Appendix E-2
Architectural Resources Survey and Addendum

Part 1 of 2

Architectural Resources Survey:
I-81 Viaduct Project

Existing Conditions Survey
NYSDOT PIN 3501.60
City of Syracuse and Towns of Salina, Cicero, and Dewitt, Onondaga County, New York
Prepared by AKRF, Inc. September 16, 2016

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A.	DOT PIN and BIN and PR# :	NYSDOT PIN 3501.60
B.	Funding type:	**Federal**
C.	Cultural resource survey type:	**Architectural**
D.	LOCATION INFORMATION	
	Minor Civil Division:	**Cicero (15704); DeWitt (20478); E Syracuse (23052); N Syracuse (53660), Syracuse City (73000)**
	County:	**Onondaga**
E.	U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map:	**Syracuse East, Syracuse West, Jamesville, Cicero and South Onondaga**
F.	RESULTS OF ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY	**153 NR listed/eligible structures (55 individually NR listed/eligible; 3 NR listed/eligible historic districts) (see Table 1)**
	Number of buildings/structures in project area:	**722**
	Number of known NR listed/eligible buildings/structures:	
	Number recommended eligible buildings/structures or districts:	**26** (individual properties)
	Number of S/NRHP listed/eligible or recommended eligible buildings/structures identified:	**179**
H.	AUTHOR/CONSULTANT:	**Molly McDonald, AKRF, Inc.**
I.	DATE:	**September 16, 2016**
J.	SPONSOR NAME:	**NYSDOT**

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ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

This Architectural Resources Survey presents existing conditions information for architectural resources for the I-81 Viaduct Project, which is located in the City of Syracuse and Towns of Salina, Cicero, and Dewitt, in Onondaga County, New York. The purpose of the Report is to inventory properties in the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) that were previously listed on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and to identify properties in the APE that have not been previously evaluated but which meet the National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. The report has been prepared in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA. The Architectural Resources Survey was prepared by professionals who satisfy the qualifications criteria per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation (36 CFR 61) in Architectural History. This report includes the required information and sections for a Phase 1A archaeological assessment as specified in the New York State Education Department's (NYSED's) *Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications for Cultural Resources Investigations on New York State Department of Transportation Projects* (NYSED, 2004).

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The I-81 Viaduct Project includes the proposed reconstruction or replacement of the elevated portions of Interstate 81 (the I-81 viaduct) through the City of Syracuse, in Onondaga County, New York (**see Figures 1 through 6**). This section of the report describes the purpose of the Proposed Action (the Project); the need for the Project; describes the proposed alternatives for the Project; and defines the APE and other terms that will be used throughout this report to describe the Project.

PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The purpose of the I-81 Viaduct Project is to address the structural deficiencies and non-standard highway features in the I-81 corridor while creating an improved corridor through the City of Syracuse that meets transportation needs and provides the transportation infrastructure to support long-range planning efforts.

The future of the I-81 corridor is important to the efficient movement of people and goods in and around greater Syracuse and to the integrity of the national transportation network. Within

the greater Syracuse metropolitan area, I-81 is a principal north-south transportation route for commuters, travelers, and commercial vehicles and provides direct access to Downtown. Nationally, I-81 is a major north-south transportation corridor that extends from Tennessee to Canada, providing links to major cities, such as Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, and New York City, via east-west connections. I-690 is a principal east-west arterial in Syracuse that also provides direct access to Downtown. The I-81/I-690 interchange is located in the northern portion of Downtown Syracuse.

As described in the *I-81 Corridor Study* (New York State Department of Transportation [NYSDOT], 2013), the I-81 viaduct and I-81/I-690 interchange have been the subject of community and agency concern because of ongoing congestion and safety issues, as well as its aging infrastructure. The *I-81 Corridor Study* identified a section of I-81 and I-690 in and near Downtown Syracuse as a priority area for improvements due to a concentration of structural and geometric deficiencies, as well as frequent congestion and high accident rates, and defined this area as the "I-81 Viaduct Priority Area." In many instances, existing highway design features (such as shoulder widths, median widths, interchange spacing, etc.) pre-date current design standards and, coupled with heavy traffic volumes, have led to recurring congestion and high accident rates. In addition, the highway infrastructure is nearing the end of its intended design life, and the viaduct and other highway bridges have deteriorated due to age, wear, and harsh winter weather conditions.

NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The I-81 Viaduct Priority Area exhibits a high concentration of traffic incidents and nonstandard features. Although highway infrastructure is maintained in a state-of-good repair to ensure its structural integrity and to remain safe for the traveling public, continued deterioration could lead to increased maintenance costs, weight and speed restrictions on bridges, and potentially, eventual closure of bridges.

Preliminary planning has identified the following with respect to the need for the Project:

- The need to improve traffic flow and safety
- The need to correct nonstandard and nonconforming design features
- The need to improve highway bridge infrastructure
- The need for transportation infrastructure to support long-range planning efforts

Important indicators of the functionality of a highway network are levels of congestion and accidents rates. Level of service (LOS) is a measurement of congestion and travel delays, based on a scale from LOS A (free flowing) to LOS F (highly congested). The I-81 Viaduct Priority Area is prone to congestion and high accident rates, largely due to high traffic volumes combined with nonstandard and nonconforming design features.

According to the NYSDOT *Highway Design Manual* (HDM) design criteria, interstate highways should function at LOS C or better. During peak periods (i.e., AM and PM rush hours), traffic congestion is a frequent occurrence in certain sections of the I-81 viaduct priority area where traffic conditions typically operate below LOS C. Many roadway and ramp segments in these areas often approach capacity (LOS D to E) or are over capacity (LOS F). This often results in reduced travel speeds that average about 20 mph (well below the posted 45 mph speed limit), indicating notable travel delays. Frequent peak hour congestion is a result of heavy traffic volumes combined with numerous highway design features that do not meet current standards, largely due to the viaduct's age and physical constraints. The I-81 and I-690 corridors accommodate nearly 100,000 vehicles per day in some downtown sections near the I-81/I-690 interchange.

To ensure safety and conformity throughout the national highway system, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) has established interstate highway design standards, which are implemented by the FHWA and NYSDOT. In New York State, AASHTO standards are supplemented by NYSDOT's HDM. These standards vary based on design speed and include criteria for grades and roadway curvatures, lane widths, shoulder dimensions, median design, and interchange spacing, among many others. Design standards have evolved over time as engineering and safety practices have improved. As such, highway infrastructure that was constructed in the 1950s and 1960s, including portions of the I-81 corridor, does not always meet current standards.

Infrastructure that pre-dates current design standards is considered "nonstandard" or "nonconforming." Nonstandard design features include geometrical aspects that are considered critical design elements, such as lane and shoulder widths, sight-line distances, grades (i.e., slopes or steepness), etc. Nonconforming design features include design elements that do not conform to accepted engineering practice but are not considered critical design elements, such as the spacing between interchanges and the lengths of acceleration and deceleration lanes.

I-81 and I-690 are elevated through Downtown Syracuse. The I-81/I-690 interchange and viaduct comprise 33 highway bridges, with 17 additional bridges along the I-81/I-690 interchange approaches. These bridge structures were constructed primarily in the 1960s and many of their components are nearing the end of their design service life. Over time, these structures have experienced varying levels of deterioration from exposure to weather, de-icing salts, and heavy vehicle use. Bridges are particularly susceptible to wear and tear because many of the structural elements are directly exposed to weather conditions (i.e., ice in winter and heat in summer).

Several local and regional long-range plans have established goals for the regional transportation network, and/or have identified I-81, particularly the I-81 viaduct, as an influential feature within Downtown Syracuse and adjacent neighborhoods. The I-81 viaduct and I-690 interchange are visually prominent elevated features in Downtown Syracuse that can affect adjacent land uses and connectivity between land uses, thereby influencing the livability, sustainability, and economic vitality of the City. As such, in addition to the structural and design needs previously described, project development has and will continue to be mindful of regional and community planning initiatives.

DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

The following summarizes the reasonable alternatives that are evaluated in the Interstate 81 (I-81) Viaduct Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS). The Preferred Alternative will be identified in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (Final EIS).

NO BUILD ALTERNATIVE

NEPA requires examination of a No Build Alternative. The No Build Alternative serves as the baseline against which the other alternatives can be compared. The No Build Alternative would maintain the highway in its existing configuration, although ongoing maintenance and repairs to ensure the safety of the traveling public will continue. In addition, NYSDOT would implement safety measures to the extent feasible and financially practicable.

Structural deficiencies and safety considerations would be addressed as part of NYSDOT's ongoing maintenance program. In addition to routine maintenance efforts (such as filling pavement cracks, patching holes in bridge decks, cleaning drainage systems, and operational considerations (e.g., signage and other low-cost improvements), the facility has required an increasing number of emergency repairs of greater magnitude to keep it serviceable. Over time, these repairs would

become increasingly costly as the highway continues to deteriorate. At the time when NYSDOT determines that a maintenance and repair program is too costly or that conditions result in an increased safety risk to the public, the facility would be closed to traffic.

Under the No Build Alternative, large-scale replacement and rehabilitation efforts would not be undertaken, nonstandard highway features would not be corrected, and existing interchanges would not be modified.

The No Build Alternative would not involve changes in right-of-way (property line). Any maintenance or safety repairs would include upgrades to the existing highway or operational modifications, such as changes in the posted speed limit, safety signage, restrictions on vehicle weights, or adjustments to traffic signals at intersections leading to and from the highway.

There would be costs associated with the No Build Alternative in each year that repairs are undertaken. As the facility continues to deteriorate, the level of effort and associated costs would increase. Over time, the maintenance may be costlier than NYSDOT's budgets can tolerate, making continued operation unreasonable.

VIADUCT ALTERNATIVE

The Viaduct Alternative (formerly known as Option V-4) would involve a full reconstruction of I-81 between approximately Colvin Street and Spencer Street, as well as modifications to highway features north of Spencer Street to Hiawatha Boulevard and along I-690. The new viaduct would provide four 12-foot travel lanes (a minimum of two in each direction), as well as inside shoulders (a minimum of four feet in each direction) and outside shoulders (a minimum of 10 feet in each direction).

From the south, the Viaduct Alternative alignment would begin as I-81 approaches the city in the vicinity of Colvin Street. Near Van Buren Street, the interstate would go over the bridge carrying the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railway, at approximately the same elevation as the existing I-81 viaduct, and begin to climb until nearby Adams Street, where it would be approximately 10 to 15 feet higher than the existing viaduct, which is approximately 20 feet tall. This increased height generally would be maintained throughout the length of the viaduct. South of Harrison Street, the new viaduct generally would be approximately 10 to 20 feet wider, depending on the section, than the 66-foot-wide existing viaduct. Between Harrison and Genesee Streets, the viaduct would begin to split into two separate bridges, with the bridge on the west carrying two

southbound I-81 through lanes, as well as additional lanes for ramp connections, and the bridge on the east carrying a similar number of lanes for northbound I-81. As a result of these connections, the separate bridges, wider shoulders, and other improvements, the footprint of the new viaduct would be substantially wider than the existing viaduct footprint, ranging from approximately 95 feet at Harrison Street (30 feet wider than existing) to 280 feet at Genesee Street (150 feet wider than the existing). From Genesee Street to the I-690 interchange, I-81 would continue on separate bridges, which would join and end around Salina Street (for comparison, the existing I-81 viaduct rejoins at approximately State Street). From Salina Street northward, the interstate would be carried on an embankment. Elevations would match those of the existing interstate near existing Butternut Street.

The Viaduct Alternative would correct most non-standard and non-conforming highway features within the I-81 priority area. It would meet 60 mph design standards except for horizontal stopping sight distance[1] at five curves. Three curves would meet 55 mph design standards and two curves would meet 50 mph design standards. The sight distance restriction would apply to only the inside lane of the five curves. The posted speed limit on the viaduct would be 55 mph, but warning signs to encourage motorists to reduce speed would be installed at the five curves.

Based on the current design, it is estimated that approximately 23 buildings would need to be acquired for the construction of the Viaduct Alternative; in addition, there would be one partial impact to a building, involving the removal of its smokestack.

Major elements of the Viaduct Alternative, including interchange modifications, bridge replacements, and other features, include the following:

- New partial interchange on I-81 at Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. East (MLK, Jr. East, formerly East Castle Street)
- I-81 Interchange 18 (Harrison/Adams Streets) improvements
- Reconstruction of I-690 and existing I-81/I-690 interchange and provision of missing I-81/I-690 connections (between eastbound I-690 and northbound I-81 and between southbound I-81 and westbound I-690)

[1] As defined by FHWA, "stopping sight distance is the distance needed for drivers to see an object on the roadway ahead and bring their vehicles to a safe stop before colliding with the object." "Horizontal stopping sight distance" refers to the distance that a motorist needs to see around horizontal curves at a given speed.

- Consolidation of I-81 Interchange 19 (Clinton Street/Salina Street) and Interchange 20 (Franklin Street/West Street)
- Rebuilding of Butternut Street overpass in a new location (over existing Genant Drive to connect to Clinton and Franklin Streets in the Franklin Square neighborhood)
- Addition of one lane in each direction on I-81 from I-690 to Hiawatha Boulevard and replacement of existing Bear Street, Court Street, and Spencer Street bridges with new structures
- I-690 Interchange 11 (West Street) improvements and removal of the West Street overpass of West Street
- Onondaga Creekwalk Improvements including the creation of a new path along the west bank of Onondaga Creek between Erie Boulevard and Evans Street
- I-690 Interchange 13 (Townsend Street/Downtown Syracuse) improvements.

In addition, the Viaduct Alternative would include bicycle and pedestrian facilities to improve connectivity between existing multi-use paths within the project limits. Streets would be designed to incorporate ADA needs and requirements and to be in compliance with New York State complete streets requirements. Efforts would be made to create a distinctive identity through the use of an aesthetically unified design and measures to improve safety. Special pavements, planting areas, medians, pedestrian refuge areas, site furnishings, and green infrastructure would be considered. Local street improvements would include pedestrian and bicycle safety and connectivity enhancements in the priority area, such as:

- Distinctive pavement markings, materials, and/or color to define space for bicyclists and pedestrians and promote driver awareness;
- Signals to facilitate pedestrian crossings while encouraging bicycle use;
- Bollards and traffic islands to provide safe refuge for pedestrians; and
- “Bump-outs,” or extensions, of the sidewalk corners, to narrow roadway crossing distance for pedestrians.

Newly created bicycle facilities along Almond Street would connect to existing bicycle facilities at Water Street and East Genesee Street (Connective Corridor) and allow for future

connections to bicycle facilities identified in the *Syracuse Bicycle Plan: A Component of the Syracuse Comprehensive Plan* at Burnet Avenue, Burt Street, and MLK, Jr. East.

COMMUNITY GRID ALTERNATIVE

The Community Grid Alternative would involve demolition of the existing viaduct between the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railway bridge and the I-81/I-690 interchange. The section of I-81 between the southern I-81/I-481 interchange and the I-81/I-690 interchange in Downtown Syracuse would be de-designated as an interstate, and existing I-481 would be re-designated as the new I-81. The section of I-81 between the I-81/I-690 interchange and the northern I-81/I-481 interchange would remain an interstate but would be re-designated with a different interstate route number. The remaining portion of former I-81 south of MLK, Jr. East to the former I-481 interchange would be reclassified from an interstate to a state route. North of MLK, Jr. East the state route would transition to a two-way street with signalized intersections ("urban arterial") to become integrated into the city street system.

The Community Grid Alternative would disperse traffic throughout the city grid by promoting broader use of the existing street network. Vehicular traffic would be channeled through Almond Street and along parallel corridors such as Crouse Avenue, Irving Avenue, State Street, and Townsend Street, as well as other local streets that would have the capacity to accommodate this traffic. By dispersing traffic to these other streets, the reconstructed Almond Street would maintain a narrow vehicular transportation footprint (with generally two lanes, as well as turn bays when needed, in each direction). Streets incorporated into the Community Grid Alternative would be designed to meet FHWA, NYSDOT, and local design standards consistent with their anticipated function.

For purposes of the discussion that follows, the section of the existing I-81 between its southern interchange with I-481 (Exit 16A) and MLK, Jr. East, which would be renamed as a New York State Route, is referred to as the "State route." The section of I-81 between Butternut Street and its northern interchange with I-481 (Exit 29), which would be renumbered as another interstate (e.g., I-581, I-781, etc.), is referred to as the "former I-81 northern segment."

Between East Kennedy Street and MLK, Jr. East, the former I-81 south segment, or State route, would transition from a highway to a boulevard, reaching the same level as the street at its first intersection at MLK, Jr. East. It would then descend to go underneath the New York,

Susquehanna and Western Railway and return to street level at Van Buren Street. Almond Street would provide two 11-foot travel lanes in each direction; turning lanes at intersections (where needed); cycle track(s), which are physically separated from both vehicular lanes and the sidewalk; widened sidewalks; and a landscaped median. Curbside parking lanes would be provided, except in the portion between East Adams Street and MLK, Jr.

The new Almond Street would provide vehicular access to all existing intersections. However, only right turns would be possible to and from Madison and Monroe Streets because of the presence of a continuous median on this portion of Almond Street. Only access to and from northbound Almond Street would be available at these two intersections; access to and from southbound Almond Streets would not be possible.

Once designated as the new I-81, I-481 would carry a minimum of four lanes (two in each direction) of through traffic. Interstate re-designation and associated numbering must meet American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO) protocols and receive approval from FHWA. The change in highway designation and associated changes in traffic volumes would require modifications to the new I-81. These modifications would include:

- I-81/I-481 South Interchange (Interchange 16A): Reconstruction of this interchange would involve re-routing existing I-81 to connect with existing I-481, which would serve as the new I-81. The new I-81 would meet 70 MPH design standards, with the State route. The existing ramps that connect northbound I-81 to northbound I-481 and southbound I-481 to southbound I-81 would be demolished, and these movements would be made on the main line of re-designated I-81. The East Brighton Avenue bridge over the interchange would be reconstructed. The intersection of East Brighton Avenue and Rock Cut Road would be maintained.
- Motorists traveling north on I-81 south of Interchange 16A who are headed to Downtown Syracuse would exit the interstate to the State route, while through travelers would continue onto the re-designated I-81. Travelers on the southbound State route headed to the re-designated northbound I-81 would turn left at a new signalized intersection with a new road, which would connect to Brighton Avenue.

Major elements of the Community Grid Alternative, including interchange modifications, bridge replacements, and other features, are described below:

- Construction of a new intersection at MLK, Jr. East
- Construction of a new I-690 Interchange at North Crouse and Irving Avenues
- Improvements to the I-690 Interchange 13 (Townsend Street/Downtown Syracuse)
- Reconstruction of I-690 and former I-81/I-690 Interchange and provision of missing I-81/I-690 connections (between eastbound I-690 and northbound I-81 and between southbound I-81 and westbound I-690)
- I-690 Interchange 11 (West Street) improvements and removal of the West Street overpass of West Street
- Rebuilding of Butternut Street overpass in a new location (over existing Genant Drive to connect to Clinton and Franklin Streets in the Franklin Square neighborhood),
- Onondaga Creekwalk improvements including the creation of a new path along the west bank of Onondaga Creek between Erie Boulevard and Evans Street
- Improvements to the former I-81 Interchange 19 (Clinton Street/Salina Street) and Interchange 20 (Franklin Street/West Street); and
- Addition of one lane in each direction on I-81 from I-690 to Hiawatha Boulevard and replacement of existing Bear Street, Court Street, and Spencer Street bridges with new structures.

The Community Grid Alternative would include bicycle and pedestrian facilities to improve connectivity between existing multi-use paths within the project limits. Streets would be designed in compliance with New York State complete streets requirements through the use of an aesthetically unified design and measures to improve safety. Special pavements, planting areas, medians, pedestrian refuge areas, site furnishings, and green infrastructure would be considered. Local street improvements would include pedestrian and bicycle safety and connectivity enhancements in the priority area, such as:

- Distinctive pavement markings, materials, and/or color to define space for bicyclists and pedestrians and promote driver awareness;

- Synchronized signals to facilitate pedestrian crossings while encouraging bicycle use;
- Bollards and traffic islands to provide safe refuge for pedestrians; and
- "Bump-outs," or extensions, of the sidewalk corners, to narrow roadway crossing distance for pedestrians.

Newly created bicycle facilities along Almond Street would connect to existing bicycle facilities at Water Street and East Genesee Street (Connective Corridor) and allow for future connections to bicycle facilities identified in the *Syracuse Bicycle Plan: A Component of the Syracuse Comprehensive Plan* at Burnet Avenue; Burt Street; MLK, Jr. East; Lodi Street; Crouse Avenue; and North Salina Street. The Fineview Place bridge, which would be removed as described above to allow for the eastward realignment of southern Almond Street, is currently used for bicycle access to University Hill due to its low grade relative to alternative nearby routes; in its place, a new bicycle/pedestrian path would connect the Almond Street/Van Buren Street intersection with the Fineview Place/East Raynor Street intersection.

B. PROJECT'S AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

As defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16(d), the area of potential effects (APE) represents the geographical area within which the Project "may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist", and defines the area in which identification efforts will occur for architectural and archaeological properties. In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4(a)(1), an area of potential effects (APE) has been defined for the I- 81 Viaduct Project based upon a combined scope of work for both alternatives under consideration and will establish the geographical scope of efforts for the identification of historic properties:

- archaeological resources within APE associated with direct physical effects, and
- architectural resources within the Project APE, including both direct and indirect effects.

The Project APE is illustrated on **Figures 1 through 6**. FHWA and NYSDOT provided documentation describing the Project's APE to the NYSOPRHP on September 20, 2016 (NYSDOT, 2016) (see **Appendix A**).

The entire Project APE incorporates potential direct and indirect (visual and auditory) effects associated with the two alternatives currently under consideration. The existing topography and

building heights have also been taken into consideration in the development of the Project APE. As distance and obstructions increase, the potential for adverse effects to a resource's setting due to visual and audible effects decreases. The APE includes areas that would have the most proximate and unobstructed views to the project site and areas in which proposed project elements could potentially adversely affect the character or setting of historic properties.

Within the APE, a smaller area representing potential direct effects from physical alterations or ground disturbance associated with the project has been identified. This area, defined as the project site, represents the combined limits of disturbance (LOD) of the two project alternatives and includes the area in which the proposed project alternatives have the potential to result in direct effects to cultural resources.

The Project has been divided into four areas including the Viaduct Study Area (the largest portion of the project site in downtown Syracuse) and three outlying areas (the North, South, and East Study Areas) where interchange improvements would occur. The proposed APE is described, below, in terms of its relationship with the Project.

Viaduct Study Area

Where the proposed project would result in street improvements limited in scope to changes in traffic direction, re-striping of roadways, changing traffic signals, and similar, the preliminary APE has been delineated to include only parcels that are either partially within or immediately adjacent to the project site boundaries. Along I-81 from Division Street north, the APE is also defined to include parcels that are partially within or immediately adjacent to the project site to account for the potential for effects resulting from road and bridge improvements, which would be constructed in locations and at elevations similar to existing.

Along West Street from I-690 to the southern terminus of the project site along West Street, project improvements would mainly consist of the replacement of existing infrastructure with proposed project elements at a lower height than existing. In order to account for potential effects on historic resources, the APE has been drawn to include parcels within or adjacent to the project site as well as parcels within approximately one block of the project site. Where structures or other physical features do not intervene between the project site and parcels within immediately adjacent blocks, those parcels were included in the APE.

Additionally, the APE was extended to also include parcels located beyond one block from the project site where intervening structures are either non-existent or small enough in scale that adjacent parcels possess a proximate and unobstructed relationship to the project site. Portions of the Viaduct Study Area for which this delineation methodology has been used include the following:

- The area in the vicinity of 1-81 between I-690 and Burt Street where the height of the proposed viaduct would be up to 15 feet higher than existing; and
- The area in the vicinity of the I-690 interchange with I-81 where the proposed I-690 viaduct would be up to 15 feet higher than existing. The construction of missing connector ramps would result in ramps up to 40 feet higher than existing I-690.

Along I-690 between McBride Street and the eastern end of the project site, the APE has been delineated to include between one half block and one block from the project site to include areas with direct and proximate views of the project site. The change in height of the proposed viaduct along the eastern portion of I-690 would be minimal.

Along I-81 south of Burt Street, the APE includes parcels within and adjacent to the project site. Additional parcels beyond these were included where direct and proximate views of the project site are afforded because no structures or other physical features intervene between the project site and adjacent parcels, additional parcels were included in the APE. The change in height of the proposed I-81 viaduct along the southern portion of the project site would be minimal.

North, South, and East Study Areas

Three interchange areas that are not contiguous with the Viaduct Study Area described above include the South Study Area (the I-481/I-81 interchange south of downtown Syracuse in the Outer Comstock area); the North Study Area (the I-481/I-81 interchange north of Syracuse in the Town of Cicero); and the East Study Area (the I-481/ I-90 interchange east of Syracuse in the Town of DeWitt). In the South and East Study Areas, road and ramp improvements would be at heights similar to existing. In the North Study Area, road and ramp improvements would result in infrastructure at heights up to 30 feet higher than existing. Because all of these interchange areas are located in less developed areas and the visibility of the interchange areas is generally limited in

scope, the APE in these three Study Area includes only parcels that are within or adjacent to the project site boundaries.

C. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

HISTORIC CONTEXT

A detailed context for the APE vicinity, which addresses the history of the area from the precontact period through the present was prepared as part of the Phase 1A Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, I-81 Viaduct Project, prepared by EDR in September 2016. The historic context is attached to this document as Appendix B. This historic context serves a framework for evaluating the cultural significance of historic properties in the APE, including architectural resources. In addition to the historic context, a brief architectural context, which serves a framework for evaluating the architectural significance of properties within the APE, follows.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The majority of the built fabric of Syracuse today was largely constructed after the Civil War. During the early to mid-19th century, much of the central area of the city was dominated by commercial-style architecture, largely due to the presence of the Erie Canal and the prevalence of salt manufacturing in the area. Buildings along the Erie Canal were originally constructed in the loft style, with “two business sides: one at the rear, for canal boat loading and unloading; and one facing the street for walk-in or delivery wagon activity” (Connors 1997: 11). However, as the city continued to progress, its architecture became more individualized, resulting in varied building styles and, ultimately, growth. With this growth came a large influx of immigrants, from Europe and elsewhere who came looking for work in the salt industry and later in manufacturing. With the creation of ethnic neighborhoods, churches were built to assimilate these ethnic groups into the growing Syracuse community by serving as social centers and, in ways, a form of social control (Hardin 1993: 10). As a result, a number of churches still dot the skyline of the city.

During the Civil War, construction efforts decreased in Syracuse; yet, at the end of the war, development boomed. In 1868 alone, more than 850 buildings were built within the city (Hardin 1993: 14). By the late 19th century, with the introduction of steel-frame construction and other variables, tall office buildings began to dot the central business district of Syracuse. At the same time, residential development continued to expand away from the city center, influenced by the

publication of pattern books for dwellings by Andrew Downing and his constituents that were circulating at the time. Residents began to replace the Greek Revival style of the era with picturesque styled influences. Another residential style that flourished during the 19th century and into the early 20th century was affected by the arts and crafts movement. Two well-known supporters of the movement lived in Syracuse, affecting the part of the residential built environment in the area. Today, Syracuse is comprised of large number of multifamily and two-family residences (Hardin 1993: 18).

A number of the downtown buildings built during this time were designed by internationally-recognized architects. Several of Central New York's most well-known architects were based in Syracuse, including Archimedes Russell, Horatio Nelson White, and Joseph Lyman Silsbee (Wheeler 2005). White (1814-1892), known as "the man who changed the face of Syracuse," was responsible for many of the city's early municipal buildings, including schools and churches (Horning 1988). Russell (1840-1915) was among the most prominent of the local architects, having designed many of the city's churches, schools, department stores, and homes (Hardin 1979). One of his early mentors was H.N. White, for whom he worked until establishing his own firm in 1868 (ibid). In the late 1880s, he partnered with architect Melvin King, who succeeded Russell as head of their firm, Russell and King, after Russell's death in 1915 (ibid). Additional notable architects working in Syracuse in the 19th and early 20th centuries included Asa L. Merrick, James A. Randall, Ward W. Ward, and James H. Kirby, all of whom designed many of Syracuse's historic homes and other structures.

Throughout the mid-20th century, predominantly during the time of urban renewal, the city center saw a number of its older buildings demolished and replaced with more "modern" structures and parking lots.

D. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used for identifying historic properties in the project APE is described below. A required step in the Section 106 process is determining the APE, which is defined as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist" (36 CFR § 800.16[d]). The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking. As described above in section A, "Project Description," the APE has been developed in consultation with the lead federal agency, SHPO, and

consulting parties based on proposed work activities and their potential to affect historic properties, including potential direct and indirect effects caused by the construction and operation of the proposed project, based on information available at this time. The APE is illustrated on **Figures 1 through 6.** In general, potential adverse effects on architectural resources can include both direct physical effects—demolition, alteration, or damage from construction—and indirect effects, such as the introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that may alter the characteristics of the historic property that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.

Once the APE was determined, a list of officially recognized architectural resources within the APE was compiled. This includes National Historic Landmarks (NHL) and properties listed on the State and National Registers (S/NR) or determined eligible for such listing. A list of potential historic resources within the APE was also compiled. These were identified based on field surveys of the APE conducted by architectural historians who meet NPS Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History, codified under 36 CFR Part 61, and additional research, including the following:

- Consultation with local historical societies, local libraries, municipal historians, and historic preservation organizations to gather data on historic resources in the APE. Properties currently designated as City of Syracuse Landmarks and properties determined eligible for such listing were inventoried for reference.
- Research at multiple repositories in Syracuse was conducted.
- Information on resources properties previously listed on or determined eligible for listing on the NR were collected from SHPO's online Cultural Resource Information Systems (CRIS) database.

Properties that were previously determined Not Eligible for listing on the National Register were compiled, tabulated, and mapped, as well as properties listed on or determined eligible for listing.

Subsequent to inventorying resources listed on or previously determined eligible for listing on the National Register, properties were identified that had not been previously evaluated but which meet the NR Criteria for listing. Criteria for listing on the NR are found in 36 C.F.R Part 60. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are eligible for the State and National Registers if

they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet the following Criteria:

- Criteria A: Are associated with historic events;
- Criteria B: Are associated with significant people;
- Criteria C: Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or are otherwise distinguished; or
- Criteria D: May yield information important in prehistory or history.

Properties less than 50 years old are not ordinarily eligible.

Determinations of eligibility are made by the lead federal agency in consultation with SHPO and appropriate THPOs and consulting parties. As described in 36 C.F.R § 800.4(c)(2), "If the agency official determines any of the National Register criteria are met and the SHPO/THPO agrees, the property shall be considered eligible for the National Register for Section 106 purposes."

Each property identified in the APE that is 50 years old or older and appeared to meet one or more of the Register criteria were identified as properties Recommended Eligible for the NR. For each of these properties, New York State Building-Structure Inventory forms were completed. Consistent with Section 106 and procedures agreed upon by SHPO, FHWA, and NYSDOT, the NYSDOT Office of Environment has submitted documentation for properties recommended S/NR eligible and requested SHPO concurrence. All properties identified in the APE that are 50 years old or older and did not appear to meet the National Register criteria were documented according to NYSDOT standards.

E. RESULTS

The APE for the Project encompasses 1,042 tax parcels, approximately 722 of which contain buildings. Through applying the methodology described above to the parcels within the APE, a list of architectural resources previously listed on or determined eligible for listing on the NR within the APE was compiled. Properties previously determined Not Eligible for listing were also inventoried. Of the remaining parcels within the APE containing buildings, properties containing buildings 50 years in age or older was compiled. Of those properties that meet the NR age criterion, properties were either recommended NR-eligible or Not Eligible for the NR. All project tax parcels containing buildings are inventoried in **Table 1**. This table presents the addresses of each parcel in the APE and

their status, as described above. Parcels are listed alphabetically according to Municipal Civil Division (MCD) and then alphabetically and sequentially by address. For properties listed on the NR, the National Register (NR) identification number is provided, and for properties previously determined either eligible or not eligible for listing, their Unique Site Number (USN) is provided. For properties listed on or eligible for the National Register and properties recommended NR-eligible, a brief description of each property is provided, which includes the NR criteria under which each building was determined eligible.

NR-LISTED AND NR-ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES IN THE APE

A total of 58 properties previously listed on or determined eligible for listing on the NR were identified in the APE. Of these, 55 properties are individually listed on or eligible for the NR and three properties are historic districts. The three historic districts, including the Hanover Square Historic District, the North Salina Historic District and Expansion, and the North Salina Historic District and Expansion, collectively include 98 parcels located within the APE. Therefore, the total number of parcels within the APE that possess an existing status as either individually NR-listed or eligible or part of an NR-listed or eligible district is 153.

These properties are listed by address in Table 1, as described above. Property identification numbers 1 through 55, which were assigned for the purposes of this analysis, are noted in the table for each property (the Historic Districts are numbered HD1, HD2, and HD3). Properties listed on or eligible for the NR are also mapped on Figures 1 through 6. The property identification numbers are included in the mapping. In addition, photographs of each Historic District and individually NR-listed or eligible property are provided in Appendix B. Historic Resources Inventory Forms and/or National Register Nomination Forms (as applicable) for NR-listed and eligible properties in the APE are compiled in Appendix C. For any NR-listed and eligible property that did not have a documentation form available in the files of SHPO, brief descriptions were provided in Appendix C.

Brief summaries of the three historic districts within the APE are provided below.

The **Hanover Square Historic District and Hanover Square Historic District Boundary Expansion** were determined eligible for the NR in 1976 under Criteria A (association with Syracuse industry, commerce and transportation) and C (distinctive architecture) with the boundary expansion determined eligible in 2014. The expanded Hanover Square Historic District is located between Erie Boulevard and East Washington Street and roughly between North Salina Street and

South State Street. The expanded Hanover Square Historic District consists of 29 contributing buildings and one contributing site; four other buildings are considered non-contributing elements. The expanded Hanover Square District encompasses all canal, commercial, industrial, and municipal resources within the Hanover neighborhood. Architectural styles include Federal, Neo-Classical, Renaissance Revival, Second Empire, Italianate, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Art Deco; dates of construction range from the 1830s through the 1920s. Five individually eligible buildings are now included within the expanded Hanover Square Historic District: the Onondaga Savings Bank (Gridley Building), the Gere Bank Building, the Weighlock Building (Erie Canal Museum), the Courier Building, and the Syracuse City Hall.

The commercial and retail activity spurred by the arrival of the Erie Canal in Syracuse in the 1820s included Hanover Square and made this area a vital hub for Syracuse's commercial and municipal life. The buildings along East Water Street were primarily commercial and retail, and all were designed to take advantage of the Erie Canal frontage on the north, now Erie Boulevard, and the road traffic on the Genesee Turnpike, now Genesee Street, on the south. This pattern of development in Hanover Square continued to the east along East Water Street to a nearby turning basin. The majority of the buildings in the expanded Hanover Square Historic District were built either as a direct result of the canal or because of Hanover Square's role as the vital commercial center of the early city of Syracuse. Together, the original district with expanded boundary takes in the full extent of canal-related resources in downtown Syracuse.

The **North Salina Street Historic District** was determined eligible for the NR in 1978 under Criterion C (distinctive architecture) with two **North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Expansions** determined eligible in 1999 and 2016. The expanded North Salina Street Historic District is located between Union Place and East Willow Street and includes buildings on both sides of North Salina Street and Prospect Avenue north of Butternut Street, and buildings on the east side of Pearl Street. The expanded North Salina Street Historic District of 1999 consists of 99+ contributing buildings and 20+ non-contributing elements. The original historic district contains a five-block commercial area and a small enclave of residential, religious and educational buildings that illustrate the neighborhood's development between 1850 and 1934. The district contains the largest collection of architecturally distinctive nineteenth and twentieth century brick commercial row buildings in Syracuse, including examples of Italianate, Victorian Gothic, Romanesque Revival,

Queen Anne, Neo-Classical, and Mediterranean Revival styles. The residences range from modest wood frame examples of the Federal and Greek Revival styles to large-scale late Victorian period brick buildings with Queen Anne and Neoclassical style features. The area was home to the city's German community in the nineteenth century and the Italian immigrants in the early twentieth century.

The North Salina Street Historic District is located on the original route of transportation and trade between the early villages of Salina and Syracuse. In the early nineteenth century, North Salina Street was called "Cooper Street" due to the proliferation of cooper shops, established by German immigrants, for the manufacture of barrels for the salt trade. With the decline of the salt industry in 1862, the German craftsman adapted their mechanical and carpentry skills to the manufacture of domestic goods such as clocks and furniture. Italian immigrants settled in Syracuse in 1883 although their influence in local business was evident in the 1920s and 1930s. The North Salina Street Historic District developed as a commercial center to service the salt industry and later, as a focal point of the city's influential German, and to a lesser extent, Italian communities. It contains the highest concentration of nineteenth- century commercial row buildings in the city and is notable for its cohesive architectural character.

The **South Salina Street Downtown Historic District and South Salina Street Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion** was listed on the NR in 2009 under Criteria A and C with the boundary expansion determined eligible in 2014. The expanded South Salina Street Downtown Historic District is located roughly between East Washington Street and East Onondaga (one building is located south of Onondaga Street) and between South Clinton Street and the east side of South Warren Street. The expanded South Salina Street Downtown Historic District is comprised of 46 contributing buildings and 11 non-contributing buildings and 2 non-contributing sites. This area became the modern shopping district for the city in the late nineteenth century and continued to be the heart of the commercial center until the second half of the twentieth century. The buildings were constructed between 1855 and 1964 and exhibit a variety of architectural styles including Romanesque, Italianate, High Victorian Gothic, Beau Arts, Italian Renaissance Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Skyscraper, Art Deco, and Art Moderne. One individually eligible building is included with the expanded South Salina Street Downtown Historic District: the Loew's State Theater.

The expanded South Salina Street Downtown Historic District represents the remaining intact portion of the commercial core of the city of Syracuse and served as the retail and commercial center of a large part of Central New York State that surrounds the city. Additional retail, commercial and banking areas were incorporated into the historic district with the boundary expansion in 2014. It is also eligible under Criterion C as it contains some of the city's most significant commercial buildings, designed by some of its most important architects: Archimedes Russell, Horatio Nelson White, Charles Colton, Thomas Lamb, Charles D. Wilsey, Shreve Harmon Lamb, Mobray & Uffinger, T. Walter Gaggin, Green & Wicks, Melvin King, and Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley.

PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED NR-ELIGIBLE IN THE APE

Properties in the APE that had not been previously evaluated for the NR but that were 50 years old or older, were evaluated according to the NR criteria described above. A total of 26 individual properties and no historic districts were identified as meeting the NR criteria. These properties are indicated in Table 1. Property identification letters A through Z, which were assigned for the purposes of this analysis, are noted in the table for each property recommended NR-eligible. Properties Recommended NR-eligible are also mapped on Figures 1 through 6. The property identification letter for these properties are also included in the mapping. The Historic Resources Inventory Forms completed for each of these structures is included with this report as Appendix D.

PROPERTIES 50 YEARS OLD OR OLDER IN THE APE RECOMMENDED NOT NR-ELIGIBLE

Properties in the APE that meet the 50-year NR age criterion but which did appear to meet the NR eligibility criteria are also inventoried in Table 1 and mapped on Figures 1 through 6. Photographs of these buildings are provided in Appendix E. These photographs are arranged in the order in which the properties appear in Table 1, ordered by MCD, and alphabetically and sequentially by address. The approximate year of their construction, based on a review of County Property Records and other online research is provided with the photographs.

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Hardin, E. (1979). "Archimedes Russell and Nineteenth-Century Syracuse." In, *The Courier: Syracuse University Library Associates* 16(3-4): pp. 3-22.

Table 1
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Cicero	6067 BOURDAGE RD	North				X	
Cicero	5903 BRIGADIER DR	North			X		
Cicero	5914 BRIGADIER DR	North			X		
Cicero	5916 BRIGADIER DR	North			X		
Cicero	5918 BRIGADIER DR	North			X		
Cicero	5920 BRIGADIER DR	North			X		
Cicero	5924 BRIGADIER DR	North			X		
Cicero	5928 BRIGADIER DR	North			X		
Cicero	5932 BRIGADIER DR	North			X		
Cicero	5936 BRIGADIER DR	North			X		
Cicero	5938 BRIGADIER DR	North			X		
Cicero	5940 BRIGADIER DR	North			X		
Cicero	5944 BRIGADIER DR	North			X		
Cicero	5858 DEER SPRINGS RD	North			X		
Cicero	7170 EASTMAN RD	North				X	
Cicero	7178 EASTMAN RD	North			X		
Cicero	6217 KENLAREN CIR	North			X		
Cicero	6219 KENLAREN CIR	North			X		
Cicero	6223 KENLAREN CIR	North			X		
Cicero	6225 KENLAREN CIR	North			X		
Cicero	6227 KENLAREN CIR	North			X		
Cicero	6229 KENLAREN CIR	North			X		
Cicero	6233 KENLAREN CIR	North			X		
Cicero	6078 KENNETH DR	North			X		
Cicero	5895 PINE GROVE RD	North				X	
Cicero	5899 PINE GROVE RD	North				X	
Cicero	6104 RIDGECREST DR	North			X		
Cicero	6108 RIDGECREST DR	North			X		
Cicero	6153 SMITH RD	North			X		
Cicero	6179 SMITH RD	North				X	
Cicero	6187 SMITH RD	North				X	
Cicero	5840 SOUTH BAY RD	North			X		
Cicero	5845 SOUTH BAY RD	North				X	
Cicero	6096 SUNSET PL	North			X		
Cicero	6100 SUNSET PL	North			X		
Cicero	5892 SUTTON DR	North				X	
Cicero	5896 SUTTON DR	North				X	
Cicero	5900 SUTTON DR	North			X		
Cicero	7620 THOMPSON RD	North				X	
Cicero	7623 THOMPSON RD	North				X	
Cicero	7578 TOTMAN RD	North				X	
Cicero	7604 TOTMAN RD	North			X		
Cicero	5866 TULLER RD	North			X		
Cicero	5882 TULLER RD	North			X		
Cicero	5888 TULLER RD	North			X		
Cicero	5894 TULLER RD	North			X		
Cicero	5900 TULLER RD	North			X		
Cicero	5910 TULLER RD	North				X	
Cicero	5922 TULLER RD	North			X		
Cicero	5946 TULLER RD	North			X		

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Dewitt	********** SUBSTATION	East			X		
Dewitt	6232 FLY RD	East				X	
Dewitt	6780 MANLIUS CENTER RD	East			X		
Dewitt	6801 MANLIUS CENTER RD	East			X		
Dewitt	6450 PHEASANT RD	East				X	
Dewitt	6451 PHEASANT RD	East				X	
Dewitt	6559 PHEASANT RD	East			X		
Dewitt	6018 WILBUR RD	East				X	
East Syracuse	6773 MANLIUS CENTER RD	East			X		
North Syracuse	154 SLINDES WOODS CIR	North			X		
North Syracuse	156 SLINDES WOODS CIR	North			X		
North Syracuse	158 SLINDES WOODS CIR	North			X		
Syracuse	701-809 ADAMS ST E & ALMOND ST &	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	507-23 ADAMS ST E & TOWNSEND ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	701-809 ADAMS ST E REAR	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	525-619 ADAMS ST E TO HARRISON ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	238 AINSLEY DR REAR	South				X	
Syracuse	1207-11 ALMOND ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.003975)				
Syracuse	915 ALMOND ST	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	601-07 ALMOND ST & CEDAR ST TO I	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	701-57 ALMOND ST & MADISON ST TO	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	1001 ALMOND ST & MONROE ST & R	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	145 ARSENAL DR REAR/ Onondaga Hollow Burial Ground, House Family Cemetery	South		The cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a burial ground associated with the early hamlet of Onondaga Hollow which serves as a final resting place for some of the area's earliest settlers. It is also eligible under Criterion C for its early vernacular funerary art, including the 1812 gravestone of Eunis Gage with its variation on the willow and urn motif (Letter ID A).			X
Syracuse	111 ASH ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	103 ASH ST & STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	210 BASIN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	212 BASIN ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.008262)				
Syracuse	216 BASIN ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.004809)				
Syracuse	304 BASIN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	306 BASIN ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.003346)				
Syracuse	316 BASIN ST	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	318 BASIN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	320 BASIN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	204 BEECH ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.013773)				

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	207 BEECH ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.013832)				
Syracuse	102-08 BEECH ST N & CANAL ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	103 BEECH ST N TO CANAL ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	200-04 BELDEN AVE E	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street HD 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	629-31 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	701-09 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	804 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	806 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.008645)				
Syracuse	808 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.013605)				
Syracuse	814-16 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	820-26 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	706-08 BELDEN AVE W & LEAVENWORT	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	802 BELDEN AVE W & LEAVENWORT	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.010012)				
Syracuse	702-04 BELDEN AVE W & MALTBIE ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	600 BRIGHTON AVE E	South				X	
Syracuse	821 BRIGHTON AVE E	South	Not Eligible (6740.00467)				
Syracuse	890 BRIGHTON AVE E	South			X		
Syracuse	111-15 BURNET AVE	Viaduct		The single building at 111-115 Burnet Avenue is composed of three residences. It is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C, as an intact row of connected Italianate-style residences serving working-class residents of downtown Syracuse (Letter ID B).			X
Syracuse	112-16 BURNET AVE/ Michael Dolphin Building/ Barboni Building	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.000260)	The Michael Dolpin Rowhouse, located at 112-116 Burnet Avenue is a two-story Italianate brick building constructed in 1872. The house is eligible under Criterion C as a rare surviving example of an unaltered Victorian rowhouse. (Building 1)			
Syracuse	125 BURNET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.000256)				
Syracuse	204 BURNET AVE/ Corner Block Factory Shop/ Turack Motor Service	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.000385)	The Syracuse Corner Block Company factory is a three-story red brick factory located at 204 Burnet Avenue and constructed in 1895. The factory is significant under Criterion C for its associated with the Industrial Boom and Diversification period. (Building 2)			
Syracuse	205 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	207 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	210 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	211 BURNET AVE/ Doll House	Viaduct		211 Burnet Avenue, the Doll House, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a relatively intact example of transitional Italianate-Neo Grec-style middle-class domestic architecture (Letter ID C).			X
Syracuse	212 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	215 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	305 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	306 BURNET AVE	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	307 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	308 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	309-13 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	312 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	314 BURNET AVE	Viaduct		314 Burnet Avenue is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C as an intact example of an Italianate-style rowhouse serving working-class residents of downtown Syracuse in the late 19th and early 20th century (Letter ID D).			X
Syracuse	315-17 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	316 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	319 BURNET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.007283)				
Syracuse	320 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	405-09 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	411-13 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	417-21 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	425-27 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	429 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	431-33 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	435 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	437 BURNET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.0072)				
Syracuse	443 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	503-05 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	507 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	509 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	511 BURNET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.006103)				
Syracuse	513-15 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	517 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	519-23 BURNET AVE	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	525 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	527 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	529 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	531-35 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	604 BURNET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.010808)				
Syracuse	605 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	606 BURNET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.005458)				
Syracuse	607 BURNET AVE	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	608 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	610-14 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	616 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	625 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	632-40 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	642 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	646 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	648 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	658-60 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	808-22 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	824-28 BURNET AVE & BEECH ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.013829)				
Syracuse	834 BURNET AVE & BEECH ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	322-24 BURNET AVE & CATHERINE ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	323 BURNET AVE & CATHERINE ST	Viaduct				X	

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	400 BURNET AVE & CATHERINE ST/ New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight S*	Viaduct	NR-listed (94NR00743)				
Syracuse	546-48 BURNET AVE & CROUSE AVE N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	547-49 BURNET AVE & CROUSE AVE N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	600 BURNET AVE & CROUSE AVE N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	122-24 BURNET AVE & DECKER ST/ Brayton-Folker House/ Caldwell & Ward Brass Co Office/ "Cab Fab"	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.000261)	The Cabinet Fabrication Group property located at 122-124 Burnet Avenue was constructed between 1864 and 1940s. The complex is eligible under Criterion A and C; the 1940s cinder block addition is not considered eligible for the NR. (Building 3)			
Syracuse	734 BURNET AVE & ELM ST TO LO	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	467-71 BURNET AVE & HOWARD ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	501 BURNET AVE & HOWARD ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	664-66 BURNET AVE & LODI ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	219 BURNET AVE & MC BRIDE ST Dollard House	Viaduct		The Edmund Dollard House at 219 Burnet Avenue is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a relatively intact example of Second Empire-style domestic architecture in downtown Syracuse (Letter ID E).			X
Syracuse	216 BURNET AVE & MCBRIDE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	300 BURNET AVE & MCBRIDE ST N	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	301-03 BURNET AVE & MCBRIDE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	200 BURNET AVE & TOWNSEND ST/ Lammert Residence	Viaduct		The Lammert House at 200 Burnet Avenue is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as a relatively intact example of Italianate-style residential architecture associated with the Lammert family and other middle-class working families in late 19th and early 20th century downtown Syracuse (Letter ID F).			X
Syracuse	132 BURNET AVE TO BROWN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	516 BURT ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.004479)				
Syracuse	507 BURT ST TO MCBRIDE ST S	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	512 BURT ST TO VANBUREN ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.003044)				
Syracuse	204 BUTTERNUT ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	206 BUTTERNUT ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	117 BUTTERNUT ST & SALT ST	Viaduct			X		

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	117 BUTTERNUT ST & SALT ST/ Veterans Fastener Supply Corp	Viaduct		The Veteran's Fastener Supply Corp building meets National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C as a relatively intact circa 1927 Neoclassical-style municipal building constructed by the City of Syracuse to house a City meat inspection facility as a response to health concerns related to the industry, which was a regionally important economic engine. The building also housed a municipal archery facility, and later served as the Syracuse Transportation Department's offices (Letter ID G).			X
Syracuse	903-35 CANAL ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	790 CANAL ST & WALNUT AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	110 CATAWBA ST & LOCK ALY	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.006107)				
Syracuse	204 CATHERINE ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	206 CATHERINE ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	202 CATHERINE ST & BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	207-11 CLINTON ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.011671)				
Syracuse	221-23 CLINTON ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.010502)				
Syracuse	315 CLINTON ST N/ Residence (Paul Cowley & Associates)	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 001406)	The two-story, Queen Anne style residence at 315 North Clinton Street was constructed in 1880 and is eligible under Criterion C as an intact example of a late nineteenth century Queen Anne Style residence. (Building 4)			
Syracuse	667 CLINTON ST N/ Amphion Piano Player Building	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 001455)	The Amphion Piano Player Building is a two- and three-story building eligible under Criterion C as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture. (Building 5)			
Syracuse	998 CLINTON ST N	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	901 CLINTON ST N & COURT ST W	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.003729)				
Syracuse	669-81 CLINTON ST N & DIVISION S	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	717 CLINTON ST N & DIVISION S Simonds Building	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.001458)	The Elgin A. Simonds Company Building located at 212 West Division Street and was constructed ca. 1908 and is eligible under Criterion C as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture. (Building 7)			
Syracuse	101 CLINTON ST N & GENESEE ST/ Syracuse Post Office and Courthouse	Viaduct	NR-listed (91NR00249)	The Syracuse Post Office and Courthouse is a Neo-Classical style building constructed between 1926 and 1928 located at 101 North Clinton Street. It is significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of monumental twentieth century architectural design. (Building 8)			
Syracuse	321-27 CLINTON ST N & HERALD PL	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	706-16 CLINTON ST N & SPENCER ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	721 CLINTON ST N & SPENCER ST/ Former Butler Mfg. Co. Building	Viaduct	06740.001456 (previously NRE, now demolished)		X		
Syracuse	800 CLINTON ST N & SPENCER ST	Viaduct	(previously NRE, now demolished)		X		
Syracuse	233 CLINTON ST N & WILLOW ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1000 CLINTON ST N TO OSWEGO BL	Viaduct			X		

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	936 CLINTON ST N TO OSWEGO BL	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	100-34 CLINTON ST S & WASHINGTON	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.00309)				
Syracuse	940 COMSTOCK AVE & COLVIN ST/ Oakwood Cemetery	Viaduct	NR-Listed (90NR03310)	The Oakwood Cemetery (1859-1940) was determined eligible under Criterion C for its landscape architecture, art, and funerary architecture. Originally designed by Howard Daniels, the entire site encompasses approximately 160 acres with 86 contributing elements. Monuments and mausoleums represent a variety of architectural styles including Gothic Revival, Baroque, Romanesque, Egyptian Revival, Classical Revival, Neoclassical, and Art Deco. (Building 8)			
Syracuse	151-59 COURT ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	146 COURT ST & SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	147 COURT ST & SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	100 COURT ST W & CLINTON ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	206 CROUSE AVE N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	207-09 CROUSE AVE N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.000859)				
Syracuse	309 CROUSE AVE S	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	313-23 CROUSE AVE S	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	410-18 CROUSE AVE S	Viaduct		410-418 South Crouse Avenue, a late 19th century residential row located on the west side of South Crouse Avenue exists in a heavily altered context that includes institutional and commercial buildings and associated parking, and is a surviving remnant of Syracuse's late 19th century residential fabric on South Crouse Avenue. The row is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as row of late 19th century residential buildings (Letter ID H).			X
Syracuse	637-49 CROUSE AVE S & ADAMS ST E	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	701-05 CROUSE AVE S & ADAMS ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	704 CROUSE AVE S & ADAMS ST E	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	601-15 CROUSE AVE S & HARRISON S/ 601 South Crouse Avenue	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 004699)	The former Temple Adath Yeshurun is eligible under Criterion C as an example of Neo-Classical architecture. The former synagogue, located at 610-15 South Crouse Avenue, was built in 1921. (Building 9)			
Syracuse	501-15 CROUSE AVE S & MADISON ST	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	310 CROUSE AVE S TO IRVING AV	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	205 DANFORTH ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	201 DANFORTH ST & SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	215-21 DIVISION ST W	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.00414)				
Syracuse	102 DIVISION ST W & CLINTON S/ Oak Knitting Co. Mill	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.001306)	The Oak Knitting Company Mill Building located at 102 West Division Street is a four-story industrial building constructed in 1899. It is eligible under Criteria B and C as an example of early 20th century industrial/manufacturing architecture and as an example work of architect Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect. (Building10)			

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	711-21 ERIE BLVD E/ New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station	Viaduct	NR-listed (94NR00743)	The New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station located at 815 Erie Boulevard East and 400 Burnet Avenue was designed by J.P. Gallagher and constructed ca. 1934. It is eligible under Criteria A and C for its place in the history of railroads in Syracuse, and as an outstanding example of the Art Deco style. (Building 11)			
Syracuse	815 ERIE BLVD E/ New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station	Viaduct	NR-listed (94NR00743)	The New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station located at 815 Erie Boulevard East and 400 Burnet Avenue was designed by J.P. Gallagher and constructed ca. 1934. It is eligible under Criteria A and C for its place in the history of railroads in Syracuse, and as an outstanding example of the Art Deco style. (Building 11)			
Syracuse	1001-03 ERIE BLVD E & CROUSE AVE	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	921-43 ERIE BLVD E & CROUSE AVE	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	910 ERIE BLVD E & FORMAN AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	500 ERIE BLVD E & TOWNSEND ST/ Smith Restaurant Supply	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 000636)	The Smith Restaurant Supply Building located at 500 Erie Boulevard East was constructed in 1876. It is eligible under Criteria A and C as one of the few canal-era manufacturing/warehousing buildings remaining in downtown Syracuse and as the oldest surviving building of any type in the Central Business District. (Building 12)			
Syracuse	1043-51 ERIE BLVD E & UNIVERSITY	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	1101-43 ERIE BLVD E & UNIVERSITY	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	1145-53 ERIE BLVD E & WALNUT AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1215-25 ERIE BLVD E TO CANAL ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	911 ERIE BLVD E TO CANAL ST &	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1231 ERIE BLVD E TO LODI ST &	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	330 ERIE BLVD E / Strempel's Locksmiths	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the Hanover Square Historic District) (06740. 000632)				
Syracuse	740 ERIE BLVD E TO WATER ST E/ Terminal Building Warehouse (U Haul Warehouse)	Viaduct	NR-eligible (6740.011626)	The Terminal Building Warehouse is an eight-story brick warehouse located at 740 East Erie Boulevard constructed in 1930. The warehouse is associated with the industrial and commercial growth of the city during the Depression Era (1930-1941) and is significant under Criteria A and C. (Building 13)			
Syracuse	1207-13 ERIE BLVD TO CANAL ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	300-20 ERIE BLVD W/ The Niagara Hudson Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (09NR06067)	The Niagara Hudson Building consists of two adjoined structures located at 300-320 West Erie Boulevard constructed between 1930 and 1932 in the Art Deco and Art Modern styles. The buildings are significant under Criterion A, as a symbol of the Age or Electricity, and Criterion C, as an outstanding example of Art Deco architecture. (Building 14)			
Syracuse	400-30 ERIE BLVD W & PLUM ST & T	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	144 EVANS ST	Viaduct				X	

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	1014-16 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1031-35 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	501-05 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	507 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	705 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	711 FAYETTE ST E/ People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	Viaduct	NR-listed (11NR06227)	The People's African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion Church located at 711 East Fayette Street is a Gothic Revival style church constructed in 1910-11. The building is eligible under Criteria A and C as the oldest standing African American church in the City of Syracuse. (Building 15)			
Syracuse	712-14 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	713 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	701-03 FAYETTE ST E & ALMOND ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1001 FAYETTE ST E & CROUSE AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	938 FAYETTE ST E & CROUSE AVE/ The Sylvester	Viaduct	NR-eligible (6740.013452)	The Sylvester Apartment building at 900 East Fayette Street was constructed in the first decades of the 20th century and designed by Charles Erastus Colton. It is eligible under Criteria A, for its association with the Progressive Era, and Criterion C, as an example of an early twentieth century apartment building. (Building 16)			
Syracuse	725-27 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	801-49 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	900-16 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	511-15 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	603 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	447 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.000625)				
Syracuse	382-88 FAYETTE ST W	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	312 FILLMORE AVE/ The Heritage at Loretto	South		The Loretto Rest Roman Catholic Home for the Aged, built in 1926, is located at 312 Fillmore Avenue (also using the address 750 East Brighton Avenue). It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the social trends of elder care across the country during this time. In addition, it is significant under Criterion C as an intact example of a Neoclassical style institutional building (Letter ID I).			X
Syracuse	319 FILLMORE AVE	South	Not Eligible (072.-08-10.0)				
Syracuse	325 FILLMORE AVE	South				X	
Syracuse	501 FORMAN AVE & GENESEE ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	101 FORMAN AVE REAR	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	212 FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.001215)				
Syracuse	214 FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	418 FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	420-24 FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	428 FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	460 FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	438-46 FRANKLIN ST N & GENANT DR/ 446 North Franklin Street	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 011640)	The one-story brick warehouse was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. (Building 17)			

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	455 FRANKLIN ST N & PLUM ST/ Regal Textile Plant	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 001461)	The Regal Textile Company Building at 455 North Franklin Street was constructed ca. 1904 and designed by James Randall & Asa Merrick. It is eligible under Criterion C as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture. (Building 19)			
Syracuse	429 FRANKLIN ST N/ Remington Monarch Typewriter Company Building/New Process Gear Plant #3	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.001213)	The Remington (Monarch) Typewriter Company Building at 429 North Franklin Street was constructed ca. 1903. It is eligible under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture. (Building 18)			
Syracuse	501 FRANKLIN ST N & PLUM ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	432 FRANKLIN ST N TO CLINTON/ C.C. Bradley Plant	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 001460)	The C.C. Bradley Plant Building at 432 North Franklin Street was constructed in 1903. It is eligible under Criterion C as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture. (Building 20)			
Syracuse	600 FRANKLIN ST N TO SOLAR ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	127 GARFIELD AVE	Viaduct	Not eligible (6740.011172)				
Syracuse	205 GARFIELD AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	207-09 GARFIELD AVE	Viaduct	Not eligible (6740.011597)				
Syracuse	211-17 GARFIELD AVE	Viaduct	Not eligible (6740.00377)				
Syracuse	221 GARFIELD AVE	Viaduct	Not eligible (6740.01072)				
Syracuse	131 GARFIELD AVE & WOODLAND	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	201 GARFIELD AVE & WOODLAND A	Viaduct	Not eligible (6740.004411)				
Syracuse	215 GENANT DR	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	647 GENANT DR & CLINTON ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	651 GENANT DR & CLINTON ST N	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	431 GENANT DR & DIVISION ST W	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	311 GENANT DR TO CLINTON ST N/ Syracuse Lighting Co. Plant	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 001463)	The Syracuse Lighting Company Building at 311 Genant Street was constructed in 1911. It is eligible under Criteria B and C as the only remaining intact structure representing upstate New York utility services in the 20th century. (Building 21)			
Syracuse	118 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the Hanover Square Historic District)				
Syracuse	122-26 GENESEE ST E/ Franklin Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				
Syracuse	128 GENESEE ST E/ Franklin Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				
Syracuse	132 GENESEE ST E/ Franklin Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				
Syracuse	134-36 GENESEE ST E/ Franklin Building (134) Post-Standard Building (136)	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	225 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct	NR-listed (Non-Contributing within the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion)				
Syracuse	550 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	600 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	711 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	713-15 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct		713-715 Genesee Street East, now the Parkview Hotel, is a six-story, 14-bay wide Renaissance Revival-style building. It was constructed circa 1928 as a Medical Arts Building, designed by Wolfe Markham (Letter ID J).			X
Syracuse	818 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	907 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	701-05 GENESEE ST E & ALMOND ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.00412)				
Syracuse	1000 GENESEE ST E & CROUSE AVE	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	1001-19 GENESEE ST E & CROUSE AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	941-49 GENESEE ST E & CROUSE AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.012948)				
Syracuse	721 GENESEE ST E & FORMAN AVE	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	728 GENESEE ST E & FORMAN AVE	Viaduct		Now the Syracuse Federal Credit Union, the former First Church of Christ Scientist is located at 728 East Genesee Street. The property includes a main building with rotunda, built in 1923; and a smaller Neoclassical building added in 1949 (Letter ID K).			X
Syracuse	801 GENESEE ST E & FORMAN AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	820-24 GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.008658)				
Syracuse	827-33 GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.01255)				
Syracuse	900 GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	901-05 GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	571-81 GENESEE ST E & MC BRIDE S	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.006166)				
Syracuse	601 GENESEE ST E & MCBRIDE ST/ Peck Hall/Reid Hall	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 001422)	Peck Hall at University College located at 309 South McBride Street was designed by Albert Brockway of Benson and Brockway and constructed in 1896 in a modified Renaissance style. It is eligible under Criterion A for its association with local medicine and education and under Criterion C as a fine example of late 19th century Renaissance style architecture. Reid Hall located at 610 East Fayette Street was constructed in 1914 in the Neoclassical style. It is eligible under Criterion A for its association with local medicine and education and under Criterion C as an intact example of early 20th century Neoclassical architecture. (Building 22)			

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	237-43 GENESEE ST E/ Courier Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Individually) and NR-eligible (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion)	The Courier Building at 237-43 East Genesee Street was built in 1844 in the Greek Revival style and updated in 1918 with Chicago Commercial style design elements. It is eligible under Criterion A and C for its association with events that galvanizing opposition to slavery in Central New York and as an early surviving building. (Building 23)			
Syracuse	140 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the Hanover Square Historic District)				
Syracuse	200 GENESEE ST E/ Granger Block	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District) (06740. 013179)				
Syracuse	201-19 GENESEE ST E & WARREN ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the Hanover Square Historic District)				
Syracuse	800-14 GENESEE ST E TO CEDAR ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.012381)				
Syracuse	555 GENESEE ST E TO FAYETTE S	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	709 GENESEE ST E TO FAYETTE S	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.005263)				
Syracuse	825 GENESEE ST E TO IRVING AV	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	717 GENESEE ST E TO ORANGE AL	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	719 GENESEE ST E TO ORANGE AL/ National Casket Co.	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 001212)	The National Casket Company building constructed in the early 20th century in the Art Deco style is eligible under Criterion C for its architectural design. (Building 24)			
Syracuse	522 GENESEE ST E TO TOWNSEND	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	805-09 GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTO	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	811 GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTO	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	815 GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTO	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	817 GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTO	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	208-12 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	234-44 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	252-58 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	514 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	615 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	617 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	627 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	260-64 GENESEE ST W & FRANKLIN S	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	523 GENESEE ST W & PLUM ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	524 GENESEE ST W & PLUM ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	600-08 GENESEE ST W & PLUM ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.004555)				

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	400 GENESEE ST W & WALLACE ST/ Engine Company 12	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 001415)	The Engine Company #12 Fire Station located at 400 West Genesee Street was constructed in 1923 in the Colonial Revival architecture. It is eligible under Criterion C as a significant example of early twentieth century architecture and as one of two remaining historic fire stations in downtown Syracuse. (Building 25)			
Syracuse	500-08 GENESEE ST W & WEST ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	501 GENESEE ST W & WEST ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	344 GENESEE ST W & WILLOW ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	621 GENESEE ST W REAR	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	620 GENESEE ST W TO BELDEN AV/ First Presbyterian Church and Belden House	Viaduct		The First Presbyterian Church, at 620-622 West Genesee Street, was designed by Tracy and Swartwout of New York in 1904. The Parish House associated with the First Presbyterian Church was originally built as an Italianate-style residence circa 186. It is significant under Criteria A and C (Letter ID L).			X
Syracuse	638 GENESEE ST W TO BELDEN AV	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	216-18 GENESEE ST W TO CLINTON S	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	226-30 GENESEE ST W TO CLINTON S/ FOE #53	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 000685)	The F.O.E. #53 building at 220-226 West Genesee Street was constructed in 1924 in the Georgian Revival style. It is eligible under Criterion C as an important example of Georgian Revival commercial architecture. (Building 26)			
Syracuse	409 GENESEE ST W TO CRK	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	605 GENESEE ST W TO PLUM ST	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	248-50 GENESEE ST W TO WILLOW ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	308 GENESEE ST W TO WILLOW ST	Viaduct		The Byrne Block, which occupies a triangular-shaped parcel formed by North Franklin Street, West Genesee Street, and West Willow Street, is a terra cotta-clad Beaux-Arts-style building was the birthplace and one-time headquarters of Byrne Dairy. It is significant under Criteria A and C (Letter ID M).			X
Syracuse	413 GLEN AVE E	South			X		
Syracuse	763-97 HARRISON ST & IRVING AVE	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	725 HARRISON ST & MADISON ST/ Washington Irving School	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 006714)	The Washington Irving School located at 725 Harrison Street was constructed in 1926 in the Georgian Revival style. It is eligible under Criteria A for its association with educational facilities and under Criterion C as an example of a large Georgian Revival style neighborhood school. (Building 27)			
Syracuse	513-27 HARRISON ST & TOWNSEND ST	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	235 HARRISON ST & WARREN ST S	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	207-11 HERALD PL	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	213-19 HERALD PL	Viaduct				X	

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	212 HERALD PL & FRANKLIN ST N/ Syracuse Herald Building	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 000640)	The Syracuse Herald Building at 220 Herald Place is a Classical Revival style building constructed in 1928. It is eligible under Criteria A and C for its association with the newspaper, The Herald, and as an example of industrial design. (Building 28)			
Syracuse	221-23 HERALD PL & FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	205 HICKORY ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	204 HOWARD ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	445 IRVING AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.013669)				
Syracuse	505 IRVING AVE	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	722-48 IRVING AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.007113)				
Syracuse	701 IRVING AVE & ADAMS ST E	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	601 IRVING AVE & HARRISON ST	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	800 IRVING AVE & VANBUREN ST	Viaduct					
Syracuse	900-06 IRVING AVE & VANBUREN ST	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	603 IRVING AVE TO CROUSE AVE	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	325-27 IRVING AVE TO GENESEE ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	310 IRVING AVE TO WELLINGTON	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	108 ISABELLA ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	110 ISABELLA ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	112 ISABELLA ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	121-27 JAMES ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	423 JAMES ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	429 JAMES ST/ Norton House	Viaduct		The residence at 427-429 James Street was constructed for John D. Norton in 1842. It is eligible under Criteria A and C as a particularly fine example of high-style Greek Revival domestic architecture in an urban context and for its association with one of Syracuse's most prominent mid-19th century families, the Nortons (Letter ID N).			X
Syracuse	434 JAMES ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	437 JAMES ST/ Church of the Saviour	Viaduct		Church of the Saviour (Saint James Episcopal Church) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a Gothic Revival-style church expressing multiple periods of development and reflecting the work of distinguished architects including local Asa L. Merrick and Boston-based Ralph Adams Cram. It is also eligible under Criterion A for its continuous association with one of Syracuse's earliest Episcopal congregations (Letter ID O).			X
Syracuse	440 JAMES ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.001298)				
Syracuse	447-53 JAMES ST	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	457 JAMES ST	Viaduct		The Joseph Newell House located at 457 James Street has undergone alterations, however, it is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C as an example of a distinguished Second Empire-style rowhouse that was home to several prominent residents of Syracuse in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Letter ID P).			X
Syracuse	469-71 JAMES ST	Viaduct				X	

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	477-79 JAMES ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	408-22 JAMES ST & BURNET AVE/ The Snowden Hotel/ Apartments	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.000251)	The Snowdon Hotel was constructed in 1902 by Henry J. Ryan and designed by Archimedes Russell in an eclectic style. It is eligible under Criteria A and C as the only surviving example of an apartment building designed by Russell. (Building 29)			
Syracuse	323-35 JAMES ST & STATE ST N	Viaduct		The building at 323-325 James Street was originally known as the "Crichton Apartments," or the "Crichton Flats," is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a relatively intact example of a Romanesque Revival-style mixed use commercial and apartment building in downtown Syracuse (Letter ID Q).			X
Syracuse	407 JAMES ST & STATE ST N	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	454 JAMES ST TO BURNET AVE	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	311 KENNEDY ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	312 KENNEDY ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	100 KIRKPATRICK ST & BASIN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	101 KIRKPATRICK ST & BASIN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	101 KIRKPATRICK ST W & CLINTO	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	256 LAFAYETTE RD	South				X	
Syracuse	304 LAFAYETTE RD	South				X	
Syracuse	308 LAFAYETTE RD	South				X	
Syracuse	452 LAFAYETTE RD	South				X	
Syracuse	100 LANDMARK PL & TOWNSEND ST	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	104-06 LAUREL ST E & STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	208-12 LEON ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	230 LEON ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	234-36 LEON ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.008089)				
Syracuse	260 LEON ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	264 LEON ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.006364)				
Syracuse	268-70 LEON ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	274-76 LEON ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	280 LEON ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.00404)				
Syracuse	284 LEON ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	105 LOCK ALLEY	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	125 LOCK ALLEY	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.010641)				
Syracuse	127 LOCK ALLEY	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.003562)				
Syracuse	101 LODI ST & CANAL ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	125 LYNN CIR	South	Not Eligible (6740.011844)				
Syracuse	129 LYNN CIR	South				X	
Syracuse	133 LYNN CIR	South				X	
Syracuse	200 MADISON ST & STATE ST S &	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	426-502 MADISON ST TO HARRISON ST	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	320 MARTIN LUTHR KING E	Viaduct				X	

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	404 MARTIN LUTHR KING E & LEO	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1425 MCBRIDE ST S	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.007431)				
Syracuse	1427 MCBRIDE ST S	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.001483)				
Syracuse	1429 MCBRIDE ST S	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.002251)				
Syracuse	901-1055 MCBRIDE ST S & ADAMS ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1101 MCBRIDE ST S & JACKSON ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1435 MCBRIDE ST S & RAYNOR AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.003507)				
Syracuse	1419-21 MCBRIDE ST S & SIZER ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.007433)				
Syracuse	1423 MCBRIDE ST S & SIZER ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.007432)				
Syracuse	110 MCBRIDE ST S REAR	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	201 MENLO DR	South	Not Eligible (072.-08-05.0)				
Syracuse	106 MONTGOMERY ST/ Engine House #1	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740. 000646)				
Syracuse	600 MONTGOMERY ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	6801 MYERS RD					X	
Syracuse	6849 MYERS RD					X	
Syracuse	6861 MYERS RD					X	
Syracuse	6865 MYERS RD					X	
Syracuse	100 OAK ST & LODI ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.006546)				
Syracuse	142 OAKLAND ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	143 OAKLAND ST&STADIUM PL	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	637-39 OAKWOOD AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible				
Syracuse	515 OAKWOOD AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	111-13 ONONDAGA ST E	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	100-08 ONONDAGA ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	130-44 ONONDAGA ST W	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the South Salina Street Downtown Historic District)				
Syracuse	471-81 OSWEGO BLVD/ 1 Webster's Landing/ VIP Structures	Viaduct	NR-eligible	The Marshall & Sons Warehouse constructed in 1893 was designed by Archimedes Russell in the Romanesque Revival style. It is eligible under Criteria A and C as one of few canal-era manufacturing/ warehousing buildings remaining in downtown Syracuse and a fine example of Russell's commercial architecture. (Building 30)			
Syracuse	514 OSWEGO BLVD	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Historic District)				
Syracuse	493 OSWEGO BLVD REAR	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	497 OSWEGO BLVD REAR	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	107 PARK AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	109 PARK AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	111 PARK AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.010644)				
Syracuse	113 PARK AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.004133)				

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	200-232 PARK AVE & PLUM ST	Viaduct		The former George Washington Public School, built in 1915, is significant under Criterion A as an early surviving public school in downtown Syracuse and under Criterion C as unusual early 20th century variation on the Neoclassical style applied to an institutional building (Letter ID R).			X
Syracuse	404 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	410 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	412 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	416 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	418 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	502-04 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	506-24 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	500 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	320-24 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	400 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	504 PEARL ST REAR	Viaduct					
Syracuse	124 PLUM ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.002323)				
Syracuse	308 PLUM ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	310 PLUM ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	500 PLUM ST & ONONDAGA CRK	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	208 PLUM ST & PARK AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	104-18 PLUM ST & TRACY ST TO WES	Viaduct			X		

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	301 PROSPECT AVE TO LAUREL ST/ Saint Joseph's Hospital Nurse's Home	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.001331)	St. Joseph's Hospital Nurses Home at 321-323 Prospect Avenue was built in 1910 and designed by Archimedes Russell in the Neo-Classical style. It is eligible under Criterion C as an example of the institutional architecture by a locally prominent architect. (Building 31)			
Syracuse	416 RAYNOR AVE E	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	605-11 RAYNOR AVE E & HENRY ST &	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	325 RENWICK AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	500 RENWICK AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	114-18 SALINA ST N/ One Clinton Square Commercial Building	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 001424)	One Clinton Square located at 114-118 North Salina Street was constructed in 1893 in the Romanesque Revival style. It is eligible under Criterion C as a significant example of nineteenth century commercial architecture. (Building 32)			
Syracuse	120-22 SALINA ST N/ 100 Clinton Square Commercial Building	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 001425)	100 Clinton Square located at 120-124 North Salina Street was constructed in 1927. It is eligible under Criterion C as a significant example of twentieth century commercial architecture in downtown Syracuse. (Building 33)			
Syracuse	126-28 SALINA ST N/ Commercial Building	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 001426)	The building located at 128 North Salina Street was constructed ca. 1852 in the Italianate style. It is eligible under Criterion C as one of the oldest examples of early commercial Italianate architectural design in Syracuse. (Building 34)			
Syracuse	319-25 SALINA ST N/ 315 North Salina Street	Viaduct	NR-listed(within the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion) (06740.001732)				
Syracuse	466 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	472-74 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	478 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	484 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	517 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	523 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	525-27 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	529-35 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	539 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	541-45 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	547 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	553 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	557 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	561-63 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	603-05 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	607-09 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	613 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	615-17 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	633-39 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	567-81 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	601 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	488 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	500 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	501-05 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	649 SALINA ST N	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	99 SALINA ST N	Viaduct		Clinton Square, an early park in downtown Syracuse is dominated by the Soldiers and Sailors Monument designed by sculptor Cyrus Edwin Dallin circa 1910. It is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C (Letter ID S).			X

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	108-12 SALINA ST N & JAMES ST/ Community Chest Building (Third National Bank)	Viaduct	NR-listed (90NR02101)	The Third National Bank located at 107 James Street was constructed in 1885 in the Queen Anne style. It is significant under Criterion A for its associated with the late nineteenth commercial district of Syracuse, and Criterion C as an example of restrained High Victorian architectural style designed by Archimedes Russell. (Building 35)			
Syracuse	100 SALINA ST N & JAMES ST/ Syracuse Savings Bank	Viaduct	NR-listed (90NR02096)	The Syracuse Savings Bank located at 102 North Salina Street was originally constructed in 1876 and designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee with coordinated electric clocks by Charles Fasoldt of Albany. It is significant under Criterion C as an example of commercial architecture designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee. (Building 36)			
Syracuse	344 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Non-contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	330 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Non-contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	530 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	329 SALINA ST N/ Learbury Center	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	539 SALINA ST N REAR	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	101-239 SALINA ST N	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	522-24 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	526-28 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	401-11 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	413-15 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	417-19 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	423-25 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Non-contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	429 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	435 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed(Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	437 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	443 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	447 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed(Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	449 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed(Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				
Syracuse	507-13 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	619 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Non-contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				
Syracuse	98 SALINA ST S	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	501-23 SALINA ST S	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	484-98 SALINA ST S	Viaduct	NR-listed (Non-contributing to the South Salina Street Downtown Historic District 2014 Expansion)				
Syracuse	500-50 SALINA ST S/ Chimes Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the South Salina Street Downtown Historic District 2014 Expansion)				
Syracuse	100-36 SALINA ST S	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	131 SALINA ST S	Viaduct			X		

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	101 SALINA ST S	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the Hanover Square Historic District)				
Syracuse	107 SATURN DR	South			X		
Syracuse	362-72 SENECA TNPK E	South	Not Eligible (6740.013397)				
Syracuse	382 SENECA TNPK E/ House	South		The residence associated with Newell House at 382 East Seneca Turnpike in the former hamlet known as Onondaga Hollow, south of downtown Syracuse. The property meets National Register Criteria A and C as a mid-19th century vernacular residence associated with a prominent local family. It is noted as one of the earliest remaining houses in the hamlet of Onondaga Hollow (Letter ID T).			X
Syracuse	390 SENECA TNPK E	South				X	
Syracuse	401 SENECA TNPK E	South				X	
Syracuse	468 SENECA TNPK E	South			X		
Syracuse	485 SENECA TNPK E	South				X	
Syracuse	491 SENECA TNPK E	South	Not Eligible (6740.010559)				
Syracuse	140 SLINDES WOODS CIR				X		
Syracuse	142 SLINDES WOODS CIR				X		
Syracuse	144 SLINDES WOODS CIR				X		
Syracuse	146 SLINDES WOODS CIR				X		
Syracuse	148 SLINDES WOODS CIR				X		
Syracuse	150 SLINDES WOODS CIR				X		
Syracuse	152 SLINDES WOODS CIR				X		
Syracuse	128 SPENCER ST TO SOLAR ST &	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.00248)				
Syracuse	1006-08 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1025 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1032 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1034 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1104 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1106 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.002721)				
Syracuse	1108 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.002276)				
Syracuse	1112 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.006053)				
Syracuse	1114 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.012531)				
Syracuse	1118 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1120 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1122 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1124 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1126 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1128 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	409-11 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.002421)				
Syracuse	413 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.002423)				
Syracuse	417-19 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	503 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	505 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	507 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.010674)				
Syracuse	509 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	511-13 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	515 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.006889)				

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	521-23 STATE ST N	Viaduct		The residence at 521-523 North State Street is a late 19th century, two-and-a-half-story double house located on the west side of North State Street, south of East Laurel Street. Like its nearly identical neighbor at 525-527 North State Street, it is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as an intact example of a late 19th century double house drawing on Queen Anne and Italianate-style architectural sources (Letter ID U).			X
Syracuse	525-27 STATE ST N	Viaduct		The residence at 525-527 North State Street is a late 19th century, two-and-a-half-story double house located on the west side of North State Street, south of East Laurel Street. Like its nearly identical neighbor at 521-523 North State Street, it is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as an intact example of a late 19th century double house drawing on Queen Anne and Italianate-style architectural sources (Letter ID V).			X
Syracuse	606 STATE ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	610 STATE ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	820-28 STATE ST N	Viaduct		The building meets National Register Criteria A and C as an early 19th century commercial building with a distinctive architectural style, long associated with the meat industry (Letter ID X).		X	
Syracuse	904-06 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	910 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.004217)				
Syracuse	912 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	914 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	924 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	832-46 STATE ST N & ASH ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1121 STATE ST N & BASIN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	429 STATE ST N & BELDEN AVE E/ A. Angeloro Commercial Building	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.002425)	The Angeloro commercial building located at 421-425 North State Street was constructed in 1904. It is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the history of the Italian-American community, and under Criterion C as a distinctive and intact example of a turn-of-the-century commercial building. (Building 37)			
Syracuse	501 STATE ST N & BELDEN AVE E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1042 STATE ST N & CATAWBA ST	Viaduct					
Syracuse	1100 STATE ST N & CATAWBA ST	Viaduct					
Syracuse	1425 STATE ST N & DANFORTH ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1001 STATE ST N & DIVISION ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	401 STATE ST N & HICKORY ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.010678)				
Syracuse	1130 STATE ST N & ISABELLA ST	Viaduct				X	

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	602 STATE ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	622-30 STATE ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	214 STATE ST N & WILLOW ST E/ Saint John the Evangelist Rectory	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.000137)	The St. John the Evangelist Rectory located at 214 North State Street was constructed in 1874 in the Italianate style. It is eligible under Criterion C as a distinctive example of the architecture of Archimedes Russell and is the earliest Russell designed residence in Syracuse. (Building 38)			
Syracuse	215 STATE ST N & WILLOW ST E/ St John the Evangelist Church	Viaduct		Saint John the Evangelist Church is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as a largely intact, prominent Gothic Revival-style church representative of Syracuse's mid-nineteenth century development (Letter ID W)			X
Syracuse	301-19 STATE ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	1201 STATE ST N TO BASIN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1207 STATE ST N TO BASIN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1313 STATE ST N TO BASIN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1010-14 STATE ST N TO LOCK ALY	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1016-20 STATE ST N TO LOCK ALY	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	1022-28 STATE ST N TO LOCK ALY	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.002546)				
Syracuse	901 STATE ST N TO OSWEGO BLVD	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	909 STATE ST N TO OSWEGO BLVD/ Wag Foods	Viaduct		The former Wag Foods warehouse at 909 North State Street is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as a relatively intact example of an early 20th century grocery warehouse associated with a major Syracuse-based grocery distributor (Letter ID Y).			X
Syracuse	915 STATE ST N TO OSWEGO BLVD	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	701 STATE ST N TO SALT ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	705 STATE ST N TO SALT ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				
Syracuse	707-09 STATE ST N TO SALT ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (6740.003233)	The brick commercial building at 707-09 North State Street was built in the early 19th century and is eligible under Criterion C. (Building 39)			
Syracuse	117 STATE ST S	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	727 STATE ST S	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	817-35 STATE ST S & ADAMS ST E	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	900 STATE ST S & ADAMS ST E	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.012115)				

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	800 STATE ST S & HARRISON ST	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	99 STATE ST S & WATER ST E &	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	701-23 STATE ST S TO HARRISON ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	133 SUNRISE DR	South			X		
Syracuse	139 SUNRISE DR	South			X		
Syracuse	145 SUNRISE DR	South			X		
Syracuse	151 SUNRISE DR	South			X		
Syracuse	157 SUNRISE DR	South			X		
Syracuse	163 SUNRISE DR	South			X		
Syracuse	169 SUNRISE DR	South	Not Eligible (6740.013481)				
Syracuse	115 SUNRISE DR REAR	South				X	
Syracuse	204-06 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	208 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.011236)				
Syracuse	210 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	212-14 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.013311)				
Syracuse	220 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	304 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	306 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	308 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.013166)				
Syracuse	310 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	312 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.006268)				
Syracuse	316 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	318 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.009042)				
Syracuse	320 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	402 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	406-14 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.007548)				
Syracuse	418 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	420 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	111-13 SUNSET AVE & BASIN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	424 SUNSET AVE & BEAR ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.004058)				
Syracuse	400 SUNSET AVE & TURTLE ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	101 SUNSET AVE TO BASIN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	103 SUNSET AVE TO BASIN ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.004059)				
Syracuse	500 TAYLOR ST E & MCBRIDE ST	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	301-11 TAYLOR ST E & STATE ST S	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	204 TOWNSEND ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.000369)	The two-story residence at 204 North Townsend Street was built in 1929 and is an example of 1920s vernacular architecture. (Building 40)			
Syracuse	205 TOWNSEND ST N/ Wolverine Apartments	Viaduct	NR-listed (6740.000254)	The Wolverine Apartments located at 205 North Townsend Street were constructed in 1929. They are eligible under Criterion C as an example of early twentieth century apartment architecture. (Building 41)			

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	206 TOWNSEND ST N/ Frederick Featherly House	Viaduct	NR-eligible (6740.00037)	The Frederick Featherly House located at 206 North Townsend Street was constructed in 1852 in the Greek Revival style. It is eligible under Criterion C as an example of nineteenth century Greek Revival architecture. (Building 42)			
Syracuse	207 TOWNSEND ST N/ Spaulding House	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.000253)	The Spaulding House located at 207 North Townsend Street was constructed ca. 1885. The house is eligible under Criterion B for its association with prominent Syracuse clergyman, the Reverend George B. Spaulding, and under Criterion C, as an example of late nineteenth residential architecture. (Building 43)			
Syracuse	117 TOWNSEND ST N & BROWN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	201 TOWNSEND ST N & BURNET AV/ Benjamin Redmen House	Viaduct	Not Eligible(6740.000255)	The residence at 201 North Townsend Street was built in the late 19th century. It is eligible under Criterion C as an intact example of a wood frame Victorian residence. (Building 44)			
Syracuse	202 TOWNSEND ST N & BURNET AV/ Samuel Stapehy House	Viaduct	NR-eligible (6740.000368)	The Samuel Stapely House located at 202 North Townsend Street was constructed ca. 1850 in the Italianate style. It is eligible under Criterion C as an example of Italianate-style residential architecture. (Building 45)			
Syracuse	115 TOWNSEND ST S	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	205 TOWNSEND ST S/ 205 South Townsend Street	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 000668)	205 South Townsend Street is a Greek Revival style residence constructed ca. 1850. Determined NR-eligible under Criterion C, it is the only remaining example of a modest Greek Revival style house, a once common type, in what is now the central business district of Syracuse. (Building 46)			
Syracuse	507-17 TOWNSEND ST S	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	1031-59 TOWNSEND ST S & ADAMS ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.00446)				
Syracuse	301 TOWNSEND ST S & FAYETTE S/ Park Central Presbyterian Church/ Parish House	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 000624)	The Park Central Presbyterian Church located at 310 South Townsend Street was constructed in 1872-1873 in the Gothic Revival style by Archimedes Russell. It is eligible under Criterion C as an example of the Gothic Revival style of architecture designed by Archimedes Russell. (Building 47)			
Syracuse	307 TOWNSEND ST S & GENESEE S/ Hamilton White House	Viaduct	NR-listed (90NR02105)	The Hamilton White House was constructed in 1845 in the Greek Revival style. It is significant under Criterion B for its association with Hamilton White, and Criterion C as an example of Greek Revival architecture. (Building 48)			
Syracuse	601 TOWNSEND ST S & MCCARTHY	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	105 TOWNSEND ST S & WATER ST/ 500 East Water Street	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.011635)	The commercial building located at 105 South Townsend Street was constructed circa 1865. It is eligible under Criterion C. (Building 49)			
Syracuse	110-12 TOWNSEND ST S & WATER ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	107-109 TOWNSEND ST/ Phoenix Foundry & Machine Co.	Viaduct		107-109 South Townsend Street is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for its association with several prominent local manufacturing companies in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and as an intact example of late 19th century industrial architecture.			X
Syracuse	132 TURTLE ST & SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	103 UNION AVE REAR	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	401 VAN BUREN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	126-34 WARREN ST N	Viaduct				X	

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	601-77 WARREN ST S & ADAMS ST E	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.013668)				
Syracuse	415 WASHINGTON ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	441-43 WASHINGTON ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	521-27 WASHINGTON ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	712-16 WASHINGTON ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	301 WASHINGTON ST E & MARKET/ Sen. Hughes NYS Office Building	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	233 WASHINGTON ST E/ Syracuse City Hall	Viaduct	NR-listed (Individually) and NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (90NR02109)	The Syracuse City Hall located at 233 East Washington Street was constructed between 1889 through 1893. It is eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of Romanesque Revival architecture. (Building 50)			
Syracuse	447-49 WASHINGTON ST E & TOWNSEND	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	501 WASHINGTON ST E/ Brown Place	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 000494)	The four-story Brown Place was constructed in 1890 by builder John A. Gee in the Queen Anne Style. It is eligible under Criteria A and C as one of the few remaining examples of eclectic Victorian architecture in Syracuse. (Building 51)			
Syracuse	506-18 WASHINGTON ST E & TOWNSEN	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	511-19 WASHINGTON ST E TO BLOCK	Viaduct					
Syracuse	430 WASHINGTON ST E TO LANDMA	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	727 WASHINGTON ST E TO WATER	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	360 WASHINGTON ST W & WEST S	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	246-48 WATER ST E/ 246 East Water Street	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740. 011724)				
Syracuse	250 WATER ST E	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributes to Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion)				
Syracuse	301 WATER ST E & ERIE BLVD E/ Weighlock Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Individually) and NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (90NR02097)	The Weighlock Building located at 301 East Water Street was built in 1850 and is listed under Criterion A and C for its association with the Erie Canal and as an intact example of industrial architecture. (Building 52)			
Syracuse	730 WATER ST E & FORMAN AVE	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	800-16 WATER ST E & FORMAN AVE	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	257 WATER ST E	Viaduct	NR-listed (Open space within Hanover Square Historic District [no Contributing status])				

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	258 WATER ST E/ 258 East Water Street	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740. 003584)				
Syracuse	101-13 WATER ST E/ Onondaga County Savings Bank Bldg	Viaduct	NR-listed (Individually) and NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District) (90NR02098)	The Onondaga County Savings Bank Gridley Building located at 101-13 East Water Street was constructed in 1867 in the Second Empire style and designed by architect, Horatio N. White. It is eligible under Criterion C. (Building 53)			
Syracuse	327-35 WATER ST E/ 327 East Water Street	Viaduct	NR-listed (Non-Contributing in the Hanover Square Historic District 2104 Expansion) (06740. 013180)				
Syracuse	421 WATER ST E & TOWNSEND ST	Viaduct			X		
Syracuse	1011 WATER ST E & UNIVERSITY A	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	100 WATER ST E	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the Hanover Square Historic District)				
Syracuse	135 WATER ST E/ Dana Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				
Syracuse	203 WATER ST E/ Bress Chevrolet	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				
Syracuse	119-21 WATER ST E/ Gere (Robert) Bank Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Individually) and NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District) (90NR02099)	The Gere Bank Building located at 119-21 East Water Street was constructed in 1894 by architect, Charles Colton. It is eligible under Criterion C. (Building 54)			
Syracuse	123 WATER ST E/ Phoenix Buildings	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributes to Hanover Square Historic District)				
Syracuse	125-31 WATER ST E/ Phillips Block (125-127) Phoenix Building (129)	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				
Syracuse	207-33 WATER ST E TO ERIE BLVD E/ Former 4 story J&J Crouse Building	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the Hanover Square Historic District) (06740. 013092)				
Syracuse	235 WATER ST E/ Commercial Building	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the Hanover Square Historic District) (06740. 001449)				
Syracuse	239 WATER ST E/ Commercial Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2104 Expansion) (06740. 001450)				
Syracuse	243-49 WATER ST E/ Commercial Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740. 001451)				
Syracuse	251 WATER ST E/ 251 East Water Street	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the Hanover Square Historic District) (06740. 013177)				

Table 1 (cont'd)
Properties Containing Buildings Located in the APE

MCD	Address/ Name	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/ Applicable NR Criteria	≤ 50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible
Syracuse	311-17 WATER ST E/ 311-317 East Water Street	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2104 Expansion) (06740. 005893)				
Syracuse	319-21 WATER ST E / 319 East Water Street	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740. 004565)				
Syracuse	325 WATER ST E/ Warehouse	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740. 000633)				
Syracuse	208 WATER ST W/ Amos Block	Viaduct	NR-listed (90NR02112)	The Amos Block located at 210-216 West Water Street was constructed in 1878 and designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee. It is listed under Criterion B for its association with Jacob Amos, and Criterion C as an example of Romanesque architecture designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee. (Building 55)			
Syracuse	324 WATER ST W TO ERIE BLVD W	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.013738)				
Syracuse	376 WATER ST W TO ERIE BLVD W/ Commercial	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 000568)	A large brick industrial building, 376 Water Street is eligible under Criterion C as a relatively intact example of late 19th century industrial/ commercial architecture. (Building 56)			
Syracuse	215-17 WEST ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	205 WEST ST N	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	111-13 WILLOW ST E	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse	123-29 WILLOW ST E/ Howard & Jennings Pump Factory	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740. 000635)	The Colella Galleries Building was constructed in 1879 and designed by Charles E. Colton in the Gothic Revival style. It is eligible under Criterion C as one of the few Victorian Gothic commercial building facades remaining in Syracuse. (Building 57)			
Syracuse	230 WILLOW ST W/ C.W. Snow & Company Warehouse	Viaduct	NR-listed (06NR05624)	The C.W. Snow & Company Warehouse located at 230 West Willow Street was constructed in 1913 and designed by Archimedes Russell. It is eligible under Criterion C as an excellent local example of an early modern poured-in-place concrete building designed by Archimedes Russell. (Building 58)			
Syracuse	234-48 WILLOW ST W & FRANKLIN ST	Viaduct				X	
Syracuse							

APPENDICES

9/16/2016



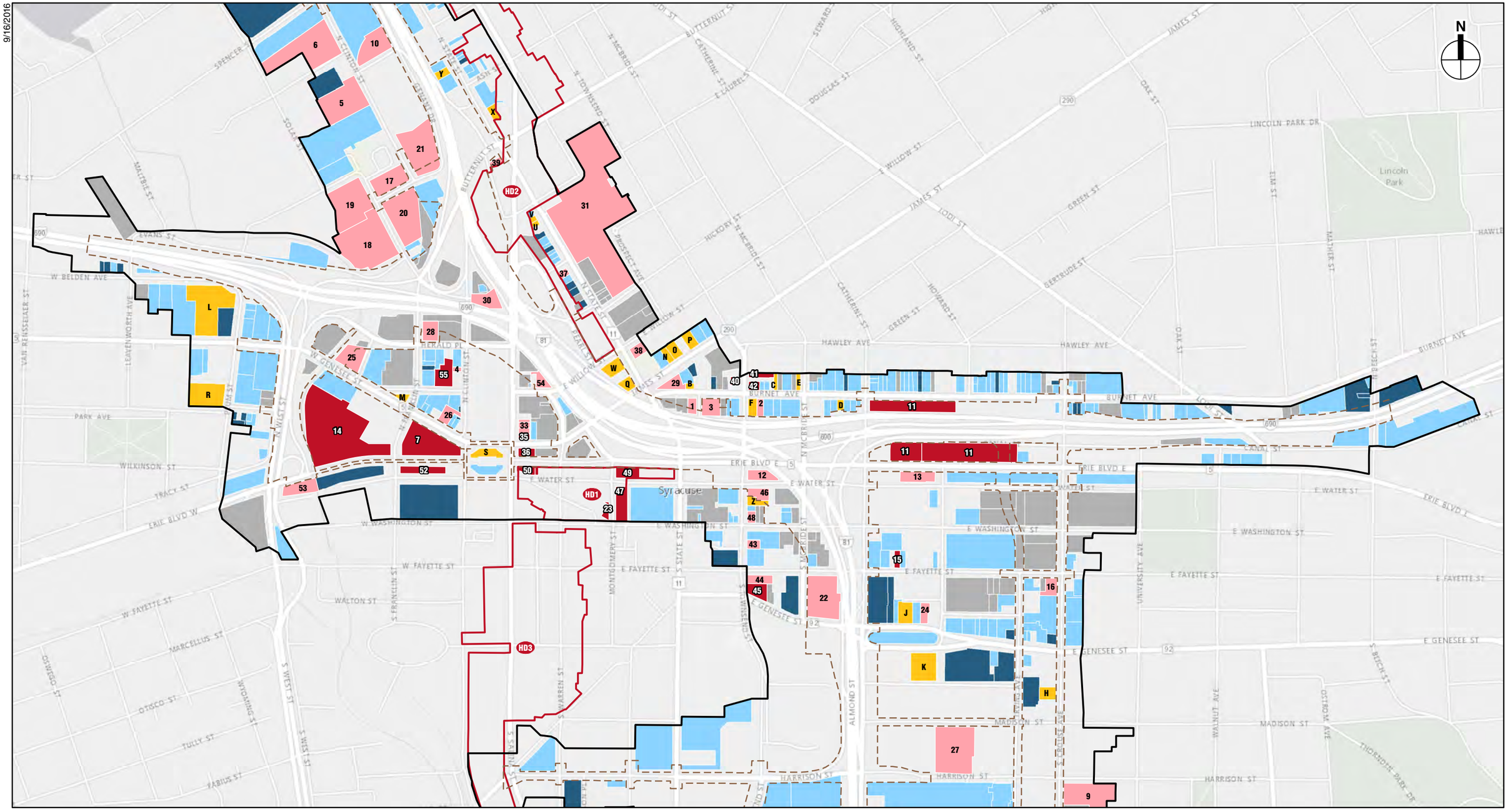
Direct Area of Potential Effect (APE) Boundary
Indirect Area of Potential Effect (APE) Boundary
Historic District Boundaries (only those intersecting APE are shown)
NR-listed
NR-eligible
Recommended Eligible
Recommended Not Eligible
Previously Determined Not Eligible
Vacant

Project Location and Area of Potential Effect

I-81 Viaduct Project

Figure 1

9/16/2016



Direct Area of Potential Effect (APE) Boundary
Indirect Area of Potential Effect (APE) Boundary
Historic District Boundaries (only those intersecting APE are shown)

NR-listed
NR-eligible
Recommended Eligible

Recommended Not Eligible
Previously Determined Not Eligible
Vacant

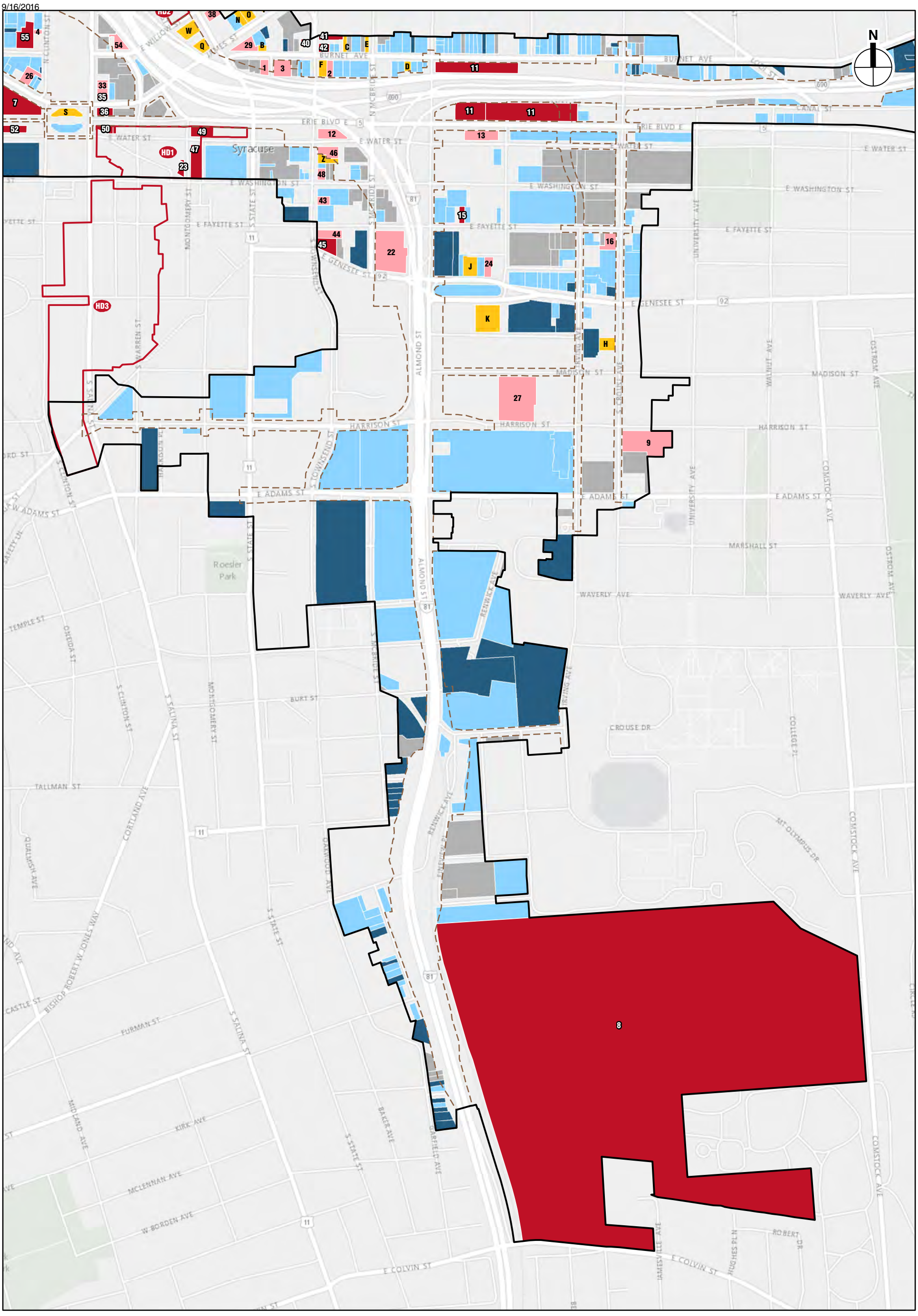
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I-81 Viaduct Project

Project Location and Area of Potential Effect

Figure 2

9/16/2016

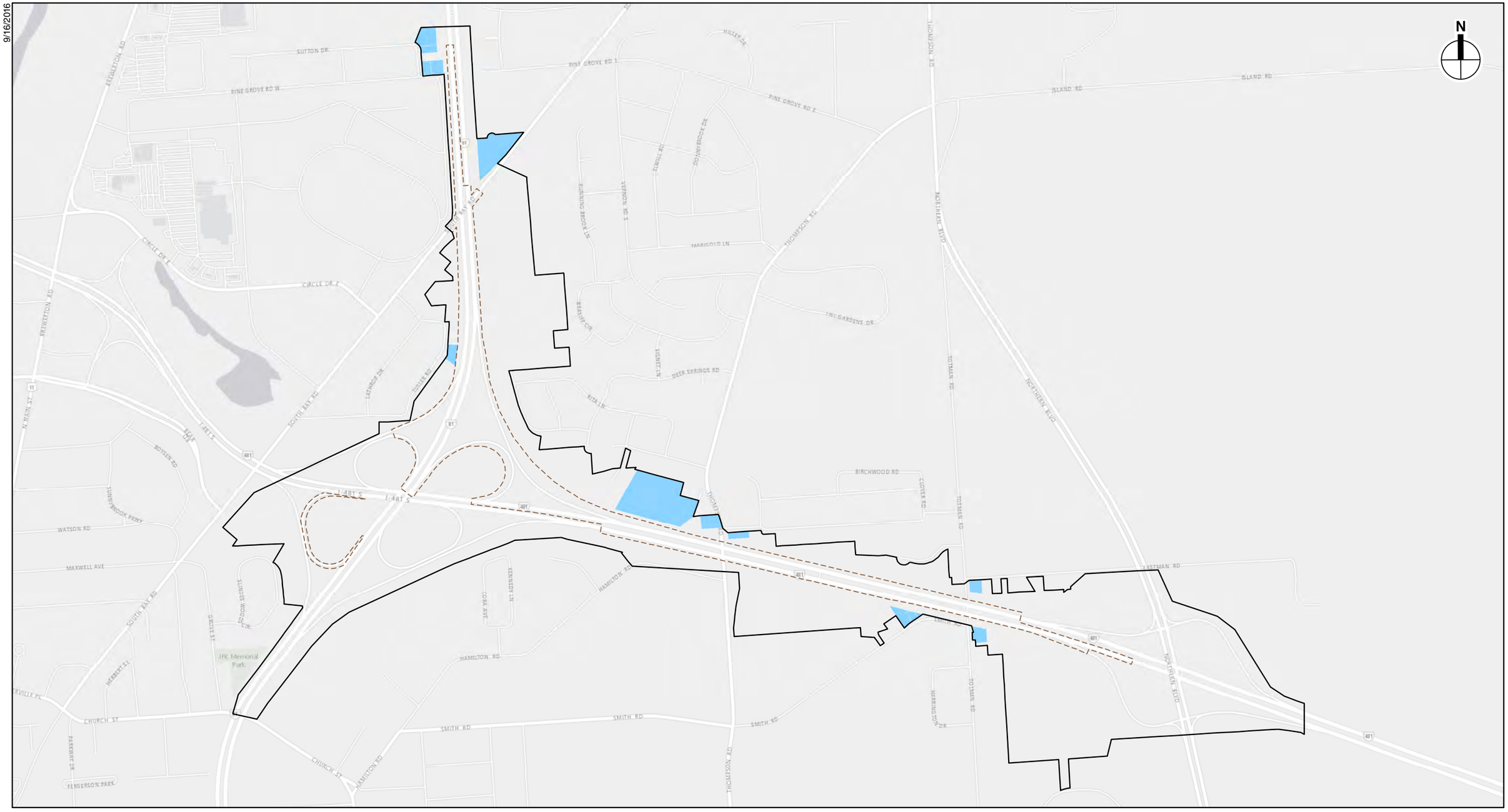


Project Location and Area of Potential Effect

I-81 Viaduct Project

Figure 3

9/16/2016



Direct Area of Potential Effect (APE) Boundary

Indirect Area of Potential Effect (APE) Boundary

Recommended Not Eligible

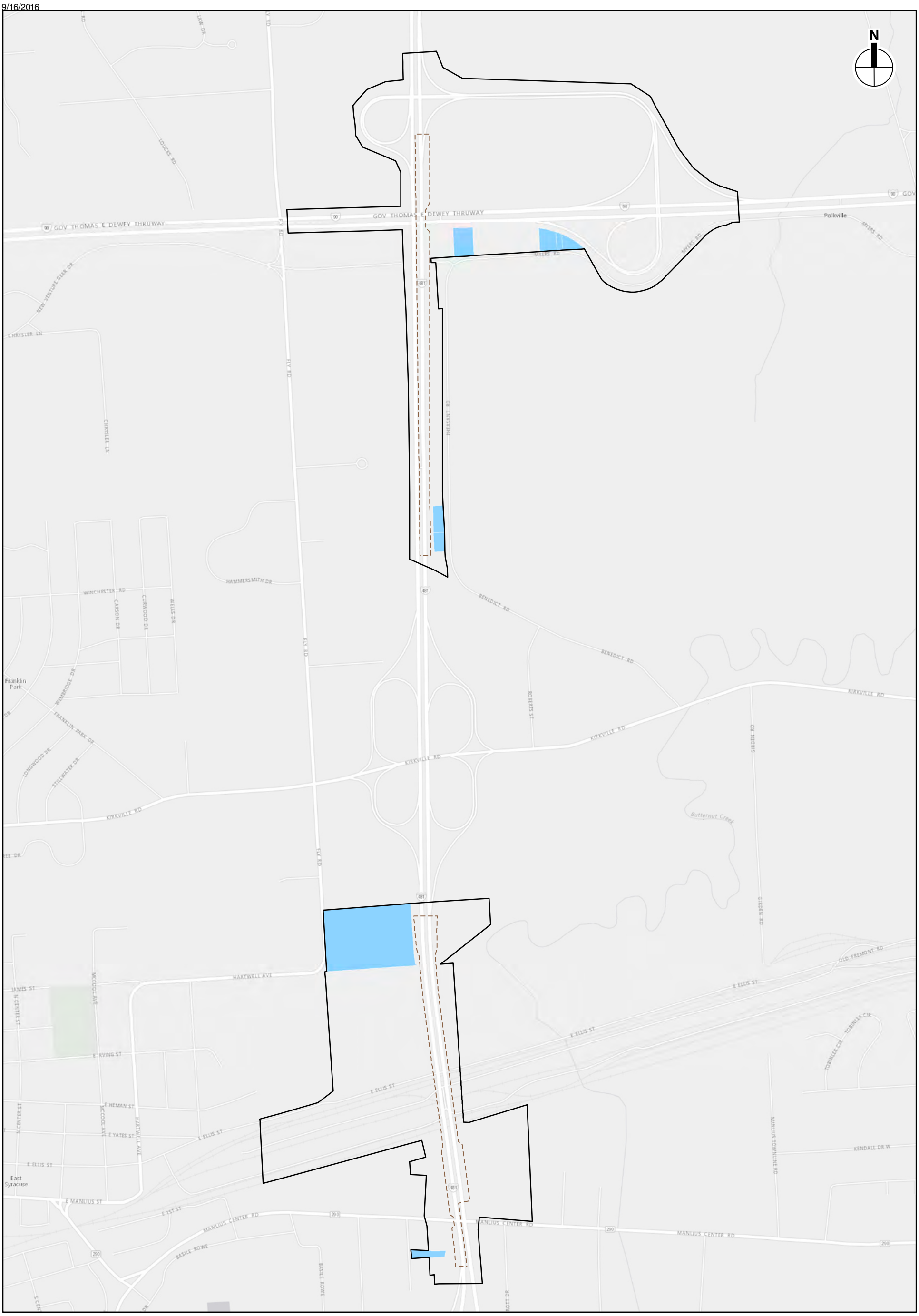
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I-81 Viaduct Project

Project Location and Area of Potential Effect

Figure 4

9/16/2016

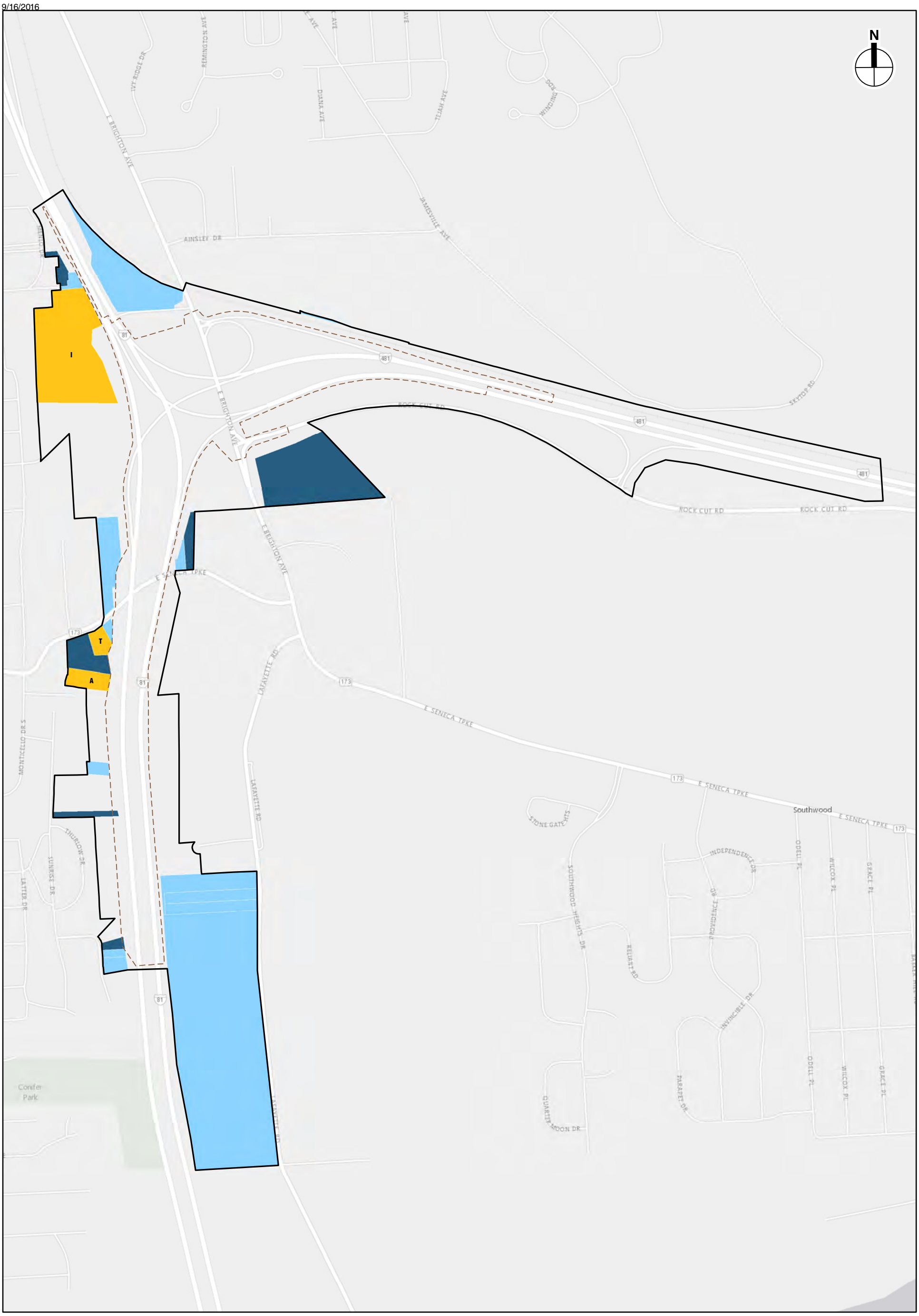


Project Location and Area of Potential Effect

I-81 Viaduct Project

Figure 5

9/16/2016



Project Location and Area of Potential Effect

I-81 Viaduct Project

Figure 6

Appendix A
Correspondence

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY
Department of Transportation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MATTHEW J. DRISCOLL
Commissioner

Cathy Calhoun
Chief of Staff

September 6, 2016

Mr. John A. Bonafide
Director, Technical Preservation Services Bureau
Division for Historic Preservation
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
P.O. Box 190
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

RE: Interstate 81 (I-81) Viaduct Project
(PIN 3501.60)
City of Syracuse, Onondaga County
Section 106 Review Process – Area of Potential Effects

Dear Mr. Bonafide:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in coordination with the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), is initiating consultation with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), for the I-81 Viaduct Project (Project), in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulation, 36 CFR Part 800.

The primary need of the Project is to address community and agency concern about ongoing congestion, safety issues, and aging infrastructure. Highway design features along I-81 pre-date current design standards and, coupled with heavy traffic volumes, have led to recurring congestion and high accident rates. In addition, the highway infrastructure is nearing the end of its intended design life, and the viaduct and other highway bridges have deteriorated due to age, wear, and harsh winter weather conditions The purpose of the Project is to address the structural deficiencies and non-standard highway features in the I-81 corridor while creating an improved corridor through the City of Syracuse that meets transportation needs and provides the transportation infrastructure to support long-range planning efforts.

Attached for your review is a document establishing the Project's area of potential effects (APE), as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16(d). The APE incorporates a geographical area that includes both direct and indirect effects associated with various alternatives including rebuilding the viaduct at its current location or redesignating I-481 as I-81 and re-classifying portions of I-81 as an urban arterial.

Please forward any questions or comments to Jessica.Prockup@dot.ny.gov. We respectfully request the written concurrence of the SHPO with the APE by September 20, 2016.

Sincerely,

Daniel P. Hitt, RLA
Director, Office of Environment

DH/LOS/JP

Encl: Documentation of Area of Potential Effects

cc: J. Adams, NYSDOT Region 7
M. Frechette, NYSDOT Region 3
N. Herter, OPRHP/SHPO
C. Wilson, ACHP
R. Davies, FHWA
T. Millington, FHWA

PIN 3501.60
I-81 Viaduct Project
City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York

Section 106 Review: Documentation of the Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT/the Department), in coordination with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is proposing a highway project to address existing structural, geometric, and operational deficiencies of Interstate 81 (I-81) in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York. The Department is also investigating modifications along Interstate 690 (I-690) approximately between its interchange at West Street and Lodi Street, and on Interstate 481 (I-481) from its southern to northern termini (see **Figure 1**). The I-81 Viaduct Project (the Project) is an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulation, 36 CFR Part 800. FHWA, in cooperation with NYSDOT, plans to carry out the Section 106 process in coordination with other environmental reviews, including an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.

The I-81 project corridor is important to the efficient movement of people and goods in and around greater Syracuse and is also important to the integrity of the national transportation network. Within greater Syracuse, I-81 is a principal north-south transportation route for commuters, travelers, and commercial vehicles and provides direct access to downtown. Nationally, I-81 is a north-south corridor that extends from Tennessee to Canada, providing links to major cities, such as Washington, D.C. Philadelphia and New York City, via east-west connections. I-690 is a principal east-west arterial in Syracuse that also provides direct access to downtown. The purpose of the Project is to address structural deficiencies and non-standard highway features in the I-81 corridor while creating an improved corridor through the City of Syracuse that meets transportation needs and provides the transportation infrastructure to support long-range planning efforts. Five project objectives have been developed in support of the project purpose. The project objectives are to:

- Address vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle geometric and operational deficiencies in the I-81 viaduct priority area;
- Maintain or enhance vehicle access to the interstate highway network and key destinations (i.e., downtown business district, hospitals, and institutions) within neighborhoods along the I-81 viaduct priority area;
- Address structural deficiencies in the I-81 viaduct priority area;
- Maintain or enhance the vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle connections in the local street network within the project area to allow for connectivity between neighborhoods, the downtown business district, and other key destinations; and
- Maintain access to existing local bus service and enhance transit amenities within and adjacent to the I-81 viaduct priority area.

Alternatives under consideration include: (1) the No-build Alternative; (2) Viaduct Alternative; and (3) Community Grid Alternative. NEPA requires examination of a No Build Alternative, which serves as a baseline to which the other alternatives can be compared. The Viaduct Alternative would involve full reconstruction of I-81 between approximately Colvin Street and Spencer Street, as well as modifications to highway features north of Spencer Street to Hiawatha Boulevard, and along I-690. The Community

Grid Alternative would involve the demolition of the existing viaduct between the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railway bridge and the I-81/I-690 interchange. The section of I-81 between the southern I-81/I-481 interchange and the I-81/I-690 interchange in downtown Syracuse would be de-designated as an interstate, and the existing I-481 would be re-designated as the new I-81.

Definition of the Area of Potential Effects (APE)

As defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16(d), the area of potential effects (APE) represents the geographical area within which the Project "may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist", and defines the area in which identification efforts will occur for architectural and archaeological properties.

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4(a)(1), an area of potential effects (APE) has been defined for the I-81 Viaduct Project based upon a combined scope of work for both alternatives under consideration (see **Figure 2**) and will establish the geographical scope of efforts for the identification of historic properties:

- archaeological resources within APE associated with direct physical effects, and
- architectural resources within the Project APE, including both direct and indirect effects.

The entire Project APE incorporates potential direct and indirect (visual and auditory) effects associated with the two alternatives currently under consideration. The existing topography and building heights have also been taken into consideration in the development of the Project APE. As distance and obstructions increase, the potential for adverse effects to a resource's setting due to visual and audible effects decreases. The APE includes areas that would have the most proximate and unobstructed views to the project site and areas in which proposed project elements could potentially adversely affect the character or setting of historic properties.

Within the APE, a smaller area representing potential direct effects from physical alterations or ground disturbance associated with the project has been identified. This area, defined as the project site, represents the combined limits of disturbance (LOD) of the two project alternatives and includes the area in which the proposed project alternatives have the potential to result in direct effects to cultural resources.

The Project has been divided into four areas including the Viaduct Study Area (the largest portion of the project site in downtown Syracuse) and three outlying areas (the North, South, and East Study Areas) where interchange improvements would occur. The proposed APE is described, below, in terms of its relationship with the Project.

Viaduct Study Area

Where the proposed project would result in street improvements limited in scope to changes in traffic direction, re-striping of roadways, changing traffic signals, and similar, the preliminary APE has been delineated to include only parcels that are either partially within or immediately adjacent to the project site boundaries. Along I-81 from Division Street north, the APE is also defined to include parcels that are partially within or immediately adjacent to the project site to account for the potential for effects resulting from road and bridge improvements, which would be constructed in locations and at elevations similar to existing.

Along West Street from I-690 to the southern terminus of the project site along West Street, project improvements would mainly consist of the replacement of existing infrastructure with proposed project elements at a lower height than existing. In order to account for potential effects on historic resources, the APE has been drawn to include parcels within or adjacent to the project site as well as parcels within approximately one block of the project site. Where structures or other physical features do not intervene between the project site and parcels within immediately adjacent blocks, those parcels were included in the APE.

Additionally, the APE was extended to also include parcels located beyond one block from the project site where intervening structures are either non-existent or small enough in scale that adjacent parcels possess a proximate and unobstructed relationship to the project site. Portions of the Viaduct Study Area for which this delineation methodology has been used include the following:

- The area in the vicinity of 1-81 between I-690 and Burt Street where the height of the proposed viaduct would be up to 15 feet higher than existing; and

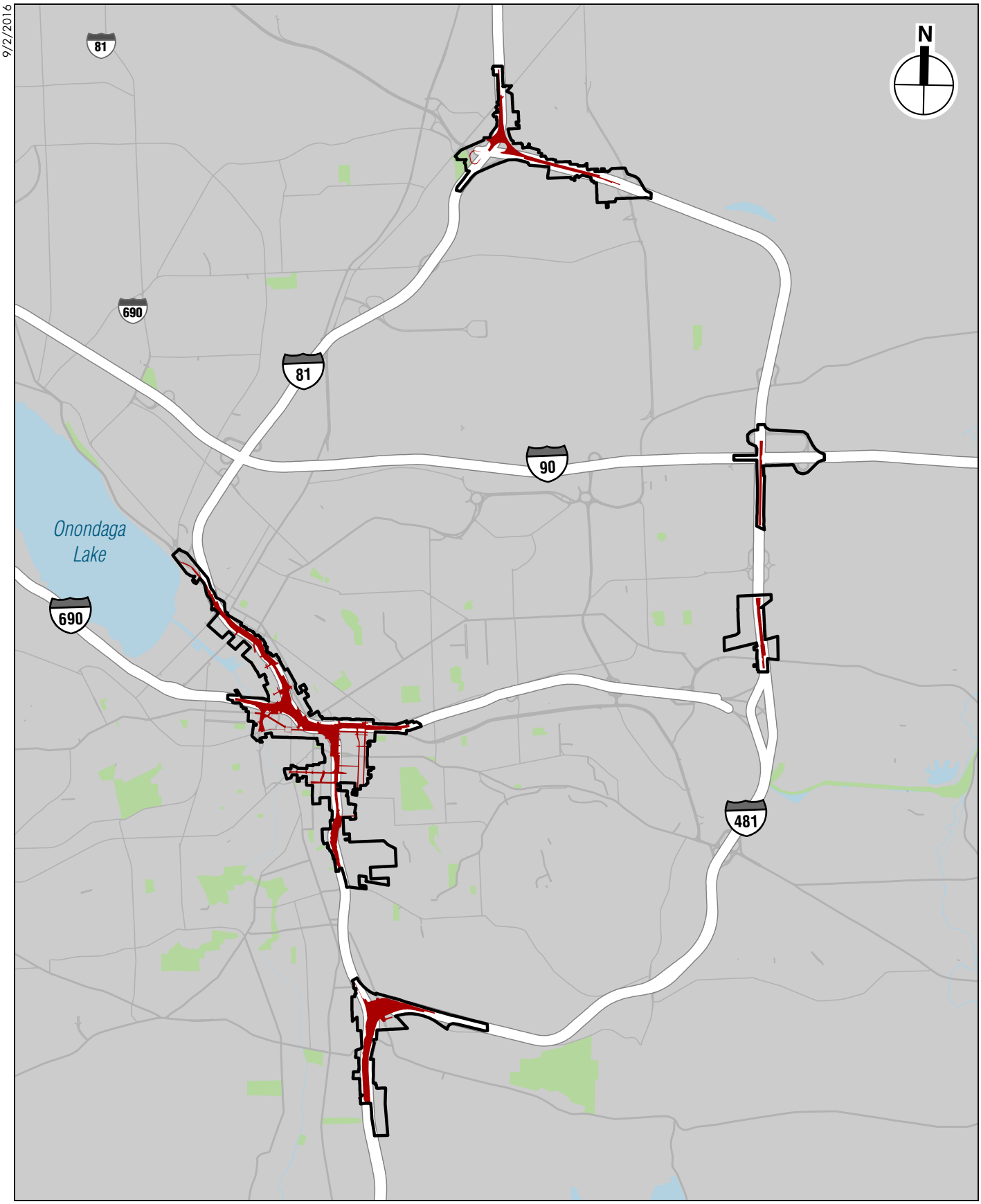
- The area in the vicinity of the I-690 interchange with I-81 where the proposed I-690 viaduct would be up to 15 feet higher than existing. The construction of missing connector ramps would result in ramps up to 40 feet higher than existing I-690.

Along I-690 between McBride Street and the eastern end of the project site, the APE has been delineated to include between one half block and one block from the project site to include areas with direct and proximate views of the project site. The change in height of the proposed viaduct along the eastern portion of I-690 would be minimal.

Along I-81 south of Burt Street, the APE includes parcels within and adjacent to the project site. Additional parcels beyond these were included where direct and proximate views of the project site are afforded because no structures or other physical features intervene between the project site and adjacent parcels, additional parcels were included in the APE. The change in height of the proposed I-81 viaduct along the southern portion of the project site would be minimal.

North, South, and East Study Areas
Three interchange areas that are not contiguous with the Viaduct Study Area described above include the South Study Area (the I-481/I-81 interchange south of downtown Syracuse in the Outer Comstock area); the North Study Area (the I-481/I-81 interchange north of Syracuse in the Town of Cicero); and the East Study Area (the I-481/ I-90 interchange east of Syracuse in the Town of DeWitt). In the South and East Study Areas, road and ramp improvements would be at heights similar to existing. In the North Study Area, road and ramp improvements would result in infrastructure at heights up to 30 feet higher than existing. Because all of these interchange areas are located in less developed areas and the visibility of the interchange areas is generally limited in scope, the APE in these three Study Area includes only parcels that are within or adjacent to the project site boundaries.

Identification efforts will focus on a review and update of existing information from past studies to identify historic properties within the APE for the I-81 Viaduct Project.

