NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

9

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name **Allentown Historic District (Boundary Expansion)**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Portions of: Delaware Ave., Elmwood Ave., S. Elmwood Ave., Franklin St., Hudson St., Linwood Ave., Main St., Maryland St., Normal Ave., North St., (North) Pearl St., Pennsylvania St., Plymouth Ave., Porter Ave., Richmond Ave., Trinity Pl., (West) Tupper St., and Virginia St. Entirety of: Allen St., Arlington Pl., College St., Day's Park., Edwards St., Irving Pl., Keep Pl., Malta Pl., Mariner St., Mayfair Ln., Orton Pl., Park St., St. John's Pl., St. Louis Pl., Virginia Pl. Wadsworth St. and Symphony Circle [ ] not for publication

city or town Buffalo [ ] vicinity

state New York code NY county Erie code 029 zip code 14201, 14202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Russell Rupert DSHPO 12/23/11
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

[X] entered in the National Register
[ ] see continuation sheet
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register
[ ] see continuation sheet
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register
[ ] removed from the National Register
[ ] other (explain)

for Alexis Abernethy
Signature of the Keeper

2-14-12
date of action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	**Category of Property** (Check only one box)	**Number of Resources within Property** (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] private	[ ] building(s)	316	21	buildings
[X] public-local	[X] district	1	0	sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site	0	0	structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure	0	0	objects
	[ ] object	**317**	**21**	**TOTAL**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1980 Allentown HD (841), Individual NR Listings 6 = 847
(SEE SECTION 7, PAGE 5 for RESOURCE TOTALS)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/ Single & Multiple Dwellings	DOMESTIC/ Single & Multiple Dwellings, Hotels
COMMERCE –TRADE/ Businesses, Professional, Financial	COMMERCE –TRADE/ Business, Professional,
Institutions, Specialty Stores, Restaurants, Warehouse	Institutions, Specialty Stores, Restaurants
SOCIAL/ Meeting Hall, Club House	SOCIAL/ Meeting Hall, Club House
GOVERNMENTAL/ EDUCATION/ School	GOVERNMENTAL/ EDUCATION/ School
RELIGON/ Religious Facilities – RECREATION	RELIGON/ Religious Facilities – RECREATION
& CULTURE/ Theater, Auditorium, Museum, Music Facility,	& CULTURE/ Theater, Auditorium, Museum, Music
Outdoor Recreation, Monument/Marker, LANDSCAPE/ Park	Facility, Outdoor Recreation, Monument/Marker
	LANDSPACE/ Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)
MID-19th CENTURY/ Greek & Gothic Revival - LATE	foundation Various
VICTORIAN/ Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne,	walls Various
Stick/Eastlake, Romanesque - LATE 19th & EARLY 20th	
CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial, Classical, & Late Gothic	roof Various
Revivals, Italian & French Renaissance – MODERN	other
MOVEMENT/ Moderne, Art Deco, Miesian	

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

The Allentown Historic District (Boundary Expansion)

The purposes of the Allentown Historic District (Boundary Expansion) nomination is to replace the existing 1980 National Register documentation with a single nomination that expands the National Register boundary to correspond with the district's appropriate historic borders and the community's identification of its neighborhood. The nomination contains a new description of the neighborhood's setting and an entirely updated building list for those resources previously listed on the register and those that are being added. The significance section of this document has been revised and expanded to provide a more thorough historic overview of the Allentown Historic District and now covers a period significance from 1829 into the 1960s, when the Allentown Association was formed and now eligible midcentury buildings were constructed within the neighborhood. The 1980 significance section for the Allentown Historic District was used in the preparation of the 2011 documentation and can now be found in the this nomination's appendix.

The Allentown Historic District, as expanded since its 1980 boundaries, comprises an area in central Buffalo, New York, roughly bounded by the east side of Main Street on the east; North Street and Porter Avenue on the north; Normal Street, Orton Place, Hudson Street, Cottage Street, and Plymouth Avenue on the west; and Trinity Place and Edward Street on the south. A majority of the neighborhood's mid-nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings remain intact, contributing to the historic context, feeling, and readily identifiable sense of place. The architectural resources present in the Allentown Historic District date from the early nineteenth century to the early 1960s. The range of vernacular and common architectural styles, as well as some instances of architecture having national significance, has created variety within unity. Many charming streetscapes exist, especially in smaller residential streets where buildings are set back from the street behind front yards and trees of different species shade sidewalks and roadways.

The predominant, character-defining building type in the area is the mid-nineteenth through early twentieth century detached single family home. Many of these are frame dwellings. Other contributing resources include intact and modified examples of clubhouses, churches, apartment buildings, and other non-residential building types. There are five parks in the form of residential squares. Two of these, Symphony Circle and Day's Park, were designed by Frederick Law Olmsted.

Setting

Modern day Allentown neighborhood has its roots in two early villages, Buffalo and Black Rock. These two early nineteenth century outposts on the Niagara Frontier rivaled each other for precedence. As both villages grew, they stretched toward each other until they met at the western end of what is now known as Day's Park. After Buffalo was chosen as the western terminus of the Erie Canal, which opened in 1825, it became the more dominant of the two villages. By the mid nineteenth century Buffalo had absorbed Black Rock. Streets in the northwest section of Allentown that bear the name of the nation's first states are a legacy of the original plan for

Black Rock, which was conceived in 1803 by Peter Porter. Likewise, Cottage Street, Hudson Street, Orton Place, St. John's Place, Plymouth Avenue, and Normal Avenue were originally part of the village of Black Rock.

Today, Allentown is a diverse neighborhood a mile north of the downtown area. It is considered one of the best examples of urbanism in Western New York. Allentown is within walking distance of downtown and several other distinctive areas of the city. To the west is the West Village Historic District, a residential area of older homes, some of which date to the mid nineteenth century; to the north is the so-called Elmwood Village area of shops, restaurants, and large homes on tree-lined streets; to the east is the Fruit Belt neighborhood (so named for many streets that are named after fruit trees), an area of declining fortunes scarred by abandoned houses and vacant lots, and the developing Buffalo Niagara Medical Campus.

Representative Residential Streets and Squares

Day's Park. The oldest residential square in Allentown. It was originally planned in 1854, and in the mid 1880s Frederick law Olmsted prepared a revised plan for the long, rectangular tree-shaded green that runs down the center of Day's Park. Most of the closely spaced houses surrounding the park date from the nineteenth century, are built of wood, and display a variety of period styles.

Arlington Place (formerly Wadsworth Park). The second oldest residential square dating from the mid-1860s is one of the best preserved in the city. It is surrounded primarily by single family homes that face the tree shaded lawn area in the center. Most of these dwellings were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Symphony Circle (formerly The Circle). At the meeting of Richmond Avenue and North Street, Pennsylvania Street and Wadsworth Street, Symphony Circle was named in honor of Kleinhans Music Hall, which was erected in 1939 on the Circle's western edge. The plan of concentric walks was drawn by Frederick Law Olmsted in 1874. The shady circle was once one of the premier residential addresses in Buffalo. Today, a number of large dwellings survive here, notably the Neo-Classical Birge house of 1897.

North-South Streets:

College Street. South of Allen Street, College Street is densely settled with mostly nineteenth-century frame dwellings of a modest scale. North of Allen Street, College Street is home to larger and more elaborate houses.

Franklin Street (formerly Tuscarora Street). Many large late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes line this wide thoroughfare that was one of the most important streets in the city. It has some of the best surviving examples of High Victorian Gothic dwellings in the city.

Irving Place (formerly Bowery Place)
This is one of the prime residential addresses in Allentown. Lined with towering old trees, Irving Place features large houses closely spaced and displaying a variety of nineteenth and early twentieth century styles. Included are Italian Villa, Shingle Style, and Queen Anne, and Tudor examples. No. 29 is noteworthy as the childhood home of writer F. Scott Fitzgerald.

Mariner Street. A tree-shaded street with numerous two-story houses. Several are in the in the Italianate, Colonial, and Federal Revival styles.

North Pearl Street. North Pearl St., between Virginia and North Streets may be Allentown's best remaining example of a prosperous Victorian-era streetscape. North Pearl is a street that echoes Buffalo's post-Civil War prosperity and is distinct within the district as the majority of its homes built are constructed of brick and stone rather than wood.

Park Street. Like, Mariner and Irving, Park Street is a tree-lined street of closely spaced homes dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The most important residence is at No. 156. It was the home of furniture designer Charles Rohlfs.

St. Louis Place. A truncated lane that runs from Virginia Street to St. Louis Church, it has four fine small Second Empire houses on the eastern side and the former Literary and Scientific Academy Greek Revival block dating from 1829 on the western side. This latter structure appears to be the oldest building in the district.

East-West Streets:
Cottage Street. Once the boundary line between Buffalo and Black Rock, Cottage Street has a streetscape composed mainly of smaller vernacular houses dating from the late nineteenth century. The one exception is the Coatsworth House at No. 49, a large, towered Second Empire mansion that stands in stark contrast to its more modest neighbors.

Maryland, Hudson, Pennsylvania Streets and Porter Avenue. These old Black Rock village streets stretch from the waterfront, where they meet Allentown's western boundary. These streets' easternmost two blocks are included in the Allentown district. They are primarily populated by two-story wood frame and several brick masonry dwellings constructed during the 1870s and 1880s.

North Street. Once the northern boundary of the village of Buffalo, North Street is today mainly a street of multiple dwellings and large houses that have been converted to apartments or offices.

Orton and St. Johns Places. Off Wadsworth St. are two tiny one-block streets forming a "T" shape making up Orton and St. Johns Places. In the 1870s, the area was used for traveling circuses. Well known Victorian-era circus men pitched their big top there including W.W. Cole, Adam Forepaugh and P. T. Barnum. In the 1880s, street car lines were extended to this vicinity and the area's desirability meant that substantial Queen Anne and Shingle style homes built between 1884 and 1888 displaced the circus grounds.

Trinity Place (formerly German Street). A narrow street with closely packed dwellings dating mostly from the late nineteenth century.

Virginia Street. An important east-west street in the district, Virginia Street is the location (No. 414) of the Coit house. Reputed to be the oldest dwelling in Buffalo, built perhaps as early as 1818, it was moved here from its original location in the downtown area. From Main Street to Delaware Avenue, Virginia is a street of apartments and large houses. West of Delaware, the streetscape has been interrupted by surface parking lots.

Commercial Districts:

Allen Street. Allen Street is the district's main east-west route. It is said to follow a cow path originally used by Lewis Allen to transport cattle from Main Street on the east to the pasture that today is Day's Park on the west. While some housing still exists on the street--notably the group of mid-nineteenth century brick houses known as the Tiffts Houses--most of the buildings on the street are put to commercial use. Some are former dwellings. The mixed-use street is home to small retail businesses, offices, a theater, professional offices, and restaurants.

Delaware Avenue. This former grand residential address is now largely given over to mixed use commerce in the area of the historic district. The row of brick houses known as the Midway on the east side of the street north of Virginia Street are a notable exception. Widened in the 1920s, Delaware Avenue lacks the fine stands of elms that once lined both sides of it. Most of the businesses here are housed in former dwellings to which store fronts were added in former front lawns. There are also International Style office buildings erected in the early 1960s on sites formerly occupied by large residences.

Main Street. The stretch of Main Street that passes through the district is an area of small businesses and restaurants. The low-rise buildings, especially on the west side of the street, are in a variety of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century styles.

ALLENTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDING LIST

* – denotes buildings originally listed in the 1980 National Register District designation
Actual date of construction / completion given if known; dates preceded by "c." (*circa*) indicate an estimation of construction within + or – 5 years of the date given.

1980 Allentown Resource Count	2012 Allentown (Boundary Increase) Resource Count
719 primary buildings	282 primary buildings
118 secondary buildings	34 secondary buildings
52 noncontributing buildings	21 noncontributing buildings
4 sites (parks)	1 site (park)
Individual Listings	Individual Listings
-Kleinhans Music Hall (NHL)	-Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site (NHL)
-Delaware Avenue - Front Park System (Symphony Circle)	-Birge – Horton House
	-William Dorsheimer House
	-20th Century Club

Allentown Historic District Resource Count

Primary Buildings:	1001
Secondary Buildings:	152
Noncontributing Buildings:	73
Site (Parks):	5

Allen Street – North Side

15 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. c.1926 storefront addition. Brick. 2-story brick w/ flat roof.

19 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 1936 storefront addition. 1-story brick w/ flat roof.

23 Allen Street – Commercial. 1929. Brick. 3-story flat roof w/ rounded corner.

33 Allen Street – Residential. 1892. Brick. 2½-story hip roof. U-shaped plan with round tower in court. W. W. Kent, architect.

37 Allen Street – Residential. c.1887. Brick. 2½-story w/ large shingled cross gables. 1-story, ¾-width front porch. Green & Wicks, architects.

45 Allen Street – Commercial. 1922. Brick and stone. 2-story w/ flat roof and rounded corner entrance. Joseph J. Geigand, architect.

*143 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, single brackets. 1960 rear addition, concrete block.

*145 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, single brackets. c.1925 storefront addition. Brick. 1-story w/ flat roof.

*147 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, single brackets. c.1925 storefront addition. Brick. 1-story w/ flat roof.

*149 Allen Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round and segmental arch windows, single brackets.

*151 Allen Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round and segmental arch windows, single brackets.

*153 Allen Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round and segmental arch windows, paired brackets.

*153 Allen Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round and segmental arch windows, paired brackets.

*169 Allen Street – Vacant lot.

*173 Allen Street – Four buildings on parcel. Residential. 1869. Brick. 2½-story brick front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows and oculus [173 Allen]; Commercial. 1954. Concrete block. 1-story 2 bay w/ flat roof [175 Allen]; Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable 3-bay, side wing w/ 1-story bay window [181 Allen]; Commercial, rear. c.1880. Brick. 2-story w/ mansard roof.

*185 Allen Street – Commercial. 1929. Brick w/ concrete trim. 2-story, flat roof. Segmental arch parapet, 2-bays flanking center entrance.

*191 Allen Street – Commercial. 1910. Brick and concrete. 3-story, flat roof. Recessed corner entrance, 4 oriels on 2nd and 3rd stories capped by crenelated parapets. Edward H. Moeller, architect.

*197 Allen Street – Commercial. 1906. Brick w/ stone trim. 4-story, flat roof. Center entrance, 4 oriels extending from 2nd to 4th floors w/ embossed details. Colson & Hudson, architects.

*201 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1924. Brick and terra cotta. 2-story, flat roof. 2 bay, triglyphs in cornice.

*207 Allen Street – Commercial. 1913. Brick, stone and terra cotta. 1 and 2-story, flat roof. Central triangular pediment, wide center entrance w/ arcade of 5 arched windows on 2nd story flanked by a pair of Palladian windows. Leon H. Lempert & Son, architects.

*215 Allen Street – Three buildings on parcel. Residential. 1894. Brick w/ stone trim. 3-story, 3-bay, flat roof. Projecting cornice, 2 rounded front bays flank 1-story front porch w/ iron supports, 2nd and 3rd stories of central bay recessed beneath corbelled arch [215 Allen St.]; Residential, rear. c.1880. Frame. 2 story front gable. 1-story ½ width front porch [105 Mariner St.]; Residential, rear. c.1880. Frame. 2 story front gable 3 bay. 1-story 2/3 width front porch [107 Mariner St.].

*223 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. 2-story side wing, mansard roof, most window openings covered over.

*225 Allen Street – Parking lot.

*229 Allen Street – Commercial. 1897. Brick w/ stone trim. 3-story, 2-bay, flat roof. Corner pilasters, flat roof w/ corbelled cornice, "Charles Dearing 1897" in stone.

*235 Allen Street – Non-contributing commercial. c.1972. Concrete block. 1-story, flat roof.

*245 Allen Street – Commercial. 1884. Frame. 2½-story front gable 3-bay. Rear addition c.1890. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Stone sills and lintels

*249 Allen Street – Non-contributing commercial. 1985. Concrete block. 1-story, flat roof.

*253 Allen Street – Commercial. 1909. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Continuous band of windows on 2nd floor, projecting coved metal cornice. William F. Brickell, architect.

Allen Street – South Side

16 Allen Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Paired brackets, round arch windows, 1-story front bay window.

20 Allen Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Paired brackets, round arch windows. Later side wing addition. Brick. 2-story.

26 Allen Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1923. Brick w/ stone trim. 3-story, flat roof, rounded corner entrance [26 Allen St.]; Residential, rear. 1904. Brick w/ stone trim. 3-story, side gable roof w/ parapets. Iron balconies in center, arched, bracketed canopy over entrance. George Cary, architect. [85 North Pearl St.].

44 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Segmental arch windows. c.1925 storefront addition. Brick. 1-story.

46 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof w/ wing. Shingled dormer, frame side oriel, segmental arch windows.

50 Allen Street – Residential. 1884. Brick. 2½-story gables-on-pyramidal roof w/ side wing. Diamond pattern press brick banding. Charles R. Percival, architect.

56 Allen Street – Parking lot.

78 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1882. Brick. 2-story flat roof. Side gable centered on chimney, segmental arch windows on 1st story, round arch on 2nd.

*138 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1880. Brick. 3 and 2-story flat roof. Small centered pediment in parapet, round arch windows on 2nd story and 3 oculus windows above.

*140 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1870. Frame. 1-story front gable. Later storefront addition. Brick. 1-story.

*144 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1855. Frame. 2-story front gable w/ wing. 1919 storefront addition. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Frame house moved here in 1868 from 364 Franklin St.

*148 Allen Street – Vacant lot.

*150 Allen Street – Commercial. 1868. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ wing, 3-bay. Round arch windows w/ paired arch sash. Storefront addition. c.1950. Concrete block. 2-story, flat roof.

*152 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1868. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ wing, 3-bay. Round arch windows w/ paired arch sash. Storefront addition. c.1950. Concrete block. 2-story, flat roof.

*162 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows. Storefront addition. 1920. Brick w/ stone trim. 2-story, flat roof. James Walker, architect.

*166 Allen Street – Two buildings on parcel. Commercial. 1921. Brick w/ stone trim. 2-story, flat roof. J. S. Hausauer, architect; Residential, rear. c.1870. Frame. 2-story frame cross gable.

*172 Allen Street – Two buildings on parcel. Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ wing. Segmental arch windows. Storefront addition. 1933. Brick and tile. 1-story [168-170 Allen St.]; Commercial, adjacent. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ wing. Segmental arch windows [172 Allen St.].

*186 Allen Street – Commercial. 1922, 1924. Brick and tile. 2-story, flat roof. Shed tile roof supported by brackets beneath parapet, rounded corner entrance.

*196 Allen Street – Commercial. 1911. Brick and concrete. 3-story, flat roof. Pedimented copper oriels w/ leaded glass transoms at 2nd and 3rd stories, recessed corner entrance. Edward H. Moeller, architect.

*198 Allen Street – Vacant lot.

*204 Allen Street – Commercial. 1922. Brick, tile and terra cotta. 2-story, flat roof. Coved cornice.

*210 Allen Street – Residential. 1896. Brick stone and terra cotta. 6-story, 2-story mansard roof. Multiple dormers, 3-story oriels with swags extend from 2nd to 4th stories. Phillips & Pentecost, architects.

*214 Allen Street – Residential. 1895. Brick stone and terra cotta. 4-story, flat roof. Modillion cornice and patterned molded brick banding on 1st story. Fred W. Humble, architect.

*220 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Flat arch windows. Storefront addition. 1923. Brick. 1-story.

*224 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Flat arch windows. c.1920 storefront addition. Brick. 1-story. Prismatic transoms.

*226 Allen Street – Vacant lot.

*228 Allen Street – Commercial. 1892. Brick and stone. 4-story, 3-bay, flat roof. Arched central entrance flanked by slender columns, bays flanking the center faced with decorative copper.

*232 Allen Street – Commercial. 1889. Brick and stone. 3-story, flat roof, 5-bay. Cast iron columns in storefront, cornice supported by stubby brackets. M. E. Beebe & Son, architects.

*244 Allen Street – Commercial. 1926. Brick w/ concrete trim. 2-story, flat roof, corner entrance. G. Morton Wolfe, architect.

*246 Allen Street – Parking lot.

*248 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1890. Brick w/ stone trim. 2-story, flat roof, 3-bay. Corbeled cornice, cast iron columns.

*252 Allen Street – Parking lot.

*256 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1868. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Oculus in gable, segmental arch windows on side, enclosed side staircase, small frame storefront addition.

*260 Allen Street – Commercial. c.1925. Brick w/ concrete trim. 2-story, flat roof, 3-bay. Faceted façade.

Arlington Place – North Side

*9 Arlington Place – Arlington Park.

*11 Arlington Place – Residential. 1916. Stucco. 2½-story front gable, 2-bay. Window bands, side entrance portico. Edward G. Henrich, architect.

*15 Arlington Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1919. Frame. 2½-story side gable, 5-bay. Gambrel roof, pedimented central entrance porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. 1-story. Frame.

*19 Arlington Place – Residential. 1929. Brick and concrete. 4-story flat roof. Two projecting bays flank center entrance.

*63 Arlington Place – Residential. 1887. Frame. 2½-story gables-on-hip roof, irregular plan. Bay windows, corner tower, recessed side entrance w/ sleeping porch above.

Arlington Place – South Side

*2 Arlington Place – Residential. 1883. Frame. 2½-story gable-on-hip roof. Stick details, small entrance porch.

*6 Arlington Place – Residential. 1878. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, large frame oriel, pediment over entrance.

*8 Arlington Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1876. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows with rope molding, enclosed canopy over entrance; Garage, rear. 1924. Frame. 1-story.

*12 Arlington Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1878. Frame. 2-story, 3-bay, Mansard roof. Heavy window molding, side bay window, 1/3 width 1-story porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. 1979. Frame. 1-story.

*18 Arlington Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows with rope molding, single brackets; Garage, rear. 1917. Frame. 1-story.

*24 Arlington Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Brick and frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, small entrance porch. Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*30 Arlington Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, Palladian window in gable, paired brackets, full width 1-story porch. Garage, rear. 1948. Frame. 1-story.

*32 Arlington Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Flat and round arch windows, side entrance porch. Garage, rear. 1924. Frame. 1-story.

*36 Arlington Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story hip roof, 5-bay. Center entrance, heavy drip molded lintels, 2/3 width porch.

Arlington Place – West Side

*52 Arlington Place – Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side gable. Front bay window, full 1-story front porch w/ sleeping porch above.

*56 Arlington Place – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, paired brackets, copper canopy over entrance.

*58 Arlington Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, wrap-around porch.

*60 Arlington Place – Residential. 1867. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Board-and-batten siding, tall narrow windows with drip molding, wrap-around porch.

*62 Arlington Place – Vacant lot.

*64 Arlington Place – Residential. 1923. Brick. 2½-story side gable, 4-bay. Three garage doors on first floor, oriel window above. Edw. B. Green & Sons, architects.

College Street – East Side

*9 College Street – Residential. c.1930. Brick and tile. 2-story, flat roof.

*13 College Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay.

*21 College Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 1½-story front gable.

*25 College Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay.

*29 College Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 4-bay. Wide molding around entrance.

*31 College Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 2-bay. Pediment over entrance.

*33 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Window hoods, full width 1-story porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Concrete block. 1-story.

*39 College Street – Residential. 1910. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ dormers. Side bay window, oriel over full width 1-story porch.

*41 College Street – Residential. c.1869. Brick. 2½-story front gable. Segmental arch windows, 1-story side entrance porch. House set back from street.

*45 College Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable, 2-bay. Stone end chimney flanked by ¼ round windows, recessed side entrance. Probably altered to present appearance in 1929.

*47 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay; Residential, rear. c. 1870. Frame. 2-story, hip roof. Oriel over 1-story ½ width porch.

*51 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable, 3-bay. Shed dormers, 1-story 1/3 width front porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Frame. 1 story.

*53 College Street – Residential. 1875. Frame. 2½-story front, 2-bay. Full width 1-story front porch.

*55 College Street – Residential. 1877. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Round arch window in gable, oriel window, full width 1-story front porch.

*57 College Street – Residential. 1877. Frame. 2-story front gable. Window hoods, 1-story full width front porch.

*61 College Street – Residential. 1877. Frame. 2-story front gable. 1-story full width front porch.

*63 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Window hoods, 1-story full width front porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Frame. 1-story.

*65 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1890. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Side bay window, oriel window, 1-story full width front porch. Garage, rear. 1923. Concrete block. 1-story.

*69 College Street – Residential. 1914. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Oriel window, 1-story full width front porch.

*73 College Street – Residential. 1914. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Oriel window, 1-story full width front porch.

*77 College Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Side oriel, pedimented lintels with incised details, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*79 College Street – Residential. 1876. Frame. 2½-story side gable, 5-bay. Center entrance, flat bracketed window hoods.

*81 College Street – Residential. 1876. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Window hoods, single and paired brackets, 1-story side porch.

*107 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1883. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented lintels. Non-contributing garage, adjacent. 1975. Frame. 1-story.

*111 College Street – Residential. 1906. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Front bay window, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*115 College Street – Residential. 1910. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Oriel over 1-story full width front porch. Joseph A. Brown, architect.

*117 College Street – Residential. 1910. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Oriel over 1-story full width front porch. Joseph A. Brown, architect.

*119 College Street – Residential. 1910. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Oriel over 1-story full width front porch. Joseph A. Brown, architect.

*121 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round and segmental arch windows; Garage, rear. 1928. Tile. 1-story

*123 College Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round and segmental arch windows.

*127 College Street – Residential. 1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Stick-work in gable, 1-story full width front porch.

*129 College Street – Residential. 1883. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ oriel wing. Oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*133 College Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Brick 1-story enclosed full width front porch.

*137 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Small drip mold window pediments, diamond window in gable, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1921. Concrete block. 1-story.

*143 College Street – Residential. 1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Large drip molded pediments on upper windows, 1-story full width front porch.

*145 College Street – Residential. 1904. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*149 College Street – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 1-story full width front porch.

*153 College Street – Residential. 1904. Frame. 2½-story hip roof, 5-bay. Corner pilasters, 1-story ¾ width front porch, partly enclosed.

*159 College Street – Residential. 1904. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof w/ side wing. Palladian window in gable, corner pilasters, 1-story ¾ width front porch.

*161 College Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, front and side oriels, 1-story full width front porch.

*163 College Street – Residential. 1890. Brick and frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Polygonal corner tower with reverse curve roof, 1-story ½ width front porch. Charles R. Percival, architect.

*167 College Street – Residential. 1874. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Side oriel, 1-story full width front porch.

*169 College Street – Residential. 1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Side oriel, 1-story full width front porch.

*175 College Street – Residential. c.1892. Brick. 2½-story hip roof with contemporary stucco dormers. Former stable.

