

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic

and or common Alfred Village Historic District

2. Location

Sections of North & South Main, Church, Ford, Glenn, Park,
street & number Sayles, Terrace & West University Streets not for publication

city, town Alfred vicinity of

state New York code 036 county Allegany code 003

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name various

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Allegany County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Belmont state New York

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title New York Statewide Inventory of
Historic Resources has this property been determined eligible? yes ☒ nodate 1975; 1979 federal ☒ state county local

depository for survey records Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Albany state New York

The ALFRED VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

will be considered by the Committee on the Registers of the New York State Board for Historic Preservation for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. The National Register and the State Register are the federal and state governments' official lists of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the Registers provides recognition and assistance in preservation our national, state and local heritage. The district is generally defined as follows:

South Main Street: 5-75; 8-74

North Main Street: 1-143; 2-134/6

Terrace Street: 15-17; 2-20

Ford Street: 2-6

Sayles Street: 9-23; 2-10

Park Street: 2-22 including South Hall and Crandall Hall

West University Street: 4; 1-9

Glenn Street: 6-8

Church Street: 5-11; 8-18; Seventh Day Baptist Church

copy of public notice

Listing in the National Register provides the following benefits to historic properties:

-- Consideration in the planning for federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment on projects affecting such properties.

-- Eligibility for federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register certain Federal tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1984 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, and the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, which provide for a 25 percent investment tax credit for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial and rental residential buildings instead of a 15 or 20 percent credit available for rehabilitation of non-historic buildings more than thirty years old. This can be combined with an 18-year cost recovery period for the adjusted basis of the

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Alfred Village Historic District consists of 133 properties (154 contributing elements) in the incorporated village of Alfred in rural Allegany County. Much of the land within the corporate limits of the village is occupied by the extensive, predominantly modern campuses of Alfred University and the S.U.N.Y. College of Ceramics (located on the hillside on the eastern edge of the village) and the S.U.N.Y. College of Agriculture and Technology (located on the hillside on the northwestern edge of the village). Occupying the narrow north-south valley between the two campuses is the core of the nineteenth/early twentieth century village. The village has a T-shaped configuration formed by Main Street (Route 12), the primary north-south thoroughfare, and West University Street, which extends westward from the center of the village.

The historic district encompasses much of the village, including both sides of most of Main Street as well as sections of Church, Ford, Glenn, Park, Sayles, Terrace and West University Streets. The boundary has been drawn to include only the most intact, architecturally significant, historic structures in the village. North and south of the district are areas of modern residential development. Properties along most of West University and Church Streets west of the district are modern or substantially altered older residences, none of which possesses the level of integrity that characterizes the district. Northwest and east of the district are the campuses of the S.U.N.Y. College of Agriculture and Technology and Alfred University, respectively, both of which are predominantly characterized by large, modern structures with occasional examples of substantially altered older structures. (The only intact historic structure located outside the district which retains substantial architectural integrity is Alumni Hall (East University Avenue, on the Alfred University campus, ca.1852). It will be nominated to the National Register as an individual property at a later date. Included in the district are two individual properties previously listed on the National Register. They are the Terra Cotta Building (ca.1892, 62 North Main Street, Photo # 21) and Fireman's Hall (ca.1890, 7 West University Street, Photo # 36), listed on March 16, 1972 and March 18, 1980, respectively.

Structures in the district date from ca.1818 to the 1930s and are executed in a broad range of popular American styles, including Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Octagon, Italianate, Italian Villa, Queen Anne/Eastlake, Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival and Neoclassical. Eclectic and vernacular interpretations of the major styles survive as well. The majority of structures date from late in the 1870s to the early 1930s. The district is

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predominantly residential with occasional examples of commercial, civic and religious architecture. There are nearly one hundred residences, nearly one dozen commercial structures, a school, a library, a firehouse and a church. The church and most residences are executed in wood, while most commercial and all civic structures are constructed of brick, often with stone and/or terra-cotta trim. The most striking feature of the district is the wealth and quality of terra-cotta as a building material and for decorative detail. The extensive use of terra-cotta throughout the district, primarily the numerous red terra-cotta tile roofs, (e.g. 105 North Main Street, 44 North Main Street and 58 South Main Street, Photos #14, 19 and 31, respectively) gives the district its prevailing character and atmosphere and creates a cohesive and harmonious character despite the diversity of structures.

The core of the district is the Main Street block between Church and West University Streets. The focal point of the block is Carnegie Hall (Photo #16), an imposing brick Beaux-Arts style library on the east side of North Main Street, and the village green, a one-acre landscaped open space on the west side of South Main Street south of West University Street (Photo #34). Alfred's only commercial structures are also found in the core of the district. Most are attached brick structures executed in styles popular during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Density decreases north and south of the district's core. Both sides of South Main Street are included in the district, containing Alfred's most imposing, sophisticated residential properties. All periods of Alfred's development are reflected in South Main Street's residences and all the major styles are represented. Most are well set back from the street and occupy large, landscaped lots. North Main Street is also a fashionable residential neighborhood and is quite similar to South Main Street in many respects. Both sides of North Main Street between University and Pine Streets are included in the district. North of Pine Street only the west side of North Main is included, as the Alfred University campus has encroached upon the east side of the street, compromising the historic integrity of the streetscape. Saratoga Street forms the northern terminus of the district, but the boundary extends slightly to the northwest to include The Century (a Federal style residence) on Glenn Street, Alfred's oldest structure (ca.1818, Photo #4).

From the core of the district the boundary extends westward for a short distance to include the Seventh Day Baptist Church (Photo #1) and several intact, historic residences on Church Street and Fireman's Hall (listed on the National Register on March 8,

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1980) and the Seventh Day Baptist Church Parish House on West University Street.

The modern buildings of Alfred University dominate the area directly east of the core of the district, but a large residential block south of the campus and adjacent to South Main Street retains its historic integrity and is therefore included in the district. The block consists of Terrace, Park, Ford and Sayles Street and is characterized by a wide variety of structures dating primarily from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Density is slightly higher in this neighborhood than in Main Street's residential neighborhoods and dwellings are more modest, many executed in vernacular and eclectic interpretations of the major styles. Particularly prominent structures on the block include the imposing South Hall (Park Street, ca.1908, Photo #22), a Colonial Revival style former public school, and the Gothic (erected ca.1851, moved to Ford Street ca.1956), Alfred's only Gothic Revival style cottage.

An annotated list of the properties included in the district is attached. There are nineteen non-contributing primary structures in the district. They are:

<u>Photo</u>	<u>Address</u>
A	2 Ford Street
B	31 North Main St.
C	39 North Main St.
D	51 North Main St.
E	63 North Main St.
M	141 North Main St.
17	30 North Main St.
F	36 North Main St.
G	Crandall Health Center; Park St., (east side)
H	4 Sayles St.
25	7 South Main St.
N	19 South Main St.
I	45 South Main St.
O	55 South Main St.
J	65 South Main St.
31	56 South Main St.
K	17 Terrace
L	7 West University St.
P	9 West University St.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Church Street, south side</u>			
Seventh Day Baptist Church	ca.1850s	1	Large frame edifice with late Greek Revival/early Gothic Revival style features, gable roof surmounted by octagonal bell tower with octagonal spire; full entablature encircles structure (obscured by modern siding on front facade), tripartite facade articulated by square, engaged columns surmounted by spires, each section features tall, narrow pair of stained-glass windows surmounted by Gothic-arched, elbowed label molds; central entrance with twentieth-century addition of double doorway and bracketed, gable-roofed hood; (Parish House attached to rear elevation; see #4 W. University Street.)
5-7-9 Church Street	ca.1840	2	One and one-half story Greek Revival style residence with one-story ell; main block: gable roof, boxed cornice, full entablature, broad corner pilasters, gable-end window: six-over-six double-hung sash flanked by sidelights and enclosed by molded surround with corner blocks and raised central panel; first-story windows contain six-over-six double-hung sash windows and have simple wooden trim, side entrance with slightly recessed doorway flanked by half-sidelights and enclosed by molded surround with corner blocks and raised center panel; modern entrance stoop; non-contributing garage.
11 Church Street	ca.1890		Two-story, L-shaped frame residence, cross-gable roof, chamfered three-bay-wide front pavilion with pierced woodwork under eaves, one-over-one double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels, primary entrance on facade of ell sheltered by hip-roofed porch with spindle frieze and turned posts, contributing one-story frame garage.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Church Street, north side</u>			
8 Church Street	ca.1926	3	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Colonial Revival style features, hipped roof, single and paired double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim and louvered shutters, central entrance flanked by sidelights, gabled entrance portico with slender Ionic columns, porte-cochère on east elevation, contributing one-story frame garage.
10 Church Street	ca.1890	3	Two-story, L-shaped brick residence with Queen Anne style features, cross-gable roof, panelled bargeboards embellish gable ends, rounded-arch lunette with brick lintel in front gable end, double-hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills, shed-roofed front porch with spindle frieze and turned posts and balustrades, large cross gable with spindle-work and sunburst motif ornamentation above entrance.
18 Church Street	ca.1911		Two-story, three-bay frame residence with restrained Colonial Revival style features, gable roof, single, paired and triple double-hung sash windows with quarrels, central entrance with simple wooden trim, small, gable-roofed entrance portico with Doric columns; contributing one-story frame garage.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Ford Street, south side</u>			
2 Ford Street	ca.1890	A	One- to two-story frame residence, <u>non-contributing</u> due to extensive alterations.
4 Ford Street	ca.1890		Two-story, L-shaped frame residence, cross-gable roof, single and paired double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, first-story of main block features chamfered corner bays with ornamental woodwork.
6 Ford Street The Gothic	ca.1851		One and one-half story board-and-batten cottage with Gothic Revival style features, steeply pitched cross-gable roof, pierced and scroll-sawn bargeboards embellish gable ends, six-over-six double-hung sash windows with quarrelled, Gothic-arched transom lights in gable ends; primary and secondary entrances on front facade are surrounded by quarrelled sidelights and transom lights; small hip-roofed portico surmounted by decorative balustrade shelters primary entrance.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Glenn Street</u>			
6 Glenn Street	ca.1890	4	One and one-half story, three-bay frame residence, terra-cotta tiled cross-gable roof, board-and-batten siding and paired, double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintel in front gable end, first story sheathed with decorative shingle siding, single and paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels, shed-roofed front porch with turned posts.
8 Glenn Street Century House	ca.1818	4	Two-story, five-bay frame residence with Federal style features, hipped roof with late nineteenth century addition of terra-cotta tiles, twelve-over-two double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim and louvered shutters, tripartite second-story window with molded surround, central entrance with slightly recessed doorway flanked by sidelights and molded surround with corner blocks and raised central panel.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>North Main Street, west side</u>			
1-3-5 No. Main Street	ca.1870s	5	Two-story, seven-bay frame commercial structure with modest Second Empire style features, concave mansard roof, gabled dormers, broadly projecting, bracketed eaves, wide frieze, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, substantially intact storefronts, modern pent roof over #1-3; #5 features shed-roofed second-story porch with spindle frieze and turned balustrades.
7-15 No. Main Street Rosebush Block	ca.1912 --	5,6	Three-story brick commercial structure with Neoclassical/Commercial style features, brick parapet spans #7-13, bracketed cornice spans entire facade; tripartite facade articulated by brick pilasters, each section features large tripartite, Chicago style-inspired windows, altered storefronts.
17-27 No. Main Street	ca.1882	6	Three-story brick commercial structure; four-part facade, each section surmounted by wide, panelled frieze, bracketed, denticular cornice and pedimented cross gable; each four-bay-wide section features slightly projecting two-bay-wide pavilion flanked by single bays, windows have stone lintels and stone sills which join to form beltcourses, some contain original two-over-two double-hung sash windows, some with partial infill and small, modern double-hung sash; panelled frieze and bracketed, denticular cornice above partially intact storefronts.
29 No. Main Street	ca.1860s	7	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with late Greek Revival/early Italianate style features; hipped roof with central, double-chimney, broadly projecting eaves, wide frieze with paired brackets, six-over-six double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, side entrance with half-sidelights, shouldered, molded surround with