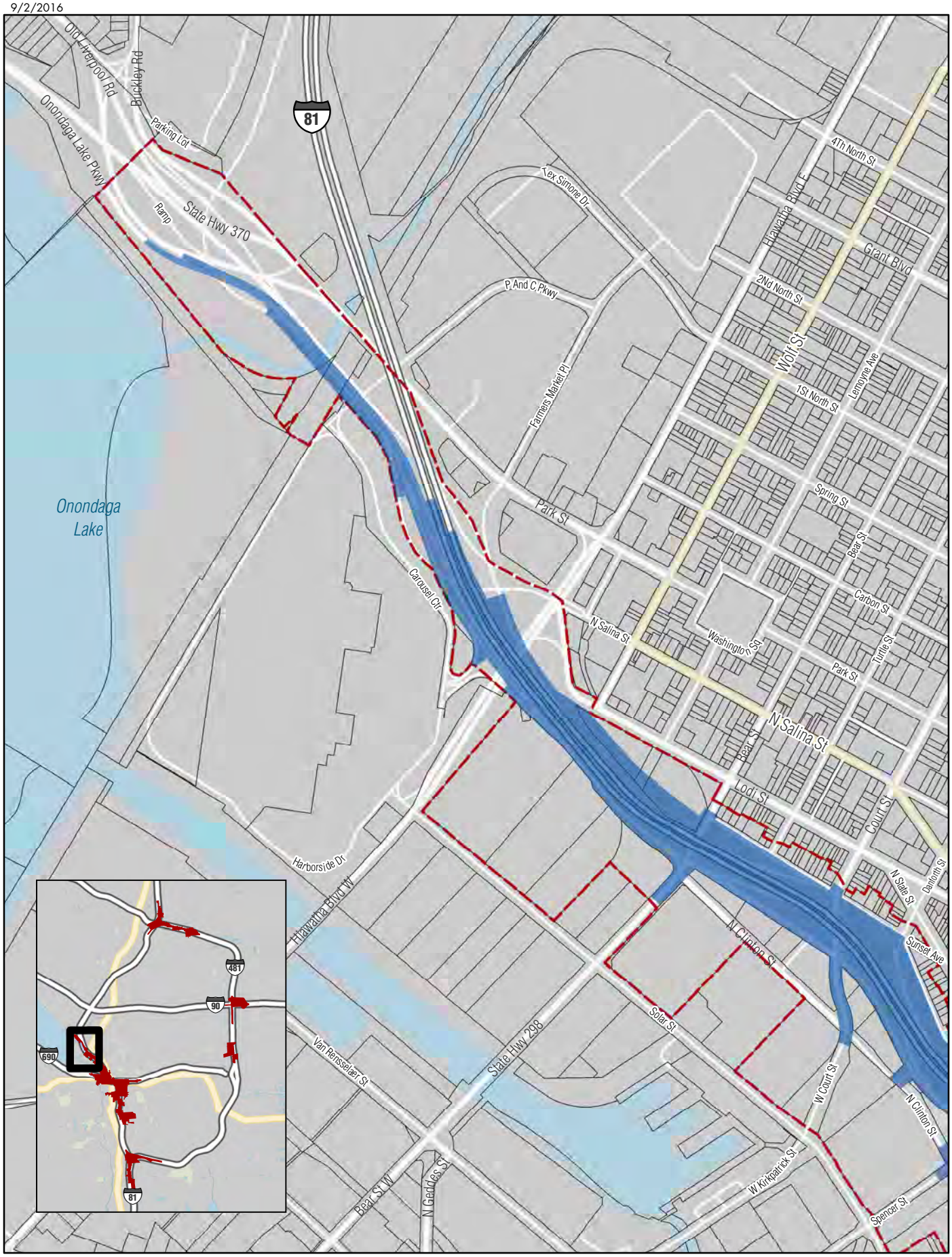


Project Area

I-81 Viaduct Project

Figure 1

9/2/2016

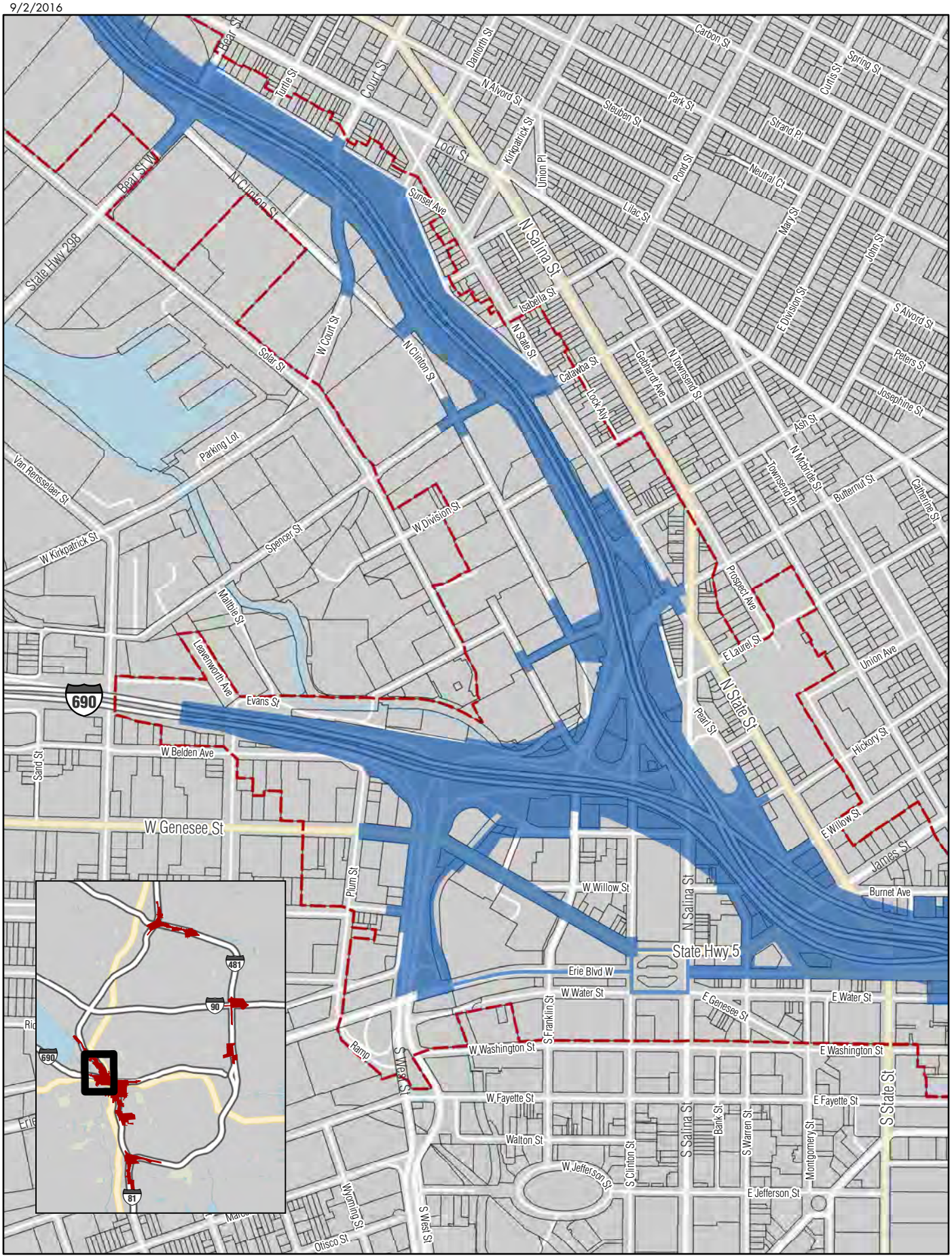


LOD | APE Boundary | Tax Parcel Boundary

I-81 Viaduct Project

I-81 Viaduct Study Area

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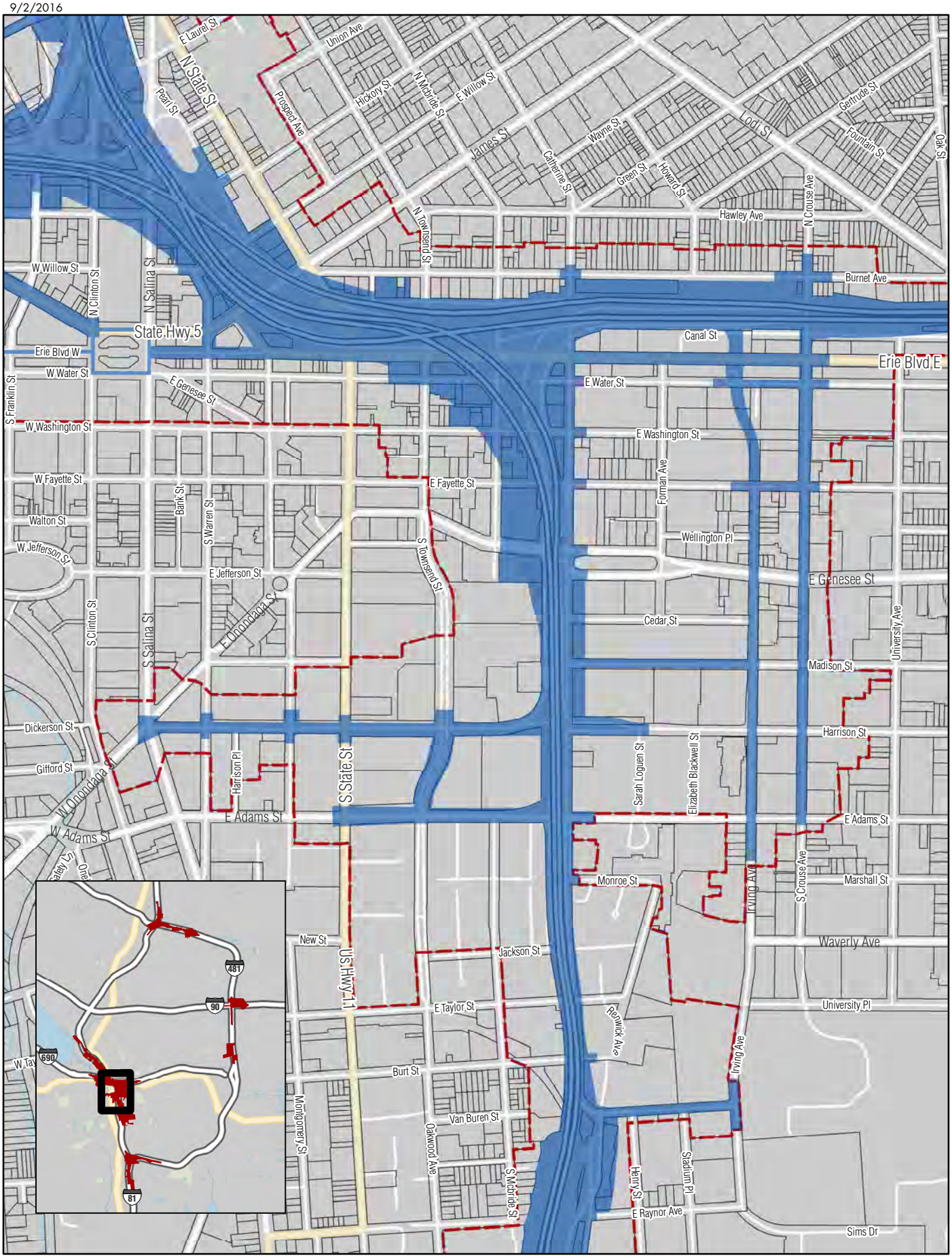


LOD | APE Boundary | Tax Parcel Boundary

I-81 Viaduct Project

I-81 Viaduct Study Area

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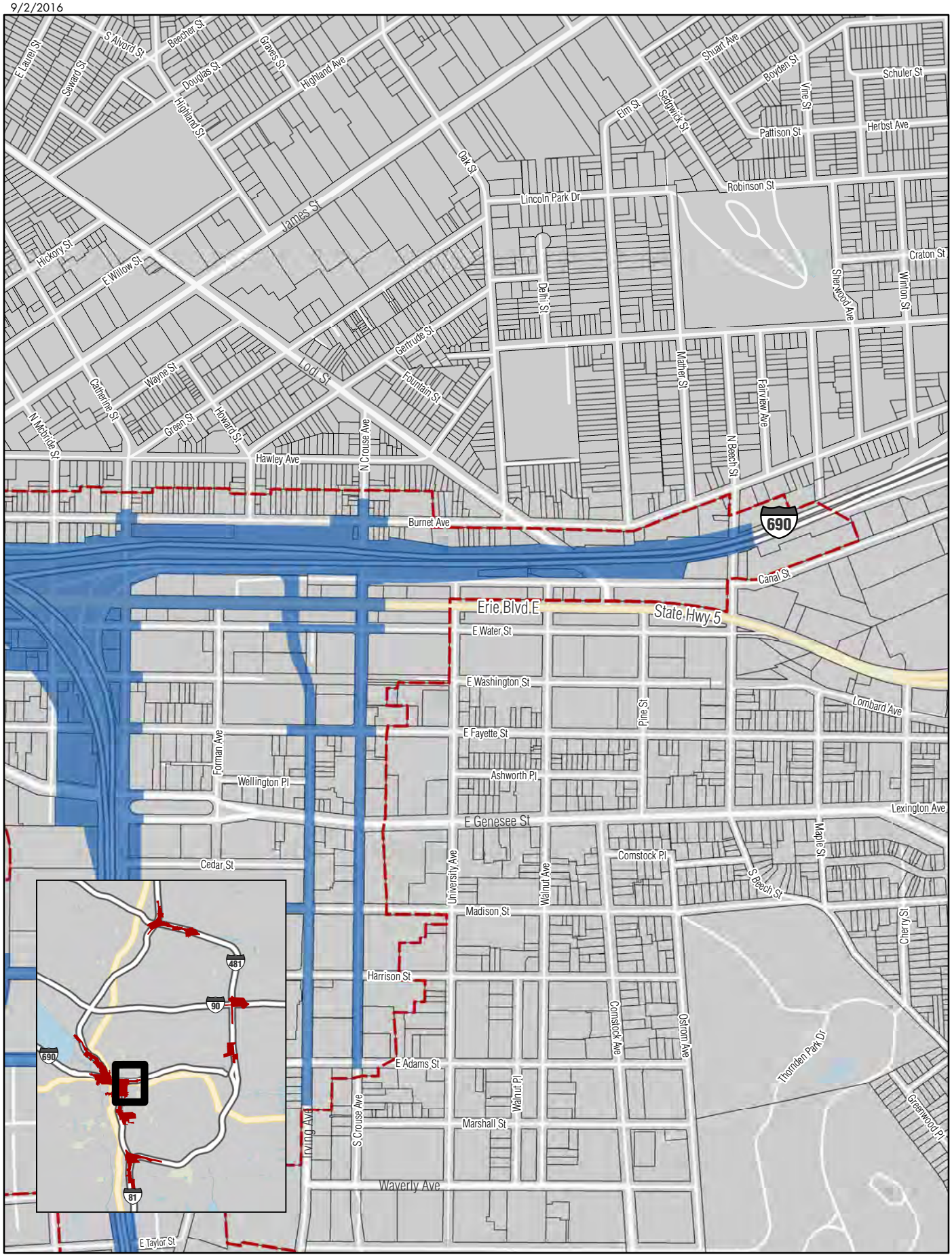


LOD | APE Boundary | Tax Parcel Boundary

I-81 Viaduct Project

I-81 Viaduct Study Area

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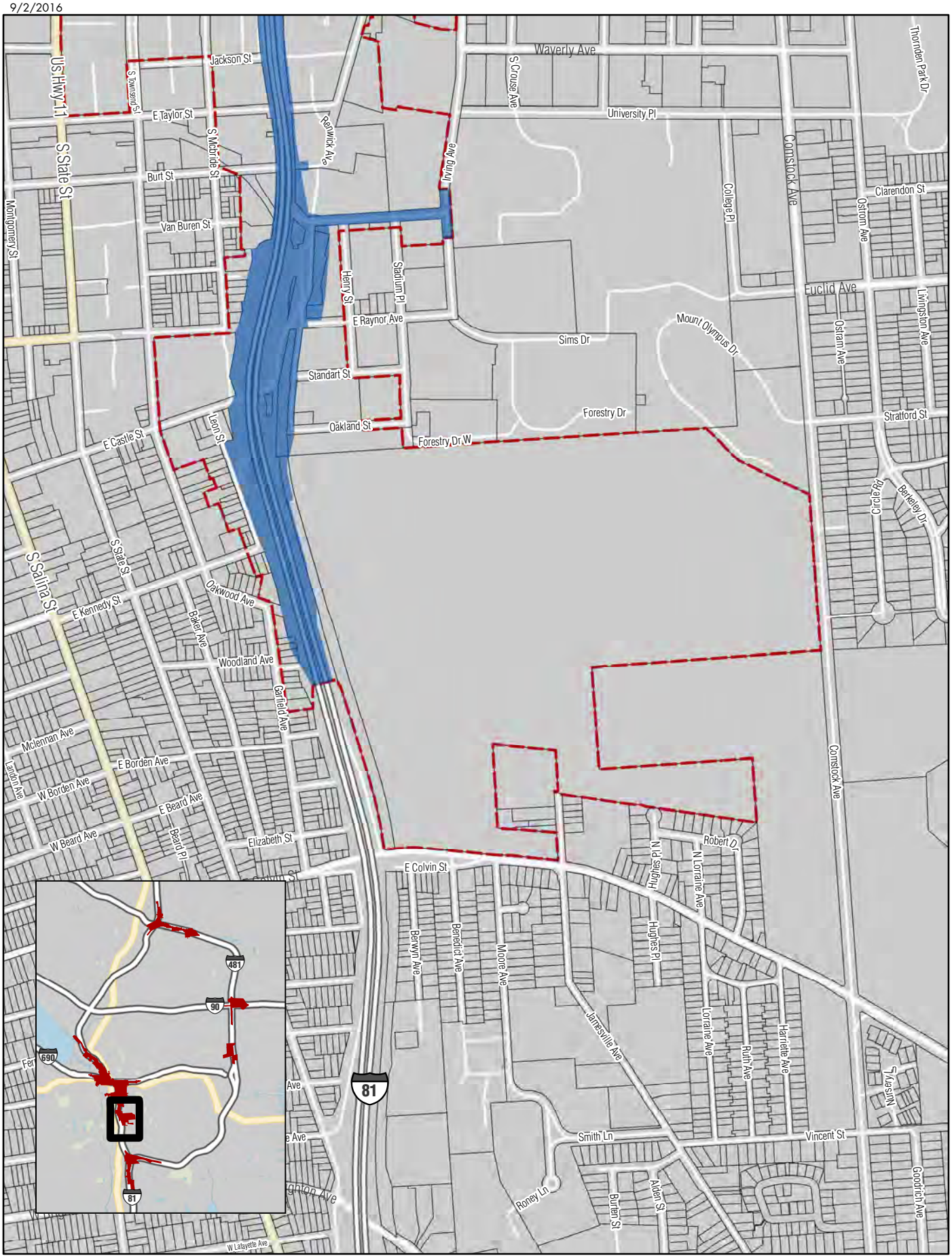


LOD APE Boundary Tax Parcel Boundary

I-81 Viaduct Project

I-81 Viaduct Study Area

9/2/2016

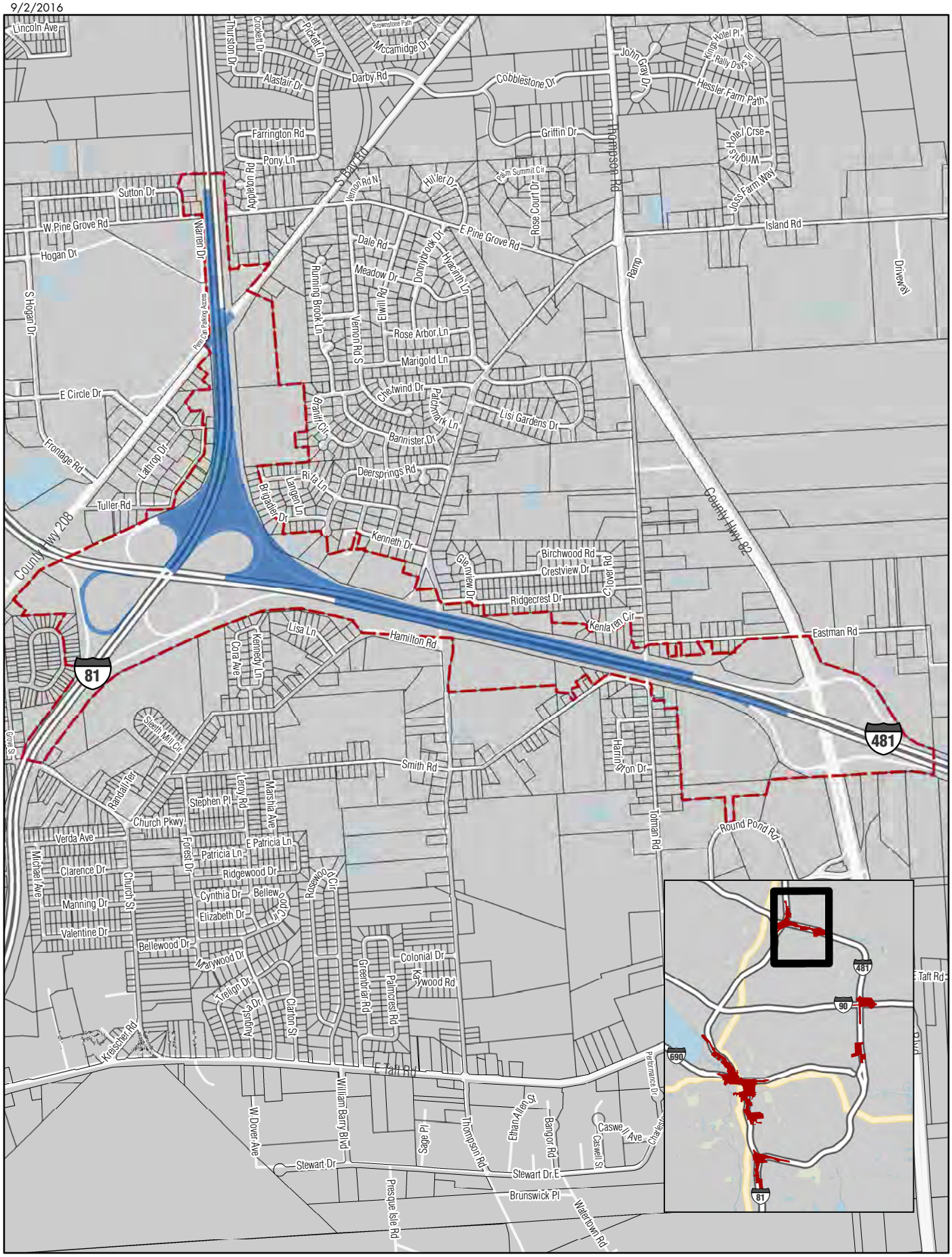


LOD APE Boundary Tax Parcel Boundary

I-81 Viaduct Project

I-81 Viaduct Study Area

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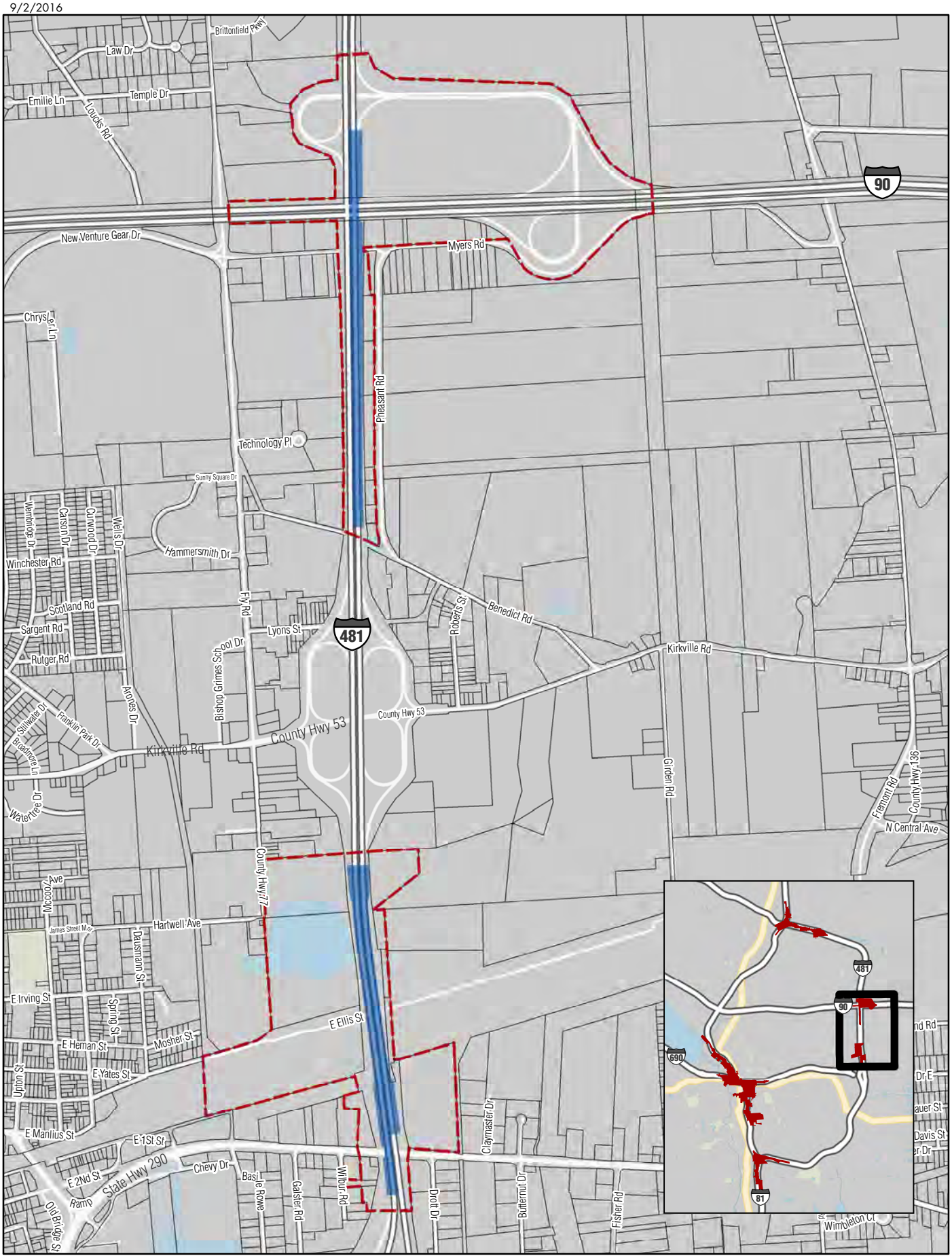


LOD APE Boundary Tax Parcel Boundary

I-81 Viaduct Project

I-81 North Study Area

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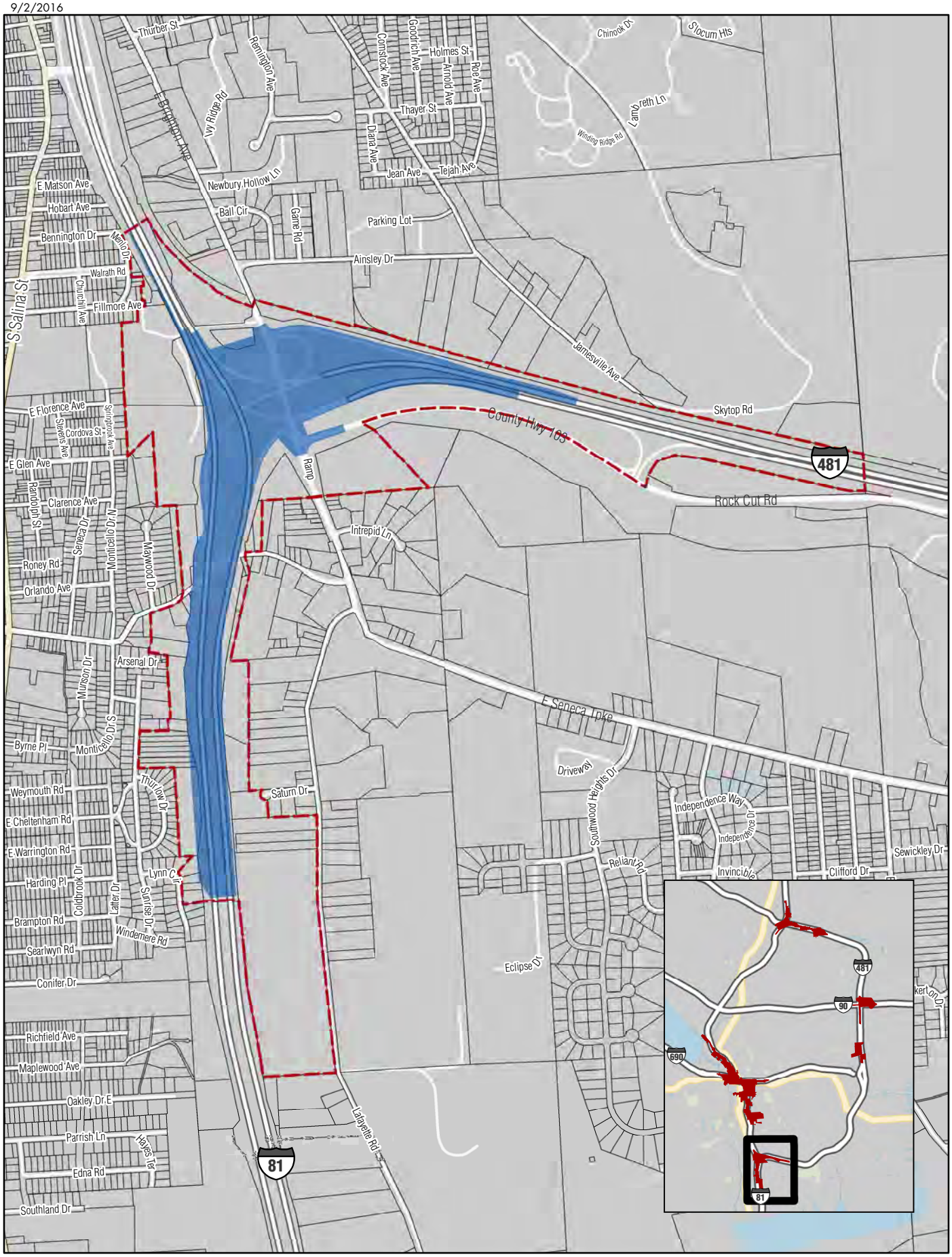


LOD | APE Boundary | Tax Parcel Boundary

I-81 Viaduct Project

I-81 East Study Area

9/2/2016



LOD | APE Boundary | Tax Parcel Boundary

I-81 Viaduct Project

I-81 North Study Area

Appendix B
Historic Context

2.4 Historic Context for the APE and Vicinity

2.4 Historic Context for the APE and Vicinity

EDR conducted historical research at local and on-line archives and repositories to document the historical development of the Project's APE and vicinity. Archives consulted during EDR's research for the Project included:

- the collections of the Onondaga Historical Association in Syracuse,
- the Local History collection of the Central Branch of the Onondaga County Public Library,
- the collections of the Erie Canal Museum in Syracuse,

- the Digital Collections of the Library of Congress,
- the Digital Collections of the New York State Archives,
- NYSDOT's archives and record plans,
- NYSOPRHP's on-line CRIS inventory of previous cultural resources survey reports,
- Ancestry.com, the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, and other on-line history resources, and
- EDR's in-house collection of reference materials.

Historical sources reviewed for the Project are cited throughout the following historic context sections and are listed in Section 5.0 References Cited of this report. An important focus of EDR's research was the review and analysis of historical map sources. Details from selected historical maps and other historical imagery are included as inset figures throughout the following historic context narrative. Selected historical maps were geo-referenced and overlain on contemporary plans and aerial photos to help identify historic map-documented structures and other potential archaeological features that were formerly located within the APE for Direct Effects. In addition, representative geo-referenced historical maps are included in Appendix A: Maps 4-9.

2.4.1 Pre-Contact Native American Period (ca. 14,000 BP to 1654 AD)

A discussed in Section 2.1 of this report, the APE for Direct Effects is located within the Onondaga Trough in Central New York. More specifically, it is located along the southeast shore of Onondaga Lake and encompasses and area that would have historically included lakeside wetlands surrounding the Onondaga Creek inlet into Onondaga Lake, as well as smaller portions of the surrounding uplands. Since the last glacial recession around 14,000 years ago, humans have utilized the area both for short term resource acquisition and longer term residential habitation. Onondaga Lake (and the APE for Direct Effects) is located at the border between the Erie/Ontario Lake Plain physiographic province to the north and the Allegheny Plateau physiographic province to the south. This location provided access to a variety of lowland and upland resources to groups based in the area. Furthermore, the Seneca/Oswego River system (of which Onondaga Lake and Onondaga Creek are a part) provided water-borne access to Montezuma Swamp and the Finger Lakes to the west and south, Oneida Lake to the northeast, and Lake Ontario to the north. A short overland route also provided access to the Mohawk River, and thereby the Hudson Valley. Prehistoric settlement trends in the region are summarized in Table 2.4.1-1 and discussed below.

Table 2.4.1-1. Summary of Prehistoric Native American Cultural Periods for Central New York.

Time Period[1]	Paleoenvironment	Settlement Pattern & Subsistence Strategy	Artifact Assemblage	Comments
Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 13,000-10,000 years ago)	Regional lakes lower than present day. Pleistocene megafauna present early in period. Open sedge-dominated tundra alternating with spruce-dominated parkland and closed boreal forest, giving way to closed pine forests by ca. 10,000 years ago.	Mobile hunting and gathering. In Central New York, sites cluster within former lakebed of proglacial Lake Iroquois.	Diagnostic fluted points, including Gainey, Barnes, and Crowfield, and unfluted points including Holcombe, Hi-Lo, and Lanceolate/Plano types. Mix of local and exotic lithic materials used (all high quality). Unifacial end- and side- scrapers, knives, borers and gravers.	Sites in areas of high elevation, margins of low wetlands, lake shorelines, following major river systems. Sites rare. Low population density.
Early Archaic Period (ca. 10,000-8,000 years ago)	Warmer and wetter conditions relative to previous period. Pine- and oak-dominated forests.	Mobile hunting and gathering (but decreased mobility compared to previous period)	Side- and corner-notched projectile points.	Sites rare. Interpreted as very low population density.
Middle Archaic Period (ca. 8,000-6,000 years ago)	Continuation of warm and wet conditions. Pine- and oak-dominated forests give way to mixed deciduous forests including beech, maple, and oak. Increase in deer, turkey and squirrel with increased mast trees.	Mobile hunting and gathering.	Bifurcated-base, stemmed, and notched projectile points.	Increase in sites relative to previous period but still low population density.
Late Archaic Period (ca. 6,000-3,500 years ago)	Continuation of warm and wet conditions. Mixed deciduous forests similar to modern day forests persist.	Somewhat high residential mobility, likely on a seasonal basis.	Side-, corner-notched, and stemmed projectile points. Antler pendants, and exotic goods including copper and marine shells.	Diverse settlement patterns including partial sedentism. Residential base camps near water in spring & summer, upland wetlands in fall & winter. Increased ceremonialism including large cemeteries and internments with exotic grave goods.
Transitional Period (ca. 4,000 – 3,000 ago)	Cooling trend. Mixed deciduous forests persist.	Somewhat high residential mobility, likely on a seasonal basis.	Broad-bladed bifaces, projectile points, drills, flake knives. Increase in Jasper and Rhyolite. Steatite and early ceramic vessels.	Transition from Archaic to Woodland Period is marked by the inception of portable cooking containers, increased reliance on native plants. Increased trade. More elaborate mortuary sites.

Time Period[1]	Paleoenvironment	Settlement Pattern & Subsistence Strategy	Artifact Assemblage	Comments
Early Woodland Period (ca. 3,000-2,300 years ago)	Cooler temperatures persist. Mixed deciduous forests persist.	Foraging ("Hunting & Gathering"), supplemented by cultivation of squash.	Chord-marked ceramics, stemmed, bi-pointed, side-notched, and fishtail projectile points.	Settlement near major waterways. Shift in diet to increased reliance on plant foods, including cultivated squash.
Middle Woodland Period (ca. 2,300-1,000 years ago)	Warming and drying trend (Medieval Climatic Anomaly). Mixed deciduous forests persist.	Foraging ("Hunting & Gathering"), slight increase in sedentism. Adoption of maize agriculture.	Stylistic changes in ceramics. Paddle, cord and net impressed, incised, dentate stamping.	Decorated ceramic vessels. Elaboration of burial ritual, expanding reliance on squash and maize agriculture.
Late Woodland Period (ca. 1,000-400 years ago)	Warm and dry conditions persist. Mixed deciduous forests persist.	Sedentary villages supported by large scale agriculture and logistical foraging.	Triangular projectile points (bow and arrow), paddle & anvil and corded ceramics, knives, hoes, hammerstones, anvils, grindstones, mortars and pestles.	Cultural continuity with previous period, settlement shifts to nucleated longhouse villages in floodplains by 900 years ago; villages shift to upland settings by end of period. Increasing interpergroup conflict toward end of period.
Contact Period (ca. 400-200 years ago) (discussed further in Section 2.4.2)	Cooler and wetter conditions (Little Ice Age). Mixed deciduous forests persist.	Sedentary villages. Maize, beans & squash agriculture. Still some hunting and gathering of wild animals and plants.	European trade goods.	Development of villages with up to 500 residents, longhouses, palisades and storage facilities. Contact with European settlers. Adoption of European settlement patterns (i.e., cabins, hamlets)

[1] Time periods are described in calendar years before present and represent approximate time ranges for these archaeological periods.

Paleoindian (approximately 13,000 to 10,000 years ago)

The prehistory of Central New York begins with the initial colonization of the area by Paleoindian groups following the retreating continental glaciers around 13,000 years ago. Immediately following glacial recession, much of Central New York, including the current APE for Direct Effects was inundated by pro-glacial Lake Iroquois which quickly drained out the Mohawk and St. Lawrence River valleys as the ice sheet receded to the north (Lothrop et al., 2014). The first human groups to enter the region appear to have specialized in hunting large game (likely caribou; and possibly mammoth and mastodon) in the recently exposed periglacial tundra and spruce parkland. Paleoindians also exploited diverse floral resources, small game, and fish available in the post-glacial ecosystems (Ritchie and Funk, 1973). Although these early groups were highly mobile and typically would have operated in small nuclear family or extended family groups, there is also evidence of moderate to large aggregations at certain times and places (e.g., the Bull Brook sites in Massachusetts) (Curran, 1999). In Central New York, Paleoindians may have come together at certain times of the year to take advantage of seasonal caribou aggregations or seasonal fish runs. These earliest inhabitants of Central

New York utilized the high quality chert found within the Onondaga Escarpment, but also utilized nonlocal lithic (i.e., stone tool) materials from the Hudson Valley to the east, the Delaware Valley to the south, and as far west east-central Ohio (Lothrop et al., 2014).

The climate in Central New York was dry throughout the entire Paleoindian period and lake levels were significantly lower than they are in the present day. For instance, during its early Holocene low stand (ca. 12,300-8,300 years ago) the southern shoreline of Lake Ontario was between 5 and 10 km north of the modern shoreline and the lake had no outlet because its level was below the sill of the St. Lawrence River Valley (Lothrop et al. 2014). This is significant because Paleoindian groups would have occupied the exposed portions of the Ontario Basin. Any sites left in these areas are now under tens or hundreds of feet of water and therefore, precluded from current analyses of Paleoindian settlement and subsistence in Central New York (Lothrop et al., 2014). Even given this incomplete record, Central New York was densely settled by Paleoindians relative to the surrounding area, prompting Ritchie (1980) to state that the area contained the highest density of fluted points in the state of New York.

More recently, Lothrop et al. (2014) have analyzed the distribution of Paleoindian archaeological sites and projectile point finds in Central New York. They found that Paleoindian materials are most densely clustered along the shore of Oneida Lake and the Seneca and Oneida Rivers, some distance north of the current APE for Direct Effects. No Paleoindian projectile points have been found in the City of Syracuse or the Towns of Geddes and Salina to date. Notable regional Paleoindian sites include the Toad Harbor Site on the north shore of Oneida Lake, the Oberlander No. 1 and Robinson Sites (both of which were occupied during the Archaic Period as well) on the Oneida River near the outlet of Oneida Lake, and the Glass Factory Site in Madison County.

Early and Middle Archaic (approximately 10,000 to 6,000 years ago)

As occurred in many areas in North America, indigenous populations settled into the landscape during the Archaic Period in Central New York. Post-Glacial conditions had stabilized by approximately 10,000 years ago, and small groups of hunter-gatherers reduced their mobility and exploited the diverse resources available to them in the newly emerging mixed deciduous/coniferous forests. This process of settling in began during the late Paleoindian Period around 10,000 years ago as groups adapted to the changing climate and a shift from open spruce/fir parkland to closed pine and oak forest. Mammoth and mastodon were extinct in the area by approximately 10,000 years ago (Lothrop et al. 2014), but big game such as deer, elk, moose, and perhaps woodland caribou remained available, as well as small game, fish, and wild plants. Archaic sites are often larger and denser than Paleoindian sites (Funk, 1978); however, in Central New York, this is true primarily of Late Archaic sites. Early and Middle Archaic sites are rare in the area and often exhibit a continuation of the low population densities mobile lifeways characteristic of the late Paleoindian Period.

In New York, the Archaic period is broken into the Early (approximately 10,000 to 8,000 years ago), Middle (approximately 8,000 to 6,000 years ago) and Late (approximately 6,000 to 3,500 years ago) subperiods with the Transitional Period as a brief interval between the Late Archaic and the subsequent Early Woodland. Early and Middle Archaic sites are more common in southern and coastal New England and New York than in the northern portion of this region, where they are quite rare. Bifurcate-base points are the most common Early Archaic time markers in Upstate New York and the Middle Archaic is characterized by stemmed and corner-notched projectile points as well as the first appearance of notched stone net-sinkers (Funk, 1978).

Early and Middle Archaic components in Central New York have often been overlooked in favor of the more mysterious Paleoindian sites or the more spectacular Late Archaic and Woodland sites. As a result, the Early and Middle Archaic occupation of Central New York is not particularly well understood. Furthermore, sites dating to the Early and Middle Archaic are relatively rare in the region, and those known are often small relative to Late Archaic sites. In fact, some of the best researched Early and Middle Archaic site components in Central New York occur underneath substantial Late Archaic campsites, such as the Brewerton sites on the Oneida River in Onondaga and Oswego Counties and the Frontenac Island Site in Cayuga Lake in Cayuga County (Ritchie, 1980). Additionally, Parker's (1922) descriptions of "early relics" and "traces of occupation" around Onondaga Lake and Onondaga Creek (NYSM Areas 4192, 4240, and 7368) may refer to Early or Middle Archaic sites; however, no archaeological sites have been formally documented in these areas.

Late Archaic (approximately 6,000 to 3,500 years ago)

Far more Late Archaic sites are documented in New York than Early or Middle Archaic sites. This has led many archaeologists to argue for population increase, likely driven by changing environmental conditions, during the Late Archaic. Sassaman (2010:24-25) has noted that Late Archaic sites in the eastern woodlands tend to be located on more stable landforms than sites dating to preceding periods. This is in large part due to a climatic trend during the Late Archaic toward more stable conditions similar to the those of the present day. Sassaman (2010:24-25) notes that many drainages became more aggradational and less erosional during this period and that this may have led to a higher frequency of preserved archaeological sites from the Late Archaic and Woodland periods than from the preceding Early and Middle Archaic and Paleoindian periods.

Diagnostic artifacts from the Late Archaic include broad side-notched projectile points as well as gouges (broad-bladed chisel-like wood working tools), grooved net sinkers, and ground slate artifacts (Funk, 1978). Groundstone plant processing technology, including nutting stones which indicate the first systematic exploitation of mast resources such as acorns, hickory nuts, and chestnuts, first appear during the Late Archaic (Funk, 1978; Ritchie and Funk, 1973:7). In Central New York, two separate cultural traditions characterize the Late Archaic period: the Laurentian and the Lamoka

cultures (Ritchie, 1980). As currently understood, the Laurentian culture originated *in situ* in northern and Central New York and New England, whereas the Lamoka culture immigrated to the area from southern Appalachia (Ritchie, 1971; 1980; Sassaman, 2010). The Lamoka culture was named for the type site on Lamoka Lake in Schuyler County, New York whereas the Laurentian culture was defined on the basis of several sites, including a cluster known as the Brewerton Sites located at the outlet of Oneida Lake on both sides of the Oneida River in Onondaga and Oswego Counties (Ritchie, 1946; 1980).

The Brewerton sites represent the most significant Late Archaic sites in close proximity to the current Project. The Late Archaic components at the Brewerton sites are most significant at two sites (the Robinson and Oberlander 1 sites) located on opposite sides of the Oneida River from each other, but potentially occupied at the same time (Ritchie, 1946). The density and diversity of artifacts at these sites led Ritchie (1946) to describe them as villages. They contain exotic materials such as copper from the western Great Lakes and marine shells from Maine or the Mid-Atlantic coast. The sites appear to represent seasonal population aggregations, likely to take advantage of seasonal fish and eel runs into and out of Oneida Lake via the Oneida River. If this is the case, the two separate sites may represent different social groups who cooperated to an unknown extent to procure fish and eels during these times (Curtin, 2015; Ritchie, 1946). Other Late Archaic sites such as the Lamoka Lake Site in Schuyler County also focus on fishing and aquatic resource procurement, although not to the exclusion of terrestrial floral and faunal resources such as deer, passenger pigeon, and tree nuts. The Late Archaic component at the Frontenac Island Site in Cayuga Lake in Cayuga County consists primarily of a cemetery with little evidence of a residential village or camp (Ritchie, 1980). The Robert Simonds Site (USN 06709.000224) is a recently discovered Late Archaic campsite on the Seneca River immediately north of Onondaga Lake in Onondaga County. Although not yet fully investigated, it appears to contain a substantial Late Archaic/Transitional component (based on five Lamoka projectile points and one Brewerton Corner-notched projectile point) and its location on a major river is consistent with other large Late Archaic Campsites (NYSM, 2012).

Recently, several archaeologists (Curtin, 1998; Levine, 2004; Madrigal, 1999; Versaggi et al. 2001) have argued that these large Late Archaic campsites should be considered the exception and not the norm for the period. Recent research at upland Late Archaic sites has revealed that the higher elevations in Central New York and the northern Allegheny Plateau were significant in Late Archaic settlement and subsistence, although the sites in these areas do not approach the size of their better known lakeside and riverside counterparts. These upland sites were typically utilized by small task-oriented groups to obtain specific resources or suites of resources available at certain times of the year. While groups were primarily based in large residential camps located to take advantage of major resource patches, small foraging or hunting groups would travel throughout the surrounding landscape to exploit specific more ephemeral resource patches (Levine, 2004). Levine (2004:176-177) argues additional study of these small upland sites

may provide a valuable opportunity to better understand the roles of women in Late Archaic society as some of these sites may have been all female plant procurement and processing locales.

Overall, the Late Archaic Period in Central New York can be characterized as a period of population growth and cultural diversification, likely due to both *in situ* cultural change and the immigration to the area of groups from southern Appalachia and possibly elsewhere.

Transitional (approximately 4,000 to 3,000 years ago)

The Transitional Period is not a well-defined cultural period or complex unto itself but rather, as the name implies, a period of transition between the technological complexes identified with the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland Periods (Ritchie and Funk, 1973). Whitthoft (1949) defined the Transitional Cultural Complexes of the northeast by their manufacture and use of steatite bowls, early ceramic vessels, heavy soapstone gorgets, and broad-stemmed projectile points and drills as well as the appearance of burial ceremonialism (Ritchie and Funk, 1973). The latter portion of the Transitional Period is also characterized by fishtail style points in much of the northeast (Tuck, 1978). Tuck (1978:38) argues that, despite the distinctive technology of Transitional peoples, their subsistence and mobility patterns did not differ significantly from the preceding Late Archaic or subsequent Early Woodland. For this reason, Transitional sites lacking clearly diagnostic artifacts such as fishtail points or steatite vessels are difficult to differentiate from the preceding or following periods. No significant Transitional Period sites are known from Onondaga County.

Early Woodland (approximately 3,000 to 2,300 years ago)

The Early Woodland Period in the northeast is broadly characterized by the earliest beginnings of agriculture (although no agricultural sites are known from Central or Western New York for this period), widespread use of ceramics, stylized ornamental luxury goods such as tobacco pipes and worked copper, and an elaborate ritual system involving complex burial traditions (Tuck, 1978). All of these cultural traits appear to have spread north and east from the Mississippi River Valley (Tuck, 1978); however, many of them are present in Central New York to some extent during the Late Archaic (Ritchie, 1947; 1980). Ritchie and Funk (1973:96) and Tuck (1978:41) have argued that the overall subsistence pattern in the region does not change drastically from the Late Archaic to the Early Woodland, aside from a possible increased influence on fishing in Central and Western New York. However, based on lithic analysis of upland sits in Western New York, Cowan (1999) demonstrates a shift from a system of high residential mobility (i.e., moving the entire group to resources) during the Late Archaic to a system of reduced residential mobility and increased logistical mobility (i.e., task-specific groups operating out of base camps to procure resources). Significantly, Hart et al. (2007) have recently identified domesticated squash (*Curcubita* sp.) phytoliths in cooking residue adhering to ceramic sherds radiocarbon dated to the beginning of the Early Woodland Period in Central New York. The sherds with the earliest dates (ca. 3,000 years ago) are from the Scaccia Site in Livingston County and Hart et al.'s (2007) results indicate that squash was

being cultivated in Central and Western New York at this time, although macrobotanical evidence is still lacking. The presence of domesticated squash during the Early Woodland Period helps to explain the shift to reduced residential mobility. Cultivating crops such as squash requires occupation of the same location by at least part of the social group throughout the growing season as well as reduced mobility throughout the winter months to take advantage of stored surpluses.

Fiedel (2001) argues that, for a number of reasons, the widespread advent of ceramic technology during the Early Woodland Period could have both allowed for and encouraged population growth throughout the northeast. However, he (Fiedel, 2001) also notes that some archaeologists have argued for a regional population decline or even a crash in the Early Woodland based on a perceived paucity of sites and radiocarbon dates attributable to this period. This appears to be borne out by Fiedel's (2001) analysis of diagnostic projectile point type frequencies across the Late Archaic and Early, Middle, and Late Woodland Periods for coastal New York and the Hudson Valley (corrected for the variable lengths of the temporal periods examined) which indicates a disproportionately low frequency of Early Woodland diagnostic points known from the region. Fiedel (2001) argues that the apparent increase in ceremony and ritual observed during the Late Archaic and Transitional Periods could have been in response to economic hardship caused by adverse climatic conditions which finally led to a population crash during the Early Woodland Period.

The pattern of low site density during the Early Woodland Period holds for other parts of New York State as well. In a study of rockshelters from eastern New York, Funk (1989) noted an almost complete lack of Early Woodland components in rockshelters containing Late Archaic components. Furthermore, in their study of the upper Hudson River Valley, Bender and Curtin (1990:83) noted a dramatic rise in Late Archaic site frequency (relative to the Middle Archaic Period) followed by a decrease in sites during the Early Woodland.

In Central New York, Meadowood type projectile points and Vinette Type I ceramics are the most commonly identified artifacts diagnostic of the Early Woodland Period. Many major Early Archaic sites in the region (e.g., the Brewerton sites) were reoccupied during the Early Woodland, but much less intensively (Ritchie, 1980). In Central New York Orient and Meadowood are contemporaneous (Fiedel, 2001:108), whereas elsewhere Orient predates Meadowwood.

Middle Woodland (approximately 2,300 to 1,000 years ago)

The first substantial and widespread development of agriculture in northeastern North America occurred during the Middle Woodland Period, possibly in response to favorable climatic conditions during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (Fitting, 1978:44). Following the initial appearance of cultigens in Central New York during the Early Woodland period, the role of agriculture in regional subsistence strategies appears to have gradually increased throughout the Middle Woodland Period. Hart et al. (2007) have documented cooked maize (*Zea mays*) phytoliths adhering to ceramic sherds

from the Vinette Site in Oswego County radiocarbon dated to the early to mid-Middle Woodland Period. Although macrobotanical evidence for maize cultivation is not known from Central New York this early, it would appear, based on Hart et al.'s (2007) study that it was being grown on a somewhat widespread basis in this area by approximately 1,600 year ago, and appears to have been present in the area as early 2,300 years ago. As previously noted, Hart et al. (2007) also demonstrated the presence of domesticated squash use in Central New York by the beginning of the preceding Early Woodland Period.

Aside from squash and maize agriculture, Hopewellian influence in Central and Western New York was characterized by mound burials and other earthworks, dentate-stamped and rocker-stamped ceramic vessels, elaborate tobacco pipes, and stemmed, side-notched, and triangular unnotched Levanna projectile points (Engelbrecht, 2014; Ritchie and Funk, 1973). In her analysis of collared ceramic vessels from the Finger Lakes region, Brumbach (2011) notes simple decorative bands on the mouths of ceramic vessels become more common over the course of the Middle Woodland Period, eventually progressing into the truly collared vessels of the late Middle Woodland and Late Woodland which are considered ethnic markers of the groups known in historic times as the Haudenosaunee.

People in the northeast during this period also maintained extensive trade networks, evidenced by the presence of exotic goods at sites in the region (Fitting, 1978; Ritchie 1980; Ritchie and Funk, 1973). Ritchie and Funk (1973:118) note the emphasis on fishing apparent at many Early Woodland sites in New York appears to continue throughout the Middle Woodland, and settlement occurs in small villages or residential camps during this period (Ritchie and Funk, 1973). Although no major Middle Woodland sites occur in the Syracuse vicinity, the Felix Site on the Seneca River in the town of Elbridge, Onondaga County is a significant residential site representing Ritchie's (1980) Kipp Island Phase of the Middle Woodland Period. Additionally, the Robert Simonds, site also on the Seneca River in Onondaga County (previously discussed for its Late Archaic component), contains a small early Middle Woodland component based on one Levanna projectile point and one radiocarbon date calibrated to approximately 2,225 years ago (NYSM, 2012).

Late Woodland (approximately 1,000 to 400 years ago)

Ritchie and others (Ritchie, 1980; Ritchie and Funk, 1973) have argued that the Middle Woodland/Late Woodland boundary around 1,000 years ago marked the arrival of proto-Iroquoian[7] groups (the Owasco culture) in Central and Western New York. They argued for cultural discontinuity around 1,000 years ago hinging on dramatic changes in ceramic styles and technology, the arrival of full-fledged maize/squash/bean agriculture, and the development of

[7] The terms Iroquois and Iroquoian are used here to describe indigenous groups with a suite of cultural traits (e.g., ceramic styles and settlement patterns) and linguistic traits. The term Haudenosaunee is used specifically to denote the five (and later) six nation confederacy in place during the contact and early historic era. Although the roots of the Haudenosaunee likely extend beyond the contact era, this is difficult to document archaeologically, and therefore, the terms Iroquois and Iroquoian will be applied to all cultural manifestations for which only archaeological data are available.

nucleated longhouse villages. However, MacNeish (1952) and Tuck (1971) argued for an *in situ* development of Iroquois culture dating as early as 750 years ago. More recently, Hart and Brumbach (2003; 2005; 2009; Brumbach, 2011; Hart, 2011), among others, have presented evidence which suggests cultural continuity between the Middle and Late Woodland Periods. This indicates a deeper *in situ* development of the Iroquois cultural complex than previously suggested, reaching back at least 1,000 years into prehistory. It is interesting to note that this model, with its deeper local origins for the Iroquois (and potentially Haudenosaunee), accords better with the Onondaga Nation's own understanding of its origins (e.g., Onondaga Nation, 2016). Hart (2011) summarizes the data pointing toward longer term cultural continuity in Central New York which consist overlap between Middle Woodland and Late Woodland ceramic styles and technology as well as recently identified evidence for squash and maize agriculture during the Early and Middle Woodland periods, respectively (discussed in more detail above). Furthermore, Hart (2011) points out large nucleated longhouse villages do not appear in the archaeological record until approximately 700-900 years ago (under the previously held model, this type of village appeared abruptly in the area around 1,000 years ago). To summarize Hart's (2011) argument, no dramatic cultural change indicative of migration or displacement is visible in the archaeological record of Central and Western New York at 1,000 years ago.

The Late Woodland period marks the first time Native American groups in Central New York were fully sedentary in agricultural villages, although an extensive system of logistical resource procurement would have still been necessary to supply villages with non-agricultural resources (Cowan, 1999). Late Woodland sites also include small nuclear family summer residences or "cabins" where single families would tend isolated garden plots away from the main village (Cowan, 1999). The typical Late Woodland village housed approximately 200 people and was occupied for a period of 20 to 30 years before being abandoned in favor of a new location (Snow, 1994). Tuck (1971) describes several residential sides dating from possibly as early as 700 years ago and later in the towns of Baldwinsville, Elbridge, Fabius, Jamesville, Manlius Onondaga, Pompey, Syracuse (the far south side) in Onondaga County, as well as Cazenovia in Madison County. Tuck's (1971) study identified evidence of a palisaded village as early as 700 years ago at the Furnace Brook Site in the town of Onondaga.

Around approximately 500 years ago, village size increased to as much as 500 residents and most villages were sited on low hills or hillside terraces throughout Central New York. This appears to have been partially in response to increased intergroup conflict during this period as the upland locations provided increased intervisibility with nearby villages as well as presenting a longer frost-free growing season than valley bottom locations (Jones, 2006; 2010; Snow, 1994; Tuck, 1971).

Building on this trend, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (the early Contact Era – see Section 2.4.2), the Onondaga in Central New York continued to shift their villages to higher elevation, more defensible locations and

aggregated their population in a smaller number of large fortified villages with populations of up to 2,500 people (Birch, 2012; Jones, 2006; 2010). Some of the growth in village size may also have been due to emigration of St. Lawrence Iroquois populations into the area (Jones, 2010). The St. Lawrence Iroquois were a group of Iroquoian people who lived in villages on both sides of the St. Lawrence River in northern New York and Southern Canada during the terminal Late Woodland through early Contact Era (i.e., the fourteenth through sixteenth centuries). The St. Lawrence Iroquois exhibited a suite of cultural traits including settlement patterns which are consistent with Haudenosaunee groups to the south (Abel, 2001).

Around A.D. 1600, many of the St. Lawrence Iroquois living on the south (U.S.) side of the St. Lawrence River relocated across the river into modern-day Ontario to either form new villages or join existing villages (Abel, 2001:172-173). However, the occupants of two late-sixteenth-century village clusters in the vicinity of modern-day Watertown, New York, defy explanation under Abel's (2001) model. He allows that the people occupying these sites may have moved south to join the Onondaga, per Bradley (1987), or southeast to join the Mohawk, per Engelbrecht (2003) (Abel, 2001); however, firm evidence has yet to be produced demonstrating the Watertown groups' fusion with either the Onondaga or the Mohawk (Abel, 2001). In the case of the Onondaga, however, the period around A.D. 1600 saw unprecedented population growth (Jones, 2010) and some settlement reorganization with groups coming together in larger villages in the Limestone Creek and West Branch, Limestone Creek valleys (Bradley, 1987; Jones, 2006; Tuck, 1971). Furthermore, St. Lawrence Iroquois ceramic styles have been in Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk village sites dating to this period (Bradley, 1987; Jones, 2006, 2010; Snow 1995; 2001; Tuck, 1971). Jones (2010:399) posits a large scale migration of St. Lawrence Iroquois as refuges or captives to their southern Haudenosaunee neighbors during this period.

Much of the current APE for Direct Effects occurs within what would have been low-lying wetlands around the south end of Onondaga Lake. This area would have been rich in resources and an attractive area for Haudenosaunee settlement. However, no Late Woodland Period archaeological sites are known from the vicinity of the APE for Direct Effects for the Current Project. Two Contact Era Onondaga sites have been reported to occur within the City of Syracuse, and may have partially overlapped with the APE for Direct Effects prior to their destruction during the twentieth century. One, the Village of Kaneenda as reported by Parker (1922) has already been discussed in Section 2.2 of this report. Both sites will be discussed further in the following Section (2.4.2).

2.4.2 Euro-American and Native American Contact during the Colonial Era (ca. A.D. 1534 to 1786)

Initial European Contact in the Eastern Great Lakes Region occurred in 1534 on the St. Lawrence River (Eccles, 1972), 1609 on Lake Champlain (Fischer, 2008), and 1614 on the Hudson River at the future site of the City of Albany (Richter, 2005). In 1610, Henry Hudson was hired by the Dutch to find a northerly passage to east Asia. He explored the Hudson

River, traveling approximately half the distance from the Atlantic to the site of present day Albany. Although Hudson did conduct some trade with the Native Americans he encountered along his route, much of his interactions were hostile (Morgan, 1993). Following Hudson's initial explorations, the Dutch established a fort and trading post called Ft. Orange at the future site of Albany, New York in 1624 (Huey, 1991). The Dutch Trading Post at Fort Orange at the future site of Albany was the first direct access the Haudenosaunee groups had to European trade goods. Due to their geographic location as the easternmost of the (then) five nations[8], the Mohawk had the most direct and unencumbered access to the Dutch traders (Richter, 2005). Sustained contact with Europeans occurred by 1624 at Ft. Orange (Huey, 1991; Snow and Lanphear, 1988), and Eccles estimates sustained contact by 1615 for the Georgian Bay/Lake Ontario region. The first smallpox epidemic is noted in the Mohawk Valley in 1633 (Bradford, 1952; Jones, 2014), with unspecified epidemics among the Seneca in 1634, the Oneida in 1635, and the Onondaga in 1645 (Jones, 2014). Jones (2010) estimates that the Onondaga population was at its largest between 1645 and 1650, followed by a precipitous decline (the estimated population fell from approximately 2,600 to approximately 1,000, a loss of 62%). Jones (2010; 2014) interprets the population decline between 1645 and 1650 as evidence of a European-introduced epidemic disease.

In 1603, Samuel de Champlain sailed up the the Saint Lawrence River on a mission of trade and exploration from the French monarch, Henry IV (Fischer, 2008). Additional expeditions followed in 1604 and 1608, and soon Champlain was the preeminent explorer and geographer of New France (modern day Canada). Crucial to his success was his establishment of respectful and mutually beneficial relationships with the Native groups along the St. Lawrence, especially the Algonquin and the Wendat-Huron. In 1609 and 1610, Champlain participated in two punitive raids against the Mohawk in the vicinity of modern day Lake Champlain in order to further his relationship with his Wendat-Huron and Algonquin allies (Fischer, 2008). Several years later, in October of 1615, Champlain and several of his soldiers, armed with muskets, again joined their Wendat and Algonquin allies in a raid deep into Onondaga territory. The group left their canoes near the mouth of the Salmon River on the shore of Lake Ontario and traveled overland past the west end of Oneida Lake (modern day Brewerton) until they arrived at a large fortified Onondaga Town on the shore of a lake (Fischer, 2008). Although there is some debate as to the precise location of the town, most scholars agree that it was on the southeast shore of Onondaga Lake in the area currently occupied by the DestiNY USA shopping mall and its parking lots (Engelbrecht, 2003; Fischer, 2008; Pratt, 1976). This is also the location ascribed to the Kaneenda Village archaeological site by Parker (1922). Along with the Huron and Algonquin, Champlain and his men laid siege to the Onondaga Village, eventually constructing a siege tower which allowed them to fire their muskets into the interior of the palisaded village (Fischer, 2008). Although Champlain and his allies never broke through the fortifications, the surprise attack appears to have discouraged the Onondaga from further entanglements with the French along the St. Lawrence for the next 25 years (Fischer, 2008; Trigger, 1985).

[8] The nations of the Haudenosaunee were (from east to west) the Mohawk, the Oneida, the Onondaga, the Cayuga, and the Seneca. In A.D. 1722, the Tuscarora joined the Confederacy as the sixth nation.

During the early- to mid-sixteenth century, the Haudenosaunee first gained access to European trade goods. Through their relationship with Dutch traders at Ft. Orange, the Mohawk became some of the first Native Americans in the region with widespread access to firearms. European guns soon spread throughout the five nations of the Confederacy, allowing the Haudenosaunee to aggressively raid their European and Native rivals throughout the region. Conflicts throughout the second half of the seventeenth century were often with the French and their Wendat-Huron allies throughout the eastern Great Lakes and along the St. Lawrence River (Richter, 2005; Viola, 1990). The Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Oneida made peace with the French in 1665. The British, however, had gained control of New Netherlands, including Ft. Orange, in 1664 (Richter, 2005). Wielding their newfound economic influence on the Haudenosaunee, the British pushed the Confederacy into renewed conflicts with the French and Wendat throughout the final quarter of the seventeenth century (Richter, 2005).

Clark (1849:139) states that in 1646, Jesuit Father Isaac Iogues visited the Onondaga as an envoy for France. This visit would have been during the immediate aftermath of the 1645 epidemic and ensuing population crash (Jones, 2010; 2014). In July and August, 1654, Father Simon Le Moyne traveled from Montreal to Onondaga Lake to meet with the Haudenosaunee and discuss initiating a mission among them (Clark, 1849; Hewett, 1909). In July, 1656, a group of French Jesuits and soldiers arrived with their Native guides on the eastern shore of Onondaga Lake with the intent of establishing a mission (Bruce, 1896). Their assignment was to build the Jesuit mission, Sainte Marie du lac Gannentaha, the first permanent European settlement in Haudenosaunee territory. Their position at Onondaga Lake placed them centrally among the five nations of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy and made their settlement accessibly by river from Quebec (via the Seneca River which, through the Oswego River, provides access to Lake Ontario the St. Lawrence River). The mission was built in a cleared portion of the forest with abundant natural resources, near both a freshwater spring and a salt spring (Clark, 1849; Clayton, 1878; Hewitt, 1909). Old growth forests of chestnut and walnut trees surrounded the site. The location was well-sited for the placement of agricultural fields as well as access to fresh water, salt springs, fish, wild game, and wild plant foods (Clayton, 1878).

Regarding the original appearance and layout of St. Marie de Gannentaha, Metz (1995:9-10) states:

> No definitive details on the appearance of *Ste. Marie* were found in a literature search. However, the province of Ontario conducted extensive archaeological investigation of the site of the *Ste. Marie Among the Hurons* occupied from 1639 to 1649. Their reconstruction of the mission depicts a complex of several specialized buildings including residence, barn, animal yards, a chapel, work shops [sic], and elements of basic military fortification, located on high ground with nearby fields.

Archaeological investigations at the probable site of the St. Marie de Gannentaha on Old Liverpool Road in Salina were conducted in 1974 and 1979 by the New York State Archaeological Association. These excavations identified a small

assemblage of European artifacts dating to the mid-sixteenth century as well as a portion of a palisade wall and possible remnants of a bastion or collapsed chimney (Connors et al., 1980; Metz, 1995). Therefore, although the specifics of the mission's layout remain unknown, it can be said with relative certainty that it contained a palisade wall surrounding a chapel, residence, and other specialized buildings.

Despite a promising start to the mission, the French at St. Marie de Gannentaha soon became distrustful of their Onondaga allies and abandoned the mission in the middle of the night in March, 1658 (Bruce, 1896). The former site of the mission is approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 km) northwest of the APE for Direct Effects for the current Project. As related by Clark (1849:186-196), the Jesuit Relations of 1667 and 1668 make reference to a second attempt at establishing a mission among the Onondaga. It appears that this renewed mission was located nearby the modern-day village of Jamesville, close to a contemporary Onondaga Village on the West Branch of Limestone Creek. This small mission lasted for three years before its residents were driven out and possibly killed by the Onondaga according to a lecture given by Governor Dewitt Clinton and reproduced by Clark (1849:194-196).

A dramatic recurring theme of the Jesuit Relations from the 1660s, reproduced in Clark (1849), is the high mortality rate of the Onondaga and other nations of the Haudenosaunee with which the Jesuits came into contact. For instance, one passage from the Relation of 1667 states: "thirty-nine persons had received the grace of holy baptism, twenty of whom, a short time after, entered into full possession of their glory" (reproduced in Clark, 1849:202). Although such a high mortality rate (over 50% in this example) seems possible given the recent introduction of European diseases, those individuals baptized by the Jesuits should not be considered a representative sample of the Onondaga population. It is possible that the Jesuits preferentially baptized individuals who were near in an attempt to save their souls. The Jesuits typically required a certain amount of instruction in the faith and commitment by the individual before they would consent to perform a baptism; however, there is some indication in Clark's (1849) own writing and in the Jesuit Relations which he reproduces that those nearing death would be baptized regardless of these factors.

King William's War between France and Great Britain began in 1689 and lasted until 1696. The war pitted colonial British forces and their native allies (primarily the Haudenosaunee) against French colonial forces and their native allies (primarily the Wendat-Huron and Algonquian) in northeastern North America. In 1696, the colonial French governor Louis de Baude de Frontenac led a large force through Central New York, driving many Onondagas and Oneidas out of their villages (Grumet, 1995). In Onondaga territory, Frontenac built a small log outpost at the southern end of Onondaga Lake to serve as a base for further campaigns (Clayton, 1878). Clayton (1878:22) states that this outpost was likely either at a spot on the east shore of the Lake called "Green Point" or at the former location of St. Marie du lac Gannentaha, both in present day Salina. The Onondaga, at this time living in a single village within the Limestone Creek Valley (probably the Jamesville Pen Site; Tuck, 1971:188), burned their village and escaped ahead of the French

army (Clayton, 1878). Although, some Onondagas returned to briefly occupy their villages within the Limestone Creek Valley following the Frontenac Raid, it appears that this event precipitated the shift to villages along Onondaga Creek and around Onondaga Lake during the eighteenth century (Connor, 2005; Grumet, 1995).

Following an increasingly violent and disruptive cycle of raiding and conflict between the Haudenosaunee and their neighbors, the Haudenosaunee signed joint treaties of neutrality with the French and the British in 1701 (Viola, 1990). If the Haudenosaunee spent much of the seventeenth century engaging in regional conflicts and raiding with their Native neighbors, and fighting for their sovereignty amongst the new colonial interlopers of France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, they would spend the eighteenth century embroiled in global and regional wars between the European powers and, at the end of the century, the newly formed United States of America. Viola (1990:91) notes "between 1689 and 1763, four great wars of empire – King William's, Queen Anne's, King George's, and the French and Indian War" involved the European colonial powers and their North American colonies. Although they attempted to pursue a policy of neutrality, the Haudenosaunee inevitably ended up supporting various factions throughout these wars, which in turn drew retribution from other factions (Viola 1990). In the midst of this century of turmoil, the Tuscarora Nation joined the Haudenosaunee confederacy in 1722 (Richter, 2005).

Little is written about life among the Onondaga in the eighteenth century, prior to the American Revolutionary War (Tuck, 1971), although a historical account of a visit to the Onondaga in 1752, describes a somewhat metropolitan village with Europeans and members of the other Haudenosaunee nations coming and going frequently (Mack and Jordan, 1905). Tuck (1971:193) notes that during the seventeenth century, two villages – Upper and Lower Onondaga – were located along Onondaga Creek in the neighborhood currently referred to as the Valley, located on the south side of the City of Syracuse. He describes these sites as "practically unknown archaeologically" (Tuck, 1971:193), but notes that mid-eighteenth century artifacts had been occasionally recovered during construction in that area during the early to mid-twentieth century. Upper and Lower Onondaga were not fortified, nucleated longhouse villages in the traditional Haudenosaunee sense, but rather approximately 40 cabins scattered along the Creek for approximately 2 to 3 miles (Tuck, 1971). A mission was undertaken by members of the Moravian Church among the Onondaga in 1750 and lasted intermittently into the 1760s, although it does not appear that a church or any other religious edifice was ever constructed (Clayton, 1878:26). More often the Moravian Church presence consisted of a small number of missionaries staying with the Onondagas in order to better learn their language and instruct them (Mack and Jordon, 1905).

The Onondaga supported the British during the French and Indian War (1754-1763) along with the majority of the Haudenosaunee, and fought in engagements at the fort at Oswego, as well as along the St. Lawrence River in Canada (Clayton, 1878). However, just five years after the end of the French and Indian War, the British colonists were on the

brink of war again, this time with the Haudenosaunee over land rights. In 1768, they negotiated the Boundary Line Treaty of Fort Stanwix to prevent further conflict (Onondaga Nation, 2016).

As the Revolutionary War began, the Onondaga tried to remain neutral; however, this was ultimately impossible and the conflict proved to be divisive for the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. Many Tuscaroras and Oneidas and a small number of Onondagas sided with the American colonists while the remainder of the Confederacy sided with the British. The Council Fire kept by the Onondaga was extinguished in 1777 and each nation was left to make its own way through the conflict (Richter, 2005). In 1779, the American colonists launched the Clinton-Sullivan Campaign to destroy crops and villages throughout Haudenosaunee territory in retaliation for raids against the Americans conducted by Haudenosaunee factions loyal to Great Britain (Ft. Stanwix National Monument Staff, 2016a).

> "The war went on and in order to chastise the Iroquois in some measure for their many bloody atrocities against the patriots, an expedition was made against the Onondagas in the spring of 1779, under Colonels Van Schaick and Willett. With their troops they left Fort Schuyler on April 19, penetrated into the heart of the Onondaga country, surprised the Indians, destroyed their villages, burned their provisions, slaughtered their stock and wrought general desolation" (Bruce, 1896).

The Van Schaick and Willet campaign followed Onondaga Creek south, stopping the second night to camp between Liverpool and Salina, as estimated from the journals kept by American participants. The Van Shaick campaign killed Onondaga men, women, and children as well as burning crops and homes (Ft. Stanwix National Monument Staff, 2016b; Onondaga Nation, 2016). Those Onondaga who escaped the campaign fled, making their way west toward Fort Niagara or north to Canada. The revolutionaries continued to fight the Haudenosaunee during the Clinton-Sullivan Campaign (also in 1779) which focused largely on the Cayuga and Seneca Nations. In 1784, the second treaty of Fort Stanwix was convened between the newly formed United States of America and the Haudenosaunee. The United States asked for peace between the two groups (Onondaga Nation, 2016). Following the conclusion of the America Revolution, some Onondagas returned to their homes in Central New York, but others went to the Grand River Area in southern Ontario and the Buffalo Creek Seneca Reservation in western New York State (Richter, 2005). Additional discussion of European land claims and colonization both before and after the American Revolution is presented in the following Section (2.4.3).

2.4.3 Salt and the Early Settlement of Onondaga County (c. 1750 to 1825)

As described above, at the time of European contact and colonization in the eighteenth century, the land comprising the City of Syracuse was located within the territory of the Onondaga Nation of the Iroquois Confederacy. From the first contact between the Onondaga Indians and French Jesuit priests in 1654 to the late eighteenth century, the region comprising Central New York State had a contentious history of ownership claims and battles for possession. During

this period, the French, British, Onondagas, and eventually Americans, struggled to claim the land that would become the City of Syracuse, and to the south, the Town of Onondaga.

Salt Springs and Early Land Claims, pre-1786

Salt production was crucial to the growth and development of the area that would become the City of Syracuse. The lands surrounding Onondaga Lake were known to be rich in salt springs as early as the seventeenth century, resulting from contact between French Jesuit priests and the Onondagas beginning in the 1650s (see Section 2.4.2). Several European travelers passed through the region in the early eighteenth century, and wrote about the salt springs surrounding the lake. Upon visiting in 1700, Colonel Romer, a British engineer looking for a suitable site to build a fort, referred to the salt lands around the lake as "the salt pan." Following a visit in April 1737, Conrad Weiser reported that salt springs were in such abundance that one could not drink freely from streams due to the salinity of the water (Beauchamp, 1908; Chase, 1924). Weiser returned in 1743 as a guide to John Bartram, a British trader, who published an account of Onondaga use of the salt springs in his journal:

> We hired a guide to go with us to the salt spring, 4 or 5 miles off, down the river, on the west side of its mouth; being most the way good land, and near the mouth very rich: from whence it runs westward near a quarter of a mile, a kind of sandy beach adjoining to the bank of the river, containing 3 or 4 acres. Here the Indians dig holes, about 2 foot deep, which soon filling with brine, they dip their kettles, and boil the contents, until the salt remains at the bottom (Bartram, 1751).

In an ongoing attempt to develop an alliance with the Iroquois while increasing their holdings, the French had proposed construction of a fort at Onondaga Lake ca. 1750. In a bid to prevent French claims to lands around the lake, Sir William Johnson, an Irishman working on behalf of the British crown, purchased two miles of land immediately surrounding Onondaga Lake, which amounted to between four and six thousand acres and included several salt springs, for approximately 350 British pounds. Johnson had established a working relationship with the Iroquois, specifically the Mohawk, after settling in the Albany region in the 1730s, later marrying a Mohawk woman. Johnson was considered instrumental in keeping the Six Nations neutral in conflicts between the British and French. Based on his successful dealings with the Iroquois, Johnson received a royal commission to become the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District in 1756. Later that year, Johnson, had enabled the construction of a fort for the Onondagas, located on Onondaga Creek a few miles south of the lake (Hamilton, 1967; Munson, 1969; Venables, 2012).

Though he had used his own money to purchase the lands around Onondaga Lake, the British apparently had no interest in taking control of the land, and it passed to Johnson's heirs upon his untimely death in 1774. The Revolutionary War led to the abandonment or confiscation of British-held lands in the newly formed state of New York. Following the war, New York passed the Confiscation Act of 1779, which allowed for the seizure of property owned by

British loyalists. This included the lands previously purchased by Johnson, which were still within the territory of the Onondagas. During the Revolutionary War, the Onondagas were initially neutral, but ultimately fought with the British against the American colonists, hoping to prevent their land from being taken. This led to unfavorable treatment in subsequent treaty negotiations, as they were treated as a vanquished foe with minimal bargaining rights to the land they had occupied for centuries (Venables, 2012; LPL, 2014).

The First Permanent Euro-American Settlers

Following the Revolutionary War, many veterans and settlers relocated to the Six Nations Reserve in Canada, passing through upstate New York, including the area that would become Syracuse, lured by fur trading, as well as the wealth of salt springs, for which the region was already well known. On a visit to the region in 1774, New York State Senator Silas Bowker witnessed two African-American men (believed to be escaped slaves, though the provenance of this fact is unknown) boiling salt in brass kettles, presumably for sale or trade with the Onondagas. An attempt was made by a man named Peter Sim to "experiment" on the salt springs at what was referred to as "Salt Lake" in 1778, though he was reportedly chased away by the Onondagas (Werner, 1917; Chase, 1924; Sernett, 1995). A 1779 map (Figure 2.4.3-1) identifies the lake as the Salt Lake, and notes the presence of an Onondaga village (or "castle") to the south along Onondaga Creek, though no salt springs are depicted. The lake is also noted to be within "Six Nations Indians Country" as it was still part of the Iroquois Nation.

The earliest permanent white settler in the area surrounding Syracuse was Ephraim Webster, a hunter, trapper, scout and interpreter from Vermont. Webster served in the Revolutionary War prior to becoming a trader among the Iroquois, and developed a strong relationship with the Onondagas in the years following the war. He arrived in 1786 with Benjamin Neukirk (a fellow trader who died soon after), and established a camp on the east side of Onondaga Creek that became known as Webster's Landing, where he constructed a cabin. On a hunting trip in February 1788, Webster encouraged Comfort Tyler and General Asa Danforth to settle in Onondaga Hollow, a small settlement in what later became the Town of Onondaga. General Danforth came from the town of Mayfield in Montgomery County, inspired after a visit by Ephraim Webster and two Onondaga Indian guides, who stopped to rest at the Danforth farm. Danforth offered the travelers lodging in his home, where Webster described the beautiful wilderness from which they had traveled. Webster requested and received the consent of the Onondagas for Danforth and his family to relocate to their lands, and in May 1788 they relocated to the Onondaga country, with Comfort Tyler and Asa Danforth's son driving the stock ahead of the family wagon.

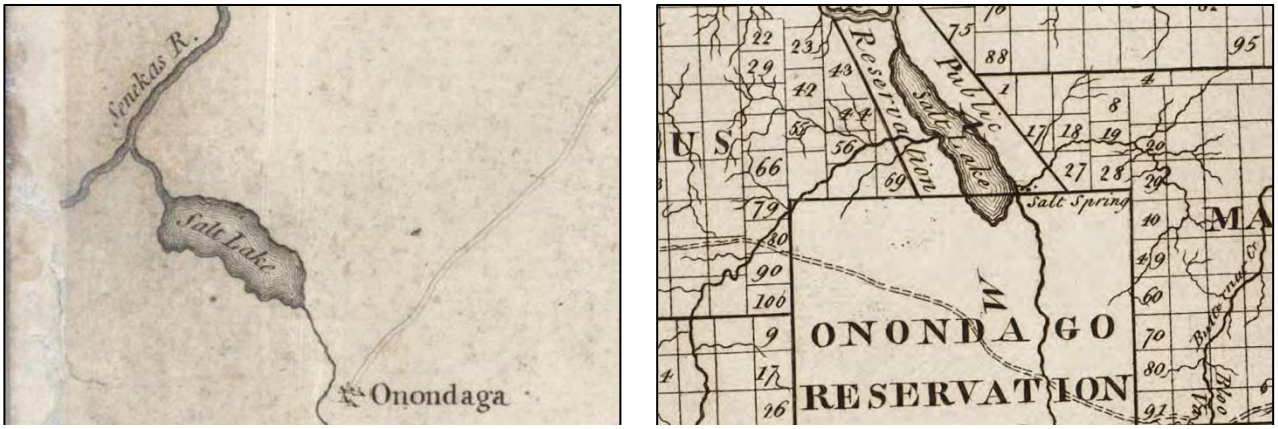


Figure 2.4.3-1. 1779 Sauthier *Chorographical Map of the Province of New York* (left).
Figure 2.4.3-2. 1793 *1st* ***Sheet of Dewitt's State Map of New York*** (right).
The 1779 Sauthier map (left) is significant for its detailed depiction of New York State as it is existed immediately following the Revolutionary War. Much of the land west of the Catskills and Adirondacks is shown as blank space, save for Indian villages (or "castles") and trails, and water features. This was due to the border established by the first Treaty of Fort Stanwix (1768), which preserved colonial land holdings in the east but had not affected much of the Iroquois Confederacy land, including the "Salt Lake" at Onondaga, depicted here. (Sauthier, 1779; collections of David Rumsey) The 1793 Dewitt map (right) was the first to depict the recently laid out New Military Tract, and also show the Indian Reservations created through the second Treaty of Fort Stanwix (1784) and Treaty of Fort Schuyler (1788). The public salt reservation surrounding the "Salt Lake" is also shown for the first time, as well as the location of the salt spring near Salt Point. This was the first sheet of a map of New York State that Dewitt would finally finish in 1802, which created a cartographic style that informed subsequent maps and atlases of the state and region (Dewitt, 1793; collections of David Rumsey).

Upon their arrival in Onondaga territory, the Danforths set up a camp and built a crude bark dwelling along Onondaga Creek, south of the lake, at a settlement that would become known as Onondaga Hollow. After being shown the salt springs around Onondaga Lake, Tyler and Danforth first boiled salt using a simple assembly comprised of forked sticks that suspended a kettle above a fire. The bushels of salt they boiled would be hauled back to Onondaga Hollow for personal use. Danforth and Tyler continued with the small-scale production of salt as they both worked toward developing the settlement at Onondaga Hollow: Danforth erected a saw mill and a gristmill, while Tyler built the first roads and bridges in the nascent village (Bruce, 1896; Beauchamp, 1908; Munson, 1969). While Danforth, Tyler and Webster worked toward establishing a viable community south of the lake, developments at the state level would soon lead to rapid settlement and production activity in the territory immediately surrounding Onondaga Lake.

Through the 1788 Treaty of Fort Schuyler, New York State acquired title to a vast swath of land held by the Onondaga Nation, including portions of what today comprises Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, and Seneca counties. The lands located at the southern end of Onondaga Lake that were known to be rich in salt springs were established for joint use of the state and the Onondagas in the production of salt, increasing the allure of the area immediately surrounding of the lake as a place for settlers (see Figure 2.4.3-2). In the fall of 1789, Nathaniel Loomis arrived at Onondaga Lake and began production of salt for resale. The following year, Colonel Jeremiah Gould, Hezekiah and Thomas Olcott, and Deacon Loomis arrived at the lake to engage in salt production. As a result of the increased activity and migration

to the lakefront due to salt production, a settlement adjacent to the salt marshes on the north side of the lake named Salt Point began to take shape in the early 1790s (Clark, 1849; Clayton, 1878; Munson, 1969).

Salt Point and Early Salt Production

Salt Point was initially comprised of a ramshackle collection of mud, log and frame buildings amid the marshes on the northeastern shore of Onondaga Lake:

> The settlement on the bluff was a shanty town of dwellings made of mud or slabs. These shanties had been set down anywhere their builders chose, with no view to orderly arrangement. No roads or lanes existed; ruts made by oxcarts criss-crossed the area between two clusters of buildings—one, close above the main spring; the other, farther out on the high ground…Except for its nearness to the swamp, the site was a fair place (Munson, 1969).

In spite of the rough conditions at Salt Point and the lack of defined property rights for squatters, the settlement continued to attract new people interested in producing salt. In 1792, the Van Vleck family arrived from Kinderhook, and almost immediately had a positive impact on the community. Isaac Van Vleck is credited for building the first arch for hanging a kettle to boil salt, as well as bringing the first grinding mill to the nascent settlement. The Van Vleck family would contribute significantly to the early history of the Syracuse area. Additional settlers, including Thomas Orman, Simeon Pharis, and Aaron Bellows, arrived in 1792. Orman is credited with bringing the first large boiling cauldron, increasing the amount of salt that could be produced at a time; and Bellows established the first cooper shop, which allowed for the salt to be stored in barrels. In these early days of salt production, the manufacturers relied on common springs rigged with pumps that expelled salt into a series of open troughs (and later wooden tubes) that carried it to their primitive log salt houses. By 1793, the population of Salt Point was approximately 63 people, although many had taken ill due to the surrounding conditions of the marsh (Clayton 1878; Bruce, 1896; Werner, 1917; Munson, 1969). The settlement grew slowly at first, but within a few years, legislative actions by the state government ultimately led to a dramatic change with regard to the use of the salt springs and the territory immediately surrounding Onondaga Lake (see Figure 2.4.3-3).

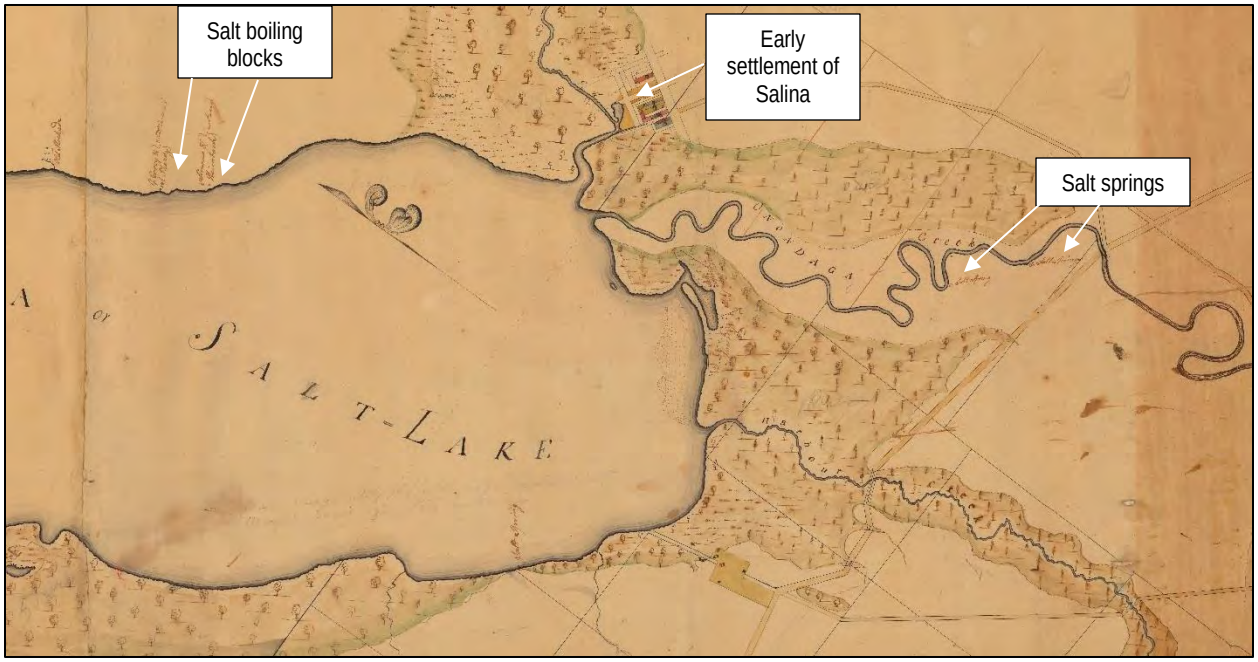


Figure 2.4.3-3. 1797 Map of Onondaga Salt Lake.
The 1797 Simeon Dewitt *Map of Onondaga Salt Lake* shows the lake and surrounding area prior to the establishment of the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, including the nascent settlement of Salina, as well as the relatively undeveloped condition of the land surrounding Onondaga Lake just prior to the establishment of the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation in 1797. The location of salt springs, salt blocks, as well as meadows, and the original, meandering courses of Onondaga Creek and Harbor Brook that would soon be diverted with the construction of hundreds of salt sheds in the coming decades. (Dewitt, 1797; Image from the Digital Collections of the New York State Archives).

The New Military Tract and Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation

Concurrent with the early settlement of Salt Point was the establishment in 1790 of the New Military Tract, a 1.5 million-acre tract initially set aside by the state in 1782 for soldiers of the Revolutionary War, but not opened to settlers for almost a decade due to conflicts with the Iroquois. The New Military Tract encouraged surveying and subsequent migration by war veterans as well as Euro-American settlers in the land recently opened to white settlement by the Treaty of Fort Schuyler. The land was divided into 28 townships, each containing 100 lots of 600 acres arranged in a uniform grid pattern. Although the land was set aside for veterans, many of them either neglected to claim their land or sold their land to speculators and the area was settled primarily by migrants from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Hudson Valley (Dieckmann, 1986; Schein, 1993, 2005).

Onondaga County was formed in 1794 from Herkimer and Tioga Counties, and named after the Onondaga Indians whose former territory comprised the lands of the newly-formed county. By 1795, the Onondagas had relinquished all title to the lands in return for an annuity and a yearly allowance of salt, and relocated to a reservation to the south. Though salt production had increased significantly in the preceding years, there was little formal regulation and considerable land squatting, leading the New York State Legislature to establish the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation (OSSR) in 1797. The OSSR encompassed a 15,000-acre reservation subdivided into manufacturing lots

adjacent to the most productive salt springs, as well as pasture lots, and a large portion reserved for the massive amount of firewood using in the early boiling block process of salt-making. The reservation included portions of what would soon become the Village of Syracuse, Town of Salina, and Town of Geddes (Clayton, 1878; Rivette, 2005; Darlington, 2005). The Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation was the first government-regulated effort to harvest salt on a larger scale, and would lead to profound changes in the nearby environment and local economy in a matter of a few years.

The first superintendent of salt was William Stevens, who assumed the post in 1797. Through Stevens, the state would collect duties for use of the land and water (four cents per every bushel of salt produced), and also regulated the amount of salt to be produced per kettle (ten bushels per kettle used), as well as how it was sold. Salt was not to be sold directly after production, but needed to be weighed first, barreled, and kept at a public storehouse until time of sale. A military block house built of oak timbers built near Salt Point in 1794 was converted into a salt storehouse. Subsequent regulations were soon passed, dictating the dimensions, weight and type of wood to be used for salt barrels, and that salt was only to be shipped from the public wharf (Clark, 1849; Clayton, 1878; Bruce, 1896).

The increased regulation of the OSSR essentially brought an end to small-scale production by squatters and shifted salt manufacturing to commercial interests and legitimate leaseholders. The Federal Company was the first commercial organization dedicated to salt production on a larger scale in Onondaga County, established in 1798 by a group of seven Salt Point settlers (including Asa Danforth and Elisha Alvord). The company constructed a large building, or salt block, capable of holding thirty-two kettles in groups of four, for the purposes of boiling salt. Within two years, Elisha and Thomas Alvord had bought out the other partners in the company, and along with their brother Dioclesian would go on to great prosperity as salt manufacturers and merchants, later constructing the first brick building in the area in 1808 (Clayton, 1878; Bruce, 1896).

Within a few years, salt production had increased significantly to the point that the state relaxed or removed many of its restrictions in order to expedite the shipping of salt, but also due to difficulty of enforcement. The rapid growth of the salt industry at Onondaga Lake attracted the attention of outsiders, some of whom reported their findings. An 1801 publication of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures Instituted in the State of New York included a speech entitled "A Memoir on the Onondaga Salt Springs and Salt Manufactories in the State of New York," delivered to the society by Dr. Benjamin Dewitt. Dewitt had visited the salt springs and conducted experiments related to temperature and salt content, remarked on a number of features of the salt springs, speculated on their origin, as well as describing the production of salt at Salt Point (known by then as Salina):

> The marsh from which the principal springs proceed is bounded…by a steep bank of clayey ground, about thirty or forty feet above the level of the lake, forming the upland on which the village of Salina

> stands…Immediately below the declivity, on the border of the marsh, and as near the springs as the ground will admit, are situated the buildings which are destined for the manufacturing of salt. They are constructed of wood, generally about twenty feet wide, and of various lengths, according to the number of furnaces they are intended to contain; in one of them there are forty evaporating pots. The furnaces are placed along one side of the building, with their mouths opening into it. The other side is generally made use of to deposit the salt for the purpose of draining off the brine, and allowing it to dry, immediately after it is emptied out of the evaporating vessels. The furnaces are built of stone, and two or three pots or kettles…containing each about eighty gallons, are usually placed, from which the water is drawn into the boilers as often as it is required. These troughs are kept continually filled with water by means of gutters, into which it is pumped out of the springs. The furnaces being supplied with fuel, and the pots filled with water, they are allowed to boil briskly, and after a little while the powder scratch (as it is called) consisting of calcareous earth, begins to precipitate to the bottom; this is taken out as fast as it is formed, by means of large iron ladles. By the time this has all fallen down, the salt begins to chrystalize (sic); the pots are then suffered to boil gently, till nearly all the water is dissipated. The salt is afterwards taken out and deposited in proper places to drain off the brine and suffer it to dry. Nothing now remains in the pot but a small quantity of bittern, which is thrown away, and the same process is repeated (Dewitt, 1801).

This was the earliest detailed description of the boiling method of salt production, which Dewitt also provided recommendations for improving, including the use of iron pans instead of kettles, and building partition walls to prevent ash from mixing with salt water (Dewitt, 1801; Clayton, 1878).

Boiling continued as the dominant method for several years, and as production increased, buildings grew larger to accommodate increasing numbers of kettles and furnaces. In 1797, the first year of the OSSR, 25,474 bushels of salt were made and inspected. By 1798 this number had more than doubled to 59,928 bushels, and by 1804 over 100,000 bushels were being produced at the salt springs near Onondaga Lake. Though the amount of salt produced did not always increase from year-to-year, production increased dramatically to 452,050 bushels in 1810 before leveling off again. In 1812, a law was passed that required the superintendent to assign two acres of land for the purpose of experimenting with manufacturing salt via solar evaporation. Although making salt through solar evaporation had been recorded in New York State as early as 1661, this was the first noted implementation for commercial production, and it would eventually prove so successful as to become the only method of manufacturing salt at Onondaga Lake (Beck, 1826; Clayton, 1878; Werner, 1917).

Solar salt evaporation differed significantly in production and infrastructure from boiling, as noted in an 1826 publication entitled “An Account of the Salt Springs at Salina”:

> The vats constructed for this manufacture are eighteen and a half feet square, and about a foot deep. Of these, there are two parallel rows, which communicate with each other; the one being on a level about a foot lower than the other…The brine is conducted by wooden pipes into the upper tier of vats, where it remains exposed to the sun until crystals of salt begin to shoot out onto the surface. By this time nearly all the lime and other impurities have subsided, and are to be found at the bottom of the vats in beautiful crystals, which are somewhat deliquescent. The brine, thus reduced to saturation, is drawn off into the lower tier of vats, where the formation of salt goes on. It is then taken out and dried, as before, by the heat of the sun; when it consists of large crystals, hard and dry, and of a beautiful white colour. It may be remarked that the evaporation of the water depends greatly upon the state of the atmosphere, and that the process is of course retarded when there

> is much humidity. But to prevent the embarrassment which would ensue from the access of rains, by the dilution of the brine, covers are constructed for the vats, which run upon rollers, and may be easily moved whenever occasion requires (Beck, 1826).

The salt produced by solar evaporation was coarse in nature, whereas salt produced by boiling was of a finer crystal. In 1821 lands were laid out specifically for the manufacture of coarse salt by solar evaporation. This was unpopular with the manufacturers who relied on boiling, and likely perceived a threat in the new method of production. Several hundred acres of OSSR lands had already been sold beginning in 1820, with proceeds going to the commissioners of the Erie Canal building fund. This money was in addition to a new tax of 12.5 cents per bushel enacted in 1816 for the purpose of increased the building fund for the Erie Canal, plans for which had been in motion for a number of years, spearheaded by local Judge Joshua Forman and aided by James Geddes, an early Salt Point settler who had surveyed the area that would become the Villages of Salina, Syracuse and Geddes (see Section 2.4.4 of this report) (Clark, 1849; Werner, 1917; Munson, 1969).

By 1825, the number of salt bushels produced had increased to 768,188. The OSSR contained a total of 150 salt manufactories with 2,275 kettles total between the villages of Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool and Geddes. Solar vats covered an enormous amount of the land, measuring a total of approximately 74,700 feet in length by eighteen feet wide, spread throughout the reservation (see Figure 2.4.3-4) (Clark, 1849; Werner, 1917). The rapid growth of the salt industry in the preceding decades had helped the once rough and dismal settlements around Onondaga Lake to thrive and become part of an economic center positioned at the middle of the state, whose continued success was facilitated for almost a century by the construction of the Erie and Oswego Canals.



Figure 2.4.3-4. 1827 Map of Part of the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation.
The 1827 Ashbel Kellogg *Map of a Part of the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation* depicted the parcels that had been established south of Onondaga Lake for the purposes of salt production. A number of companies, including Onondaga Salt Company and Syracuse Salt Company, had been established closer to the village of Syracuse, which along with the villages of Geddes and Salina are depicted on the outside of the vast lands used for salt production. The recently constructed (c. 1818-1825) routes of the Erie and Oswego Canals are also depicted, including the basin located at the juncture of the two canals in the village of Syracuse. (Kellogg, 1827; Digital collections of the New York State Archives)

2.4.4 The Erie Canal and the Birth of the City of Syracuse (ca.1825-1918)

The salt industry, as well as other commercial ventures and industries in Syracuse, would grow significantly in the early decades of the nineteenth century as a direct result of the opening of the Erie Canal. Completed in 1825, the Erie Canal linked the emergent village of Syracuse and its salt-based commerce to New York City and the Hudson River on the east, and to Buffalo and Lake Erie on the west. Positioned at the center of the state, Syracuse became a major shipping and transportation hub for salt barrels and other commodities bound for distant markets. In addition, the rise in trade and traffic led to increased settlement, new businesses, increased property values, and a more robust economy as the village became a city.

The Formation of the Village of Syracuse

James Geddes, an early settler at Salt Point, was also a surveyor involved in some of the influential early land development in Onondaga County. In 1804, Geddes sponsored a bill to sell 250 acres of land within the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation to finance the construction of a road that would allow salt manufacturers to take their product to market. The surrounding swampland around the future Genesee Street was purchased by Abraham Walton of Utica for a price of $6,550. On this land, Walton laid out lots for a village, and constructed a gristmill known as the Old Red Mill, where Onondaga Creek met Genesee Street (Figure 2.4.4-1). Within a decade, the lots were sold and a church,

school, tavern and additional mills were constructed around the developing settlement alternately known as Bogardus Corners, Milan, Corinth, and finally Syracuse. The Walton tract was improved upon in the 1820s by Joshua Forman (often referred to as the "Father of Syracuse"), along with the Syracuse Company, owned by James McBride, Isaiah and John Townsend, and Moses DeWitt Burnet whose names were given to the village streets (Clark, 1849; Beauchamp, 1908; Hardin, 1993).

Burnet soon became the agent for the Syracuse Company, selling lots, also building stores and dwellings. The village of Syracuse was incorporated on April 13, 1825 and quickly established its dominance over the neighboring village of Salina, which was still heavily focused on salt production. By that time Syracuse boasted fifteen mercantile establishments, many of which operated in buildings owned by Burnet. Forman was also crucial in bringing the solar evaporation method of salt manufacture to Syracuse when Salt Point failed to take advantage of legislation that would transition it from the more expensive, inefficient boiling method which was also detrimental to the region's wood supply. The legislation provided not only twenty year leases on the land for the solar salt fields, but also the ability to carry surplus brine from Salina to supply solar works, and the use of surplus canal water to work the pumps. Forman established the Syracuse Coarse Salt Company (later to be taken over by the Syracuse Company who continued to develop the Walton Tract), the Syracuse Solar Salt Company, and the Onondaga Solar Coarse Salt Company (Cheney, 1857; Beauchamp, 1908; Munson, 1969).

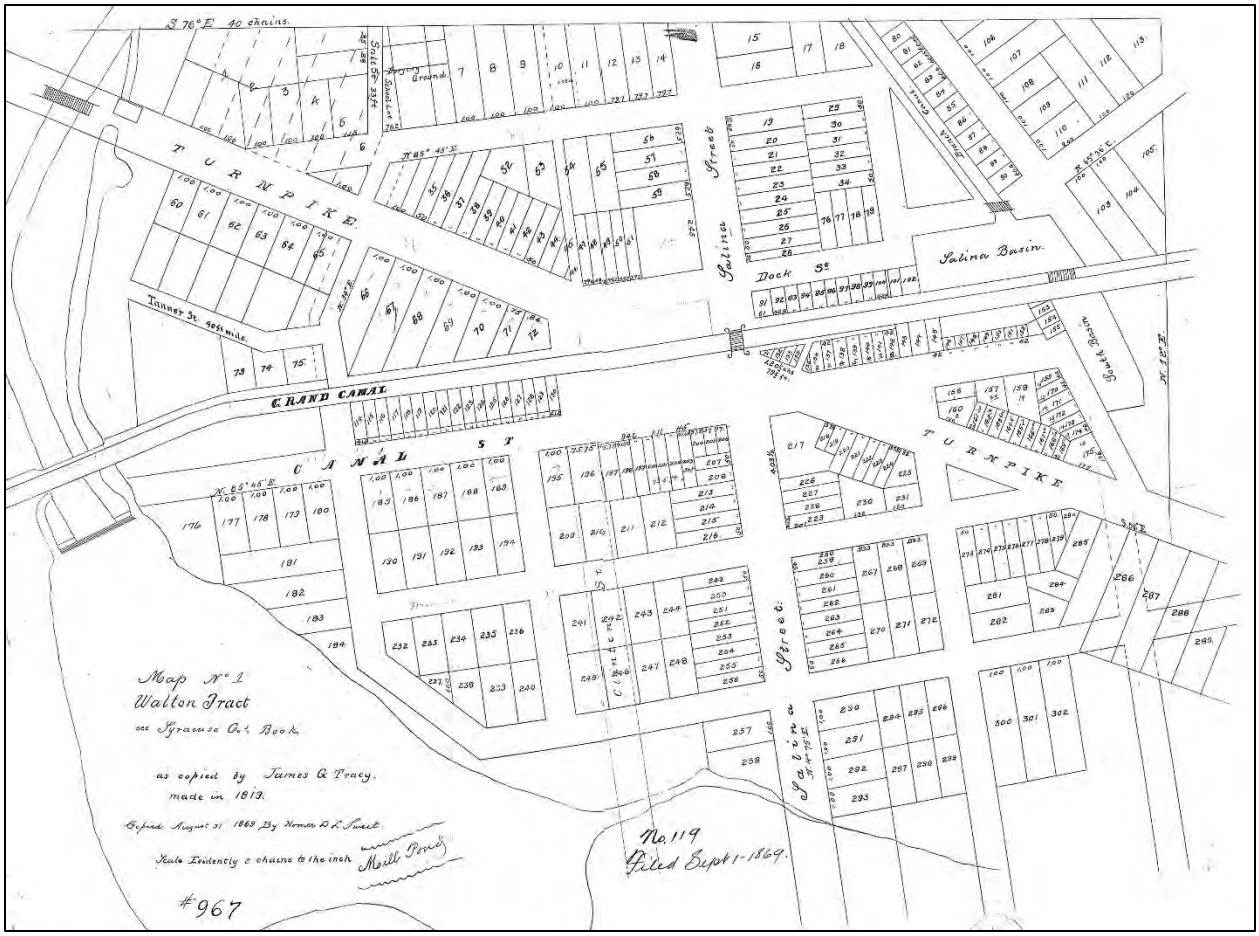


Figure 2.4.4-1. 1869 Map of Walton Tract boundaries c. 1819.
The Walton Tract originally included outlying 5-10-acre farm lots, which were divided by Abraham Walton into lots for development into a village, adjacent to a large mill pond (lower left). This map, when originally made in 1819, indicated the extent to which Walton expected the village to grow around the route of the Erie Canal, then recently completed through Syracuse, which was not yet determined an official village (Cheney, 1857).

The companies jointly owned land for a shared reservoir and pump works, which were located on the east side of Onondaga Creek north of the Erie Canal, west of Onondaga Creek on its north side, and west of the creek on the south side of the Erie Canal. By May of 1823 the vats were full of brine, ready for manufacturing to commence. Within decade, solar salt vats and sheds, along with the shanties for the Irish labor men dominated the landscape between Onondaga Lake and the newly constructed Erie Canal, which facilitated the growth of the nascent village of Syracuse into a regional center of population and commerce in a few short decades.

The Erie Canal

The concept for a canal across New York State dated to the late nineteenth century, but did not gain wider support as a serious and achievable goal until the early nineteenth century. In 1807, while involved with the Walton Tract, James Geddes and Joshua Forman began to advance the idea of an inland waterway connecting Syracuse to Lake Erie, after learning of the success of a small canal constructed from the middle to the eastern side of New York State. Following

an extensive land survey, differences of political opinion, and the War of 1812, Geddes and Forman were finally able to which provided five million dollars in funding for the construction of the Erie Canal (Clark, 1849; Munson, 1969).

Digging for the canal commenced on July 4, 1817 in Rome, New York, east of Syracuse. As the process of digging a canal was not common knowledge in the early nineteenth century, many local men involved in its construction received a primitive education in civil engineering on the job. The diggers were hired by farmers, merchants, and professionals who lived along the 363-mile route that was to connect Lake Erie to the Hudson River. Construction of the canal through Syracuse was made possible by lowering the level of Onondaga Lake by two feet in 1822. In its early days, the canal project struggled due to strong political doubt and public opposition, further complicated by the path of the canal through malaria-ridden swampland leading to sickness and death of many of the Syracuse workers over the eight years it took to construct. As a result, the canal project was often derisively referred to as "Clinton's Folly" or "Clinton's Big Ditch," mocking Governor Dewitt Clinton, who had long envisioned a canal connecting Syracuse to the Midwest, and served as the New York Canal Commissioner from 1810 until 1824 (Finch, 1925; Munson, 1969; Hardin, 1993).

Once the Erie Canal opened in 1825 (in a celebrated public ceremony with Dewitt Clinton performing a "wedding of the waters," as he poured water from Lake Erie into the Atlantic Ocean after traveling the length of the canal on the boat Seneca Chief), to the opposition's surprise, the Erie Canal was considered the country's largest triumph in early engineering, not only contributing to the success of Syracuse, but to the entire nation. In New York State, the effect was immediate and long-lasting:

> Settlers flocked westward, forests gave way to sawmills and hamlets and these in turn grew into villages. Prosperous towns were established on the Great Lakes and splendid chain of cities sprang up along the line of the Erie Canal. So marked was the success of the Erie Canal that a veritable frenzy for canal-building spread over the whole country, which manifested itself in New York state in the surveying of hundreds of miles of proposed routes and in the building of several lateral canals, six within the first decade after the Erie was completed, and four more within the next four years (Finch, 1925).

Lateral (or branch) canals also linked the newly Erie Canal with towns and regional waterways, helping to further expand the shipping and travel capabilities of the canal system throughout New York State. In Onondaga County this was realized in the Oswego Canal, a branch of the Erie which opened in 1828, connecting Syracuse to the Seneca River on the north side of Onondaga Lake, passing through the village of Salina and the expansive salt works. The intersecting north-south Oswego Canal and east-west Erie Canal routes influenced the physical and commercial development of the surrounding villages, as the area south of the lake and north of downtown became dominated by the salt industry, while commercial operations flourished adjacent to the canals, and residences were constructed beyond the bustle of the canal in all directions (Whitford, 1906; Finch, 1925; Schramm and Roseboom, 1979) (Figure 2.4.4-2).

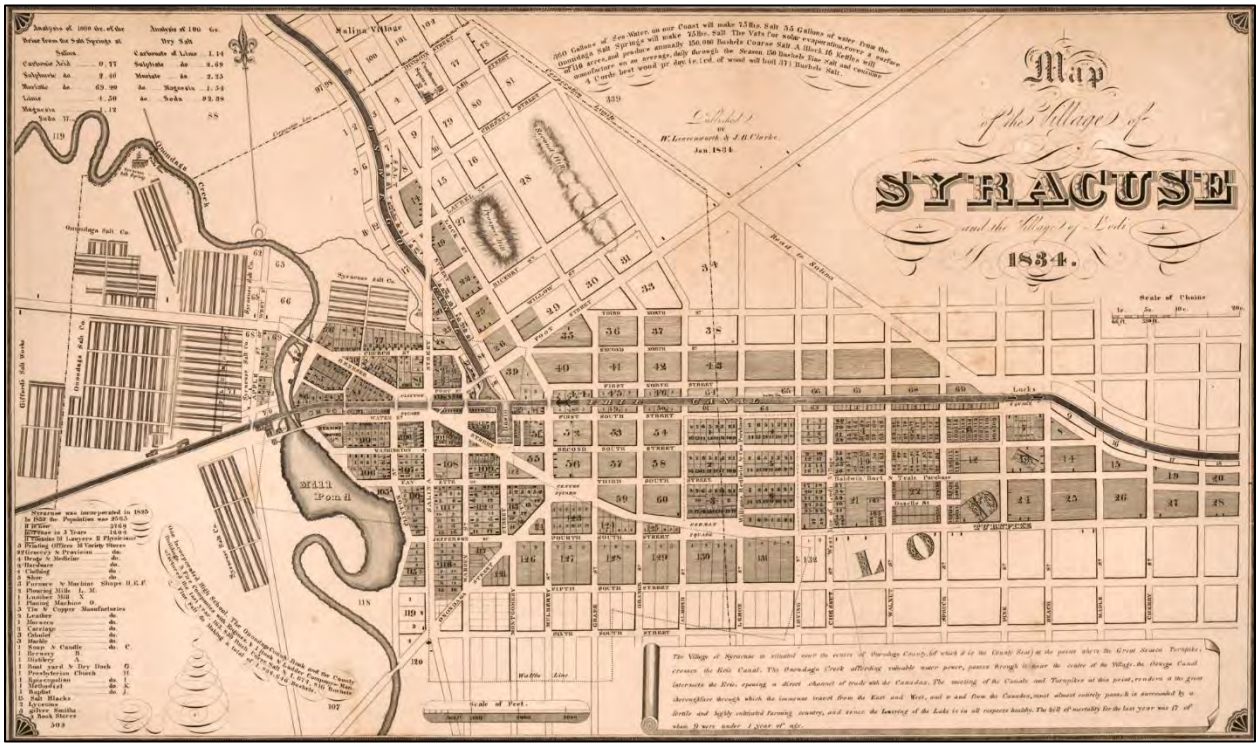


Figure 2.4.4-2. 1834 Map of the Village of Syracuse.
The 1834 Leavenworth and Clarke map depicts the extent to which the Village of Syracuse (formally established just nine years earlier) has developed on both sides of the Erie Canal, as well as the rapidly growing solar salt fields north of the canal and adjacent to Onondaga Creek. The caption across the top notes that "the vats for solar evaporation cover a surface of 110 acres and produce annually 150,000 bushels (of) coarse salt." (Leavenworth and Clarke, 1834)

By the 1830s, business was continuing apace along the Erie Canal, though agitation for its enlargement had already begun as a result of heavy traffic, the need to shorten the route and reduce the number of locks, and competition from railroads. The first enlargement of the Erie Canal began in 1836 and continued until 1862. The major physical change to the canal involved making it wider and deeper to accommodate increased canal traffic as well as larger canal boats. Clinton's Ditch was built to a depth of only four feet, and a maximum width of approximately 40 feet. The Enlarged Erie Canal was constructed at a depth of seven feet, and a width of 70 feet (Whitford, 1906; Finch, 1925).

The Birth of Syracuse

The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 resulted in an economic growth spurt for the Syracuse, encouraging additional development south of Onondaga Lake, and adjacent to Onondaga Creek as well as the Erie and Oswego Canals. Its position near the middle of an almost 400-mile waterway meant that the village was well positioned to benefit from inexpensive and safe transportation of goods across the state, including those created locally. The salt industry, and well as local mills, inns, and taverns flourished as a result of the canal, and the village grew in population (nearly 7,000 in 1830) as new businesses and schools were established. Unfortunately, this prosperity did not make the village

immune to the perils of humanity, as a cholera epidemic struck Syracuse in 1832 and 1834, resulting in hundreds of deaths, and significant fires in 1834 and 1841 (the latter caused by a gunpowder explosion) leveled several blocks of wood-framed buildings adjacent to the Erie Canal in downtown Syracuse (Munson, 1969; Schramm and Roseboom, 1979).

After decades of commercial, industrial and political competition (and occasional physical altercations between loyal residents), the overwhelming benefits provided by the Erie Canal prompted the villages of Salina and Syracuse to merge and become the City of Syracuse in 1848. By the following year, it was reported that 250 Syracuse homes were under construction, with another 500 to be constructed by 1850. The population of Syracuse increased significantly, from 600 in 1820 to 2,565 by 1830, 11,014 in 1840, and 22,127 by 1850 (Cheney, 1857; Hand, 1894; Hardin, 1993).

The linkage of the Erie and Oswego Canals to distant waterways such as the Hudson River and Lake Erie was to thank for the continued success of the salt industry in Syracuse. In a symbiotic relationship, the canals allowed for inexpensive shipping while the duty collected on the salt funded the mid-century enlargement of the canals, allowing additional commerce on the connected waterways. The subsequent wealth brought into the city was used to establish banks, whose capital financed new industry. Syracuse's early arrangement as an upstart village tract was quickly transformed into that of a formidable city, replete with homes alongside hotels and taverns, and once-small commercial enterprises growing into large-scale manufacturing concerns, thereby enhancing the reputation of the city (see Figure 2.4.4-3).

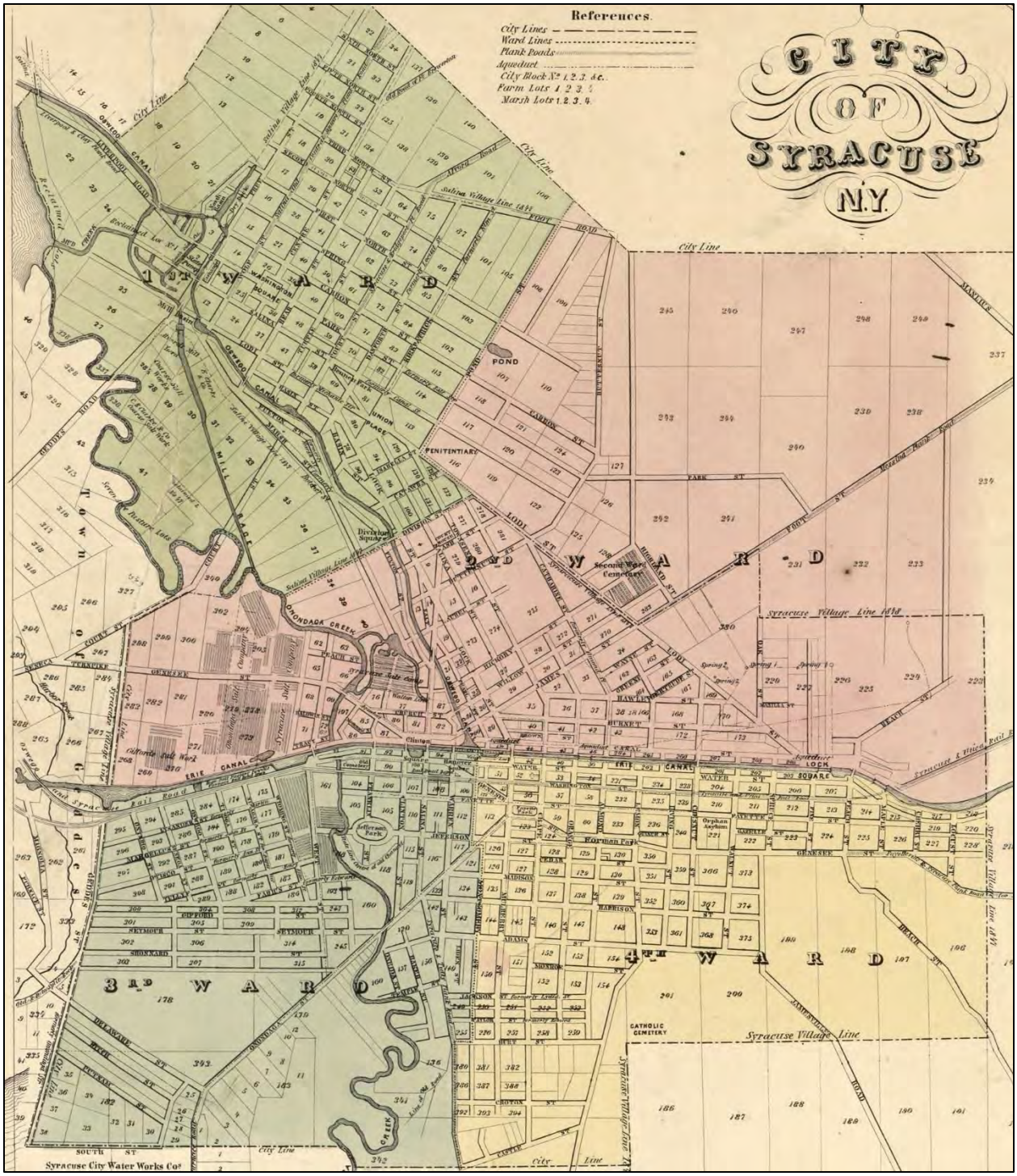


Figure 2.4.4-3. 1852 Map of the City of Syracuse.
The establishment of the City of Syracuse in 1848 subsumed the adjacent villages of Salina and Geddes, growing the boundaries of the cityt as well as its neighborhoods, commerce and industry (Fagan, 1852)

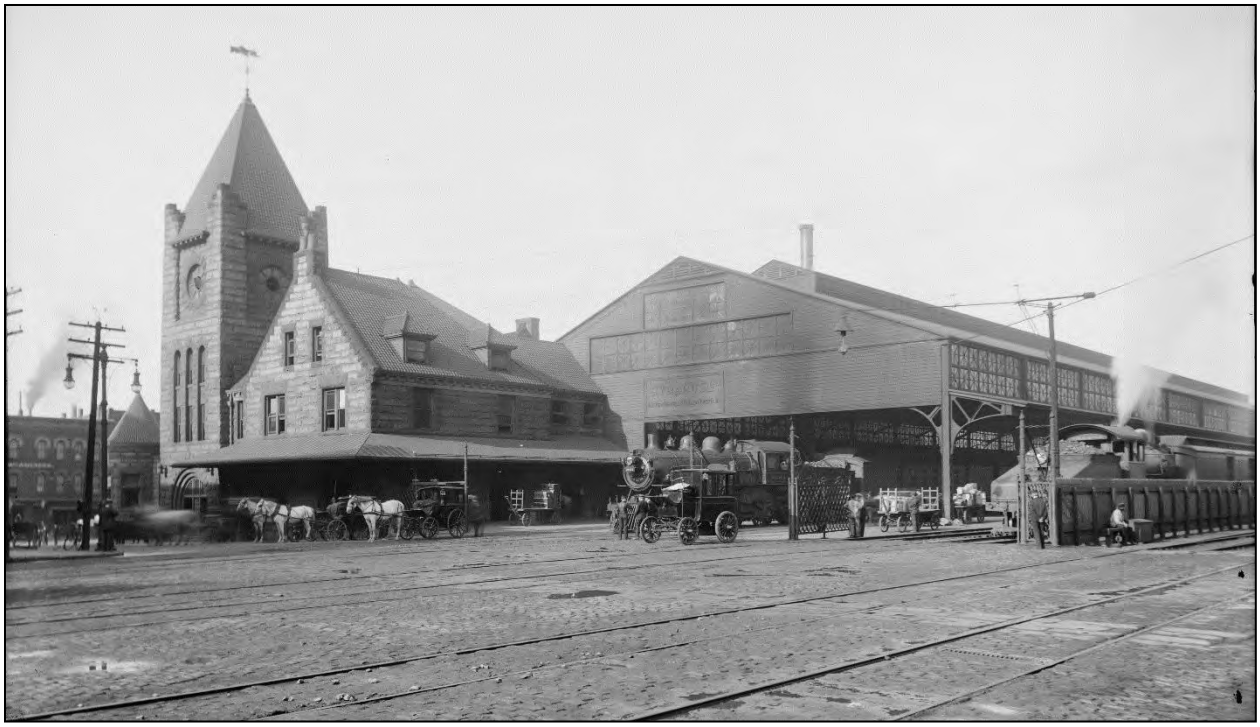


Figure 2.4.4-4. ca. 1900 view of the New York Central Railroad Depot.
The New York Central Railroad depot stood on the northwest corner of West Fayette and South Franklin Streets from 1895 until 1939. The shed extended west over Onondaga Creek, with tracks angling onto Washington Street (Detroit Publishing Company, 1900; digital collections of the Library of Congress).

The Establishment of Railroads

The Syracuse & Utica Railroad was chartered in 1836 and opened through Syracuse in 1839, in direct competition with the Erie Canal, the general route of which was paralleled by the railroad. The Syracuse & Utica Railroad was the first steam locomotive to operate in Syracuse, using a right-of-way along Washington Street, running through the center of the village, a unique feature among nineteenth century cities, for which it became known. Its location was selected for the easy ability to connect travelers with lodging, dining, and onwards to canal boats. The steam train line eventually combined with both eastern and western branches to form the New York Central Railroad, which connected Albany to Buffalo. A depot was constructed at Vanderbilt Square, located on Washington Street between Salina and Warren in 1838, which required the street to be paved and widened so that wagon and carriage traffic could pass. In the 1840s and 50s, additional lines extended north to Oswego and south to Binghamton, which would become part of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, that traveled on the west side of downtown. Together, these railroads brought diversity of people, business, education and culture to Syracuse (Munson, 1969; CNYCNRHS, 1986; Connors, 2006).

As the city grew, so did the need for internal transport. A series of local rails operated within Syracuse, linking Clinton and Washington Squares starting in 1860. Dubbed "omnibuses," the horse drawn streetcars were managed under eleven different privately owned companies by 1889. Nearly six million passengers used the omnibuses annually. The

Third Ward railway, connecting Syracuse to Solvay, was the first to be electrified in. 1888 Train lines forever altered the streetscape of Syracuse, as well as its image. A series of passenger stations were constructed throughout the nineteenth century, which stimulated the development of nearby hotels and businesses. City factories especially benefitted from the trains, who often were able to connect to the buildings via track sidings (Connors, 1996; 2005).

The Decline of the Salt Industry

The upward trend of the salt industry paralleled the growth of Syracuse. The building boom was not only limited to residences and businesses, but also was readily apparent in the industrial landscape. By 1836 there were already 133 salt blocks, mostly located in the village of Salina, easily recognizable by their distinctive long sheds and tall chimneys. By the 1860s, the salt works stretched from Liverpool, south for four miles alongside the Oswego Canal, and terminated within a few blocks of Clinton Square. The salt works also lined the Erie Canal westward through the villages of Geddes and Solvay (see Figure 2.4.4-5), totaling over 300 blocks by 1850 (Werner, 1917; Murphy, 1949; Connors, 2006).



Figure 2.4.4-5. ca. 1912 postcard depicting salt sheds north of the Enlarged Erie Canal
Although salt production had long been declining in the Syracuse area, the vast fields of salt sheds lingered in the landscape throughout the nineteenth and earlier twentieeth centuries. This ca. 1912 postcard image is taken from the Village of Solvay looking north to salt evaporating sheds north of the Enlarged Erie Canal and west of the City of Syracuse. The New York State Fairgrounds and Onondaga Lake are visible in the distance (Schuelke Collection, courtesy of the Liverpool Public Library).

Following the 1861-1862 Civil War, salt production returned to previously high levels. An increasing number of companies organized in order to expedite production while minimizing overall cost of equipment and the production process. While companies like the Onondaga Salt Company and the Salina Coarse Salt Company had been in operation for a few decades, a number of additional companies were established in the second half of the nineteenth century, including the Onondaga Coarse Salt Association (1872), the American Dairy Salt Company (1876), and the New York Salt Company (1881). In the 1880s, perhaps the height of salt production in Syracuse, the salt vats and covers occupied an area of approximately 709 acres south of Onondaga Lake, and produced between seven and eight million bushels of salt annually (EPC, 1883; Werner, 1917).

Extensive boring efforts began in the late nineteenth century to attempt to discover deeper and stronger sources of brine. New wells ranging in depth from 600 to almost 2000 feet were dug near Salina and Liverpool, but failed to discover satisfactory new sources for salt. Within a few decades, all of the aforementioned salt works companies would go out of business or expand into other areas of commerce, as salt production declined significantly with the discovery of superior sources of salt in more hospitable climates with cheaper fuel (primarily Saginaw, Michigan). Salt production in Syracuse continued to decrease, and in 1897, the State legislature declared all leases of salt lands voided by March 1, 1898, and also voted to cease production of salt brine at any expense to the state (although salt production by the state would continue for almost a decade). In 1908, pipelines, wells and reservoirs previously owned by the state as part of salt-making operations were sold to the Onondaga Pipeline Company, which operated until 1926, when the last of the salt-making concerns ceased production, and the salt industry in the Syracuse area same to an end (EPC, 1883; Bruce, 1891; Werner, 1917; Murphy, 1949).

Closure of the Enlarged Erie Canal

In an attempt to accommodate larger canal boats and further compete with railroads, additional enlargement of the Erie Canal in New York State occurred in the late 1890s. These enlargements, which did not affect the route of the canal through Syracuse, were ultimately not successful in ensuring the long-term viability of the Enlarged Erie Canal as a shipping or transportation route. A second enlargement of the Enlarged Erie Canal in the late-nineteenth century did not ensure the long-term longevity of the canal, and agitation for a new barge canal route including rivers and lakes began in 1903. After careful study, it was determined by the State of New York that a barge canal system was preferable to a ship canal system, due to the economic efficiencies in the transfer of cargo at the end of the canal, compared to the challenges of navigating ocean going vessels through a narrow channel of such great length, such as the Enlarged Erie Canal. With the opening of the New York State Barge Canal in 1918, many sections of the Erie Canal that were not included in the route of the Barge Canal were closed. Much of the Enlarged Erie Canal was filled in over the following decades, though some portions (none within the City of Syracuse) remained flooded (Whitford, 1906; Finch, 1925; Schramm and Roseboom, 1979)

The New York State Barge Canal in Syracuse opened in 1918 with a depth of nine feet. The Barge Canal in Syracuse utilized Onondaga Lake as well as the Seneca River portion of the Oswego Canal, which connected the city to Lake Ontario. Twenty-four miles of the Seneca and Oswego Rivers were canalized, using the lowest watercourses in the valley, rather than creating an artificial channel along higher ground. This was achieved by building dams, locks and dredging channels to provide uniformity in width and depth. It opened 1918 with a 9-foot depth, greatly improving inland waterway navigation. Efficient terminals for the barges were key to the success of the system, as they gave access to supply sources and connecting transportation routes such as highways. The Inner Harbor was constructed as a terminal for the New York State Barge Canal in Syracuse, receiving its first shipment in 1921, and offering a new life to the area adjacent to Onondaga Lake once dominated by the salt industry (Finch, 1925; Hay, 2014),

Rise of the Automobile

The Enlarged Erie and Oswego Canals were filled during the 1920s, with new roadways constructed atop the former waterways, and the automobile supplanting the canal boat and eventually the railcar as the dominant mode of transportation on Syracuse's streets. By 1926, the City was served by the New York Central, the Delaware, the Lackawanna and Western, and the West Shore Railroads. Branches of the Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley and Ontario & Western connected within 50 miles to the lines running to Syracuse. The increased street traffic led to inevitable conflict, with dangerous and often fatal consequences. With stage coaches, horse-drawn carriages, trolleys, pedestrians, and later automobiles competing with steam trains for control of the streets, accidents became commonplace. Organized discussion of the solution to perilous grade crossings began in 1873 and continued for decades with no resolution. A Syracuse Grade Crossing Commission was formed in 1912, and grade crossing elimination was identified as a priority in the 1919 comprehensive plan, which noted that the solutions to several problems within the city were directly related to the issue of the dangerous circumstances caused by grade crossing (see Figure 2.4.4-6). One solution proposed running tracks atop the bed of the recently abandoned route of the Enlarged Erie Canal, while another suggested depressing the tracks or building a tunnel beneath downtown. However, a 1927 public referendum determined the appropriate course of action was to elevate the railroad, and construct a new passenger station, which was later decided to be moved to Burnet Avenue and the newly opened Erie Boulevard, constructed, atop the old route of the Erie Canal, while preserving its name as an ironic homage to the evolution of transportation in the City of Syracuse throughout the early twentieth century (CSCPC, 1919; Unknown, 1926; CNYCNRHS, 1986).

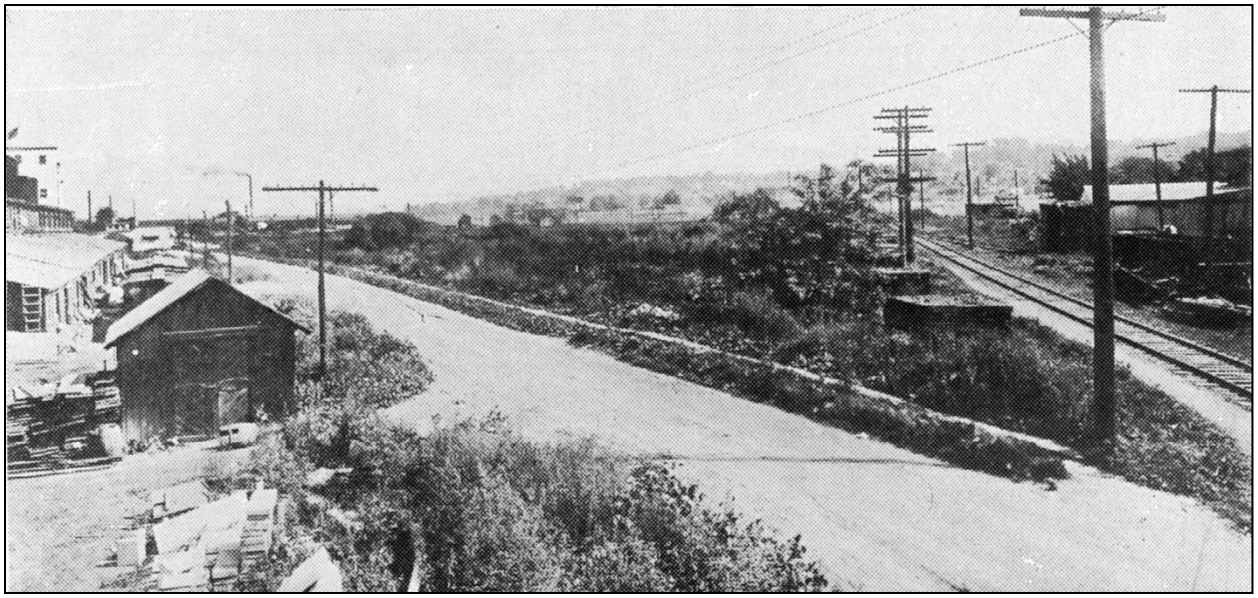


Figure 2.4.4-6. ca. 1919 view of street-level railroad crossing at Canal and Beech Streets.
This ca. 1919 view from Beech Street provides an example of a grade crossing near the APE for direct effects, and also depicts the disturbed condition north of Canal Street where Onondaga Litholite Company was located, as well as the relatively undisturbed condition south of Canal Street adjacent to the Chenango Branch of the West Shore Railroad, one of the many street-level lines that ran through the City of Syracuse before the 1930s (City of Syracuse, 1919).

2.4.5 Growth in the Post-Canal Era (ca. 1918-1938)

The closure of the routes of the Erie and Oswego Canals through Syracuse in 1918 were symbolic for the sea changes that occurred within the city and the surrounding area in the early decades of the twentieth century in areas of commerce and industry, as well as population growth like the city had previously experienced. Salt production, already on the wane for decades, would see its end along the shores of Onondaga Lake by 1926, its wooden infrastructure having long rotted in the sun or been replaced by oil and gas tanks to meet the demands of a society that no longer relied on horses and trains as much as they did on the horseless carriage. In an ultimate irony, the newly paved-over routes of the Erie and Oswego Canals would begin new lives as divided boulevards for the automobile, several models of which (including the Franklin and Moyer) were built in Syracuse (see Figure 2.4.5-1).



Figure 2.4.5-1. Public Market Built Atop the Oswego Canal, ca. 1920.
The public market, constructed atop the filled in Oswego Canal, was a major urban attraction in post-canal-era Syracuse. Open sheds allowed local and regional vendors and farmers to peddle their wares to an increasingly urban and mobile population, while the adjacent businesses adapted to the absence of the canals and the coming of the automobile age. Note the multi-story gas storage tank under construction along North Clinton Street in the left portion of the frame. (STAN, 2016)

New Industry in Syracuse

Manufacturing provided both jobs and wealth for civic improvement. Factories and mills were established along the Erie and Oswego Canals, competing with the salt works, and ultimately eclipsing salt as the dominant industry of Syracuse. Land that was once used for salt production became available for private commercial development when the state started selling their land holdings. The stability of Syracuse's new industrial economy was virtually assured because of the canal and railroad systems located right through the downtown core. The industrial corridor along the canals area grew to be a thriving section of the city.

Most manufacturing firms began as modest establishments, growing over time to become Syracuse mainstays with a strong physical presence within the built environment. The Franklin Motor Company touring car, Syracuse Arms Company shotguns, Willl & Baumer candles, Onondaga Pottery china, Stearns bicycles, Syracuse Stove Works stoves and Dietz oil lanterns are a few examples of Syracuse-based products which became known nationwide during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. One of the more unlikely yet notable products that brought wealth and prominence to Syracuse was the typewriter. The 1890 organization of the Smith Premier Type Writer Company (later purchased by Remington), and subsequent founding of L.C. Smith & Brothers Typewriters in 1903 led the ascent of the typewriter as one of the most important products ever manufactured in Syracuse. By 1914, along with brewing,

typewriter manufacturing was considered to be the city's most valuable industry (Schramm and Roseboom, 1979; Connors, 2005; 2006).

Though small-scale breweries existed in Syracuse as early as 1804, the number of breweries increased significantly after the completion of the Erie Canal enabled the easier import of beer-making resources and the rapid export of finished product.

> Kellog and Morey operated next to the Erie Canal from 1824 until 1827. In 1845, there were seven breweries in the City of Syracuse. Haberle Brewery began production in 1855. Greenway Brewery, which was established in 1858, was the largest brewery in the city and was located adjacent to the Erie Canal on the site now occupied by the Niagara Mohawk Building. Their brewery, which was six stories in height and occupied an entire city block, was so successful that it exported its products to Europe, Asia and Australia, and became the largest brewery outside New York City by 1890. Brewing in Syracuse became a major industry by 1870, second only to the salt industry. (Carter, 2008)

Breweries in Syracuse flourished in part due to the abundance of hops grown in Central New York, which was the leading hops producing region in the nation in the early-to-mid nineteenth century, but also the ease of transport of the finished product through the city, state and region due to the proximity of breweries to the Erie and Oswego Canals, but also the numerous railroads located immediately adjacent to large brewing concerns such as Greenway's (see Figure 2.4.5-2 and Figure 2.4.5-3). However, by the 1920s, the vast and profitable brewing industry of Syracuse was all but eliminated when the passage of the eighteenth amendment and the resulting era of Prohibition made alcohol illegal, forcing most breweries to close. Those companies who survived Prohibition produced soft drinks until the law was repealed in 1933. With over a decade of potential production lost, the brewing industry in Syracuse never recovered, due in no small part to the onset of the Great Depression, which hobbled the economy of the city, state and nation (Connors, 2005; Carter, 2008; OHA, 2016).

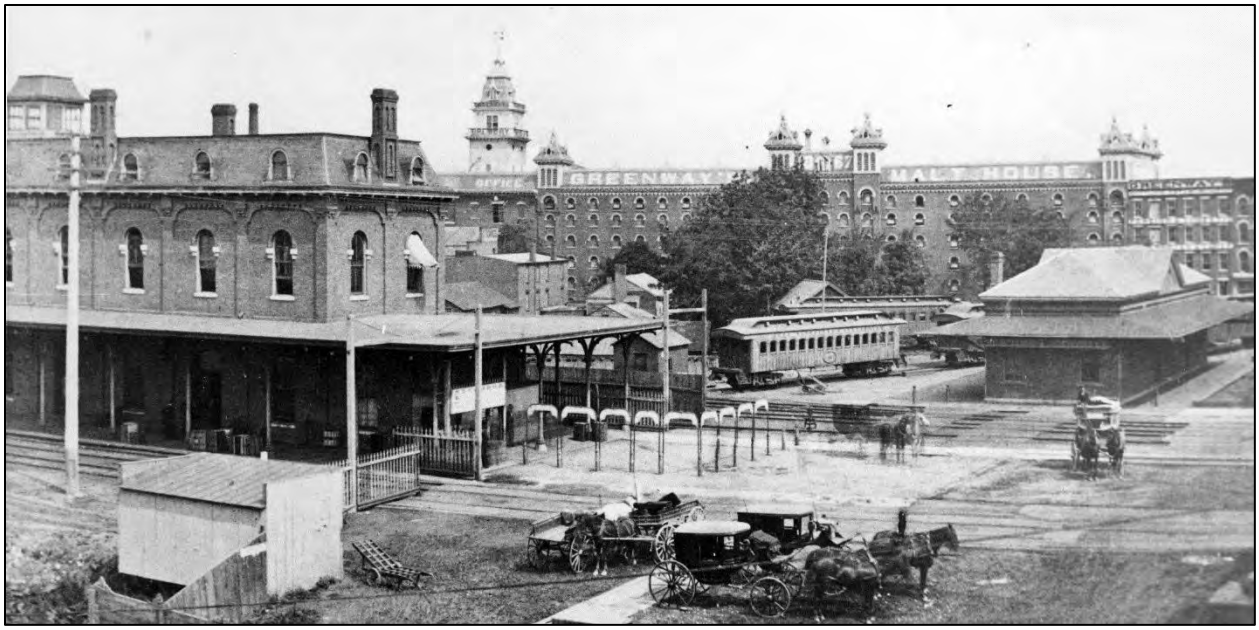


Figure 2.4.5-2. ca. 1890 view of Greenway Brewery and Washington Street Rail Station.
Breweries such as Greenway, located along an entire city block in downtown Syracuse, benefitted from the immediate proximity of the Erie Canal (not pictured) and numerous street level railroad lines, seen here between Water, Washington and Fayette Streets. (Schuelke Collection, courtesy of the Liverpool Public Library)



Figure 2.4.5-3. View of the Erie Canal west of Clinton Square ca. 1901.
Despite the decrease in canal traffic and eventual closure of the Erie Canal through Syracuse, the city had grown significantly in the late nineteenth century to include numerous industries and commercial operations, not all of which were dependent on the canal for their livelihood. Note the extent of Greenway Brewery, located near the top middle of the frame between the Erie Canal on the right and Water Street on the right. (Detroit Publishing Company, 1901; digital collections of the Library of Congress)

With the salt and brewing industry in decline, Syracusans turned their attention to the expansion of commerce in other areas, including new enterprises such as department stores and typewriter manufacturing. These advances had a direct effect on downtown which grew not only outwards from the former Erie Canal, but also upwards towards the sky, when high rises began to replace the two-to-four story buildings of the nineteenth century. Simultaneously, the consumer goods market skyrocketed, with 150,000 typewriters manufactured in Syracuse annually through the 1920s, and 150,000 Franklin Automobiles produced between 1902 and 1934. The local workforce was well-supported during the 1920s; fifty-eight percent of all factory jobs were involved with metals such as building materials and transportation equipment (SOPWPC, 1945; Stein, 2005; Connors, 2006).