College Street – West Side

*20 College Street – Non-contributing garage. c.2000. Frame. 1-story.

*26 College Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Round arch and picture windows, 1-story full width front porch. Moved here in 1874 from Edward St.

*30 College Street – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable. 1-story full width front porch.

*32 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1916. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ dormer. 1-story full width front porch. Joseph J. Geigand, architect; Residential, rear. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story, front gable.

*38 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable. 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1924. Frame. 1-story.

*40 College Street – Residential. 1893. Frame. 2½-story cross gable w/ side bays. Oriel window on second floor.

*42 College Street – Vacant lot.

*46 College Street – Residential. 1874. Frame. 1½-story front gable. 1-story full width front porch.

*48 College Street – Vacant lot.

*50 College Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Half-timber detailing, 1-story side entrance porch.

*60 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1877. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Long window hoods on 2nd floor, 1-story full width front porch; Non-contributing Garage, rear. 2011. Frame. 1-story.

*62 College Street – Residential. 1877. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Pedimented window hoods w/ brackets, 1-story wrap around porch.

*64 College Street – Vacant lot.

*68 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 2-bay. Segmental arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story side entrance porch; Residential, rear. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch.

*78 College Street – Commercial. 1927, 1930. Brick and tile with stucco façade. 2-story, flat roof. Garage doors on 1st floor, band of windows on 2nd, metal cornice. G. Morton Wolfe, architect.

*106 College Street – Residential. c.1920. Brick. 2-story, flat roof, 3 bay, 1-story side wing.

*114 College Street – Vacant lot.

*116 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable w/ side wing. 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1945. Concrete block. 1-story.

*120 College Street – Residential. 1891. Brick, stone and frame. 2½-story cross gable w/ side bay. Oriel window, 1-story full width front porch.

*122 College Street – Residential. c.1890. Frame. 2½-story side gable. Front bay topped by gable roof w/ Palladian window, 1-story full width front porch. Front section of house built 1889.

*124 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1887. Frame. 2½-story cross gable w/ side wings. Projecting gable, oriel window, 1-story full width front porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Frame. 1-story.

*130 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1887. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 2-story arched front porch, large oriel window on 2nd floor; Residential, rear. 1912. Frame. 2-story.

*132 College Street – Residential. 1887. Frame. 3-story front gable, gambrel roof. Oriel window and half-timber work in gable, 2-story full width front porch. Frank W. Caulkins, architect.

*136 College Street – Residential. 1874. Frame. 1½-story cross gable. 1-story front bay window, pointed arch windows, trefoil in gable.

*138 College Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1910. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, front bay window, 1-story full width front porch; Residential, rear. 1874. Frame. 1½-story cross gable. 1-story front bay window, pointed arch windows

*168 College Street – Residential. 1881. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip. Exposed rafters, 1-story ½ width front porch.

*172 College Street – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip. 1-story side entrance porch.

*176 College Street – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip. 1-story wrap around porch.

Cottage Street – Northeast Side

*3 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story cross gable. Segmental arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story side entrance porch.

*9 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side bay window. Front bay window, 1-story full width front porch.

*35 Cottage Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1845. Frame. 2½-story hip roof with flared eves, square plan. Wrap around porch enclosed at corner in brick and frame. Rebuilt to present appearance, 1904; Garage, rear. 1909, 1915. Brick. 1-story. Emil C. Paul, architect.

*37 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1890. Brick. 2½-story gables on hip. Frame front bay windows flank 1-story entrance portico, brick side bay windows.

*47 Cottage Street – Residential. 1922. Frame. 2½-story side gable w/ front shed roof pierced by twin gables. 1-story 3/4 width enclosed front porch. Large front addition, 2011.

*49 Cottage Street – Residential. 1879. Brick and stone. 3½-story Mansard roof w/ 4-story corner tower. Bracketed cornices at top and bottom of Mansard, incised stone window surrounds, 1-story 3/4 width front porch.

*55 Cottage Street – Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story side gable w/ corner tower. Hip roof dormers, 1-story 3/4 width front porch.

*59 Cottage Street – Vacant lot.

*61 Cottage Street – Non-contributing residential. 1985. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing.

*65 Cottage Street – Non-contributing residential. 1985. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing.

*71 Cottage Street – Non-contributing residential. 1985. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing.

*91 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1875. Frame. 2-story mansard roof, 3-bay. Segmental arched dormers in roof.

*93 Cottage Street – Residential. 1894. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting front gable supported by brackets, oriel window over 1-story full width front porch.

*99 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1890. Frame. 2½-story front gable. 1-story full width enclosed front porch.

*105 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Flat and segmental arch windows, 1-story 2/3 width front porch.

*109 Cottage Street – Non-contributing residential. 1991. Frame. 2-story frame, flat roof, rounded corner.

*143 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 2-bay.

Cottage Street – Southwest Side

*16 Cottage Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1882. Brick. 2-story, Mansard roof w/ side wing. Round arch windows; Garage, rear. c.1920. Concrete block. 1-story.

*24 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows.

*30 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*34 Cottage Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story, full width front porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*36 Cottage Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Large oriel window on 2nd floor; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*40 Cottage Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1887. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Oriel windows over 1-story full width front porch; Residential, rear. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable.

*42 Cottage Street – Three buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch; Residential, adjacent. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*48 Cottage Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1898. Brick. 2-story, Mansard roof. Front bay window topped by a plaster gable. George A. Setter, architect; Residential, rear. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story.

*50 Cottage Street – Three buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows; Residential, rear. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Frame. 1-story.

*56 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Palladian window in gable, side bay window, 1-story full width front porch.

*58 Cottage Street – Residential. 1896. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Side bay window, 1-story full width front porch.

*62 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof, 3-bay. Oriel window over 1-story full width front porch.

*64 Cottage Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1893. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable w/ recessed horseshoe arch, oriel window over 1-story full width front porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Frame. 1-story.

*68 Cottage Street – Residential. 1912. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Side 2-story oriel, 1-story full width front porch. Colson & Hudson, architects.

*70 Cottage Street – Residential. 1912. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ dormer, 3-bay. Side 2-story oriel, 1-story full width front porch. Colson & Hudson, architects.

*74 Cottage Street – Residential. 1912. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Side 2-story oriel, 1-story full width front porch. Colson & Hudson, architects.

*76 Cottage Street – Residential. 1912. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ dormer, 3-bay. Side 2-story oriel, 1-story full width front porch. Colson & Hudson, architects.

*80 Cottage Street – Residential. 1912. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Side 2-story oriel, 1-story full width front porch. Colson & Hudson, architects.

*90 Cottage Street – Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof, irregular plan. Corner bay window topped by a gable, 1-story ¾ width front porch. Cyrus K. Porter & Son, architects.

*96 Cottage Street – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof w/ side wing.

*98 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Incised window surrounds.

*104 Cottage Street – Vacant lot.

*106 Cottage Street – Residential. 1885. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch.

*108 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows.

*110 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1880. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows w/ keystones, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*112 Cottage Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1890. Brick. 2½-story gables on hip roof, irregular plan. Paired windows, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*118 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1890. Brick. 2½-story hip roof w/ paired gables. Corner tower, large front dormer, 1-story full width front porch.

*120 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1880. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, paired brackets.

*126 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story, Mansard roof w/ side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, bracketed cornice.

*132 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Paired brackets, c.1950 picture window.

*136 Cottage Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. Concrete block. 1918. 1-story.

*142 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, side bay window, shingled gable.

*144 Cottage Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable , 3-bay. Round arch windows, side bay window, shingled gable.

*146 Cottage Street – Vacant lot.

Day's Park – North Side

*40 Day's Park – Institutional. 1957. Brick and tile. 2-story flat roof. Former Public School No. 36.

*42 Day's Park – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable , 3-bay. 1-story ¼ width front porch.

*44 Day's Park – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1881. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented window lintels, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1926. Frame. 1-story.

*46 Day's Park – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Contemporary fenestration, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*52 Day's Park – Residential. 1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Steeply pitched gable, modern fenestration.

*56 Day's Park – Residential. 1879. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented window lintels.

*58 Day's Park – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Pedimented window lintels w/ incised details.

*60 Day's Park – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented windows w/ incised details, 1-story full width front porch; Residential, rear. c.1900. Frame. 2-story.

*62 Day's Park – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1925. Brick. 2½-story front gable. Full height brick front w/ flat roof and parapet, small shed roof over small iron balcony; Residential, rear. c.1900. Frame. 2-story.

*64 Day's Park – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Oriel window, 1-story full width front porch.

*68 Day's Park – Three buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1900. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Front addition, 1920, brick 2-story flat roof [68 Day's Park]; Residential, adjacent. 1917. Brick. 3-story flat roof [72 Day's Park]; Residential, adjacent. 1898. Brick. 5-story, including 2-story Mansard roof. "L" wing at rear. 2 & 3-story, brick and frame. Carson & Byrens, architects [74 Day's Park].

*86 Day's Park – Day's Park.

Day's Park – South Side

*11 Day's Park – Vacant lot.

*15 Day's Park – Residential. 1868. Brick and frame. 2½-story rectangular plan, Mansard roof. 1-story full width front porch, ¾ enclosed.

*17 Day's Park – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 2-bay. Round arch windows, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1921. Frame. 1-story.

*19 Day's Park – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width enclosed front porch.

*25 Day's Park – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1855. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1922. Frame. 1-story.

*27 Day's Park – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch.

*33 Day's Park – Residential. c.1855. Brick. 2½-story front gable. Projecting shingled gable, side oriel tower, 1-story full width front porch.

*35 Day's Park – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Decorative window hoods, 1-story full width front porch.

*39 Day's Park – Residential. 1892. Brick and frame. 2½-story side gable roof. Round front tower w/ flat roof, 1-story 2/3 width front porch. William H. Boughton, architect.

*41 Day's Park – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

*43 Day's Park – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1868. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, 2nd floor oriel over 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. c.1930. Frame. 1-story.

*47 Day's Park – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

*49 Day's Park – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Palladian window in gable, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*51 Day's Park – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Contemporary brick facing on 1st story front, contemporary 1-story full width front porch.

*53 Day's Park – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Incised window frames, 1-story full width front porch.

*57 Day's Park – Residential. 1914. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ side wing. Shingled dormers, 1-story side entrance porch. Gustavus A. Mang, architect.

*61 Day's Park – Residential. c.1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

Delaware Avenue – East Side

413 Delaware Avenue – Parking lot.

427 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1930. Stone and metal. 2-story, flat roof. Exterior metal panels, carved stone details. Bley & Lyman, architects.

445 Delaware Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story hip roof. Heavy single brackets. Storefront addition. 1925. Brick and stone. 2-story, flat roof. Bley & Lyman, architects.

455 Delaware Avenue – Non-contributing commercial. 1985. Brick. 1-story, hip roof.

469 Delaware Avenue – Non-contributing garage. c.2000. Brick. 1-story, front gable. Located at rear of lot.

473 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1892. Brick and terra cotta. 3-story, flat roof. Rounded bay window and 2nd floor recessed enclosed porch. George Cary, architect.

475 Delaware Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1893. Brick and terra cotta. 4-story, flat roof. Elaborate terra cotta decoration above entrance; Garage, rear. c.1930. Brick. 1-story.

477 Delaware Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1896. Brick and stone. 4-story, flat roof, 3-bay. 1-story center entrance semicircular porch. Green & Wicks, architects; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990 Frame. 1-story. National Register of Historic Places. Birge – Horton House

479 Delaware Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1894. Brick and terra cotta. 4-story side gable w/ twin dormers, 3-bay. Marling & Johnson, architects; Garage, rear. Concrete block. c.1950. 1-story.

481 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1894. Brick and terra cotta. 4-story side gable w/ twin dormers, 3-bay. 2-story central picture window in bronze frame flanked by entrances. Marling & Johnson, architects.

483 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1893. Brick and stone. 4-story side gable w/ twin dormers. Stone 1st story, 2nd and 3rd story oriel window. Marling & Johnson, architects.

487 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1893. Brick, stone and terra cotta. 4-story side gable w/ twin brick dormers. Recessed entrance, molded brick around window openings. Green & Wicks, architects.

489 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1893. Brick, stone and terra cotta. 4-story side gable w/ twin brick dormers. Recessed entrance, bay window, molded brick around window openings. Green & Wicks, architects.

491 Delaware Avenue – Residential. 1893. Brick. 4-story, flat roof, 3-bay. Frame corner pilasters, balustrade at cornice, ¾ width iron balcony at 2nd story. Marling & Johnson, architects.

493 Delaware Avenue – Residential. 1893. Brick. 4-story, flat roof, 3-bay. Full width oriel at 2nd and 3rd stories. Lansing & Beierl, architects.

497 Delaware Avenue – Residential. 1893. Brick and terra cotta. 3-story, flat roof, 3-bay. Pilasters at 2nd and 3rd stories. George Cary, architect.

499 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1893. Brick, stone and terra cotta. 4-story side gable w/ twin brick dormers. Molded brick around window openings. Green & Wicks, architects.

501 Delaware Avenue – Residential. c.1893. Brick and stone. 2½-story, hip on hip roof. Pedimented dormer. One half of double house.

503 Delaware Avenue – Residential. c.1893. Brick and stone. 2½-story, hip on hip roof. Pedimented dormer. One half of double house.

505 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1884. Brick. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Half-timbered gables. James G. Cutler, architect. Storefront addition. 1925. Brick and tile. 2-story side gable. Bley & Lyman, architects.

515 Delaware Avenue – Parking lot.

523 Delaware Avenue – Parking lot.

525 Delaware Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Commercial. 1896. Brick. 3-story, flat roof, 5-bay. Large 2-story bay window flanked by entrances. Green & Wicks, architects; Garage, rear. 1957. Concrete block. 1-story.

537 Delaware Avenue – Non-contributing commercial. 2002. Concrete block. 1-story, flat roof.

553 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. c.1936. Stone. 1-story side gable. Pedimented central bay w/ oculus window above.

561 Delaware Avenue – Residential. 1923. Brick and stone. 3-story, flat roof. Stone 1st story, south-facing light courts 2nd and 3rd stories. Joseph J. Geigand, architect.

575 Delaware Avenue – Parking lot.

581 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 3-story, hip roof. Round arch windows, roof top cupola.

589 Delaware Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1909. Brick. 2½-story side gable. Tile roof; Garage, rear. 1909. Brick. 1-story.

591 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1899. Brick. 3-story, flat roof, 5-bay. 2-story semicircular portico supported by Corinthian columns. Esenwein & Johnson, architects. New building built within the old shell following a fire, c.2005.

595 Delaware Avenue – Institutional. 1896, 1904. Brick and stone. 3-story, flat roof. Stone 1st story, 2nd story recessed porch beneath arcade. Green & Wicks, architects. Addition, rear. c.1925. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Bley & Lyman, architects. National Register of Historic Places. 20th Century Club

599 Delaware Avenue – Non-contributing commercial. 1963. Brick and stucco. 3-story, flat roof. Pedersen & Tillney, architects. Façade altered, 2006.

603 Delaware Avenue – Parking lot.

625 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1957. Brick. 4-story, flat roof. Projecting entry bay, stone framed window bands. Jack Kushin, architect.

633 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1960. Brick and steel. 2-story, flat roof.

641 Delaware Avenue – Institutional. c.1838. Brick. 2½-story, front gable, 5-bay. Colossal front portico, Palladian window in gable. Front portico, c.1865. Addition, rear. 1897. Brick. 2½-story. George Cary, architect. National Historic Site. National Historic Landmark. Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site

651 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1956. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Window bands. Jack Kushin, architect.

675 Delaware Avenue – Residential. 1923. Brick with stone trim. 10-story, flat roof. Stone 1st story, 9-story south facing light court above. North, Shelgren & Swift, architects.

Delaware Avenue – West Side

414 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1870. Brick. 2½-story, Mansard roof. Multiple 2-story bays, round arch windows w/ stone lintels. 1-story center entrance portico. George Allison, architect.

430 Delaware Avenue – Residential. 1882. Brick w/ stone trim. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Irregular plan. Frank W. Caulkins, architect. Storefront addition. 1954. Brick and concrete block. 1-story, flat roof.

438 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1871. Brick. 2½-story, Mansard roof. Front bay window, incised stone trim. 1-story side port cochere w/ oriel window above. Gambrill & H. H. Richardson, architects. National Register of Historic Places. William Dorsheimer House

448 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. c.1876. Brick. 2½-story, Mansard roof, 5-bay. Florentine arch windows w/ stone lintels, 1-story full width front porch.

452 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1963. Brick, concrete block and glass. 3-story, flat roof.

468 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2-story front gable. Round over segmental arch windows. Front and side additions. c.1970. 1-story. Brick and stucco.

478 Delaware Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable on gable. Side bay window. Storefront addition. 1925. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Holland & Fruauff, architects

482 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1954. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Window bands over display windows. Haddox & Williams, architects.

484 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1895. Stone. 2½-story, hip roof with large terra cotta dormer. Round corner tower, rounded ½ width enclosed front porch. Edward A. Kent, architect.

490 Delaware Avenue – Non-contributing commercial. 1967. Brick and concrete block. 1-story, flat roof.

498 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. c.1876. Brick and stone. 3-story, Mansard roof. Full height bay window. Richard A. Waite, architect. Addition, side and rear. 1915. Brick and stone. 3-story, Mansard roof, columned entrance portico. Max G. Beierl, architect.

510 Delaware Avenue – Non-contributing commercial. 1970. Concrete block. 5-story, flat roof.

520 Delaware Avenue – Non-contributing commercial. 1965. Concrete block. 1-story, flat roof.

534 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1888. Brick w/ stone trim. 3-story gables on hip roof. 3-story side bay, 1-story wrap around porch. Richard A. Waite, architect.

540 Delaware Avenue – Residential. 1904. Brick. 4-story, flat roof, 5-bay. Terra cotta cornice and details, iron balconies, 1-story center entrance front porch. Green & Wicks, architects.

560 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1962. Brick. 4-story, flat roof. Center entrance, ribbon windows.

570 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1963. Brick and glass. 4-story, flat roof. Recessed 1st story, upper stories supported by pilotis.

584 Delaware Avenue – Commercial. 1962. Brick and glass. 3-story, flat roof. Recessed 1st story, upper stories supported by pilotis.

596 Delaware Avenue – Non-contributing commercial. 1965. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. New façade, 2011.

600 Delaware Avenue – Non-contributing commercial. 1965. Concrete block. 1-story, flat roof.

610 Delaware Avenue – Non-contributing commercial. 1965. Concrete block. 8-story, flat roof.

618 Delaware Avenue – Parking lot.

636 Delaware Avenue – Non-contributing commercial. 1994. Concrete block. 2-story, flat roof.

Edward Street – North Side

35 Edward Street – Residential. c.1868. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story side entrance porch w/ oriel window above.

37 Edward Street – Parking lot.

41 Edward Street – Commercial. 1907. Brick. 2-story, flat roof, 4 bay. Cast iron columns in storefronts.

73 Edward Street – Commercial. c.1920. Brick. 3-story, flat roof, 3-bay.

75 Edward Street – Commercial. 1897. Brick and stone. 3-story, flat roof, 3-bay. Loverin & Whelan, architects.

79 Edward Street – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2-story, flat roof.

*125 Edward Street – Residential. 1862-1880. Brick. 3 and 4-story, hip roof. Flat and segmental arch windows, single brackets, small 1-story front entrance porch.

*149 Edward Street – Elmwood Park.

*175 Edward Street – Institutional. 1888. Brick and stone. 3-story, gables on hip roof. H. H. Little, architect. Former Public School 46.

Edward Street – South Side

70 Edward Street – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round arch windows w/ incised keystones.

74 Edward Street – Residential. 1849. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Stone sills and lintels, paired brackets.

78 Edward Street – Parking lot.

*124 Edward Street – Parking lot.

*126 Edward Street – Parking lot.

*150 Edward Street – Five buildings on parcel. Religious. 1901. Brick and stone . 1-story, gable roof, pointed arch windows. Apse and transept. Lansing & Beierl, architects. Nave remodeled. c.1925. New façade. 1958. Brick. 1-story. Front gable. Pointed arch windows; Residential, adjacent. 1905. Stone and frame. 2½-story, hip roof. Lansing & Beierl, architects; Garage, rear. 1929. Frame. 1-story; Non-contributing Garage, adjacent. 1965. Frame. 1-story; Religious, rear. 1956. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Albert A. Rumschik, architect. All former Immaculate Conception R. C. Church complex.

*160 Edward Street – Vacant lot.

*164 Edward Street – Residential. 1883. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Palladian window in gable, 1-story full width front porch.

*168 Edward Street – Residential. c.1863. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, paired brackets, recessed entrance.

*170 Edward Street – Vacant lot.

*172 Edward Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. c.1940. Concrete block. 1-story.

*176 Edward Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story gable on hip roof. Modern fenestration.

*180 Edward Street – Vacant lot.

*182 Edward Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1890. Brick, stone and frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ dormer, 3-bay. Round corner tower, 1-story ¾ width front porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*186 Edward Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1869. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Oriel window in gable, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1924. Frame. 1-story.

*190 Edward Street – Vacant lot.

*192 Edward Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Triple windows in front, 1-story full width front porch.

*198 Edward Street – Vacant lot.

*200 Edward Street – Vacant lot.

Elmwood Avenue – East Side

*33 Elmwood Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1889. Frame. 2½-story hip roof, 3-bay. Square corner tower w/ pyramidal roof, 1-story full width front porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.2000. Frame. 1-story.

*35 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story gable on hip roof. Oriel widow above 1-story wrap around porch.

*37 Elmwood Avenue – Non-contributing commercial. 1990. Brick. 2½-story front gable.

*41 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story cross gable, 3-bay. Storefront addition, rear addition. c.1925. Brick. 1-story, flat roof.

*45 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. 2-story front bay window, 1-story full width front porch.

*47 Elmwood Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. c.1890. Brick. 1½-story side gable.

*51 Elmwood Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ dormer; Garage, rear. c.1880. Frame. 1½-story front gable.

*53 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1887. Frame. 2½-story gable on hip roof, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch.

*57 Elmwood Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1874. Frame. 2-story front gable. Decorative verge board. Storefront addition. c.1920. Frame. 1-story, flat roof. Residential, rear. c.1890. Frame. 1½-story side gable.

*61 Elmwood Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1874. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, segmental arch windows, oriel over 1-story full width front porch; Residential, rear. 1919. Frame. 2-story side gable.

*65 Elmwood Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1890. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Half-timber detailing, large brackets under gable, 1-story 2/3 width front porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*67 Elmwood Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Commercial. 1922. Brick. 2-story, flat roof; rear Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing.

*69 Elmwood Avenue – Commercial. 1925. Brick. 2-story, flat roof.

*105 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1920. Brick. 2-story, flat roof, 2-bay. Stone globes at either end of parapet.

*111 Elmwood Avenue – Commercial. 1910. Brick and stone. 2-story flat roof, 3-bay. Projecting center bay, angled buttresses, crenelated parapet. Ulysses G. Orr, architect

*115 Elmwood Avenue – Three buildings on parcel. Residential. 1876. Frame. 1-story front gable w/ side wing [115 Elmwood Ave.]; Residential, adjacent. 1868. Frame. 2-story front gable [117 Elmwood Ave.]; Garage, rear. c.1910. Frame. 1-story.

*123 Elmwood Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 1-story full width front porch w/ ½ width porch above; Garage, rear. 1923. Tile. 1-story.

*125 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1922. Brick. 2½-story side gable w/ parapets. Port cochere within building, beneath 2nd story. Wicks & Hopkins, architects.

*129 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1893. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ pedimented dormer. Side 1-story bay window and 2-story oriel, 1-story full width front porch

*133 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1890. Brick. 3-story, Mansard roof. Front addition. c.1910. Brick. 3-story, flat roof; Residential, rear. 1910. Brick. 2-story, flat roof.

*135 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1910. Frame. 2½-story, hip roof, 3-bay. Recessed 2nd story center porch flanked by oriel windows, , 1-story 2/3 width front porch.

*141 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story cross gable, 2-bay. 1-story full width front porch and small 1-story side entrance porch.

*145 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c. 1870. Brick. 1-story, flat roof. Wood storefront.

*147 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented windows, side entrance canopy supported by large brackets.

*149 Elmwood Avenue – Commercial. c.1910. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing.

*153 Elmwood Avenue – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Round arch windows, brick and frame. 1-story side additions.

*161 Elmwood Avenue – Non-contributing commercial. 1993. Concrete block. 1-story, flat roof.

*167 Elmwood Avenue – Commercial. c.1890. Frame. 2½-story front gambrel roof. Cupola and hip roof dormer.

*171 Elmwood Avenue – Commercial. c.1885. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Half-timber gables, hip roof dormers. Storefront addition. c.1920. Brick. 1-story, flat roof.

*201 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1928. Brick and stone. 4-story flat roof. Twin bays flank center entrance, stone belt courses and window trim.

*209 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1928. Brick and stone. 4-story flat roof. Twin bays flank center entrance, stone belt courses and window trim.

*217 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1928. Brick and stone. 4-story flat roof. Twin bays flank center entrance, stone belt courses and window trim.

Elmwood Avenue – West Side

*28 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable w/ side wing. Modern fenestration, 1-story ¼ width front porch.

*30 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round and segmental arch windows, oriel window over 1-story full width front porch.

*32 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 2-story full width front porch.

*34 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1871. Frame. 1½-story front gable, 3-bay. Canopy over entrance.

*38 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, 1-story full width front porch, side notched for driveway.

*40 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Hoods over second floor windows.

*42 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented window lintels, 1-story full width front porch.

*44 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch

*46 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1868. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

*48 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1868. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Decorative verge board, 1-story full width front porch.

*52 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch entrance, 1-story full width front porch.

*54 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1893. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting front gable, 2-story front bay window, 1-story full width front porch.

*56 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, single brackets, oriel display window.

*60 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, single brackets, oriel display window.

*62 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. 2-story front bay window, Palladian window in gable, 1-story full width front porch.

*64 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story gable on hip roof, side wing. 1-story full width front porch.

*66 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, oriel window over 1-story full width front porch. Moved here from 64 Elmwood Ave. in 1884.

*70 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch.

*74 Elmwood Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Commercial. 1874. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Paired brackets. Commercial, adjacent. 1883. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Both united by common storefront addition. c.1920. Brick. 1-story, flat roof. Bracketed cornice.

*110 Elmwood Avenue – Commercial. c.1910. Brick. 3-story, flat roof, 3-bay. Arched parapet w/ stone cornice.

*112 Elmwood Avenue – Parking lot.

*114 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Storefront addition. c.1910. Frame. 2-story, flat roof.

*124 Elmwood Avenue – Institutional. 1912. Brick. 2-story flat roof. McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, architects.