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>North Main Street, west side</u>			
			raised central panel, one-story porch with square, panelled posts spans facade.
31 No. Main Street	ca.1970s	B	One-story brick commercial structure, <u>non-contributing</u> .
39 No. Main Street	ca.1963	C	One-story brick commercial structure, <u>non-contributing</u> .
45 No. Main Street	ca.1840	8	One and one-half story, two-bay frame Greek Revival style structure with one-story ell, gable roof, boxed cornice, full entablature, broad corner pilasters; large, tripartite window in front gable end features six-over-six double-hung sash window flanked by narrow sidelights and enclosed by molded surround with corner blocks and raised central panel; first-story windows contain six-over-six double-hung sash windows and have simple wooden trim, side entrance with slightly recessed doorway flanked by sidelights and enclosed by molded surround with corner blocks and raised central panel; small, shed-roofed addition (ca.1905) on south (side) elevation; contributing one-story frame garage.
51 No. Main Street	ca.1980s	D	Modern concrete block commercial structure; <u>non-contributing</u> .
55 No. Main Street	ca.1870s	9,10	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Italianate style features, low-pitched hipped roof, broadly projecting eaves with paired scroll brackets, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with miter-arched lintels, wrap-around verandah with segmentally arched spindle frieze, turned posts and cross gable

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>North Main Street, west side</u>			
			above side entrance, slightly recessed doorway with sidelights enclosed by shouldered, molded surround with raised central panel; contributing one and one-half story board and batten carriage barn; non-contributing one-story frame garage.
57 No. Main Street	ca.1830	9,10	Two-story, five-bay frame residence with Greek Revival style features, gable roof, boxed cornice, wide frieze, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with simple trim, entrance with altered surround; early twentieth century addition of Colonial Revival style front entrance portico with paired Ionic columns and sun porch on south (side) elevation with bracketed cornice and Ionic columns; contributing one-story frame garage.
61 No. Main Street	ca.1860	10	Two-story, three-bay frame commercial structure, gable roof with terra-cotta tiles, brackets cornice, wide frieze, six-over-six double-hung sash windows with miter-arched lintels, side entrance with transom light, mansard-roofed hood with bracketed cornice and scroll-sawn brackets over entrance; non-contributing, one-story concrete block garage.
63 No. Main Street U.S. Post Office	ca.1980	E	One-story concrete block commercial structure; <u>non-contributing.</u>
71 No. Main Street William Burdick House	ca.1880	11	Two-story, L-shaped frame structure with Eastlake style features, cross-gable roof with gabled dormers, elaborate scroll-sawn and latticed woodwork embellishes eaves of cross-gables and dormers; intricate woodwork embellishes frieze, beltcourses, lintels, verandah and porte-cochère.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>North Main Street, west side</u>			
81 No. Main Street Spicer Tavern	ca.1818	12	Two-story, five-bay frame residence with Federal style features, gable roof with terra-cotta tiles, slight cornice returns, denticular cornice, narrow frieze, slender corner boards, nine-over-six double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, central entrance with panelled door surmounted by transom light; altered entrance surround; contributing one and one-half story frame barn and small stone smokehouse.
83 No. Main Street	ca.1900	13	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Colonial Revival style features, hipped roof with large cross gables, ornamental woodwork (sunburst motif, novelty siding) in front gable end, single and paired double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels, bracketed cornice above first story, Colonial Revival style entrance porch porte-cochère.
85 No. Main Street	ca.1890	13	Two-story frame residence, asymmetrical configuration, hipped roof with prominent cross gable, scallop shingles in front gable end, one-over-one double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels, recessed double doorway, entrance porch with spindle-frieze and pierced balustrade; two non-contributing one and one-half story garages.
89 No. Main Street	ca.1840	13	One and one-half story three-bay frame residence with Greek Revival style features, gable roof, cornice returns, wide frieze, broad corner boards, six-over-six double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim and louvered shutters, trabeated side entrance flanked by sidelights and pilasters supporting

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>North Main Street, west side</u>			full entablature, one-story side wing with secondary entrance and screen-enclosed front porch.
95 No. Main Street	ca.1874		One and one-half story, three-bay frame residence with altered Italianate style features, gable roof with broadly projecting eaves, original window openings with modern double-hung sash and altered surrounds, projecting bay window with elaborate, bracketed cornice, twentieth-century entrance porch encircles northeast corner of structure, side entrance flanked by sidelights; non-contributing, one-story frame garage.
99 No. Main Street	ca.1830	14	One-story, five-bay frame residence with Greek Revival style features, gable roof, boxed cornice, wide frieze, broad corner boards, double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, central entrance with sidelights and surround with corner blocks and raised center panel; twentieth-century alterations: addition of broad, three-bay-wide shed dormer, one-story, glass-enclosed sun porch on south (side) elevation, hip-roofed entrance portico with trellised sides; non-contributing, one-story frame garage.
101 No. Main Street	ca.1890	14	Two-story, L-shaped frame residence with cross-gable roof, boxed cornices, double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, small, front-corner entrance porch with scroll-sawn, applied woodwork in gable end, pierced frieze, and turned posts and balustrade; two-story projecting bay window on south elevation with ornamental woodwork under eaves of hipped roof; contributing

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>North Main Street, west side</u>			one-story board-and-batten shed.
105 No. Main Street	ca.1890	14	Two-story frame residence with Queen Anne/ Eastlake style features, asymmetrical configuration, multi-gabled roof with terra- cotta tiles pierced and bracketed woodwork under eaves of cross gables, single and paired double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, wrap-around shed-roofed verandah with pierced cross gable above entrance and square, bracketed posts; contributing one and one-half story frame carriage house with clock and terra-cotta tile roof.
109 No. Main Street	ca.1874		Two-story, T-shaped frame residence with Italianate style features, cross-gable roof, broadly projecting, bracketed eaves, wide frieze, altered fenestration and modern windows, small, hip-roofed entrance porches on facades of recessed ells; contributing two-story board-and-batten carriage barn.
113 No. Main Street	ca.1870		Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Italianate style features, hipped roof with broadly projecting eaves, double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, hip-roofed, wrap-around verandah with paired support posts and latticed foundation; contributing one and one-half story board-and-batten carriage barn.
117 No. Main Street	ca.1870	15	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Italianate style features, gable roof, broadly projecting eaves supported by scroll-sawn brackets, wide frieze, oculus with ornamental label molding in front gable end, two-over, two double-hung sash windows with miter-arched

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>North Main Street, west side</u>			
			lintels, projecting bay window on south elevation, side entrance sheltered by small portico with truncated hipped roof and ornamental square posts; contributing two-story, gambrel-roofed frame barn.
119 No. Main Street	ca.1930	15	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Colonial Revival style features, gable roof, cornice returns, narrow frieze, single and paired six-over-one double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim and louvered shutters, central entrance with small, gabled entrance portico; one-story screen-enclosed sun porch on south elevation; contributing one-story frame garage.
123 No. Main Street	ca.1890	15	Two-story frame residence with Queen Anne/Eastlake style features, asymmetrical configuration, multi-gabled roof, scallop shingles, novelty siding and decorative wooden panels embellish gable ends and second story; single and paired, double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, wrap-around verandah with square posts encircles northeast corner; contributing two-story, board-and-batten carriage barn.
127 No. Main Street	ca.1930		One-story, five-bay frame residence with Colonial Revival style features, gambrel roof with broad, five-bay-wide shed dormer, three-over-one double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, central entrance flanked by sidelights, gabled entrance portico with Doric columns and full entablature; non-contributing one-story frame garage.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>North Main Street, west side</u>			
133 No. Main Street	ca.1870s		Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Italianate style features, low-pitched hipped roof with broadly projecting eaves, denticular cornice, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with miter-arched lintels with ogee-arched motif, projecting bay window with denticular cornice on south elevation, side entrance with recessed double doorway surmounted by transom light and enclosed by shouldered, molded surround with raised central porch; contributing one-story frame garage.
139 No. Main Street	ca.1870		Two-story, L-shaped frame residence with cross-gable roof, wide frieze, narrow corner boards, single and paired two-over-two double-hung sash windows with miter-arched lintels, enclosed entrance porch on facade of ell; exterior staircase added to north elevation; contributing one-story frame garage.
141 No. Main Street	ca.1950		One-story, five-bay frame residence with gable roof; <u>non-contributing</u> due to age.
143 No. Main Street	ca.1860		Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Italianate style features, gable roof, broadly projecting eaves with paired brackets, narrow corner boards, second-story windows contain six-over-one double-hung sash and have panelled shutters; early twentieth century addition of Colonial Revival style front porch, large, single-paned windows and one-bay-wide wing on north elevation with secondary entrance; contributing one-story frame garage.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>North Main Street, east side</u>			
2 No. Main Street Carnegie Hall	ca.1914	16	Two-story, seven-bay, brick former civic structure with Neoclassical style features, hipped roof with terra-cotta tiles, broadly projecting eaves with modillions, central entrance: slightly recessed doorway with half-sidelights surmounted by large, round-arched pediment supported by bracketed cornice with modillions; second story: large, tripartite windows with tripartite transom lights and brick surrounds; first story: small, slightly recessed double-hung sash windows with bracketed brick lintels and brick sills; raised basement: paired, double-hung sash windows with flared brick lintels; modern entrance stoop.
24-26 No. Main St. Greene Block	ca.1889	17,18	Two-story, nine-bay, brick former commercial structure with elaborate, late Victorian era eclectic style features, corbelled brick cornice; tripartite facade: each section features paired, double-hung sash windows flanked by single, double-hung sash windows, each paired window surmounted by slightly projecting, round-arched pediment with floral-motif, terra-cotta tympanum, each pediment surmounted by parapet with corbelled brick cornice and terra-cotta relief of winged head and floral motif; extensively altered street-level storefronts: modern brick facade, windows and doors.
30 No. Main Street	ca.1950		One-story modern brick commercial structure; <u>non-contributing.</u>