A 1926 brochure promoting the city as a convention destination, boasting Syracuse as home of over 750 diversified manufacturing establishments with a total of over 42,500 employees," and a leader in the manufacturing of "tool steel, automobile gears, differentials and transmissions, soda ash and its by-products, fine wax candles, agricultural implements, high-class china ware, mincemeat and powdered milk, high-class shoes, typewriters, the automobile and its allied industries, electrical hardware, electrical washing machines, steam clothes pressing machines, cash-carrying and conveying equipment, foundry and machine shop products, boilers and radiators" (Unknown, 1926). With steady work came corresponding and steady residential growth. The city's population increased from 171,717 in 1920 (up over 25 percent from 1910), to over 209,000 by 1930, which brought about the benefit of improved new parks, an expanding public school system and more effective police and fire protection. The increase in automobile traffic and ownership necessitated even more change, with over 18,000 vehicles registered in Onondaga County by 1920, once the car become affordable to the masses. Syracuse catered to the growing legions of motorists via the proliferation of gas stations, service shops, auto dealerships, parking garages, and electric traffic signals (Connors, 2006; Carter, 2008).

The Great Depression and World War II

The city's growth temporarily halted during the Great Depression of the 1930s. It is estimated that the 1929 stock market crash resulted in the loss of fifty percent of Syracuse's industrial jobs, impacting near 13,000 workers. Large employers such as Franklin Manufacturing, Remington Rand, and Onondaga Pottery were forced to close their doors. Housing starts declined along with unemployment, and a housing shortage developed. Many large houses were converted into apartments, and congestion grew, which worsened when rural workers came to downtown to find jobs. Industry eventually returned to the city, at the site of the former salt yards south of Onondaga Lake. In the late 1930s, the first of what was to become a dense field of metal oil storage tanks was constructed. Given the nickname "Oil City," the sea of containers occupied much of the lakefront and land between downtown and the lake, trading in leisure parks and natural assets of the late nineteenth century lakefront for economic progress. As the country emerged from the Great Depression, its entrance into World War II provided a boost to the local economy, while drawing many of its

young men to the frontlines in Europe and Asia. Whereas Syracuse had struggled during the Great Depression due to too few jobs, with the onset of World War II, there were now too few workers. An estimated 40,000 Onondaga county men volunteered or were drafted into service at the same time that factories expanded to meet wartime needs for military products. Women left the home to join the workforce, and have been a large contributor to the Syracuse economy ever since. Onondaga Pottery developed a ceramic landmine, invisible to metal detectors; Remington Rand reopened its closed typewriter factory and produced pistols. The children of Syracuse were encouraged to aid the war effort by collecting metal and rubber for scrap drives. Rationing of food and staples of daily life as well as air raid drills altered the daily way of life in Syracuse during the war. When the servicemen returned to in 1944, they found a city quite different than when they left it (Schramm and Roseboom, 1979; Connors, 2005; 2006; Carter, 2008).

Ethnic Diversity in the Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Centuries

Although the 1918-1919 influenza pandemic that killed tens of thousands of Americans also claimed 3,243 Syracuse residents (and debilitated between five- and six- thousand more), the population of the city continued to grow and thrive tremendously in the early decades of the twentieth century owing to immigration (Lehr, 2005; University of Michigan, 2016). The 1840s brought a tremendous influx of Irish and German immigrants to the United States, the former escaping the potato famine and the latter fleeing political unrest. These were the largest group of foreign-born residents who had ever come to the city to date, totaling 8,000 by the Civil War. While Germans settled primarily north of downtown along North Salina Street, recently arrived Irish located westward in Liverpool and Geddes. In addition to working as laborers in the salt fields, many Germans earned a living using their carpentry skills working as coopers, supplying barrels and vats to the salt industry, while the Irish worked on the expansions of the Erie Canal, as well as various categories of hard labor. While many of Syracuse's well-known breweries, for example, were established by German immigrants, German craftsmen also redirected their skills into the production of domestic goods such as clocks and furniture. In 1875, Syracuse elected its first German-born Mayor, George Heir. Many of the modest brick buildings along North Salina Street and its side streets were constructed by German immigrants, where they would have had businesses on the first floor, and lived above. City directories indicate Germans also held jobs as tailors, shoemakers, cigar manufacturers, hardware shop owners and milliners. By 1891, there were nine German churches that served as both religious and social centers (Harwood, 1985; Connors, 2006).

In addition, many of the German immigrants of the 1840s were Jewish, and settled south of the Erie Canal in an area historically referred to as "Jew Town" for the high concentration of Jewish immigrants who began to settle in the area roughly bounded by State, Taylor, Almond and Jefferson Streets beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. Unlike their Christian counterparts, making a living proved more difficult for the German Jews. They initially worked as peddlers, and were unable to earn enough money to purchase real estate. Over time, persistence and led the Jewish Germans become merchants, grocers, and jewelers. In the 1850s, English, Polish and Dutch Jews emigrated into Syracuse and

due to the increase in Jewish residents, a second Synagogue was constructed. A second wave of Jewish immigrants between 1881 and 1914, arrived in Syracuse having left eastern Europe due to persecution. Following in their predecessors' footsteps, the new residents also entered the work force as street corner peddlers. Most spoke very little English and as a rule, the second-generation was stricter in terms of their religious beliefs and customs. This group established the first orthodox synagogue in the community, often running services in their home-country's language, often Polish or Russian. The Jewish community of Syracuse was dynamic, with six synagogues holding Sabbath services in "Jewtown" by 1899, and seldom did one congregation associate with the other, due to differences in languages and beliefs (Rudolph, 1970; Davis, 1986).

By the turn of the century, the commercial ventures of the Jewish population turned into proprietorship. Over two hundred Jewish-owned stores opened between 1850-1880. Well known, long-standing stores located within the boundaries of "Jewtown" included Thalheimers Grocery, Stein's Jewelers, Meyer's meat market, Lazarus & Company clothiers, Bronner Brothers' dry goods, and Israel Harrison's grocery store (see Figure 2.4.5-4). In addition, Syracuse's Jewish community began to operate in larger civic and governmental roles than ever before. The Young Mens Hebrew Association building and the Jewish Home for the Aged were opened in "Jewtown" in 1910, and 1912 respectively. During World War I, the Syracuse Jewish Welfare Federation supported the war efforts, having received over 2000 donations from the local population. The second and third generation of Syracuse's Jewish immigrants were more readily integrated into mainstream culture as compared to their parents. The children of the 1920s attended public school, and then private Hebrew schools afterwards. They went to college in the 1930s and became the city's professionals of the 1940s, bringing pride to the entire neighborhood. Unfortunately, this did not mean that the Jewish community of Syracuse was immune to the societal ills that had plagued its many families for a century, as poverty, illness and discrimination were still serious problems. The community banded together by establishing a local Jewish Welfare Fund to help European Jews during the Holocaust, helping to meet the needs of survivors and refugees by helping them to settle into their new lives in Syracuse (Rudolph, 1970; Davis, 1986).

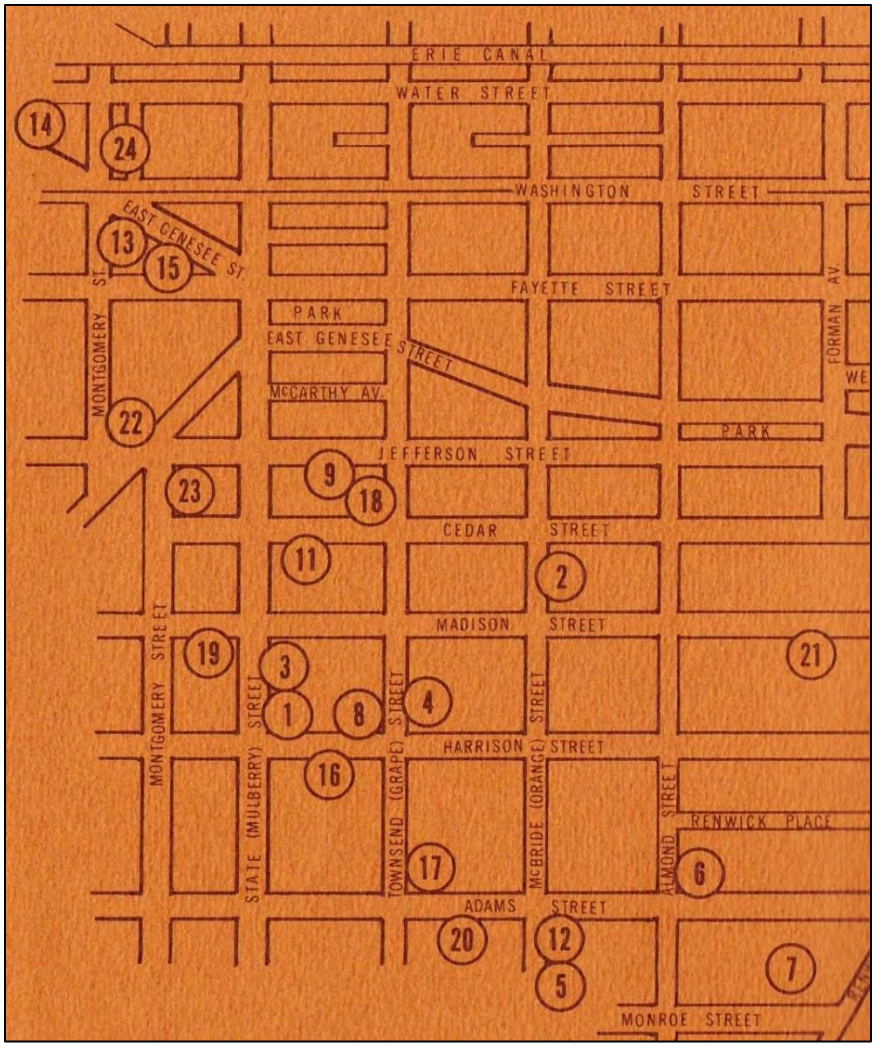


Figure 2.4.5-4. Map of Jewish-owned Establishments ca. 1900.
By the turn of the nineteenth into the twentieth century, the area of Syracuse known as "Jewtown" The numbers indicate community centers such as Jewish temples, social halls, and businesses. (Rudolph, 1970)

The influx of African-Americans into Syracuse also played a major in the growing ethnic diversity of the city. Two men, believed to be escaped slaves were witnessed making salt near Onondaga Lake (and therefore were among the first non-Native Americans to do so in what would become Onondaga County) as early as 1779. Accurate counts of the African-American population were not taken until 1810, by which time only seven African-Americans (gender unknown) were recorded. By the time Syracuse was incorporated as a village in 1825, one of its first laws was the abolition of slavery thanks to its large anti-abolitionist movement, and by 1827, all slaves in Syracuse had been freed as part of the decree to abolish slavery in New York State. Syracuse played a very important role in the Underground Railroad, assisting fugitive slaves travel in secret from slave-owning states into Canada, or helping them settle within the village. Recognized as a national center for abolition of slavery, this had a significant impact on the African-American population

in Syracuse, which grew by a large percentage between 1810 and 1840, but still only amounted to 234 residents (Davis, 1980; Rivette, 2005; Stamps and Stamps, 2008).).

In direct contrast to the burgeoning Jewish community, African-Americans in Syracuse represented only one percent of the population at the turn of the twentieth century. Living in Syracuse's ninth ward, employment and housing opportunities were limited primarily by discrimination. The two main African-American churches, African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion and Bethany Baptist, also served as community centers and were both located near Almond Street serving the city's African-American population, which reached 1,260 by 1920. In 1918, Jimmy LaGrin (an ex-convict-turned-barber,) created a recreational group for African-American youth so that they would not follow his path and get into trouble with the law. Acquiring financial backing from the Commonwealth Club, a philanthropy run by white women, LaGrin's fledgling organization became known as the Dunbar Center, and was initially run by Syracuse University students who led programs such as dancing, sports, chorus, scout troops and a drama club. Ironically, the University was otherwise not a great supporter of the African-American community, as evidenced by the scarcity of African-American students in the first half of the twentieth. The financial future of the Dunbar Center was secured when it was declared a community chest agency, hired permanent staff, and acquired a building on Townsend Street in the fifteenth ward of the city (see Figure 2.4.5-5) (Davis, 1980; Stamps and Stamps, 2008).



Figure 2.4.5-5. The Dunbar Center ca. 1930s.
The Dunbar Center's permanent home at 55 South Townsend Street was acquired in the 1930s, but later acquired through eminent domain and demolished as part of construction of Interstate 8.1 (Digital collections of the Onondaga County Public Library)

The Dunbar Center also provide social services to the African-American community, by acting as a liaison to the city's social welfare agencies. Dunbar Center caseworkers routinely helped children overcome problems in school, assisted with health education, and offered parenting groups. A branch of the Syracuse Public Library opened within the Dunbar Center, as did a nursery school, which served a variety of ethnic communities in the surrounding wards, aiding in integration efforts in the early twentieth century. Although the Dunbar Center contributed to a better employment outlook thanks to the Dunbar Center, racial and economic discrimination continued as a major problem for the African-American community. With only low income positions available to most African-Americans (when they were available at all outside their community), there was little hope for the future of young African Americans. Physical segregation soon followed and the African-American community was gathered together in the ninth ward, known as the Washington-Water strip, as well as the fifteenth ward (Davis, 1980; Stamps and Stamps, 2008). In spite of these drawbacks, the community banded together and started successful businesses and built a cohesive and thriving community (see Figure 2.4.5-6).



Figure 2.4.5-5. Parade along Almond Street in the Fifteenth Ward of Syracuse ca. 1960s.
Despite intense racial and economic segregation, the African-American community of Syracuse Fraternal Orders typically consisted of working-class men who were well established in the community (Digital collections of the Onondaga County Public Library)

The Progressive Herald, a weekly newspaper for African Americans, became the voice of the black community, and highlighted resident achievements, remaining in circulation for 30 years. In the 1930s and 40s, the Dunbar Center added to its recreational and social purposes the advocacy for progress in employment and housing for African Americans. It was the primary force behind improvements such as job training and job placement, particularly in terms of discrimination intervention. With their help, African Americans began working for the postal service, attending universities and starting small businesses (Davis, 1980; Stamps and Stamps, 2008).

The Jewish and African-American communities were far from the only minority communities in early twentieth century Syracuse. Most of Syracuse's ethnic neighborhoods were intentionally insulated, giving residents the ability to live their own way of life, perhaps as a facsimile of life in their respective countries of origin. Immigrant populations brought with them architectural detailing from the "old country," which evolved into distinctive neighborhoods throughout the city (often centered around their churches). Adjacent to the fifteenth ward and north of the elevated railroad right-of-way, was the Italian-American neighborhood of the Near Northside, with their homes and businesses that radiated north from Salina and State Streets. Many Italian immigrants came to Syracuse to work on the construction of the new West Shore railroad in the 1880s. Once settled, they constructed two churches (in 1895 and 1924) and grew to a size of 30,000 by the time Italian immigration had all but ended in the 1930s. The Italians were not the first to occupy these neighborhoods, having dislocated their German and Irish predecessors, who moved east. Many immigrants became United States citizens with the help of the Syracuse Americanization League (Schramm and Roseboom, 1979; SUNY Faculty of Landscape Architecture, 2003; Connors, 2006).

Post-War Planning and Change

Despite the growth and increased opportunities for the burgeoning immigrant and ethnic communities of the early twentieth century, national postwar planning and transportation policy would soon lead to significant changes through Syracuse and New York State. Planning for what is now known as the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, commonly called "The Interstate System," began as early as the late 1930s. The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1938 called on the Bureau of Public Roads (BPR), the predecessor of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), to study the feasibility of a toll-financed system of three east-west and three north-south superhighways. The BPR's report, *Toll Roads and Free Roads,* demonstrated that a toll network would not be self-supporting. Instead, the BPR's report advocated a 26,700-mile interregional highway network. In 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed a National Interregional Highway Committee, headed by Commissioner of Public Roads Thomas H. MacDonald, to evaluate the need for a national expressway system. Following a pause for World War II, the committee's January 1944 report, *Interregional Highways,* supported a system of 33,900 miles, plus an additional 5,000 miles of auxiliary urban routes. In the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, the Congress approved the committee's recommendations. However, funding, and therefore construction, did not happen until the 1950s, which

would radically and profoundly alter the built environment and social fabric of Syracuse for the next five decades (Weingroff, 1993; FHWA, 2016).

2.4.6 Slum Clearance, Post-War Planning and Urban Renewal (1938-1974)

After tremendous growth in industry and population throughout the nineteenth century, the closure of the Enlarged Erie Canal through the City of Syracuse removed a once-vital commercial and transportation artery through downtown, while the presence of grade-level railroad crossings created a public hazard to the densely populated city, resulting in the eventual elevation of the railroad above the city streets. The former route of the canal had been filled to provide a major route for automobile traffic through downtown, virtually all of the surrounding land had been built up, leaving little room for additional commercial, industrial or residential development within the core of the city. The increase in automobile ownership led city residents to seek housing in newly constructed subdivisions on the fringes of the city, and in neighboring towns more accessible by car. As a result, while the edges of the city began to grow and thrive amidst this expansion, the inner core of the city experienced disinvestment and creeping decay, exacerbated by the onset of the Great Depression. The policies of the New Deal enacted by President (and former New York Governor) Franklin Delano Roosevelt combined with America's involvement in World War II provided some economic relief for cities like Syracuse, but did not stop the flow of industry and residents out of the city. The challenge of thousands of soldiers returning from the war introduced added pressure to provide adequate housing within the city. The responses to these problems by city officials were common to the era, but also unique to Syracuse, and would radically alter the built environment and social fabric of the city for the next several decades.

The Roots of "Slum Clearance" in New York State

Dilapidated and overcrowded housing stock was a common problem in the majority of American cities in the early twentieth century, with no broadly applicable solution. The 1930 federal census revealed that 11 million homes comprising 36 percent of the total housing stock in the country was considered to be "substandard." Although select clearance of blocks of decaying tenements and other buildings for parks and playgrounds had been common around the turn of the century in larger cities such as New York and Chicago, an organized program related to slum clearance or the creation of more suitable housing had yet to be enacted. In the midst of the Great Depression, the Emergency Relief and Construction Act was passed at the federal level in July 1932, a portion of which allowed for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (created under President Herbert Hoover) to make loans to private corporations for "reconstruction of slum areas" as well as providing housing for low-income families. Although intended as a work relief measure, concentrating the responsibility for slum clearance in the hands of private corporations was not as successful as intended. The National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 attempted to shift some control to work relief agencies by including a provision for the Public Works Administration (PWA) to oversee slum clearance and low income

housing construction projects. However, construction was still left in the hands of private, limited-dividend corporations that were driven by generating profit as opposed to maximizing public benefit (CQ, 1932; Boyer, 1983; Vale, 2000).

The National Housing Act of 1934 was enacted on June 28, 1934 as part of New Deal legislation created in response to a lack of affordable housing during the Great Depression. This act was important for the creation of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) as well as the United States Housing Authority, which provided low-interest long-term loans to cities and municipal agencies for purposes of slum clearance and erection of affordable housing. In addition, the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) had previously been established to protect lenders from a decrease in the values of mortgages. The Housing Act of 1937 helped codify the link between slum clearance and the subsequent creation of public housing in cities throughout the country. Building off of the 1934 act, the 1937 act directed federal loans and annual contributions to be paid to local public housing agencies to encourage improved living conditions for impoverished and low-income families through slum clearance (Plunz, 1990; Vale, 2000; Smith, 2008).

Although their missions were to advocate for improved housing conditions for lower income populations, the FHA and HOLC worked in tandem to reinforce racial and class divisions that had arisen as wealthier families had fled the inner cities in the early twentieth century. Through a series of onerous regulations including deed restrictions and restrictive covenants, the FHA sought to discourage neighborhood diversity through the "prevention of infiltration of inharmonious racial or nationality groups," noting in its underwriting manuals that properties within stable neighborhoods "shall continue to be occupied by the same social and racial classes" (Vale, 2000). The HOLC undertook comprehensive mapping of American cities with the help of local planning departments, dividing housing into classifications based on their condition and assumed viability for redevelopment. These areas coincided with not only areas where the most distressed building stock was found, but also where many of the African-American and non-white populations resided (Boyer, 1983; Hoffman, 2000).

Beginning in 1937, the HOLC created a series of residential security maps that rated neighborhoods within cities based on their perceived level of financial risk. The HOLC map was created for Syracuse by city engineer Sergei Grimm, and coded the most distressed (or "fourth grade") housing in red (see Figure 2.4.6-1), which was common to HOLC maps, and helped give birth to the concept of "redlining," where loans and mortgages were not issued within the areas colored red on residential security maps. In Syracuse, the red-lined areas fell immediately along the route of the railroads on either side of downtown Syracuse, as well as a large swath of the Fifteenth Ward immediately east of downtown, where many African-Americans and Jews resided. As described in Section 2.3.5, the area had long been nicknamed "Jewtown" for the abundance of Jewish residents, businesses, and high concentration of synagogues (Davis, 1980; Stamps and Stamps, 2008). This area of the City of Syracuse would be among those most profoundly affected by federal, state and local planning policy for the next several decades.

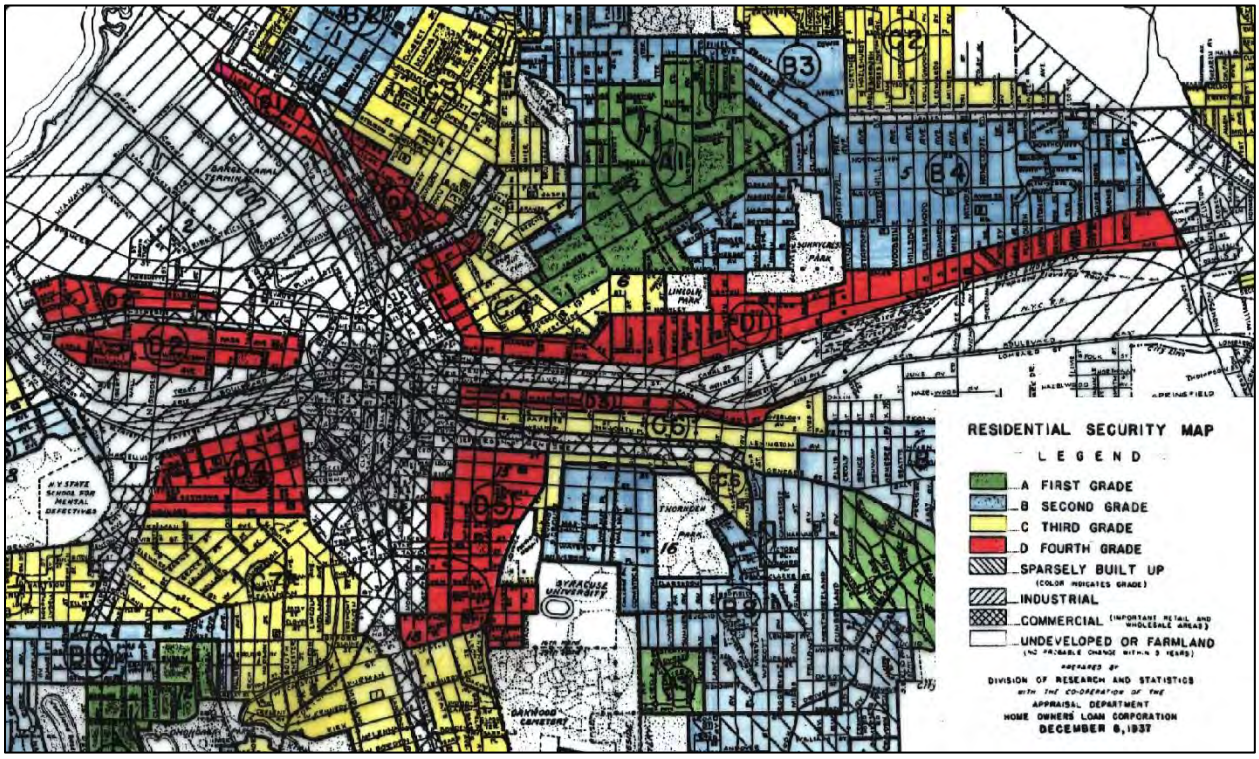


Figure 2.4.6-1. **1937 HOLC "Redlining"** Map of the City of Syracuse.
The color-coding of housing by the HOLC within cities such as Syracuse helped provide a guide for future redevelopment of "substandard" areas under urban renewal just two decades later. In Syracuse the areas that were red-lined included land within predominantly African-American and Jewish neighborhoods along existing transportation corridors, as well as areas of planned transportation corridors. (Grimm, 1937)

Early "Slum Clearance" in Syracuse

The Syracuse Housing Authority was established by the City of Syracuse Common Council in September 1935, to enact the initiatives of the Housing Act of 1934, including the creation of public housing, and slum clearance. Encouraged by New Deal legislation and local planning goals, slum clearance in Syracuse began as early as 1935 in the area known as the "Washington-Water strip," a narrow area of dense Erie Canal-era housing and commercial buildings roughly bordered by Washington Street on the south and Erie Boulevard on the north, extending west toward downtown. This early slum clearance occurred in an era that at the time was part of the Ninth Ward of the city, and immediately bordered downtown Syracuse to the west as well as the Fifteenth Ward to the south, which was home to the highest concentration of African-American and Jewish populations in the city (Stamps and Stamps, 2008; Ducre, 2012). Several blocks were also cleared north of the former route of the canal to construct the elevated right-of-way of the New York Central Railroad, a solution to the long-standing hazard created by grade-crossing of railroads through downtown Syracuse (City of Syracuse, 1919; CNYCNRHS, 1986; SHA, 2016) (see Figures 2.4.6-2 and 2.4.6-3).

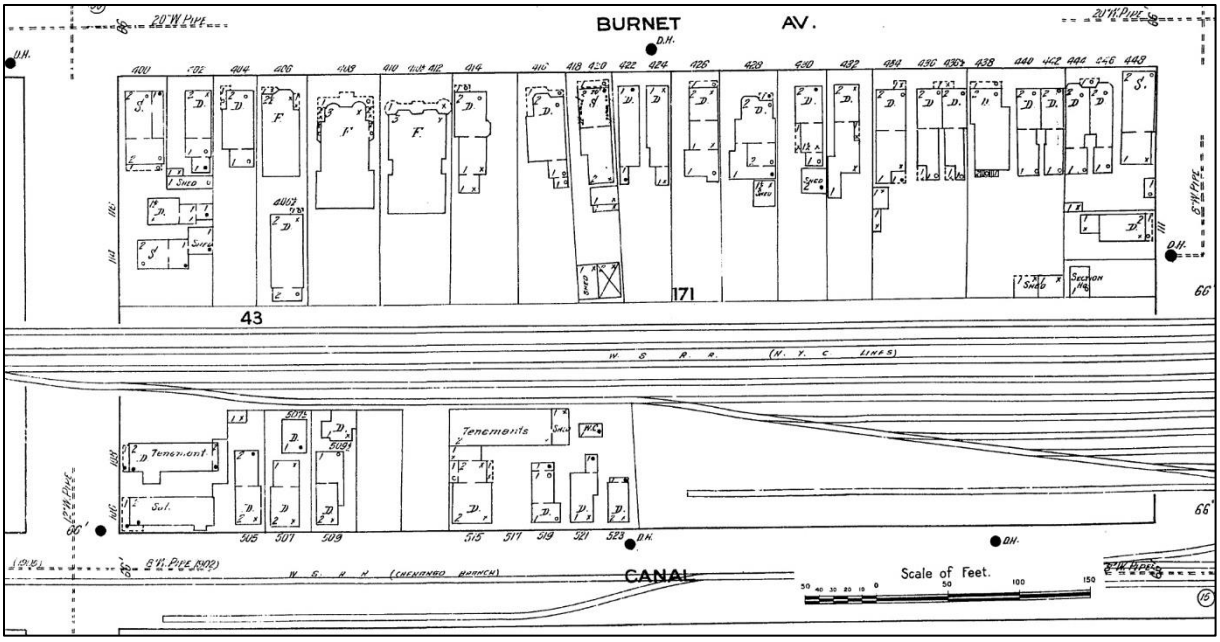


Figure 2.4.6-2. 1910 Sanborn Map Plate Depicting Early-Twentieth Century Housing Density.
This ca. 1910 Sanborn map plate depicts the area between Catherine and Howard Streets that would be demolished prior to construction of the elevated New York Central Railroad right-of-way. Note buildings along Canal Street identified as "tenement" structures (Sanborn, 1910).



Figure 2.4.6-3. ca. 1935 View of Construction of Elevated Railroad Right-of-Way.
This ca. mid-1930s view from McBride Avenue looking east depicts the construction of the elevated New York Central Railroad right-of-way between Burnet Avenue (depicted as a tree-lined street on the left of the frame) and Canal Street (on the right of the frame). Note the considerable ground disturbance as well as the houses that were later removed for construction of the railroad right-of-way, which was common within all parts of the elevated right-of-way that would later become Interstate 690 in the 1960s. (CNYCNRHS, 1986)

Following the passage of the Housing Act of 1937, the State of New York moved quickly in passing the 1938 state budget, which included amendments providing for the "creation of a state revolving fund for slum clearance and housing from which loans may be made to public corporations and public limited dividend housing companies, permitting the legislature to make loans to public corporations and public limited dividend housing companies for slum clearance,' and allowing cities to "loan up to two per cent of their assessed valuations, without regard to bonded indebtedness, for slum clearance and low cost housing" (O'Brien, 1938). Syracuse was among the first cities in the state outside of New York City to capitalize on the funds made available for slum clearance and the creation of public housing. Pioneer Homes, roughly bordered by East Adams, Renwick Avenue, Taylor and South Townsend Streets, was the first housing project authorized in the state following passage of the Housing Act of 1937, and one of the first five in the nation. Construction of Pioneer Homes began in 1938, with 678 units in two-story row houses and three-story walk-ups completed in 1940 (SHJ, 1965a; SHA, 2016).

The construction of Pioneer Homes required the clearance of several city blocks, comprised primarily of residences, but also multiple schools and businesses. These areas were categorized as "fourth grade" on the 1937 HOLC residential security map of Syracuse, which likely qualified them for slum clearance through the Housing Act of 1937. The housing created as part of Pioneer Homes was comprised of thirteen symmetrically arranged blocks of row houses and apartments oriented north and south, with the inner blocks arranged facing inward toward cul-de-sacs, and outer blocks facing the north-south streets on either side of the block (see Figures 2.4.6-4, 2.4.6-5 and 2.4.6-6).



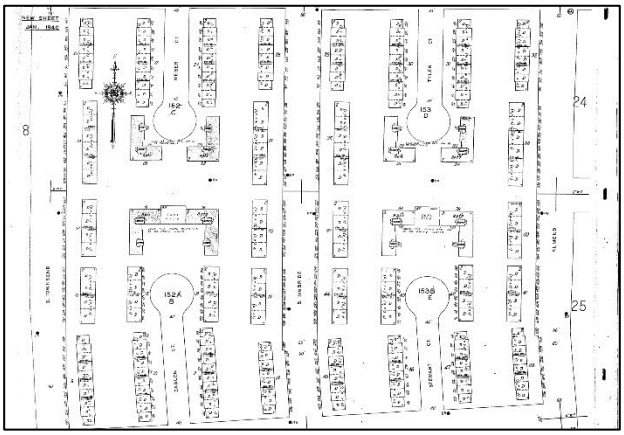


Figure 2.4.6-4. 1938 Aerial Photograph Showing the Location of Pioneer Homes Prior to Construction (left).
Figure 2.4.6-5. 1940 Sanborn Map Plate Depicting a Portion of Pioneer Homes (right).
The 1938 aerial photo (left) shows the area where Pioneer Homes was to be constructed as a densely settled, primarily residential neighborhood (USDA, 1938; Collections of the Cornell University Library). The 1940 Sanborn map plates depicting Pioneer Homes (right) show orderly rows of housing arranged almost symmetrically within the block, with inner rows of housing facing a cul-de-sac, and outer rows facing the outside of the block.



Figure 2.4.6-6. 1951 Photograph Showing Pioneer Homes before Construction of I-81.
By 1951 Pioneer Homes (outlined in red) had been in existence for over a decade, with tree-lined streets and yards surrounding regularly arranged housing. However, the path of Interstate 81 (outlined in black) would soon cut the development in half and create disunity, opposite to the goals of the federal planning that helped fund the construction of the housing in the first place (FAS, 1951; collections of the New York State Archives).

Although in line with local, state and federal goals regarding the creation of affordable public housing, the housing comprising Pioneer Homes was surrounded by the dense blocks of older housing located within the Fifteenth Ward, away from downtown (see Figure 2.4.6-7). A common belief in the early years of public housing was that these new developments would lead to an improvement of the surrounding neighborhood in terms of property values as well as the physical condition of the housing (Hoffman, 2000). Contrary to this notion, Pioneer Homes did not lead to a significant change in the surrounding built environment, and within two decades, conditions at Pioneer Homes were reported to have deteriorated. By the time the announcement of an elevated highway being constructed along Almond Street was made in 1958, residents were expressing a desire to move out, partially due to living conditions, but also due to racism related to the relocation of African-Americans into Pioneer Homes from adjacent housing that was planned for demolition as part of the highway project (Driver, 1958)

Between 1965 and 1967, five buildings (originally comprising 44 apartments were demolished at Pioneer Homes as part of the construction of Interstate 81 (see Figures 2.4.6-8 and 2.4.6-9). Two additional buildings were torn down following the completing of the highway due to serious damage caused by ice and snow thrown off of the highway by snow plows (SHJ, 1965a; SHA, 1965; Balbuena, 2015).





Figure 2.4.6-7. 1951 Aerial Photograph showing Pioneer Homes Fully Constructed (left).
Figure 2.4.6-8. 1966 Aerial Photograph showing Pioneer Homes Following Construction of I-81 (right).
The 1951 aerial photo (left) shows Pioneer Homes fully constructed. Note that the surrounding area is still densely built up and comprised of the same type of older residences and buildings that were demolished for Pioneer Homes. (USDA, 1951; Collections of the Cornell University Library) The 1966 aerial photo (right) shows the site during the construction of the I-81 viaduct. Note the extent to which the area surrounding Pioneer Homes has been cleared as part of ongoing urban renewal efforts on the near east side (USDA, 1966; Collections of the Cornell University Library.

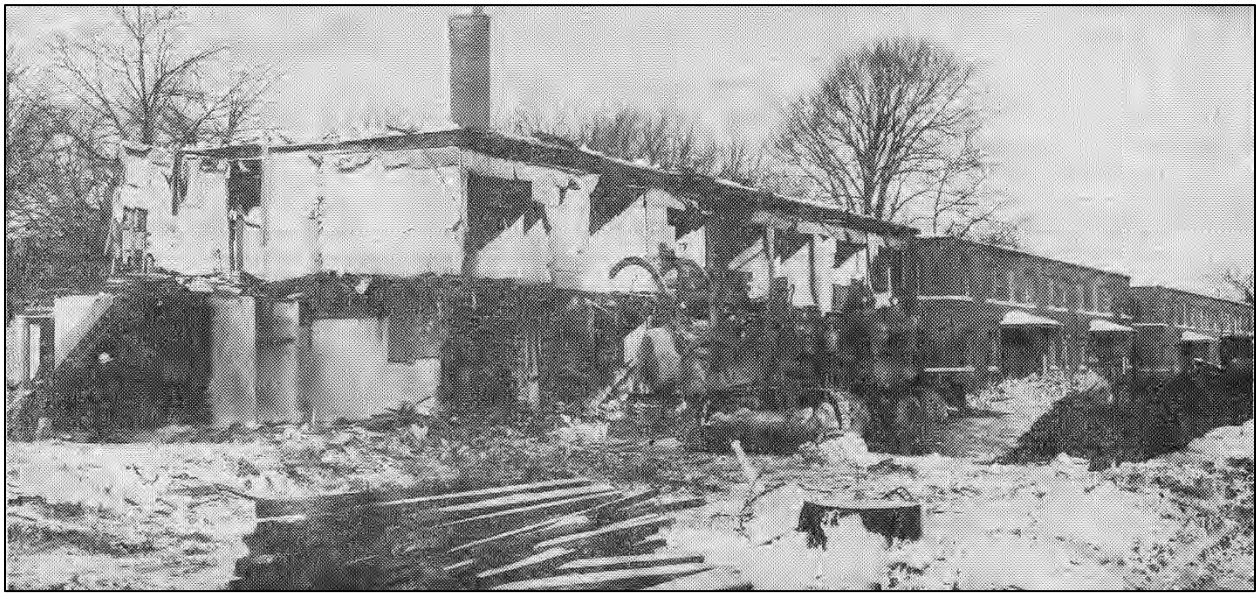


Figure 2.4.6-9. 1965 Photograph of the Demolition of a Portion of Pioneer Homes during I-81 Construction.
This 1965 newspaper photograph shows the portion of Pioneer Homes that was demolished during construction of Interstate 81, despite having only been constructed 25 years earlier. The highway permanently divided the housing project. (SHJ, 1965a; collections of the Onondaga Historical Association).

The construction of an elevated highway through downtown Syracuse, and directly through the path of a relatively recent federally-funded public housing project less than approximately two decades after it was constructed, illustrates the degree to which local planning related to public housing, urban renewal and interstate highways would often conflict to the detriment of Syracuse.

Syracuse-Onondaga Post-War Planning Council

Syracuse was unique in its post-World War II planning in two ways: it began well before the war ended, and received significant outside assistance. In 1942, *Fortune* magazine sought out a moderately sized city to provide "expert consultants" for the purposes for undertaking "a very thoroughly comprehensive planning job" (Greer, 1944). The City of Syracuse established a relationship with *Fortune*, and with additional assistance from *Architectural Forum* magazine, the Syracuse-Onondaga Post-War Planning Council was established by Mayor Thomas E. Kennedy on January 1, 1943. The involvement of *Fortune* was an attempt to make the planning process a replicable model for comparable cities throughout the country in the post-war era, and was prepared with the help of the American Society of Planning Officials, the Automotive Safety Foundation, American Bankers Association, National Housing Agency, and International Business Machines Association, as well as local governmental and institutional leaders (Greer, 1944; SOPWPC, 1945).

The *Report of the Syracuse-Onondaga Post-War Planning Council* (SOPWPC, 1945) was published in 1945 after two years of research, planning and analysis. Preparation of the report was overseen by the council, chaired by Syracuse University chancellor William P. Tolley, and comprised of four primary groups (Research and Planning, Ways and Means, Public Participation, and the Committee on Religion) and sixteen committees with 134 total members, dedicated to such areas agriculture, education, housing, land use, arts, traffic, and public works. Each committee created a standalone document that was aggregated in the final *Report*, which summarized existing conditions, provided several recommendations on how to proceed, and also included supporting maps, figures and photographs for each subsection (Martin, et al, 1968; Cohn, 1978).

The *Report of the Syracuse Onondaga Post-War Planning Council* summarized many positive aspects upon which future planning could capitalize, while also highlighting several areas in need of acute improvement. The built environment in particular received quite a bit of attention. The *Report* estimated that "at least 13,000 Syracuse-area families (were) living under sub-standard conditions" by 1945, and 2,500 dwellings were needed immediately, with over 10,000 more needed in the subsequent five years. The 1940 census recorded approximately 10,000 dwelling units in the City of Syracuse that were considered to be "substandard," either due to a deteriorated physical condition, lack of facilities such as running water or electricity, overcrowding of structures, and "improper occupancy," the overcrowding of persons within dwelling units. By 1943, it was estimated that the number of dwellings with more than two persons per bedroom was found to be over 5,800 (SOPWPC, 1945).

The *Report* repeatedly stressed the negative effects of "congestion" on various aspects of the city (see Figure 2.4.6-10). The section on land use noted that "the present use of land within the Syracuse urban area is marked by needless congestion in a number of sections, and by a mixture of uses that lessens the attractiveness of many parts of the city

as places in which to live, while lowering the value of other parts as suitable locations for business and industry," while the Central District section stressed that "no community problem is more urgently in need of solution that that of adequate parking in the Central District, taking cars off the streets so as to provide relief for traffic congestion." The sections of the report dealing with urban land use, housing, the "Central District" (i.e. downtown), and traffic, transit and transportation specifically recommended several measures calling for the demolition of blighted properties within and immediately surrounding downtown Syracuse for a variety of purposes including parking, open space, new dwelling units, and a series of newly constructed "thruways" for automobile traffic (SOPWPC, 1945).

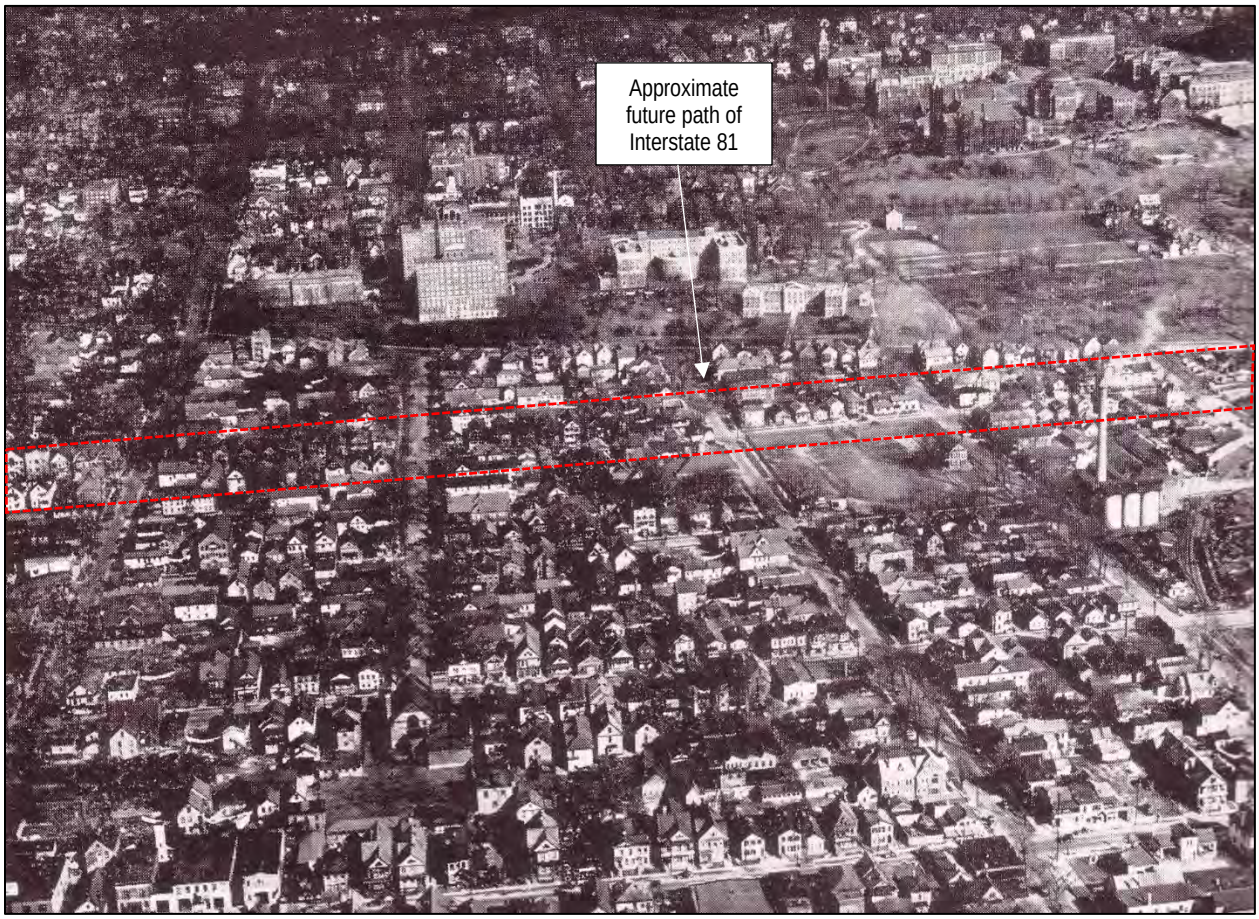


Figure 2.4.6-10. 1930s Photograph of the Fifteenth Ward, Prior to Urban Renewal.
This photograph, captioned "Congestion," was included in the 1945 SOPWPC report to illustrate the "lack of adequate open space" present in downtown Syracuse, with the report concluding that "people live so close to each other that quiet environment for peaceful living is destroyed." (SOPWPC, 1945)

The Housing section contained the most emphatic statements advocating for demolition of blighted housing, noting that "some existing housing is so poor as to menace the safety and health of the occupants, not to mention the people as a whole," and also identified potential mechanisms through which demolition might occur:

> The blighted areas, hardly worth renovation, should not be allowed to exist more than say, 15 years. Much of the land now occupied by poor housing is likely to be absorbed by general open spaces, modern traffic and parking facilities, etc. That portion which can be used for housing again should be cleared when feasible, thru use of police powers. The balance could be acquired thru use of Housing Authority powers, or whenever feasible, by private Urban Re-development Corporations. (SOPWPC, 1945: 88).

In addition to advocating for the conversion of several city streets into a network of linked parkways, the *Report* also provided recommendations for the construction of a traffic loop around the city:

> An alternate plan for future consideration for a traffic improvement in the Central District is the proposal for a gradual development of a complete loop around the Central District. This would carry the traffic on the fringe of the district and would connect it with the primary traffic arteries serving various sections of the city. Grade separations would be built at important intersections and eventually, if traffic should require, the entire length of the loop would be on a separate grade. Entrance to, and exit from, the loop would be limited to a relatively few points. (SOPWPC, 1945: 67).

Although an elevated highway was not depicted in the report, discussion of the loop being constructed "on a separated grade" allowed for the possibility of above and below grade roadways. The construction of an elevated right-of-way for the New York Central railroad throughout downtown Syracuse in 1935 had created a precedent for above-grade transportation routes, making the possibility of an elevated highway potentially more acceptable as an element of the built environment.

Despite the thorough planning and robust recommendations of the post-war plan, within two years none of the approximately $35 million worth of public projects had begun, and no successor organization dedicated to follow through with the recommendations of the plan had been created within the city, due in part to fiscal conservatism by successive Syracuse mayors. Meanwhile, suburban commercial, residential and industrial expansion continued, with General Electric establishing its electronics manufacturing headquarters just beyond the city borders beginning in 1945, and numerous shopping centers drawing commercial traffic away from the downtown shopping district and other smaller business districts (McGuinness, 1947; Cohn, 1978).

Although slum clearance and new construction of federally funded public housing essentially ceased with U.S. involvement in World War II, 25 state legislatures passed "urban redevelopment" acts between 1941 and 1948, though only two explicitly included subsidies for slum clearance. The combination of a lack of new urban housing and thousands of returning soldiers resulted in a housing shortage by 1945. A series of short-term and controversial housing acts were passed between 1945 and 1948, it was not until the Housing Act of 1949 that a wide-ranging federal strategy to combat the housing shortage was enacted. Although the goal of the Housing Act of 1949 was to create 810,000 units of public housing by 1954, a variety of factors including resistance from the real estate industry, Presidential administration changes and the onset of the Korean War meant that this goal was not met for almost two

decades. In the meantime, slum clearance continued in cities throughout the 1950s, encouraged by Title I of the Housing Act of 1949, which authorized $1 billion in loans to assist cities in acquiring properties determined to be blighted for the purposes of urban redevelopment (Cohn, 1978; Hoffman, 2000). This ongoing slum clearance was further enabled by concurrent developments in state and federal transportation policy, which combined with the effects of slum clearance would have a significant and lasting effect on the City of Syracuse.

Interstate 505 and the Oswego Boulevard Expressway

The state of New York began the planning process for what would become the New York State Thruway in 1942. As originally envisioned, the Thruway was not routed through any major cities, nor was it planned to be an interstate. However, the acceleration of highway planning following the end of World War II helped redefine the nature of the Thruway, as well as planning for an increasing number of connecting highways that would link the Thruway to major cities such as Syracuse.

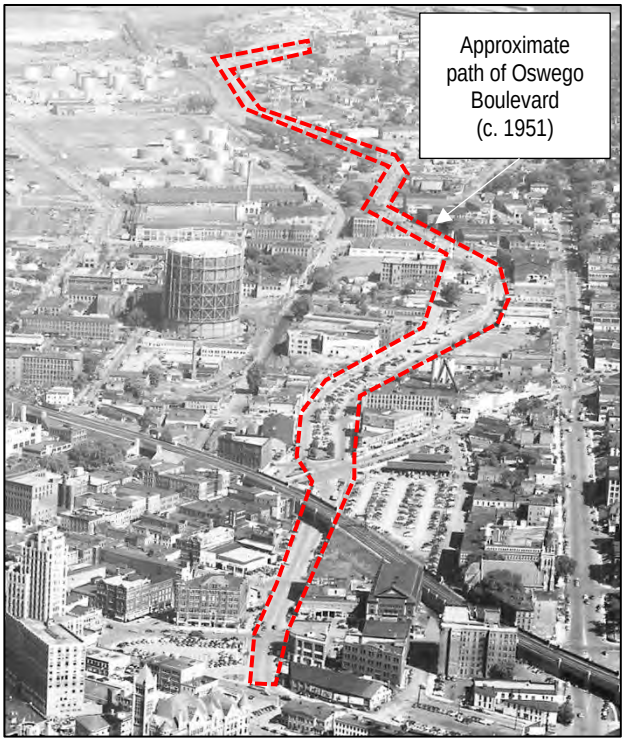
Initial plans for what would become Interstate 81 were not controversial, as its design was not yet decided (so the extent of potential dislocation of residents and destruction of buildings was unclear), and it had the support of a dominant number of politicians, numerous city businesses, large institutions like Syracuse University, as well as the New York Central Railroad and New York State Department of Public Works (NYSDPW). Working with the city planning commission, the NYSDPW began working on a plan for a "modern arterial route system" that would link north-south and east-west expressways with the planned Ontario-Mohawk Thruway (what would become the New York State Thruway) and a series of arterial roads surrounding the central business district of Syracuse. In 1947, the state advanced a proposed highway plan for Syracuse, which, although it was approved by the city and county that year, was not acted upon for several years, even though highway construction was believed by many to be "the greatest single element in the cure of city ills" (Cohn, 1978; DiMento and Ellis, 2013).

By the early 1950s, the national movement in both highway construction and urban renewal dovetailed in Syracuse with the proposed north-south and east-west highways routed through neighborhoods that were perceived to be "blighted," the majority of which were located in the Fifteenth Ward adjacent to the downtown area. Based on proposals from state officials as well as a consortium of local builders, the city of Syracuse began to seek funding for combined slum clearance and highway development efforts. The proposed highway program was seen as having the added benefits allowing the city to acquire additional property for purposes of redevelopment while simultaneously raising the values of adjacent property, which would discourage the placement of public housing adjacent to the highway and redeveloped areas (Cohn, 1978; DiMento and Ellis, 2013).

Despite a longstanding and pervasive fiscal conservatism in local government, the city committed over $10 million towards the arterial highway program, which was supplemented by $40 million of federal and state monies, guaranteeing that massive swaths of land and buildings could be acquired for the twin purposes of highway construction and slum clearance. In order for New York state to receive ninety percent of its interstate funding from the National Highway Program of the National Interstate and Defense Highways Act of 1956, Syracuse's highways would become part of a nationwide interstate network. The north-south highway route through Syracuse was initially designated Interstate 505, and also referred to as the Penn-Can Highway and Empire Stateway, and finally renamed Interstate 81 in 1959 (Cohn, 1978; DiMento and Ellis, 2013).

The route of the highway that would become Interstate 505 was initially located along Townsend Street (corresponding to the 1947 plan for a highway through downtown) and passed through a portion of the Fifteenth Ward that was perceived by city officials to contain the worst housing in the city. However, to be designated an interstate (and receive a significant amount of funding) the north-south expressway would have to be constructed to federal highway standards, meaning a wider roadway that would likely need to be elevated. The route along Townsend Street had been planned as an at-grade roadway, which would allow for development of luxury high rise apartments and a proposed "cultural center" on the land to be cleared adjacent to the highway. This would not be possible with the north-south expressway as an interstate, leaving the need for a new route. City officials, not wanting to build an elevated highway, advocated for a depressed roadway along Almond Street (which had earlier been discarded as a potential route over concerns on impacts to Pioneer Homes and the medical complex adjacent to Syracuse University), however this was rejected by the state due to potential costs associated with alleviating drainage issues and the need to reroute sewers. On October 21, 1958, the city and state officials formally revealed the new elevated route of Interstate 505 along Almond Street, which would still allow for the city to pursue its urban renewal plan as well as the construction of an interstate through Syracuse (Ganley and Hoffman, 1958; SHJ, 1959a; Cohn, 1978).

Although construction on Interstate 505 along Almond Street would not begin for a few years, construction had begun in 1954 on a portion of highway linking downtown Syracuse to a newly constructed highway to Oneida Lake in Brewerton, over 14 miles to the north, as well as the new interstate system via the New York State Thruway just north of the city line. The construction of the Oswego Boulevard Expressway (as it became known) required the demolition of dozens of buildings in its path, including the popular Northside public market, located at the intersection of Oswego Boulevard and Butternut Street (see Figures 2.4.6-11 and 2.4.6-12) (SHJ, 1954; 1956).



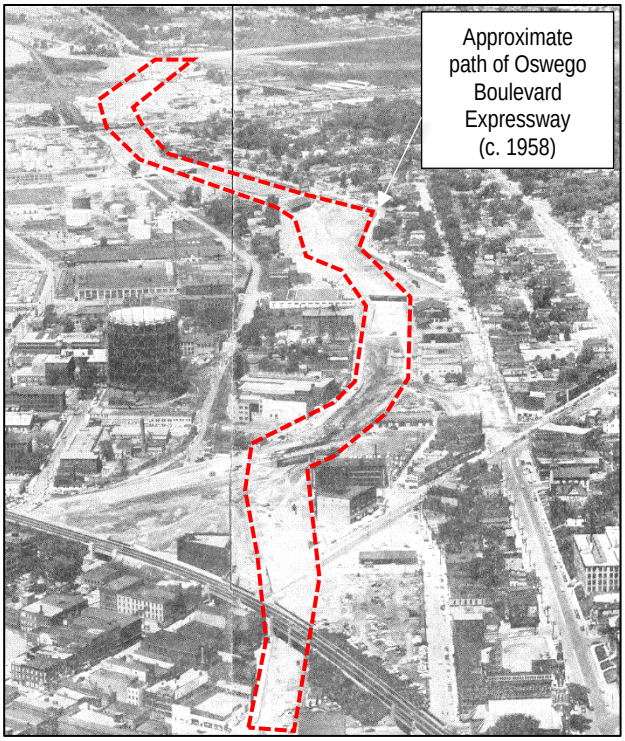


Figure 2.4.6-11. 1951 Aerial Photograph showing the Alignment of Oswego Boulevard (left).
Figure 2.4.6-12. 1958 Aerial Photograph showing the Construction of the Oswego Boulevard Expressway (right).
The 1951 aerial photo (left) shows Oswego Boulevard and the adjacent buildings prior to construction of the Oswego Boulevard Expressway, which began in 1954. Note that the surrounding area is still densely built up and predominantly commercial, though some surface parking is evident (FAS, 1951; Collections of the New York State Archives) The June, 13 1958 aerial photo (right) shows the expanded right-of-way during the construction of Oswego Boulevard Expressway. Note the extent to which the area surrounding the expressway has been disturbed, with numerous buildings demolished. (Hoffman, 1958a; Collections of the Onondaga Historical Association)

Although the Oswego Boulevard had originally been constructed atop the filled in Oswego Canal beginning in 1923, considerable earthen embankments had to be constructed north of the city to carry the new expressway (see Figure 2.4.6-13). The expressway opened on October 27, 1959 with ceremonies heralding a "new era" for the city of Syracuse led by a 150-car motorcade (SHJ, 1959a). The construction of the Oswego Boulevard Expressway was the first step in linking downtown Syracuse to the nascent interstate network in the United States, and also a harbinger of the greater destruction that would occur with the construction of the elevated viaduct portion of Interstate 81.



Figure 2.4.6-13. 1958 Aerial Photograph during Construction of the Oswego Boulevard Expressway.
Linking the Oswego Boulevard Expressway with Interstate 81 north of the city required significant earth disturbance and construction of earthen berms to navigate the landscape and poor soils closer to Onondaga Lake (Hoffman, 1958b; collections of the Onondaga Historical Association)

Interstate 81 and Urban Renewal

Combined with urban renewal programs such as the 101-acre Near East Side Urban Renewal Area and Downtown One, the routing of an elevated highway through downtown caused the most radical change to the built environment since the construction of the Erie Canal, as largely residential blocks with small, independent commercial strips were destroyed in favor of larger civic and office buildings, and parking lots. The Near East Side Urban Renewal Area (hereafter "NESURA") was the largest and most ambitious of the urban renewal projects undertaken by the City of Syracuse. The NESURA totaled over 101 acres bounded roughly by East Genesee Street on the north, Adams and Taylor Streets on the south, Interstate 81 and Townsend Streets on the east, and State and Montgomery Streets on the west. The NESURA included plans for low-density office buildings, medium-to-high density residential towers, and the Community Plaza, a grandiose civic and cultural district that would include an art museum as well as a new city hall (see Figure 2.4.6-14 and 2.4.6-15) (SPS, 1962a; SURA, 1965).

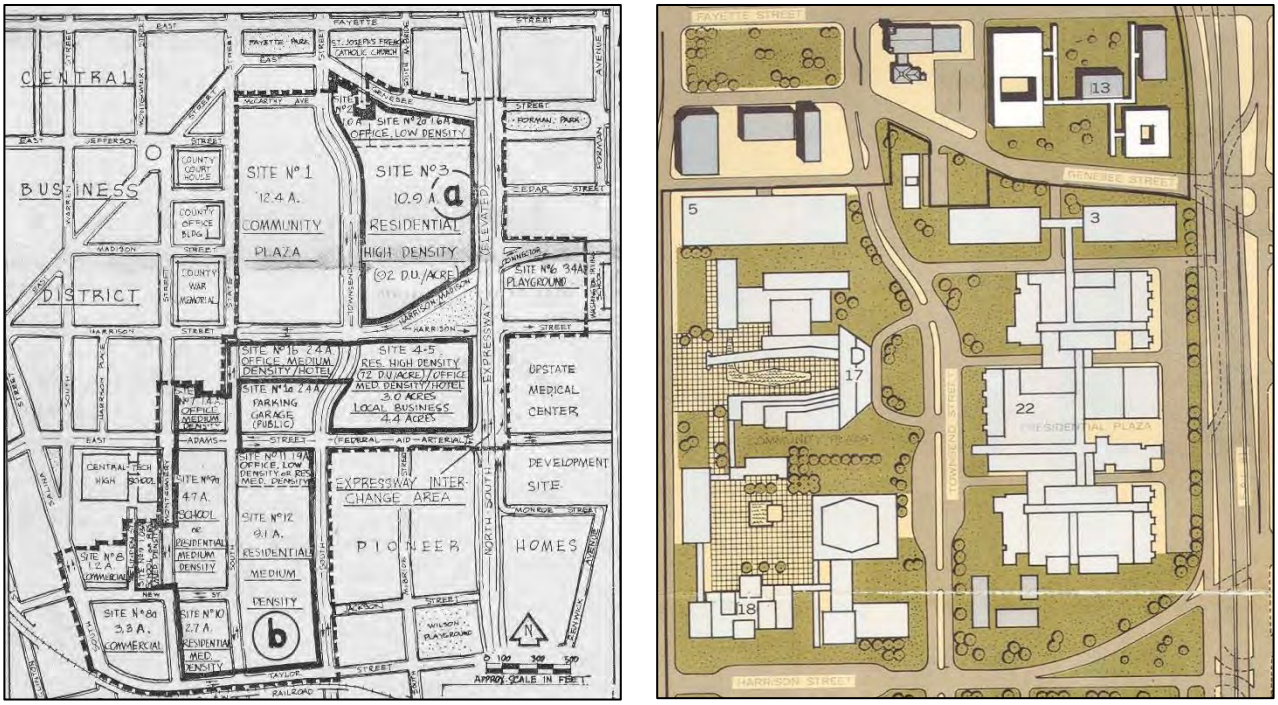


Figure 2.4.6-14. 1962 Map of Proposed Near East Side Urban Renewal Area (NESURA) Redevelopment (left).
Figure 2.4.6-15. 1965 Syracuse Urban Renewal Agency Map of Proposed NESURA Redevelopment (right).
The NESURA, as envisioned in 1962 (left) was to involve a variety of uses including residential, civic and offices within a 101-acre area. (SPS, 1962a, Collections of the Onondaga Historical Association) The 1965 "Central Syracuse 1980 Illustrative Plan" (right) depicted the anticipated outcomes of various urban renewal projects, including the NESURA, by 1980. Formerly dense blocks of residences would be replaced by sprawling plazas with high-rise residential towers and city government offices (SURA, 1965; Collections of the Onondaga Historical Association)

A fifteen-month planning process for the NESURA began in 1958, when neighborhood residents were surveyed by the City of Syracuse Office of Urban Renewal regarding housing needs. Housing in general in the Urban Renewal Area was found to be substandard and overcrowded, with one phase of the survey finding 550 families living in 160 dwellings. Following the survey process, in 1960 the Office of Urban Renewal, issued letters to property owners and tenants in the Near East Side Urban Renewal Area indicating that property acquisition would be occurring over the next two years, no families would have to relocate until "decent, safe and sanitary quarters elsewhere" had been found for them, and that some families and businesses would be able to remain in their buildings even after acquisition, depending on where they were located (SHA, 1958; CSOUR, 1960).

Initial property acquisition in the Near East Side Urban Renewal Area began in 1961 with the purchase of 25 properties at cost of almost one million dollars. Most of the properties were acquired at three times their appraised value. Early estimates of costs for building acquisition significantly exceeded the appraised value of buildings, sometimes by as much as 500 percent, leading to public criticism of the costs of urban renewal projects (Hancock, 1958; Ganley, 1961). Demolition of buildings within the NESURA, as well as the proposed path of Interstate 81 began in 1962, and continued until 1966. Buildings were demolished in eight groups based on locations specified in contracts labeled D-1 through

D-8 (the “D” indicating “demolition”). The demolition contracts required that basements and cellars would be filled, and the property cleared and graded. Where demolition contracts for Interstate 81 and the NESURA involved the removal of streets such as Cedar Street and Jackson Street, manholes and catch basins were also filled in, and curbing was removed (SPS, 1964a; Lee, 1965). Appendix B of this report includes geo-referenced copies of the NYSDOT demolition plans overlain on current aerial photographs, which illustrates the scale of the transformation to this neighborhood that resulted from the widespread demolition of structures within the NESURA.

Demolition for the NESURA alone included 633 structures on 450 parcels. One newspaper article regarding the demolition contracts noted that the NESURA would be made a “vast desert”. A total of 838 families and 304 businesses were displaced within the NESURA. A total of fifty-seven businesses went out of business rather than relocate (Lee, 1963; SPS, 1963a). By spring 1964, 565 buildings had been demolished under seven contracts within the NESURA; by August 1965, only one building remained to be demolished (SPS, 1964b and 1965a). Demolition of buildings within the path of Interstate 81 had already progressed considerably along its right-of-way through the city, with foundations and pilings portending the highway to come (see Figure 2.4.6-16), while on the south side of the city the interstate was beginning to take shape in the form of bridge footings and earthen embankments (see Figure 2.4.6-17) (SHJ, 1964 and 1965b).



Figure 2.4.6-16. 1965 Photograph of I-81 Construction.
This 1965 newspaper photograph shows extent of the Interstate 81 right-of-way adjacent to Almond Street, just south of the Presidential Plaza medical building on East Genesee Street. No evidence of the previous residences, businesses or religious buildings remained where concrete pilings and foundations stood (SHJ, 1965b; Collections of the Onondaga Historical Association).

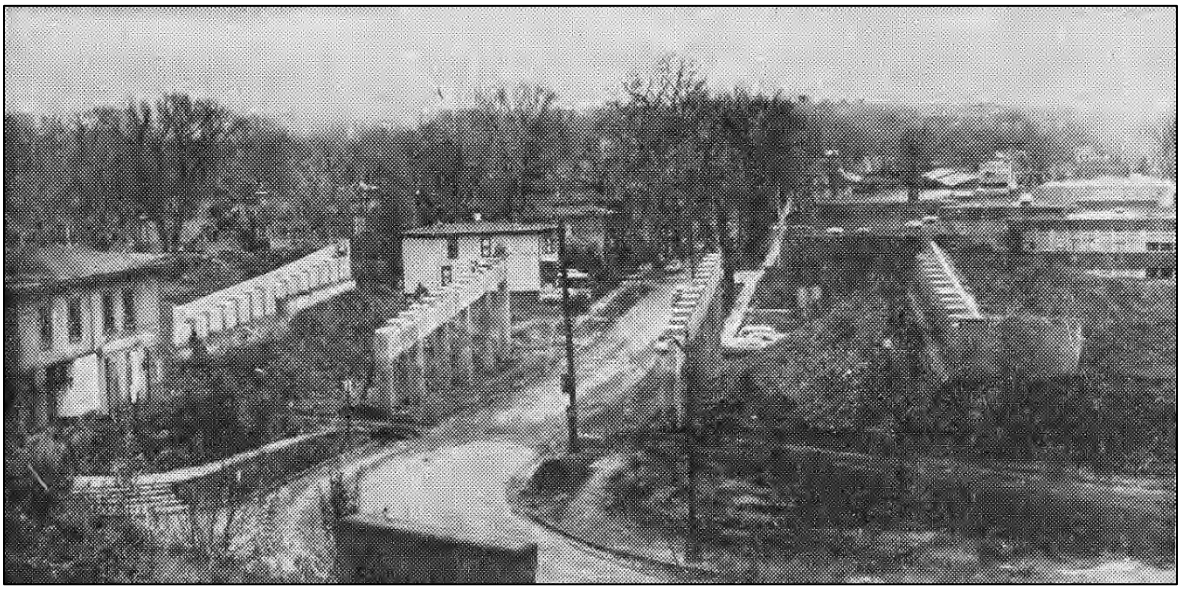


Figure 2.4.6-17. 1964 Photograph during Construction of I-81 at East Castle Street.
Construction of Interstate 81 through Syracuse involved the construction of earthen embankments, driving concrete pilings, and additional engineering at certain intersections such as East Castle Street (SHJ, 1964; Collections of the Onondaga Historical Association).

In addition to the designated civic and cultural areas, two portions of the NESURA totaling approximately 44 acres were earmarked for redevelopment by private developers. Over sixty developers attended a meeting at the invitation of then Mayor William Walsh in summer 1962 from as far away as Michigan and Missouri in an attempt by the city to promote the construction of low density office buildings and multi-story apartment buildings within these properties (SPS, 1962a). With the NESURA well advanced by 1963, Mayor William Walsh announced the Downtown One urban renewal project, which encompassed 15 blocks and approximately 61 acres directly west of the NESURA and bordered by East Jefferson Street on the north, Adams Street on the south, Clinton Street on the west, and State Street on the east. The main focus of the Downtown One project would be the construction of a business plaza and tower for Mutual of New York (MONY), as well as associated commercial and civic buildings in an area that included the county courthouse as well as the Onondaga War Memorial (SPS, 1963b). Downtown One and the NESURA were both included within the 262-acre "Downtown General Neighborhood Renewal Plan Area" (also known as the Central Syracuse General Renewal Plan Area) (see Figure 2.4.6-18), and were part of a long-range vision for Syracuse expected to be completed by 1980, intending to "make Syracuse the major center of business life and cultural opportunity in Upstate New York" (SDUI, 1965; SURA, 1965).

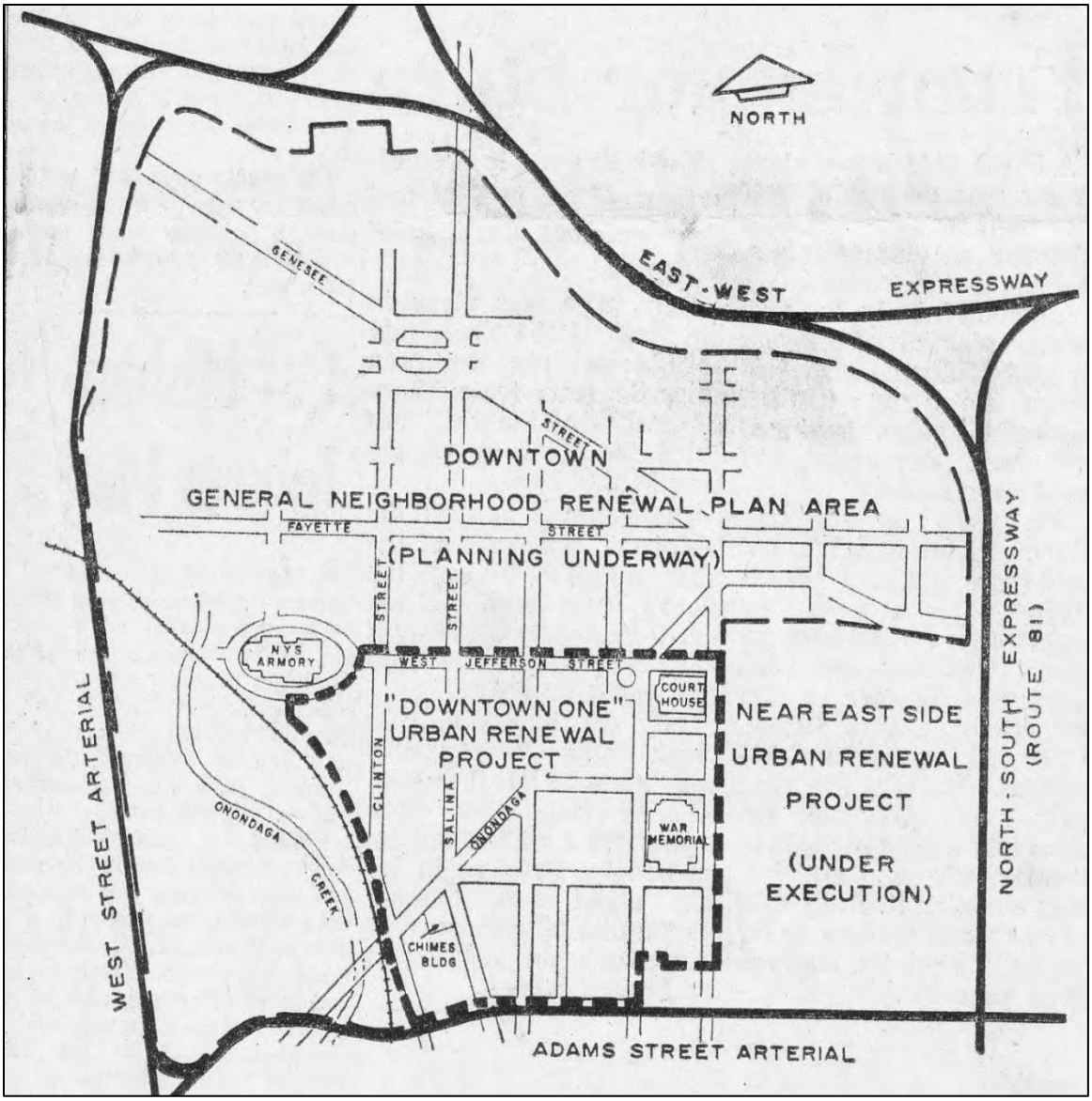


Figure 2.4.6-18. 1963 Map of Proposed Urban Renewal Projects in Downtown Syracuse.
By November 1963, planning was underway for several ambitious urban renewal projects to be undertaken within the network of proposed roadways surrounding downtown Syracuse, including the construction of Interstate 81. Although none of these projects would ever be fully constructed as originally envisioned, they led to the demolition of hundreds of residences and commercial buildings and a permanent change to the character and built environment of the city. (SPS, 1963b; collections of the Onondaga Historical Association)

The comparatively smaller Downtown One project (intended to the first of five "Downtown" projects, and the only one for which any construction occurred) is most noteworthy for adding the MONY towers to the downtown skyline. The original 20-story MONY Center opened in 1967, with the second tower constructed in the early-to-mid-1970s. Downtown One was intended to connect the Central Business District with the Community Plaza constructed within the NESURA, and ultimately resulted in less widespread demolition, perhaps in response to the backlash from the destruction of the Fifteenth Ward, but also as a result in changes in leadership in city urban renewal agencies, as well as a decreasing amount of federal funding. The 1975 construction of the John H. Mulroy Civic Center, a combined

performing arts and office complex adjacent to the Onondaga County Courthouse and Columbus Circle, was the last major building constructed within the Downtown One project area, and signaled the conclusion of three decades of urban renewal in downtown Syracuse (Knight, 2007; Stamps and Stamps, 2008).

Displacement of Fifteenth Ward Residents

The populations most directly impacted by the construction of Interstate 81, urban renewal projects, and the resulting building demolitions were overwhelmingly African-American and Jewish, and located in the Fifteenth Ward of Syracuse. The Fifteenth Ward was historically referred to as "Jew Town" for the high concentration of Jewish immigrants who began to settle in the area roughly bounded by State, Taylor, Almond and Jefferson Streets beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. The first congregations in Syracuse, Society of Concord (1850) and Beth Israel (1854), constructed temples located one block apart on Harrison Street in the heart of the Fifteenth Ward (see Figure 2.4.6-19). A significant influx of additional Jewish immigrants in Syracuse occurred in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries as a result of ethic persecution in Eastern Europe, leading to the establishment of several new synagogues and businesses in the Fifteenth Ward. The Jewish population in Syracuse was estimated to have reach a height of between 12,000 and 14,000 by the 1940s, the majority of whom resided in the Fifteenth Ward. This was due in part to anti-Semitism, which limited the places that Jews could live and work throughout the city. As a result, they were limited in terms of economic mobility, and subject to the deteriorating conditions of housing within the Fifteenth Ward (Davis, 1980; 1986)

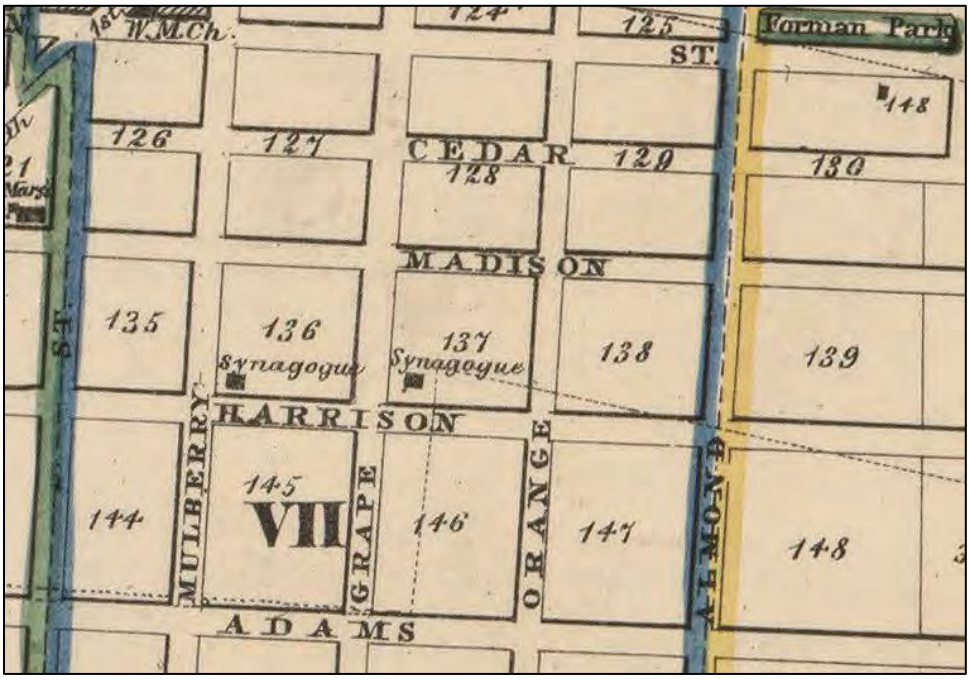


Figure 2.4.6-19. 1859 Clarke Map of Syracuse Showing Synagogues in the Fifteenth Ward.
By 1859, a Jewish population had begun to coalesce in the neighborhood between Mulberry and Almond Streets, where two congregations, Society of Concord and Beth Israel, had constructed synagogues in what was then the seventh ward of Syracuse, and would later be located within the heart of the Fifteenth Ward (Clarke, 1859).

The Jewish enclave in downtown Syracuse was essentially obliterated by the construction of Interstate 81 and the corresponding demolition of the Fifteenth Ward. Many families chose move outside the city or to leave Syracuse entirely, drawn by new congregations in eastern suburbs such as Dewitt. The Jewish community in Syracuse had shrank to approximately 9,000 by the early 1980s (Davis, 1986; Davis and Rabin, 2011). Although a few congregations were still located within the city limits, the critical mass of synagogues and businesses that existed in the Fifteenth Ward for a century did not coalesce elsewhere following forced relocation under urban renewal policies, leaving minimal trace of the once flourishing "Jewtown" in the shadow of Interstate 81 (see Figure 2.4.6-20 and Appendix B), or its flourishing Jewish and African-American communities and businesses, the latter of which had grown significantly in the decades just prior to the construction of the highway.

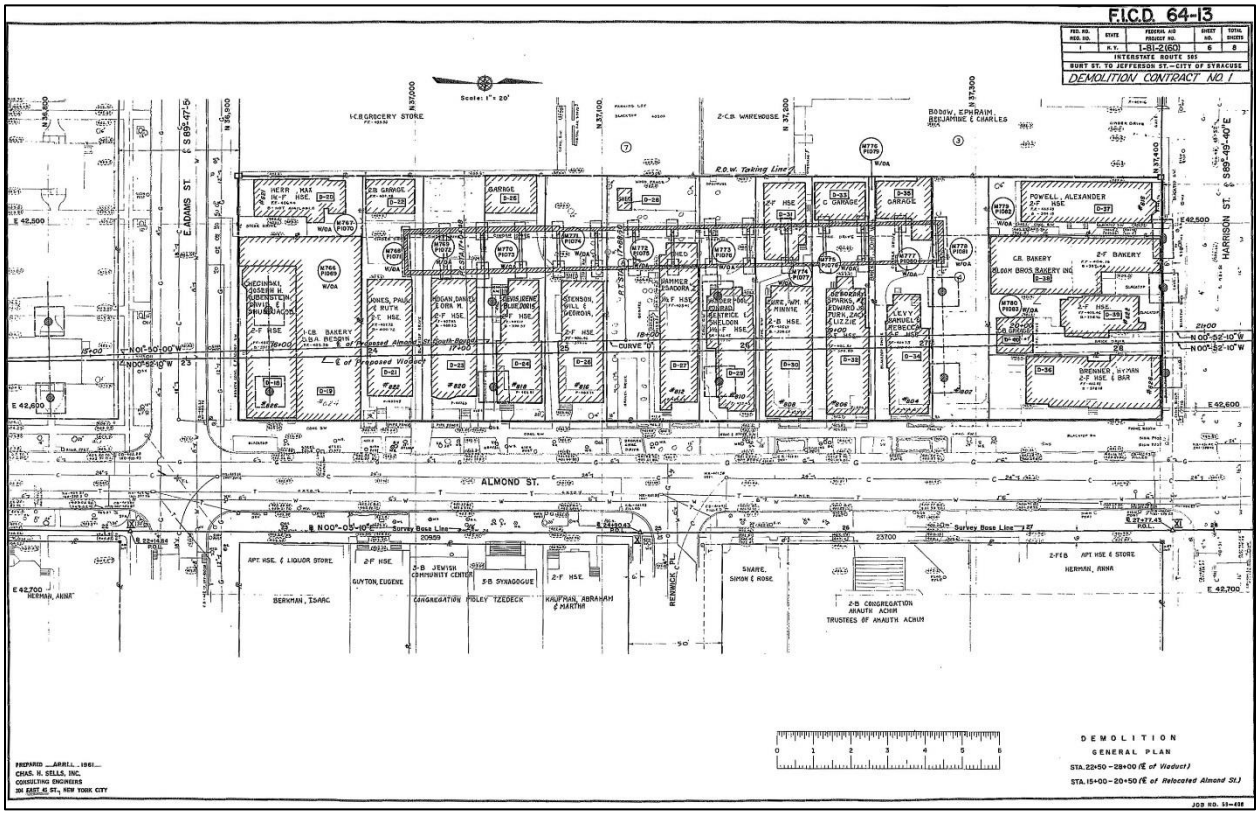


Figure 2.4.6-20. 1961 NYSDOT Demolition Plan of a Portion of Almond Street.
The demolition plans prepared by NYSDOT for the Interstate 81 (originally named Interstate 505) project identified the owners of structures within the path of the highway as well number of stories and building materials. This particular sheet (64-13, Sheet 6 of 8) depicts the block between Adams and Harrison Streets slated for demolition, as well as noting adjacent structures on the east side of Almond Street, most notably two synagogues (Congregation Pioley Tzedeck and Congregation Ahauth Achim) and a Jewish Community Center, that would be demolished as part of the NESURA project (NYSDOT, 1961).

Although Syracuse had a significant African-American population at the time of the construction of Interstate 81, this was not historically the case. In 1810, only 7 African-Americans were recorded as living in Syracuse (two of which were counted as slaves); however, by the time all slaves were freed in New York in 1827, the number of African-Americans had grown to 176. Following the Civil War, the African-American population in Syracuse grew slowly, but stayed relatively static in terms of proportion to the overall population. Between 1870 and 1940, African-Americans comprised approximately one percent of the entire population of the City of Syracuse, although the total number grew by almost 400 percent (from 435 in 1870 to 2,082 by 1940). Between 1940 and 1960, the African-American population grew over 100 percent each decade, from 5,058 by 1950, to 11,210 by 1960. Throughout this period of growth and despite significant increases in population, African-Americans were geographically limited to older and often deteriorated housing south of the Erie Canal in the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth wards of Syracuse, eventually expanding south into the Fifteenth Ward by the 1920s (Davis, 1980; Stamps and Stamps, 2008).

By 1957, it was estimated that a total of 3,337 families would be displaced by urban renewal and highway construction in Syracuse by 1960, though only 718 units of potential state and federally-funded housing were available to accommodate these families, many of whom were African-American (SPS, 1957). Variations in relocation policies and compensation of displaced tenants caused some controversy, leading to accusations of discrimination and segregation in the relocation of African-Americans from the Fifteenth Ward into inferior housing. Families located within the NESURA received moving expenses, while businesses were also reimbursed property losses up to $3,000. By contrast, families displaced by Interstate 81 were not given any money (Carroll, 1961). Homeowners in one area at the southern end of the proposed Interstate 81 right-of-way formed the South Side Property Owners Association claimed that appraisals on their homes were "ridiculously low," and even sought to have emergency legislation passed by the state that would provide reimbursement for moving costs and legal expenses associated with property acquisitions, though they were not successful. Attempts to meet with Governor Nelson Rockefeller to discuss the issue were also stymied (SHJ, 1962; SPS, 1962b; Stevens, 1962).

The Syracuse Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) were among the vocal protestors of what they deemed to be the "segregated relocation of families due to urban renewal," and advocated for "direct intervention…into the urban renewal area to halt the urban renewal program." The city government, led by Mayor William Walsh, warned the protestors that their ultimatum was a "threat to the processes of city government." A September 1963 protest resulted in the arrest of twelve CORE members by city police. Numerous demonstrations followed as demolitions progressed for the NESURA and Interstate 81 (SPS, 1963c and 1963d). Anti-demolition protests even resulted in one wrecking company hired by the city filing a claim against the city due to delays caused by CORE demonstrations (SPS, 1964c).

It is estimated 800-900 families were displaced by multiple urban renewal programs as well as the construction of highways in the Fifteenth Ward, with a total of 2,200 families displaced by urban renewal and highway construction. By 1968, 103 acres of land in four contiguous census tracts that were predominantly African-American and poor, had been demolished, with hundreds of residences, dozens of Jewish and African-American-owned businesses, and nearly all of the African-American churches in the city had been permanently destroyed (Knight, 2007; Stamps and Stamps, 2008; DiMento and Ellis, 2013).

End of Urban Renewal

Despite the wide application of urban renewal programs in American cities throughout the 1950s and 1960s, the programs were often criticized for taking over a decade to complete, or projects never coming to fruition after extensive demolition had occurred, sometimes leaving massive vacant lots and dozens if not hundreds of displaced residents. A 1966 survey of projects found that of almost 1,200 urban renewal projects completed nationwide, approximately 67 percent were residential in nature before urban renewal, and only 43 percent were residential when completed. In addition, when new housing was built to replace older housing, the new residences were often too expensive for the former residents, leading to subsequent displacement, as well as overcrowding and creation of slum-like conditions elsewhere in cities. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, subsequent urban renewal projects in several American cities were embroiled in scandals involving corruption, crime, foreclosures and other financial problems, and earlier urban renewal public housing projects were already beginning to be demolished (Cohn, 1978; Hoffman, 2000).

As early as 1958, Syracuse officials, including then-mayor Anthony Henninger, acknowledged the potential drawbacks of constructing an elevated highway through downtown Syracuse, noting similar highway projects had already done more harm than good in other cities (SPS, 1958a). However, by the time the full-length of Interstate 81 opened through Syracuse just a decade later, a suite of urban renewal initiatives had done just as much, if not more significant damage to the built environment of the City of Syracuse than a single highway project, which often shoulders the blame for decades of urban planning missteps that are to blame for the irreversible destruction of hundreds of buildings, concurrent dislocation of thousands of residents and eradication of communities, and the flight of business and economic downturn of downtown Syracuse in the mid-to-late twentieth century (Cohn, 1978; DiMento and Ellis, 2008).

2.4.7 Suburban Expansion in Onondaga County (1965-2016)

In addition to the forced relocation of several hundreds of residents and the destruction of numerous buildings throughout downtown Syracuse, the urban renewal era had the unintended consequence of reducing the vitality of the central business district and city as a whole. Newly constructed elevated freeways carried traffic to growing suburbs, encouraging more rapid development and relocation of commercial and industrial opportunities outside the city center, drawing jobs as well as consumers away from the once vibrant downtown area. Although it continued to attract workers

from the suburbs in the burgeoning fields of education and health care throughout the late twentieth century, the City of Syracuse continued to shrink in population as well as prominence as a center of industry, a role it had occupied for 150 years.

Construction of I-481 and Changes to Interstate 81

The plans for Interstate 81 also included the construction of a belt-loop expressway that would connect Interstate 81 at North Syracuse on the north and Brighton Avenue on the south to the New York State Thruway, originally designated Interstate 281. The proposed route of this expressway passed through predominantly undeveloped land adjacent to fairly recent suburban development; although property would need to be acquired as part of the highway construction, the number of buildings that needed to be demolished would be far less than the number demolished as part of the construction of Interstate 81. Initial construction on the first portion of the outer loop expressway between Jamesville Road and Route 5 in the Town of Dewitt began in 1962 and opened by 1965. Interstate 281 was officially renumbered as Interstate 481 in 1970, with subsequent portions between Route 5, Interstate 690 and the New York State Thruway opened by the mid-1970s (SHJ, 1962b; NYSDOT, 1970; USGS, 1973a). While construction of the southern portion of Interstate 481 connecting Brighton Avenue to the existing route of Interstate 481 at Jamesville Road was completed by 1979, construction of the final, five-mile portion of Interstate 481 between the New York State Thruway in the Town of Dewitt to Interstate 81 in the Town of Cicero did not begin until 1982 (SHA, 1978; Faber, 1982). The complete route of Interstate 481 opened in 1990, almost 50 years after initial proposal for a network of highways was proposed within Syracuse and the surrounding area.

However, after less than a decade, numerous problems had arisen with Interstate 81, owing to a higher number of cars causing unanticipated congestion, which was exacerbated by design deficiencies, that also led to a number of serious accidents. The increase in use of the highway also necessitated frequent repairs, as well as closures of some on and off-ramps. The entrance from Hiawatha Boulevard to Interstate 81 north was closed in the early 1970s due to safety concerns, prompting a significant redesign of the highway and that included additional lanes between Hiawatha Boulevard and Mattydale, and reconstruction of four interchanges. Work was initially proposed in 1977, and but stalled for several years as alternatives were studied by the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) (SPS, 1977a and 1977b; Cohn, 1978).

By 1980, designs were in place for a $70 million project that included widening of the highway along four miles, construction of a “super viaduct” at the Liverpool interchange, as well as realignment of a portion of the highway at Park Street, which would include the acquisition and demolition of 13 residences as well as several businesses. Work began in late 1981, with the construction of a temporary roadway and embankment to handle traffic flow during the construction of the new road alignment and interchange (Padovano, 1980 and 1982a). The increase in traffic through

the adjacent north side neighborhood caused significant dismay, and similar to the construction of Interstate 81 through downtown Syracuse, demolition of businesses and residences acquired through eminent domain procedures resulted in lawsuits claiming that property owners were not being adequately compensated (Shelly, 1982; Padovano, 1982b). Nonetheless, work continued on the project, but was delayed by several factors, including poor soil, weather, and unanticipated alterations to the design of certain project elements, leading the timeline for completion of all highway improvements to extend years past the original expected date of completion. By October 1985, the project was determined to be 75 percent complete, though significant demolition had yet to occur on old bridges and interchange structures (see Figure 2.4.7-1), and work was finally completed in 1987 (SHJ, 1982; Kramer, 1983; SHJ, 1985; Adams, 1987).

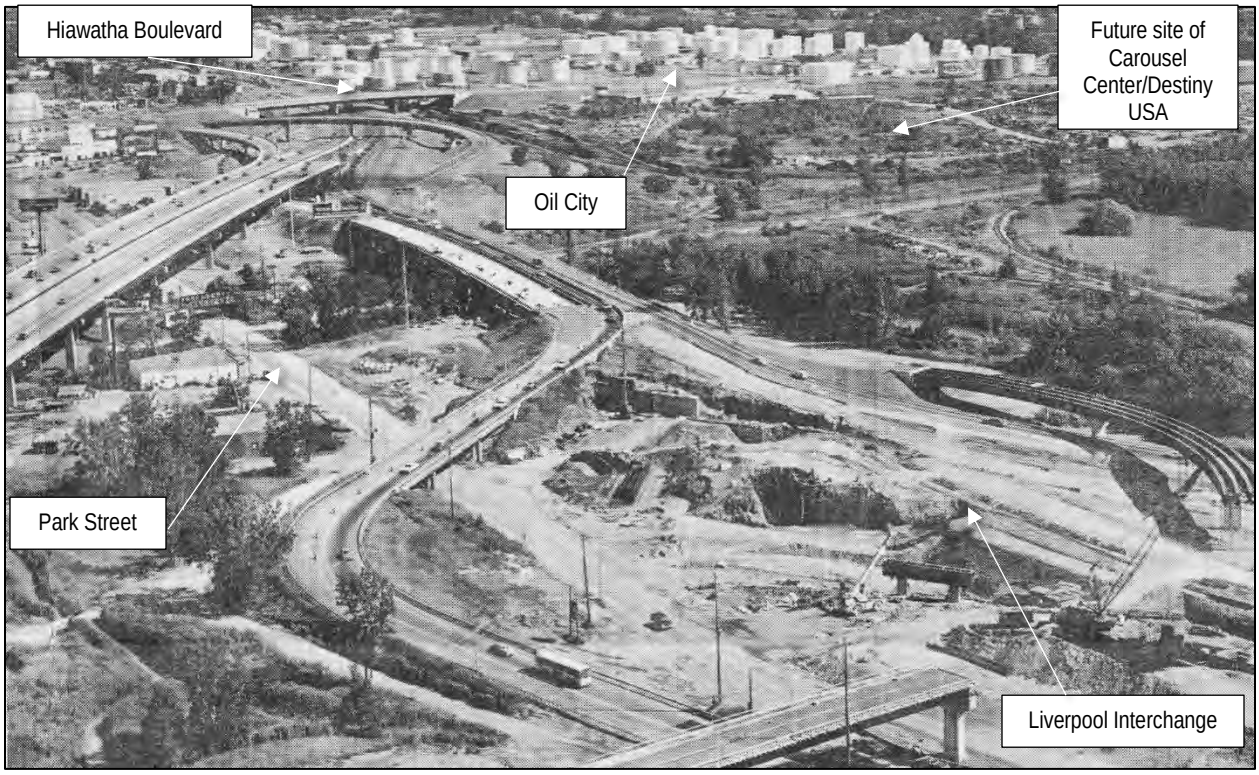


Figure 2.4.7-1 1985 Photograph of the Reconstruction of I-81 at the Liverpool Interchange.
The reconstruction of Interstate 81 north of Hiawatha Boulevard at the Liverpool Interchange in the early 1980s involved significant ground disturbance associated with the realignment of the construction of a new viaduct over Park Street as well as a new interchange. (SHJ, 1985; collections of the Onondaga Historical Association)

Changes in Urban Population and Built Environment

While Interstates 81, 481 and 690 helped facilitate the flight of residents and businesses outside of the city, highway development was not the sole contributor to the mid-to-late twentieth century loss of population and industry in the City of Syracuse. Between the late 1940s and early 1980s, several large manufacturing plants, some of which had origins in the City of Syracuse, established much larger facilities outside the city, in some cases just beyond the city borders.

The neighboring Towns of Salina, Camillus and Onondaga experienced population growth between 100 and 400 percent between 1950 and 1970. A number of large, centralized shopping malls were constructed to service these growing populations with a concentration of shops and restaurants in one place, further diminishing the need to travel into the city for commerce. In addition, the establishment of a county executive in 1962 and a county legislature in 1968 centralized control of many functions that were formerly the responsibility of a Board of Supervisors that represented the nineteen towns of Onondaga County and the nineteen wards of the City of Syracuse, and gave more power to the outlying towns within the county to develop independently of the city (Cohn, 1978; Schramm and Roseboom, 1979; Connors, 2005; Rivette, 2005). The flight of commerce and industry from downtown Syracuse left several empty buildings that would ultimately collapse or be demolished in subsequent decades.

After peaking at approximately 221,000 residents in 1950, the population of the City of Syracuse experienced a steady decline throughout the 1960s and 1970s. While the city accounted for approximately 72 percent of the population of the county in 1930, by 1980 that number had dropped to just 37 percent. In addition, employment within the city suffered, with the loss of over 8,000 jobs throughout the 1960s, and approximately 8,300 jobs in the 1970s. The majority of job losses occurred outside the central business district, which had experienced more significant loss of industry beginning in the 1940s, though it recovered somewhat in the late twentieth century. In contrast to these overall losses, the African-American population of Syracuse grew steadily and significantly during this same period, from approximately 2082 people in 1930 to 30,117 people in 1980. This included tremendous growth in the era of urban renewal, when the African-American population grew more than 120 percent from 1940 to 1950, and more than 144 percent from 1950 to 1960. Conversely, by 1960, under 33 percent of the African-American population of Syracuse reported that they were living in the same residence as just five years earlier, indicating a high degree of geographical instability. This instability was also illustrated by the degree to which the African-American population of Syracuse was predominantly located within the poorest census tracts in the city, which increased in number significantly following the forced relocation of many African-Americans during the urban renewal era (Sacks and Sacks, 1987; Stamps and Stamps, 2008).

In the early 1970s, it had become apparent that many of the goals of urban renewal to prevent further urban blight as well as job and population loss had ultimately failed. The character of many U.S. cities had been drastically altered through demolition of housing and commercial buildings for surface parking and diminished residential use, as well as the construction of large, often elevated highways and arterials that divided neighborhoods and added a perilous condition for pedestrians attempting to navigate an automobile-dominated landscape. Urban renewal was officially terminated at the federal level in 1973. The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 included some of the functions of urban renewal in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), but focused on housing rehabilitation rather than outright demolition and clearances, and also advocated for historic preservation (Hoffman, 2000). Although

these would be significant developments for cities still reeling from the effects of urban renewal, the damage had already been done to cities like Syracuse, who had continued to lose population, jobs, and businesses since the 1950s.

While the suburbs seemed to grow at an exponential pace, a significant development in public housing occurred in Syracuse in the late twentieth century with the construction of the Kennedy Square apartment complex, just east of Interstate 81 and south of Interstate 690. The property on which these apartments were located was just north of the parts of the Fifteenth Ward that were demolished as part of the Near East Side Urban Renewal Area and Interstate 81. In early 1968 it was announced that an $11 million new post office and mail-handling facility was proposed on a 15-acre site on four city blocks roughly bounded by East Water Street, South Crouse Avenue, Forman Avenue and East Fayette Street (with an additional block bounded on the south by Wellington Avenue). The blocks contained approximately 125 buildings, including commercial and industrial buildings as well as private residences (see Figure 2.4.7-2) (Long, 1968). Negotiations for acquisition of these properties began in August of 1968, and continued throughout the next two years (Schreiber, 1968 and 1969).

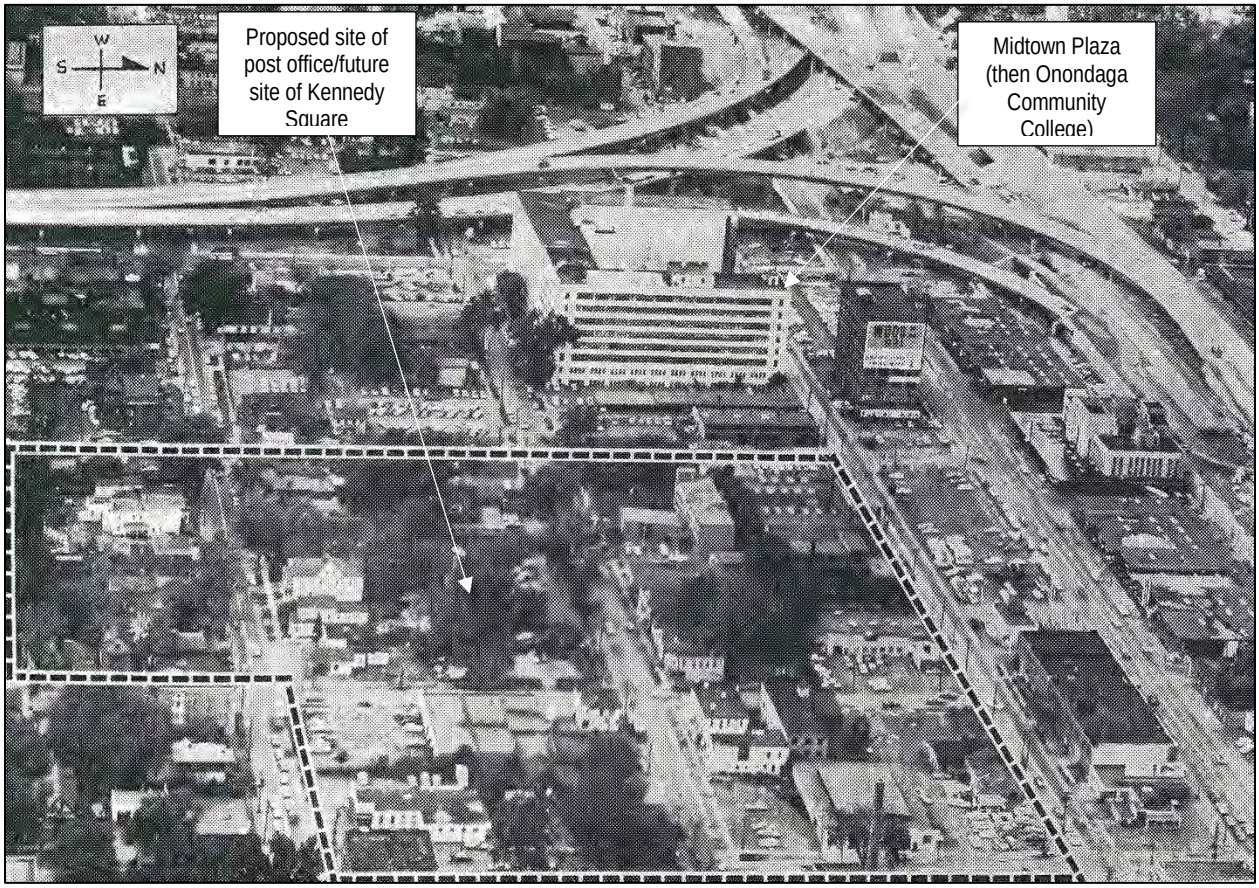


Figure 2.4.7-2. 1968 Photograph of the Proposed Site for a New Post Office near I-81.
Urban renewal continued in the shadow of Interstate 81 with the proposed demolition of five blocks of housing and commercial buildings for a proposed post office and sorting facility. The plan would progress and over 125 properties would be acquired by the federal government (SHJ, 1968; collections of the Onondaga Historical Association)

However, the project stalled in 1970, and by 1971 the federal government had opted to build the new postal facility on a 25-acre parcel to the east, and immediately adjacent to on-and-off-ramps for Interstate 690 at Teall Avenue. The government traded the land it had acquired for the original post facility to the Syracuse Urban Renewal Agency (SURA), so that a low- and middle-income housing facility could be constructed to capitalize on significant federal funding. The new housing complex would be named Kennedy Square in honor of former President John F. Kennedy and his brother, former Senator Robert F. Kennedy, as the first federal subsidy programs for moderate income families and elderly persons had been enacted during the Kennedy presidency, and had been advanced at the state level by Senator Kennedy prior to his assassination in 1968. The federal funding available stipulated that 70 percent of the units would be made available to moderate income families and senior citizens, 20 percent for low income-families, and ten percent for low-income elderly residents (SPS, 1971; SHJ, 1972). Demolitions had begun under federal ownership of the land in 1971, and the site was cleared by 1972 when SURA took ownership and began the planning process for Kennedy Square (see Figure 2.4.7-3).



Figure 2.4.7-3. 1972 Photograph Showing Clearing of the Kennedy Square Site near I-81.
Clearing of the Kennedy Square site began in 1972 following the acquisition of all the properties by the federal government for a new post office and sorting facility, relocated to Teall Avenue in a land swap with the Syracuse Urban Renewal Agency in 1972. (SPS, 1972; collections of the Onondaga Historical Association)

However, the complex was plagued with multiple construction delays, and although it was slated to open in 1973, by summer 1975 no tenants had moved in (SPS, 1972; Brieaddy, 1975). The complex was completed in late 1975, with total of 409 apartments constructed in fifteen buildings ranging in height from two-to-eight stories tall, but was only 40 percent full in September 1976 when complaints related to quality of life began to surface, and criticisms were leveled at the poor construction of the buildings, as well as earthen berms constructed by the city along Erie Boulevard, which were alleged by critics to be for "hiding" the housing complex from the public (Brieaddy, 1975; SPS, 1975 and 1976).

Throughout its three decades of operation, Kennedy Square was beset by controversy. Plagued by crime, missed mortgage payments, high vacancy and increasingly deteriorating conditions, the complex was seized by the Empire State Development Corporation in 2000, and finally closed in October 2007. Approximately 75-80 tenants remained in the largely vacant complex, and were given 90 days to find new housing (Nolan, 2007). The property was transferred to the Upstate Medical Center in 2009, and demolition began on the fifteen apartment buildings comprising Kennedy Square, but was not completed until 2012. A $21 million Central New York Biotechnology Research Center was constructed and completed in 2014 along Washington Street, with plans for an accompanying mixed use neighborhood never materializing, and the majority of the site remaining vacant to the present day (see Figure 2.4.7-4) (Mulder, 2001 and 2013; Moriarty, 2014).



Figure 2.4.7-4. 2016 Photograph of former Kennedy Square Apartments Site.
The former site of Kennedy Square has remained vacant undeveloped since its demolition, with the exception of the Central New York Biotechnology Research Center and associated parking lots, located along East Washington Street (View to the southwest from East Water Street; Photograph by EDR, 2016)

Located just west of the Kennedy Square site and immediately adjacent to Interstates 81 and 690 is another block that underwent significant changes in the late twentieth century. The corner of East Washington and Almond Streets was originally the home of the L.C. Smith & Brothers Typewriter Company, one of the most important area manufactories of the early twentieth century. The company merged with Corona Typewriter Company of Groton, New York in 1926 to form Smith-Corona, which was among the leading manufacturers of typewriters in the United States throughout the subsequent decades. As the company grew, the building expanded to an imposing, eight-story, horseshoe-shaped complex facing Erie Boulevard (visible in Figure 2.4.7-2). Although the company vacated the complex in 1960 to move its operations south to Cortland County, the building did not stay vacant for long. The Onondaga Community College (OCC) opened its doors to 500 students in 1962 in the former Smith-Corona complex. After over a decade of continual growth, OCC relocated to a 280-acre site south of the city, once again leaving Midtown Plaza vacant (Knauss, 2000; OCC, 2016).

Following the departure of OCC, the building housed a variety of businesses, but fell into disrepair and was vacant by the late 1980s. Perceived as an eyesore and a barrier to development of the property, Midtown Plaza was demolished in 1999 (see Figure 2.4.7-5). The Midtown Plaza site lay dormant for several years, until former Governor George Pataki proposed the construction of the Syracuse Center of Excellence in Environmental and Energy Systems, which was decided to be located at the corner of East Washington and Almond Streets in 2002. The designation of the land as a brownfield resulted in significant clean-up and abatement of the site, leading to a lengthy construction process. Ground was broken in 2004, and the building was completed in 2010 (see Figure 2.4.7-6) (Kim and Wright, 1999; Knauss, 2000; Morelli, 2010).

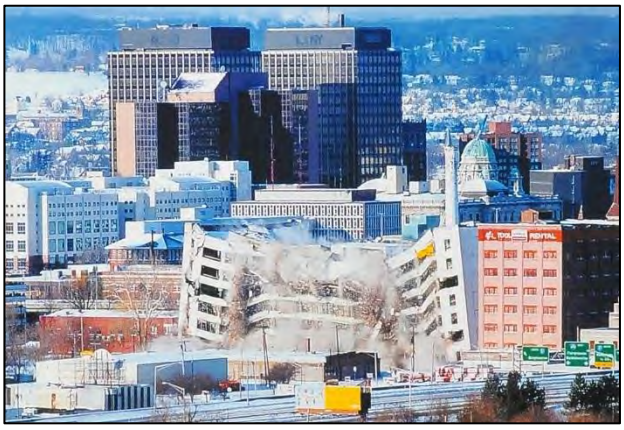




Figure 2.4.7-5. 1999 Photograph Showing the Demolition of Midtown Plaza (left).
Figure 2.4.7-6. 2016 Photograph of the Center of Excellence at the former Midtown Plaza site (right).
By 1999, Midtown Plaza had been vacant for over a decade, and was demolished in a highly-publicized ceremony (*The Post-Standard,* 1999)
By 2016, the area to the south of the Center of Excellence (opened in 2010) had undergone significant environmental remediation and under development for onsite parking and other amenities. (Photograph by EDR, 2016)

Perhaps the most significant development in the City of Syracuse in the late twentieth century was the construction of the Carousel Center (later renamed Destiny USA) between Onondaga Lake and the property known as Oil City, north of downtown Syracuse and immediately west of Interstate 81. The property had long served as a scrapyard and like much of the surrounding lakefront, was significantly polluted by years of industrial use (see Figure 2.4.7-7). In 1987, Pyramid Companies announced its intention to build a shopping mall over one-and-a-half million square feet in size, originally scheduled to open in 1989. However, the proximity to the lake and previous industrial uses of the property led to very poor soil conditions that delayed the project as a solution was developed to allow the project to move forward. Carousel Center finally opened on October 15, 1990, and soon became one of the biggest draws to the Syracuse area (DUSA, 2010; Tampone, 2015).

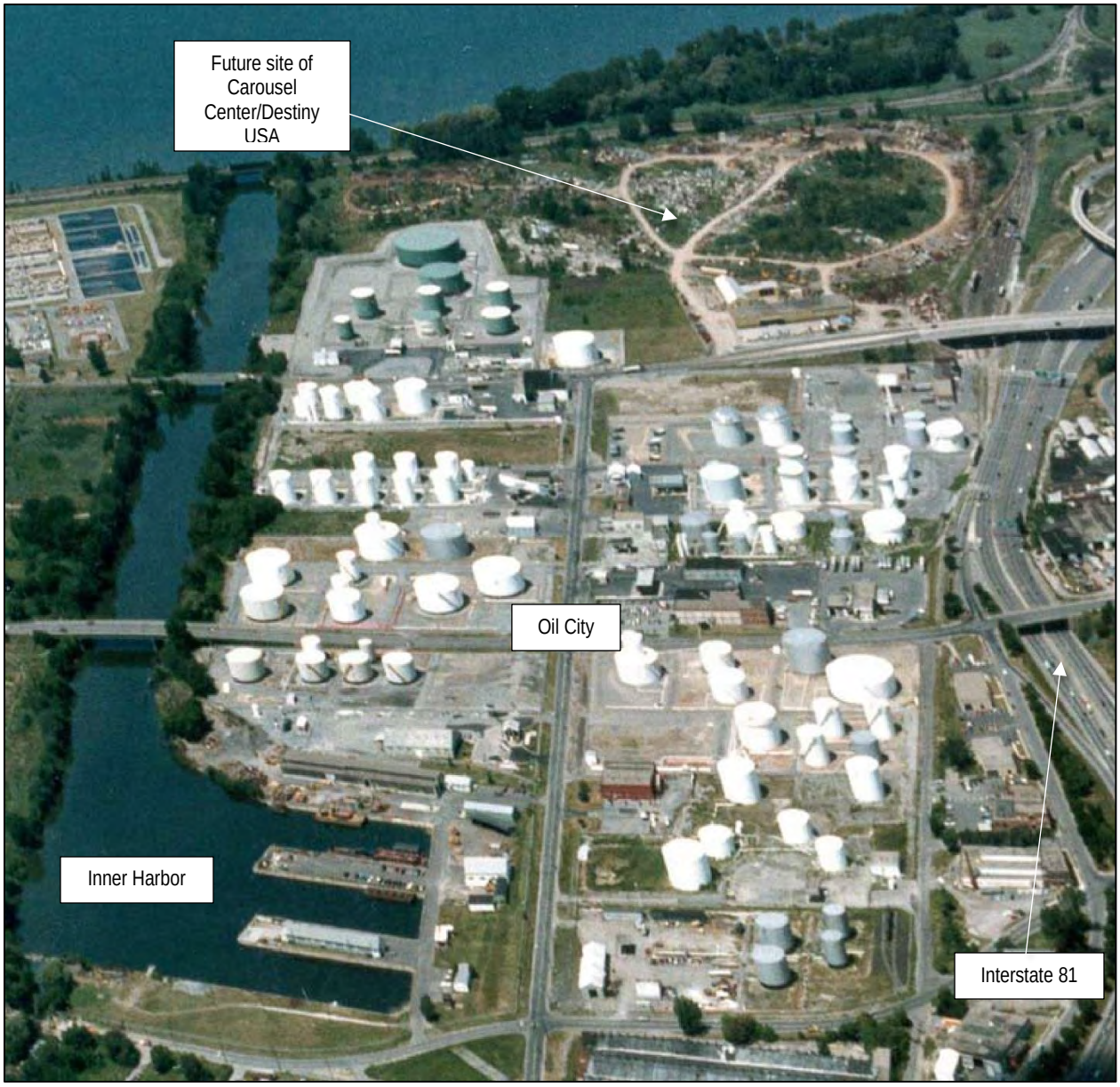


Figure 2.4.7-7. 1987 Photograph of Oil City and Industrial Area west of I-81.
Prior to the construction of Carousel Center, the area located between Onondaga Lake, the Inner Harbor, downtown Syracuse, and Interstate 81 was entirely industrial in nature. The former Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation land had been converted to use as oil storage for companies such as Sunoco and Hess, with numerous other industrial facilities located in the nearby vicinity (DUSA, 2010)

After over five years of construction that began in 2007, an approximately 1.3-million-square-foot expansion was completed, and the mall known as Carousel Center was officially re-branded as Destiny USA in August 2012. Although initial plans included a more significant expansion and additional development, the 2012 expansion of the mall has been announced to be its last (Niedt, 2012; Tampone, 2015). Additional work performed as part of the expansion included clearing of the former Oil City property, which is adjacent to the ongoing efforts to reclaim and redevelop the Inner Harbor as a recreational and commercial destination (see Figure 2.4.7-8).



Figure 2.4.7-8. ca. 2010 Photograph of Carousel Center, the Inner Harbor, and former location of Oil City.
By 2010, the former site of Oil City had been almost completely replaced by parking as part of the ongoing Destiny USA expansion, and the mall had undergone a significant expansion (to be completed in 2012). Redevelopment at the Inner Harbor had begun, as part of an ongoing effort to reclaim the industrial past of the lakefront area for commercial and recreational purposes. (DUSA, 2010)

Prior to its removal, Oil City extended across an approximately 80-acre area with 67 oil tanks owned by nine oil companies. The last of the large aboveground oil tanks at Oil City were removed in 2001, and the final remaining vestige of the gas and oil industry in Oil City (an office building for Chevron) was torn down in 2013 (Foderaro, 1990; CNYRPDB, 2010; Tampone, 2013).

Syracuse in the 21st Century

A late 1970s history of the City of Syracuse dispassionately encapsulated the effects of the urban renewal era on the downtown area in language that was common to the era, avoiding nostalgia and relegating the widespread destruction to just part of the life cycle of the city:

> A block of uninteresting buildings was cleared to make way for MONY Center. The old Cedar Street jail and morgue went down as plans progressed for the County Office Building. On the west side of Salina Street, the old City Bank structure, the E.W. Edwards store and its annex on South Clinton Street, the Wieting garage, and the Lincoln Bank building succumbed to the wreckers' ball. Theaters—the Strand, the Empire, Keith's, and the Paramount—were demolished further south on Salina Street. Sibley's department store was built on the site. On Clinton Square the Jerry Rescue building came down, as did the 110-year-old County Courthouse at North Clinton and West Genesee streets… The eleven-story Onondaga Hotel, the Marine Midland Building on South Warren Street, and the old French Church at Townsend and East Genesee streets were removed from the scene (Schramm and Roseboom, 1979).

Despite such significant changes to the built environment, the City of Syracuse in the twenty-first century has been experiencing a resurgence of commercial and residential development and activity not uncommon to mid-sized cities. Numerous outdoor festivals and an increase in businesses in formerly vacant buildings has restored street life that had been absent for some time. Also suburban housing and commercial growth has continued residential occupancy in downtown Syracuse hovers consistently around 99 percent, with new housing units being added on a regular basis, drawing a largely young and professional population to downtown living (Tampone, 2014; DCOS, 2013).

Conversely, Syracuse also holds the distinction of the highest concentrated poverty among African-American and Hispanic populations in the nation. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of neighborhoods categorized as having "extreme poverty" (where 40 percent of residents live in poverty) increased from nine to nineteen, and the number of high-poverty census tracts increased from twelve to 30. Approximately 65 percent of African-Americans and 62 percent of Hispanics in Syracuse live in high-poverty neighborhoods. Although the city government and numerous health and educational institutions continue to combat these issues, much of the blame for the poverty is often heaped upon the dislocation, segregation and discrimination that occurred during the construction of Interstate 81 and the urban renewal era, and a lack of infrastructure to deal with a burgeoning population of new immigrants that is forced to settle in historically poor neighborhoods already ill-equipped to handle the needs of their residents (Semuels, 2015; Weiner, 2015).

2.5 Existing Conditions

Existing conditions within the APE for Direct Effects were observed and photographed during multiple site visits conducted by EDR cultural resources staff between 2014 and 2016. Existing conditions within the APE for Direct Effects are depicted in Appendix A: Maps 1 and 10, as well as in photographs included in Appendix C.

In general, existing conditions within the APE for Direct Effects represent the extent to which the Viaduct Priority Area, the I-81/I-481 Southern Interchange, the I-81/I-481 Northern Interchange, and the I-481 Eastern Improvements have been significantly shaped by ground disturbance associated with the construction of Interstates 81 and 481, as well as historic ground disturbance associated with commercial, industrial and residential development throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Observations of existing conditions within the four priority areas of the APE for Direct Effects include the following:

Viaduct Priority Area

- The Viaduct Priority Area is comprised of the elevated portion of Interstate 81 located between Oakwood Cemetery on the south, and extending to the NYS Route 370/Liverpool Interchange on the northwest, and including portions of Interstate 690 between and Beech Streets on the east, as well as portions of West, Genesee, Adams, Harrison Streets, Erie Boulevard, and other connected surface streets throughout downtown Syracuse.
- In general, the Viaduct Priority Area is characterized by fairly dense urban development within and immediately adjacent to the APE for Direct Effects, with several buildings from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries located in close proximity to the Interstate 81 and Interstate 690 viaducts, interspersed with young street trees, large surface parking lots and multi-story parking garages (Appendix C, Photographs 1-2).
- The portion of the Viaduct Priority Area northwest of downtown Syracuse includes six lanes of divided highway constructed at or below grade, with cut-and-fill embankments and concrete walls, surrounded by urban development (Appendix C, Photographs 3-4). Any soils present have been highly disturbed due to highway construction and repair over the past several decades.
- The portion of the APE for Direct Effects through downtown Syracuse passes through highly urban corridors bordered by numerous single and multi-story buildings, four-lane local streets, paved sidewalks, and various above- and below-ground utilities (Appendix C, Photographs 5-6).
- The western portion of the APE for Direct Effects within the Viaduct Priority Area includes a portion of West Street, which begins below Erie Boulevard West (within the APE) and rises as it continues north where it is carried over West Genesee Street by a man-made concrete wall, surrounded by surface streets, commercial development and numerous utilities (Appendix C, Photograph 7).
- The eastern portion of the APE for Direct Effects within the Viaduct Priority Area extends along Interstate 690, which is built above grade, and characterized by man-made earthen embankments and concrete wall segments (Appendix C, Photograph 8).
- Portions of the APE for Direct Effects within the Viaduct Priority Area radiate outward along surface streets such as Adams Street, which includes a mix of land use including commercial, multi-family residential, and surface and above-ground parking, as well as numerous utilities (Appendix C, Photograph 9).

- The APE for Direct Effects within the Viaduct Priority Area terminates at the southern end immediately adjacent to Oakwood Cemetery and the former Delaware Lackawanna (currently CSX) Railroad right-of-way, which runs along the east side of Interstate 81 before turning west and proceeding south of the Viaduct Priority and downtown Syracuse (Appendix C, Photograph 10).

I-81/I-481 Southern Interchange

- The APE for Direct Effects I-81/I-481 Southern Interchange includes the area immediately adjacent to the interchange as well as the Interstate 81 right-of-way extending south past NYS Route 173, and a portion of the Interstate 481 right-of-way extending east. No buildings are located within the APE for Direct Effects for the I-81/I-481 Southern Interchange.
- The topography of the I-81/I-481 Southern Interchange slopes down considerably from south to north (Appendix C, Photograph 11). Land within and immediately adjacent to most portions of the APE for Direct Effects is highly disturbed, comprised of cut-and-fill highway and embankment areas with steep slopes (Appendix C, Photographs 12-13). Limited areas within the APE for Direct Effects along the margins of the existing highway corridor may include intact soils.
- The area immediately south and west of the I-81/I-481 Southern Interchange is mixed in character, with a large senior citizen housing facilities located immediately adjacent to Interstate 81, and single family homes located farther to the west outside of the APE for Direct Effects (Appendix C, Photographs 14-15), while areas to the north and east of the I-81/I-481 Southern Interchange are predominantly commercial and industrial in nature (Appendix C, Photographs 16-17).
- The APE for Direct Effects includes a portion of Rock Cut Road, which is cut into an earthen embankment south of Interstate 481 (Appendix C, Photograph 18).

I-81/I-481 Northern Interchange

- The APE for Direct Effects located within and adjacent to the I-81/I-481 Northern Interchange includes portions of multiple on-and-off-ramps as well as the interstate right-of-way extending to Pine Grove Road on the north and Northern Boulevard on the east. No buildings are located within the APE for Direct Effects I-81/I-481 Northern Interchange.
- The I-81/I-481 Northern Interchange and highway rights-of-way are comprised primarily of cut-and-fill highway and embankment areas (Appendix C, Photographs 19-20). The entirety of the existing interchange shows visible evidence for having been previously disturbed as part of highway construction.
- The areas adjacent to the highway rights-of-way are a mix of mid-to-late twentieth century residential development, and successional and wetland vegetation (Appendix C, Photographs 21-23).

- A large, commercial development currently used as an automobile dealership is located on the northwest side of the APE for Direct Effects (Appendix C, Photograph 24).

I-481 Eastern Improvements

- The I-481 Eastern Improvements are comprised of two discontinuous sections located within and immediately adjacent to the Interstate 481 right-of-way, on the north and south sides of the Kirkville Road interchange, extending roughly to the New York State Thruway on the north and NYS Route 290 on the south. No buildings are located within the APE for Direct Effects for the I-481 Eastern Improvements.
- The northern and southern sections of the APE for Direct Effects are comprised of primarily cut-and-fill highway and embankment areas (Appendix C, Photographs 25-26).
- Much of the area immediately adjacent to the APE for Direct Effects is comprised of successional and wetland vegetation (Appendix C, Photograph 27).
- A large commercial office park is located west of the northern portion of the APE for Direct Effects for the I-481 Eastern Improvements (Appendix C, Photograph 28).
- The southern portion of the APE for Direct Effects for the I-481 Eastern Improvements is comprised of an elevated viaduct over a large railroad yard and wetland, and crosses NYS Route 290 at its southern extent (Appendix C, Photograph 29). Land use in the vicinity of NYS Route 290 and the APE for Direct Effects is largely commercial in nature (Appendix C, Photograph 30).

2.6 . Previous Ground Disturbance within the APE for Direct Effects

In general, areas characterized by significant previous ground disturbance can be excluded from further consideration regarding potential impacts to archeological resources. The APE for Direct Effects is (for the most part) within a very developed urban area with a complicated history of prior ground disturbance. In some instances, previous excavation/construction episodes and landfilling will likely have resulted in disturbance or destruction of archaeological resources. However, in other instances, landfilling can serve to bury and preserve archaeological resources from earlier periods:

> One of the most important lessons that excavations in [filled/disturbed urban contexts] have taught archaeologists is that the landfill can serve as a blanket, protecting and preserving an older ground surface buried beneath it from the ravages of later development. Thus, by examining the ground under the landfill, we can... retrieve artifacts that had been dropped (either accidentally or intentionally) … and even discover earlier archaeological sites located beneath the old ground surface (Canwell & Wall, 2001: 239).

Significant sources of previous ground disturbance within the APE for Direct Effects include: landfilling activities associated with nineteenth-century urban development in the City of Syracuse; demolition and construction associated with mid-twentieth century highway construction; disturbance associated with construction, expansion, and/or modification of buildings; areas of cut and fill associated with other road and highway construction; and the installation of underground utilities. This section of the report provides a review of available data regarding previous disturbance within the APE for Direct Effects.

2.6.1 Nineteenth and Twentieth-Century Landfilling and Urban Development

As described in Section 2.1.2 of this report, the first Euro-American settlers in the area encountered a vast wetland broken only by steeply sloped dikes of the many creeks that radiated from Onondaga Lake, and by forested hills at the south end of present-day Syracuse, the southwestern corner of Onondaga Lake, and northeast of present-day Salina. In the early 1800s, the landscape of present-day Syracuse was changed drastically. Swamps were drained, waterways were filled or made into sewers, and hills were razed to build roads and provide fill for poorly drained residential and commercial lots. Secondary sources provide general descriptions of early cutting and filling activities that shaped the landscape around the early settlements of Salina and Bogardus Corners:

> Midway [between the Walton Tract and Salina], in an eastward direction, rose a great ridge known today as Prospect Hill (not now so high as then, its crown having been shorn to fill low spots in the village). South of the [Boagrdus] tavern site [i.e., northwest of the present intersection of Salina and West Genesee Streets], the ground rose sharply in the knoll through which Yellow Brook flowed. (In the early years of the village, this knoll was leveled as much as twelve feet from Jefferson Street northward, and the low ground in the vicinity of today's Onondaga County Savings Bank [i.e., 101 South Salina Street] was filled as much as three feet to make the present level street (Munson, 1969: 105).

> There was quite a deep ravine in Salina street where Yellow brook crossed it, and there were other considerable depressions. Mr. Cheney says that in 1824, "Salina street was fully six feet higher than at the present day, and very irregular, passing over a series of mounds or hillocks the whole distance, making a bad road to travel with a loaded team." These were all leveled when the street was subsequently graded by Moses D. Burnet (Bruce, 1891:121).

A knoll called "Prospect Hill" is shown on early maps (see Figure 2.6.1-1) at the south end of the western edge of Onondaga Lake, part of a complex of forested uplands extending southwest from the Lake. A second knoll, also called "Prospect Hill" or "Foot Street Hill" is shown at the northeast corner of the present day intersection of Townsend and James Streets (see Figure 2.6.1-1) and was removed as residential lot fill by the public in 1828 (Bruce, 1891: 130). Uplands are also shown east of Onondaga Creek, at the south end of present-day Syracuse. Though some of these rolling hills at the south end of Syracuse are preserved today, many of them were graded in the creation of roads, including the South end of Salina Street and Onondaga Street in the southwest portion of the city (Bruce 1891).

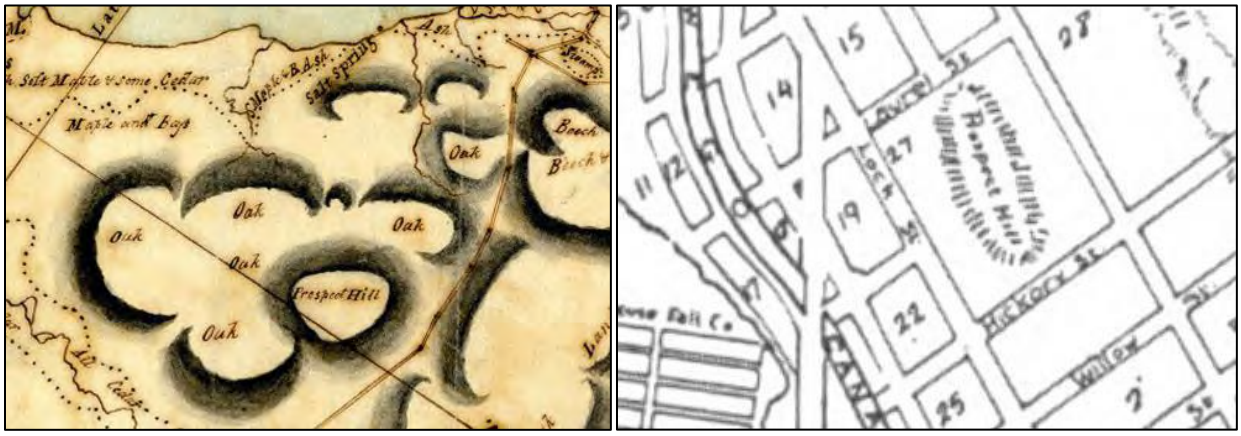


Figure 2.6.1-1. Early-Nineteenth Century Maps Showing the Pre-Development Landscape of Syracuse.
The ca. 1800 *Map of Part of Onondaga Lake and its Vicinity* (left; Unknown, N.D.) shows "Prospect Hill" located generally west of the southern end of Onondaga Lake. The ca. 1834 *Map of the Village of Syracuse and the Village of Lodi* (right) included in the *Early Landmarks of Syracuse* (Strong, 1894) shows "Prospect Hill" located northeast of the present-day intersection of Townsend and James Streets (Note: "Loch St." on the map is the location of present-day Townsend Street). Both maps show elevated landforms that were later graded and removed to fill low-lying and wetland areas.

Land that was graded at the south end of Salina Street was used to fill the same street further north (Bruce, 1891: 157). Soil graded from East Fayette Street was used to fill the Chestnut Street Bridge (Bruce, 1891: 178). Burnet and Hawley Streets and portions of Franklin Street were filled in 1854 (Bruce, 1891:178). City lots in lowlands, swamps, and natural drainages, including Yellow Brook, were filled, sometimes with soil removed during grading activities of other areas, and sometimes with debris or trash:

> The garbage wagon of the present time has been the instrument to complete the task of filling the old channel of the creek and every pool in its vicinity (Hand, 1889).

In an 1890 address at the Businessmen's Association of Syracuse, physician Dr. John VanDuyn described the extent of earth disturbance associated with the construction of the city up to that point:

> "The town is mostly level except those portions of it which are on the surrounding hills. Its boundaries you all well know. But what is not so apparent to-day [sic] is the elevation which some points at that time attained over others and the distribution of true swamps…Salina Street was so low in front of the Syracuse House that in the subsequent grading, five feet of rise was necessary…On the south side of the brook [presumably Yellow Brook] the land rose rapidly, so that a little north of Onondaga street from six to eight feet of earth was removed in the grading." (SS, 1890).

Other early changes to the landscape of Syracuse included efforts to straighten Onondaga Creek, which was once described as winding "its wonderfully devious way from south to north" (Bruce, 1891:94). The channelization of

Onondaga Creek began in the early-nineteenth century as an attempt to harness the waterpower of the creek for milling purposes, and continued in the mid-nineteenth century as a response to flooding, which resulted in part from deforestation in the upper watershed, and stagnant waters due to accumulated sewage within Syracuse. An 1856 "Act for Straightening Onondaga Creek" was the first legislation to plan formal changes and straighten the creek (Bruce, 1891:180).

The route of Onondaga Creek was significantly altered and channelized between throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (see Figure 2.6.1-2; Onondaga Environmental Institute [OEI], 2008). In 1867, the section of the creek located immediately south of Onondaga Lake was straightened and a channel constructed extending 100 feet into the lake to discharge creek flow into deeper water and reclaim shallow lakefront land (Bruce 1891: 204). By the end of the nineteenth century, significant channelization had occurred between Temple Street and Midland Avenue, allowing for increased settlement and development in the neighborhoods surrounding Onondaga Creek (USGS, 1898). Channelization was completed to West Colvin Street by 1920 (OEI, 2008; 2009). The full length of Onondaga Creek was estimated at approximately 34 miles in 1927, whereas current estimates place the full length at approximately 27 miles. Although the non-channelized portions of the creek are dynamic and may shorten the overall length by cutting oxbows and similar processes, the majority of this historic reduction in length is attributed to channelization of the creek, primarily within the lower watershed during the twentieth century (OEI, 2009). By the mid-twentieth century, the creek had been re-engineered to its present course (USGS, 1958).

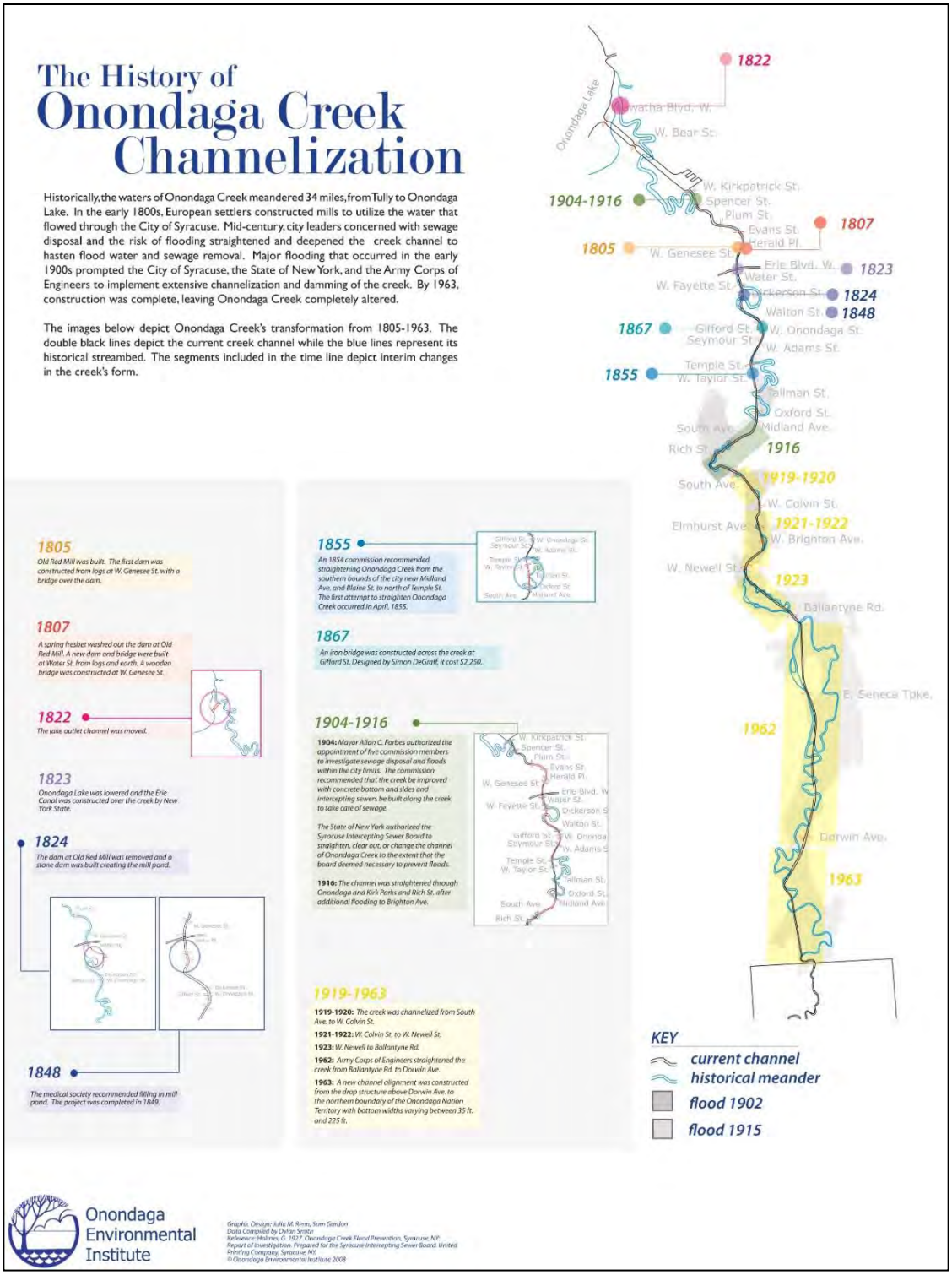


Figure 2.6.1-2. The History of Onondaga Creek Channelization.
This illustrative map poster summarizes the different phases and locations of the channelization of Onondaga Creek since the early-nineteenth century (Onondaga Environmental Institute, 2008; courtesy of Onondaga Environmental Institute).