*138 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Oriel window over 1-story full width front porch, 2/3 enclosed.

*140 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 3-story, Mansard roof. Segmental arch dormers, paired brackets, 1-story full width front porch.

*146 Elmwood Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable w/ side wing. Oculus in gable, round arch windows in wing; Garage, rear. 1922. Tile. 1-story.

*148 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. 1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented window lintels. Storefront addition. c.1910. Frame. 1-story, flat roof.

*152 Elmwood Avenue – Commercial. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Storefront addition. c.1920. Brick. 1-story, flat roof. Peaked parapet.

*156 Elmwood Avenue – Commercial. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story side gable. Storefront addition. c.1920. Brick. 1½-story. Twin half-timber oriels with gable roofs on 2nd story, port cochere passes through building.

*160 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story gable on hip roof, 2-bay. 1-story 2/3 width enclosed front porch.

*162 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Decorative verge board, 1-story full width front porch.

*164 Elmwood Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 1½-story front gable. Round arch window in gable, window bands below.

*168 Elmwood Avenue – Commercial. c.1920. Brick. 2½-story side gable w/ parapet. Center entrance, half-timbered 2nd story, twin oriel windows.

238 Elmwood Avenue – Only the southernmost section, fronting on North St., is in the Historic District: Driveway.

South Elmwood Avenue – West Side

*370 – South Elmwood Avenue Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. 1-story full width enclosed front porch. Moved to this location c.1910.

*374 – South Elmwood Avenue Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable, 3-bay. Window hoods, canopy over entrance. Moved to this location c.1910.

Franklin Street – East Side

369 Franklin Street – Commercial. 1888. Brick. 3-story, 16-sided, flat roof. Concrete parapet, 1-story side addition. Cyrus K. Porter & Son, architects. Altered to present appearance c.1930.

385 Franklin Street – Commercial. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story hip roof, 6-bay. Segmental arch windows, single brackets, 1-story front entrance porch adjacent to storefront addition, 1916, brick, 1-story, flat roof.

389 Franklin Street – Parking lot.

401 Franklin Street – Non-contributing commercial. c.1900. Brick. 2-story flat roof, 3-bay. Façade alterations and new side addition. Brick. 2007. 1-story, flat roof.

403 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1869. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

405 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1845. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Oriel in gable, twin side bay windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

409 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1884. Brick. 2½-story hip roof. Bracketed cornice, segmental arch windows, projecting center bay w/ gable roof, 1-story ¼ width front porch.

415 Franklin Street – Residential. 1882. Brick and frame. 2½-story cross gable. 3rd story oriel w/ gable roof, wrap around porch. Frank W. Caulkins, architect.

417 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof. Side bay window, side entrance porch, 1-story full width enclosed front porch w/ balustrade.

421 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1857. Brick. 2½-story hip roof, 3-bay. Paired brackets, wrap around porch.

425 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1890. Brick w/ stone trim. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Frame corner pilasters, side bay window.

429 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1860. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round arch windows, paired brackets.

433 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1860. Brick. 2½-story hip roof w/ side wing, 3-bay. Pedimented lintels, single brackets, cupola on roof.

437 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable. Storefront addition. Brick. c.1920. 2-story, flat roof.

441 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof. Round arch windows, carved stone lintels on 2nd story, single brackets, bay windows flank entrance, 1-story full width front porch w/ projecting semicircular center.

445 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1860. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented lintels, paired brackets.

449 Franklin Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable. 3-bay. Segmental arch windows in gable, 1-story full width front porch. Side addition. Brick. 1903. 1-story, flat roof; Garage, rear. c.1910. Rusticated concrete block. 1-story.

455 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1860. Brick. 2½-story hip roof, 3-bay. Paired segmental arch windows, frieze windows, 1-story full width front porch w/ projected semicircular center.

459 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1860. Brick. 3-story hip roof, 6-bay. Stone sills and lintels, paired brackets, paired 3rd story windows, 1-story ½ width front porch.

461 Franklin Street – Parking lot.

465 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented windows, paired brackets, 1-story full width enclosed brick front porch (1925).

469 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1860. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Pedimented windows, paired brackets.

481 Franklin Street – Non-contributing commercial. 1965. Brick. 2-story, flat roof.

505 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story cross hip roof. Segmental arch windows w/ keystones, frieze windows, 1-story front bay window. Addition, rear. c.1970. Concrete block. 2-story, flat roof.

513 Franklin Street – Parking lot.

515 Franklin Street – Parking lot.

519 Franklin Street – Parking lot.

529 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable. Segmental arch windows, paired brackets, shingled gable.

531 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1890. Brick. 2½-story hip roof, 4-bay. Twin 2-story bays flank center entrance, frieze windows, 1-story full width enclosed front porch.

535 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1855. Yellow brick. 2½-story hip roof, 2-bay. Pointed arch windows w/ brick drip molds, frieze windows, small side entrance porch. One half of a double house.

537 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1855. Yellow brick. 2½-story hip roof, 2-bay. Pointed arch windows w/ brick drip molds, frieze windows, small side entrance porch. One half of a double house.

539 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, oculus in gable, 1-story ½ width front porch.

543 Franklin Street – Residential. 1852. Frame. 2½-story hip roof, 3-bay. Flush boarding, large pilasters separate the bays, center entrance with recessed balcony above.

547 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story hip roof, w/ cross gable side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, paired brackets, cupola on roof, 1-story front porch on side wing.

551 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story full width arcaded front porch.

555 Franklin Street – Parking lot.

561 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1860. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, single brackets, 4-story side tower w/ hip roof.

Franklin Street – West Side

388 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round arch windows, paired brackets, small 1-story side entrance porch.

392 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1855. Brick. 2½-story hip roof, 6-bay. Stone window pediments supported by brackets, frieze windows. Storefront addition. c.1920. Brick. 1-story, flat roof.

404 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 4-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story full width front porch.

406 Franklin Street – Residential. 1884. Brick. 1½-story side gable. 1st story garage door topped by brick pedimented dormer. Beebe & Freeman, architects.

408 Franklin Street – Residential. 1884. Brick w/ stone trim. 2½-story Mansard roof. Front and side bay windows. Beebe & Freeman, architects.

410 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round arch windows set in decorated rectangular frames, small side entrance porch.

412 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round over segmental arch windows w/ keystones, small side entrance porch.

414 Franklin Street – Residential. 1875. Brick and stone. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing. Flat and pointed arch windows w/ incised stone lintels and banding, bay windows, corner tower, 1-story side porch. Milton E. Beebe, architect.

420 Franklin Street – Two buildings on parcel. Commercial. 1877. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof, irregular plan. Stone sills and lintels, side bays, tower over entrance. Richard A. Waite, architect; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

426 Franklin Street – Two buildings on parcel. Commercial. c.1889. Brick. 2½-story cross hip roof. Front and side bays, slate sided, stone sills and lintels, wrap around porch. Green & Wicks, architects; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

432 Franklin Street – Commercial. 1866. Brick. 2½-story hip roof w/ side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, frieze windows, single brackets, 4-story side tower w/ hip roof. Addition, rear. 1913. Brick. 1-story, flat roof. Esenwein & Johnson, architects.

436 Franklin Street – Residential. 1890. Brick and frame. 2½-story cross gable. Flat and segmental arch windows, decorative wood and stone trim. R. A. & L. Bethune, architects.

444 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

448 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, round arch window in gable, 1st story front display window.

452 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1855. Brick. 2½-story side gable, 3-bay. Parapet at gables, pedimented window lintels, frieze windows.

454 Franklin Street – Parking lot.

460 Franklin Street – Residential. 1869. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, oculus in gable, 2nd story iron balcony, 1-story 1/3 width iron front porch.

464 Franklin Street – Commercial. 1925, 1930. Brick. 1-story, flat roof. Stone façade, 1946.

466 Franklin Street – Commercial. c.1860. Brick. 2-story front gable. Shed roof addition at roof, 2nd story oriel. Storefront addition. 1948. Brick. 1-story, flat roof.

470 Franklin Street – Commercial. 1930. Brick and stone. 4-story, flat roof. Decorative brick spandrels. T. W. Golding, architect.

472 Franklin Street – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof, 5-bay. Round arch windows above 1st story display windows flanking pedimented entrance.

482 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof, 3-bay. Round arch dormers, single brackets.

486 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Molded, pedimented iron window lintels.

488 Franklin Street – Commercial. 1916. Tile and stucco. 1-story, shed roof. Red tile roof, angled corner entrance, architrave supported by columns. Colson & Hudson, architects

494 Franklin Street – Commercial. 1915. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Paired windows on 2nd story, recessed corner entrance. Charles E. Mott, architect.

500 Franklin Street – Commercial. c.1860. Brick. 2½-story flat roof, 3-bay. Gable roof removed from front section, intact on rear section. Storefront addition. c.1950. Concrete block. 1-story, flat roof.

504 Franklin Street – Parking lot.

508 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1855. Brick. 2½-story hip roof w/ side wing. Stone sills and lintels, frieze windows, single brackets.

510 Franklin Street – Commercial. 1876. Frame. 2-story, cross gable. Vertical board and batten siding. Former barn.

520 Franklin Street – Residential. 1906. Brick. 2½-story side gable, 2-bay. Side wing.

522 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1855. Brick. 2½-story hip roof, 5-bay. Pedimented, molded iron window lintels, frieze windows, 1-story full width iron front porch.

524 Franklin Street – Commercial. 1922. Brick. 1-story flat roof w/ side wing. Pilastered entrance in blind arch. F. J. & W. A. Kidd, architects

556 Franklin Street – Residential. 1867. Brick. 2½-story hip roof w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round arch windows, frieze windows, side bay window, corner quoins, 1-story wrap around porch.

558 Franklin Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story side gable. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

564 Franklin Street – Residential. 1862. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof, 5-bay. Side bay windows, pedimented window lintels, 1-story 3/5 width front porch. Additions, rear. 1895. Brick. 2-story front gable. Green & Wicks, architects.

Hudson Street – Northwest Side

*306 Hudson Street – Residential. 1889. Brick and frame. 2½-story side gable. Slate sided 2nd story and gables, recessed entrances, 1-story wrap around porch.

*314 Hudson Street – Residential. 1887. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip. Side oriel capped by gable, corner oriel tower w/ conical roof, 1-story ¾ width front porch.

*318 Hudson Street – Residential. 1889. Frame. 2½-story side gable. Projecting front bay w/ gable, 1-story full width front porch.

*324 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1868. Frame. 1-story front gable. Side bay window, 1-story full width front porch.

*330 Hudson Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1878. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1921. Frame. 1-story.

*334 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1866. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, recessed entrance.

*336 Hudson Street – Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story front gable. 3-story rounded side bay, corner oriel over 1-story wrap around porch.

*344 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Oriel in gable.

*348 Hudson Street – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip. Side bay, 1-story wrap around porch.

*350 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Shed roof pediment, 1-story full width enclosed front porch.

*354 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 1-story full width front porch.

*356 Hudson Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Pedimented entrance, 1-story 1/3 width front porch; Garage, rear. Frame. 1-story.

*360 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story cross gable, 2-bay. 1-story wrap around porch.

*364 Hudson Street – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story cross gable, 2-bay. Pedimented window lintels, 1-story enclosed wrap around porch.

*366 Hudson Street – Residential. 1876. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch. Addition, rear. c.1920. Brick. 2-story, flat roof.

*370 Hudson Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1875. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*372 Hudson Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1899. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, side bay, oriel window over 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1928. Frame. 1-story.

*376 Hudson Street – Residential. 1874. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Paired brackets, 1-story bay window, 1-story full width front porch.

*380 Hudson Street – Residential. 1874. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Side bay w/ gable roof, projecting front gable w/ recessed window, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*384 Hudson Street – Residential. 1877. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Diamond shaped window in gable, 1-story full width front porch, metal side carport.

*388 Hudson Street – Residential. 1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

*394 Hudson Street – Commercial. c.1890. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Segmental arch windows, cornice supported by modillions, iron columns in storefront.

Hudson Street – Southeast Side

*293 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1865. Frame. 1½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented entrance w/ sidelights.

*295 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1865. Frame. 1½-story front gable. 1-story full width front porch.

*297 Hudson Street – Vacant lot.

*309 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, side wings w/ flat roofs. Paired brackets. Storefront addition. c.1920. Brick. 1-story, flat roof.

*311 Hudson Street – Vacant lot.

*315 Hudson Street – Residential. 1890. Brick and frame. 2½-story side gable. Polygonal front bay, 1-story ½ width front porch.

*321 Hudson Street – Residential. 1865. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, paired brackets.

*323 Hudson Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1865. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1924. Frame. 1-story.

*329 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Stick work details, 1-story side entrance porch.

*331 Hudson Street – Vacant lot.

*353 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1865. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ monitor roof. 1-story full width brick front porch.

*357 Hudson Street – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Recessed entrance.

*359 Hudson Street – Vacant lot.

*363 Hudson Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1868. Frame. 2½-story cross gable w/ side wing. Segmental arch windows 1st story, small 1-story side porch; Garage, rear. Frame. 1924. Frame. 1-story.

*367 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1865. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Paired brackets.

*369 Hudson Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1923. Concrete block. 1-story.

*371 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1865. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch window in gable, 1-story full width front porch.

*375 Hudson Street – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story gable on hip roof. Incised detail window trim, oriel window over 1-story full width front porch.

*377 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1865. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Pedimented windows w/ incised details, wrap around porch.

*379 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1871. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Oriel window over 1-story full width front porch.

*381 Hudson Street – Residential. 1871. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Shingled gable, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*383 Hudson Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1868. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows 1st story, oriel window over 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1925. Tile and concrete block. 1-story.

*389 Hudson Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. 1-story full width front porch.

Irving Place – East Side

*5 Irving Place – Residential. 1910. Brick and concrete. 3-story, flat roof. Center entrance. Edward H. Moeller, architect.

*17 Irving Place – Non-contributing residential. 1994. Frame. 2½-story side gable w/ front oriel.

*19 Irving Place – Non-contributing residential. 1994. Frame. 2½-story side gable w/ front oriel.

*21 Irving Place – Parking lot.

*25 Irving Place – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Stone sills and lintels, side bay window, stick work in gable.

*29 Irving Place – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Large side oriel window, paired brackets, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*31 Irving Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof, 3-bay. Cornice supported by modillions, 1-story 1/3 width front porch. Remodeled to present appearance in 1903. Fred H. Loverin, architect; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Frame. 1-story.

*35 Irving Place – Residential. 1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Segmental arch windows, 2nd story oriel, side entrance.

*39 Irving Place – Residential. 1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Pedimented, incised lintels, 1-story full width front porch.

*41 Irving Place – Residential. 1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story wrap around porch.

*45 Irving Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. 1-story front and side oriels, 1-story side entrance porch; Garage, rear. 1913. Frame. 1-story.

*51 Irving Place – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Segmental arch windows, paired brackets.

*57 Irving Place – Residential. c.1890. Brick and frame. 2½-story hip roof.

*59 Irving Place – Residential. c.1890. Brick and stone. 2½-story hip roof. 3 2-story frame oriels w/ gable roofs, recessed entrance, arched port cochere beneath 2nd story.

*61 Irving Place – Residential. c.1890. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. All windows framed by pilasters, large round 1-story front bay window, 1-story ¼ width front porch.

*63 Irving Place – Residential. 1887. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. 2 2nd story oriels flank front chimney, recessed side entrance porch.

*67 Irving Place – Residential. c.1887. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. Recessed side entrance.

*75 Irving Place – Parking lot.

Irving Place – West Side

*16 Irving Place – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, single brackets, 1-story 1/3 width enclosed front porch.

*18 Irving Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1860. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 2-bay. Segmental arch windows w/ keystones, 1-story 1/3 width enclosed front porch; Residential, rear. c.1880. Brick. 2-story front gable and side wing. Former barn altered into dwelling, 1910.

*22 Irving Place – Residential. c.1860. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented window lintels, stick work in gable, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*26 Irving Place – Residential. 1899. Brick. 3-story flat roof. Bay windows flank recessed center entrance porch, molded brick details, cornice supported by modillions. Henry G. Larzelere, architect.

*32 Irving Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 2-story front bay window, segmental arched side entrance.

*36 Irving Place – Residential. c.1870. Brick and frame. 2½-story side gable. Frame gabled bays, stone lintels. Remodeled to present appearance in 1932.

*40 Irving Place – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented gable w/ flush boarding. 1-story ¼ width front porch. Remodeled to present appearance in 1932.

*44 Irving Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Side bay, segmental arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story full width front porch.

*48 Irving Place – Residential. c.1890. Brick and frame. 2½-story cross gable. Front and side bays, 1-story full width front porch.

*54 Irving Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1869. Brick. 2½-story hip roof, 3-bay. Round arch windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch; Non-contributing garage, adjacent. c.1990. Frame. 1-story.

*56 Irving Place – Residential. 1882. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. 2nd story oriel, 1-story side entrance porch.

*60 Irving Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1881. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wings, 3-bay. Entrance w/ pilasters and entablature; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*64 Irving Place – Residential. 1868. Brick and frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Projecting frame 2nd story supported by brackets, 1-story side entrance porch.

*68 Irving Place – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story side entrance porch.

*74 Irving Place – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story gable on hip roof, 3-bay. Large side bay window, 1-story ¾ width front porch.

*78 Irving Place – Residential. c.1890. Frame. 2½-story cross gable, 3-bay. 1-story ¼ width front porch.

*82 Irving Place – Residential. c.1880. Brick. 2½-story hip roof w/ side wing. Pedimented dormers, round arch entrance, 1st story garage door.

Keep Place – West Side

*8 Keep Place – Vacant lot.

Linwood Avenue – West Side

24 Linwood Avenue – Residential. 1891. Brick and frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ dormers. 1-story side bay window, recessed entrance, 1-story 2/3 width front porch. Williams Lansing, architect.

Main Street – West Side

782 Main Street – Two buildings on parcel. Religious. 1889. Stone. 1-story cross gable. Central tower w/ open stone spire, transept and rounded apse, pointed arch windows. Schickel & Ditmars, architects. Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1965. Brick and concrete block. 1-story flat roof. St. Louis R. C. Church.

804 Main Street – Vacant lot.

808 Main Street – Commercial. c.1882. Brick. 3-story, flat roof, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, coved bracketed cornice, cast iron columns in storefront.

810 Main Street – Commercial. c.1852. Brick. 4-story, flat roof, 4-bay. Pedimented iron lintels, projecting bracketed cornice. Addition, rear. 1955. Concrete block. 1-story, flat roof.

814 Main Street – Parking lot.

828 Main Street – Commercial. 1897. Brick and terra cotta. 3-story flat roof. Arcaded 2nd and 3rd stories, balustrade above cornice. Metzger & Greenfield, architects.

846 Main Street – Five buildings on parcel. Commercial. c.1880. Brick and stone. 3-story flat roof. Flat over segmental arch windows, incised stone lintels, bracketed cornice [844-848 Main St.]; Commercial, adjacent. c.1875. Brick. 3-story, flat roof. Round over segmental arch windows, pedimented bracketed cornice [850-852 Main St.]; Commercial, adjacent. c.1890. Brick. 3-story, flat roof, 2-bay. Round arch over flat arch windows [854 Main St.]; Residential, adjacent. 1884. Stone. 2-story flat roof. Incised stone façade w/ collonettes. Addition, rear. c.2006. Brick. 3-story, flat roof [858 Main St.]; Residential, adjacent. c.1880. Brick and stone. 3-story Mansard roof, irregular plan. Projecting bays, segmental arch windows w/ stone lintels, pedimented dormers [864 Main St.].

868 Main Street – Two buildings on parcel. Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, single brackets, 1-story enclosed side porch; Garage, rear. Concrete block. 1-story.

874 Main Street – Commercial. 1946. Stone and concrete block. 2-story flat roof. Stone façade.

878 Main Street – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story ½ width front porch.

884 Main Street – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story hip roof. 2 projecting front bays flank center entrance, round over segmental arch windows, heavy lintels, frieze windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

888 Main Street – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Storefront addition. Brick. 1922. 2-story, flat roof. 2nd story windows framed by pilasters.

892 Main Street – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Storefront addition. Brick. 1922. 2-story, flat roof.

900 Main Street – Commercial. c.1880. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof. Side bay, incised lintels. Storefront addition. 1926. Terra cotta. 1-story, flat roof.

902 Main Street – Commercial. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story hip roof. Storefront addition. Brick. 1927. 2-story, flat roof.

906 Main Street – Commercial. 1906. Brick and terra cotta. 2-story flat roof. Lansing & Beierl, architects.

916 Main Street – Commercial. 1877. Brick. 3-story flat roof. Milton E. Beebe, architect.

918 Main Street – Commercial. 1891. Brick and stone. 4-story flat roof. Cyrus K. Porter & Son, architects.

922 Main Street – Commercial. 1895. Brick, stone and terra cotta. 4-story flat roof. H. H. Little, architect.

942 Main Street – Vacant lot.

946 Main Street – Commercial. c.1850. Brick. 2½-story front gable. Segmental arch windows. Storefront addition. c.1925. Brick. 2-story, flat roof.

954 Main Street – Four buildings on parcel. Non-contributing Institutional. 1971. Brick and tile. 1-story, flat roof [954 Main St.]; Institutional. 1956. Brick and stone. 2-story, flat roof. Kideney & Smith, architects [960 Main St.]; Institutional. 1960. Brick and stone. 2-story, flat roof [972 Main St.]; Institutional. 1961. Concrete block. 3-story, flat roof. [984 Main St.] All Salvation Army complex.

1000 Main Street – Non-contributing commercial. 2001. Concrete block. 1-story, cross gable roof.

1010-1028 Main Street – Three buildings on parcel. Commercial. 1916. Brick and concrete. 3-story, flat roof. Colson & Hudson, architects [1010-1016 Main St.]; Commercial, adjacent. 1922. Brick and tile. 1-story, flat roof. Colson & Hudson, architects. New façade of rusticated stone, c.1950 [1018-1022 Main St.]; Commercial, adjacent. 1912. Brick. 4-story, flat roof. Jacob A. Gangnagel, architect. New 1st floor façade of rusticated stone, c.1950. [1024-1028 Main St.]

1030 Main Street – Parking lot.

1050 Main Street – Commercial. 1910. Brick. 2-story flat roof. Colson & Hudson, architects. New façade and 1-story front addition. c.1930. Brick. Flat roof.

Malta Place – East Side

*9 Malta Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Window hoods, garage door in 1st story.

*11 Malta Place – Vacant lot.

Mariner Street – East Side

*13 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable w/ side wing. 1-story full width front porch.

*15 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows.

*19 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1890. Frame. 2½-story side gable. Oriel w/ gable roof over entrance, front dormer w/ pyramidal roof.

*23 Mariner Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1867. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay; Residential, rear. c.1880. Frame. 1-story, front gable.

*25 Mariner Street – Residential. 1897. Brick and stone. 3-story, flat roof. 3-story front bay window, recessed entrance, stone drip molding. E. P. Brink & Son, architects.

*27 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch.

*29 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

*31 Mariner Street – Residential. 1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 2-bay. Paired brackets, 1-story full width front porch.

*33 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Front bay window.

*37 Mariner Street – Residential. 1922. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Set back from street in rear of lot.

*39 Mariner Street – Residential. 1923. Frame. 2½-story front gable. 2-story full width enclosed front porch.

*41 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 2-bay.

*43 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable. Segmental arch windows.

*45 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, single brackets.

*49 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, single brackets.

*51 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*55 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1885. Brick and frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay.

*57 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows.

*59 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows.

*63 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story full width front porch.

*65 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows.

*69 Mariner Street – Non-contributing residential. 1992. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay.

*71 Mariner Street – Non-contributing residential. 1992. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay.

*73 Mariner Street – Non-contributing residential. 1992. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay.

*75 Mariner Street – Non-contributing residential. 1992. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay.

*79 Mariner Street – Vacant lot.

*109 Mariner Street – Residential. 1894. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Oriel window over wrap around porch, partly recessed.

*115 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 1-story full width front porch.

*117 Mariner Street – Residential. 1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing.

*121 Mariner Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1871. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*123 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing.

*127 Mariner Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1915. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing; Garage, rear. c.1920. Concrete block. 1-story.

*131 Mariner Street – Residential. 1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Side bay, pedimented, incised window lintels, 1-story full width front porch.

*133 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Pedimented incised window lintels, 1-story side entrance porch.

*137 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Pedimented, incised window lintels.

*141 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ large dormer, 3-bay. Pedimented, incised window lintels.

*143 Mariner Street – Residential. 1887. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Projecting oriel bay, recessed entrance, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*145 Mariner Street – Residential. 1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Stick detail, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*147 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1st story oriel, entrance roof supported by brackets.

*151 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*153 Mariner Street – Residential. 1896. Frame. 2½-story hip roof. Corner pilasters, 1-story full width front porch.

*157 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*161 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. 1-story ¼ width front porch.

*163 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Projecting 2nd story, columned entrance portico.

*165 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Columned entrance portico.

*169 Mariner Street – Residential. 1901. Brick. 3-story flat roof. Arched, recessed center entrance flanked by projecting bays, cornice w/ wide frieze. Martin C. Miller, architect.

Mariner Street – West Side

*14 Mariner Street – Residential. 1874. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round and segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

*18 Mariner Street – Residential. 1874. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Flat and segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

*20 Mariner Street – Residential. 1874. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows over picture window.

*22 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1867. Frame. 2-story front gable, 2-bay. 1-story full width front porch.

*24 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, paired brackets.

*28 Mariner Street – Residential. 1880. Frame. 2-story front gable, 2-bay. 1-story full width front porch.

*30 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Incised window trim, 1-story full width front porch.

*32 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

*34 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1867. Frame. 2-story front gable, 2-bay.

*36 Mariner Street – Residential. 1892. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Side bay, 2-story full width front porch w/ enclosed 2nd story.

*42 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1867. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*44 Mariner Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round arch windows, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1942. Frame. 1-story.

*48 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round arch windows, quatrefoil oculus in gable.

*50 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Incised window trim, 1-story full width front porch.

*54 Mariner Street – Residential. 1905. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Side bay, front oriel window, 1-story full width front porch, 2nd story ½ porch w/ pediment.

*58 Mariner Street – Residential. 1925. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ dormer. 1-story full width brick front porch, ¾ enclosed.

*60 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch over flat windows.

*66 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Side bay, round over segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

*68 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Shed roof over 2nd floor windows, 1-story full width front porch.

*72 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Paired brackets, 1-story full width front porch.

*74 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story wrap around porch.

*78 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows.

*80 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing.

*112 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Projecting front gable over oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*114 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Window hoods supported by brackets.

*118 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay.

*120 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*122 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows.

*124 Mariner Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Tile. 1-story.

