

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

OMB NO. 1024-0018, NPS FORM
RECEIVED 2280

1441

OCT 28 1996

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Maple Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number _____ (See building list) [] not for publication

city, town Addison [] vicinity

state New York code 036 county Steuben code 101 zip code 14801

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide ☒ locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

J.W. Adams
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Signature of certifying official

30 Sept-96
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

N/A
Signature of commenting or other official

Date

N/A
State or federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:
☒ entered in the National Register.

[] See continuation sheet.

[] determined eligible for the National Register. [] see continuation sheet.

[] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[] removed from the National Register.

[] other, (explain:)

Olson H. Beall
Signature of keeper

Date of Action

12-6-96
Entered in the
National Register

Maple Street Historic District

Steuben County, N.Y.

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many
boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property

(do not include previously listed
resources in the count)

☒ private

☐ building(s)

Contributing Noncontributing

☒ public-local

☒ district

65

14

buildings

☐ public-State

☐ site

sites

☐ public-Federal

☐ structure

2

structures

☐ object

4

objects

71

14

Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register**

N/A

Church of the Redeemer and Parsonage

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellings, secondary
structures

EDUCATION/schools

RELIGION/churches-related residences

RECREATION/outdoor recreation, public
squares

LANDSCAPE/public squares

Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellings, multiple dwellings
secondary structures

RELIGION/churches-related residences

RECREATION/outdoor recreation, public squares

LANDSCAPE/public squares

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival, Gothic
Revival, Italian Villa

LATE VICTORIAN/High Victorian Gothic,
Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne,
Stick, Romanesque

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY/Colonial Revival,

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Craftsman, American Four Square

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, brick, concrete, paving
walls Wood, brick, Aluminum/Vinyl

roof Asphalt & Slate shingles, Metal

other Stained Glass & Leaded Glass

Narrative Description

(describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more
continuation sheets.)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben Co., NY

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Description

The Maple Street Historic District is located in the northern half of the village of Addison, in southeastern Steuben County, New York. The district contains 42 contributing primary buildings (39 residences and three churches), four non-contributing primary buildings (all residences), two contributing structures (public squares), 23 contributing outbuildings (carriage barns, sheds, wellhouse, outhouse, garages), ten non-contributing outbuildings (garages and sheds), and four contributing objects (stone hitching posts). The district encompasses Addison's most prestigious residential enclave whose buildings face inward toward Curtis Square, Maple Street, and Wombough Square. The approximately 35-acre district is distinguished by its large public squares (at each end of the district), tree-lined streets, variety of architectural styles, generally large scale residences, and prominent churches.

The district boundaries were drawn to include the cohesive concentration of buildings associated with the nineteenth and early-twentieth-century residential development around Addison's public squares. The boundaries include all the land historically and currently associated with the historic resources in the district.

The district is made up of houses and churches, initially erected between c. 1832 and c. 1905, and is characterized by a remarkably high degree of integrity; there are only four non-contributing properties in the district. The streetscape itself is an important feature of the district with its mature trees and consistent setbacks. The majority of the dwellings are of wood frame construction and are sheathed with clapboard siding or synthetic siding (asbestos cement, aluminum or vinyl), in some cases installed over the original wood siding. Other surface treatments include wood shingle siding (both plain and decorative) and flush board siding. The Church of the Redeemer (individually listed on the National Register in 1992) is of wood frame construction with board and batten siding while the remaining two churches (First Presbyterian Church and St. Catherine's Church) are constructed of brick. The three residences in the district that were originally schools (43/45 Maple Street and 16 Wall Street) are also of brick construction. Many of the buildings in the district are relatively large in scale and sophisticated in terms of design and decoration, especially those that front the squares. A total of eight buildings in the district have been documented as architect-designed, although the overall high quality of design found in the district suggests that other houses may also be architect-designed. Those houses that are more modest in scale or design are often distinguished by elaborate ornamentation, generally concentrated

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at the apexes of gable ends, along cornices or on porches. Buildings of all periods, styles, methods of construction, materials, and levels of craftsmanship and design are evenly distributed throughout the district, illustrating the random, yet orderly, subdivision and development of land over an extended period of time.

A few early houses survive from the period when the squares were first being developed in the 1830s. The majority of the buildings in the district, however, were constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century corresponding with Addison's booming period of growth and prosperity. Styles represented in the district include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Italian Villa, late Romanesque Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, American Four-square, and Craftsman. A small number of houses are considered vernacular with no discernable stylistic features.

Twenty-one properties have contributing support structures, mainly late-nineteenth-century carriage barns and early-twentieth-century garages. Most of these are of frame construction with gabled roofs. Also represented is an example of a former wellhouse (at 10 Maple Street) and what appears to have been a former outhouse (at 12 Wall Street). Three of the properties (26, 37, and 40 Maple Street) retain their historic stone hitching posts.

In addition to the overall visual cohesiveness that characterizes the district, there are a number of visual focal points and subtle variations that distinguish the streetscape as one moves from Wombough Square at the west end of the district, along Maple Street to Curtis Square at the east end.

Wombough Square is an approximately 1-acre, rectangular-plan, public park planted with grass and deciduous trees. Concrete walks lead through the square. Wombough Square is dominated by several prominent churches and residences. The anchor at the south side of the square on Park Place at Wall Street is the Gothic Revival style Church of the Redeemer. The architectural highlight at the east end of the square is the First Presbyterian Church with both Romanesque and High Victorian Gothic style influences.

The four buildings in the district with Wall Street addresses, on the west side of the square, are residential. The John W. Dininny House at 10 Wall Street and the Gothic Revival style Dininny-Lattimer House at 12 Wall Street are the most architecturally sophisticated of this group. 12 Wall Street is one of four Gothic-inspired residential buildings in the district.

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Located on the north side of the square at 1, 5 and 7 Park Place is an impressive group of large scale, late-nineteenth-century frame residences, all architect-designed. These residences are two-and-one-half stories in height with Queen Anne massing and steeply pitched gables. The house at 1 Park Place is special in that it is one of the few houses in the district displaying Stick style ornamentation as shown in the applied horizontal and vertical trim boards. The contributing hipped roof, frame carriage barn behind this house is one of the district's most impressive examples of its type. While many of the district's barns are vernacular in design, this is one of the few outbuildings that was designed to complement the architectural style of the house.

The block of Maple Street between the two squares is characterized by a mix of both moderate and large scale houses from the Greek Revival to the Craftsman style. Maple Street is distinguished by its mature maple trees, lining both sides of the street.

The north side of Maple Street is characterized by several outstanding residences displaying high quality design and materials. The first of these (moving from west to east) is the Italianate style house at 10 Maple Street with its unusual gabled pavilion in the front facade. Another fine example of the Italianate style on the north side of this block is the residence at 26 Maple Street which has wide eaves, a cupola, and a Colonial Revival porch, illustrating the fact that many buildings were remodelled in the early twentieth century. Although now clad with aluminum siding, the Griswold-Graham House at 16 Maple Street remains a classic example of the Gothic Revival with its steeply pitched double gables at the front. 28 Maple Street is one of the district's most exuberant examples of the Queen Anne style as shown by its cross-plan design and elaborate woodwork. The simple blocky massing and front-gable-with-wing form of 32 Maple Street is a typical example of the Greek Revival which represents Maple Street's early development. At the east end of this block is the Samuel LaGrange House at 34 Maple Street, the district's only example of the American Four-square style. Noteworthy carriage barns on the north side of this block include barns behind 14, 30, and 34 Maple Street.

The south side of this block of Maple Street is perhaps most impressive for its collection of Queen Anne residences built in the early 1890s, including the George I. True House at #19, the Presbyterian Manse at #21, the Sidney McDowell House at #23, and the Dr. William E. Barron House at #37. These houses share in common asymmetrical plans, steeply pitched multiple gables, and decorative woodwork. One of the most impressive houses in this block is the Dr. Ainsworth House at 29 Maple with its Italian Villa style tower and

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fanciful woodwork in the gable ends and porches. The house at 25 Maple Street is a transitional example of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The small-scale house at 31 Maple Street is one of the district's few examples showing Craftsman influences. The most unusual house in this block is 35 Maple Street which is a rare example of a one-story, hipped roof Greek Revival (with late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century alterations). The Gothic Revival style house with decorative vergeboard and label moldings at 39 Maple Street is at the east end of this block. It was moved here from the north side of Curtis Square following the Civil War.

Maple Street continues to extend to the east through Curtis Square, an approximately 3.6 acre public park. A loop branches off of Maple Street and encircles the park. Goodhue Street, running north-south, intersects Maple Street in the center of the square. Like Wombough Square, Curtis Square is a grassy park with mature deciduous trees.

The most imposing residential property on Curtis Square is the Second Empire style Hiram C. McKay House at 40 Maple Street. This distinguished mansard-roofed building has bracketed eaves, arched windows, and a tall tower. Another impressive house on the north side of the square is the Curtis-Ames House at 36 Maple Street which is essentially an Italianate form house updated with an early-twentieth-century facade and porch. Other houses of interest on the north side of the square include the Colonial Revival inspired house at 42 Maple and the Greek Revival house with cornice returns and Doric pilasters at 50 Maple Street, which retains a front-gabled, frame carriage barn.

The group of three non-contributing buildings at 41, 43, and 45 Maple Street, on the south side of Curtis Square to the west of Goodhue Street, are the weakest buildings in the district due to extensive alterations. 43 and 45 Maple Street are mere vestiges of the former Addison Union Free Academy, built in 1887. In 1928, the three-story school was partially dismantled and rebuilt as separate structures. On the east side of Goodhue Street at 47 Maple Street is the Gothic Revival style Fox-Jones House which, despite extensive modern alterations, retains its' steeply pitched double gables with vergeboards at the facade. Dominating the southeast end of the district is St. Catherine of Siena Roman Catholic Church and Parsonage at 51 and 49 Maple Street. The impressive High Victorian Gothic church features a central tower with tall spire.

Many of the houses in the district retain their original interior decorative features. Of special note in many of the houses is the elaborate woodwork (doors, stairs, moldings, shutters, floors, fireplace mantels, etc.) of oak, cherry, walnut, mahogany, cyprus, and

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other woods. There are also examples of grained woodwork. The presence of fine woodwork is not surprising in a village which was once famous for its sash, blind and millwork industry. Other interior finishes found in some houses include plaster ornament (at ceilings), marble fireplace surrounds, ceramic tile, and stained glass (some of it made locally at the former Mosaic Glass Company). Representative examples of houses with outstanding interior features include 1, 5 and 7 Park Place; 10, 34, 37, 40, and 50 Maple Street; and, 10 and 12 Wall Street.

The Maple Street Historic District retains a high level of visual and architectural integrity and continues to reflect its historic identity as Addison's most prestigious residential enclave.

The attached annotated building list provides detailed descriptive information on each property included in the district.

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CHURCH STREET - EAST SIDE

29 Church Street
Photo No.

1881-1882
Contributing

First Presbyterian Church. Cross-gabled, brick church with tall tower in the northwest corner. The church is located at the east end of Wombough Square. The eclectic design of this church features Romanesque and Gothic Revival influences. The steeply pitched gables (ornamented with pellet moldings), and the pointed arch window and door openings are Gothic Revival in inspiration. The prominent tower with its pyramidal hipped roof and the use of brick corbelling below the roof eaves are Romanesque features. The corners of the building and entrances are marked by engaged brick buttresses with contrasting stone trim. Each of the gable end elevations is characterized by a large, slightly pointed arch or triangular arch window opening with groups of narrow, stained glass windows divided by muntins. There are two entrances to the church at the west elevation, each with pairs of paneled doors topped by an arched transom. The prominent square tower rises up in five stages with large pointed arch openings at the belfry. The two gable ends at the west elevation have corbelled chimneys - an unusual design feature for a church.

Located southeast of the church is **contributing** front-gabled frame garage.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1832. The first building was erected in 1838 on this site and was destroyed by fire in 1881. The present church was built in 1881-1882 by contractors Clark & Christman of Wellsville to the design of New York city architect L.B. Valk.

CURTIS SQUARE

Public square surrounding
intersection of Maple and Goodhue streets
Photo No.

c. 1832
Contributing

Curtis Square. Approximately 3.6 acre, rectangular plan, public park with deciduous trees. The park is divided into four quadrants by the intersection of Maple and Goodhue streets. A loop branches off of Maple Street and encircles the park on all four sides. Laid out as a public park c. 1832.

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EAST FRONT STREET - NORTH SIDE

5 East Front Street
Photo No.

1882
Contributing

Episcopal Rectory for the Church of the Redeemer. Located south of the church. Two-and-one-half story, wood frame, clapboarded residence under a cross-gable roof with Victorian-era scrollwork in the gables. This building was listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of the Church of the Redeemer nomination. The front of the three-bay by three-bay building is oriented to the south, where the main entrance is located in the east bay.

This building replaced the original, 1859 rectory in 1882. It was built by Harrison Van Scroy. Van Scroy received the old rectory building as part of his contract.

MAPLE STREET - NORTH SIDE

8 Maple Street
Photo No.

Between 1854-1857
Contributing

J.N. Brown House. Two-story, hipped roof Italianate frame house sided with asbestos cement shingles. A large addition was built on the rear (north) of the house in 1866. The front and side porch, the large window at the first story of the facade, and the front door were all added in early twentieth century. A bay window projects from the first floor of the west elevation. Most of the windows are four-over-four, double-hung sash.

A **non-contributing** one-story, side-gabled frame **garage** is located northwest of the house.

This house was built for John N. Brown sometime between 1854 and 1857. Brown was a general merchant in the Jones Block and also served as local postmaster.

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10 Maple Street
Photo No.

c. 1850 - rear section;
1875 - (front) main block
Contributing

Wagonner-Smith-Baldwin House. The Greek Revival rear portion was built c. 1850; the front Italianate section in 1875. The two-story, hipped roof, Italianate frame block has clapboard siding and a stone foundation. The rectangular-plan main block at the front of the house is five bays wide by three bays deep. The front (south) facade features a projecting full-height central pavilion with a broken pediment. Below this pediment, a blind arcaded entablature creates a distinctive pattern which is enhanced by a pair of round arched window in the second story. These windows are capped by a round arch panel. To either side of this central pavilion are segmental arched windows with four-over-four, double-hung sash. A wide frieze with dentils wraps around each elevation of the main block. The one-story, front porch has square posts, brackets, and elliptical arches between the posts. The main entrance at the center of the facade features a pair of wood paneled doors, sidelights, and an elliptical arched transom. The first floor windows at the front facade are tall with segmentally arched heads. Bay windows project from the side elevations of the main block.

The interior of this house is largely intact with grained woodwork and marble fireplaces. In plan, the main block is basically symmetrical with a parlor to either side of a center hall in front and a library and dining room filling the rear portion. Oak floors were added throughout the house 1938-1939.

Located behind the house to the northwest is a **contributing** nineteenth century, two-story, side-gabled frame **barn**. A **contributing** frame **wellhouse** is located in the west yard. This small structure has a pyramidal hipped roof with a small finial. The lower part of the walls are sided in clapboard and the upper part, latticework.

The rear portion of the house appears on the 1850 painting of Addison by Henry Walton. This home was built c. 1850 for Dr. Frederick R. Wagonner (also spelled Wagner), Addison's first doctor. He practiced medicine from 1830 to 1865, and later became a druggist. By 1873 the house was owned by W. Smith, a prominent local merchant who probably was responsible for adding the front portion (main block). Smith's widow, Eliza, sold the house in 1882 to Emma L. Baldwin, the wife of Henry Baldwin, a prominent lawyer, businessman, and banker (partner of J. Baldwin & Co.) and grandson of William Wombough, one of Addison's earliest and influential settlers. The house remained in the Baldwin family up until 1938.

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12 Maple Street
Photo No.

1871
Contributing

E.W. Lattimer House. Two-and-one-half story frame house with clapboard siding. The design of this 1871-era house suggests that it was probably remodelled around the turn of the century to incorporate Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements. The complex roof design and irregular massing with wrap-around porch are Queen Anne in inspiration while the classical design of the front porch is, however, transitional to the Colonial Revival style. The house has a main, hipped roof with lower cross gables at the front and west side. These gable ends are clad with scalloped shingles. A narrow frieze with dentils is located below the eaves. A bay window projects from the west elevation. The most notable feature of the house is the wrap-around porch at the front and east side which has a spindled balustrade, classical Tuscan columns, and a dentilled frieze. A post-World War II addition has been added at the rear (north) of the house. The large window at the front (south) facade of the first floor was added c. 1920. Steps were added and a portion of the balustrade removed at the west end of the porch to allow for additional access.

Located behind the house, to the northwest, is a **contributing** late-nineteenth-century, two-story front-gabled frame **carriage barn** (now used as a garage). Overhead garage doors have been added on the south elevation of the barn.

The house is believed to have been built for E.W. Lattimer and his bride in 1871. Lattimer was the son of banker S.V. Lattimer. Although probably active in his father's bank, Lattimer achieved importance as Addison's postmaster between 1886 and 1890.

14 Maple Street
Photo No.

c. 1835-1850
Contributing

Two-story, front-gabled Greek Revival frame residence with a one-story, side-gabled wing on the east side. A one-story, shed-roofed addition extends from the rear (north). The house is now clad in vinyl siding. A late-Queen Anne style porch was added to the front of the house in the early 1900s. The graceful curve of the porch connects the main block with the wing and features a delicate spindled balustrade and pairs of columns. The front entrance features narrow sidelights and a transom. Stained glass windows have been added in the front facade of the wing. A one-story enclosed porch has been added at the east elevation at the rear of the house.

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14 Maple Street - cont'd

Located behind the house to the north is a **contributing** nineteenth-century, two-story, front-gabled frame **barn** clad with clapboards. The barn features an original sliding track door on the south elevation.

This house appears on Henry Walton's 1850 painting of Addison. In 1857, it is listed as belonging to C. McKay about whom little is known. In 1873, it belonged to E.S. Mead who owned E.S. Mead and Company, a lumber company and manufacturer of plow handles and other wooden agricultural-related implements.