In addition, areas of the Onondaga Lake shoreline have been variously dredged and filled throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Onondaga Lake outlet into the Seneca river was first dredged in 1822 (Connors, 2005). The initial dredging lowered the lake level and exposed former lakeside wetlands, some of which were drained and filled to later become the northwest portion of downtown Syracuse. The lake level was lowered again in 1882 when the outlet into the Seneca River was dredged again or enlarged (OCC, 2016). Lowering the lake level allowed additional low-lying lakeside wetlands to be drained and filled. Modification of the Onondaga Lake shoreline to accommodate industrial uses was an ongoing process throughout the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries (OCC, 2016; see Appendix A: Maps 5 and 7-9).

2.6.2 Mid-Twentieth-Century Highway Construction

As described in Section 2.4.6 of this report, the construction of elevated interstate highways through Syracuse between 1954 and 1966 dramatically transformed the landscape of the city, both socially and physically. Construction began in 1954 on the Oswego Boulevard Expressway (as it became known), which required the demolition of dozens of buildings and significant earth disturbance (see Figures 2.4.6-11 and 2.4.6-12) (SHJ, 1954; 1956). Although the Oswego Boulevard had originally been constructed atop the filled in Oswego Canal beginning in 1923, considerable earthen embankments had to be constructed north of the city to carry the new expressway (see Figure 2.4.6-13). The construction of the Oswego Boulevard Expressway was the first step in linking downtown Syracuse to the nascent interstate network in the United States, and also a harbinger of the greater destruction that would occur with the construction of the elevated viaduct portion of Interstate 81.

Combined with urban renewal programs, the routing of an elevated highway through downtown Syracuse caused the most radical change to the built environment since the construction of the Erie Canal. Demolition of buildings within the proposed path of Interstate 81 was ongoing between 1962 and 1966. The demolition contracts required that basements and cellars would be filled, and the property cleared and graded. Where demolition contracts involved the removal of streets (such as Cedar Street and Jackson Street), manholes and catch basins were also filled in, and curbing was removed (SPS, 1964a; Lee, 1965). As noted previously, Appendix B of this report includes geo-referenced copies of the NYSDOT demolition plans overlain on current aerial photographs, which illustrates the scale of the transformation to this neighborhood. Photographs from newspaper articles at the time of highway construction illustrate the extent of earth disturbance associated with highway construction (see Figures 2.4.6-11, 2.4.6-12, 2.4.6-14, 2.4.6-16, and 2.4.6-17 included in Section 2.4.6 of this report). NYSDOT construction drawings provide significant detail regarding the extent of disturbance associated with highway construction (see Figures 2.6.2-1 through 2.6.2.4)[9]:

[9] EDR reviewed hundreds of NYSDOT record drawings as part of the research for the Phase 1A archaeological assessment. The four examples of record plan drawings included here provide a representative sample of the information available in those plans.

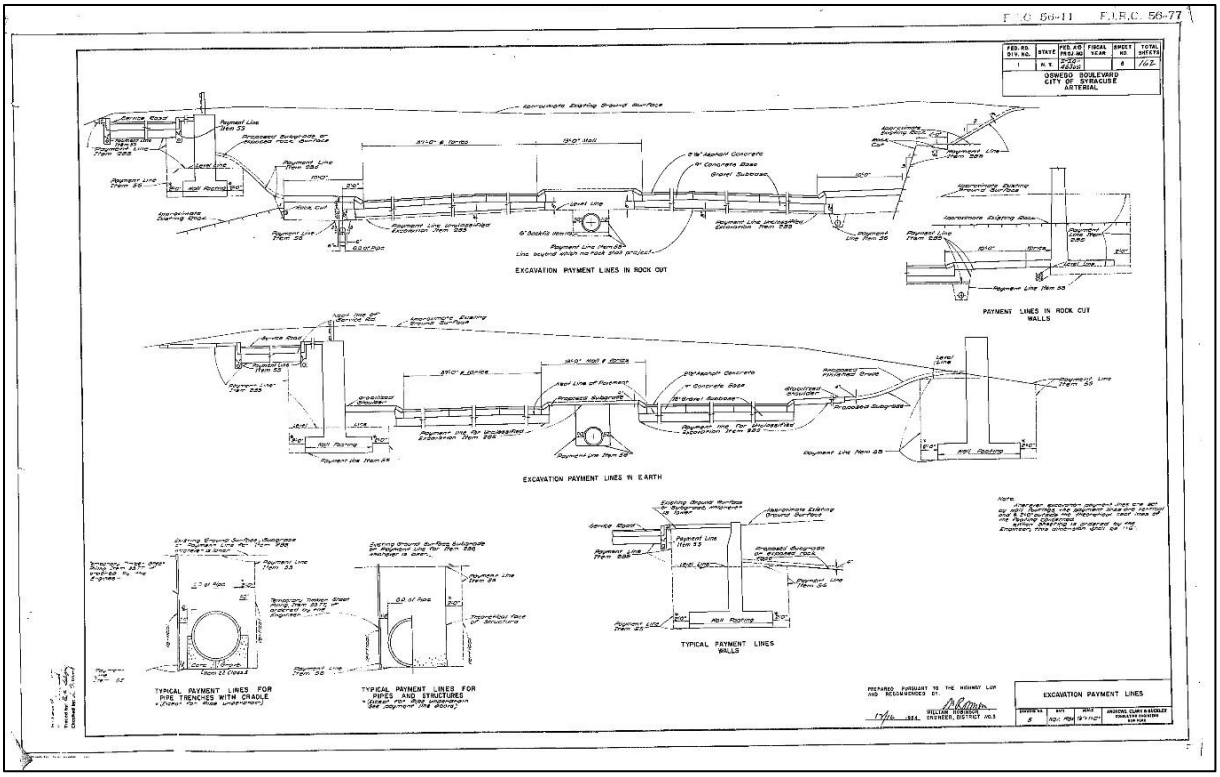


Figure 2.6.2-1. Detail from NYSDOT Construction Plans C56-01 (Oswego Boulevard Expressway).
Construction drawing illustrating typical depth of excavation for the depressed portions of the Oswego Boulevard Expressway (NYSDOT, 1956).

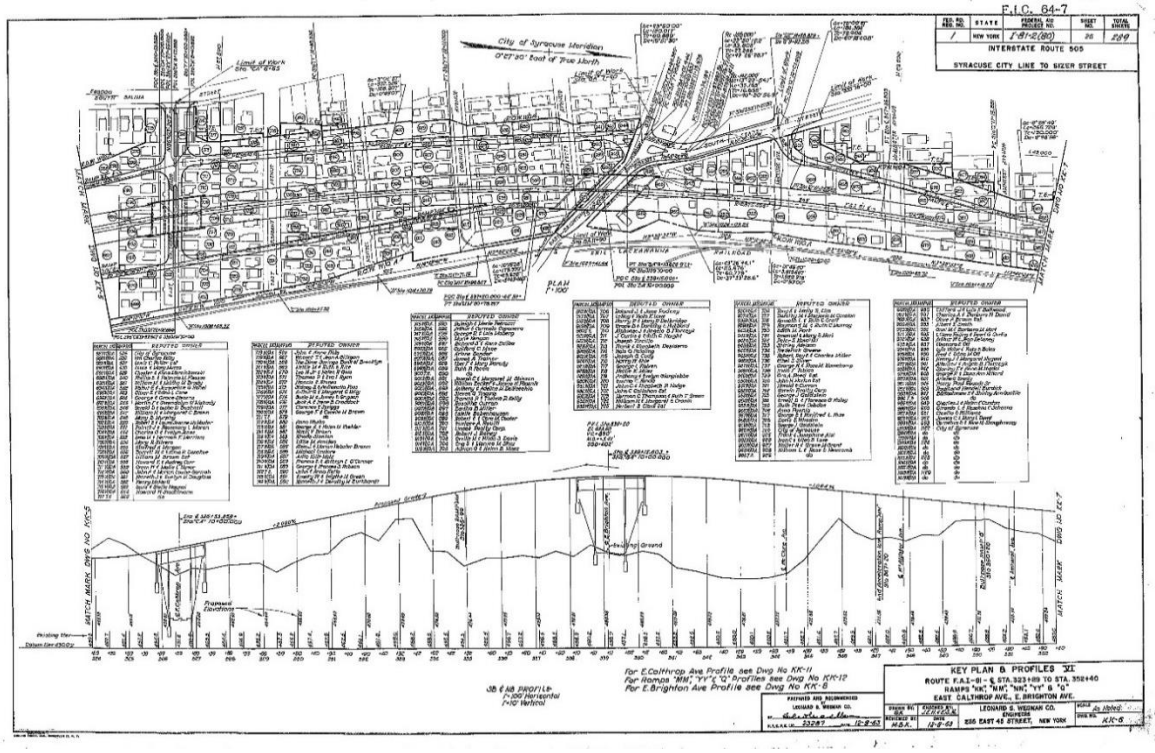


Figure 2.6.2-2. Detail from NYSDOT Construction Plans C64-07 (I-81, Syracuse City Line to Sizer Street).
Construction drawing illustrating extent of cut and fill and building removals for I-81 in the City of Syracuse (NYSDOT, 1964).

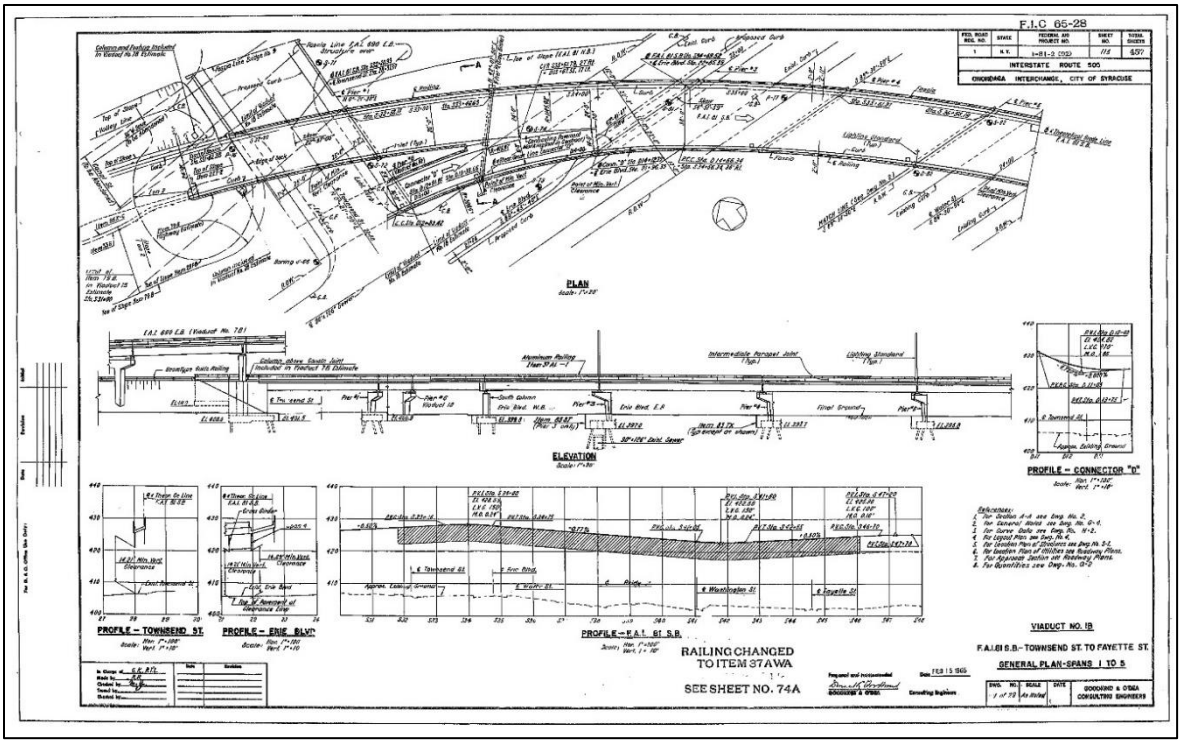


Figure 2.6.2-3. Detail from NYSDOT Construction Plans C65-28 (I-690/I-81 Interchanges).
Plan and profile drawings showing arrangement of piers for elevated viaduct (NYSDOT, 1965).

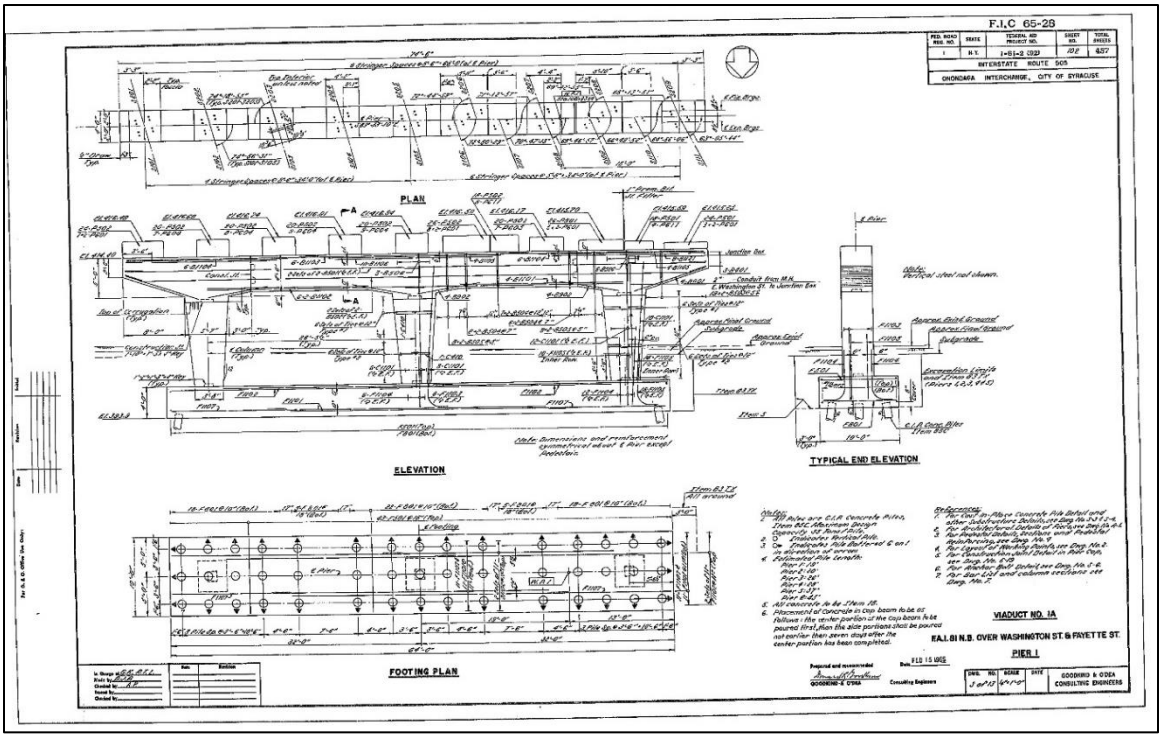


Figure 2.6.2-4. Detail from NYSDOT Construction Plans C65-28 (I-690/I-81 Interchanges).
Detail of piers for elevated viaduct, showing arrangement of footings and piles for elevated piers; the length (or depth) of piles for the piers is noted to be between 19 and 45 feet (NYSDOT, 1965).

2.6.3 Prior Ground Disturbance Analysis

EDR conducted a detailed analysis of prior ground disturbance within the APE for Direct Effects. Given the rich history of the Project vicinity and the results of the archaeological sensitivity assessment described herein, this analysis is essential to understanding the potential for intact and potentially significant archaeological resources to be located with the APE for Direct Effects. The prior ground disturbance analysis included historical research, review of NYSDOT record demolition and construction plans, aerial photography (including historical imagery), field observations, and GIS data analysis. The analysis includes the following categories of previous soil disturbance:

- Mapped Soil Units
- Buried Utilities
- Demolished Structures
- Depth of Fill
- Cut-and-Fill Highway and Embankment Areas

The sources and interpretation of these data are summarized below and illustrated in Appendix A: Map 10.

Mapped Soil Units

Review of publicly available mapped soils data provided a basis for the ground disturbance analysis (see Table 2.1.3-1 and Appendix A: Map 2; Esri and Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS], 2016; NRCS, 2016). As described in Section 2.1 of this report, approximately 67.7% (or 311.3 acres) of soils within the APE for Direct Effects are indicative of moderate to severe disturbance (Cut and Fill Land, Made Land, and Urban Land). As described in Section 2.1 of this report, these soil units are variable in their characteristics but all are man-made through various processes including excavation, filling with non-native soils, filling with other materials (i.e., demolished structural remains), paving, and mixing soil horizons and units through grading and contouring. Urban Land occurs primarily within the Viaduct Priority Area in downtown Syracuse, Cut-and-Fill Land occurs along Interstate, Railroad, and major Highway rights-of-way in all four areas of the APE for Direct Effects, and Made Land, consisting of an open quarry, occurs only within the I-81/I-481 Southern Interchange.

Areas characterized by the Cut and Fill Land, Made Land, and Urban Land soil map units are identified in Appendix A: Map 10 as “Mapped Soil Units”. It is assumed that the level of disturbance in these areas would preclude the presence of near-surface archaeological resources, including pre-contact Native American archaeological resources. However, it is anticipated that historic-period archaeological resources associated with nineteenth and twentieth-century development of the city may be located in these areas.

Buried Utilities

Buried utilities are located throughout the APE for Direct Effects, primarily within public roadways and/or adjacent rights-of-way. Mapping of buried utilities was provided by Popli Design Group, who collected this data as part of existing site condition surveys for the I-81 Viaduct Project. The mapping includes the observed and assumed locations of all utility poles and underground lines associated with electric, fiber optic, water, sewer, telephone, steam, cable television, oil, and unidentified infrastructure. For the most part, buried utilities included in this mapping are located in existing roadways. All buried utilities shown in Appendix A: Map 10 have an assumed width of disturbance of four feet, which is a conservative assumption. It is worth noting that the mapping of buried utilities within the APE for Direct Effects was based on review of available record plans and field observations, and therefore represents an interpretation of the available data. It is assumed that additional buried utilities that were not identified in the existing site conditions surveys are located within the APE for Direct Effects (Phillips, 2016).

In addition, the locations of existing elevated highway piers and bridge support structures are included in this mapping – although these are not utilities, they were included as part of the same digital mapping provided by Popli so are shown together on the map. As depicted in Figure 2.6.2-4, the depth of disturbance for piles driven beneath footings of these support structures extended in some locations up to between 19 and 45 feet.

Demolished Structures

As described above in Section 3.2.3, the locations of 952 demolished structures (see Appendix A: Map 10) were digitized from the ca. 1953-1966 NYSDOT record plans for the I-81/Interstate 505 construction, Oswego Boulevard Arterial Project, and the I-690 Viaduct Project (see also Appendix B). This construction involved the demolition of a large number of residential and commercial buildings as well as a small number of other structures such as above-ground oil tanks. During demolition, structures were demolished, basements and cellars were filled, and the properties were cleared and graded (NYSDOT, 1963; SPS, 1964). The depth of disturbance associated with the original construction of residential and commercial buildings would have extended 8-10 ft (2.5 to 3.1 m) below the ground surface for a typical foundation/basement. Following demolition, the open foundations were filled with on-site material such as the demolished foundation and other portions of the demolished structure.

As described in Section 3.2.4 of this report, the foundations of these demolished structures are unlikely to be considered archaeologically or historically significant, in large part because the location, dimensions, and arrangement of those buildings can be well understood based on review of historic cartographic sources and archaeological data is unlikely to contribute significant new information. In addition, the extent of prior disturbance associated with the construction and demolition of these structures is assumed to preclude the possibility that other (earlier) archaeological resources are present in these locations. However, potential artifact deposits and shaft features, which include privies, wells, and

cisterns, are found on many domestic and commercial properties in urban contexts and are potentially located in former yard areas adjacent to the former locations of map-documented structures.

Depth of Fill

As described in Section 2.1 of this report, the NYSDOT has an extensive archive of geotechnical borings documenting subsurface stratigraphy in and around the APE for Direct Effects. EDR interpreted and summarized depth of fill based on review of NYSDOT's large dataset of boring logs, which covers much of the City of Syracuse and the surrounding vicinity. The geotechnical borings included in the NYSDOT dataset date to between 1945 and 2005. For the current analysis, EDR clipped the soil boring data to a 500-ft (152-m) buffer around the APE for Direct Effects which resulted in a dataset of 995 individual borings. The location of each geotechnical bore hole was digitized as a point. Based on review of the corresponding boring log, a depth of fill was assigned (or attributed) to each point.

Depth of fill is measured in feet and tenths of feet (not inches) in the NYSDOT boring logs. Fill was defined as any stratum explicitly defined in the boring log as "fill" or any stratum containing any of the following materials which were interpreted to be indicative of disturbed soils and historic and/or modern fill: "brick," "canal bottom," "cinder," "coal," "concrete," "debris," "morter" [mortar], "pavement," "rubble," "solvay sludge," "sludge," "waste," or "wood chips." In instances where sediment was described as "Fill?" or similar ambiguity and/or uncertainty was indicated, the stratum in question was not considered to be fill. Wood, wood fiber, and traces of wood were not considered to be indicative of artificial fill due to the fact that the APE for Direct Effects was historically forest and forested wetland. Therefore, wood derived from tree roots and stumps would not necessarily be indicative of previous disturbance.

In four instances, asphalt was encountered on the ground surface, underlain by a 3-ft (0.9-m) deep void, in two instances asphalt was underlain by a 4-ft (1.2-m) deep void, and in two instances asphalt was underlain by a 5-ft (1.5-m) deep void. In all these cases, depth of fill was considered to be the depth of the void. Although these voids are not technically fill, for the purposes of this analysis it can be stated with confidence that they do not contain buried archaeological resources.

The depths of fill documented by the boring logs is presented as an interpolated surface in Appendix A: Map 10. Of the 995 boring logs reviewed for the Project, 478 boring logs document depths of fill between 0.5 and 36.5 feet throughout various portions of the APE for Direct Effects. The artificial fill documented by these boring logs is deepest in the vicinity of Hiawatha Boulevard and the DestiNY USA shopping mall in the northwestern portion of the Viaduct Priority Area and the I-81/I-690 Interchange, near the center of the Viaduct Priority Area (see Appendix A: Map 10). These findings are consistent with NYSDOT record plans and historical accounts (and images) regarding the extent of ground disturbance associated the construction of the interstate system (see Sections 2.4.6 and 2.6.2 of this report). Deep

deposits of artificial fill are also documented in the I-481 Eastern Improvement Area in the vicinity of the CSX Railroad ROW (Appendix A: Map 10). No data were available for the Southern and Northern I-81/I-481 Interchanges.

The remaining 517 boring logs did not indicate the presence of fill deposits. Many of these records pre-dated construction of the existing highway, and therefore may reflect a past condition that is no longer accurate. Other areas may contain fill in the form of imported gravel and/or loam, but the fill was not clearly identified per the criteria outlined above. Therefore, many portions of the APE for Direct Effects are identified as having no fill or no data is available, which is an intentionally conservative analysis. It is anticipated that many areas shown as having no fill (or no data) may actually have significant soil disturbance. However, the existing data cannot confirm that assumption.

Cut-and-Fill Highway and Embankment Areas

Cut-and-Fill Highway and Embankment Areas (see Appendix A: Map 10) include areas within and adjacent to the APE for Direct effects in which substantial cutting and filling of sediment has occurred related to Interstate and or highway construction. These include areas where the Interstate is elevated above the surrounding terrain on an earthen berm, areas where the Interstate has been excavated below the natural ground surface, areas where exit and entrance ramps are supported by concrete retaining walls or earthen berms, and other similar circumstances (see Figure 2.4.6-13, for an example). The extent of cut-and-fill that occurred during highway construction is illustrated in NYSDOT record plans (e.g., see Figures 2.6.2-1 and 2.6.2-2) and historical photographs (see Figures 2.4.6-11, 2.4.6-12, 2.4.6-14, 2.4.6-16, and 2.4.6-17). The depth of disturbance in some of these areas is also confirmed by the depth of fill analysis described above (see Appendix A: Figure 10).



Figure 2.6.3-1. Representative Photographs of Cut-and-Fill Highway and Embankment Areas.
These photographs are representative of the "Cut-and-Fill Highway and Embankment Areas" identified within the APE for Direct Effects and include the I81/I690 interchange area (left; looking northeast from Erie Boulevard near Townsend Street) and the northern portion of I-81 (formerly the Oswego Boulevard Expressway; right). These areas are considered to be severely disturbed to such an extent that there is no potential for intact archaeological resources to be present in these areas

EDR identified Cut-and-Fill Highway and Embankment Areas based on multiple sources, including NYSDOT demolition and construction plans, aerial imagery (including oblique views and historical imagery), and field reconnaissance/confirmation (see Section 2.5 of this report and Figure 2.6.3-1). Areas of cut-and-fill were defined conservatively. If there was any question as to whether or not an area had been disturbed by highway ROW construction, EDR assumed to be intact and it was not mapped as "Cut-and-Fill Highway and Embankment Areas" for the purpose of this analysis.

The areas identified as "Cut-and-Fill Highway and Embankment Areas" in Appendix A: Maps 10 and 11 are considered to be severely disturbed to such an extent that there is no potential for intact archaeological resources to be present in these areas.

Appendix C
Photographs of NR-listed and Eligible Properties in the APE



A view of the Hanover Square Historic District looking northwest from the intersection of East Water Street and East Genesee Street.



A view looking northeast towards the Weighlock Building, which is a contributing element within the Hanover Square Historic District as well as an individually NR-listed resource. The project site is visible in the background left.



A view of the North Salina Street Historic District, along North Salina Street looking south from North State Street.



A view of the North Salina Street Historic District, at North Salina Street and East Laurel Street, looking southwest towards the Learbury Building and the project site.



A view of the South Salina Street Historic District, along South Salina Street looking south from Fayette Street.



A view from the South Salina Street Historic District, along South Salina Street looking north from Washington Street at the northern edge of the Historic District.

112-16 BURNET AVE/ Michael Dolpin Building/ Barboni Building (06740.000260)



The Michael Dolpin Rowhouse was determined eligible for the NR in 1994 under Criterion C. The Michael Dolpin Rowhouse is located at 112-116 Burnet Avenue. The two-story Italianate brick building was constructed in 1872 for Michal Dolpin, a Syracuse lumber dealer. The building is ornamented with a bracketed cornice and saw-tooth band. The matching one and two-bay porches are representative of the Eastlake style detailed with brackets and spindlework friezes. The Michael Dolpin Rowhouse is eligible for the NR under Criterion C as a rare surviving example of an unaltered Victorian rowhouse.

204 BURNET AVE/ Corner Block Factory Shop/ Turack Motor Service (06740.000385)

The Syracuse Corner Block Company factory was determined eligible for the NR in 2009 as a part of the multiple properties nomination for Industrial and Large Scale Commercial Buildings in the City of Syracuse. The three-story red brick factory is located at 204 Burnet Avenue and was constructed in 1895. The factory produced square turning, head, base, and corner blocks. The factory is associated with the industrial and commercial growth of the city during the Industrial Boom and Diversification period (1870-1929) and is significant under Criterion C.



122-24 BURNET AVE & DECKER ST/ Brayton-Folker House/ Caldwell & Ward Brass Co Office/ "Cab Fab" (06740.000261)



The Cabinet Fabrication Group property consists of four interconnected historic buildings located at 122-124 Burnet Avenue: 1864 Brayton-Falker House, 1896 Central City Brass and Manufacturing Company factory, 1902 factory addition, and 1940s cinder block addition. The 1940s cinder block addition is not considered eligible for the NR.

The Brayton-Falker House was determined eligible for the NR in 1977 under Criterion C, as a refined example of the High Victorian Italianate style. The house is a two-story red brick Italianate building. The Caldwell & Ward Brass Company is the successor to the Onondaga Brass Company founded in 1850. The Onondaga Brass Company was reorganized in 1896 as the Central City Brass and manufacturing Company at 120 Burnet Avenue, adjacent to the Italianate home of Porter B. Ward, one of the owners of the company. In 1896, a four-story red brick rectangular factory building was constructed on the parcel southwest of the Brayton-Falker House. In 1902, Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect, was hired to design a large addition to the factory. This red brick addition is a one bay two-story/three bay one-story (south) with clerestory monitor type windows at the roof line located on the east side of the existing factory, south of the Brayton-Falker House. In 1906, the company was incorporated after consolidating with several smaller competitors and, in 1907, the company was re-incorporated as the Caldwell & Ward Brass Company. The Caldwell & Ward Brass Company factory and addition were determined eligible for the NR in 2009 as a part of the multiple properties nomination for Industrial and Large Scale Commercial Buildings in the City of Syracuse. The 1896 factory and 1902 addition are associated with the industrial and commercial growth of the city during the Industrial Boom and Diversification period (1870-1929) and are significant under Criterion A and Criterion C.

315 CLINTON ST N/ Residence (Paul Cowley & Associates) (06740.001406)

The Queen Anne style residence was determined eligible for the NR in 2004 under Criterion C, as an intact example of a late nineteenth century Queen Anne Style residence. The residence is located at 315 North Clinton Street and was constructed in 1880. The two-story red brick and terra cotta building exhibits a cutaway bay window topped by a projecting attic gable. Decorative corner brackets appear below. The windows are segmental-arched with stone sills united into a horizontal stringcourse spanning the width of the front elevation on the first and second stories.



667 CLINTON ST N/ Amphion Piano Player Building (06740.001455)



The Amphion Piano Player Building was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. The L-shaped brick building is two-stories along Clinton Street with a three-story extension at the back.`

717 CLINTON ST N & DIVISION S Simonds Building (06740.001458)



The Elgin A. Simonds Company Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. The Elgin A. Simonds Company building is located at 212 West Division Street and was constructed ca. 1908. The building displays three distinct architectural styles indicative of the three periods of construction. The original structure is a three- and four-story red brick building with broad triple hung windows. Elgin A. Simonds Furniture Company was founded in 1899; Elgin Simonds had previously been associated with Gustav Stickley from 1891 to 1898 as Stickley & Simonds. By 1922, the Simonds Furniture Company was one of the most widely known furniture manufacturer in the country. Elgin Simonds died in 1903 but the business continued until 1936.

101 CLINTON ST N & GENESEE ST/ Syracuse Post Office and Courthouse (91NR00249)



The Syracuse Post Office and Courthouse was listed on the NR in 1987 under Criterion C, as a significant example of monumental twentieth century Neo-Classical architectural design prevalent for government buildings during this time period. The Syracuse Post Office is located at 101 North Clinton Street and was constructed between 1926 and 1928. The three-story limestone Neo-Classical building is located on a pie-shaped parcel. The symmetrical façade has a slight concave curve and is highlighted by a two-story recessed portico with six large Doric columns. A full entablature encircles the building between the second and third floors. The building was originally built as a Federal building, home to the U.S. Post Office, a U.S. District Court, and to other federal offices. The building was located adjacent to the Erie Canal and is one of several historically important buildings which surround Clinton Square, the city's central open space.

940 COMSTOCK AVE & COLVIN ST/ Oakwood Cemetery (90NR03310)



The Oakwood Cemetery (1859-1940) was determined eligible for the NR in 1991 under Criterion C for its landscape architecture, art, and funerary architecture. The Oakwood Cemetery is located at 940 Comstock Avenue and encompasses approximately 160 acres of landscaped terrain and eight miles of circulating roadways with cobble lined gutters. The Oakwood Cemetery is characterized by 86 contributing elements, including 4 buildings (Victorian Gothic/ Eastlake style chapel and receiving vault [1880], Romanesque Old Office [1902] and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Bridge [1902], and the 1891 barn [no longer extant by 2011]) , 1 site (rural landscape design), 21 structures (vaults and mausoleums), and 60 objects (statuary and sculptures). Monuments and mausoleums represent a variety of architectural styles including Gothic Revival, Baroque, Romanesque, Egyptian Revival, Classical Revival, Neoclassical, and Art Deco.

Oakwood Cemetery is a designed rural landscape functioning as a burial ground and as an urban park. The original 82-acre cemetery was designed in 1859 by master landscape architect, Howard Daniels (1815-1864), a contemporary of Andrew Jackson Downing and Frederick Law Olmstead. Daniels' design of Oakwood emphasized the pastoral, picturesque qualities of the scenery as they could be enhanced by plan and design or enhanced in existing or introduced plantings; obtrusive lot enclosures such as cast iron fences were excluded from the design. Oakwood Cemetery is characterized by over 300 varieties of trees and shrubs; many of the mature trees predate the establishment of the cemetery. The cemetery contains numerous intact examples of funerary art and architecture throughout the period of significance with many examples by well-known regional architects, including Horatio Nelson White, Archimedes Russell, and Joseph Lyman Silsbee and artists such as stone sculptor John C. Esser, stone carver James Sharkey, and metal sculptor, Eli Harvey. Oakwood Cemetery also contains the graves of many locally prominent Syracuse citizens.

601-15 CROUSE AVE S & HARRISON S/ 601 South Crouse Avenue/ Temple Adath Yeshurun/Hotel Skyler (06740.004699)



The former Temple Adath Yeshurun was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C as an example of Neo-Classical architecture. The former synagogue is located at 610-15 South Crouse Avenue and was built in 1921.

102 DIVISION ST W & CLINTON S/ Oak Knitting Co. Mill (06740.001306)



The Oak Knitting Company Mill Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criteria B and C. The Oak Knitting Company Building is located at 102 West Division Street. The brick building was constructed in 1899 and is a four-story rectangular structure. Simple brick pilasters define the bays, which contain rectangular window openings. The Oak Knitting Company began operations in 1899, and by 1915, the clothing manufacturer employed 165 workers. The Oak Knitting Company Mill Building is an example of early 20th century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York, and as an example of the architecture of Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect in the Victorian period.

815 ERIE BLVD E AND 400 BURNET AVE (711-21 Erie Blvd E)/ New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station (94NR00743)



The New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station was determined eligible for the NR in 2009 under Criteria A and C. The New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station is located at 815 Erie Boulevard East (the passenger station) and at 400 Burnet Avenue (the baggage and mail building, and the mechanical/power plant). The New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station represents a complex of buildings located on either side of the elevated bed constructed to accommodate the rail tracks (currently, the I-690 Interstate roadway). It was designed by J.P. Gallagher and constructed ca. 1934 by the Walsh Construction Company. The Passenger Station, located south of the original rail tracks, is a four-story, three bay central block flanked by two three-story recessed symmetrical wings. The building has a steel frame and the exterior is Indiana Limestone; it exhibits the features and characteristics of the Art Deco style. The Baggage and Mail Building, and Mechanical /Power Plant, located north of the original rail tracks, represent the freight station complex (shown here). The buildings are connected through a covered platform that extends 690 feet along the southern façade. The freight station complex is connected to the passenger station through two tunnels that ran under the elevated rail tracks. The freight station complex buildings are utilitarian with steel frames within concrete and gray brick exteriors. The coal stack is constructed of yellow glazed brick.

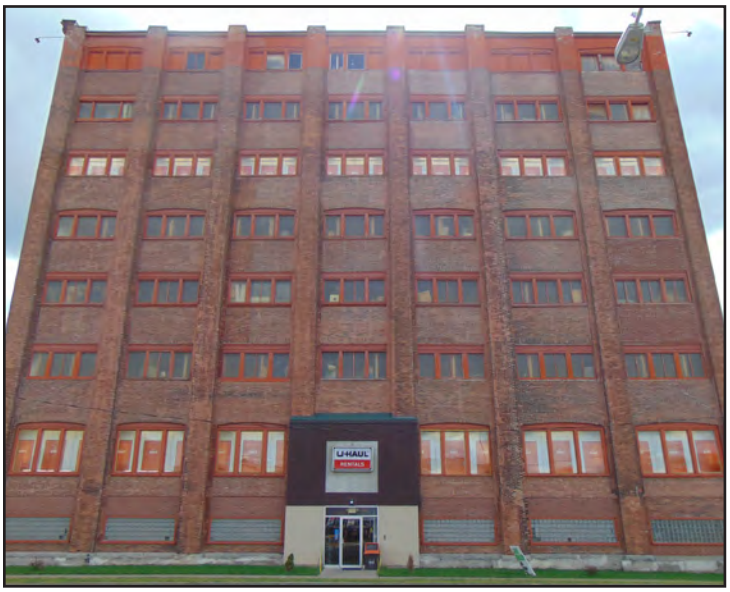
The New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station is significant under Criterion A for its place in the history of railroads in Syracuse, the premier Central New York city that achieved its status as the region's industrial giant in part because of its location along New York State's most important east-west transportation route. In addition, the building is significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of the Art Deco style. It is the only remaining New York Central Railroad Company passenger station in the city of Syracuse and is one of the few railroad related properties within the community.

500 ERIE BLVD E & TOWNSEND ST/ Smith Restaurant Supply (06740.000636)



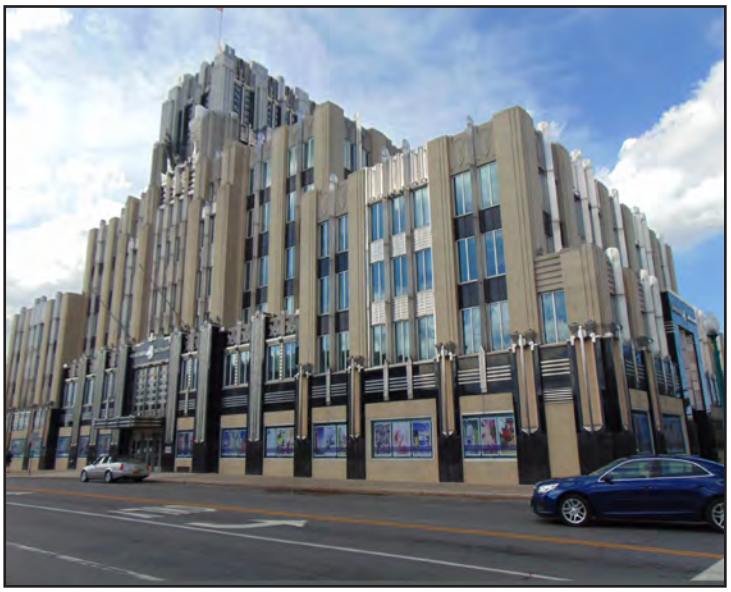
The Smith Restaurant Supply Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1985 under Criteria A and C. The Smith Restaurant Supply Building is located at 500 Erie Boulevard East and was originally adjacent to the Erie Canal. The brick building was constructed in 1876 and occupies half of a city block at the edge of the central business district. The building is three stories high, and is three bays wide along Townsend Street and 8 bays wide along both Erie Boulevard and Water Street. Large doorways at each level were originally used for loading goods onto trucks along Water Street and onto barges on the adjacent canal. Nathan Cobb constructed the building in 1876 and it has been used throughout its history for manufacturing and storage. In the late 19th and 20th century, the building housed many different firms including Cobb, Merrick & Co., Phoenix Foundry, Anglo-American Rapid Vehicle Co., Stearns Automobile Co., Heffron-Tanner Co., and a soap and chemical manufacturing company. The Smith Restaurant Supply Building is one of the few canal-era manufacturing/warehousing buildings remaining in downtown Syracuse. It is one of the oldest surviving buildings of any type in the Central Business District.

740 ERIE BLVD E TO WATER ST E/ Terminal Building Warehouse (U Haul Warehouse) (06740.011626)



The Terminal Building Warehouse was determined eligible for the NR in 2009 as a part of the multiple properties nomination for Industrial and Large Scale Commercial Buildings in the City of Syracuse. The eight-story brick warehouse is located at 740 East Erie Boulevard and was constructed in 1930. The warehouse is associated with the industrial and commercial growth of the city during the Depression Era (1930-1941) and is significant under Criteria A and C.

300-20 ERIE BLVD W/ The Niagara Hudson Building (09NR06067)



The Niagara Hudson Building was listed on the NR in 2010 under Criterion A, as a symbol of the Age or Electricity, and Criterion C, as an outstanding example of Art Deco architecture. The Niagara Hudson Building consists of two adjoined structures, located at 300-320 West Erie Boulevard; they were constructed in between 1930 and 1932. The main office building is a seven-story steel-frame building constructed in the Art Deco style. The main building is constructed in a ziggurat form and is symmetrical about the central axis that is the tower. The first floor is sheathed in black Vitrolite glass and houses display windows flanking the wide entry at the base of the tower. The simple vertical chrome decorative strips placed between each of the display windows are shades housing concealed lighting tubes, an integral feature of the building. When lit, the light from these fixtures is reflected from the chrome panels that are mounted directly on the wall of the building to which these fixtures are attached. In the center of the tower above the sixth floor is the stainless steel sculpture called “The Spirit of Light.”

The second building is a more modest three-story steel frame and masonry Art Moderne style building that was originally a service building on the ground level with offices in the upper two floors. A series of alternating brick courses results in a deep shadow that creates a strong horizontal appearance to the corner pavilions.

Once completed, the buildings became the headquarters for Niagara Hudson, the nation’s largest electric utility company, and expressed the technology of electricity through its modernistic design and materials, and extraordinary program of exterior lighting. The new and powerfully sculpted and decorated building with its central tower and figurative winged sculpture personifying electric lighting offered a symbol of optimism and progress in the context of the Great Depression.

711 FAYETTE ST E/ People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (11NR06227)



The People's African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion Church was determined eligible for the NR in 2012 under Criteria A and C. The People's AME Zion Church is located at 711 East Fayette Street. The People's AME Zion Church is a modest Gothic Revival brick structure covered in stucco and built on a cut limestone foundation. The simple well-proportioned façade has a gable roof and a bell tower on the west corner topped by a frieze band under the hipped roof. Originally, the roof had a crenellated battlement with a St. Andrew's cross at the point of the roof. The People's AME Zion Church was designed by prominent local architect, Charles Colton and constructed in 1910-1911. Colton melded traditional late nineteenth century Romanesque and Gothic Revival styles with exposed early twentieth century structural components. Colton's design included contemporary features such as white Litholite (an artificial cast stone product) instead of natural stone, sand lime brick instead of hard fired brick, open structural steel trusses instead of traditional wood sanctuary roof construction, and twentieth century leaded glass windows.

The building is the oldest standing African American church in the City of Syracuse. The AME Zion Church has promoted freedom and equality for African Americans through its leadership roles in the Underground Railroad, voting rights campaigns, and organized efforts for equal access to education and jobs. In the twentieth century, this church became a center of civil rights activism, working for equal rights in housing, jobs, education, and politics.

938 FAYETTE ST E & CROUSE AVE/ The Sylvester (06740.013452)



The Sylvester Apartment building was determined eligible for the NR in 2015 under Criteria A, for its association with the Progressive Era, and Criterion C, as an example of an early twentieth century apartment building. It is located at 900 East Fayette Street and was constructed in the first decades of the 20th century. The Sylvester is a four and a half-story brick building with four columns of bay windows on the front elevation and one column of bay windows on each of the side elevations. Each column of bay windows is capped by a turret. The back elevation exhibits balconies that extend the length of the building. The first floor was designed as a series of store fronts. The Sylvester was designed by Charles Erastus Colton, a locally prominent architect, for Mary B. Hand, a prostitute and 'madam' well known in Syracuse's red light district. The Sylvester is associated with the Progressive Era (1890-1920) and the reforms aimed at stopping prostitution in American cities. Hand's investment in real estate and construction of The Sylvester was an apparent effort to become a legitimate business person. Hand constructed the Sylvester to be used not as a brothel but as a residence for the middle class. The Sylvester is also a good local example on an early twentieth century mid-sized apartment building constructed for middle income residents.

438-46 FRANKLIN ST N & GENANT DR/ 446 North Franklin Street (06740.011640)



The one-story brick warehouse was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York.

429 FRANKLIN ST N/Remington (Monarch) Typewriter Company Building/New Process Gear Plant #3 (06740.001213)



The Remington (Monarch) Typewriter Company Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. The Remington Typewriter Company building is located at 429 North Franklin Street and was constructed ca. 1903. The five-story brick building is rectangular in shape with a large number of windows and a flat roof. Wall surfaces are flat, broken only by closely-spaced segmental arched window openings with stone sills. Corbelled brickwork appears at the top of the walls beneath the eaves. The Remington (Monarch) Typewriting Company manufactured the Monarch Typewrite, winning an international endurance text held in Paris in 1907. In 1915, the building was purchased by the New Process Gear Corporation and became Plant No. 3.

455 FRANKLIN ST N & PLUM ST/ Regal Textile Plant (06740.001461)



The Regal Textile Company Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. The Regal Textile Company building is located at 455 North Franklin Street and was constructed ca. 1904. The four-story red brick building exhibits simple brick pilasters defining each of the bays. Window openings are segmental arched and corbelled brickwork decorates the top of the wall below the cornice. The building was designed by James Randall & Asa Merrick, who were among the most important of early twentieth century architects in central New York.

432 FRANKLIN ST N TO CLINTON/ C.C. Bradley Plant (06740.001460)



The C.C. Bradley Plant Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. The C.C. Bradley Plant building is located at 432 North Franklin Street and was constructed in 1903. The building consists of a number of individual structures. The original office building is a three-story brick structure with segmental arched window openings and a limestone foundation. The windows have stone sills and soldier coursed brick arches. The original machine shop is a one-story brick addition on the north side of the main building; bays are separated by brick pilasters with exposed wood beams at the top. Clerestory monitor type windows occur along the raised portion of the roof. The C.C. Bradley Company was started in Syracuse in 1832 by Christopher Columbus Bradley. The Bradley Company invented and manufactured many agricultural and industrial products including the Bradley Reaper, the Bradley Hammer, and the Briggs Milling Machine.

311 GENANT DR TO CLINTON ST N/ Syracuse Lighting Co. Plant (06740.001463)



The Syracuse Lighting Company Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criteria B and C. The Syracuse Lighting Company Building is located at 311 Genant Street. The brick building was constructed in 1911 and is three stories divided into five bays on the main (east-facing) façade. Bays are separated by brick pilasters and the wall is topped by a dentillated cornice. Additions to the building were made on the south and north facades. Merritt C. Conway designed the building in 1899. During the 1880s, several electric companies were formed including the Syracuse Electric Light and Power Company which became the Syracuse Lighting Company in 1900. In the 1920s and 1930s, the company distributed electricity and cooking gas throughout Central New York. Formation of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation in 1929 united the upstate utilities, including the Syracuse Lighting Company, into one ownership. The present Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation was formed as a successor to Niagara Hudson in 1950. This building, also referred to as the Fulton Street Stearn & Electric Light Plant, is the only remaining intact structure representing upstate New York utility services in the 20th century.

601 GENESEE ST E & MCBRIDE ST/ Peck Hall/Reid Hall (06740.001422)



Peck Hall at University College was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criteria A and C. Peck Hall is located at 309 South McBride Street. The four-story rectangular red brick building was designed by Albert Brockway of Benson and Brockway and constructed in 1896. The building is designed in a modified Renaissance style.

One of the nation's first medical schools was opened in 1834 in Geneva, New York. Syracuse University took over the Geneva Medical College in 1871 and renamed it the College of Medicine at Syracuse University. The University constructed Peck Hall to house the Syracuse University Medical College which was transferred from the Geneva Medical College in Geneva. Peck Hall is eligible under Criterion A for its association with local medicine and education and under Criterion C as a fine example of late 19th century Renaissance style architecture.

Reid Hall at University College was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criteria A and C. Peck Hall is located at 610 East Fayette Street. The three-story rectangular red brick building was constructed in 1914 and represents a Neoclassical architectural style. Reid Hall was constructed as a dispensary for the Syracuse University Medical College located to the southwest (now known as Peck Hall). The dispensary in Reid Hall was connected to Peck Hall by a tunnel. Although the Syracuse University Medical College moved from this location in 1937, Reid Hall remained in operation as a dispensary until 1957. Reid Hall is eligible under Criterion A for its association with local medicine and education and under Criterion C as an intact example of early 20th century Neoclassical architecture in downtown Syracuse.

237-43 GENESEE ST E/ Courier Building



The Courier Building was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion A and C. The building is located at 237-43 East Genesee Street. It is also known as the Frazee Block, Cutlery Block, Fire Engineer Block, and Potter Building. It was built in 1844, and is a four-story, trapezoidal shaped, Greek Revival style brick building. It was updated in 1918 with Chicago Commercial style design elements when modified for use as a Moose Lodge (1918-1946). The Courier newspaper occupied the building from 1856 to 1905. It was the site of Daniel Webster's 1851 "Syracuse Speech" in which he equated resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law with treason. In response, crowds in the area freed an escaped slave from the custody of federal marshals, galvanizing opposition to slavery in Central New York.

719 GENESEE ST E TO ORANGE AL/ National Casket Co. (06740.001212)

The National Casket Company building was determined eligible for the NR in 2002 under Criterion C. The three-story brick building, constructed in the early 20th century, has a large stone foundation with carved stone frieze panels between the three floors with an Art Deco repeating motif at the roofline.



400 GENESEE ST W & WALLACE ST/ Engine Company 12 (06740.001415)



The Engine Company #12 Fire Station was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as a significant example of an early twentieth century Colonial Revival architecture and as one of two remaining historic fire stations in downtown Syracuse. The Engine Company #12 Fire Station is located at 400 West Genesee Street and was constructed in 1923. The fire station is a three-story red brick Colonial Revival style building.

226-30 GENESEE ST W TO CLINTON S/ FOE #53 (06740.000685)



The F.O.E. #53 building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as an important example of Georgian Revival style commercial architecture. The building is located at 220-226 West Genesee Street and was constructed 1924. The five-story Georgian Revival style commercial building has a molded architrave around the central entrance with “FOE 53” carved above the doorway. The first floor consists of storefronts. The second floor windows are round arched; dados beneath the windows feature fluting and central rosettes. The third floor windows have jack arches and raised keystones. A full entablature at the fourth floor level has rosettes in the fascia. At the fourth and fifth floors, the wall surface resembles a colonnade with Composite style columns and full entablature with modillions. The building was constructed for the Fraternal Order of Elks, #53 and, for many years, was call the “New Eagles Temple.”

725 HARRISON ST & MADISON ST/ Washington Irving School (06740.006714)



The Washington Irving School was determined eligible for the NR in 2004 under Criteria A and C. The Washington Irving School is located at 725 Harrison Street. It was constructed in 1926 and is a large scale Georgian Revival building with a central projecting pavilion that is likely constructed of cast stone; this façade contains the main entry. On either side of the central pavilion are long symmetrical wings containing four groups of triple windows with corner pavilions that project slightly from the façade.

The Washington Irving School was designed by the regionally renowned architect James A. Randall (1861-1940) of Syracuse. The building is a prominent example of the type of large neighborhood schools popular during the mid-twentieth century. The Washington Irving School is significant under Criterion A for its association with educational facilities and under Criterion C as an example of a large Georgian Revival style neighborhood school.

212 HERALD PL & FRANKLIN ST N/ Syracuse Herald Building (06740.000640)



The Syracuse Herald Building (City of Syracuse Department of Community Development, Division of Buildings & Property Rehabilitation building) was determined eligible for the NR in under Criteria A and C. The Syracuse Herald Building is located at 220 Herald Place. The four-story rectangular brick building was constructed in 1928 for the Herald Company. It is a Classical Revival style with the façade is constructed of buff colored brick with a polished granite watertable. Copper sheathing distinguishes the first two levels of the five central bays. Fluted pilasters flank the doorways above which extends an entablature decorated with rosettes. The top of the building wall is decorated with a bracketed overhanging cornice.

The Herald Company was founded in 1877 by Arthur Jenkins, a printer from Buffalo, whose ambitions as a reporter caused him to start his own paper. In 1917, the Herald was the first paper in the city to use rotogravure, a major step forward for photojournalism. Mary Jenkins took over as president of the paper after her father's death. It was under her leadership that the Syracuse Herald Building was constructed. In 1939, the Syracuse Herald merged with the Syracuse Journal to become the Herald-Journal. The Syracuse Herald Building was the headquarters for the paper until the 1970s when a new building was constructed on Clinton Square.

408-22 JAMES ST & BURNET AVE/ The Snowden Hotel/ Apartments (06740.000251)



The Snowdon Hotel was determined eligible for the NR in 1975 under Criteria A and C. The building conforms to a wedge-shaped lot at the intersection of James Street, North State Street, and Burnet Avenue, just northeast of the Central Business District. The brick and stone building was constructed in 1902 by Henry J. Ryan. This six-story apartment building consists of two main wings with a courtyard between them. Designed by Archimedes Russell, the Snowdon Hotel was commissioned in 1894 for Walter Snowdon Smith. The Snowdon Hotel reflects a distinctive example of the eclectic architecture of Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Snowdon Hotel is the only surviving example of an apartment building designed by Russell.

471-81 OSWEGO BLVD/ 1 Webster's Landing/ Marshall and Sons Company Warehouse



The Marshall & Sons Warehouse, (also known as VIP Structures, Inc.), was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criteria A and C. When constructed, the building was adjacent to the Oswego Canal. The brick building was constructed in 1893 for Jacob Marshall, a prominent local merchant who dealt in the wool and leather trades. The building is five stories high with twelve bays on its front façade. The building exhibits a unique trapezoidal footprint designed to fit its oddly shaped corner lot. Designed by Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Marshall & Sons Warehouse reflects a distinctive Romanesque Revival style which is distinctive for a warehouse building of this period. The Marshal & Son Warehouse is one of few canal-era manufacturing/warehousing buildings remaining in downtown Syracuse and is a fine example of Russell's commercial architecture.

301 PROSPECT AVE TO LAUREL ST/ Saint Joseph's Hospital Nurse's Home (06740.001331)



Within the St. Joseph's Hospital complex (pictured here) is the St. Joseph's Hospital Nurses Home was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C. The St. Joseph's Hospital Nurses Home is located at 321-323 Prospect Avenue, on the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and Laurel Street. The St. Joseph's Hospital Nurses Home is a four-story red brick building, square in plan, with a symmetrical façade. The main entrance on the east side is through a one-story porch in the center bay on the second floor, due to the steep grade change. This building is an example of the institutional architecture of Archimedes Russell, one of Central New York's most prominent architects of the Victorian period. Built in 1910, the St. Joseph's Hospital Nurses Home reflects the influence of Melvin King, who became Russell's partner in 1906. The building exhibits none of the Romanesque or Beaux Arts detailing which characterizes Russell's earlier work, instead demonstrating a refined neoclassicism which King seems to have favored.

114-18 SALINA ST N/ One Clinton Square Commercial Building (06740.001424)

One Clinton Square was determined eligible for the NR in 2006 under Criterion C, as a significant example of nineteenth century commercial architecture. It is located at 114-118 North Salina Street and was constructed in 1893. The five-story red brick building exhibits Romanesque Revival style detailing, with iron post and lintels around the first floor storefronts. The building was constructed for the Hildreth-Humbert Company, a furniture and carpeting retailer. One Clinton Square is associated with the commercial district adjacent to the Erie Canal.



120-22 SALINA ST N/ 100 Clinton Square Commercial Building (06740.001425)



100 Clinton Square was determined eligible for the NR in 2006 under Criterion C, as a significant example of twentieth century commercial architecture in downtown Syracuse. The commercial building is located at 120-124 North Salina Street and was constructed in 1927. The five-story buff colored brick building exhibits full height brick piers that divide the façade into two equal halves. Window openings are rectangular and unadorned, with simple stone sills and soldier coursed brick lintels.

126-28 SALINA ST N/ Commercial Building (06740.001426)

The commercial building was determined eligible for the NR in 2006 under Criterion C, as one of the oldest examples of early commercial Italianate architectural design in Syracuse. The building is located at 128 North Salina Street and was constructed ca. 1852. The four-story red brick building features Italianate detailing. The fourth story windows are round arched, with carved stone imposts and raised brick voissures, while the second and third story windows have rough hewn stone sills and lintels. The cornice exhibits dentils and corbelled brick brackets. The building is one of the oldest buildings in downtown Syracuse and represents a utilitarian design typical of the Italianate style associated with the initial commercial growth period of the 1800s.



108-12 SALINA ST N & JAMES ST/ Community Chest Building (Third National Bank) (90NR02101)



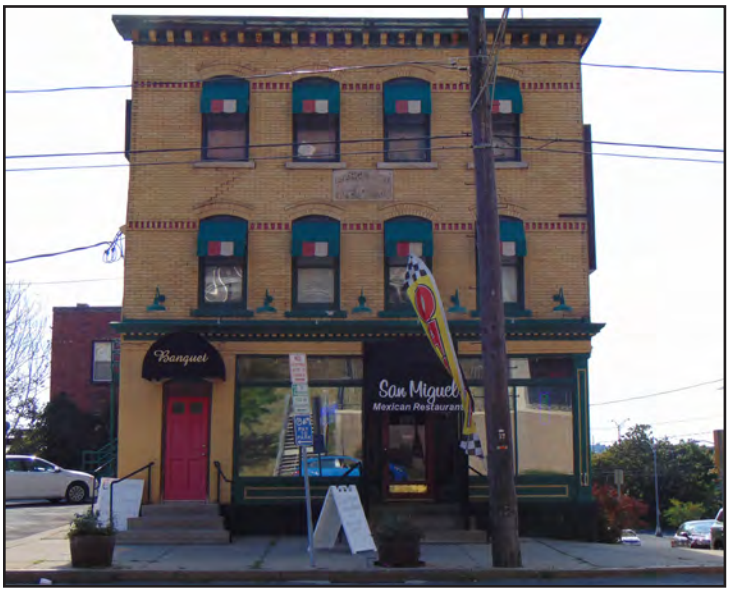
The Third National Bank was listed on the NR in 1972 under Criterion A, for its associated with the late nineteenth commercial district of Syracuse, and Criterion C, as an example of restrained High Victorian architectural style designed by Archimedes Russell. It is located at 107 James Street (the corner of James Street and North Salina Street) and was constructed in 1885. The Third National Bank is a five and a half stories red brick and rusticated regular ashlar sandstone building with a slightly projecting corner pavilion. The building has straight-topped and round-arched windows, end gables, a round corner turret, and a roofline broken by a profusion of gables, gablets, and dormers with some Queen Anne style features. The Third National Bank was designed by Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect, and is associated with the commercial district adjacent to the Erie Canal.

100 SALINA ST N & JAMES ST/ Syracuse Savings Bank (90NR02096)



The Syracuse Savings Bank was listed on the NR in 1971 under Criterion C, as an example of commercial architecture designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee. It is located at 102 North Salina Street and was originally constructed in 1876. The Syracuse Savings Bank is five and a half stories with a central tower. It is constructed of buff colored Ohio sandstone with red sandstone detailing, and incorporates Gothic details with steep roofs and arched windows. This was the first office building in the city with a passenger elevator. Banking rooms were in the basement and first floor; offices were located on the upper floors. The Syracuse Savings Bank was designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee, a prominent local architect. John Moore was the builder and the construction was largely fireproof. A coordinated system of electric clocks was installed throughout the building by Charles Fasoldt of Albany, a well known clock maker.

429 STATE ST N & BELDEN AVE E/ A. Angeloro Commercial Building (06740.002425)



The Angeloro commercial building was determined eligible for the NR in 1997 under Criterion A, for its association with the history of the Italian-American community and under Criterion C, as a distinctive and intact example of a turn-of-the-century commercial building. The commercial building is located at 421-425 North State Street and was constructed in 1904 for A. Angeloro. The three-story brick building is distinguished by an unaltered storefront with flanking display windows and a pressed metal cornice, patterned brick belt courses, segmentally arched door and window openings and a modillionated pressed metal cornice above the façade. Window sills are rock-face limestone and a carved stone tablet at the center of the façade bears the inscription: "A. Angeloro, June 1904" along with the image of a barrel.

214 STATE ST N & WILLOW ST E/ Saint John the Evangelist Rectory (06740.000137)



The St. John the Evangelist Rectory was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as a distinctive example of the architecture of Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. St. John's Rectory is located at 214 North State Street and was constructed in 1874. The rectory is a three-story brick building constructed in the Victorian Italianate style. Three-story projecting bays flank a central two-tiered porch on the main façade. Tall, narrow windows with projecting hood moldings light the first floor, and the windows become proportionally smaller with each upper floor. A cupola with trabeated windows and gold cross tops the low pitched hipped roof. The rectory was designed by Archimedes Russell, and is the earliest Russell designed residence in Syracuse. Saint John the Evangelist Church is still extant at 215 N State Street.

707-09 STATE ST N TO SALT ST (06740.003233)



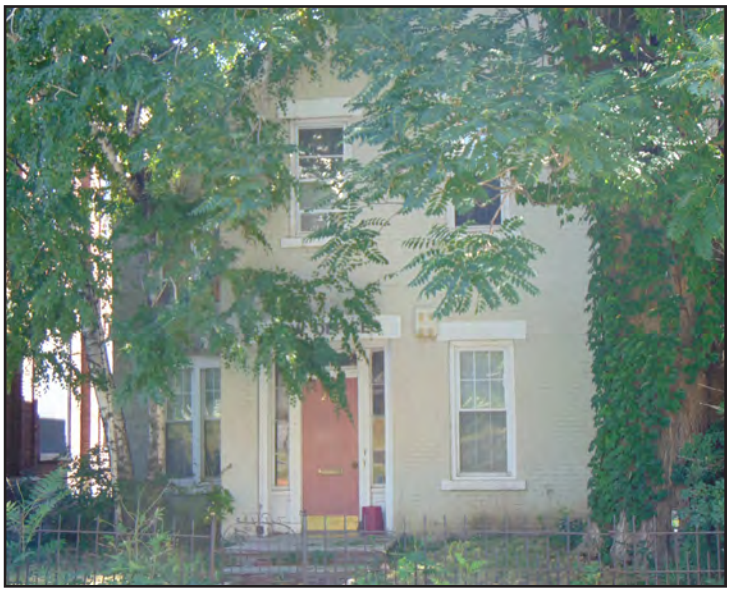
The brick commercial building was determined eligible for the under Criterion C. The commercial building is located at 707-09 North State Street and was built in the early 19th century. The three and a half-story building exhibits limestone sills and lintels with a parapet roof line and quarter arch windows on the top level.

205 TOWNSEND ST N/ Wolverine Apartments (06740.000254)

The Wolverine Apartments were determined eligible for the NR in 1975 under Criterion C, as an example of early twentieth century apartment architecture. The Wolverine Apartments are located at 205 North Townsend Street and were constructed in 1929. The four-story red brick building contains a raised basement with stone foundation. The windows have jack arches with stone keystones and stone sills. The arched entrance exhibits a decorative monogram grillwork above the carved stone entryway.



206 TOWNSEND ST N/ Frederick Featherly House (06740.00037)



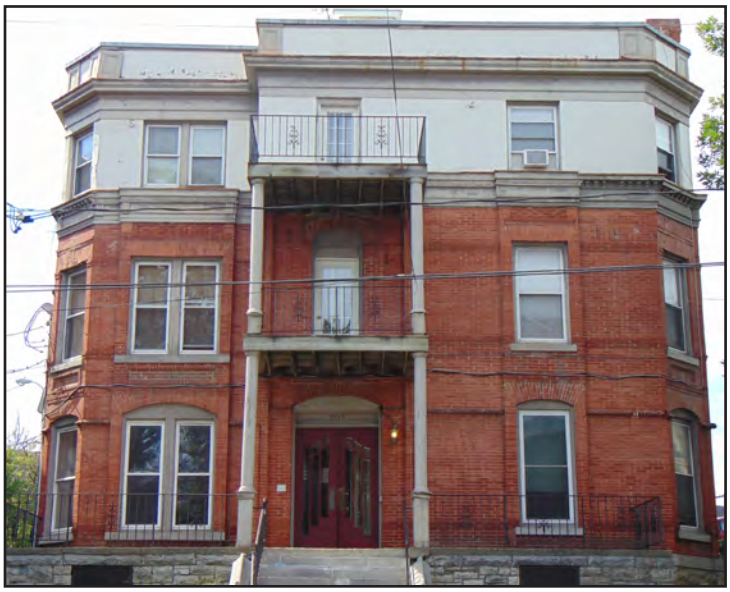
The Frederick Featherly House was determined eligible for the NR in 1976 under Criterion C, as an example of nineteenth century Greek Revival architecture. The Frederick Featherly House is located at 206 North Townsend Street and was constructed in 1852. The two-story painted brick building exhibits windows with stone lintels and sills. The main entry is a trabeated doorway with rectangular transom and sidelights. The north wing, added in 1875, has a stilted segmental arch with enriched hoodmolds, typically associated with the High Victorian Italianate style. The yard is enclosed with a wrought iron fence.

202 TOWNSEND ST N & BURNET AV/ Samuel Stapehy House (06740.000368)

The Samuel Stapely House was determined eligible for the NR in 1976 under Criterion C, as an example of Italianate-style residential architecture. The Samuel Stapely House is located at 202 North Townsend Street and was constructed ca. 1850. The two-story brick building possesses its original doorway with a rectangular transom and sidelights; it exhibits an enriched molding on the transom bar. The windows have stone lintels and sills.



205 TOWNSEND ST S/ 205 South Townsend Street (06740.000668)



A Greek Revival style residence constructed ca. 1850, it is a two-story brick structure with a two-story rear ell. The gable end of the roof faces the street. The windows have stone lintels and sills. The building sits on a stone foundation and has a projecting brick water table. Determined NR-eligible under Criterion C, it is the only remaining example of a modest Greek Revival style house, a once common type, in what is now the central business district of Syracuse.

301 TOWNSEND ST S & FAYETTE S/ Park Central Presbyterian Church/ Parish House (06740.000624)



The Park Central Presbyterian Church was determined eligible for the NR in 1985 under Criterion C, as an example of the Gothic Revival style of architecture designed by Archimedes Russell. It is located at 310 South Townsend Street and was constructed in 1872-1873. The Park Central Presbyterian Church is a Victorian Gothic Revival style church with a central nave flanked at the entrance by two towers of differing heights. The red brick is accented with limestone trim on the buttresses and archivolts. The Park Central Presbyterian Church was designed by Archimedes Russell, one of Syracuse's most famous and regionally prominent architects. The associated Parish House was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style of architecture. It is located at 504 East Fayette Street and was constructed in 1926. The four-story buff colored brick building has a raised basement story; windows are contained in groups of two and four in three-story gothic arched arcades. The entrance contains three doorways with a Gothic-arched opening.

307 TOWNSEND ST S & GENESEE S/ Hamilton White House (90NR02105)



The Hamilton White House was listed on the NR in 1973 under Criterion B, for its association with Hamilton White, and Criterion C, as an example of Greek Revival architecture. It was constructed in 1845. The Hamilton White house is a two and a half-story Greek Revival style residence with a high stone foundation. The residence has an ornately grilled frieze, a projecting box cornice, hipped roof, and cupola. Hamilton White moved to Syracuse in 1839 and was a banker, businessman, and railroad promoter, in addition to being one of the founders of the Syracuse Water Company, the Syracuse Fire Department, and the Geddes Coarse Salt Company. Hamilton White was a locally prominent citizen of Syracuse and his descendants became Governor of New York and President of Cornell University.

105 TOWNSEND ST S & WATER ST/ 500 East Water Street (06740.011635)



The commercial building was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C. The two-story red brick building was constructed circa 1865 by the Empire Windmill Company and the property was purchased by Cobb and Herrick in 1869. The structure was used as a foundry by Cobb and Herrick and its successor firm, the Phoenix Foundry and Machine Company, which was founded in 1881. The Phoenix Foundry and Machine company closed after financial troubles in 1893. The building was later occupied by the Brennan Manufacturing Company, also known as Brennan Motor Works, which had previously established its business enterprise in the building at 107 South Townsend Street before expanding into the buildings to the north. Founded by Patrick H. Brennan, the company initially produced bicycles and bicycle parts and after the advent of the automobile, began to manufacture gasoline-powered engines.

233 WASHINGTON ST E/ Syracuse City Hall (90NR02109)



The Syracuse City Hall was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C as an excellent example of Romanesque Revival architecture. The building is located at 233 East Washington Street and was constructed from 1889 to 1893.

501 WASHINGTON ST E/ Brown Place (06740.000494)



The four-story rectangular-plan red brick building known as Brown Place was constructed in 1890 by builder John A. Gee for Mrs. Mary Ann Kelly. The original entrance of the Queen Anne style structure was located at the corner of the building with a turret above and a pediment at the roofline. A bay window, depressed arch windows characterize the west façade; rounded arch windows and a checkerboard brick pattern between the windows of the third and fourth floors characterize the south façade. Mrs. Kelly ran her cigar manufacturing operations from this building for many years. The first floor was used for shops and a saloon and the second and third floors were apartments. Subsequently, the building was used as a hotel. Brown Place, a name given by the builder at the time of construction, is located between the commercial and industrial area to the north centered along the Erie Canal and the residential area to the south along Townsend Street. Brown Place is one of the few remaining examples of eclectic Victorian architecture in Syracuse. Although the criteria of eligibility were not specified, Criteria A and C appear to apply.

301 WATER ST E & ERIE BLVD E/ Weighlock Building (90NR02097)



The Weighlock Building was listed on the NR under Criterion A and C. The building is located at 301 East Water Street and was built in 1850. The two and a half-story stone and red brick building was used to weigh canal boats as they passed, charging them according to the weight of their cargo.

101-13 WATER ST E/ Onondaga County Savings Bank Bldg (Gridley Building) (90NR02098)

The Onondaga County Savings Bank Gridley Building was determined eligible for the NR in under Criterion C. The building is located at 101-13 East Water Street and was constructed in 1867. The Second Empire style building is 3 ½ stories and constructed of Onondaga limestone. It was designed by architect, Horatio N. White.



119-21 WATER ST E/ Gere (Robert) Bank Building (90NR02099)



The Gere Bank Building was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C. The building is located at 119-21 East Water Street. It was constructed in 1894 by architect, Charles Colton. The building is 5 stories with the first floor of granite and the remaining floors constructed of brick and terra cotta.

208 WATER ST W/ Amos Block (90NR02112)



The Amos Block was listed on the NR in 1978 under Criterion B, for its association with Jacob Amos, and Criterion C, as an example of Romanesque architecture designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee. It is located at 210-216 West Water Street and was originally constructed in 1878. The block consists of a full basement with four stories; an additional half story is located above the center portion. The western portion of the block comprises a single homogeneous architectural unit. The first story has an early twentieth century rusticated concrete block facing while the top three floors exhibit a variety of Romanesque style openings in different groupings. The eastern portion of the block was constructed in 1910 and has narrow rectangular openings and a cast-iron front on the first story. The Amos Block was designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee, a prominent local architect in 1878, for Jacob Amos, who was mayor of Syracuse from 1892 to 1896. The Amos Block is one of several buildings in Syracuse associated with the Erie Canal and represents the only known Romanesque architecture designed by Silsbee.

376 WATER ST W TO ERIE BLVD W/ Commercial (06740.000568)



A large brick industrial building, 376 Water Street is four stories tall and features segmental and round arch windows and a corbelled cornice. The building is believed to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a relatively intact example of late 19th century industrial/ commercial architecture.

123-29 WILLOW ST E/ Howard & Jennings Pump Factory/ Colella Galleries (06740.000635)



The Colella Galleries Building (former Howard & Jennings Pump Factory) is a four-story Victorian Gothic brick building with contrasting stone trim was most likely designed by Charles E. Colton and constructed in 1879. The building is divided into two identical bays by brick and stone piers. The structure is one of the few remaining factory loft and commercial buildings which once lined Oswego Canal. The building initially housed the firm of Howard & Jennings who manufactured pumps there until 1900. The building survived an explosion and fire in 1975 that leveled all the remaining buildings on the block. The Colella Galleries building is eligible under Criterion C as one of the few Victorian Gothic commercial building façades remaining in Syracuse.

230 WILLOW ST W/ C.W. Snow & Company Warehouse (06NR05624)



The C.W. Snow & Company Warehouse was determined eligible for the NR in 2007 under Criterion C, as an excellent local example of an early modern poured-in-place concrete building designed by Archimedes Russell. The Snow warehouse is located at 230 West Willow Street and was constructed in 1913. The warehouse is a four-story rectangular, poured-in-place, reinforced concrete industrial building with a flat roof. The curtain walls are painted brick. The building was constructed using the patented C.A.P. Turner design for mushroom columns (the flared columns support the concrete slab construction without the need for girders). A tall brick chimney, with a corbelled top, towers above the building at the northwest corner. The Snow warehouse was designed as a wholesale drug warehouse by Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect, and was the only reinforced concrete utilitarian industrial building he ever designed.

Appendix D
Historic Resource Inventory Forms or National Register Nomination Forms for NR-Listed and Eligible Properties in the APE

Resource Address/ Name	NR ID	Resource Summary	Form Types
Hanover Square Historic District	90NR02108		NRHP Nomination Form NRHP Boundary Expansion Form
North Salina Street Historic District	99PR1153		NRHP Nomination Form NRHP Nomination Form Supplemental-Photographs Resource Evaluation for 1999 District Expansion 2016 District Expansion Map
South Salina Street Downtown Historic District			NRHP Nomination Form NRHP Nomination Form Photographs NRHP Boundary Expansion Form
112-16 BURNET AVE/ Michael Dolphin Building/ Barboni Building	06740.000260		Inventory Form Resource Evaluation Form
204 BURNET AVE/ Corner Block Factory Shop/ Turack Motor Service	06740.000385	The Syracuse Corner Block Company factory was determined eligible for the NR in 2009 as a part of the multiple properties nomination for Industrial and Large Scale Commercial Buildings in the City of Syracuse. The three-story red brick factory is located at 204 Burnet Avenue and was constructed in 1895. The factory produced square turning, head, base, and corner blocks. The factory is associated with the industrial and commercial growth of the city during the Industrial Boom and Diversification period (1870-1929) and is significant under Criterion C.	No Forms
122-24 BURNET AVE & DECKER ST/ Brayton-Folker House/ Caldwell & Ward Brass Co Office/ “Cab Fab”	06740.000261		Inventory Form
315 CLINTON ST N/ Residence (Paul Cowley & Associates)	06740.001406		Inventory Form Resource Evaluation Form
667 CLINTON ST N/ Amphion Piano Player Building	06740.001455		Inventory Form
717 CLINTON ST N & DIVISION S Simonds Building	06740.001458		Inventory Form

101 CLINTON ST N & GENESEE ST/ Syracuse Post Office and Courthouse	91NR00249		Inventory Form
940 COMSTOCK AVE & COLVIN ST/ Oakwood Cemetery	90NR03310		NRHP Nomination Form
601-15 CROUSE AVE S & HARRISON S/ 601 South Crouse Avenue	06740.004699	The former Temple Adath Yeshurun was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C as an example of Neo-Classical architecture. The former synagogue is located at 610-15 South Crouse Avenue and was built in 1921.	No Forms
102 DIVISION ST W & CLINTON S/ Oak Knitting Co. Mill	06740.001306		Inventory Form
815 ERIE BLVD E and 400 Burnet Ave/ New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station (also 711-21 ERIE BLVD E/ New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station)	94NR00743		NRHP Nomination Form NRHP Nomination Form Photographs Inventory Form
500 ERIE BLVD E & TOWNSEND ST/ Smith Restaurant Supply	06740.000636		Inventory Form
740 ERIE BLVD E TO WATER ST E/ Terminal Building Warehouse (U Haul Warehouse)	06740.011626	The Terminal Building Warehouse was determined eligible for the NR in 2009 as a part of the multiple properties nomination for Industrial and Large Scale Commercial Buildings in the City of Syracuse. The eight-story brick warehouse is located at 740 East Erie Boulevard and was constructed in 1930. The warehouse is associated with the industrial and commercial growth of the city during the Depression Era (1930-1941) and is significant under Criteria A and C.	No Forms
300-20 ERIE BLVD W/ The Niagara Hudson Building	09NR06067		NRHP Nomination Form NRHP Nomination Form Photographs
711 FAYETTE ST E/ People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	11NR06227		NRHP Nomination Form
938 FAYETTE ST E & CROUSE AVE/ The Sylvester	06740.013452	The Sylvester Apartment building was determined eligible for the NR in 2015 under Criteria A, for its association with the Progressive Era, and Criterion C, as an example of an early twentieth century apartment building. It is located at 900 East Fayette Street and was constructed in the first decades of the 20th century. The Sylvester is a four and a	No forms

		half-story brick building with four columns of bay windows on the front elevation and one column of bay windows on each of the side elevations. Each column of bay windows is capped by a turret. The back elevation exhibits balconies that extend the length of the building. The first floor was designed as a series of store fronts. The Sylvester was designed by Charles Erastus Colton, a locally prominent architect, for Mary B. Hand, a prostitute and 'madam' well known in Syracuse's red light district. The Sylvester is associated with the Progressive Era (1890-1920) and the reforms aimed at stopping prostitution in American cities. Hand's investment in real estate and construction of The Sylvester was an apparent effort to become a legitimate business person. Hand constructed the Sylvester to be used not as a brothel but as a residence for the middle class. The Sylvester is also a good local example on an early twentieth century mid-sized apartment building constructed for middle income residents.	
438-46 FRANKLIN ST N & GENANT DR/ 446 North Franklin Street	06740.011640	The one-story brick warehouse was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York.	No Forms
429 FRANKLIN ST N/Remington (Monarch) Typewriter Company Building/New Process Gear Plant #3	06740.001213		Inventory Form
455 FRANKLIN ST N & PLUM ST/ Regal Textile Plant	06740.001461		Inventory Form
432 FRANKLIN ST N TO CLINTON/ C.C. Bradley Plant	06740.001460		Inventory Form
311 GENANT DR TO CLINTON ST N/ Syracuse Lighting Co. Plant	06740.001463		Inventory Form
601 GENESEE ST E & MCBRIDE ST/ Peck Hall/Reid Hall	06740.001422		Inventory Form- Peck Hall Inventory Form- Reid Hall
237-43 GENESEE ST E/ Courier Building		The Courier Building was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion A and C. The building is located at 237-43 East Genesee Street. It is also known as the Frazee Block, Cutlery Block, Fire Engineer Block, and Potter Building. It was built in 1844, and is a four-story, trapezoidal shaped,	No Forms

		Greek Revival style brick building. It was updated in 1918 with Chicago Commercial style design elements when modified for use as a Moose Lodge (1918-1946). The Courier newspaper occupied the building from 1856 to 1905. It was the site of Daniel Webster's 1851 "Syracuse Speech" in which he equated resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law with treason. In response, crowds in the area freed an escaped slave from the custody of federal marshals, galvanizing opposition to slavery in Central New York.	
719 GENESEE ST E TO ORANGE AL/ National Casket Co.	06740.001212	The National Casket Company building was determined eligible for the NR in 2002 under Criterion C. The three-story brick building, constructed in the early 20th century, has a large stone foundation with carved stone frieze panels between the three floors with an Art Deco repeating motif at the roofline.	No forms
400 GENESEE ST W & WALLACE ST/ Engine Company 12	06740.001415		Inventory Form
226-30 GENESEE ST W TO CLINTON S/ FOE #53	06740.000685		Inventory Form
725 HARRISON ST & MADISON ST/ Washington Irving School	06740.006714		Resource Evaluation
212 HERALD PL & FRANKLIN ST N/ Syracuse Herald Building	06740.000640		Inventory Form
408-22 JAMES ST & BURNET AVE/ The Snowden Hotel/ Apartments	06740.000251		Inventory Form
471-81 OSWEGO BLVD/ 1 Webster's Landing/ Marshall and Sons Company Warehouse			Inventory Form
301 PROSPECT AVE TO LAUREL ST/ Saint Joseph's Hospital Nurse's Home	06740.001331		Inventory Form
114-18 SALINA ST N/ One Clinton Square Commercial Building	06740.001424		Inventory Form Resource Evaluation
120-22 SALINA ST N/ 100 Clinton Square Commercial Building	06740.001425		Inventory Form Resource Evaluation
126-28 SALINA ST N/	06740.001426		Inventory Form

Commercial Building			Resource Evaluation
108-12 SALINA ST N & JAMES ST/ Community Chest Building (Third National Bank)	90NR02101		NRHP Nomination Form
100 SALINA ST N & JAMES ST/ Syracuse Savings Bank	90NR02096		NRHP Nomination Form
429 STATE ST N & BELDEN AVE E/ A. Angeloro Commercial Building	06740.002425		Inventory Form Resource Evaluation
214 STATE ST N & WILLOW ST E/ Saint John the Evangelist Rectory	06740.000137		Inventory Form
707-09 STATE ST N TO SALT ST	06740.003233	The brick commercial building was determined eligible for the under Criterion C. The commercial building is located at 707-09 North State Street and was built in the early 19th century. The three and a half-story building exhibits limestone sills and lintels with a parapet roof line and quarter arch windows on the top level.	No Forms
205 TOWNSEND ST N/ Wolverine Apartments	06740.000254		Inventory Form
206 TOWNSEND ST N/ Frederick Featherly House	06740.00037		Inventory Form
202 TOWNSEND ST N & BURNET AV/ Samuel Stapehy House	06740.000368		Inventory Form
205 TOWNSEND ST S/ 205 South Townsend Street	06740.000668		Inventory Form
301 TOWNSEND ST S & FAYETTE S/ Park Central Presbyterian Church/ Parish House	06740.000624		Inventory Form
307 TOWNSEND ST S & GENESEE S/ Hamilton White House	90NR02105		NRHP Nomination Form
105 TOWNSEND ST S & WATER ST/ 500 East Water Street	06740.011635		Inventory Form
233 WASHINGTON ST E/ Syracuse City Hall	90NR02109		NRHP Nomination Form
501 WASHINGTON ST E/ Brown Place	06740.000494		Inventory Form

301 WATER ST E & ERIE BLVD E/ Weighlock Building	90NR02097		NRHP Nomination Form
101-13 WATER ST E/ Onondaga County Savings Bank Bldg	90NR02098		NRHP Nomination Form
119-21 WATER ST E/ Gere (Robert) Bank Building	90NR02099		NRHP Nomination Form
208 WATER ST W/ Amos Block	90NR02112		NRHP Nomination Form
376 WATER ST W TO ERIE BLVD W/ Commercial	06740.000568		Inventory Form
123-29 WILLOW ST E/ Howard & Jennings Pump Factory	06740.000635		Inventory Form
230 WILLOW ST W/ C.W. Snow & Company Warehouse	06NR05624		NRHP Nomination Form NRHP Nomination Form Photographs

entered on NR 22 June 1976

NEW YORK STATE PARKS & RECREATION
Orin Lehman, Commissioner

April 29, 1976

Mr. Charles Herrington
Chief of Registration
Office of Archaeology and
Historic Preservation
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Herrington:

Enclosed please find the nomination for:

Hanover Square Historic District, Syracuse,
Onondaga County

The above nomination has been reviewed and approved by the Committee on the Registers of the State Board for Historic Preservation. The owner of the property, interested parties and governmental officials were notified in writing of the pending review May 23, 1975, and after approval by the State Board for Historic Preservation March 25, 1976.

The staff of the New York State Division for Historic Preservation would welcome the opportunity to discuss this submission with your office. If you have any questions, please contact James Goche, Historic Preservation Program Assistant.

Sincerely,

Lynn A. Beebe

Lynn A. Beebe
National Register and
Survey Coordinator
Historic Preservation
Field Services

LAB/JG/jf
Enclosure

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Hanover Square Historic District

AND/OR COMMON
Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 101-203 E. Water, 120-200 E. Genesee St., 113 Salina St., 109-114 S. Warren St. — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Syracuse — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
32

STATE
New York

CODE

COUNTY
Onondaga

CODE
067

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	— PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	— AGRICULTURE	— MUSEUM
— BUILDING(S)	— PRIVATE	— UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	X PARK
— STRUCTURE	X BOTH	X WORK IN PROGRESS	— EDUCATIONAL	— PRIVATE RESIDENCE
— SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	— ENTERTAINMENT	— RELIGIOUS
— OBJECT	— IN PROCESS	— YES: RESTRICTED	— GOVERNMENT	— SCIENTIFIC
	— BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	— INDUSTRIAL	— TRANSPORTATION
		— NO	— MILITARY	— OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN — VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
County Clerk's Office, Onondaga County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
401 Montgomery Street

CITY, TOWN
Syracuse,

STATE
New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Onondaga Landmarks

DATE
1968-1975 — FEDERAL — STATE X COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Syracuse/Onondaga County Planning Agency

CITY, TOWN
Syracuse

STATE
New York

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	_ DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	_ RUINS	X ALTERED	_ MOVED DATE _____
X FAIR	_ UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hanover Square Historic District is comprised of seventeen architecturally or historically significant buildings grouped triangularly around an historic open space in the heart of downtown Syracuse. The district has been almost exclusively commercial since 1825 and the buildings have housed 150 years of commercial and office uses.

The triangular open space is framed by the primarily even facade lines of rows of structures on the north, east and southwest sides. The north side is a narrow block running between Warren and Salina Streets, just a single building in depth between E. Water Street and Erie Boulevard. The former Onondaga Savings Bank (1867), now the Gridley building (101 E. Water Street) is at the west end of the block. Its elaborate Second Empire design, its 100' clock tower, and its location make it a transitional point between Hanover Square and the larger Clinton Square. The Gridley was restored and successfully converted to new offices in 1974.

Located immediately east at 121 E. Water Street, adjacent to the Gridley is the 1894 former Gere Bank Building (1894), presently being converted to new office space. The fenestration of the Gere is an early and rare Syracuse example of the style popularized by Louis Sullivan, with tall vertical arcades and terra cotta spandrels.

Next, along East Water Street, is a uniform row of the 1830's Federal style commercial structures, which are of the same height and only slightly lower than the Gere and the Gridley. The first four were constructed in 1834. All of the structures in the row had a fourth floor added about 1855, accounting for the heavy dentilation at the cornice and the loss of the distinctive Federal roof line even though almost all the Federal window lintels are intact on both sides of the buildings. All are in need of major rehabilitation, but are structurally sound and in use. The Consortium (123 East Water Street) as a crafts shop, the Phillips Block (125-127 East Water Street) combining two structures as a restaurant, and the Open Door (129 East Water Street) as a tavern. The fifth in the row is the 1837 Dana Building (135 East Water Street) with a very Italinate fourth floor addition dating from 1861. It is the only structure in the district combining residential use on the second floor with ground floor commerical activity - a news shop and tavern. It is also in poor condition. Its ground floor (on the north side) is intact which like others in the row once bordered the Erie Canal.

Across Warren Street, the Grange Building (203 East Water Street), built in 1925 as an automobile dealership, forms the northeast corner of the district. Its compatible height and brown brick color make it a harmonious buffer and visual boundary for the district, although it is a simple, undistinguished commercial structure.

The State Tower Building (109 South Warren Street) frames the square on the east. Although it is Syracuse's tallest building, it does not injure the uniformity of the district. It stands alone, enough apart not to dwarf any neighboring buildings. Its Art Deco style is significant for Syracuse, but subdued. It anchors the east side and visually contains the district. The stepping back of the upper floors makes it appear less tall. The State Tower has always been one of Syracuse's finest office buildings.

The Sedgwick, Andrews and Kennedy Building or SA&K (200 East Genesee Street) is located at the southeast corner of the district. It is a key structure in giving the district a tight visual continuity since it screens a large open parking area. It was built in two phases, both in a simple Renaissance Revival style. Some sections of its ground floor are little altered; very distinctive inverted pilasters, similar to those on the Gridley Building, are quite visible. It is in seriously deteriorated condition with only parts of the ground and second floors housing a variety of small shops. It once was one of the city's prime office buildings.

Across Warren Street, the Larned Office Building (114 South Warren Street) begins the southwest side of the district. It, and the Onondaga Savings Bank at the other end of the block, are large buildings which form distinct edges for the row of narrow structures situated between them. The Larned's height is much more compatible, however. Its style is Second Empire, even though its distinctive mansard roof was remodeled into a simple fifth floor around 1892. Its condition is fair. It once was a very distinctive office address. The first floor contains a variety of shops.

The old Post-Standard Newspaper Building (136 East Genesee Street) is first in a row of six narrow facades which are varied in style but similar in width and height. In good structural condition but in need of rehabilitation, they are little used above the ground floors. The Post-Standard Newspaper is an interesting adaption of Richardsonian Romanesque to a narrow lot, with decorative molded brick spandrels between the upper floors.

Next, is a particularly fine example (134 East Genesee Street) of the Second Empire style adapted to a narrow lot and complete with slate mansard roof and circular dormers. Probably built about 1870, its first two floors are seriously marred by mid-20th century remodeling. It is presently vacant.

The next structure in the row (132 East Genesee Street) is the only 1830's Federal style structure on the Square that retains its original height and visible pitched roof. It is also unique in the district in that its facade is faced with stone instead of brick. The stone window lintels are also significant to note. A men's clothing store occupies the ground floor.

The structures which follow are two very simple brick buildings (128, 122-126 East Genesee Street). They, like 132 East Genesee Street, are part of the Franklin Buildings (122-134 East Genesee Street), erected in 1834 and at that time all similar in style. These two, however, had top floors added and other Federal details removed, but they are still highly compatible. A shoe store, a men's clothing store and a restaurant are housed here.

The former Bank of Syracuse, with its ornate, neo-classical, marble facade unaltered is situated at 120 East Genesee Street. Inside is a large, barrel-vaulted, plaster ceiling which, until a second floor was added, rose over 45 feet above the banking floor. The structure is to be privately remodeled inside for new office space, the ceiling restored, and the exterior cleaned. The coin of ancient Syracuse, Sicily was carved into the facade.

The Onondaga Savings Bank Building (113 South Salina Street) is just a few feet across Water Street from the Gridley and completes the district. It is excellently maintained. Its steel frame construction and its height made it one of Syracuse's first skyscrapers. Its style is neo-classical. The most significant feature is the 1931 decoration of the banking floor: an elaborate, renaissance, plaster ceiling designed by Angelo Magnanti, who also designed the interior of the U.S. Supreme Court Building, and murals depicting Onondaga County history, by William Teff Schwartz.

Hanover Square, itself, is a small triangular park with trees, benches, and a flower bed. The present design and landscaping dates from the 1960's.

The Hanover Square District is unique in downtown Syracuse because it is an intact, 19th century complex. There are no vacant sites or intrusions. It is a very intimate public space with sharp boundaries. Although a variety of styles are represented, there is a uniformity in scale and texture, and a harmonius relationship in age. The materials are primarily brick and stone, and the colors are shades of grey, brown and red.

8

*Onondaga Savings Bank, Gridley Building. (101 E. Water St.): Second Empire, 1867, 3 ½ stories, Onondaga Limestone, Horatio N. White, Architect.

*Gere Bank Building (121 E. Water St.): Louis Sullivan type, 5 stories, 1894, 1st floor of granite, remainder of structure brick and terra cotta, Charles Colton, Architect.

Phoenix Buildings (portion of), Consortium (123 E. Water St.): Federal, 1834, 4 stories, brick.

Phillips Block, Brancas Restaurant (125-127 E. Water St.): Federal, 1834, 4 stories, brick.

Phoenix Buildings (portion of), Open Door (129 E. Water St.): Federal, 1834, 4 stories brick.

Dana Building (135 E. Water St.): primarily Federal, 1837 with Italianate top floor of 1861, 4 stories brick.

Bresee Chevrolet, Grange Building (203 E. Water St.): Commercial, 1925, 4 stories, brick.

State Tower Building (109 S. Warren St.): Art Deco, 22 stories, 1927, brick and limestone, Thompson and Churchill, Architects.

Granger Block, SA&K Building, Ferary Building(200 E. Genesee St.): Renaissance Revival, first 4 stories of 1869 and top 3 of 1894, brick.

Larned Building (114 S. Warren Street): Second Empire, 1869, 5 stories, brick.

Post-Standard Building (136 E. Genesee St.): Richardsonian Romanesque, c. 1880, 5 stories, brick.

Franklin Buildings (portion of), Snow Drug Co. (134 E. Genesee St.): Second Empire, 1870, 4 ½ stories, brick.

Franklin Buildings (portion of), Koolakian's (132 E. Genesee St.): Federal, 4 stories, stone.

Franklin Buildings (portion of), Sam Young Shoes (128 E. Genesee St.): originally Federal, 1834, 4 stories, brick.

Franklin Buildings (portion of), Owen Building (122-126 E. Genesee St.): originally Federal, 1839, 5 stories, brick.

Bank of Syracuse, Yackel and Rupp Insurance (120 E. Genesee St.): Neo-Classical, 1896, 3 stories, marble and brick, Albert L. Brockway, Architect.

Onondaga Savings Bank (113 S. Salina St.): Neo-Classical skyscraper, 1896, 9 ½ stories, granite and limestone, R.W. Gibson, Architect.

*Listed on the National Register prior to this district nomination.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE—CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	X ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER
X 1800-1899	X COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES See Description BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hanover Square Historic District contains seventeen buildings grouped around an open space; fifteen date from the 19th century and more than half that number from before 1870. One of the earliest business areas developed in the city, the district is a remarkably intact visual link with Syracuse's commercial past, since it still possesses the character of a late 19th century, downtown urban area. A variety of architectural sytles are represented, including important designs by two of Syracuse's most prominent architects, and several brick Federal style buildings which are the oldest known examples of their kind remaining in the Central Business District. Its configuration, development, and some architectural detailing are results of early transportation routes, the Genesee Turnpike and the Erie Canal.

Hanover Square, a triangular open space, was formed when the grid street system of Syracuse village was laid over the east-west diagonal route of the early 19th century Genesee Turnpike (the present Genesee Street). The larger, adjacent Clinton Square contained earlier construction. By 1825, the Erie Canal was completed, Syracuse was incorporated as a village, and the combination of Syracuse's important salt production and cheap transportation resulted in rapid development.

The Canal flowed through the center of Clinton Square, but commercial and retail activity quickly spread east along Genesee Street into Hanover Square during the 1820's and 1830's. All the E. Water Street buildings along the north side of Hanover Square had the added advantage of having the Canal at their backs for easy transfer of foods. From about 1840 on, another transportation link, the railroad, was added along Washington St. just one block south of the Square.

Initially, a church and several wood structures of commercial and residential nature surrounded the square. In March 1834 a devastating fire destroyed all the buildings along the canal side. They were replaced that same year by a row of narrow brick structures in the Federal style, with high gable ends and roofs pitched toward the street. They came to be known as the Phoenix Buildings. Construction of the Gere & Gridley removed some of these structures. However four, along with the 1837 Dana Building, remain along Water Street - altered in mid-19th century by the addition of 4th floors, but retaining Federal scale and detailing on both sides plus upper door openings facing what once was the Canal (Erie Blvd.).

Along E. Genesee Street were also narrow lots, laid out and developed in 1824. Their owners, envious of the newly erected brick structures across the square, agreed in 1834 to erect a similar row of structures. Hanover Square at this time was called Franklin Square and this second row was named the Franklin Buildings. Three remain (122-132 E. Genesee Street), although only number 132 has not had a top floor added. It is faced in stone, with distinctive Federal window lintels and slanted roof. A former inn already stood on the southeast corner of Salina and East Genesee Streets and a small church stood on the triangle occupied in 1975 by the SA&K Building (200 East Genesee Street). By 1834, Hanover Square and its present configuration as well as several of the presently existing buildings, and it had become an integral part of Syracuse's commercial district. The Franklin Buildings contained a number of dry goods stores, and the Phoenix Buildings included a leather shop and agricultural supply store.

Syracuse's growth made it a city in 1848, and created pressure for more office and commercial space. In 1844 the first triangular Granger Block replaced the church, and in 1850 the first Bastable Block rose on the site of the State Tower Building. Both later burned but the 1860's witnessed their quick replacement and the erection of two other large office buildings on the Square. The second Bastable Block was completed in 1863 and the second Granger in 1869. The Onondaga Savings Bank (the Gridley Building), was begun in 1867 and the Larned Building in 1869 both designed in the Second Empire style. All four are the work of Horatio White, Syracuse's first prominent architect, and all remain except the Bastable Block which burned in 1923. The Gridley and Larned Buildings replaced some of the smaller row structures. Of the four White designs, the Gridley is more distinctive, as befitting a bank's showplace. In 1870 one of the Franklin buildings (134 East Genesee St.) was skillfully rebuilt in the Second Empire style, but it retained its narrow proportions.

The Square's commercial importance continued with the addition in 1894 of three more office stories to the Granger Block, the erection of the Gere Bank the same year, and the construction of the new Onondaga Savings and Bank of Syracuse buildings in 1896. The Gere is perhaps Syracuse architect Charles Colton's finest design and illustrates an early acceptance of the modern Chicago School style developed by Louis Sullivan. The latter two, however, are neo-classical reflecting the debate in American architecture at this time.

The last major change to the area occurred in 1927 with the construction of the State Tower Building to replace the burned Bastable Block. Being Syracuse's tallest structure and possessing a refined design

in the then fashionable Art Deco style, it reflects the square's commercial importance through the 1920's. From the 1930's on, the area went through economic decline. A 1960's Urban Renewal plan calling for massive clearance and redevelopment was rejected. Rehabilitation work started on the Gridley Building in 1973 and on the Gere Building in 1975, both under another Urban Renewal program. Private work is planned for the Consortium and the former Bank of Syracuse buildings.

Nineteenth century activities in the square itself included public auctions, demonstrations, speeches, and huckstering. Hanover Square contained the liberty pole, the village well, and later a very popular drinking fountain. In 1899, a landscaped Veterans Park replaced a paved open area in Hanover Square but was later replaced itself, around the time of World War I, with public restrooms and then the present small park.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Chase, Franklin H. Syracuse and Its Environs. New York: Lewis Co., 1924.

McKee, Harley J. "Horatio Nelson White," Empire State Architect, 1961-62.

Files of the Onondaga Historical Association, 311 Montgomery St./Syracuse,NY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 5½

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	4 0, 6 1, 5 0	4 7 6 6 7 6, 0
B			
C	18	4 0, 6 3, 6 0	4 7 6 6 9 0, 0
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION North boundary: starting at SE corner of Salina St. and Erie Blvd., east along Erie Blvd. to NE corner of Grange property. East boundary: south along east line of Grange, across E. Water St. and along east line of State Tower to east point of SA&K Bldg. property. South boundary: west along the south line of SA&K, across Warren St. and along south line of the Larned, then north to and NW along the rear property lines of 120-136 E. Genesee, then straight west to Salina St. West boundary: from that point, north along Salina St. to Erie Blvd.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

Revised by Division for Historic Preservation 518/474-0479

NAME / TITLE

Dennis Connors (Executive Director)

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Landmarks Association of Central New York — December, 1975

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

300 Hawley Avenue — 315-475-4758

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Syracuse — New York

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation DATE 11/2/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

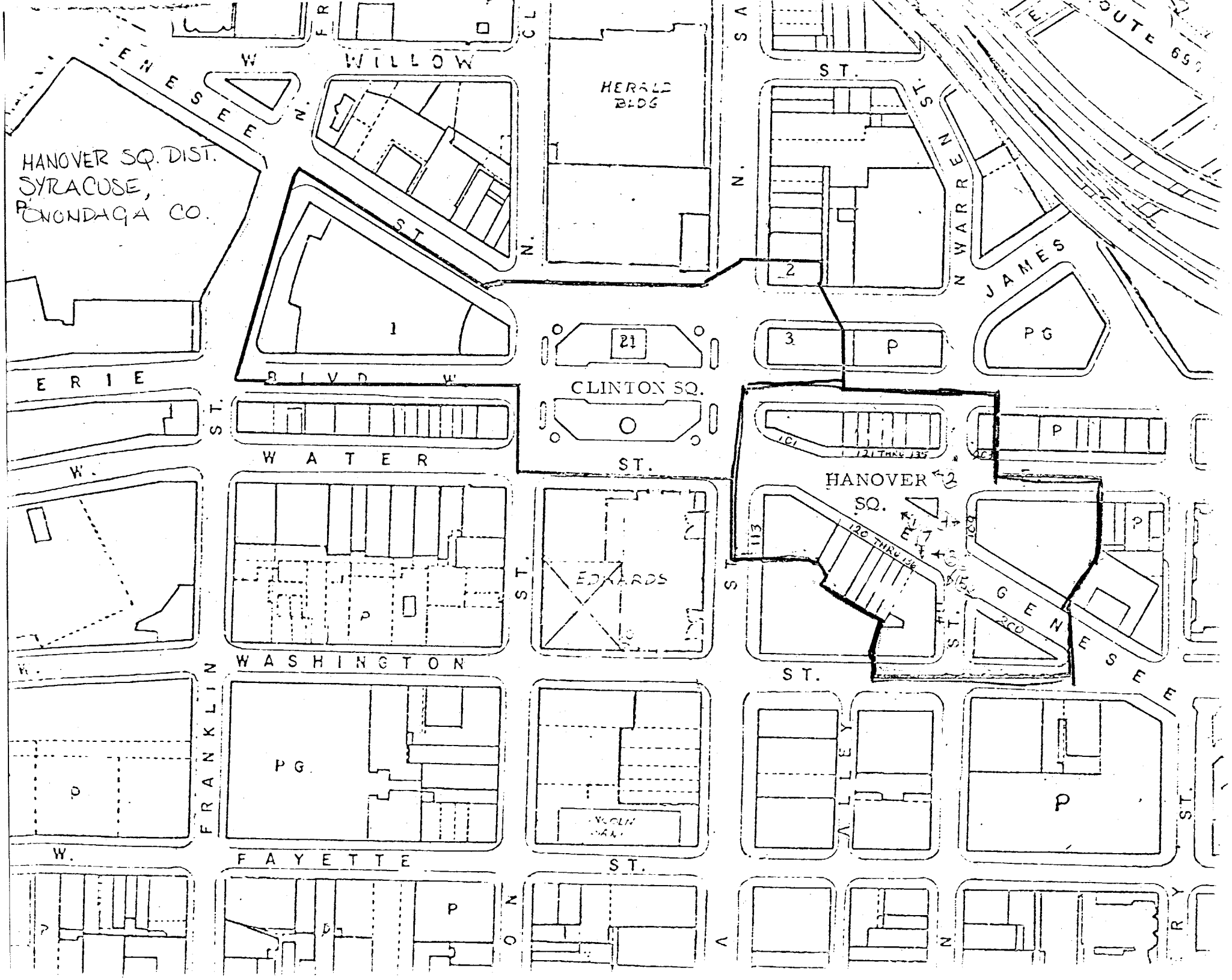
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

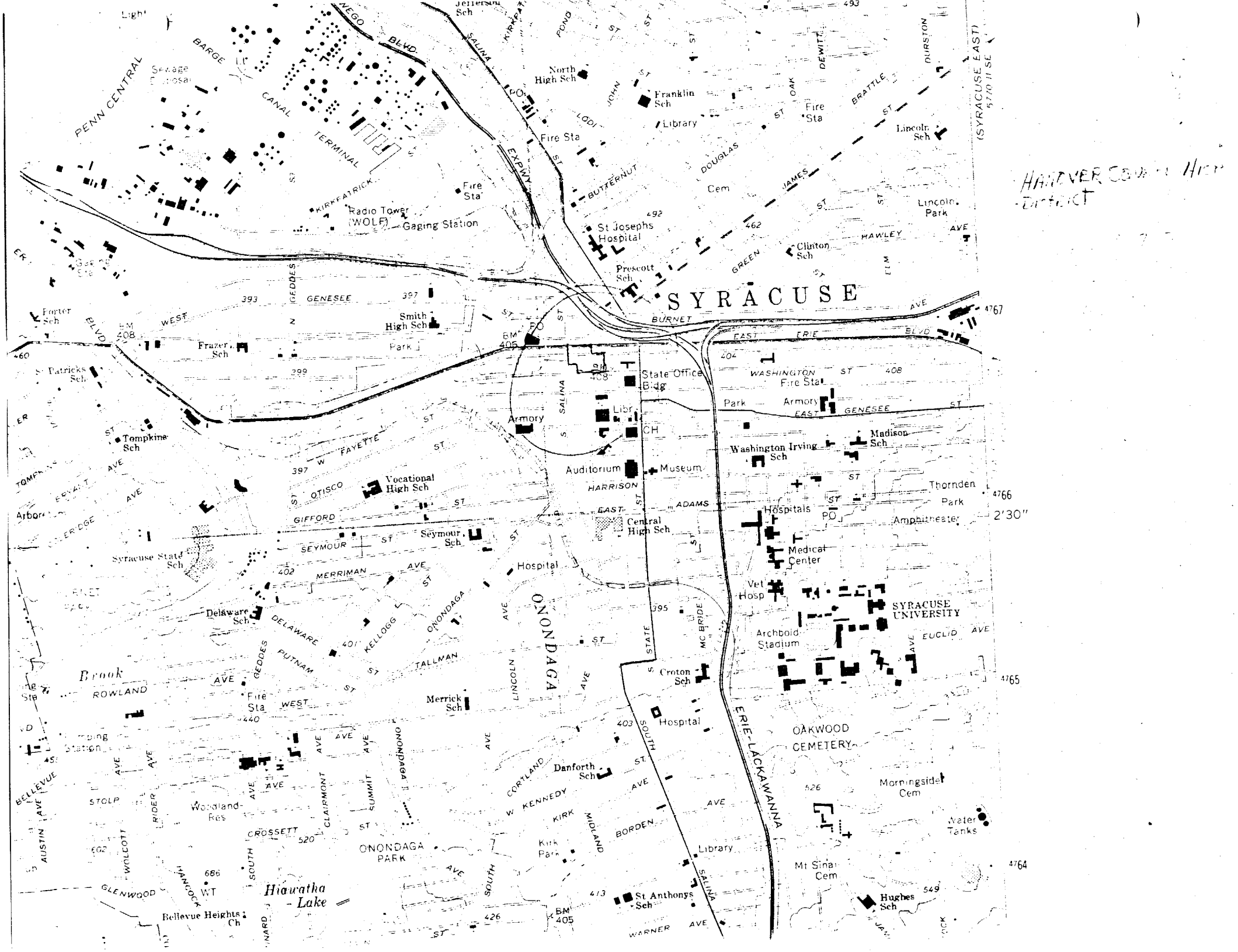
DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER


HANOVER SQ. DIST.
SYRACUSE,
ONONDAGA CO.
HERALD BLDG
CLINTON SQ.
HANOVER SQ.
EDWARDS
W. GENESEE ST.
W. WILLOW ST.
E. GENESEE ST.
S. WARREN ST.
N. WARREN ST.
JAMES ST.
ERIE BLVD W.
WATER ST.
WASHINGTON ST.
FAYETTE ST.
FRANKLIN ST.
ALLEY
ROUTE 690



HANOVER COUNTY HIGH DISTRICT

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering 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 listed in 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 Hanover Square Historic District Boundary Expansion

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number East Water St, East Genesee St, East Washington St ☐ not for publication

city or town Syracuse ☒ vicinity

state New York code NY county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13204

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Ruth A Pierpont DSHPO 12/8/14

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ 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:) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [X] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
11	4	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
12	4	Total

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

Industrial Resources of the City of Syracuse

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing Facility
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
GOVERNMENT: City Hall
TRANSPORTATION: Water-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing Facility
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
GOVERNMENT: City Hall
TRANSPORTATION: Water-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN: Prairie School
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN/Colonial Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Brick, Concrete
walls Brick, Stone, Other
roof Asphalt, Metal, Other
other

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

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

Criteria considerations
(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] **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
INDUSTRY
COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance
1830-c1945

Significant Dates
1830, 1844, 1850, 1892, 1916

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

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 Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data
- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 3.56 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	406418	4767031	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

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 Cynthia Carrington Carter

organization Renaissance Studio Preservation Planning date 4/19/2014

street & number 219 Crawford Avenue telephone 315-446-1310

city or town Syracuse state New York zip code 13202

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Multiple

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 from to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

The original Hanover Square Historic District, listed on the National Register in 1975, was drawn to include seventeen buildings that generally form a triangle around Hanover Square, a historic open space in downtown Syracuse. The district was premised in part on the city's early commercial history and especially its link to the Erie Canal, the path of which bordered the north side of the district, now Erie Boulevard. The district was bordered on the south by East Washington Street, and East Genesee Street (Genesee Turnpike) ran diagonally between East Water and East Washington, forming Hanover Square. Because of its geographic focus on Hanover Square, the original district did not include all of the canal-related buildings on East Water Street or consider the full extent of the Hanover Street neighborhood. This expansion, which includes sixteen additional properties, has been drawn to incorporate areas to the east of the original district that are related by geography and theme. The expanded district includes the rest of the canal-related resources on East Water Street and several other blocks south of East Water Street, between East Water and East Washington, including buildings on East Genesee and Montgomery Streets. The new boundary also takes in three buildings that have previously been listed in the National Register individually. These include the Weighlock Building on Erie Boulevard, also intimately related to the history of the canal, the Courier Building on Montgomery Street, and Syracuse City Hall on East Washington Street. The boundaries of the expanded district encompass the remaining canal, commercial, industrial, and municipal resources in this neighborhood. All the buildings in the expanded district are similar in character, date and type as the ones in the original district.

In the 1830s, this was the heart of downtown Syracuse and commercial, industrial and municipal buildings dominated. Commercial buildings in the district expansion includes those buildings in the 200 and 300 blocks on the north side of East Water Street that, like the previously listed buildings in the 100 block of East Water Street, both fronted on Water Street and opened at the rear onto the Erie Canal. These were multi-story, masonry, commercial and industrial buildings that were strategically located to take advantage of direct access to the canal.

On the northeast corner of East Water and Montgomery Streets, the Weighlock building was an important part of the Erie Canal system. Today it houses the Erie Canal Museum, which interprets the history of the Erie Canal and its influence on the development of the region. City Hall occupies the entire block bounded by East Water Street on the north, East Washington Street on the south, Market Street on the east and Montgomery Street on the west. The current 1893 city hall is in the vicinity of the original market place that became the location where city business was transacted. City business has been conducted on this site since the 1840s.

The buildings in the expanded district retain a similar relationship to the street as those in the original district; the multi-story buildings are built to the sidewalk and occupy their entire lots. The three exceptions are mid-block parking lots, which include the parking lot at 211 East Water, where a condemned building was removed in 1940, the parking lot adjacent to the Miss Syracuse Diner, where a two-story restaurant stood prior to its being replaced with the c1940 prefabricated modern diner, and the parking lot that surrounds the Key Bank drive-up facility on East Genesee Street. The open spaces on the east and west sides of Montgomery Street north of East Water are government owned and have been since the nineteenth century. Similar patterns of development and the relationship of the Erie Canal to that development that were visible in the original district are still clearly visible in the Hanover Square Historic District Expansion.

Building List
This list includes only the buildings in the expansion area
All buildings are contributing unless otherwise noted

East Water Street (north side)

215 East Water Street – built 1830s, two upper floors and easternmost section condemned, removed and building modernized 1940, remodeled c.1980 – rectangular, two-story, brick office building with aluminum cladding on the upper story; flat roof; cut-away northeast corner, first floor, **non-contributing due to substantial alterations and loss of integrity**

237 East Water Street – built c. 1830, modernized 1904, four-story, three-ranked, brick commercial building, with flat roof; storefront in-fill; twentieth-century aluminum double-hung sash windows on upper floors.

239 East Water Street –built c. 1830, modernized 1904, four-story, three-ranked, brick commercial building with flat roof; storefront with recessed entry; twentieth-century aluminum double-hung sash windows on upper floors.
]
243 East Water Street – c. 1920 – four-story, Flemish bond brick, commercial building with a flat roof; two-bays with four double-hung sash windows in each opening; two storefronts with recessed entrances on both East Water Street and Erie Blvd; separate entrance to upper stories open from both Water Street and Erie Blvd.

253 East Water Street – built 19th century, extensively damaged by fire Dec. 29, 1944, upper floors removed and building remodeled – two-story, stuccoed brick commercial building with flat roof; one-story wing across the east end; recessed entrances on both Water Street and Erie Blvd; rows of glass block frame single-pane windows on first floor; double-hung sash second floor façade; double-hung sash flank fixed-pane windows on the second floor, east

257 East Water Street – 41 x 60 foot city owned open space which once housed the police barn and was later designated a municipal park – not counted

311-317 East Water Street – built 1830s, (upper stories removed and building stabilized mid-20th century) two-story, three-ranked, brick commercial building with flat roof; double-hung sash windows upper floor; windows in-filled on first; centered entry, metal door.

319- 321 East Water Street – built or substantially altered 1980; two-story, brick and aluminum, commercial building with flat roof, **non-contributing due to age and/or lack or integrity**

323 East Water Street – built 1830s – four-story, three-ranked, brick commercial building, with a gabled roof; arched lintels on Erie Blvd facade; 2/2 double-hung sash windows; flush storefront with double glass doors on either side of display windows.

325 East Water Street – built 1830s – four-story, three-ranked, brick commercial building with a gabled roof; rectangular, 1/1 double-hung sash windows; flush storefront.

327-335 East Water Street – built 1967; substantially altered c. 2000 – two-story, commercial building, **non-historic, non-contributing**

East Water Street (south side)

246-248 East Water Street – built 1854 - Falker Building – three-story, four-ranked, brick commercial building with a flat roof; double-hung sash windows on the upper floor; two bow windows on second floor; entries flank display windows at street level.

250-252 East Water Street – c. 1850s – three-story, three-ranked, stuccoed, brick commercial building with a flat roof; rectangular, casement windows on the upper floors; recessed entry to the right of the large display windows at street level.

258 East Water Street – c1940 streamlined modern steel diner

Erie Boulevard (corner of East Water)

318 Erie Blvd, East – 1849-1850 – (Weigh Lock building) Erie Canal Museum, **National Register listed**

Montgomery Street

106 Montgomery Street – built 1916 - former fire station – three-story, three-bay, Neo-Classical brick building with flat roof; pilasters divide the façade; center entry is recessed; second story openings are arched with multi-paned transoms above multi-paned double doors; paired, 9/9 double-hung sash windows in each bay on the upper floor; decorative panels between the second and third floor; dentils decorate the cornice.

East Genesee Street

225 East Genesee Street – 1996 - Key Bank branch, **non-historic, non-contributing**

237-243 East Genesee Street – built 1830s - four-story brick Courier Building, **National Register listed**

East Washington Street

233 East Washington Street City Hall – built 1889-1893 –four-story stone municipal building with towers, **National Register listed**

Summary

The original Hanover Square Historic District was drawn to include only those buildings that were directly related to Hanover Square, a historic open space that was the geographic center of the district. The north border of the district was Erie Boulevard, the former path of the Erie Canal, and the original nomination noted that "commercial and retail activity quickly spread east along Genesee Street into Hanover Square during the 1820s and 1830s. All the E. Water Street buildings had the added advantage of having the canal at their back for easy transfer of foods [sic]." The *Hanover Square Historic District Boundary Expansion* takes in additional canal-related buildings along East Water Street and is significant under criterion A because its development was influenced by the same commercial advantages afforded by proximity to the canal and to the Genesee Turnpike (Genesee Street) . The commercial and retail activity spurred by the arrival of the Erie Canal in Syracuse in the 1820s extended east from Hanover Square by the 1830s, making this area a vital hub for Syracuse's commercial and municipal life. The buildings along East Water Street were primarily commercial and retail in nature, and all were designed to take advantage of the canal frontage on the north and the road traffic on the south. This pattern of development in Hanover Square continued to the east along East Water Street to a nearby turning basin. The majority of the buildings in the Hanover Square Historic District expansion were built either as a direct result of the canal or because of Hanover Square's role as the vital commercial center of the early city of Syracuse. Together, the original and expanded districts take in the full extent of canal-related resources in downtown Syracuse.

What is now Hanover Square was one of the first business areas in the new village of Syracuse in the late 1820s and lay immediately to the east of Clinton Square. It was a large, open, roughly triangular area created by the diagonal passage of Genesee Street across the north-south intersection of Water Street and Warren Street as it continued northwest to cross the Erie Canal. Water Street then continued one block to the east past Warren Street before coming to a dead end at the Erie Canal turning basin. The turning basin was located where the Weighlock Building, now the Erie Canal Museum, was built in 1850.

As early as 1834, the north side of Water Street was filled with closely spaced buildings that fronted on both Water Street and the canal. The transportation of goods and people along the canal was clearly the draw, as these buildings were stores and warehouses that drew their business from the canal. This access to an important transportation thoroughfare, with its spur to commercial development, can also be seen on Genesee Street,

which forms the southwestern side of the triangular block around Hanover Square. Genesee Street in Syracuse was a part of the great east-west turnpike across central and western New York, still clearly a vital transportation corridor in these early years of the Erie Canal era. Genesee Street was lined with buildings as it approached Hanover Square from the east, testament to the power of access to transportation corridors.

The importance of this portion of Syracuse was highlighted in 1829 with the completion of the Oswego Canal. The new canal, which connected the Erie Canal at Syracuse with the port city of Oswego on Lake Ontario, created an extremely valuable connection between the Erie, with its extensive passage of goods, and the Oswego, with its link to rich mineral resources in northern New York and Canada. The new Oswego Canal branched off the Erie Canal at the turning basin on East Water Street. The construction of the Oswego Canal brought a host of new boats, laden with goods and people, to Syracuse immediately east of Hanover Square and clearly spurred additional development of businesses and buildings along East Water Street, turning this portion of Syracuse into the center of commercial, retail, and governmental functions.

The configuration continued largely intact on the 1845 map of Syracuse. This map identified Montgomery Street, a new street that extended south from the turning basin with eight building lots on the east side, where the City Hall is currently located. Block 95 extended to the west from Montgomery Street between Water Street and the Erie Canal. Block 47, which lay to the east of the turning basin, remained undeveloped, though Block 103, a triangular block formed by the Genesee Turnpike, Water Street, and Montgomery Street, had been fully divided into lots.

The commercial buildings along East Water Street, propelled by the Erie Canal and its confluence with the Oswego Canal, were largely in place by the 1830s and early 1840s. From the very earliest years, these were primarily commercial and retail buildings, which made the transition in the mid and late nineteenth century to small-scale manufacturing and warehouse buildings. The confluence of the canals, and the dense line of buildings along the canals, turned this portion of Syracuse into a commercial hub that in turn drew other functions and buildings. The village of Syracuse built a Market Hall on the east side of Montgomery Street in 1845, adjacent to a park where public gatherings were held. The Market Hall, so close to both the Erie and Oswego Canals and the Genesee Turnpike, provided commercial space for meats, produce, and a variety of goods. In 1846, the village began using space in the Market Hall for official business. According to the National Register nomination for the 1893 Syracuse City Hall, the

city's functions gradually took over the Market Hall, a process that was largely complete by 1860, when it contained "the chambers of the Common Council, the city clerks [sic] office, a jail and a police court in addition to providing a place for political meetings." This location on the east side of Montgomery Street, emerging from a market in the heart of the city's commercial district, remains as the center of the city's government. The current city hall was completed in 1893 according to a design by the local Syracuse architect Charles E. Colton and was listed on the National Register in 1976.

Other buildings were constructed to take advantage of the focus of commercial and governmental activities between Hanover Square and the public market and city hall. In 1844, Benjamin Frazee built a large four-story brick building at the acute-angled corner of Montgomery, Washington, and East Genesee Streets, one block to the south of the Erie Canal. Significantly, it was also located across Montgomery Street from the city hall building and the public market. It is now known as the Courier Building, after the *Syracuse Courier* newspaper and its successors, which had its headquarters in the building. Designed as a mixed-use building, it featured commercial spaces on the lower floors with a public meeting hall on the fourth floor. This building, which now contains three adjoining sections, draws its significance in part from its location close to the public market and the village offices; as the Courier Building's National Register nomination notes, "the market and City Hall were located at the center of early Syracuse's canal associated commercial district and it was a popular public gathering spot for public events and public oration."

The initial impetus for Syracuse's downtown commercial life in the nineteenth century, of course, was the Erie Canal, which was completed through Syracuse in the 1820s. The Genesee Turnpike crossed over the canal at Clinton Square, immediately west of Hanover Square, while blocks of commercial buildings lined the canal from Hanover Square to the east by the 1830s and 1840s. Syracuse's canal-related commercial life took another boost in 1829 with the completion of the Oswego Canal, which joined the Erie Canal from the north immediately east of Hanover Square. In 1850, the importance of the Erie and Oswego Canals in Syracuse gained additional emphasis with the completion of the new Weighlock Building, now the Erie Canal Museum. The current building is the third at this location that was used to collect tolls from boats plying the canals, succeeding buildings from 1824 and 1834. Although the State of New York ceased to collect tolls on the canal, the Weighlock building was occupied by the state's Department of Public Works until 1957, continuing to serve transportation purposes in this vital corridor well into the twentieth century,

Even as the Erie and Oswego Canals declined in importance as shipping corridors in the late nineteenth century, Hanover Square and the blocks immediately to the east continued to be a vital center for Syracuse's commercial and political life. The area housed one of the city's leading newspapers, the *Courier,* and its various successors, which were published in the buildings across Montgomery Street from City Hall until 1915.

The City of Syracuse maintained its offices on Montgomery Street from the 1840s to the present, after 1893 in the current city hall. Between the early and the mid twentieth century, however, the various city functions had outgrown the building itself and expanded to the immediately surrounding neighborhood. In 1886, for example, the Police Department requested proposals for a two-story brick barn on East Water Street at the northwest corner of Montgomery Street, a location which housed a police unit into the twentieth century and which remains under city ownership. In the late 1950s, meanwhile, the city announced that it would relocate the various planning offices to what was by then known as the Aloi Building, formerly the vast grocery empire of Gates Thalheimer, on the north side of East Water Street between Warren and Montgomery Streets.

These public uses of the blocks immediately east of Hanover Square were adjuncts to the role of the place as a business hub. Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, an ever-changing mix of both large and small businesses occupied the buildings that lined East Water Street on the south edge of the Erie Canal between Warren Street and State Street. Even after the Erie Canal was relocated from downtown Syracuse in the early twentieth century and replaced by Erie Boulevard and the New York Central Railroad, these blocks of three-story brick buildings pulsed with business.

Much of Block 95, on the north side of East Water Street between Warren and Montgomery Streets, was dominated by the Gates Thalheimer building. What is now 215 East Water Street contains the only remaining portion of Thalheimer's extensive wholesale and retail grocery business. Its neighbor to the west was what is now the Grange Building, at the northeast corner of Warren and East Water Streets (and a part of the original Hanover Square Historic District), which served as a steam laundry in the early twentieth century. The remaining buildings in Block 95 contained a mix of commercial and light industrial occupants well into the twentieth century; they included a flour and feed company, a bottling company, and the Syracuse branch of Truscon Laboratories, a Detroit-based company that made paints and other waterproofing supplies.

Block 47, which extends along the north side of East Water Street from Montgomery Street to State Street, is dominated at the west end by the Weighlock Building, where an Erie Canal turning basin was located from the 1820s through the 1840s. The remaining three- and four-story brick buildings in the block housed a great variety of commercial and light industrial companies. In 1905, for example, the buildings to the east of the Weighlock Building housed a poultry food company, a wire manufacturer, a groceries and produce company, a warehouse, a maker of macaroni, an engraving company, a maker of cigars, and a saloon. By the 1950s, the block housed the initial Paul DeLima Coffee Company, at 319-321 Erie Boulevard. Later, in the 1960s, the easternmost end of the block was demolished to make way for the new Erie Boulevard Television Corporation.

Block 103 is the triangular block formed by the northwest route of the Genesee Turnpike as it cut the grid pattern of Syracuse's streets; Montgomery Street forms the east edge of the block, while East Water Street is the northern edge. The entire western section of the block is covered by the State Tower Building, which is a part of the original Hanover Square Historic District, together with its parking garage, which extends to the east along East Water Street. Like the northern side of East Water Street in Block 95, the southern side of the street to the east of the State Tower parking garage features narrow three-story brick commercial buildings which housed a mix of small-scale businesses. This block was constructed in 1859 and was originally three stories in height. The principal business of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was at 226 East Water Street, which was occupied by the Falker leather works; by 1900, meanwhile, much of the rest of this section of East Water Street housed saloons, inspired possibly by the presence of the Bastable Theater, where the State Tower Building is now located.

Block 103 also contains the west side of Montgomery Street, which faces the west side of city hall. A long-time saloon owned by Jeremiah (Yank) Sullivan was torn down in 1939 and replaced by the Miss Syracuse Diner at the southwest corner of Montgomery and East Water Street. The diner, a distinctive example of its type, was likely built in 1940, as its interior was shown on a 1941 photograph. Immediately to the south of the diner on Montgomery Street is a tall, narrow fire station, constructed of brick in 1916. This fire station borders the northern side of the Courier Building, discussed above.

The portion of downtown Syracuse that is contained within the Hanover Square Historic District expansion was a vital part of the city's commercial life. It encompasses many of the buildings that were constructed in the early and mid-nineteenth century to take advantage of important transportation corridors, the Erie Canal and the Genesee

Turnpike, a pattern of development that remains visible despite the replacement of the Erie Canal with Erie Boulevard. In part because of the bustling commercial nature of this area, the municipal functions of the new city of Syracuse also gravitated here, first associated with a public market in the center of commercial activities and later in the form of a grand City Hall. The area included in the Hanover Square Historic District expansion remains a vital core of the City of Syracuse.

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Photographs (all from the collections of the Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, NY)

Hanover Square looking east along East Water Street, 1917.

East Water Street at Warren Street looking southwest. September 29, 1927.

Erie Boulevard and Warren Street looking southeast. 1936.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

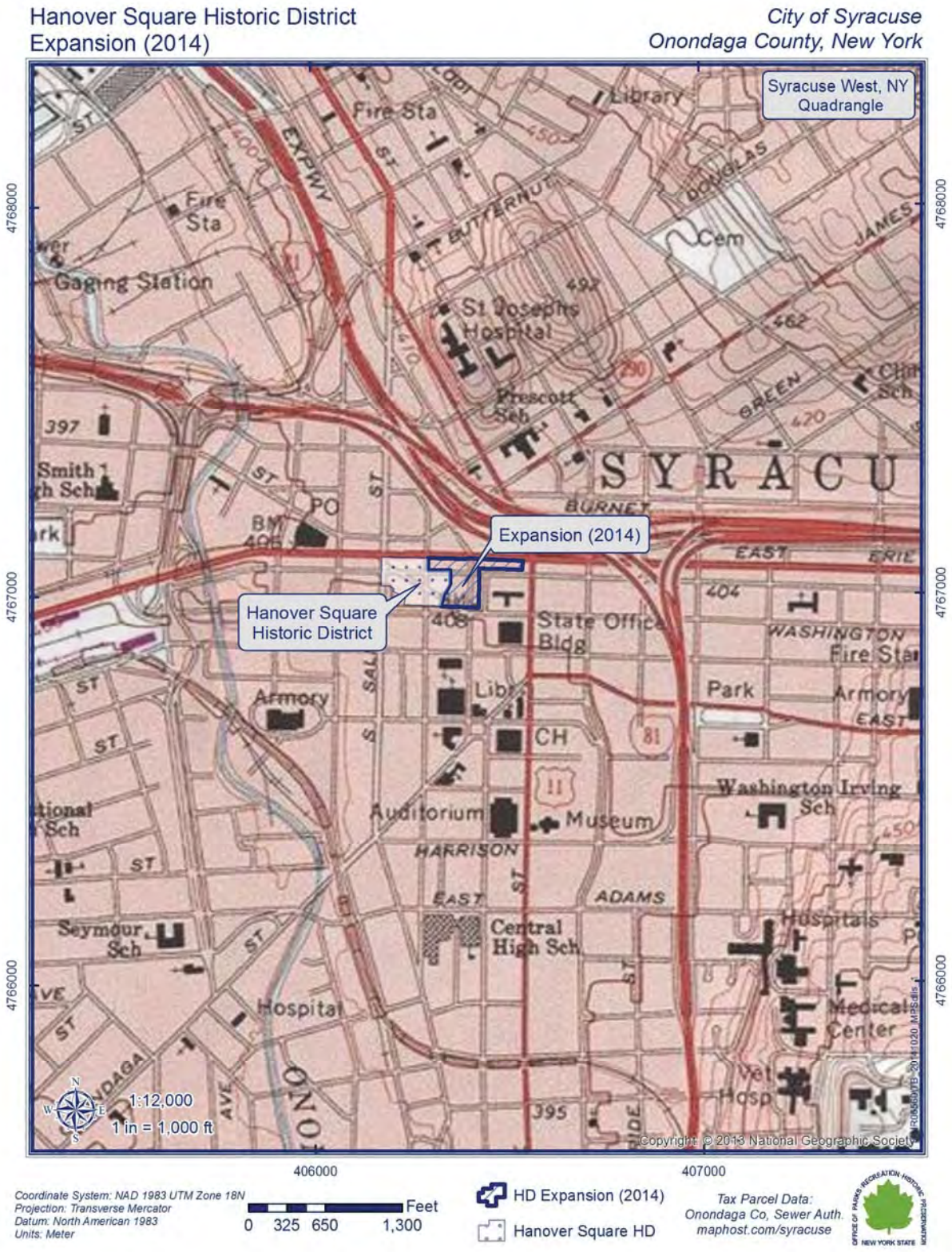
The boundary is indicated by the heavy black line on the attached boundary map, which shows both the original and expanded districts.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the expansion, which abuts the listed district on the east, was drawn to encompass the full extent of canal, turnpike, and government related buildings in the Hanover Square neighborhood. Thus, the district takes in all remaining canal era buildings east of the original district on East Water Street and encompasses both Syracuse City Hall and the Courier Building on the south. Three buildings (Weighlock, City Hall and Courier) have been previously listed on the register but are part of the Hanover Square neighborhood and are intimately related to the district's development. Together the existing and expanded districts fully encompass the surviving resources related to the canal era and city government in this neighborhood.


