aspects that make a particular area attractive will be protected over a period of time. Real estate agents in many cities use historic district status as a marketing tool to sell properties.
- **Local districts encourage better design.** It has been shown through comparative studies that there is a greater sense of relatedness, more innovative use of appropriate materials, and greater public appeal within historic districts than in areas without historic designations by attracting investment in existing places
- **Local districts help the environment.** Historic district revitalization can, and should, be part of a comprehensive environmental policy.
- **The educational benefits** of creating local districts are the same as those derived from any historic preservation effort. Districts help explain the development of a place, the source of inspiration, and technological advances. They are a record of ourselves and our communities.
- **A local district can result in a positive economic impact from tourism.** A historic district that is aesthetically cohesive and well promoted can be a community's most important attraction. The retention of historic areas to attract tourist dollars makes good economic sense.
- **The protection of local historic districts can enhance business recruitment potential.** Creative companies seek communities that offer their workers a higher quality of life, which is greatly enhanced by successful local preservation programs and stable historic districts.
- **Local districts provide social and psychological benefits.** A sense of empowerment and confidence develops when community decisions are made through a structured participatory process rather than behind closed doors or without public comment.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Adapted from a document from the Georgia Alliance of Preservation Commissions. "Benefits of Local Historic Districts." Georgia Alliance of Preservation Commissions. Web. 8 July 2010. <<http://www.heritagesocietyaustin.org/BenefitsofLHDs.pdf>>.

**4.6 PROPOSED LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
**DOWNTOWN CLYDE HISTORIC DISTRICT (LOCAL)**



**Figure 4- 2: Map of Proposed Downtown LOCAL Historic District Boundaries.**

Significance:

Regional Significance: Local  
 Period of Significance: 1850-1941  
 Historic Use(s): Transportation/Erie Canal, Industry/agricultural equipment,  
 Engineering, Residential, Commercial  
 Current Use(s): Residential, Commercial

## 4.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Make this Historic Resources Survey available to the public.
  - Link this Survey to the Village's website
  - Prepare and mail an informational brochure to each owner of a property described in the Survey, to each Village Board member, to each Village department head and to the Police and Fire Chiefs.
  - Work with the Village Assessor's Office and with the Village Building Department to "flag" historic properties described in the Survey so that owners are informed when they purchase a property and when they apply for a building permit that they are purchasing or own a historic property.
2. Pursue Certified Local Government (CLG) designation - The CLG program's primary goal is to encourage municipalities to develop and maintain community preservation efforts in coordination with local land use planning and improvement activities. Participation in the CLG program allows municipalities to partner with the state and federal governments throughout the processes of identifying and evaluating community resources and protecting historic properties. For more information <https://parks.ny.gov/shpo/certified-local-governments/>
3. Designate local landmarks/districts – local landmark designation is the best way for a property owner to access the consultation of the Historic Preservation Commission in planning appropriate alterations to a local landmark. This consultation helps the property owner benefit from the experience and knowledge of Commission members at no cost, and it benefits the Village by ensuring the owner of a landmarked property enhances its value in altering it and does not detract from property value. Local designation is the best way to protect historic properties because formal review of proposed work provides an opportunity to “measure twice before cutting once and forever.”

We recommend that the Smith-Ely House and the US Post Office, which are already listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places be considered for local landmark designation. Local designation would provide for consultation with the Historic Preservation Commission prior to exterior alterations for consistency with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, an opportunity not available without local designation.

We recommend that the creation of locally-designated Historic District(s) be considered. Locally designated historic districts will help the community and residents meet many of their goals for protecting and enhancing the unique character of their historic neighborhood.

4. Nominate Individually Significant (I) / NR-Eligible Properties – We recommend that any building identified as Individually Significant be further evaluated for potential nomination to the State and National Registers. Any building in the list below which is identified as individually NRE should also be considered for local landmark designation, if not already designated.

- 127 Caroline St
- 167 Caroline St
- 171 Caroline St
- 177 Caroline St
- 85 Columbia St
- 43 W DeZeng St
- 31 Ford St
- 27 W Genesee St
- 53 W Genesee St
- 215 W Genesee St
- 255 W Genesee St
- 62 W Genesee St
- 134 W Genesee St
- 38-44 Glasgow St
- 195 Glasgow St
- 199 Glasgow St
- 215 Glasgow St
- 46 Glasgow St
- 190 Glasgow St
- 31 N Park St
- 6 S Park St
- 48 Sodus St
- 68 Sodus St
- 84 Sodus St
- 90 Sodus St
- 114 Sodus St
- 8 Water St
- 58 Water St
- Oak Hill Cemetery
- Maple Grove Cemetery

5. Nominate NR-Eligible Districts –

We recommend that any districts identified as NR-eligible be further evaluated for nomination to the State and National Registers. Any district in the list below should also be considered for local landmark designation.

- Downtown Clyde Historic District

6. Develop Public Outreach/Education - For preservation to be successful in any community, it must have strong support from residents. Often, valuable community assets are taken for granted and overlooked by residents who pass by them every day. As the adage goes, “a fish doesn’t know there is water because it is swimming in it.” Gaining public support for preservation efforts requires a coordinated partnership of residents, community leaders, businesses and others to understand the value of protecting existing resources. Preservation can serve an important civic and economic role in communities, as it can foster civic pride and the investment of economic and political resources which can help to stabilize a community.

7. Regularly update survey information

## **5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## 5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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