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>North Main Street, east side</u>			
34 No. Main Street	ca.1870s	19	Two-story brick commercial structure with Italianate style features, corbelled brick cornice, front cross gable with corbelled brick returns and small, round-arched window with brick surround, paired second-story windows contain double-hung sash surmounted by louvered, round-arched transoms and brick surrounds; altered streetlevel storefronts, hip-roofed front porch removed ca.1960.
36 No. Main Street	ca.1950	19,F	One-story, three-bay brick commercial structure; <u>non-contributing</u> .
38 No. Main Street	ca.1887	19	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Eastlake/Stick style features, gable roof with bracketed eaves, apex of front gable end ornamented with elaborately carved, triangular wooden panel, scallop shingles and diagonal panelling embellish gable end; single and paired double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters surmounted by wide panels with diagonal clapboards; recently enclosed shed-roofed porch spans facade, bracketed cross gable with sun-burst motif above recessed double door; contributing one-story frame garage.
44 No. Main Street	ca.1830; 1880	19	Two-story, three-bay brick commercial structure; Federal period structure with extensive remodelling with late Victorian era eclectic style features; 1880s facade: two-tiered arcaded porch, two and one-half story tower with terra-cotta tiled, hipped roof engaged in northwest corner, extensive corbelled brickwork; Federal period entrance: slightly recessed door with half-sidelights, pilasters and transom light surmounted by elliptical fanlight.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>North Main Street, east side</u>			
52 No. Main Street	ca.1856		Two-story, five-bay frame residence with Italianate style features; hipped, standing-seam metal roof, broadly projecting eaves, wide frieze with dentils, two-over-two and four-over-four double-hung sash windows with wooden trim and denticular lintels, central entrance with slightly recessed double-door surmounted by multi-paned transom light and early twentieth century gabled hood; front porch removed, replaced by modern brick terrace.
56 No. Main Street	ca.1905	20	Two-story frame commercial structure, gable roof, small rectangular window in front gable end, second-story windows contain one-over-one double-hung sash windows and have simple wooden trim; intact storefront: recessed central entrance flanked by large, plate-glass display windows with stained-glass transom lights.
58 No. Main Street Kenyon-Smith House	ca.1850	20	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Greek Revival style features, gable roof with boxed cornice, small, multi-paned attic window in front gable end, one-over-one double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, trabeated side entrance, molded surround with corner blocks and raised central panel; half-sidelights flank modern door; non-contributing attached garage.
60 No. Main Street Crandall House	ca.1875	20	Two-story, L-shaped frame residence with Second Empire style features, mansard roof with round-arched dormer windows surmounted by segmentally and miter-arched lintels; single and paired, segmentally arched first- and second-story windows with decorative

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>North Main Street, east side</u>			lintels, wrap-around verandah with elaborate, pierced and carved woodwork.
62 No. Main Street Terra Cotta Building	ca.1892	21	Small, one-story brick structure with an elaborate and eclectic combination of decorative brickwork and tiles once produced by the Celadon Terra Cotta Company, Ltd.; terra-cotta tiled gable roof, terra-cotta shingles in front gable end, each elevation features variety of terra-cotta embellishment of frieze, windows, belt course and water table; slightly recessed front entrance surrounded by engaged columns supporting an elaborate segmental arch; National Register listed: 3/16/72.
128 No. Main Street	ca.1870s		Two-story, three-bay frame residence, low-pitched hipped roof with broadly projecting eaves, six-over-six double-hung sash windows with miter-arched wooden surrounds; twentieth-century alterations include: addition of two-story porch to north (side) elevation, primary entrance removed from front facade and changed to north elevation; contributing one-story frame garage.
130 No. Main Street	ca.1900		Two-story, three-bay brick residence, cross-gable roof with terra-cotta tiles, small, round-arched windows with tracery in gable ends, first- and second-story windows contain double-hung sash and have segmentally arched brick lintels, central entrance with small, early twentieth century, gable-roofed porch.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>North Main Street, east side</u>			
134-136 No. Main St.	ca. 1860s		Two-story, three-bay frame residence with one and one-half story ell, steeply pitched cross-gable roof; main block: eave of front gable end embellished with elaborate woodwork, six-over-six and one-over-one double-hung sash windows with miter-arched wooden surrounds, side entrance features panelled doorway surrounded by pilasters, sidelights and bracketed cornice; ell: bracketed cornice, eyebrow windows, six-over-six double-hung sash windows with miter-arched wooden surrounds; hip-roofed porch spans facade of ell.
<u>Park Street, west side</u>			
4 Park St. W. Drummond House	ca.1890		Two-story, L-shaped frame residence, cross-gable roof, broadly projecting eaves, shingles in front gable end, single and paired double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels, first-story of three-bay-wide front pavilion features chamfered corners with ornamental woodwork, shed-roofed porch with turned posts and balustrades spans facade of ell.
8 Park St. F. Crumb House	ca.1890		Two-story, three-bay frame residence with hipped roof, broadly projecting eaves, wide frieze with saw-tooth woodwork, double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim and louvered shutters, side entrance with simple wooden trim; early twentieth century addition of glass-enclosed sun porch on north elevation and removal of front porch.
10 Park St.,	ca.1900		Two-story, three-bay frame residence, gable roof with terra-cotta tiles, large front cross gable, rectangular single-paned windows with quarrels in gable ends; six-over-six double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, Colonial Revival style wrap-around verandah with Doric columns.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Park Street, east side</u>			
South Hall	ca.1908	22	Two-story, eleven-bay brick school with Colonial Revival style features, hipped terra-cotta tiled roof with hipped dormers, cornice with modillions, stone quoins embellish corners of structure, central bay features tripartite window with stone trim, enclosed entrance portico with brick corner pilasters, large segmental arch above double-doorway; banks of five windows with stone trim flank center bay; large, non-contributing rear wing added ca.1929.
Crandall Health Center	ca.1966	G	Large brick institutional structure with replication of Colonial Revival style features; modern, <u>non-contributing</u> .

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Park Street, west side</u>			
12 Park St.	ca.1900		Two-story, L-shaped frame residence, cross-gable roof; two-bay-wide main block: small, single-paned window with quarrels in front gable end, one-over-one double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim; ell: steeply pitched gable roof extends to create front porch (porch rebuilt ca.1970), primary entrance with simple wooden trim.
16 Park St.	ca.1890	23	Two-story, L-shaped frame residence, cross-gable standing-seam metal roof, one-over-one double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels, wrap-around verandah with spindle-frieze and turned posts and balustrades spans facade and north elevation of ell.
18 Park St.	ca.1890	23	Two-story, L-shaped frame residence, cross-gable roof, decorative shingles in gable ends, single and paired double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels, hipped roof with square, bracketed posts; contributing one-story frame garage.
22 Park St.	ca.1890	23	Two-story, L-shaped frame residence, cross-gable roof, scroll-sawn woodwork under eaves of gable ends, single and paired double-hung sash windows with flat-arched and Gothic-arched lintels, primary entrance on south elevation sheltered by mid-twentieth century, two-story porch; contributing one-story frame garage.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Sayles Street, west side</u>			
2 Sayles St. Elsie Binns Studio	ca.1930		Small, one-story, two-bay frame cottage (formerly an artist's studio, currently a residence), frame construction with shingle siding, gable roof, single and paired windows with simple wooden trim, primary entrance on north (side) elevation sheltered by bracketed pent roof.
4 Sayles St.	ca.1940s	H	One- to one and one-half story L-shaped frame residence with cross-gable roof; <u>non-contributing</u> due to age.
6 Sayles St.	ca.1870s		Two-story frame residence with restrained Italianate style features, hipped roof with broadly projecting eaves, double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels.
10 Sayles St.	ca.1870s		Two-story, two-bay frame residence with restrained Italianate style features, low-pitched hipped roof with broadly projecting eaves, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels with cut- and applied wood ogee-arch motif, side entrance with early twentieth century Colonial Revival style entrance portico.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Sayles Street, east side</u>			
9 Sayles St.	ca.1920		Two-story, three-bay frame residence with restrained Colonial Revival style features, gable end oriented towards street, one-story verandah spans primary (south) facade.
13 Sayles St.	ca.1890	24	Two-story three-bay frame residence with one and one-half story side wing, cross-gable roof with terra-cotta tiles, single and paired double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels, two-tiered porch with latticed frieze and balustrade on northwest corner.
17 Sayles St.	ca.1890	24	Two-story frame residence, gable roof with terra-cotta tiles; projecting pavilion on south section of facade features paired, double-hung sash windows in upper story, first story features chamfered corners with ornamental woodwork above windows; north section of facade features entrance sheltered by shed-roofed porch; non-contributing, attached two-story frame barn converted into apartments.
23 Sayles St. Orthello Potter House	ca.1870		Two-story L-shaped frame residence with cross-gable roof, Italianate style features, single, paired and projecting bay windows with double-hung sash and segmentally arched lintels; large, central tower removed post-1938, replaced with small, partially enclosed entrance portico.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>South Main Street, east side</u>			
5 So. Main St.	ca.1840	25	One and one-half story, three-bay Greek Revival style frame residence, gable roof, wide frieze, boxed cornice, wide corner boards, large, tripartite rectangular window in front gable end with molded surround which features corner blocks and raised central panel; first story: six-over-six double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, trabeated side entrance with slightly recessed doorway flanked by sidelights and molded surround with corner blocks and raised central panel.
7 So. Main St.	ca.1840s	25	One and one-half story frame structure, extensively altered when converted from barn into residential use; <u>non-contributing</u> .
11-13 So. Main St. Alfred Sun Building	ca.1901	26	Two-story, two-bay brick commercial structure on raised fieldstone foundation, gable roof, boxed cornice, brick quoins embellish corners of front facade, double-hung sash windows with segmentally arched brick lintels and stone sills, side-by-side doors surmounted by transom lights and segmentally arched lintels; enclosed second-story porch supported by large brackets on south (side) elevation.
15 So. Main St.	ca.1930	26	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Colonial Revival style features, gable roof, pedimented gable ends with round oculi, six-over-six double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim and louvered shutters, central entrance with classically inspired trim; small wing with secondary entrance attached to southwest (front) corner of structure.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>South Main Street, east side</u>			
17 So. Main St.	ca.1850;1900		Two-story frame residence with Colonial Revival style features; asymmetrical configuration, cross-gable roof with terra-cotta tiles, Palladian windows in pedimented gable ends, double-hung sash windows with flat- and miter-arched lintels, Colonial Revival style front porch with fluted Corinthian columns supporting full entablature and second-story balustrade; contributing one and one-half story board-and-batten carriage barn.
19 So. Main St.	ca.1938		One-story, asymmetrical frame residence with steeply pitched cross-gable roof; <u>non-contributing</u> due to age.
21 So. Main St.	ca.1890		Two-story, L-shaped frame residence, cross-gable roof, boxed cornice, scallop shingles embellish gable ends, single and paired double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels, shed-roofed porch with turned, bracketed posts and turned balustrades spans facade of ell; non-contributing frame garage.
29 So. Main St.	ca.1860		One and one-half story, two-bay frame residence, gable roof, wide frieze, double-hung sash window with miter-arched lintels, trabeated side entrance: shouldered, molded surround with raised central panel, slightly recessed doorway flanked by sidelights; small, early twentieth century wing on south (side) elevation.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>South Main Street, east side</u>			
31 So. Main St.	ca.1850		Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Greek Revival style features, gable roof, wide frieze, double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, trabeated entrance: shouldered, molded surround with raised central panel and slightly recessed doorway flanked by sidelights.
33 So. Main St. A.B. Kenyon House	ca.1874	27	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Italianate style features, low-pitched hipped roof with large front cross gable, broadly projecting eaves, denticular cornice, central bay of front facade features large, two-story projecting bay window with two-over-two double-hung sash windows surmounted by miter-arched lintels, side entrance with double-doorway surmounted by transom light and miter-arched surround, hip-roofed verandah with pierced posts and post brackets spans facade; contributing one-story frame garage.
35 So. Main St.	ca.1870	27,28	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Italianate style features, cross-gable roof, broadly projecting, bracketed eaves, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with miter-arched lintels and louvered shutters, side entrance with double-doorway surmounted by miter-arched lintel, hip-roofed verandah with pierced post brackets spans facade; contributing board-and-batten barn.
37 So. Main St.	ca.1934	27,28	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Colonial Revival style features, gambrel roof with broad, three-bay-wide shed-roofed dormer, paired, double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters; central entrance