*130 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. Side bays, 1-story ¼ width front porch. Rebuilt to present form in 1887.

*134 Mariner Street – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Stick work in gable, 1-story full width front porch.

*138 Mariner Street – Residential. 1889. Brick and frame. 2½-story front gable. 2nd story oriel, notched front corner, brick 2-story Mansard roof rear section.

*142 Mariner Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Concrete block. 1-story.

*144 Mariner Street – Residential. 1889. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Side bay window, 2nd story oriel, notched front corner.

*146 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay.

*150 Mariner Street – Residential. 1881. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*152 Mariner Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Enclosed 1-story side entrance porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Tile. 1-story.

*156 Mariner Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1879. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Columned entrance portico; Garage, rear. c.1920. Tile. 1-story.

*160 Mariner Street – Residential. 1879. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay.

*164 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Projecting gable, 2nd story oriel, side oriel.

*166 Mariner Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Side bay, entrance portico w/ swan's neck pediment.

*170 Mariner Street – Residential. 1874. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. Projecting gable, 2nd story oriel, side bay window, side oriel, 1-story side entrance porch.

*174 Mariner Street – Residential. 1874. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. Projecting gable, 2nd story oriel window.

Maryland Street – Northwest Side

318 Maryland Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Side bay, window hoods, 1-story full width front porch.

320 Maryland Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Window hoods, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*330 Maryland Street – Residential. 1909. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ dormer. Front bay, 1-story full width front porch.

*334 Maryland Street – Residential. 1909. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, 1-story full width front porch.

*338 Maryland Street – Residential. 1909. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, 1-story full width front porch.

*340 Maryland Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1873. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Stone lintels, oculus in gable, 1-story 1/3 width front porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Frame. 1-story.

*346 Maryland Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1875. Frame. 1½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1924. Frame. 1-story.

*348 Maryland Street – Vacant lot.

*350 Maryland Street – Vacant lot.

*354 Maryland Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 2-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width metal front porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Frame. 1-story.

*356 Maryland Street – Vacant lot.

*364 Maryland Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable. 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. c.1925. Frame. 1-story.

*370 Maryland Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story gable on hip roof, 3-bay. 2nd story projects over 1-story full width front porch.

*374 Maryland Street – Vacant lot.

*376 Maryland Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1922. Concrete block. 1-story.

*378 Maryland Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Window hoods, 1-story full width front porch [378 Maryland St.]; Residential, rear. c.1890. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Large round oriel in 2nd story corner over 1-story full width recessed front porch. [380 Maryland St.]

Maryland Street – Southeast Side

309 Maryland Street – Residential. 1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows.

317 Maryland Street – Vacant lot.

319 Maryland Street – Residential. 1913. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Side oriel, 1-story full width front porch.

321 Maryland Street – Residential. 1913. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Side oriel, 1-story full width front porch.

*347 Maryland Street – Non-contributing residential. 1985. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing.

*351 Maryland Street – Non-contributing residential. 1985. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing.

*357 Maryland Street – Non-contributing residential. 1985. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing.

*361 Maryland Street – Vacant lot.

*365 Maryland Street – Vacant lot.

*369 Maryland Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1875. Frame. 1½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1923. Frame. 1-story.

*373 Maryland Street – Residential. c.1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch window in gable, 1-story full width front porch.

*375 Maryland Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 2-story full width front porch, open at 1st story, enclosed at 2nd story.

*377 Maryland Street – Residential. c.1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, oriel window, detailed window surrounds, 1-story full width front porch.

Mayfair Lane – East Side

*1 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story side gable. Side oriel window. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*3 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story front gable. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*5 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story front gable. 2nd floor oriel widnow. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*7 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story side gable. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*9 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick, stucco and frame. 3½-story side gable. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*11 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick, stucco and frame. 3½-story side gable. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*13 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story side gable. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*15 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story gable on hip roof. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*17 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story side gable. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*19 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story hip roof. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

Mayfair Lane – North Side

*21 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick, stone and stucco. 3½-story front gable. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

Mayfair Lane – West Side

*2 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story hip roof. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*4 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story gable on hip roof. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*6 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story hip roof. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*8 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story cross gable. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*10 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story side gable. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*12 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story gable on hip roof. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*14 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story side gable. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*16 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story cross gable. 2nd story oriel window. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*18 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story hip roof. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

*20 Mayfair Lane – Residential. 1929. Brick and stucco. 3½-story side gable. Half-timber trim. Edw. B. Green & Sons – Albert Hart Hopkins, architects.

Normal Avenue – Northeast Side

39 Normal Avenue – Parking lot.

45 Normal Avenue – Parking lot.

47 Normal Avenue – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story cross gable, 2-bay. Window hood, incised window frames, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

Normal Avenue – Southwest Side

14 Normal Avenue – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Gabled side dormer, oriel window.

18 Normal Avenue – Parking lot.

North Street – North Side

11 North Street – Garage. 1926. Brick. 3-story flat roof.

19 North Street – Garage. 1913. Rusticated concrete block. 1½-story, flat roof.

23 North Street – Commercial. c.1890. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing. Side bay, round arch over flat windows, recessed entrance. Addition, rear. 1959. Concrete block. 1-story, flat roof. Duane Lyman & Associates, architects.

31 North Street – Residential. 1926. Brick and stone. 5-story, flat roof. Rounded corner, west-facing light court, lower 2 stories faced in stone, stone cornice.

67 North Street – Religious. 1873. Stone. 1-story, cross gable roof. Pointed arch windows, apse and transept. Gordon W. Lloyd, architect. Parish house addition. 1920. Stone. 2-story, flat roof. Edw. B. Green & Son, architects. Church of the Ascension.

71 North Street – Commercial. 1948. Brick. 1-story flat roof. Raised basement, ribbon windows, side entrance wing. J. G. Schwartz, architect.

*175 North Street – Three buildings on parcel. Residential. 1895. Brick and terra cotta. 3-story, hip roof. George Cary, architect [173 North St.]; Garage, rear. 1906. Brick. 1-story; Residential, adjacent. 1928. Brick and tile. 8-story, flat roof. [175 North St.]

*187 North Street – Commercial. 1958. Brick and stone. 3-story flat roof. Window bands.

*197 North Street – Residential. 1923. Brick. 3½-story side gable. Front and side oriels, pointed arch spandrels, side entrance.

*217 North Street – Parking lot.

*235 North Street – Commercial. 1958. Brick. 1-story flat roof. Pediemented side entrance.

*245 North Street – Residential. 1925. Brick. 5½-story side gable w/ parapets, 9-bay. French doors 1st story, pedimented center entrance, 2-story ¾ width front porch, port cochere. Hudson & Hudson, architects.

*249 North Street – Residential. 1877. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. Stick work detail, projecting center bay w/ exceptional stick detail over 1-story 2/3 width front porch. Richard A. Waite, architect.

*Property between 249 and 267 North St., the southernmost part of the parcel 238 Elmwood Ave., is part of the Historic District.

*267 North Street – Residential. 1886. Brick and terra cotta. 2½-story cross gable. 2-story front and side bay windows, decorative terra cotta gable peaks, 1-story arcaded side entrance porch. Silsbee & Marling, architects.

*271 North Street – Parking lot.

*279 North Street – Two buildings on parcel. Non-contributing residential. 1967. Brick and tile. 2-story. Rear sections. 1953-1978. 2 and 3-story, flat roof; Garage, rear. 1958. Concrete block. 2-story, flat roof.

*303 North Street – Non-contributing residential. 1974. Brick and concrete block. 3-story flat roof.

*309 North Street – Six buildings on parcel. Non-contributing residential. c.1970. Brick. 2½-story brick, 6 identical units.

North Street – South Side

38 North Street – Institutional. 1925. Brick. 2-story flat roof. Raised basement, faceted and rounded façade, 3-bay stone entrance w/ pilasters topped by pediment. Louis Greenstein, architect.

42 North Street – Sisti Park.

*140 North Street – Residential. 1896. Brick and terra cotta. 8-story flat roof. Center north-facing light court, terra cotta oriel bays and window surrounds, cornice with pointed arch detail. Loverin & Whelan, architects.

*150 North Street – Parking lot.

*160 North Street – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing. Round arch windows, heavy cornice, 1-story side porches w/ iron cresting.

*168 North Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story side gable, 3-bay. Center entrance, 1-story arcaded brick side porch. Altered to present appearance, 1912. Green & Wicks, architects; Garage, rear. 1916. Tile. 1-story.

*176 North Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. Brick. c.1875. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing. Round over segmental arch windows, front bay window, 1-story side entrance porch; Residential, rear. 1919. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Altered to present appearance, 1976.

*186 North Street – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof, 2-bay. Stone sills & lintels on 2nd story, round arch windows on 1st story, 1-story ¾ width front porch. One half of a double house.

*188 North Street – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof, 2-bay. Stone sills & lintels on 2nd story, round arch windows on 1st story, 1-story ¾ width front porch. One half of a double house.

*196 North Street – Residential. 1928. Brick and stone. 6-story, flat roof. Center entrance, integrated side port cochere.

*198 North Street – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing. Round arch windows w/ keystones, 1-story front bay window, 1-story side entrance porch.

*208 North Street – Residential. 1885. Brick and frame. 2½-story cross gable, irregular plan. 1-story wrap around porch. Green & Wicks, architects.

*220 North Street – Institutional. 1911. Brick and stone. 1-story, front gable. Colossal Ionic-columned entrance portico topped by pediment. Solon S. Beman, architect.

*230 North Street – Residential. 1912. Brick. 3-story flat roof, 5-bay. Center entrance, balustrade along roofline, west-facing light court. Green & Wicks, architects.

*244 North Street – Parking lot.

*252 North Street – Residential. c.1878. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 3-story tower w/ Mansard roof, 1-story side entrance porch.

*256 North Street – Residential. 1881. Brick. 2½-story hip and gable roof, 3-bay. Projecting center bays w/ oriel windows topped by gables, 1-story side entrance porch. Frank W. Caulkins, architect.

*268 North Street – Residential. 1890. Brick. 2½-story cross gable, 3-bay. Side bay, classical entablature w/ triglyphs, mutules, etc., on main cornice and porches, 1-story ¾ front porch, 1-story side entrance porch. Green & Wicks, architects.

*274 North Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1886. Brick and frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Side oriel tower, 1-story full width front porch. Swan & Falkner, architects; Garage, rear. 1924. Tile. 1-story.

*282 North Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1882. Brick. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Projecting front bay, carved gable details, Ruskinian carved stone lintels, 1-story ¼ width front porch. Milton E. Beebe, architect. Modern 1-story brick porch and front wall, 1975; Garage, rear. 1919. Frame. 1-story.

*290 North Street – Residential. 1928. Brick and concrete. 4-story flat roof. Two projecting bays flank center entrance.

*292 North Street – Residential. 1896. Stone and frame. 2½-story cross gable. Heavy brackets supporting gables, half-timber details, 1-story corner oriel, 1-story 2/3 width front porch w/ stone columns flanking entrance. Frederick W. Brown, architect.

*304 North Street – Vacant lot.

*310 North Street – Residential. 1959. Brick and concrete. 4-story, flat roof. Ribbon windows, carved stone figures at south end of façade. Addition, rear. 1977. Brick and concrete block. 4-story, flat roof. Addition, rear. 1924. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Former Rosa Coplon Nursing Home.

North Pearl Street – East Side

1 North Pearl Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1878. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story side bay; Garage, rear. 1920. Concrete block. 1-story.

5 North Pearl Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1878. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1924. Brick. 1-story.

9 North Pearl Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1878. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story side entrance porch. Garage, rear. 1925. Concrete block. 1-story.

17 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1878. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing, 3-bay. Side bay, round over segmental arch windows.

19 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1878. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Segmental arch windows.

21 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Flat top windows.

25 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1878. Brick. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Large incised stone lintels, 1-story wrap around porch.

29 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story side entrance porch.

33 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows.

35 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story side entrance porch.

39 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch over flat windows.

45 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch over flat windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

47 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1876. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows.

49 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 2-bay. Pilaster framed entrance, segmental windows along sides

51 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story side bay, 1-story full width front porch.

59 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 4-bay. Round arch windows, 1-story wrap around porch enclosed at entrance.

71 North Pearl Street – Parking lot.

75 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1878. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 2-story enclosed front porch.

81 North Pearl Street – Garage, rear. 1921. Tile. 1-story flat roof.

189 North Pearl Street – Religious. 1899. Brick, stone and terra cotta. 3-story gable-on-hip roof. Stone 1st story, entrance portico, central 2nd and 3rd stories arcaded, copper cornice. Robert A. Wallace, architect. Former First Baptist Church.

North Pearl Street – West Side

2 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1925. Brick and stone. 3-story, flat roof. Raised basement, brick and stone parapet. Joseph J. Geigand, architect.

6 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Arched over segmental windows, partly filled in with brick for smaller windows.

18 North Pearl Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2-story, flat roof, 3-bay. Round arch windows over picture window, arched cornice with large brackets; Garage, rear. c.1920. Brick. 1-story.

20 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 3½-story front gable, 3-bay. Stone sills and lintels, stick work in gable.

22 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round over segmental arch windows.

28 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over filled in segmental arch windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

30 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

34 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1890. Brick, stone and frame. 2½-story gable on hip roof. Side bay, round corner tower.

38 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented lintels, 1-story full width front porch.

40 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1890. Frame. 2½-story gable on hip roof, modern fenestration.

44 North Pearl Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1905. Brick. 4-story, flat roof. Recessed arch entrance w/ iron balconies above, flanked by projecting bays. Sidney H. Woodruff, architect; Garage, rear. 1915. Tile. 1-story.

48 North Pearl Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Stone pedimented windows and sills; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Concrete block. 1-story.

52 North Pearl Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story wrap around porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Brick. 1-story.

56 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, stick work in gable.

58 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Projecting gable supported by brackets over oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

62 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Projecting gable supported by brackets over oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

70 North Pearl Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows; Garage, rear. c.1920. Concrete block. 1-story.

72 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Stone sills and lintels, 1-story full width front porch.

74 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof, 3-bay. Side bay, round arch windows.

82 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1867. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Round and segmental arch windows, oriels in gable and over 1-story full width front porch, enclosed side porch. 2nd story added in 1870, altered to present appearance in 1887.

84 North Pearl Street – Residential. c.1890. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Oriel over 1-story ¼ width front porch, enclosed 2nd story side porch.

90 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1924. Brick and stone. 3-story, flat roof. Rounded corner, stone parapet, metal and glass canopy over side entrance. Joseph J. Geigand, architect.

114 North Pearl Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1890. Brick and frame. 2½-story side gable. Projecting oriel bay topped by gable, 2-story side oriel, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1920. Brick. 1-story.

116 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1889. Brick and frame. 2½-story cross gable. Projecting gable, 2nd story oriel, recessed entrance.

120 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1896. Brick. 2½-story gables on Jenkin head roof. Twin projecting bays topped by half-timbered gables.

126 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Projecting front bay w/ shed roof, canopy over entrance. Fred W. Humble, architect.

132 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1906. Brick. 3-story, flat roof, 3-bay. Center entrance w/ ogee roof, iron balconies above. Edward Metzger, architect. 3rd story added in 1926.

136 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1879. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. 1-story side bay, pedimented window hoods.

140 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1876. Frame. 2½-story Mansard roof. Aluminum siding over all details, enclosed front entrance vestibule.

142 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. 1-story side entrance porch.

146 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 1-story enclosed side entrance porch.

150 North Pearl Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Side bay window, 1-story enclosed side entrance porch; Garage, rear. 1923. Tile. 1-story.

154 North Pearl Street – Four buildings on parcel. Non-contributing residential. 1986. Brick and concrete. 2-story, cross gable [154 North Pearl St.]; Residential, adjacent. c.1900. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 1-story front bay, 2nd story oriel, 1-story full width front porch [158 North Pearl St.]; Residential, adjacent. c.1890. Brick. 2½-story gable on hip. Corbeled frame front gable, stone sills and lintels, 1-story full width front porch, ¾ enclosed [160 North Pearl St.]; Garage, rear. 1937. Concrete block. 1-story.

174 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1890. Brick. 3-story flat roof, 2-bay. 2nd story frame oriel over recessed, arched porch w/ cast iron details. Frederick W. Fisher, architect.

176 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1890. Brick. 3-story flat roof, 2-bay. 2nd story frame oriel over recessed, arched porch w/ cast iron details. Frederick W. Fisher, architect.

178 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1890. Brick. 3-story flat roof, 2-bay. 2nd story frame oriel over recessed, arched porch w/ cast iron details. Frederick W. Fisher, architect.

180 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1890. Brick. 3-story flat roof, 2-bay. 2nd story frame oriel over recessed, arched porch w/ cast iron details. Frederick W. Fisher, architect.

182 North Pearl Street – Residential. 1890. Brick. 3-story flat roof, 2-bay. 2nd story frame oriel over recessed, arched porch w/ cast iron details. Frederick W. Fisher, architect.

Orton Place – Northeast Side

*11 Orton Place – Residential. 1889. Frame. 2½-story side gable on gable. 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*13 Orton Place – Vacant lot.

*47 Orton Place – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story hip on gable. Projecting 2nd story pediment supported by brackets, 1-story 1/3 width front porch w/ sleeping porch above.

*49 Orton Place – Residential. c.1885. Frame. 1-story cross gable. Raised basement, side bay, 1-story ¼ width front porch.

Orton Place – Southwest Side

*16 Orton Place – Residential. 1887. Frame. 2½-story side gable. 2-story front bay, projecting gable, 1-story ¼ width front porch.

*20 Orton Place – Vacant lot.

*22 Orton Place – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story gables on pyramidal roof. Side bays, 1-story ¼ width front porch.

*26 Orton Place – Residential. 1885. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Side bay, 1-story ¼ width front porch. George J. Metzger, architect.

*28 Orton Place – Residential. 1885. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Side bays, corner oriel tower, 1-story wrap around porch. Charles R. Percival, architect.

*34 Orton Place – Residential. 1885. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Side bay, 1-story full width front porch. George J. Metzger, architect.

*36 Orton Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1885. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Incised window hoods, 1-story full width front porch; Barn, rear. 1885. Frame. 2-story, side gable. Board and batten siding.

*38 Orton Place – Residential. 1885. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Corner polygonal tower, 1-story full width front porch w/ 2/3 width porch above.

*42 Orton Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Side bay, 1-story ¼ width front porch; Barn, rear. 1886. Frame. 2-story, side gable. Board and batten siding.

*44 Orton Place – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story front gable on gable. Single brackets at cornice, 1-story full width enclosed front porch.

*50 Orton Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1887. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Projecting gable, 1-story full width enclosed front porch. Swan & Falkner, architects; Garage, rear. c.1920. Concrete block. 1-story.

Park Street – East Side

*13 Park Street – Residential. 1945. Concrete block and stucco. 1-story flat roof. Rounded corners at entrance, window bands.

*17 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1881. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay, 1-story ¼ width front porch; Garage, rear. 1922. Concrete block. 1-story.

*19 Park Street – Residential. c.1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay.

*21 Park Street – Garage. 1920. Frame. 1½-story.

*23 Park Street – Residential. 1882. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof w/ side wing. Stick work in gable, 1-story full width front porch.

*29 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Segmental arch sash, pointed arch window in gable; Non-contributing garage , rear. c.1990. Frame. 1-story.

*33 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1889. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Stick work in gable, 1-story full width front porch. Louis Saenger, architect; Garage, rear. 1921. Concrete block. 1-story.

*37 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, paired brackets; Garage, rear. c.1920. Tile. 1-story.

*39 Park Street – Residential. c.1885. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. Projecting gable w/ large brackets, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*41 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. Gable on gable front, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1909. Frame. 1-story.

*45 Park Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. 1-story side bay, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*49 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable on gable. Side bay, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1913. Frame. 1-story.

*51 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Front centered bay, oculus in gable, side oriel and 1-story side entrance porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Frame. 1-story

*57 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1883. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Pedimented windows on 2nd story, 1-story 1/3 width front porch; Garage, rear. 1924. Frame. 1-story.

*61 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story side bay, 1-story 1/3 width front porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Frame. 1-story.

*65 Park Street – Residential. 1869. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Incised window trim, paired brackets, 1-story ¼ width front porch.

*69 Park Street – Residential. 1892. Brick. 3-story, flat roof, 3-bay. Center entrance, frame oriels on 2nd story, projecting brick and metal cornice.

*71 Park Street – Vacant lot.

*75 Park Street – Vacant lot.

*79 Park Street – Vacant lot.

*109 Park Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, single brackets.

*111 Park Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round arch windows, single brackets.

*115 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round arch windows, 1-story wrap around porch; Garage, rear. 1913. Frame. 1-story.

*121 Park Street – Residential. 1876. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, round arch dormers, 1-story 1/3 width enclosed front porch.

*123 Park Street – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. Front and side oriels, 1-story wrap around porch w/ sleeping porch above.

*131 Park Street – Residential. 1885. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Pedimented windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*133 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1876. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Oriel window over, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1948. Concrete block. 1-story.

*135 Park Street – Residential. 1913. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ dormer. 1-story full width front porch.

*141 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1892. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing; Garage, rear. 1920. Frame. 1-story.

*145 Park Street – Residential. c.1895. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Side oriel w/ gable, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*147 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round arch windows, 1-story front bay, 1-story side entrance porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Brick. 1-story.

*151 Park Street – Residential. 1910. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*155 Park Street – Residential. 1908. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ paired dormers. Oriel over 1-story full width front porch. McCreary, Wood & Bradney, architects.

*157 Park Street – Residential. 1908. Frame. 2½-story side gable on hip. 2-story full width front porch, gable w/ oculus. McCreary, Wood & Bradney, architects.

*163 Park Street – Residential. 1877. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Full height polygonal front bay topped by a hip roof, single brackets, 1-story glazed side entrance porch.

*167 Park Street – Residential. 1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Full height bays beneath gable, 1-story side entrance porch. Holmes & Little, architects.

*171 Park Street – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. 2-story full bay w/ gable roof, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

Park Street – West Side

*16 Park Street – Residential. c.1855. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Stone sills and lintels, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*20 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Side entrance canopy, 1-story full width front porch. Altered to present appearance, 1915; Residential, rear. 1915. Frame. 2½-story front gable. 1-story full width front porch.

*22 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1896. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, oriel over, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1922. Concrete block. 1-story.

*24 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 2-bay. Incised window trim, 1-story full width front porch. Moved here in 1910 from 10 Elmwood Ave.; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*26 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1850. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Shallow 1-story 1/3 width front porch; Garage, rear. 1922. Concrete block. 1-story.

*28 Park Street – Residential. 1867. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

*32 Park Street – Residential. c.1850. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Projecting gable, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*34 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1850. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay; Residential, rear. c.1900. Frame. 2½-story front gable.

*38 Park Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Side oriel w/ gable, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*40 Park Street – Residential. c.1885. Frame. 2½-story front gambrel on gable, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch.

*42 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1882. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Shed roof over upper windows, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1920. Concrete block. 2-story.

*44 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1882. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Pedimented lower windows, 1-story wrap around porch; Garage, rear. 1919. Frame. 1-story.

*46 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1882. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over pedimented windows, paired brackets, 1-story 1/3 width front porch; Garage, rear. 1928. Frame. 1-story.

*50 Park Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*54 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*58 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch; Garage, rear. 1915. Frame. 1-story.

*62 Park Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, paired brackets.

*68 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1878. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. 1-story side entrance porch; Garage, rear. 1915. Frame. 1-story.

*70 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch window in gable; Garage, rear. 1925. Concrete block. 1-story.

*74 Park Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*78 Park Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

*106 Park Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 2-bay.

*108 Park Street – Residential. 1877. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay.

*114 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1919. Frame. 1-story.

*118 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Non-contributing residential. 2004. Frame. 2½-story, front gable. 1-story full width front porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. 2004. Frame. 1-story.

*122 Park Street – Residential. 1876. Frame. 2½-story Mansard roof. Front and side bays, pedimented dormers, 1-story side entrance porch.

*128 Park Street – Residential. c.1865. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows w/ drip molds, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*132 Park Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Projecting gable, 2nd story oriel; Garage, rear. 1878. Frame. 1-story.

*136 Park Street – Residential. 1881. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Entrance in side wing. Altered to present appearance in the early 20th century.

*138 Park Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story side entrance porch.

*140 Park Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable.

*146 Park Street – Vacant lot.

*152 Park Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip, 3-bay. 2nd story oriel, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*156 Park Street – Residential. 1912. Frame and stucco. 2½-story front gable, 4-bay. Window bands, port cochere. Colson & Hudson, architects.

*158 Park Street – Residential. 1893. Brick, stone and frame. 3-story side gable. Oriels at both ends topped by gables, 2 1-story front entrance porches.

*166 Park Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*172 Park Street – Residential. c.1880. Brick. 2-story Mansard roof w/ cupola. Cross-braced stable door w/ gable above.

*176 Park Street – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof. [Rear of 186-188 North St.]

Pennsylvania Street – Northwest Side

*322 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1882. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Side oriel and bay, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*324 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1885. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Bracketed window hoods, 1-story full width front porch.

*328 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1882. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Shallow front bay w/ shed roof, canopy over entrance.

*332 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1881. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. 1st story oriel, small entrance porch. Byron W. S. Clark, architect.

*334 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1881. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. 1st story oriel, small entrance porch. Byron W. S. Clark, architect.

*342 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 1-story 2/3 width enclosed front porch.

*344 Pennsylvania Street – Vacant lot.

*346 Pennsylvania Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1878. Frame. 2½-story Mansard roof, 3-bay. Pointed arch dormers, corner tower roof, 1-story full width front porch; Residential, rear. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story hip roof.

*350 Pennsylvania Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Storefront addition. c.1920. Brick. 1-story, flat roof; Garage, rear. c.1920. Concrete block. 1-story.

*360 Pennsylvania Street – Institutional. 1940. Brick and concrete. 1-story, flat roof. Rounded exterior, 1-story entrance canopies. Eliel and Eero Saarinen with F. J. & W. A. Kidd, architects. Kleinhans Music Hall. National Historic Landmark.

Pennsylvania Street – Southeast Side

315 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1881. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, side bay, integrated storefront.

*321 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1873. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Single brackets, side shed addition.

*325 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip. Side bay, wrap around porch. George J. Metzger, architect.

*329 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1868. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip. Side bay, wrap around porch w/ stick detail.

*333 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story front gable, gable on gable, 3-bay. Side bay, 1-story full width front porch.

*335 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1873. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, paired brackets, 1-story full width front porch.

*339 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. c.1884. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Projecting lintels, 1-story full width front porch.

*341 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented lintels, paired brackets, 1-story full width front porch.

*343 Pennsylvania Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1885. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Corner oriel tower, oriel over 1-story wrap around porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Concrete block. 1-story.