16 Maple Street
Photo No.

c. 1845
Contributing

Griswold-Graham House. Two-story Gothic Revival frame residence with cross-gabled roof plan. The house is now clad with aluminum siding. Other changes include the removal of the original curvilinear vergeboards, modern porch posts at the front porch, a one-story frame addition at the rear (north), and the installation of a picture window on the east elevation. The front (south) of the house features steeply pitched, double gables with a curved gable roof at the front porch in the center bay. The porch roof retains the original curvilinear vergeboard, pendant and finial. The front entrance features sidelights and is crowned by a group of pointed arch transom lights. The first floor windows appear to be tall casements with transoms, arranged in pairs and topped with Gothic label moldings. The upper story windows are also arranged in pairs and are crowned with elaborately carved, pointed arch ornamentation with drip moldings.

Located behind the house to the north is a **contributing** nineteenth-century two-story, front-gabled frame **carriage barn**.

The house appears on Henry Walton's 1850 view of Addison. In 1857, R. Griswold, a merchant in dry goods and groceries, lived here. By 1873, the house had become the property of Mrs. C.H. Edwards about whom little is recorded. In 1873 Edwards sold the house to Jacob V. Graham who was in the clothing and hardware business. Graham's wife was Harriet Wombough, a daughter of Henry Wombough and granddaughter of William Wombough, an early Addison settler.

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20 Maple Street

c. 1870
Non-Contributing

Two-story, four-bay-wide, frame residence with numerous post-World War II alterations including aluminum siding, one-story frame additions at the rear (north), a concrete block chimney at the west side, an altered front porch, several replacement windows, and an added porch on the east side. The historic architectural integrity of the house has been severely compromised by these changes. The wide eaves suggest that this house may have had Italianate details.

The house belonged to H. Smith in 1873.

22 Maple Street
Photo No.

c. 1870
Contributing

Two-story, hipped roof, frame Italianate main block with one-and-one-half story east wing (added to the house prior to 1919). The house is clad in clapboard siding. Below the wide overhanging roof eaves is a row of dentils. A one-story porch with a spindled balustrade and chamfered porch posts extends across the front facade. The one-over-one, double-hung windows in the original block are crowned with triangular-shaped drip moldings ornamented with dentils. A bay window extends from the west elevation. There is a one-story addition on the north side and an enclosed porch on the east side. Located behind this house is a **non-contributing**, front-gabled, frame **garage** of post-World War II vintage.

On the 1873 Atlas, this house is listed as belonging to B.C. Wilson, who ran the B.C. Wilson One Price Clothing House at the time.

26 Maple Street
Photo No.

1867
Contributing

Two-story, five-bay-wide by three-bay-deep Italianate frame residence with clapboard siding. Rising above the hipped roof is a cupola with round-arched windows. Just below the overhanging eaves of the cupola roof and the main roof are decorative dentils. Fenestration is regular and repetitive with double-hung windows. Window types include the original two-over-two, double-hung and one-over-one, double-hung. The windows are crowned with simple drip moldings with dentils. The front porch appears to be a turn of the century Colonial Revival addition with spindled balustrade, Corinthian columns and a front-gable with half-timbering and dentils. The front door design is a

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26 Maple Street - cont'd

Colonial Revival alteration and features delicate fluted pilasters. A one-story frame addition has been added at the rear (north) of the house.

In front of the house, near the street is a **contributing stone hitching post**. Located on the open lot to the northwest of the house are **two contributing frame outbuildings** originally associated with the former Guinnap House, 24 Maple Street (removed sometime after 1980). The outbuilding closest to the house may have once been a workshop, possibly dating from the early twentieth century. It is built in two, side-gabled sections and sided with clapboards. The other outbuilding, further to the west is in partial ruins and missing its roof. It was probably once a barn. It is also sided with clapboards and has sliding doors.

The house was built in 1867 for C.W. Gillett, a prominent Addison entrepreneur who, at the time this house was constructed, was a partner with McKay in the sash and blind business, Addison's leading industry of the second half of the nineteenth century.

28 Maple Street
Photo No.

1889
Contributing

Two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style frame residence with cross-gabled roof and elaborate woodwork. This house has a high level of architectural integrity. The exterior wall treatment is highly textured with a mix of wood clapboards on the first and second stories, and sawtooth shingles and latticework designs in the upper gable ends. This cross-plan house has cutaway corners at the front bay, a wrap-around porch at the first floor, and a porch at the second floor. The first-floor porch retains the original spindled frieze. The second-story porch has a spindled balustrade and arched openings with latticework. This porch is topped by a pyramidal roof. The front (south) windows in the projecting front bay are filled with stained glass.

The house was built in 1889 per the deed. It was owned at the turn of the century by Dr. Rush P. Brown, a prominent Addison physician. It is believed that, at the time, Dr. Brown's sisters lived here while he lived next door at 30 Maple Street.

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30 Maple Street
Photo No.1884/remodelled 1931
Contributing

Dr. Rush P. Brown House. Two-and-one-half story frame residence with steeply-pitched cross gables. This late-nineteenth-century house was remodelled in 1931 at which time the cedar shingles were added along with the Craftsman style front porch and second story porch (at west). A square tower was removed from the western end of the roof and replaced with a gable roof. A one-story addition projects from the east elevation, near the back of the house. Although the house has been remodelled, much of the original Queen Anne-inspired massing remains intact. Of special note are the double gables at the front (south) with their simple vergeboards ornamented with incised woodwork. Most of the windows are the original one-over-one, double-hung arranged singly or in pairs. Projecting from the rear, northeast corner of the house on the second floor is a sleeping porch, most likely dating from the 1931 remodeling.

Located north of the house is a **contributing** late-nineteenth-century gabled roof frame **barn** clad in wood shingles to match the house. The barn has multipaned wood windows arranged in groups of four. The east elevation of the barn features a pair of large barn doors.

This house was built and designed by contractor O.P. Furman for Dr. Rush P. Brown, one of Addison's prominent physicians. Dr. Brown lived here and had his office here as well.

32 Maple Street
Photo No.1840-50
Contributing

Two-story Greek Revival frame residence with front-gabled main block and side-gabled east wing. The house is clad with clapboard siding with the exception of the front facade at the first floor which is clad with flush wood boards. Typical Greek Revival characteristics include the low-pitched roof, cornice returns in the front gable end, wide entablature, frieze windows, Doric pilasters, and front entrance with sidelights and transom. The original multipaned, double-hung windows were replaced with one-over-one, double-hung sash in the late nineteenth century. The full-width front porch was probably added in the late nineteenth century and features a solid railing and square posts with fanciful curvilinear woodwork between the posts.

Located behind the house to the northwest is a **contributing** two-story, front-gabled frame **carriage barn** clad in asphalt shingles.

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32 Maple Street - cont'd

This house appears on the 1850 painting of Addison by Henry Walton. In 1857 it belonged to E.E. Parks, a merchant of hardware, stoves and tinware. By 1873, it had become the property of Amaziah S. McKay, an Addison lawyer.

34 Maple Street
Photo No.

1907
Contributing

Samuel LaGrange House. Two-and-one-half story frame residence with American Four-square form (square plan, hipped roof with broad eaves) and Colonial Revival details (especially at front porch). This house retains an exceptionally high degree of historic architectural integrity. The exterior walls at the first floor are clad in wood clapboards while the upper story is clad in wood shingles. A Colonial Revival porch with a spindled balustrade, Tuscan columns, and entablature extends from the front of the house. This porch originally had Ionic order columns and a roof balustrade. The front door is oak with a glass panel and beveled leaded glass sidelights. An elaborate stained glass window is located in the center of the east elevation. Two-story bays project from the house at the front and east side. Most of the windows are the original one-over-one, double-hung. Located in the center of the front facade at the second floor is a decorative oval window with keystones. Hipped roof dormers project from the main roof at each side. These have pairs of windows with delicate vertical muntins. The broad overhanging roof eaves are ornamented with rafter tails. The house contains original interior features including three large fireplaces and oak woodwork.

This house was designed for Samuel LaGrange by the architects Pierce and Bickford of Elmira. LaGrange came to Addison in the 1880s and opened a dry goods and women's apparel store. For 50 years he managed the LaGrange Department Store on Main Street.

Located north of the house is a **contributing** frame **carriage barn**. The main roof of this barn is a gambrel with a cross gable projecting from the front. The barn is two-stories and clad in clapboards.

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36 Maple Street (aka 36 Curtis Square)
Photo No.

c. 1868
Contributing

Curtis-Ames House. Two-story, hipped roof frame house clad with flush wood boards at the front (south) facade and wood clapboards on the remaining elevations. The square massing, hipped roof, and wide eaves are Italianate. It is likely that the house originally had a cupola since the roof forms a square base (where an iron railing has been installed). The Colonial Revival porch with its Doric columns, elliptical arches with keystones, balustrade (at second-story), and deep pediment (above second-story porch) appears to date from an early-twentieth-century remodelling. Additional features believed to date from this remodelling include the flush board siding at the front facade, Doric pilasters (at the corners of the building), a second story doorway (at front facade), a blind elliptical arcade (front facade), and small oval windows (west elevation). Windows at the front facade are arranged in pairs. The house has a Gothic Revival front door (at first floor) with carved trefoil arches. It is believed that this door survived the fire which destroyed the original Gothic Revival style house on this site. It is surrounded by sidelights and a transom with decorative colored glass. Projecting from the rear of the house is a one-story addition believed to have been added late in the nineteenth century. A modern garage is attached at the rear portion of the house on the east side.

This house was built by the James Curtis family c. 1868 following the destruction by fire of the Gothic Revival house which had been on the site since before 1850. Curtis was a miller and grain merchant. The house had been sold to Charles Ames by 1873 who lived here until the end of the century. Ames was a merchant in general merchandise and dry goods.

40 Maple Street (cor. of Goodhue Street)
Photo No.

1869
Contributing

Hiram C. McKay House. Distinctive Second Empire style, three-story, frame residence with mansard roof in which are set round-arched dormers. The most notable feature of the large-scale house is the central tower which rises to four stories and is crowned by a mansard with iron roof cresting. The south face of the tower at the base features a pair of round arched, wood paneled doors. Above this, on the second floor, is a group of three narrow round arched windows. The third floor on this face is set off by a large round window and the upper floor has a pair of round arched windows a drip molding above. The chamfered faces of the tower above the first floor have

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40 Maple Street - cont'd

alternating quatrefoil and diamond-shaped windows. A large quatrefoil window appears in the eastern and western faces of the tower at the third floor. The facade is asymmetrical with the windows to the west of the tower defining two single bays, while the windows on the east side are paired. Also the windows on the west side are segmentally arched while those on the east form round arch openings. A wide frieze is set under the broad eaves which are bracketed in the Italianate manner. The one-story porch on the west side is believed to be a late nineteenth century addition. The building is clad with wood clapboards which were installed around the turn of the century (1892-1902) over the original wood shiplap-jointed siding which was scored to resemble rusticated ashlar. The building's cast iron balconies and fence were removed about the same time.

Interior decorations include an intricate plaster cornice and rosette in the west parlor, marble fireplaces, cherry doors with walnut moldings and generally intact woodwork.

Located in front of the house, near the street, are two **contributing stone hitching posts**. North of the house is a **contributing** two-story frame **carriage barn**, now used as an apartment.

The house was built for Hiram C. McKay, one of the giants of Addison's sash and blind industry. In partnership at different times with W.A. Bliss, Joel Gillett and C.D. Hill, McKay was a driving force in the development of this village's chief claim to fame. McKay was in this business from 1861 to 1882. In the last ten years of his active business life McKay was also in partnership with a C.B. Keough of New York City in a large wholesale sash and blind business. In the period of 1892-1905 the house belonged to merchant E.M. Welles.

42 Maple Street
Photo No.

c. 1895 - front block; c. 1840 - rear block
Contributing

The early portion of this house, to the north (rear) is a small Greek Revival frame section with cornice returns and frieze windows. The main block, to the south, is two-and-one-half stories, clapboard-sided, with a multipaned hipped roof interrupted by hipped roof dormers. The design of this block is Colonial Revival in inspiration shown by the front porch with its simple balustrade and Tuscan columns. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung. A decorative stained glass window is located in the upper part of the large window on the

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42 Maple Street - cont'd

south elevation. Bay windows project from the east and west elevations.

46 Maple Street (aka 46 Curtis Square)
Photo No.c. 1840-50
Contributing

Two-story, front-gabled Greek Revival frame residence clad with aluminum siding. The basic square massing, front-gabled form and cornice returns are typical of the Greek Revival style. A one-story ell projects from the west side of the house in the back. Modern porches were added to the front (south) facade and west side, c. 1950. A porch at the east elevation was removed about 1946. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung replacement sash. Located north of the house is a **non-contributing** front-gabled frame **garage** of post World War II vintage.

The house appears on Henry Walton's 1850 painting of Addison. By 1873, Llewellyn A. Jennings lived here. Jennings worked in H. Ross Jones' dry goods store and later was in the general merchandising trade with his brother James.

48 Maple Street
Photo No.c. 1850-1857; with late 1800s expansion
Contributing

Two-story, side-gabled vernacular frame residence with L-shaped plan. The house is clad with wood clapboards and has one-over-one, double-hung sash. The second story of the house may have been added sometime in the late nineteenth century. The front porch and side porch were added in 1966, replacing earlier porches. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung.

Located northeast of the house is a **contributing** front-gabled frame **garage** (c. 1930s?) with clapboards and hinged double doors.

50 Maple Street
Photo No.c. 1850-1857
Contributing

Two-story, front-gabled Greek Revival frame residence with one and one-half story, side-gabled west wing. The massing, wide entablature, Doric order corner pilasters, cornice returns (in gable ends), and regular fenestration with original six-over-six, double-hung sash are

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50 Maple Street - cont'd

typical features associated with the Greek Revival style. Changes to the house include the addition of asbestos cement siding (over the original clapboards) and the enclosed front porch.

North of the house is a **contributing** nineteenth-century front-gabled frame **carriage barn**.

This house does not appear on Henry Walton's 1850 painting of Addison. It may have been built by A.D. Ashcroft, a local builder, as his residence. His name appears on the 1857 map. In 1873 the house was owned by George H. Hollis, an insurance salesman who was also the editor of the *Addison Advertiser* in this decade.

MAPLE STREET - SOUTH SIDE

17 Maple Street
Photo No.

Between 1857-1873
Contributing

W.H. Manners House. Two-story frame vernacular residence with gable end facing the street and a two-story side-gabled ell with porch. The front-gable-with-wing form and use of cornice returns suggest late Greek Revival influences. The house has been aluminum-sided, including its cornices. An addition was added to the rear wing between 1909-1921. A chimney was added on the east elevation in 1975. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical with what appears to be the original six-over-six, double-hung sash on the second floor. The front porch was added c. 1890; its turned spindlework, posts and brackets have been removed.

South of the house is a **contributing** two-story frame **barn** with vertical board siding.

W.H. Manners, a grocer, lived here as early as 1873. He sold the house to C.D. Reynolds in 1890. Reynolds was a contractor at one of the local sash, door and blind factories.

19 Maple Street
Photo No.

Between 1891-1893
Contributing

George I. True House. Two-and-one-half story Queen Anne frame residence with cross-gabled roof plan. The house has been aluminum-sided. The steeply pitched, complex roof design with intersecting

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19 Maple Street - cont'd

gables, the asymmetrical plan, and the porches are all typical of the Queen Anne style. Windows are arranged singly, in pairs, and in groups of three. A shed-roofed bay projects from the front (north) facade. The entrance porch on the west elevation has turned posts with incised ornament suggesting the influence of the Eastlake style. Above this, on the second floor, is another porch with a grid-patterned panel at the base. This porch is now enclosed with glass but the original details are intact. An unusual feature of the house is on the east side where the structure that encloses the staircase has a sloped roof, narrow windows, and three oversized curving brackets in a cyma reversa pattern. There is a stained glass window on the north elevation of the east wing. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung.

South of the house is a **non-contributing**, side-gabled frame **garage** with aluminum siding built in the 1970s.

This house was built for George I. True who was one of the leading businessmen in Addison, and also one of the most civic-minded. In 1868 he formed a dry goods business in Addison with Thomas Paxton. Twenty-five years later, True formed a business partnership with two other entrepreneurs under the name of Park, Winton and True which was one of Addison's important sash, door and blind factory.

True gave much of his time and money to the village. He served as a village trustee and was a charter member of the YMCA. In 1919 he gave money for a new gymnasium for the schools. He also paid for the bell in the new Village Hall.

True purchased this lot from Colby Teed in January 1873. There was an older house on this lot at that time. However, True lived at 16 Maple Street across the street until he built this house on the site of the original structure.

21 Maple Street
Photo No.

c. 1890
Contributing

Presbyterian Manse. Two-and-one-half story, cross-gabled Queen Anne frame residence with high level of historic architectural integrity. Typical Queen Anne characteristics include the asymmetrical massing, varying wall textures (wood clapboard and wood shingles), the complex, steeply pitched roof plan, the small-paned windows in the gable ends, the bay windows, the recessed porch (second floor), and the large

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front porch. This porch features a spindled balustrade, groupings of Tuscan columns, and a bracketed pediment with fanciful bas-relief ornament. Also noteworthy is the frieze above the second floor porch which has ornamental swags. Between the attic window of the facade is a geometric-patterned panel. An oriel window supported by curved brackets projects from the west elevation. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung irregularly placed. A deck has been added at the rear (south) of the house.

The Presbyterian Manse was on this site as early as 1873. The present c. 1890 house is a replacement of the earlier house.

23 Maple Street
Photo No.

1891
Contributing

Sidney McDowell House. Two-and-one-half story Queen Anne frame house with cross-gabled roof and round tower with bell-shaped roof. The house has a high degree of historic architectural integrity. It is clad in narrow, wood clapboards on the first floor and alternating plain and scalloped wood shingles on the second floor. The gable ends and the area between two of the second story facade windows are ornamented with a square lattice-work motif. The pedimented gable at the entrance to the porch features similar latticework, but diagonally oriented. The porch has turned posts and jigsaw cut brackets. Projecting from the front facade is a curved bay window flanked by large brackets supporting the second story overhang. The asymmetrical plan, tower, complex roof design, and fanciful woodwork are typical Queen Anne features. Windows are one-over-one and two-over-two, double-hung. The attic windows are multipaned.