Hanover Square Historic District Expansion (2014)
City of Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Σ = 3.56 Acres
4767000
4767100
406300
406400
406500
E Genesee St
Montgomery St
Market St
E Water St
Erie Blvd E
Oswego Blvd
1 in = 83 ft
1:1,000
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter
0 25 50 100 Feet
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community
HD Expansion (2014)
Hanover Square HD
Tax Parcel Data:
Onondaga Co. Sewer Auth.
maphost.com/syracuse
14NR06560ITB_20141020_MPSdist_1


Hanover Square Historic District
Expansion (2014)
City of Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Syracuse West, NY
Quadrangle
Hospital
Prescott
Sch
BURNET
PO
BM
406
Expansion (2014)
Hanover Square
Historic District
4767000
4767000
408
State Office
Bldg
SALINA
Armory
Lib
CH
81
11
Auditorium
Museum
HARRISON
1:6,000
1 in = 500 ft
Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society
406000
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter
Feet
0 162.5 325 650
HD Expansion (2014)
Hanover Square HD
Tax Parcel Data:
Onondaga Co, Sewer Auth.
maphost.com/syracuse


Hanover Square Historic District
Expansion (2014)
City of Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Syracuse West, NY
Quadrangle
Expansion (2014)
Hanover Square
Historic District
4768000
4767000
4766000
406000
407000
1:12,000
1 in = 1,000 ft
Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter
Feet
0 325 650 1,300
HD Expansion (2014)
Hanover Square HD
Tax Parcel Data:
Onondaga Co, Sewer Auth.
maphost.com/syracuse


Hanover Square Historic District
Expansion (2014)
City of Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Syracuse West, NY Quadrangle
Expansion (2014)
Hanover Square Historic District
SYRACUSE
ONONDAGA
4769000
4768000
4767000
4766000
4765000
405000
406000
407000
408000
1:24,000
1 in = 2,000 ft
Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter
Feet
0 650 1,300 2,600
HD Expansion (2014)
Hanover Square HD
Tax Parcel Data:
Onondaga Co, Sewer Auth.
maphost.com/syracuse

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hanover Square Historic District Boundary Expansion

Location: Onondaga County, New York

Photographer: Cynthia Carrington Carter

Date: April, 2014

Location of Disc : NYSHPO, Waterford, NY

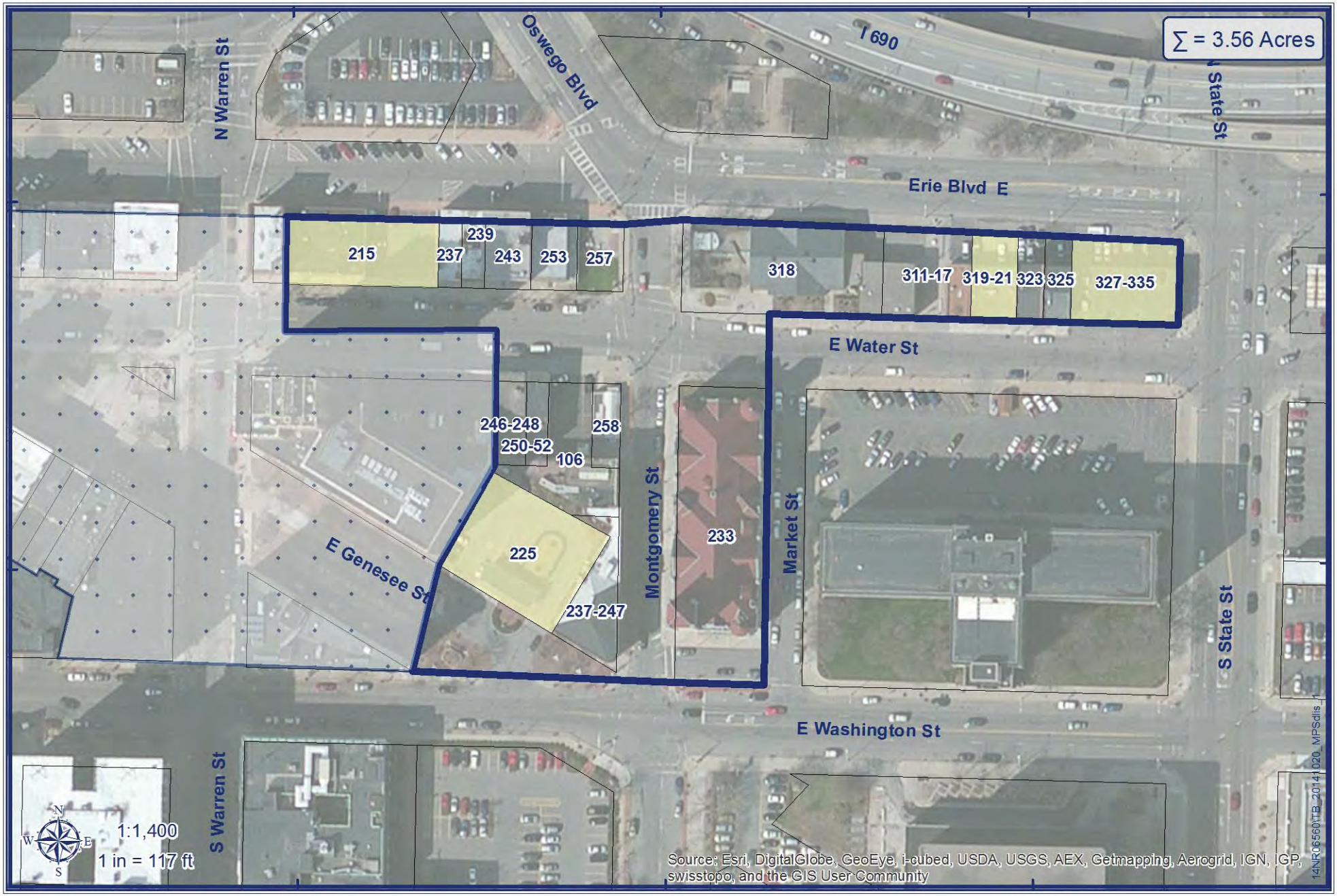
NY_OnodCo_HSHDXP

PHOTO LOG

PHOTO	DESCRIPTION
0001	Montgomery St 106-Firehouse
0002	Montgomery Street-Courier Bldg and City Hall
0003	Water St E-S side looking NE
0004	Water St E 323-325 looking NW
0005	Water St E 258-Miss Syracuse Diner looking N
0006	Erie Blvd E 318-Museum Addition

Hanover Square Historic District Expansion (2014)

City of Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 37.5 75 150 Feet

HD Expansion (2014)
Hanover Square HD
Contributing
Non-Contributing

Tax Parcel Data:
Onondaga Co, Sewer Auth.
maphost.com/syracuse

OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION, HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic

and/or common North Salina Street Historic District

2. Location

street & number 517-19 to 947-51 and 522-24 to 850-54 N. Salina St. 1121 N. Townsend St., 504 to 518 Prospect Ave. ___ not for publication

city, town Syracuse ___ vicinity of

state New York code 036 county Onondaga code 067

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
XX district	___ public	XX occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	XX commercial	___ park
___ structure	XX both	___ work in progress	XX educational	XX private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	XX religious
___ object	na in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	na being considered	XX yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Onodaga County Courthouse

street & number 401 Montgomery Street

city, town Syracuse state New York 13202

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Resources has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1978 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

city, town Albany state New York 12238

In the first half of the nineteenth century, the street was sparsely settled with small houses and coopers' (barrel makers') shops. The earliest building surviving in the district is the pre-1850 house at 753 N. Salina St. This modest, wood frame structure reflects the early days of the area and is one of very few Federal style buildings which survive in the city. Alterations at the first floor and synthetic siding do not disguise the original two-story, three-bay-wide, side entry configuration of the facade. Diagonally across North Salina Street and set back from the road, the Greek Revival style house at 758 N. Salina St. is the only other early residence remaining in the district. Despite the additions of synthetic siding and a one-story store to the front, the form of the columned temple front is visible evidence of the residences that characterized the district in the mid-1800's. Once freestanding, both of these structures have been incorporated into rows of later Victorian period commercial buildings.

Throughout the majority of the nineteenth century, the street was the community center for the city's German immigrants, who lived and operated their businesses here. The typical commercial row building in the district had a shop located at the first floor with apartments or offices at the upper floors. This traditional use continues to present day. While architectural styles in the district vary, common characteristics include: brick construction, scale of design, 2/2 window sash and modest brick cornices.

The architecture of the district is predominantly Italianate in style. Constructed between the 1860's and the 1880's, the facades of these row buildings are characterized by regularized, round-arched window openings and corbeled brick cornices. All variations of the style can be found, such as in the east side of the 700 block of N. Salina St.

The north end of the district contains the older buildings, which are smaller and simpler in design than the later buildings constructed at the south end of the street, closer to the city's metropolitan center. All the buildings on the 900 block of N. Salina St. are only two (instead of three or four) stories high and have simple detailing. The most elaborate ornamentation here are the acanthus leaf designs on the keystones over the second floor windows at 925-29 N. Salina St., an Italianate style structure built c.1865. The best preserved example of the more modest row buildings is at 921-23 N. Salina St. Built by 1870, the structure is four bays wide with a storefront in the south half of the first floor facade and an office or residential entrance in the north half. The second floor window openings are rectangular with stone lintels and sills, and a simple brick cornice with corbeled "brackets" extends across the top of the parapet. This structure was built in conjunction with its neighbor at 917-19 N. Salina St., which

has since been altered at the first floor facade.

The 800 block of N. Salina St. contains some of the most distinctive buildings in the district, all built in the last half of the nineteenth century. The domed towers of Assumption Church, 812 N. Salina St., are visual landmarks from any Northside location. The largest structure in the district, it occupies a sizeable lot in the center of the block, flanked by other church buildings and commercial structures. Built in 1865, the church was designed by noted Syracuse architect Horatio Nelson White and is the most lavish of all his Romanesque Revival style churches. The only example of the Second Empire style in the district is 807-11 N. Salina St. built c.1880. Constrasting stone banding on brick piers divides the two separate storefronts and side entrances. The upper floor windows have cast-iron hood moldings with a curvilinear floral design. An excellent example of a pressed sheet metal facade is 839-41 N. Salina St., built in 1890. Here the chiseled quality of the profuse detailing in the metal sheathing on the upper story walls ressembles the style of the English architect Charles Lock Eastlake.

In the middle of the district is its only Victorian Gothic style building at 745-47 N. Salina St. Built c.1875, the facade has rusticated limestone piers which separate the bays of the storefront and continue to the gabled parapet at the roofline. Decorative brickwork adorns the wall in several patterns, making it one of the most elaborate facades on the street. At the end of the same block is the only commercial Romanesque style building in the area. The Walier Building, 755 N. Salina St., was built in 1890 and has four-story arcades along its six N. Salina St. and eleven Catawba St. facades. The south half of the district is notable for its generally larger buildings and examples of the Queen Anne and other late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles. Queen Anne style buildings at 601 N. Salina St., built c. 1892, and 600-08 N. Salina St., built in 1885, are both corner commercial blocks which are important focal points within the streetscape. Common to both are large turrets and embellished facades on both N. Salina and Ash Streets. The gabled dormers and ornate brick and tile work throughout the facade at 567-73 N. Salina St. (built c.1890) are classic details of a commercial Queen Anne style building and make this the most high style of the Queen Anne designs on the street.

The strong horizontal lines and rusticated voussoirs on the facades of the Albany Block (530-36 N. Salina St., built c.1896) modify the Queen Anne style massing of this building with characteristics of the Neo-classical style, popular at the turn of the century. This structure provides an important anchor at the southern end of the district, at the fork of N. Salina St. and Prospect Avenue.

The five houses on the 500 block of Prospect Avenue comprise the only residential group in the district. All but one are late Victorian period houses with modest Queen Anne or Neo-Classical style detailing. The exception is the imposing brick residence built in 1889 at 518 Prospect St. (corner of Ash), which combines Romanesque Revival style porches with a Queen Anne style corner turret and Baroque style facings on the dormers.

The Italians, who settled in the area after the turn of the century, introduced Mediterranean Revival design elements to the streetscape. The Spanish tile pent roof across the facade of 557-559 (built in 1915) is an example of this style used on an early twentieth century commercial style facade. Several buildings on the 700 block of the street are more typical of this design. A modest but interesting example of this exists at 702 N. Salina, built c.1926. The small, two-story structure has French doors across the entire first floor, historically a restaurant which could be opened to a sidewalk cafe. An iron balcony projecting from the second floor and the Spanish tile roof are in an excellent state of preservation.

The other important development on the street in the early twentieth century is related to Assumption Church and its position as a centerpiece for the community. The Romanesque Revival style parish center at 808 N. Salina St. (built in 1880) and the Renaissance Revival style convent adjacent at 810 N. Salina St. (built c.1900) were severely damaged in a fire that swept through the church complex in 1934. Public support enabled the restoration of the buildings within the walls that were left standing, though large portions of the parish center exterior had to be completely reconstructed. At that time, this building was enlarged and the brick rectory house at 804 N. Salina St. was constructed. The historic designs of each of the church buildings have been well preserved.

The following structures do not contribute to the historic district because they are either less than fifty years old or have been extensively altered: 619, 628-30, 642-52, 643, 706-10, 727-29, 737 & 743, 801-05, 819, 827, 829, 901, 933, N. Salina St., 516 Prospect Avenue, and the one-story addition at the front of 758 N. Salina St.

The following is an anotated building list describing each structure in the district. For further information, please refer to the building/structure inventory forms on file with the N.Y.S. Historic Preservation Office.

NORTH SALINA STREET

517-19 built c. 1870 Photo 1, 2

Three-story, red brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; 1st fl. storefront, tripartite windows with 2/2 sash in flat arch openings at 2nd fl.; 2/2 sash in segmental arch openings with stone sills at 3rd fl.; paneled brick parapet wall; 2nd fl. windows altered c. 1920, storefront altered c. 1950.

521-23 built c. 1860 Photo 1, 2

Two-story, red brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; 1st fl. storefront; 1/1 sash with stone lintels at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick cornice; storefront altered c. 1950.

522-24 built c. 1870 Photo 3

Three-story, red brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront; rectangular tripartite window at 2nd fl., projecting brick arched window heads and 1/1 sash grouped in threes in north 2/3rds of 3rd fl. facade with single window at south end of wall; corbeled brick cornice; storefront and 2nd fl. window altered c. 1950.

525-27 built c. 1860 Photo 2, 1

Two-story, red brick commercial row building; 3 bays wide; 1st fl. storefront; 1/1 sash with stone; sills and lintels at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick cornice; storefront altered c. 1950.

526-28 built c. 1870 Photo 3

Three-story, red brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; 1st fl. storefront; 1/1 sash with stone sills and lintels on upper floors; corbeled brick cornice.

529-35 built 1919 Photo 1, 2

Two-story, red and glazed white brick, commercial row building; 3 large bays wide; recessed central entrance at 1st fl. flanked by symmetrical piers, decorative mosaic tile tympanum above window openings; pent roof supported by curved brackets at roof line with brick parapet wall above; storefront altered c. 1970.

North Salina St. cont'd

530-36 built 1896 Photo 3,

Four-story, red brick, commercial block; triangular plan fills site at fork of N. Salina and Prospect Sts., 8 bays on each street facade, 1 bay at tip; transitional Queen Anne-Neo-Classical style; 1st fl. original cast-iron storefronts; 1/1 sash with transom sash at upper floors; round arch window openings with projecting brick arches at 4th fl.; molded brick dado at each floor level; sheet metal cornice and standing seam roof; projecting bay windows at south ends of each elevation, curved walls at north corner bay.

537-39 built c.1895 Photo 1,2

Three-story, brick, commercial row building; 2 bays wide; Neo-Classical style; 1st fl. storefront; 10-light French doors at 2nd fl. framed by brick piers with carved brackets supporting pent roof above openings; carved medallions below 3rd fl. sill, 8/1 sash paired below brick arch with stone keystone; round clock face centered on parapet capped by sheet metal cornice with central arch and anthemion; carved stone bands decorate low relief pilasters which frame facade above the 1st fl.

541-45 built c.1900 Photo 1,2

Two-story, red brick, commercial row building; 9 bays wide; modified Renaissance Revival style; 1st fl. storefronts flank central entrance to upper floors; 1/1 sash in flat brick arch openings at 2nd fl.; brick entablature below sheet metal cornice at roof line; paneled brick parapet; brick piers divide overall facade into three bays with groups of four windows symmetrically flanking single masonry opening of central bay; piers rusticated at 2nd fl. level; storefront altered c.1920.

549 built c.1880 Photo 1,2

Three-story, red brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront; 1/1 sash at upper floors, segmental arch window openings at 2nd fl., round archs at 3rd fl.; inset sill courses; corbeled brick and sheet metal cornice with bracketed overhanging eave; storefront replaced c.1970.

551-53 built c.1880 Photo 1,2

Three-story, red brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront; 1/1 sash at upper floors, round arch window

North Salina St. cont'd

heads with projecting brick hoods; brick and sheet metal cornice with bracketed overhanging eave; storefront altered c.1920.

557-59 built 1915 Photo 2

Three-story, brick commercial row building; 2 bays wide; modified Mediterranean Revival style; 1st fl. storefront; pairs of six-light casement sash with transom beneath Spanish tile pent roof at 2nd fl.; 6/1 sash grouped in threes at each half of 3rd fl.; "D. FALCONE" carved in stone block and date stone in gabled parapet.

561-63 built c.1870 Photo 2

Three-story, brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront; 1/1 sash at upper floors with segmental arch openings and molded cast-iron window hoods; sheet metal cornice with bracketed overhanging eave; storefront replaced c.1960.

567-73 built c.1890 Photo 2

Two-and-a-half-story, brick, commercial row building; 6 bays wide; commercial Queen Anne style; facade divided into two identical building fronts; 1st fl. storefronts; 1/1 sash in segmental arch openings with projecting brick archivolts; carved imposts at 2nd fl. support brick piers which extend to gabled dormers above roofline; very ornate decorative brick and tile work throughout; storefronts altered c.1960.

600-08 built 1885

Three-story, brick, commercial row building; 6 bays wide on N. Salina St. and 5 bays wide on Ash St.; Queen Anne style; 1st fl. storefronts with denticulated cornice; round arch brick openings on upper fl. with pediment window heads on 2nd fl.; pressed sheet metal turret above corner entrance; corbeled brick cornice partially exposed behind deteriorated sheet metal cornice.

601 built 1892 Photo 6

Three-story, red brick, commercial block; 2 bays wide on N. Salina St. and 6 bays wide on Ash St.; Queen Anne style; 1st fl. storefront with corner entrance on N. Salina, round arch entrance in center of Ash St. facade; 2 story decorative bay window on Ash St. facade; 1/1 sash mixed with 6/6 sash on upper floors; bracketed cornices above window frames; corner turret with onion dome roof and weather vane; sheet metal

North Salina St. cont'd

cornice; round pediments on dormers; truncated chimney on south side; "JOE HAAS" on sheet metal cresting above N. Salina St. facade; sheet metal sheathing on turret and asphalt roof added c.1960.

603-05 built c.1870 Photo 6

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. restored period storefront with original side door entrance; 1/1 sash with projecting arched window heads at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick under sheet metal cornice.

607-09 built c.1865 Photo 6

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront with side entrance; 1/1 sash with stone lintels and sills at 2nd fl.; key design brickwork below bracketed cornice; storefront altered c.1950.

610-12 built c.1889 Photo 8

Three-story, red brick, commercial row building; 5 bays wide; Queen Anne style; 1/1 sash with segmental arch openings at 2nd fl., round arch openings at 3rd fl.; diapering in brickwork above upper floors; string course under cornice; pavilion-like projecting center bay with gabled roof and ornamentqal cresting; denticulated sheet metal cornice; storefronts altered c.1960.

611-13 built c.1886 Photo 6

Three-story, brick, commercial row building; 2 bays wide; Shawvian style; contrasting stone banding on 1st fl. piers; storefront and side entrance with original paneled doors; 1/1 sash at upper stories; paired windows in arched openings at south half; projecting paneled wood oriel in north half; decorative brickwork throughout; iron fencing and gabled parapet with ornamental cresting above roof line; storefront altered c.1970.

614 built c.1860 Photo 8

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; 1/1 sash with projecting arched brick window heads on 2nd fl.; stone sills; corbeled brick cornice; storefront replaced c.1960.

North Salina St. cont'd

615-17 built c. 1877 Photo 6

Three-story, red brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront with side entrance; 2/2 sash on upper floors; segmental arch openings at 2nd fl., round arch openings at 3rd fl.; acanthus leaf keystone design; arcaded facade; elaborate bracketed overhanging wood cornice with roping; storefront altered c. 1975.

618-20 built c. 1882 Photo 8

Two-story, red brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; storefront and side entrance at 1st fl., alley along north side of building; 1/1 sash with stone sills on 2nd fl.; projecting bay window on north half of 2nd fl. and single window opening on south half; angled belt course beneath denticulated sheet metal cornice; storefront altered c. 1950; 2 story, brick carriage house, built c. 1900, contributing.

619 built c. 1965 Photo 21

Modern commercial structure; non-contributing.

624-26 built c. 1900 Photo 8, 9

Three-story, brick, commercial row building; 6 bays wide; Eclectic Revival style; period cast-iron storefront with corbeling across top; 2/2 sash on upper floors; arched window openings and continuous stone sills on upper floors; raised panel and arcaded brickwork; sheet metal denticulated cornice; cast-iron rail between projecting piers at parapet.

628-30 built c. 1920 Photo 8, 9, 22

Two-story, red brick, commercial row building; 5 bays wide; facade remodeled c 1975; non-contributing.

637-39 built c. 1870 Photo 6

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront; 2/2 sash on 2nd fl.; projecting arched labels with acanthus leaf keystone design at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick cornice; storefront altered c. 1965.

North Salina St. cont'd

638-40 built c.1870 Photo 9

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 5 bays wide; Italianate style; 1/1 sash and projecting arched window heads at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick cornice; storefront added c.1950.

642-52 built c.1870 Photo 9

Three-story, commercial row building; facade masonry and windows replaced 1969; non-contributing.

643 built c.1875 Photo 25, 7

One-story, brick, commercial row building; facade altered c.1970; non-contributing.

645-47 built c.1860 Photo: 7

Three-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; 1st fl. storefront; 1/1 sash on upper floors with stone lintels and sills; storefront and windows altered c.1975.

649-55 built c.1870 Photo 9

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 8 bays wide; 2 separate storefronts with side entrances; 6/6 mixed with 1/1 sash on 2nd fl. with arched brick window heads; arcaded brick cornice; south storefront altered c.1955, north storefront altered c.1965.

654 built c.1870 Photo 9, 10

Three-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; Italianate style; arched window openings at upper floors; arcaded design in decorative brickwork above 3rd fl. windows; diapering in brickwork below gabled roof line; storefront and window sash altered c.1980.

657-59 built c.1870 Photo 7

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide on N. Salina St. and 8 bays wide on E. Division St.; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront with side entrance; 1/1 sash with arched brick window heads at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick under cornice; storefront and E. Division St. facade altered c.1975.

North Salina St. cont'd

658-62 built c.1885 Photo 9,10

Three-story, red brick, commercial row building; 7 bays wide on both N. Salina and E. Division St. facades; modified Queen Anne style; period cast-iron storefront with central entrance to upper floors; 6/6 sash with arched window heads on upper floors; decorative brickwork throughout; continuous rough cut stone sills; window sash replaced c.1975 with plywood infill in top of opening.

700 built c.1880

Two-story, brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide on N. Salina St. and 8 bays wide on E. Division St.; entrance in corner bay; Italianate style; 1/1 sash on upper floors with stone sills, corbeled brick archivolts; corbeled brick cornice; doors and windows altered c.1960.

701-03 built c.1870, enlarged c.1885 Photo 11

Three-story, red brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide on N. Salina St. and 9 bays wide on W. Division St.; Italianate style; 1st fl. enclosed; 1/1 sash with arched brick window heads on W. Division St., brick labels on N. Salina St.; corbeled brick under cornice; "finials" above roofline; 1st fl. remodeled c.1975.

702 built c.1926

Two-story, buff brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; Mediterranean Revival style; French doors across entire 1st fl.; 6/6 sash and paneled; glass doors at 2nd fl.; iron balcony projects from 2nd fl. and is paritally covered by sign; Spanish tile roof supported by brackets between corner posts capped by ornamental scrollwork.

706-10 built c.1890

Three-story, commercial row building; facade replaced c.1965; non-contributing.

707-11 built c.1875 Photo 11

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 5 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront; 2/2 sash with molded window heads at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick cornice; storefront altered c.1965.

North Salina St. cont'd

712-14 built c. 1890 Photo 14

Three-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront; 1/1 sash on upper stories; arched brick window heads at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick under cornice; storefront altered c. 1920.

713-15 built c. 1880 Photo 11

Three-story, red brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront; bracketed pent roof above side entrance; 1/1 sash at upper floors with arched window openings and rough-cut stone sills; art glass transom lights at 3rd fl. windows; corbeled brick below sheet metal cornice; storefront windows replaced c. 1960.

716-18 built c. 1890 Photo 14

Three-story, red brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront; 1/1 sash at 2nd fl. with stone lintels and sills; small attic windows at 3rd fl. with arched window heads; angled brick course below main cornice; brackets separated by panels support overhanging cornice; restored period wood storefront.

717 built c. 1920 Photo 11

Three-story, buff brick, commercial row building; 2 bays wide; Mediterranean Revival style; 1st fl. storefront; wide arch window openings with a stained glass transom in south half of upper floors; narrow arched window openings in north half with iron railing for balcony at the 2nd fl.; corbeled brick under sheet metal cornice with corner scroll brackets; storefront remodeled c. 1964.

719-21 built c. 1875 Photo 11

Three-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; 1st fl. storefront; 2/2 sash with projecting arched window heads on upper floors; arcaded brick cornice; storefront altered c. 1980.

720-22 built c. 1920 Photo 14

Two-story, buff brick, commercial row building; period marble and glass storefront with copper pent roof, 1 story garage in north half; Mediterranean Revival style; 4/8 casement sash; arched brick window

North Salina St. cont'd

heads and stone sills on 2nd fl.; "Emil Evertz" in glazed tile above 2nd fl. window; double gabled roof.

723-25 built c.1865 Photo 11

Three-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront; 1/1 sash on upper floors with molded cast-iron hood moldings; arcaded brick cornice; storefront altered c.1955.

727-29 built 1901 Photo 24

Two-story, brick, firehouse; facade relaced c.1950; non-contributing.

730 built pre-1860, modified c.1885 Photo 14

Three-story, red brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; Italianate style with Queen Anne style modifications; 1st fl. storefront; decorative arched window openings boarded up at upper stories; corbeled cornice; projecting imposts and central bell-shaped pediment in parapet; storefront altered c.1950.

734-38 built pre-1869 Photo 14,15

Three-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 5 bays wide; period storefront in north half of 1st fl.; 1/1 sash on upper stories; stone lintels and sills; corbeled brick below sheet metal cornice; south half of 1st fl. altered c.1950.

737-41 built 1956 Photo 25

One-story, modern tile, commercial building; non-contributing.

740-42 built c.1870 Photo 14,15

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 5 bays wide; Italianate style; sheet metal cornice above storefront; 1/1 sash on 2nd fl. with arched brick window heads; arcaded brickwork on main cornice; restored wood storefront.

743 built c.1875 Photo 25

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; 1st fl. storefront; 2nd fl. brick arched window openings boarded up; corbeled

North Salina St. cont'd

brick cornice; 1st fl. storefront incorporated with non-contributing neighbor c. 1965.

744-46 built c. 1895 Photo 14,15

Two-story, red brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; 1st fl. storefront 1/1 sash on 2nd fl.; simple parapet; storefront altered c. 1960.

745-47 built c. 1875 Photo 12,13

Three-story, red brick and granite, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; high-style Victorian Gothic design; rusticated stone piers flank 1st fl. storefront and side entrance; band of rough-cut stone on piers separating upper floor bays; original 1/1 sash; round arched brick window surrounds with large keystones at 2nd fl., rectangular openings at 3rd fl. with stone lintels; decorative brickwork throughout; sheet metal cornice; angled brickwork in gabled parapet with central chimney; storefront altered c. 1960.

748-50 built c. 1885 Photo 14,15

Three-story, painted brick, commercial row building ; 4 bays wide; Italianate style; 2 inset storefront windows flanking central entrance; 8/8 sash on upper story with arched brick window heads; decorative brick belt courses; corbeled brick cornice; windows and storefront altered c. 1975.

749-51 built c. 1862 Photo 12,13

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; 1st fl. storefront with side entrance; 1/1 sash at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick under cornice; storefront altered c. 1970.

752-56 built c. 1865 Photo 14,15

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; Italianate style; corbeled cornice across top of storefront and 1st fl. entrance; 1/1 sash at 2nd fl. with molded cast-iron window heads; corbeled brick cornice; storefront altered c. 1950.

753 built pre-1850 Photo 12,13

Two-story, wood frame house; 3 bays wide; Federal style; original

North Salina St. cont'd

doorway opening in south bay; storefront in north half; evenly spaced windows at 2nd fl.; gabled roof with ridge parallel to the street; siding, window sash and 1st fl. altered c.1970.

755 built 1890 Photo 13

Four-story, red brick, commercial row building; 6 bays wide on N. Salina St. and 11 bays wide on Catawba St.; commercial Romanesque style; 1st fl. storefront with denticular sheet metal cornice; piers of arcaded facade with 2/2 sash separate upper story bays; round arched openings at 4th fl.; "Walier" carved in stone in parapet, brick balustrade above; upper floor windows on Catawba St. side have been bricked-in; storefront altered c.1970.

758 (201 Catawba) built pre-1860 Photo 15

One-story, wood frame residence set back and up hill from street line; 3 bays wide on N. Salina St. and 5 bays deep on Catawba St.; Greek Revival style; gable end of roof faces street with enclosed pediment supported by 4 Ionic style columns; transverse gable roof over 2 story wing at rear; 1 story modern storefront (non-contributing) added in front of facade c.1950; synthetic siding added c.1970.

800-02 built c.1900 Photo 18

Three-story, brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide on N. Salina St. and 8 bays wide on Catawba St.; early 20th C. commercial style; 1/1 large plate glass storefront windows; period entrance on corner of Catawba St. with canopy supported by cast-iron brackets; large plate glass windows on 2nd fl. covered by sign; pivoting sash at 3rd fl.; wooden brackets support overhanging eave; Gothic style, cast-stone storefront and window added c.1920.

801-05 built 1967 Photo 17

One-story, brick, modern commercial row building; non-contributing.

804 built 1934 Photo 18

Two-story, red brick, residential building; 1 story porch across 1st fl. facade; 6/1 sash on 2nd fl.; small triple light attic window; wooden brackets support cornice; porch windows and front door altered c.1970.

North Salina St. cont'd

807-11 built c.1880 Photo 16

Three-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 8 bays wide; Second Empire style; contrasting stone banding on brick piers divide 2 separate storefronts and side entrances; 2/2 sash on upper floors with molded cast-iron window hoods and anthemion design; incised decorative banding below bracketed sheet metal cornice; facade divided equally into 2 identical halves with projecting center bays, each of which is emphasized at the roofline by ornamental pediments and large pavilion roofed dormers in the mansard; ornamental cresting at the peak of the dormer roofs; side entrance doors and asphalt shingle roof added c.1960.

808 built 1880, reconstructed after fire 1934 Photo 18

Assumption Parish Center; 3 1/2 story, red brick church structure on granite raised basement; 7 bays wide by 14 deep; Romanesque Revival style; round arch window at the ground floor, rectangular and circular openings on the upper floors; corner towers flanking the gabled roof of the central nave have engaged colonnettes at the ground floor entrances and pairs of round arch windows separated by central column at their top floors; stone cornice; Spanish tile roofs; 1/1 sash added c.1980.

810 built c.1900 Photo 19

Three-story, red brick, school building with partially raised basement; set back from street, abuts church to north; 11 bays wide; Renaissance Revival style; central 5 bays project slightly with entrance in center; "St. Francis College & Convent" carved in relief above 2nd fl. center windows; stone jack arches over 1st fl. windows; round arch openings on upper floors with stone sill course and archivolts at 3rd fl.; corbeled cornice; copper gutter; Spanish tile hipped roof.

812 built 1865 Photo 18

Assumption Church; 3 story nave flanked by 100' twin towers; Romanesque Revival style; round arched windows arranged symmetrically, single at the 1st fl., paired at the 2nd fl. bays; stone lintels and sills; roof capped by shallow domes, cupolas and crosses; Romanesque style detailing throughout interior with Baroque style panels.

North Salina St. cont'd

815-17 built c. 1875 Photo 16

Three-story, painted brick, commercial row building; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront with side entrances partially boarded up; storefront separated by molded cast-iron piers with acanthus leaf on top of capitals; diamond pattern opaque glass transom above store windows partially hidden by store signs; 2/2 sash at upper floors with segmental arch window openings at 2nd fl., round arch window openings at 3rd fl. with brick labels, acanthus leaf keystone design; corbeled brick under bracketed sheet metal cornice; sign painted on side party wall; storefront partially altered c.1960.

819 built 1954 Photo: 25

One-story, concrete block garage; non-contributing.

823-25 built c.1875 Photo:

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; 1st fl. storefront with side entrance; 1/1 sash at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick cornice; storefront paritally altered c.1970.

827 built c.1850

One-and-a-half-story, wood frame, free-standing house with gabled roof facing street; 2 bays wide by 4 deep; Greek Revival style; projecting 1 story storefront; synthetic stone veneer added c.1958; aluminum siding added c.1970; non-contributiing.

829 built c.1925

One-story, painted brick, commercial row building; storefront altered c.1965; non-contributing.

831-33 built c.1860 Photo 17

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront with side entrance; 1/1 sash at 2nd fl. with arched window openings, stone sills; arcaded brick under sheet metal cornice; hipped roof with brick chimneys; 3 story rear wood frame ell behind 829 N. Salina; storefront altered c.1980.

NORTH SALINA ST. cont'd

835 built c. 1862 Photo 17

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront with side entrance; sheet metal cornice at 2nd fl. level; 1/1 sash; projecting brick arched window heads and stone sills at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick cornice; storefront altered c. 1970.

839-41 built c. 1890 Photo 17

Three-story, brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; Eastlake style; 1st fl. period wood storefront with side entrance; 1/1 sash; decorative pressed metal sheathing on upper floors with channeled moldings at window surrounds and paneled motif between 2nd and 3rd fls.; floral motif between brackets under overhanging cornice; side entrance door replaced c. 1960.

843 built c. 1860 Photo 17

Two-story, stuccoed brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront faced with buff brick; arched window openings at 2nd fl., one with 2/2 sash, the other two closed with shutters; corbeled and molded brick cornice; storefront altered c. 1965.

847-49 built c. 1875 Photo 17

Two-story, brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; 1st fl. storefront; 1/1 sash with aluminum siding facade at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick cornice; storefront and 2nd fl. remodeled c. 1970.

850-54 built c. 1882 Photo 18

Three-story, painted brick, corner commercial building; 8 bays wide on N. Salina St. and 5 bays wide on Isabella St.; Italianate style; 2/2 sash at upper floors; arched brick window heads with carved keystsones; corbeled brick cornice; period wooden storefronts altered c. 1965.

851-53 built c. 1875 Photo 17

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront with side paneled security metal shutters and side entrance; 1/1 sash with projecting arched window heads at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick cornice.

NORTH SALINA ST. cont'd

855-57 built c.1875

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide on N. Salina St. and 6 bays wide on Isabella St.; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront; 1/1 sash with projecting corbeled arched window heads at 2nd fl. of N. Salina St. and 1st and 2nd fl. of Isabella St. facades; corbeled brick cornice; storefront replaced c.1980.

901 built c.1955 Photo 31

One-story, gas station; non-contributing.

911 built 1919

Two-story, partially painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; early 20th C. commercial style; large windows flank central entrance; each 2nd fl. window opening has a pane of large plate glass in pivoting wood sash beneath three transom sash; datestone in projecting center section of parapet capped with tiles; 1st fl. windows and entrance altered c.1965.

917-19 built by 1870

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; 1st fl. storefront with side entrance; 1/1 sash at 2nd fl. with stone lintels and sills; corbeled brick cornice; storefront altered c.1950.

921-23 built by 1870

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; period wood storefront in south half, period doorway and window in north half of 1st fl.; 1/1 sash at 2nd fl. with stone lintels and sills; corbeled brick cornice.

925-29 built c.1865

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 5 bays wide; Italianate style; two separate period storefronts flank central entrance; sheet metal cornice at 2nd fl. level; arched brick window openings with 1/1 sash have hood moldings with acanthus leaf keystones; corbeled brick cornice; 2nd fl. windows replaced c.1970.

NORTH SALINA ST. cont'd

933 built c.1920 Photo 32,20

One-story, brick garage; no distinquishing features; non-contributing.

935 built c.1860 Photo 20

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 3 bays wide; 1st fl. storefront; 1/1 sash; stone lintels and sills at 2nd fl.; corbeled brick cornice; 1st fl. wall facing, windows and hooded entranceway added c.1975.

937-39 built c.1860 Photo 20

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; Italianate style; 1st fl. storefront with side entrance; sheet metal cornice at 2nd fl. level; 1/1 sash with arched corbeled window heads and stone sills; corbeled brick cornice; storeftont altered c.1975.

941-45 built c.1860 Photo 20

Two-story, red brick, commercial row building; 6 bays wide; Italianate style; period storefront with side entrance; bracketed cornice at 2nd fl. level; 1/1 sash with arched brick window heads and stone sills; corbeled brick cornice; storefront restored c.1980.

947-51 built c.1860 Photo 20

Two-story, brick, commercial row building; 4 bays wide; 1st fl. brick, 2nd fl. aluminum siding and north bay added c.1970;

NORTH TOWNSEND STREET

1121 built 1896; enlarged 1905 & 1930

Assumption Academy; 3 story, red brick, school structure; 18 bays wide by 7 deep; Italianate style with a Neo-Classical style addition and Gothic Revival style entrances; stone watertable; round arch window openings; 2 entrances with arched stone hoods; denticulated cornice; hipped roofs with jerkinhead dormers; window replaced c.1975.

PROSPECT AVENUE

504 built 1886 Photo 5

Two-and-a-half-story, brick residence; 3 bays wide by 5 deep; transitional Queen Anne-Neo-Classical style; 1/1 sash in most windows; full entablature and cornice continuous around entire house; steeply pitched roof with gable end facing street containing a trio of diamond paned over plain sash; gables also above pair of two-story bays on north side of house; brick chimney; business office addition at 1st fl. front added c.1950, synthetic siding boxed over cornice c.1980.

506 built c.1900 Photo 5

Two-and-a-half-story, brick residence; 3 bays wide by 5 deep; Queen Anne style; 1/1 sash in most windows; round arch openings at some 1st and 2nd fl. openings with lattice design tansom; clapboard facing in gable end on street; slate roof; porch added across front of 1st fl. c.1920, enclosed c.1960, synthetic siding boxed over cornice c.1970.

512 built 1886

Two-and-a-half-story, brick residence; 4 bays wide by 7 deep; Queen Anne style; 1/1 sash throughout; two-story bay in north section of facade and in north wall; bracketed overhang of gable end facing street; decorative brick head course at 1st and 2nd fl.; entry porch enlarged and enclosed c.1960, synthetic siding on roof gable ends added c.1970.

514 built 1886

Two-and-one-half-story, brick and frame residence; 4 bays wide by 5 deep; Queen Anne style; 1/1 sash; two-story bay on front rises to gable end of roof with full return of entablature; two-story bay in north wall; entrance porch and 1st fl. front windows altered c.1960, synthetic siding added to 2nd fl. and gable c.1970.

516 built 1968 Photo 33

Modern commercial structure; non-contributing.

518 built 1889 Photo 4

Two-and-a-half-story, red brick residence; 2 bays wide by 4 deep; Romantic Revival style; Romanesque styl[illegible]ick arches su[illegible]
ing;

PROSPECT AVENUE cont'd

corbeled brick continuous across top of walls; metal cornice; patterned red and gray slate roof; sandstone dormers carved in Baroque style; turret at exterior corner of house; windows blocked down and replaced c. 1970.

8. Signifi(ınce

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

Specific dates c.1850-1934 **Builder/Architect** Horatio N. White

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The North Salina Street Historic District is an architecturally and historically significant group of buildings that represent the intact core of one of Syracuse's distinctive neighborhoods. Situated on the north side of Syracuse, the district contains a five-block commercial area and a small enclave of residential, religious, and school buildings that illustrate the neighborhood's development between 1850-1934. The district contains the largest collection of architecturally distinctive nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial row buildings in Syracuse, including examples of the Italianate, Victorian Gothic, Romanesque, Queen Anne, and Neoclassical styles. The residences range from a modest example of the Federal style to a group of large-scale late Victorian period buildings that exhibit modest Queen Anne and Neoclassical style features. The area was home to the city's German community in the nineteenth century and the Italian immigrants in the early twentieth century. Well-preserved commercial buildings on either side of North Salina Street reflect the area's prosperity as an urban mercantile ce er, while the contiguous block of modest Queen Anne houses on Prospect Street and the dominant towers of Assumption Church demonstrate the close relationship between business and social life in a typical nineteenth-century American city.

Historically, North Salina Street was the only road between the village of Salina, settled in 1804 above the Onondaga Lake salt springs for which it was named, and an established trade route along an important Indian trail which is the present day Genesee Street. In 1806, a travelers' lodge was constructed at the intersection of these two roads, and the settlement of Syracuse was begun. The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 brought increased prosperity to Syracuse and spurred the development of North Salina Street.

Early in the nineteenth century, North Salina Street was called "Cooper Street" due to the proliferation of cooper shops on the road, which provided barrels to the salt manufacturers in Salina. As the principal artery between the prosperous villages of Salina and Syracuse, the street was also the site of the County Courthouse, built in 1829 (burned in 1856) on the east side of the present day 600 block. The two first-generation buildings which survive today reflect this range of occupants on the street in the first half of the nineteenth century. The wood frame building at 753 North Salina Street is the last remaining example of the small, Federal style, tradesmen's homes which were once scattered along the route. Typically, the owner's business would have been located in the first floor of the house, or in a shed to the rear. Despite the addition of synthetic siding and new windows, the three-bay, side-entrance configuration of the facade can still be discerned. Diagonally across the road (set

back behind a modern storefront) is a Greek Revival style house at 758 N. Salina St. Despite the addition and synthetic siding, the elegant character of the house is still apparent in the temple front form of the facade.

By mid-century, the Northside was being built-up by German immigrants, whose skill at carpentry made them valuable in building the barrels and vats used in transporting salt. North Salina Street developed as the center of their community. Assumption Church (812 N. Salina St.) was constructed in 1865 to serve the new German Catholic population. Designed by the prominent central New York architect Horatio Nelson White, the church is the most lavish of all his Romanesque Revival style churches. The baroque, fresco panels on the interior and the 4,000 pipe organ typify the wealth of architectural detail which reflects the stature and financial success of the original parishioners.

Though the salt industry declined after 1862, German craftsmen were able to transfer their mechanical and carpentry talents to the manufacture of domestic goods such as clocks and furniture. In the period of economic growth during and immediately following the Civil War, North Salina Street developed as a commercial and small manufacturing center, encouraged by civic improvements such as paved streets and sidewalks, and a street railway built in 1871. The majority of the existing brick row buildings were built during this period by the Germans, with the owner's shop on the first floor and his home or other apartments in the upper stories. The names and types of businesses listed in city directories in the last half of the nineteenth century reflect the uniform ethnic makeup of the district. These include men named Ludwig, Conrad, Markert and Hayden who were tailors, shoemakers, cigar manufacturers, milliners, cabinet makers, grocers, undertakers and saloon keepers. Typical of these, Peter Knaul sold hats and caps from his shop at 657-59 N. Salina St., with his home in the apartment above, in the 1870's and '80's. The majority of these buildings were modest in their Italianate designs; however, some reflected the prosperity and pride of their owners. More elaborate than most is the Victorian Gothic building at 745-47 N. Salina St. Built c.1875, the building was owned by Christian Freeoff who had his vinegar works and glue making operation there, as well as his home.

Toward the end of the century, as the Clinton Square area of Syracuse emerged as the city center, demand for property at the south end of North Salina Street increased, and several large "block" buildings were constructed. In 1892, Jacob Haas built the large Queen Anne style building at 601 N. Salina St., with his saloon on the first floor and

apartments on the upper floors. The Albany Block at 530-36 North Salina was built in 1896 by Louis Lohman to house a combination of shops, offices, and apartments. Its architecture combines elements of the Queen Anne style, such as curved bays and projecting chimnies, with Neo-Classical style designs such as dados, rusticated archivolts and flowered medallions in the entablature. Both of these buildings were much larger than others along the street, introducing a new scale of commercial structure which was not widely imitated in the district.

The 500 block of Prospect Avenue was developed with freestanding homes for upper middle class German families during the 1880's and 1890's. Typical of these are the almost identical brick structures at 512 and 514 Prospect Ave. Both built in 1886, the Queen Anne style houses have facades dominated by two-story window bays capped by enclosed end gables. The house at 512 Prospect Ave. was originally occupied by William H. Haberle, the treasurer of Haberle Brewing Company, one of Syracuse's largest at that time. Its neighbor was owned by Dr. Leonard A. Saxer, a physician who operated out of offices at the same address. Both men were also business partners with Charles Hoffman, a highly successful entrepreneur who counted presidencies of the National Brewing Co. and the Haberle Brewing Co. in his portfolio and the Honorable Thomas Ryan, Mayor of Syracuse, among his business associates. Hoffman built his home at 518 Prospect Ave in 1889. The massive brick structure combines elements of the Romanesque Revival style in the porches with Queen Anne style massing and Baroque style dormers. Highly visible at the bend of N. Salina St. where it meets Prospect Ave., this was the last and most impressive residence constructed in the district, symbolic of the success of the German community.

At the turn of the century, N. Salina Street appeared much as it does today, and the roster of businesses in 1900 is typical of the occupants behind the storefronts from the 1870's onward. Eleven saloons lined the street, serving either their own home-brewed beer or ale from one of the several large German breweries located in the Northside. There were six groceries and meat markets here to serve the local community, and five each confectioners and furniture makers. Candies and sweets were apparently popular with the Germans; the large commercial Romanesque style building at 755 N. Salina St. was built by Joseph Walier in 1890 to house his burgeoning confectionery manufacturing business. The Victorian furniture makers normally doubled as undertakers. The most successful in this neighborhood was John Gang who built the then modern, commercial building with large plate glass windows at 800 N. Salina St. c.1900, when his business outgrew its quarters in an older building up the street at 850 N. Salina. Bakers, tailors and bootmakers were also well represented. The oldest

of these was Jacob Brand, who operated his bakery out of the small, Federal style house at 753 for over forty years. Perhaps the most famous of the N. Salina St. merchants was Francis Baumer, one of the founders of the world famous Will & Baumer Candle Company. His first candle business operated out of the building at 831-33 N. Salina St. until 1890, when he constructed the building at 839-41 with its handsome, three-story, pressed metal facade with Eastlake style detailing.

Italian immigrants settled in Syracuse in 1883, after providing the labor for construction of the West Shore Railroad up the Hudson, 150 miles to the east. Some made homes among the Germans in the Northside, though not becoming a real factor in the business community until the second and third decades of the twentieth century. As early as 1900, Dr. Vincenzo Sarlo had his practice in 921 N. Salina St., a modest old building at the less fashionable end of the street. Within 15 years the status of the Italians had improved and Domenico Falcone built his "Venetian Restaurant" closer to the heart of the city at 557-59 N. Salina St. The Mediterranean influence of the design is apparent in the Spanish style pent roof over the second floor windows, behind which still exists an elegant dining room decorated with fancy plasterwork and painted murals of Venice. Falcone and his brothers also operated a bakery up the street at 649 N. Salina St. The Mediterranean influence is also present in the wrought-iron balcony and tile roof at the second floor level of each of the facades at 537 and 702 N. Salina St. The latter was built about 1926 by Antonio Simiele who produced soft-drinks during prohibition in the building next door. Here, full-height French doors opened the first floor dining room to the passers-by and indicates the intent for a sidewalk cafe.

One of the most recent buildings included in the historic district is at 911 N. Salina St. Built in 1919 as the North Side Garage, the structure represents the early popularity of the automobile in this part of the city, near the manufactories on Wolf Street.

A devastating fire swept through the Assumption Church complex in 1934, destroying most of the 1880 building now used as a parish center and causing extensive damage to the 1865 church and c.1900 convent. Reflective of the continued support of the community despite hard financial times nationwide, the buildings were quickly repaired and restored to their present appearance.

The North Salina Street Historic District was on the original route of transportation and trade between the early villages of Salina and Syracuse. It developed as a commercial center, first, to service the

salt industry, and latter, as the focal point of the city's influential German and, to a lesser extent, Italian communities. It contains the highest concentration of nineteenth-century commercial row buildings in the city and is notable for its cohesive architectural character. The buildings represent the major activities of this urban neighborhood during its development, and most of them are still used in their historic capacity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 12

Quadrangle name Syracuse West Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References See continuation sheet

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See enclosed site map.

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

state	NA	code	county	code
state	NA	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By See continuation sheet

name/title John Harwood

organization Div. for Historic Preservation date 8-85

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

city or town Albany state New York

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Julia S. Stokes

title Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation date August 7, 1985

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

Major Bibliographical References:

Bruce, Dwight, Ed. Onondaga Centennial. Boston: Boston History Co., 1896.

Clayton, W. W. History of Onondaga County, N.Y. Syracuse: 1878.

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Schramm, Henry W. & Roseboom, William F. Syracuse: from Salt to Satellite. Syracuse, N.Y.: 1979.

UTM References:

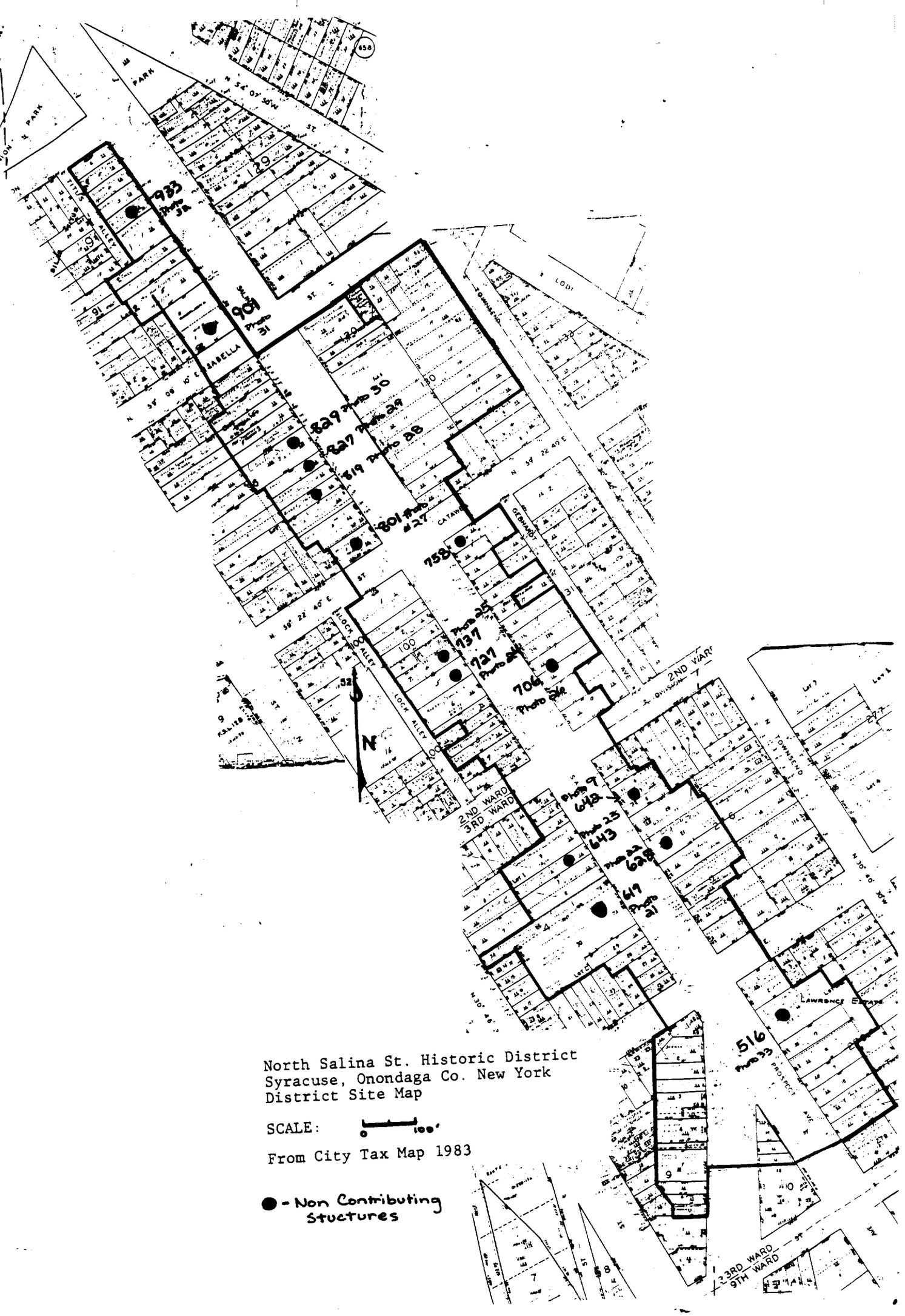
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B	406080	4768190
C	406020	4768160
D	406270	4767730
E	406240	4767710
F	406200	4767750
G	406120	4767690
H	406120	4767810
I	405790	4768340
J	405850	4768370
K	405930	4768230



North Salina Street Historic District
Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York

UTM References Zone 18

A.	E406020 N4768280	G.	E406120 N4767690
B.	E406080 N4768190	H.	E406120 N4767810
C.	E406020 N4768160	I.	E405790 N4768340
D.	E406270 N4767730	J.	E405850 N4768370
E.	E406240 N4767710	K.	E405930 N4768230
F.	E406200 N4767750		

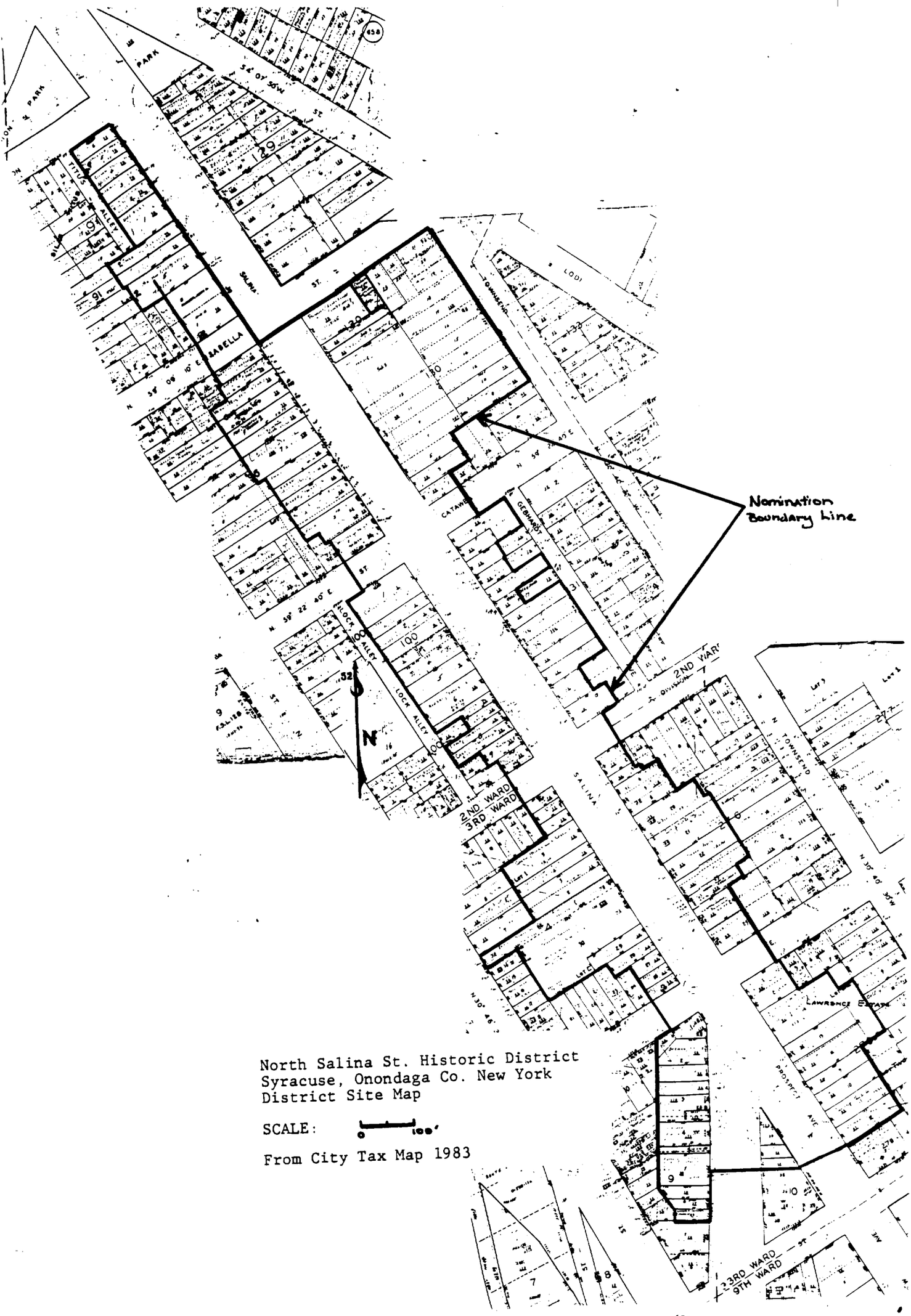


North Salina St. Historic District
Syracuse, Onondaga Co. New York
District Site Map

SCALE: 0 100'

From City Tax Map 1983

● - Non Contributing Stuctures



North Salina St. Historic District
Syracuse, Onondaga Co. New York
District Site Map

SCALE: 0 100'

From City Tax Map 1983


A-1 Trophy Mfg.
FACTORY
PRICES


GIFTS &
ANTIQUES

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #1: 517-553 North Salina St.
looking north

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #2: 517-573 North Salina St.
looking southwest





North Saline Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #3: 522-536 North Saline St.;
518 Prospect Avenue looking
northeast

North Saline Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #4: 518 Prospect Avenue
looking east





North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #5: 506-504 Prospect Ave.
looking southeast

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #6: 601-639 North Salina St.
locking northwest





North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #7: 643-951 North Salina St.
looking north

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #8: 610-630 North Salina St.
looking northeast


CENTRAL RESTAURANT SUPPLY


ANTIQUES

East side of 600 block of N. Salina St looking South from E Division St

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #9: 662-624 North Salina St.
looking southeast
(center 642-652 NON-CONTRIBUTING)

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #10: Streetscape from 662
North Salina Street looking south




Grill

West end of N Salina St looking
North from S Division St showing
#701-03 to 711-21.

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #11: 701-725 North Salina St.
looking northwest

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #12: 745-755 North Salina St.
looking northwest




ICE JOBBING CO.
John Bevard

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #13: 755 North Salina St.
looking southwest

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #14: 712-756 North Salina St.
looking northeast


DE REGIS
MONUMENTS



North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #15: 758-734 North Salina St.
looking southeast
(left, 738 NON-CONTRIBUTING)

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #16: 807-817 North Salina St.
looking northwest




GEORGE
GRUNDER
AND SONS

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #17: 831-853 North Salina St.
looking northwest

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #16: 800 North Salina St. -
Assumption Church, looking
northeast





North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #19: 810 North Salina St.
looking east

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #20: 930-951 North Salina St.
looking northwest








TILE AND CARPET TOWN
90 DAYS
SAME AS CASH

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #21: 619 North Salina St.
NON-CONTRIBUTING

B 11 628-30 N Sal

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #22: 628-630 North Salina St.
NON-CONTRIBUTING

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #23: 643 North Salina St.
NON-CONTRIBUTING

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #24: 727-729 North Salina St.
NON-CONTRIBUTING






SYRACUSE AUTO ELECTRIC



North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #25: 737-743 North Salina St.
NON-CONTRIBUTING

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #26: 706-710 North Salina St.
NON-CONTRIBUTING

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #27: 801-805 North Salina St.
NON-CONTRIBUTING

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #28: 819 North Salina St.
NON-CONTRIBUTING


Newport
100s
Seat Belt




ESTIMATES



A 13A 827 N Salina

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #29: 827 North Salina St.,
NON-CONTRIBUTING

A 12A 829 N Salina

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #30: 829 North Salina St.
NON-CONTRIBUTING

A 11A 901 N Sal

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #31: 901 North Salina St.
NON-CONTRIBUTING

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #32: 933 North Salina St.,
NON-CONTRIBUTING


YOUNG INSURANCE

North Salina Street Historic
District, Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York
Photo: S. Theis, March/June, 1985
Neg: Division for Historic
Preservation

View #33: 516 Prospect Ave.,
NON-CONTRIBUTING

USNs:

06740.001732
06740.001733
06740.003223
06740.003224
06740.003225
06740.003226
06740.003227
06740.003228
06740.003229
06740.003230
06740.003231
06740.003234
06740.003235
06740.003236
06740.003237
06740.003238
06740.003239
06740.003232
06740.003233

(19 USNs)

RESOURCE EVALUATION DATE: 04/14/1999 STAFF: MLP CCP

PROPERTY: North Salina St. District Expansion MCD: Syracuse (C)
ADDRESS: 317-513 North Salina St. COUNTY: Onondaga Co.
PROJECT REF: 99PR1153 USN: ~~06740.001732, 1733;~~ ~~06740.002323-3239.~~

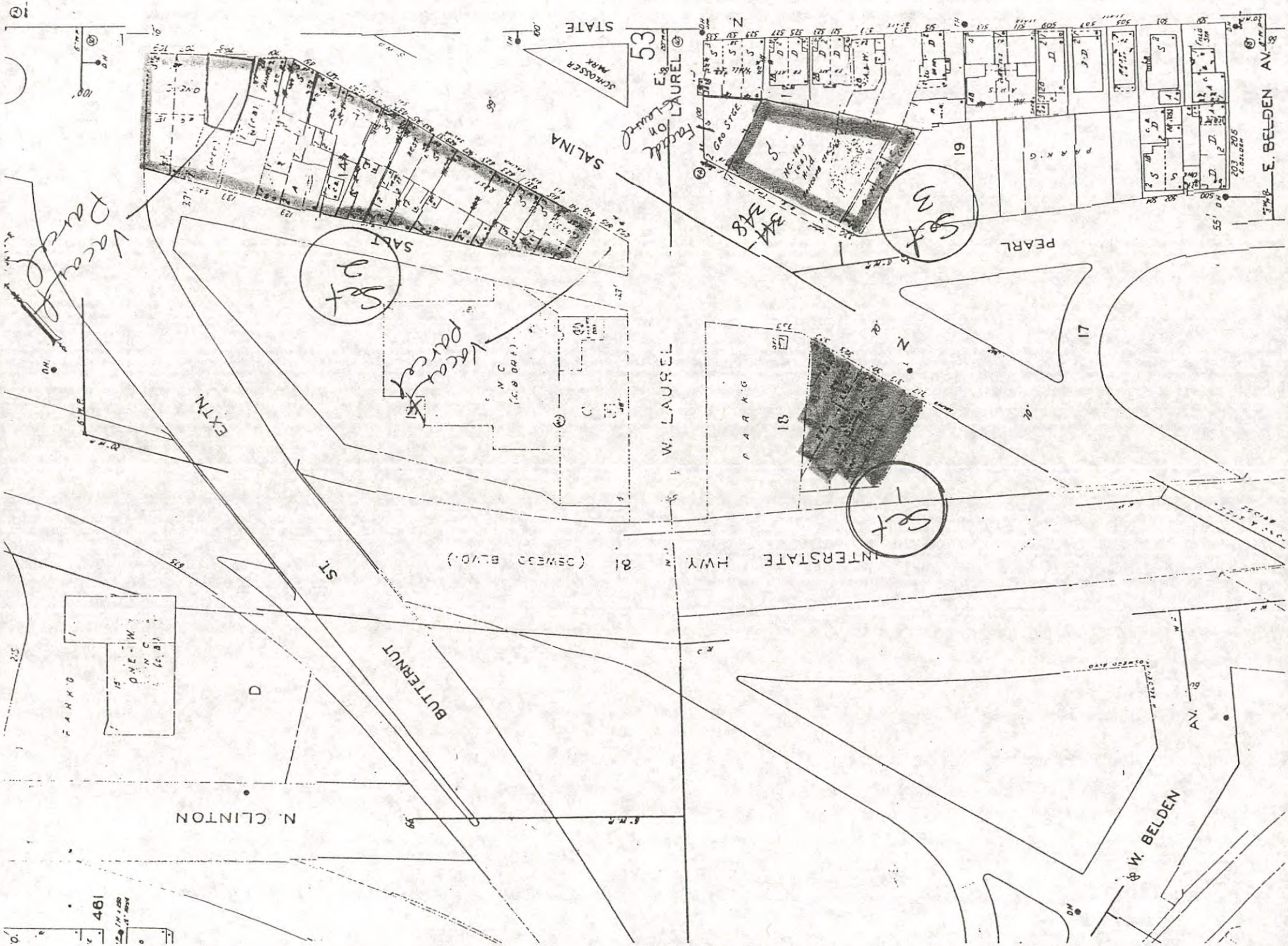
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

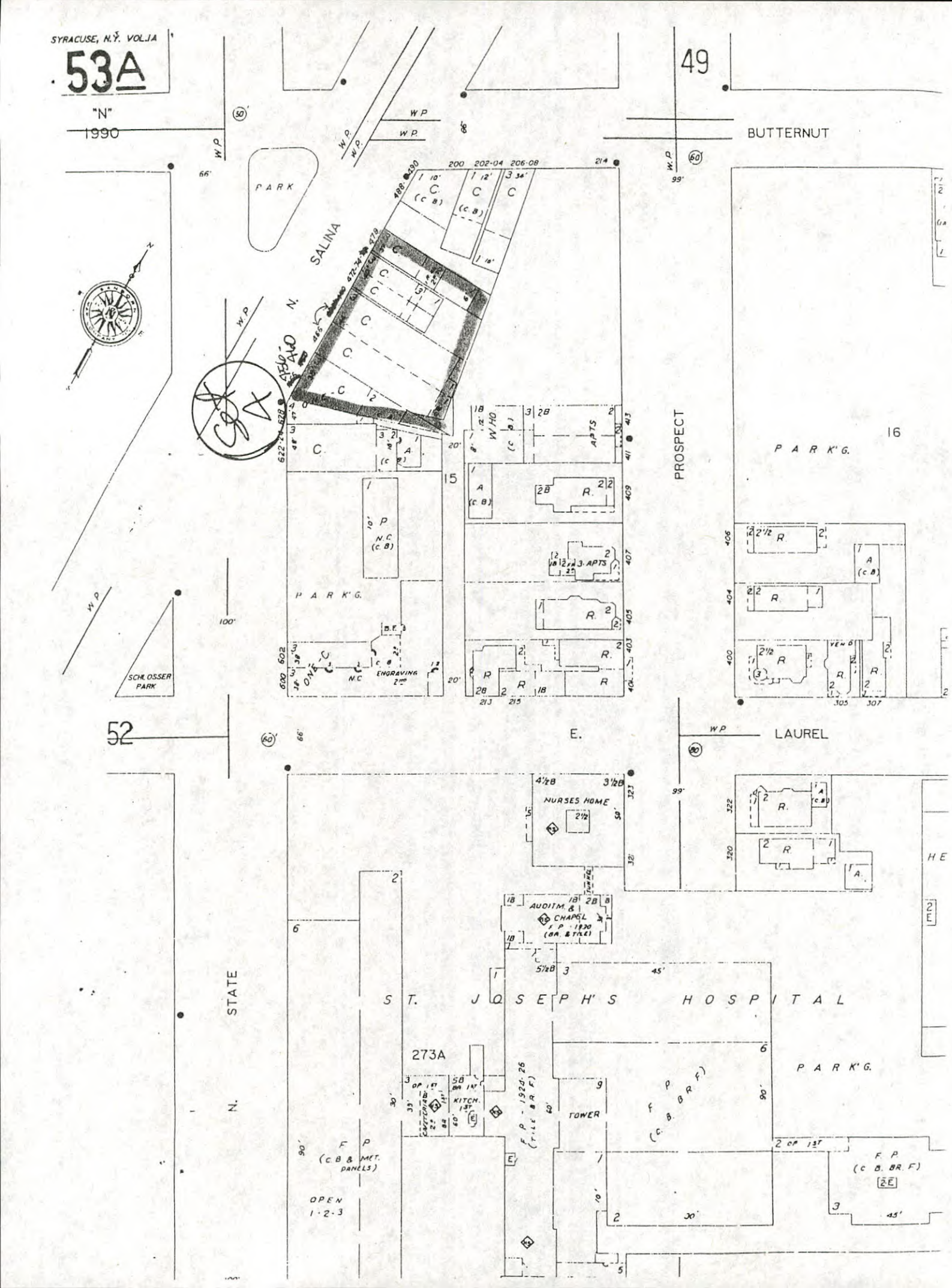
Based on a staff site inspection conducted on February 16, 1999, and supporting maps and photographs submitted on March 22, properties on North Salina Street between numbers 317 and 517 and North State Street between 707 and 709 are included within an eligible expansion of the existing North Salina Street Historic District. The buildings and streetscapes within the expansion area are consistent with those previously listed in terms of construction dates, design, scale, use of materials and setting, and help to define a distinctive and historic corridor of nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial development north of downtown Syracuse. Within the district expansion, buildings are described and identified as contributing or non-contributing to the significance of the district:

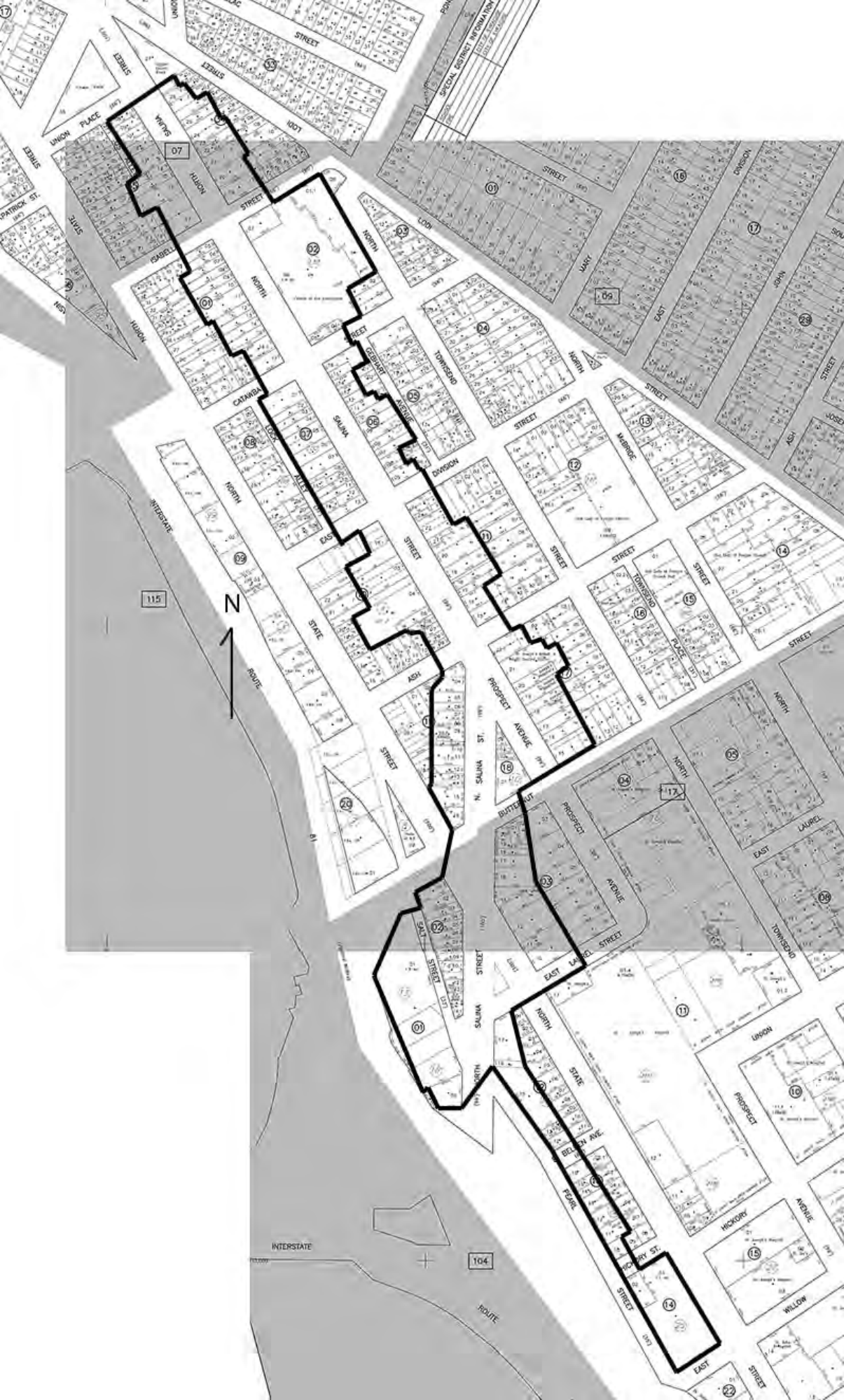
USN	Address	Contributing/Non-Contributing	Description
06740.001732	315-25 N. Salina	Contributing.	Four-story Romanesque Revival commercial building with five major storefront bays defined by segmental arches at the third story. Round arched fourth story windows. Built ca. 1885. Modern storefront alterations.
06740.001733	419 N. Salina	Contributing.	Three-story brick commercial building with three-bay facade, corbelled cornice and intact storefront, built ca. 1875.
06740.003223	409-11 N. Salina	Contributing.	Three-story brick commercial building with four-bay facade and corbelled cornice, built ca. 1875. Altered storefront and second story windows.

06740.003224	413-15 N. Salina	Contributing.	Three-story brick commercial building with three-bay facade and corbelled cornice, built ca. 1875.
06740.003225	429-31 N. Salina	Contributing.	Two-story brick commercial building with four-bay facade and corbelled cornice built ca. 1875.
06740.003226	423-25 N. Salina	Non-contrib.	(2) three-story brick commercial buildings built ca. 1875 and later combined into a single restaurant. Altered storefronts and fenestration.
06740.003227	433-35 N. Salina	Contributing.	Two-story brick commercial building with three-bay facade and corbelled cornice, built ca. 1875.
06740.003228	437-39 N. Salina	Non-contrib.	Three-story commercial building with ca. 1960 glass or Formica panel facade.
06740.003229	443 N. Salina	Contributing.	Three-story brick commercial building with four-bay facade and corbelled cornice built ca. 1875.
06740.003230	447 N. Salina	Non-contrib.	Two-story commercial building with ca. 1970 facade.
06740.003231	449 N. Salina	Contributing.	Three-story brick commercial building with four-bay facade, corbelled and pedimented cornice and largely intact storefront, built ca. 1875.

06740.003232	701 N. Salina	Contributing.	Two-story brick commercial building with tree-bay facade and arched parapet, built ca. 1875.
06740.003233	707-09 N. State	Contributing.	Four-story brick commercial building with four-bay facade built ca. 1875.
06740.003234	330 N. Salina	Non-contrib.	Two-story commercial building with faux half timber and stucco facade altered ca. 1950.
07640.003235	344-48 N. Salina	Non-contrib.	One-story commercial building built circa 1970.
06740.003236	456-60 N. Salina	Contributing.	Three-story brick commercial building with eight-bay facade and corbelled brick cornice, built ca. 1875.
06740.003237	466 N. Salina	Contributing.	Three-story commercial building with neo-classic seven-bay facade, built ca. 1920. Non-historic brick storefront.
06740.003238	472-74 N. Salina	Contributing.	Three-story brick commercial building with five-bay facade, cast iron storefront columns and bracketed cornice, built ca. 1875.
06740.003239	478 N. Salina	Contributing.	Three-story brick commercial building with three-bay facade and arched windows build ca. 1890.


STATE
SCHLOSSER PARK
53
E. LAUREL
SALINA
SALT
PEARL
E. BELDEN AV.
W. LAUREL
PARKING
17
18
19
N. CLINTON
BUTTERNUT
ST
W. BELDEN AV.
INTERSTATE HWY 81 (OSWEGO BLVD.)
481


SYRACUSE, N.Y. VOL.IA
53A
"N"
1990
49
BUTTERNUT
W.P.
PARK
SALINA
N.
STATE
PROSPECT
E.
LAUREL
PARK'G.
SCHLOSSER PARK
NURSES HOME
AUDITM. & CHAPEL
F.P. - 1930 (BR. & TILE)
ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL
TOWER
F.P. - 1929-26 (TILE BR. F)
F.P. (C.B. & MET. PANELS)
OPEN 1-2-3
273A
APTS
3 APTS
ONE-C
ENGRAVING
N.C.
KITCH.
52
15
16


N
INTERSTATE
ROUTE
115
104
81
STATE
NORTH
SALINA
STREET
PROSPECT
AVENUE
EAST
TOWNSEND
DIVISION
MILBRIDGE
GENESEE
AVENUE
CATAWBA
ISABELL
UNION
PLACE
BUTTERNUT
LAUREL
HICKORY
WILLOW
PEARL
ASH
JOHN
MARY
LODI
FILLMORE
SPECIAL DISTRICT INFORMATION

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 South Salina Street Downtown Historic District

other name/site number

2. Location

street & number Various addresses, South Salina Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Syracuse vicinity

state New York code NY county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Robert A. Purpont / DSHPO 8/28/09
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and 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:
- ☐ 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ public-local
- ☒ private
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- ☒ district
- ☐ building(s)
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
22	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
22	3	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

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business; department store;
RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater;

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business; department store;
RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater;

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate; Renaissance;
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Beaux Arts;

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation
walls
roof
other

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

8. Significance

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

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **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

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance
c.1855-1958

Significant Dates

Significant Persons
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Archimedes Russell; Horatio Nelson White; Charles Colton; Thomas Lamb; Charles D. Wilsey;

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 Buildings 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 Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.3

UTM References
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 406166 4766786
Zone Easting Northing

2 18
Zone Easting Northing

3 18
Zone Easting Northing

4 18
Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

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 Anthony Opalka (see attached)

organization New York State Historic Preservation Office date August 2009

street & number PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name/title

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, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The South Salina Street Downtown Historic District is the historic core of the central business district of the City of Syracuse. For nearly a century, beginning in the second half of the nineteenth century, this was the commercial hub of all of central New York, well beyond the boundaries of Syracuse. The district is situated on flat land with streets laid out in a grid pattern between the civic/religious Montgomery Street-Columbus Square Historic District to the east and the older industrial/commercial Armory Square Historic District to the west. The Hanover Square Historic District, a mixture of early commercial and later institutional buildings, is located to the northeast.

The South Salina Street Downtown District is comprised of twenty-five commercial buildings in the 200, 300 and 400 blocks of South Salina Street. This area became the modern shopping district for the city in the late nineteenth century and continued to be the heart of the commercial center until the second half of the twentieth century. The buildings were constructed between 1855 and 1950 and exhibit a variety of architectural styles including Italianate, High Victorian Gothic, Beaux Arts, Italian Renaissance Revival, Art Deco and Modern. Many are high style examples designed by prominent architects of their period.

The city of Syracuse is located in the center of New York State, at the intersection of north-south Interstate 81 and the New York State Thruway, and like so many cities across the United States, the main commercial activity of the region has moved to shopping centers along the highways, leaving only smaller retail operations in the former downtown hub.

The district is bounded by Washington Street on the north and includes one building south of the corner of Jefferson Street, two blocks to the south. It includes, on the east side of South Salina Street, all buildings in the 200 and 300 blocks and the first two buildings in the 400 block. On the west side of the street, only the buildings in the 300 block are included in the district. The Loew's State Theater, at the northwest corner of South Salina and West Jefferson streets (at the south end of the 300 block), was individually listed in the National Register in 1977 and is also included within this historic district.

A major local department store was located on a prominent corner in each block. At the corner of East Fayette Street, at 217 South Salina Street, stood the McCarthy & Sons Department Store. It was designed by Charles E. Colton in 1894 in the Italian Renaissance Revival Style. Colton was educated in the public schools of Syracuse and was engaged in various enterprises before he entered the architectural office of Archimedes Russell in 1873. Three years later he established his own architectural office. His work was so well regarded that Governor of New York State, David B. Hill (1885-1891) offered Colton the position as State Architect. Colton declined the offer because of pressing work and he is best known for his design of the Syracuse City Hall, built in 1889[1] and listed on the National Register in 1976.

[1] www.Syracusethenandnow.net

Diagonally across the corner from the McCarthy & Sons Department Store, at 300 South Salina Street, stands the building of the L.A. Witherill Company. This dry goods store evolved into a modern department store and is one of the oldest in the district. It was built in 1855 by Henry Pike and in its early years, the Pike Block housed the Syracuse high school on the upper floors.

At the corner of East Jefferson Street, at 401 South Salina Street, one block south of Fayette Street, is the Dey Brothers Department Store. The building was designed by Archimedes Russell in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, in 1893. Archimedes Russell was one of the most prolific architects of his day and he designed close to 600 buildings in the Syracuse area.[2]

These three department stores were the backbone of the modern shopping district. Within this section of South Salina Street, between the major local department stores, were numerous smaller stores, fine restaurants, and a grand movie palace. This was the heart of the city's downtown shopping district for nearly a century and is at the heart of a revitalization effort for this part of Syracuse.

Building Descriptions: (All addresses are South Salina Street)

201: White Memorial Building, designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee in 1876 in the High Victorian Gothic style, is a five-story polychromed brick building with a mansard roof. The slate roof is crowned with iron cresting. Ohio sandstone, Onondaga limestone, black mortar, black bricks and decorative tiles provide contrasting trim and corbelled brick adds texture. The main entrance to the upper stories is centered on Washington Street. The steeply pitched gabled entry is richly carved and has gargoyles at each corner. The entry is flanked by polished granite columns with composite capitals. (NR 2/6/73).

205: Now known as Salina Place, this four-story brick commercial building is actually three connected buildings, the earliest of which was constructed around 1870. The building is unified by a corbelled brick cornice. The southernmost building was rebuilt in 1914 and the window pattern, which is the same on the second through fourth floors, reflects its more modern construction. The other two date from the mid-nineteenth-century and the windows become narrower on each successive floor. Those on the northernmost building have gothic arches on the fourth floor. The middle building has paired windows under a segmental arch on the upper story.

217: The McCarthy Building was designed by Charles E. Colton in the Italian Renaissance Revival style and built in 1894. It is seven stories tall, and constructed of beige brick. The second through fourth stories are treated as a unit with pilasters between the trabeated windows. Ionic capitals top the pilasters and full-story arches spring from the capitals. A belt course separates the fourth and fifth floors. Swags decorate the lintels on the seventh story. The wide overhanging eaves are supported by brackets.

301: The Woolworth Building is a three-story, steel frame Art Deco commercial building constructed in 1941 with tile and brick curtain walls and a flat roof. The upper story windows are set in a stepped

[2] www.Syracusethenandnow.net

back recess and between each second and third story window is an incised geometric design. The storefront has been modernized and the parapet has been modified, although the historic parapet, with decorative terra cotta, may exist under the modern sheathing.

313-315: The Dollarwise Building is a five-story brick commercial building constructed c.1856 with alterations c. 1915, with wide overhanging eaves supported by modillions. Three bays wide, the second through fifth floors have the same articulation. Each has three plate glass windows with bulls-eye glass transoms. The storefront has been modernized.

317-319: Label Shopper Building is a five-story brick commercial building constructed c. 1915 with a structural steel frame. The façade is divided into two large bays with three windows in each bay on each of the upper floors. The center window is wider than those that flank it and the narrower windows pivot to open. There are swags in relief on the frieze and brackets support the wide eaves. Dentils and a wave motif decorate the area below the window sills on the fourth and fifth floor. The storefront has been modernized.

321: Park-Brannock Building is five-story brick building constructed in the Italianate style c.1856. The storefront and second story were modernized in the 1930s and the upper three floors were sheathed in cast stone. Charles Brannock was the inventor of the first accurate scientific measuring device for the foot. Patented in 1926 and 1927 in Syracuse, the device was manufactured in the shoe store until the 1940s. Historic material may exist beneath the modern sheathing.

323: Lee's Express is a five-story brick building that has had its entire nineteenth-century Italianate façade covered and a Chinese pagoda style canopy has been installed over the storefront. Historic material may exist beneath the modern sheathing.

325: The Peatfield Building is a five-story brick building constructed c. 1900 with a marble façade. It housed the Syracuse Trust Company for many years before serving as a branch of the Marine Midland Bank until 1980. The windows on the second floor are recessed within the two-story arched front façade. Sculptural figures titled "Thrift" and "Waste" flank the façade between and second and third floors; a decoratively carved belt course of shield motifs separates the images. The upper windows have wood frames the lower are metal with leaded glass.

327-329: Lerners Building is a five-story, early-twentieth-century, masonry commercial building with steel support posts. The upper three stories retain their original fenestration and white tile sheathing. There is a parapet with a monogrammed cartouche at the center. In a 1950s attempt to modernize the building, the storefront was altered and the second story windows were covered.

331: Jay Cobb Store is a five-story, brick commercial building constructed c. 1919. The second and third stories are treated as a unit with a three-sided window taking up much of the façade. A belt course separates the third from the fourth stories. On the fourth and fifth stories are paired pivoting windows. There is carving in the frieze and between the windows on the second and third stories. Dentils decorate the cornice.

339-341: Jefferson Center is a three-story, masonry and steel office/commercial building constructed 1949-50 as the home of S.S. Kresge (5&10), with a glass curtain wall covering two-thirds of the Salina Street façade. The building was extensively remodeled in the 1980s and does not contribute to the significance of the district.

359: Downtown Smoke Shop is a non-contributing, modern, two-story brick commercial building.

401: Dey Brothers Building was designed by Archimedes Russell in the Italian Renaissance Revival style in 1893. It is six-stories in height, with post and beam construction, gray brick with matching terra cotta trim and an arched two-story main entrance on Salina Street. Heavy belt courses separate the first and second and the second and third floors and a lighter and decorative course separates the fifth and sixth floors. There is a decorative cornice and the flat roofed building retains its decorative parapet with rosette motif. Wide pilasters with floriated capitals separate the bays on the ground floor. Pilasters with narrow acanthus leaf capitals separate the bays and windows on the second floor. The third through fifth floors are treated as a unit and colossal pilasters with floriated capitals separate the bays. Within each bay are three plate glass windows with fixed transoms. The sixth floor is the most decorative with four hooded arched windows in each bay. The Warren Street addition features a similar façade design. The complex also includes two buildings on Warren Street.

409-413: The Mason Building is a six-story, brick commercial building with a post and beam frame constructed in 1899. The grand front façade was designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival Style. As in the adjacent Dey Brothers Building, a heavy belt course divides the first and second and the second and third stories. A narrower, decorative belt course of rosettes separates the third from the fourth story. On the third story there are two 1/1 double-hung sash windows in each bay. The building name (now removed) was affixed over the center two windows. The outer windows are topped with a stylized keystone lintel. The fourth, fifth and sixth stories are treated as a unit and colossal pilasters divide the bays from which round arches spring. Each of the three giant arches has a floriated keystone. On each story, there are windows within the arches. On the fourth there are three windows in each bay, the center window in each is wider than the flanking windows and it is topped with a pediment, which has dentils decorating the raked cornice as well as along the horizontal cornice. Pilasters with floriated brackets support the pediments. On the fifth story, the window pattern is the same without the prominent pediment over the center windows. The pilasters support a heavy entablature decorated with rosettes. On the sixth, there are four windows of equal size in each bay. The upper sash of the outer windows is curved to fit within the enclosing arch. Three pilasters matching those below support a segmental pediment decorated with dentils. A decorative frieze is created by alternating floral patterned panels with small attic windows. Simple brackets decorate the cornice. A modern sky-bridge connects the second story of the building to the parking lot across the street.

300-304: The Witherill Building is a four-story, brick commercial building designed by Henry Pike in the Italianate style in 1855, with hooded segmental arched windows. Storefronts altered in the mid-20th century. The Syracuse High School occupied rooms on the upper floors from 1856-1861. Bryant & Stratton business college occupied the upper floors in the 1870s and 1880s. In 1925, Mrs. Witherill, as

the chief officer and general manager of the company, made history as the first female to manage a department store in the city.

306-312: The Wilson Building was designed by Charles Erastus Colton in 1898 as the Dillaye Memorial Building, in the Beaux Arts style. It is seven stories and constructed of brick with a cast-stone façade. The first story covers the lot while the upper stories form a U opening to the south, maximizing the number of windows, natural light, and ventilation available to interior spaces.

Storefronts were updated in the 1940s and again in the 1970s. They are presently characterized by three round-arched openings, with the southern two sheathed in stucco, and the northern sheathed with brick and wood shingles. The entry to the stair lobby, at the north end of the façade, retains its original configuration, with its Gibbs-style surround flanked by smooth granite columns, cartouche, and second story window decorated with ornate scrolls, consoles, and topped with an ornate stone pediment. WILSON BLD'G, the name by which the building has been known since 1943, is spelled out in raised letters above the doorway.

The second and third stories have a rusticated stone façade with flat-arched windows with projecting keystones on the second story and windows with lintels on the third. A balcony on the fourth story is supported by brackets that separate the center windows of the third story. A belt course separates the third from the fourth floor and the fourth, fifth, and sixth stories are treated as a unit. The outer bays are characterized by rustication that matches that of the third story, but the center five bays are separated by pilasters that terminate in decorative capitals at the top of the sixth story. Rectangular windows on that story have flat arches and projecting keystones that match those of the second story. Another belt course separates the sixth from the seventh story, which contains a decorative scheme that reflects the bay spacing of the lower stories but each window is separated from the next by a relief carving of a wreath and vase. There are single-bay balconies at the end bays of the seventh floor and the entire façade is capped by a copper cornice with dentils and modillions.

320-324: The Bond Building is a three-story, double-width commercial building with a flat roof. The original building, known as the Butler Block, dates from c. 1878 and was designed by architect Horatio Nelson White. There were major modifications c. 1920 designed by Charles D. Wilsey. Trabeated plate glass windows with transoms are present on the second and third floors. Copper was used as sheathing on the front façade.

326: The Nu-Look Building is a three-story, commercial building with a flat roof. The original building, known as the Butler Block dates from c. 1878 and was designed by architect Horatio Nelson White. It was separated from 320-324 in about 1920 in a design by Charles D. Wilsey. Trabeated plate glass windows with transoms are present on the second and third floors. Copper was used as sheathing on the front façade. There is a simple parapet with a circular panel flanked by rectangular panels. The storefronts were modernized.

328-334: The Betts Building is a three-story masonry building with a flat roof and classical detailing. The original building dates from c. 1878 and was known as the Butler Block, designed by Horatio Nelson White. It was separated from its northern neighbors c. 1920, and the current name of the building is carved in the parapet. The second and third stories are treated as a unit with colossal pilasters separating the windows. The metal framed, plate glass windows have transoms. The storefront has been modernized.

336: This is a five-story, brick commercial building. The storefront has been modernized and the upper floors have all been sheathed in cast stone. The original materials may be hidden under the later sheathing material.

338-346: This a three-story non-contributing brick commercial building with ribbon windows on the second and third floors. The display windows and entry are arched. There is a metal canopy at the cornice.

348-352: This is a three-story commercial building. The storefront has been modernized and the upper floors have been covered with a steel framed grid and glazed panels. It is possible that the original historic materials survive underneath the later sheathing.

358: The Georgios Building is a three-story non-contributing modern brick commercial building.

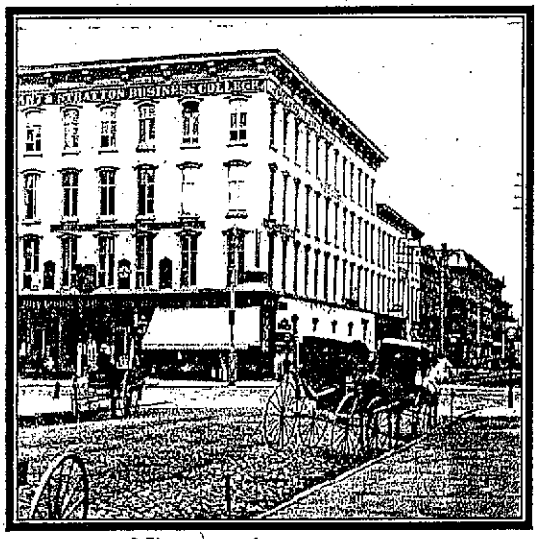
362-374: Loew's State Theatre is an eight-story masonry structure faced with light stone, constructed in 1928. The building was designed by Thomas Lamb, perhaps the most prolific and successful architect of theaters during the early-twentieth-century. The exterior is largely unornamented on the first six stories. On the seventh and eighth stories, two-story alternating pilasters and engaged columns, of Doric and Ionic orders respectively, articulate the structure's bays. Above this is a flat roof with a box cornice and unornamented frieze. Over the modern illuminated marquee is the three-story arched window of the foyer.

The building contains 21 storefronts on its perimeter at ground level fronting on Salina, Clinton, and Jefferson Streets respectively, and 160 offices on the upper seven floors. In the center of the building is the 3,300 seat theater, complete with full proscenium stage, orchestra pit, mezzanine, and four-story lobby. The treatment of the theater's interior is eclectic in design, with motifs derived from East Indian and Persian styles. It is richly Oriental, ornamented throughout, with a profusion of architectonic elements. The property was individually listed in the National Register in 1977.

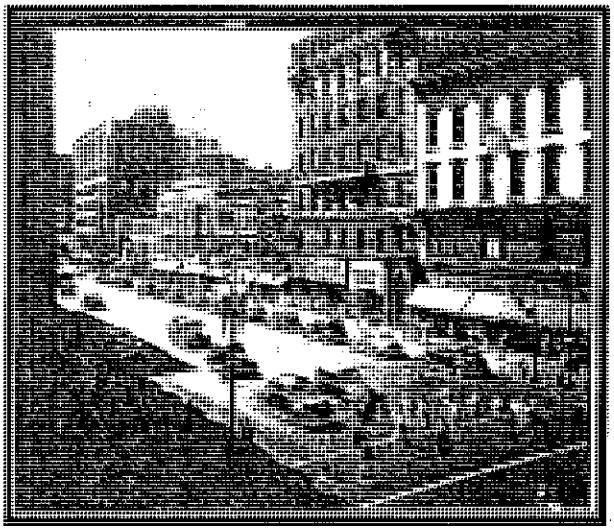
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOUTH SALINA STREET



217 South Salina Street

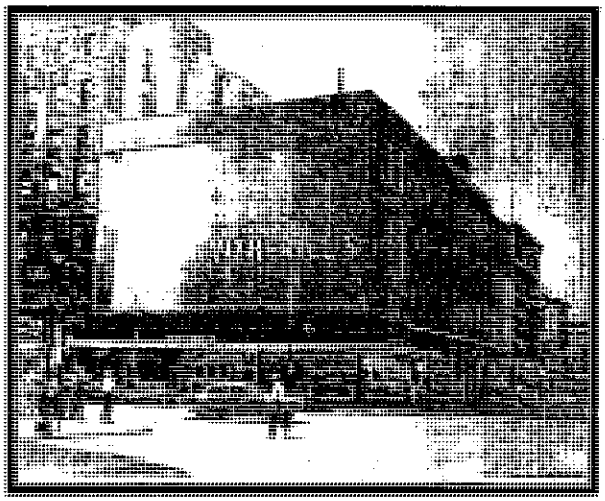


Nineteenth century

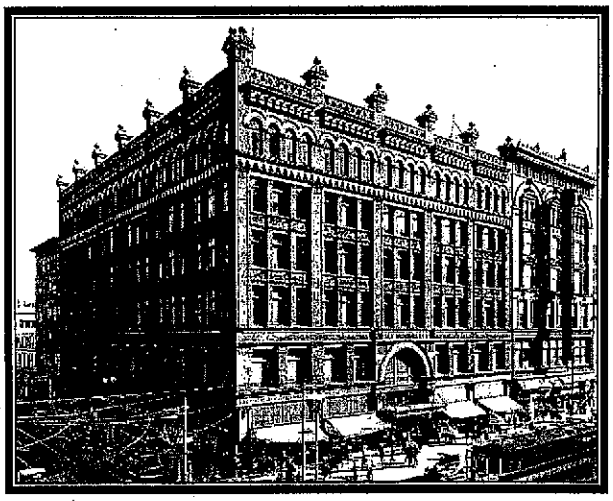


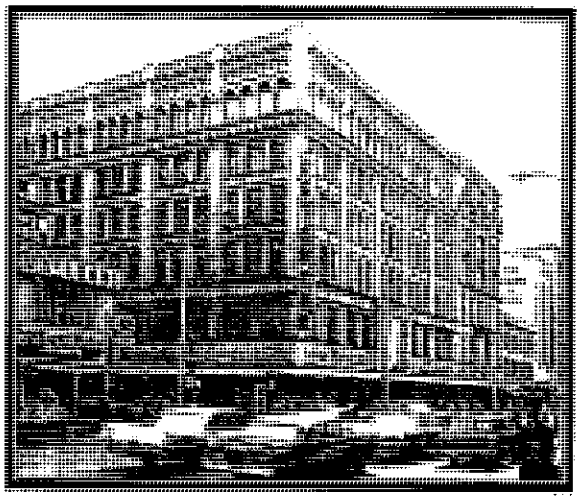
Mid-twentieth century

Witherall Building, 300 South Salina Street



Witherill Building, before modern sheathing was removed in the late twentieth century





Dey Brothers, 401 South Salina Street, early and mid-twentieth century

STATE MENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The South Salina Street Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion A as the remaining intact portion of the commercial core of the city of Syracuse. Besides serving the residents of Syracuse, the South Salina Street business district was the retail center of a large part of Central New York State that surrounds the city. It is also significant under Criterion C as it contains some of the city's most significant commercial buildings, designed by some of its most important architects.

Syracuse is located in the center of the state, at the southern end of Onondaga Lake, an area that appeared, in the late-eighteenth-century, to be an unlikely location for a commercial center. The present downtown area was merely a crossroads in a wooded swamp bordering Onondaga Creek.

The first European-American settler in what is today the City of Syracuse was Ephraim Webster, who arrived in 1786 and set up a trading post. He settled near Onondaga Lake at the mouth of Onondaga Creek, in an area known for its salt springs in an area that later became the village of Salina. Two years later, he encouraged Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler to settle along Onondaga Creek a few miles south of Salina, at what is today the southern limits of the city. They established their homesteads along a road that was incorporated into the Seneca Turnpike, the first major east-west road through the area, in a hamlet that became known as Onondaga Hollow. By 1790 the salt springs at the southern end of Onondaga Lake were being tapped and salt manufacturing began, and an Indian trail connected the salt flats with the growing community to the south. Today, Salina Street follows this original path.

In 1791, nearly 2 million acres in Central New York were divided into lots of 600 acres for payment to Revolutionary War soldiers in an area that became known as the Military Tract. South of Onondaga Lake, a large area was set aside as the Onondaga Reservation, but these European-American settlements were within the boundaries of that reservation.

In the early years, it appeared that Onondaga Hollow would be the population center of the area. However, in 1814, Judge Joshua Forman, a supporter of the development of the Erie Canal and a former resident of Onondaga Hollow, purchased much of the land in what is today the center of the city of Syracuse, relocated to this area north of Onondaga Hollow, and commissioned the platting of village lots. In 1822 the outlet of Onondaga Lake was dredged, lowering the lake level and draining the surrounding wetlands, thereby opening more land for development. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 shifted development from the north, where the old village of Salina was located, and from the south, where Onondaga Hollow was located, between the two older settlements, to the present-day downtown Syracuse.

After the opening of the canal the new village of Syracuse grew rapidly, with the population quadrupling in size from 600 residents in 1820 to over 2,500 in 1830, at which time it was made the

seat of Onondaga County.[1] The area bordering the canal became the commercial center, with housing to the north and south.

Syracuse continued to grow and was incorporated as a city in 1847. By the late-nineteenth-century, the city annexed the former settlements of Salina and Onondaga Hollow, and was served by both the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, as well as the Erie and Oswego Canals, which joined just a short distance east of Salina Street. With its location in the center of the state, Syracuse had a transportation advantage that aided in its development as an industrial center and transportation hub. As the salt industry declined, industrial diversification secured Syracuse's emergence as a major industrial city in New York State. By the end of the nineteenth century, the city was not only an industrial center, but the center of banking and commerce in Central New York, with a growing business and professional class.

The commercial core of the city continued to border the canal and remained north of Fayette Street (two blocks south of the Erie Canal) until the Dey brothers, partners in the growing Dey Brothers Dry Goods Store, purchased a residential lot in the 400 block of South Salina Street, three blocks south of the canal. This move surprised their fellow merchants, because at the time, there was the widely held belief that commercial enterprises would never reach south of Fayette Street, making this appear to be a questionable business decision. Many local businessmen predicted the demise of the Dey Brothers Store if it moved so far from the main business district.

Rather than becoming a business mistake, however, this decision changed the face of downtown. The acclaimed local architect, Archimedes Russell, was chosen to design the new department store for the Dey brothers, and the building became a symbol of progress in the city's business community. Visitors to the city were encouraged to stop by the corner to marvel at the rise of the elegant and palatial new building. During the week of the New York State Fair in September 1893, a column in the Syracuse Courier indicated that, "No visitor to the State Fair should leave the city without visiting Dey Brothers. Even in its unfinished condition its final dignity and magnificence can be appreciated."[2] Soon what had been a residential neighborhood was fully incorporated into the vibrant and growing commercial district.

The development of the department store as an institution had major impacts on American society. "It democratized consumption and has had a major influence on values and urban lifestyles. The department store was one of society's most democratic institutions and was a major force toward a more egalitarian society, especially for women. No wonder many social historians firmly believe the department store liberated women and gave women their rightful place in society. The department store made jobs available to women and opened new career opportunities. The department store altered societal values liberating women to shop on their own. Before, very few places were

[1] Evamaria Hardin, Syracuse Landmarks. p.9.
[2] Syracuse Courier, September 16, 1893

available (church, museums, and parks), where it was socially acceptable for a woman to be seen in public on her own."[3]

The department store as a social institution was also instrumental in the mass production and selling of ready-to-wear clothes and many other household items. It was the precursor of the modern shopping center with "everything under one roof." The sheer size of the department store required the use of new building materials, glass technology, new heating, cooling and lighting devices, and in-store people movement, which led to new store design, among other engineering and architectural innovations. The department store also offered new customer services never before seen such as restaurants, restrooms, reading rooms, home delivery, wrapping services, store hours, new types of merchandise displays, and so forth. The store layouts made shopping easier for consumers regardless of their social or economic background.[4]

Within the three blocks of the South Salina Street Downtown Historic District were three former large department stores: Dey Brothers & Company, L. A. Witherill, Inc., and McCarthy & Sons, each on a prominent corner lot. And within this section of South Salina Street between the major local department stores were numerous smaller stores, fine restaurants, and a grand movie palace. This was the heart of the city's downtown shopping district for nearly a century.

Through the first half of the twentieth century, the commercial district remained intact both architecturally and economically. However, after World War II, as automobile-oriented shopping centers were built on the outskirts of town, South Salina Street began to change. Urban renewal programs of the 1950s and 1960s removed some commercial blocks and replaced them with new high-rise office buildings or parking lots, particularly in the 100 and 200 blocks on the west side of the street. In addition, many store owners, in an attempt to modernize their buildings, installed "false fronts" of contemporary sheathing materials such as metal and stone veneers.

Between about 1970 and the early 1990s, many of the old department stores closed their doors, including the important anchors of Dey Brothers and Witherill's, leaving only smaller stores in the buildings in the center of each block. Five-and-ten-cent stores such as Woolworth's, in their Art Deco building at 301 South Salina, and Kresge's (later K-Mart) at the south end of the same block in a modern building, also ceased business.

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, many of the non-sympathetic alterations to the historic buildings in these blocks were removed with financial support from the city of Syracuse, revealing historic material underneath. It is likely that those buildings that retain modern facades also retain components of their original exteriors. This nomination is being progressed as part of an overall revitalization strategy in the Central Business District, in part to make available funding for such restoration projects.

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[3] http://faculty.quinnipiac.edu/charm/dept.store.pdf
[4] http://faculty.quinnipiac.edu/charm/dept.store.pdf

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"Wilsey Will Make Plans to Enlarge Vinney Store" Post Standard, March 14, 1920.

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MAPS:

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, City of Syracuse. Plate 15, Sanborn Map Company: Pelham, NY, 1892.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, City of Syracuse. Plate 16, Sanborn Map Company: Pelham, NY, 1911.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, City of Syracuse. Plate 6, Sanborn Map Company: Pelham, NY, 1951.

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http://faculty.quinnipiac.edu/charm/dept.store.pdf

www.syracusethenandnow.net

www.yestercuse.com

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district boundary is indicated on the attached tax map from the Onondaga County Office of Real Property.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated district includes the intact commercial buildings facing South Salina Street bounded by Washington Street on the north and the parcel south of Jefferson on the south constructed between 1855 and 1958, the period of significance.

Draft prepared by:

Cynthia Carrington Carter
219 Crawford Avenue
Syracuse, New York 13224

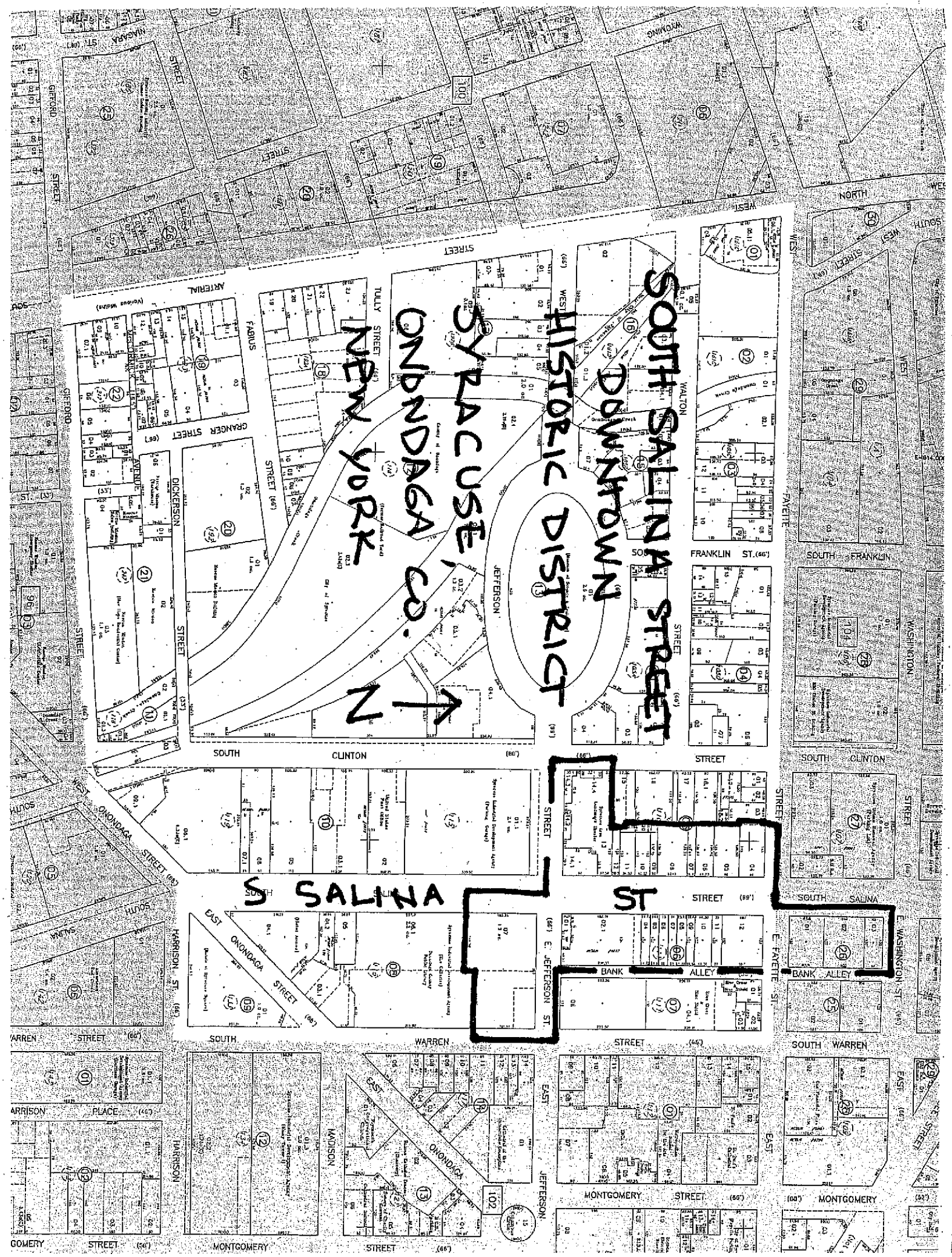
Photographs

Photograph key

Pictures taken March 2008
Photographer: Cynthia Carrington Carter
Negatives: in possession of the photographer

Photo number

1. White Memorial Building, 201 South Salina Street (Washington Street elevation), photographer facing southwest.
2. White Memorial Building and 200 block of South Salina Street, photographer facing southeast.
3. 217 South Salina Street, photographer facing northeast.
4. 200 block, South Salina Street, photographer facing northeast.
5. South Salina & West Fayette streets, photographer facing southwest.
6. South Salina & East Fayette streets, photographer facing southeast.
7. 300 block, South Salina Street, west side, photographer facing northwest.
8. 323-329 South Salina Street, east side, photographer facing east.
9. 300 block, South Salina Street, east side, photographer facing southeast.
10. 300 block, South Salina Street, east side, photographer facing northeast.
11. Dey Brothers & Mason Buildings, 401-413 South Salina Street, photographer facing southeast.
12. Lowe's Theater, 359 South Salina Street, photographer facing northwest.
13. 300 block, South Salina Street, west side, photographer facing northwest.


SOUTH SALINA STREET
DOWNTOWN
HISTORIC DISTRICT
SYRACUSE, ONONDAGA CO. NEW YORK
S SALINA ST
STREET
SOUTH
CLINTON
JEFFERSON
FRANKLIN ST.
WALTON
TULLY
FABIUS
DICKERSON
GRANGER
AVENUE
ONONDAGA
EAST
BANK ALLEY
E. JEFFERSON ST.
E. FAYETTE ST.
E. WASHINGTON ST.
HARRISON ST.
WARREN
MONTGOMERY
MADISON
PLACE

SYRACUSE
LANDMARK
PRESERVATION
BOARD

June 16, 2008

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

Re: South Salina Street Commercial Historic District nomination proposal

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

The Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board (SLPB) has reviewed and discussed the nomination proposal to create a South Salina Street Commercial Historic District within Downtown Syracuse. The SLPB is pleased to inform you that it concurs with the proposal and fully supports the creation of this district for inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. The SLPB is always pleased when efforts are made to recognize and help preserve the architectural heritage of the City of Syracuse. Besides recognizing our local history and architectural heritage, the creation of this district helps pave the way for the further revitalization of our urban core.

Thank you for allowing the SLPB the opportunity to comment on this matter.

Sincerely,

Donald S. Radke
Chairman

City Hall Commons, 201 E. Washington St., Rm. 412, Syracuse, New York 13202 / (315) 448-8730 / fax (315) 448-8720

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Matthew J. Driscoll, Mayor

RECEIVED
JUN 23 2008
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

June 17, 2008

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

Re: South Salina Street Commercial Historic District

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

As requested in your letter dated April 18, 2008, the Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board (SLPB) has reviewed the nomination proposal the South Salina Street Commercial Historic District and has concurred that the proposed district meets the criteria for listing on the State and National Registry. A letter from the SLPB is enclosed.

As the chief elected official, I would also like to state that the City of Syracuse enthusiastically supports the creation of this district and listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Matthew J. Driscoll
Mayor

203 CITY HALL • SYRACUSE, N.Y. 13202-1473 • (315) 448-8005 • FAX: (315) 448-8067
WEB PAGE: www.syracuse.ny.us

MDF
PROPERTY HOLDINGS, LLC

RECEIVED
JUN - 4 2008
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

June 2, 2008

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

Re: South Salina Street Commercial Historic District

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

I am writing in support of the proposed South Salina Street Commercial Historic District. I am the owner of 300 South Salina Street and 320-324 South Salina Street. The South Salina Street corridor has traditionally been known as downtown's "main street." A majority of properties in the proposed district display high levels of vacancy, if not 100% vacancy. The opportunity exists to rehabilitate these properties for productive uses, while still maintaining the historic character and charm that is crucial to downtown Syracuse's redevelopment. Listing on the National Register of Historic Places will provide recognition of our heritage and assistance in preserving it.

I hope that you will give favorable consideration to the designation of the South Salina Street Commercial Historic District.

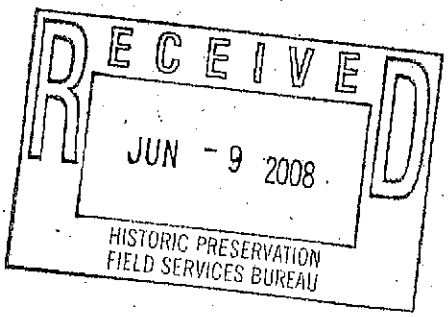
Sincerely,

Irwin L. Davis
MDF Property Holdings LLC

109 South Warren Street, Suite 1900, Syracuse, NY 13202

Phone: 315.422.8284 • Fax: 315.471.4503

PARAMOUNT
REALTY GROUP, LLC



June 2, 2008

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

Re: South Salina Street Commercial Historic District

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

I am writing in support of the proposed South Salina Street Commercial Historic District. I will be the owner of 401 South Salina Street in July of 2008 and am currently the owner of 108 West Jefferson Street which fronts South Salina Street.

The South Salina Street corridor has traditionally been known as downtown Syracuse's "main street." A majority of properties in the proposed district display high levels of vacant square footage. The opportunity exists for a revitalization of the City Center, to rehabilitate these properties for productive uses while still maintaining the historic character and charm that is crucial to downtown Syracuse's redevelopment. Listing on the National Register of Historic Places will provide recognition of our heritage and assistance in preserving it.

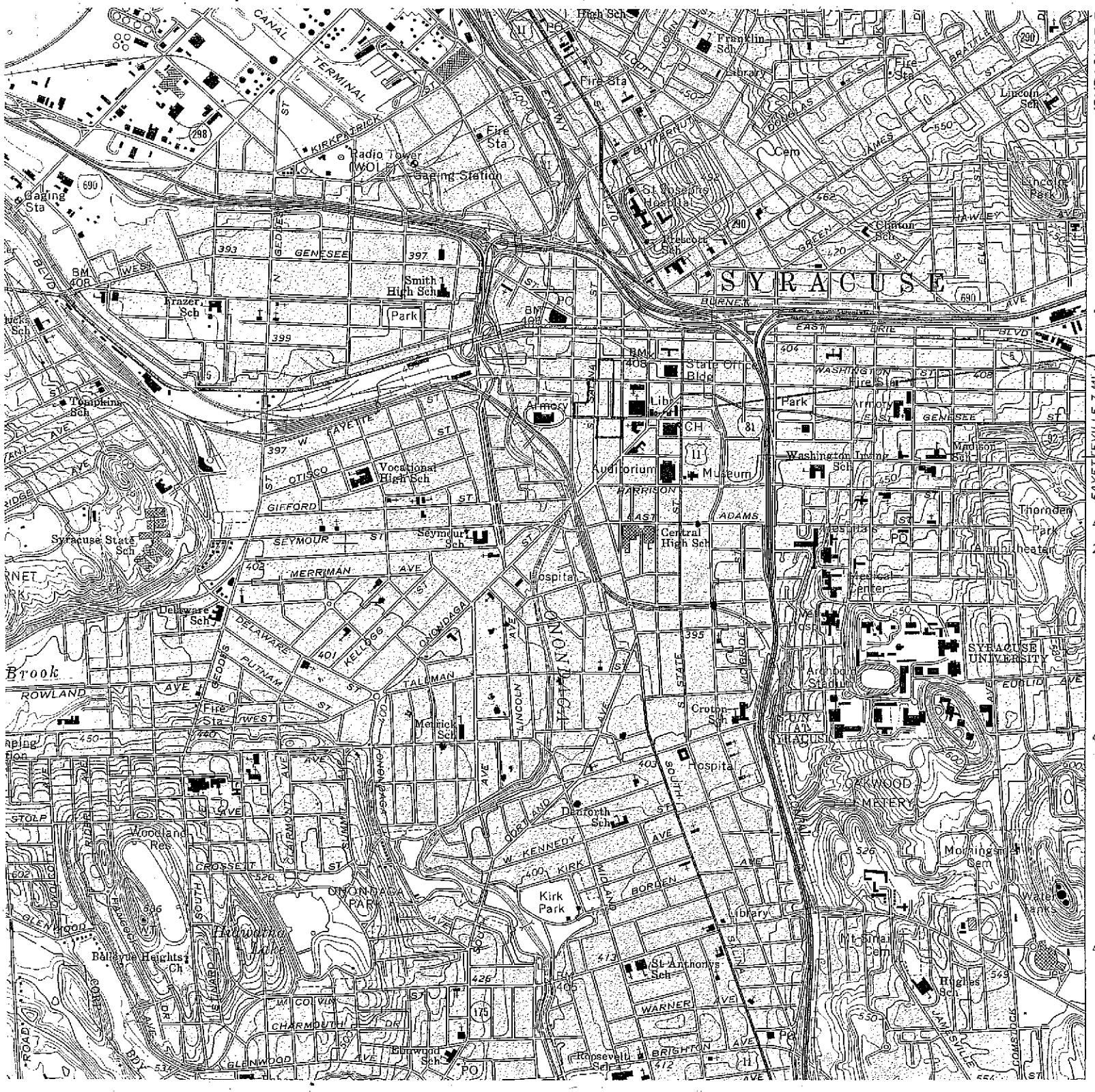
I hope that you will give favorable consideration to the designation of the South Salina Street Commercial Historic District.

Sincerely,

Richard deVito

RED/ss

108 WEST JEFFERSON STREET, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13202 PHONE: (315) 422-5381 FAX: (315) 475-5659


SYRACUSE
SOUTH SALINA
ST DOWNTOWN
HISTORIC DISTRICT
SYRACUSE,
ONONDAGA CO.
NEW YORK
SYRACUSE WEST
QUAD
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5770 II SE
FAYETTEVILLE 7 MI.
ONEIDA 26 MI.
CANAL
TERMINAL
KIRKPATRICK
Radio Tower
(WOLF)
Gaging Station
Gaging Sta
GENESEE
WEST
EAST
BURNET
BLVD
Smith
High Sch
Franklin
Sch
Fire Sta
Library
Lincoln
Sch
Cem
St Joseph's
Hospital
Clinton
Sch
Lincoln
Park
Frazer
Sch
Park
BM
408
State Office
Bldg
Lib
CH
Armory
Auditorium
Museum
Washington Irving
Sch
Madison
Sch
Thornden
Park
Amphitheater
Tompkins
Sch
Vocational
High Sch
Syracuse State
Sch
Seymour
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Central
High Sch
Hospital
Medical
Center
PD
Delaware
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Merrick
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Croton
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Dunforth
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Woodland
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PARK
Kirk
Park
Library
Ballaruc Heights
Ch
Hiawatha
Lake
St Anthony's
Sch
Elmwood
Sch
Roosevelt
Sch
Archbold
Stadium
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ROWLAND
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LINCOLN
AVE
W KENNEDY
KIRK
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CROSSETT
GLENWOOD
CHARMOUTH
DR
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DOUGLAS
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AMES
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BUTTERNUT
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FRANKLIN
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SALINA
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MONTGOMERY
ST
LANSING
ST
Brook








SALINA PLACE
ADELPHIA DELI
ATM


WILSON
GRAND CENTRAL
GRAND CENTRAL


RITE AID
PHARMACY
RITE AID
PHARMACY


CELEBRATE A NEW YOU THIS SPRING!
PERSONAL FITNESS
SALE

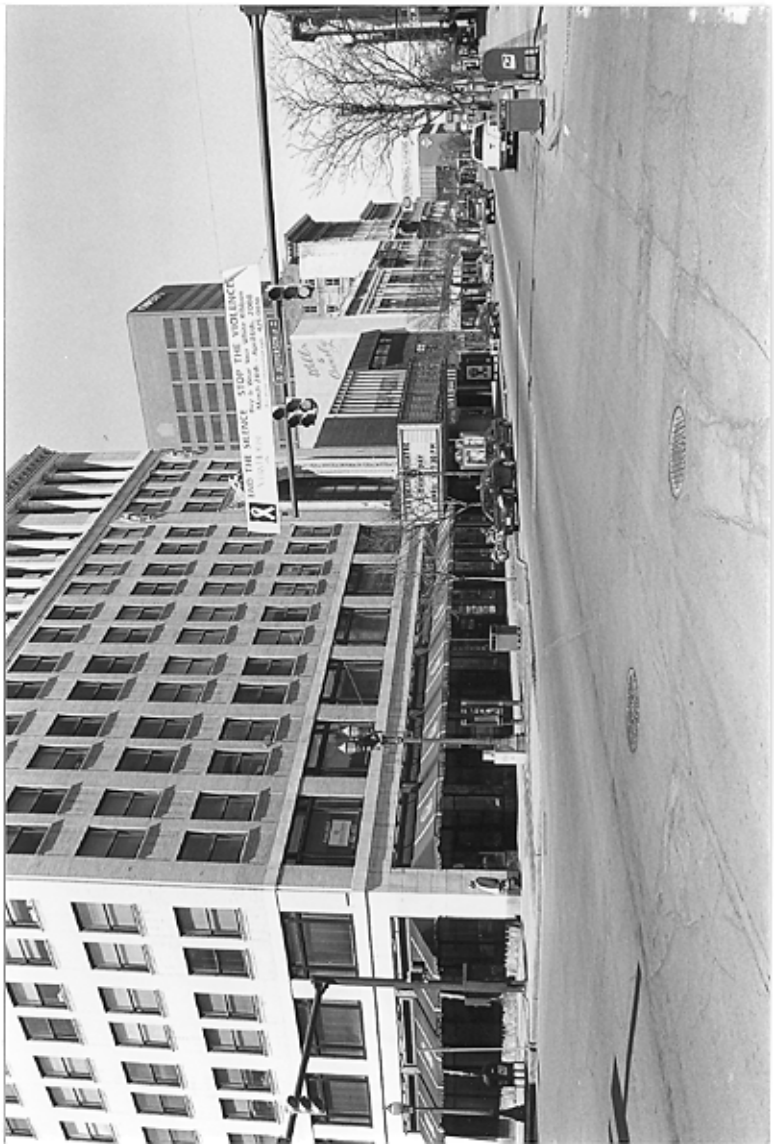



SALE









NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering 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 listed in 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 South Salina Street Downtown Historic District Expansion

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 200, 300, and east side of 400 blocks of Warren Street; 205-209 Jefferson Street; 400 block and 500-550 South Salina Street [ ] not for publication

city or town Syracuse [X] vicinity

state New York code NY county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13208

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I 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 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.

Judith Pierpont SHPO 2/11/14

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

[ ] 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:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
21	11	buildings
0	2	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
21	13	Total

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

_____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Renaissance
LATE 19TH AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Neo-Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Skyscraper
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Moderne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Various
walls Various
roof Various
other

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

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

Criteria considerations
(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] **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
COMMERCE

Period of Significance
1890-1964

Significant Dates
1890; 1892

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder

Archimedes Russell; Mobray & Uffinger; T Walter Gaggin; Green & Wicks; Melvin King; Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley

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 Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data

- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 23 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18			3			
2				4			

[X] See continuation sheet

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 Grant Johnson (Historian) and Patrick Heaton (Project Manager)

organization Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture and Engineering, P.C (EDR). date 8 / 20 / 2013

street & number 217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1000 telephone (315) 471-0688

city or town Syracuse state New York zip code 13022

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Various

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code 1

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 from to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Narrative Description:
Summary Paragraph

The South Salina St. Downtown Historic District, listed on the National Register in 2009, took in portions of three blocks of South Salina Street in the historic core of Syracuse's central business district and encompassed 25 of the city's most significant commercial buildings. The South Salina St. Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion is the result of further study of Syracuse's downtown area to identify the full extent of the surviving commercial area that retains integrity. The expanded district is located east and south of the South Salina Street Downtown Historic District, and is bordered on the east, west and north by National Register listed historic districts and on the south by non-contributing development. The expansion includes one additional block of South Salina Street on the south, where the district now extends to the Chimes Building (500-50 S. Salina St.), which forms the visual and physical terminus of the commercial corridor. The expanded district also takes in two additional blocks of Warren Street on the east. In total, the new district adds 34 more resources—21 contributing buildings, 11 non-contributing buildings and 2 non- contributing sites.

The original period of significance was 1855-1958. The expanded district extends this period to 1964 to take in buildings constructed during the urban renewal era and to encompass the longest period of commercial activity in the central business district. All of the additional buildings being added to the register were constructed during the period of significance and are similar in scale, size, style, architectural character and historic associations.

Narrative Description

The City of Syracuse located in the center of New York State, near the intersection of the north-south Interstate 81, and the east-west New York State Thruway. The city experienced rapid growth following the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, and developed many industries based on the shipping and receipt of goods via this waterway. As canal traffic diminished in the late nineteenth century, commercial activity shifted south along South Salina Street, eventually finding its seat near the intersection with Fayette Street, and spreading to neighboring streets. Department stores, theaters, banks, and other businesses were rapidly established along South Salina, South Warren, East Washington, and East Fayette Streets, and downtown flourished for decades. The rapid suburbanization of the surrounding area contributed to the steady decline of commercial activity in downtown Syracuse, though recent years have seen the start of the revitalization of downtown through the renovation of various historic buildings along its commercial corridors. This district expansion includes thirty-one buildings along portions of South Salina and South Warren Streets generally running north and south between East Washington Street on the north and East Onondaga Street on the south. The portion of the district along South Warren Street includes all of the 200 and 300 blocks, bounded on the west by Bank Alley, one building on East Jefferson Street, and the east side of the 400 block. The portion of the district along South Salina Street includes the 400 block, as well as one building on the 500 block of South Salina Street, across East Onondaga Street. The buildings at the corner of South Warren and East Washington Street serve as a formidable gateway to the commercial corridor of South Warren Street. The First Trust and Deposit Company Building (201 South Warren Street) and the University Block (208 South Warren Street and 120 East Washington Street) have been anchors for the financial and commercial district located to their south for over 100 years. The Snow Building (214 South Warren Street), immediately south of and connected to the University Block, was the first "skyscraper," in the City of Syracuse, was designed by noted Syracuse architect Archimedes Russell, and is the oldest building along this portion of South Warren Street. The contributing buildings to the south reflect the transition of the street from residential to part of the commercial core of the city in late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with several continually serving commercial or financial functions for a century or more.

The 400 block of South Salina Street, located immediately adjacent to the existing historic district (including the Dey Brothers Building on the east side of the street), has experienced more alteration and loss of historic features than seen in the blocks to the north. However, the Addis Co. Building (449-53 South Salina Street) is a significant Art Deco building that retains much of its original exterior detail, and was a major department store located in the heart of downtown. The remaining buildings along this block provide an unbroken rhythm to the commercial corridor. The Chimes Building (501 South Salina Street), located across East Onondaga Street, is also a significant Art Deco building and serves as the visual terminus of the commercial district corridor where South Salina Street turns southeast and the architectural character changes considerably.

Building Descriptions:

South Warren Street

201: The First Trust and Deposit (Key Bank) building at 201 South Warren Street was originally built in 1914 in the Neoclassical Revival-style, designed by Mobray and Uffinger of New York City. A 1928 addition, designed by T. Walter Gaggin of Syracuse, doubled the size of the building to its current dimensions, which are four stories in height, nine bays wide on Washington Street and ten bays wide of South Warren Street. The building is of steel frame construction, and is faced with granite, marble and terra cotta. The pedimented entrance on South Warren Street is flanked by modified Corinthian columns. Three-story high fluted pilasters articulate the street facades throughout the building, with the remainder of the wall surfaces within the colonnade consisting of metal tripartite windows and spandrels. The fourth story served as an attic level, which is faced in terra cotta tiles with rectangular windows openings, separated by scrolls and decorative lions' heads. A crown molding wraps around the building beneath the parapet wall with a foliate design in the panels.[1]

Along with the University Block across the street, the building serves as a prominent gateway to the South Warren Street commercial corridor that has been home to banks, hotels and various commercial enterprises for over a century. It was originally constructed as the main office for the First Trust and Deposit Company, and has historically served as a bank (it currently houses a Key Bank) for almost a century.[2]

208: The University Block, located at the southwest corner of South Warren and East Washington Streets, is an imposing, ten-story high and seven bays-square building that occupies the end of a city block. A previous historic resources survey of Downtown Syracuse provided the following description of the building:

> The building displays a U-shaped plan above a monumental two-story arched entrance on the center of the Washington Street façade. The first floor is characterized by storefronts that are separated by stone piers along the Warren Street façade. At the second floor level, fluted columns flank arched window openings with carved archivolts headed by keystones marked with "SU." At the main entrance, two-story columns support a full entablature adorned with carved figures across the top of the arched entrance way. A Greek key design and crown molding encircles the building at the third floor level. At the upper floors, stone quoins decorate the building corners. Molded sills and flush jackarches with keystones occur at each rectangular window opening, with one-over-one double hung sash. The top floor is set off by wreath molding at the sill course and elaborate arched window surrounds with cartouche. Acanthus leaf designs adorn the modillions. A crown molding and copper cresting define the roofline.[3]

[1] 201 South Warren Street, in Landscape & Prospect, 1992, Vol. 2.
[2] Hardin, 1993: 81.
[3] Inventory form for 208 South Warren Street in Landscape & Prospect, 1992, Vol. 2.

Designed by prominent Buffalo, NY architects Green and Wicks, the University Building was built in 1898 to house the Syracuse University Law School. The remainder of the building included the Syracuse Commercial Bank, and Citizen's Club among its prominent tenants, as well as office space, and a public roof garden.[4] It has retained a considerable amount of exterior detail, despite alterations to the first floor storefronts. Along with the First Trust and Deposit building (Key Bank) across the street, the University Block has historically provided a gateway to the commercial corridor that developed along South Warren Street in the early twentieth century and continues into the present day.

214: The Snow Building, at 214 South Warren Street, has the distinction of being "Syracuse's first skyscraper." The building is ten stories tall and three bays wide. A previous historic resources survey of Downtown Syracuse provided the following description of the building:

> There is a cast stone facing on the bottom two floors with rectangular masonry openings of the first floor, and round arches at the second floor with carved archivolts. A crown molding caps this section of the wall at the third floor sill level. The upper floors are faced with red brick in a highly decorative manner. All window openings except those on the fifth, eighth and tenth floors have segmental arch heads. The remaining are round-arched openings. The windows occur between stylized Ionic pilasters which extend from the third to the fifth floors. Decorative terra cotta tiles form a band across the building at the seventh floor sill level. There are corbeled brick modillions at the top of the façade with stylized rosettes spaced in between. The bronze first floor door and window frames, and the clock which projects from the southeast corner of the second floor level were probably added in the 1920s.[5]

Designed by prominent Syracuse architect Archimedes Russell, the Snow Building was built in 1888 as an eight story building for C.W. Snow, a wholesale druggist. Two additional stories were added in 1910 to provide access to the Citizen's Club in the neighboring University Block.[6] The building was taken over by Merchants National Bank in 1925, who later installed the first drive-through bank teller window in the nation (1941) in an alley on the south façade, which was removed when the building was connected to the newly built Merchants National Bank headquarters at 220 South Warren Street in 1963.[7] The Snow Building is architecturally significant for its design and construction, as well as significant for being the oldest commercial building in the downtown commercial district along South Warren Street.

220: The former Merchants National Bank Building at 220 South Warren Street was constructed in 1962-63. The building was designed by Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw and Folley, and was built to be connected with the adjacent Snow Building at 214 South Warren Street, which was the previous headquarters of Merchants National Bank.[8] It is an eight-story building that occupies the end of a city block at the corner of South Warren and East Fayette Streets. The building was originally twelve bays wide on South Warren Street and twenty bays wide on East Fayette Street, with symmetrical fenestration occurring throughout both facades, which are faced in white marble. Recent renovations have dramatically altered the facades to include several vertical banks of windows, though the building

[4] Hardin, 1993: 79.
[5] Inventory form for 214 South Warren Street, in Landscape & Prospect, 1992, Vol. 2.
[6] Hardin, 1993: 81.
[7] Melvin, 1969: 95-96.
[8] Melvin, 1969: 106.

remains significant for its connection to the banking industry that has had such a strong presence along South Warren Street for over one hundred years, as well as its association with the neighboring Snow Building.

221: The building at 221 South Warren Street is a five-story, non-historic (built in 1980) office building on the northeast corner of South Warren and East Fayette Streets. The building is characterized concrete support piers between recessed bays of plate glass windows on the ground story, and by alternating horizontal courses of thick concrete and plate-glass windows on the upper stories. Though it maintains the visual corridor along this block of South Warren Street, it is a non-contributing structure because of age.

300-04: The Lemp Jewelers building is located at 300-04 South Warren Street, on the northwest corner of the intersection with East Fayette Street. The building is three stories tall, four bays wide on South Warren Street and six bays wide on East Fayette Street. It was originally constructed in the Art Deco style, and though ornamental detailing emphasizing the verticality is still present surrounding second story windows, the first story has been altered to become a storefront, and window replacements have removed decorative panels. Built in 1930 as the Barnes Building, it has historically served as a commercial building throughout over eighty years of existence, despite the loss of many neighboring commercial buildings.

305, 309, 315-21: The parcels at 305, 309 and 315-31 South Warren Street comprise a non-contributing urban pocket park. The parcels previously contained mid-to-late twentieth century commercial buildings, which were demolished in 2009 to create the park.

306-08: The building at 306-08 South Warren Street is a one-story, modern commercial building housing an eatery. It is a non-contributing structure.

312-44: The former Excellus building at 312-44 South Warren Street, built in 1978, is a multi-volume office building, ten stories in height at its highest point, with an attached parking complex at its southern end. Though the structure maintains the visual corridor of South Warren Street, the office building and parking complex are noncontributing structures.

325-45: The parking garage at 325-45 South Warren Street is an imposing six-story parking garage (with retail commercial space on the street level) that was built in 1950. The ground level originally contained storefronts, which have are currently boarded up. The street façade of the garage is twenty-two bays wide, with a glass-enclosed stairwell at its southern end. The garage is built of concrete, with curved parking deck ramps on the street façade. A large sign projects from the garage near its southern end. It is architecturally significant for being a large poured concrete structure that has served a consistent purpose for over 50 years, as well as significant for marking the transition of downtown Syracuse into an automotive destination for the increasingly suburban population who traveled downtown for work and leisure.

349: The building at 349 South Warren Street is five stories tall and four bays wide. The first floor storefront has been largely modernized, and features steel-framed glass windows surrounded by brick piers, and original outer pilasters built of limestone that step out from the building at their base, and are topped with decoratively carved capitals. The second-through-fourth stories display wide central windows flanked by narrow windows, with limestone sills and lintels, the latter of which continue across the façade in the former of a string course. The fourth story central windows feature round arches and wide, limestone lintels, providing Romanesque detailing. The fifth

story features four, small rectangular window openings. The building at 349 South Warren Street has historically served as a commercial structure, and is significant for its association with the commercial expansion of the retail and financial core of the city in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Built circa 1890, the building was among the first commercial buildings along South Warren Street, and helped mark the transition from the previously residential character of the street to becoming part of the vital commercial core of downtown.[9]

351-53: The Western Union Building is located at 351-355 South Warren Street. It is an eight-story commercial and office building, faced in buff-colored brick. The building is nine bays wide, with the bays oriented vertically in in three groups of three rectangular windows with stone sills. A narrow cornice is located at the sill level of the eighth story windows, with the name of the building located above the windows. A dentillated cornice occurs atop the eighth story, with a low parapet wall located at the roof level. The first two stories display a modernized Mexican marble façade that was added in 1966. Built in 1927, this building is significant for its association with the ongoing commercial expansion of downtown Syracuse in the early twentieth century. It was constructed as the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce Building, with Western Union originally occupying the top floors, and remaining into the 1980s. It has continually functioned as an office building along the commercial corridor of South Warren Street since its construction.[10]

352-68: The HSBC building at the northeast corner of South Warren and East Jefferson Streets (352-68 South Warren Street), is a 15-story office tower built in 1972, with storefront space on the ground floor. The building is seven bays wide on South Warren Street, and five bays wide on East Jefferson Street. The second-through-sixth stories house a 375-space parking garage sheathed in vertical steel curtain walls projecting from the main volume of the building, while the upper stories displays symmetrical massing and fenestration. The building occupies the end of a city block and is an important part of the visual corridor in the commercial district along South Warren Street, but is not architecturally significant and does not contribute to the district due to age.

357-59: The Seitz Building at 357-59 South Warren Street is a five-story building, constructed in 1910 with Merritt C. Conway as the architect.[11] It contains commercial space on the first floor, and offices in the upper stories. The exterior of the building is clad in brick, and displays tall steel-framed banks of windows that emphasize the verticality of the street facades, and occupies the northeast corner with East Jefferson Street. Despite its age, and corner presence maintaining the density of the commercial corridor for over a century, it is a non-contributing structure due to its heavy alterations.