*355 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Side bay, oriel over 1-story full width front porch. Richard A. Waite, architect. Altered to present appearance in 1886.

*357 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1875. Frame. 2-story Mansard roof w/ side wing. Incised, pedimented dormers, 1-story wrap around porch. Richard A. Waite, architect.

361 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. 1875. Frame. 2½-story gable and Mansard on hip. Projecting 3rd story oriel w/ stick work gable, 1-story 2/3 width front porch. Richard A. Waite, architect. Altered to present appearance c.1880.

*365 Pennsylvania Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1878. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Shed roof addition in angle, 1-story full width front porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Frame. 1-story.

*367 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*369 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. 1-story ½ width front porch.

*371 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, side oriel w/ gable roof.

*373 Pennsylvania Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Oriel over picture windows, 1-story ¼ width enclosed front porch; Garage, rear. c.1920. Concrete block. 1-story.

*375 Pennsylvania Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Picture windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*377 Pennsylvania Street – Parking lot.

*379 Pennsylvania Street – Parking lot.

*393 Pennsylvania Street – Religious. 1891. Stone and brick. 1-story, gables on pyramidal roof, arcaded main entrance, arcaded tower w/ pyramidal roof. Green & Wicks, architects. Tower completed in 1897. Side addition. 1925. Brick. 2½-story, side gable roof. Edw. B. Green & Sons, architects. First Presbyterian Church.

Plymouth Avenue – Northeast Side

11 Plymouth Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1887. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story side entrance porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Frame. 1-story. [Faces Hudson St.]

15 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1879. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. 1-story wrap around porch, partly enclosed

17 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Side oriel, paired and single brackets, 1-story full width front porch.

21 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

23 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Front oriel, single brackets, 1-story side entrance porch.

25 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Single brackets.

31 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

33 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Picture window.

35 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Permastone 1st story, 1-story side entrance porch.

39 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1872. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

43 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story side gable.

47 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Front gable entrance, house set back from street.

49 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1890. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

51 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. c.1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable on gable. 1-story enclosed side porch.

55 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. c.1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 2-bay. Moved here from 325 Pennsylvania St. in 1885.

*81 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1887. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Polygonal bay in wing, stick work in gable, 1-story 3/4 width front porch.

Plymouth Avenue – Southwest Side

18 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1892. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Projecting front bay w/ gable roof, polygonal corner tower, 1-story ¾ width front porch.

20 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1892. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ side wing.

22 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1892. Frame. 2½-story side gable. 2nd story oriel, recessed full front porch.

24 Plymouth Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1890. Frame. 2½-story front gable. 2nd story oriel, 1-story 1/3 width front porch; Residential, rear. 1908. Frame. 3-story front gable. H. L. A. Jekel, architect.

32 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. c.1845. Brick. 2½-story side gable. Segmental arch windows.

34 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1889. Frame. 2½-story side gable. Integrated corner tower, stepped dormers, 1-story full width front porch.

38 Plymouth Avenue – Non-contributing residential. 1988. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing.

42 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1855. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, 1-story full width front porch.

44 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1853. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

46 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1854. Frame. 2½-story front gable.

50 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. 1874. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 1-story enclosed side entrance porch.

54 Plymouth Avenue – Residential. c.1875. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows.

Porter Avenue – North Side

492 Porter Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story gable on hip. Front bay window, polygonal end bay w/ tower roof; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

496 Porter Avenue – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

500 Porter Avenue – Residential. 1879. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch.

502 Porter Avenue – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 1-story front bay, 1-story side entrance porch.

504 Porter Avenue – Residential. 1880. Frame. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wings. Pedimented dormers, tower over 1-story wrap around porch.

506 Porter Avenue – Residential. 1893. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

512 Porter Avenue – Residential. 1893. Brick. 2½-story hip roof. Side oriel, 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*530 Porter Avenue – Residential. 1882. Frame. 3½-story gables on hip roof. Projecting center bay, 1-story full width front porch.

Porter Avenue – South Side

485 Porter Avenue – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story side gable w/ side wing. 2nd story side oriel.

491 Porter Avenue – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 1-story front bay, 1-story enclosed side entrance porch; Garage, rear. 1935. Concrete block. 1-story.

493 Porter Avenue – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Round arch windows, 1-story ¼ width front porch.

497 Porter Avenue – Parking lot.

503 Porter Avenue – Parking lot.

Richmond Avenue – East Side

*25 Richmond Avenue – Commercial. 1897. Brick. 2½-story hip roof. Oculus over bay window, pilaster-framed entrance topped by pediment, cupola on roof. Little & Browne, architects. One half of former stable.

*27 Richmond Avenue – Commercial. 1897. Brick. 2½-story hip roof. Oculus over bay window, pilaster-framed entrance topped by pediment, cupola on roof. Little & Browne, architects. One half of former stable.

St. John's Place – Northwest Side

*3 St. John's Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1888. Brick and stone. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Projecting bays, stick work in gables. H. H. Little, architect; Garage, rear. 1948. Brick. 1-story.

*5 St. John's Place – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. 1-story side entrance porch.

*9 St. John's Place – Vacant lot.

*13 St. John's Place – Residential. 1885. Frame. 2½-story Mansard roof, 3-bay. Oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*17 St. John's Place – Residential. 1884. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Side bays, 1-story full width front porch. George J. Metzger, architect.

*21 St. John's Place – Parking lot.

*25 St. John's Place – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Side bays, 1-story full width front porch;

*27 St. John's Place – Residential. 1893. Frame. 2-story hip roof. Located behind 25 St. Louis Place.

*29 St. John's Place – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Side bays, 1-story full width front porch.

*33 St. John's Place – Residential. c.1885. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Side bays, 2nd story sleeping porch.

*39 St. John's Place – Vacant lot.

*45 St. John's Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Side bay w/ gable roof, recessed entrance, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1924. Frame. 1-story.

*47 St. John's Place – Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story side gable. Projecting front bay w/ gable roof, 1-story 1/3 width front porch. Charles R. Percival, architect.

*51 St. John's Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1887. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. 1-story bay window, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1924. Frame. 1-story.

St. John's Place – Southeast Side

*4 St. John's Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. Gable on gable on side elevation, side oriel, 1-story full width enclosed front porch; Garage, rear. 1924. Frame. 1-story.

*8 St. John's Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1886. Brick and frame. 2½-story front gable on gable. Roughcast front gable, 1-story full width front porch, 1-story side porch, 2nd and 3rd story sleeping porches; Garage, rear. 1922. Tile. 1-story.

*12 St. John's Place – Residential. 1886. Brick and frame. 2½-story front gable on gable. Roughcast front gable, 1-story full width front porch, 1-story side porch, 2nd and 3rd story sleeping porches.

*18 St. John's Place – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Projecting front and side bays, side oriel.

*20 St. John's Place – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Side oriel, 1-story full width front porch.

*24 St. John's Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. Projecting front bay window, 1-story partly enclosed side porch; Garage, rear. 1924. Frame. 1-story.

*28 St. John's Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story cross gable w/ side wing. Front oriel over, 1-story 1/3 width front porch; Garage, rear. 1963. Frame. 1-story.

*32 St. John's Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story side gable. 1st story oriel, 1-story ½ width front porch; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.1990. Frame. 1-story.

*34 St. John's Place – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Brackets at corners, 1-story ½ width front porch.

*38 St. John's Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. 1-story full width front porch; Garage, rear. 1916. Frame. 1-story.

*40 St. John's Place – Residential. 1886. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. 1-story full width front porch, 2nd story sleeping porch.

*44 St. John's Place – Vacant lot.

*48 St. John's Place – Residential. c.1885. Frame. 2½-story, front gable. 1-story side entrance porch. House set back from street.

*52 St. John's Place – Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. Projecting side wing, side porch, 3rd story sleeping porch. Charles R. Percival, architect.

St. Louis Place – East Side

1 St. Louis Place – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows.

5 St. Louis Place – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 2nd story oriel.

15 St. Louis Place – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof, 2-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width enclosed front porch.

17 St. Louis Place – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof w/ side wing, 2-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story side entrance porch.

21 St. Louis Place – Parking lot.

St. Louis Place – West Side

2 St. Louis Place – Residential. 1890. Brick. 3-story flat roof. Round over segmental arch windows, coved bracketed cornice, 3 level rear porch.

8 St. Louis Place – Parking lot.

14 St. Louis Place – Residential. c.1840. Brick. 3-story side gable w/ parapets. Segmental arch windows, dentil cornice.

18 St. Louis Place – Residential. c.1840. Brick. 3-story side gable w/ parapets. Segmental arch windows, dentil cornice.

Symphony Circle – Northeast side

*2 Symphony Circle – Residential. 1897. Brick and stone. 2½-story flat roof. Projecting cornice, double center arcade flank by brick bays w/ Palladian windows. Low brick and stone terrace facing the circle. Little & Browne, architects.

*4 Symphony Circle – Symphony Circle.

Symphony Circle – Northwest side

*51 Symphony Circle – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1883. Brick. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Projecting front bay, 1-story 1/3 width front porch and 1-story side porch, 2nd story recessed porch. Frank W. Caulkins, architect; Non-contributing garage, rear. c.2005. Frame. 1-story.

*55 Symphony Circle – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1880. Frame. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Projecting front bay, 1-story full width front porch. Frank W. Caulkins, architect; Garage, rear. c.1920. Concrete block. 1-story.

*57 Symphony Circle – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story cross gable. Oriels in gable and 2nd story front, 1-story full width front porch. Falkner & Johnson, architects; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*69 Symphony Circle – Residential. c.1880. Brick. 2½-story gables on hip roof. Half-timbered front gable, 1-story full width enclosed front porch. Frank W. Caulkins, architect.

*71 Symphony Circle – Residential. c.1892. Brick and stone. 2½-story side gable, angled plan. Polygonal tower in angle w/ round windows in 3rd story, recessed entrance, 1-story stone side porch.

Trinity Place – North Side

*41 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Incised window trim, window hoods, 1-story 1/3 width enclosed front porch.

*45 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows above integrated storefront.

*47 Trinity Place – Residential. 1892. Frame. 2-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch. Located at rear of lot.

*49 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Canopy over entrance.

*51 Trinity Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1845. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Side entrance; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*57 Trinity Place – Three buildings on parcel. Residential. 1900. Frame. 2½-story hip roof w/ dormer. Oriel over 1-story full width front porch; Residential, rear. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable; Garage, rear. 1924. Frame. 1-story.

*59 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1890. Frame. 2½-story side gable. Front tower bay, small oriel over 1-story ¾ width front porch.

*61 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2-story Mansard roof. 1-story full width front porch, ¾ enclosed.

*65 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 2-bay. 1-story full width front porch.

*67 Trinity Place – Residential. 1915. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*73 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1845. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Moved here from 78 Edward St. in 1879.

*75 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Returns in gable.

*77 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1890. Brick and frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story full width enclosed front porch.

*79 Trinity Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1908. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, 2-story front bay, 1-story full width front porch; Garage, adjacent. 1916. Frame. 1-story.

*87 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1910. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*89 Trinity Place – Residential. 1910. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Side bay, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*95 Trinity Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1929. Tile and stucco. 1-story hip roof. Round arch windows, bracketed cornice, stucco decoration; Garage, adjacent. 1929. Stucco. 1-story.

*99 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1890. Brick and frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*103 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable. 1-story full width front porch. Moved here from 24 Twelfth St. in 1887.

*105 Trinity Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. 1879. Frame. 1½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round arch window in gable; Residential, rear. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable w/ side wing, 2-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story side entrance porch.

*109 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story side gable. 2-story side entrance porch, enclosed on 2nd story.

Trinity Place – South Side

*42 Trinity Place – Two buildings on parcel. Commercial. 1912. Brick. 2½-story front gable. Side oriels, 1-story full width enclosed front porch. Commercial, adjacent. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows over integrated storefront.

*56 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 3-story flat roof, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows.

*58 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 3-story Mansard roof, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows.

*62 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1885. Frame. 2½-story cross gable, 2-bay. 1-story twin side entrance porches.

*66 Trinity Place – Residential. 1908. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Projecting gable, oriel over, 1-story full width front porch, ¾ enclosed.

*68 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width enclosed front porch.

*70 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch.

*72 Trinity Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1845. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay; Garage, rear. c.1920. Frame. 1-story.

*76 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1845. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story full width front porch.

*78 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows, 1-story 1/3 width front porch

*80 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Segmental arch windows, 1-story full width front porch. [South half of parcel, containing a garage, is not part of the district.]

*86 Trinity Place – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch windows, paired brackets; Garage, adjacent. 1920. Frame. 1-story.

*88 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1¾-story front gable, 3-bay. Round arch over flat windows.

*90 Trinity Place – Residential. 1874. Frame. 1¾-story front gable. 1-story full width front porch.

*100 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story 1/3 width front porch.

*104 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 3-bay. Pedimented entrance.

*106 Trinity Place – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1-story front gable, 3-bay. Side bays, 1-story full width front porch.

West Tupper Street – North side

[Only the north half of lots extending through to Trinity Place are in the Historic District]

*149 West Tupper Street – North half of lot is in district: vacant.

*209 West Tupper Street – Northeast half of lot is in district: vacant.

*211 West Tupper Street – Northeast half of lot is in district: Garage. 1921. Frame. 1-story.

Virginia Place – East Side

33 Virginia Place – Commercial. 1895. Brick. 1½-story side gable, Jenkin head roof. Stick work in gable over segmental arch window.

41 Virginia Place – Commercial. c.1910. Brick and stucco. 2-story, flat roof w/ parapet. Half-timbered 2nd story, oriel over center entrance.

45 Virginia Place – Residential. c.1900. Brick. 2-story hip roof. Segmental arch windows.

49 Virginia Place – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2-story front gable. Round arch windows, paired brackets, 2-story stucco side addition.

57 Virginia Place – Residential. c.1900. Stucco. 2½-story side gable. Modern fenestration.

Virginia Place – West Side

2 Virginia Place – Commercial. 1924. Brick. 2-story, flat roof.

26 Virginia Place – Commercial. 1894. Brick. 2-story, flat roof. Stucco façade, bracketed cornice.

32 Virginia Place – Commercial. 1893. Brick. 2½-story side gable w/ parapets. Front gable w/ round arch windows. Green & Wicks, architects.

64 Virginia Place – Garage. 1915. Brick. 1-story flat roof.

Virginia Street – North Side

326 Virginia Street – Residential. c.1868. Frame. 1½-story front gable. Segmental arch windows in gable and on sides, 1-story full width front porch.

328 Virginia Street – Residential. c.1868. Frame. 1½-story front gable. Segmental arch windows on sides, 1-story full width front porch.

*336 Virginia Street – Residential. 1888. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Shed roof side wing, 2 frame oriels.

*342 Virginia Street – Residential. 1905. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Palladian window in gable, 2nd story recessed bay window, enclosed integrated storefront.

*348 Virginia Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable. 1-story full width front porch, ¾ enclosed; Residential, rear. c.1880. Frame. 2-story side gable. Canopy over entrance.

*350 Virginia Street – Two buildings on parcel. Non-contributing garage. c.1990. Frame. 1-story, flat roof; Residential, rear. c.1870. Frame. 1½-story front gable w/ side wing. (Fronting at 22 Cottage St.; moved here in 1893 from 40 College St.)

*354 Virginia Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable w/ side wing. (Fronting at 20 Cottage St.)

*364 Virginia Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing. Side frame 2nd story w/ flat roof in angle, side entrance.

*376 Virginia Street – Non-contributing institutional. 1968. Brick, concrete and concrete block. 1-story, flat roof. Originally two separate buildings linked by a central addition, c.1997.

*400 Virginia Street – Non-contributing commercial. c.1995. Brick and concrete block. 1-story, flat roof.

*412 Virginia Street – Residential. c.1818. Frame. 3-story side gable, 5-bay. Center entrance. Moved to this site from the corner of Pearl and Swan Streets in 1867; considered to be the oldest house remaining in Buffalo.

*418 Virginia Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 2-bay. Pedimented, incised window lintels, 1-story enclosed side entrance porch.

*422 Virginia Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Pedimented lintels; Residential, rear. c.1870. Brick. 1½-story, cross gable.

*430 Virginia Street – Residential. 1923. Brick. 4-story, flat roof. Metal cornice, stone faced front 1st story. Robert A. Wallace, architect.

Virginia Street – South Side

*337 Virginia Street – Residential. c.1880. Frame. 2½-story front gable. 1-story full width front porch.

*339 Virginia Street – Residential. 1892. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*343 Virginia Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round arch windows; Garage, rear. 1908. Frame. 1-story.

*345 Virginia Street – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof, 3-bay. Round arch windows.

*351 Virginia Street – Vacant lot.

*397 Virginia Street – Parking lot.

*399 Virginia Street – Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2-story hip roof. Segmental arch windows, single brackets.

*463 Virginia Street – Parking lot.

*465 Virginia Street – Private alley.

467 Virginia Street – Residential. 1894. Brick and frame. 2½-story hip / side gable roof. Round corner tower w/ detailed gable, corner polygonal oriel tower, 2nd story wood balcony. Fred H. Loverin, architect.

473 Virginia Street – Residential. c.1870. Brick and stone. 2½-story Mansard roof. Large polygonal center bay, 1-story ¼ width front porch.

475 Virginia Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1875. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof. 2-story front bay w/ Jenkin head dormer; Garage, rear. c.1920. Brick. 1-story.

509 Virginia Street – Residential. c.1885. Brick. 2½-story Mansard roof, 3-bay. Side bay, 1-story full width front porch.

513 Virginia Street – Residential. c.1895. Brick and stone. 2½-story Mansard roof. Front and side bays.

519 Virginia Street – Residential. c.1855. Brick. 3-story side gable, 5-bay. Tall segmental arch windows brick in for smaller openings, dentil cornice.

521 Virginia Street – Residential. 1829. Brick. 3-story side gable w/ parapets. Stone sills and lintels, dentil cornice.

531 Virginia Street – Commercial. 1933. Stone and brick. 2-story flat roof. Recessed entrance framed by pilasters. Mortimer J. Murphy, architect. 2nd story added 1961.

Wadsworth Street – East Side

*13 Wadsworth Street – Residential. 1890. Brick. 4-story flat roof. Segmental arch windows, 1st story storefronts filled in. Henry Smith, builder.

*19 Wadsworth Street – Commercial. c.1870. Frame. 2-story front gable, 2 bay. Paired brackets, integrated frame storefront.

*23 Wadsworth Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story gable on hip roof. Bracketed hip roof, integrated frame storefront.

*27 Wadsworth Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable. Integrated frame storefront, filled in; Residential, rear. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay.

*33 Wadsworth Street – Residential. 1895. Brick. 2½-story front gable. Side bay w/ gable roof, oriel over 1-story full width front porch.

*35 Wadsworth Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story gable on hip roof, 3-bay. Recessed front entrance.

*43 Wadsworth Street – Two buildings on parcel. Residential. c.1870. Brick. 2½-story front gable w/ side wing, 3-bay. Round over segmental arch windows; Non-contributing garage, adjacent. c.2000. Frame. 1-story.

*45 Wadsworth Street – Residential. c.1870. Frame. 2½-story front gable, 3-bay. 1-story 1/3 width front porch

*47 Wadsworth Street – Parking lot.

Wadsworth Street – West Side

*20 Wadsworth Street – Parking lot.

8. Statement of Significance

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

[X] **A** Property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

[ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] **B** removed from its original location

[ ] **C** a birthplace or grave

[ ] **D** a cemetery

[ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] **F** a commemorative property

[ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance:
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Landscape Architecture
Settlement
Commerce
Social History

Period of Significance:

1829-1963

Significant Dates:

1829, 1901, c.1960

Significant Person:

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect/Builder:

(Section 11)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
[ ] previously listed in the National Register
[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
[ ] recorded by historic American Building Survey
_____
[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
_____

Primary location of additional data:

[ ] State Historic Preservation Office
[ ] Other State agency
[ ] Federal Agency
[ ] Local Government
[ ] University
[ ] Other repository: _____

The purposes of the Allentown Historic District (Boundary Expansion) nomination is to replace the existing 1980 National Register documentation with a single nomination that expands the National Register boundary to correspond with the district's appropriate historic borders and the community's identification of its neighborhood. The nomination contains an new description of the neighborhood's setting and an entirely updated building list for those resources previously listed on the register and those that are being added. The significance section of this document has been revised and expanded to provide a more thorough historic overview of the Allentown Historic District and now covers a period significance from 1829 into the 1960s, when the Allentown Association was formed and now eligible midcentury buildings were constructed within the neighborhood. The 1980 significance section for the Allentown Historic District was used in the preparation of the 2011 documentation and can now be found in the this nomination's Appendix.

Statement of Significance:

The Allentown Historic District in Buffalo, Erie County, New York, was one of Buffalo's earliest residential historic districts and its largest at the time it was created. Through the efforts of the Allentown Association, the entire neighborhood was designated as a local historic district in 1979 and a year later roughly two-thirds of the eastern portion of the neighborhood was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. At the time of the 1980 designation, it was felt the north-south corridor of Delaware Avenue had lost too much of its historic character due to the demolition of many of its grand mansions. Preparers of the 1980 National Register nomination used Delaware Avenue as a eastern boundary for the district, despite the fact that the third of neighborhood west of Delaware Avenue met the criteria for listing and historically identified itself as part of Allentown. This cautious approach to listing resulted in a neighborhood divided in terms of National Register status and caused confusion for the neighborhood and public administrators. Since the time of the 1980 designation, midcentury buildings on Delaware Avenue have become eligible for the National Register listing and, fortunately, the preservation of the western portion of Allentown has been maintained by the oversight of the Buffalo Preservation Board and the city's dedicated neighborhood residents. The purposes of this nomination are to correct the neighborhood's historic boundaries and provide additional information about one of the city of Buffalo's most historic and vibrant neighborhoods.

The Allentown Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the areas of settlement, commerce, and social history. The Allentown neighborhood represents a condensed and singular view of the early period in Buffalo's settlement, which began in earnest with the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. A number of frame and masonry buildings survive from this early period. By the middle of the nineteenth century, Allentown had developed into a thriving in-town neighborhood, with many commercial establishments along major arteries. This mixed-use character of the area has survived to the present day. The establishment of the Allentown Association in the mid twentieth century prompted civic and cultural affairs in the neighborhood and promoted events that have

attracted a regional audience. Moreover, the association is credited with sparking the historic preservation movement in Buffalo.

The Allentown Historic District is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture and landscape architecture. It has a rich and diverse stock of residential, commercial, and religious buildings dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The district is especially well endowed with houses dating from the last half of the nineteenth century. Included are several frame dwellings dating from the early period of the neighborhood's development. Although most of the buildings in the district were the work of anonymous builders, many structures were designed by locally prominent architects and some were the work of nationally known architectural firms. The architecture of the district reflects important forces and trends in American architecture. More specific significant influences that have shaped the neighborhood and given it an exceptional physical and cultural character include the rapid growth of Buffalo in the early and middle decades of the nineteenth century following the opening of the Erie Canal and the resulting expansion of the older urban core around Niagara Square; the advent of street car service to the area; the development of the city's park and parkway system, designed in 1868-1870 by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux (NR listed 1982), and the rise of Delaware Avenue as a residential street with a national reputation.

The period of significance begins with the construction of the former Literary and Scientific Academy building (also known as the Pearl Block) on St. Louis Place at Virginia Street, the oldest section of which was erected in 1829 and is identified as the oldest building in the historic district. The period of significance extends to 1963, when the last contributing building in the district was constructed.

Allentown and the City of Buffalo's Early Settlement Period and the Canal Era, 1800-1850s.

The streets of the present day neighborhood of Allentown represent the coming together of two early villages in Western New York: New Amsterdam (present Buffalo) and Black Rock. Both of these waterfront communities were created out of wilderness at the beginning of the nineteenth century and for a time rivaled each other for preeminence. Peter Buell Porter (1873-1844), a Connecticut Yankee lawyer who sought his fortune in the area, became the founder of Black Rock. The village took its name from a large boulder that formerly stood in the Niagara River, near the present site of the Peace Bridge. Porter acquired a large property here from the so-called One Mile Strip, a mile-wide piece of land bordering the Niagara River from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. This land, which on maps was labeled the New York State Reservation, was sold by the State of New York separately from the rest of Western New York. In the last decade of the eighteenth century, the remainder of the wilderness region became the property of the Holland Land Company, a group of Dutch investors headquartered in Amsterdam. In 1803, Porter laid out the streets of Black Rock as a grid that paralleled the river. Those streets that ran east and west he named in honor of the original states of the Union. In the Allentown historic district today, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania Streets trace the origin of their names to this era. Hudson

Street was originally called Delaware Street, but since Buffalo already had Delaware Avenue, Delaware Street was renamed Hudson. Cross streets were numbered in a sequential fashion, beginning at Niagara River/Lake Erie. The Black Rock docks were located near what came to be known as the upper village of Black Rock, behind the present Squaw Island. Porter hoped that the small harbor downstream from Lake Erie would evolve into a major Great Lakes port, despite the fact that to reach the open waters of Lake Erie, ships would need to counter stiff riparian currents.

During the first four decades of the century, Black Rock developed slowly inland and eventually met the expanding city of Buffalo along present day North Street. Joseph Ellicott (1760-1826) was the young surveyor that the Holland Land Company had hired as its chief agent to manage its holdings in Western New York. His prior experience was as an assistant to French engineer Pierre L'Enfant in the laying out of the new capital at Washington. In 1804, Ellicott mapped the town of New Amsterdam near where the Buffalo Creek entered Lake Erie. He imitated the radial street plan that he had known from his work with L'Enfant, focusing the new town on Niagara Square. Major thoroughfares, Delaware Avenue among them, radiated inland from the square.

Despite interruption caused by the burning of the nascent settlement during the War of 1812, Ellicott's Buffalo grew and prospered alongside Peter Porter's Black Rock. The true foundation of its prosperity, however, was laid when, in 1817, the New York State legislature chose Buffalo over Black Rock as the western terminus of the Erie Canal. The city began its inexorable spread inland and eventually absorbed Black Rock as a neighborhood. By 1853, when North Street (formerly known as the Old Guide Board Road) became the new northern city limit, the area that is today Allentown--the name was not adopted by residents until the mid-twentieth century--belonged entirely to Buffalo. Main Street (at the time called the Williamsville Road) passed near its eastern boundary; Delaware Avenue, another main thoroughfare in Allentown today, was an extension of one of Joseph Ellicott's original radial arteries.[1] In the early twentieth century, Elmwood Avenue, a principal commercial street in the district, was extended from downtown southward through Allentown. At the point where several smaller streets were joined to form Elmwood Avenue at Edward St. can be found Public School No. 46, erected in 1888 and designed by prominent Buffalo architect Henry H. Little. The school, Buffalo's oldest operating public school house, is today the Adult Education Center. Because the former Buffalo Orphan Asylum (demolished) was in front of the building (formerly Morgan Street), what is now the side of the school facing Elmwood Ave. was originally its back side. Today, the Elmwood Ave. side is fronted by the lovely greenspace known as "Elmwood Park."