The house was built for Sidney McDowell and his wife Mabel. He was an undertaker and a furniture salesman in Addison. McDowell died in 1941, having been in business in the village for some 50 years.

25 Maple Street
Photo No.

Between 1851-1857
Contributing

George Weatherby House. Two-story, hipped roof, frame residence with Greek Revival and Italianate influences. The house is five bays wide by two bays deep. It is clapboard sided with a standing seam metal roof. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical with two-over-two, double-hung sash featuring simple flat-headed crowns with dentils.

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A pair of segmentally arched windows is in the center of the front (north) facade. A wide frieze with dentils is located below the overhanging roof eaves. The hipped roof and wide eaves are influences of the Italianate. The Greek Revival style front porch has square Doric posts. This porch was originally three bays wide but was reduced to its present size in the 1950s. The front door is a 1980s replacement. A deck has been added at the rear (south) of the house. Some of the interior woodwork is characteristic of the Greek Revival, specifically the moldings in the northwest parlor.

South of the house is a **contributing** one-story, front-gabled, frame **shed**.

George H. Weatherby and his wife Sarah built this house between 1851 and 1857, and it remained in the family until 1921.

27 Maple Street
Photo No.

Between 1896-1898
Contributing

Two-and-one-half story Queen Anne frame house with vinyl siding. Complex cross-gabled roof design and asymmetrical massing. A curved, wrap-around porch with Colonial Revival inspired elements is located at the front (north) and east side. This porch features a spindled balustrade, pairs of Tuscan columns, an entablature with dentils, and a pedimented gable end. A small recessed porch is located on the second floor at the front, northeast corner. The main roof overhang is ornamented with brackets. A modern, shed-roofed carport has been added to the west elevation. Much of the original oak woodwork on the interior of the house is intact including the staircase, and door and window moldings.

The house is believed to have been built for Adelaide Birdsall Baldwin, replacing an earlier house on the lot.

29 Maple Street
Photo No.

1881
Contributing

Dr. Herman Reeve Ainsworth House. Two-and-one-half story, cross-gabled frame house with Italian Villa form. The house is clad in wood clapboards. One of the character-defining features of this well-preserved house is the three-story square tower in the northeast corner which has a hipped roof. The iron cresting on the tower roof

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has been removed. The tower eaves are bracketed with a frieze band below with incised Eastlake woodwork. The tower windows are in pairs with flat-headed windows with a pediment on the second story and round-arched windows in the third story. The gable ends of the main roof are ornamented with decorative trusswork. Small round attic windows with decorative wood moldings are located in these gables at the attic level. Fenestration is generally symmetrical; the first story windows being slightly elongated. Window types include four-over-four, double-hung on the first floor, and one-over-one, double-hung on the second floor. All of these windows have simple drip molds. A wrap-around porch with elaborate a jigsaw cut balustrade, turned posts, and a spindled frieze band is located in the front and east side of the house. A deck has been added at the one-story rear (south) section of the house.

A **contributing** two-story, front-gabled frame **garage** is located south of the house. This has board and batten siding on the west side and clapboards on the north side.

This house was designed and built by Thomas S. Reynolds for Dr. Herman R. Ainsworth. Reynolds was one of Addison's few native builders who also called himself an architect. Reynolds died in an accident while working on this house in July 1881. The house replaced an earlier house on the lot.

31 Maple Street
Photo No.

c. 1903
Contributing

Two-story, rectangular-plan, front-gabled frame house with Craftsman details. The house is sided with wood shingles. Characteristics of the style shown here include the shingled siding; the full-width front porch with solid, shingled railing and paneled, tapered posts; double-hung sash with a multipaned upper sash and a single-pane lower sash; and broad eaves. Located above the side entrance porch on the west elevation is a wall dormer with a jerkinhead roof.

33 Maple Street
Photo No.

c. 1835-1850
Contributing

Two-story, front-gabled Greek Revival frame house with lower, side-gabled wings to the east and west. The historic architectural integrity of this house has been compromised by the numerous modern

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33 Maple Street - cont'd

alterations including the installation of aluminum siding (main block); the recent (post-1980) addition of the west wing (garage); the extension of the east wing on the north side; the installation of modern wood paneling (T-111) and new windows at the east wing; an addition on the south side of the house; and new metal porch posts at the front porch. The original six-over-six, double-hung windows are intact at the facade (north) of the main block. The front door has sidelights and a transom. The entablature, cornice returns, and Doric pilasters are still intact, though covered by aluminum.

In 1857 the house was occupied by Mr. Weatherby, and in 1873 G.W. Wilder lived here.

35 Maple Street
Photo No.

Between 1840-1850
Contributing

Sage-Johnson House. One-story, hipped roof, frame house with four-bay-wide facade and flanking recessed entrance porches at each end. The house is sided with asbestos cement shingles over the original wood siding. Additions have been added at the rear of the house. This house was originally built in the Greek Revival style. The one-story, hipped roof form with a former, full-width front porch is clearly visible in Henry Walton's 1850 painting of Addison. The fluted moldings with corner blocks at the two front windows and at the front door appear to be an original Greek Revival detail. It is interesting to note that below these windows, hidden by the modern siding, are recessed wood panels. The house in its current form appears to have undergone remodeling possibly in the late nineteenth century and in the early twentieth century judging by its Queen Anne like front sash with multipaned upper sash over single-paned lower sash, and the Craftsman style tapered porch posts.

A. Sage was the owner of the house in 1857. In 1873, it belonged to E.M. Johnson who was one of the founders and a long time editor of the *Addison Advertiser*. As editor, his paper was an important booster of Addison's progress.

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37 Maple Street
Photo No.

c. 1892
Contributing

Dr. William E. Barron House. Present Addison Rose Bed and Breakfast. Two-and-one-half story Queen Anne style frame residence with asymmetrical massing and multiple gables. The house retains a high level of historic architectural integrity. It is clad in wood clapboard siding with wood shingles used in the numerous gable ends. A wrap-around veranda is located at the front (north) and west sides. This features prominent stone bases supporting groups and pairs of columns, a spindled balustrade, and a pedimented gable end with latticework design. Located above this, on the second story, is a small porch also with groups of columns and a pedimented gable. Windows are generally one-over-one, double-hung with simple drip moldings, with the exception of three large fixed-pane windows on the north. The attic windows are multipaned.

South of the house is a **contributing frame carriage house**. The building is currently used as a workshop and studio. A free-standing deck has been added in front of this building. The property also retains a **contributing stone hitching post**.

The house was built for Dr. William E. Barron who was a native of Addison. Dr. Barron studied medicine at the College of Physicians in Baltimore, graduating in 1891. In that year, he returned to Addison and began his practice. In 1892 he married Julia Blakeslee. Dr. Barron kept his horse and buggy in the carriage house with additional rooms in this structure for making medicines used in his practice.

39 Maple Street
Photo No.

c. 1850; moved c. 1868-1873
Contributing

One-and-one-half story, Gothic Revival frame residence sided with vinyl siding. The main block is front-gabled with a decorative curved vergeboard with pendant and finial in the north elevation. The first floor of this elevation is three bays wide with two, tall two-over-two, double-hung sash and an entrance. The facade at the second floor has two, six-over-six, double-hung sash with Gothic label moldings. The triangular-arched louvered attic opening is crowned by a drip mold. Small frieze windows are located on the east and west elevations. A one-story wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and a solid, shingled railing is located at the front (north) and east side. The porch was probably added sometime around the turn of the century as were the doors and windows of the first story, and the rear wing. The attached garage was added in 1968.

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39 Maple Street - cont'd

This building is believed to have been originally used as a harness shop built c. 1850 on the north side of Curtis Square (on same property as the former Gothic Revival house at 36 Maple). Owner James Curtis moved the building to its present spot sometime between 1868 and 1873 and converted it to a residence. In 1873, Curtis is listed as the owner of a flour mill and grain store.

41 Maple Street
Photo No.

c. 1835-1850
Non-contributing

One-and-one-half story, front-gabled frame residence with one-story, shed-roofed wings with parapets on the east and west sides. A number of modern alterations have severely compromised the historic architectural integrity of the house thus making it non-contributing. Many of these changes date from post-1980 and include the installation of vinyl siding, replacement windows in new openings, a new front door in a new opening, a new front porch, attached garage addition on east side, and removal of cornice returns in gable end.

This simple house appears on Henry Walton's 1850 painting of Addison. In 1873, it belonged to William Hepworth. The Hepworths came from England and remained in this house for many years. William Hepworth and his sons, Albert and John, all worked in Addison's sash mills.

43 Maple Street
Photo No.

1888/1928 major remodelling
Non-contributing

Western section of former **Addison Union Free Academy**. This is presently a one-story brick building resting on a tall, rock-faced stone foundation. The building was originally the western section of the Addison Union Free Academy built in 1888 to the designs of architects Walker & Noland of Rochester. It was converted to apartments in 1928. At that time the three-story school was partially dismantled and rebuilt as two separate structures (43 and 45 Maple Street). The second story and roof were removed along with a central pavilion and tower which originally joined this portion of the school to its eastern section (see 45 Maple Street). The remains of a low stone wall link the two sections. The building is a mere vestige of its original design. Due to the high degree of alterations this building is no longer able to convey its historic identity or design.

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45 Maple Street
Photo No.

1888/1928 major remodelling
Non-contributing

Eastern section of former **Addison Union Free Academy**. Two-story, gambrel-roofed brick and stone residence. This building was originally the eastern section of the Addison Union Free Academy built in 1888 to the designs of architects Walker & Noland of Rochester. It was extremely remodeled in 1928 when it was converted to a residence. At that time the three-story school was partially dismantled and rebuilt as two separate structures (43 and 45 Maple Street). A central pavilion and tower originally joined this portion of the school to its western section (see 43 Maple Street). The remains of a low stone wall link the two sections today. This house uses the former school's foundations, its old brick, and its window sashes. Round arch windows of different sizes have been manipulated to create distinctive effects such as the string of four which mark the gable on the front (north) facade. Recent additions include the one-story, gable-roofed front porch; a one-story, shed-roofed rear addition; and a rear deck. This non-contributing building is a mere vestige of its original design. Due to the high degree of alterations this building no longer conveys its historic identity or design.

47 Maple Street
Photo No.

c. 1840-1850
Contributing

Fox-Jones House. Two-story Gothic Revival style frame house with aluminum siding. The chief character-defining feature of this house is the steeply pitched gables with decorative vergeboards. The original Gothic label moldings have been removed. New doors and a rebuilt porch were installed on the front (north) elevation in 1979. A one-story south wing and a one-story east wing were added 1898-1903.

Located south of the house is a **non-contributing** one-story frame **garage** and a **non-contributing garden shed**.

This house appears in Henry Walton's 1850 painting of Addison. In 1857, it belonged to L.M. Fox who was, at the time, a professor of "vocal and instrumental music" according to the 1857 map. By 1873, the house had become the property of Colonel James Jones, a Civil War veteran who was living here as early as 1867. In 1868, J.E. Jones is listed in the directory as a partner with W.H. Edwards in Edwards & Jones livery and exchange stables.

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49 Maple Street
Photo No.

1868/1873 remodelled
Contributing

St. Catherine of Siena Parsonage. Two-and-one-half story, rectangular plan, frame residence with aluminum siding. The front (north) facade is three bays wide with a full-width front porch that wraps around to the east side. The steeply pitched gable roof of the front block and the steeply pitched hipped roof over the rear portion may date from the 1873 remodelling or later. The relatively tall and narrow proportions of the windows on the first and second stories and the double doors at the front show the influence of the Italianate style. The pair of windows in the front gable end are wider indicating a later date. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung. A bay window projects from the west elevation.

Located west of the house is a **non-contributing** front-gabled frame **garage** sided with wood clapboards.

Built in 1868 as the parsonage for St. Catherine's, this simple frame building continues to serve this function.

51 Maple Street
Photo No.

1887
Contributing

St. Catherine of Siena Roman Catholic Church. Three-bay-wide by six-bay-wide rectangular plan Gothic Revival-inspired brick church with central tower at the front (north) facade. The church is built atop a random ashlar foundation. The tower has engaged corner buttresses. The main entrance to the church is located at the base of the tower through a pair of wood replacement doors with a pointed arch transom. Above this, on the second story, is a tall pair of pointed arch windows. The belfry has a louvered, round arched opening on each elevation, which is Romanesque in inspiration rather than Gothic. Above this is a blind arcade of slightly pointed arches. The octagonal spire rises above a hipped, pyramidal base. The spire is clad in slate. Each face of the tower has a pointed arch dormer window. The corners of the front facade are marked by engaged buttresses with pyramidal caps. All of the buttresses on the building have stone caps. A concrete handicapped access ramp has been added at the entrance. Each of the six bays at the side elevations are defined by engaged buttresses. Each bay has a tall, pointed arch opening with a pair of stained glass windows in each. A one-story, gable-roofed side entrance is located at the west elevation. Projecting from the rear (south) of the building is a lower, gabled roof wing. Alterations include the following: 1930 - altar remodeled; 1932 -

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51 Maple Street - cont'd

social rooms added; 1952 - Consonata organ added; 1953 - old hall enlarged and modernized; 1954 - Stromberg-Carlson twin bells added.

Built in 1887, St. Catherine's is located facing the Square, to the east of the site of the original church (1854).

PARK PLACE - NORTH SIDE

1 Park Place
(aka 9 Wall Street)
Photo No.

1886/1905 west add'n & barn
Contributing

Gillett-Winton House. Two-and-one-half story asymmetrical plan frame house with Queen Anne and Stick style features. The clapboard-sided house features projecting bays and multiple porches with turned and incised ornamentation. The original spindled balustrade has been replaced with an iron railing at the front (south) and west entrance porches. Numerous gabled dormers project from the irregular-shaped main roof. While the asymmetrical massing, porch trim, and roof plan are typical of the Queen Anne, the use of applied horizontal and vertical trim boards to suggest the appearance of the framing system is typical of the Stick Style. The house displays outstanding craftsmanship and materials as demonstrated by the stained glass, interior woodwork of oak and cherry, and fireplaces with marble, carved wood, and ceramic tile mantelpieces and surrounds. The dining room features oak flooring with a decorative border. The west end of the building was extended in 1905 according to the designs of Pierce and Bickford of Elmira, New York.

A **contributing** 1905 frame **carriage house**, in the same style as the house, is located north of the house. This square-plan building has a steeply pitched hipped roof with a projecting gable on the south side. The original doors and windows of the carriage barn are intact.

The house was built for Joel Gillett to replace the original Greek Revival house on this site (which was built before 1850). Gillett was a prominent citizen of Addison. He established a lumber business in Addison in 1851. He also contributed to the Addison Academy, and built and endowed the YMCA in 1889.

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1 Park Place - cont'd

His daughter, Frances, who was deeded the property in 1892, married David B. Winton who was one of the co-founders of the Lattimer and Winton Bank. David Winton became senile and committed suicide in 1898. The Winton's son, Burton Winton, later came to live here in 1896. Burton Winton was co-owner of Park, Winton & True, a local sash, door, and blind factory. Between 1954 and 1973, this house was used as the Methodist parsonage.

5 Park Place
Photo No.

1894
Contributing

Winton-Harrison-Striker House. Two-and-one-half story, front-gabled frame house with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival inspired features. The irregular massing and steeply pitched, cross-gabled roof are Queen Anne traits while many of the details of the house are Colonial Revival. The house has been sided with aluminum siding. The house is basically rectangular in plan with a two-story bay and prominent brick chimneys on the west elevation; and a side-gabled bay on the east elevation. A variety of window types are represented including one-over-one and four-over-one, double-hung sash, multipaned sash (in attic), and decorative stained glass windows. The Colonial Revival-inspired front porch has groupings of Tuscan style columns, a simple balustrade with square-profile balusters, and a triangular gable marking the entrance to the porch. The main entrance to the house has large sidelights with delicate vertical muntins. A classical swag motif adorns the window heads of the second floor. Large end brackets support the projecting triangular gable ends at the front and east elevations. Special interior features include oak woodwork, stained glass windows, and fireplaces with carved wooden mantels.

Located behind the house is a small, **non-contributing garden shed.**

The house was built in 1894 for Burton G. Winton, member of a prominent Addison family. It was designed by architects Barney & Chapman, a prestigious New York firm. Winton became a partner in Park, Winton & True, a sash, door and blind factory in 1884. He was also a president of the Lattimer and Winton Bank. He married Anne Crane in 1892, but she died two years after they built the house. Winton then sold the house to Howard Harrison and moved next door to #1 Park Place where his mother and grandfather lived. Harrison owned a factory which produced wooden farm implements. The house was later sold in 1918 to Dr. Amos Striker and his wife, Mildred Striker.

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7 Park Place
Photo No.

1895
Contributing

W.A. Cronk House. Two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne frame residence with clapboard siding, wood shingles, and a stone foundation. The house is asymmetrical with projecting bays, an oriel window, and a gabled dormer. The roof is a steeply-pitched cross-gabled form with two large chimneys extending above the roof. Double-hung windows are arranged singly, in pairs, and in groups of three. Most are one-over-one, double-hung. The attic windows have a multipaned upper sash over a single-paned lower sash. The overhanging eaves are ornamented with modillions. A one-story porch with Tuscan columns is located at the front and extends around to the east elevation. The front door is oak with egg and dart designs.

Located behind the house is a small **non-contributing** one-story frame garage.

The house was built in 1895 as a wedding present for W.A. Cronk and his wife. Mr. Cronk worked for the Addison Bank. The house was designed by the architect H.G. Tuthill of Corning.

PARK PLACE - SOUTH SIDE

Park Place, corner of Wall Street
Photo No.