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>South Main Street, east side</u>			with classically inspired detailing, gable-roofed hood above entrance; contributing one-story frame garage.
45 So. Main St.	ca.1960	I	One-story, L-shaped frame residence; <u>non-contributing</u> .
53 So. Main St.	ca.1870	29	Two-story, L-shaped frame residence with Queen Anne/Eastlake style features, cross-gable roof with terra-cotta tiles, broadly projecting eaves, elaborate woodwork in apex of gable ends, paired and single double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels, wrap-around verandah with bracketed cornice, spindle frieze and pierced posts and balustrades.
55 So. Main St.	ca.1950s		Two-story, three-bay frame residence; <u>non-contributing</u> .
57 So. Main St. Alonzo Potter House	ca.1850		Two-story Octagon mode house, low-pitched hipped roof surmounted by octagonal cupola; broadly projecting, bracketed eaves, wide frieze, single and paired four-over-four double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, trabeated entrance with sidelights, transom light, and shouldered, molded surround; modern door; two non-contributing frame garages.
61 So. Main St.	ca.1870s		Two-story frame residence with Queen Anne/Eastlake style features, asymmetrical configuration, cross-gable roof with jerkin-headed dormers, elaborate woodwork in gable ends, double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, wrap-around verandah with spindle frieze and turned posts and balustrades, cross-gable with elaborate woodwork in pediment

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>South Main Street, east side</u>			above entrance, transom light and sidelights surround doorway.
63 So. Main St. George Rosebush House	ca.1890		Two-story frame residence with Queen Anne/ Eastlake style features, asymmetrical configuration, multi-gabled roof, elaborate woodwork in gable ends, single and paired double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, wrap-around verandah with quatrefoil motif in pierced frieze; contributing two- story board-and-batten barn.
65 So. Main St.	ca.1960s	J	One-story brick residence, <u>non-contributing</u> .
71 So. Main St.	ca.1908		Two-story frame residence, gable roof, one- over-one double-hung sash and bay windows with simple wooden trim, two-story recessed porch with turned posts and balustrades on northwest corner.
75 So. Main St. Thomas J. Burdick House	ca.1904		Two-story, three-bay brick residence with Colonial Revival style features, hipped roof with hipped dormers, terra-cotta tiles; one-over-one double-hung sash windows with segmentally arched brick lintels, hip- roofed verandah with cross gable above entrance spans facade; contributing wellhouse.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>South Main Street, west side</u>			
8 So. Main St.	ca.1858		Two-story, five-bay frame residence, gable roof, broadly projecting, bracketed eaves, one-over-one double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim and louvered shutters, central entrance with sidelights and early twentieth century pedimented entrance portico; contributing brick carriage house: hipped roof with terra-cotta tiles, hip-roofed cupola and gabled eyebrow windows; multi-paned windows and large carriage door with segmentally arched brick lintels.
16 So. Main St.	ca.1870s	30	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Italianate style features, low-pitched hipped roof with broadly projecting eaves, denticular cornice, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with miter-arched lintels and louvered shutters, trabeated side entrance with recessed double-doorway, hip-roofed entrance porch with bracketed cornice and square, bracketed posts; 1930s addition of two-story, two-bay-wide wing on northeast (front corner); contributing two-story frame carriage barn, contributing one-story frame garage.
18 S. Main St.	ca.1870s	30	Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Italianate style features, gable roof, prominent front cross-gable with boxed cornice and oculus, broadly projecting, bracketed eaves, wide frieze, double-hung sash windows with segmentally arched, keystoned lintels, front and side porches with bracketed cornices and square, bracketed posts, main entrance with panelled double-doorway surmounted by segmentally arched lintel; contributing two-story board-and-batten carriage barn.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>South Main Street, west side</u>			
22 So. Main St.	ca.1880	30	Two-story frame residence, gable roof with broadly projecting bracketed eaves, sunburst woodwork in apex of gable end; single, paired and tripartite windows with simple wooden trim, side entrance with panelled door flanked by sidelights; early twentieth century, Colonial Revival style entrance portico; contributing two-story, frame carriage barn.
26 So. Main St.	ca.1880		Two-story, three-bay frame residence with brick veneer, gable roof with broadly projecting eaves, pierced woodwork in apex of gable end, wide frieze, second story: two-over-two double-hung sash windows with segmentally arched brick lintels; first story: floor-length windows with segmentally arched lintels, side entrance with slightly recessed doorway surmounted by segmental arch; contributing two-story board-and-batten carriage barn with tile roof.
30 So. Main St.	ca.1840		One and one-half story, three-bay frame residence with Greek Revival style features, gable roof, boxed cornice, wide frieze, corner boards, one-over-one double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, central entrance with molded surround with corner blocks, hip-roofed verandah with bracketed, turned posts; contributing one and one-half story frame cottage/studio, constructed with parts salvaged from the Gothic when the Gothic was moved in 1956 (see 6 Ford Street).
32-34 So. Main St. Gridley House	ca.1860		Two-story, five-bay frame residence, low-pitched hipped roof, broadly projecting, bracketed frieze, six-over-six double-hung

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>South Main Street, west side</u>			sash windows with miter-arched lintels, central entrance with molded surround with corner blocks; late nineteenth century porch with square, bracketed posts and pierced balustrade spans center three bays of front facade; one and one-half story north ell: eyebrow windows, late nineteenth century porch with turned posts and balustrades.
36 So. Main St.	ca.1890		Two-story frame residence, asymmetrical configuration, multi-gabled roof, corbelled brick chimneys, single and paired, double-hung sash windows with bracketed lintels, early twentieth century, Colonial Revival style hood over central entrance.
38 So. Main St.	ca.1850s		Two-story frame residence, gable roof, wide frieze, narrow corner boards, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with miter-arched lintels, glass-enclosed, hip-roofed porch spans facade; contributing below-grade brick root cellar.
40 So. Main St.	ca.1887		Two-story frame residence, gable roof, pedimented front gable end with tripartite windows and decorative shingles, altered fenestration and modern, double-hung sash windows, two-story recessed porch in southeast corner, one-story, shed-roofed Colonial Revival style entrance porch; non-contributing board-and-batten shed, non-contributing apartment building (former outbuilding).
42-44 So. Main St.	ca.1860s		Two-story frame residence with late Greek Revival/early Italianate style features, low-pitched hipped roof with broadly projecting eaves, denticular cornice; altered fenestration,

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>South Main Street, west side</u>			modern windows, side entrance with molded surround with corner blocks and raised central panel; one and one-half story frame side wing with extensive alterations.
46 So. Main St.	ca.1820s		Two-story, four-bay frame residence with Federal style features, gable roof with boxed cornice, windows contain modern, double-hung sash and have simple wooden trim, off-center entrance surmounted by early twentieth century, bracketed hood; contributing one-story board-and-batten garage, contributing frame privy.
48 So. Main St.	ca.1900		Two and one-half story, former commercial structure, glazed hollow brick construction, gable roof with shed-roofed dormer, two-over-two double-hung sash windows, modern front door.
52 So. Main St.	ca.1880		Two-story, asymmetrical frame residence with Italianate style features, low-pitched hipped roof, broadly projecting eaves, wide frieze, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with miter-arched lintels incised with ogee motif, two-story projecting bay window on front facade, small, shed-roofed entrance porches with square columns flank bay window.
54 So. Main St. Place House	ca.1840	31	One and one-half story, three-bay residence with one-story side wing, Greek Revival style features, gable roof, boxed cornice, wide entablature, broad corner boards, altered first story: 1880s addition of broad verandah and chamfered, one-bay-wide addition on south (side) elevation with secondary entrance.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>South Main Street, west side</u>			
56 So. Main St.	ca.1940	31	Two-story, two-bay frame residence; <u>non-contributing</u> ; non-contributing garage.
58 So. Main St.	ca.1884	31	Two-story, three-bay frame residence, asymmetrical configuration, cross-gable roof with terra-cotta tiles, broadly projecting eaves with elaborate woodwork, scallop shingles and half-timbering embellish gable ends and frieze, single and paired, one-over- one double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, wrap-around verandah with pierced frieze and square, bracketed posts.
60 So. Main St.	ca.1890		Two-story frame residence with one and one- half story ell, vertical, saw-tooth panelling in front gable end and frieze, one-story verandah spans entire facade; ell features gabled wall dormer and primary entrance.
62. So. Main St.	ca.1915		Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Colonial Revival style features, hipped roof, hipped dormer, single and paired second-story windows contain twelve-over-one double-hung sash, tripartite first-story windows contain nine-over-one double-hung sash, central entrance with simple wooden trim, shed-roofed Colonial Revival style front porch with pedimented cross gable.
64 So. Main St. William O. Place House	ca.1870s		Two-story frame residence with Italian Villa style features, asymmetrical configuration, cross-gable roof, three-story central tower features steeply pitched mansard roof with cross gables, scroll-sawn woodwork and oculi embellish gable ends of main block and tower; paired narrow double-hung sash windows with miter- and segmentally arched lintels, projecting bay window with bracketed cornice, wrap-around

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>South Main Street, west side</u>			verandah with bracketed cornice, scroll-sawn post brackets and balustrade, and square posts; contributing one-story frame garage.
72 So. Main St. A.B. Sherman House	ca.1873		Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Italianate style features, low-pitched hipped roof with broadly projecting eaves, wide cornice with dentils, verandah spans facade, six-over-six double-hung sash windows surmounted by ogee-arched lintels, ogee-arched lintel above side entrance.
74 So. Main St.	ca.1880; 1930-		Late nineteenth century frame barn (formerly associated with 72 South Main Street), converted into residential use, gable roof with terra-cotta tiles, small shed dormer, asymmetrical six-bay-wide facade, four-over-four double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, tripartite entrance with doorway flanked by six-over-six double-hung sash windows.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Terrace Street, north side</u>			
15 Terrace St.	ca.1880		Two-story, three-bay frame residence, cross-gable roof, board-and-batten siding in front gable end, double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels, shed-roofed porch with spindle-frieze, turned posts and balustrades and cross-gable with ornamental woodwork spans facade; contributing one-story frame garage.
17 Terrace St.	ca.1970	K	One- to two-story modern frame residence; <u>non-contributing.</u>
<u>Terrace Street, south side</u>			
2 Terrace St.	ca.1920		One and one-half story frame residence with Colonial Revival style features, gable roof which extends to create roof over Colonial Revival style front porch, broad, four-bay-wide shed-roofed front dormer, nine-over-one double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim; altered first-story facade: modern, multi-paned picture window; contributing one-story frame garage.
4 Terrace St.	ca.1909		Two-story frame residence with Colonial Revival style features, gable roof, pedimented front gable end, large, double-hung sash windows with quarrels, wrap-around verandah with hipped roof and Doric columns; contributing one-story frame garage.
6 Terrace St.	ca.1880		Two-story, three-bay frame residence, hipped roof with broadly projecting eaves, wide frieze, narrow corner boards, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with miter-arched lintels, side entrance with panelled, double-doorway surmounted by transom light; twentieth-