North Street, a major east-west cross town route and the meeting point between the grids of Buffalo and Black Rock, became the neighborhood's northern border. A short section of Porter Avenue, named for Peter Porter,

[1] The name honored a Native American tribe that is said to have frequented the area.

westward from Symphony Circle, also preserves the memory of Black Rock days. A more significant legacy is the angular intersection of the Buffalo and Black Rock street grids, one running north and the other aimed in a more northeasterly direction. This jagged joining of shady residential streets is a distinguishing feature of the western section of Allentown. The eccentric meeting produces picturesque streetscapes that one rarely encounters elsewhere in town. Architects and builders fully exploited the irregular-shaped lots with imaginative residential and ecclesiastical designs.

Settlement of contemporary Allentown began after the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. In 1827, Lewis Falley Allen (1800 -1890) arrived in Buffalo from Massachusetts. After serving as an insurance agent, in 1829 he purchased a 29-acre farm from the Holland Land Company. It extended west from Main Street (then called the Williamsville Road) to Hudson Street and south of the Old Guide Board Road (present North Street). Here he established an orchard and raised short-horn cattle. Over the years, Allen drove his small herd to pastures owned by Thomas Day, another early settler, further to the west. The cattle trail, tradition holds, later became Allen Street. In 1833, the year after Buffalo became an incorporated city; Allen sold his property and moved to a much larger farm on Grand Island in the Niagara River. There he continued to develop his interests in fruit trees and cattle.

Until his death in 1890, Allen continued to play an important role in local affairs. He organized the region's first county fair (1841), became president of the Erie County Agricultural Society, helped found the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, and served as a trustee of Forest Lawn Cemetery (NR listed 1985). Allen also maintained a special interest in domestic architecture and landscape architecture and corresponded with Andrew Jackson Downing on these subjects. In 1852, he published one of the newly popular American architectural pattern books of the sort that Downing had pioneered. Allen's *Rural Architecture* was read throughout the country. Practical minded Americans appreciated its emphasis on functional improvements to the home. "The plans and directions submitted in this book are intended to be of the most practical kind," proclaimed Allen.[2] "The printed architectural book, whether a sophisticated treatise or a modest builders' manual, is now recognized as a significant factor in the history of buildings," observed architectural historian Daniel D. Reiff.[3] Allen also took an avid interest in the nascent discipline of landscape architecture and, as a trustee of Forest Lawn Cemetery, he played an influential role in the creation of the rural style landscape there. It was at Allen's suggestion that the cemetery trustees consulted Adolph Strauch of Cincinnati to lay out a significant portion of the cemetery.

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[2] Lewis F. Allen, *Rural Architecture. Being a Complete Description of Farm Houses, Cottages, and Out Buildings* (New York: C. M. Saxton, 1852), xiv.

[3] Daniel D. Reiff, *Houses from Books: Treatises, Pattern Books, and Catalogs in American Architecture, 1738-1950: A History and Guide*. (State Park, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2000), 1.

Another early settler who left his mark on the district was Thomas Day. Day came to Buffalo in 1823. In anticipation of the completion of the canal and the increase in local building that it would create, Day established the first brick kiln here. By the mid-1850s, he was one of the leading citizens of the new community, much of which had been built with his bricks. In 1854, Day donated a portion of the farm land he owned for a residential square. Located at the western end of Allen Street, Day's Park, as it is known today, is one of the important landscape features of Allentown. Thirty years later, Frederick Law Olmsted slightly redesigned Day's Park.

A third significant early landowner in the district was Judge Ebenezer Walden (1877-1957). Walden, like Allen, came to Western New York from Massachusetts. He arrived here in 1806, after being admitted to the legal profession. In 1809, Walden, who would be mayor in 1838-1839, purchased a large tract of land adjacent to Allen's property. On the high ground near the current intersection of Delaware Avenue and North Street, which was part of his holdings, Timothy Dwight, the great educator and president of Yale College, stood in 1804 to sketch the view that he included in his travel book. "The lake opens in boundless view," he said, "and presents in a perfect manner the blending of unlimited waters with the sky."[4] Walden continued to buy and sell property in all parts of Buffalo and eventually amassed a fortune from land speculation and farming.

Another city mayor, James Wadsworth, is remembered in the district by a street that bears his name. A New England lawyer who came to Buffalo in the early nineteenth century to seek his fortune, Wadsworth promoted the fortunes of railroads that began to link the city with the Eastern Seaboard starting in the early 1840s. He also speculated in land, as did so many businessmen at the time. In 1866 Wadsworth established Wadsworth Park (present Arlington Place) as a private real estate venture, from time to time selling off house lots around the central tree-shaded lawn to different individuals. (The frame house at No. 60 is one of the city's best examples of a Gothic Revival board and batten "Bracketed Cottage." It was built in 1867 by a carpenter for his own dwelling.) Although he had intended to erect a fence around the common park space with gates at the street entrances--in the manner of Gramercy Park in New York City--these apparently were never put in place. The tranquil little square was from its earliest days left freely accessible to the public.[5]

Most of the district's first landowners were of New England origin; however, Louis Stephen Le Couteulx de Chaumont (1756-1839) was a French immigrant to America who was associated with Robert Morris during the Revolution. In 1804 he came to Buffalo, where he served as an agent of the Holland Land Company and

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[4] Timothy Dwight, *Travels in New England and New York*. Reprint of original 1823 edition, 4 vols., (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1969), iv, 45.

[5] *"City's Interest,"* (Buffalo) *Evening Republic,* May 18, 1884, 3.

increased his wealth with various business ventures. In 1829, he gave land at the corner of Main and Edward Streets for the first Catholic church in the region. The initial structure, known as Church of the Lamb of God, went up in 1832 and was made of logs cut from nearby forests. It was replaced a few years later by a new brick structure which was destroyed by fire on March 25th, 1885. The fire started in the Music Hall, a revered local landmark theater located across Main Street, and quickly spread to the church. On August 25th, 1889, on the Feast of Saint Louis, the present Late Gothic Revival structure, designed by Schickel START! and Ditmars of New York, opened. St. Louis parish, despite its French origins, was at the time predominantly a German congregation. (east of Main Street, the city was mostly German-American.) The architects, well known ecclesiastical designers, modeled the building and its distinctive openwork spire on Germanic medieval models. One of the grandest Gothic Revival structures in Western New York, St. Louis is regarded today as the Mother Church of the Diocese of Buffalo.

These eager, well-educated entrepreneurs were committed both to accumulating personal wealth and to advancing the general progress and welfare of the frontier city they had adopted as home. One of the earliest grand civic projects was the attempt to establish an institution of higher education in the city. Judge Walden and his friend the Reverend Asa T. Hopkins were the prime movers behind the creation of the University of Western New York. The new institution was to stand on nine acres of ground that Walden had agreed to donate in the vicinity of Delaware Avenue and North Street, the elevated locale where Timothy Dwight had admired the view of the lake. Once the state legislature had authorized the university charter, Walden and Hopkins contacted Alexander Jackson Davis, a prominent New York City architect, to prepare plans for the university buildings. Davis, who is famous for his Doric temple Sub Treasury building (1842) on Wall Street at the head of Broad Street in New York's financial district, had designed Greek Revival and Gothic Revival style buildings for New York University and other schools. Unfortunately, Hopkins and Walden's scheme came to nothing, the victim of the economic depression of 1837. The name College Street in the historic district preserves the memory of their efforts. It was the first time that local citizens sought out national architectural talent for buildings in the city. As Buffalo evolved into a great metropolis, architects of Davis's caliber and reputation would be invited here to design other important buildings.

Another project of the period that affected the growth and development of the Allentown neighborhood was the creation in 1838 of the U. S. Army's Poinsett Barracks on several acres of land on Delaware Avenue between North and Allen Streets. After the British had burned the *Caroline* on the Niagara River, President Martin Van Buren authorized the creation of the military facility. He and others feared that once again there might be hostilities with British Canada. Increased American military presence at Buffalo would presumably stabilize the border region and prevent war. War was averted, and after 1845 the garrison was withdrawn to fight a war on the nation's southern border with Mexico. What had been the chief surgeon's house was sold to Joseph Masten, a local judge and one-time mayor of the city, for a private residence. Erecting a Tuscan columned portico on

what had been the building's rear, Masten reoriented the house so that it faced Delaware Avenue. From a later owner, Judge Ansley Wilcox, the building became known as the Wilcox house (the present Theodore Roosevelt National Historic Site). Although the portico may have been added to the house as late as the 1860s, the Wilcox house is the sole example of monumental Greek Revival domestic architecture in the historic district.

In addition to the development of Delaware Avenue, during the 1830s and 1840s North Street and areas to the west of Delaware Avenue began to be populated by residents of means who constructed rural estates. Several of Buffalo's wealthiest citizens, including Jesse Ketchum and Aaron Rumsey, established large estates along North Street. These early settlers established the section of North Street from Delaware Avenue to what is now Symphony Circle as one of Buffalo's most luxurious residential quarters during the Victorian era. Elmwood Avenue had not yet been extended past North Street and the area, just a mile north of downtown, still felt as if it were in the midst of the country during the mid-nineteenth century. What is now the Allentown neighborhood was well known for its substantial homes surrounded by ornate gardens or luscious apple and other fruit tree orchards.

At one of the district's present western boundaries, the intersection of Hudson Street and Plymouth Avenue, is located one of the oldest continually occupied areas within Allentown. About 1835, Buffalo mayor Pierre A. Barker hired builder Benjamin Rathbun to construct a substantial mansion centered on Hudson Street between Plymouth and West Avenues. In the early 1840s, Barker sold the mansion to Jonathan Sidway and his wife Parnell (daughter of Margaret St. John, who successfully resisted the British invasion of Buffalo during the War of 1812). Thereafter known as the Sidway Mansion, it remained in the family until it was replaced in the late 1880s with a new Sidway manse built for Franklin and Charlotte Spaulding Sidway at 30 Plymouth Avenue. The earlier mansion's original barn (c. 1845) still remains at No. 32 Plymouth. Several other smaller homes on Plymouth, including 44 and 46, date from this early period and were constructed during the early 1850s. As part of the Black Rock grid-style street system, Plymouth Avenue was originally called Upper Twelfth Street until 1876, when Mayor William G. Fargo asked to have the name of the street changed to Plymouth because of its association with the Plymouth Methodist Church at Porter Avenue. The remainder of the block of Plymouth Avenue between Hudson and Pennsylvania Streets was later filled with wood frame dwellings constructed in the 1870s and 1880s.

In addition to large country estates occupied by Buffalo's wealthiest citizens and significant projects that were proposed for the largely undeveloped area, by the 1850s many ordinary citizens had taken up residence in Allentown and built modest dwellings. City directories record that on Park Street lived a carpenter, printer, blacksmith, and wheelwright. Trinity Place (then called German Street) was home to a mason, joiner, boatman, and shoemaker. On Cottage Street, the neighbors included a mason, laborer, and joiner. The neighborhood was already well on its way to assuming the mixture of classes that characterizes it today. Allentown, observed

Linda R. Levine and Maria Scrivani, chroniclers of the city's early preservation movement, rested on "the foundations of an urban lower class, middle class and upper class. Layers of social and economic stratification showed in varying sizes of houses, stemming from cozy workmen's cottages at one end of the spectrum to prepossessing domiciles of the ruling establishment at the other."[6]

Architecture and Landscape Architecture from the Early Settlement Period and Canal Era: 1800-1825

Because the Allentown area was generally settled later than the area of town originally laid out by Joseph Ellicott in 1804 nearer to the Lake Erie waterfront, early buildings here tend to reflect styles of architecture popular in the late 1820s-1840s. Most of the buildings are vernacular versions of these styles and were undoubtedly inspired by examples in various so-called architectural pattern books. Those who first came to live in Buffalo tended to come from Central New York and New England. As Buffalo grew into a settled community, the architecture of the place reflected memories of the east, especially the Federal style identified with New England and the Greek Revival style popular in New York City. The Romantic Classicism of Jefferson and Latrobe exerted little influence here. In the historic district, the Federal style is best represented by the *circa* 1818 Coit house on Virginia Street. Reputed to be the earliest surviving dwelling in the city, it was moved to its present site from downtown, at the corner of Pearl and Swan Streets, in 1867.

The district is far richer in examples of the Greek Revival style, which was fostered by carpenter's pattern books. Ancient Greek design elements in these books were adapted to wood and trimmed down in scale from their original stone temple structures to fit the needs of modern domestic architecture. These books enjoyed considerable popularity in Western New York where many early nineteenth-century houses display entrances, windows, and moldings that were inspired by examples contained in them. The house at 293 Hudson Street has a fine Greek Revival doorway that appears to have been grafted onto an earlier vernacular house, perhaps dating from the 1830s or 1840s (and possibly moved to its present location from elsewhere). The dwelling at 452 Franklin is a rare surviving example of a Greek Revival town house of the type that Alexander Jackson Davis had designed for the Potter family near Niagara Square. The Pearl Block on St. Louis Place, which began life as the Literary and Scientific Academy in 1829, is likely the oldest building in the district. In1848, it became the Sisters of Charity Hospital. It is a large, well preserved example of the style, the type of row houses that could have been found in New York City in the 1840s and 1850s. The dwelling at 543 Franklin Street is an especially elegant version of the Greek Revival style, with giant pilasters articulating the facade beneath a hipped roof. The only porticoed Greek Revival house in the historic district is the Wilcox house. The tall Tuscan columns are technically a Latin rather than a Greek feature, but the two-story temple front aspires to the monumental effect that large houses in this style possessed.

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[6] Linda R. Levine and Maria Scrivani, *Beautiful Buffalo: (Preserving a City* (Buffalo: Canisius College Press, 2003), 72.

Post Civil War Era, 1860s-1920s: A Flourishing Neighborhood During Buffalo's Industrial Expansion: Urbanization Takes Command.

Allentown continued to grow and prosper after the Civil War, and by 1872 the neighborhood was substantially developed. As the city began to spread further and further inland into the former farms and suburbs, Allentown assumed the character it still retains of an in-town residential neighborhood made up primarily of middle-class single- family homes on narrow lots. Residential development of the district received a great boost with the creation of a system of public transportation. By the mid-1880s, the city in general had miles of "street railways" that provided reliable, inexpensive service, including service along Main Street and Elmwood Avenue within the district. Like other parts of Buffalo, Allentown became a "street car suburb" and home to a growing number of middle class families whose breadwinners worked in the city's ever increasing number of factories, transportation facilities, and grain elevators. These enterprises tended to be located in the southern part of town and on the waterfront. Gas mains, water lines, and, after the mid-1890s, electricity, contributed to the rising tide of residential and commercial development in the district.

Small neighborhood corner stores opened in Allentown after the Civil War. Examples of these small localized businesses were the grocer's store at 321 Pennsylvania that opened in 1870; the butter and eggs business that opened at 315 Pennsylvania Street in 1881; and the pharmacy operated between 1891 and 1920 by the Barger family at 56 Plymouth Avenue.[7] Together with apartment houses, more and various forms of commercial buildings began to be built in the historic district in the early years of the twentieth century. Allen Street became primarily a commercial street by mid-century, and many houses along Delaware and Elmwood Avenue were either converted to commercial use or torn down to be replaced by office or retail buildings. Main Street in the district also saw commercialization, and recent adaptive reuse projects there have begun to validate the Allentown Association's assertion that this area was "a neglected stretch of commercial avenue ripe for reinvestment."[8]

Instances of houses being converted to commercial use are abundant in the district. In fact, this early form of adaptive reuse can be credited with preserving many historic properties. The large Queen Anne style house of Dr. M. D. Mann, the physician who attended President McKinley after he had been shot while attending the Pan-American Exposition, at 37 Allen (1887, Green & Wicks, architects) was for a long time a well frequented antique shop before it was converted to apartments. The handsome Queen Anne brick house at 50 Allen that local architect C. R. Percival designed with multiple bands of molded brick in 1884 is now a small office building. Many other such conversions throughout the district have ensured the continued existence of much of the original housing stock, especially along Elmwood Avenue.

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[7] This information is drawn from an email message, dated August 2, 2011, to the consultants from Christopher N. Brown.
[8] *Allentown Association*. http://www.allentown.org

In many cases, older homes had shops or offices added to the front of them. When, for example, architects Bley & Lyman, who took special interest in the welfare of Delaware Avenue, built their own Neo-Classical Revival style office in 1925, they added it to the still extant Monro house of 1884. The dwelling can still be seen behind the handsome arcaded street front add-on. The same architects were likewise responsible for the front lawn addition to the 1850s house at 445 Delaware.

Individual commercial buildings are best represented in the historic district along Allen Street, where many still serve their original function. Many of the shops attract a city-wide clientele as well as the traditional neighborhood shoppers. One of the most distinguished is the single story, colonnaded Spanish Baroque style building at 62 Allen, the southwest corner of Franklin, built in 1916 to the designs of Buffalo architects Colson & Hudson. The handsome Allendale Theater at 203 Allen opened in 1913 and was known for many years for its vaudeville and community theater productions as well as silent and sound films. Before closing its doors in 1982 after a long period of decline, it was an important part of the legitimate stage scene that once thrived in Buffalo. Since 1986, the building has made a comeback as the home of the Theater of Youth. By the 1930s, the popularity of the automobile began to exert its influence on the entire city. Bley & Lyman's Colonial Revival gas station at the southeast corner of Delaware and Allen Street is perhaps the oldest such business in continuous operation in Buffalo. Yet thanks to vigilance dating back to the earliest days of the historic preservation movement in Buffalo, the automobile age has not destroyed the neighborhood fabric of Allentown, and the commercial buildings that exist there, like the apartment houses, civilly take their place within the architectural context of the neighborhood.

Today, Allentown continues to be a vibrant, mixed-use self-sustaining neighborhood where commerce flourishes. The catalog of businesses listed on the Allentown Association web site includes the following categories: automotive, banking, conference center, dining and nightlife, florists, liquor, lodging, antiques, apparel and accessories, furnishings, grocery and convenience stores, gifts, and services.

During this period, a number of religious congregations also built facilities in the Allentown neighborhood. Among the smaller of them is the very simple Friends Meeting House at 173 Allen Street (presently used as apartments) that was organized as a city mission in 1868 by the Orchard Park Society of Friends. The Assembly Hall of the Open Brethren at 111 Elmwood housed a congregation that eschewed all affiliation with any traditional religious creed. It had been founded in the 1870s. In 1911, they built their house of worship to plans by architect Ulysses G. Orr. Closer to the thinking of mainstream American spirituality was the First Church of Christ Scientist (current Karpeles Museum) at 220 North Street, erected in 1911 to plans by Solon S. Beman of Chicago.

Architecture and Landscape Architecture Development During the Post-Civil War Era, 1860s-1920s

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century was a period of wonderful growth and development in the Allentown Historic District. Fine buildings by local and national architects went up on its major thoroughfares while on smaller streets more modest buildings were erected. These more compact streetscapes are among the most appealing and evocative in the city of Buffalo. While some of these buildings came from architects' drawing boards, most were anonymously designed.

The most significant development affecting the area in terms of landscape was the planning and implementation of Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux's comprehensive park and parkway plan. By including Delaware Avenue in this system, the designers ensured that it would become a major thoroughfare from downtown to the new park in North Buffalo. Where the avenue passed through Allentown, it maintained its character as a street of mansions and was the most prestigious address in the district. Franklin Street, North Street, and The Circle were only slightly less valued locales for large homes. The juxtaposition of big and small streets is one of the key physical features of the Allentown Historic District. For that reason, it is best to approach the rich legacy of architecture that supports Criterion C by address.

Delaware Avenue, North Street and Franklin Street

In the early 1870s, Delaware Avenue became part of the Buffalo Park and Parkway System (NR listed, 1982) that Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux designed in 1868-1870. Olmsted and Vaux incorporated this street, which was an extension from the Ellicott city plan, into their system, as the major approach from downtown to The Park (present Delaware Park), the largest of the three pleasure grounds they laid out in North Buffalo. By the end of the nineteenth century, Delaware Avenue had become one of the grand residential avenues in America.

Many important buildings stand along the avenue within the historic district and represent a variety of nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural styles. The Wilcox house, the oldest distinguished home on Delaware Avenue, became on September 14, 1901, the scene of a significant event in national history. On that day, following the death of President William McKinley, Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt was sworn in as president of the United States by Judge Wilcox in the front parlor of his home. The most well-known resident of Delaware Avenue within the district was Samuel Clemens. From 1869 to 1871 the famous humorist lived in an Italian Villa style dwelling on Delaware at Virginia. Although the house was demolished in 1963, the original carriage house still stands in the alley behind the vacant property. At 581 Delaware, the present Tempo restaurant is housed in a large Italian Villa house. Its distinctive cupola has been a landmark on the street since the house was built in the mid-1850s. Further down the street at 434 Delaware is the William Dosheimer house (1868; NR listed 1982). Designed by Henry Hobson Richardson three years after he had returned to America from studying and working in Paris, it is the only significant example of the Neo-Grec Second Empire Style in

that famous architect's career. The owner was a prime mover in the park movement in Buffalo and, as New York's lieutenant governor, was responsible for having Richardson, Olmsted, and Leopold Eidlitz take over the completion of the unfinished capitol in Albany. A more traditional Second Empire house stands at 506 Delaware Avenue. Built in 1876 for the Farrar family, it was designed by Richard R. Waite of Buffalo. In 1915 Max Beierl greatly enlarged the building for the Knights of Columbus as its local headquarters, with the principal façade a continuation of Waite's original elevation. Next door to the Dorshiemer house at 469 Delaware is the only significant example of High Victorian Gothic domestic architecture on the avenue. It has been attributed to local architect Cyrus K. Porter. The Queen Anne style is well represented by the house Richard R. Waite designed for the city's first German-American mayor, Philip Becker, at 534 Delaware. At 484 Delaware is the splendid French Renaissance mansion of the S. Douglas Cornell family, whose daughter Katherine became a nationally known actress. Built in 1894, it is one of the best surviving works by Buffalo architect Edward A. Kent, a fatality of the Titanic disaster. At 595 Delaware, the Twentieth Century Club (1895; NR listed, 2010), an important women's social club, is another fine example of the Neo-Classical style by Green & Wicks, the Buffalo firm that has been compared to the more renowned designers of the Williams-Butler house. A few years later, Green & Wicks designed the University Club (1903-1904) at 538 Delaware in the Federal Revival style. Further down the avenue, north of Edward Street on the east side of Delaware, is the group of contiguous dwellings as known as the Midway. These elegant brick houses are the finest Eastern style terrace residences in the city. Built between 1892 and 1896 by various architects, the designs conform to a set standard of proportions and window heights. One of them, the Katherine Horton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was listed in the National Register in 2008.

After Delaware Avenue, the section of North Street between Delaware and Symphony Circle, the circle itself (see below), and the first block of Porter Avenue beyond Symphony Circle, are other parts of the district that have more costly dwellings than are generally found elsewhere in the district. Unfortunately missing from this category is McKim, Mead & White's 1884 Metcalfe house, which formerly stood at 125 North Street, which was demolished in 1980, despite a spirited preservation fight to save it. Other important houses that still stand along North Street include Silsbee & Marling's J. M. Bemis house (1886) at 267 and Richard Waite's George L. Williams house (1877) at 249.

Together with large homes and comfortable apartment houses, institutional and religious buildings contribute to North Street's sophisticated urban character. The YWCA building at 271 North (this building has recently been adaptively reused for apartments) is a large Georgian Revival structure distinguished by an impressive portico that stretches across the front of the building. Ascension Episcopal Church (1873), at the corner of North Street and Linwood Avenue, is one of the noteworthy Gothic Revival churches in Buffalo. The parish house (facing North Street), which was designed by E. B. Green & Sons in 1920, is of special interest because it was built of Medina sandstone reused from H. H. Richardson's Gratwick house, which stood nearby on Delaware Avenue.

Chicago architect Solon S. Beman's First Church of Christ Scientist (1911) at 220 North, together with the Williams-Butler house, are among the finest examples in the city of the monumental Neo-Classical Revival movement, which is identified with the World's Colombian Exposition. Together with McKim, Mead & White, Beman had designed a major building at the so-called Great White City. Beman's Ionic portico complements nicely McKim, Mead & White's more ornate Corinthian portico down the street.

The third loftiest street in the historic district is Franklin Street. Here the homes tend to be older than those on Delaware Avenue and North Street. The streetscape consists of a well-preserved collection of Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, High Victorian Gothic, and Queen Anne dwellings. Moreover, the former home of Franklin W. Caulkins, which the architect himself designed in 1882 at 415 Franklin, is the city's outstanding example of the Stick Style. (Other examples of the style, rare in the district, are at 22, 56, and 64 Irving Place and 249 North Street.)

The Italian Villa style is well represented at the northern end of Franklin Street. Two brick Italian Villa style dwellings at 547 and 561 are important mid-1850s examples of the style. The two large brick Italianate Villas at 432 and 412 were built for members of the Hamlin family, a leading family in nineteenth-century Buffalo. The red brick Italianate house at 522 Franklin is exceptional for the ornamental ironwork porch, lintels, and sills that it retains. It is likely that these elements were of local manufacture, for Buffalo was home to a significant architectural ironwork industry in the nineteenth century.

Grand Second Empire houses are at 408 Franklin (1884, Beebe & Freeman, architects), and 564 Franklin. The latter was used as a school in the late nineteenth century--Mabel Dodge Luhan was a pupil here. The gymnasium wing at the rear was added in the 1890s by Green & Wicks. The Second Empire style house at 472 Franklin has long been the home of Prentice Interiors, one of the city's leading interior designers. In the 1920s, the ground floor of the red brick building was remodeled for commercial purposes in the Adam Revival style. The doorway and two large display windows to either side that were added at this time are nonetheless compatible with the original structure.

Other buildings here attest to a wide variety of taste among well-to-do residents. The more modest vernacular dwelling at 486 Franklin, in addition to its architectural merits, has historical interest as the home of Jacob Schoellkopf, the pioneer of electrical generation at Niagara Falls. And despite the loss of its porches and tower roof, the house at 414 Franklin (1875), one of the earliest works of leading local architect Milton E. Beebe, is one of the leading examples of the High Victorian Gothic style. Two Queen Anne houses on the street in the historic district have special interest as early works by two important Buffalo architectural firms. That at 426 Franklin was designed in 1889 by Green & Wicks and that at 436 Franklin was planned in 1890 by Robert and Louise Bethune for the Stockton family. Louise Bethune, the first woman architect admitted to the national

American Institute of Architects later designed the grand Lafayette Hotel (NR listed 2008) on Lafayette Square in the French Renaissance style.