1859
Contributing

Church of the Redeemer. Gable-roofed, wood-frame, board and batten, Gothic Revival church listed individually on the National Register in 1992. Also included as part of the nomination is the 1882 church rectory (see 5 East Front Street). The four-bay-long building is extended on the east end by a chancel with three pointed arch windows. There is a vestry and an entrance hall on the north side of the building. To the south is a small entrance. The main entrance to the church is at the base of the corner tower which rises above the church to an octagonal steeple. The bays of the nave are defined by pilasters. The church was designed and built in 1859 by Harold M. McGrath of Painted Post.

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WALL STREET - WEST SIDE

8 Wall Street
Photo No.

1870; 1890 & 1909-21 additions at rear
Contributing

Jones-Brewster House. Two-and-one-half-story frame residence with Queen Anne style massing and porch. The complex roof plan features a hipped roof in the front block with a cross gable on the east and hipped roof dormers on the sides. The roof at the front block may have replaced the original roof sometime early in this century. A large, two-and-one-half story gable roof addition (1890) projects from the rear of the house. A second addition was added onto this at the rear in 1909-1921. The wrap-around veranda at the front and south side appears to be original. It features pairs of delicate columns, a spindled balustrade and a band of dentils. The house has been sided with asbestos cement shingles over the original wood clapboards.

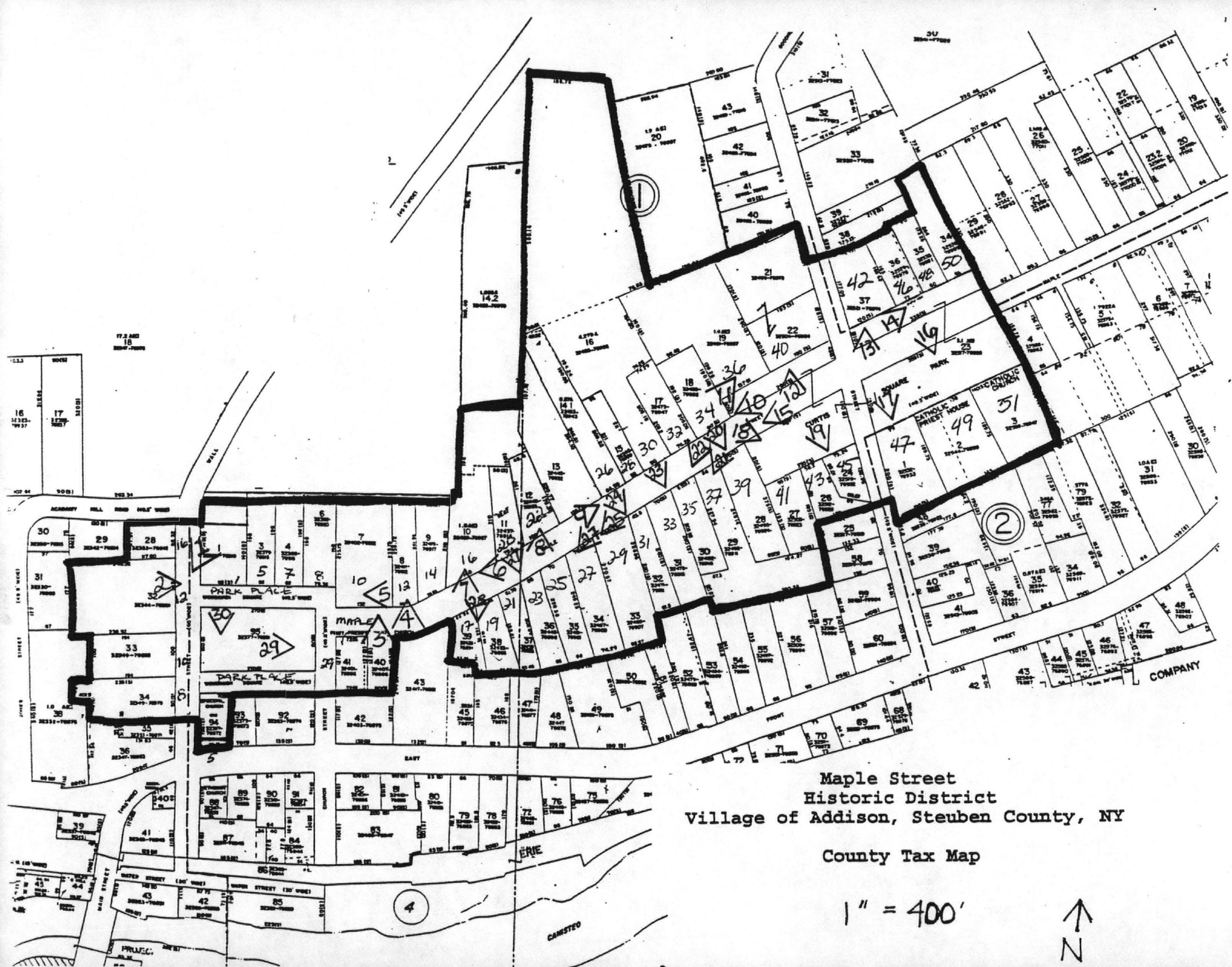
Located behind the house is a **non-contributing** one-story, front-gabled frame **garage**.

The house was built by H. Ross Jones in 1870. H. Ross Jones ran a billiard hall and saloon near the railroad tracks. In 1851-1852 he was elected town supervisor. He also served as postmaster. G.H. Brewster purchased the property in 1883. He was the co-owner of Wheaton and Brewster, lumber manufacturers.

10 Wall Street
Photo No.

c. 1874
Contributing

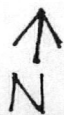
John W. Dininny House. Two-and-one-half story Italianate frame house used as a funeral home and residence. The hipped roof has cross gables and roofed in standing seam metal. The square cupola features groups of three segmentally arched double-hung windows on each elevation. Below the broad roof eaves are scroll brackets and a paneled frieze. The house is clad with wood clapboards (added 1906) over the original wood shiplap-jointed siding scored to resemble rusticated ashlar. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung with simple drip moldings at the tops. Prominent features of the house are the veranda and porte cochere which retain the original fancy scroll brackets. The rock-faced cast concrete block pedestals and Tuscan columns were installed here about 1908. The southern end of the porch was enclosed about 1960 and a picture window installed as well. A two-story bay window with a bracketed cornice projects from the east elevation. The round arch transom and sidelights at the front door



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Historic District
Village of Addison, Steuben County, NY

County Tax Map

1" = 400'



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10 Wall Street - cont'd

appear to be alterations. Rear additions (c. 1965) are located on the west side of the house. A window at the second floor of the north elevation was removed in 1974-75.

A **contributing** early to mid-twentieth-century hipped roof frame **garage** with central dormer is located west of the house.

This Italianate style house was built to replace an earlier Gothic Revival style house on this lot which was destroyed by fire in 1874, along with the original Methodist Episcopal Church (on the lot between #8 and 10 Wall St). Owner John W. Dininny, an Addison lawyer, built his new home in the Italianate style. Dininny was a prominent figure in the public affairs of the village. He served as principal of the Addison High School and president of the School Board for 24 years. Early-twentieth-century owners included Nelson B. Paine and W. O. Feenaughty, both of whom were Main Street merchants.

12 Wall Street
Photo No.

1849
Contributing

Gillette-Dininny-Lattimer House. Two-story, cross-gabled Gothic Revival frame residence of outstanding design and craftsmanship. The house is now clad in vinyl siding. Steeply pitched cross gables are decorated with intricate scrollwork in the vergeboards. Finely carved pendants hang from the peak at each gable. Windows are crowned by label moldings. Most of the windows at the first floor are flat-headed, one-over-one, double-hung sash. The upper floor windows in the various gable ends are varied and include pointed arch and triangular arch windows, a diamond-shaped attic window, and a pair of casements with rectangular transoms. A polygonal oriel window projects from the south slope of the roof. The main entrance retains the original wood paneled door with trefoil arches, sidelights, and a pointed arch transom. Pairs of tall, floor-to-ceiling, double-hung windows face the veranda. The veranda features elaborate jigsaw-cut trim which may date from the late nineteenth century. A modest, one-story, hipped roof addition was built at the southwest corner of the house c. 1920.

Located behind the house to the southwest is a **contributing** front-gabled frame **carriage barn** with a steeply-pitched roof and board-and-batten siding. The barn has been converted to a garage. One of the original barn door was replaced by an overhead garage door. Located northwest of the house is a **contributing** Gothic Revival style frame

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12 Wall Street - cont'd

outbuilding (believed to have been a former outhouse) which has been vinyl-sided. A wood finial projects above the roof of this diminutive structure.

This house was built for Charles Gillette, a prominent Addison merchant who later in his life served as the local postmaster. By 1857, the house was occupied by Ferral Dininny, an important Addison lawyer who was in practice with his brother John, from 1850 to 1863, when he retired from the bar. In 1871, Dininny sold this house to S.V. Lattimer, proprietor with D.B. Winton of the Lattimer and Winton Bank.

16 Wall Street
Photo No.

c. 1857-1860
Contributing

Two-story Italianate style brick residence, originally built as a school. The main block features a hipped roof with bracketed eaves. The front porch is an addition. A one-story, hipped roof brick wing with a recessed porch extends from the south side of the main block. The double-hung replacement windows are flat-headed with stone lintels.

The building was erected c. 1857-1860 as a private academy. It was built after the Addison Academy, located to the north on Academy Hill, was destroyed by fire in 1856. The school at 16 Wall Street continued in operation until the establishment of the Union Free Academy in 1868 in connection with the public school system of the village. By 1873, the former school building had become the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage and continued as such well into the twentieth century. Today it is a private residence.

A **contributing** c. 1940 hipped roof, concrete block **garage** is located southwest of the house.

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WOMBOUGH SQUARE

Public square surrounded by
Park Place, Wall and Church streets
Photo No.

c. 1832
Contributing

Wombough Square. One acre, rectangular plan, public park with deciduous trees. Concrete sidewalks lead diagonally through the park. Surrounded by Park Place on the north and south, Wall Street on the west, and Church Street on the east. Laid out as public park c. 1832.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

C. 1832-1905

Significant Dates

C. 1832

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Barney & Chapman; Clark & Christman;
O.P. Furman; Pierce & Bickford;
T.S. Reynolds; H.G. Tuthill; Walker
& Noland; L.B. Valk; Harrison Van Scroy

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): **Primary location of additional data:**

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Building Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other
- Name of repository: _____

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Statement of Significance

The Maple Street Historic District is significant under criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture as an exceptionally intact collection of nineteenth and early-twentieth-century residential and religious buildings arranged around two public squares in the incorporated village of Addison, Steuben County, New York. Encompassing Addison's most distinguished residential neighborhood, the district includes a total of 46 primary buildings in the area extending from Wombough Square at the west end, following along Maple Street to Curtis Square, at the east end. Dating from c. 1832 to c. 1905, the buildings embody a wide variety of distinctive features associated with a broad range of popular American architectural types, periods, styles and methods of construction. As a group, the buildings are distinguished by a high level of architectural sophistication and possess a remarkable degree of integrity of design, materials (generally wood with occasional examples of brick construction), fine craftsmanship, and uniform setbacks from the street. The buildings, combined with the two contributing public squares and the tree-lined streetscapes, illustrate the changes brought about by the village's evolution from a settlement-period lumber town to a late-nineteenth-century commercial and industrial center heavily based on the sash and blind industries. The district derives additional historic significance for the association of several properties with Addison's most prominent settlers and citizens.

The early development of Addison paralleled the general settlement patterns of other towns and villages in Steuben County. Prior to the American Revolution, the Indian territories of the southern tier of New York were largely untouched by colonists. This land was once part of the territory of the Iroquois Indian confederacy known as the Six Nations. The land where Steuben County is located formed part of the territory belonging to the Seneca Indians - one of the tribes of the Six Nations. The Sullivan expedition against the Six Nations in 1779 provided the first major contact with this area, which was previously closed to settlement. The purposes of this military campaign - the destruction of the Indian food supplies - attested to the fertility of the region. The area was also the favorite fall and winter hunting grounds of the Seneca. Thus, word of these prime lands was spread by the returning Revolutionary War veterans, who soon became the area's first settlers.

In general, the land in this region was passed from the Seneca to the government, then from the colony or state to land speculators in the

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form of grants or purchases in large blocks, and then to the settlers. Titles to the lands in Steuben County are generally derived from Sir William Pulteney of England and his heir. Pulteney had acquired his title from Robert Morris, Morris from Phelps and Gorham, and Phelps and Gorham from the Commonwealth (State) of Massachusetts (the claim originating in Massachusetts' earlier Royal Charter from James I). Before acquiring the land from Massachusetts, Phelps and Gorham purchased the Seneca's title to the tract by a treaty during a convention held at Buffalo in 1788. A second treaty between both parties was concluded in 1789.

Soon after the land was surveyed in 1789, Phelps opened a land office at Canandaigua. In 1790, what had not been sold was conveyed by Phelps and Gorham to Robert Morris. Morris in turn sold the land to Sir William Pulteney and two associates in 1792. The Pulteney estate was comprised of the present entire counties of Steuben, Yates, Ontario; most of Monroe County; and parts of Genesee, Livingston, Wayne, and Allegany counties. The transfer was made through Colonel Charles Williamson, who represented Pulteney in the country. Williamson established a land office at Bath. He held the land for Pulteney in secret trust, as it was illegal for aliens to own land in New York State at the time (1792). The law was repealed in 1801 and the land was legally Pulteney's.

In 1796, Steuben County was formed from Ontario County and became a political entity unto itself. At that time the county was divided into six towns, of which Addison, then known as Middletown, was one. Middletown encompassed all the land within the present towns of Addison, Rathbone, Tuscarora, Thurston, and parts of Troupsburg and Jasper. The first settlement in Steuben County was established in 1786 by Samuel Harris, with a trading post at Painted Post.

A large portion of the early settlers in Steuben County came from Pennsylvania including many farmers of English and German descent. The settlers from Pennsylvania followed the Susquehanna River northward and then westward along the Chemung River. Eventually, they settled throughout Steuben County following the courses of the Cohocton and Canisteo Rivers. Settlers from New England built their homes and farms here as well.

The town name of Middletown was changed to Addison in 1808. The origin of the town's present name has been debated in the local histories. One belief is that the town was named in honor of the English author, Joseph Addison. The more likely source of the name may be that the prominent and influential citizen William Wombough requested the name change in honor of a friend.

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Addison's first settler was Samuel Rice who built his house here in 1791. Other early settlers included Reuben and Lemuel Searles, Oliver Miller, George Goodhue, John Martin, Isaac and James Martin, James Benham, Asahel Stiles, Silas Morey, Elisha Gilbert, Lemuel Stiles, William Wombough, and Martin Young.

George Goodhue erected the first saw mill on Goodhue Creek, north of the present village, in 1793. Goodhue's saw mill foretells the development of Addison.

Addison was in a location highly advantageous for the development of commerce and industry. It was located at the confluence of the Canisteo River and Tuscarora Creek, and included many minor streams which provided good sources of hydro power. These sources were not only for industry, but served as early routes of commerce and travel as well. A former Indian trail passed along the northern shore of the Canisteo at Addison.

Addison relied on the timber from its surrounding hillsides, which could be rafted downriver, as one of its earliest cash crops. Between 1791 and 1850, the movement of raw lumber products on the Canisteo River contributed to Addison's regional importance. The area "...was one of the most famous pine-lumber regions in the state of New York, and it was also a central point of resort for all the lumber men on the northern border of Pennsylvania..." and the communities along the Canisteo. "In the spring...the surface of the Canisteo river was one universal sheet of [log] rafts from Hornellsville..." to Addison (Roberts, 93). From the Canisteo, logs were rafted downriver to the Tioga, then to the Chemung, and then southward to the Susquehanna River and beyond. Logs from this region were sold at such cities as Harrisburg, Columbia, Baltimore, and Wilmington. From the Chesapeake Bay ports lumber was shipped by schooner to Philadelphia, New York or other Atlantic markets. The availability of rich new timberlands which could eventually be developed into farms seems to have provided the impetus for settlement. Logs and other forest products, especially potash, were sent to southern markets long before any surplus agricultural crops developed.

It was with the monies derived from the lumber industry that Addison grew, thrived, and developed. Among those connected with Addison's early development was William Wombough who was attracted to the area by the available waterpower and timberland. He established a saw mill in Addison in 1805 and Addison's first grist mill (on the Tuscarora Creek) one year later. He acquired vast landholdings in the region including Lots 3 and 4 (of the Pulteney estate) in Addison on the south side of the Canisteo River. Wombough's land was surveyed and

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laid out into village lots by John Evans in 1832. Wombough encouraged entrepreneurs, merchants, farmers, and others to settle here.

He worked for the installation of a mill dam on the Canisteo River to promote industrial development. By an act of the legislature in 1816, the privilege was granted to allow Wombough to construct the dam downstream from the Main Street Bridge. This dam served as a chute for the passage of log rafts that were floated downriver and as a pond for the storage of logs for the sawmills which were built in its vicinity.

The Village of Addison formed a corporation type of government in 1854. In 1873, Addison was officially chartered as a village by an act of the New York State Legislature. One section of the act divided the village into two wards: one north and one south of the Canisteo River. This division reflects something more than a political division. The area north of the Canisteo River was known as the "Pompelly Lot" consisting of about 500 acres of land. Harman Pompelly of Owego purchased the land from Charles Wilkes, a proprietor of an extensive tract of land north of the Canisteo known as the Wilkes tract. In 1821, Solomon Curtis purchased the Pompelly Lot. (This land was later owned by William B. Jones.) In 1832, Samuel Colegrove laid out the land on the north side of the river for Curtis. The land on the south side of the river, owned by Wombough, was also surveyed in 1832.

New settlers began to move to Addison and build homes on both sides of the river. Addison's most fashionable residential neighborhoods developed on Tuscarora Street, on the south side of the river; and the Curtis Square - Maple Street - Wombough Square area on the north side of the river. The fine homes in these neighborhoods were a sign of the wealth made in Addison's lumber industry. Simpler working class neighborhoods were found elsewhere in the village.