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Terrace Street, south side</u>			
			century, bracketed hood over entrance, enclosed secondary entrance vestibule on west elevation; contributing two-story frame carriage barn.
8 Terrace St.	ca.1875	32	Two-story, L-shaped frame residence, cross-gable roof, pierced and scroll-sawn woodwork embellishes eaves of gable ends, wide panelled frieze with scroll brackets, single and paired segmentally arched, double-hung sash windows with label molds; wrap-around verandah with spindle-frieze, turned posts and cross-gable above entrance; contributing two-story board-and-batten carriage barn.
10 Terrace St.	ca.1900	33	Two-story, three-bay frame residence, gable roof, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, mid-nineteenth century enclosure of front porch.
12 Terrace St.	ca.1890	33	One and one-half story frame residence, jerkinhead roof with broadly projecting eaves, small gabled wall dormer, asymmetrical fenestration, single and paired double-hung sash windows and off-center entrance with simple wooden trim; mid-twentieth century addition of shed-roofed front porch.
14 Terrace St.	ca.1887	33	Two-story frame residence with Queen Anne style features, multi-gable roof, scallop shingles embellish gable ends, single and paired double-hung sash windows, wrap-around verandah with shed roof, turned, bracketed posts and pedimented cross-gable above entrance.
16 Terrace St.	ca.1890	33	Two-story, two-bay frame residence, gable roof with terra-cotta tiles, small, Gothic-arched

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Terrace Street, south side</u>			window in front gable end; one-over-one double-hung sash windows and side entrance with miter-arched lintels, one-story shed-roofed porch with pierced, segmentally arched frieze spans facade.
18 Terrace St.	ca.1890	33	Two-story frame residence with Queen Anne/ Eastlake style features, asymmetrical configuration, pierced woodwork under eaves of gable end, bracketed cornice, wide frieze with scallop shingles, double-hung sash windows with simple wooden trim, wrap-around verandah with latticed frieze and cross gable on northwest corner with diagonal siding in tympanum.
20 Terrace St.	ca.1890		Two-story, three-bay frame residence, gable roof, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels, shed-roofed porch with bracketed posts spans facade,

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>West University, south side</u>			
1 W. University St.	early nineteenth century	34,35	One-acre landscaped village green dominated by Box of Books, an 1830s Greek Revival style, frame commercial structure with full entablature supported by broad corner pilasters, central entrance flanked by multi-paned windows; originally located at 13 North Main Street, moved to village green ca. 1949.
7 W. University St. Fireman's Hall	ca.1890	36, L	Large brick firehouse with Romanesque Revival style features, truncated hip roof, corbelled brick cornice, tall central clock tower with arcaded belfry and pyramidal roof surmounted by weather vane; main block features tripartite facade: first story - primary entrance with double doorway surmounted by segmental arch with keystone, altered central bay with partial brick in-fill surmounted by round arch with keystone, garage door surmounted by segmental arch with keystone; second and third stories feature paired, double-hung sash windows with flat-arched (second story) and round-arched (third story) lintels. (Listed on N.R. 3/18/80.); <u>non-contributing</u> vehicular storage structure on property.
9 W. University St.	ca.1937		Two-story, three-bay frame residence with Colonial Revival style features, hipped roof, six-over-six double-hung sash windows with flat-arched lintels and louvered shutters, side entrance with detailing inspired by Connecticut River Valley Federal style; <u>non-contributing</u> due to age only.

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>West University, north side</u>			
4 W. University St. First Seventh Day Baptist Church Parish House	ca.1906		Two-story brick structure with Colonial Revival style features, terra-cotta tiled hipped roof with gabled dormers, three and one-half story square tower with pyramidal roof engaged in southeast corner, tower features louvered eyebrow windows and single and paired double-hung sash windows with segmentally arched, keystoned lintels and stone sills, primary entrance at base of tower has modern doors surmounted by segmentally arched lintel; stone quoins articulate corners of tower and main block; main block: asymmetrical fenestration, single and paired double-hung sash windows with segmentally arched, keystoned lintels and stone sills, secondary entrance on east elevation sheltered by long, shed-roofed porch which attaches rear of parsonage to rear of Seven Day Baptist Church (Church Street, south side).

8. Significance

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

Specific dates ca. 1818 - ca. 1930 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Alfred Historic District is an architecturally significant concentration of residential, commercial, civic and religious architecture in the incorporated village of Alfred, New York. The relatively high level of architectural sophistication reflects Alfred's regional prominence as a cultural and educational center in rural Allegany County. The district encompasses almost the entire core of the village and includes Alfred's best, most intact examples of a variety of popular American styles, including Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Octagon, Italianate, Queen Anne/Eastlake, Romanesque Revival, Neoclassical and Colonial Revival. Built between ca. 1818 and the 1930s, the structures reflect Alfred's development from a small settlement of Seventh Day Baptists seeking religious freedom to its twentieth-century prominence as an educational center nationally renowned for ceramic art and engineering. The district derives additional significance for the quality and quantity of architectural terra cotta, particularly red roofing tile, the numerous examples of which reflect the proximity and importance of the local ceramic industry.

Alfred, once a part of the Pultneyville Estate of the 1788 Phelps and Gorham Purchase, was settled in 1807 by a group of Seventh Day Baptists seeking freedom to celebrate the Sabbath from sundown on Friday to sundown on Saturday in strict adherence to Old Testament tradition. Primarily from Rhode Island and eastern New York State, the founding families included the Crandalls, Greenes, Maxsons, Stillmans, Burdicks, Langworthys, Coons and Allens. The earliest and most prominent leader was Judge Clark Crandall from Petersburg (Berlin), Rensselaer County. The first public office held by Crandall was that of commissioner for the opening of roads in Alfred. He later served as supervisor of the town for two years and town clerk for three terms. He also represented the county in the state legislature in 1820-1821 and served as brigadier general of the state militia in 1820. In addition to his active public service, he also established the first industry in the area, the manufacture of wooden pails in Alfred Station. (Alfred Station, a small hamlet just northeast of Alfred, was also settled in 1807 by Seventh Day Baptists. Early records of the development of the two settlements are often confusing, as many settlers of Alfred owned and/or operated residential and/or commercial properties in both communities. Alfred Station never achieved the prominence and prosperity that Alfred did, even though it was located on the Erie Railroad line (completed in 1851) and the state road from Hornell to points south. Alfred Station survived primarily as a

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shipping point for dairy products and farm produce in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.)

The earliest settlers lived in crude dwellings and log cabins; the first frame residence, no longer extant, was believed to have been the 1809 residence of Edward Greene. The earliest commercial concerns included general stores operated by Luke Green and Thomas Langworthy and a tavern run by David Stillman. Early industrial concerns included a sawmill, erected in 1821 by E.S. Davis, a gristmill, an ashery, built by Ray Green, and several tanneries. No material remains of these activities are known to survive.

Religion and education were the primary concerns of the first settlers, establishing priorities that would determine much of Alfred's growth and development throughout its history. The earliest worship services were held in the settlers' homes and, on July 4, 1812, the Seventh Day Baptist Religious Society of Alfred was organized. Between 1813 and 1816, the group was a branch of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Berlin, New York. In 1816 they became an independent body under the name of "The First Sabaterian Baptist Church in Alfred." The congregation prospered and expanded in the 1820s and, in 1828, the first permanent edifice was erected. (Originally located on the west side of Main Street near the north boundary of the present-day College of Agriculture and Technology, it is no longer extant.) Scant records indicate that education was also a primary concern in the 1810s and 1820s. Children appear to have gathered regularly in various homes and been taught lessons, but it wasn't until the organization of the Select School in the mid-1830s that Alfred achieved regional recognition for its progressive educational system.

By the end of the first quarter of the century, Alfred was a prosperous, expanding community with flourishing mercantile concerns, including a bookstore, a ready-made clothing business, a carriage shop, a blacksmith shop and a hotel. There were cheese box makers, an undertaker, a painter, a doctor and harness-makers. Industries included planning mills and a sash and blind factory. Reflecting the first two decades of Alfred's development are three residences, one of which also served as an early inn. They are located at 8 Glenn Street (The Century, ca.1818, Photo #4), 81 North Main Street (Spicer Tavern, ca.1818, Photo #12), and 46 South Main Street (ca. 1820s). All three are representative examples of vernacular Federal style residential architecture. The Century, believed to be the oldest extant structure in Alfred, is the most stylish with its tripartite, Palladian-inspired window in the center of the second-story, a motif that would, with slight modifications, be

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repeated on numerous structures during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The second distinctive design motif exhibited by the Century that would become fashionable in Alfred is the entrance surround with molded corner blocks and slightly raised central panel. The narrow, multi-paned sidelights flanking the doorway are also typical Federal period features. The Spicer Tavern and Number 46 South Main Street also exhibit vernacular Federal style features, including regularity in plan, gable roofs with slight cornice returns, narrow friezes and slender corner boards. The Spicer Tavern exhibits the more common two-story, five-bay facade with a central entrance, while Number 46 South Main Street has a two-story, four-bay facade with an off-center entrance. Number 46 South Main Street features typical interior end chimneys while the Spicer Tavern features an uncommon example of a pair of interior chimneys flanking the central hall, a configuration derived from New England tradition.

Alfred continued to flourish during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The single most important occurrence was the establishment in 1836 of the Select School, out of which Alfred University eventually emerged. The first classes, with Bethuel Cooley Church as the first teacher, were held in the home of Orson Sheldon. A permanent building for the Select School was erected in 1837 on what is now Church Street. (It no longer survives.) The success of the school during its earliest years necessitated the construction of an annex, built in 1841 on what is now West University Street. (It also no longer survives.) Several prominent administrators served during the early years of the Select School, including William C. Kenyon, the school's third teacher/principal and true founder of Alfred University, who began teaching in 1839. On January 31, 1843, the school was officially chartered the Alfred Academy by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. As an academy, the school continued to flourish, again necessitating expansion of the facilities. Property on the steep hill east of Main Street (the present site of Alfred University) was acquired and three large halls were erected, providing additional space for students' room and board, religious instruction and worship, and classrooms. The academy administrators continued to acquire property and soon added eighty adjacent acres which became the core of the nineteenth-century campus. By mid-century the academy was firmly established as a regionally renowned educational institution.

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Concurrent with success of Alfred Academy during the second quarter of the nineteenth century was the village's commercial and industrial prosperity. Reflecting this period of Alfred's development are numerous representative examples of vernacular Greek Revival style residential architecture dating from the mid-1830s through the 1840s. Particularly notable examples are located at 5-7-9 Church Street (Photo #2), 5 South Main Street (Photo #25) and 45, 57, and 89 North Main Street (Photos #8, 9 and 13, respectively). They are one and one-half story, three-bay-wide structures with side halls and gable ends oriented towards the street, a very common Greek Revival style form. Other typical attributes of the period and style exhibited by the dwellings include wide friezes, exaggerated cornice returns, broad corner boards and trabeated entrances with recessed doorways flanked by sidelights. Two distinctive design motifs seen on many of Alfred's Greek Revival style residences were introduced during the Federal period on The Century. The first is the heavily molded entrance surround with corner blocks and a raised central panel. The second is the tripartite window in the front gable end, many of which are enclosed by a molded surround with corner blocks and a raised central panel, repeating the entrance motif. Alfred's only extant, intact example of Greek Revival style commercial architecture is located at 1 West University Street. (Originally located in a commercial row on North Main Street, the building is now prominently sited on the village green.) Typical attributes of the period and style displayed by the small frame structure include a full entablature supported by broad corner pilasters. Alfred's most important Greek Revival style structure is Alumni Hall, originally known as Chapel Hall, constructed ca.1852. It is located outside of the district to the east on the Alfred University campus (East University Street) and may be proposed for National Register listing individually.