Irving Place, Representative of the Smaller Streets of the District

Most of the houses that went up along the streets in the district in the last half of the nineteenth century were more modest than those on Delaware Avenue, North Street, and Franklin Street. Some were designed by architects, but most were not. Rather, they would have been built from builder's plans or architectural pattern books that presented homeowners a range of styles popular in their day. Irving Place, a one-block street running between North and Allen Streets, has a particularly fine collection of historic buildings of various styles. Originally known as the Bowery, the street had its name changed to honor the memory of the great American writer Washington Irving. The street has long been home to many involved in the visual and performing arts, including May Davis Smith, who was responsible for bringing many famous musicians to Buffalo to perform at the former Elmwood Music Hall, which stood at Elmwood Avenue and Virginia Street, and Marion De Forest, long-time drama critic for the *Buffalo Express.*[9] The street's most famous resident was another literary figure, F. Scott Fitzgerald. As a youngster, Fitzgerald lived at 29 Irving. The neighboring dwelling at 54 Irving, a fine brick Italianate style house from the late 1860s, was the home of Olive Williams, the woman who in the late 1950s and early 1960s initiated the historic preservation movement in Allentown.

Of the many well-kept houses on this pleasant street, it is worth singling out the following for special mention because of their architectural interest: 44, a frame Italianate cottage from the 1850s-1860s with its original "Byzantine" round headed windows; 22, a frame vernacular cottage, perhaps dating from the antebellum period, updated in the 1880s with Eastlake details; 56 and 64, two fine Stick Style dwellings; and 63, a Queen Anne house built in 1887 by Silsbee & Marling, who may have been inspired by H. H. Richardson's Watts-Sherman house (1874) in Newport, Rhode Island.

Similar in character to Irving Place are Park Street and Mariner Street. The house at 156 Park is particularly noteworthy as the home of the renowned Craftsman furniture designer, Charles Rohlfs and his wife, the popular mystery writer Anna Katherine Green. It was designed in 1912 in the Arts and Crafts Style by Buffalo architects Colson & Hudson. The streetscape of Cottage Street is less homogenous but no less interesting for that reason. Dominated by the massive Coatsworth house (1879), one of the best preserved Second Empire houses in the city, the street is otherwise populated by dwellings of much more modest demeanor. The uneven mixture recalls similar neighborhoods adjacent to the city's grand thoroughfares, the rich and less rich often living cheek to jowl with each other.

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[9] "History of Irving Place and the Allentown Association," c. 1964, 10.

Olmsted and Vaux's Park and Parkway System and the Historic District-

The historic district includes within its borders elements of the original Buffalo Park and Parkway system created by Olmsted and Vaux in 1868-1870. Chief among these is The Circle, at the juncture of North Street, Porter Avenue, Richmond Avenue, and Pennsylvania Street. Olmsted and Vaux's first design for The Circle was modified by Olmsted in 1874, after he had dissolved his partnership with Calvert Vaux. His plan for the eight-acre round about, which he called North Street Circle, transformed a former cemetery into a circular, tree-shaded space for pedestrians and carriages (and, in the winter, sleighs). The Circle was to have been embellished with four fountains, along with flower beds, lawns, and three concentric footpaths. A handsome gas lamp, recently reproduced after the decades-long absence of the original, marked the vehicular central turning point. By the 1880s, The Circle became one of the most valued addresses in Buffalo. The Neo-Classical Birge house, designed in 1896 by the firm of Little & Browne of Boston to overlook the northeast quadrant of the circle, is the finest mansion surviving on the circle. It was built for George K. Birge, president of the Birge Wallpaper Company, a name respected nationally for its fine wallpapers, some of which were designed by Buffalo artist Charles Burchfield, a onetime Allentown resident. The First Presbyterian Church, designed by Green & Wicks in 1889 in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, is one of the city's foremost ecclesiastical buildings. Located on the south side of the circle, it dramatically terminates the view of the circle approaching from Richmond Avenue. The largest dwelling on the circle, the Avery house, occupied the southwest quadrant. It was taken down in the 1930s to make way for Eliel and Eero Saarinen's Kleinhans Music Hall. In 1958, the name of The Circle was changed to Symphony Circle to honor this great work of modern architecture that had been built here in 1939. In 1989 the music hall became a National Historic Landmark.

In July 1886, the Buffalo common council, acting on a bill approved during the previous session of the state legislature, turned over to the park commissioners control of all of the smaller parks and public squares in the city. Immediately, the commissioners contacted Frederick Law Olmsted, who was then working in partnership with his stepson, John C., to ask his advice on what should be done with these important civic spaces. Day's Park, the antebellum residential square, was among those for which Olmsted furnished plans by the spring of 1887. Construction was underway by that summer. Day's Park is tree-shaded rectangular space surrounded by closely spaced single family houses. A grammar school stood near the western end. Olmsted did little to change the character of the square other than to provide a small graveled playground for youngster across from the school and a fountain in the center of the park.

By 1886 Arlington Place, which had been established in 1866 as a private park by James Wadsworth, was a public space surrounded by house lots Wadsworth had sold to individual owners. There is no evidence, however, that Olmsted was consulted about a new landscape plan for the square. No plans exist for it at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, nor is there a record of a job number. There are plans for Day's

Park on file there. Yet, Arlington Place is a significant intact example of a nineteenth-century residential square, one of the oldest and finest in the city.[10]

Likewise, the assertion that Frederick Law Olmsted lived on Arlington Place while he built the Buffalo park system is untrue.[11] Olmsted and Vaux were both residents of New York City in the 1870s and had their office there. After 1881, Olmsted moved to Brookline, Massachusetts, where he made his office in his home, Fairsted, the present Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site. Olmsted visited Buffalo many times over the years to meet with park commissioners and private clients and to check on the progress of the firm's work here. However, these documented visits lasted only a few days at the most and were usually combined with travel to other cities. And the preparation of plans and specifications for his firm's Buffalo projects was done in either New York or Brookline.

The Construction of Multiple Dwellings

Multiple dwellings, which had long existed in Europe, especially in Paris and Edinburgh, began to become an acceptable form of domestic architecture in the United States in the last half of the nineteenth century. By the 1890s, the prejudice against apartment living as places identified only with the tenements of the poor had lessened. Multiple dwellings for the middle class began to appear in growing numbers in all larger cities, including Buffalo. Distinct in the public mind from boarding houses and tenements, the apartment building became associated with modernity and urbanism.

Prior to the twentieth century, Buffalo had several important family apartment houses. These, like the homes of the well-to-do, were given dignified names, such as the Buckingham and the Marlborough (both at Allen and Mariner), and the Lenox at 140 North Street. The Red Jacket, at the southwest corner of Main and Allen Streets in the historic district, made reference in its name to local history, honoring the memory of the great Seneca orator chief who had befriended George Washington. Built in 1895 (Red Jacket's body had recently been reinterred in Forest Lawn cemetery to much ceremony) for $50,000, the building was designed by local architect Henry H. Little. Above the ground floor shops, it contained three stories of family apartments, eighteen flats in all. Each was decorated with oak and ash woodwork and each had windows in every room. Little's design did away with the interior court that had been common to many New York City apartments. The exterior of the red brick building was enlivened by architectural elements and decoration in terra cotta. Little gave special importance to the corner of the building, which he beveled, highlighting the name of the residence with a bust of the Seneca chief in the upper frieze.

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[10] The assertion in the original Allentown Historic District National Register nomination that Olmsted redesigned Arlington Place is incorrect

[11] *Allentown Association*. http://www.allentown.org/

During the first decades of the twentieth century, the picturesque Red Jacket was followed in the historic district by a number of other apartment buildings, typically in versions of the Neo-Classical Revival style. These dignified buildings were neatly fitted into the existing streetscape; one often comes across them in the smaller streets of the district, where they blend compatibly with their single family home neighbors. Those at 26 Irving Place (1899, Henry G. Larzelere) and 44-46 North Pearl Street (1905, Sidney H. Woodruff) are good examples. Of the larger ones on main streets, the Green (1912, Green & Wicks) at the southeast corner of North and Mariner and the Westbrook (1924, North, Shelgren & Swift) at the northeast corner of North and Delaware are the most distinguished, while the unnamed building (1911, Edward H. Moeller) at the southwest corner of Elmwood and Allen is the most original.

Allentown in the Mid Twentieth Century, 1930s-1960s: Allentown and the Beginnings of Historic Preservation in Buffalo

Like many city neighborhoods throughout the country, Allentown went into decline after World War II, as many middle-class American families began to leave the city for the suburbs. "Allentown was not only the city's largest residential neighborhood but also a barometer of its decline," wrote Linda Levine and Maria Scrivani, "conditioned by post-Depression de-industrialization and exacerbated by post-World War Two white flight."[12] Adding to the city's ills was the decline in its status as a railroad and steamship transportation hub linking the East Coast and Mid-West. This was due in large part to the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 and the construction of the interstate highway system. The construction of high speed highways from the center city to the suburbs eased the exodus of the middle class from the city. And for Allentown in particular, the pernicious practice of "redlining" by local banks inhibited investment in the neighborhood.

But already by the late 1950s, the seeds of a new Allentown were planted as the area began to attract artists and intellectuals. This trend continued during the early 1960s, turning the area into Buffalo's Greenwich Village and laying the foundation for the appeal of contemporary Allentown. No one has described the phenomenon better than Mark Goldman, historian and longtime advocate for the area: "By then," he wrote,

> the neighborhood had begun to attract a small but vibrant group of artists and the area was beginning to take on a distinctly Bohemian aura. Dotted with small mom-and-pop stores and a few galleries and tiny restaurants, the area had a scruffy casualness to it that appealed to local artists. By the late 1960s, the artists Wes Olmsted and Ben Perone had rented studios there. Hanging out in local restaurants and cafes--"Kisses" at Allen and Wadsworth, Jerry Baker's Blacksmith Shop around the corner on Delaware, the Cafe Limelight, and Laughlin's bar across Main on Franklin near Allen--a hip scene of artists, poets,

[12] Levine and Scrivani, 72.

performers, and musicians emerged, giving color and flavor to Allentown. Dave Sharpe, an Allentown poet and infamous regular at Loughlin's, everybody's favorite hangout, described the scene: 'Those were exciting times in Allentown. Jazz people, beats, all got along down there. There was looseness in Allentown in those times.'[13]

One of the most influential artists from this period of Allentown's rebirth was Anthony J. (Tony) Sisti (1901–1983). Born in New York's Greenwich Village neighborhood, his family moved to Buffalo when he was ten. Sisti became a champion boxer but retired in 1930 to pursue painting. Studying art in Florence, in 1932 he returned to Buffalo, where he taught at the Art Institute of Buffalo. During the mid-1930s, Sisti won several Works Projects Administration art commissions. In 1938, he opened his own art studio at 469 Franklin Street in Allentown. During the 1950s, Sisti helped to create a Bohemian atmosphere in Allentown similar to that of his native Greenwich Village. Lovely Sisti Park, created in 1981 at the corner of Franklin and North Streets, is named in his honor.

Out of this new infusion of arts and culture into the neighborhood came an event that has become an institution in the cultural life of the city, the Allentown Art Festival, sponsored by the Allentown Village Association. "In April 1958," wrote Goldman, "a few of the denizens of the neighborhood, meeting at Jerry Baker's Blacksmith Shop restaurant at Delaware near Allen formed the Allentown Village Society, which in September of that year sponsored the first of what would become many Allentown art shows."[14] Since then, every June, local and out-of-town artists fill Delaware Avenue and Allen Street in Allentown with displays of their works. From the beginning, the event attracted a wide audience of buyers and non-buyers who came to enjoy the lively ambience. The growth of a distinctive art culture in Allentown soon gave rise to a concern to preserve its physical environment, which was being threatened by demolitions. Major losses to the historic fabric of the neighborhood were especially disturbing in the early 1960s. Mark Twain's house at 472 Delaware and the St. Mary's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital at the southeast corner of Edward and Elmwood were two of many important landmarks demolished. Another tragic loss was the fiery destruction of the Byzantine-Romanesque Temple Beth Zion at 599 Delaware in 1961. At the same time, about ten mansions on the west side of Delaware, between Allen and North, as well as a few houses on adjacent Irving Place, were demolished for new development. An entire streetscape vanished. Sensing the beginning of a disturbing trend that if left unchecked would not only destroy the architectural character of the neighborhood but derail the cultural renaissance as well, long-time Irving Place resident Olive Williams took action. In 1960, she organized the

[13] Mark Goldman, *City on the Edge, Buffalo, New York.* (Amherst, NY: Prometheus Press, 2007), 210-211.

[14] Ibid.

North Street Association, which three years later grew into the Allentown Association, now one of the city's most important civic organizations.

It was not only destruction for new construction and parking lots that threatened the neighborhood, but also highway construction. A proposed connector along Virginia Street, running from the new I-190 at the lakefront to the new Route 33 expressway, threatened wholesale demolition of many blocks rich in historic fabric, including the southern portion of what is now the historic district. This prompted the first survey of historic architecture in Buffalo in 1970, covering the blocks south of Virginia Street that were in danger. Surveying continued for several years, laying the groundwork for the historic districts that would materialize at the end of the decade. As a result of these efforts, in 1974, the Landmark Society of the Niagara Frontier published Paul Suozzi's *Three Walks Around and About Allentown.* The first comprehensive guide to the neighborhood, it did much to raise public awareness of Allentown's significant historical and architectural legacy.

In 1974, Carole Holcberg, a longtime resident of Irving Place, assumed the executive directorship of the Allentown Association determined to reverse the decline of her neighborhood. Her first task was to change the minds of area banks on their practice of redlining. "A widespread resurgence of Allentown, however, required the cooperation of banks," observed Levine and Scrivani. "So Holcberg invited a group of bankers to take a tour of the old streets with her in July 1974. She rented a bus, weaving through streets sometimes almost too narrow--they were that old--and pointed out the straightening of sagging roof gutters, the painting of architectural trims, the upward trend . . . After the trip, they relaxed redlining in Allentown. . . . The freeing up of mortgage money to house buyers gradually led to an increase in property values. That was the point of the district: to encourage investment and discourage disinvestment." Eventually, she convinced her neighbors that local historic district and National Register designation would be a key element in the neighborhood's regeneration.[15]

Pursing local historic district designation came first. With the assistance of Olaf William Shelgren Jr., one of the fathers of historic preservation in Buffalo, Holcberg initiated a research project. During the summers of 1975 and 1976 Shelgren and two interns, in the words of Levine and Scrivani, "did the exhaustive task of walking door to door, filling out 'blue forms' for each building: its style, age, condition, history of ownership, colors, size, lot size, additions to the original, architects where known."[16] When all the forms were in, Shelgren studied the inventory of 2,000 structures and drew the boundaries of the proposed district. The next task was to convince the common council to approve the district and to create the Preservation Board to oversee it. Drawing on interviews with Holcberg, Levine and Scrivani recounted the events that followed:

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[15] Levine and Scrivani, 75.
[16] Ibid., 78. These blue forms are now at the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society.

Holcberg next had to impress the virtues of the district on Buffalo's Common Council. It had the say over whether or not to institute an entity to which citizens would be encouraged to conform. 'There was strenuous opposition initially on the Council,' Holcberg stated. 'The preservation district seemed a silk-stocking, do-gooder, elitist thing to some Councilmen.' Such legislators associated preservation with a concurrent battle by a group of preservationists to save a strip of Delaware Avenue mansions and didn't see how it could benefit a blue-collar city personified by workers and labor unions rather than by debutante balls and weight-button kid gloves. 'But those who in the early days were the biggest opponents turned out to be the biggest proponents. They saw what could come to their districts. Preservation wasn't just for fancy buildings but for maintaining vitality.'

On Thursday, February 14, 1978 at 7PM the Common Council held a legislative hearing on the district in its City Hall chambers. The Allentown Association hoped for a full turnout of residents coming to ask questions and express concerns and delivered announcements of the meeting to every house. Did Holcberg, a decade later, remember the event? 'Do I remember it!' she exclaimed. Was it dramatic? 'Yes, it was dramatic. The chambers were filled. When the hearing started, we were very much in doubt that we'd get the district through. The hearing lasted six and a half hours. There was a lot of bickering…

The 'silk-stocking' Delaware district Councilman consistently supported the district; the Councilmen who most opposed it were two young representatives. Holcberg caught up with them in the halls outside Council chambers to argue her case that neighborhoods were being revived by becoming historic districts in Rochester, New York, Philadelphia and at least warranted a try in Buffalo. More persuasive than her lobbying effort outside chambers were the 200 residents in support . . . back inside chambers. The overwhelming grass roots wish sufficed to convince the full Council to approve the district.[17]

In 1979, the association sponsored the original National Register historic district nomination. The association is also the sponsor of the current historic district expansion project so that the National Register district will have virtually the same boundaries as the local historic district.

The Emergence of the Gay Community in Allentown

Allentown's post-war reputation as a bohemian community drew a large population of western New York's gay population to the neighborhood. Similar to New York City's Greenwich Village, the gay community in Buffalo found Allentown to be a neighborhood where they could live more openly than elsewhere in Western New

[17] Levine and Scrivani, 79-80.

York. Part of the draw to Allentown included a number of gay friendly and owned businesses. The piano bar "Black Magic," located in the basement of one of the Midway row houses, was especially popular. Coffee Encores (located at 341 Franklin Street) was the first coffee shop in Allentown and one of the first in Buffalo. It opened in 1955 and quickly became a popular spot, particularly for gay patrons. Operated by Dom Trapani as both an art gallery and coffee house, it was one of the few contemporary art galleries in the city and attracted aficionados of modern art. Among them was Seymour Knox, the great collector of Abstract Expressionist painters and devoted benefactor of Buffalo's Albright-Knox Art Gallery. On a typical evening, Trapani recalls, many patrons would crowd his establishment, which remained an Allentown fixture until 1968, when he moved to New York. On a good evening, the business might make as much as $140 for the night, at a time when a cup of coffee cost only 49 cents.

A large concentration of Allentown's gay community resided along upper Park and Mariner Streets and Irving Place. Parties held in these homes by gay men in the late 1950s and 1960s did much to reinforce the sense of community among group members who were often made to feel unwelcome elsewhere in Buffalo. "These cocktail parties were where people could talk, socialize, and learn about how to renovate houses!" recalls Trapani, who was often in attendance at these lively neighborhood gatherings. The movement to renovate historic buildings gained momentum as gay homeowners sought to outdo one another. Most of those "urban pioneers" were in their late thirties to early fifties. This nascent gay community encouraged additional gay men to buy and rehabilitate nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings. As it is today, many members of the gay community continue to play a significant role in historic preservation in Allentown.

The burgeoning gay community in Allentown likely reached a zenith by the mid-1980s. A dense concentration of small bars and gay-owned restaurants on the corner Main Street and Allen Street gave use to abandoned mansions at a time when few others were willing to open businesses or renovate these structures. A piano bar known as Dominics, the Villa Capri Lounge, the Cathode Ray were all part of small intimate bars that doubled as a social gathering space. The Allen Street Restaurant in particular epitomized a visible gay presence by the mid-1980s and set the standard by which others were held. In the restaurant, at 16 Allen Street, located in an 1860s side-entrance brick Italianate mansion, patrons entered and were greeted by a welcoming host against the backdrop of an elegant winding staircase. There were two separate intimate dining rooms, filled with small tables covered with red cloths, a small candle placed on each one. The dining rooms, while small, had tall ceilings with beautiful plaster walls, moldings and ornate ceiling medallions, artifacts from the era. But perhaps the restaurant's most memorable feature was its upright player piano that filled the restaurant with classic Broadway show tunes. A mute, stuffed, life-sized mannequin, a female torch singer, rested on top of the piano. The food, although delicious, paled in comparison to the ambiance, the service and the hosts.

Today, Allentown is home to the Stonewall Democrats, a branch of the local Democratic Party that is an important political voice of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community in Western New York. Since the mid 1990s, the group has met at 91 Allen Street in Allentown. Members come from state, county, and city government. Among them are Democratic committee members who serve on various committees in Erie, Niagara, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany counties. The local branch of Stonewall Democrats has long maintained affiliation with the National Stonewall Democrats.

Mid Twentieth Century Architecture in Allentown

While pre-modern architecture predominates in the district, there are several good examples of mid-twentieth century Modern Movement design that were not identified in Allentown's original National Register nomination. Before World War II, some commercial buildings introduced the fashionable Art Deco and Moderne styles into the area. However, the single-story business block at 443-445 Delaware, designed by Bley & Lyman in 1930, is the outstanding example in the district of the Art Deco style. It features stylized floral and other ornaments in cast metal. The multi-storied building at 470 Franklin, built as a film exchange facility in 1930, is a larger, masonry example of the same style in the district.

After World War II, Allentown was generally passed by in the great migration of commerce from downtown to the suburbs.[18] The single-story film exchange building at 464 Franklin, erected in 1925, received a new stone façade in 1946 that is one of the earliest post-war examples in Buffalo of the International Style. Along the Delaware Avenue corridor, some mansions ceded their place to small, multi-storied office buildings. These buildings were modest in comparison to earlier tall buildings in downtown. The low-rise office buildings with ribbon windows of plate glass and flat roofs at 560 and 570 Delaware Avenue, dating from c. 1963, are conventional versions of the International Style. Although their construction provoked an outcry from neighborhood activists over the destruction of nineteenth-century mansions on the prominent site, these buildings brought an air of modernity to the neighborhood.

Summary

The Allentown Historic District, which was first listed on the National Register in 1980, was the city's first National Register historic district. With this current document, the original district is enlarged to include

[18] In the 1970s, Allentown joined the growing number of urban communities around the country to protest the construction of high speed highways. Called the "freeway revolts," these grass roots actions halted the proposed construction of highways in Philadelphia, Boston, Minneapolis, and many other American cities. Threatening Allentown was the proposed Virginia Carolina Expressway, which would have cut through the neighborhood, rending it in two and greatly decreasing its desirability as a residential neighborhood. Local activist Alison Fleishman Kimberly, who spoke for the Allentown Association at the public meeting organized by the New York State Department of Transportation to promote the plan, recalls that when she was asked by officials how she and the neighborhood could be brought over to their side she replied "it wasn't possible." After that, she said, "the meeting adjourned quickly; the expressway was never built." (A. F. Kimberly in an email message to C. Brown, October 12, 2011.)

buildings that were overlooked then but are now clearly eligible. The enlarged district will also be in close conformity to the locally designated Allentown Historic District (created in 1978). The present nomination revises and updates that written in 1979, extends the period of significance to 1963, and provides a current property list.

The Allentown Historic District, which is named for Lewis F. Allen (1800-1890), farmer, writer, and leading civic leader, is significant under Criterion A in the areas of settlement history, commerce, and social history and under Criterion C for architecture. The neighborhood encapsulates a picture of Buffalo settlement after the Erie Canal opened in 1825. The great waterway connected Buffalo with the Eastern Seaboard and laid the foundation for the city's prosperity as an inland port and industrial center. By the middle of the nineteenth century, Allentown had developed into a diverse in-town neighborhood, with many commercial establishments along major arteries. The mixed-use character of the area has survived to the present day. Among the other forces that influenced this development were the spread of the city beyond the older urban core around Niagara Square, the creation of street car service to the area, the development of the city's park and parkway system, designed in 1868-1870 by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux (NR listed 1982), and the rise of Delaware Avenue as a prestigious residential street. The period of significance begins with the settlement era in the 1820s and extends to 1963, by which time several International Style buildings replaced earlier structures, especially along Delaware Avenue. The last contributing building in the district was constructed in 1963.

Allentown was also important in the history of historic preservation in Buffalo. The Allentown Association, which traces its roots to the mid twentieth century, was one of the first urban organizations to see the preservation of historic buildings as a means to neighborhood renewal. It also promoted civic and cultural affairs in the neighborhood and encouraged events that attracted (and continue to attract) a citywide audience. The association sponsored the creation of the local historic district in 1978; two years later, it championed the creation of the National Register historic district. At the time, this was the largest National Register historic district in the state. In the words of historian Mark Goldman, "in Allentown, healing and renewal began in the 1960s, as community activists banded together to defend the neighborhood's urban fabric from the threat of the wrecking ball; today there is no more interesting or stimulating place in the city."[19]

One of the characteristics that distinguishes Allentown as a preservation district from others within Buffalo is that it is a regional tourist destination since the time that it has become a preservation district. What began with the Allentown Art Festival in 1958 has matured so that the district is now a true year-round destination. If annual events are not held wholly within the district, they become destination spots within the event. In March,

[19] Goldman, *op. cit.*, 389. The consultants wish to acknowledge the generous assistance and constant encouragement of Christopher Nicholas Brown, a resident of Allentown who is devoted to its wellbeing, in the preparation of this revised nomination.

the St. Patrick's Day Parade culminates in Allentown, with its many bars and restaurants celebrating Buffalo's Irish heritage. The first weekend of June, Allentown takes a prominent place in Buffalo's Gay Pride festival, hosting street fairs and a portion of its annual parade. During the second weekend of each June, Allentown hosts its renowned Allentown Art Festival, hosted by the Allentown Village Society and Allen West Festival, hosted by the Allentown Association. In 2000, the Allentown Art Festival was designated a Local Legacy by the Library of Congress. In later June, many high school and college graduates make their pilgrimage to Kleinhans Music Hall, where they celebrate their commencement on the hall's stage. During the last weekend of July, Allentown plays a prominent role in Buffalo's Annual Garden Walk, where private homeowners showcase their Victorian era-inspired gardens. In early August, Allentown plays host to Buffalo's Infringement Festival, its small parks and dense urban streets being a perfect backdrop for small-scale performing artists. In September, Allentown's architecture is especially celebrated during the annual *Secrets of Allentown* self-guided interior tour of historic homes. September also marks the opening of the annual performing season of the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra at Kleinhans Music Hall and the Theater of Youth at the Allendale Theater. Throughout the summer, various guided walking and bus tours celebrate Allentown's history and architecture, culminating in October with its popular ghost walks. In addition to these events, the Allentown Association also hosts First Fridays, an evening gallery walk held on the first Friday evening of each month. Beyond a regional tourist base, the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site hosts visitors year round from throughout the United States. Together, these annual attractions, coupled with special one-time events bring hundreds of thousands of visitors to the district each year. Allentown is especially suited to host events; it contains several hotels, including the former Sternberg Mansion at 414 Delaware Avenue, which was inducted into Historic Hotels of America, an affiliate of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 2011.