Addison's early residents responded to their spiritual and social needs by establishing churches. The first church to locate in the village was the Addison Presbyterian Church in 1832. Other churches followed including the First Methodist Church (1835); the Church of the Redeemer, Episcopal, (1854; individually listed on the National Register in 1992); St. Catherine's Church, Roman Catholic (1854); and the First Baptist Church (1869). These churches were all located in the northern part of the village.

Efforts to establish schools in Addison date as far back as 1797 when a school house was mentioned in the town records. In 1847 the Addison Academy was built on what is known as Academy Hill. The school

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flourished until it was destroyed by fire in 1856. Following this another private academy was organized. In 1868, the Union Free School, District No. 1, was organized on Curtis Square. The Addison Grammar School on Tuscarora Street was built in 1889 on the site of the town's first cemetery. (The bodies and tombstones were removed from the cemetery and placed in the back portion of the Maple Cemetery.) The Grammar School is now used for Village offices. The present Addison Central School building on Colwell Street was built in 1928.

The mercantile development of Addison began in the 1830s. Much of the earliest commercial development of the village was centered around Water and Wall streets on the north side of the river. As late as 1819 only a small portion of the land south of the river had been cleared.

Local historical accounts reveal several of the names and dates of the village's first commercial and industrial enterprises, and professional establishments: Reuben Searles' tavern (1793); William B. Jones' Eagle Hotel (1805); William Wombough's grist mill (1806); Samuel Smith's general merchandise store (c. 1820s-30s); Augustus Goddard's hardware and tin shop (c. 1820s-30s); Elihu Whittenhall's bakery (1836); Frederick R. Wagner, Addison's first doctor, and James Birdsall, Addison's first lawyer (both established offices here in the 1840s); The Addison Republican, Addison's first newspaper, (established 1840); Ames and Bliss' sash and blind factory (1845); E.J. Horn's foundry on Tuscarora Street (1846); John Bouley, first tailor; William MacDowell, first hatmaker; Thomas Sly, first shoemaker; H.R. Hollis, first jeweler; and A.B. Lawney, first dentist (all established in the 1850s).

Addison's early businesses offered services and goods geared toward the early settlers who came here to work in the lumber industry or establish farms. In 1834 Thompson and French built a general store on the north side of the river at Wall and Water streets. This firm later sold out to William R. Smith and Eli Fitch. The early settlers were generally cash poor; many having to barter for goods rather than pay in cash. William Smith, in fact, is known to have offered settlers goods for a year on credit. At the end of the year each settler was expected to settle his bill in money or goods/produce. "Mr. Smith was known to take millions of shingles in at fall and winter. These shingles...[were] sent on rafts to Baltimore where they were turned into cash. He has been known to have tons of dried apples in the fall which were sold to the lumbermen for their camps during the winter. In the fall of 1848 until the fall of 1853 he received from the farmers many thousands of bushels of wheat, that being the

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principal crop then raised upon the newly cleared land...." (Cook, et al, 3-4).

As is natural in a village located on a major transportation route, many lodgings for travellers existed. Hotels accommodated new settlers, travellers, lumbermen, and local citizens, and were important for the role they played as centers of social and recreational activity. One of the earliest hotels was the Eagle Hotel, built by William B. Jones in 1805. (Parts of the original structure remain within the present building at 11 West Front Street.) Several other nineteenth-century hotels and taverns were in the Water Street area, but have since been torn down. Hotels were also established on Main Street including the former American House and the former Addison House. The Italianate style Westlake Block at 40-46 Main Street is an example of a post Civil War hotel building. J.E. Westlake and his son Harrison operated a hotel at #40 from 1868 until 1878. In 1878, Sol Burnell of Wellsville took over the Westlake Hotel and changed the name of it to the Burnell House. It remained a hotel until the first decade of the twentieth century.

Transportation improvements were key to the development of the village. In 1797, a ferry was established on the Canisteo River at present Main Street. In 1803, the town began collecting funds for the construction of a bridge at that point and one was erected some time before 1808. This allowed for better development on both sides of the river. It is believed that this may have been a covered bridge. The 1850 painting of Addison by Henry Walton shows a covered bridge in this location. This bridge was used until August 4, 1870, when it collapsed under the weight of two loaded wagons, five horses and four persons (*Addison Advertiser*, 8 August 1870). Fortunately no lives were lost in this accident. Subsequent bridges were built here in 1870, 1896 and 1940.

Between 1850 and 1851, the Addison and Elkland (Pennsylvania) Plank Road was constructed. This north-south route provided farmers and lumber merchants in the Cowanesque Valley of Pennsylvania with a northern market for their goods. It also provided Addison's industrialists and merchants an opportunity to sell their manufactured goods and barrels of flour to the south.

In the second half of the nineteenth century the mode of transportation shifted from the river to the railroads which permitted the easy shipment of Addison's industrial and agricultural products. By 1849, Addison was a station on the Erie Railroad line which ran east and west and, by 1882, the village had become the northern terminus of the Addison and Northern Pennsylvania Railroad which

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opened markets to the south. This line extended to Elkland, Pennsylvania, on the Cowanesque branch of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. (The Addison and Northern Pennsylvania Railroad later formed a part of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad.)

Addison enjoyed a period of accelerated growth with the coming of the railroads. By 1855, when the census had counted 1,300 citizens, Addison could be described as a thriving community. The railroads provided a means of transporting both passengers and freight quickly and inexpensively over great distances. Addison began to thrive on the growth of its industrial and agricultural economy, the availability of natural resources, and the expanding network which facilitated trade. The railroads encouraged the development of industry by establishing year round access to raw materials and by providing a reliable network for the distribution of manufactured goods.

The rough lumber industry of the early 1800s gave way to the finished lumber industry (mainly doors, sash, and blinds) of the second half of the nineteenth century. Addison was considered a contender for the sash and blind capital of the United States during that period. In 1845, Ames and Bliss built a factory which manufactured the first machine-made sash, doors, and blinds in this part of New York. Their factory was located on Ames Street at the east end of the village, north of the river.

In 1865 Ames and Bliss sold their factory to C.C. Crane, who erected another mill, run by steam power, on a switch of the Erie Railroad. In 1868 C.C. Crane formed a business partnership with Albert G. Crane. In 1872 the steam mill burned and was later rebuilt. In 1874 Albert Crane bought out C.C. Crane's interest in the business, forming A.G. Crane & Co. Albert Crane then formed a business partnership with Charles E. Noble which continued for more than a quarter of a century. The capacity of the factory was 250 doors, 150 windows and 50 pairs of blinds per day. They employed about 25 to 50 people. The second steam plant (where the doors and sash were fabricated) was destroyed by fire in 1883. The business continued operating after the fire, making blinds only.

Another important manufacturer of sash, blinds, and doors was Park, Winton & True established in 1893. This factory had roots back to 1855 when O.W. Sage built the first factory on the site. It was located on the east side of South Street, north of Tuscarora Creek. After Sage, the factory went through several different ownerships including McKay & Bliss; McKay & Gillette; McKay & Co.; McKay & Hill; C.D. Hill & Co., and finally Park, Winton & True. The factory was

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destroyed twice by fire. The output of the factory in 1891 was 60,000 doors, 60,000 sashes, and 30,000 pairs of blinds per year. The factory also produced planed and matched lumber, moldings, and brackets. Park, Winton & True closed its doors in 1933 and was Addison's last surviving sash and blind factory.

Other manufacturers related to finished woodwork included saw and planing mills, a plow handle factory (1868), a stanchion factory (1885), and a bee hive factory (1889). There were several other industries in Addison, unrelated to the lumber industry, which sprung up in the second half of the nineteenth century including a boot and shoe manufacture, a tannery, a greenhouse, a brewery, and several flour and feed mills. The Mosaic Glass Company, located at the south end of the village, operated in the late nineteenth century with a national market, employing as many as 200 employees at one time. The company's products included table glassware, ornamental window glass, vault lights, jelly glasses, beer mugs, etc. Bricks were manufactured in Addison by both C.D. Hill and Arthur P. Hill, the latter supplying the bricks used to rebuild the row of buildings on the west side of Main Street destroyed in the fire of 1879. The harvesting of ice from the Canisteo River was a winter occupation which lasted into the 1940s. A foundry was located on Tuscarora Street. It was established in 1846 by Horn & Lewis. The foundry was sold to E.S. Chatfield in 1885.

Addison's millwork industry was dependent on a good local supply of timber. By the turn of the century the hillsides of southern Steuben County were largely stripped of their virgin white pine. Lumber was increasingly brought from great distances to Addison's mills. As a result, the millwork industries profits began to decline and the mills eventually went out of business; the last one closing in 1933. By the early twentieth century the millwork industry was eclipsed by dairy farming and agriculture as the area's most important industry. Dairy farms were established on cleared fields and pasture land that were once forested. The agricultural economy helped to support existing mercantile businesses on Addison's Main Street without making demands for new houses or shops. Local histories do not indicate any business empires on the scale of the lumber or sash and blind industries. Any progress in the mercantile or industrial economy was dealt a death blow from the Depression. One industry after another became obsolete.

Following the closing of the last sash and blind factory, Addison became primarily a residential community for the neighboring Corning-Painted Post area. This trend intensified after World War II with veterans and former millworkers commuting to jobs several miles away.

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Today the majority of Addison's residents continue to work outside the village.

The historic resources of Addison's north ward, including Curtis Square, Maple Street and Wombough Square, reflect periods of intensive nineteenth-century growth and prosperity. The fine homes in this historic district are a symbol of the wealth experienced in the village from the lumber and millwork industries. Several lumber industry tycoons built their houses in this neighborhood during the second half of the nineteenth century. Other prominent citizens including industrialists, lawyers, doctors, and merchants also established their homes here.

Several factors have contributed to the intact quality of this historic district. The neighborhood was largely developed by the turn of the century; no new houses were built after c. 1905. With the decline of the millwork industries in the early twentieth century, Addison became primarily a residential community for nearby Corning and Painted Post. Overall the houses in the district have been well maintained with generally high levels of architectural integrity. The majority of the homes have remained single-family, owner-occupied, which has consequently meant that fewer major alterations have taken place. Both natives and newcomers alike take pride in the setting and the fine historic homes which make up the Maple Street Historic District.

The most distinctive feature of this historic district is its two public squares laid out c. 1832. The squares are named after William Wombough and Solomon Curtis, early settlers of Addison who were responsible for the rapid progress and development of the nascent community. The historic district is located on a tract of land once owned by Curtis who ran a distillery and made money in lumbering. The street plan and two squares of the district were laid out by surveyor Samuel Colegrove who platted Curtis' land in 1832. Curtis is credited with deeding the land that became Curtis Square to the village for use as a public park. Maple Street which connects the two squares appears on early village maps as "Centre Street." The public squares are distinctive in that they are set at an angle to one another, rather than on a direct axis.

Public squares were a common feature of nineteenth-century town planning in keeping with a long-established New England tradition. The region's early settlers brought this tradition with them to New York State. There are numerous examples of public squares in communities throughout western New York including Albion, Angelica, Bath, Canandaigua, Dundee, Ellington, Hammondsport, Horseheads,

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Ithaca, Lyons, Ovid, Owego, Penn Yan, Prattsburg, Seneca Falls, and Watkins Glen. The type of buildings surrounding these squares varies from town to town. Public squares provide a verdant and often stately setting for the surrounding buildings whether they be government buildings (courthouses, village halls, post offices, etc.), schools, churches, commercial buildings, and/or residences. Some of the community's most impressive, large scale buildings displaying high quality designs and materials were built on prime lots facing public squares. Owning a house on a public square was viewed as a kind of status symbol. In Addison, for instance, several of the community's most prominent citizens lived in houses facing the squares including Joel Gillett, David B. Winton, Burton Winton, Hiram C. McKay, John W. Dininny, and Ferral Dininny. In addition to enhancing the visual setting, public squares often serve important recreational and social purposes in their communities. Neighborhood children use these squares as parks to play in. Social events such as band concerts, village picnics, and speeches are often held in these public spaces. Most of these parks are planted with deciduous trees, providing a shady oasis during hot summer days.

The settlement and development of the area around Curtis and Wombough Squares parallels the growth of the village of Addison. Laid out during the second quarter of the nineteenth century the neighborhood was, from the beginning, intended to be Addison's foremost residential enclave.

The district includes several scattered examples of Greek Revival residences built c. 1832 to c. 1850. These represent the earliest phase of subdivision and community development in the neighborhood. Many of the district's buildings from this era were destroyed by early fires, or either replaced by or incorporated into the more pretentious residences of the post-Civil War decades. The houses at 10 and 42 Maple Street are examples where the original Greek Revival block can be found behind later, front additions. While most of the Greek Revival houses in the district have undergone alterations through the years, as a group they largely retain their characteristic gable-front-and-wing form, cubic massing, symmetrical fenestration, and classical details. The houses at 32 and 50 Maple Street are representative examples of the style featuring low-pitched roofs, cornice returns in the front gables, wide entablatures, and Doric pilasters.

One of the most unusual Greek Revival houses in the district is the Sage-Johnson House at 35 Maple Street built between 1840 and 1850. The one-story, hipped roof form of this frame house is a rare design for Greek Revival houses in western New York. Although this building

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underwent remodelling in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the original block is intact. This house is well documented in Henry Walton's bird's eye view of Addison, painted in 1850. It once had a full-width front porch with either Doric columns or square posts. In 1873, the house was owned by E.M. Johnson who was one of the founders and editors of the *Addison Advertiser*. This paper was an important promoter of Addison's booming industrial and commercial advancements.

The George Weatherby House at 25 Maple Street is an example of a transitional design with Greek Revival and Italianate influences. Built between 1851-1857, the hipped roof with wide eaves is Italianate, while the five-bay facade with Doric order porch posts is Greek Revival.

Another architectural style representing the neighborhood's pre-Civil War development is the Gothic Revival. The district has four surviving Gothic Revival residences: 16, 39 and 47 Maple Street, and 12 Wall Street. Their designs are representative of the picturesque and romantic movement of architecture of the mid nineteenth century made popular by Andrew Jackson Downing's architectural design books. Downing's widely received *Cottage Residences* (1842) and *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850) promoted the Gothic Revival as an appropriate style for domestic architecture. The most outstanding and sophisticated example of the style is the Gillette-Dininy-Lattimer House at 12 Wall Street built in 1849 on the west side of Wombough Square. Although now clad in vinyl siding, the house retains much of its original design and ornament. The steeply pitched cross gables with curving vergeboards and pendants, the label moldings over the windows, the use of pointed arch and triangular arched window heads, the tall and narrow proportions of the windows, and the front door with cusped arch moldings are typical features of the style. Complementing the style of the house is the contributing carriage barn. The front-gabled, board and batten barn has a steeply pitched roof. The house was built for Charles Gillette, a prominent Addison merchant who later in his life served as local postmaster. Subsequent owners included lawyer Ferral Dininy followed by banker Solomon V. Lattimer.

The Griswold-Graham House at 16 Maple Street, built c. 1845, is another fine example of the Gothic Revival with steeply pitched double gables on the south facade. The entrance, beneath the curved, gable porch roof, is topped by an unusual transom with multiple pointed arch lights. Windows are crowned by label and pointed arch drip molds. R. Griswold, a merchant in dry goods and groceries, lived here in 1857.

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In 1873 the house was sold to Jacob V. Graham who was in the clothing and hardware business.

The Gothic Revival cottage at 39 Maple Street, built c. 1850, was moved from across Curtis Square to its present location a few years after the Civil War. This simple, front-gabled house has the original curved vergeboard and label moldings over the second story windows at the front. It is believed to have originally been used as a harness shop but was converted to a residence following the move.

Numerous intact residences from the post-Civil War decades reflect the ongoing influence of picturesque architectural styles in Addison. Styles from this era include the Italianate, Italian Villa, and Second Empire. Widely scattered throughout the district, these houses demonstrate the continuous pattern of subdivision and infill in the neighborhood.

The Italianate, and closely related Italian Villa style, was loosely inspired by the rural architecture of northern Italy. Outstanding, representative examples in the district include 10 Wall Street, and 10, 22, 26 and 29 Maple Street. Distinguishing characteristics found in one or more combinations at these houses include cubic massing, low-pitched hipped roofs, cupolas, broad eaves ornamented with decorative brackets, and round and/or segmentally arched windows with tall and narrow proportions.

One of the most impressive houses of this group is the John W. Dininny House on the west side of Wombough Square at 10 Wall Street. This house was built c. 1874 for prominent Addison lawyer, John W. Dininny, whose original Gothic Revival house on this lot was destroyed by fire. The design, materials and craftsmanship of this house are of high quality. It features an unusual hipped roof with secondary cross gables and a square cupola. The eaves of the main roof, cupola roof, and porch roof are all ornamented with fanciful scroll brackets. Hiding beneath the wood clapboards (installed in 1906) is the original wood shiplap siding scored to resemble rusticated ashlar.

The Wagonner-Smith-Baldwin House at 10 Maple Street is a fine example of a vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style possessing a high degree of period architectural integrity. The Italianate style front block was added in 1875 to the c. 1850 rear block. The front block has a hipped roof with a centered cross gable at the south facade. A full-height, central pavilion with broken pediment projects from the center of this facade. A wide frieze and dentilled cornice are located below the overhanging roof eaves. (Although dentils are more appropriately associated with Greek Revival architecture,

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Addison's local builders continued to commonly employ them below roof eaves and at window crowns on post-Civil War buildings of many different styles, examples of which can be found elsewhere in the district.) Typical of the Italianate style, this house retains the original segmentally arched windows. The house retains the original pair of paneled wood doors with sidelights and an elliptical transom. The original Greek Revival style house (at rear) was built for Dr. Frederick R. Wagonner, Addison's first doctor and a druggist. By 1873 it was owned by W.A. Smith, a prominent local merchant, who may have been responsible for adding the front portion. Smith's widow, Eliza, sold the house in 1882 to Emma L. Baldwin, the wife of Henry Baldwin, a prominent lawyer, businessman, and banker, and grandson of William Wombough, one of Addison's most influential settlers.