Several anomalous structures from the mid-nineteenth century reflect both Alfred's development and the shift in national tastes towards picturesque, Victorian era architectural styles. Reflecting the continued prominence of religion in Alfred is the Seventh Day Baptist Church (Photo #1), erected on Church Street in 1854. The fashionable frame edifice is a vernacular, eclectic interpretation of the Gothic Revival style. Its verticality is emphasized by numerous spires, tall, narrow stained-glass windows with Gothic-arched lintels and a prominent octagonal bell tower surmounted by a steeple. A more traditional interpretation of the style is the Gothic (6 Ford Street, ca.1851), a board-and-batten cottage with a steeply pitched cross-gable roof and distinctive, pierced bargeboards under broadly projecting eaves. The structure (formerly a residence, currently an interdenominational chapel)

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derives additional significance from its association with Ira Sayles, the first associate principal of Alfred Academy. Another anomalous mid-century structure is the Alonzo Potter House (57 South Main Street, ca.1850), a rare surviving example of the octagon mode popularized by Orson Fowler in the late 1840s. The octagonal configuration, low-pitched hipped roof surmounted by a prominent, octagonal cupola and the Greek Revival style detailing (particularly the trabeated entrance with sidelights and a transom light) are all attributes typical of the period and style.

Alfred's regional prominence as an educational center continued during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Alfred University (which included a seminary for training Seventh Day Baptist clergy) was chartered in 1857, and, for many years, shared Alfred Academy's campus on the hill east of the village core. Both the academy and university continued to flourish and expand during the 1860s and 1870s. Numerous intact examples of residential architecture in the district dating from the period illustrate this era of Alfred's development.. Most prevalent are examples of the Italianate style, including 109 and 117 North Main Street and 35 South Main Street. The residences exhibit a variety of distinctive attributes of the period and style, including heavily bracketed cornices, wide friezes, segmentally and/or round arched windows with decorative lintels, projecting bay windows and elaborate entrance porches and/or verandahs. The two most common forms seen in Alfred are two-story, three-bay structures with side halls, continuing the traditional Greek Revival style configuration, and L-shaped structures, reflecting the more current picturesque architectural trends. The village's only intact residence reflecting the influence of the Italian Villa style is the William O. Place House (64 South Main Street, ca.1870s), distinctive for its three-story tower and elaborate woodwork embellishing the eaves and porch.

Only a few commercial structures date from the third quarter of the century, including Rogers Machine Shop (61 North Main Street, ca.1860, Photo #10), a frame structure very similar to the Italianate style residences of the period, and 34 North Main Street (ca.1870s, Photo #19), an attached brick structure. Although the street level storefronts of 34 North Main Street are altered, the upper story retains substantial integrity, exhibiting a brick parapet with a central cross gable and round-arched brick lintels above double-hung sash windows.

The Second Empire style, also popular in America during the third quarter of the century, is manifested in the Crandall House (60 North Main Street, ca.1875, Photo #20). Distinctive attributes of the period and style exhibited by the structure include a

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slate-covered mansard roof, ornamental window hoods and a broad verandah with elaborate woodwork.

Some of Alfred's most outstanding structures date from the late nineteenth and turn of the twentieth century, reflecting the continued prosperity of the education institutions and, more profoundly, the emergence of Alfred's ceramic industry. The history of Alfred's clayworks industry illustrates the emergence and development of brick and terra cotta manufacturing throughout America. Terra-cotta clay had been known to man for many centuries as a durable, attractive and versatile building and sculpting material. With the advent of mass-produced terra-cotta products in the late nineteenth century, the widespread use of terra cotta as a building material was no longer prohibitively expensive and it was soon heralded as an ideal material for construction and ornamentation. Between 1880 and 1930 terra-cotta was an extremely popular architectural medium throughout America. The qualities and versatility of terra-cotta were particularly compatible with the popular styles of the period, many of which were elaborate and highly decorative. Effects which could not be achieved easily or affordably with stone were entirely feasible with terra-cotta. Much lighter than stone and easier to manipulate, terra-cotta allowed architects and builders unprecedented freedom in the design and construction of buildings. Of particular decorative appeal was terra-cotta's innate color characteristics. The chemical compositions of clay, different in every clay bed, are altered when fired, yielding a broad range of natural colors. The color of clay can also be controlled and determined by the addition of various chemical compounds which, when fired, alter the cast of the clay. Additional variation and enhancement of color can be achieved with glazing, which also increases the vitreosity and durability of the clay, a significant factor in its use as an architectural material.

By the late 1880s numerous brick and clay manufactories had been established throughout the northeast. The Celedon Terra Cotta Tile Company in Alfred emerged as a nationally renowned leader in the industry. The company was organized on October 3, 1888 with D.S. Burdick as the first president. Business began in a small building with a horse for power and the first molding was completed in February 1889. The first products manufactured were chimney tops and roofing tile. The company flourished for two decades, gaining national recognition for the variety and quality of its clayworks. Main offices were established in New York City and Chicago with branch offices across the country. After the Alfred plant was destroyed by fire on August 29, 1909, the Celedon Terra Cotta Tile Company continued to flourish in

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its other locations, particularly Ohio, where it continues to operate today.

During the two-decade period of the company's operation in Alfred, the village served as a showcase and testing grounds for the company's products. Many buildings in Alfred retain terra-cotta features which reflect the development of Alfred's ceramic industry and its importance in the village. Within the district the most significant and striking use of terra-cotta is the extensive use of red tiles, primarily as a roofing material, employed in both new construction projects and the modernization of older structures. A particularly striking example of the latter is the red-tiled, hipped roof added to the Century, Alfred's oldest extant structure. Such prominent red roofs visually dominate much of the district, providing its distinctive character and ambiance.

Although terra-cotta roofs are the most common use of architectural ceramics in Alfred, there are several structures in the district which display clay's versatility as a structural and decorative building material. The former commercial structure at 48 South Main Street is Alfred's only example of a building constructed entirely of hollow terra-cotta blocks, similar in appearance to concrete blocks but far more striking because of the glazed exterior. Terra-cotta decoration is seen on several important structures with elaborate facade and/or cornice detail. The Terra Cotta (62 North Main Street, ca.1892, photo #21), the office of the Celedon Terra Cotta Tile Company and the only extant structure associated with the Alfred plant, is the village's best, most intact example of molded and/or sculpted terra-cotta ornamentation. (The Terra Cotta was listed on the National Register on March 16, 1972.) Another distinctive example of terra-cotta embellishment is the upper story of the Greene Block (24-26 North Main Street, ca.1889, Photos # 17, 18), notable for its extremely elaborate floral-motif panels and winged heads.

Other architecturally significant buildings reflecting Alfred's late nineteenth century development include numerous residences, a civic structure and a commercial structure. Stylistically, the residences are reflective of an increasing eclecticism, with features associated with the Queen Anne and Eastlake styles most prevalent. They are characterized by picturesque asymmetry, multi-gable roofs and a variety of window types (often surmounted by ornamental hoods), attributes of the Queen Anne style. Most are frame structures with elaborately carved, pierced and/or scroll-sawn woodwork, particularly under the eaves and on verandahs, reflecting the influence of the

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Eastlake style. Particularly notable examples of the period and style are located at 8 Terrace Street (ca.1875, Photo #32), 71 and 123 North Main Street (ca.1880 and ca.1890, Photos #11 and 15, respectively) and 53 South Main Street (ca.1880, Photo #29). Number 10 Church Street is a distinctive masonry example of the Queen Anne/Eastlake style.

The civic structure which dates from the last quarter of the century is Fireman's Hall (7 West University Street, ca.1890, Photo #36). Listed individually on the National Register on March 18, 1980, it is Alfred's only example of Romanesque Revival style architecture. Distinguished by its decorative corbelled brickwork and prominent clock tower, it is an outstanding example of the period and style and an important local landmark and community center.

An outstanding example of late nineteenth century eclectic style commercial architecture is located at 44 North Main Street (Photo #19). The front section of the structure, added in the 1880s to a Federal period structure, features decorative brick and terra-cotta embellishment and a prominent tower and serves as a prominent visual terminus to the north end of Alfred's commercial core. The two-tiered front porch combines features of the Romanesque Revival style (corbelled brick parapet, frieze and decorative panels) and the Eastlake style (spindle frieze of the upper tier). The red tile roof and the arch motif, repeated on the arcaded porch and the windows, reflect the influence of the Spanish Revival style.

The turn of the twentieth century saw great progress and change in Alfred's educational institutions. The first occurred in 1900 when the New York State School of Clayworking and Ceramics (currently the College of Ceramics) was established for the promotion of ceramic art and engineering. The idea had been presented by Charles T. Harris, head of the Celadon Terra Cotta Tile Company, and, in 1900, the State Board of Regents chartered the ceramic school. The school, combining ceramic art and technology in a college degree granting program, was the first of its kind in the world.

Facilities for tile- and brick-molding, slip-mixing, glazing and mold-making were provided, using the most modern equipment. There was an experimental laboratory, a museum and facilities for artists. The school's first and foremost director was Charles Fergus Binns, a prominent English ceramicist who had trained with the Royal Worcester Porcelain Works in England and

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was subsequently head of a technical school in Trenton, New Jersey. Binns directed the school for nearly a generation and was in part responsible for its emergence as an internationally renowned center of ceramic art and engineering. Structures in the district important for their association with Binns include the Elsie Binns Studio (2 Sayles Street, ca.1930), the artist's studio of Binns's daughter Elsie (an accomplished ceramic sculptress and instructor), and 2 Ford Street (ca.1900), the residence of Binns and his daughter.

The second important early twentieth century event in the education field was the establishment of the New York State School of Agriculture at Alfred (later called the State University College of Agriculture and Technology). (The campus is located on the hill west of Main Street opposite the campus of Alfred University.) The School of Agriculture was established by law in 1908 and opened to the public in 1909.

Alfred University also continued to prosper in the early twentieth century, but the Alfred Academy did not. It had been separated academically from the university in 1897 and in 1901 had become a free local high school. It closed in June, 1915, and the Union Free School District assumed the responsibility of secondary education.