401: The Jefferson Building, at 401 South Warren Street (also 204 East Jefferson Street), occupies the southeast corner of the intersection of South Warren and East Jefferson Streets. The volume of the building extends east along Jefferson Street, terminating at the western boundary of the Montgomery Street-Columbus Circle Historic District (at St. Mary's Church). The building is four stories tall, nine bays wide on Jefferson Street and three bays deep on South Warren Street. The first story includes several small businesses on Jefferson Street, and a restaurant at the corner of Jefferson and Warren Street. The storefronts have been modernized and sheathed in metal. Original details may be present beneath the sheathing. The upper stories are clad in glazed white tile, with repeating decorative geometric designs set in the tile between the bays and floors of the building. The windows display modern, metal windows with stone sills, topped with a simple dentillated cornice at the roof line. Constructed circa

[9] Inventory form for 349 South Warren Street, in Landscape & Prospect, 1992, Vol. 2.
[10] Inventory form for 351-53 South Warren Street in Landscape & Prospect, 1992, Vol. 2.
[11] Universal Portland Cement Co., 1912.

1919, the Jefferson Building has served as a commercial and office building at this location for over 100 years under its original name.

407: The building at 407 South Warren Street is a five-story commercial structure that is three bays wide on the first two stories and five bays wide on the top three stories. It was built circa 1928 to house Antoine Weiler's Beauty Salon, and other office tenants.[12] While the building originally displayed a detailed Art Deco façade, the first story has undergone considerable alteration. The upper stories retain many of their historic features, though metal sheeting obscures some details in the outer granite pilasters on the third story. The first floor is characterized by cast concrete surrounding a central entry, with tall windows located on the outer bays. The second story displays a wide center window and narrow outer windows. The second, third and fourth stories are separated by green marble panels above the windows. The third through fifth story windows are identical, and slightly recessed into the façade. The building is topped by a dramatic frieze with carved stone panels in bas relief, depicting a floral and solar motif. The outer pilasters are topped at the frieze level by carved female theatrical figures.

410-16: This building is a rear addition to the Dey Brothers department store building, which is included in the existing South Salina Street Downtown Historic District. It was constructed in 1911, designed by Melvin King, an assistant to Archimedes Russell, who designed the main Dey Brothers building. It is eight stories tall and three bays wide, faced in brick and terra cotta, with a group of three windows in the center bay, and single windows in the flanking bays. The bays are separated by raised pilasters that rise from a second story cornice to support a seventh story cornice.[13] An adjacent building to the south, though not originally constructed as part of the Dey Brothers building, shares a first floor storefront, as well as entrance driveways to loading docks, with the eight-story addition. Historic maps indicate a bakery and restaurant were located in this building as early as 1923. Though the first floor storefronts have been modernized, these buildings are the only remaining early twentieth century commercial buildings on the west side of the 400 block of South Warren Street.

413-17: This building is a two-story, four-bay commercial building built circa 1910, though heavily altered and retaining no obvious original architectural features. Though steel cladding in the upper story may hide some detail, the building is non-contributing in its current state, but maintains the unbroken nature of the commercial corridor.

421-25: The Bishop Curley Building at 421-425 South Warren Street is three stories in height and five bays wide, and was originally built in 1922. The first story has been modernized. It is punctuated by recessed entry doors in the middle and outer bays, with steel-framed plate glass windows located in the bays between the doors. The windows and doors are topped by a low-arched molding with keystone. Pilasters are located between all bays. A belt course with roundels on each pilaster is located between the first and second stories. The upper stories display a stripped down Neoclassical style. Decorative panels are located between the second and third story windows, and the pilasters between each bay are topped with an acanthus leaf. A thick frieze is located above the third story. A cornice tops the façade with paired carved brackets with an avian motif located above located corresponding to the locations of the pilasters.

431-35 and 437-41: The buildings at 431-35 and 437-41 South Warren Street, known as the WFBL Building or Lawyer's Building are located on adjacent parcels, but share a common façade and read as one building. Both buildings share a unique glazed terra cotta façade applied in the early 1940s, which remains largely unaltered. The

[12] Connors, 2008: 118.
[13] Inventory form for 410-16 South Warren Street in Landscape & Prospect, 1992, Vol. 2.

smooth finish and rounded corners of the façade, along with the flat roof and horizontal bands of windows in the upper story of both portions of the building create a streamlined, "ship-like" appearance. The north half of the façade (431-35) is three stories tall, with six bays of window openings on the third floor corresponding to the windows of the original building. A stringcourse near the top of the wall is in a buff-colored tile. The south half of the façade (437-41) is two stories tall, with an eight-bay ribbon of windows with metal frames occupying the second story. A metal beltcourse appears above the first story, storefront windows, which are surrounded by darker terra cotta tile than the upper stories. The building at 431-35 South Warren Street was constructed in 1914 as the home for the City Club of Syracuse, which occupied the building until 1918, before becoming home to the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce until 1926. For the next fifteen years the building was used for retail and office until being sold to the Onondaga Broadcasting Company, to be used for the radio station WFBL. The current façade was added shortly thereafter, unifying the adjacent building at 437-41 South Warren Street. The building is architecturally significant for its unique Art Moderne façade, the only building of its type in Syracuse. It is also significant for its association with the continued commercial development of downtown on the twentieth century. It was one of the first buildings of its type built on that part of Warren Street, and it heralded the transition of the block from residential to commercial. Warren Street subsequently became one of the busiest and most vital commercial streets in the city.[14] The buildings at 431-35 and 437-41 South Warren Street are Local Protected Sites of the City of Syracuse.

443: The building at 443 South Warren Street is a mid-twentieth century commercial building that is three stories tall and four bays wide. The first story has been modernized and undergone noticeable alteration, displaying a cast concrete exterior with a recessed, steel-framed glass entry way. A row of glass lights attached to steel projects from the façade above the entry way, the width of the first story. The second and third stories display identical fenestration, with one window per bay, separated by brick pilasters. A decorative entablature is located above the third story, featuring corbeled brick with a repeating round arch and keystone design, with crossed bricks inside each arch. The facade is topped with a flat cornice.

451: The building at 451 South Warren Street is a two-story, five-bay, twentieth century commercial building. The façade is clad in decoratively carved limestone, with a symmetrical arrangement of windows around a central entryway. The first floor storefront displays cast concrete panels surrounding plate glass on either side of the recessed entry. The second story includes a central bank of three windows, with the outer bays containing windows surrounded on either side by pilasters. The frieze above the windows contains classical figures in bas relief, and the façade is topped by a classical crown molding. The building was constructed circa 1950 and has historically served a commercial function, first as a restaurant and later as a bank.[15]

499: The building at 499 South Warren Street serves as the southeastern terminus of the commercial district. It is an eight-story modern brick building on a triangular corner lot, with commercial use on the first floor and offices on the upper stories. Though it helps maintain the unbroken commercial corridor along this block, it was built in 1983 and is a non-contributing structure.

East Fayette Street
110-16: The parcel at 110-16 East Fayette Street is a non-contributing surface parking lot.

[14] Inventory form for 431-35 South Warren Street in Landscape & Prospect, 1992, Vol. 2.
[15] Inventory form for 451 South Warren Street in Landscape & Prospect, 1992, Vol. 2.

Jefferson Street

205-09: The building at 205-09 Jefferson Street is an Italianate-style commercial row building constructed circa 1900. It is four stories high and five bays wide, with a shop front on the first story, which has been modernized. A previous architectural survey noted the following of the upper stories: A cornice extends across the façade just below the second floor sill level. The second floor walls display rusticated brickwork and flush brick jack arches over the window openings. The third floor is distinguished by a stone sill course and projecting brick voussoirs over the segmental arched window openings. Projecting brick pilasters flank round arch window openings with brick archivolts at the fourth floor level.[16] In addition, a cornice and parapet wall previously adorned the roof line of the building, and their absence is noticeable in the distressed brick of the facade. Despite its exterior alterations, the building has continually been used for commercial purposes for over a century, is one of the few remaining examples of an Italianate-style commercial row building in downtown Syracuse, and helps form the eastern border of the downtown commercial district. The Montgomery Street-Columbus Circle Historic District, whose character is civic and religious, is located immediately to the east.

South Salina Street

400: The building at 400 South Salina Street is a modern, four-story commercial and office building that occupies the northern end of the block bounded by South Salina, West Jefferson, and South Clinton Streets. The South Salina Street façade is six bays wide, with an entrance bay offset to the south. The first story contains steelframed windows and doors recessed beneath concrete arches, connecting to recessed concrete columns that separate the bays of the building. The upper stories are comprised of regular, alternating courses of thick concrete walls punctuated by rows of steel windows. Constructed circa 1967, the building was formerly the home of Sibley's Department Store. It is currently vacant and a non-contributing structure to the downtown commercial historic district, but maintains the unbroken nature of the commercial corridor of South Salina Street, particularly at the corner of South Salina and West Jefferson Streets.

The immediately adjacent building to 400 South Salina Street is a five-story non-contributing parking structure. The first floor is comprised of vacant commercial space, while the upper stories contain a parking facility. Though it is the same height as the building at 400 South Salina Street, the parking structure contains shorter stories than the adjacent commercial building. The building is faced in cast concrete with narrow openings, and is connected by an enclosed pedestrian bridge (also non-contributing) to 409 South Salina Street (the Mason Building) on the east block, which is included in the existing South Salina Street Downtown Historic District. While non-contributing the district the garage also aids in maintaining the unbroken commercial corridor along South Salina Street.

441: Located at 441 South Salina Street, the Galleries of Syracuse is a six-story, multi-volume steel, brick and glass structure spanning the width of the block between South Salina and South Warren Streets. It was built in 1987, replacing six structures previously located on the east side of South Salina Street. The South Salina Street façade is faced primarily in brick, punctuated by several single light windows, and extended window bays. The entry is a two-tory glass and steel atrium at the north end of the building. The building is non-contributing, but is an imposing structure that maintains the unbroken nature of the commercial corridor of South Salina Street.

444: This building houses the United States Post Office Downtown Station. It is three stories high and seven bays wide, with a narrow central entry bay surrounded by three bays on either side. The first story is comprised of large steel-framed windows separated by cast iron piers, and topped by steel wall panels above and below the windows.

[16] Inventory form for 205-09 East Jefferson Street in Landscape & Prospect, 1992, Vol. 2.

The upper stories display vertical bands of marble separating the bay. Thinner horizontal rows of terra cotta brick separate the first and second story windows. The windows are framed in cast iron, with corbeled brick located above the third story windows. The building is topped with a thin band of metal at the roof line. The current U.S. Post Office at 444 South Salina Street was formerly known as the Rudolph Building for the jewelry business located there. Five stores were located on the ground floor, with offices located in the upper stories. The building was renovated into a post office in 1982-83 when the former U.S. Post Office and Federal Building at Clinton Square was sold to a private company.[17]

449-53: The former Addis Building at 449-53 South Salina Street is a five-story, three-bay Art Deco-style building. The south façade is a plain brick façade ten bays deep. A previous historic resources survey of Downtown Syracuse noted the following:

> On the street façade, there is a granite base course beneath the original shop windows with sheet copper pressed in a fanlight design in the arches above. The central entrance way surround is detailed with stylized wreath banding and corner rosettes. There is a cornice at the second floor sill level. Fluted pilasters separate the upper story bays and rise to full story high chevron designs. Above these are eagle designs in bas relief which separate the bands of anthemion carved within a zigzag design that extends across the heads of the fourth floor windows. The fifth floor is an attic story with a simple block wall surface and a very simple molding treatment at the parapet. The upper floor windows are arranged with large plate glass windows flanked by eight-light casement sash and four light transoms. Polished green marble spandrels occur at the third and fourth floor levels.[18]

Built for the Addis Co. department store in 1929, it is a rare and excellent example of an Art Deco façade located in downtown Syracuse.

450-60: This five-story building was built circa 1910, and features a two-story surround of glazed terra cotta, with keystones and stone brackets set in a second story cornice. The building is six bays wide, with windows paired in each bay on the upper three stories, which are in buff-colored brick, with decorative brick designs at the top of the wall between each bay and along the end and center pilasters. The colorful decorative brickwork is a rare feature in existing downtown buildings. The earliest known tenant was the Brown, Curtis & Brown Furniture Company, who occupied the building from 1925-1935. Fleischman's Furniture operated in the building from 1935 to 1990, when the building was purchase by a local architecture firm, who renovated the façade, preserving the terra cotta work and restoring upper story windows to their original condition.[19]

462-74: The Empire Building (formerly the Gurney Building) is located at 462-474 South Salina Street. It is seven stories tall and twelve bays wide, with first floor commercial tenants and offices on the upper stories. The first story consists of steel-framed doors and plate glass windows recessed beneath two rows of steel spandrels, topped with a row of plate glass windows. The first two stories are clad in metal surrounds. The third through sixth stories are clad in brick, and display regularly spaced fenestration, with vertical flat-arched brick lintels and stone sills. The sixth story is topped by a stone cornice with dentils. The seventh story contains round-arched windows, with decorative carved stone brackets located every two bays. The building is topped by a dentillated cornice with stone piers at the

[17] Hardin, 1993: 72.
[18] Inventory form for 449-53 South Salina Street in Landscape & Prospect, 1992, Vol. 2.
[19] Inventory form for 450-60 South Salina Street in Landscape & Prospect, 1992, Vol. 2.

northern and southern ends of the roof. Built in 1910 by W. Snowden Smith, the Empire Building originally housed a theater in the rear portion of the building, which was demolished in 1961, and is now a parking lot. Renovations in the 1980s removed a two-story storefront crowned by a dentillated entablature and balcony, as well as a Renaissance-style roof balustrade. Despite the considerable loss of some exterior features, a significant portion of the street façade remains, and the building is a good example of turn-of-the-century commercial growth of downtown Syracuse.[20]

476-80: The building at 476-80 is a vacant, non-contributing three-story commercial structure, built circa 1946 and originally housing a restaurant and bowling alley. It is the last building on the west side of the 400 block of South Salina Street.

482, 484-98: The parcels at 482 and 484-98 South Salina Street comprise a non-contributing surface parking lot. The parking lot also includes a parcel at 130-44 West Onondaga Street.

500-50: The Chimes Building at 500 South Salina Street is a fourteen-story office building constructed in 1929 in a modest Art Deco style, designed by Shreve Lamb Harmon of New York City, and Frederick O'Connor of Syracuse. The building is clad in cut stone and trimmed in bronze, with a wedge-shaped, "flatiron"-style plan, conforming to its triangular lot at the corner of South Salina and West Onondaga Streets. Carved stone ornamentation appears between piers and the top of the walls, and in panels above the second story windows.[21] The first story includes steel-framed plate glass windows recessed beneath concrete spandrels supported by decorative piers with a simple, Art Deco design. The building is connected to a parking garage across South Salina Street by an enclosed pedestrian bridge (non-contributing). Though the building is separated from the denser portion of the South Salina Street commercial district by a large parking lot and an intersection, it has historically been a part of the commercial corridor, and forms its southern visual terminus in the present day.

[20] Inventory form for 462-74 South Salina Street in Landscape & Prospect, 1992, Vol. 2.
[21] Hardin, 1993: 71.

Statement of Significance:

The South Salina St. Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion is significant under Criterion A as the most intact blocks of Syracuse's surviving commercial core. The expanded district encompasses all contiguous commercial buildings that retain integrity and is the fullest representation of commercial development in downtown Syracuse. The original district included 25 of the city's most significant commercial buildings. The expanded district considers the city's central business district in a broader context—retail, banking and commercial activity. The blocks of South Warren and South Salina included in the expanded district have remained commercial and financial centers for Syracuse and its surrounding towns and villages since the late nineteenth century. The expanded district represents the transition of downtown Syracuse from a residential area south of the Erie Canal into a regional economic center of the automobile era.

The expansion is also significant under Criterion C for containing some of the city's most significant commercial buildings, designed by some of its most important architects, including Archimedes Russell and Melvin King. In addition to regional architects, the district includes works by designers of iconic buildings in New York City (Shreve Harmon Lamb), as well as a number of buildings that, while not designed by notable architects (or their architect is not known), retain significant architectural details that contribute to the historic character of the commercial corridor.

The expanded district is distinct in architecture and character from adjacent historic districts to the north (Hanover Square comprised of buildings from and associated with the Erie Canal era), east (Montgomery Street and Columbus Circle, comprised primarily of civic and religious buildings), and west (Armory Square, comprised of warehouses and commercial buildings).

The present-day City of Syracuse began over two centuries ago as a modest settlement amidst millions of acres of Native American territory in Central New York State. Within a few decades it had grown into an economic power thanks to the development of transportation routes such as the Erie Canal, and the advantages provided by natural salt deposits that gave rise to an industry that would provide employment and prosperity for over a century. The city is located in the center of the state, at the southern end of Onondaga Lake. The area comprising present-day downtown Syracuse began in the eighteenth century as a crossroads in a wooded swamp near Onondaga Creek. Prior to European contact, the Central New York region (including Syracuse) was the territory to the Onondaga Nation of the Iroquois. The Onondagas were the keeper of the great council fire of the Five Nations, which originally also included the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, and Seneca, and was expanded to Six Nations with the addition of the Tuscarora in 1722. The area was well-known to European settlers in the early colonial years. The central location predisposed the area to becoming a hub and common meeting place, a pattern which would be perpetuated by the European settlers.[22]

The American Revolution, however, split the loyalties of Native Peoples in the Northeast, including the previously impregnable alliance of the League Iroquois. Neither the Six Nations, nor other confederated Peoples in the region, were full nation states in the European understanding of the term—individual warriors, headmen, and villages had a tremendous amount of autonomy and they could fight, or not fight, as they saw fit. Many Oneida and Tuscarora sided with the Patriots, many Seneca and Mohawk warriors fought with the Tories, and many warriors chose to remain neutral. At the Battle of Oriskany, in August of 1777, the Great Peace of the Six Nations was shattered when League Iroquois fought League Iroquois for the first time since its formation. Despite the allegiance of many warriors and headmen, the English did not make provisions for the Iroquois after the closing of the war. By 1786,

[22] Carter, 2008.

the Onondagas had signed a treaty with the State of New York ceding their vast lands, with the exception of certain reservations.[23] By 1790, the New Military Tract, a 1.5 million-acre tract set aside by the state in 1782 for soldiers of the Revolutionary War, encouraged surveying and subsequent migration by white settlers. The land was divided into 28 townships, each containing 100 lots of 600 acres in a uniform grid pattern. South of Onondaga Lake, a large tract was set aside as the Onondaga Reservation, though many of the early European-American settlements in this region were within the original boundaries of that reservation, which were later diminished. The earliest permanent European-American settler in the area surrounding Syracuse was Ephraim Webster, a hunter, trapper, scout and interpreter who constructed a log cabin along the east bank of Onondaga Creek in 1786. In 1788, Webster encouraged Comfort Tyler and General Asa Danforth to settle in Onondaga Hollow, in what later became the Town of Onondaga.[24] Danforth requested the consent of the Onondagas to relocate to their lands, which was given, and he set out with his family to the Onondaga country. Tyler and Danforth are credited for making the first salt for use by resident white settlers from the salt springs near the mouth of Onondaga Lake. Geologic activity hundreds of thousands of years ago left salt deposits close to the surface of the lake and its surrounding lands, making it easily accessible for excavation. This natural resource was to become the basis for the area's early industrial success. Webster and Danforth established their homesteads along an established Indian trail, later developed as the Seneca Turnpike, one of the first major east-west roads through the area. The settlement that grew up around them became known as Onondaga Hollow. By 1790, the salt springs at the southern end of Onondaga Lake were being tapped for production, beginning the local salt manufacturing industry. Another Indian trail connected the salt flats to the growing community of Onondaga Hollow to the south, and present-day Salina Street closely mimics this original path.

In the early nineteenth century, Onondaga Hollow was positioned to become the population center of the area. However, in 1814, Judge Joshua Forman, a prominent local supporter of the development of the Erie Canal (and a former resident of Onondaga Hollow) purchased a large quantity of land in what is today the center of the City of Syracuse. He relocated to this area and commissioned the platting of village lots. In 1822 the outlet of Onondaga Lake was dredged, lowering the lake level and draining the surrounding wetlands, thereby opening more land for development. When the Erie Canal was built, it traveled through the center of Forman's newly-established "village," thereby focusing all development in that area and eclipsing the older settlements of Salina and Onondaga Hollow. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 shifted development from Salina on the north of Forman's settlement and Onondaga Hollow on the south, to present-day downtown Syracuse.[25] For several years, Syracuse was among the foremost producers of salt in the world. Salt was an essential product in curing meats, was in high demand and provided a direct and indirect livelihood for many early residents, either as barrel or kettle makers, suppliers of cord wood for the salt manufacturers, or in transportation of the salt to distant markets. The salt industry, as well as other commercial ventures and industries in Syracuse, would grow significantly in the next several decades as a direct result of the opening of the Erie Canal.[26]

Completed in 1825, the Erie Canal was constructed through Syracuse in 1819, and linked the nascent village and its commerce with New York City and the Hudson River to the east, and Buffalo and Lake Erie to the west. Positioned at the center of the state, Syracuse became a major shipping and transportation hub for salt barrels and other commodities. In addition, the rise in trade and traffic led to increased settlement, new businesses, increased property values, and a more robust economy as the village became a city. In downtown, the canal was soon lined

[23] Frisbie, 1996.
[24] King, 1992; Landscape & Prospect, 1994.
[25] Carter, 2008.
[26] Connors, 2006.

with three-and four-story brick buildings, built in contiguous rows. Buildings along the canal had storefronts facing away from the canal and docks in the rear where boats could tie up. A raised bridge carried traffic over the canal at Salina Street.[27]

As the nineteenth century progressed, the dominance of the salt industry in Syracuse waned, and the gradual nature of its decline gave other industries the chance to develop and flourish. The city's historic advantages of central location and ease of access from major transportation routes contributed to a remarkable economic stability that has consistently marked the advances of the city. Industrial products which contributed to the city's economic diversity included clothing, bicycles, typewriters, automobiles, candles, garment-pressing machinery, steel, gears, fine china, and many products that were later sold in downtown stores. Banking was another industry that contributed significantly to the rapid increase in monumental downtown buildings. Buildings such as the Gridley Building, Syracuse Savings Bank, Onondaga Savings Bank, Gere Bank Building, Bank of Syracuse, and Third National Bank exhibit the highest level of architectural expression achieved in the city during this period. The close proximity of several financial institutions in the heart of downtown was significant enough that a street between the blocks was named for their high concentration along the main commercial corridors. Bank Alley is located between the 200 and 300 blocks of South Salina and South Warren Streets, running north to south from East Washington Street through East Fayette Street to East Jefferson Street.

The block from Jefferson to Fayette is named Bank Street, but the entire two-block stretch is generally referred to as Bank Alley. It appears on historic maps as early as the 1892 Sanborn fire insurance map, and has historically served as a passageway between streets, as well as providing off-street access to the back doors and delivery entrances for the adjacent commercial buildings, including the banks that used to occupy several of the buildings along South Salina and South Warren Streets, for over a century.[28]

Commercial development greatly accelerated during the second half of the nineteenth century. Downtown stability was virtually assured because of the canal and railroad systems that passed directly through the downtown core. South Salina Street evolved into a dry goods retail center, while the North Salina Street corridor featured smaller retail business activity. Hanover Square became the diversified commercial core of downtown with banks, office buildings, newspaper offices and retail establishments along East Genesee, East Water and Warren Streets. City government operated from its site south of the Erie Canal between Water and Washington Streets along Montgomery Street while office and institutional buildings developed to the south down Montgomery Street to Columbus Circle.[29]

Late nineteenth century commercial buildings in downtown exemplify the transformation of the city from a modest amalgamation of incorporated villages into a major regional commercial center. After the Civil War, architecture in the Central Business District (CBD) became markedly more ambitious. Professional architects such as Horatio Nelson White, Archimedes Russell, Charles Colton, and others contributed impressive commercial buildings that would give identity to the growing city, several of which were located in the commercial district centered on South Salina, East Fayette, and South Warren Streets. Architects explored a diverse array of styles, as the eclecticism of the Victorian period encouraged architectural freedom and the application of detail. Technological innovations would

[27] Landscape & Prospect, 1992.
[28] Moriarty, *Syracuse Post Standard*, January 24, 2013.
[29] Landscape & Prospect, 1992.

allow buildings to be designed larger, as cast-iron and steel frame construction methods replaced masonry load-bearing walls, and the passenger elevator challenged the existing four-story height limit.[30]

In the 1890s, monumental stone buildings such as the Dey Brothers building on South Salina Street (designed in 1893 by local architect Archimedes Russell), began to appear. The Wilson Building (1898) was constructed on South Salina Street in the Renaissance Revival style. The Beaux Arts style made its appearance in the last few years of the century, with such monumental examples as the University Block (1897) at the corner of South Warren and East Washington Streets. While the architecture of the nineteenth century defines the primary growth phase of the city, as Syracuse matured into a regional commercial center, the architecture of the twentieth century is largely one of renewal. New construction did not expand the boundaries of the commercial core, as much as it replaced older buildings. A post-World War I building boom saw much of downtown Syracuse renewed. The architectural styles of new buildings followed national trends, with excellent examples remaining throughout downtown. While Beaux Arts and Renaissance styles were common at the turn of the century, Neoclassical and Commercial styles became popular later. One of the most intact examples of Neoclassical architecture is the First Trust & Deposit Company (1914) on the corner of East Washington and South Warren Streets, the street facades of which are comprised entirely of a colonnade of fluted pilasters and granite columns. In the late 1920s, the Art Deco movement began to influence the buildings being designed and built in Syracuse, and heavily influenced downtown commercial architecture until the 1940s.

The changes to downtown Syracuse in the early twentieth century were in part a result of the closure of the Erie Canal in 1918, but also due to a shift in dominant industries away from salt, brewing and manufacturing. Commerce expanded to include new enterprises such as department stores, as the business district shifted south along Salina Street, and grew throughout downtown to include South Warren Street, as well as east-west cross streets such as Jefferson and Washington. A review of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from the late nineteenth-to-mid-twentieth centuries shows the evolution of South Warren Street from a primarily residential street to a commercial and financial corridor, anchored by the First Trust & Deposit Company Building and University Buildings at the northern corners of South Warren and Washington Street. The adjacent Snow Building, built in 1888 as Syracuse's first "skyscraper," and later home to the Merchants National Bank, was constructed by famed local architect Archimedes Russell. By 1884, the south end of the 200 block of South Warren Street was anchored by a monumental stone building in the United States Post Office. This building was demolished in 1949 in anticipation of the construction of the new Merchants National Bank headquarters (which was not built until 1961), but reinforced the dominance of banking institutions along South Warren Street, providing a financial backbone of sorts to the dominant retail corridor of South Salina Street to the west.

With the stock market crash of October 29, 1929, however, the Great Depression began its slow march to decimate the local economy, which began to recover in the mid-to-late 1930s (as many did throughout the state and nation) thanks to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal. The onset of World War II in late 1941 led to prosperous expansion of manufacturing facilities throughout the city. By the end of World War II, the character of South Warren Street had changed completely from its residential beginnings. The 1946 Sanborn map show a mix of banks, offices, restaurants, and various commercial enterprises throughout the 300 and 400 blocks. The 400 block of South Salina Street reflects a similar character to the 300 block with a mix of large department store and smaller commercial operations. By the 1950s, many aging downtowns throughout the country experienced the effects of postwar suburbanization and the erosion of urban populations. This was compounded by Federal policies encouraging "urban renewal" in the form of neighborhood demolition and the removal of the historic urban fabric

[30] Carter, 2008.

in favor of modern civic and commercial buildings, as well as elevated highways bisecting previously cohesive neighborhoods. The effects of urban renewal along the commercial corridors of South Warren and South Salina Streets were manifested in the closing of stores as the centers of business migrated to suburban shopping centers. Several buildings and portions of entire city blocks were demolished in favor of new office towers meant for commuter populations from outside the city, as well as the parking facilities and surface lots to service them. A number of these multi-story parking garages are located along South Salina and South Warren Streets, and serve as a reminder of the mid-twentieth century transition of downtown from the commercial center of the region to a commuter destination for employment of largely suburban populations.

The late 1960s and early 1970s saw a slowing of urban renewal efforts in downtown Syracuse in comparison to the previous decades. However, the impact on the city was significant on its visual and historic character. The success of attempts to revitalize the downtown and stem population through demolition of structures that were perceived to be out of date or inadequate has since been debated, though these structures serve as a reminder to this era of urban renewal and widespread changes to downtown Syracuse. As the twentieth century progressed, commercial activity became increasingly retail-oriented, and began to serve a shrinking population downtown. The buildings that survive from these periods represent the growth and development of downtown Syracuse through decades of commercial evolution and profound changes in the built environment.

The commercial corridor along South Warren and South Salina Streets has experienced significant changes in the past several decades, witnessing a decline, but also a recent turnaround as previously vacant buildings become repopulated with new tenants, reviving business along the corridor. Several historic buildings in the South Salina Street Downtown Historic District have been successfully rehabilitated, with original details that had been sheathed by unsympathetic alterations becoming visible again. The blocks of South Salina Street and South Warren Street included in the Downtown Syracuse Commercial Historic District include numerous historic structures that may have suffered some loss of integrity through alteration, but retain the potential for rehabilitation that has been experienced by the historic fabric of the commercial core of the city.

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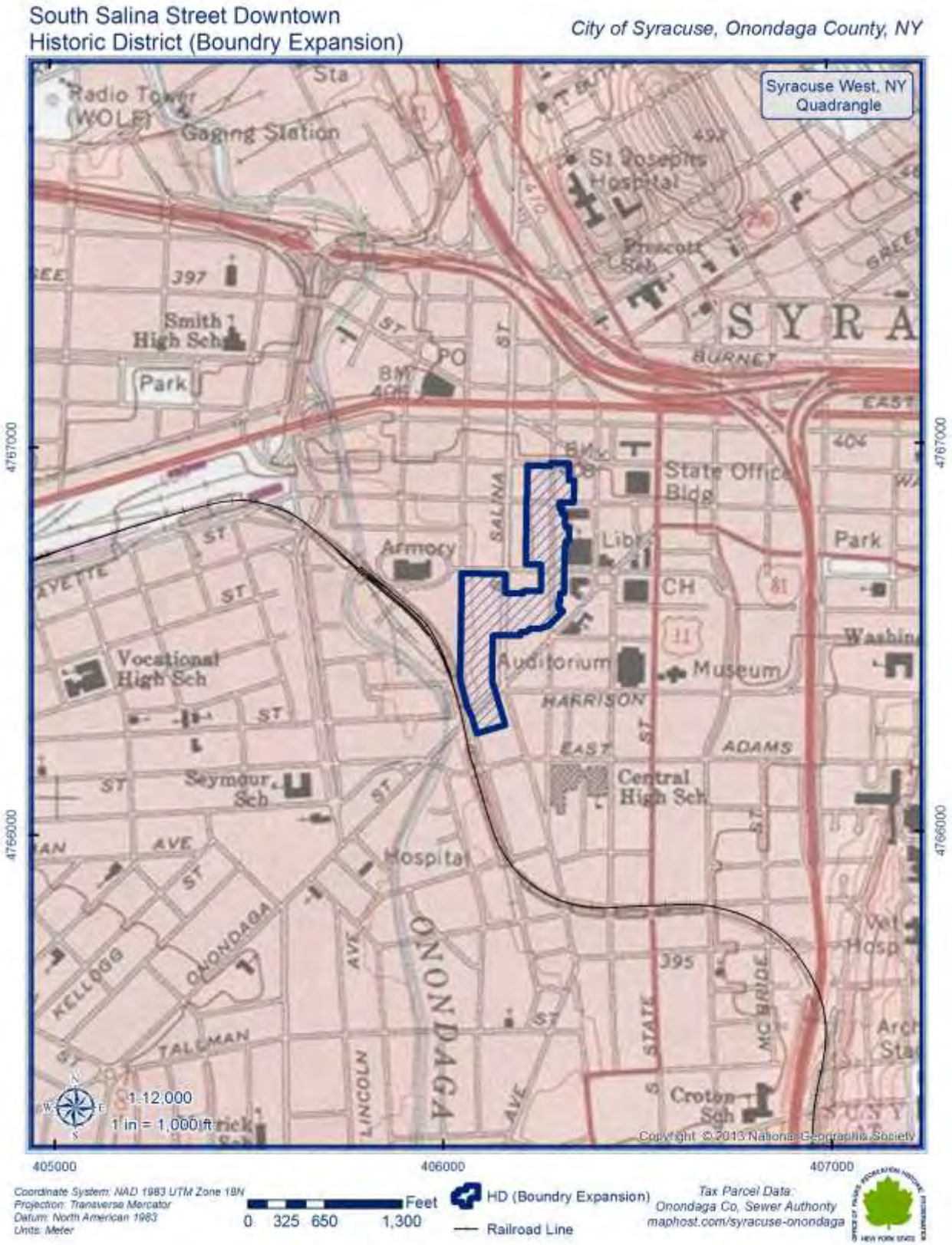
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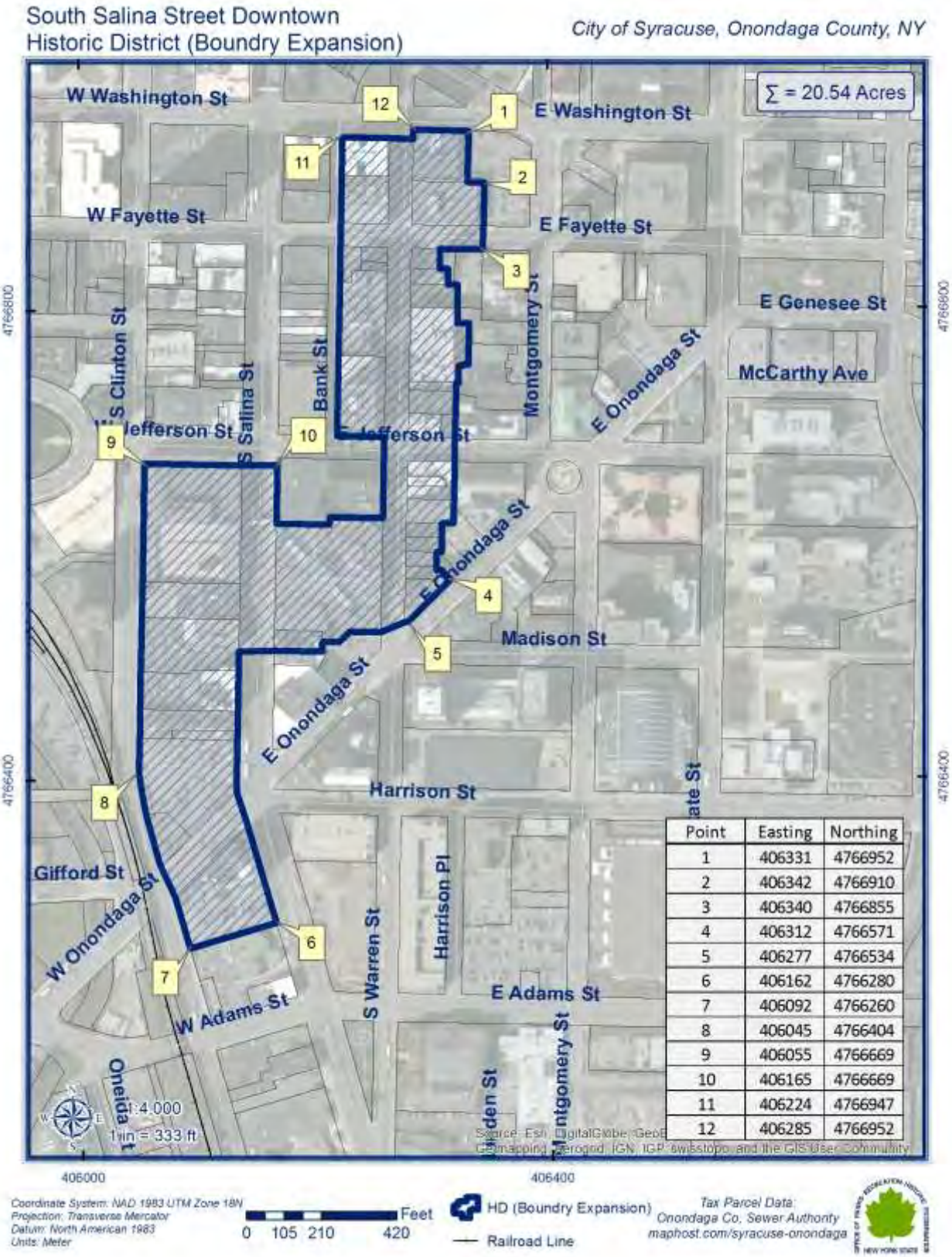
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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:
The district boundary is indicated on the attached map using parcel data from the City of Syracuse.

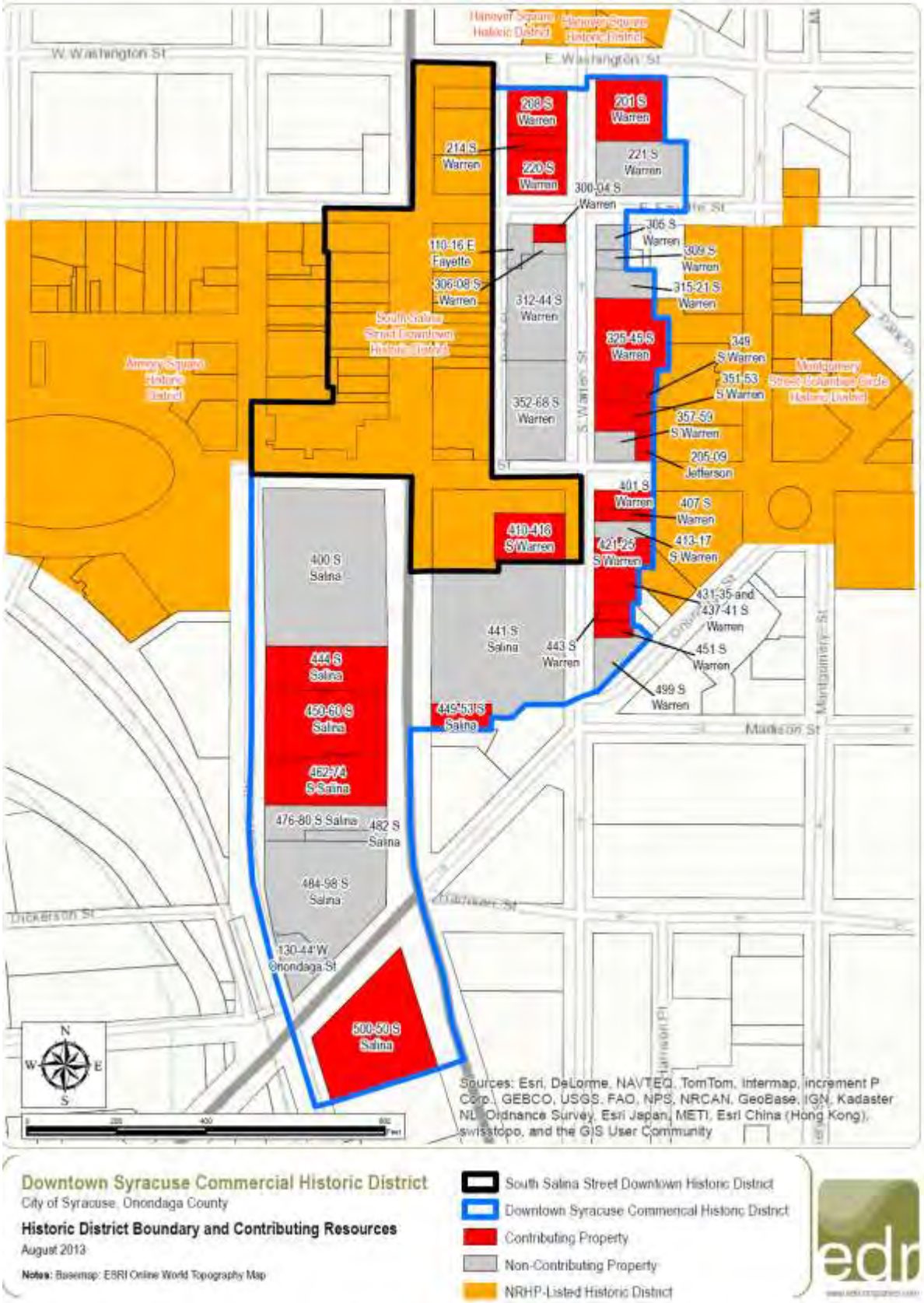
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:
The boundary was drawn to expand the existing South Salina Street Downtown Historic District to include all intact adjacent commercial buildings that represent the same themes, functions, styles and periods.


South Salina Street Downtown
Historic District (Boundry Expansion)
City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY
Syracuse West, NY
Quadrangle
Radio Tower (WOLF)
Gaging Station
St Josephs Hospital
Prescott Sch
Smith High Sch
Park
PO
BURNET
EAST
State Office Bldg
Armory
SALINA
Library
CH
Park
Vocational High Sch
Auditorium
Museum
HARRISON
ADAMS
Seymour Sch
Central High Sch
Hospital
ONONDAGA
KELLOGG
TALLMAN
LINCOLN
STATE
MC BRIDE
Croton Sch
395
4767000
4766000
405000
406000
407000
1:12,000
1 in = 1,000 ft
Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter
0 325 650 1,300 Feet
HD (Boundry Expansion)
Railroad Line
Tax Parcel Data:
Onondaga Co. Sewer Authority
maphost.com/syracuse-onondaga


South Salina Street Downtown
Historic District (Boundry Expansion)
City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY
Syracuse West, NY
Quadrangle
SYRACUSE
ONONDAGA
1:24,000
1 in = 2,000 ft
Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society
4769000
4768000
4767000
4766000
4765000
4764000
404000
405000
406000
407000
408000
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter
Feet
0 650 1,300 2,600
HD (Boundry Expansion)
Railroad Line
Tax Parcel Data:
Onondaga Co. Sewer Authority
maphost.com/syracuse-onondaga



Point	Easting	Northing
1	406331	4766952
2	406342	4766910
3	406340	4766855
4	406312	4766571
5	406277	4766534
6	406162	4766280
7	406092	4766260
8	406045	4766404
9	406055	4766669
10	406165	4766669
11	406224	4766947
12	406285	4766952


W Washington St
E Washington St
Hanover Square Historic District
Armory Square Historic District
South Salina Street Downtown Historic District
Montgomery Street Columbus Circle Historic District
208 S Warren
201 S Warren
214 S Warren
220 S Warren
221 S Warren
300-04 S Warren
306 S Warren
309 S Warren
110-16 E Fayette
306-08 S Warren
312-44 S Warren
315-21 S Warren
325-45 S Warren
349 S Warren
351-53 S Warren
352-68 S Warren
357-59 S Warren
205-09 Jefferson
401 S Warren
407 S Warren
410-416 S Warren
413-17 S Warren
421-25 S Warren
400 S Salina
431-35 and 437-41 S Warren
441 S Salina
443 S Warren
451 S Warren
444 S Salina
499 S Warren
445-53 S Salina
450-60 S Salina
Madison St
462-74 S Salina
476-80 S Salina
482 S Salina
484-98 S Salina
Dickerson St
130-44 W Onondaga St
500-50 S Salina
Harrison Pl
Montgomery St
Park Pl
N
W
E
S
Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community
Downtown Syracuse Commercial Historic District
City of Syracuse, Onondaga County
Historic District Boundary and Contributing Resources
August 2013
Notes: Basemap: ESRI Online World Topography Map
South Salina Street Downtown Historic District
Downtown Syracuse Commercial Historic District
Contributing Property
Non-Contributing Property
NRHP-Listed Historic District
edr


St Josephs Hospital
Prescott Sch
SYR
BURNET
PO
State Office Bldg
Armory
CH
Auditorium
Museum
HARRISON
EAST
ADAMS
Central High Sch
Seymour Sch
Hospital
ONONDAGA
Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
Downtown Syracuse Commercial Historic District
City of Syracuse, Onondaga County
Historic District Boundary
August 2013
Notes: Basemap: USGS Syracuse West 1:24,000 Topographic Quadrangle
South Salina Street Downtown Historic District
Downtown Syracuse Commercial Historic District
edr

Photo Log (Prints from Digital Photos)

Name of Property: South Salina Street Downtown Historic District Expansion

Location: Onondaga County, New York

Photographer: Grant Johnson

Date: June 21-21, 2013

Location of Negatives: CD-R Included

NY_OnonCo_SSDHDe

PHOTO LOG

0001 200 block of South Warren Street at East Washington Street, view to the south-southwest
0002 201 South Warren Street, view to the southeast
0003 208 South Warren Street, view to the southwest
0004 221 South Warren Street, view to the northeast
0005 300 block of South Warren Street, view to the south-southeast
0006 351-53 South Warren Street, view to the east-northeast
0007 410-16 South Warren Street, view to the northwest
0008 421-25 South Warren Street, view to the east-northeast
0009 451 South Warren Street, view to the east
0010 400 block of South Warren Street, view to the north-northeast
0011 462-74 South Salina Street, view to the west-northwest

06740.000260

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0260-005
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

APR 13 1977

YOUR NAME: Sherry F. Litwack DATE: June 1975
211-525 Lafayette Rd.
YOUR ADDRESS: Syracuse, N.Y. TELEPHONE: 315-492-9414

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landmarks Association of Central New York

I

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Michael Dolphin Building
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 112-116 Burnet Ave
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: Louis J. Barboni ADDRESS: 117 Summit Ave.
6. USE: Original: Townhouse Present: Apartments
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain

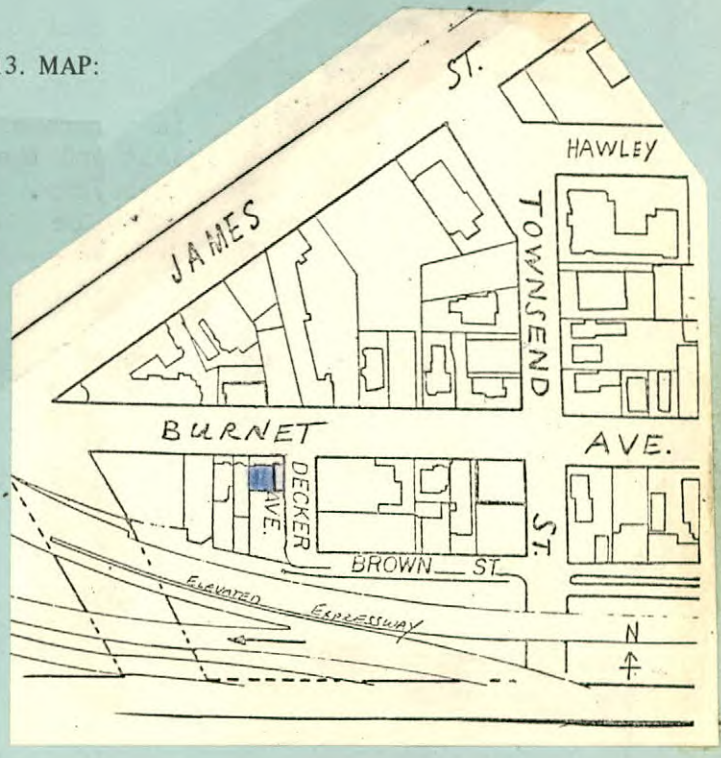
DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☒ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☐ c. fair ☒ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so,when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

#A6-4 12. PHOTO: D. Connors-1975
"View Looking West along Burnet"



13. MAP:



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☒
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY: N.A.
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☒
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS: Located in a proposed historic district.
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)
Located on the corner of Burnet and Decker Ave. It is attached to a townhouse on the west side.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
Exterior--Matching one and two-bay porches are fine examples of the Eastlake style. The building is ornamented with a bracketed cornice and saw-tooth band.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1872

ARCHITECT: _____

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:
This building is a rare example of an unaltered Victorian rowhouse in Syracuse. On the west end the building terminates in an octagonal bay; on the east end in a round bay.
It was constructed for Michael Dolphin, a Syracuse lumber dealer.

21. SOURCES: --Syracuse City Directories.
--Tax Records in Syracuse City Hall.

22. THEME: Residential

RESOURCE EVALUATION **DATE:** 05/25/1994 **STAFF:** MLP

PROPERTY: Michael Dolpin Rowhouses **MCD:** Syracuse
ADDRESS: 112-116 Burnet Ave. **COUNTY:** Onondaga
PROJECT REF: 94PR1194 **USN:** 06740.000260

I. ___ Property is individually listed on SR/NR:
name of listing: _____

___ Property is a contributing component of a SR/NR district:
name of district: _____

II. x Property meets eligibility criteria.
___ Property contributes to a district which appears to meet eligibility criteria. **Pre SRB:** x **Post SRB:** ___ _____
SRB date

Criteria for Inclusion in the National Register:

A. ___ Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. ___ Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. x Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or represents the work of a master; or possess high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

D. ___ Have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Based on the information provided, the Michael Dolphin Rowhouses satisfy Criterion C as a rare surviving examples of late nineteenth century rowhouse development in the city of Syracuse. Built in 1872 by Syracuse lumber dealer Michael Dolphin, the brick rowhouses are Italianate in character and feature limestone foundation walls, cut stone lintels and sills, panelled brick facades and bracketted cornices. Entrance porches are built of wood and are detailed with brackets and spindlework friezes. The end units feature polygonal window bays. Rowhouses were not a common form of housing in Syracuse during the second half of the nineteenth century and of those built, fewer still retain integrity of design.



06740.000261

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0261-D05
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

APR 13 1977

YOUR NAME: Sherry F. Litwack DATE: June 1975
YOUR ADDRESS: 211-525 Lafayette Rd. Syracuse, N.Y. TELEPHONE: 315-492-9414

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landmarks Association of Central New York

I

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Brayton-Falker House
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 124 Burnet Ave
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: Caldwell&Ward Brass Co. ADDRESS: Same
6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Offices
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so,when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

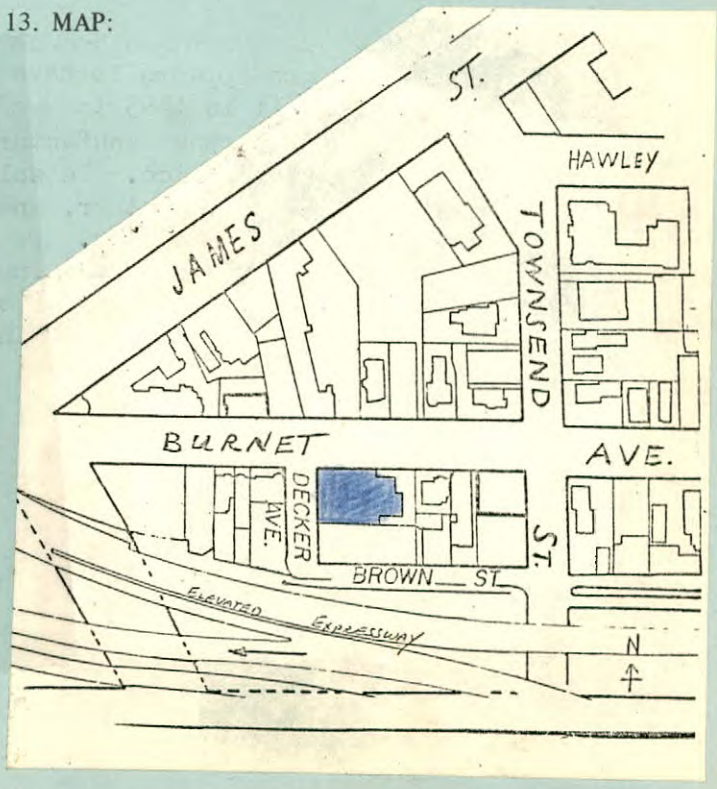
1975: Eaves replaced with aluminum facing; original eaves had cable molding with dentilation and large curved brackets.

#A6-9 12. PHOTO: D. Connors-1975

"View Looking South-West"



13. MAP:



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☒
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: parking lot and warehouse
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☒
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS: Located in a proposed historic district.
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)
Situated on the southside of Burnet and attached to an obtrusive industrial structure on its westside. It is one of the finest buildings in the neighborhood and would enhance it if not for its run-down condition.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
Exterior--Stone hoodmoulds are crowned by a stylized anthemion motif. There is brick dentilation under the cornice. To either side of the front stoop is a large foliated scroll of carved stone.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1864

ARCHITECT: _____

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:
This house appears to have been built for Charles Blair, a broker, who quickly sold it in 1865 to Warren C. Brayton. He eventually became president of the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Co. in Syracuse, but in 1865 he ran a railroad ticket office. He sold the house the next year to J. Falker, who operated a "hides, leather, and findings" business and who lived at the address for many years thereafter.
This structure was originally a refined example of High Victorian Italianate. The fact that it sold for 15,000 dollars in 1866 indicates that it was well-made and located in one of the most prestigious parts of the city.

21. SOURCES: --Tax Records at Syracuse City Hall.
--Syracuse City Directories.

22. THEME: Residential.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001406
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Marc Morfei DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **(current tenant: Paul Cowley & Associates)**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 315 North Clinton Street
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private X
5. PRESENT OWNER: Paul Cowley ADDRESS: 2386 W. Lake Rd., Skaneateles, NY
6. USE: Original: private residence Present: advertising agency office
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes X No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain business clients

DESCRIPTION

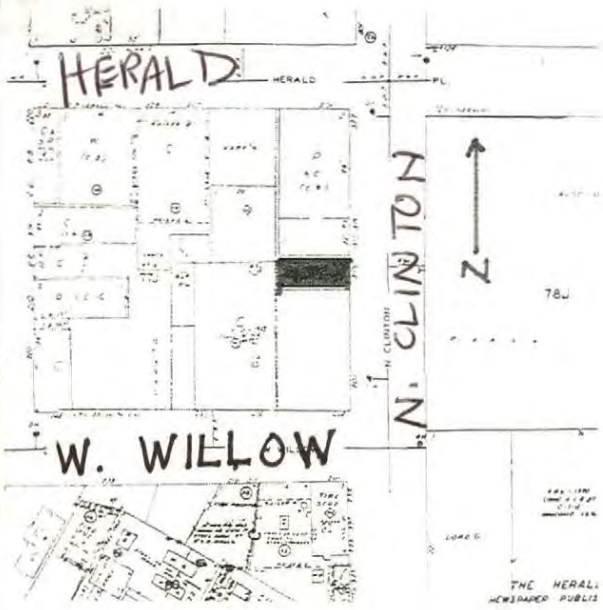
8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick X d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls X
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION a. excellent X b. good ☐ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site X b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

1982: new front door, changes made to gable, major interior renovations

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [X] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land [ ] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [X]
d. densely built-up [ ] e. commercial [X]
f. industrial [ ] g. residential [ ]
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)
This building faces east on North Clinton and is two blocks north of historic Clinton Square and the Clinton Exchange (former U.S. Post Office). It is surrounded by larger, much newer commercial bldgs, and by asphalt parking lots. New patio/courtyard adjacent to house on south side.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
The building at 315 N. Clinton is a 2-story brick townhouse in the Queen Anne style. The front facade is dominated by a cutaway bay window topped by a projecting attic gable. Decorative corner brackets typical of Queen Anne houses appear below. Windows are segmental-arched with stone sills united into a horizontal stringcourse spanning the width of the front elevation on the first and second stories. First story windows are taller than those of the second story.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: c. 1880

ARCHITECT: not known

BUILDER: not known

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This building is significant as the only Queen Anne style residence remaining in downtown. It was constructed in 1880's, when this part of the city was a mix of residential and commercial buildings. The building became a boarding house in the early 20th century, and later served as home to the Dehler Press in the 1920's and 1930's. In the 1940's it housed the Empire State Dental Labs. It was vacant for most of the 1970's, and was used by the Jaycees for a haunted house in 1980. In 1981 the house was purchased by Paul Cowley, who rehabilitated it as offices for his advertising firm, Paul Cowley & Associates. Architect for the rehabilitation was Zausmer-Frisch Associates.

21. SOURCES:

OHA files

22. THEME:

RESOURCE EVALUATION **DATE:** 12/06/04 **STAFF:** Anthony Opalka
PROPERTY _____ **MCD:** C/Syracuse
ADDRESS: 315 North Clinton Street **COUNTY:** Onondaga
PROJECT REF: 04PR4995 **USN:** 06740.001406

I. ___ Property is individually listed on SR/NR:
name of listing:
___ Property is a contributing component of a SR/NR district:
name of district:

II. X Property meets eligibility criteria.
___ Property contributes to a district which appears to meet eligibility criteria.
Pre SRB:___ **Post SRB:**___ _____ SRB date

Criteria for Inclusion in the National Register:
A.___ Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
B. _ Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
C. X Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
D.___Have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

III.___ Property does not meet eligibility criteria.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Based on the information submitted, it is the opinion of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation that this property is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as an intact representative example of a late-nineteenth-century Queen Anne style residential property. It retains its brick and terra cotta building materials, two-story bay windows, picturesque massing and multiple gables in a complicated roof form. The house is a typical Syracuse residence adjacent to the city's commercial district, and may have originally been constructed as a two-family house in the style popular at the end of the nineteenth century. It retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, craftsmanship, feeling, and association.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001455
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Peter Auyer DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **Amphion Piano Player Bldg. (Spaghetti Warehouse)**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **689 North Clinton Street**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private
5. PRESENT OWNER: ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: Manufacturing Present: Commercial/Storage
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes XX No
   Interior accessible: Explain First floor: during business hours

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other

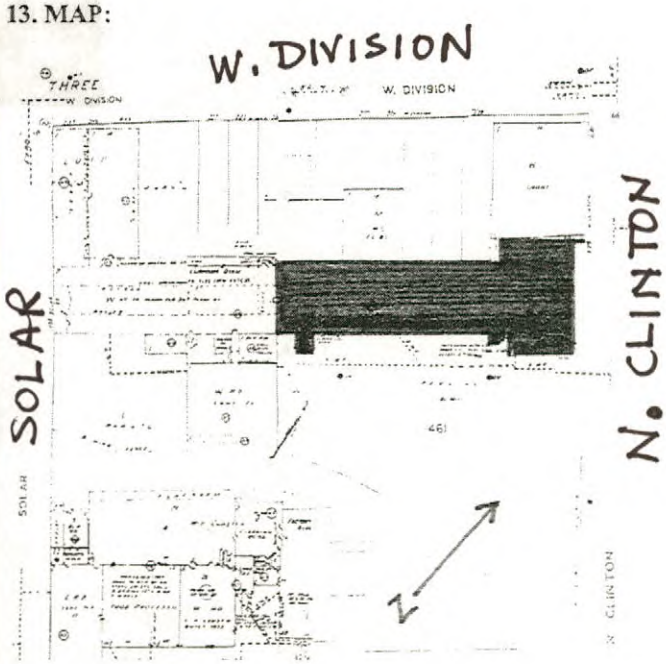
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

1. c.1924 - Addition to building (west end)
2. c.1990 - Renovation of first floor (south & east sides)

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other:_____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features:_____
j. other:_____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☒ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located on the eastern border of an industrial area north of the Syracuse Central Business District. It is one of many large multi-story brick industrial/manufacturing structures that located in this part of the city during the early part of the 20th century. It faces east, just west of Interstate 81.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: c.1903

ARCHITECT: unknown

BUILDER: unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES: 1. Onondaga Historical Association Files.

22. THEME:

NYS BUILDING/STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 1
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

689 North Clinton
Amphion Piano Player Co.

18. This 2-3 story brick structure is rectangular in configuration with no significantly designed cornice. Large rectangular, multi-pane windows along the western two-thirds of the building fill the majority of each floor and are intact. Their brick relieving arch and cut-stone design is similar to other industrial buildings. An east-west grade change provides store frontage to the second floor from North Clinton Street. The ground floor is a restaurant, while retail occupies the North Clinton Street frontage.

Wood beams (considered original) supporting the roof can be observed. The original brick rectangular chimney stack is intact.

Additions to the buildings include: an extended section to the west end (Salerno Industrial); a corrugated steel structure along the northeast side; small wood structure on the roof at the east end, and a brick structure along the southwest side of the building. In a 1916 photograph, a second building with an enclosed pedestrian walkway was located south of the existing building, along North Clinton. This area is now a parking lot.

20. The Amphion Piano Player Co. Bldg. is significant as a representative example of early 20th century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. Despite additions made to one end of the original building, much of its original shape, scale, texture, color and building material remains evident. Other similar buildings from this period include the Butler Manufacturing Co. Bldg. - c.1908 (vacant); Elgin A. Simonds Co. Bldg. - c.1908 (Rotondo Warehouse); and the 1035 Genant Bldg. - c.1924 (vacant).

The Amphion Piano Player Co. had its roots in nearby Elbridge, New York. In 1889, Lewis B. Doman (along with brothers Albert E. & George) founded the Elbridge Electrical Manufacturing Co. (an organ player plant). By 1890, Lewis wanted to make a piano which would play itself and went on his own to organize the Maestro Co. The plant remained in Elbridge on Skaneateles Creek, but soon changed names again (to Amphion). By 1908, the company employed 300 people. In the early 1900's Doman decided to move the factory to Syracuse to be closer to the Railroad and Erie Canal.

In 1910, Frank E. Wade became President of the company, but L. Doman long remained involved in the "experimental" portion of the company, eventually holding 85 patents covering his player mechanisms. By 1915, the Syracuse location consisted of four buildings occupying a 5.5 acre tract.

(continued)

689 North Clinton
Amphion Piano Player Co.

20. (continued)

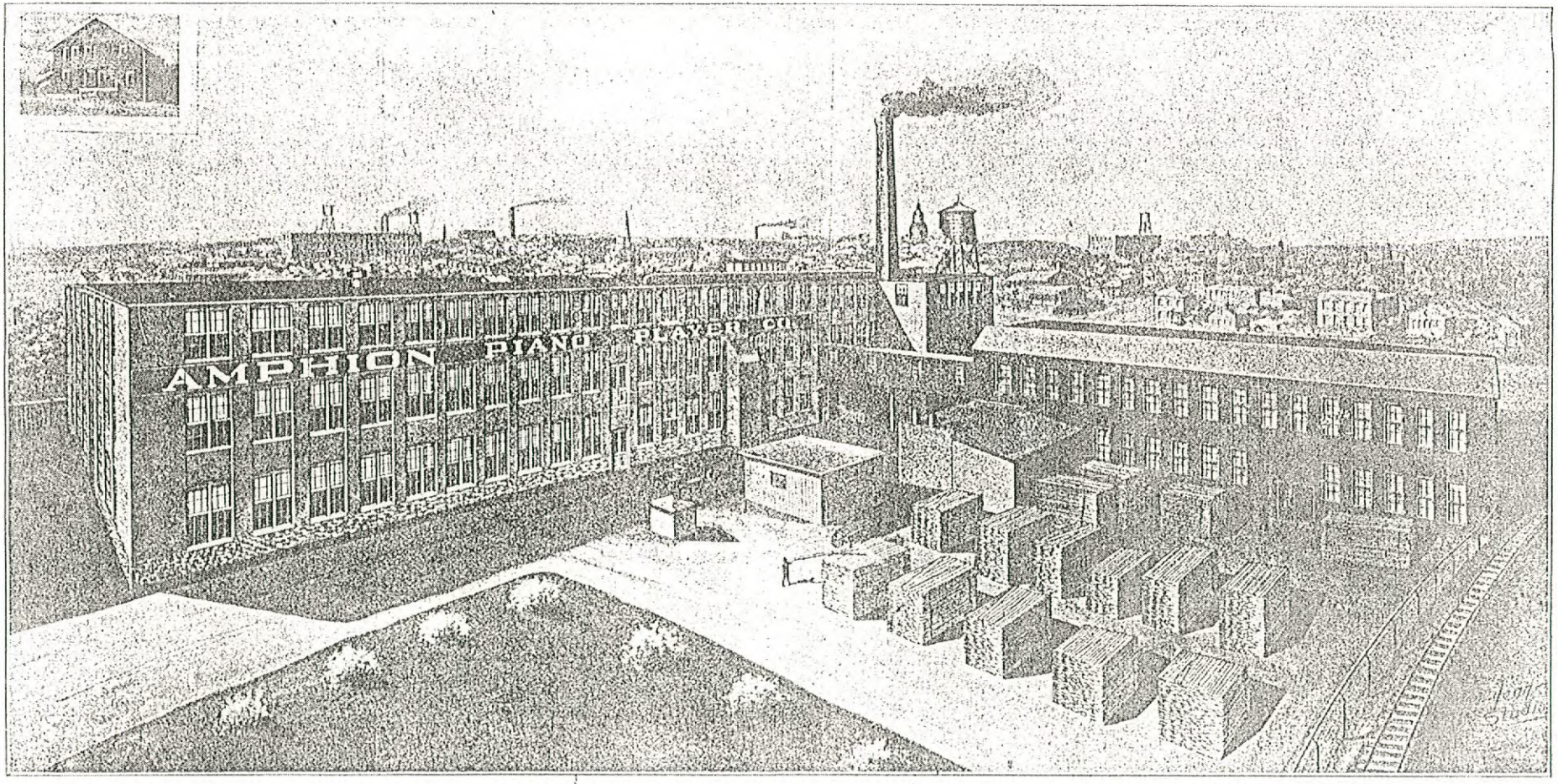
The company manufactured three models of the Amphion Piano-Player, and had a world-wide reputation. Many precautions to safeguard the health and welfare of the its employees were made (i.e. - well equipped/well lighted/blower system). In 1916, the Amphion Plant was said to the largest and best equipped of any factory in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of pneumatic actions. In c.1927, the company merged with American Piano Co. and became known as Ampico. An Ampico Reproducing Piano is thought to be located at the Syracuse University Faculty Center.

Other tenants/owners of the main building have included the Jolius Renick Hat Factory (1950's) and the Spaghetti Warehouse restaurant (1990-present). The building extension which faces Solar Street has been occupied by the United Board & Carton Corp (1950's) and most recently by Salerno Industrial Centers.

NYS BUILDING/STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 3
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

689 North Clinton
Amphion Piano Player Co.

Drawing, ca. 1910
(Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association)



From a Village Mill at Elbridge, N. Y. (Inset) to a Great Factory in the Heart of the Industrial Section of Syracuse—Neatness Without as Well as Within the Big Plant, Which Is Located Directly on the Main Line of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads and Near to the Erie Canal

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001458
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Peter Auyer DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

E

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **Elgin A. Simonds Bldg. (Rotondo Warehouse)**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **212 West Division Street (formerly 717 North Clinton Street)**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private XX
5. PRESENT OWNER: Rotondo Warehouse ADDRESS: 4626 Crossroads Park, L'pool
6. USE: Original: Manufacturing Present: Warehouse
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes X No
   Interior accessible: Explain private

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other

10. CONDITION a. excellent ☐ b. good ☐ c. fair ☒ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
    1. 1926 - addition made to south side (Division Street)
    2. Date Unknown - addition to west end of original building

12. PHOTO

(see attached)

13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [X] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land [ ] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [ ]
d. densely built-up [ ] e. commercial [X]
f. industrial [X] g. residential [ ]
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located on the eastern border of an industrial area north of the Syracuse central business district. It is one of many large multi-story brick industrial/manufacturing structures that located in this part of Syracuse during the early part of the 20th century.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: c.1908

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES: Onondaga Historical Association Files

22. THEME:

NYS BUILDING/STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 1
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

212 West Division (formerly 717 North Clinton Street)
Elgin A. Simonds Co. Bldg.

18. The current building shows three distinct architectural styles, indicative of three periods of construction. The original structure (c. 1908) is a 3 and 4 story brick building with broad triple-hung windows. Window bays are separated by brick piers, and corbelled brickwork appears at the top of the wall. Loading docks are located along North Clinton Street (east side) and West Division Street (south side). An original roof protecting the North Clinton Street loading dock has been removed. The building is in poor condition, with many windows broken or filled in with plywood or concrete blocks.

The 1926 a four story addition was made to the south side of the building along West Division Street. This addition has a concrete frame, and has seven wide bays separated by concrete pillars. The top of each pillar is decorated with a recessed cross design. There is a long rectangular concrete block addition to the west end of this building, which provides loading area for trucks entering from Solar Street.

20. The Elgin A. Simonds Co. Building is significant as a representative example of early 20th century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. Its rectangular configuration is representative of a utilitarian style of early industrial use. Despite additions made to the original building, much of the architectural integrity of the original building remains. Other similar buildings from this period existing in the area include the Butler Manufacturing Co. Bldg. - c.1908; Amphion Piano Player Co. Bldg. - c.1908 (Spaghetti Warehouse); and the 1035 Genant Bldg. - c.1924.

Elgin A. Simonds Furniture Co. was founded in 1899 in a shop at 224 West Onondaga Street. Elgin Simonds had previously been associated with Gustav Stickley, the world famous furniture maker, from 1891-1898 (Stickley & Simonds).

The building on North Clinton is thought to have been built c.1900-1908. The company proved tremendously successful, and by 1922 was one the most widely known furniture manufactures in the country. From 1923 to 1927, the company expanded from 250 to 350 employees, and built an addition on the south side of the original building. The company also had offices in New York, Boston, San Francisco, Chicago and New Orleans. The business continued until 1936. Simonds died in 1903 and T. Ashley Dent served as president. In 1937, the building had become vacant, and was later purchased by the Easy Washing Machine Co. In 1963, the Murray Corporation of American purchased the Easy Washing Machine Co., and in 1965 donated the building to the Salvation Army. By 1985, Sam & John Rotondo became the new owners. The Division Street addition is now called "Websters Place" and houses Brennan Stained Glass Studio.

NYS BUILDING/STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 2
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

212 West Division (formerly 717 North Clinton Street)
Elgin A. Simonds Co. Bldg.

12. Photograph, 1993: East elevation.



Photograph, 1993: South elevation.



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0171
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Dennis Connors DATE: March 1975

YOUR ADDRESS: 678 W. Onondaga/Syracuse TELEPHONE: (315) 475-4785

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landmarks Association of Central New York

L

* *

IDENTIFICATION

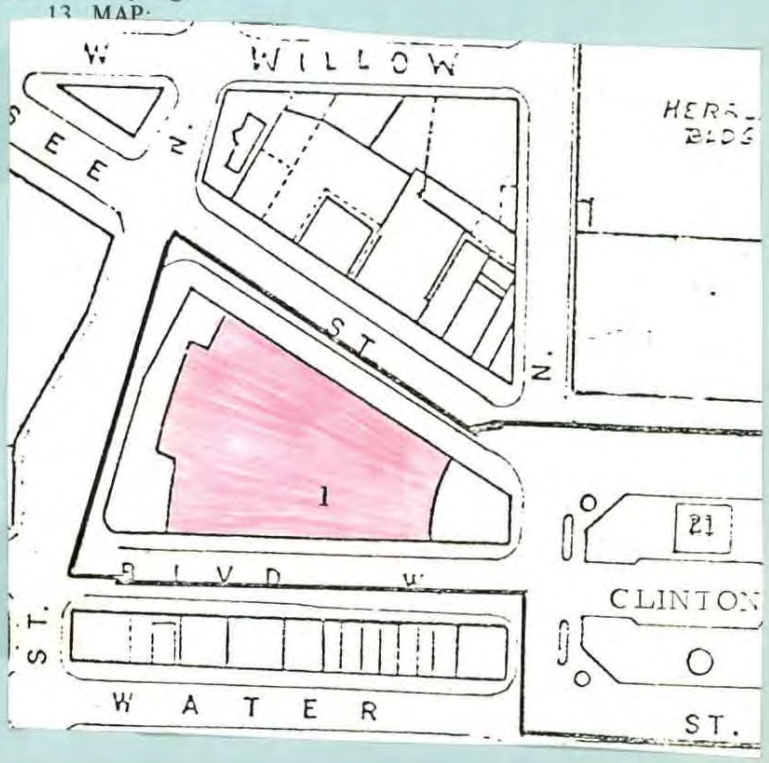
1. BUILDING NAME(S): Main Post Office
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: N Clinton St; at Erie Blvd West
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☒ b. private ☐
5. PRESENT OWNER: U. S. Postal Service ADDRESS: Same
6. USE: Original: Post Office & Fed. Off. Present: Same
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain For business purposes

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☒ c. brick ☐ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain) steel frame with curtin walls
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☒ b. good ☐ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so,when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
    1939-interior redecorated
    1947-exterior steam cleaned
    1961-plaza rebuilt, new roof & skylight
    1975-stairwells enclosed and two side entrances added
12. PHOTO: #A8-16

13. MAP:





14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: building becomes surplus in two years

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY: NA
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☒
d. densely built-up ☐ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☐
h. other: faces directly on Clinton Square

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This 3-story structure faces Clinton Sq. and defines the west end of both it and the proposed Clinton-Hanover Square district. It forms an attractive backdrop for Clinton Sq. when viewed from the heavily traveled intersection of E. Genesee and Water Street.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Interior stairs are very fine with brass handrails.
The legs of some tables in the first floor hallway are formed from a gargoyle motif.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: Excavation-1926/ Opened-Oct. 18, 1928

ARCHITECT: _____

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This is a very competently designed Neo-Classical Building notable for the successful use of a pie-shaped site. As the central PO facility for Syracuse, its location on Clinton Square reiterates the importance of that space as the center of Syracuse. Its significance is increased in achieving a pleasing design for a very prominent site.

21. SOURCES:
Files of the Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, NY

22. THEME: Governmental

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
06740
UNIQUE SITE NO: .000171
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Marc Morfei DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **Clinton Exchange (formerly U.S. Post Office)**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 4 Clinton Square
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public No b. private Yes
5. PRESENT OWNER: Pyramid Companies ADDRESS: same
6. USE: Original: U.S. Post Office Present: offices
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes [X] No [ ]
   Interior accessible: Explain for business purposes

DESCRIPTION

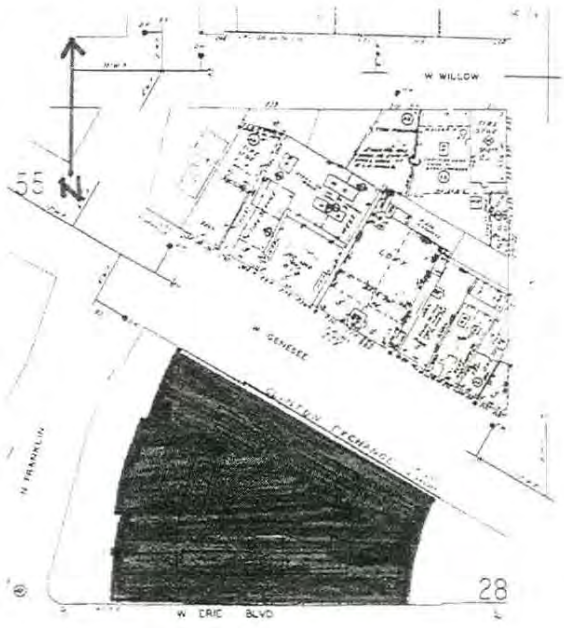
8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [ ] b. stone [X] c. brick [ ] d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone [ ] f. shingles [ ] g. stucco [ ] other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints [ ]
   b. wood frame with light members [ ]
   c. masonry load bearing walls [ ]
   d. metal (explain) Steel Frame
   e. other
10. CONDITION a. excellent [X] b. good [ ] c. fair [ ] d. deteriorated [ ]
11. INTEGRITY a. original site [X] b. moved [ ] if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

1939 - interior redecorated
1947 - exterior steam cleaned
1961 - plaza rebuilt, new roof & skylight
1975 - stairwells enclosed, two side entrances added
1985-6 - interior renovations

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [X] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features: landscaped courtyard in front
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land [ ] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [ ]
d. densely built-up [X] e. commercial [X]
f. industrial [ ] g. residential [ ]
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The Clinton Exchange is superbly designed to fit its pie-shaped site, a block bounded by Clinton Street, Erie Boulevard, Genesee Street, and Franklin Street in the heart of the city's central business district. The building faces onto historic Clinton Square, one of downtown's primary open spaces. Directly opposite the Square are other impressive historic buildings, some of which belong to the Hanover Square National Register Historic District.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: Excavation - 1926, Building opened Oct. 18, 1928

ARCHITECT: James A. Whetmore

BUILDER: not known

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES: Preservation Association of Central New York files
Onondaga Historical Association files
Onondaga Landmarks

22. THEME:

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 1
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

4 Clinton Square, USN .000171
Clinton Exchange (former U.S. Post Office)

18. The Clinton Exchange is a three-story limestone building of neoclassical design. Its symmetrical front facade has a slight concave curve, and is highlighted by a two-story recessed portico with six giant Doric columns. A full entablature encircles the building between the second and third floors. The building is 17 bays deep, with paired pilasters flanking each of the end bays. Window openings are round arched on the first story and rectangular on the second and third (attic) story. The roofline is unadorned. Ornament is kept to a minimum; urns are recessed into blind arcades on each end of the front facade, and bas-relief medallions decorate the attic story. Inside the groin-vaulted foyer features green-veined marble walls and columns, brass stair railings and fixtures, and terrazzo floors inset with marble medallions.

20. The Clinton Exchange is one of downtown's most significant buildings, both architecturally and historically. Its monumental neoclassical design is representative of the prevailing style for government buildings at the time. Though having undergone extensive remodeling in the 1980's, the building retains a high degree of integrity and stands as a true landmark in downtown Syracuse.

The Clinton Exchange is one of several historic important buildings which frame Clinton Square, the city's central open space. Originally the location of early Syracuse's first buildings, Clinton Square developed into the civic and financial hub of the city. Even today, with important commercial and civic activities having relocated to other parts of downtown and the city, Clinton Square remains the largest and most prominent public open space in downtown, and still serves as the perceptual "center" of the city. Other important historic buildings on the Square include the Third National Bank (1885), Syracuse Savings Bank (1876), Gridley Building (1867) and Onondaga County Savings Bank (1897). All these other buildings are listed on the National Register, either individually or as part of the Hanover Square National Register Historic District.

The Clinton Exchange was originally built as a Federal Building, home to the U.S. Post Office, a U.S. District Court, and to other federal offices. It was the city's fourth U.S. Post Office. The first Post Office in Syracuse was opened in 1855 in the Granger Block (now the SA & K Building) at the other end of the square. In 1863 it moved to the Bastable Block, now the site of the State Tower Building. In 1889 the city's first true Post Office building was constructed on the corner of E. Fayette and Warren Streets, where Merchant's Bank now stands. In the 1920's it was decided to move the Post Office once again, this time to the newly planned Federal Building on the west side of Clinton Square.

(continued)

4 Clinton Square, USN .000171
Clinton Exchange (former U.S. Post Office)

20. (continued)

This was a prime site - one of the most expensive and highly visible parcels in the city, located on the Erie Canal and the city's central public square. Historically the site had been for commercial uses, back to the Taylor & Co. Factory in 1824. The large brick building, known as the "Yellow Stores," housed a variety of merchants in the Canal Era before it burned in 1859. In 1860 the Clinton Block was constructed, a three-story brick building which also housed a variety of commercial tenants.

Designed to be on the canal, before construction began the canal was filled in and became a motor route. The design was changed only to allow a small door on the Erie Boulevard side that became a frequently used entrance. Construction began in 1926 with James A. Whetmore as supervising architect, and the Federal Building opened to the public on October 18, 1928. Total cost of the building approached $1.5 million. In 1977 a new Post Office facility on Taft Road became the Syracuse Center of Operations, and in 1982 the Clinton building ceased its function as a Post Office.

The Pyramid Company, a real estate investment firm, bought the building in 1984 to house its corporate headquarters.

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 3
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

4 Clinton Square, USN .000171
Clinton Exchange (former U.S. Post Office)

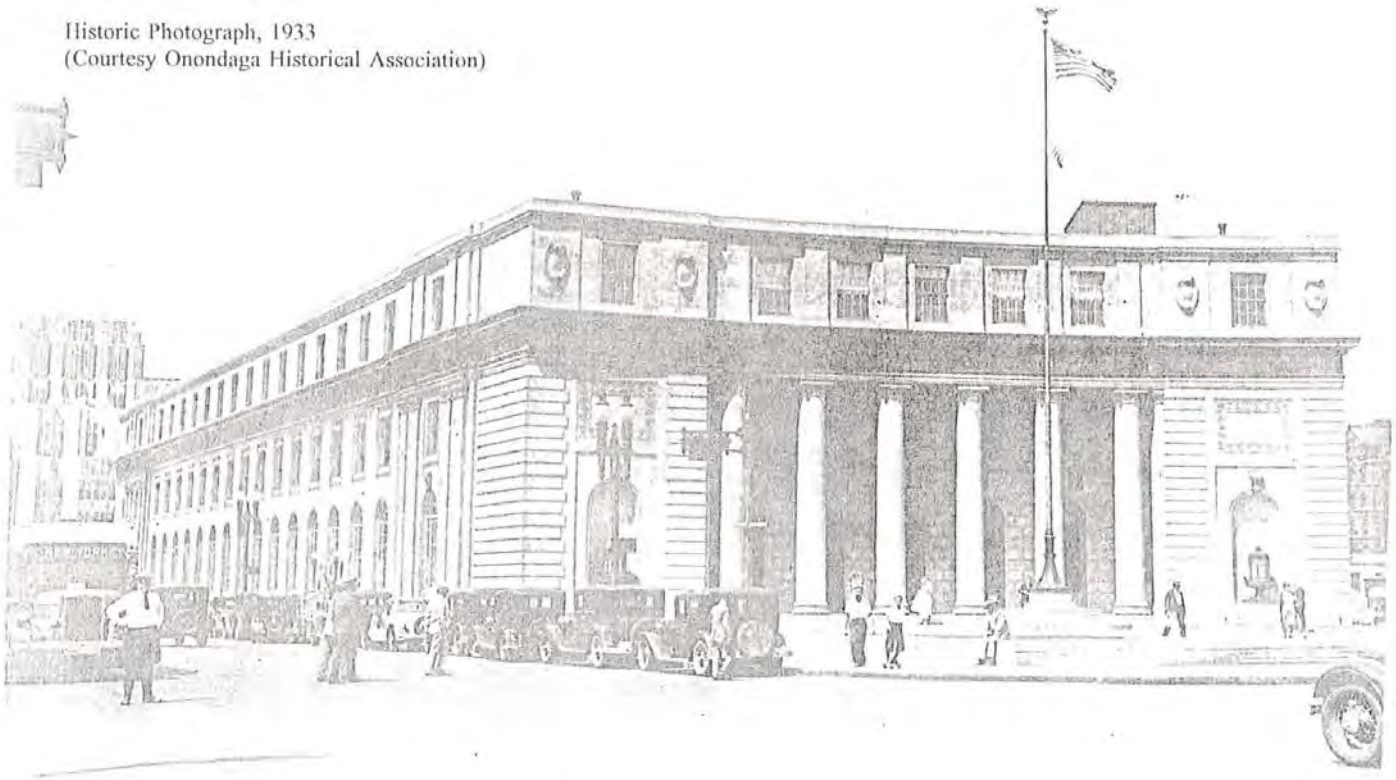
Historic Photograph, 1933
(Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association)



NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 4
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

4 Clinton Square, USN .000171
Clinton Exchange (former U.S. Post Office)

Historic Photograph, 1933
(Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association)



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

OMB NO. 1024-0018, NPS FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets. Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Oakwood Cemetery

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 940 Comstock Avenue | | not for publication

city, town Syracuse | | vicinity

state NY code NY county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13205

3. Classification

Ownership of property	Category	Number of resources within property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
[X]private	[ ]building(s)	4	2 buildings
[ ]public-local	[X]district	1	sites
[ ]public-State	[ ]site	21	1 structures
[ ]public-Federal	[ ]structure	60	objects
	[ ]object	86	3 Total

Name of related multiple property listings:

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, this property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date: Oct. 31 1998

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria.
[ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.

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

[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[ ] removed from the National Register.

[ ] other, (explain:)

Signature of keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Function (enter categories from instructions)
Funerary/cemetery
Landscape

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Funerary/cemetery
Landscape

7. Description

Architectural Classification enter categories from instructions)
Other: rural cemetery

Materials(enter categories from instructions)
foundation
walls
roof
other Stone; landscape features

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Oakwood Cemetery is located in the southeastern part of the city of Syracuse in the central, upstate region of New York State. The Onondaga Valley stretches out southwest of the city and is visible from some parts of the cemetery; Onondaga Lake is northwest of the site and can also be seen from the highest promontories of Oakwood. Oakwood Cemetery comprises approximately 160 acres of landscaped terrain and eight miles of roadways; the cemetery is bordered on the north by the campus of Syracuse University and the S.U.N.Y. College of Environmental Science and Forestry, on the west by Route 81 and the Delaware Lackawanna & Western railroad tracks, on the east by Comstock Avenue, and on the south by Morningside Cemetery, an early-twentieth century cemetery now managed by the same corporation. Within the designed landscape (1 contributing site) are 85 contributing buildings, bridges, vaults, gateways, mausolea and monuments, 1 non-contributing structure and 2 non-contributing buildings. (Please refer to the attached List of Historic Resources).

The boundaries of the proposed district encompass the original 82-acre cemetery designed in 1859 and subsequent historic additions, purchased between 1869 and 1889 and substantially developed between 1871 and ca. 1940. These additions extended the cemetery east to Comstock Avenue and south to the present northern edge of Morningside Cemetery. [Morningside Cemetery is not included in the current nomination because its history and development are different from Oakwood's and the two cemeteries were always considered as separate entities. However, Morningside could be proposed as an amendment to this nomination in the future if sufficient contextual documentation were developed to support the identification of an historic district composed of the two cemeteries.] All nine parcels purchased by Oakwood Cemetery during the nineteenth century are included within this nomination, as they were all acquired during the period of significance, 1859-1940, and they were all planned for development in a similar manner. Overall, nearly every section of the developed Oakwood property reflects the design ideal associated with the rural cemetery movement. The entire parcel is characterized by an outstanding natural landscape and, as parcels were acquired, circulation systems were laid out that were similar to those in the original section designed by Howard Daniels. Thus, an overall planning ideal that was consistent with Daniels's design guided the development of the newer sections of the cemetery and will be applied even today as the last few parcels are developed.

The original cemetery parcel (developed between c1859-c1879) is generally located in the northwest quadrant of the nominated property (north of Midland and west of West Park). Sections of Oakwood opened in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, particularly those portions east of the boulevards - East Park and West Park Avenues - and south of Midland Avenue, are compatible in design and plantings with the earlier sections; however, the picturesque idiom is less finely articulated in these sections. Many of the finest examples of funerary art (from the late Victorian period) are located in these newer areas.) The last sections to be developed, in the south-central portion

of the property (sections 100-104), are also compatible in overall character with the 1859 design. Developed in the 1930s and early 1940s, these sections were organized around roads and paths planned between 1867 and 1889, when these parcels were acquired. Like the rest of the cemetery, design here was carried out in a way that was sympathetic to the natural environment rather than imposed upon it and characterized by a combination of naturalistic and geometric forms. As these sections were actively developed in the 1930s, the introduction of contemporary funerary art and popular plantings into the older plan effected the "transitional" character that these sections evoke today.

Oakwood Cemetery also includes several small undeveloped parcels, primarily in the southwestern corner of the property (sections 105-110 and 112-113), as well as one centrally located, wooded hillock and a sliver of land along the southern edge of the property. Overall, these undeveloped sections exhibit a natural landscape consistent with that of the historic core, which can be described as a highly articulated topography and an indigenous vegetative cover. These qualities are what attracted the cemetery's developers to this property in the first place and the survival of these sections in their natural state provides valuable evidence about the importance of natural characteristics in site selection by this generation of landscape architects and the interplay of natural and man-made features in the picturesque idiom. Furthermore, as in the rest of the cemetery, overall plans for these areas (particularly an overlay of roadways and the division into sections) were conceived in the late-nineteenth century when these parcels were purchased. These plans will be used to guide future development in these areas, thus ensuring a design aesthetic compatible with the rest of the cemetery.

Oakwood is a designed rural landscape functioning as a burial ground and an urban park. Newspaper articles of the 1850s praised the natural beauty -- and, in the 1860s, the man-made 'improvements' -- that made this site an ideal location for a rural cemetery. A writer in the June 8, 1859, edition of the Syracuse Journal wrote that "It...is filled with trees, mounds, vallies (sic), lawns, etc., and is watered by a living stream. To our minds, this spot seems to have been originally intended for the sweet and holy purpose to which it is now proposed to devote it." The acreage purchased for the new cemetery was very much as the glaciers left it, with numerous rounded and tapered teaspoon-shaped hills to serve as reminders of the Ice Age glacial drift.

The physical characteristics of this landscape can be easily discerned by viewing Oakwood in plan, reading from left (west) to right (east). Four major, naturally occurring features lie parallel to one another and are oriented in a north-south alignment, covering the northern two-thirds of the property. At the western edge of the property is a small drumlin-like hill formation, its crest and flat crown falling in the northwest corner, its steeply pitched sides leading off-site to the west and down into the adjacent ravine at the east, and its gentler 'back' slope trailing off towards the original main entry at the south. The ravine is somewhat narrow and dramatic, offering a relatively wet, protected micro-climate within the property. At its northern edge, which is also the northern boundary of the cemetery, the ravine leads off-site to the former Comstock Farm, now the S.U.N.Y. campus; at its southern end, the ravine widens into a valley which extends to the cemetery's original entrance. East of and adjacent to the ravine is a compound hill formation -- composed of two drumlin-like formations which abut one another towards the northern edge of the property. This landform stretches into the southernmost section of the cemetery, extending further than the neighboring hill/ravine to the west. At its northern edge, the west side slope of this compound feature matches the steepness of the westernmost hill, but it is somewhat more

gentle towards the south. The east side of the compound hill falls gradually before it meets the sharp slope of the west side of the fourth of these parallel landforms -- a major drumlin. Both side slopes and the back slope of this feature fall within the northeast corner of the cemetery, with the flat hilltop of the drumlin located just off-site within the grounds of the Syracuse University campus. Below these four parallel features, within the southern third of the cemetery, several less prevalent natural landforms define the landscape. In the southwest corner of the property, at the confluence of the western hill's 'back' slope and the ravine/valley, the short north slope of a small drumlin rises to the south. Most of this drumlin is located within the current property limits. This small area (about 10 acres) is the major undeveloped portion of the cemetery. East of this area, the cemetery is characterized by a subtler downslope, which runs diagonally to the southeast, proceeding to a low point off-site. This small valley-like area adds to the variety of landforms and vegetation found within the cemetery. Taken together, the four parallel dominant features and the subordinate features at the property's southern edge offer a highly articulated framework upon which the designer based his plan.

Despite the long period of time in which Oakwood Cemetery was developed, the cemetery exhibits a highly consistent aesthetic, based primarily on the principles of the rural cemetery movement. The initial design for the cemetery - which covered approximately 82 acres in the historic core - was conceived by Howard Daniels in c1859. Daniels, a landscape gardener from New York City, was an expert in the design of rural cemeteries, having completed some 15 cemetery designs before receiving the commission for Oakwood, his last cemetery. As consistent with the tenets of the rural cemetery movement, the design of Oakwood was intended to emphasize the pastoral, picturesque qualities of the scenery as they could be enhanced by plan and design or emphasized in existing or introduced plantings. The objective, to a great extent, was to enhance the sensory experience of the cemetery in every way, particularly through the use of natural and exotic plantings, views and vistas, architecture and sculpture. This design ideal was effected through a variety of techniques. Primarily, the designer manipulated existing landforms to orchestrate the users' experience, deliberately leading them from the awe-inspiring to the contemplative. Dramatic changes in elevation that occurred naturally throughout the site along with the natural juxtaposition of contours allowed both sweeping and breathtaking views north to the developing skyline of the city and west into the undeveloped Onondaga Valley and ridge. The old Comstock Farm, adjacent to the cemetery on the north, provided a pastoral foreground, further enhancing the contrast between the cemetery's picturesque setting and the city's "hard" urban character. Views to the valley and ridge were equally dramatic in terms of breath but more subtle regarding visual character: the sparsely developed valley and ridge areas were more akin to the pastoral scenes created within the cemetery.

Within Oakwood, the designer's discrete manipulation of landforms and vegetation resulted in a variety of interior views and vistas. The highly articulated ravine area gave rise to intermediate spaces defined by knolls and hillocks, overstory and understory plantings. Pathways conformed to the serpentine patterns defined by the compound hill meeting the ravine, inviting users to explore the next curve or to continue over the next rise. The open lawns of back slopes lent themselves to interior vistas - accented by structures, objects and introduced plantings. Each section was laid out to offer the user the opportunity to experience "nature" through a wide variety of settings and moods.

Oakwood contains 300 varieties of trees and shrubs, including the spectacular oak trees for which it was named. Although many varieties of trees were introduced to the

cemetery, in 1859 the site contained a selection of native oaks, particularly Northern Red Oak, White Oak and Black Oak [Quercus rubra, q. alba, q. velutina], as well as pine, ash, maple, and hickory trees. The remnants of this original oak grove are considered one of the finest collections of native oak in Central New York. Other interesting and important trees found within the cemetery grounds include: twenty large Kentucky coffee trees [Gymnocladus dioica], a species that is rare in New York and was probably introduced to this site; several bald cypress trees [Taxodium distichum], rare because they are hundreds of miles away from their native range; a large stand of yellowwood trees [Cladrastis kentukia], another rare native species; several mature European beech trees [Fagus sylvatica (asplenifolia)]; a significant occurrence of mature dogwood trees and shrubs [Cornus florida and Cornus mas]; several cucumber magnolias [Magnolia acuminata]; chestnut trees; one surviving elm [Ulmus americana]; various flowering trees, such as redbuds [Cercis canadensis] and crabapple trees [Crataegus sbp.]; and several notable shrubs, including the bottle-brush buckeye [Aesculus parvifolia].

In addition to the wide variety of natural and exotic vegetation, Oakwood was distinguished by its numerous and varied views, both within the site itself and out into the country beyond. From higher ridges within the cemetery grounds, views were possible north to Syracuse and Onondaga Lake and south and west into the Onondaga Valley. The expansion of Syracuse University and S.U.N.Y. College of Environmental Science and Forestry and the growth of vegetation has somewhat compromised and limited such views today. However, many of these views do survive in some form and within the site an outstanding level of integrity is maintained. Winding paths, cresting knolls and plentiful sculpture do much to enhance the viewer's interest. As is the case in most successful rural cemetery designs, the natural and introduced features not only guide the visitor's eye to interesting sights but help to screen out less attractive or intrusive elements at the edge of or even within the cemetery.

Until the construction of Interstate Route 81 in the 1960s, the entrance to Oakwood Cemetery was through the main gateway at the junction of Renwick Avenue and Oakwood Avenue on the west side of the cemetery. Just outside the gates, several parcels of land were acquired, and an entrance park and a frame residence for the superintendent were constructed. (Both have since been destroyed by construction of Interstate Route 81.) The original cemetery entrance is marked by a decorative bridge built in 1902 to carry railroad tracks, which were elevated at this point. This elaborate granite bridge, built for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, consists of an arch, enclosing a twenty-five foot wide underpass, above which is the railroad bridge, defined by a pair of stone abutments with large square piers at each corner. The cost of this device, intended to "entirely hide the railroad," was recorded as being $45,000. This feature survives and is a contributing component of the cemetery nomination. Just within the arch was a small, park-like area containing the cemetery's more important service buildings and two curving drives leading into the cemetery proper. This area of the cemetery is the only area that has suffered alterations. The portion that was outside the cemetery itself has been obliterated by the construction of the highway; however, the section just within the property has not been altered beyond the possibility of restoration. Although the underpass has been filled in, the railroad bridge that marked the transition into the cemetery is extant and intact. Although the greenhouses have been demolished, the carriage drive (now obscured by invasive plants) could be restored to its original appearance. The small open park - now overgrown and undefined - could be restored as well. And the two other important reference points in this area, the Old Office and chapel, survive to denote the functional uses of this part of the cemetery.

Following one of the entrance drives - a curving drive -- Midland Avenue -- lined by Serbian spruce trees, a visitor would pass the cemetery office, extant and now referred to as the Old Office. It was constructed in 1902 as part of a building program funded by James J. Belden that included the erection of greenhouses and the bridge for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad tracks. The office was designed in the Romanesque style, with a high square tower in the reentrant angle of the L-shaped building, and is said to have cost $20,000. The main entrance to the office was through a large, round archway that faced north on Midland Avenue. The interior was intended to serve as "waiting rooms and offices and will be heated with steam from the greenhouses." (Syracuse Herald 7-6-1902) This office replaced an earlier structure, a keeper's lodge (no longer extant), which had been the first building constructed within the cemetery grounds. That small board and batten Gothic cottage, finished in 1862, was used by the first superintendent, George Gardner, and his family. Near to the Old Office were the greenhouses (ca. 1903 demolished) and, further down Midland Avenue, the chapel. (extant, description to follow).

An alternate route, now no longer usable, would have taken the visitor on a drive behind the greenhouses directly to Dedication Valley. Here in Dedication Valley was held, in November of 1859, the ceremony that marked the opening of the cemetery grounds. The valley falls between the two westernmost landforms that distinguish the cemetery's unique terrain, with a sharp rise to the west and a more gradual slope to the east and northeast.

Just west of and over the hill from Dedication Valley is the site of the first burial in Oakwood Cemetery: Mrs. Nellie Williamson was interred on November 8, 1859, in Section 5 near the western side of the grounds. Other early burial sites were spread across the original acres, with the largest concentration of early interments occurring near Dedication Valley on the western edge of the cemetery. The first monument to be erected was that of James Crouse, which was set in its place in Section 13 during the winter of 1859-60. From Dedication Valley one can also see the final resting places of many of the civic leaders who worked to make this endeavor possible, including Elias Leavenworth, Hamilton White, Austin Myers, and John Crouse. Heading out of Dedication Valley up the slope of the east-west Edgewood Avenue, one passes the bald cypress trees and the bottle brush buckeye plant, nestled in a small, secluded valley to the north. As the avenue proceeds, the partially inground vaults of the Ryders and the Winslows are visually prominent. Edgewood Avenue, at this point, becomes a recessed drive cut into the steeply sloped hillside, rising to a ridge near the Colvin family plot (Section 20), where a large copper beech shades the statue of a dog and a monument, to Benjamin Colvin, shaped like the stump of a tree. From the Colvin lot, near the north edge of the cemetery grounds, interior vistas invite the visitor to go further uphill on Edgewood Avenue or downhill on gently winding Central Avenue, which is aligned perpendicular to the grade. Both the natural topography and the planned circulation route place pedestrians and carriage borne passengers in a "viewer interior" position, surrounded by and lower than landforms and vegetation.

Following Edgewood Avenue uphill (east) to the intersection of Highland and Woodland Avenue, one can observe the alternating yellowwood and katsura trees outlining the circular base of a steep compound hill. To the north, off Highland Avenue, are the monuments donated by Christina Colvin for the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum and Syracuse Home Association; both memorials are of blue granite, with the Orphan Asylum monument also having a marble statue atop. On Woodland Avenue, the drive rises sharply to a higher ridge -- the top of a compound hill -- where the cemetery grounds are laid out in a more formal, geometric pattern, making use of and accentuating the hilltop terrain.

Proceeding clockwise on Lakeview Avenue around the Munroe family plot, the visitor passes plantings of Norway spruce around the periphery that were introduced approximately 100 years ago. A large 200-year-old sugar maple and a chestnut tree, almost as old, are visible in this area. Near the Parke Avery gravesite in Section 46 is another chestnut, possibly 100 years old, which may have been planted from the older chestnut trees -- favorites of that family -- at the Parke Avery house on the north side of Syracuse.

On Lakeview, which takes the shape of a formal circle, plantings of yellowwoods are used to accentuate the shape and to create predominantly interior-oriented views along the south. From the circular avenue around Section 45, one of the highest points in the cemetery, one would have had views to the north across the historic Comstock farm to Onondaga Lake, now obscured by invasive pioneer vegetation at the edge of the grounds. Following Lakeview as it winds around to Woodside, staying up along the ridge of the compound hill, it is apparent that more formal plantings -- such as the maple trees lining Woodside Avenue -- were used in the flatter/higher portions of the site. The designer merely enhanced the more intricate, natural topography, which already had a variety of landforms and elevations, and used the high, relatively flat spots, which lend themselves more readily to the imposition of geometric form, for more formal organization - such as circles. Circulation ways -- carriage drives and footpaths -- were located to take advantage of valleys or ridge lines between these contrasting natural features.

Woodside Avenue marks the edge of the area that Daniels is credited with designing; as one approaches East and West Park Avenues, a new and more formal "boulevard" concept is introduced, dating from the late nineteenth century. These avenues are parallel and have a gentle grade downhill (south) from their intersection with Woodside Avenue at the northern boundary, with a slight rise to the west at the compound hill and a sharper rise to the east along the edge of a major drumlin. East and West Park Avenues are part of a later design addition, and a formal geometric organization of the plots is evident along these boulevards. One researcher has speculated, but it has not been proven, that this parkway could have been a contribution of Jacob Weidenmann or Frederick Law Olmsted, both of whom were paid for design and planning services during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In any case, the layout of this section illustrates the movement to a more formal Beaux-Arts aesthetic typical of this period. Along West Park Avenue is the Crouse boulder, a natural stone monument that was hauled to this site in 1904.

Continuing on West Park Avenue to the south, following the gentle downward slope of the land, one encounters Birch Avenue, which is accentuated with 100-year-old ginkgo trees. Here the natural form of the land has not been greatly modified, and one can observe the shallow slope of both a small and a larger hill form. On Tulip Avenue are tulip poplar trees over 100 years old; on Tulip (south) toward Southside Avenue is a magnificent treeline of 200-year-old oaks, parallel to the grade and marking the boundary between Morningside and Oakwood cemeteries.

On Southside Avenue, winding off to the west and downgrade, one reaches an area where there has been more manipulation of the landforms; near Sections 64 and 66, the land has been sculpted, accentuating the irregularities and the variety of naturally occurring topography. At the intersection of Southside and Midland avenues, there are some more recently introduced oak trees; as Midland heads southwest toward the original entrance, more mature plantings are found along the south side of the path. The sharp Bise of the land on both sides of Midland Avenue -- allowing for limited views into the

surrounding sections -- creates a strong sense of enclosure and triggers an intimate, almost safe and secure feeling from the visitor.

In Sections 23, 24, and 25 -- on the high hill overlooking Midland Avenue -- are many large, individual family mausoleums, notably the Baroque-inspired structure designed by Horatio N. White for Gen. John Green. The paths off of Midland Avenue, which parallels the slope, cut up into (and are perpendicular to) the hillside. One of these roads, Crescent Avenue, climbs the sharp side of the compound hill until it reaches the crest, where it intersects with Magnolia Avenue, a formal circle -- one of several circles atop the compound hill. Magnolia Avenue, planted with cucumber magnolia trees, leads to Circling Avenue, an even higher knoll north along the hill's ridge with sweeping views down the slopes into the site. The predominant use of natural forest and ground covers, combined with the expansive west slope of the compound hill, allowed the designer to create open, sweeping views within the cemetery at this point. This hill is topped by four contiguous circle arrangements, making use of the expansive, flat natural form. One of the roads leading down the west side of this compound hill is Vista Avenue, which provides views not only within the immediate sections but across the valley area to the adjacent drumlin and occasionally off-site to the Onondaga Valley. Zigzaging across the west slope of the compound hill over to Oakland Avenue, one finds the most beautiful, dramatic views west into the cemetery's main valley, along with the mostly highly articulated, naturally occurring and manipulated landforms. From this vantage point, it was possible at one time to see under the overstory of oaks to the Comstock farm down the slope of the compound hill.

Further down Oakland Avenue is Central Avenue, a mid-slope north-south path that is organized at the north by a series of formal circular shapes featuring many specimen trees, including a cut-leaf European beech, a copper beech, and an outstanding, mature Cornelian cherry. At the intersection of Central and Woodland avenues is the gravesite of Timothy Porter, one of the initial trustees of Oakwood Cemetery; this was noted in 1871 as one of the most scenic spots in the cemetery. Nearby is the Burton mausoleum, also designed by noted Syracuse architect Horatio N. White.

Panzy (sic) Path leads to White Oak Avenue and the site of the Leavenworth tomb, which is situated atop a small knoll surrounded at the base by cucumber magnolia trees. An unusual oak tree, well over 150 years old, which marked the Leavenworth lot in 1871, is still visible today. Adjacent to Leavenworth's is the Gothic style John Crouse mausoleum, situated on its own sparsely planted knoll. Across from the Crouse lot are a long flight of stairs leading to the Gere monument, which is atop an even higher hillock. As in nearby Dedication Valley and along Midland Avenue, this is another area of the cemetery where one finds highly articulated, naturally occurring landforms and changes in elevation that have been enhanced by limited land manipulation and introduced plantings.

White Oak Avenue leads back to Dedication Valley, and from there one can proceed easily to the chapel along Midland Avenue. This structure and the attached receiving vault were constructed of Onondaga limestone in 1879-1880 from designs by architect Joseph Lyman Silsbee. Although it is currently in poor condition due to vandalism, this building still retains substantial integrity, particularly its original detailing. Set along the avenue facing south, the chapel and receiving vault form a "T" shape, with the vault to the north, recessed into the hillside. A porte-cochère on the south serves as a covered entry to the chapel; the receiving vault is accessed through the chapel or by a door on the east side of the building. At the point at which the steeply pitched gable of the chapel intersects the porte-cochère, there is a tall, slender stone tower. The

roof is of black slate with terra-cotta cresting. The chapel was decorated in the height of fashion for 1880, with Eastlake influences and colors and the receiving vault was constructed with great attention to "security, freeness from obnoxious smells and dryness." (Syracuse Journal, 3-12-1880).

In addition to the chapel and receiving vault, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Bridge, and the Old Office, the cemetery also contains several buildings associated with its operations. These include a barn, ca. 1891, to the south of the Old Office, and two non-contributing buildings, the New Office and the Oakwood Garden Mausoleum and Columbaria, also within the grounds. When the construction of Route 81 necessitated the relocation of the primary entrance to the east side, another important cemetery feature -- the Crouse gateway on Comstock Avenue -- was erected (ca. 1964) (non-contributing due to age). Built of limestone, it is a simple set of stone piers with sweeping "arms," which curve out toward the avenue.

Large-scale mausolea were introduced to the grounds as early as 1866, and the grounds of Oakwood Cemetery abound with these freestanding structures, as well as containing a myriad of sculpture and statuary. The designers, artists, and/or architects of many of these pieces are known, making the cemetery an "art gallery" of their works. The monuments and mausolea in Oakwood represent a wide variety of styles, from early, classically inspired monuments to the ornate mausolea and statuary of the Victorian era, to the Neoclassical temples of the first decades of the twentieth century. James Crouse's simple, classical pedestal and obelisk (1860), the first monument erected in the cemetery, serves as an example of the pre-Civil War monument. The Gothic Revival style is in evidence in the mausoleum of Austin Myers (ca. 1870), a miniature cathedral, and the tracery-covered chest tomb (ca. 1865) marking the White family plot. The ornate Baroque-inspired mausolea designed by Horatio N. White for Gen. John Green (1866) and Burr Burton (ca. 1866) are large structures, displaying the social prominence of their occupants.

The Romanesque style was utilized in the design for the vault built for William Sabey (1880); this limestone and granite facade is recessed into the hillside of Dedication Valley. Egyptian Revival details, including the vulture and sun disk symbol, are found on the mausoleum dedicated to Frederick Wolfe and family (1910). The Classical Revival is well represented in Oakwood Cemetery, particularly in the numerous mausolea designed by the Presbrey-Leland Company of New York City. Another type of Neoclassical monument, also designed by Presbrey-Leland, is the pair of colossal columns marking the grave of Huntington Crouse (ca. 1935). The tomb of Alexander T. Brown (1930), also credited to Presbrey-Leland firm, is an imposing example of the Art Deco style with a stepped back facade and minimal decoration; Brown was the inventor of the typewriter that brought the Smith-Corona company to fame.

The major contributing features of the cemetery are in the Victorian Gothic style, the chapel and receiving vault (1880), and the Romanesque style, the Old Office (ca. 1902) and the railroad bridge (1902). Other monuments incorporate statuary and/or other sculpture as a memorial tribute. Early examples of statuary and sculpture in Oakwood were often the work of J. C. Esser, whose skill can be seen in the medallion silhouette of Judge James Lawrence (ca. 1874) and the bust of Lewis Redfield (ca. 1882). Oakwood Cemetery also has many examples of other sculpture, including the full-size figure of Athena atop the Charles Pope monument (ca. 1870), which was carved by James Sharkey of New York City. The death of a child is commemorated by a carved stone chair and baby shoes for Lester Tucker (ca. 1869). The Jennie Guerber monument (ca. 1879) is a metal marker, known as "white bronze," but appears as a grey-blue color. White bronze

monuments became more common after the Civil War, when advertisements touted the longevity of this type of memorial; in many cases these metal markers have outlasted other materials. Another use of metal in a memorial is a bronze elk, the Elks Club statue (ca. 1920), designed by Eli Harvey and cast by the Gorham Company of Providence, Rhode Island.

A description of each individually contributing feature (including mausolea, monuments, vaults, buildings and markers) is contained in the list of contributing resources, which follows.

FEATURE		LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
A	Chapel and receiving vault	Midland Avenue	ca. 1880	Designed by Joseph L. Silsbee and constructed by Mr. William Dickison; built of Onondaga limestone; example of Victorian Gothic architecture, featuring a steep-pitched roof of slate with terra-cotta coping, Gothic-arched porte-cochere, and a high central tower and two rear "chimney pot"-like vent stacks.
B	Arch/bridge (Former west entrance)	Renwick Avenue	1902	Closed in 1964 due to construction of Interstate Route 81; a heavy Romanesque style structure with a twenty-five foot wide arch under which visitors used to enter the cemetery grounds, and over which--between pairs of stone abutments with square corner piers--trains from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad once passed. Designed by H. Q. French and Company, a New York City architectural firm specializing in monument and vault design.
C	Old Office	Midland Avenue	ca. 1902	Romanesque style building with a high square tower in the reentrant angle of the L-shaped structure; believed to have cost $20,000 to construct in 1902. Designed by H. Q. French and Company, a New York City architectural firm specializing in monument and vault design.
D	Barn	Behind Old Office	ca. 1891	A large gambrel-roofed auxiliary building, erected ca. 1891 at a cost of $1,400; used for storage purposes.
E	Crouse Memorial Gates	Comstock Avenue	ca. 1964	Set of simple limestone piers with sweeping "arms," which curve out toward Comstock Avenue.

	FEATURE	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
				NON-CONTRIBUTING
F	Superintendent's House	Comstock Avenue	ca. 1964	Erected after previous superintendent's house was condemned for Interstate Route 81; modern, traditional, two-story house. NON-CONTRIBUTING
G	Oakwood Garden Mausoleum and Columbaria - Wing A	East and West Park avenues	ca. 1959	Polished granite and random stone wall surfaces; with brass commemorative plaques; broad overhanging flat roof; on concrete slab. NON-CONTRIBUTING
1	Captain Samuel Henry Austin	Sect. 36	ca. 1894	Granite pedestal base with a statue of a woman holding an anchor at her side.
2	Eliza and Solomon Bailey monument	Section 3	ca. 1878	Polished granite pedestal based topped with a small cross; signed "Francis & Duffy, Syracuse, NY."
3	J. W. Barker monument	Sect. 45	ca. 1892	A hexagonal tower; pictured on p. 33 of the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery by H. P. Smith.
4	General Henry A. Barnum monument	Sect. 12	ca. 1863 and 1891	Two monuments commemorate Henry A. Barnum; the first was erected when it was believed that Barnum was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill during the Civil War (actually an unknown soldier was interred there); the second was ordered by General Barnum in 1891 from J. C. Esser, a Syracuse carver, and it is red granite and cost $900. Barnum died the following year.

	FEATURE	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
5	H. L. Benedict mausoleum	Section 3	ca. 1880	Simple temple form of granite; flat pediment with console scrolls; battered base; door sealed up; signed "J. Sharkey, Greenwood, NY."
6	Major Mosher Brower monument	Sect. 56	ca. 1864	Pictured on p. 63 of the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery by H. P. Smith; a obelisk form with draped urn atop.
7	Alexander T. Brown mausoleum	Sect. 71	1930	Art Deco style mausoleum, "like a small skyscraper"; designed by Presbrey-Leland Memorials of New York City; granite structure with pair of small bronze doors.
8	James A. Brown mausoleum	Sect. 59	1902	Simple temple form with rough-faced granite on sides and rear facade; four columns in antis across the front facade; set of bronze doors; stained-glass windows on each side with bronze grilles.
9	Elizabeth and Peter Burns monument	Section 3	ca. 1900	Granite; statue of a woman atop a sarcophagus tomb.
10	Burr Burton mausoleum	Sect. 12	ca. 1866	Designed by Syracuse architect Horatio N. White, this mausoleum is of Onondaga cut limestone; said to have cost $8,000.
11	Alexander and Carrie Campbell bench	Sect. 36	ca. 1910	Decorated granite bench with side urns.
12	Henry and Marie Chapin monument	Sect. 71	ca. 1920	A large monument comprising a semi-circle of fourteen Corinthian columns in a colonnade; two benches and a sun dial complete the scheme; Plan PL 26456 from Presbrey-Leland Memorials.

	FEATURE	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
13	Chappell family mausoleum	Sect. 56	ca. 1912	Simple temple form mausoleum of granite with with bronze gates decorated with a Roman cross motif.
14	Clark - Nolton monument	Section 3	ca. 1876	Marble, draped lyre on granite base; inscribed with numerous Masonic symbols, such as the all-seeing eye of the Supreme diety; signed by "Stanton, Syracuse."
15	Jasper & Christina Colvin monument; Benjamin Colvin tree stump	Sect. 20	ca. 1870	Statuary: a dog carved in stone and a tree stump carved in marble, signed "W.S. See & Co., NY" ; described on p. 65 of the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery by H. P. Smith.
16	Charles Edward Crouse mausoleum	Sect. 56	1922	Simple temple form in granite with Art Deco-inspired single bronze door with a figure of woman at a gate; two Greek Doric columns at sides of front door; small rear window with bronze grille; designed by Presbrey-Leland Memorials of New York City.
17	George Nellis Crouse mausoleum	Sect. 55	ca. 1897	Full temple form with four Ionic columns across the front facade; scrollwork and anthemion acroteria at gable peak and roof edges; tall pair of bronze doors; window on rear facade has a window of creamy orange translucent material; structure of pinkish granite.
18	Huntington Beard Crouse	Sect. 71	ca. 1935	A striking pair of Corinthian columns "crowned with a complete entablature thus literally reproducing the order from stylobate to cornice" according to Presbrey-Leland Memorials,

	FEATURE	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
				who erected this monument, known as PL 26290.
19	Jacob Crouse boulder	Sect. 57	1904	70-ton boulder moved over six miles by the F. T. Cutler Co. of Barre, Vermont, at a cost of $4,500; the movers managed to make about 900 feet of progress each day; the boulder was placed on an 18 inch concrete foundation.
20	James Crouse monument	Sect. 13	ca. 1860	The first monument erected in Oakwood Cemetery; it is made of Italian marble, weighs between 20 and 30 tons, and is 28 feet tall; Mr. Sidney Stanton is credited with being the designer and carver.
21	John Crouse mausoleum	Sect. 16	1884	English Gothic style mausoleum; bronze doors; said to have been designed by a New York City designer (?)
22	Children of H. D. Denison monument	Section 3	ca. 1864	Described on p. 78 of the 1871 history as a "marvel of artistic loveliness, wrought in spotless marble..."; pedestal base and statue of a woman with an infant in her right arm and a small child at her left side; the work of James Sharkey of Brooklyn; pictured on p. 81 of 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery (Smith).
23	Harlow DeWolf, Esq. monument	Sect. 45	ca. 1880	By the Smith Granite Co. of Westerly, RI; at the time its design was considered to be "entirely new to Oakwood."
24	Elks Club statue	Sect. 52	ca. 1920	Bronze elk on 'naturalistic' rough-cut

	FEATURE	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
				granite stone; inscription on bronze plaque reads: "ELKS REST The Gift of Miles S. Hengle to Syracuse Lodge BPOE 31 As a tribute to His Mother Eliza T. Hengle". Cast by the Gorham Company, Providence, R.I.; sculpted model designed by Eli Harvey.
25	H. H. Franklin monument	Sect. 66	ca. 1930	Square column, complete with squared-off Corinthian-type capital, rising from a simple curved base; commemorates a famous automobile inventor.
26	Frederick Frazer mausoleum	Sect. 56	ca. 1927	Very small temple form mausoleum of granite; set of bronze doors with fretwork pattern; granite "urns" to each side of the mausoleum; sides of structure are rough-faced granite; Plan PL 25288 from Presbrey-Leland Memorials.
27	Frazer family monument	Section 3	ca. 1880	Tall granite statue atop high square pedestal base (resembles sarcophagus tomb); numerous Masonic symbols; signed "Hinsdale Doyle & Co., New York."
28	Hugh Tilford Gibson mausoleum	Sect. 50	ca. 1915	Similar to the Warner mausoleum; with rough-faced sides and polished granite doors; two columns, one to each side of the entry; a cross atop the gable; a bronze gate.
29	Grand Army of the Republic Monument	Sect. 56	1885	Built at a cost of $6,000; originally designed as a bronze figure of a soldier atop a "pedestal made of several granite

	FEATURE	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
				blocks", but statue was stolen ca.1951; also includes two Civil War cannons and a huge cast-iron urn used for planting flowers which is dated 1887 and dedicated to "the unknown dead."
30	Hon. Amos P. Granger monument	Section 3	ca. 1870	Designed by prominent Syracuse architect, Archimedes Russell; carved in Cleveland sandstone with Scotch granite columns and American statuary marble for capitals and bases, and a marble cross; contractor: Clough Stone Co., Cleveland, OH; cost: $2,500; seen on pages 39 and 78 of the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery by H. P. Smith.
31	John A. Green mausoleum	Sect. 25	1866	An "elaborate monumental work" designed by the Syracuse architect Horatio N. White; carving on this mausoleum is credited to J. C. Esser of Syracuse while he worked for the firm of Randall Nesdell; erected at a cost of over $25,000; pictured on p. 69 of the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery by H. P. Smith.
32	Jennie Poland Guerber monument	Sect. 51	ca. 1879	A white bronze monument, in an obelisk shape; draped at the peak and decorated.
33	Ebeling Gussman vault	Section 3	1889	A limestone vault with some polished granite decorations; located in Dedication Valley.
34	L. W. Hall and William Clark monument	Sect. 40	ca. 1870	A "lofty" granite monument by James Sharkey of Brooklyn; described on p. 72 of the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery by H. P. Smith.

	FEATURE	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
35	Mrs. A. R. Hibbard monument	Sect. 50	1886	Built of St. Johnsbury granite; monument with statue of "Hope" atop; designed by Francis & Duffy of Syracuse.
36	John and Clarista Hier monument	Sect. 45	ca. 1910	Granite statue atop high Gothic style pedestal; signed "MacKenzie & Paterson, Quincy, Mass."
37	Erastus F. and Maria Holden monument	Sect. 59	ca. 1900	A high granite pedestal base with a statue of of a woman in a robe holding an anchor at her side.
38	Dr. Hoyt vault	Sect. 19	ca. 1870	Mentioned as a "subterranean Vault" on p. 65 of the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery by H. P. Smith.
39	Hiram Hoyt, M.D., monument	Sect. 19	ca. 1879	"Grecian gothic" monumental arch of limestone and polished granite; possibly designed by A. Schafer; described in Syracuse Journal on 7-11-1879.
40	William & Sarah Judson memorial	Sect. 21	n.d.	Carving of Daisy, the dog.
41	Kirkpatrick tomb	Sect. 27	ca. 1890	"Heavy and substantial" monument; built of St. Johnsbury granite.
42	Governor Addison H. Laflin monument	Sect. 45	ca. 1880	Monument with polished granite columns and carved capitals with "richly draped urn atop"; granite from Westerly, RI; by the Smith Granite Company.
43	James R. Lawrence monument	Section 7	ca. 1874	Huge cenotaph cut from a block of Onondaga limestone; John C. Esser, in the employ of the

	FEATURE	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
				James Randall monument works in Syracuse, carved the medallion depicting Judge Lawrence.
44	Grove Lawrence, Esq., monument	Section 7	ca. 1860	A shaft of Italian marble with scrollwork; designed by Linehan and Hinsdale of Syracuse.
45	Elias Leavenworth mausoleum	Sect. 13	ca. 1866	A Gothic tomb, with paired gothic arches on each of the four sides. Set inside is a sarcophagus-like monument bearing inscriptions.
46	Mamie Loftie tree stump memorial	Sect. 47	ca. 1894	Diminutive, carved tree stump sculpted with roses entwined around the stump.
47	C. T. Longstreet pyramid	Section 3	ca. 1880	Pyramid "surmounted by a solid stone cross"; replaced a mausoleum erected before 1871.
48	Bert McKevett mausoleum	Sect. 56	ca. 1937	A simple temple form mausoleum of granite with two Greek Doric columns to the sides of the entrance; designed by Presbrey-Leland Memorials of New York City; the doorway is boarded up.
49	Captain Austin Myers mausoleum	Sect. 9A	ca. 1870	Featured on page 41 of the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery by H. P. Smith; Gothic structure with buttressed corners; built by Randall & Nesdell.
50	Onondaga County Orphan Asylum monument	Sect. 44	1894	Erected through a bequest from Christina Colvin; monument includes a pedestal base and statue carved by Ralph Cook of Francis & Co., of Syracuse; base is of Westerly, RI, blue granite; statue is of marble.

	FEATURE	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
51	Charles Pope monument	Sect. 14	ca. 1870	A "most tasteful and elegant" monument of marble; described on p. 71 of the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery by H. P. Smith. A marble "Athena" statue atop a draped pedestal; signed by "Sharkey, Greenwood, NY."
52	Milton S. Price monument	Sect. 12	ca. 1868	A small carved monument depicting a "ruined wall" covered with moss and ivy.
53	Hiram Putnam monument	Sect. 24	1874	Monument carved as a capstan.
54	Jane Redfield monument	Section 3	ca. 1900	Granite; statue of woman with hands raised (to heaven?) atop a pedestal base; shield at woman's feet is carved with words "Heavenly Father."
55	Lewis Redfield monument	Section 3	ca. 1882	John C. Esser carved a bust of Mr. Redfield onto a limestone (?) monument; this memorial was featured in the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery written by H. P. Smith.
56	Helen and Julia Root monument	Section 3	ca. 1860	Early marble memorial; small pedestal base topped by draped octagonal pillar/obelisk; signed "C. Linehan, Syracuse."
57	Willie Downer Ross memorial	Section 3	ca. 1860	Marble "sleigh bed"-style monument with large headstone, now missing statue which once was atop; early example of memorial to a small child.
58	John H. Ryder vault	Sect. 52	1882	A limestone vault with a granite date stone; cast-iron gate and foliated capitals; atop the vault roof peak is a stone cross.

	FEATURE	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
59	William P. Sabey vault	Section 3	1880	Limestone vault with granite colonnettes; in a Victorian Romanesque style; stands where the platform for the cemetery's dedication stood in Dedication Valley.
60	Dr. Azariah B. Shipman vault	Section 4	ca. 1870	Smallest vault in the cemetery; described on p. 77 of the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery as "of exquisite beauty, and artistic proportions."
61	Lyman C. Smith mausoleum	Sect. 65	1910	Large classically styled mausoleum with Corinthian order columns and pilasters; large round-arched Tiffany window on rear facade.
62	Hurlbut William Smith mausoleum	Sect. 61	ca. 1930	Granite, classical temple form mausoleum; two Greek Doric columns on the front facade; pair of bronze doors with acanthus decoration; produced by Presbrey-Leland Memorials of New York City.
63	Wilbert Lewis Smith mausoleum	Sect. 60	1927	Classical domed "pantheon-style" mausoleum with Egyptian column capitals; 2 columns at each corner with urns at the front corners; bronze doors; high clerestory windows and stained-glass windows; Plan PL 22545 from Presbrey-Leland Memorials of New York City.
64	Mrs. George H. Stevens monument	Section 4	ca. 1880	"Cottage" design with statue of "Faith" atop; built of St. Johnsbury granite.
65	H. W. Stillwell monument	Sect. 11	ca. 1861	The first "drapery finished" monument in

	FEATURE	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
				Oakwood Cemetery; design taken from Greenwood Cemetery; carved by Spaudling's Marble Works.
66	Clara and Williams Stowell monument	Sect. 39	ca. 1890	Granite pedestal with a marble statue of a women seated holding a wreath at her side.
67	Major General Sumner monument	Section 8	ca. 1863	"(A)n arch of elegant stone, up the pillars of which a graceful woodbine twines"; described in Courier article of 9-2-1878.
68	Syracuse Home Association monument	Sect. 44	1894	The second monument in Oakwood Cemetery given at the bequest of Christina Colvin; designed as a "buttressed sarcophagus"; of Westerly, RI, blue granite; carved by Francis & Co.
69	Lester Tucker monument	Sect. 14	ca. 1869	Sculpted chair and baby shoes commemorating the death of a small child; example of Victorian memorials to the dead.
70	Thomas Underhill monument	Sect. 10	ca. 1880	"Imposing tomb of dark blue Quincy granite" (article of 10-4-1880); marked with the names Francis & Duffy, monument builders.
71	Harmon W. Van Buren monument	Sect. 15	ca. 1880	Rhode Island granite obelisk; "a very fine piece of work" by the Smith Granite Co. of Westerly, RI (article dated 10-4-1880).
72	Charles M. Warner mausoleum	Sect. 36	ca. 1907	Gabled structure of rough-faced granite with round arch doorway, polished granite double doors and a bronze gate with "W" motif amongst scrollwork; round arch window in rear.

	FEATURE	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
73	Orrin Welch monument	Sect. 13	ca. 1879	Erected by the Masonic fraternity; designed by prominent local architect Archimedes Russell; (see Syracuse Journal, 10-28-1879).
74	Horace & Hamilton White monument	Sect. 12	ca. 1865	A "massive oblong memorial," similar to a sarcophagus tomb; carved with Gothic details on all sides; pictured on p. 87 and described on p. 66 of the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery by H. P. Smith.
75	J. R. Whitlock monument	Section 4	ca. 1878	J. C. Esser is credited with carving this monument of Onondaga limestone with a marble statue of an angel; Esser's daughter, Katherine, is believed to have been the model for the angel.
76	Dr. John M. Wieting mausoleum	Sect. 15	ca. 1880	Limestone octagon, twenty-eight feet in diameter; eighty feet high; looks like a cut granite beehive.
77	Olive Belden Wigglesworth monument	Sect. 48	1909	Sculpted marble statue of a woman with child; on a granite base.
78	John Wilkinson monument	Sect. 17	ca. 1860	A sarcophagus tomb with classical decoration on all sides and scrollwork atop; described on p. 62 and pictured on p. 79 of the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery by H. P. Smith.
79	Mather Williams, M.D., monument	Sect. 14	ca. 1868	A pedestal base with a life-size statue of Hope; carved by James Sharkey of Brooklyn; pictured on p. 29 of the 1871 history of Oakwood Cemetery by H. P. Smith.

	FEATURE	LOCATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
80	Warren L. Winslow vault	Sect. 11	ca. 1879	Built for the "late Secretary of the Commercial Travellers Association"; designed by A. Schafer described in 7-11-1879 Syracuse Journal as "plain Gothic, mixed rock-faced ashler (sic), ...capped with a cornice and urns of most tasteful design..."; urns and cornice are now missing.
81	Frederick Wolfe mausoleum	Sect. 42	1910	Egyptian Revival mausoleum, with unique carving on two columns on front facade; vulture and sun disk symbol on cornice above entry; set of bronze doors.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: [X] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally

Applicable National Register Criteria [ ] A [ ] B [X] C [ ] D

Criteria Considerations [ ] A [ ] B [ ] C [X] D [ ] E [ ] F [ ] G

Areas of significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Landscape architecture	c1859-c1940	1859
Art		
Architecture		

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder
Howard Daniels, Landscape Architect

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary:

Oakwood Cemetery in Syracuse, New York is nationally significant in landscape architecture as a quintessential example of a designed rural cemetery, a type of pivotal importance in the development of the profession of landscape architecture in America and one that represents a seminal ideal of the American people, the belief in progressive social improvement through the study, imitation and control of nature. Oakwood was designed in 1859 by master landscape architect Howard Daniels. Daniels (1815-1864) was a contemporary of Downing and Olmsted who completed his major works in the 1840s and 50s. His training and experience were similar to those of his better known peers and included a thorough study of the eighteenth-century English landscape school, obtained through literature and travel abroad, and an application of those ideas to theory and practice in America. Daniels was widely published in the horticultural magazines of the day and executed designs for urban parks, planned suburbs and rural cemeteries, among the most important resource types in which American landscape architecture manifested itself in the mid-nineteenth century. Like Downing and Olmsted, Daniels also participated in some of the premier commissions of his day: he placed fourth in the Central Park competition (1858); he worked at Llewellyn Park (1857); and he designed more than fifteen rural cemeteries. Daniels's active involvement with the development of American landscape architecture during its formative years places him at the forefront of his profession.

The proliferation of designed landscapes (primarily rural cemeteries and urban parks) in America at the mid-nineteenth century was both a physical and a symbolic response to the increasing industrialization and urbanization of the country, a phenomenon that posed a grave challenge to the ideal of a rural agrarian society championed by the founders of the republic. This dramatic shift in American society prompted landscape gardeners to redefine the rural ideal within more contained settings, such as urban parks and rural cemeteries, carefully contrived and controlled picturesque environments that had both functional and recreational purposes. The naturalistic style of these landscapes represented an "improved" version of the rural landscape that was the result of careful planning. As such, the designed landscape evinced the landscape architect's ability to control and manipulate nature for the instruction and improvement of society and thus testified to faith in the improved society of the American republic.

An exceptionally distinguished and remarkably intact example of its type, Oakwood Cemetery represents the fullest development of Howard Daniels's aesthetic theory and the culmination of the rural cemetery movement in America. The 82-acre site laid out by

Daniels was fortuitously sited in an elevated, forested area southeast of Syracuse. The geography of the site was particularly complex and featured a combination of drumlins, complex hill forms with elongated slopes, a deep ravine and a number of small rounded knolls. Daniels enhanced and embellished the existing features of the site with a complex, graduated system of serpentine roads and paths, some tapering and rounding of natural landforms to accentuate interesting features and contours, a carefully planned sequence of views, both internal (within the cemetery itself) and expansive (from the cemetery into the adjacent farmland and towards the city and Onondaga Lake in the distance), selective clearing of existing vegetation, and planting of a wide variety of species both native and exotic. Within this natural environment, plots were laid out to complement, exaggerate, enhance or contrast with nature, and monuments, mausoleums and grave markers were introduced that added to the sensory experience and the associational content.

Oakwood is particulary distinguished by its extremely high level of integrity, especially by its high percentage of original or second generation plantings. Some three hundred varieties of trees and shrubs have been identified; many mature trees predate the cemetery itself. Varieties include Norway spruce, chestnut, sugar maple, ginko, tulip, oak, bald cypress, yellowwood, Kentucky coffee, European beech, copper beech, dogwood, cucumber magnolia and Japanese kutsura. In addition, all roads and paths within the cemetery are discernable and many are intact; the complex cobblestone gutter system is substantially intact and a good many of the views survive, both within the cemetery and to the city and lake beyond.

In theory and practice, Howard Daniels's career ran parallel to those of the leading practitioners of his day. A master landscape architect, Daniels's design for Oakwood recalls to an exceptional degree the aesthetic theories and ideals that framed American landscape architecture during an important period of its development. Further, its outstanding degree of integrity greatly enhances its value for the study of its period and type. Finally, the cemetery is significant in a local context by its numerous intact examples of funarary art and architecture from throughout the period of significance, with many examples by well-known regional architects, including Horatio Nelson White, Archimedes Russell and Joseph Lyman Silsbee, and artists, such as sculptor John C. Esser. Together, these monuments are an index of popular taste, aesthetic values and attitudes about life and death during the Victorian period. The cemetery contains the graves of many locally prominent citizens, including Elias Leavenworth (the cemetery's founder), Hamilton White, the Crouse family, John A. Green, Tyler Longstreet, H. H. Franklin, L. C. Smith, Olivia Slocum Sage, Alexander Brown and General Edwin Sumner. The nomination boundary has been drawn to include the entire cemetery as it existed in 1889, when aquisition of property had been completed. Thus, the nomination encompasses the original 82-acre site designed by Howard Daniels in 1859 (nationally significant) additional parcels to the east and south that were purchased in the nineteenth century and developed gradually between the time of their aquisition and c1940 in a similar (although simpler) and compatible style, and the few remaining undeveloped sections purchased and planned for development in the nineteenth century according to a scheme that establishes a layout similar to that of the rest of the cemetery (the latter two sections are locally significant). The period of significance has been established at 1859-1940 to include the entire resource as it developed during the historic period.

Syracuse had been incorporated as a city for only eleven years when Oakwood was founded. Early settlement patterns in the area had been influenced largely by the topography and other physical features of the landscape. The later growth of Syracuse as an urban center was greatly influenced by the development of the Erie Canal and the vast railroad network built through the center of the city. The first settlers came to the Syracuse area for the salt discovered in 1654 by the Jesuit missionary, Father Lemoyne. The salt boilers settled in the villages of Geddes, Salina and Liverpool, while the farmers and merchants were more widely scattered in Syracuse, Lodi, Onondaga Hollow, Onondaga Hill, Manlius, Pompey, Jamesville, Camillus, Tully Valley and other locations in the area. Growth was slow and widely dispersed during the early settlement period, primarily because of transportation difficulties. However the lure of salt and free land grants to Revolutionary War veterans produced a slow, steady increase in population. The arrival of the Erie Canal and later the railroads pushed Syracuse into a period of major growth that lasted until the 1929 stock market crash. A small unincorporated village in the early 1820s, Syracuse grew in population and physical size to a city of prominence a century later.