The Ainsworth House at 29 Maple Street is an example of a vernacular interpretation of the Italian Villa style. It was built in 1881 by Thomas S. Reynolds, a local designer and builder, who died in an accident while constructing this house. The three-story tall, hipped roof tower in the northeast corner is the primary character-defining feature of the house. This house also displays exceptional Eastlake-inspired woodwork as shown by the fanciful brackets and incised frieze (below tower roof eaves), the decorative trusses (gable ends), and spindled frieze and jigsaw-cut balustrade of the porch.

The Hiram C. McKay House is a rare example of the Second Empire style in the village and is the district's most imposing residence. It was built in 1869 for Hiram C. McKay, one of the giants of Addison's sash and blind industry. In partnership at different times with W.A. Bliss, Joel Gillett and C.D. Hill, McKay was a driving force in the development of Addison's chief claim to fame. McKay was in this business from 1861 to 1882. In the last ten years of his active business life McKay was also in partnership with C.B. Keough of New York City in a large wholesale sash and blind business.

The hyperbole used by the editor of the *Addison Advertiser* in May of 1869 gives some idea of the McKay's House importance to the village: "undoubtedly the finest and most sightly place in our town. The Architect informs us it is to be a French roof house, with a tower all beautifully trimmed with wood mouldings...fitted with hot and cold water and gas, (it) will not only be an ornament to Addison, but will surpass in beauty, utility and expense anything of the kind west of New York" (*Addison Advertiser*, 5 May 1869). The three-story house is crowned by a distinctive curved mansard roof with bracketed eaves. A front tower with angled sides rises up in four floors with a variety of window shapes including round-arched, quatrefoil and diamond-shaped windows. The front entrance at the base of the tower features a pair of tall, paneled wood doors in a round-arched opening. The design of

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the house is very inventive incorporating, for example, segmentally arched windows on the portion of the facade to the west of the tower with pairs of round-arched windows on the other side. The current wood clapboard siding was installed around the turn of the century directly over the original wood shiplap-jointed siding which was cut to resemble rusticated ashlar. Another change from that period was the addition of the porch at the west side. The interior is noted for its generally intact woodwork and other decorative features (marble fireplaces, plaster ceiling ornament, etc.). The third floor was once used as a ballroom.

Addison continued to prosper during the final decades of the nineteenth century as demonstrated by the wealth of remarkably intact, highly sophisticated Queen Anne houses. Representative examples of the Queen Anne displaying generally high levels of architectural integrity include 1, 5 and 7 Park Place; 12, 19, 21, 27, 28, 37, and 42 Maple Street; and 8 Wall Street. Typical Queen Anne features shown in one or more combinations at these houses include asymmetrical massing, complex roof designs with multiple gables of steep pitch, numerous projecting bays, differing wall textures and materials (clapboards, decorative wood shingles, applied latticework), prominent chimneys, one-over-one, double-hung windows, and porches with fanciful woodwork. Many of the people associated with the sash and blind industry lived in these houses. The intricate woodwork displayed on both the exteriors and interiors of many of these houses shows the influence of the plentiful local supply of millwork in Addison.

Many of these houses are examples of the late phase of Queen Anne which formed the transition to the Colonial Revival. This is especially apparent in the porch designs, some of which feature Tuscan columns, simple balustrades with square balusters, entablatures with dentilled cornices, and pedimented gables over the porch entrance. A couple of the houses have delicate Adamesque swag moldings, also typical of the Colonial Revival.

The Gillett-Winton House at 1 Park Place was built in 1886 for Joel Gillett to replace the original Greek Revival house on this site. Gillett owned a lumber business and was a prominent member of the community, contributing to the Addison Academy and endowing the YMCA building. Gillett deeded the property to his daughter, Frances, in 1892. Frances was married to David B. Winton, co-founder of the Lattimer and Winton Bank. The house is one of the few examples of the Queen Anne style which also exhibits Stick Style influences as shown by the use of applied horizontal and vertical boards, suggesting the appearance of the framing system. The building was enlarged at the west end and the carriage barn built in 1905 to the designs of

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architects Pierce & Bickford of Elmira, New York. Pierce & Bickford were the most important architecture firm in the southern tier of New York between 1890 and 1920.

The somewhat more restrained house next door at 5 Park Place was built in 1894 for Burton G. Winton (son of David B. and Frances Winton) to the designs of architects Barney & Chapman, a prestigious New York firm. The irregular massing and steeply pitched, cross-gabled roof are typical of the Queen Anne while the classical porch design and delicate swag motifs (above second floor windows) are Colonial Revival. Burton Winton was a partner of Park, Winton & True. He married Anne Crane in 1892, but she died two years after they built this house. Winton then sold the house to Howard Harrison and moved next door to his mother's house at 1 Park Place. Harrison owned a factory which produced wooden farm implements.

One of the most exuberant examples of the Queen Anne in the district is 28 Maple Street, built in 1889. The elaborate woodwork on this cross-plan house includes a mix of wood clapboards, sawtooth shingles and latticework designs on the walls. The porches are ornamented with fanciful spindlework and latticework.

The Presbyterian Manse at 21 Maple Street was built c. 1890 to replace an earlier house on the site. This Queen Anne house displays both fine craftsmanship and high quality materials. The first floor walls are clapboard while the second floor and attic walls are wood shingles. The front porch features exceptional workmanship as shown by the spindled balustrade, Tuscan columns on paneled pedestals, and ornamented porch gable with fanciful scrollwork and lyre design.

The Sidney McDowell House, next door at 23 Maple Street, is another exceptional Queen Anne style design. Special features include alternating rows of scalloped shingles and plain shingles, applied lattice designs in the gable ends, and a round tower with bell-shaped roof.

The neighborhood was largely subdivided and developed by the turn of the century; only a couple of lots were left to build upon in the early 1900s. One of the houses from that era was 34 Maple Street, built for merchant Samuel LaGrange in 1907. LaGrange owned the LaGrange Department Store on Main Street for over 50 year. He was also Director of Addison's First National Bank. Architects Pierce & Bickford of Elmira designed this American Four-square house which has retained a remarkably high degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. Characteristic features of the style shown here include the square, box-like shape, hipped roof with dormers, and

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broad eaves with rafter tails. In addition to the four-square form, the house also possesses Colonial Revival details such as the classical porch and oval window with keystones. Of special note on the interior of this house are the original fireplaces, oak woodwork, beveled leaded glass (front entrance), and stained glass windows. While the Four-square became one of the most popular architectural styles in the U.S. during the early 1900s, it did not prove to be very common in Addison where much of the building stock dates from before this period.

The simple front-gabled house at 31 Maple Street is the district's only example of a house built in the Craftsman style. (30 and 35 Maple Street are examples of nineteenth-century houses later remodeled with the Craftsman details.) Built c. 1903, this house features many of the distinguishing characteristics of the style such as shingled walls, tapered porch posts, broad eaves, and double-hung windows with multipaned upper sash and single-pane lower sash.

While the district is largely residential, it has three prominent churches which are important focal points at each of the squares. The board and batten Church of the Redeemer on the south side of Wombough Square may be one of the most architecturally significant buildings in the village. The church and its rectory (5 East Front Street) were previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an individual nomination in 1992. The church is a distinctive example of Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture in the tradition of Richard Upjohn. Upjohn was an English immigrant who became a specialist in the design of American Episcopal churches primarily through his book *Upjohn's Rural Architecture* (1852). The Church of the Redeemer was built in 1859 to the design of H. McGrath, a little-known architect from nearby Painted Post, who was clearly influenced by Upjohn's design tenets. The board and batten construction, pointed arches, Gothic-inspired decorative motifs, side bell tower with entrance, and auxiliary functions separated from the chancel, all show the influence of Upjohn on the design of rural Episcopal churches. The Episcopal congregation organized in 1854, originally holding their meetings in the former Addison Academy just north of the village. The present church was built on land deeded from William R. Smith, a senior warden of the church and one of Addison's most enterprising businessmen.

Prominently situated on the east side of Wombough Square is the First Presbyterian Church at 29 Church Street, built in 1881-1882 to the design of architect L.B. Valk of New York City. This building replaced the first church erected on this site in 1838 and destroyed by fire in 1881. The brick church is an eclectic design with a mix of Romanesque and High Victorian Gothic elements. The steeply pitched

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gables and pointed arch window and door openings are Gothic in inspiration, while the bold corner tower with pyramidal hipped roof and the use of brick corbelling are Romanesque. The gables are ornamented with unusual pellet moldings along the cornice. The Presbyterian congregation was the first to locate in the village, organizing in 1832. In 1837, the Presbyterians worked with the Methodists in clearing away the brush and logs from what is now Wombough Square, and built a tabernacle out of rough boards for conducting a series of religious meetings. These meetings helped to strengthen the development of both churches.

It is important to note that once located on the west side of Wombough Square (on the lot south of present 10 Wall Street) was the first Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1846. This former building is depicted in Walton's 1850 painting of Addison as a Greek Revival style church with blocky massing, cornice returns, and a square belfry. It was destroyed by fire in 1874. (The Methodists built their new church at 6 East Front Street - outside of the historic district - in 1875-1876.)

St. Catherine of Siena Roman Catholic Church serves as important visual anchor on the south side of Curtis Square. It is an exceptional example of High Victorian Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. The most impressive feature of the church is the centered tower at the front facade crowned by a slate-clad steeple. Other typical Gothic inspired features include the vertical proportions, pointed arch window and door openings, and stained glass windows. The present structure was built in 1887 east of the site of the first Catholic church, erected 1854.

In addition to churches, the district also retains two former school buildings at 16 Wall Street and 43-45 Maple Street, now used as residences. A private academy was housed in the brick Italianate building at 16 Wall Street. This academy continued in operation until the organization of the Union Free School, District No. 1, in 1868. Classes were originally held in a wooden building on the south side of Curtis Square until 1888 when the new Union Free Academy, a three-story brick structure, was erected on the same site (present 43 and 45 Maple Street). The Union Free Academy was designed by architects Walker and Noland of Rochester. The building was used until 1928 when the new high school (present Addison Central School) was completed on Colwell Street. At that time the former Union Free Academy was partially dismantled and rebuilt as two separate structures, now considered as non-contributing due their extensive alterations.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben Co., NY

Section number 8 Page 18

The survival of 23 contributing outbuildings - mainly late-nineteenth-century carriage barns and early-twentieth-century garages - and four contributing objects (stone hitching posts) adds to the architectural and historical significance of the district. Barns, hitching posts, and garages are important visual reminders related to developments in transportation. They represent the shift from the days of the horse and carriage to the automobile. Exceptional examples of contributing outbuildings include the carriage barns at 1 Park Place, 14, 30, 32, 50 Maple Street, and 12 Wall Street; the wellhouse at 10 Maple Street; and the garage at 10 Wall Street. While most of these outbuildings are utilitarian in design, a few complement the architectural style of the main house including the carriage barns at 1 Park Place and 12 Wall Street.

The buildings of the Maple Street Historic District possess a remarkably high level of architectural sophistication and are distinguished by an unusually high degree of integrity of design, materials, setting, and craftsmanship. The group remains one of the finest collections of intact residential and religious architecture in the southern tier of New York State. Of special significance to the district are the two intact public squares. These verdant parks are important examples of early-nineteenth-century village planning. The district is not only significant for its architectural and landscape design, but also for its historical association with several of Addison's most prominent citizens.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben Co., NY

Section number 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben Co., NY

Section number 9 Page 2

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1921, and 1946.

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Stuart, William M. *Stories of The Kanestio Valley.* Dansville, NY:
F.A. Owen Publishing Co., 1935.

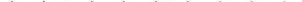
Walton, Henry. "View of Addison, Steuben County, New York."
Painting. 1850.

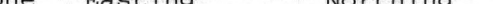
Steuben County, N.Y.

County and State

Acreage of property Approximately 35 Acres

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

2 

4 

(Explain the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

name/title Claire L. Ross, Program Analyst (see Consultant page: Kathy Howe)
organization NYS Office of Parks, Rec. & Historic Preservation date December 6, 1995
street & number Peebles Island, PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188-0189

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch **map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

name _____
street & number _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben Co., NY

Section number 10 Page 1

Geographical Data

UTM References

Addison, N.Y. Quadrangle:

	Zone	Easting		Northing
1.	18	315931	/	4664324
2.	18	315986	/	4664189
3.	18	315837	/	4664137
4.	18	315533	/	4664027
5.	18	315485	/	4663993
6.	18	315309	/	4663992
7.	18	315311	/	4664116
8.	18	315538	/	4664122
9.	18	315657	/	4664230

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary coincides with the legal lot lines of the nominated parcels as delineated on the attached Steuben County Tax Map.

Boundary Justification

The Maple Street Historic District encompasses 42 contributing primary buildings (39 residences and three churches), four non-contributing primary buildings (all residences), 23 contributing outbuildings (carriage barns, sheds, wellhouses, garages), ten non-contributing outbuildings (garages and sheds), two contributing structures (public squares), and three contributing objects (hitching posts) in the northern half of the incorporated Village of Addison, Steuben County, New York. The boundary is drawn to include all the land historically and currently associated with the buildings and the squares included in the historic district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben Co., NY

Section number 11 Page 1

Form Prepared By

Kathy Howe, Architectural Historian
Bero Associates, Architects
32 Winthrop Street
Rochester, New York 14607

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Maple Street Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Steuben

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/14/96
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/30/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/12/96
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96001441

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12.6.96 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

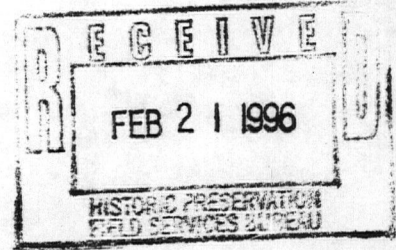
RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

Harold and Sandra Hall
29 Maple Street
Addison, New York 14801



Feb. 9, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commisioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

We are writing this letter of support for the historic preservation of the Maple Street District and the Main Street District, in Addison, NY.

We have lived in Addison for twelve years, and are raising our children here. It is a lovely place, with natural beauty and quite a heritage. We fell in love with the Maple Street neighborhood and are fortunate enough to own a 116 year old Victorian home here. I believe we are the third owners of this incredible house.

We are not writing this because we expect to benefit personally from the designation of this area as a historic district, but because we support efforts to lovingly preserve the magnificent architecture of Addison.

Sincerely,

Sandra and Harold Hall



638 06 N N N-1 2

8, 10 & 12 Wall Street
(from left to right)
(on Wombough Square)

Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, N.Y.
Photo by K. Howe

11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking south.
Photo No. 1



638 06 N N N-1 2

1 Park Place (at left)
(on Wombough Square)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, N.Y.
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.98

Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking east
Photo No. 2



10 maple St.
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe.
11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking north.
Photo No. 3

2 N N N N 90 829



12 maple street
maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, N.Y.
Photo by K. Howe

11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking north
Photo No. 4

2806 N N N 2



638 06 N N N 2

10 Maple St (at far right)
(Wombough Square / Park Place)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe
11.2.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
looking west
Photo No. 5



16 Maple St. (at far right)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe

11.8.95

Neg: 32 Winthrop St., Rochester, NY
Looking west.
Photo No 6

2 N N N 90 829



16 Maple Street
Maple Street Historic District
Steuben County, N.Y. Addison
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, N.Y.
Looking north.
Photo No. 7

2 1 N N N 90 629



22 Maple Street
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe

11.8.85

Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking northwest
Photo No. 8

2 1 N N 90 839



26 Maple St (at far left)
Maple Street Historic District
Steuben County, NY

Addison

~~Addison~~

Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95

Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking northeast

Photo No. 9

2 1 N N N 90 829



34 Maple St (at far right)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY.
Looking northwest
Photo No. 10

21 N N 90 829



36 Maple St. (at left)
Curtis Square
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, N.Y.
Photo by K. Howe

11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking northeast.
Photo No. 11

21NN90629



40 maple street
maple street, Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, N.Y.
Photo by K. Howe

11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking north
Photo No. 12

21 N N 90 829



42 Maple Street
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95

Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking north
Photo No. 13

21 N N N 90 629



629 06 N N N 1 2

46 Maple St (far left), 48 Maple (center)
50 Maple St (right)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking northeast.
Photo No. 14



36 maple St (at left)
34 maple St (at right)
maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95

Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking southwest
Photo No. 15

2 N N N 90 829



627 06 N N N N 2

St. Catherine's Church
51 Maple St (at left)
Parsonage, 49 Maple St (at right)
(on Curtis Square)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking southeast
Photo No 16



47 Maple Street
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking southeast
Photo No 17

2 N N N 90 229



Curtis Square
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking Southeast
Photo No. 18

2 N N N N 90 229



45 Maple Street
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe

11.8.95

Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking southeast
Photo No. 19

2 N N N N 90 229



39 maple street (far right)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe

11.8.95

Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking southeast
Photo No. 20

637 06 N N-1 2



637 06 N N N-1 2

37 Maple Street (at right)
39 Maple Street (at left)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95

Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, N.Y.
Looking southeast
Photo No. 21



37 Maple Street (at left)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe

11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking southwest.
Photo No. 22

2 1-N N 90 229



637 06 N N N-1 2

33 maple street (at right)
35 maple street (at left)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
photo by K. Howe

11.8.95

Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
looking southeast.
Photo No 23



637 06 N N-1 2

31 maple Street
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.98
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking southeast
Photo No. 24



637 06 N N N-1 2

29 Maple Street (at left)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95

Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking southwest.
Photo No. 25



27 Maple Street (at left)
Maple Street Historic District,
Steuben County, N.Y. Addison
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95

Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, N.Y.
Looking southwest.
Photo No. 26.

21 N N 90 629



23 maple St (at left)
21 maple St (at right)
maple Street Historic District
Steuben County, N. Y. Addition
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
looking southeast
Photo No. 27

2 N N N 90 629



19 maple st (left); 17 maple st (right)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison

Steuben County, N.Y.