In the thirty plus years since the establishment of the local and National Register historic districts, Allentown has remained largely free of the demolitions that have decimated other older areas of the city as public awareness and appreciation of Allentown as a special, historic place has grown. An instructive comparison is the stretch of Main Street in the district. The west side of the street, which is in the historic district, has retained its historic streetscape. The east side of Main, which is outside of the district, has, since the 1970s, seen the loss of many historic resources. When members of the National Trust for Historic Preservation come to Buffalo to attend the organization's annual meeting--an event that can be said to mark the coming of age of preservation here--they can salute Allentown as not only a excellent historic urban neighborhood but also as the cradle of the historic preservation movement in Western New York.

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Online Resources

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Allentown Village Association. www.allentownartfestival.com

Buffalo as an Architectural Museum. http://www.buffaloah.com/a/bamname.html

BuffaloResearch.com. http://www.buffaloresearch.com/index.html

Buffalonian. http://www.buffalonian.com

Buffalonet. Buffalo and Western New York Internet Historical Resource. http://www.buffalonet.org

Cyclorama Building. http://www.grasmick.com/ourhome.htm

History of Buffalo, New York, Index. http://www.buffaloah.com/h/histindex.html

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Preservation Buffalo Niagara. www.preservationbuffaloniagara.org

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 232.13 acres (Total Allentown HD Acreage)

UTM References (See attached mapping for UTM references)
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

		Zone	Easting	Northing
1		18		
2		18		
3		18		
4		18		

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Francis Kowsky & Martin Wachadlo (Edited – Christopher N. Brown, & Daniel McEneny)

organization _____ date December 4th, 2011

street & number 368 West Avenue telephone 716.949.6169

city or town Buffalo state NY zip code 14201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items
(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20503

Verbal Boundary Description

The Allentown Historic District is located in the city of Buffalo, roughly a half mile north of the city's central business district. Residential neighborhoods of a different architectural character and identity border the west and north of the district, while the area east has been consumed by a large medical campus. The boundary's appearance is characterized by a meandering west, north and south border defined by contributing parcels within the historic district, and having a firm boundary on the east as defined by contributing buildings within the historic district on the west side of Main Street. Roughly the boundary is defined as Main street to the east, properties straddling North Street and Porter Avenue to the north, properties straddling Plymouth Avenue, Malta Place, West Tupper Street on the west and properties straddling Edward Street on the south. The district consumes an area of roughly 232 acres. The boundary is delineated on the attached maps with scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Allentown Historic District and its expansion corresponds with the historic development of the neighborhood. Additionally, the expansion of the district corresponds to the city of Buffalo's identification of the Allentown neighborhood.

Additional Information

Photography

Photos: Martin Wachadlo, 2011
On file NYS Historic Preservation Office
Peebles Island Resource Center
Waterford, NY 12188

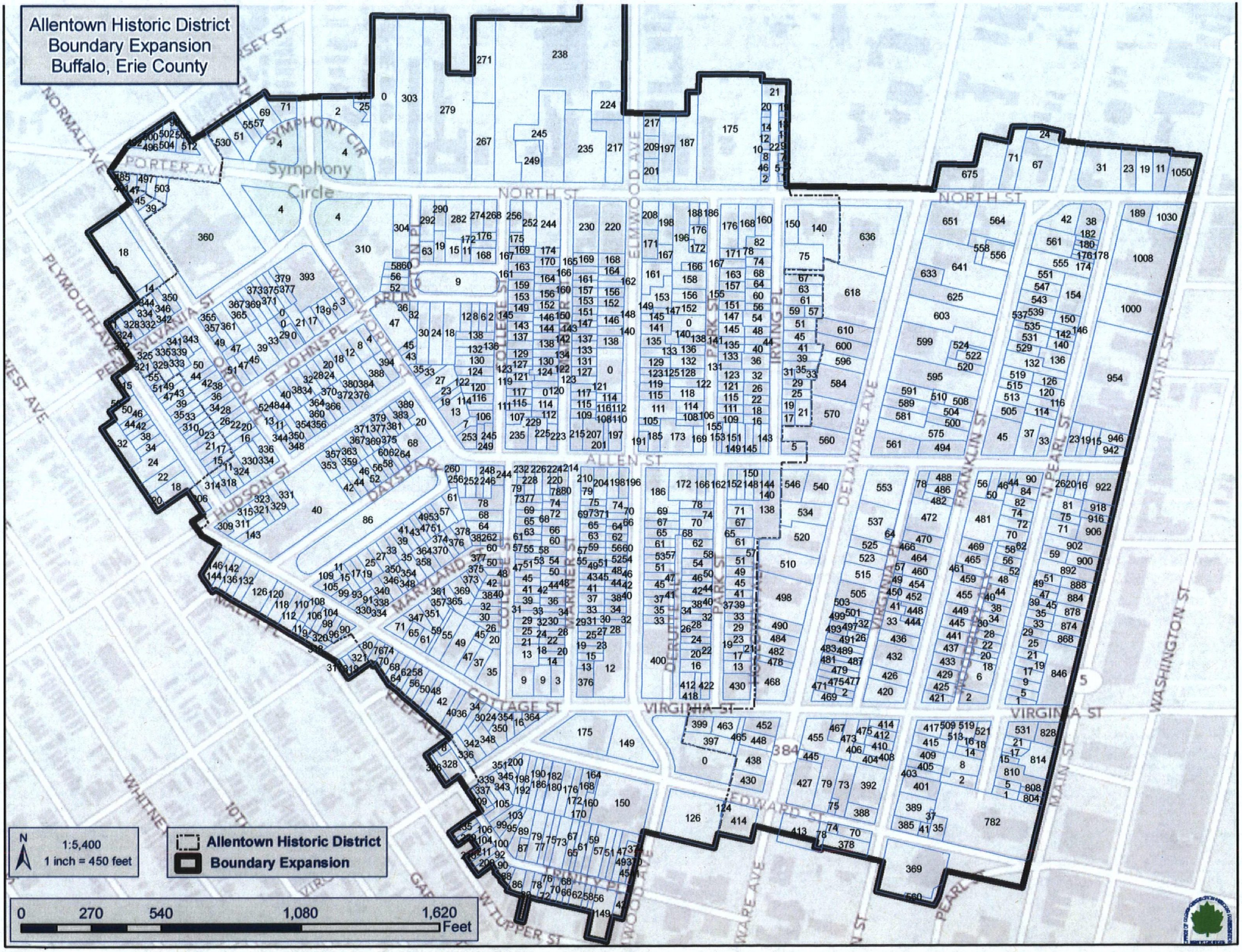
1.) Arlington Park
2.) Symphony Circle
3.) Franklin Street north of Virginia
4.) Irving Place
5.) Mariner Street south of Allen
6.) North Pearl Street north of Virginia Street
7.) Park Street south of Allen Street
8.) Cottage Street north of Virginia Street
9.) Trinity Place
10.) St. Johns Place
11.) Allen Street from Wadsworth Street
12.) Delaware Avenue near Edward Street
13.) Main Street near Virginia Street
14.) Coit House on Virginia Street
15.) Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site
16.) Former Sisters of Charity Hospital
17.) Stores and Storefronts – Main Street near Allen Street
18.) Mayfair Lane
19.) Kleinhans Music Hall
20.) Main Street north of Allen Street

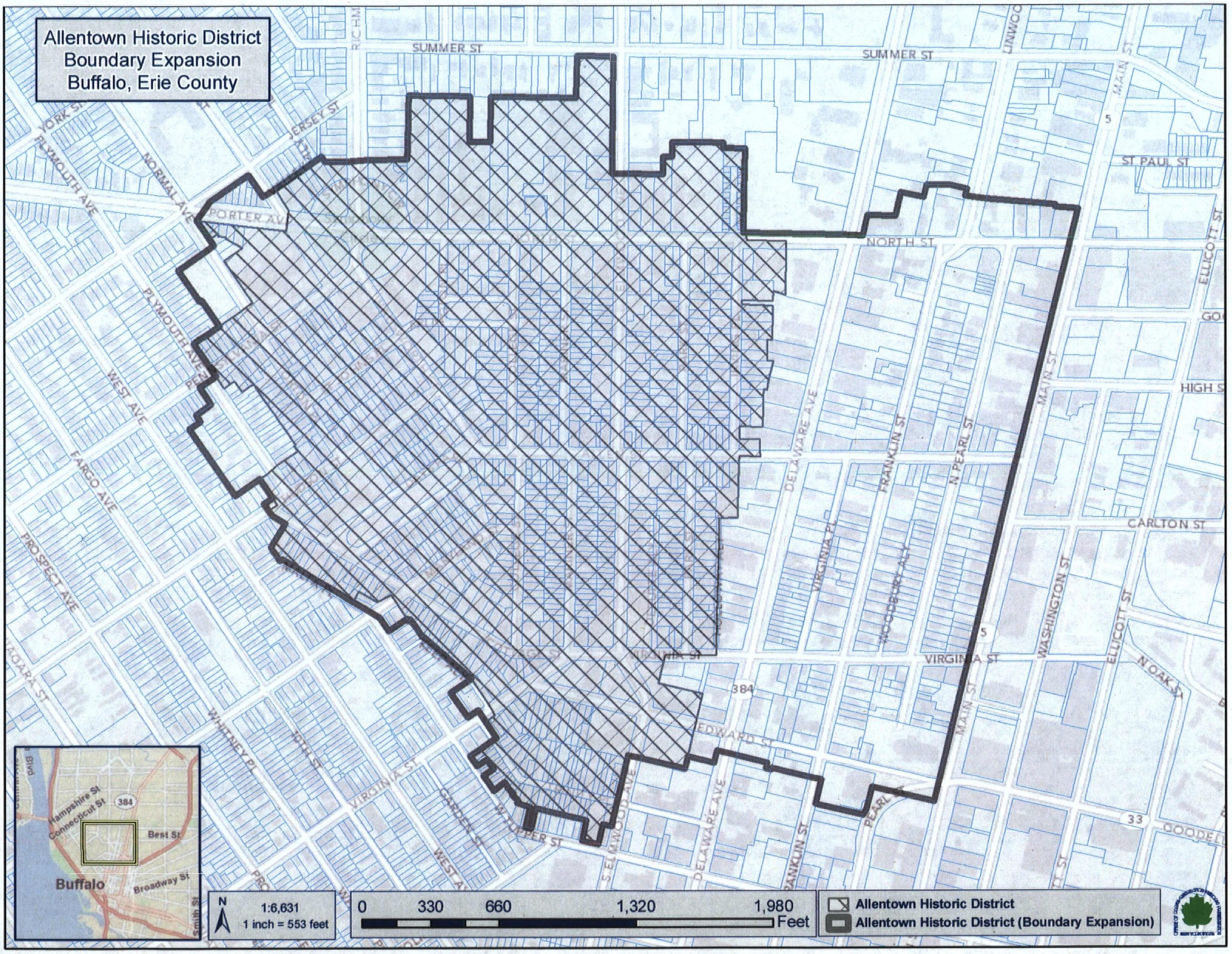
Architects/Builders

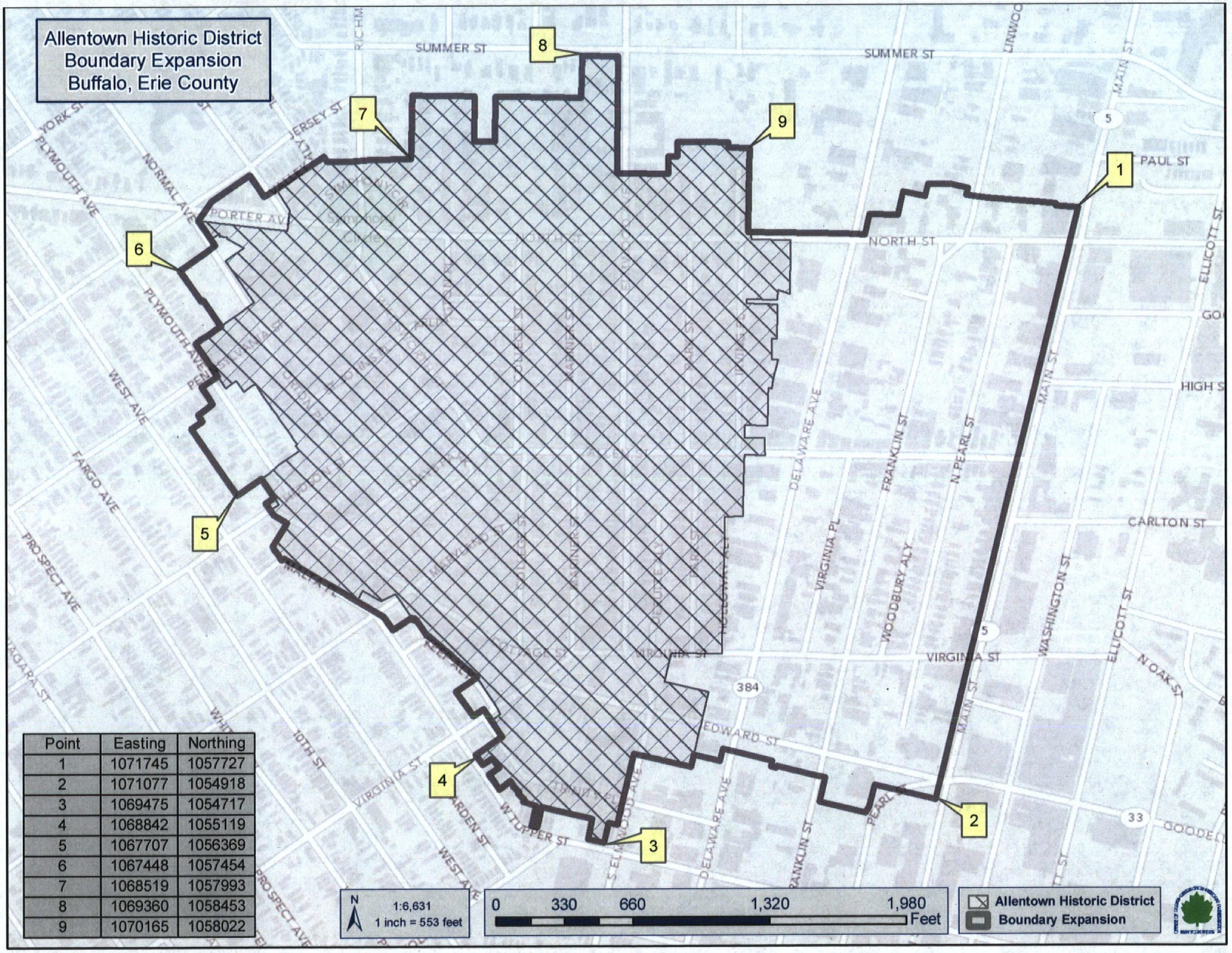
The following architects and landscape architects designed works in the Allentown Historic District: Biographies of Buffalo architects can be found at the web site *Buffalo as an Architectural Museum*, http://www.buffaloah.com/a/bamname.html

John G. Balsam
Beebe & Freeman
Max Beierl
Solon S. Beman
Herbert C. Burdett
Louise Blanchard Bethune
Bley & Lyman
Richard and William Caudell

Franklin Caulkins
Colson & Hudson
Green & Wicks
Eugene L. Holmes
Edward A. Kent
Franklyn & William Kidd
Henry G. Larzelere
Henry H. Little
Little and Browne
George J. Metzger
Edward H. Moeller
North, Shelgren & Swift
Frederick Law Olmsted
Ulysses G. Orr
Charles R. Percival
Cyrus K. Porter
Henry Hobson Richardson
Eliel and Eero Saarinen
Schickel and Ditmars
Charles D. Swan
Silsbee & Marling
Calvert Vaux
Richard Waite


Allentown Historic District
Boundary Expansion
Buffalo, Erie County
Symphony Circle
NORTH ST
ALLEN ST
VIRGINIA ST
COTTAGE ST
EDWARD ST
HUDSON ST
PORTER AV
NORMAL AVE
PLYMOUTH AVE
WEST AVE
MAIN ST
WASHINGTON ST
DELAWARE AVE
FRANKLIN ST
N PEARL ST
PEARL ST
IRVING PL
ELMWOOD AVE
WADSWORTH ST
ARLINGTON PL
ST JOHNS PL
DAYS PARK
COLLEGE ST
PARK ST
MARYLAND ST
MARINER ST
DELAWARE PARK
VIRGINIA PARK
FRANKLIN SQUARE
N
1:5,400
1 inch = 450 feet
Allentown Historic District
Boundary Expansion
0
270
540
1,080
1,620
Feet


Allentown Historic District
Boundary Expansion
Buffalo, Erie County
SUMMER ST
NORTH ST
ST PAUL ST
PORTER AV
NORMAL AVE
PLYMOUTH AVE
WEST AVE
FARGO AVE
PROSPECT AVE
DELAWARE AVE
FRANKLIN ST
N PEARL ST
MAIN ST
WASHINGTON ST
ELLICOTT ST
CARLTON ST
VIRGINIA ST
VIRGINIA PL
WOODBURY ALY
N OAK ST
EDWARD ST
WHITNEY PL
10TH ST
GARDEN ST
S ELMWOOD AVE
PEARL ST
384
33
5
Hampshire St
Connecticut St
Best St
Broadway St
Buffalo
N
1:6,631
1 inch = 553 feet
0
330
660
1,320
1,980
Feet
Allentown Historic District
Allentown Historic District (Boundary Expansion)



Point	Easting	Northing
1	1071745	1057727
2	1071077	1054918
3	1069475	1054717
4	1068842	1055119
5	1067707	1056369
6	1067448	1057454
7	1068519	1057993
8	1069360	1058453
9	1070165	1058022





Allentown Historic District, Buffalo, NY
Days Park (left) & Mariner Street (right), date unknown



Allentown Historic District, Buffalo, NY
North Street, date known





Allentown Historic District, Buffalo, NY
Orton Place (right) & Plymouth Avenue, dates unknown



Allentown Historic District, Buffalo, NY
Symphony Circle, date unknown

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Allentown Historic District (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Erie

DATE RECEIVED: 12/30/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/23/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/07/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/14/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000009

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

X ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT 2-14-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

An excellent boundary increase for a wonderful neighborhood in Buffalo

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER Alexis A G DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

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

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BUFFALO NE QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK—ERIE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 BUFFALO 15' QUADRANGLE

5270 III SW (TONAWANDA WEST)
5270 III SE (TONAWANDA EAST)
5270 II SW (CLARENCE CENTER)
5269 IV NW (BUFFALO NW)
5269 IV SW (BUFFALO SW)
5269 IV SE (BUFFALO SE)
5268 I SW (ORCHARD PARK)
2269 I NW (LANCASTER)

78°52'30" 43°00' 674 000m E. 675 676 NIAGARA FALLS 18 MI. NORTH TONAWANDA 4 MI. 679 47'30" MILLERSPORT 7 MI. 450 000 FEET 683 78°45' 43°00'

4761 000m N.

1 090 000 FEET

57'30" 55'

1 060 000 FEET

42°52'30" 78°52'30" 674 675 430 000 FEET 50' 679 680 47'30" 682 000m E. 78°45' 42°52'30"

2.8 MI. TO INTERSTATE 190
1.6 MI. TO INTERSTATE 190
1.7 MI. TO U.S. 62
8 MI. TO INTERSTATE 290
1.2 MI. TO N.Y. 266
9 MI. TO U.S. 20
EAST AURORA 15 MI.
LACKAWANNA 6 MI.
HAMBURG 11 MI.
1.7 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 54
5 MI. TO N.Y. 5
INTERCHANGE 48 (N.Y. 78) 2.6 MI.
INTERCHANGE 48 (N.Y. 98) 3.0 MI.
BOWMANSVILLE 3.3 MI.
BATAVIA 30 MI.
LANCASTER 4 MI.

TONAWANDA
Ellwood Park
KENMORE
Brighton
North Bailey
Grover Cleveland Terrace
Kenilworth
Eggertsville
AMHERST
Snyder
WILLIAMSVILLE
Cleveland Hill
Pine Hill
CHEEKTOWAGA
Walden
Forks
Doyle
SLOAN
BUFFALO

ELMLAWN CEMETERY
FOREST LAWN CEMETERY
MT CALVARY CEMETERY
ST STANISLAUS CEMETERY
GROVER CLEVELAND PARK
PARK
ELLICOTT CREEK
CAYUGA CREEK
SCAJAQUADA CREEK
DELAWARE PARK
Scajaquada Cr.

O'Hara High Sch
Cemetery
Athletic Field
Hamilton Sch
St Amelias Sch
Green Acres Sch
Drive-in Theater
Radio Tower (WUFO)
Recreation Center
Golf Course
Sewage Disposal
Williamsville Sch
Sweet Home Jr High Sch
Boulevard Mall Shopping Center
Fire Sta
St Leos Sch
Maplemere Sch
Westwood Country Club
Park Country Club
Garnett Playground
Northtown Plaza Shopping Center
Temple Beth-Zion Sch
Sweet Home Central Sch
Temple Beth-El Sch
Kenmore East High Sch
Brighton Sch
Edison Sch
Clinton Sch
Hoover Sch
Union Free Sch
Jefferson Sch
Curtiss Park
Police Sta
Radio Tower
Kenmore West High Sch
St Johns Sch
Ellwood Park
Water Tank
Franklin Sch
Lincoln Park
Addams Sch
Fire Sta
Library
Longfellow Sch
Kenmore Jr High Sch
Lindbergh Sch
St Pauls Sch
Municipal Bldg
Washington Sch
YWCA
St Josephs Collegiate Institute
Blessed Sacrament Sch
Windermere Blvd Sch
Lincoln Park
Eggert Road Sch
St Benedicts Sch
Rosary Hill College
Sacred Heart Academy
Martin Luther Sch
Amherst High Sch
YMCA
PS 18
Christ the King Sch
Smallwood Drive Sch
Park Sch
Forest Sch
Neumann High Sch
Cem
Athletic Field
Tollgate
Royal Playground
Amherst Central Jr High Sch
Reservoir
Playgrounds
Infant of Prague Sch
Cleveland Hill Sch
Cleveland Hill
Playground
North Hill Sch
Maryvale Jr-Sr High Sch
Mother of Divine Grace Sch
Library
Maryvale Sch
Cleveland Hill South Sch
Drive-in Theater
Holy Sepulchre Cem
Ridge Lawn Cem
St Johns Cem
United Catholic Cemetery
Radio Tower (WNIA)
Queen of Martyrs Sch
Buffalo Cem
Pine Hill Sch
Carroll High Sch
Turner High Sch
Playground
Fire Sta
Sewage Disposal
Playground
Drive-in Theater
Infant of Prague Sch
Cheektowaga Central High Sch
Union Road Sch
Cem
Forks
Broadway
Drive-in Theater
Woodrow Wilson Sch
St Andrews Sch
Playground
Water Tank
Athletic Field
Orphanage
St Josaphats Sch
Roosevelt Sch
Losson Road Sch
John F Kennedy High Sch
Town Park
Library
St Josephs Hospital
Alexander Sch
Gaging Sta
Schiller Park
Villa Maria Academy
Queen of Peace Sch
Holy Name Sch
Cleveland Sch
Playground
Tollgate
INTERCHANGE 50
INTERCHANGE 51
INTERCHANGE 52
INTERCHANGE 53
Veterans Hospital
Reservoir
Playgrounds
Sewage Disposal
Playground
Drive-in Theater
Athletic Field
Cem
Tollgate
Royal Playground
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Playground
Tollgate
INTERCHANGE 53
INTERCHANGE 52
INTERCHANGE 51
INTERCHANGE 50

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with New York Department of Public Works

Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and U.S. Lake Survey

Planimetry compiled by U.S. Corps of Engineers from aerial photographs taken 1942. Topography by planetable surveys 1948. Revised 1965

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

MN GN
8° 142 MILS 1°29' 26 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1965 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

NEW YORK
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C.—1967

BUFFALO NE, N. Y.
NE/4 BUFFALO 15' QUADRANGLE
N4252.5—W7845/7.5

1965

AMS 5269 IV NE—SERIES V821

Allentown Historic Distect (Boundary Expansion) West
Buffalo, NY
Erie County
Zone 18
Buffalo NE Quad
*See Also Buffalo NW Quad Map
1.) E 1071745
N 1057727
2.) E 1071077
N. 1054918

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BUFFALO NW QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK—ONTARIO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NW/4 BUFFALO 15' QUADRANGLE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with New York Department of Public Works

Control by USC&GS, International Boundary Commission, and U. S. Lake Survey

Planimetry compiled by U. S. Corps of Engineers from aerial photographs taken 1942. Topography by planetable surveys 1948. Revised 1965

Canadian portion mapped by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys 1961

Selected hydrographic data compiled from U. S. Lake Survey Charts 312 and 314 (1965).
This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS LOW WATER 568.6 FEET

UTM GRID AND 1965 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

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

20% TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER

NEW YORK
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route — State Route

BUFFALO NW, N.Y.—ONT.
NW/4 BUFFALO 15' QUADRANGLE
N4252.5—W7852.5/7.5

1965

AMS 5269 IV NW—SERIES V821

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1967

9780607412192

Allentown Historic District (Boundary Expansion) East
Buffalo, NY
Erie County
Zone 18
Buffalo NW Quad
*See also Buffalo NE Quad Map
3.) E 1069475
N 1054417
4.) E 1068842
N 1055119
5.) E 1067707
N 1056369
6.) E 1067448
N 1057454
7.) E 1068519
N 1057993
8.) E 1069360
N 1058453
9.) E 1070165
N 1058022

OFFICE OF PARKS · RECREATION · HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643
www.nysparks.com

RECEIVED 2280
DEC 30 2011
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

23 December 2011

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

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose two new National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Allentown Historic District (Boundary Expansion), Erie County
Slingerlands Historic District, Albany County

Thank you for your assistance in processing these proposals. Please feel free to call me at 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Agency

printed on recycled paper

MOSEY PERSICO
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

RECEIVED 2280
FEB 27 2012
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

February 21, 2012

CERTIFIED MAIL

Alexis Abernathy
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Allentown Historic District, Buffalo, NY
531 Virginia
21 St. Louis
625 Delaware Avenue
555 Franklin Street

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

Please let this serve as formal notice that the owners of the above four (4) properties strongly object to the properties being put on the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact my office at the above number.

Very truly yours,

ACEA M. MOSEY, ESQ.
Representing the Owners

AMM:as

Sworn and subscribed to before
me this 21st day of February 2012.

Notary Public

ANDREA L. SHAUGHNESSY
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. #01SH4889586
Qualified in Erie County
My Commission Expires April 13, 2015

MOSEY PERSICO, LLP
625 Delaware Avenue, Suite 304 • Buffalo, New York 14202
(716) 882-4890 • (716) 882-5240 Fax