The construction of the Erie Canal through Syracuse in the early 1820s brought the first great surge of people to the area. Many canal workers stayed on to join the flourishing salt industry. For at least fifteen years, the canal was the fastest, most convenient mode of transportation for settlers heading west. Many decided to end their journey prematurely in the new and thriving metropolis, and the village continued to grow. The late 1830s brought the railroads, the second major factor influencing the growth of Syracuse as a major center of trade and industry. Following lowlands, the railroad was built through the center of the village of Syracuse. By the mid-1840s it was clear that the earlier pattern of simultaneous growth in scattered villages had been permanently altered. Only the villages of Salina and Syracuse were showing signs of real growth potential, and in 1848 the two incorporated together as the City of Syracuse.

Syracuse and its industry continued to grow during the latter half of the nineteenth century, slowed only slightly by the Civil War. The salt industry reached its peak in the 1860s and population increased from 22,271 in 1850 to 51,792 in 1880. Major technological innovations of the 1870s, 80s and 90s encouraged continued industrial development and population growth. It was in the early 1850s, during a time of dynamic growth, that Syracuse's leading citizens first attempted to establish a rural cemetery for the city. Like civic leaders across the country in this period, their professed purpose was the good of the general public and the future welfare of the city. Although rural cemeteries were "all the rage" nationwide by the 1860s, there never was an organized rural cemetery movement. Instead, their widespread popularity was in part the result of civic leaders reacting similarly to new and similar urban problems. In their search for solutions, city fathers in Syracuse and elsewhere were influenced both by the legacy of America's founders, who believed that the American continent could be progressively improved for society's benefit, and by a growing nostalgia for the vanishing rural landscape, two themes that came together in the development of and devotion to a picturesque aesthetic and its principal tenet: that natural scenery had a salubrious impact on the mind.

The first rural cemetery in America was Mount Auburn, established in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1831. While the aesthetic principles of picturesque landscape design shaped the form of this and the many new cemeteries that followed, the rural cemetery came into being not simply to satisfy a need for a beautiful place of interment, but rather as a utilitarian response to several problems faced by an increasingly urban

society. Up until the establishment of Mount Auburn, church graveyards or tombs and graveyards adjacent to populated areas had been the traditional burial places. With urban growth in the nineteenth century, more burial space was needed and multiple use of a single plot became a scandal in many communities. At the same time, the demand for building space in urban centers resulted in the desecration of older graves. Multiple burials often meant that corpses lay close to the surface and it was believed that the resulting noxious fumes were a serious health hazard. The removal of graveyards from their traditional urban context and their establishment outside the city limits, in the country, was the obvious solution.

In a rural setting, cemetery creators and designers were free to create idealized picturesque landscapes that also served a moral purpose. This educational aspect was based on the belief that nature could teach moral lessons about life and death, and the cemetery could function as an instructional institution. Urban dwellers plagued by visual monotony, overcrowding and the disruption of family life found sanctuary in the rural cemetery, where the experience of nature provided comfort and enabled the visitor to place death in perspective. The proliferation of rural cemeteries in nineteenth-century America clearly reflects one of our important national themes, a pervasive practicality that leads us to transform our ideals into material realities. It is worth noting as well that only a well-developed urban society could afford such a romanticized outlook on nature.

Mount Auburn Cemetery was an immediate success. The cemetery proved not only an attractive home for the dead but a retreat for the living, who, while visiting the departed, found in the cemetery's verdant landscape a quiet escape from the confusion of the workaday city. The establishment of Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia followed in 1836. With the establishment of Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn in 1838, the great triumvirate of America's first and most influential rural cemeteries was complete. Articles published in horticultural journals and elsewhere in the 1830s and 40s, as well as personal correspondence and visits, spread the information and education necessary for the proliferation of rural cemeteries. By 1849, Andrew Jackson Downing could declare, "at the present moment, there is scarcely a city of note in the whole country that has not its rural cemetery." (1)

In New York State, the rural cemetery movement developed in the period from the 1830s through the 1860s. The earliest examples were Green-Wood and Rochester's Mount Hope, both established in 1838. During the next decade, rural cemeteries were established outside Albany, Manhattan and other cities. In 1847, state legislation "authorizing the incorporation of rural cemetery associations" gave legitimacy to the rural cemetery concept and mandated the non-profit incorporated trust form of management. Between 1848 and 1860, the number increased, with 36 new cemeteries organized, many of them in up-state communities. This proliferation of rural cemeteries in the 1850s reflected vigorous promotion and wide-spread acceptance of the concept by small-town New Yorkers.

However large or small, simply or elaborately articulated, all rural cemeteries shared, to a greater or lesser degree, certain design principles. All were located outside the urban center, not so far as to be inaccessible, but sufficiently distant to present a rural prospect. All were designed according to the theoretical and formal conventions of English landscape gardening, which encouraged the manipulation of nature for particular purposes. Specific formal design patterns were secondary to an overall picturesque effect, achieved through a combination of varied topography, irregular land divisions, serpentine roads and paths following natural swales and controlled internal

views, which contrasted with expansive distant views. In a literal sense, the curvilinear layout of the cemeteries contrasted with the gridiron plan of most cities and underscored the intended difference between the two kinds of space. Vegetation was naturalistic in form and type. Ideally the cemetery location allowed a view of the distant city, and views and vistas within and without the cemetery were carefully planned. Paths, plantings and changes in elevation encouraged a sequential experience for the visitor. A final formal ingredient was a grand and formal entry with a gate and a grouping of necessary buildings. In contrast, perimeter treatments were simple and allowed the property to blend with the natural surroundings. Guiding these design principles was the very rational belief, grounded in eighteenth-century Enlightenment theory, that man could improve upon nature by "designing" a landscape and embellishing it with art and architecture. Such idealism went hand in hand with a faith in the improved society of the American republic.

Like civic leaders elsewhere, the founders of Oakwood Cemetery were committed urbanists, actively developing new institutions for their city. In the early 1850s the newly incorporated city of Syracuse found its principal cemetery, Rose Hill, established in 1841, too small to fill the community's needs, and its poor location on the side of a hill precluded creative landscaping. As early as 1852, meetings were held on the topic of founding a rural cemetery. A search for a location concluded in the unanimous choice of approximately 82 acres, which eventually made up the original cemetery, as the most suitable in the area, but lack of leadership put an end to the idea for the moment. It surfaced again in 1857, but an economic downturn again caused the idea to be tabled. By this time, the city was embarrassed by its failure to establish a cemetery; a newspaper editorial stated: "Mortified are we that our city cannot boast of a Rural Cemetery." (2) In 1858, Elias Leavenworth and Hamilton White led the final successful effort, which resulted in an official cemetery association in August 1859.

The site for the cemetery lay in the then town of Onondaga, one-and-a-half miles from the commercial center of Syracuse. Through subscription, $24,500 was raised for its purchase from owners Charles A. Baker and Henry Raynor. Before development could begin, a portion of the Jamesville Plank Road had to be relocated from within the proposed cemetery borders. The first Association of Oakwood was governed by 12 trustees. Elias Leavenworth was the first president, an office he retained until his death in 1887. Because of his long association with Oakwood during much of its period of significance, Leavenworth is considered to be the Syracusan of greatest importance to both the physical and institutional form that the cemetery took in the nineteenth century.

Leavenworth was a Yale-educated New Englander who had studied law with William Cullen Bryant before arriving in Syracuse in 1827. He practiced law briefly before turning to a lifetime of civic pursuits. At the time of his death, he had given 60 years to city, state and federal service and was considered by many to have done more to promote the growth and prosperity of Syracuse than any other citizen. In 1833, he married the daughter of Joshua Forman, who was considered to be the founder of the city of Syracuse. In 1837, Leavenworth began his civic career as a trustee of the village of Syracuse. He was elected president of the village four times and became Syracuse's second mayor in 1849; he was mayor again in 1859, the year of Oakwood's founding. Leavenworth served two terms in the state legislature and was Secretary of State in 1853.

During his 1850 term in the legislature, Leavenworth played an important role in the first success of the American preservation movement, the purchase of the Hasbrouck House

(Washington's Headquarters) in Newburgh, New York. The eulogy delivered at his funeral noted "his successful effort while in the Legislature to secure the purchase by the State of Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, and an appropriation for its continued preservation." (3) In 1861, he served on the State Board of Regents and in 1874, in the U.S. Congress. Among his significant private positions were terms as president of Syracuse Savings Bank, Syracuse Waterworks, Syracuse Gas Company and the Historical Society of Central New York. Particularly important in terms of his role in shaping Oakwood was Leavenworth's life-long interest in horticulture. He is recognized as the father of Syracuse's early park system, his first effort having been the securing of Fayette Park in 1839. Throughout his long career, he insisted on the setting aside of park space and planting of trees throughout the city. He was associated with the establishment of green space at Prospect Hill, Highland Park, Armory Park and many other places. All was done, according to his eulogy, "to respond to his own most exquisite sense of the becoming and beautiful." (4)

In 1842, Leavenworth built a magnificent, Greek Revival mansion on James Street. It was demolished in 1950, but during Leavenworth's tenure, the mansion was surrounded by a large peach orchard to the rear and extensive gardens to the side. Leavenworth's well-documented interest in horticulture and in the planning of public outdoor spaces is particularly important in terms of the selection of Howard Daniels as designer for Oakwood, as well as the choice of the cemetery's aesthetic ideal and the layout of subsequent additions. While no documentation exists describing the decision to hire Howard Daniels, it is reasonable to suppose that Leavenworth and Oakwood's other founders (also men of means, many of whom had homes with elaborate grounds) were familiar with many rural cemeteries and with Daniels's work. Leavenworth may well have subscribed to The Horticulturalist, where Daniels, who then lived in New York City, placed an ad for his services in 1855 and published an article in 1858. In 1856, the journal's editor briefly described Daniels's qualifications and recommended his services. In 1855-56, The Magazine of Horticulture, another popular periodical, published a series of seven letters from Daniels describing his extensive tour of English parks and gardens. Leavenworth could well have seen these letters.

It is also possible that Leavenworth and others visited cemeteries designed by Daniels. His 1855 advertisement stated that he had "laid out fifteen cemeteries and a corresponding number of private grounds." (5) In 1853, he designed Binghamton's Spring Forest Cemetery and Watertown's Brookside Cemetery, both easily accessible from Syracuse. Whatever the connection, in hiring Daniels, the Oakwood trustees secured the services of a "landscape gardener," as he called himself, of considerable training and experience. Although certain aspects of Daniels's life and work remain a mystery, the information available today places him among the leaders in the establishment of the profession of landscape architecture in America.

Daniels was born in 1815 and, according to his obituary published in The Horticulturalist in 1864, he began his career as a "landscape gardener" at the Cincinnati Cemetery. He then went to Europe to study and "returned with his mind well stored with professional knowledge." (6) In 1844, he won the design competition for the Montgomery County Courthouse in Dayton, Ohio. (National Register listed) This building has been praised by Talbot Hamlin as "unusually satisfactory both in detail and in proportion." (7) Where Daniels, then only 29, received his architectural training is unknown. However, it has been speculated that he studied with Gideon Shryock, Kentucky's great Greek Revival architect, (8)who himself had studied with William Strickland in Philadelphia from 1823-25.

Though Daniels continued to list himself in various directories as an "architect," the courthouse is his only known architectural work. In 1845, Daniels's career as a landscape architect was launched with the commission to design Cincinnati's Spring Grove Cemetery. John Notman had prepared the original design for the cemetery, but his plan was considered too stiffly geometric and failed to correspond to the site's topography; it was rejected by the cemetery's founders. Subsequently, Daniels was hired to produce a more picturesque landscape plan. In preparation for the job, the cemetery board sent Daniels on a four-month expedition to study the character of the eastern cemeteries, thus adding to his earlier training in Europe. He returned to Cincinnati with a portfolio of drawings of layouts, monuments and mausoleums, which was no doubt useful to him in later design work as well. His studies impressed upon him the importance of variety in a picturesque landscape. As he stated in a local newspaper, "In a city of the dead we want no tame monotony-no tiresome sameness of monumental structure." (9) He proposed that "the individuality of families be preserved in their last homes." (10) While still in Ohio, Daniels went on to design Woodland Cemetery in Xenia (1847-48) and Green Lawn in Columbus (1849-51). By 1850, then, Daniels had obtained training in the only way then available. He had traveled abroad, as did Andrew Jackson Downing and Frederick Law Olmsted; he had studied existing landscape designs in America, as they did; and equally important he had put his training to work designing some of America's earliest large-scale planned landscapes, rural cemeteries. In fact, Daniels had already designed a number of landscapes when, during the years before Central Park (1858), Olmsted was still known largely as a literary figure.

Sometime during 1851-52, Daniels moved to New York City, perhaps hoping to place himself more at the center of the developing profession of landscape architecture and to take advantage of business opportunities resulting from the growing population. It has also been speculated that he was hired as superintendent of Brooklyn's Green-Wood Cemetery. Spring Forest Cemetery in Binghamton is known to have been designed by Daniels; local histories from the period assert that it was designed by the superintendent of Green-Wood. (11) This theory, however, has not been substantiated by documentary research.

In the 1855 advertisement in The Horticulturalist, Daniels described himself as both "architect" and "landscape gardener" and offered his services for "Plans for Parks, Cemeteries, Country Seats, Villas, Farms, Orchards, Gardens, &c., also designs in all styles for Mansions, Villas, Cottages, Conservatories, Green-houses, Rustic Statuary, &c." He stated, "A large assortment of Drawings of Cemetery Monuments, Vaults, Railing, Headstones, &c. [is] on hand." (12) By this time he had "laid out," as the ad stated, fifteen cemeteries, including, in addition to those mentioned, Woodland in Cleveland (1852-53) and Poughkeepsie Rural (1853). In 1855-56, Daniels, aggressive in his search for professional development, traveled to Europe again. His series of seven letters published in The Magazine of Horticulture were described by C. M. Hovey, publisher and editor, as "letters upon the Parks and Pleasure Grounds, the Gardening and the Architecture of England and the Continent....[that] cannot fail to give a correct view of the present state of landscape gardening....(13) "Apparently, Daniels's opinions were respected by his American audience.

While the absence of extensive material documenting Daniels's work makes it difficult to prove his influence on contemporary landscape gardening, it is revealing to note that his European odyssey was undertaken "for the purpose [ultimately] of improving the taste of his countrymen," (14) thus placing him squarely within the period context for the development of landscape architecture in America. Presumably, his seven letters and subsequent articles published in The Horticulturalist were widely read, and

thus his views on landscape gardening were also widely also known and influential among those at the forefront of the nascent profession. His various articles reveal him to be a discerning critic of English designs, able to absorb the ideas that he viewed as most useful and appealing, while quickly discarding those viewed as ineffective. In his writing, Daniels stressed landscape design theories closely paralleling those of his much more widely acclaimed peer, Frederick Law Olmsted. Important to both were the use of natural scenery and the concepts of the pastoral and picturesque. Daniels's enthusiasm for these principles was revealed in his comments on Chatsworth, designed by Sir Joseph Paxton:

> I fully realized, for the first time, what I had always imagined fine English parks to be: groups of venerable oaks, with room enough for each to spread its arms to their utmost extent, interspersed with smaller trees of various kinds and sizes, down to the hawthorn; all being arranged in the most irregular and picturesque shaped groups, and connected together by scattering trees and shrubs, in a very natural and happy manner.... (15)

Like Olmsted, Daniels was impressed as well, with those designs that used natural scenery to achieve a positive impact on the mind. Describing Birkenhead Park, he stated, "Here nature may be viewed in her loveliest garb, the most obdurate heart may be softened and the mind gently led to pursuits which refine, purify, and alleviate the humblest of the toil-worn." (16)

Elsewhere in his writings, Daniels refers to specific design techniques which he believed could be used to achieve those natural effects he valued so highly. Writing in 1858, he stated, "The improvements should be made to produce the greatest possible number of fine scenes, each having a distinctive character of its own, forming a complete picture on itself." (17) And in 1860, describing a successful landscape, he stated:

> Persons alive to the charms of a landscape will find at every move or turn new scenes bursting upon the vision; the eye is often led a wanton chase down the long vistas terminating in some deeply embayed recess of the skirting woodland, or across the broad meadows checkered by the shadows of shrubs and single trees; or, arrested by the gorgeous coloring of a group in an old fence-row, follows it by degrees through its intricate forms and coloring, till lost in the general hue of the distant wood. (18)

Interestingly, this description also characterized Daniels's design for the just-completed Oakwood cemetery as well.

Regarding plantings, Daniels stated that as a rule they were to be located so as to form "reasons for curves in the drives and paths." (19) And in describing the property selected for Druid Hill Park in Baltimore, Daniels was particularly impressed with the size and variety of existing trees and stated that, "The renovation and improvement of the woods is a work which I regard as second to none." (20)

Daniels's enthusiasm for English landscape design and his full understanding of its principles, as described above, were based not only on his travels, but also on a study of English landscape theory in literature. His comments, published in The Horticulturalist, in 1858 show him to have been familiar with the writings of J. C. Loudon, (who had a direct and substantive influence on Downing) and "all the best early English authors on landscape gardening." (21)

After returning from Europe, in 1857, Daniels worked with Eugene A. Baumann at Llewellyn Park, the premier garden suburb in America. Once again his visit to England served him well, as he had had the opportunity to study English "villa parks." His influence on the design of Llewellyn Park is unknown. However, in 1858, his article "Villa Parks" appeared in The Horticulturalist. Described by Daniels as "a few suggestions on a subject which I have earnestly desired to see receiving proper attention in this country," (22) the article defined the desirable characteristics for this early example of a designed suburb. In publishing his comments, Daniels clearly intended to influence the design of America's first suburbs.

In 1858, Daniels was awarded fourth place in the Central Park design competition, the highest prize for an entrant without political connections. His entry, "Manhattan," presented the park as an educational and associational landscape. He believed that a park, because it was designed by man, was necessarily artificial and should contain some evidence of artifice. He stated:

> As a park is an artificial work, art should everywhere be avowed and recognized...Nature is one great model; but neither in landscape gardening, painting, nor in any of the other of the fine arts, is nature to be imitated so closely as to aim at deception. (23)

Daniels's plan included a grand central avenue, architectural terraces and both formal geometric gardens and more naturalistic plantings. To serve associational and educational purposes, Daniels proposed Egyptian, Grecian and Roman temples and a variety of statues and monuments. Historian David Schuyler has concluded that Daniels, "like Downing before him, thought of New York's park in European terms - as a monumental civic space that would awe and instruct visitors rather than as a soothing oasis of rural beauty." (24) Although Daniels did not win the competition, his entry, like his studies and publications, shows him to be an active participant in the events that shaped the early days of American landscape architecture.

Perhaps his relative success in the competition attracted the attention of Baltimore's park planners, who hired him, in 1860, to lay out an urban park. Within a year of his work in Syracuse, Daniels was in Baltimore designing Druid Hill Park, one of the country's earliest large public parks. Here Daniels's task, unlike the design of Central Park, was to convert an existing estate to public use. More picturesque in approach than his earlier park plan, Daniels's plan for Druid Hill took advantage of the property's many natural advantages. Daniels's attitude toward designing a municipal park was perhaps as important as the design itself in evaluating the importance of his career. In his annual park reports, he consistently stressed the ideas of the "public interest" and "public enjoyment"; in his article, "A Public Park for Baltimore," published in The Horticulturalist in 1860, he saw parks as "providing the masses with healthful exercise and instructive recreation" achieved through "improvements adapted to the wants and enjoyments of the public." (25) Clearly, like Downing, Olmsted and

Calvert Vaux, Daniels saw himself at this point as something of a reformer whose park was intended to improve society.

Daniels died in Baltimore at age 49, and his role in early landscape design in America has not yet been recognized in a consistent way. However, based on the research undertaken for this nomination (summarized above), it is possible to conclude that Howard Daniels participated in the development of the profession of landscape architecture at the same time and in the same way, to a greater or lesser extent, as his more widely acclaimed peers, A.J. Downing and Frederick Law Olmsted. Like them, and apparently at an earlier date, he studied abroad. In addition, he made a thorough study of the literature of English landscape gardening, a discipline that had a direct connection with the development of landscape architecture in America. His studies suggest considerable foresight as to the perceived desirable direction for American landscape design and great enthusiasm for and skill in interpreting important aesthetic concepts. Regarding rural cemeteries, he made them a special field of study, and based on the number of his executed designs, he was a leader, in the era after Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, Greenwood, in developing and popularizing this type of designed landscape. Rural cemeteries were extremely important institutions in Victorian America and served as the precursors of our public parks. Daniels then, was closely involved with the development of a social institution and a form of landscape architecture of seminal improtance in nineteenth-century American history. Daniels presented his design theories in widely read journals; his writings were intended to be influential and to raise the level of civilization in America; thus, he played a leading role in the development of the important aesthetic ideals of the period. He was interested in the public good and promoted the development of suburbs and public parks at an early date. Clearly, his education, his publications, his interest in and promotion of innovative forms of landscape design, his efforts to improve public taste and his executed designs testify to his mastery of the art of landscape architecture on a national level. Oakwood Cemetery, then is extremely important as the culmination of Daniels's career and as the epitome of his design theory.

In early October, 1859, Daniels began work on the proposed cemetery site. Syracuse was fortunate in having available a natural setting far superior to that in most other cities. A local newspaper stated, "There is not a rural cemetery in the country located upon a more appropriate or sightly place." (26) Civic pride aside, the site of Oakwood was particularly noteworthy for its venerable trees and varied terrain. The original 82 acres consisted of about 60 acres of almost unbroken oak forest, interspersed with pine, ash, maple and hickory, along with more than 20 acres of cleared land to the east of the woods. The extant wood lot was particularly significant in light of the widespread deforestation that had severely compromised the area's landscape, providing a wood supply to fire the area's salt production processes. In addition to the groves of trees, the site was favored with a particularly diverse topography. An 1871 account described the "gracefully-rounded hillocks, sweeping slopes and spreading valleys, all gashed with deep ravines and long winding gullies." (27) The area was watered by a spring, and the soil was sandy and thus particularly suitable for cemetery use. The site was apparently so well-suited for a rural cemetery that the founders envisioned a minimum of expense necessary for its improvement, an attractive feature, no doubt. As a period newspaper stated, "With less trouble and less expense than are usually bestowed in such cases, it might be converted into one of the most beautiful cemeteries which our country can boast." (28)

Apparently then, Syracuse presented to Daniels an exceptionally appropriate site where he might apply his considerable training and experience to design a picturesque

landscape. Neither a copy of Daniels's plan for the cemetery nor detailed period accounts of his work at Oakwood survive; in their absence, an 1871 map of the cemetery, short newspaper accounts and the surviving landscape itself provide a basis for analysis of Daniels's design. Because more information is available, it will be useful to examine Daniels's work at Druid Hill, where he began to make improvements within months of working at Oakwood. Like Oakwood, Druid Hill was distinguished by very fine trees. As noted earlier, Daniels regarded improvement of the woods as his most important task because of "their capacity of producing agreeable effects in the landscapes of the Park." (29) To him, trees were perhaps the most essential aspect of scenery; he no doubt regarded the preservation of trees as of paramount importance the previous year at Oakwood. With a crew of 50-60 men, Daniels "thinned and grouped" (30) trees, enhancing the picturesque appearance of groves and stately specimens, and cleared brush and stumps, thus beginning the work that produced today's distinguished arboretum. The presence today of many 150-year-old trees attests to the careful selection and preservation of significant specimens as part of his plan. So noteworthy have been Oakwood's trees over time that an 1891 paper on cemetery management used Oakwood as an example of a "forest cemetery." (31) Whether or not Daniels prepared a planting plan is unknown. According to cemetery records, expenditures for trees and shrubs did not begin until 1863. They may have been planted according to a plan by Daniels, by the superintendent, and/or by Elias Leavenworth. Nevertheless, nearly all the plantings at Oakwood reflect the design aesthetic established by Daniels.

Because he believed that the arrangement of plantings should provide a reason for curves in roads and paths, Daniels may have allowed outstanding trees to dictate the placement of certain roadways. Probably of greater importance to Daniels's plan was the natural terrain of the site. At Druid Hill, Daniels saw his task as to "open a vista here, fill out a group there" and to arrange the drives to follow "graceful curves and easy grades" and provide "glimpses of distant landscape views of rare and varied loveliness." (32) At Oakwood the year before, he had followed the same program. Taking advantage of the varied topography, Daniels laid out roads, paths and lots so as to dramatize the already dramatic landscape. The principal circulation routes, still clearly visible today, including Midland, Crescent, Woodside, Lakeview, Central, Woodland, White Oak, Edgewood, Dedication Valley, Fairview and others, provided the visitor a means to tour the grounds without retracing his/her steps and a noteworthy variety of captivating internal and external views created by skilled use of landforms and vegetation.

Oakwood's original acreage included parallel major landforms aligned north-south along with smaller less prominent natural features. As noted above, the earliest known map was drawn in 1871; however, a November 1859 newspaper announcement describing available plots suggests that the 1871 plan was largely in place in 1859 and can thus be confirmed as the work of Daniels. The newspaper refers to the "two graded circular sections on the West ridge" (sections 7 and 8, 1871 map), "the circular and concentric sections on the high ridge northwest of the orchard and four circular and concentric sections south of them" (33) (presumably sections 32, 40, 43 and 45, 1871 map) and areas between and around the ridges. Daniels laid out roads following the topography, curving down the hillsides along natural drainage swales and winding through the gentle slopes below the hills. Some roads, like Woodland, were sinuous and steep as they descended the extended compound hill. In contrast, in many areas, such as Sections 22 and 23, smaller paths were laid perpendicular to the slopes, between the vertical roads. The road system was elaborately engineered, with wide cobbled gutters built along the roads to drain the higher elevations. These gutters, still largely in place, testify to the complexity of the landscape design and the care with which it was executed. While the

main roads provided requisite views to all areas of the cemetery, to the distant city, to Onondaga Lake and Onondaga Valley beyond, the elaborate system of paths provided physical access to each plot. Interestingly, in keeping with his theory that nature was not to be so closely imitated "as to aim at deception," Daniels combined somewhat formal, geometric circular paths with more naturalistic serpentine routes. He placed the circular routes along the tops of the compound hills, in areas that were relatively smooth and level naturally. These areas were subsequently articulated with plantings following the formal circles. On the lower slopes and in the area of gentle hills between the landforms at the center of the property, the naturalistic landscape was preserved and enhanced with the greatest concentration of serpentine roads and paths, creating irregular, non-geometric landforms. The seemingly tangled, maze-like layout was scaled for pedestrian and slow carriage traffic and allowed the visitor to become lost in spiritual contemplation. Oakwood is particularly noteworthy for the complexity of its circulation system, which provided a constant element of surprise and interest for the visitor. This visual titillation at the hands of nature and a skilled landscape gardener was important to Victorian Era Americans.

While there is no doubt that Daniels laid out the cemetery's original circulation system, the degree to which he manipulated an already naturally well-articulated landscape can be surmised through careful examination. The placement of certain monuments suggests that the land was sometimes sculpted to act as an earthen pedestal. However, it must be remembered that earth-moving was a formidable task in 1859. In all likelihood, Daniels and his crew refined the natural landscape to improve the gentle, pillow-like knolls to the east of Dedication Valley and perhaps mounded or cut away the earth in other areas but did not engage in any large earth-moving operation. One aspect of Daniels's skill was in chosing where to "improve" nature and where to leave nature undisturbed.

During the decades after 1860, the integrity of Oakwood's designed landscape was maintained, in part due to a decision made at the time of the cemetery's founding. Many earlier cemeteries had lost the desired balance between art and nature due to a proliferation of cast-iron fences and other ornaments, "hideous ironmongery" (34) according to Downing. Oakwood, apparently learning from others' mistakes, allowed no obtrusive lot enclosures. This decision served to preserve the beauty of the natural landscape as the cemetery grew and is a factor in Oakwood's well-preserved condition. Today, with a large and outstanding collection of mature trees and a fully articulated design that remains extremely intact, Oakwood possesses high artistic value and exemplifies the rural cemetery ideal.

Not only is Oakwood an outstanding example of a type of landscape design important in the history of landscape architecture in America, but it also epitomizes Daniels's approach to cemetery design. As his last known cemetery plan, executed near the end of his career, it benefited from his considerable lifetime education and experience. At the Oakwood site, ideally suitable, majestic trees, extensively varied topography, and a complex series of controlled and uncontrolled views within and without converged in the creation of a rural cemetery equal to the country's more widely known examples. Through his studies abroad and work in this country, Daniels developed design theories, described above, which he successfully applied at Oakwood with a clear sense of his role as a "landscape artist." Oakwood Cemetery is the epitome of the rural cemetery design work of one of the nation's most important landscape gardeners of the mid-nineteenth century.

While the acreage designed by Daniels has been evaluated as nationally significant, additions to the cemetery developed later complement the original design and are also locally significant. As it expanded, new sections of Oakwood were laid out in a manner sympathetic to the original design. While the absence of endless paths produced a less highly articulated design, major routes continued to engage the topography and provide variety for the visitor. Details regarding the design of post-1859 areas are unknown. However, according to George Gardner, first superintendent of Oakwood, Daniels was assisted by Frederick E. Knight of Cortland, New York, who had participated in the design of several smaller cemeteries in central New York. Perhaps Knight assisted in the later expansion of Oakwood. Given his passion for horticulture, it was also possible that Elias Leavenworth advised on the cemetery's continuing development and he is known definitely to have helped shape the cemetery in later years. Before 1880, 55 acres had been added to the cemetery and, in 1884, 14 more acres were acquired. In 1873-74, Leavenworth corresponded with Frederick Law Olmsted regarding advice on improvements to Oakwood. A consultation fee, (for advice, not for designs) was sent to Olmsted, but it is not clear if he or landscape architect Jacob Weidenmann visited Oakwood. Nor is it known what area of the cemetery was reviewed. The correspondence does, however, show that after 1859, cemetery matters were left to the "taste and judgement" of President Leavenworth. All of the new acreage was planned by the early twentieth century; as new sections were developed, they were laid out in a manner sympathetic to Daniels's original design and abundant use continued to be made of indigenous plants and shrubs. Civil Engineer R. E. Griffin prepared maps of the cemetery before 1880 and in 1912 and he was consulted to survey and lay out the new acreage.

Oakwood was an immediate success. Fifteen hundred lots had been laid out by the time Daniels returned in April 1860 to handle requests for new lots in specific locations. As the spring progressed, the increasing number of visitors led the newspapers to call for omnibus service to the cemetery. However, it was 1863 before a route was established to Oakwood's west side. Interestingly, Oakwood's success in turn produced rapid growth for the small settlement of Danforth to the west of the cemetery's main entrance. With the coming of the trolley, Danforth grew from 20-30 buildings in 1866 to a population of over 3500 before being absorbed by the city of Syracuse in 1888. (The core of the village of Danforth is listed on the State and National Registers as the South Salina Street Historic District). It is significant that the cemetery played a role in development patterns in the city.

A day in the cemetery began at the Egyptian Revival style main entrance, which carried the tracks for the Binghamton Railroad. The original entrance was replaced in 1902 by the present granite arched entranceway donated by James J. Belden. At that time, the entrance road outside the cemetery was moved to approach the gate at a right angle. A small park was created to the north of the road and there was also a frame residence for the superintendent. In 1964, the main gate was closed and all evidence of the entrance road obliterated by the construction of Interstate Route 81. This is the only substantive change to the cemetery's design. Just inside the original entrance, a Gothic Revival style gatekeeper's office/lodge was built in 1862. The lodge was demolished between 1902-12, but for decades, the visitor stopped here to obtain a pass and a copy of the Rules and Regulations designed to preserve the "sylvan effect" and enforce the "proper atmosphere." In 1902, an office building, now called the Old Office, was built east of the gatekeeper's lodge. In 1879, a mortuary chapel designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee was constructed just inside the gate. It replaced an earlier inadequate receiving vault. After 1902, a greenhouse (demolished) west of the chapel added to the scenic variety. The visitor proceeded from the lodge, perhaps to Dedication Valley,

site of the cemetery dedication on November 3, 1859, or along any of the many avenues and paths winding through the property.

The broad use of cemeteries like Oakwood as "pleasure grounds" led to the call for public parks nationwide. As among the first large spaces near cities that were open to the public and laid out in a picturesque, naturalistic style, rural cemeteries served as an inspiration for the urban public parks program that followed. Daniels himself commented on the relationship between the two in an 1860 article on Druid Hill Park. He stated, "Now that our large cities are provided with Rural Cemeteries on a large scale, which excel in beauty, magnitude, and embellishment, any of their European prototypes, and which are peculiarly American institutions...it is natural that the next great step in rural progress should be in providing public Gardens and Parks for the people." (35) In Syracuse, a park program began to emerge in the 1870's. In 1871, legislation enabled the city to receive land donations and establish a commission to guide the process. Considerable discussion on the type, character and role of future parks followed; Burnet Park, Syracuse's first large-scale public park, opened in 1886.

Trees and shrubs were certainly an important factor in the appeal of rural cemeteries as parks. At Oakwood, the high degree of integrity of the historic plant material (an all too fragile resource) is a major factor in the cemetery's significance. Careful management of the cemetery's plant life has ensured the survival of an outstanding and remarkably varied collection of mature specimens both native and introduced. A high percentage of the indigenous plant material is either historic (+150 years old) or second generation of the same species. The surviving oaks are considered to be one of the finest native collections in central New York. It includes northern red oak, white oak and black oak. Hickory, ash, maple, beech, tulip and pine are other native species. Much of the introduced material is also historic (+150 years old) or, particularly in the case of understory plantings, second generation. Noteworthy introduced varieties include Kentucky coffee tree, yellowwood, dogwood, bald cypress, gingko, cucumber magnolia, Norway spruce, Japanese katsura and chestnut. Shrubs include bottlebrush buckeye, lilac, spirea and extant perennials include hosta and goatsbeard. Period maps give a general indication of some areas that were planted in the nineteenth century.

As noted earlier, Daniels played a role in selecting indigenous trees as elements in his design. The 150 year-old specimens remaining today are evidence of his selection process. Plantings after Daniels's time were designed for a number of purposes. Often they were planted as solitary specimens, like the European beeches, magnificent in their own right. At other times they were planted in groves intended as a visual contrast to an adjacent open area. Many times they filled a niche in the topography, acted as screen along a plot border or backdrop for a monument, enframed a near view or distant vista or created a visual corridor along circulation routes. For example, an aged white oak frames the Leavenworth mausoleum, while cucumber magnolias, planted during Leavenworth's lifetime, outline the east end of the plot. The circular outline of plot 44 is accented by an historic planting of yellowwood and Japanese katsura, while the highly articulated geometry of sections 40 and 45 is enhanced by border plantings of evergreens and yellowwoods, respectively.

In many cases the presence of historic plant materials is indicated by the names of the various roads and paths that appear on the map created in the 1880. While certain routes were named for their locality (Fairview, Sun Set, Hillside), many were named for particular plants. The naming was begun in 1867, and, in the case of introduced species, it is unclear whether the name or the species arrived first. Regardless of

this point, today White Oak is still lined with white oaks, Tulip with tulip trees and Magnolia with cucumber and saucer magnolias. The age of many of Oakwood's exotics raises the question of plant availability in the nineteenth century. All of the exotics, both native and imported, were available through the nursery industry by about 1850. Syracuse Nurseries, established in 1830, was a local concern that was shipping stock nationwide at least by the middle of the century. This company's 1859 advertisement lists many European trees; thus, it might well have been a source for Oakwood's exotics. Ellwanger and Barry Nursery in Rochester was another possible source.

Beyond the plant life itself, another indicator of the level of sophistication of Oakwood's historic horticultural program was the cemetery's nursery, no longer extant, but located originally to the west of the barn that still stands southwest of the old office. According to an 1896 monument industry newsletter describing Oakwood:

> Great care is bestowed upon a small nursery where a great variety of the best and choicest evergreens, deciduous trees, shrubs and hardy perennials are cultivated. This nursery furnishes ample stock in great variety for the ornamentation of the grounds as well as to accommodate lot owners. The plants are set out in the nursery very small and thus become acclimated and when required there is choice enough of good material for immediate effect...This is a policy which should be pursued more particularly than it is in all our cemeteries, and it would be well as a rule, if more attention were paid to the wild plants and shrubs indigenous to the locality. (36)

As a supplement to the nursery, in 1902 a large palm house and greenhouse, no longer standing, was built to the west of the chapel and receiving vault. Period photographs show palms and other tropical plants lining Midland Avenue. As a major design feature of an outstanding rural cemetery and noteworthy, as well, for its age and variety, Oakwood's plant life is an attraction equal in importance, historically and today, to its sculpture and architecture.

Imbued with the traditional Western conceit that nature could be improved by man, nineteenth-century Americans sought to enhance the natural and designed beauty of their rural cemeteries further with art in the form of architecture and sculpture. Carefully placed at vantage points, mausolea and monuments were intended to augment the natural feast that awaited the visitor. Just as the establishment of a cemetery and elaborate buildings were an index of urban prosperity, individual monuments and mausolea were also an index of family prosperity. For Victorian period Americans, nature and art, even in death, could be combined for the relaxation, edification and general improvement of society.

In addition to its importance as an historic landscape, Oakwood derives architectural significance from its collection of mortuary structures, particularly its mortuary chapel and architect-designed monuments and mausolea. Erected throughout the cemetery's period of significance, other monuments, by known and unknown master craftsmen, contribute as well to Oakwood's great visual tapestry. In comparison with other upstate rural cemeteries, Oakwood's collection of mausolea and monuments is noteworthy for its quantity, quality and variety. Representing a wide range of styles,

materials, craftsmanship and designs, the collection chronicles the history of funerary art and customs in the region.

Among the most notable is the mortuary chapel and receiving vault designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee in 1879. Created in the mid-nineteenth century, mortuary chapels were a new architectural form necessitated by the removal of burying grounds from their traditional location next to churches. A protected space for services was needed within the new rural cemeteries. Designer of the Syracuse Savings Bank (1876) and future teacher of Frank Lloyd Wright (in Chicago), Silsbee practiced in Syracuse in the late 1870s and early 80s. His design for the chapel combined Gothic and Romanesque elements in a building described glowingly by the Syracuse Journal as "the most substantial and best arranged and appointed structure of its kind in the country." (37) Other extant contributing features include the Old Office and the Entrance Arch, both constructed in 1902 of granite in the Romanesque style. The architect for the two structures was H. Q. French & Co., a New York City architectural firm specializing in monument and vault design.

Other architect-designed features include the Gothic Revival General Granger Mausoleum (1870) designed by Archimedes Russell, the Gothic Burr Burton Mausoleum (1866) and the Flemish Baroque style John A. Green Mausoleum (1866), the latter two both designed by Horatio Nelson White. The Granger Mausoleum stands on a base of Onondaga gray limestone. Nearly square in format, the monument consists of paired, pointed arches that spring from marble capitals, which in turn top Scotch granite columns. A rusticated stone pediment supported by paired buttresses tops the structure. The structure itself is of Cleveland sandstone.

Built of Onondaga cut limestone at a cost of $8,000, the Burton monument was originally topped by a 40-foot-high pinnacle. Gothic inspired, the mausoleum is characterized by great personal architectural flourish, including the flower-like finials atop each of the buttressed corners. With its Flemish Baroque stepped gables and elaborate carvings by local sculptor John C. Esser, the John A. Green mausoleum is the most elaborately designed funerary structure at Oakwood. At the time of its planning, with a cost of $25,000, it was anticipated to be "one of the finest structures of its character in the State." (38) Built of Onondaga limestone, the mausoleum gave its architect the opportunity to experiment with architectural detail, like the inverted pilasters occurring at the corners and entrance and employed later on White's Gridley and SA&K Buildings in Syracuse.

Other mausolea and monuments standing throughout the entire cemetery represent a full range of architectural styles, including Greek, Roman, Egyptian and Gothic revival styles and Art Deco. Together, they lend architectural significance to the whole cemetery. The quality and variety may have resulted in part from efforts made early in the cemetery's history. As we know, Daniels himself discouraged "tiresome sameness of structure" at Spring Grove. Oakwood's trustees, learning perhaps from Daniels and certainly from other cemeteries, stated in the 1860 Rules and Regulations that "the character and variety of the structures [are] essential to a permanently pleasing effect on the mind." (39) As further encouragement to lot holders, in 1869, the cemetery board purchased a number of English monument design books. Availability of the books to the public was announced in the newspaper with the hope that they "will be instrumental in giving greater variety, beauty and appropriateness to the monuments...which shall hereafter adorn our beautiful grounds." (40) These early efforts set a standard that has produced today's remarkable collection ranging from the realistic and sentimental ivy-covered wall of the Milton Price Monument (c.1868) to the powerful vulture and sun

detailing of the Egyptian Revival style Frederick Wolfe Mausoleum (1910) and the skyscraper form of the Alexander T. Brown Mausoleum (1930).

The rural cemetery movement also provided the impetus for the development of sculpture in America. Rural cemeteries, with their open spaces, permitted the use of sculpture in a way that crowded churchyards had not. Cemeteries became virtual outdoor sculpture museums as people sought to immortalize the deceased within the design context of the Victorian period. Funerary sculpture also had a didactic role through its inherent educational and associational qualities. Often filled with individualized symbolic content, funerary sculpture serves as an indicator of attitudes toward life and death.

The establishment of Oakwood encouraged the growth of the monument industry in Syracuse and provided work for many sculptors. Most important of the known sculptors at Oakwood is John C. Esser (1839-1905), who carved the profiles on the James Lawrence and Lewis Redfield monuments, the detail on the John Green Mausoleum and the exquisitely draped urn and angel on the Whitlock Monument (1878). Called "one of the best sculptors the interior of the State has known," (41) Esser is credited with being the first to sculpt in Onondaga gray limestone. He also carved the fruit and wheat over the entrance to the New York State Capitol in Albany (NHL) and the letters on the Syracuse Public Library.

As early as 1861, the recently established Oakwood Marble Works hired an Italian sculptor "of superior skill" (42) to supplement the work of local sculptor C. Linihan. While they cannot be linked at this point with specific monuments, these two certainly contributed to the cemetery's sculptural bounty. Statues of Hope and Faith, intended to be emotionally uplifting, stand on several plots. Particularly noteworthy is the Mather Williams monument (c.1868), with its life-size figure of Hope, carved by James Sharkey of Brooklyn. Other sculpture, noteworthy for its content, includes the Colvin Dog and Lester Tucker's chair and baby shoes. Both are representative of the symbolic value placed on family life in the Victorian period and were intended to comfort with the suggestion that treasured earthly traits would not be entirely extinguished by death. Meaningful as well are the ivy-covered Colvin tree stump (c.1870), the rose-covered Mamie Loftie stump and the ivy and oak leaves on the Price monument, all carved in a naturalistic style. Reverence for nature, inherent in the rural cemetery ideal, is objectified and idealized in these permanent monuments based on natural motifs.

As noted earlier, Oakwood takes on local significance as the burial place for many leading citizens of Syracuse and central New York. The presence of tombs of notable people contributed to the importance of rural cemeteries as urban institutions and to their popularity as places for recreation. Displaying a new and growing historical consciousness, Americans visited the local cemetery to learn about the past, while enjoying an afternoon in the country. At Oakwood, the history of Syracuse is represented in tombs like those of salt barons Robert Gere and Burr Burton, civic leader Elias Leavenworth and philanthropist John Crouse. National history is represented in the memorial to Civil War soldiers, the monument for General Edwin Vose Sumner, commander of the Army of the Potomac's II Corps and the tombs of manufacturers L. C. Smith and H. H. Franklin. These are only a representative sampling of the many politicians, financiers, merchants, civic leaders and philanthropists buried at Oakwood Cemetery and who together form a fascinating gallery of local heroes.

As it stands today, Oakwood cemetery maintains to a high degree the integrity of its original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Historic landscapes are inherently fragile, changing constantly as plants mature and die. Over time, some of the important components of the original design can be lost. However, at Oakwood, despite the natural changes that time has produced, the 1859 plan retains a rare and outstanding level of integrity. Vehicular routes along with their cobbled gutters, though in need of repair, are extant and the complex system of pedestrian paths is clearly discernible in most areas. Most if not all of the original layout and plot divisions survive intact. Original spatial organization, including inward oriented and off-site views, is largely retained. Equally important is the great retention of early indigenous and introduced plant material, itself an important design component. Taken as a whole, the cemetery maintains to a great extent the intent of its original design. The integrity of that original plan, fully articulated by Howard Daniels according to his interpretation of the principles of picturesque landscape design, is a major factor in the level of Oakwood's significance today.

Oakwood Cemetery is one of few rural cemeteries to survive with this degree of integrity. Its intact plan is itself the epitome of the rural cemetery design work of a nationally significant master landscape gardener. Post-1859 areas have been planned in a manner entirely sympathetic to the original design intent, and both original and later areas feature a wealth of funerary art and architecture, significant as art objects and as a design component. With all the characteristics of a landscape type of great importance in American history, combined here with great artistry, Oakwood possesses high artistic value. Oakwood's rich natural features, along with improvements made throughout its long history, still delight its many visitors and the cemetery continues to function as a peaceful oasis for both the living and dead, just as it did in 1859.

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40. "Oakwood," Journal, 18 May 1869.

41. "Sculpture and Designing," Journal, 8 May 1875.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEETS

[ ] See continuation sheet

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 Buildings 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

Specify repository:

_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 160

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A			
B			
C			
D			

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary encompasses the entire entity of Oakwood Cemetery, as indicated by the heavy line on the attached map.

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary was drawn to include the original portion of the cemetery designed in 1859 and adjacent parcels to the east and south that were acquired between 1859 and 1889. All of the nominated property is characterized by a similar natural setting and a consistent design ideal. The majority of the later acquisitions were developed between 1875 and c1940 in a manner compatible with the original and the remainder will be organized around a in a capatible layout planned at the time of their purchase. See full explanation in item 7.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathleen LaFrank
see also continuation sheet
organization NYS Parks & Recreation
date August 1990
street & number Bldg. 1, Empire State Plaza
telephone (518) 474-0479
city or town Albany
state NY zip code 12238

General

Leavenworth, E. W. A Genealogy of the Leavenworth Family in the United States. Syracuse: S. G. Hitchcock & Co., 1873.

Leavenworth, E. W. The History, Incorporation, Rules and Regulations of Oakwood Cemetery. Syracuse: Fralick, Hitchcock & Weed, Printers, 1881.

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Christine Capella-Peters
Scott Shannon
George Curry
Donald Leopold, Dendrologist, SUNY ESF.

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UTM References:

A	407960/4764830
B	407980/4764530
C	407670/4764520
D	407670/4764310
E	407840/4764310
F	407840/4764200
G	407450/4764340
H	407330/4764340
I	407450/4764130
J	407140/4764160
K	406900/4764920
L	407720/4764950

Research documentation and draft nomination prepared by:

Item 7

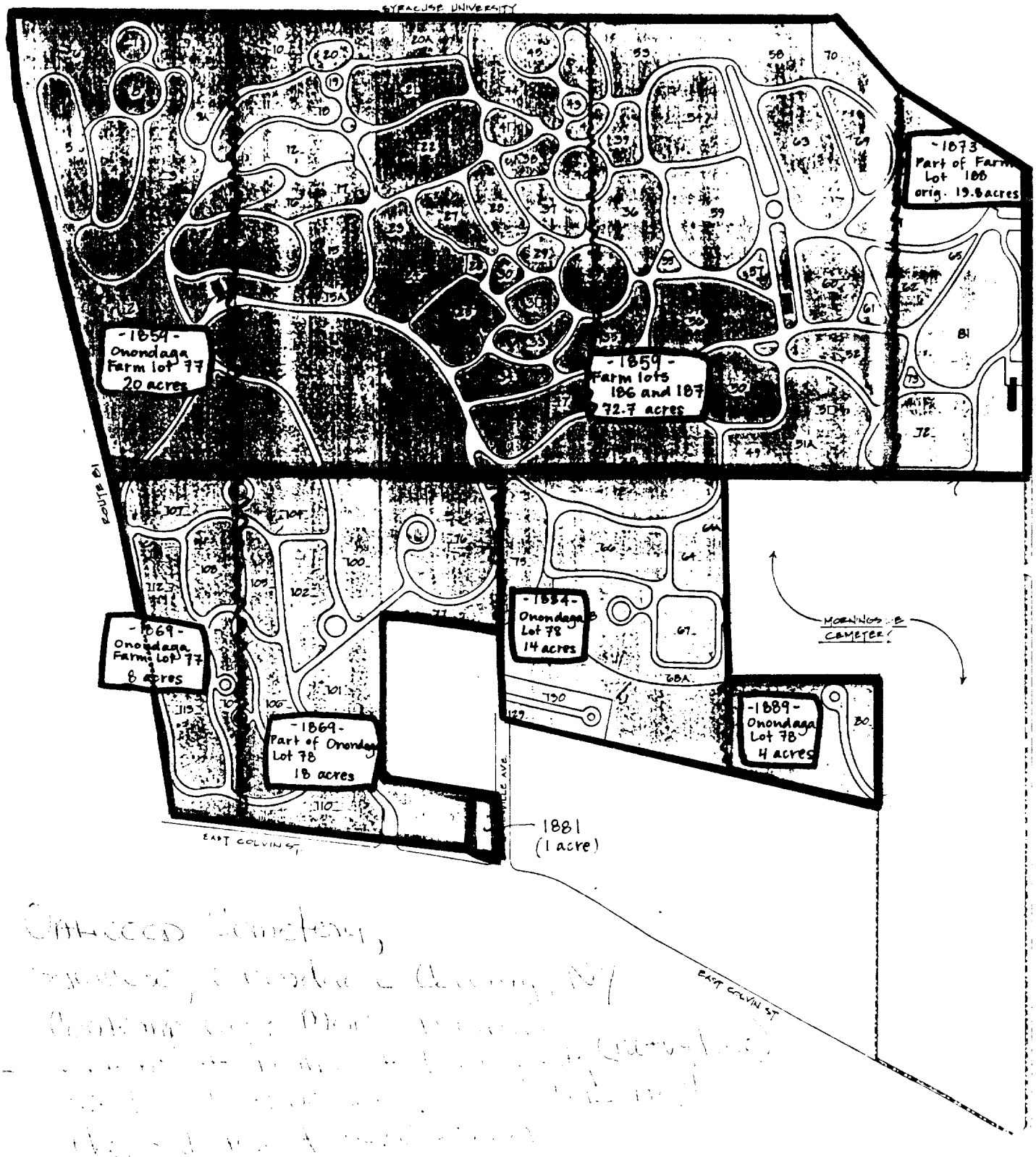
Barbara Ebert
412 North Cayuga Street
Ithaca, New York
(607) 273-1149

and

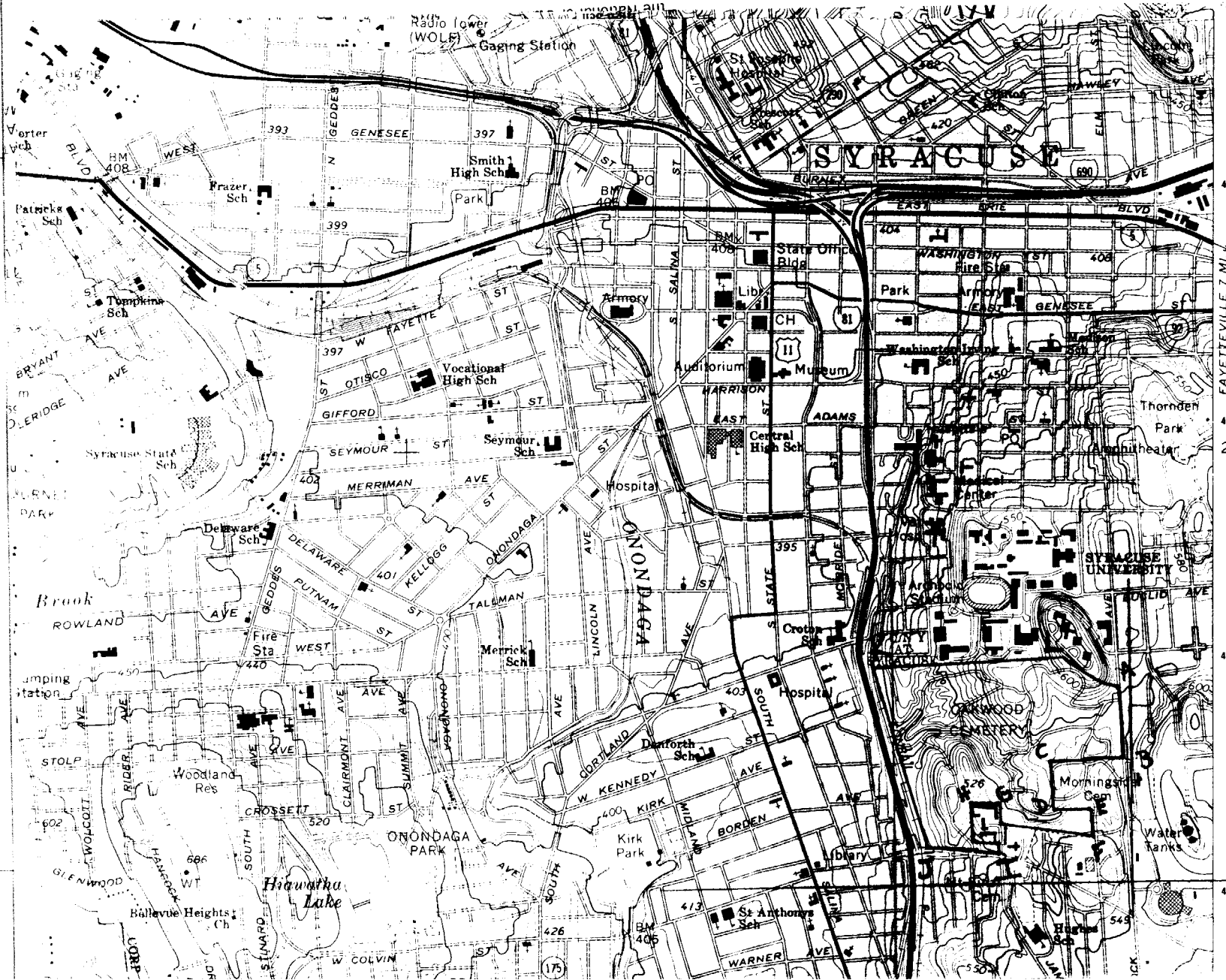
Christine Capella-Peters
Restoration Coordinator
Central Region
Central New York State Parks Region,
Recreation and Historic Preservation
Jamesville, New York
(315) 492-1756

Item 8

Christine B. Lozner
8407 Hobnail Road
Manlius, New York 13104
(315) 682-4321



Oakwood Cemetery,



Oakwood Cemetery
Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York
Syracuse West Quadrangle
Zone 18, 1:24,000

A 407960 / 4764870
B 407980 / 4764530
C 407670 / 4764520
D 407670 / 4764310
E 407840 / 4764310
F 407840 / 4764200

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

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& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

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UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001306
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

I

YOUR NAME: Peter Auyer DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **Oak Knitting Co. Mill Bldg.**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **102 West Division Street**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private XX
5. PRESENT OWNER: ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: Manufacturing Present: Offices
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes XX No
   Interior accessible: Explain

DESCRIPTION

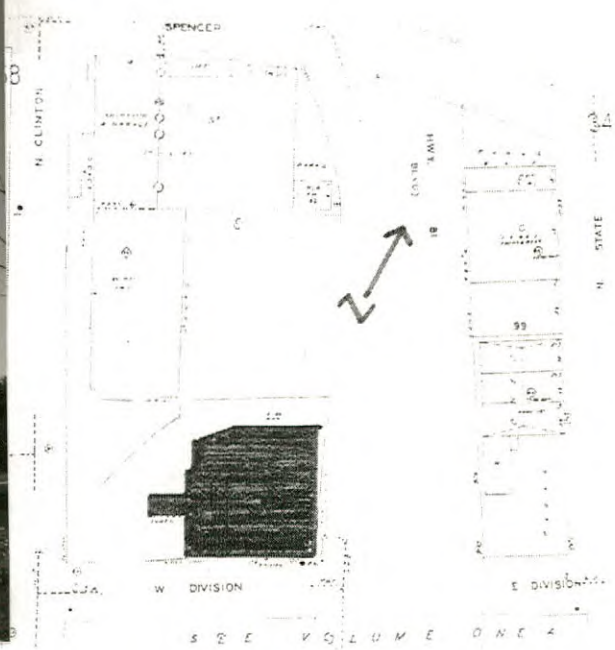
8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

    1. 1938 - Alterations

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station

other name/site number

2. Location

street & number 815 Erie Boulevard East and 400 Burnet Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Syracuse vicinity

state New York code NY county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Ruth A Pierpont DSHPO 6/30/09
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and 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:

☐ 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action


NEW YORK
CENTRAL
STATION





BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
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UNIQUE SITE NO. 06740.000873
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

N.R. eligible 6/28/89

NRE

YOUR NAME: n/a DATE: 3/89

YOUR ADDRESS: 252 Lorraine Avenue Syracuse NY 13210 TELEPHONE: 315-424-2561

ORGANIZATION (if any): Heritage Coalition, Inc.

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): New York Central Railroad Station
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE: n/a
3. STREET LOCATION: 815 Erie Boulevard East
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: Greyhound Bus Co. ADDRESS: 815 Erie Boulevard East/Syr.
6. USE: Original: Passenger railroad station Present: Bus terminal and passenger station
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain to passengers/other users

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☒ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐ e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain) steel frame
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☒ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so,when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
    exterior first floor canopy (1960's)
    enclosure of canopy (1970's)
    modifications to interior finishes (dates unknown)
    removal of passenger platforms (1960's)
    removal of railroad tracks (1960's)
12. PHOTO: see attached
13. MAP: see attached

An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☒ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: public-private transportation/mass transit project

NRE

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: two storey retaining walls for elevated bed
j. other: Baggage & Mail building, Mechanical/Power Plant

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☐
h. other: Interstate roadway/local highway

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

see attached

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

see attached

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1935-36

ARCHITECT: unknown

BUILDER: Walsh Construction Co. (general contractor);
William M. Ballard Co. (building contractor)

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

see attached

21. SOURCES:
Onondaga Historical Association, Montgomery Street, Syracuse, Onon. Co.
Syracuse Post Standard/Syracuse Herald American, Syracuse, Onon. Co.
Railroads in the Streets of Syracuse, CNY Chapter, National Railway Historical Society, Inc. (1986)

22. THEME:

NYCentral RR Station
Building-Structure Inventory Form Attachment

#17 The New York Central Railroad Station occupies a parcel in the City's east side at the base of University Hill. Prior to the introduction of the railroad, the parcel abutted the Erie Canal at the south. Currently, the site is bounded by Erie Boulevard East (south), elevated Interstate 690 (north), vacant land/surface parking (east) and contemporary commercial buildings (west). The general character of the property's immediate surroundings is dominated by vehicular use: the heavy volume of traffic on Erie Boulevard East, the visual and audible impacts of the elevated Interstate and the current use of the property as a central bus terminal. A mix of commercial uses housed in a variety of building types adds to the overall chaotic image of the area (see enclosed slides).

The New York Central Railroad Station, built as part of a complex of buildings, remains separated from its Baggage and Mail Building and Mechanical/Power Plant--as originally designed--by the elevated bed constructed to accommodate the rail tracks (currently the Interstate roadway). Both the station and its associated buildings to the north retain portions of their once expansive platform areas (see enclosed slides).

#18. The New York Central Railroad Station, a four storey, three bay central block flanked by two three storey recessed symmetrical wings, exhibits the features and characteristics of the Art Deco style as employed in a major public building.

The building was constructed with a steel frame; its central section is faced with Indiana limestone while the wings are faced in a buff colored brick with limestone details. A modest watertable of +/- 3 feet highlights the building's base.

The three bay central block exhibits a dramatic verticality, although simple in its execution. The main body is comprised of a descending order of staged limestone veneers with the crowning storey exhibiting decorative, incised markings. The central bay is definded by a three storey recessed public main entrance. The top of this entry bay bears remnants of the incised works "New York Central Station", below which is a symbolic limestone frieze depicting a locomotive and commemorative dates. These elements surmount a second storey bank of tripartite hopper windows. The original decorative aluminum and glass entry doors are present at the first floor; the stylized projecting marquee, however, has been removed. The two flanking bays of the central block are characterized by narrow, three storey window recesses. Windows are double hung metal units separated by modest decorative metal spandrals.

The building's symmetrical flanking wings (6 bays wide by 10 bays deep) are crowned by a prominent, shallow staged limestone entablature replete with simple incised and banded decoration. As in the main block, windows are arranged in three storey recessed bays and are distinquished by simple metal spandrals. Window units are 3-over-3 double hung metal sash. Ancillary first floor building entries are located along both the south and east/west elevations of the wings.

The rear of the building is executed with modest details emphasizing the utilitarian nature of this elevation. The building abutts the elevated rail

bed/retaining wall at the first and second floors; the third storey fenestration is comprised of a number of passenger entries and platform related structures/features. At the top floor, the building is arranged in a series of stepped, one storey and one and one-half storey masses over the central block.
The original retaining walls constructed to elevate the railroad are in place immediately adjacent to the station as well as along the north side of the entire city block. Similarly, the retaining walls and general grades constructed north of the station, along the northern edge of the former railroad bed, have been retained. The station's extant ancillary buildings, the Baggage and Mail Building and the Mechanical/Power Plant, remain separated from the station by the elevated rail bed (Interstate).

The building's interior contains a dramatic two storey passenger waiting room within the central block; the walls of the room are finished in travertine with a contrasting color marble border and base; trim features and decorations are executed in aluminum and marble. The floor exhibits intricate terrazzo designs which complement the other Art Deco details; the original ceiling is of ornamental accoustical plaster. The upper floors contain small offices and ancillary passenger-related rooms; features and finishes compliment those in the main waiting room but are more modest in detail.

Alterations to the property include removal of adjacent green spaces/parks at the east and west elevation--first for infill buildings, followed by demolition of these buildings to accomodate surface parking. In addition, alterations to the building include application of an exterior first floor structural canopy at the east, west and south elevations (1960's); enclosure of the canopy (1970's); infill of upper storey window/door openings with plywood coverings (dates unknown); and, partial/full removal of platforms. Various interior alterations are present although limited primarily to secondary finishes--floor plans remain relatively intact while ceilings have been obscured (main lobby), floors covered (office spaces) and furnishings replaced (main lobby). It is not clear if the access way between the station and the ancillary buildings--running under the elevated bed--is present and, if so, unaltered.

#20. The New York Central Railroad Station is historically significant as the only remaining New York Central Railroad Company passanger station in the city of Syracuse as well as one of a few railroad related properties within the community.

For over a century, from the 1830's into the 1960's, the New York Central Railroad provided east-west passenger rail service to the Syracuse community. Beginning with horse drawn cars, the New York Central commandeered the streets of the city with its vehicles, noise and soot. The railroad cars occupied a large portion of the main streets within the city's business district, requiring up to 29 grade crossings and causing continuous traffic conflicts with carriages, streetcars and, ultimately, automibles.

In 1839, steel tracks were laid south of the Erie Canal in Washington Street to accomodate the growing railroad as well as the growing community. The New York Central Railroad Company supported this technological advance by

constructing its first passenger station on East Washington Street near Hanover Square. By the 1860's, Vanderbilt Station had become inadequate to handle the great increase in rail use and the Company sought to provide better facilities for its passengers. Following demolition of Vanderbilt Station, the Company built a new station a few blocks west within the business area, at West Washington and South Franklin Streets. This building, designed by W.L. Gilbert, realized the same fate as its predecessor: after only 25 years in service, the station proved unsatisfactory for the still growing railroad. The rapid increase in passenger use forced the Company to construct a third station, a massive four storey Richardsonian Romanesque building, one block south at West Fayette and South Franklin Streets. Following demolition of the old station, a covered train shed was constructed on the site.

At the same time the Company was contemplating its second station, local community leaders and residents began exploring solutions to the conflicts presented by the numerous grade crossings throughout the city. The efforts to improve the situation lasted more than 50 years and involved a wide variety of individuals, organizations, businesses and government agencies. After decades of debate and compromise, a plan was adopted in 1927 which called for the elevation of the railroad tracks and the construction of yet another new passenger station.

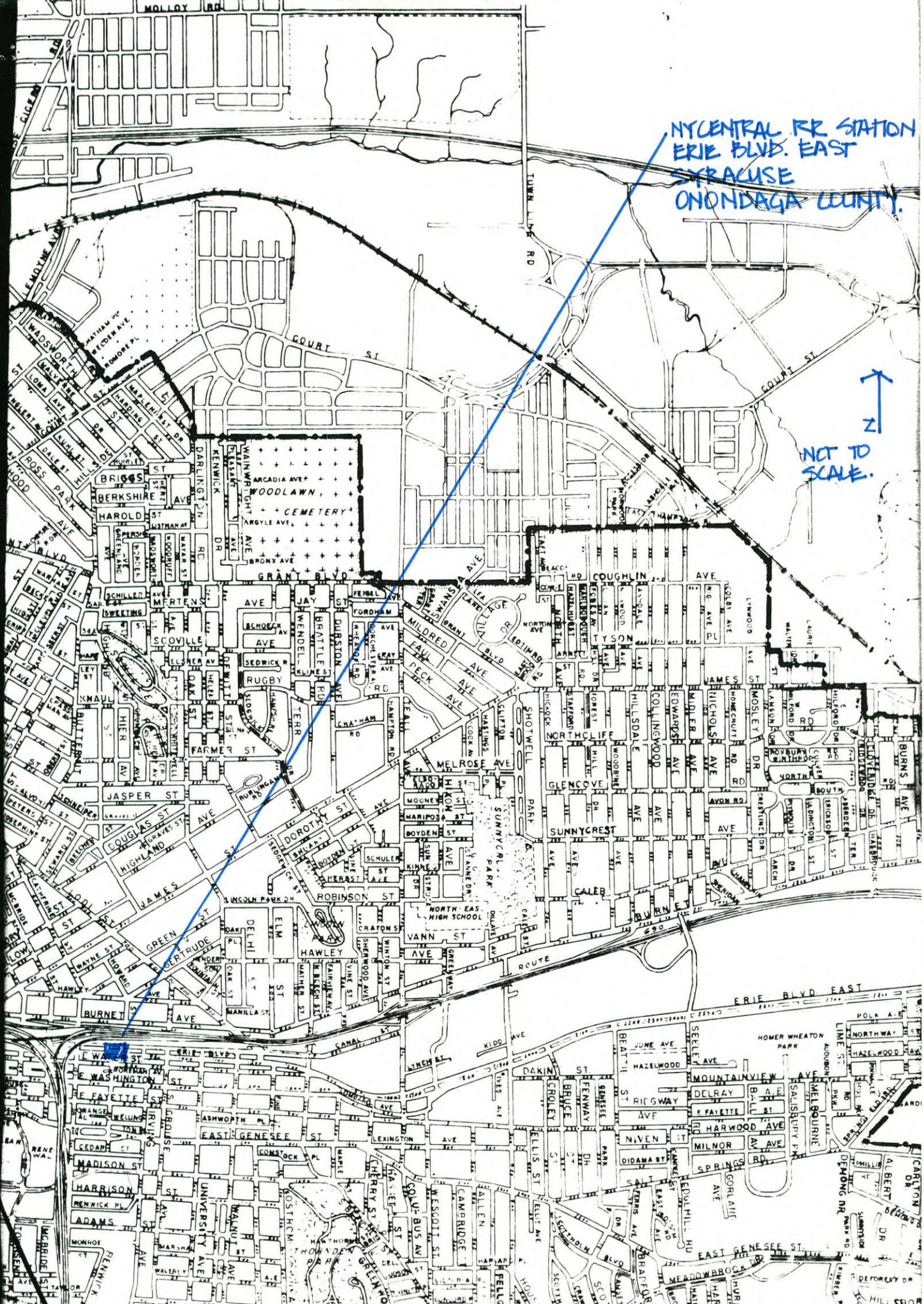
Work on this extensive construction project began in 1930 and was managed by the Walsh Construction Company, designated general contractors. The $17 million project involved the construction of 27 bridges, substantial changes in the local train signaling system and construction of a modern station. The station project, begun in 1935, was conducted by the William M. Ballard Company. The entire elevation project was completed in September 1936 and was marked by transfer of service to the new elevated system following the final train stop at the old Franklin Street station. (The Franklin Street station was demolished three years after the new station was in operation).

The elevated system and Erie Boulevard East station remained in use for over two decades after its gala opening. During that periord, ridership began a steady decline and branch line service was discontinued. By the 1960's, all trains were routed around the city, at its northern perimeter, via upgraded freight lines; a small, innocuous passenger station was constructed outside the city in the adjacent village of East Syracuse; and, the elevated railroad bed was transformed into Interstate 690. Shortly after the demise of the Company's thru-city service and the opening of the highway, the station was adapted as a bus terminal and passenger station.

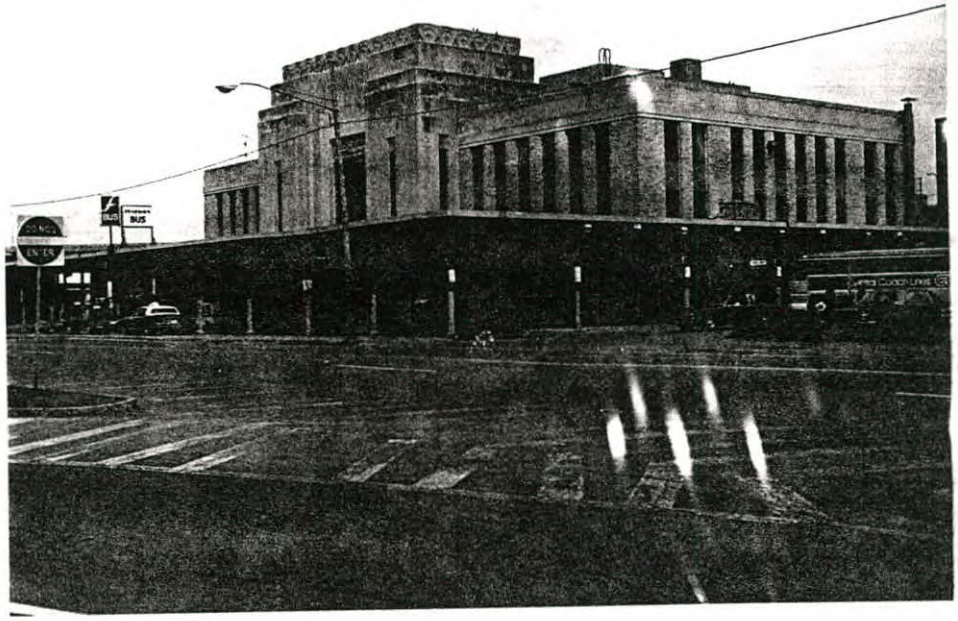
Most properties in Syracuse associated with the New York Central Railroad have been demolished, moved or altered. Few properties related directly to the workings of this railroad remain within the city limits; specifically, the former Erie Boulevard East station, its ancillary buildings and the massive retaining walls of the elevated rail bed.

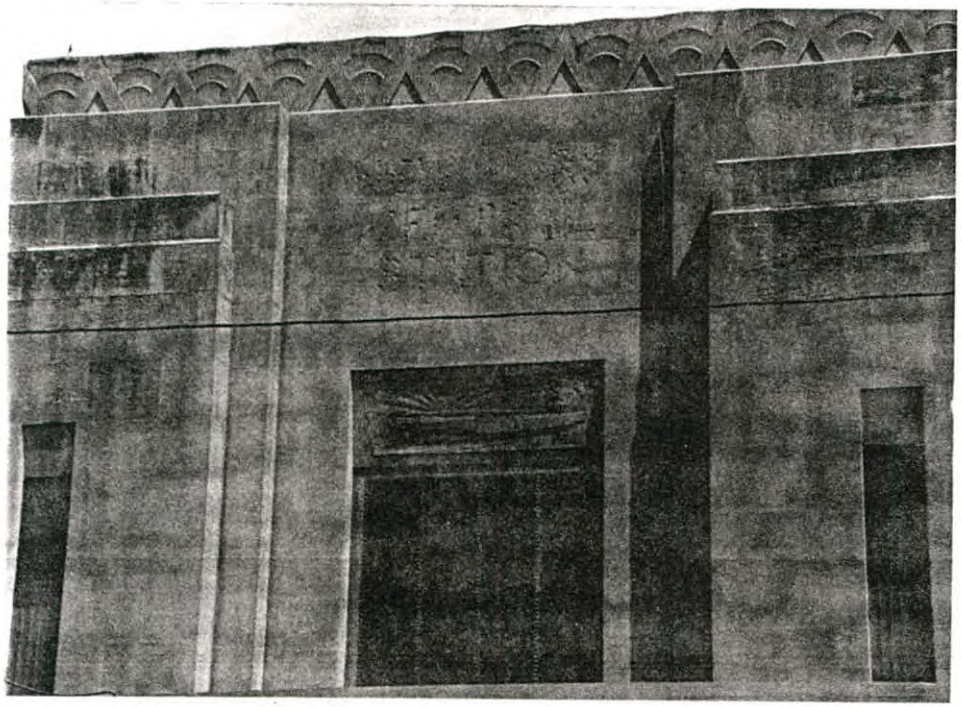
It should be noted that although other railroad related properties do exist within the city limits (e.g., the former D L & W Railroad station and associated retaining walls within the Armory Square National Register Historic District), these resources are not associated with the New York

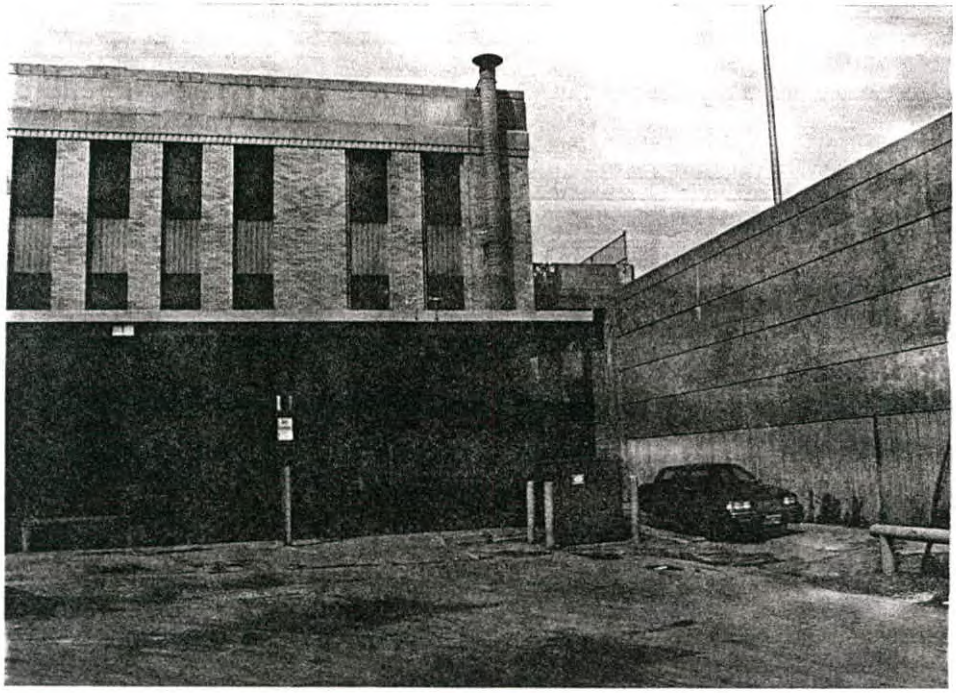
Central Company nor its influences on the growth of the community and its physical form. In addition, of the other extant rail related properties, none more clearly represents the impressive characteristics of the Art Deco style as presented in a major public building.


NY CENTRAL RR STATION
ERIE BLVD. EAST
SYRACUSE
ONONDAGA COUNTY.
N
NOT TO SCALE.
MOLLOY RD
TOWN LINE RD
COURT ST
WOODLAWN CEMETERY
GRANT BLVD
COUGHLIN AVE
TYSON
MERTEN AVE
SCOVILLE
RUGBY
FARMER ST
JASPER ST
DOUGLAS ST
JAMES ST
GREEN ST
BURNET AVE
ROBINSON ST
VANN ST
HAWLEY
MELROSE AVE
GLENCOVE
SUNNYCREST
NORTH EAST HIGH SCHOOL
SUNNYCREST PARK
ERIE BLVD EAST
CANAL ST
EAST GENESEE
MADISON ST
HARRISON
ADAMS
UNIVERSITY AVE
MOUNTAINVIEW
HARWOOD AVE
MILNOR
SPRINGS
RIDGWAY AVE
HOMER WHEATON PARK
MEADOWBROOK DR
DEMONG DR
ROUTE 690


STOP


BUS





BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. 06740.000873
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: BRETT K. CALDWELL DATE: 12/30/93

YOUR ADDRESS: PO BOX 688, SYRACUSE, NY, 13201 TELEPHONE: (315) 422-5716

ORGANIZATION (if any): HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION AND PRESERVATION SOCIETY OF CNY

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): NEW YORK CENTRAL STATION
2. COUNTY: ONONDAGA TOWN/CITY: SYRACUSE VILLAGE: N/A
3. STREET LOCATION: 815 ERIE BOULEVARD EAST
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: GREYHOUND BUS LINES ADDRESS: 815 ERIE BLVD EAST
6. USE: Original: TRAIN STATION Present: BUS STATION
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain YES, CURRENTLY A GREYHOUND BUS STATION

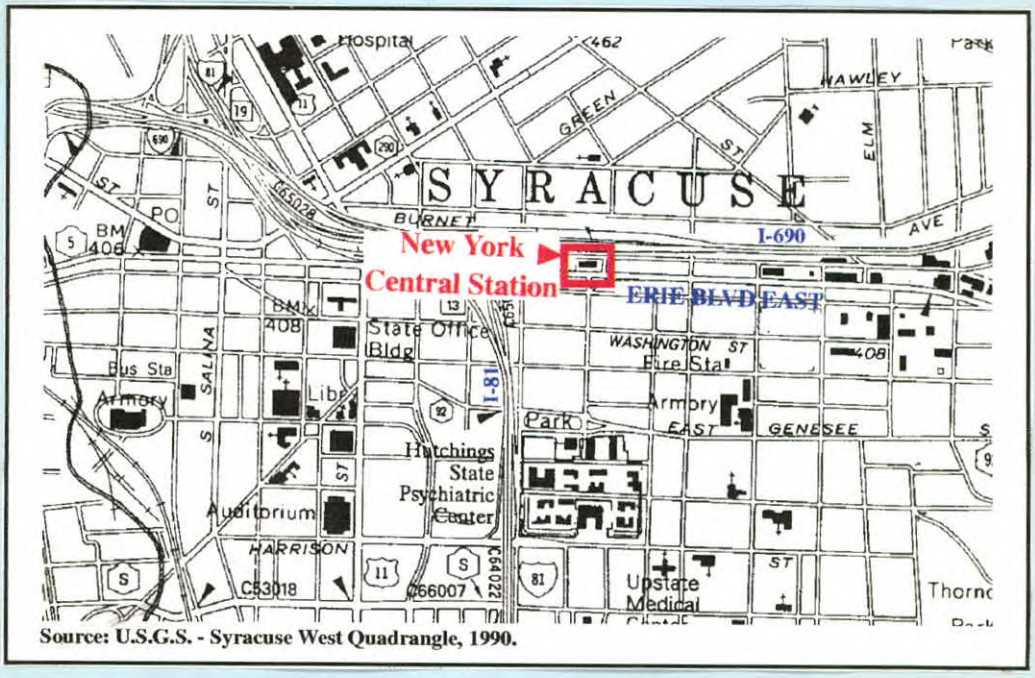
DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☒ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain) STEEL FRAME
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☐ c. fair ☒ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known): SEE PAGE 1

12. PHOTO:

SEE EXHIBIT 2

13. MAP:



Source: U.S.G.S. - Syracuse West Quadrangle, 1990.

An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☒ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: PASSENGER PLATFORM, EXPRESS BUILDING, AND STEAM-PLANT NORTH OF I-690

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☐ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☒
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

SEE PAGE 1

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

SEE PAGE 1

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: CIRCA 1934

ARCHITECT: J.P. GALLAGHER

BUILDER: WALSH CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

SEE PAGE 3

21. SOURCES:

SEE PAGE 9

22. THEME:

New York Central Station
815 Erie Boulevard East
Syracuse, New York

11) INTEGRITY:
The original stone structure was given an addition in the early 1960's that consisted of a steel and glass entrance. This addition was added to the original facade of the structure, and is currently intact and used for intercity (Greyhound) bus operations. Also, the steel and glass addition extends in an apron-like orientation to both sides of the structure. This addition eliminated the original passenger drop-off area and taxi-cab waiting area located at the front of the structure.

The original small park areas that flanked the structure were eliminated in the early 1960's, and the original windows, which are made of structural aluminum, are covered with plywood.

The original paved auto parking lot located on the east side of the structure is now in a deteriorated condition. The lot has broken and uneven pavement with poor drainage conditions.

17) INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This structure, which was the fourth passenger terminal for New York Central in Syracuse, was a major railroad passenger and freight station for the Central New York region in the 1930's.
The surrounding structures currently consist of commercial uses that are not related to the original or existing use of the structure.

Although it is not located in a historic district, the station is located on Erie Boulevard, which is constructed over the bed of the original Erie Canal. The Canal, which was filled-in and paved, is now a major auto arterial roadway that provides east/west access to Syracuse and adjacent cities, towns, and villages.

18) OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

Exterior:

The original station structure had a building footprint of approximately 163' x 100'. The prominent central section, which is four stories high, has tower set-backs, flanked by three-story wings. This central section is faced with limestone and the wings are faced with gray bricks. A three-foot base course of polished granite surrounds the structure. Limestone trim, copings, and belt courses are located around the wings of the building. The structure has a vertical orientation. This is evident in the tower-like symmetry of the central section. The original window frames, spandrels, doors, doorframes, the original main marquis, and a smaller marquis are all made of structural aluminum.

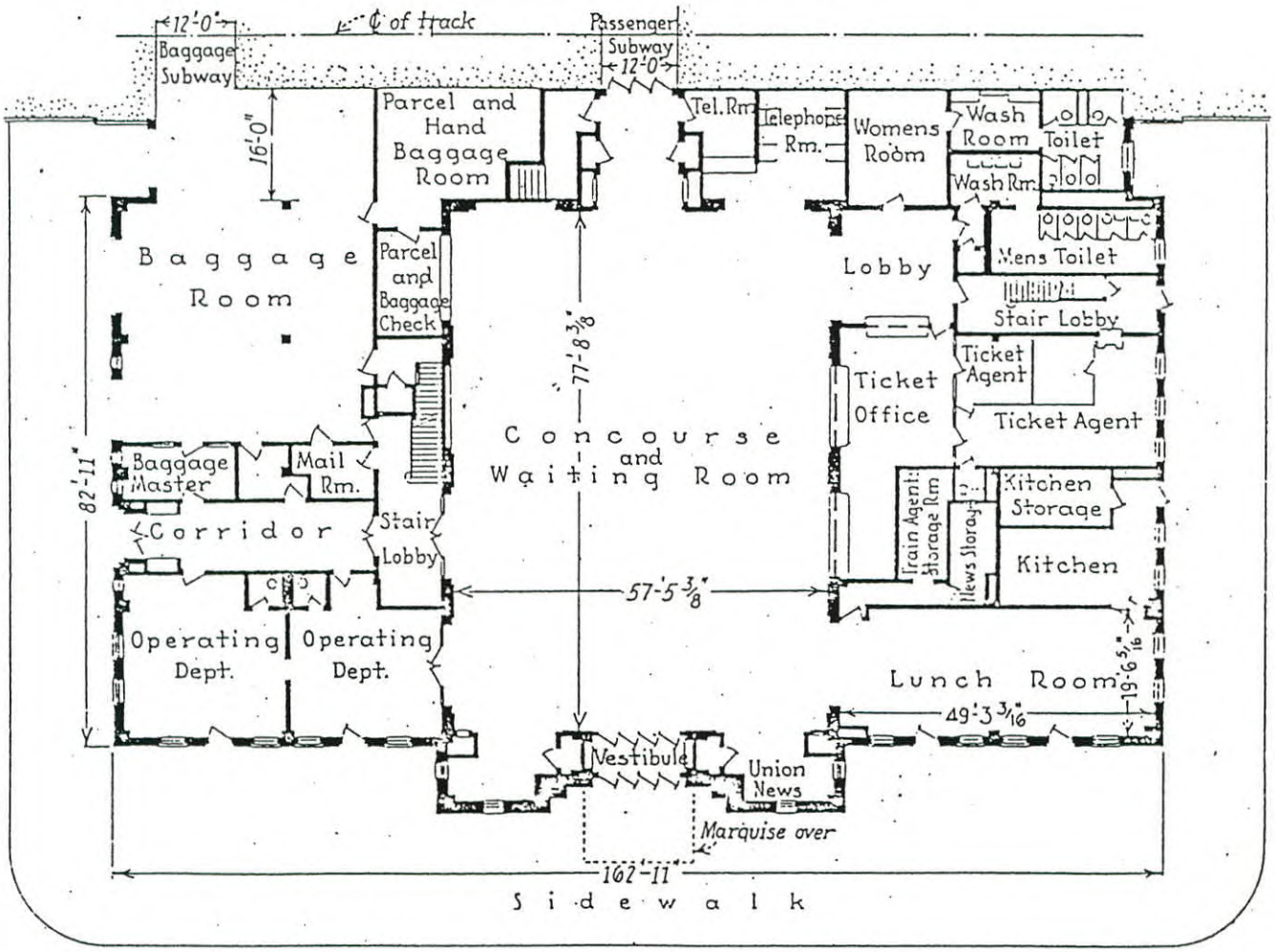
Interior:

Originally, the central section of the station consisted of a general concourse and waiting room. Adjacent to this section were various passenger service facilities. The floor of the structure is made of

buff terrazzo, with a black marble border and base. Although it has been lowered, the original ceiling was 24 feet high and made of pre-cast acoustical plaster. The doors, frames, grills, counters and other waiting room trim were originally made of satin-finish aluminum. Also, the original waiting room, contained tables, leather-upholstered seats and settees.

The structure has a basement that is the same size as the building footprint. Originally, this space contained lockers, building mechanical facilities, and various types of storage. The upper floors of the structure were originally used as office space. The floorplan of the first floor is presented in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1. - Floorplan of New York Central Station, circa 1930's.



Source: Railroads in the Streets of Syracuse, Central New York Chapter, National Railway Historical Society, Inc., 1970.

New York Central Station
815 Erie Boulevard East
Syracuse, New York

20) HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The New York Central Station is architecturally significant as an exceptional example of a combination passenger and express railroad station from the 1930's.

This structure was constructed between April 1934 and September 1936. The passenger station was considered one of the best and modern of the time (early 1930's). The four story construction, in combination with the vertically oriented architecture, and the Indiana Limestone made this a very unique building. As discussed earlier, the interior detail of the structure's original waiting room was a very distinguishing factor of it's overall appearance. The travertine, marble border, ornamental acoustical plaster ceiling, and the terrazzo floor made this a very unique structure.

During this period (1930's) of transportation growth in New York State, several significant railway station facilities were in existence. On the New York Central Railroad, the only major city without a modern station was Syracuse. The previous Syracuse facility was built in 1895. Railway stations in Buffalo, Albany, Schenectady and Rochester were built in the early 1900's and had various types of architectural styles. In the 1930's, the New York Central initiated a grade crossing elimination program that included grade separation, five miles of new right-of-way, and the construction of a new, modern station that had a very stylized and artistic design concept. There are no other existing stations that have this particular art deco design in New York State.

Also, during this period of time, Syracuse, New York was a major point of commerce for New York State. It was also a major terminus for the Erie Canal, as well as three railroads and numerous interurban forms of transportation. Since 1837, both the New York Central and West Shore railroads had operated their main line tracks in the City streets under perpetual franchise. By the 1930's, the number of trains operating through the streets of Syracuse exceeded 100 per day. This caused major congestion between the City and the railroads. As a result, a commission was established to formulate and examine alternatives that would solve the problem. The commission adopted a plan, and construction of the New York Central station began in 1934, and was completed in 1936. In addition to the station, the project included an alignment of five miles of track, created 25 bridges over city streets, and eliminated 20 grade crossings.

During the 1930's, art deco became very popular as the modernistic architectural style for various structures, including train stations. The New York Central chose this design because it evoked an imposing image of their presence in the City of Syracuse. New York Central stations in other cities reflected a traditional gothic styling. In it's role as a train station, the structure was located on the south side of the tracks facing Erie Boulevard (former Erie Canal). The street level floor of the structure contained a 5,000 square foot waiting room that was two stories high. The adjacent facilities included a ticket office, baggage room, parcel check, public telegraph and telephone offices, a newsstand, restaurant, and public toilets. The heating plant for this structure was located north of the tracks in the original Mail and Service Building. The latter building, together with the Railway and Express Building, faces Burnett Avenue. Originally, mail and express were handled through theses buildings to and from trains via a connection to the baggage subway. The passenger and baggage subways are both still intact

and are currently sealed. Unique to this structure was the bass relief of a New York Central Hudson Class steam engine and train. Brass letters spelling out New York Central were located above the relief. The relief is currently intact.

The new elevated right-of-way and the new station contributed to a vastly improved transportation system in the Syracuse area. As a result, the City removed trains from Syracuse streets and the New York Central was able to improve train speeds and also several associated safety issues. The original station structure is intact, although modifications were made by Greyhound Bus Lines, which is the current occupant of the structure. These modifications were made when New York Central abandoned the right-of-way through the City in the 1960's. The structure is currently for sale and there has been preliminary discussion of demolition plans. The opening of the proposed Intermodal Transportation Center in Syracuse will possibly accelerate these plans because Greyhound Bus Lines has announced that they will be a tenant of the proposed Intermodal Transportation Center. This is the only structure of it's type in New York State, and possibly, in the United States.

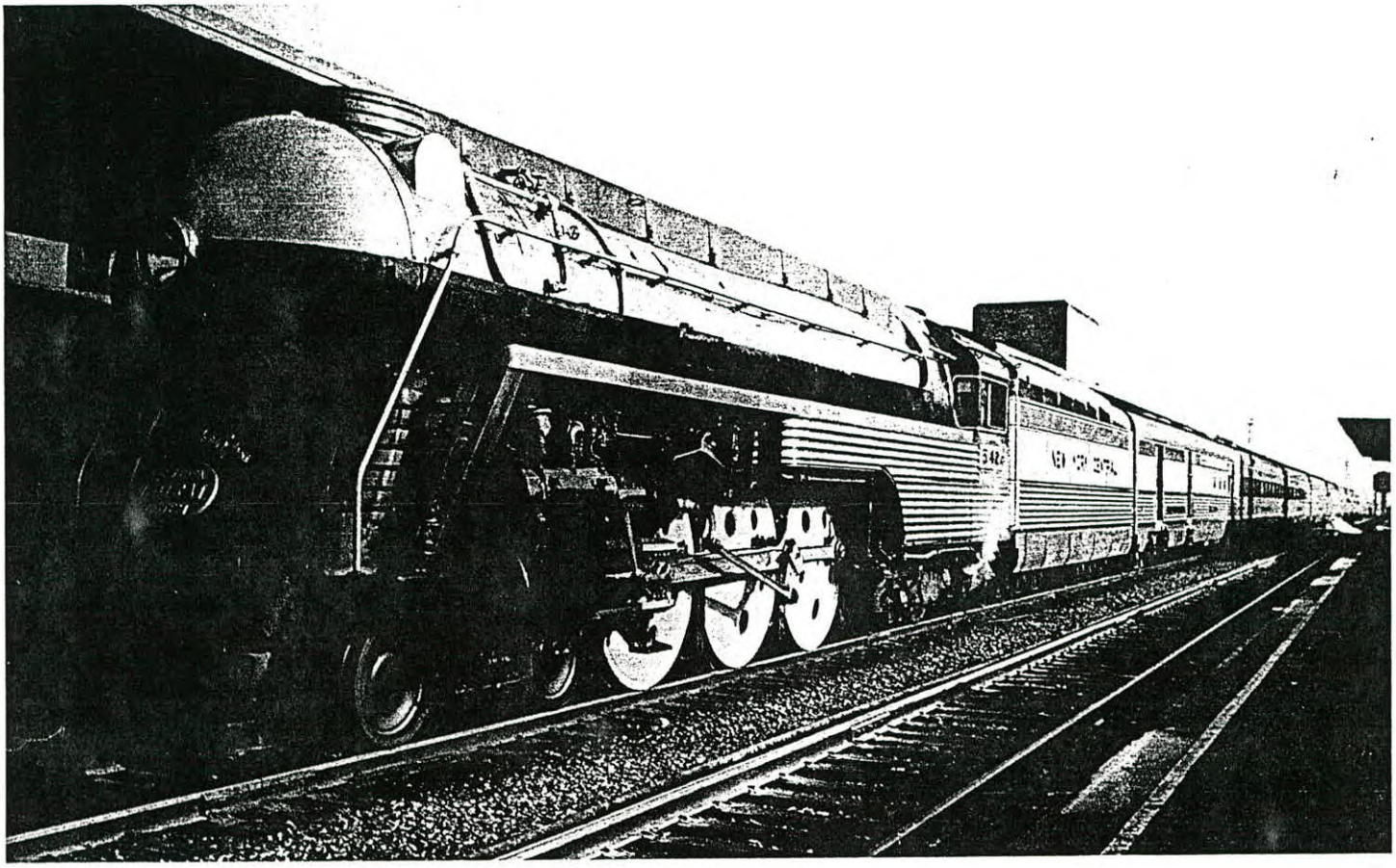
New York Central Station
815 Erie Boulevard East
Syracuse, New York

Exhibit 2. - Front view of the New York Central Station from the south, circa 1940.



Central New York Station
815 Erie Boulevard East
Syracuse, New York

Exhibit 3. - NYC Hudson Class streamlined locomotive, circa 1941.



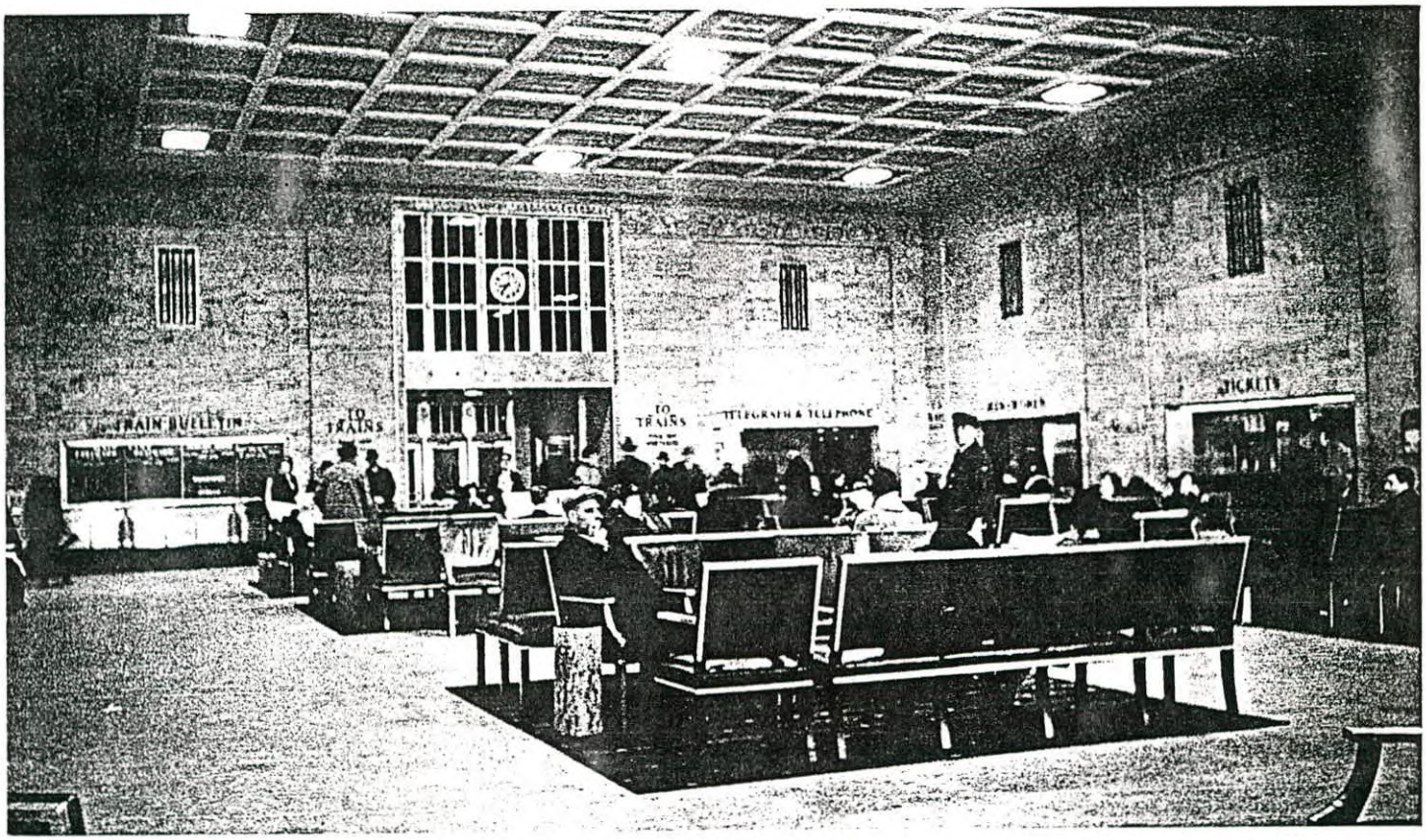
New York Central Station
815 Erie Boulevard East
Syracuse, New York

Exhibit 4. - Empire State Express railroad car, circa 1941.



New York Central Station
815 Erie Boulevard East
Syracuse, New York

Exhibit 5. - Interior view of the waiting room facilities of the New York Central Station, date unknown.



New York Central Station
815 Erie Boulevard East
Syracuse, New York

21) SOURCES:

Central New York Chapter, National Railway Historical Society, Inc., Railroads in the Streets of Syracuse, Marcellus, New York, 1979.

Interview with Charles A. Poltenson, member of the National Railway Historical Society, (NRHS) and member of the Empire State Passengers Association (ESPA).

New York Central System, New Syracuse station and Grade Crossing Elimination In Service, September 24, 1936.

Photographic Archives of the Onondaga County Historical Society.

Simmons-Boardman Publishing, Railway Age, No More Middle-of-the-Street Railroading for Syracuse, October 3, 1936.

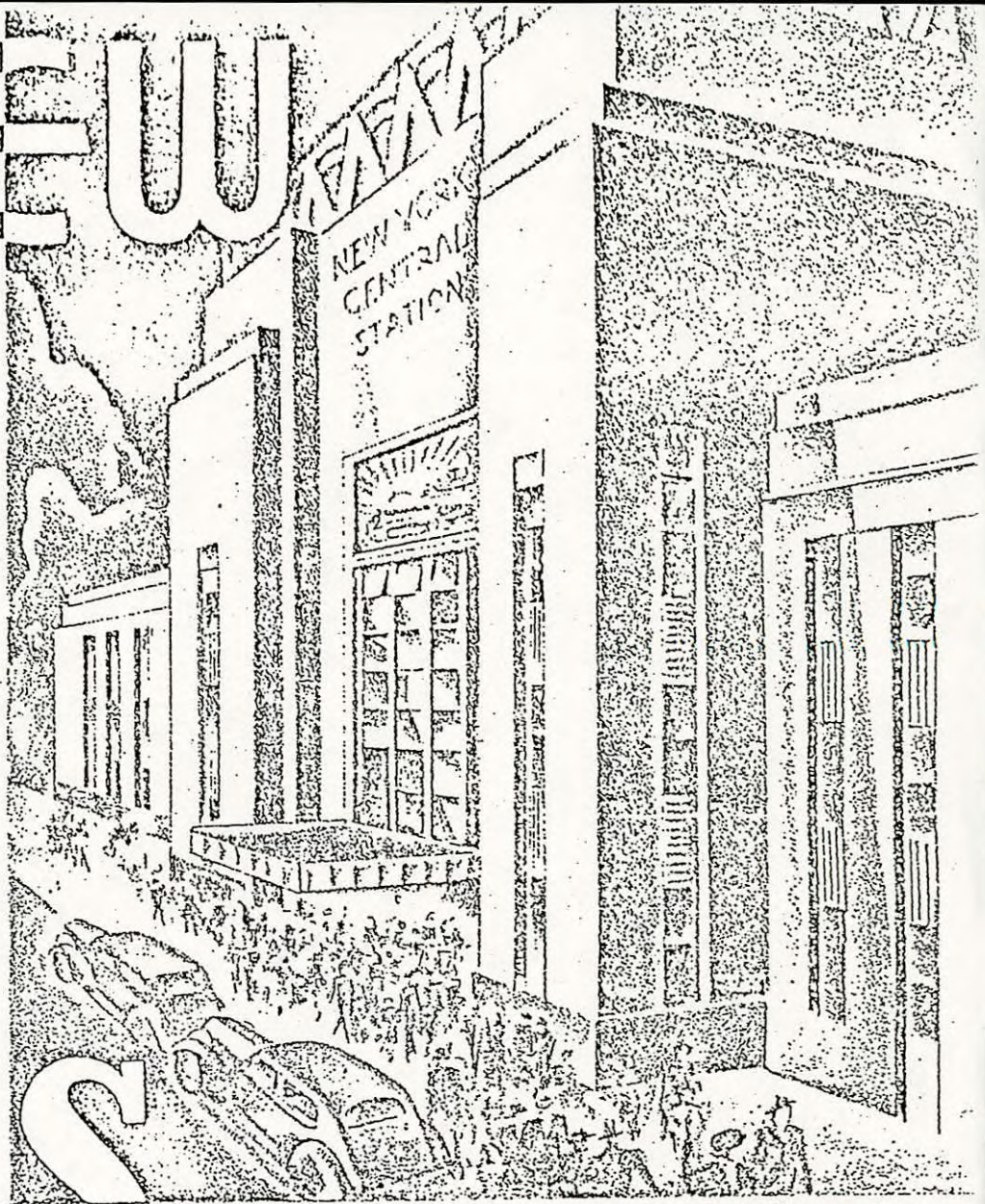
Simmons-Boardman Publishing, Railway Age, New York Central Completes Grade Separation and Passenger Station Project Within the City of Syracuse, October 10, 1936.

New York Central Station
815 Erie Boulevard East
Syracuse, New York

LIST OF EXHIBITS

	Page Number
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Exhibit 2 - Front view of New York Central Station from the south	5
Exhibit 3 - NYC Hudson Class streamlined locomotive	6
Exhibit 4 - Empire State Express railroad car	7
Exhibit 5 - Interior view of waiting room facilities of NYC Station	8

NEW



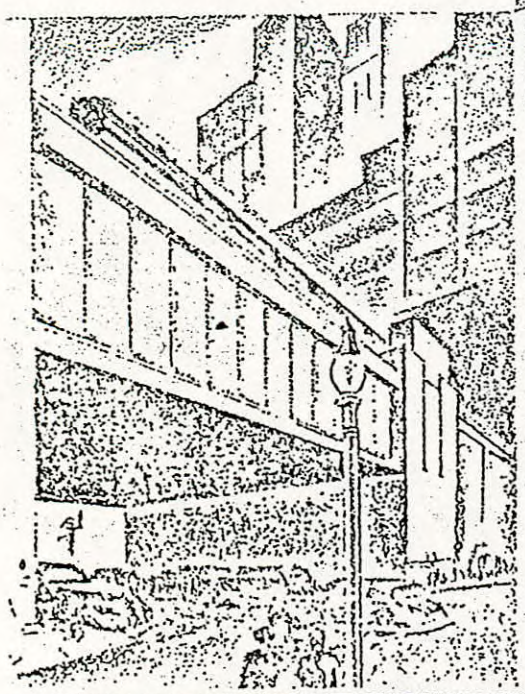
SYRACUSE STATION

AND

Grade Crossing Elimination

In Service Beginning

SEPTEMBER 24, 1936



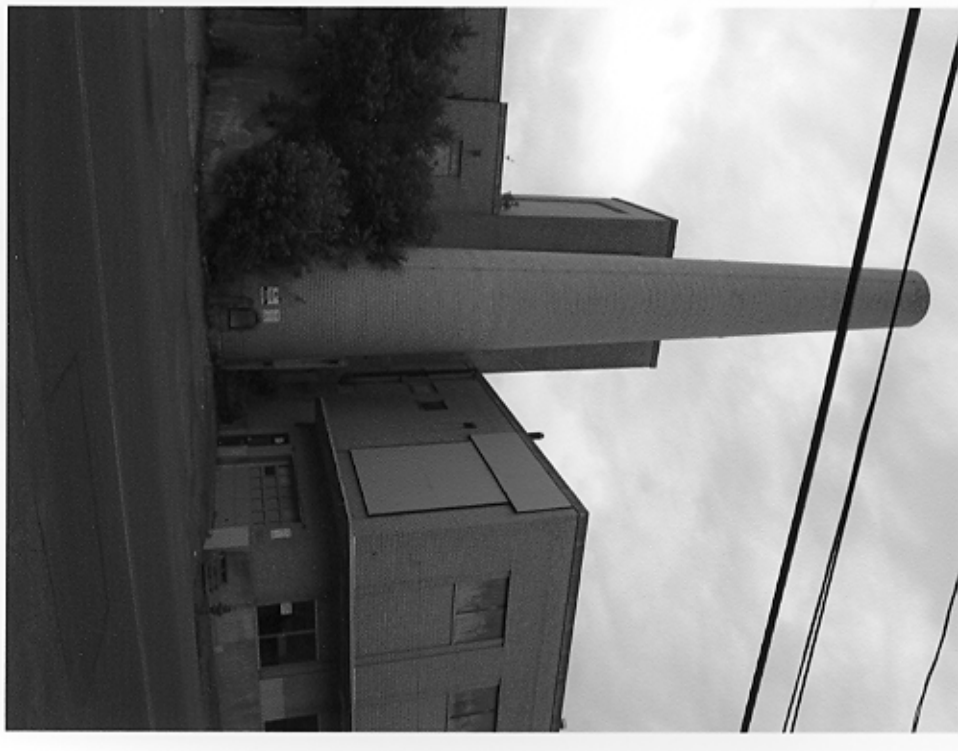
NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM














L & G MACHINING





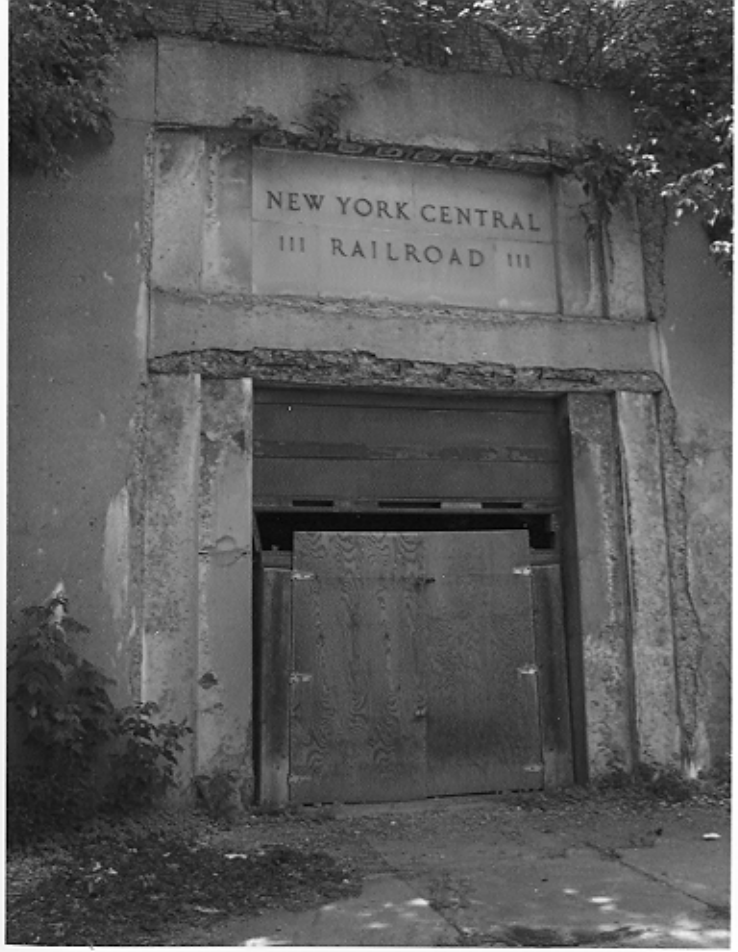







10
Your news, at the time.


10
NOW
Your news, at the time.


NEW YORK CENTRAL
III RAILROAD III



5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ public-local
- ☒ private
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- ☐ district
- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
1	1	structures
		objects
3	1	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION: Railroad related

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY: Television Station
VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Brick; Limestone
roof Asphalt
other

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

DESCRIPTION

The New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station in downtown Syracuse, New York, an outstanding representative of the Art Deco style, is located on the north side of Erie Boulevard East between North Crouse Avenue to the east and Catherine Street to the west. The building is south of I-690 and the majority of the northern elevation is nearly flush with the I-690 embankment. The surrounding area is a mix of light industrial and commercial properties.

The passenger station footprint is approximately 163' x 100', unchanged since its completion in 1936. The four-story central block has tower set-backs and is faced with Indiana limestone. The building has a steel-frame structure, and a reinforced concrete foundation. The adjoining eastern and western recessed wings are faced with gray bricks and a three-foot polished granite belt course runs the length of the eastern, southern, and western facades. Indiana limestone is used as coping and trim on all facades.

The original mail service and Railway Express buildings and associated structures, hereafter referred to collectively as the freight station complex, are located north of I-690, a right-of-way that originally served as the elevated New York Central railroad tracks at the completion of the passenger station and freight station complex. The freight station complex is situated on the south side of Burnet Avenue and delineated by Catherine Street to the west. North Crouse Avenue bisects Burnet Avenue to the east.

The complex is comprised of a car facility/coal bunker building, a mail and freight service building with a garage addition constructed between 1962 and1975, an open canopy connected to a canopy of garages that was enclosed around the same time, and a Railway Express building. A 150-foot coal stack faced with glazed yellow bricks stands at the east side of the property.

The buildings are connected to one another via a covered platform that extends approximately 690 feet along the southern façade adjacent to I-690. Two tunnels that originally ran under the tracks and connected the freight station complex to the passenger station are still accessible, but are sealed up underneath I-690. One runs directly underneath the car facility/coal bunker building and is accessible at ground level from the exterior, and the entrance to the second is located at the interior southwestern corner of the first floor of the mail and freight service building.

A small fire in the passenger station in 1996 caused water and smoke damage that required the removal of the travertine and terrazzo from the original waiting room. The addition of a canopy to the southern façade in the early 1960s resulted in a variation in the color of the limestone beneath the canopy, which was removed and replaced during the 2001-2003 renovations. The passenger station is in excellent condition, remains in its original location, and retains the vast

majority of its original materials. The renovations preserved the greatest degree of original materials possible while also making the building serviceable for a different use.

The freight station complex exhibits a high degree of integrity because the original materials and floor plans are largely unaltered. The buildings are in excellent condition, and the garage addition and enclosure of part of the canopy are the only significant alterations since their construction.

Passenger Station, Exterior

Southern Façade: The three-bay central block demonstrates a dramatic sense of verticality through relatively restrained detailing. Descending tiered limestone veneers characterize the peak of the block, and the entablature is incised with an alternating pattern of peaks and arches. The "New York Central" aluminum lettering on the southern façade of the central block is a replication of the original, but the carved frieze of a train and commemorative dates is original. A bank of three-over-three windows extends between the second and third stories with decorative aluminum spandrels.

The plane of the main entrance is recessed and the flanking bays each contain a single three-over-three, double-hung window in an aluminum frame on each of the three stories. Vertically arranged metal panels with concave detailing enhance the sense of verticality. The eastern and western facades of the central block contain identical bays.

The overhang on the central block below the bank of windows is a fiberglass replication of the original aluminum version, as are the miniature versions over the ancillary entrances on the first floor on both the eastern and western facades. An enclosed vestibule had to be constructed to meet modern fire codes. The detailing within the vestibule are fiberglass replications of the original brushed aluminum that decorates the doorframes on both the exterior and interior of the main entrance.

The identical, symmetrical flanking wings are each crowned by a prominent limestone entablature with scalloped incised markings. The southern facades each have six recessed bays, with a single three-over-three double-hung window at each of the three stories. Metal paneling identical to the central block separates the windows from one another within each bay.

Western Façade: The western façade has a total of 10 bays, defined by simple, decorative brick set-backs, and are arranged in a pattern of two, six, and two, viewed from north to south. The northern pair each have a pair of double-hung, three-over-three windows in aluminum frames on the third story, and vents of the same dimensions as the average façade window on the second story. Single windows used to be on the first story in each of the northern bays, but were bricked up at an unknown date.

The set of six bays on the western façade only have a set-back on the second and third stories, with double-hung, three-over-three windows on both the second and third stories. A limestone course extends the length of the set of six bays immediately below the second-story windows. An ancillary entrance with the imitation fiberglass overhang is on the first floor, with a bricked up opening (original purpose unknown) directly to the north. The southern pair of bays is identical in configuration and detailing as the bays on the southern façade of the flanking wings.

Eastern Façade: The eastern façade of the building is arranged in the same pattern of bays as the western façade. The northern pair of bays each contains a single double-hung, three-over-three window with aluminum frame on both the second and third floors. The first floor of the northern bay in the pair also contains a single double-hung, three-over-three window with aluminum frame. The concave metal paneling separates the windows from one other within the bays. The southern bay of the pair contains a metal door, and neither the door nor the current organization of architectural elements is original.

The six center bays are identical, with single double-hung, three-over-three windows in aluminum frames on the first, second, and third floors. Concave metal paneling separates the windows from one other within the bays.

The southern pair of bays is identical on the second and third floors, with single double-hung, three-over-three windows in aluminum frames on both floors. The first story of the northern bay contains a pair of doors with transom lights and an imitation fiberglass overhang. The southern bay of the pair contains a single double-hung, three-over-three window.

Northern Façade: The northern façade originally supported a passenger platform and was designed to mimic the southern façade, and it rises up nearly flush with the embankment. A five-story center block is elevated over two flanking wings, and originally was the switchman's tower and held the mechanisms to switch the tracks. A band of four three-over-three windows in aluminum frames on the fifth floor of the northern, eastern, and western facades of the center projection enabled a control operator to survey the tracks. These are the only remaining windows on the northern façade, as the rest were bricked over to create a sound barrier.

Originally, a smaller window, most likely a pair of double-hung, three-over-three in an aluminum frame, was situated on the fourth floor of the center block and two flanking wings, but were bricked up in the 2001-2003 renovations.

A large mural of a New York Central locomotive, "The 20th-Century Limited," waiting at a platform with passengers and railroad employees on the platform fills the length of the third story and was completed by Anthony Clubine, of Clubine Creations, ca. 2002-2003. The figures in the mural are portraits of both historical and modern-day individuals.

Alterations

During the early 1960s, a steel and glass entrance was added to the southern façade, as well as a metal awning. After over three decades, this resulted in a variation in the coloring of the limestone above and below the awning. During the 2001-2003 restoration and renovation by Beyer, Blinder, and Bell, five inches of the Indiana limestone from the lower 15' of limestone on the southern façade was replaced. The replacement stone has faded to be virtually indistinguishable from the original. Much of the original polished granite belt course had to be removed due to cracking and the replacement is a close match to the original. Additionally, all aluminum window frames and detailing are reproductions of the original model, and all but one band of windows on the northern façade were bricked up in order to create a sound barrier. The passenger platform and canopy originally attached to the northern façade was removed after the State of New York appropriated the rail beds for the construction of I-690 in the 1960s.

Alterations to surrounding property include the removal of adjacent green spaces/parks to the east and west of the passenger station along Erie Boulevard in order to create more parking spaces. A concrete block garage was constructed in the eastern parking lot by the current owners, Time Warner Cable, ca. 2002-2003 and one of the original "Syracuse" platform signs has been restored and attached to the southern wall.

Passenger Station, Interior

The first two floors of the passenger station have undergone significant superficial alterations due to damage caused by an April 1996 fire and the needs of Time Warner Cable/10 News Now. A sound studio has been constructed immediately inside the doors on the southern façade of the central block, although the shape and size of the original passenger waiting room, which currently serves as the newsroom remains relatively intact. In the original design, the main entrance originally opened directly into a large two-story waiting room within the central block. The walls were finished in travertine with a contrasting marble border and base. The travertine and terrazzo have been removed and stored in the basement, and the floor is carpeted.

During Greyhound's ownership tenure, a floor was added to sub-divide the two-story space. This alteration protected the original ceiling from significant fire, water, and smoke damage. It rises approximately 21' above the floor and is adorned with a coffered style of pre-cast acoustical plaster, which was originally finished in brown and tan tones, but is currently painted white. The majority of the original panels were preserved *in situ*, with replacements added from the area now enclosed for the sound stage. This floor has since been removed, restoring the original volume.

The small rooms that originally filled in behind the north wall of the passenger waiting room have been removed to provide more open space. Both the passenger tunnel and the baggage

tunnel, located near the northeastern corner of the building, have been sealed due to legal and safety requirements.

Rooms around the eastern and western periphery of the waiting room have been converted into offices, as have the rooms on the second floor. The only noteworthy modifications made to the third and fourth floors by the Time Warner renovations were to remove damaged subdivisons, encloses a few spaces in keeping with modern fire code, enclose the majority of the northern façade windows, and clean out years worth of pigeon droppings. The rooms on the third and fourth floors of the wings have exposed brick and reinforced concrete walls and piers, high ceilings, and large open spaces, which is in keeping with the original design. Originally, these rooms were used as offices and storage spaces for New York Central employees.

Freight Station Complex, Exterior

The freight station complex is built into the embankment created by the elevation of the tracks between it and the passenger station. On the north façade, three floors are visible, while only two are visible on the south façade. The two tunnels that originally ran under the tracks and connected the freight complex to the passenger station are still accessible, but are sealed up underneath I-690. One runs directly underneath the car facility/coal bunker building and is accessible at ground level from the exterior, and entrance of the second is located at the interior southwestern corner of the mail and freight service building.

The car facility/coal bunker building, the mail and freight service building, and the Railway Express building of the utilitarian complex have steel frames within concrete, reinforced concrete foundations, and the facades are faced with gray brick arranged in a stretcher course, identical to that which was used in the construction of the passenger station. The coal stack is constructed of yellow glazed bricks arranged in a stretcher course, and the garage addition has a steel frame and is constructed of a similar, but not identical, yellow-grey brick. This same brick was used to patch spots of deterioration and close openings in several places on the car facility building and the mail and freight service building.

The emphasis on verticality is simply expressed through the decorative rectangular set-back and tiered brick detailing on the northern facades of the car facility/coal bunker building, the mail and freight service building, and the Railway Express building.

Car Facility/Coal Bunker Building
The car facility/coal bunker building was part of the original construction. The structure has two conjoined segments: the two-story eastern portion and a three-story western portion.

Alterations

During the early 1960s, a steel and glass entrance was added to the southern façade, as well as a metal awning. After over three decades, this resulted in a variation in the coloring of the limestone above and below the awning. During the 2001-2003 restoration and renovation by Beyer, Blinder, and Bell, five inches of the Indiana limestone from the lower 15' of limestone on the southern façade was replaced. The replacement stone has faded to be virtually indistinguishable from the original. Much of the original polished granite belt course had to be removed due to cracking and the replacement is a close match to the original. Additionally, all aluminum window frames and detailing are reproductions of the original model, and all but one band of windows on the northern façade were bricked up in order to create a sound barrier. The passenger platform and canopy originally attached to the northern façade was removed after the State of New York appropriated the rail beds for the construction of I-690 in the 1960s.

Alterations to surrounding property include the removal of adjacent green spaces/parks to the east and west of the passenger station along Erie Boulevard in order to create more parking spaces. A concrete block garage was constructed in the eastern parking lot by the current owners, Time Warner Cable, ca. 2002-2003 and one of the original "Syracuse" platform signs has been restored and attached to the southern wall.

Passenger Station, Interior

The first two floors of the passenger station have undergone significant superficial alterations due to damage caused by an April 1996 fire and the needs of Time Warner Cable/10 News Now. A sound studio has been constructed immediately inside the doors on the southern façade of the central block, although the shape and size of the original passenger waiting room, which currently serves as the newsroom remains relatively intact. In the original design, the main entrance originally opened directly into a large two-story waiting room within the central block. The walls were finished in travertine with a contrasting marble border and base. The travertine and terrazzo have been removed and stored in the basement, and the floor is carpeted.

During Greyhound's ownership tenure, a floor was added to sub-divide the two-story space. This alteration protected the original ceiling from significant fire, water, and smoke damage. It rises approximately 21' above the floor and is adorned with a coffered style of pre-cast acoustical plaster, which was originally finished in brown and tan tones, but is currently painted white. The majority of the original panels were preserved *in situ*, with replacements added from the area now enclosed for the sound stage. This floor has since been removed, restoring the original volume.

The small rooms that originally filled in behind the north wall of the passenger waiting room have been removed to provide more open space. Both the passenger tunnel and the baggage

On the western façade of the stack is an approximately two-brick deep projection that provides structural support for a large metal access opening that was most likely used to add fuel and tend the fire within the stack. The western façade projection is constructed of the same gray brick used to complete the other original buildings in the freight complex.

Mail and Freight Service Building and Garage Addition
The mail and freight service building has two conjoined 2-story segments: an eastern portion that projects and a western portion that is set back farther from Burnet Avenue. The garage addition is attached to the northern façade of the western portion and the western façade of the eastern portion, and its northern façade is flush with the northern façade of the eastern portion. A metal overhang is attached to the exterior that is the width of the northern façade of the mail and freight service building and garage addition. The overhang extends over the garage door on the eastern façade of the eastern portion of the mail and freight service building.

Mail and Freight Service Building, Eastern Portion: Three three-over-three double-hung windows are evenly space along the second-story of the southern half of the eastern façade. The original cross-hatched glass is still *in situ*. A metal vent stack is attached between the two southern windows. A small opening to the north of the base of the vent stack is enclosed with yellow-gray brick. Additionally, there are several places on the first story of the eastern façade where the yellow-gray brick has replaced presumably damaged original bricks.

The second story of the northern end of the eastern façade has a large, presumably original, opening with a steel frame covered with non-original material all the way to the roofline. An opening of identical width is located directly below on the first story. An eighteen-light paneled garage door covers the space, and an approximately three-foot-high concrete base course. A metal door with transom light is immediately to the south.

The second story of the north façade has four pairs of three-over-three evenly spaced double-hung windows, each pair centered at the top a slight brick set-back. Four pairs of windows are also located that the bottom of the set-backs on the first-floor, but the original windows have been replaced with fixed lights. The eastern center window is a single-light, while the remaining three windows are double-lights. The sills of the first-story windows rest directly on top of the concrete belt course.

Due to the garage addition, only the second story of the western façade of the eastern portion of the mail and freight service building is exposed. A pair of double-hung three-over-three windows is located in the southern corner of the façade where the eastern portion meets the western portion, and its location below the second story reflects the presence of an interior staircase.

Mail and Freight Service Building, Western Portion: The configuration of the north façade of the western portion of the mail and freight service building is nearly identical to the north façade of the eastern portion.

Five sets of three three-over-three double-hung windows are evenly spaced on the second floor, centered at the top of the decorative brick set-backs. Centered on the façade between the windows and the roofline is a "Railway Mail" sign carved into five pieces of limestone embedded in the wall.

The western façade has significant brick replacement and the only openings are at the first floor level. A metal overhang that is identical in style and material to the overhang along the northern façade of both the mail and freight service building and garage addition is attached over a metal door with double transom windows. Another metal door is adjacent to the south.

Two garage doors are to the south of the pair of doors. The northern one does not appear to be original. The southern one is capped by a reinforced concrete lintel and is centered underneath the canopy.

Garage Addition: The one-story garage addition extends the length of the north façade of the western segment of the mail and freight service building. It mimics the decorative set-back detailing and concrete belt course of the original freight complex. A single-light window rests directly over the belt course of each of the five set-backs and the pediment wall has exposed metal flashing at the roofline.

The eastern façade has a large opening, which appears to be original to the construction of the addition, with a metal garage door and a metal door with double transom immediate to the south. The façade is flush with the western façade of the western portion of the mail and freight service building.

Canopy: The canopy extends from the western façade of the mail and freight service building (western portion) to the eastern façade of the enclosed canopy/garages.

The southern portion of the canopy is covered by the reinforced concrete base of the freight platform, which is held up by four free-standing reinforced concrete piers. A steel-frame canopy is attached to the northern edge of platform and is supported by five steel posts. Composite ceiling panels, likely asbestos, sheathe the steel frame of the overhang. The roof of the canopy is approximately 3'-4' lower than the bottom of the platform, and the space that would be otherwise open is covered with by sheets of corrugated plastic.

Enclosed Canopy/Garages
Originally, the canopy extended the full length of the freight platform between the mail and freight service building and the Railway Express building. However, at some point between approximately 1962 and 1975, all but the aforementioned exposed canopy was enclosed to create twelve separate bays, which are described from east to west, which reflect the original space between the steel posts. The space was mainly enclosed with yellow-gray brick and corrugated

plastic on the northern façade and yellow-gray brick and cement blocks on the eastern façade. The southern façade abuts the embankment and the western façade is flush with the first story of the Railway Express building. Metal flashing lines the roofline.

Bay 1 has a metal frame filled with sheet glass.
Bay 2 has a garage door with brick pier to the west.
Bay 3 has a door with transom with a garage door to the west.
Bay 4 is all brick.
Bay 5 has a door with transom on the east and the rest is brick.
Bay 6 has a centered garage door with bricks on either side.
Bay 7 has a door with a transom to the east, and a garage door to the west.
Bay 8 has a garage door surrounded by concrete blocks and brick.
Bay 9 has a garage door surrounded by concrete blocks and brick.
Bay 10 has a garage door to the east and a door with transom to the west, which are separated by concrete blocks.
Bay 11 has a door with transom to the east and a garage door to the west.
Bay 12 has a garage door to the east and a door with transom to the west.

A gray brick elevator shaft extends above the enclosed canopy/garages. Its northern façade has a pair of double-hung, three-over-three windows just below the roofline, while its southern façade has a door above the roof of the freight platform canopy that is accessible via a short metal staircase that is attached the roof of the canopy. The shaft was also originally accessible on the southern façade from the freight platform, where cargo would have originally been transported down to the ground level. Currently, the platform access point is filled in with concrete blocks.

Railway Express Building
Due to the canopy enclosure, only the second and mezzanine levels of the eastern façade of the two-story with mezzanine Railway Express building are exposed. Four pairs of three-over-three double-hung windows are evenly spaced along the second story.

The northern façade has three decorative brick set-backs, which form bays that are identical in style to those on the northern facades of the mail and freight service building. The eastern and western bays on the northern facade are nearly identical. Both have a trio of three-over-three double-hung windows on

the second-story, and single-pane fixed picture windows and a trio of transom lights within a metal frame on the first-story. The second-story windows are original, while the first-story windows were added after 1945. The only difference between the eastern and western bays is that the windows on the third-story of the western bay have bars on the interior, reflecting the room's original purpose as serving as a holding cell for railroad criminals.

The center bay on the northern façade has a single three-over-three double hung window centered on the second floor. Directly below on the first-story is a door and transom with set into a steel frame, which is flanked on either side by a single-pane fixed window with a transom light. A concrete belt course runs the length of the façade and is only interrupted by the doorframe. This, in combination with the brickwork, suggests that the configurations of the openings are original and only the style of the openings has been modified.

The width and style of the five bays on the western façade are identical to those on the northern façade. The third-story of each bay contains a trio of double-hung three-over-three windows, and the northern trio has bars on the interior.

The center and two southern bays each contain openings on the mezzanine level. The center bay contains one off-centered, double-hung three-over-three window. The bay immediately to the south contains a centered trio of double-hung, three-over-three windows, identical to the ones on the second floor. The most southern bay originally had the same configuration on the mezzanine level, but at an unknown date the northern window and some of the bricks below it to insert a door. The two other original double-hung, three-over-three windows are immediately adjacent to the south.

The first floor originally contained a trio of double-hung, three-over-three windows in each of the bays. The arrangement of the southern three remains intact. The most northern trio were replaced with a single pane fixed window and a trio of transom lights that are identical to those on the first floor of the northern façade. A garage door was added at an unknown date to the bay immediately south, which disrupted the concrete belt course and required that part of the space of the original northern window of the trio was bricked up with the yellow-gray bricks.

Platform

A platform runs the length of the southern façade of the complex, approximately 690'. The original wooden-plank platform has been removed, but is stored within the Railway Express building. Currently, the platform is covered with corrugated metal. The platform steel-grid roof, with asbestos paneling, is supported by a series of steel beams embedded in concrete bases.

Three paneled freight entrances, two pedestrian doors, a trio of double-hung, three-over-three windows, and two multi-light fixed windows punctuate the second-story of the southern façade mail and freight services building.

A brick wall runs along the northern edge of the platform between the Railway Express and mail and freight service buildings. A circular metal opening at the eastern end of the wall was connected to a mail chute that transported mail from the platform down to the ground level. It was removed when part of the canopy was enclosed.

Three freight entrances punctuate the southern façade of the third story of the Railway Express building.

The western end of the freight platform intersects with the southern projection of the Railway Express building, and the eastern façade of the third-story has a trio of double-hung, three-over-three windows.

The minimal subdivision of space, high ceilings, and the exposed building materials give the utilitarian freight complex buildings character and reflect the history of the buildings' use.

Freight Buildings, Interior

The southern room of the third floor of the Railroad Express building contains seventeen stenciled cautionary signs, such as "Watch Those Labels" and "Handle It Carefully." The northwestern room on the third floor of the Railway Express building originally served as a holding cell for railroad criminals and the metal bars covering the windows on the north and west walls are intact.

The coal hopper room on the second floor of the car facility/coal hopper building still contains the steel holding containers and other mechanisms in the floor that were originally involved in the generation of power.

The second floor of the car facility/coal bunker building contains the original railroad tracks that enabled damaged engines and cars to be taken off the main tracks for repair. Immediately adjacent is the coal hopper, with the original steel coal containers intact in the floor. Glazed yellow bricks identical to the ones used to construct the coal tower are used in the hallway of the second floor of the mail and freight services building.

The Interstate 690 structure is non-contributing.

8. Significance

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

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **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

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance
1936-1962

Significant Dates
1936

Significant Persons
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
J.P. Galleger

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 Buildings 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 Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.7 acres

UTM References
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 407183 4767157
Zone Easting Northing

2 18
Zone Easting Northing

3 18
Zone Easting Northing

4 18
Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

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 Anthony Opalka (see attached)

organization New York State Historic Preservation Office date July 2009

street & number PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name/title

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, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The former New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station in Syracuse is significant under Criterion A for its place in the history of railroads in Syracuse, the premier Central New York city that achieved its status as the region's industrial giant in part because of its location along New York State's most important east-west transportation route. In addition, the building is significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of an Art Deco train station, a building type and style that represented the last gasp of major railroad station construction in the United States.

Beginning in 1825 with the completion of the Erie Canal, Syracuse became one of the important industrial and transportation hubs in New York State. By the time of the opening of the city's fourth New York Central Railroad station in September 1936, approximately 100 trains passed through the city each day.

The station was constructed on Erie Boulevard, the original bed of the Erie Canal, which had been rerouted north of the city in the early twentieth century. Syracuse had become a vital transportation artery, and the New York Central Railroad was one of the largest and most significant rail companies in the world.

The elevation of the New York Central tracks and construction of the passenger and freight service buildings in Syracuse was the largest railroad project of the decade outside of New York City. The completion of the project was met with great enthusiasm by the residents of the region, marked with a three-day jubilee that celebrated the conclusion of a more than three-decade struggle to elevate the railroad tracks above the streets. The project reflected a huge investment of resources in the midst of the Great Depression and signaled the investment of the community in their transportation and industrial future. The New York Central Railroad passenger and freight station is one of the few remaining architectural reminders of the historical significance along a transportation corridor that has been vital to Syracuse and the State of New York since 1825.

The Origins of the New York Central Railroad in Syracuse

On May 11, 1839, the Syracuse and Utica Railroad was chartered to provide service between the two growing communities, and first traveled down tracks on Washington Street, Syracuse's main thoroughfare, in the summer of same year. The Syracuse and Utica Railroad was one of many small regional companies that were consolidated to form the New York Central Railroad company in 1853, led by Erastus Corning. By 1860, two main tracks connected Albany and Buffalo, a distance of nearly 300 miles. The first Syracuse station was

a shed on Washington Street between Salina Street and Warren Street, an area that was eventually renamed Vanderbilt Square in honor of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt who financed the New York Central Railroad Company.

The second station was opened on November 14, 1870 on Franklin Street, and burned on October 8, 1895. It was replaced with a massive limestone station in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, which was demolished in 1937 following the opening of the Erie Boulevard station and the extension of West Washington Street and West Water Street. Until the elevation of the tracks and completion of the Erie Boulevard station, Syracuse was known, to the bane of many residents, as the "city where the trains run thru the streets."

The effort to elevate the tracks and remove them from Washington Street began on April 18, 1898, largely in response to a noticeable increase in injuries and fatalities. The resolution passed by the common council ordered an appeal to the state board of railroad commissioners for safer grade crossings in Syracuse.