Photo by K. Howe

11.8.95

Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY

Looking south

Photo No. 28

2 N N N N 90 629



First Presbyterian Church
29 Church Street
(on Wm. bough Square)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.95
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking east
Photo No. 29

2 N N N N 90 629



627 06 N N N-1 2

Church of the Redeemer
Park Place, corner of Wall St.
(on Wombough Square)
Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County, NY
Photo by K. Howe
11.8.45
Neg: 32 Winthrop St, Rochester, NY
Looking south.
Photo No. 30



Maple Street Historic
District
Addison, New York
Steuben County

Addison Quad
1: 24,000
Zone 18

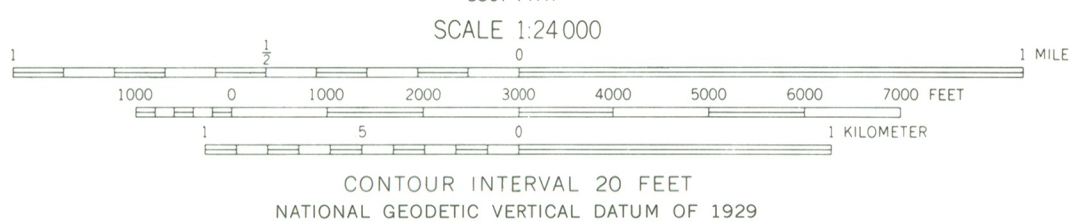
Easting	Northing
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4. 315533	4664027
5. 315485	4663993
6. 315309	4663992
7. 315311	4664116
8. 315538	4664122
9. 315657	4664230



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with New York Department of Transportation
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1952. Field checked 1953. Revised from aerial photographs
taken 1968. Field checked 1969
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on
New York coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 6 meters south and
26 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Map photoinspected 1976
No major culture or drainage changes observed



UTM GRID AND 1969 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

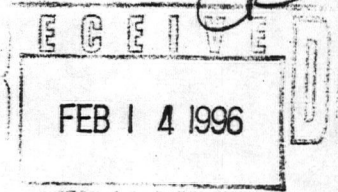
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U.S. Route
State Route

ADDISON, N. Y.
42077-A2-TF-024

1969
PHOTOINSPECTED 1976
DMA 5568 II SW—SERIES V821



**Church of the Redeemer
Addison, New York**



February 12, 1996

Ruth

Ruth L. Pierpont, Director
Historic Preservation
Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County

Dear Ms Pierpont:

This comes in response to your letter of January 25, addressed to David McBride of this Episcopal Church parish, Church of the Redeemer. We are pleased to know that a Maple Street Historic District is proposed. Our location is on Wombaugh Square onto which Maple Street leads, and it is quite appropriate that our 1859 building should be included in such a district.

Your records should be amended to the effect that the procedures your letter describes have already been followed ^{by this church}. Papers were filed in 1992 and we were in receipt of Commissioner Orin Lehman's notification of February 1, 1993 that our property had been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

We are glad to have the succinct fact sheet. I wish I felt more hopeful about the prospects for matching grants under the Environmental Quality Bond Act; our building restoration has moved apace but repairs are still needed. We are glad to have Ms Ross's name.

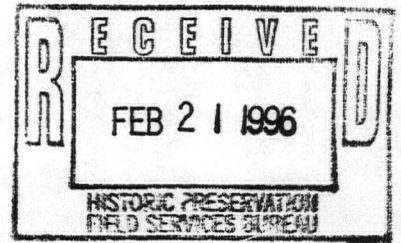
Sincerely yours,

Ernestine E. King

Ernestine E. King, Records Keeper
188 Cedar Street
Corning, NY 14830-3106
(607)936-3216

cc:C.Ross

PO Box 91
Addison, New York 14801
607.359.2254



February 15, 1996



**PROJECT
AGREE**

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

As the newly appointed Director of Project AGREE I wish to offer unconditional support for the two target areas in Addison, NY to be named to the National Register of Historic Places. We will commit to do whatever we can in this Village to live up to the honor of such a designation.

I also speak from the position as a potential business owner through an accepted purchase offer of 31 Main Street, known as the Bird of Paradise Antiques. I am so excited about my new position and move to the heart of Main Street, Addison, NY.

"My" building is beautiful and was built in 1878. I plan to be a key player in all that we, as a community, can do together. Please help us be all that we can be!

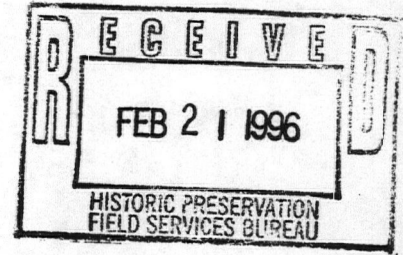
Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lois A. Dates

Lois A. Dates
Director

The Institute for Human Services, Inc.



February 15, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

As Executive Director of the Institute for Human Services, I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere support for the nomination of both of the target areas in the Village of Addison, NY for the National Historic Register.

The Institute for Human Services is the parent organization of Project AGREE (Addison's Greater Regional Economic and Educational Project) and I have spent a great deal of time in the community getting to know people, places and the extent of significant historical architecture.

Successful nomination has the potential to promote economic growth and will save that which is historically well known to southern Steuben County. The Board of the Institute supports the nomination without reservation of any kind.

Thank you for any and all consideration.

Sincerely,

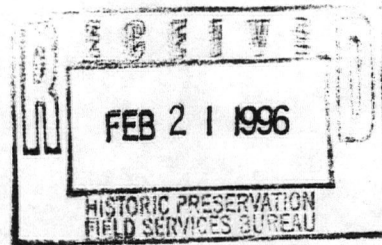
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Andrea Haradon".

Andrea Haradon
Executive Director



bero associates
architects

32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY
(716) 262-2035 14607



February 16, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
New York State Commissioner of Parks,
Recreation and Historic Preservation
Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1, 20th floor
Albany, NY 12238

RE: National Register Nominations for
the Main Street Historic District
and the Maple Street Historic District
Village of Addison, Steuben County

Dear Commissioner Castro:

I am writing to express my support for the nomination of the Main Street and Maple Street Historic Districts to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. These two highly worthy districts are coming before the State Review Board in March.

As Architectural Historian for Bero Associates I was in charge of preparing the nominations for these districts which merit listing based on their architectural and historical significance, and their high levels of integrity. The Main Street Historic District is significant under criterion C in the area of architecture as an exceptionally intact village commercial center which retains historic streetscapes and buildings illustrating the growth and development of the village between 1840 and 1934. The Maple Street Historic District is significant under criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture as an exceptionally intact collection of nineteenth and early twentieth-century residential and religious buildings arranged around two public squares.

The listing of the Main and Maple Street Historic Districts to the National and State Registers will benefit the village of Addison in many ways including promoting historic tourism efforts, increasing awareness and pride in the community's heritage, and serving as an incentive for the preservation of the village's historic building stock.

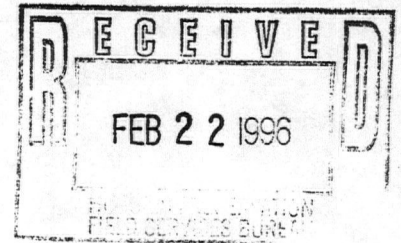
I urge the members of the State Review Board to approve the listing of these outstanding districts which are remarkable in the Central and Southern Tier region for their architectural character and historic sense of place.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. Howe

Kathleen A. Howe
BERO ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS

cc: Claire Ross, NYSOPRHP
Lois Dates, Project AGREE



ROBERT W. HUNT
8100 ACKERSON ROAD
ADDISON, N.Y. 14801
607-359-2356

February 19, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Ref: Village of Addison Historic District
Curtis Square-Maple Street-Wombaugh Square
Main Street Historic District

Good Morning,

This letter is in support of the Village of Addison's application to be designated on the National Register of Historic Places.

The two target areas ---(Maple Street District and the Main Street District) are a great source of pride to our community. This is a community which is undergoing change in a positive way through our NBA designation. This is locally called Project AGREE. A historic designation would support the mission of AGREE and the future direction of Addison.

Sincerely,

Two handwritten signatures in cursive. The first signature is "Bob Hunt" and the second is "Cindy Hunt".

Robert (Bob) W. & Linda (Cindy) W. Hunt



LICENSED NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA

408 East Main Street

Endicott, New York 13760

607-786-9916

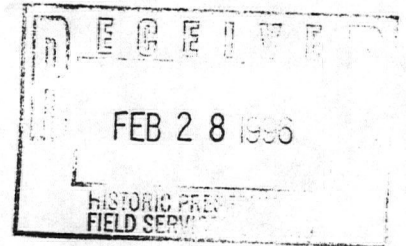
OVER 25 YEARS OF BUSINESS



- Farm and Land Institute of the National Association
- Appraisals
- Land Development
- Industrial Property
- New York State Society of Real Estate Appraisers
- Investment Property
- Property Management

February 20, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic
Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189



Dear Ms. Castro,

I am writing on behalf of our brokerage company to solicit your support towards designation of two sites in the Village of Addison, NY as historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

We have done work in the Addison area over the past year in regards to business retention and also attraction. This area in spite of its historic charm is economically depressed and we feel that community pride and economic development will follow designation of both the Main Street and Maple Street Historic Districts.

We look forward to a favorable decision regarding designation of these districts and want to assure you of our willingness to provide additional information or assistance that may be needed by you or the committee.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ken Berkan
Salesperson, C.R. Realty

FEB 26 1996

February 22, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that **I fully support** the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any additional information that you or the decision making committee may need.

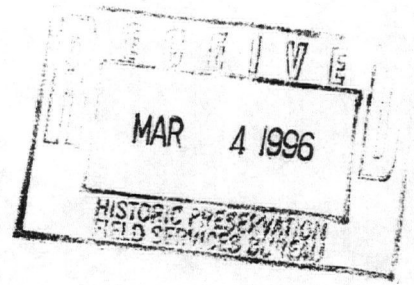
This designation will be very important to my business, as well as many others. Much effort has been put into this project and we're very thankful for your support.

Thank you.

Sincerely, (signature)

Name: *BILL PETERS*
Home Address: *37 MAPLE ST.*
City: *ADDISON*
State/Zip: *N.Y. 14801*

Position: *OWNER ADDISON ROSE B+B*
Business Address: *37 MAPLE ST*
City: *ADDISON*
State/Zip: *N.Y. 14801*



February 29, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that **I fully support** the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any additional information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

Sincerely, (signature)

Gary L Powers

Name: *Gary L. Powers*
Home Address: *One Park Place*
City: *Addison*
State/Zip: *New York 14801*

Position: *Correction Counselor*
Business Address: *Southport Corr. Fac.*
City: *Pine City*
State/Zip: *New York 14871*



February ²⁷, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that **I fully support** the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any additional information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

Sincerely, (signature)

R N Teets

Name: **ROBERT N TEETS**
Home Address: **11 PROSPECT**
City: **ADDISON**
State/Zip: **14801**

Position:
Business Address: **CORNING INC PRC**
City: **PAINTED POST**
State/Zip: **NY 14801**



February 29, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that **I fully support** the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any additional information that you or the decision making committee may need.

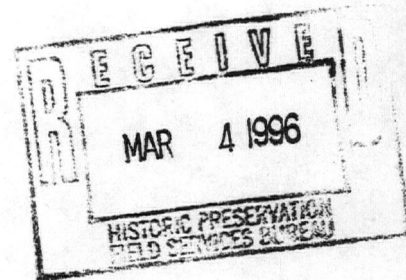
Thank you.

Sincerely, (signature)

Betsy A. Stiker

Name: *BETSY A. STIKER*
Home Address: *5 PARK PLACE*
City: *ADDISON*
State/Zip: *NY 14801*

Position: *PRINCIPAL, ADDISON JR-SR HIGH SCHOOL*
Business Address: *1 COLWELL ST*
City: *ADDISON*
State/Zip: *NY 14801-1398*



February 29, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that **I fully support** the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any additional information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

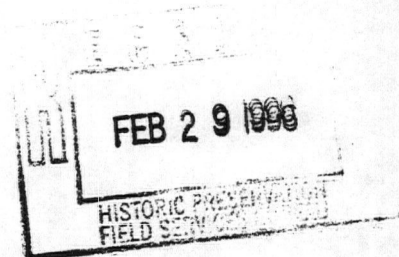
Sincerely, (signature)

Viola N. Powers

Name: *Viola N. Powers*
Home Address: *One Park Place*
City: *Addison*
State/Zip: *N.Y. 14801*

Position: *Keyboard Specialist*
Business Address: *Southport Corr. Fac.*
City: *Pine City*
State/Zip: *New York 14801*

February , 1996



Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that **I fully support** the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any additional information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

Sincerely, (signature)

June B. Griffith

Name:

Home Address: *47 Lawrence Hill Rd*

City:

State/Zip:

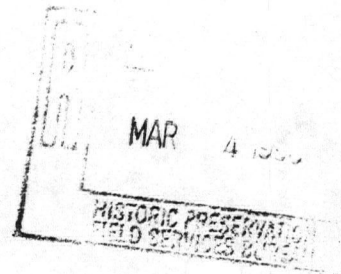
*Addison, N.Y.
14801*

Position: *Member, Addison School Board*

Business Address:

City:

State/Zip:



February , 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that **I fully support** the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any additional information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

Sincerely, (signature)

Robert W. Conway

Name: *ROBERT W. CONWAY*
Home Address: *740 COUNTY RT. 127*
City: *WOODHULL*
State/Zip: *NY 14898*

SENIOR ALCOHOLISM COUNSELOR
STUBBEN COUNTY ALCOHOLISM AND
Position: *SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES*
Business Address: *116 LIBERTY ST.*
City: *BATH, NY 14810*
State/Zip:

RECEIVED

MAR 4 1996

February , 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

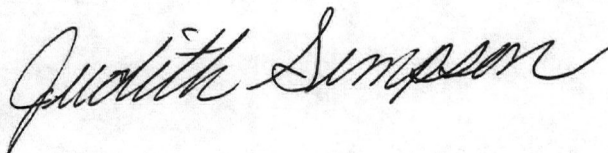
With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that **I fully support** the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any additional information that you or the decision making committee may need.

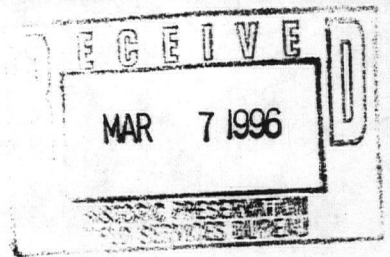
Thank you.

Sincerely, (signature)



Name: JUDITH E. SIMPSON
Home Address: 740 COUNTY RT 127
City: WOODHULL
State/Zip: NY 14898

Position: ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT
Business Address: CONSULTANT
City:
State/Zip: SAME



February , 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that **I fully support** the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any additional information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

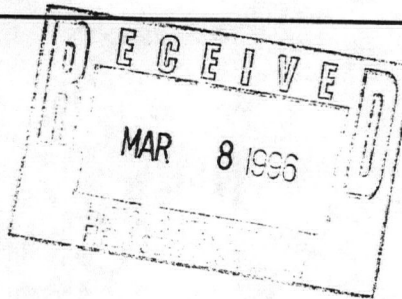
Sincerely, (signature)

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lydia Dood".

Name: LYDIA DOOD
Home Address: 32 MAPLE ST
City: ADDISON
State/Zip: NY 14801

Position:
Business Address:
City:
State/Zip:

Village of Addison



VILLAGE HALL
35 TUSCARORA ST., P.O. BOX B
ADDISON, NEW YORK 14801-0302
(607) 359-2100

March 5, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, P O Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, N.Y. can become designated as the geographical home on not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

The Village Board adopted the enclosed resolution at our February 12, 1996 regular meeting.

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.
Thank you.

Sincerely,

Leland D. Flint
Mayor
Village of Addison

Enclosure

RESOLUTION

The following resolution was offered on a motion by Trustee Raymond Walch and seconded by Trustee Donald White, to wit:

WHEREAS the Board of Trustees for the Village of Addison have a definite interest in the historic preservation of all structures in the Village of Addison and

WHEREAS the State Review Board will consider nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places at its next meeting

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village Board do hereby declare that the Maple Street Historic District (Curtis and Wombaugh Squares) and Main Street Historic District, in Addison, Steuben County, New York are worthy of preservation and

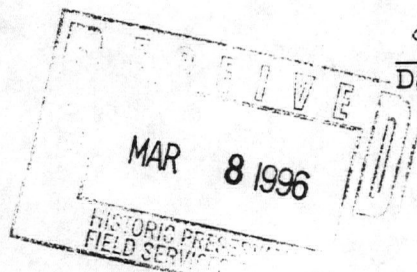
ALSO BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Village Board favor nomination of the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District (Curtis and Wombaugh Squares) to the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

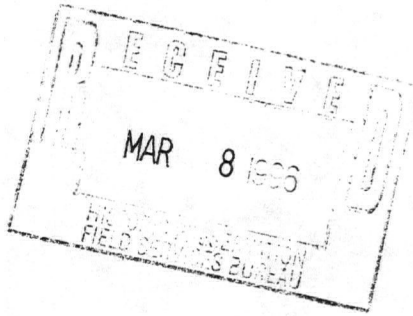
The foregoing resolution was put to a vote on roll call which resulted as follows: Trustee Casper Minier voting Aye, Trustee Donald White voting Aye, Trustee Audrey Llewellyn-absent and Trustee Raymond Walch voting Aye. The resolution was thereupon declared duly adopted.

I do hereby certify that the above resolution was adopted at the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Addison on Monday, February 12, 1996.