Numerous early twentieth century structures reflect Alfred's continued prominence as a regional cultural and educational center. Classically inspired revival styles predominate. Alfred's most architecturally distinguished structure dates from this period; it is Carnegie Hall (2 North Main Street, ca.1914, Photo #16). Alfred's only example of the Beaux-Arts style, it is the work of the prominent New York City architect Edward L. Tilton. It is also a representative example of the community libraries sponsored by the wealthy industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. Such libraries were a manifestation of Carnegie's belief and lifelong practice that great fortunes should be distributed by their owners for the welfare and promotion of the common man. Rather than alms, Carnegie believed in supporting services and activities that would enable people to help themselves. Community libraries, usually in conjunction with local school systems, were the means by which he distributed his wealth; during his lifetime he donated funds for nearly 3,000 libraries. Carnegie's donations were always accompanied by requirements and financial stipulations, particularly a community's responsibility for maintenance. Alfred University's specific financial requirement was to liquidate its \$150,000 debt and to match Carnegie's \$25,000 grant. Booth Colwell Davis, one of Alfred

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University's most prominent presidents, succeeded in obtaining the grant by appearing at Carnegie's private New York City home and confronting the philanthropist directly. Alfred University met the requirements and the library was completed in 1914. The architect, Edward L. Tilton (1861-1933), was well known for his designs for libraries and other public and educational buildings. The Beaux-Arts style of Carnegie Hall reflects Tilton's early training in the office of McKim, Mead & White and at the Paris Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Tilton's design for Carnegie Hall is distinguished by its strict symmetry and elaborate, classically inspired detailing, particularly in the pediment above the entrance. A distinctive local interpretation of classical decoration is found on the frieze under the eaves where blue glazed tiles suggest guttae, thus reflecting the importance of the ceramic industry in Alfred.

Other structures reflecting Alfred's early twentieth century development include representative examples of Neoclassical and Colonial Revival style civic, religious, commercial and residential architecture. South Hall (Park Street, ca.1908, Photo #22), originally a public school, is an imposing example of the Georgian Revival style, a style in which numerous early twentieth century schools throughout New York were executed. It is distinguished by its classically inspired detailing, including prominent quoining, and by its red terra-cotta tiled hipped roof. Another prominent early twentieth century masonry structure is the Seventh Day Baptist Church Parish House (4 West University, ca.1906), distinctive for its three and one-half story tower and red terra-cotta tiled roof. The Rosebush Block (7-15 North Main Street, ca.1912, Photos # 5, 6) is a representative example of Neoclassical style commercial architecture. Characteristic features of the period and style are the brick parapet, bracketed cornice and brick pilasters articulating the bays of the facade. The Rosebush Block's tripartite windows, inspired by the Commercial style, are also notable. Another important early twentieth century commercial building is the Alfred Sun Building (11-13 South Main Street, ca.1901, Photo #26). Architecturally, it combines features of the late Italianate style (oculus in front gable end, segmentally arched lintels above windows and doors) and the early Neoclassical style (brick quoins articulating corners of facade). Historically it is important for its association with the Sun Publishing Association, the publishing company which first began printing the Alfred Sun in 1884. The first publishing concern in Alfred was established in 1859 by J.E.B. and William P. Maxson who published the New Era, a weekly local newspaper, and in 1872, the American Sabbath Tract Society and the Seventh Day Baptist Church issued the Sabbath Recorder. The first

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issue of the Alfred Sun was printed on January 1, 1884. John M. Mosher was the first editor. He was assisted by Frank A. Crumb, a printer for the Seventh Day Baptist's Sabbath Recorder. Due to financial difficulties, the Sun changed ownership numerous times during the earliest years of operation. Originally the Sun was a politically non-partisan paper but in 1896 it was purchased by a group of young Republicans led by Frank A. Crumb. Crumb edited and managed the paper until 1951; by the 1920s it was recognized as one of the leading Republican newspapers in Allegany County. The company experienced financial difficulties after Crumb's departure and in 1970 the last issue of the Sun was printed. In 1973 the Twin Creek Publishing Company, run by then Alfred mayor Gary Horowitz, purchased the Sun Publishing Company and re-issued the Sun. The Sun continues today as Alfred's primary local newspaper.

Also reflecting this period of Alfred's development are numerous early twentieth century residences, most of which reflect the influence of the Colonial Revival style. Particularly notable representative examples of the period include 37 (Photos 27, 28), 62 and 75 South Main Street and 127 North Main Street. Numbers 62 and 75 South Main Street (c.1914 and c.1904, respectively) are typical "Foursquares" and are characterized by cubic massing, hipped roofs with hipped dormers and Colonial Revival style detailing (particularly porch and verandah ornamentation). Number 75 is particularly distinctive for its masonry construction and red terra-cotta tiled roof. Numbers 37 South Main Street and 127 North Main Street (ca.1934 and ca.1930, respectively) manifest a second common Colonial Revival style form: both are two-story, five-bay structures with gambrel roofs. Both also feature distinctive, classically inspired entrance detailing, including slender pilasters and sidelights flanking the doorway, and gabled entrance porticos with segmentally arched pediments.

Alfred has continued to prosper throughout the second and third quarters of the twentieth century, primarily because of the success of Alfred University, the College of Ceramics and the S.U.N.Y. College of Agriculture and Technology. Most modern development occurred on the outer fringes of the village and on the two campuses, preserving the historical and architectural integrity of the village core. Together the structures in the historic district remain an important reminder of Alfred's development from a small agricultural settlement of Seventh Day Baptists to a regionally prominent educational center and nationally renowned center of ceramic art, engineering and industry.

9.

Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet:

10. Geographical Data see continuation sheet:Acreage of nominated property 55Quadrangle name Alfred and AndoverQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

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Verbal boundary description and justification

see continuation sheet and attached site map

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

state	<u>NA</u>	code	county	code
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state	<u>NA</u>	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By Nancy Toddname/title Contact: Claire Ross, Field Representativeorganization Division for Historic Preservation datestreet & number Empire State Plaza
Agency Bldg. #1 telephone (518) 474-0479city or town Albany state New York 12238**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservationdate 5/24/85

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Alfred Historic District, Alfred, Allegany Co., NY

Continuation sheet

Item number

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Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Alfred Village Historic District, Alfred, Allegany Co.,

Continuation sheet NY

Item number 10

Page 1

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received

date entered

Alfred & Andover Quads
UTM Reference Points (All Zone 18)

	<u>East</u>	<u>North</u>
A	270280	4682320
B	270210	4682270
C	270020	4682120
D	269940	4681830
E	269840	4681520
F	269850	4681350
G	269900	4681270
H	269950	4681270
I	269960	4681360
J	270090	4681330
K	270090	4681110
L	269850	4681110
M	269900	4680870
N	269880	4680670
O	269830	4680680
P	269750	4680780
Q	269710	4681140
R	269640	4681420
S	269700	4681450
T	269640	4681650
U	269740	4681670
V	269850	4681870
W	269950	4682150
X	270090	4682360
Y	270190	4682460
Z	270240	4682460

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Alfred Village Historic District, Allegany County
Continuation sheet Alfred, New York

Item number 10

Page 2

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received

date entered

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The heavy black outlines on the enclosed site maps A and B define the boundary of the Alfred Village Historic District. The line is drawn to coincide with the legal boundaries of the nominated properties with the exception of the eight resources which occupy portions of land owned by Alfred University;

Greene Block (24-26 North Main Street)
Carnegie Hall (2 North Main Street)
Box of Books (1 West University Street)
The village green (southwest corner of W. University and S. Main Streets)
8 South Main Street
6 Sayles Street
South Hall (Park Street, east side)
Crandall Health Center (Park Street, east side)

and the one resource which occupies a portion of land owned by S.U.N.Y. College of Agriculture and Technology,

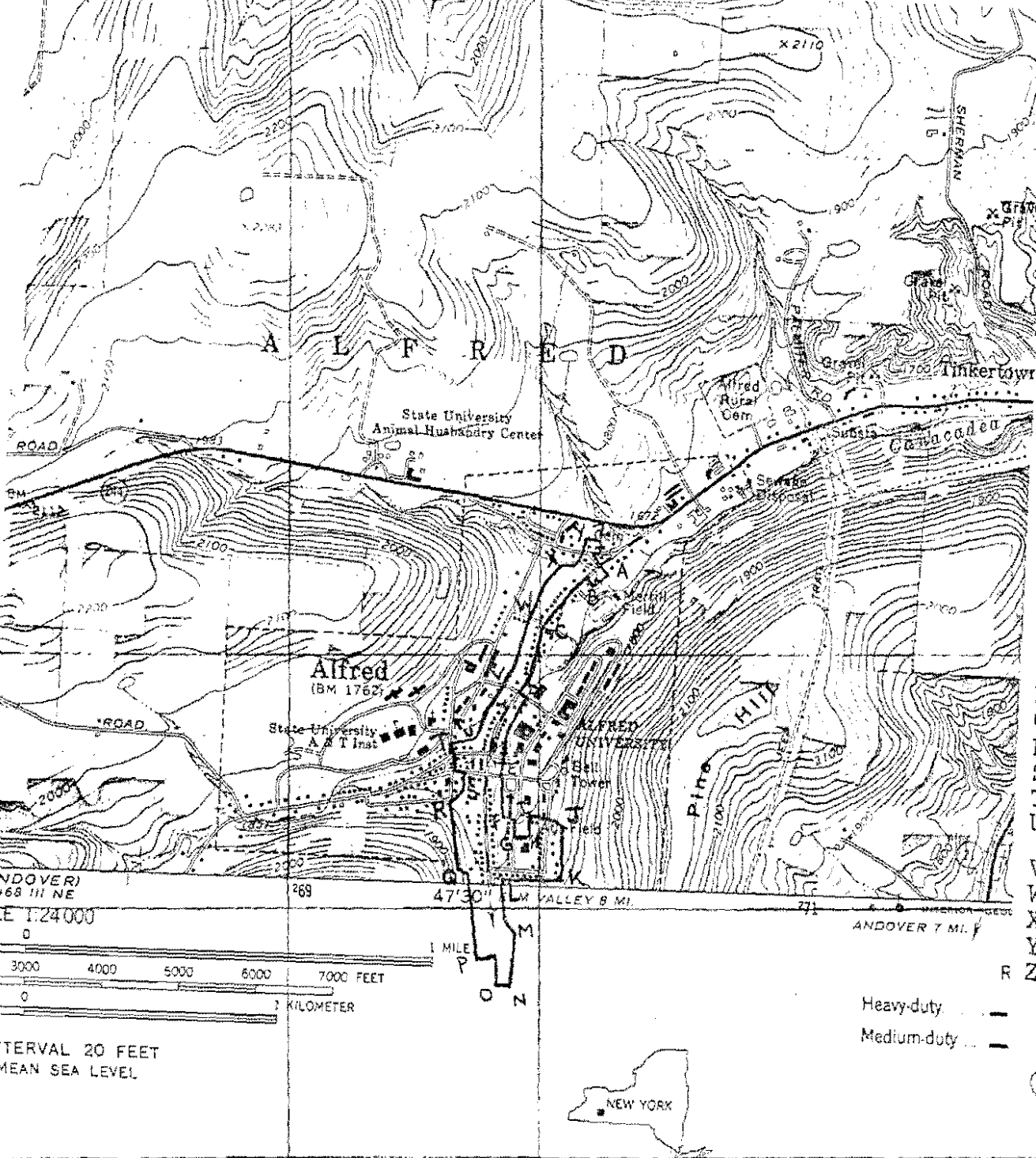
The Terra Cotta (62 Main Street).