Mary Lou Hanrahan
Mary Lou Hanrahan, Village Clerk

March 5, 1996
Date





March 5, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

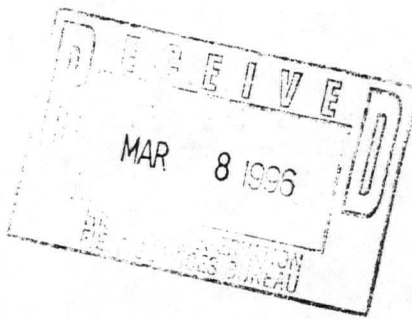
I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

Sincerely, (signature)

Name: MARY JANE GILL
Home Address: 2761 CTY RT 1
City: ADDISON, N.Y.
State/Zip: 14801

Position: SECRETARY OF
Business Address: ADDISON AREA PRESERVATION
City: ASSOC. INC.
State/Zip:



March 5, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

Bonny E. Moore
Sincerely, (signature)

Name: *BONNY E. MOORE*
Home Address: *8091 ACKERSON RD*
City: *ADDISON*
State/Zip: *NEW YORK 14801*

Position: *VP Addison Area*
Business Address: *Preservation Assoc.*
City: _____
State/Zip: _____

March 5, 1996



Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

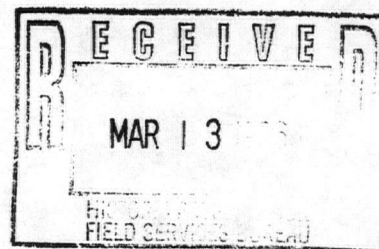
Sincerely, (signature)

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Anthony G. Compese', written over a horizontal line.

Name: Anthony G. Compese
Home Address: 229 N. Glen Ave
City: Watkins Glen
State/Zip: NY 14891

Position: Business Development Specialist
Business Address: WORK/Project AGREE
City: Addison
State/Zip: NY 14801

March
~~February~~ 5, 1996



Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that **I fully support** the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any additional information that you or the decision making committee may need.

This will aid the revitalization of the village.

Thank you.

Sincerely, (signature)

Joseph F. Cicero

Name: *Joseph F. Cicero*
Home Address: *13 Nichols Road*
City: *Addison*
State/Zip: *NY 14801*

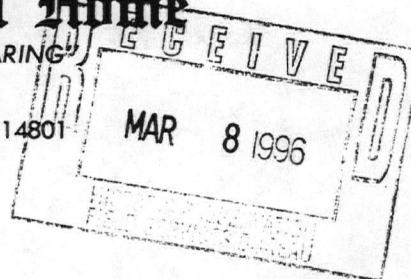
Position: *Teacher*
Business Address: *Addison Cent. School*
City: *Addison*
State/Zip: *NY 14801*

Flint Funeral Home

"A TRADITION OF CARING"

10 Wall Street

Addison, New York 14801



Telephone

(607) 359-2286

LELAND D. FLINT

March 5, 1996

Mr. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Pebbles Island, P. O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Mr. Castro:

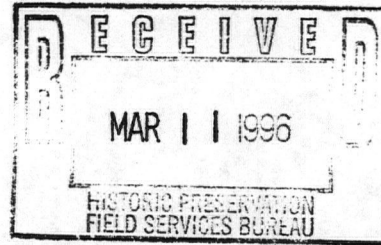
As a resident and property owner in the Maple Street Historic District, I fully support the placing of this area as well as Main Street on the National Register of Historic Places.

The homes and business structures in these areas are very fine examples of several styles of architecture. The settings for these fine homes, also leads to their significance in the community.

What ever you can do to help us in this endeavor would be greatly appreciated, Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,
Leland D. Flint

March 7, 1996



Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

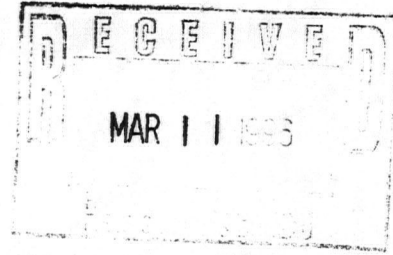
Sincerely, (signature)

Audrey E. Martin

Name: AUDREY E. MARTIN
Home Address: 78 FRONT ST.
City: ADDISON
State/Zip: NEW YORK 14801

Position: R.N. - RETIRED
Business Address:
City:
State/Zip:

March 7, 1996



Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Since moving to Addison three years ago, my wife and I have come to appreciate this beautiful community. There is a pride here that has prompted a majority of the homeowners to keep their homes neat and in good repair. It is my hope that the designation of these two historic districts will encourage the restoration and preservation of the fine historic buildings we are so blessed with.

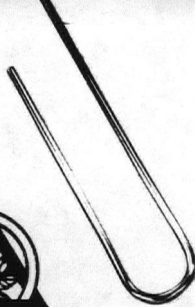
Thank you in advance for giving Addison the recognition it deserves.
Thank you.

Sincerely, (signature)

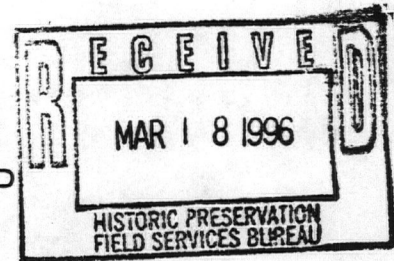
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Martin".

Name: Rev. John Martin, Retired
Home Address: 78 E. Front St.
City: Addison, N.Y. 14801
State/Zip:

Position:
Business Address:
City:
State/Zip:



MARK A. ROMAN, D.M.D.
MICHAEL F. FERCHAW, D.M.D.
53 SOUTH STREET
ADDISON, NEW YORK 14801
TELEPHONE: (607) 359-3367



March 7, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mark A. Roman, D.M.D.

(business address the same)

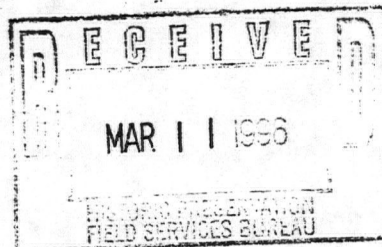
53 South Street
Addison, NY 14801



MARK A. ROMAN, D.M.D.
MICHAEL F. FERCHAW, D.M.D.

53 SOUTH STREET
ADDISON, NEW YORK 14801

TELEPHONE: (607) 359-3367



March 8, 1996

Ms Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

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Thank you.

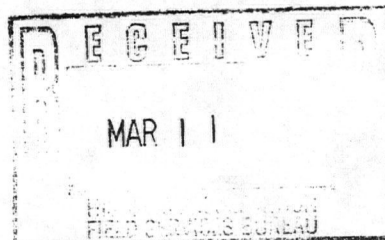
Michael F. Ferchaw, D.M.D.
164 Deerland Ave.
Painted Post, New York 14870

Position: Dentist
Bus.Address: 53 South St.
Addison, NY
14801



MARK A. ROMAN, D.M.D.
MICHAEL F. FERCHAW, D.M.D.

53 SOUTH STREET
ADDISON, NEW YORK 14801
TELEPHONE: (607) 359-3367



March 8, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

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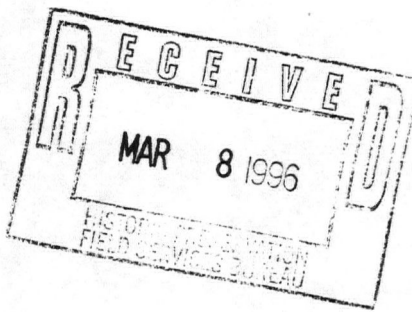
Thank you.

Sincerely,

Gayla Rounsell

Name: *Gayla Rounsell*
Home Address: *3026 Hafney Rd*
City: *Addison*
State/Zip: *NY 14801*

Position: *Office Manager*
Business Address: *53 South St.*
City: *Addison*
State/Zip: *NY 14801*



March , 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

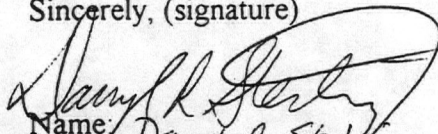
With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.

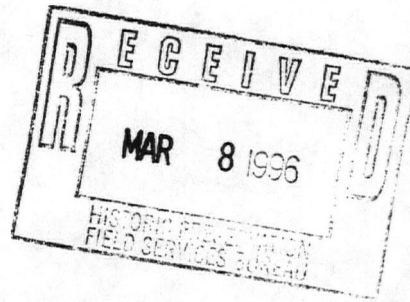
Thank you.

Sincerely, (signature)


Name: Darryl R. Sterling
Home Address: PO Box 434
City: Canandaigua
State/Zip: NY 14424

Position: Economic Development Specialist
Business Address: W.O.R.C., 35 Tuscarora St.
City: Addison, NY
State/Zip: 14801

March , 1996



Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

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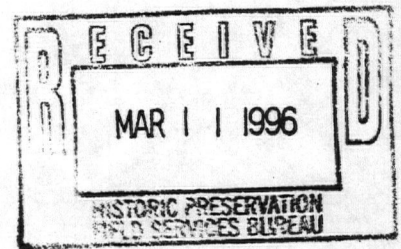
I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

John R. Blaise
Sincerely, (signature)

John R. Blaise
Name: *MATHRYN K. Blaise*
Home Address: *25 Maple St.*
City: *Addison, NY*
State/Zip: *NY 14801*

Position: *ATTORNEY*
Business Address: *283 So. Hamilton St.*
City: *Danville Post*
State/Zip: *NY 14870*



March , 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

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Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

Lawrence J. Hickey
Sincerely, (signature)

Name: Lawrence J. Hickey
Home Address: 64 Maple St.
City: Addison, NY
State/Zip: 14801

Position: Business Owner
Main Bar + Grill
Business Address: 33 Main St.
City: Addison
State/Zip: NY 14801

↑
When you come back to re-zone more home
in on historic register - please include my home
at 64 Maple St. Built prior to 1880 - if not
older.

March//, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

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Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

Sincerely, (signature)

Mary T. Connor

Name: MARY T. CONNOR
Home Address: 28 MAPLE ST.
City: ADDISON
State/Zip: NEW YORK 14801

Position: LIBRARY DIRECTOR
Business Address: 6 SOUTH ST.
City: ADDISON
State/Zip: NEW YORK 14801



March 12, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any additional information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

Sherry Patterson

Sherry Patterson

Ref:

Name: Dave and Sherry Patterson
P.O. Box 63
Addison, NY 14801

Position: Own ServiceMaster of the Tri-Counties
P.O. Box 319
Horseheads, NY 14845



March 13, 1996

Ms. Ruth L. Pierpont, Director
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation'
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Pierpont,

I would like to express my support for the nomination of the Maple Street Historic District and the Main Street Historic District, both in Addison, New York. Like other communities which developed as the result of the lumber industry, Addison has a fine collection of historic buildings in both the residential Maple Street District as well as its commercial downtown.

What is special about Addison is that miraculously, a great deal of its special historic character remains somewhat intact. In my experience, unfortunately, Addison's attitude toward historic buildings is at best, ambivalent. There is a sincere interest by some members of the community to preserve Addison's past, however, at the same time, there is an insensitivity and unwillingness to rehabilitate old buildings which is pervasive throughout certain portions of the village. The very unfortunate loss (due to arson) of Addison's old Village Hall illustrates the tenuous existence of the community's past.

Despite these stumbling blocks, there are some very exciting things happening in Addison, including Project AGREE and the Youth Corp's rehabilitation of the old Ben Franklin store. Listing on the National and State Registers of Historic Places can only help to broaden the excitement and interest in historic places in the Village of Addison. I strongly encourage you to list the Maple Street and Main Street Districts on the State and National Registers of Historic Places as they are very worthy of consideration and could provide the impetus for greater support for historic preservation in Addison, New York.

Sincerely,

Elise Johnson-Schmidt
Elise Johnson-Schmidt, AIA
Executive Director

5 EAST MARKET STREET
CORNING, NEW YORK 14830
(607) 937-5427

March 13, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

Sincerely, (signature)

Mr & Mrs. Gary (Viola) Powers

Name: *Gary & Viola Powers* Position: *Dept. of Corrections
Corr. Counselor & K.B.S.*
Home Address: *One Park Place* Business Address: *Southport C. 7.*
City: *Addison* City: *Pine City*
State/Zip: *N.Y. 14801* State/Zip: *N.Y. 14871*

March 13, 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

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Thank you.

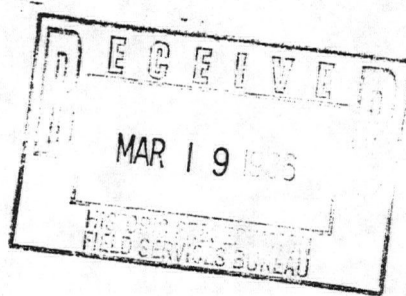
Sincerely, (signature) Dorothy S. Gladstone

Dorothy S. Gladstone
Name: Maple Street
Home Address: Addison
City: New York
State/Zip: 14801

Position: Senior Citizen
Business Address:
City:
State/Zip:

03/13/96

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, N.Y. 12188-0189



Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I filly support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historical District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.

Thank you.

Sincerely, *Gordon Myers*

Gordon Myers
42 Curtis Square
Addison
N.Y. 14801
(607) 359-3372

Owner Operator
The Finishing Touch
42 Curtis Square
Addison
N.Y. 14801
(607)359-3372

AMO HOUGHTON
31ST DISTRICT, NEW YORK

MEMBER:
NORTHEAST-MIDWEST
COALITION



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COMMITTEES:
COMMITTEE ON WAYS
AND MEANS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRADE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH

COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA

March 15, 1996

Ms. Ruth L. Pierpont, Director
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

It is with great pleasure that I write to support the very worthy nomination of the Maple Street Historic District and the Main Street Historic District of the Village of Addison to the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

As you may know, I am the Honorary Chairman and Founder of an organization in the Southern Tier called Working Together 2000. That organization is in the process of developing a Main Street Circuit Rider program to help communities in the region with downtown revitalization and historic preservation. I feel strongly that we must do everything possible to preserve the historic character of our communities - and the Maple Street Historic District and the Main Street Historic District of the Village of Addison exemplify the unique character and architecture of small rural communities in Western New York that developed as a result of the railroad and lumber industry.

I would ask that you give this nomination every consideration.

All the best,

Amo Houghton

AH/jo

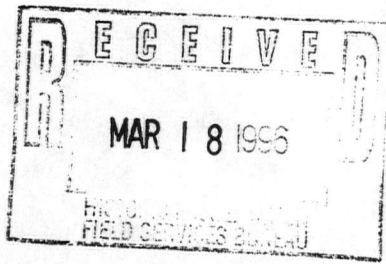
1110 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3231
PHONE: (202) 225-3161
FAX: (202) 225-5574

32 DENISON PARKWAY WEST
CONNING, NY 14830
(607) 937-3333
1-(800) 562-7431

FEDERAL BUILDING, ROOM 122
JAMESTOWN, NY 14701
(716) 484-0252

700 WESTGATE PLAZA
OLEAN, NY 14760
(716) 372-2127

268 GENESEE ST.
AUBURN, NY 13021
1-(800) 582-7431



March , 1996

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
c/o Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

With your help and support, the Village of Addison, NY can become designated as the geographical home of not one, but two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.

Please know that I fully support the nomination of both the Main Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District. Pride and economic development will surely follow the honor of such a designation!

I look forward to a favorable decision and stand by to offer any information that you or the decision making committee may need.

when we purchased our home in 1988 we found our dream home. We never ever expected in our lifetime to find a home like this one. James Whitmore grew up here summers, with his aunt Maime and Uncle Matt Whitmore. We feel now even honored to be considered for the National Historic honor - the Registry!

Sincerely, (signature)

Cindra L. Deveney

Name: Kenneth E + Cindra L Deveney	Position:
Home Address: 30 Maple Street	Business Address:
City: Addison	City:
State/Zip: ny 14801	State/Zip:

Village of Addison

VILLAGE HALL
35 TUSCARORA ST., P.O. BOX B
ADDISON, NEW YORK 14801-0302
(607) 359-2100

August 27, 1996

Ms. Ruth Pierpoint
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Director, Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, P. O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

RE: VILLAGE OF ADDISON - HISTORIC DISTRICT APPLICATION FOR
MAPLE STREET

Ms. Pierpoint:

The Village of Addison would like to again confirm that the Maple Street District most certainly deserves the recognition of being placed on the National Historic District listing. The homes and churches that are in this encompassing area are maintaining their historic significance and keeping the historic detail intact. They display the character of our forefathers and should remain preserved for future generations to enjoy.

Please know that the Village Board of Trustees and myself are in earnest in wanting the Maple Street Historic District to be created. If we may help in any way to make this happen, please let us know.

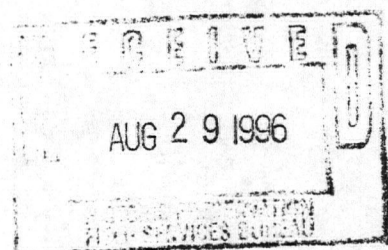
Sincerely,

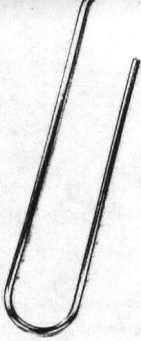
Leland D. Flint
Mayor

and Board of Trustees

cc: Ms Clair L. Ross
Field Representative for Addison

Enclosure/ Resolution-2/12/96





SEP 10 1996

**HARRIS
BEACH &
WILCOX**
A LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
THE GRANITE BUILDING
130 EAST MAIN STREET
ROCHESTER, N.Y. 14604-1687
(716) 232-4440

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS
AND CERTIFIED MAIL

September 5, 1996

Ms. Ruth L. Pierpont, Director
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peeble's Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: Maple Street Historic District
Addison, Steuben County

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

Please be advised that this firm represents the Roman Catholic Diocese of Rochester and the parish of St. Catherine of Siena located in Addison, New York. In connection with the above-referenced matter, enclosed please find copies of two notarized objections to the nomination to list the St. Catherine of Siena Church and Rectory on the National and/or State Registers of Historic Places. Please note these notarized objections were previously submitted to your office under letter addressed to Ms. Bernadette Castro and dated March 7, 1996. A copy of said letter is also enclosed herewith.

As previously stated, St. Catherine's Parish and the Diocese of Rochester appreciate the efforts of your office but do not approve of the listing, or the nomination for listing, of these properties on the National and/or State Registers of Historic Places.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

HARRIS BEACH & WILCOX, LLP

Timothy M. Fitzgerald

TMF/dk

Enc.

cc: Diocese of Rochester
Attn: Rev. Kevin E. McKenna
St. Catherine of Siena Roman Catholic Church
Attn: Rev. Gerald T. O'Connor
Thomas P. Moonan, Esq. (w/out enclosures)