In each case, the district boundary has been drawn to include only the immediate area associated with the nominated resource as defined by extensions of the legal boundaries of adjacent properties. A line drawn from the southeast corner of 34 North Main Street to the northeast corner of 5 South Main Street defines the rear boundary of Greene Block and Carnegie Hall. The line drawn to include the Box of Books, the village green and 8 South Main Street is determined by the legal boundary of university-owned property. The line which defines the northern boundary of 6 Sayles Street, South Hall and Crandall Health Center extends westward from and parallel to the southern boundary of 4 Sayles Street. The boundary which encompassed the Terra Cotta extends northeastward from and parallel to the southeastern boundary of 60 Main Street to Pine Street. Pine Street defines the northeastern boundary of the Terra Cotta.

Alfred Village Historic District
 Alfred, Allegany County, New York
 Alfred & Andover Quads
 UTM Reference Points
 (All Zone 18); 1:24000

East North

A	270280	4682320
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C	270020	4682120
D	269940	4681830
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X	270090	4682360
Y	270190	4682460
Z	270240	4682460



Heavy-duty
 Medium-duty

State Route

K 8 SE

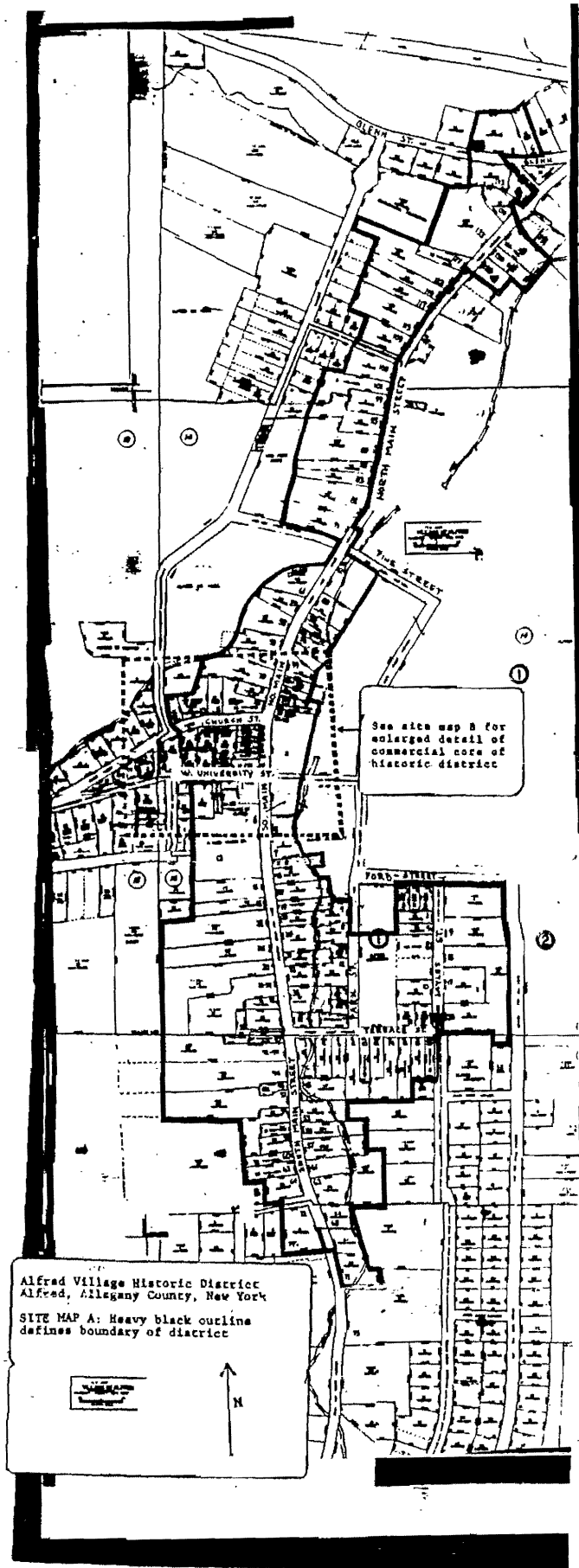
ALFRED, N. Y.

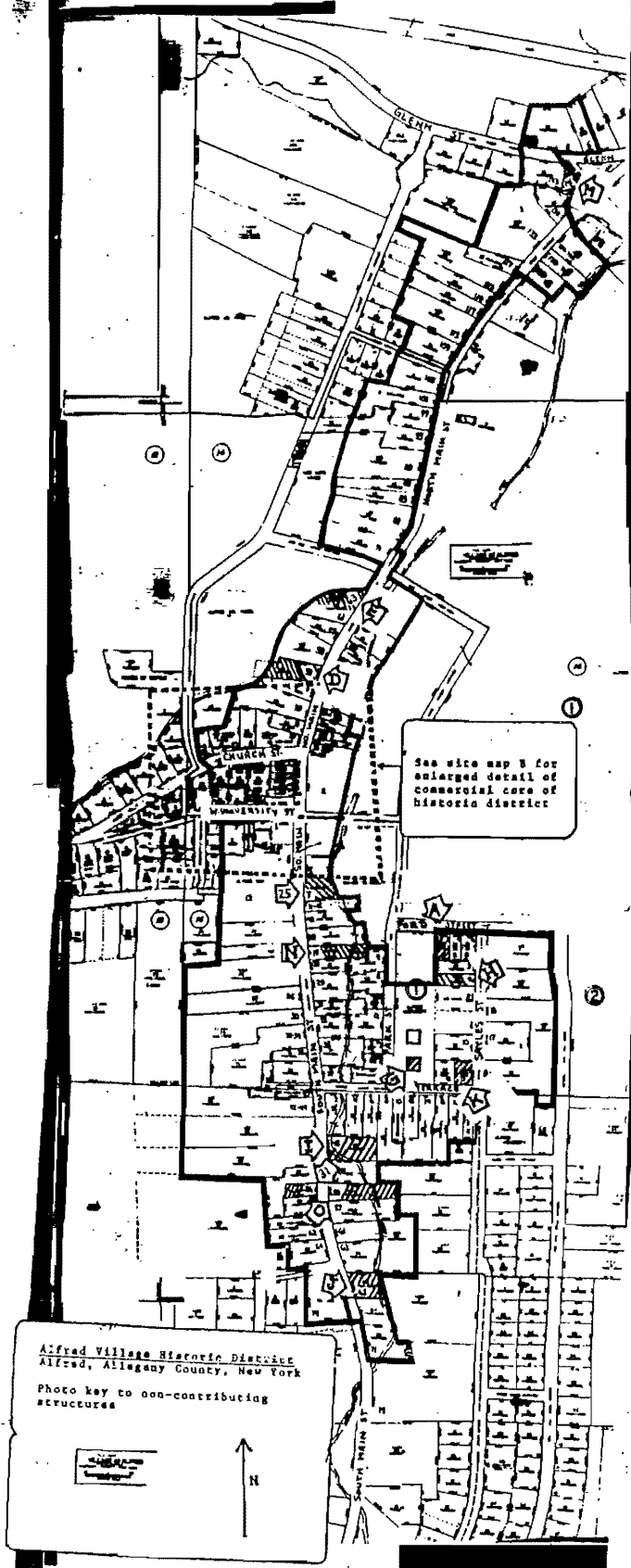
SE/4 CANASERAGA 15' QUADRANGLE

N4215—W7745/7.5

1964

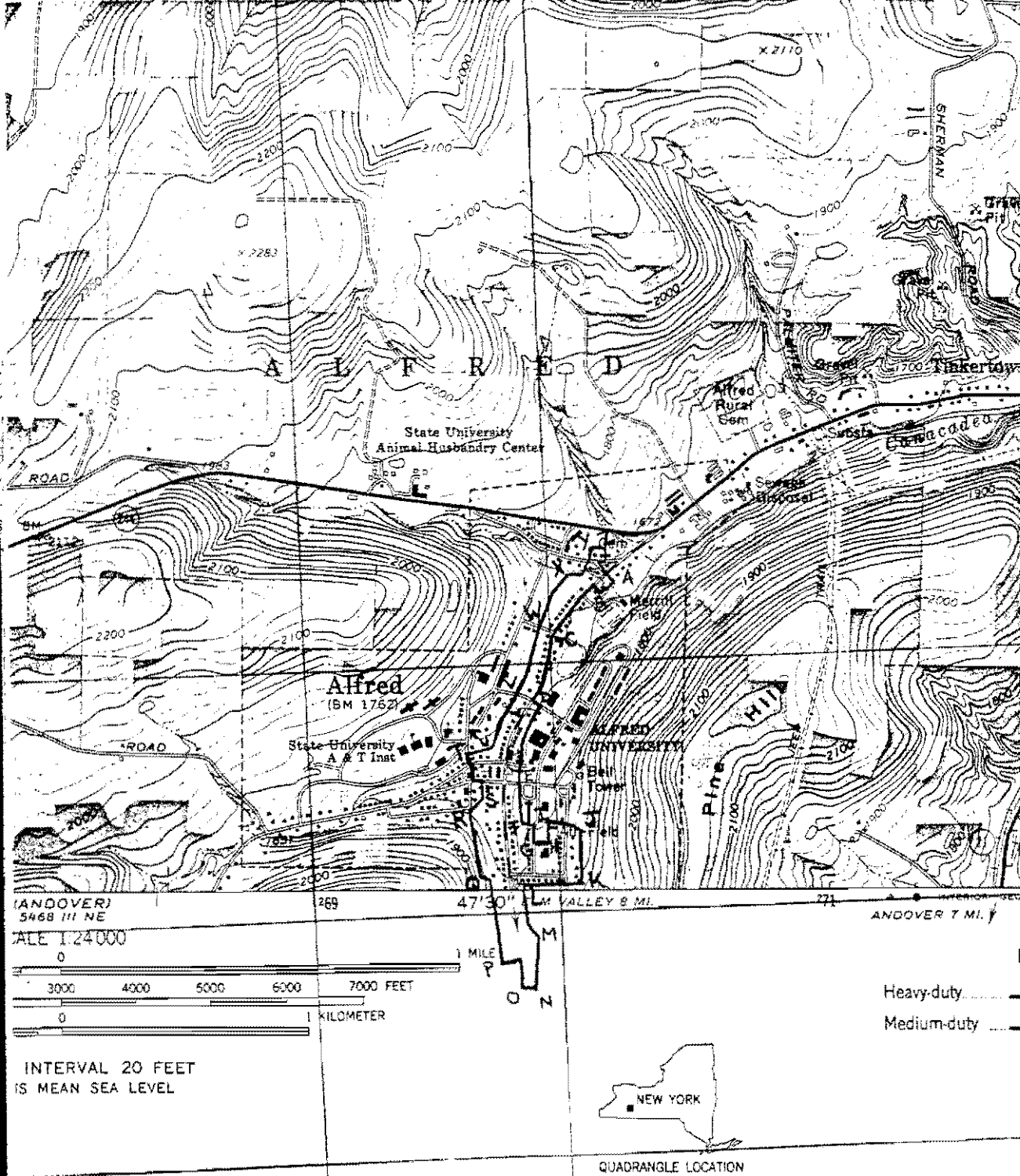
NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 L SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
 MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





Alfred Village Historic District
 Alfred, Allegany County, New York
 Alfred & Andover Quads
 UTM Reference Points
 (All Zone 18); 1:24000

	East	North
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X	270090	4682360
Y	270190	4682460
Z	270240	4682460



○ State Route

K 8 SE
ALFRED, N. Y.

SE/4 CANASERAGA 15' QUADRANGLE
 N4215—W7745/7.5

1964

54681 SW
(HORNELL)

42°15'