Little progress was made over the next decade, but on April 19, 1912, the New York State Legislature passed an act that created a commission authorized to enter negotiations with the New York Central Railroad to eliminate grade crossings in Syracuse. In January 1930, the Interstate Commerce Commission approved the relocation of New York Central lines in Syracuse and the elimination of grade crossings, which by then resulted in approximately six to eight deaths per year.

Land purchases began in immediately after Interstate Commerce Commission approval, and continued through 1933, eventually accounting for 306 parcels valued at $6,500,000.

Construction proceeded slowly between 1930 and 1933 as a result of the economic difficulties of the Great Depression. The Midler Avenue viaduct completed in 1931 and the Peat Street yards in 1932. In January 1933, Mayor Rolland B. Marvin appealed to Governor Herbert H. Lehman to address the slow progress. Governor Lehman responded by directing the New York State Public Service Commission to force the New York Central Railroad to proceed with the project.

Contracts for the elevation of the passenger tracks over the West Shore line (originally a competitor of the New York Central that later became a part of the New York Central) began to be issued in June 1933. The main contract for the track elevation was eventually awarded to Walsh Construction Company in December 1933, which included the construction of grading, drainage, bridges, culverts, street work, and platforms.

In the midst of worst financial disaster in American history, 1,900 men were employed in elevating the tracks and constructing the passenger station and freight buildings. The final cost

of the total project was approximately $24 million, divided between the State of New York and the New York Central Railroad.

The design of the new passenger station was of great interest to the involved parties and numerous design ideas were circulated. One design called for a 16-story building, similar to one constructed in Buffalo, because a tower design would provide excellent light for the offices within. Eventually the design contract was awarded to J.P. Galleger, also believed to be the architect of the freight buildings. The construction contract for the passenger station was awarded to William M. Ballard, Inc. on June 1, 1935, who also received the mail and freight service building contract in August of the same year.

Gorsline & Swab Construction Company received the contract to construct the car facility building on March 23, 1936, and on May 2, 1936 Duffy Construction received the construction contract for the American Railway Express building. The M.W. Kellogg Company erected the 150' coal stack. The total cost for the construction of all of the passenger and freight buildings was approximately $1,200,000.

The passenger station was located on the southern side of the tracks between Catherine Street to the west and North Carouse Avenue to the south, on the north side of Erie Boulevard East. The main entrance was at street level, approximately 20 feet below the tracks.

The original passenger waiting room, on the ground floor, measured approximately 58 feet by 78 feet, and was surrounded by ticket offices, a restaurant, baggage, telephone, and telegraph facilities, and restrooms. The basement was used for storage of gear and mechanical equipment, while the upper floors housed offices and mechanical equipment such as switchboards, signal controls, and heating systems. Staircases provided the only means of access between the floors.

Between the passenger and freight service buildings lay ten main passenger tracks and four low-level island platforms, a narrow service platform, and a mail and express platform. Only the latter survives and is visible along the north side of Interstate 690.

The service buildings on the north side of the tracks housed the heating plant, air compressors and transformers used by the entire complex. The second floor of the mail and freight service buildings contained offices, as well as the main switchboards and the motor generator for charging batteries used on coaches and electric tractors. The coal hopper discharged coal into the heating plant on the first floor which was connected to the 150-foot coal stack. Three stoker-fired boilers had mechanical ash handling equipment to reduce human contact. The car facilities building had a coach receiving shed on the track level for maintenance of damaged cars, as well as Pullman offices and storage rooms.

The Railway Express building had a two-story and mezzanine office unit with the covered loading platform/canopy attached on the eastern façade. The building was used to quickly move express packages in and out of the city. The entire freight complex was connected to the passenger station via two twelve-foot-wide reinforced box concrete tunnels that ran underneath the tracks.

The completion of New York Central Railroad passenger and freight service complex represented an enormous investment in a plan to rejuvenate downtown Syracuse. Within two decades, however, passenger service had declined significantly, and the New York Central Railroad right-of-way through the center of Syracuse was appropriated by the State of New York for construction of Interstate 690, a spur that runs south of Interstate 90 (the New York State Thruway) in Syracuse. As a result of this highway construction, the New York Central Railroad opened its fifth station in East Syracuse on October 1, 1962. This small, one-story building was designed to accommodate freight and remaining passenger traffic.

Midtown Motors operated a car dealership out of the passenger station for a brief time in the late 1950s and early 1960s, and Greyhound Lines used the building as its bus terminal starting in 1964.

A fire broke out in April 1996 causing significant water and smoke damage, and Time Warner Cable acquired the building in 2001. Time Warner restored and renovated the passenger station for FOX 10 News and Time Warner offices.

The freight service buildings have been used primarily for storage and light industrial uses since the 1960s, in keeping with the original purposes of the structures.

Ownership History

On November 18, 1932, the New York Central Railroad Company purchased a parcel of land that would eventually contain the passenger station, the freight station complex, and the railroad tracks in-between from the New York State Realty and Terminal Company. The track right-of-way was appropriated by the State of New York in 1960 for the construction of I-690, but the deed indicates that New York Central retained a permanent easement on the "passenger station," which included the freight buildings, as long as it substantially maintained its form. New York Central also retained a permanent easement on the two tunnels.

In a deed dated July 30, 1962, New York Central sold the passenger and freight buildings to the Primex Equities Corporation. Primex leased the passenger station to Greyhound Lines, Inc. in September 1964. For a brief time prior to this, Midtown Motors used the station as an auto dealership.

In December 1965, Primex went into foreclosure on a mortgage and ownership of the entire property complex transferred to the trustees of the Sixty Trust. In September 1969, the Sixty Trust sold the passenger station to Greyhound Inc.

After the 1996 fire, Greyhound largely ceased using the interior and sold the building to Time Warner Cable in October 2001. In April 2002, Time Warner Cable shared ownership for the former passenger station with Twean News Channel.

The freight complex was split from the passenger station when the latter was sold to Greyhound in 1969. Sixty Trust sold the freight complex to Lester A. Sering, a trustee for the Smith Restaurant Supply Inc. in August 1971. Financial difficulties resulted to the Industrial Development Agency of the City of Syracuse acquiring the property and selling it to Donald R. Conner in August 1981. Donald R. Connor sold it to Alan Smith-Bentinck and David Raele in November 1999.

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"Elevation Sparked Syracuse Upswing." Sourced unknown. In "Transportation-RR-Syracuse Grade Crossing Elimination-Jubilee Celebration (1936), Folder 6 of 6." Onondaga Historical Society Collection.

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"Portals to New Passenger Terminal." Syracuse Herald. 24 September 1936. In "Transportation-RR-Syracuse Grade Crossing Elimination-Jubilee Celebration (1936), Folder 6 of 6." Onondaga Historical Association Collection.

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"Syracuse Trains Quit Street Rails." New York Times, 25 September 1936.

"Transportation-RR-Syracuse Grade Crossing Elimination-Jubilee Celebration (1936), Folder 5 of 6." Onondaga Historical Society Collection.

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Solomon, Brian and Mike Schafer. New York Central Railroad. Osceola, WI: MBI Publishing Company, 1999.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property boundary is outlined on the attached map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the boundary that has been associated with the New York Central Railroad Station since its construction in 1936. The Interstate Route 690 Right-of-Way is located where the railroad tracks were located when the station was constructed.

Draft prepared by:

Katelin Olsen
110 North Geneva Street
Ithaca, New York 14850

Photograph key

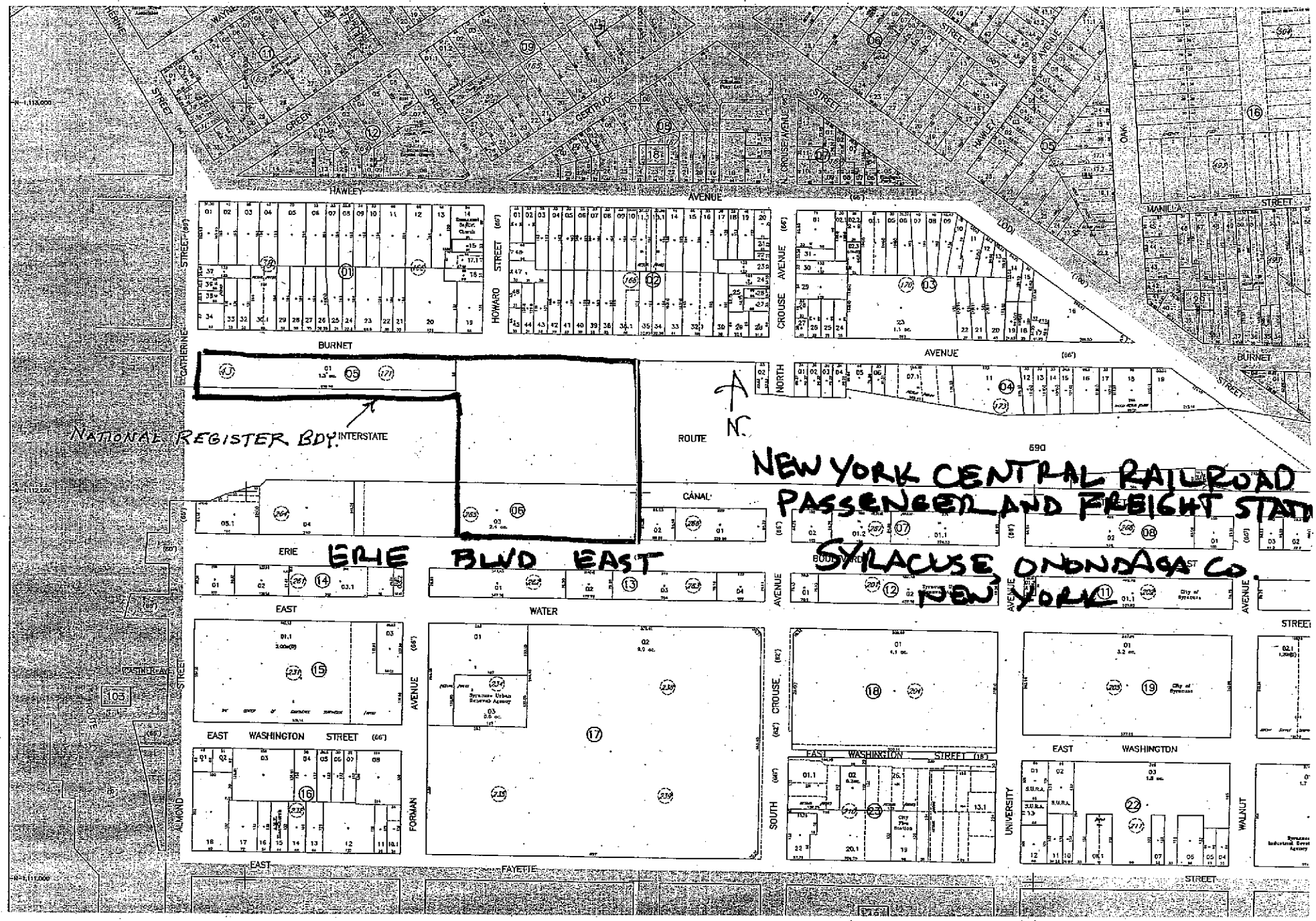
Pictures taken August 2008
Photographer: K. Olsen

Tiff Files: CD-R of .tiff files on file at
National Park Service
Washington, DC, and

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

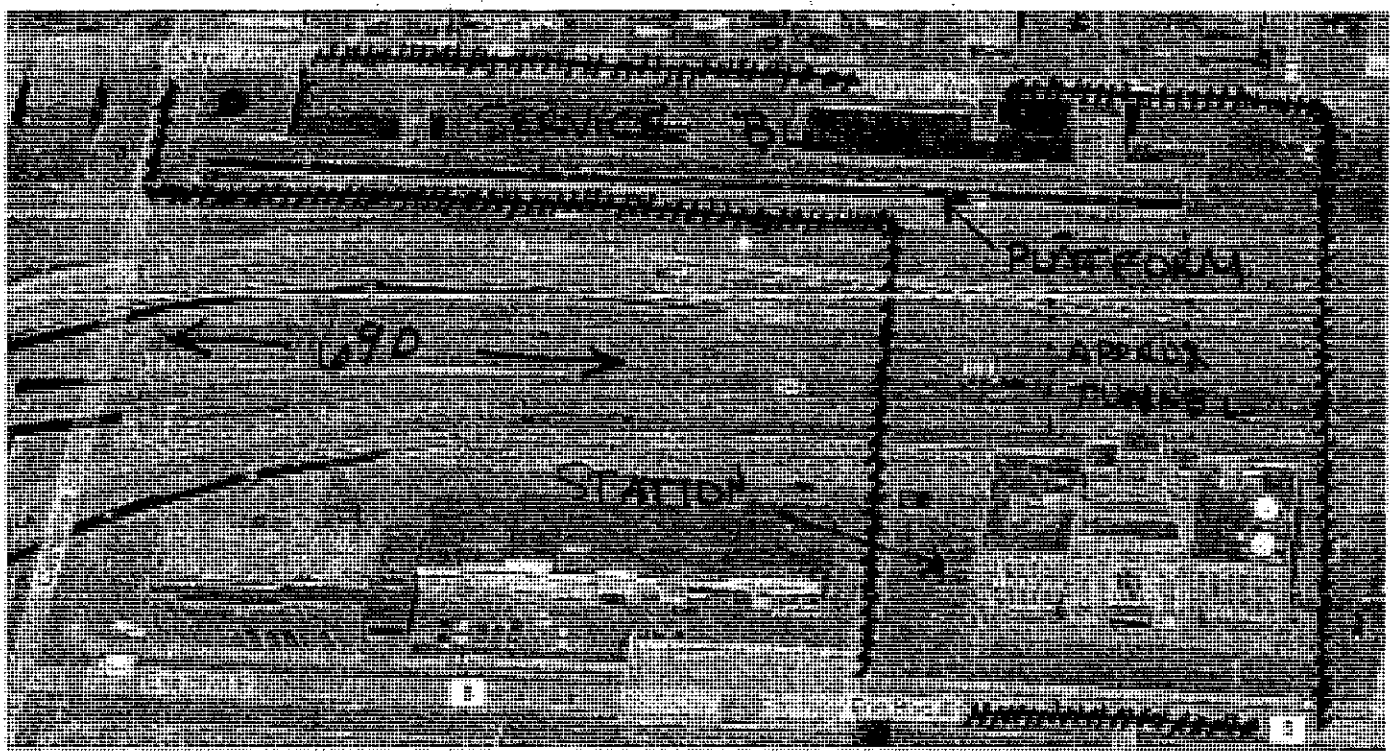
Photo number

1. South elevation, photographer facing north.
2. South and east elevations, photographer facing northwest.
3. West elevation, photographer facing northeast.
4. North elevation, photographer facing south.
5. Passenger waiting platform, photographer facing east.
6. Remains of passenger waiting platform, photographer facing northwest.
7. Coal stack, photographer facing south.
8. Mail and freight building, photographer facing south.
9. Mail and freight building, garage addition, photographer facing south.
10. Garage on Burnet Avenue, photographer facing southwest.
11. Passenger tunnel entrance in station, photographer facing north.
12. Glazed tile corridor in mail and freight building.
13. Coal room.
14. Staircase, mail and freight building.
15. Former waiting room, photographer facing north.
16. Former waiting room, photographer facing west.
17. Former waiting room, photographer facing east.
18. Service Building entrance, photographer facing south.
19. Interior detail.


NATIONAL REGISTER BDY.
INTERSTATE
ROUTE
690
NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STATI
SYRACUSE ONONDAGA CO
NEW YORK
ERIE BLVD EAST
HAWLEY AVENUE
HOWARD STREET
CROUSE AVENUE
BURNET AVENUE
CANAL
ERIE BOULEVARD EAST
EAST WATER
EAST WASHINGTON STREET
FORMAN AVENUE
SOUTH CROUSE AVENUE
UNIVERSITY AVENUE
WALNUT AVENUE
EAST FAYETTE STREET
ALMOND STREET
CATHERINE STREET
PASTIME AV
NORTH

Mr. Jeffrey Lee Bradley
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
State of Oklahoma
112 State Capitol Building
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Bird's Eye View of
New York Central Passenger and Freight Station
Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York



N

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Matthew J. Driscoll, Mayor

RECEIVED
SEP - 8 2008
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

September 3, 2008

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

Re: New York Central Passenger and Freight Station nomination

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

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A letter from the Board is enclosed. As the chief elected official, I would like to state that the City of Syracuse agrees with the proposal and enthusiastically supports the nomination of these properties to the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Matthew J. Driscoll
Mayor

203 CITY HALL • SYRACUSE, N.Y. 13202-1473 • (315) 448-8005 • FAX: (315) 448-8067
WEB PAGE: www.syracuse.ny.us

SYRACUSE
LANDMARK
PRESERVATION
BOARD

September 3, 2008

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Sincerely,

Donald S. Radke
Chairman

City Hall Commons, 201 E. Washington St., Rm. 412, Syracuse, New York 13202 / (315) 448-8730 / fax (315) 448-8720

Research Center
321 Montgomery Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
315-428-1862

ONONDAGA
HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION

Museum & Administration
321 Montgomery Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
315-428-1864
315-471-2133 fax

September 11, 2008

RECEIVED
SEP 15 2008
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Director,
Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
PO Box 189 - Peebles Island
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Dear Ms. Pierpont:

I am writing in support of the proposed nomination of Syracuse's New York Central Passenger and Freight Station for listing on the State and National Register of Historic Places.

As you know, Syracuse has a rich railroad history and this complex represents one of the most intact manifestations of that heritage. The architecture and layout of the structures are important representations of American passenger railroad planning of that era. Additionally, the design of the main station building is a significant example of art deco architecture in New York State.

The main station building recently underwent a major and important renovation by Time-Warner's local cable news operation, probably saving the structure from potential demolition by neglect. The freight and support structures on the north side of the complex are now rapidly deteriorating and a local developer is hoping to undertake a renovation in the near future. The state and national historic designations will certainly encourage that preservation project.

We hope that the State Review Board will agree with the value of listing this complex on the registers and endorse that action.

Sincerely,

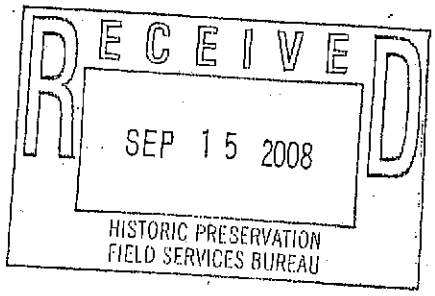
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Accessible bathroom

There is a bathroom on the first floor in the new addition. There is some question about its accessibility. The space immediately outside the bathroom has doors on both left and right that open into the space. Because of a staircase, there is no other obvious point of entry to the bathroom short of creating an opening in the west wall of the Dining Room (Room 102). However, there is a lot of un-historic space in the wing where a new accessible bathroom could theoretically be created.

Other accessibility issues

Without extraordinary measures, the upper floors would remain inaccessible.

III. Alterations to make the building Handicapped Accessible

Entering the building

Parking: Options for parking at the Susan B. Anthony house are limited to the 50 or so feet between the house and the carriage barn. This area is not completely flat at the moment, but it could be made so. One could create a handicapped parking space twenty or so feet from the house.

Handicapped accessible entrance: The preferred point of entry for the handicapped (as well as all other visitors) is by the main entrance, in this case D1011 on the east elevation.

Figure 74, front stoop

The stoop is 32" above grade and there is a step up from the stoop into the house. Furthermore, the ground slopes up from the potential handicapped parking location to the stoop, making ramping even more impractical.

An easier door to approach, and the door most frequently used now, is D1051 on the north elevation.

Figure 75, north entrance

However it also has a 20" stoop, and a step up from the stoop into the house. Making it accessible would probably require a ramp with switchbacks (in order to have enough length to achieve the necessary rise) and significant alterations to the storm enclosure (probably 20th century) outside D1051. Not impossible though.

Easier and less visually obtrusive would be a ramp to the deck at the far (south) end of the addition, and a ramp across the deck, in through the sliding glass doors into the modern kitchen.

Figure 76, path from the north around to the west

Figure 77, path along the west side of the wing

Figure 78, deck at the south end of the wing

Figure 79, existing entrance from the deck

The disadvantage of having a back door entrance for the handicapped is obvious.

Woodwork

There are a few, relatively minor repairs/replacement of woodwork that need to be done, the largest being about five feet of elaborate baseboard in Room 206. Potentially more troublesome are the bulging of the floorboards in the southwest corner of Room 105 and all the first floor windows on the west elevation. When the repairs to the roof and groundwater drainage systems are complete, and when the west wall and chimney have been repointed, it may be necessary to remove the entire window units for repair in the shop.

Some slates are missing; chimney flashing looks haphazard, etc. Two years ago a contractor hired to repair the roof and evaluate its condition suggested replacement. However, inside the house on the third floor there is only one place where staining on the ceiling provides evidence of leaking. There are other obvious problems: the roof drainage system has failed. All of the chimneys need repointing and at least one is tilting

Figure 73, southwest chimney

at an angle that suggests it may need to be rebuilt. A new evaluation of the roof by a disinterested party should be undertaken as soon as possible. This project will require:

1. Identifying and hiring a disinterested roof consultant.
2. Researching the original roof, if the existing slate is later.
3. Possibly replacing the entire roof.
4. Repointing all chimneys.
5. Possibly rebuilding the southwest chimney.

Exterior Woodwork

In order to preserve the exterior woodwork, particularly the woodwork on the south elevation, scraping and painting is necessary.

II. Interior work required to make the building habitable:

Plaster

All sheetrock should be removed. Most of the plaster repairs that need to be made will probably be minor and could be done as part of a painting contract. Plaster on the west wall is likely to be an exception. Sheetrock should be removed from all west wall surfaces so that the wall can dry out and its condition can be assessed. Major repairs will probably be necessary.

At the north wall of Room 206, where a marble fireplace mantle was removed, a significant plaster repair is also required.

I. Work required to preserve the building:

Site Drainage

The west wall of the house backs up to a steep hill. Rain water or melting snow and ice flow down this hill and are blocked by the house. Half of the rainwater that falls on the roof is directed into the same spongy area. If there ever was a drainage system designed to collect and redirect this water, it has long since ceased to function. Severe damage caused by moisture to the underpinnings of the first floor floor was repaired (not for the first time) in the 1990s. The basement stone walls were parged on the inside. But damage to the interior plaster on the west side of the house was merely covered up with sheetrock, some of which is hosting mildew already.

Figure 69, west wall

On the outside of the building, the west wall and the late 19th century chimney alongside it are badly in need of repointing. Mortar joints can be raked out with a stick.

Figure 70,west façade.

A raised garden bed had recently been established along the brick wall.

Figure 71, raised garden bed against the west façade.

This is a mistake as it merely holds water next to the foundation.

The drainage project will require:

1. Research and perhaps salvage archeology to document earlier drainage systems.
2. Design and installation of a new drainage system, probably involving the addition of a moisture barrier along the west foundation wall.
3. Repointing of the entire west wall and chimney. Localized repointing on other parts of the building may also be required.

Roof

From the hill behind the house, the slate roof looks fragile and tattered.

Figure 72, slate roof

The National Register application identifies the period of significance of the building as 1832–1885, to include the Victorian changes.

Given this situation, *restoration* to the Susan B. Anthony period (1833–38) is not permitted. Nor is it possible. The conjectural original floor plans include areas where we simply have no hard information to base decisions on. Furthermore, even if we were certain of the floor plans, we are almost entirely lacking in information about the details. However, it is appropriate to talk about *preserving* the parlor (Room 106), which, except for the floor, seems to have survived intact. *Restoration* and furnishing of the parlor (although the latter would necessarily be hypothetical) as a period room is also a possibility.
Preservation of the building with its late 19th (and 20th) century changes is also a possibility. This would facilitate the interpretation of the later industrial history of Battenville, if there is sufficient interest in this. However it is clear that, since a use for the building has not yet been settled on, *rehabilitation* would be the most desirable treatment option since it allows for the most flexibility. It would for example permit *preservation* or *restoration* of the parlor to the Anthony period; *preservation* or *restoration* of the stairhall and "ballroom" to the Haskin period, and adaptive reuse of other spaces as needed and desired.

Treatment Recommendations

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties identifies four possible approaches to protecting and using historic resources. They are as follows[1]:

1. **Preservation**: Preservation places a high premium on the retention of all historic fabric through conservation, maintenance and repair. It reflects a building's continuum over time, through successive occupancies, and the respectful changes and alterations that are made.
2. **Rehabilitation**, the second treatment, emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but more latitude is provided for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work. (Both Preservation and Rehabilitation standards focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character.)
3. **Restoration**, the third treatment, focuses on the retention of materials from the most significant time in a property's history, while permitting the removal of materials from other periods.
4. **Reconstruction**, the fourth treatment, establishes limited opportunities to re-create a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object in all new materials.

The Susan B. Anthony House was built in 1832-33 by Susan's father, Daniel Anthony. The first and second floors were radically altered c. 1865 by Leonard and Caroline Haskin, leaving just three rooms in their original condition. In the late 20th century, minor changes were made to the first and second floors, and the third floor and wing were totally altered. In the 175 years since the original construction of the house, the wooden structure underpinning the first floor (joists and summer beam) has been substantially reinforced or replaced *three times* as a result of moisture problems in the basement..

---

[1] National Park Service website: http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/overview/choose_treat.htm

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☒ e. deterioration ☐
f. other:_____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features:_____
j. other:_____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☐ e. commercial ☐
f. industrial ☒ g. residential ☐
h. other: Borders Interstate 81.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located on the eastern border of the Industrial North section of the Syracuse Central Business District. It is one of many large multi-story brick industrial/manufacturing type structures that located in this part of Syracuse during the early part of the 20th century. It faces the old Oswego Canal (now Interstate Rte. 81).

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
This brick building is a four-story structure, rectangular in plan. In addition to the original building, two separate two story brick additions along the north facade, and a loading dock area on the west side can be noted. Simple brick pilasters define each of the bays, which contain rectangular window openings. The limestone foundation is partially exposed due to grade changes, allowing for smaller square window inserts at the basement level. Alterations include three doorway-size openings along Genant Street that were used by a later owner for loading.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1899

ARCHITECT: Archimedes Russell

BUILDER: G.H. Alfuter & Sons, Frank Scullen

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:
The Oak Knitting Company is significant as a fine example of early 20th century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York, and as an example of the architecture of Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect in the Victorian period. The building is currently undergoing rehabilitation for office space, by Syacuse Restoration. Despite minor alterations, later additions and the current rehabilitation of the interior, the building still maintains much of its original exterior integrity. Another similar and existing example in the immediate area in the Syracuse Lighting Co. Bldg. (1892).

The Oak Knitting Company began operations in 1899, and by 1915 the clothing manufacturer employed 165 workers. The building was 1/2 block from the New York Central Railroad (NYCRR) tracks and like other nearby factories, took advantage of rail service to transport goods. Other tenants/owners include Amerian Stores Co. (1938).

21. SOURCES:

Onondaga Historical Association Files
Russell Account Ledgers
Syracuse City Atlases and Directories

22. THEME:

06740.000636

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
636
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0490-014
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

I

YOUR NAME: Sarah Sweetser Theis DATE: July 1985

~~YOUR~~ ADDRESS: 1509 Park St., Syr. 13308 TELEPHONE: 475-0019

ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservation Association of Central New York, Inc.

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Smith Restaurant Supply 1526000700
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 500 Erie Blvd. E.
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☐
5. PRESENT OWNER: Serling, Jeanne K. & Hodis, Arnold J. ADDRESS: Smith Restaurant Supply PO # 1111, Syracuse, NY 13210
6. USE: Original: Manufacturing Present: Commercial/storage
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain Business hours

DESCRIPTION

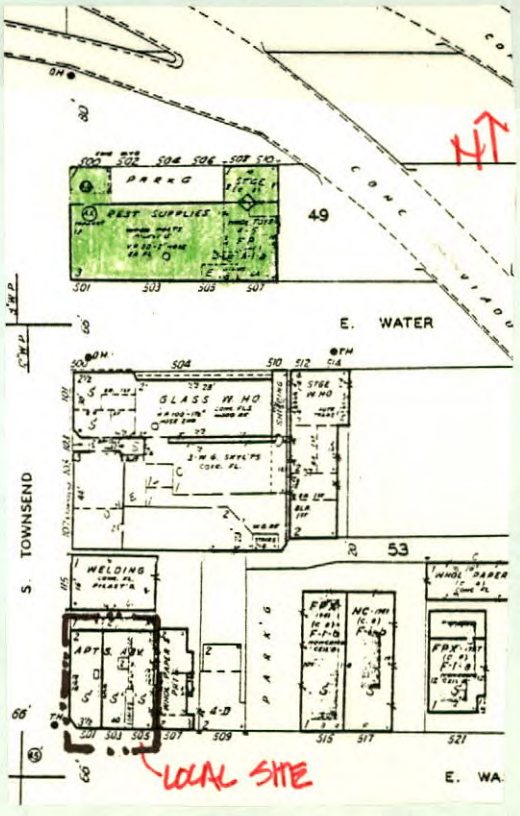
8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so,when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

6 story addition to east c.1900.
1st flr. storefronts added
shop added n.w. corner

12. PHOTO:



13. MAP:



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
NA
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☒ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

(see attached)

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1876

ARCHITECT: _____

BUILDER: Nathan Cobb

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES: (see attached)

22. THEME:

500 Erie Blvd. E.

5000 Erie Blvd. E. (Smith Restaurant Supply)

#17

This building occupies half of a city block at the periphery of the central business district of Syracuse, adjacent to an overhead interstate highway. It is part of a group of Victorian manufacturing buildings valued for their proximity to the Erie Canal, which is present-day Erie Blvd. A 2 story Italinate structure is across Water St. to the south. Parking lots flank the building on all remaining sides.

#18

This large brick building is 3 stories high and is 3 bays wide on Townsend St. and 8 bays wide along both Erie Blvd. and Water St. There is a 6 story, 2 bay wide commercial structure adjacent at the east end. There is no principle facade on this structure; all have the same architectural detailing. Two segmental arch window openings occur in each bay. The east-most bay of the south wall has 9/9 double hung wood sash, but the remainder of the openings have been boarded-up. The bays are separted by slightly projecting piers which rise the full 3 stories. Corbeled brickwork extends across the top of the wall. There are curved brackets below the overhanging cornice with an ogee crown molding. The roof is flat.

Each masonry opening has flush brick arches with rough cut stone sills. There are large doorways at each level of the 3rd bay from the west on the south wall and at the 1st floor of the north wall, originally used for loading onto trucks along Water St. and barges on the canal.

The 1st floor has had several changes with shop fronts and entrances. A single story shop has been added, extending from the northwest corner of the building.

The addition to the east end of the building is in an early 20th C. commercial style. The north wall has tripartite windows with metal 3/3 casement sash. Wide brick piers at each corner and between the bays, and corbeled brickwork at the top of the walls are the only distinquishing features.

#20

This building was constructed in 1876 by Nathan Cobb and has been used throughout its history for manufacturing and storage. In the late 19th and early 20th C. it housed many different firms including: Cobb, Merrick & Co., Phoenix Foundry, Anglo-American Rapid Vehicle Co., Stearns Automobile Co.; Heffron-Tanner Co,, and a soap and chemical company.

#21 City Tax Records & city Atlas, 1980 and 1924

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Amendment Sheet
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

06740

500-510 Erie Boulevard East, USN .000636
Smith Restaurant Supply

11. Modifications to 2nd story windows

12. 1993 photograph



20. The building is significant for its age, its architecture, and the role it played in the growth of commerce and manufacturing in late 19th century Syracuse. It was originally part of thriving nucleus of manufacturing buildings which grew up along the Erie Canal at the fringe of the central business district in the late 19th century. Today it is one of the only canal-era manufacturing/warehousing buildings left in downtown, and is indeed one of the oldest surviving buildings of any type in the central business district.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
: 000636
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40 ~~[illegible]~~ 014
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Polly L. Stone DATE: December 12, 1979

YOUR ADDRESS: 306 Hawley Ave. TELEPHONE: 475-0119
Syracuse, NY
ORGANIZATION (if any): Landmarks Assn. of Central New York, Inc.

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Smith Restaurant Supply Company
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 500 Erie Blvd East
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER L.A. Serling, Trustee ADDRESS P.O. Box 1111, Syracuse
6. USE: Original: Industrial/Commercial Present: Commercial
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain showroom only

DESCRIPTION

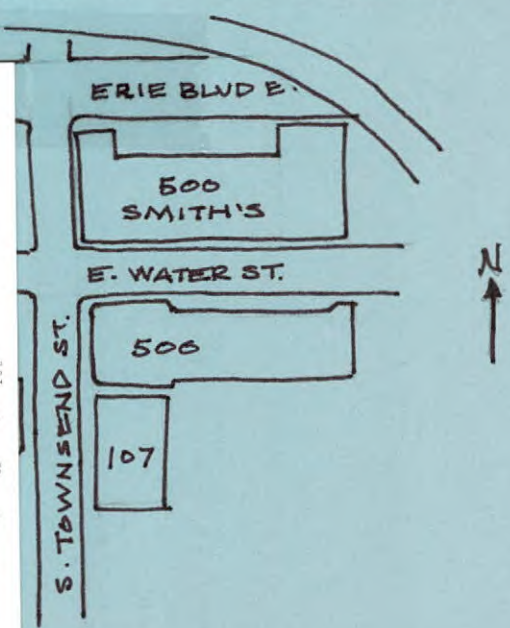
8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

Six story addition to the east about 1900. One story additions at both the northwest corner of the original building and north of the six story addition. Wood siding applied on parts of the exterior.

12. PHOTO:



13. MAP:



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☒ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☒ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The building sits alone on the block. To its north is a major road and an elevated highway viaduct. The Janitor Service is south across East Water Street. The east side of the building is a parking lot. To the west across the street is a modern bank.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

The building has depressed arch windows, and a bracketed cornice.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1876

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This building was built by Nathan Cobb. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries it housed many different firms including Cobb, Herrick and Co.; Phoenix Foundry; Anglo-American Rapid Vehicle Co.; Stearns Automobile Co.; Heffron-Tanner Co. (mail-order); and a soap and chemical company.

21. SOURCES: City of Syracuse Tax Records, Syracuse, New York.
Atlas of the City of Syracuse, New York. Syracuse, New York: G.M. Hopkins Co., 1908 and 1924.
Atlas of the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York.

22. THEME: Industrial

Polly L. Stone
Landmarks Assn. of Central New York, Inc.
Smith Restaurnat Supply Company

21. New York: J.W. Vose and Co., 1892.
Boyd's Syracuse Directory. Syracuse, New York: Sampson and Murdock Co., Inc.
Polk's Syracuse Directory. Syracuse, New York: Sampson and Murdock Co., Inc.



NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 The Niagara Hudson Building

other name/site number The Niagara Mohawk Building

2. Location

street & number 300 Erie Boulevard West ☐ not for publication

city or town Syracuse vicinity

state New York code 036 county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13210

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Kushal Pupont / DSHPO 4/26/10
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and 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:
- ☐ 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ public-local
- ☒ private
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- ☐ district
- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: office building

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: office building

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick, cast stone, chrome, glass
roof asphalt built-up roofing
other steel frame

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

NARATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Niagara Hudson (Niagara Mohawk) Building (the main office building of what was the largest utility company in the United States at the time of its construction and known today as Building A) is a seven-story steel-frame building constructed between 1930 and 1932 in the Art Deco style. Adjacent to it is a more modest three-story steel frame and masonry building (known as Building B), constructed at the same time, that was originally a service building at the ground level with offices above. Today, both buildings, which constitute the nominated property, are office buildings, and service functions that were once part of Building B are performed elsewhere both on and off the site on Erie Boulevard.

Behind the two buildings that face Erie Boulevard West (the former Erie Canal) is a modern wing from 1970 that connects the two buildings on the street with a third old building at the back of the utility company's site along the Onondaga Creek. Neither the modern wing nor the building at the rear of the property is part of this nomination.

Building A

The main building is constructed in a ziggurat form and is symmetrical about the central axis that is the tower. It has one-bay "A" sections that are two stories in height, three-bay, four-story "B" sections, six-story two-bay "C" sections, flanking the wide seven-story center tower.

The first floor across the entire Erie Boulevard and Franklin Street fronts is sheathed in black Vitrolite glass and houses display windows flanking the wide entry at the base of the tower, as well as at the secondary entrance on Franklin Street. The arrangement of display windows and the divisions between them reflect the divisions of the large building sections above, unifying the public first story with the stories of office spaces above. What appear to be simple vertical chrome decorative strips are placed between each of the display windows. In actuality, these are shades housing concealed lighting tubes, an integral feature of the building. When lit, the light from these fixtures is reflected from the chrome panels that are mounted directly on the wall of the building to which these fixtures are attached. The original display windows, which have been altered, also contained concealed lighting, and above each of the windows remain original horizontal chrome strips crossed by vertical chrome light fixtures.

The center entrance at the base of the tower is afforded special architectural treatment that is two stories in height and covers the "C" sections that flank the tower at the first and second floors. At the first floor, a canopy sheathed in chrome and light fixtures shelters three pairs of double entry doors. Flanking the doors are display windows similar to those along the rest of the first floor, except that they are separated by two-story vertical piers rather than the single-story piers between the windows beyond the center.

Above the canopy is a metal screen with Vitrolite glass behind that also includes lighting behind the glass. At the level of the second story were backlighted lettering and a New York State map that originally said "Niagara Hudson." After 1950, when the company name changed, the lettering was changed to "Niagara Mohawk" but the lighting scheme remained intact. Above this is a decorative parapet. At this level, flanking the screen and lettering, windows are surrounded by Vitrolite similar to those throughout the remainder of the building, but unlike the remainder of the building, above the windows in the center section are decorative Art Deco details of ribbing, and in some cases, chevrons and semi-circles.

Above the center two-story façade element and the one-story display area in the remainder of the building, a light-colored brick cladding marks the vertical members of the steel frame. The stepped back character of these brick piers emphasizes the verticality of this part of the building. They are topped at various levels by concrete caps and at the top of each pier along the parapet wall. Spandrels between floors are recessed and constructed of stainless steel and windows are divided vertically, further emphasizing the verticality of the building.

At the center tower, there are further setbacks of each pier, and at the very top of each, the piers are constructed of special heat-resistant glass, behind which are high-wattage bulbs that light the tower. In the center of the tower above the sixth floor is the stainless steel sculpture 28 feet high and 20 feet across. The piece, called "The Spirit of Light," was fabricated in Buffalo and installed by a firm in Syracuse.

In addition to those found in the tower, decorative horizontally striped stainless steel spandrel panels are also found between windows in some areas of the flanking "B" wings. Along the parapet of the four-story "B" wings and the six-story "C" wings are concrete panels with Art Deco motifs between the bay divisions. In the four-story "B" wings, the center bays are marked by glass parapets with backlighting that is only perceptible when the building is lighted at night. During the day, these parapet panels are not substantially different in appearance from other parapet materials.

The interior of the Niagara Hudson Building A includes four contiguous areas that remain largely unchanged since the building was constructed. All are on the first floor. These are the Entry Vestibule, the Elevator Lobby, the Stair Hall and the former Sales Space.

The Entry Vestibule on the south side of the building retains its twelve original, stainless steel doors: six internal and six external. The black vitrolite wall treatment is unchanged, and the two interior display windows remain, one on either side of the vestibule. The room's original lighting is a continuous strip of sandblasted white plate glass running flush along all four walls, just below the ceiling.

The Elevator Lobby serves three elevators, all with their original etched, stainless steel doors. The terrazzo floors remain largely unchanged. Wall decorations consist of green marble, black marble, limestone, and black vitrolite. A 1970s era suspended ceiling was removed in 1999 and the original

reflective lighting system on the ceiling was restored. Four sand-blasted vitrolite murals are displayed on the walls of the lobby, depicting aspects of the energy industry: "Illumination", "Transmission", "Generation" and "Gas". These were created by the Ettlinger Co. of Buffalo.

The Stair Hall, between the Elevator Lobby and the Sales Space, is decorated with limestone and marble. It retains its original flooring, wall treatments and flush, plate-glass lighting fixtures. The banisters on the stairs to the basement are of stainless steel.

The "Sales Space" across the eastern end of the building was originally used to demonstrate electrical appliances for the home. It also served as a customer service area and for paying bills. An illuminated "Customers (*sic*) Service" sign remains in the northern wall; another illuminated sign says "Bill Paying." In 1999 the room was converted to serve as an auditorium.

There are ten pilasters in the Sales Space, four along each of the longer walls and two at either end of the room. These are constructed of limestone, black vitrolite and black marble. Four "beams" across the ceiling connect the pilasters along the longer walls. These beams include a continuous strip of lighting next to the ceiling with sandblasted white plate glass. Similar lighting also encircles the entire room where walls and ceiling meet.

The original vestibule and entryway to the Sales Space remains on the eastern wall. The ornate headers and pilasters around the doors are of stainless steel. The revolving door has been removed but four of the original stainless steel doors remain.

The remainder of the building consists of non-descript office space that was originally simply open floors with columns for flexible arrangements of rooms as needs changed. A board room that existed in the tower has since been removed.

Building B

The original appearance of Building B showed a strong horizontal emphasis with more of an Art Moderne style than the full-blown Art Deco style of Building A. At the first story, the corners were marked by three-story pavilions with windows centered in each story of the pavilions. Between each story is a series of horizontal brick courses that form spandrels and project from the plane of the walls. The projections of alternating brick courses results in a deep shadow that creates a strong horizontal appearance to these corner pavilions. Stretching between these corners are continuous spandrel panels that run the entire length of the building between the first and second stories, and above the third.

At the first story between the corners, the original arrangement was a series of piers marking garage bays that provided access to service vehicles from the street to ground level service areas both within and behind this building. Above those bays was a series of paired awning windows with four horizontal divisions, and between them, horizontally striped piers above each of the ground floor

piers. The building's three story height also helped emphasize its horizontality when contrasted with the taller Building A, which has a much more vertical articulation.

Since its original construction, all windows in Building B have been replaced with windows that do not fill the entire masonry openings and have vertical divisions. In addition, the open garage bays have been filled in as service functions are no longer performed in the first level of this building. They have been filled with windows that match those of the upper stories. However, the strong horizontal aspects of Building B have not been diminished, as the corner pavilion striping, the continuous spandrels between floors, and the masonry striping of the piers in the second and third stories directly above the piers of the first story have not been altered.

The original interior of Building B consisted of open floor space with support columns providing the only division of the space. Since that time, corridors and offices have been created as office space needs have changed and offices presently occupy the former service bays of the first story.

8. Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **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)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1930-1932

Significant Dates
1930, 1932

Significant Persons
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Bley & Lyman, consulting architects

Melvin L. King, architect

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 Buildings 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 Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.26

UTM References
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 405789 4767138
Zone Easting Northing

2 18
Zone Easting Northing

3 18
Zone Easting Northing

4 18
Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

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 Anthony Opalka (see attached)

organization NYS Historic Preservation Office date April 2010

street & number PO Box 189 telephone

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name/title

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, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Niagara Hudson Building in Syracuse is significant under Criteria A and C as an outstanding example of Art Deco architecture and as a symbol of the Age of Electricity. Completed in 1932, the building became the headquarters for the nation's largest electric utility company and expressed the technology of electricity through its modernistic design and materials and extraordinary program of exterior lighting. The forward-looking building helped to brand the newly consolidated Niagara Hudson utility company. Its architectural style served as the corporate model for the design and re-styling of other company facilities in New York State. The new and powerfully sculpted and decorated building with its central tower and figurative winged sculpture personifying electric lighting offered a symbol of optimism and progress in the context of the Great Depression. Today, the building is widely recognized as an outstanding example of American Art Deco architecture. It is distinguished by its complex ziggurat forms, shining metal details and dramatic architectural lighting program. Taken together, these futuristic design elements transformed a corporate office tower into a widely admired beacon of light and belief in the future.

History of Niagara Hudson (Niagara Mohawk) Power Corporation

When the new Niagara Hudson Service Center complex opened in Syracuse on July 10, 1932, it was corporate headquarters to the nation's largest electrical utility system. Niagara Hudson generated and sold over 10 billion kilowatt hours of electricity – twice the output of its nearest rival.[1] Thanks to its Niagara Falls generating plants, it was also – by far – the largest producer of hydro-electric power in the country. In fact, from 1929 to 1938 Niagara Hudson was the largest seller of electrical energy in the world.[2][3]

Niagara Hudson served the richest industrial market in the United States, the 350-mile "Great Corridor" – established by the Erie Canal – stretching from Buffalo to Rochester to Albany. Within this area, General Electric manufactured one third of its electric equipment every year and Eastman Kodak assembled nearly all of the cameras produced in the country. The Aluminum Company of America operated three major plants. Armies of workers were employed by American Cyanimid, American Locomotive, American Radiator, Union Carbide, Vanadium and Bethlehem Steel.

The new electric power company was the culmination of a half century of industry consolidation, merging – in multiple stages – nearly two hundred smaller companies.[4]

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[1] "Niagara Hudson" Exhibit A of Superpower," *Fortune,* June 1931, Volume III< Number 6, p.43.
[2] "World Record Kept by Niagara Hudson," *The New York Times,* March 21, 1932.
[3] Annual Report, *Niagara Hudson Power Corporation,* December 31, 1938, p.4.
[4] "*Niagara Mohawk, An Uncommon History*," Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, August 1, 2001.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, speculators became interested in the potential for using waterways in Central New York to generate power for mills. Among them was Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the U.S. Treasury. When Hamilton died at the hands of a political enemy in 1804, the land he had purchased along the Oswego River was sold to settle his debts. This became part of the land used to construct the Oswego Canal after 1823.[5]

In that year, long before the advent of electricity, the Oswego Canal Company was chartered by a special act of the New York State legislature as a private company to build a canal connecting the Erie Canal at Syracuse to Lake Ontario at Oswego. The company was to construct the canal and sell water power generated by the many rapids along the route. Soon after its formation, however, the State of New York took over construction of the transportation canal and eventually granted the rights to the water power to the private Oswego Canal Company.[6] Water power from the canal was sold to drive turbines directly connected to machinery in mills that lined the canal. Industries flocked to the power site, and this company became the earliest component of what would eventually become Niagara Hudson.[7]

The next component was the Cohoes Company, another water power company formed at Cohoes Falls, just above the junction of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers. Its executives included Canvass White, a top ranking engineer in the construction of the Erie Canal [8] This company used the abandoned parts of the original Erie Canal following the enlargement and rerouting of the canal after 1835.

The Gas Light Company of Syracuse was established in 1849 to manufacture gas from coal for domestic and industrial use. In 1895 Syracuse Gas Company took over the franchise and business of the Gas Lighting Company of Syracuse. In 1902 the Gas Lighting Company of Syracuse was absorbed into the Syracuse Lighting Company.[9]

By 1928, three electric companies dominated Upstate New York:[10]

1. *Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern* served the western quarter of New York State. Founded by German immigrant Jacob Schoellkopf, the company grew from the first fledgling development of power at Niagara Falls to a vast corporation controlling power plants on both the American and Canadian sides of the falls. The plant on the American side was the largest

[5] Whitford, Noble E., History of the Canal System of the State of New York, together with Brief Histories of the Canals of the United States and Canada, State of New York, 1905, Chapter 7.
[6] Ibid.
[7] *An Uncommon History*
[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid.
[10] "Niagara Hudson: Exhibit A of Superpower," *Fortune,* June 1931, Volume III, Number 6, pp. 43-47.

hydroelectric station in the country. Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern also owned the electrical distribution system serving Buffalo and its suburbs. Producing 4.4 billion kilowatt hours per year, Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern was – at that time – the largest power producer in the U.S.

2. *Mohawk Hudson* was a holding company organized in 1925 by General Electric and United Gas Improvement (General Electric sold its stock in 1928). It served primarily the industrial area around Schenectady, but also included Utica Gas & Electric, Syracuse Lighting Company, and a string of smaller companies. Producing 1.1 billion kilowatt hours per year, Mohawk Hudson was ranked 16th in the nation.

3. *Northeastern Power* was controlled by the St. Regis Paper Company and included the Power Corporation of New York and Northern New York Utilities. It served primarily the sparsely settled area between the Mohawk Valley and the St. Lawrence River to the north. Producing only 630 million kilowatt hours per year, it was ranked 37th nationally. But Floyd L. Carlisle, Northeastern Power's president, would soon come to lead all three companies.

Although the companies were legally independent, they were coming to find their business dealing increasingly intertwined. Northeastern and Mohawk Hudson purchased power from Niagara & Eastern when it was cheaper than generating power on their own. When Northeastern and Mohawk Hudson could produce power more cheaply, Niagara & Eastern returned the favor.

The negotiations leading up to the three-way merger were relatively swift and untroubled, requiring less than a month from start to finish. The spark that ignited the effort was a cash bid from outside the area for the purchase of Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern. Suddenly, to prevent acquisition from outside the area, the three companies were anxious to discuss a merger. Floyd Carlisle led the effort, with the banking giant J. P. Morgan & Co. – which owned large blocks of Mohawk Hudson stock – lending guidance and assistance.

J. P. Morgan provided the calculus for the merger.[11] Each share of Niagara & Eastern would be worth four shares of the new company, called Niagara Hudson; each share of Mohawk Hudson would be worth 3.5 shares of Niagara Hudson; each share of Northeastern Power would be worth 2.67 shares of Niagara Hudson. On these terms, more than 95% of the outstanding stock of the old companies was exchanged and the merger was declared effective. Investors who purchased stock in the individual companies prior to the merger did quite well, realizing an average gain of about 100 percent within a period of just twenty weeks.

When it opened for business, Niagara Hudson had 648,679 customers. It operated ninety-three hydroelectric stations, producing 87 per cent of the total power output. The remaining 13 percent

[11] Ibid, p.44.

was produced by coal powered steam stations, with the Huntley Station at Niagara the largest of these.[12]

In addition to electricity, the newly formed company sold 8.5 billion cubic feet of gas each year, manufactured in nine cities in the Niagara Hudson corridor. By-products of gas manufacture were also profitable: 500,000 tons of coke a year, one million gallons of benzol, and ten million gallons of coal tar. Niagara Hudson planted approximately five million trees each year to convert wasteland into timber and to conserve water. It operated 101 stores selling everything that requires electricity: radios, waffle irons, washing machines, sewing machines, irons, toasters, egg cookers, corn poppers, fans and coffer makers.[13]

However, the merger of the three Upstate New York utilities had been pursued with yet another goal in mind: supplying power to New York City. This was a goal none of the three smaller companies could have accomplished on their own.

In 1931, Floyd Carlisle, chairman of the board of Niagara Hudson, was elected chairman of New York Edison, the major electric utility serving New York City. Months later came the announcement of plans to link the transmission systems of Niagara Hudson and New York Edison, with trunk lines to be built along the Hudson River through territory served by Central Hudson Gas & Electric.[14]

In 1933, the New York Edison-Niagara Hudson Power interconnection was complete, linking all the major power resources of the northeastern United States and eastern Canada. The resulting 116,000 square mile super-power reservoir incorporated one-fourth of the nation's water power resources, one-fourth of its steam generating plants and one-fourth of its population: 31 million persons. The New York Times called it "a force without parallel any-where in the world."[15]

In 1937, in the midst of the Great Depression, Niagara Hudson's electric and gas businesses were reorganized again. The 59 separate companies within its structure were reduced to 20, and these companies were separated into three wholly owned principal operating subsidiaries corresponding to their old geographical groupings. These three subsidiaries were Central New York Power Corporation, New York Power and Light Corporation, and Buffalo Niagara Electric Corporation. The entire company was incorporated under the name Central New York Power Corporation.[16]

By the end of the 1940s it became clear that the three separate administrative divisions were not appropriate and a final level of consolidation was undertaken. In 1950 the three operating divisions

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[12] Ibid., pp. 47-48.
[13] *An Uncommon History.*
[14] "Niagara Hudson: Exhibit A of Superpower," *Fortune,* June 1931, Volumne III, Number 6, p. 106.
[15] "Edison and Niagara Hudson Hook-Up Last Week Set Record for World," *The New York Times, May 7, 1933, p. 7, 9.*
[16] *An Uncommon History*

and the 20 companies within them were combined to form a single operating company, Niagara Mohawk Power Company.[17]

In March of 1999, to separate utility and non-utility operations, the company was reorganized again to form Niagara Mohawk Holdings, Inc. with Niagara Mohawk Power as a subsidiary. In 1999, Niagara Mohawk Power also sold its Huntley and Dunkirk coal stations to NRG Energy, Inc.[18]

In 2000 Niagara Mohawk was acquired by the British company, National Grid PLC, for approximately $3 billion. National Grid had already purchased two other New England power companies, and its takeover of Niagara Mohawk was its biggest acquisition to date. Niagara Mohawk was now part of the ninth largest electric utility in the United States with 3.3 million electricity customers and 540,000 natural gas customers.[19]

Architecture of the Niagara Hudson (Niagara Mohawk) Building and the Context of Art Deco

The seven-story Niagara Hudson (Niagara Mohawk) headquarters building is perhaps the most exuberant example of Art Deco architecture in New York State outside of New York City. It is a steel frame and masonry building constructed in a ziggurat form with a seven-story tower at the center of its east-west axis. Its exterior sheathing includes brick and cast stone, black glass, and chrome. The central tower is highlighted by a chrome sculpture called "The Spirit of Light." Immediately to the west of and attached to the main building which served as the offices for the company is a more modest three-story wing that originally included open garage service bays on the ground floor and horizontal bands of windows marking the office floors above. The garage bays have since been filled in with windows, and the former service functions of the first floor of this wing have been moved elsewhere.

This space converted to offices and the windows of the second and third stories have been replaced, but the overriding architectural character of the wing has not been compromised. The main building and adjacent wing comprise the nominated property. To the rear of the main building is a non-historic wing constructed in 1970 and at the rear of the property is an older building that is physically disconnected from the Erie Boulevard buildings. Neither is included in this nomination.

Construction of the building was begun in late 1930 and completed in 1932, in the early years of popularity of what is now called the Art Deco style in the United States. The following context of the Art Deco style was taken from the National Register nomination for the Barcley-Vesey Building in New York City (NR 4/30/09).

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[17] Ibid.
[18] Ibid.
[19] "National Grid Announces Niagara Mohawk Purchase," *The New York Times,* September 6, 2000, p. C4.

"Modernistic' styles, especially Art Deco, began to gain mainstream notice in the early 1920s with the *Chicago Tribune* design competition. In 1922, the *Chicago Tribune* held a competition open to architects worldwide in an effort to solicit the best design for their new headquarters building in Chicago. Although first place went to a Gothic-inspired design, the second place design exhibited the emerging Art Deco style and garnered much attention from the architectural community. The architect of the second place design was Finnish-born Eliel Saarinen. The design was widely publicized and much of the architectural community believed Saarinen's design should have placed first. Following the *Chicago Tribune* competition, Art Deco quickly spread across the United States as the fashionable design of the 1920s and was employed almost exclusively in commercial and civic structures; with the exception of luxury apartment buildings, Art Deco made little impact on residential architecture. The style is characterized by smooth wall surfaces, which are often finished with stucco. Ornamentation often includes zigzags, chevrons, and other stylized and geometric motifs. Art Deco buildings often use the vocabulary of towers and other vertical projections above rooflines to give the structures a vertical emphasis.[20]

Art Deco stood in stark contrast the other prevailing style of the early 1920s – stripped Classicism. Stripped Classicism strove to display the power of simplified geometrical forms by removing details characteristic of traditional building forms. These designs, while powerful in their geometry, often created somber images. Art Deco, on the other hand, sought to capture the energy and sensuality of the Jazz Age through ornamentation while employing simplified geometrical forms. This style initially developed in Europe as an amalgam of several sources: simplified Classical forms from the pre-war Viennese Secession movement, dynamic shapes such as zigzags, sunbursts, and dramatic angles from Italian Futurism and German Expressionism, and the opulence and frivolous mood of the period. These ideas converged in the early 1920s and coalesced at the 1925 *Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes* in Paris. The exposition gave Art Deco (derived from *Arts Decoratifs*) wide-ranging exposure outside the architectural and design community, which had been experimenting with the style for years prior to the exposition.[21]

Art Deco spread across the United States during the mid- to late-1920s, rapidly becoming the style of choice for company headquarters, hotels, apartment buildings, and civic structures. Business and commercial interests in the United States especially liked Art Deco because it expressed progress and modern efficiency. The style also produced distinctive architectural images that businesses could employ to create equally distinct corporate images in a period of increased marketing and advertising. The Chrysler Building (1928-1930; National Historic Landmark), constructed after the completion of the Barclay-Vesey Building, is an excellent

[20] McAlester, Virginia and Lee, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002, p.465.
[21] Gelernter, Mark: *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in their Cultural and Technological Context*. Haanover: University of New England Press, 1999, pp. 241-242.

example of Art Deco architecture creating a distinctive corporate image. The building, designed by William Van Alen, employed ornamentation alluding to the products sold by Chrysler, such as stylized gargoyles meant to look like hood ornaments. The building's metal cap and spire project a sense of energy and movement.[22]

There are numerous extant examples of Art Deco skyscrapers in major cities throughout the United States. In Chicago, the thirty-seven story 1927-1929 Palmolive Building (designated a Chicago landmark in 2000 and listed in the National Register in 2003) was constructed as the corporate headquarters for Palmolive soap. The building features setbacks and vertical massing while employing vocabulary from the Art Deco idiom. The Bullocks Wilshire Department Store (listed in the National Register in 1978), located on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, was constructed in 1929. The department store features a 241-foot tower setback from the base of the building and adorned with vertical piers and copper sheathing. Miami Beach has an extensive collection of Art Deco buildings that have been recognized in the form of local historic districts: Espanola Way, Collins / Washington Avenues, Museum, and Flamingo Park; these local districts merged to form the Miami Beach Architectural District (listed in the National Register in 1979), which is also known as the Miami Beach Art Deco District.

The Niagara Hudson (Niagara Mohawk) Building

The Niagara Hudson Building's construction was first announced in August of 1930. Construction of a new office building and service complex was described as a way to improve the functioning of the company by centralizing office and service functions at one location, where the gasworks had been located since the 1840s when Erie Boulevard was the Erie Canal. In addition, construction of a $3-million facility was seen as a way to help put Syracusans to work on its construction and to create a feeling of optimism at the beginning of the Great Depression.[23]

In its first incarnation, the main building was to be five stories and would house all office functions of the company. Service buildings would be constructed in other parts of the site, including a wing immediately adjacent to the office building and set parallel to the bend of Erie Boulevard at the western end of the office building. The buildings would be "of modern design."[24] One hint of what the final building would be like was described in the *Syracuse Herald* article of August 1930 as follows: "Special attention will be given to the lighting installation, which will be one of the finest in the country."[25]

[22] Ibid, p. 24.
[23] *An Uncommon History*
[24] *Syracuse Herald,* August 17, 1930.
[25] Ibid.

In February of 1931, the *Syracuse Herald* reported that final plans were nearing completion, under the supervision of Syracuse architect Melvin King. Bley & Lyman, a firm out of Buffalo, were listed as consulting architects but they had designed other structures for the company around this time and it is thought that the design came out of their office. In fact, the list of projects on an inventory of Bley & Lyman's work includes "Syracuse Lighting Company" from 1930[26] but there is no comparable entry in Melvin King's inventory.

The newspaper article of 1931 described a ten-story building that could be extended upward in the future if needed and referred to the building as being in the "daylight" style of architecture,[27] likely due to the fact that what is now called Art Deco had not yet been named as a formal style. In some architectural descriptions, "daylight" referred to the large expanses of glass curtain walls that would have provided abundant light to the interior, a description more commonly applied to concrete- or steel-frame buildings and warehouses of the period, and one where glass walls would have been apparent than in the final design of the Niagara Hudson Building.

The office building as built is seven stories, and as originally stated in the newspaper articles of the day, the use of lighting as an integral feature of the design is indeed one of the most important features of the Niagara Hudson Building. This feature was the source of many comments by members of the public and newspaper reporters at the time of the building's opening. On the exterior, concealed lighting was used to highlight the chrome, black glass and brick construction materials, as well as the winged figured called The Spirit of Light. On the interior, new types of lighting were used in signs and show windows which were used to advertise new electrical appliances.

It is a feature that distinguishes it from other Art Deco buildings of the period. In the case of the Niagara Hudson building,

> Many kinds of lighting were used. Helium tubes supplemented more conventional incandescent lamps in dozens of locations. Floodlights concealed in the façade singled out the helmeted head of "The Spirit of Light" sculpture on the tower, while others skimmed the statue's wings as they swept their beams into the sky. But the most unusual feature was in the corners and the center panels of the tower.
>
> These narrow, vertical rooms were walled with tons of heat-resistant glass. They contained thousands of watts of floodlights, making them glow at night like enormous jewels. The panels got so hot that the first drops of an evening rainstorm sizzled when they hit the glass.[28]

[26] Buffaloah.com
[27] *Syracuse Herald,* February 24, 1931.
[28] *An Uncommon History.*

The complex opened to great fanfare in 1932, when it was described as being in the "offset" style of architecture. Among the guests were both Syracuse architect Melvin King and Duane Lyman of the Buffalo architectural firm, Bley & Lyman. Paul A. Schoellkopf. of Buffalo, president of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, was also in attendance A Syracuse *Herald American* article of July 10, 1932, described the building as

> one of the most magnificent office buildings in America and surpassing in scenic beauty any structure in Central New York, [and one that], because of its many new features, has attracted the interest of leading architects and utility company heads in all parts of the country....Standing out prominently in the day time as a conspicuous example of the architect's art, the building shines in even greater splendor at night by reason of the latest and most advanced system of illumination.[29]

Another reporter described it as "one of the most beautiful and well appointed office buildings in the country, and pictures of the structure have been viewed -with intense interest by utility heads and others throughout the country. Many architects and engineers visited Syracuse while the building was under construction to study the many new materials used to give a striking demonstration of the utility's chief products — electricity and gas....Now that the building has been completed scores of others from various parts of the country are expected to come here solely tor an inspection of the structure."[30]

While offices were described as simple in design and decoration but light and airy, the elevator lobby of the Erie Boulevard entrance, the main access point of the building, was one of the most highly decorated spaces within the building.

It is illuminated by indirect lighting reflected from what a reporter of the day called its "sawtooth" ceiling.[31] Elevator doors are made of stainless steel and the elevators were decorated with aluminum and vermillion, the company colors. Four plaques, depicting the main activities of the utility, decorate the lobby. To the east of the lobby was the main customer service room, with places of bill paying and questions, and nearby were two model kitchens demonstrating the use of gas and electric appliances. Today, this room has been reworked as an auditorium, respecting many of the original features of the customer service center. The remainder of both the main building and the west wing (known as Buildings A and B, respectively), are populated by undecorated office space, a condition that dates from the opening of the building.

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[29] *Syracuse Herald,* July 10, 1932.
[30] Ibid., July 11, 1932.
[31] Ibid., July 10, 1932.

Melvin L. King and Bley & Lyman, Architects

It is not clear that Melvin King was the principal architect of the building. In one of the articles regarding attendees to the Niagara Hudson Building's opening, King is described as an official of the Chamber of Commerce but not as the architect. In the same article, Duane Lyman, of the firm of Bley & Lyman, is described as consulting architect.[32]

The website *Syracuse Then and Now* states that Melvin L. King lived from 1868 to 1946. He was born in Onondaga County and joined the architectural firm of James H. Kirby in Syracuse in 1885. Four years later, he began working in the office of Archimedes Russell, one of Syracuse's most prominent architect of the period, and became a partner in 1906. "Following Russell's death in 1915, King practiced under his own name until 1932 when his son Harry joined the firm as partner. In 1945, father and son were joined by f. Curtis King, Melvin King's nephew." The firm operates to this day under the name of King and King and includes his descendants, making it perhaps the only architectural firm in the state that can claim five generations of one family as principals.[33]

Bley & Lyman

Lawrence H. Bley was born in the Buffalo suburb of Hamburg in 1884, where he resided throughout his life. He partnered with Williams Lansing and Duane Lyman, and after the departure of Williams Lansing, Bley and Lyman completed numerous notable works around Buffalo and Upstate New York. Lawrence Bley died in 1939.

Duane S. Lyman had a long and prominent architectural career in Buffalo and has been dubbed the "Dean of Western New York Architecture" due to the prominence of many of his projects. He was born in Lockport, New York, in 1886 and studied architecture at Yale University's Graduate Sheffield Scientific School, graduating in 1908. He lived in Europe for several years before returning to Buffalo on the eve of World War I. He practiced architecture for a short time with Lansing and Bley, but during the War, Lyman left the firm and served as a Major in the Ordinance Department. After 1920, the new firm was called Bley & Lyman, which existed until 1938. After that, Duane Lyman & Associates was established.

Lansing, Bley, and Lyman worked primarily in Classical Revival styles, and over their long career, the various firms designed some of Buffalo's most important buildings. In their early years, Lansing, Bley & Lyman are credited with, among others, E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company Building [(1910-1912) NR Listing 2009], Children's Hospital Nursing Home (1911), Notre Dame de Lourdes School (1913), the Buffalo Tennis and Squash Club [(1916) NR Listed 2008], and the Delaware

[32] Ibid., July 11, 1932.
[33] Syracuse Then and Now

Court Building (1916). They were also credited with several residential buildings in and around Buffalo.

After Lyman's stint in World War I, William Lansing retired from practice and the firm became known as Bley & Lyman. During the 1920s and 1930's, Bley & Lyman assumed the role of one of Buffalo's leading architectural firms. Among their works from this period were Buffalo's Saturn Club [(1922) NR Listed 2005], 800 West Ferry St. [(1929) (commissioned by Darwin R. Martin, son of Larkin executive Darwin D. Martin], the Vars Building (1929), the Edwin M. & Emily S. Johnston House [(1934) NR Listed 1997], the Buffalo Federal Court House (1936), Cazenovia NY's Old Trees [(1937) NR Listed 1991], and the Eckhardt's Department Store (1939) in Buffalo.

Throughout their work together, the firm demonstrated the ability to switch between the Revival styles popular in the early-twentieth century to the emerging Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. The firm collaborated with architect Melvin L. King in 1932 and produced the Niagara Mohawk Building in Syracuse NY, one of the nation's finest examples of Art Deco style

After Bley's death in 1939, Lyman continued to design under his new firm Duane Lyman & Associates, maintaining his range and flexibility to adapt to the emerging styles and tastes of his clients is evident in his body of work from the recent past. Lyman died in 1966.[34]

[34] Buffaloah.com

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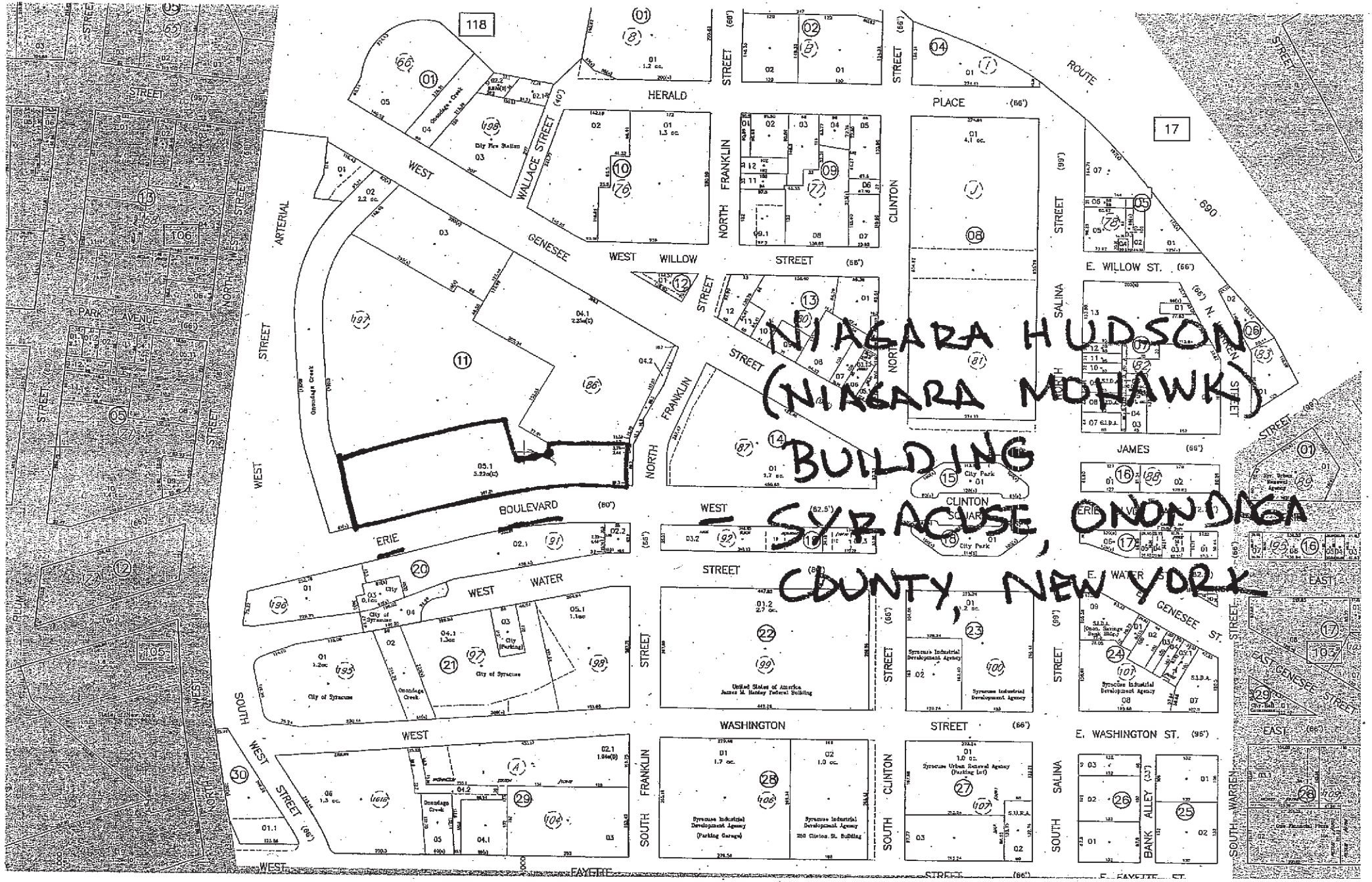
Buffaloah.com.
Syracusethenandnow.org.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property boundary is outlined on the attached map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the boundary of the two historic buildings that are adjacent on this property. The line has been drawn to exclude a non-historic addition that was appended to Building A circa 1970.


NIAGARA HUDSON
(NIAGARA MOHAWK)
BUILDING
SYRACUSE, ONONDAGA
COUNTY, NEW YORK
Scale in feet:
0 100 200 300 400 500

Company History prepared by:

Michael A. Stanton
National Grid
300 Erie Boulevard West
Syracuse, New York 13202

Photographs

Photographer: Michael A. Stanton
National Grid
300 Erie Boulevard West
Syracuse, New York 13202

Date: October 2009, March 2010.

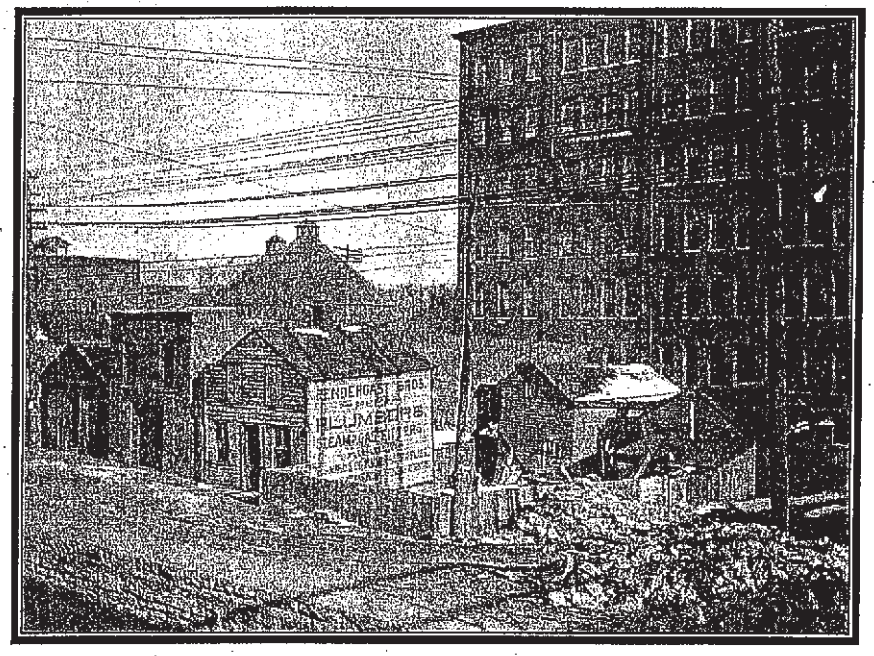
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Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
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PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

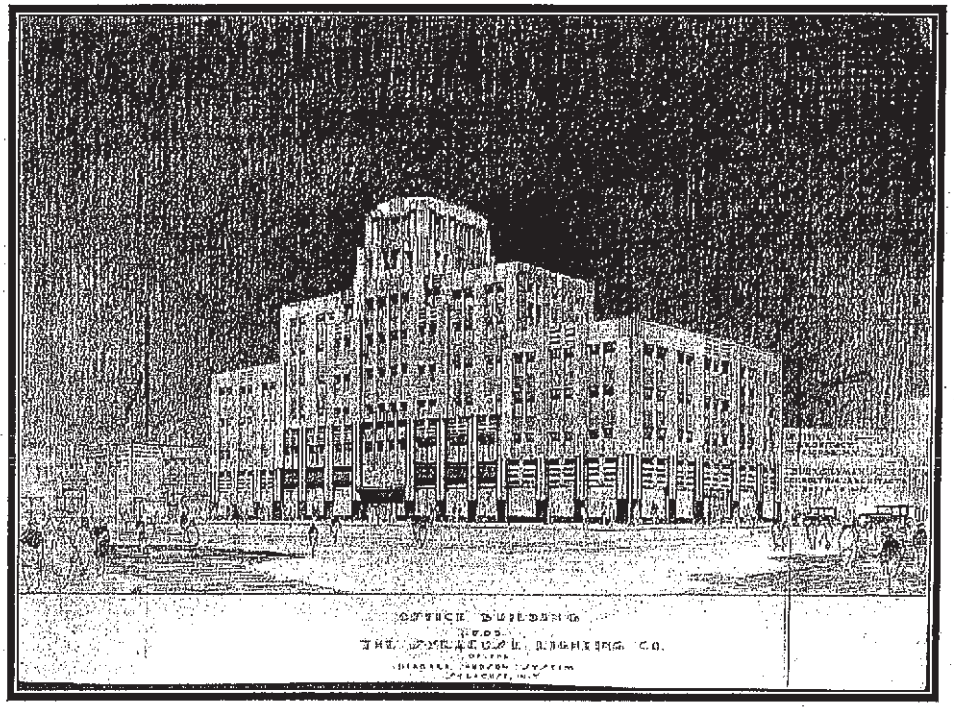
1. Exterior, A Building Façade, photographer facing north.
2. Exterior, A Building Façade and east elevation, photographer facing northwest.
3. Exterior, A Building tower detail, photographer facing northwest.
4. Exterior, A Building tower detail, photographer facing north.
5. Exterior, A Building east entrance, photographer facing west.
6. Exterior, B Building, photographer facing northwest.
7. Exterior, A Building rear, photographer facing southwest.
8. Exterior, A Building, façade detail, photographer facing north.
9. Exterior, A Building, façade detail, photographer facing north.
10. Interior, A Building lobby, photographer facing west.
11. Interior, A Building, lobby, elevator doors, photographer facing northwest.
12. Interior, lobby mural, "Gas," photographer facing north (west of elevators).
13. Interior, lobby mural, "Generation," photographer facing north (east of elevators).
14. Interior, lobby mural, Illumination," photographer facing south (west of entry).
15. Interior, lobby mural, "Transmission," photographer facing south (east of entry).
16. Interior, Auditorium doors to Franklin Street, photographer facing east.
17. Interior, Auditorium detail "Customers Service" sign, photographer facing north.
18. Interior, upper floor of A Building, photographer facing east.
19. Exterior, south and east elevations after dark, green lighting scheme, photographer facing northwest.

NIAGARA HUDSON (NIAGARA MOHAWK) BUILDING
SYRACUSE, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

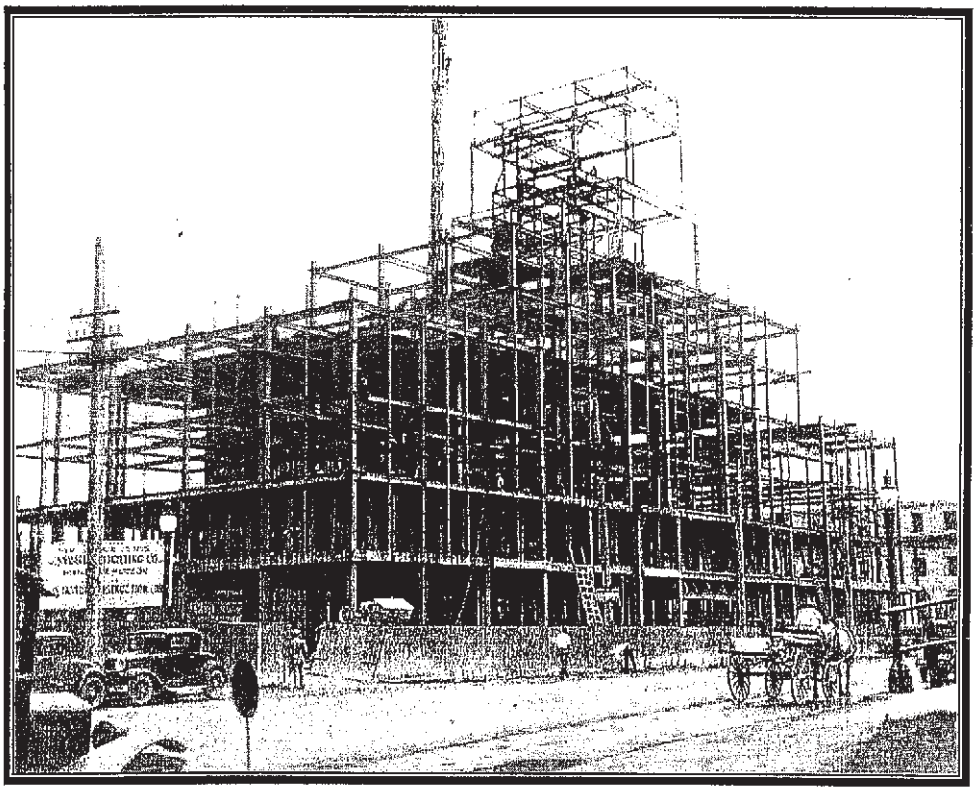
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HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



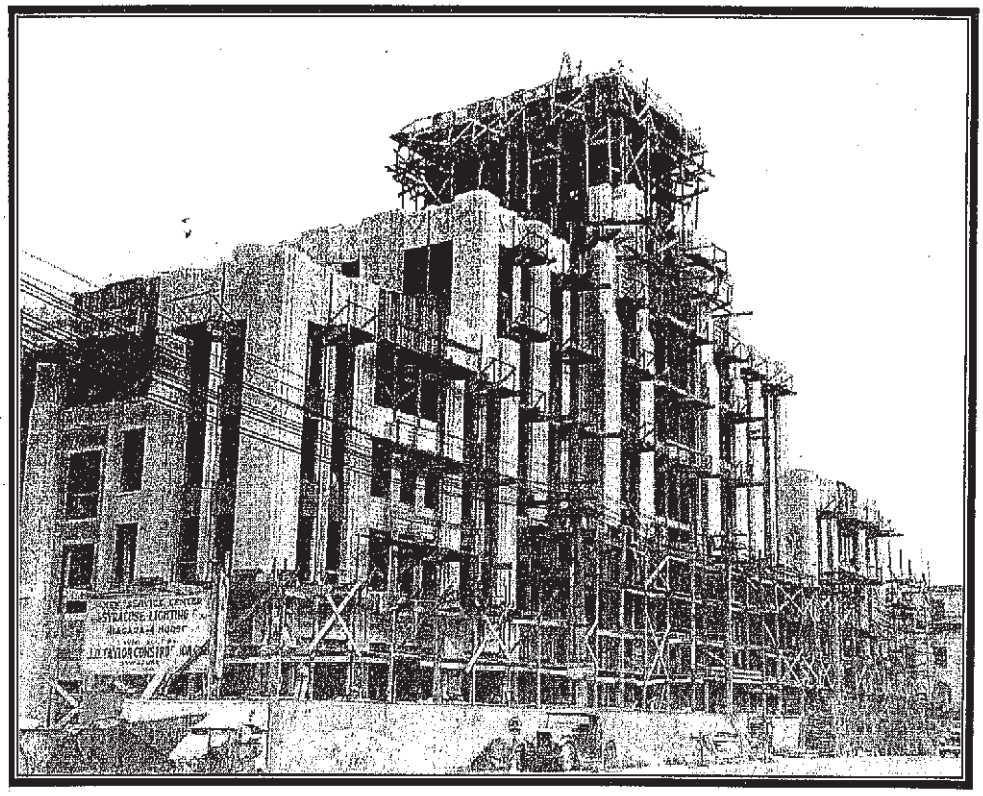
Site prior to construction, with Erie Canal wall in foreground, gasholders in background.



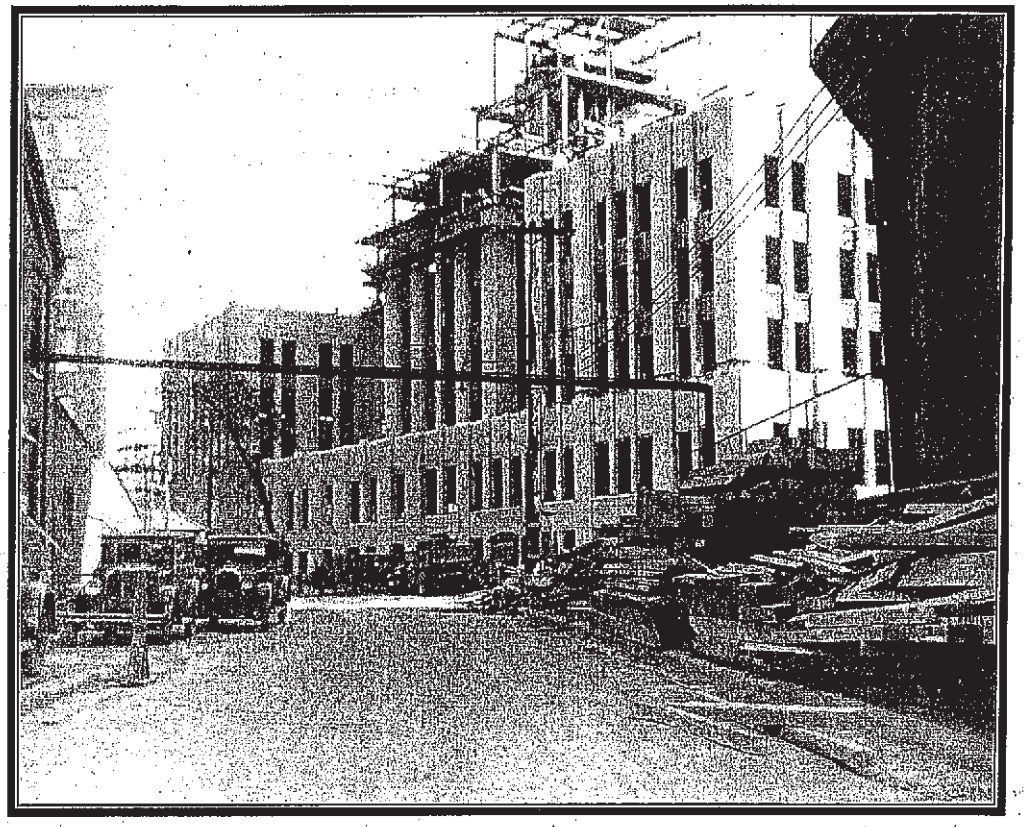
Early architectural rendering.



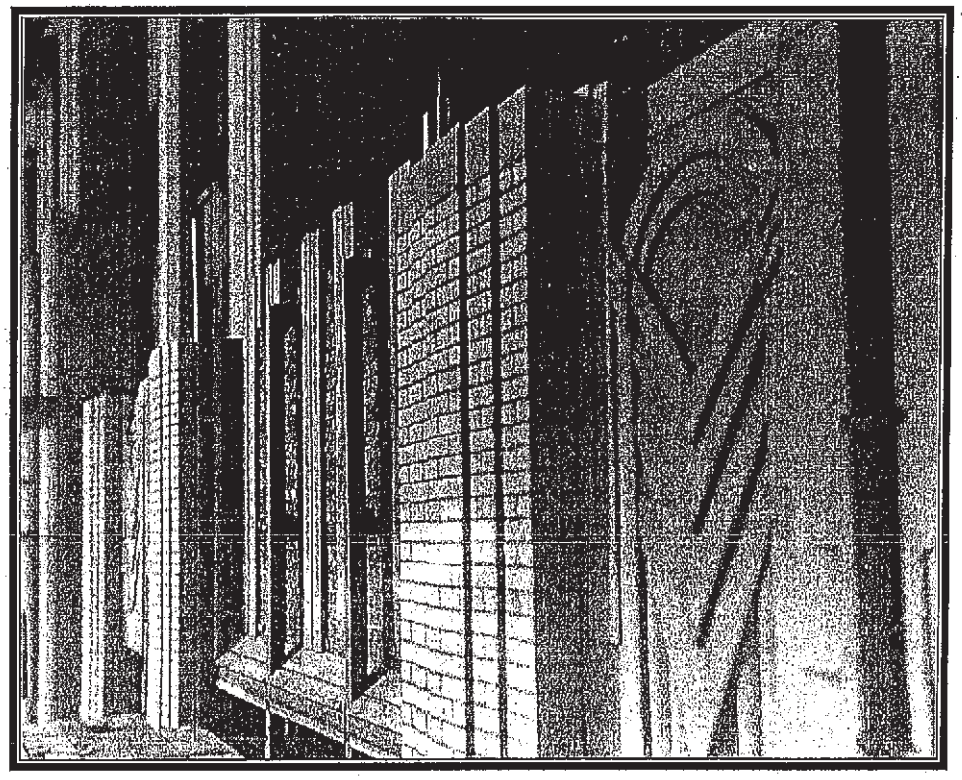
Steel framing. Horse and buggy still in use, c.1931.



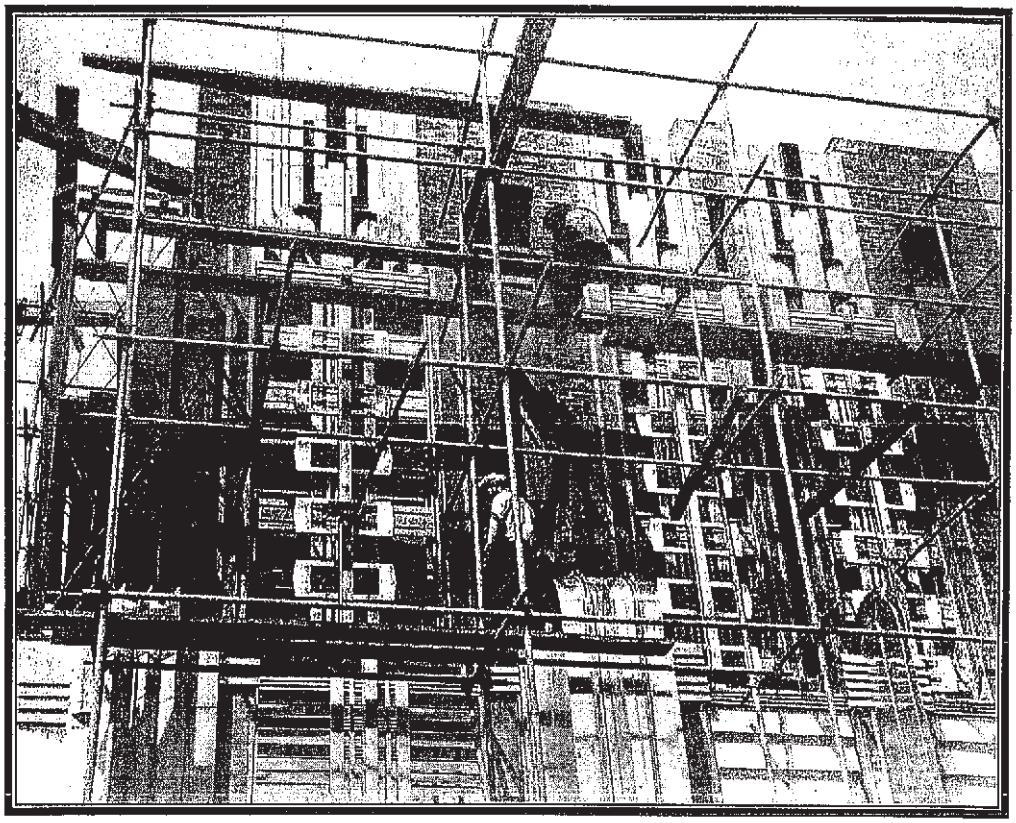
Similar vantage point to above with face brick and concrete Art Deco details in place.



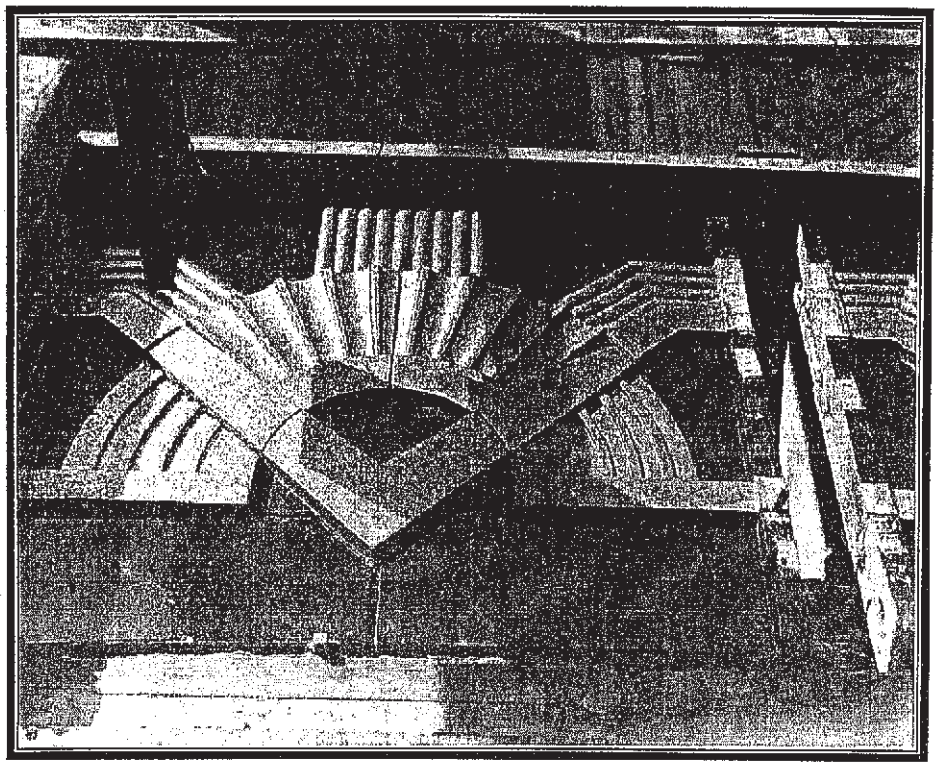
Rear elevation of main building (now partly obscured by later building).



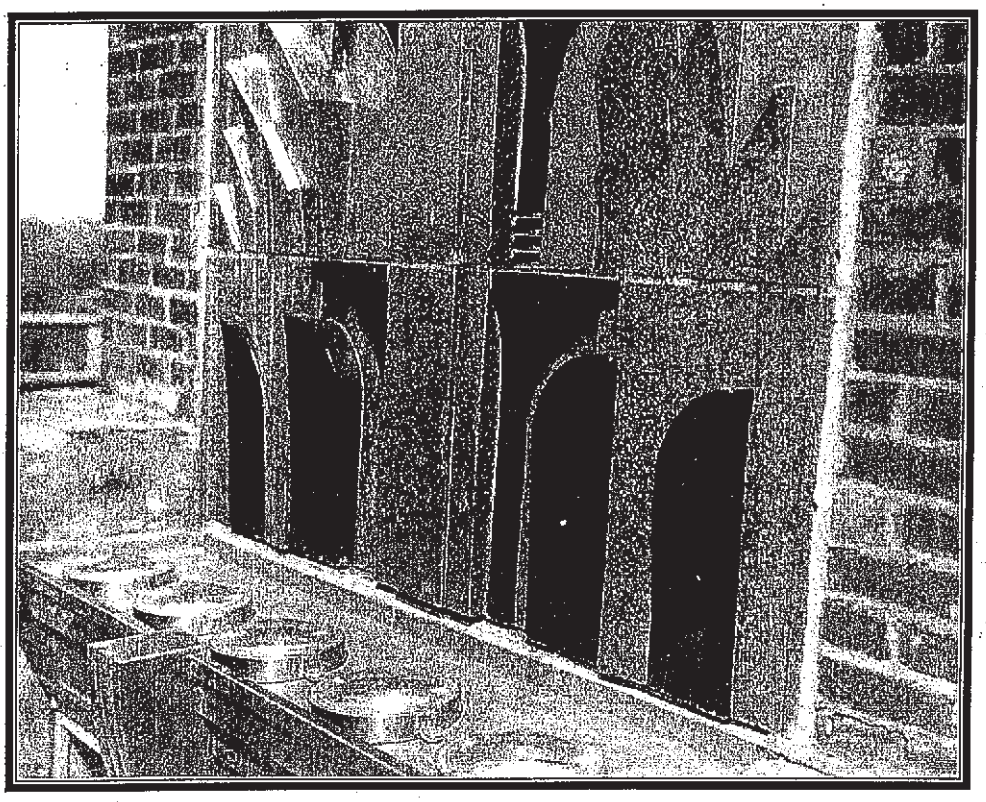
Parapet wall with Art Deco detailing, face brick on piers, and area where hidden lighting will be installed between piers.



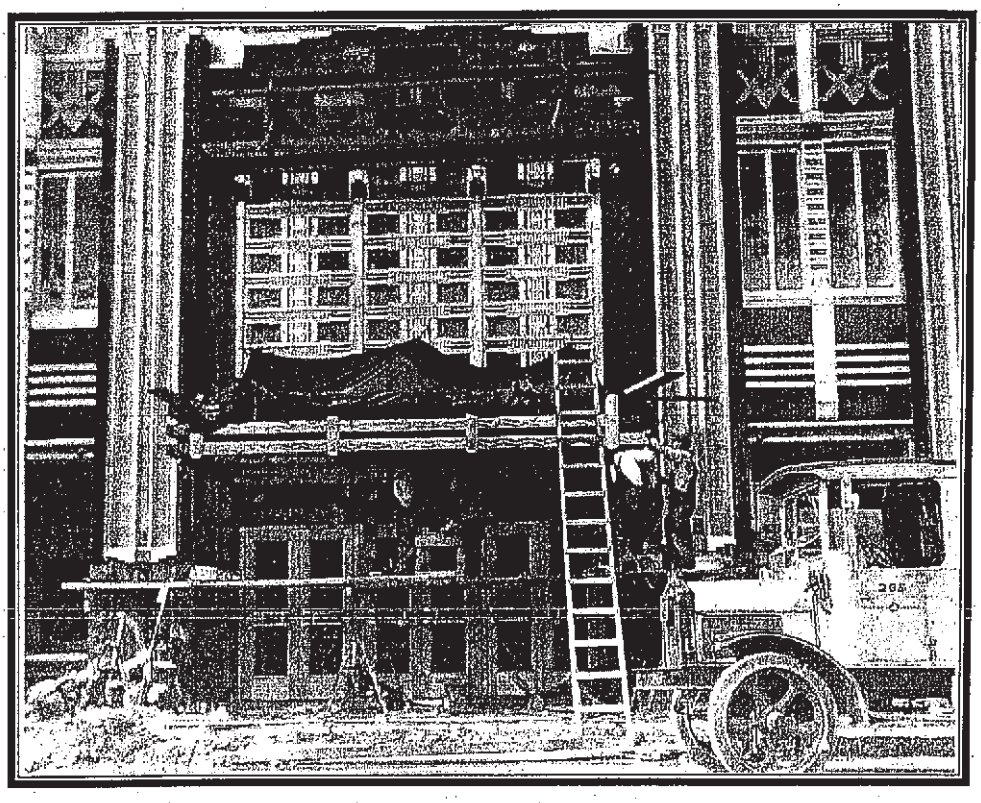
Side elevation of tower. Common brick areas will be encased in glass for hidden lighting.



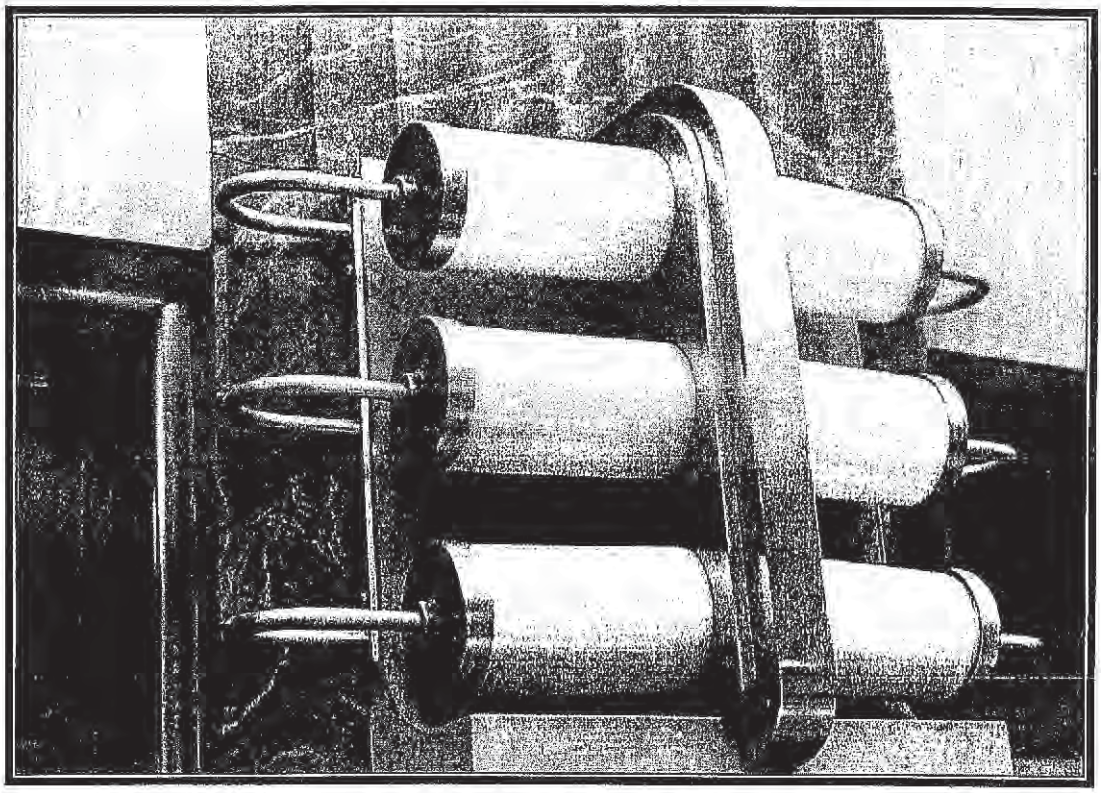
Art Deco detailing at center of main elevation.



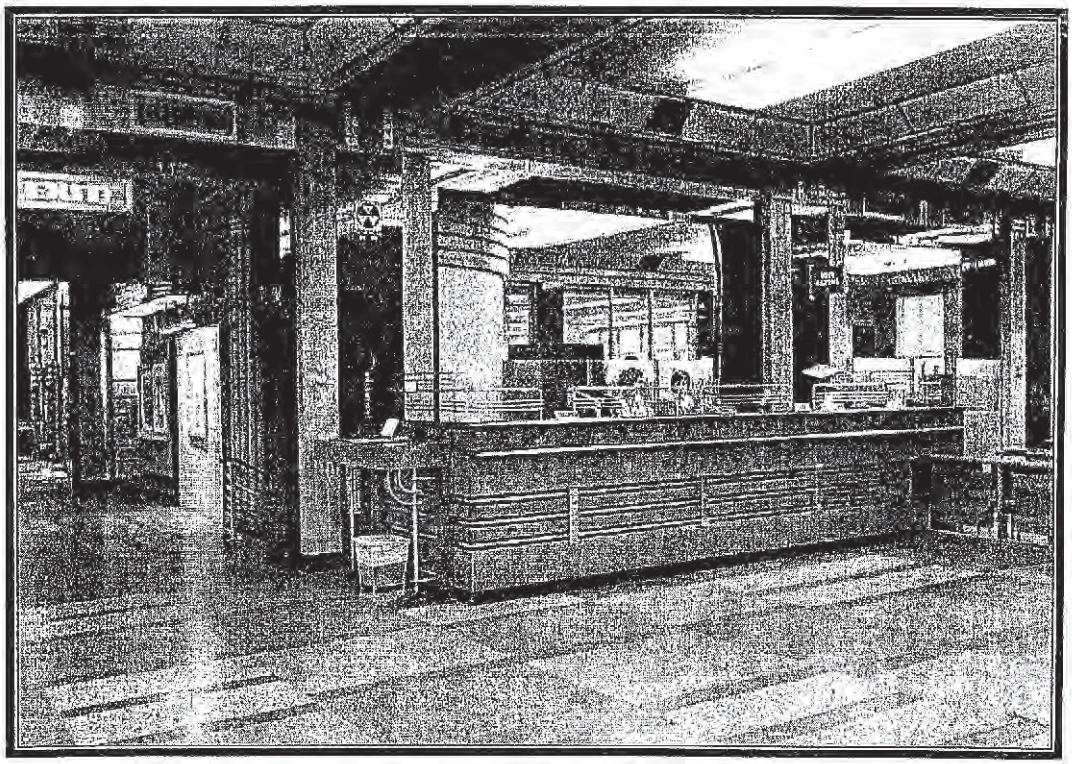
Art Deco detail with hidden lighting.



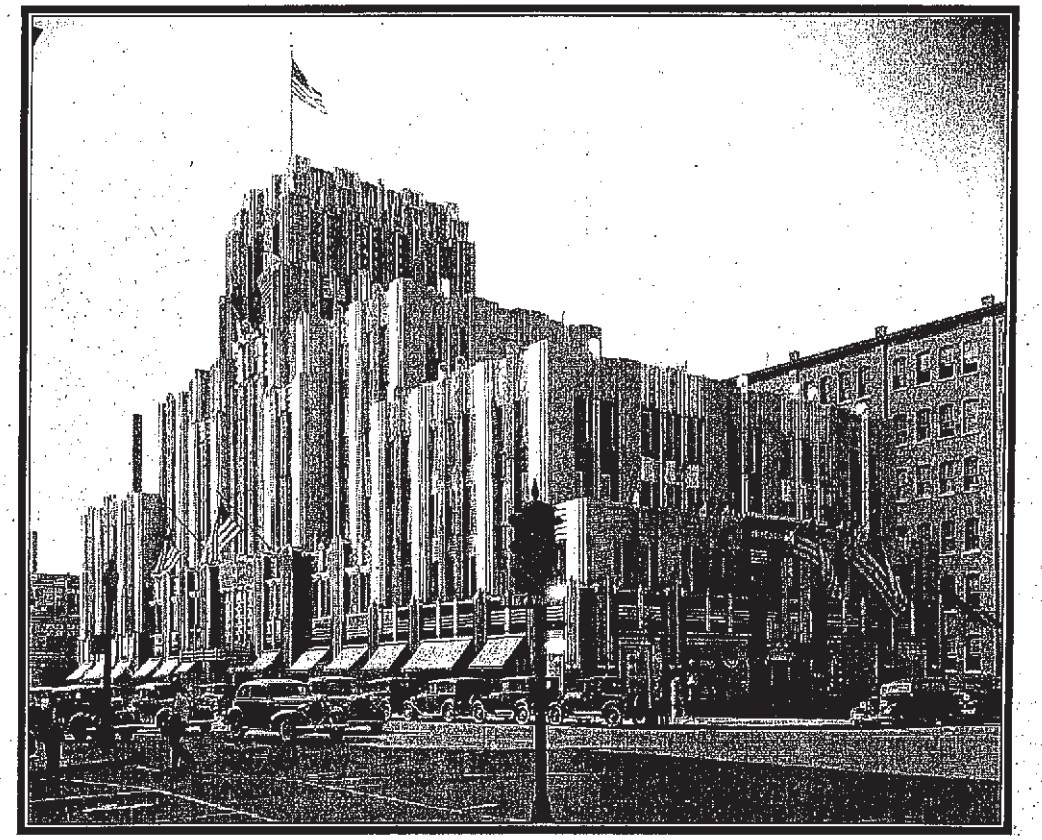
Entry portico. Area at top showing common brick will house hidden lighting as will area immediately above canopy.



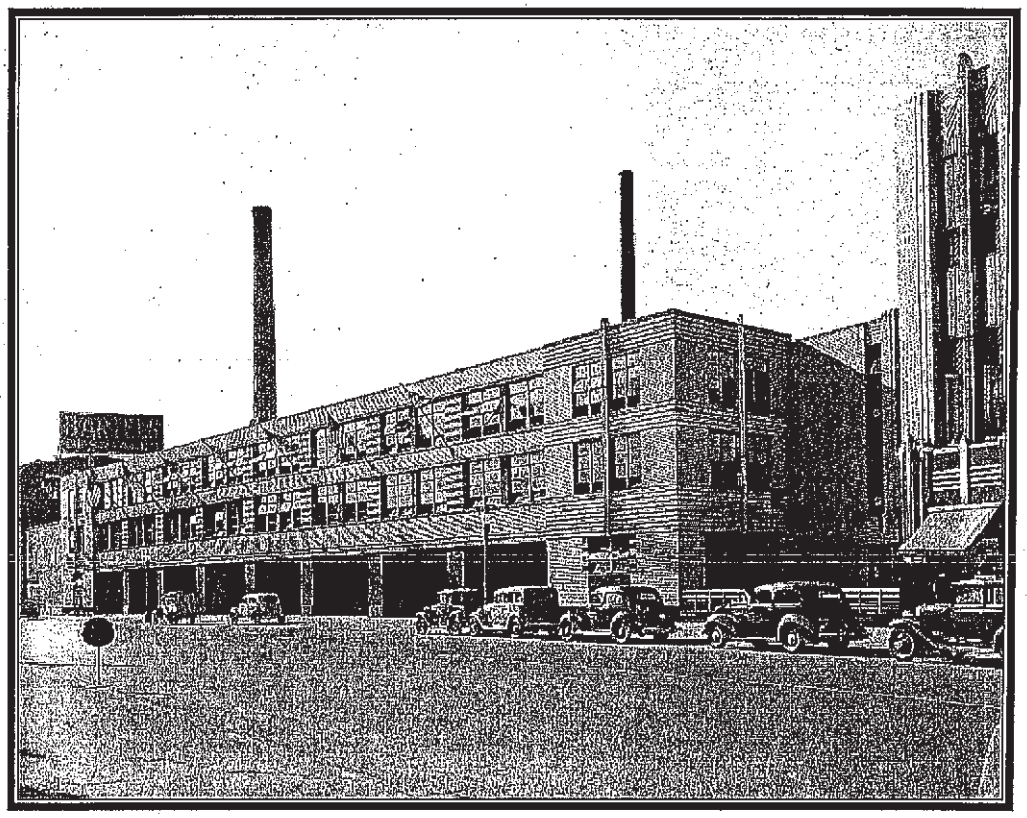
Interior lobby detail.



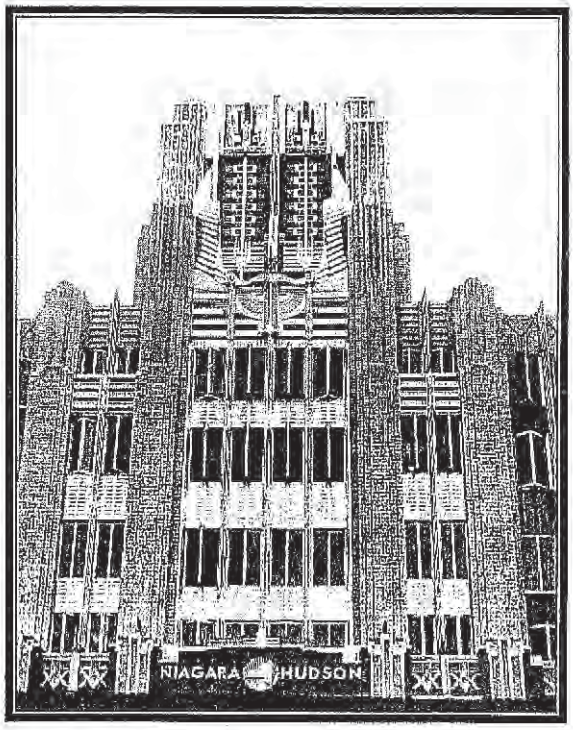
"Customers Service" Area east of main lobby. Now Auditorium.



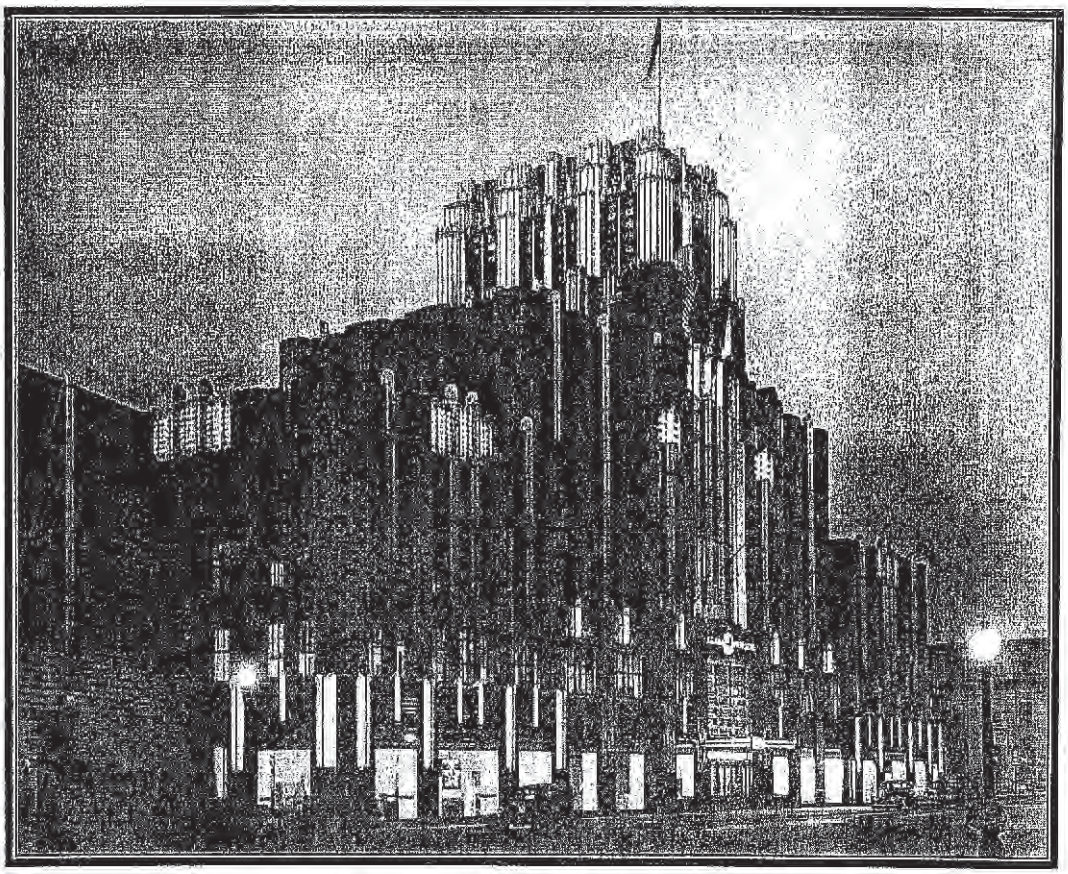
Main Building (A), 1936.



B Building, 1936.



Center Tower, with Spirit of Light.



Historic night view.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Matthew J. Driscoll, Mayor

RECEIVED
DEC 28 2009
T.O
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

December 4, 2009

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

Re: The Niagara Mohawk Building
300 Erie Blvd West
Syracuse, NY 13210

Onondaga Highlands-Swaneola Heights Historic District
Bellevue, Onondaga, Summit, Stolp, Ruskin, Clairmonte Aves
Syracuse, NY 13207

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

As requested in your letter dated October 9, 2009, the Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board (SLPB) has reviewed the nomination for the Niagara Mohawk Building and the Onondaga Highlands-Swaneola Heights Historic District and has concurred that the proposed nominations meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. A letter from the SLPB is enclosed.

As chief elected official, I would like to add that the City of Syracuse enthusiastically supports the nomination of these historically and architecturally significant resources to the State and National Registries.

Sincerely,

Matthew J. Driscoll
Mayor

Attachment

SYRACUSE LANDMARK PRESERVATION BOARD

RECEIVED
DEC 28 2009
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

Ms. Ruth L. Pierpont
Director, Division of Historic Preservation
NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189
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Re: The Niagara Mohawk Building
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Syracuse, NY 13210

Onondaga Highlands-Swaneola Heights Historic District
Bellevue, Onondaga, Summit, Stolp, Ruskin, Clairmonte Aves
Syracuse, NY 13207

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

The Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board (SLPB) is in receipt of your letter dated October 9, 2009. I am pleased to inform you that the SLPB concurs that the Niagara Mohawk Building and the Onondaga Highlands-Swaneola Heights Historic District meet the criteria for listing on the State and National registries. The City of Syracuse has a wide range of exceptional architecture, as illustrated by these two nominations. We welcome these efforts to recognize the City's significant architectural assets.

Thank you for allowing the Board the opportunity to comment on this nomination.

Sincerely,

Donald S. Radke
Chairman

City Hall, 233 E. Washington St., Rm 312, Syracuse, New York 13202 / (315) 448-8100 / fax (315) 448-8036



NIAGARA HUDSON
(NIAGARA MOHAWK)
BUILDING
SYRACUSE, ONONDAGA
COUNTY, NEW YORK

SYRACUSE WEST
QUAD
ZONE 18
405789 4767138





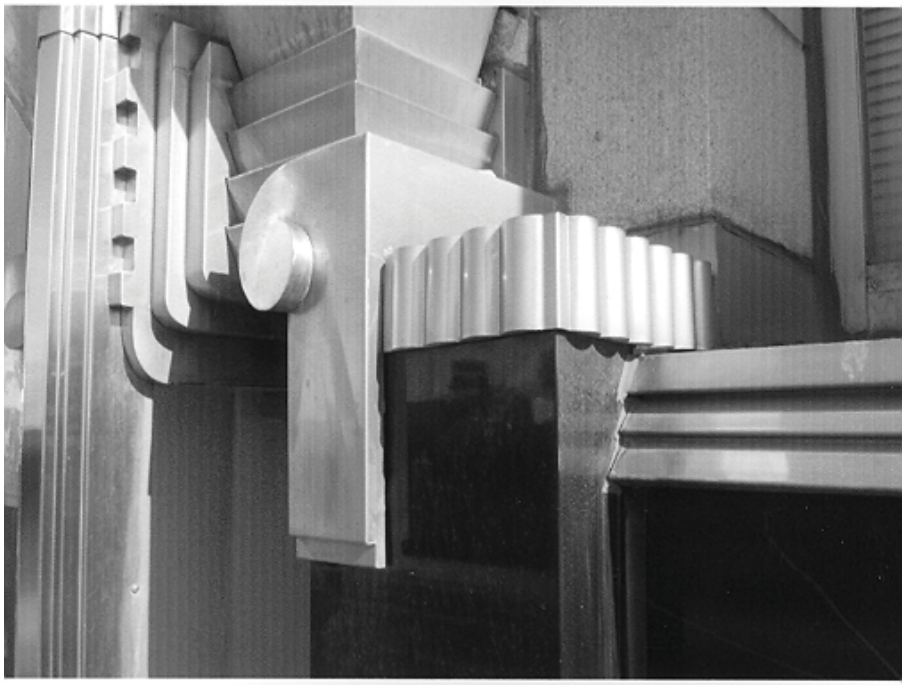


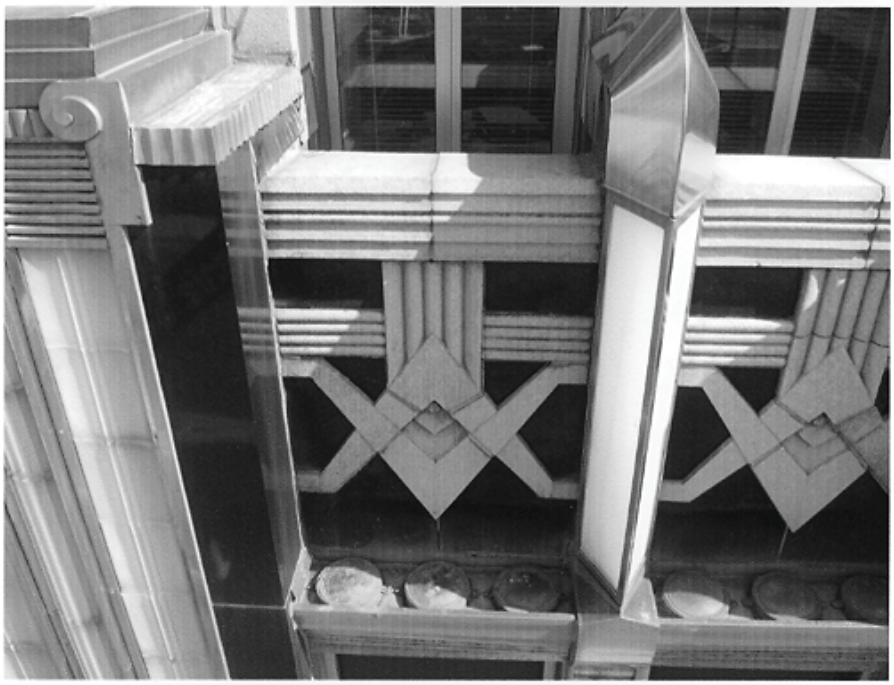



NIAGARA | MOHAWK | POWER



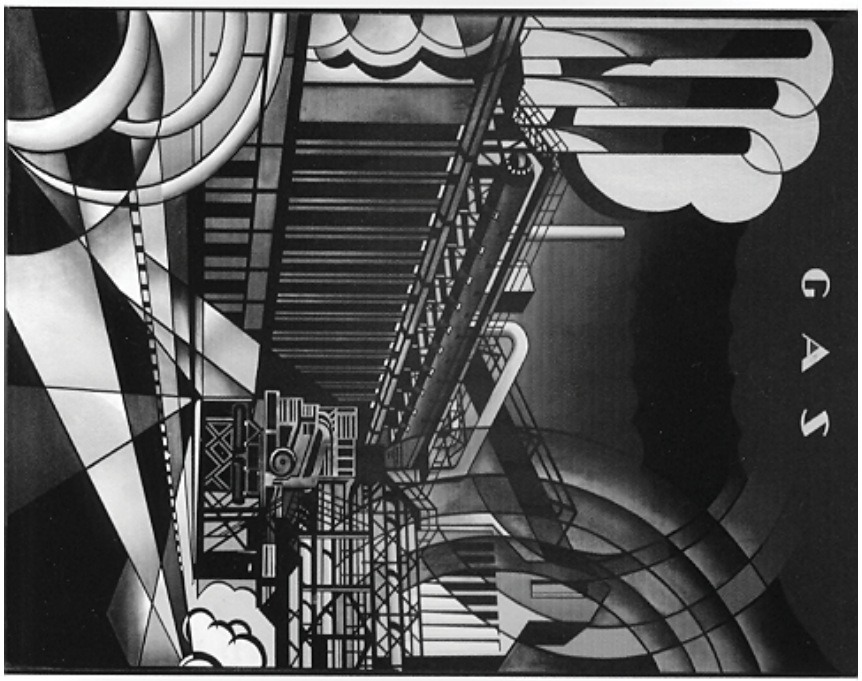


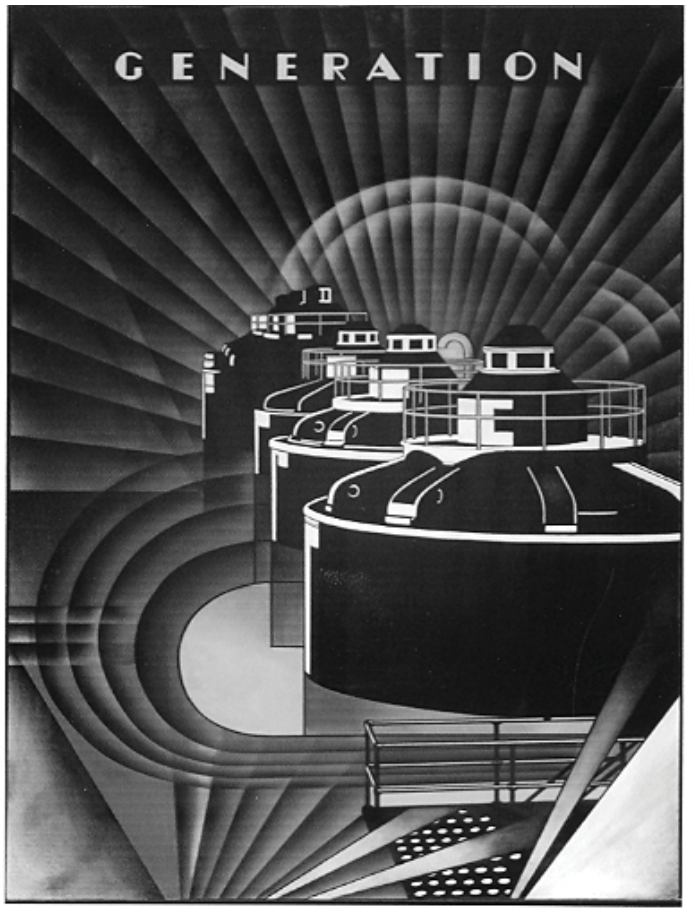


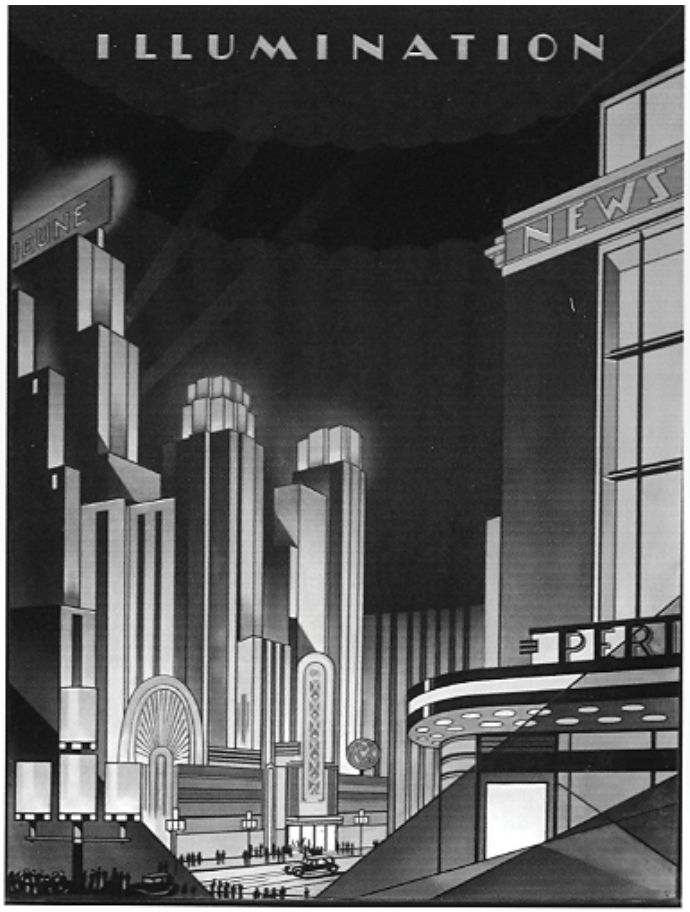


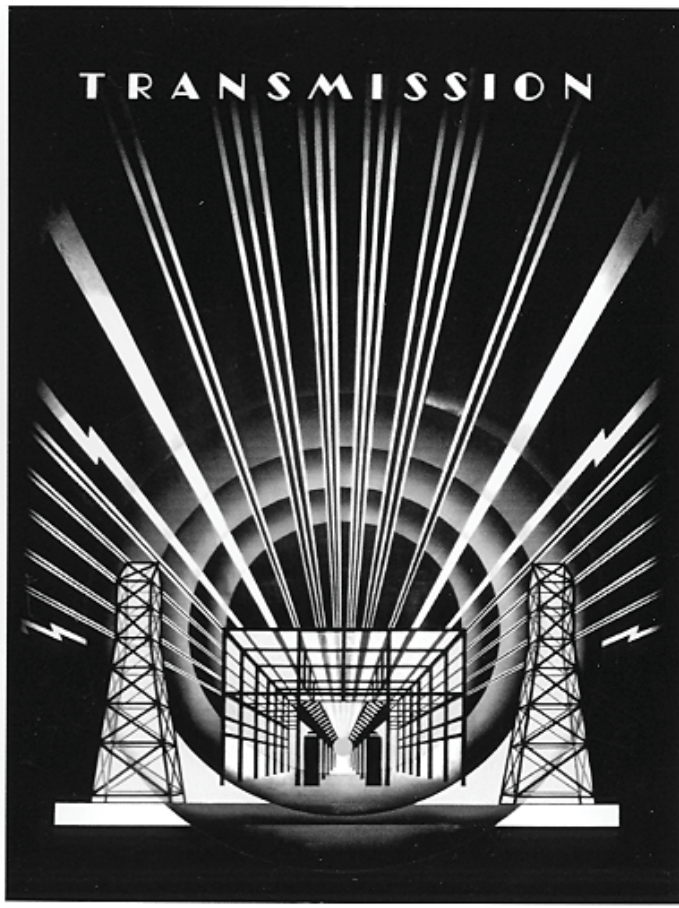





GAS


GENERATION


ILLUMINATION
NEWS


TRANSMISSION




CUSTOMERS
SERVICE





NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering 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 listed in 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 People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 711 East Fayette St ☐ not for publication

city or town Syracuse ☐ vicinity

state New York code NY county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13210

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I 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 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.

Ruth A Pierpont DSHPO 11/23/11
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ 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:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick, Stucco
roof Asphalt
other

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

People's AME Zion Churhc
Name of Property

Onondaga County, New York
County and State

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

Criteria considerations
(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [X] 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
SOCIAL HISTORY
ETHNIC HISTORY: Black

Period of Significance
1911-1964

Significant Dates
1911

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Charles Coulton, possible w/advice from Wallace Rayfield

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 Buildings Survey #
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data

- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

People's AME Zion Church
Name of Property

Onondaga County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than once acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	407054	4766867	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

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 Judith Wellman w/Angela Williams, Julya Guins-Clark and Juanita Sales

organization Preservation Association of Central New York date 3/24/2011

street & number 930 James St telephone

city or town Syracuse state New York zip code 13203

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name People's AME Zion Church

street & number 2306 South Salina St. telephone 315-472-1198

city or town Syracuse state NY zip code 12305

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 from to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Description

Neighborhood

The AME Zion Church is located 711 E. Fayette Street, on Syracuse's near east side. Although deteriorated, most of its original fabric remains intact. The neighborhood, however, has changed considerably. Once surrounded by residences and small businesses, this church is almost a lone survival of the massive destruction of the old Fifteenth Ward, as a result of urban renewal and the construction of Interstate 81 in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The first of these projects, focusing on the Near Eastside, displaced more than 1200 hundred Syracuse families.[1]

Of the hundreds of houses and commercial buildings that stood in this area in 1960, only about a dozen remained by 1975. One of these was the 1911 AME Zion Church. In that year, People's AME Zion moved from 711 East Fayette Street to its current home at 2306 South Salina Street. Loss of homes and families surrounding the 1911 church was one factor leading to this move.[2]

The church now backs up to Syracuse University's new Center of Excellence on Erie Boulevard and stands only one block from the new "connective corridor," linking Syracuse University with downtown Syracuse. A parking lot and cement block auto repair shop stand just west of the church. A one-story brick commercial structure, empty in 2010, stands just east of the building. Otherwise, the block remains empty and undeveloped.

Exterior of Building

The AME Zion Church building is a modest Gothic Revival brick structure, covered in stucco, built on a cut limestone foundation, 25 feet wide by 50 feet deep [?] facing south on East Fayette Street. Although small, it is elegant in its interplay of symmetry and asymmetry.

Viewers initially see a simple well-proportioned façade, with a gable roof and a bell tower on the western corner, topped by a frieze band under hipped roof. As revealed in a photograph taken in 1929, the roof once had a crenellated battlement, as well, with a St. Andrew's cross at the very point of the roof.[3]

Close inspection reveals a dynamic design with a subtle interplay of spaces, creating a sense of movement through light and shadow. The façade has three bays on two different planes. A three-story bell tower, capped by a hipped roof, projects from the west side of a two-story central gable. A double frieze band (the upper part of wood and the lower part of brick) circles the tower directly underneath the roof. Two windows, covered with louvers, open into the bell tower from each side, with a long narrow vertical window just below them on the south and west sides.

On the façade itself, a pediment projects slightly forward on the east side, echoing the larger bell tower projection on the west. Both main central gable and east gable have cement trim under the eaves, applied in a projecting

---

[1] Ken Jackson, "What Urban Renewal Didn't Destroy: Que Reunion Recalls the 15th Ward," *The Constitution: Urban Central New York News*," urbancny.com/cover_story/article.php?article_id=tX118942628t46e52df4729fa; Maureen Sieh, "Fifteenth Ward Stood Tall, Fell," *Post-Standard*, September 21, 2003, syracusethenandnow.org/UrbanRenewal/15th_Ward.htm. Aaron C. Knight. "Urban Renewal, the 15th Ward, the Empire Stateway, and the City of Syracuse, New York." Unpublished B.A. thesis, History and Computer Science, Syracuse University, 2007, www.acknight.com/15thWardThesis.pdf. Figures for displaced families and loss of housing units, see 14.

[2] Aaron C. Knight, "Urban Renewal, the 15th Ward, the Empire Stateway, and the City of Syracuse, New York." Unpublished B.A. thesis, History and Computer Science, Syracuse University, 2007, www.acknight.com/15thWardThesis.pdf. For loss of housing unit, see p. 38.

[3] Photo of AME Zion Church, dated January 19, 1929, OHA archives.

double layer. Both the tower bay and the east bay are supported by simple buttresses. The result is a three-dimensional façade with a sloping roofline that drops from the height of the tower on the west to the lower eastern section.

On the second floor of the central bay, a large tripartite Gothic stained glass window, framed with limestone [?] dominates the façade. Below it, a horizontal tripartite window on the ground floor provides a visual base. Above it, a narrow vertical window with stone jack arch, directly under the central gable, echoes the larger narrow vertical window on the bell tower.

On either side of the central bay, two wooden Gothic-arched double front doors, topped by flat-arched doorway, lead into the church from each projecting bay. A date stone is centered in the foundation between the two front doors. It contains the words "A.M.E. Zion Church, Syracuse, N.Y., Erected A.D. 1910, Rev. E.S. Bailey, Pastor."

On the east and wide sides, the church is four bays deep, with a window in each bay, separated by simple brick buttresses covered with stucco. The gable roof is punctuated on both sides by four small dormers, directly above each of the buttresses. These contain clerstory windows, lighting the main sanctuary on the second story. Four half-size windows, one below each of the main windows into the sanctuary, admit light into the basement.

At the rear of the church, on the north side, a small half-domed projection houses an interior staircase behind the altar. Another small room projects from the rear at the west corner.

Stained glass windows contain both Christian and Masonic symbols. Centered on the dove of peace, a reference to Jesus Christ, they are dominated by a tripartite organization, echoed within each window, a sophisticated reference to the Trinity. Wooden muntins on the Gothic window above create three distinct sections, all with various shades of blue, green, and gold stained glass, highlighted by red and orange. Above, just underneath the main Gothic arch at the center, a circle surrounded by gold radiates elliptical rays. At the center of the circle, an all-seeing eye (which could be both Christian and Masonic) rests on the hands of two people shaking hands (perhaps a reference to the welcoming hands of fellowship). A chain of three gold links crowns the eye.

On either side of the main top section, Moorish arches outlined in blue and black rest on quatrefoils at each bottom corner. Centered in each arch are circles, supported by leaves and diamond panes. The circle in the west section contains a scabbard resting on a book centered on a triangle; the one on the east frames a circular seal, with the word "SEAL" in the center and a six-pointed cross above and below it, surrounded by small circles and the words "AME Zion Church" at the top and "Syracuse NY" at the bottom, all enclosed with two circles, one of orange and yellow and one of gold. Vertical panes of gold glass fill each arch and rest on blue and green diamond-shaped glass across the bottom.

The horizontal window below the main Gothic arch is divided into three sections, each with a Moorish? arch outlined in green, resting on a tripartite base of red and green diamonds above blue glass rectangles and containing a blue circle centered on vertical gold panes. The circle in the center section contains a dove of peace, holding a green sprig in its beak. On the west, the blue circle contains white tablets with Roman numerals, suggesting the Ten Commandments. On the eastern segment, the blue circle contains a Masonic compass and square.

Four stained glass windows on either side of the building are divided into four sections each. On the top, golden arches frame circles with Christian symbols, including a harp, flowers, cross, lamb, dove, lamp, and crown. The two panes at the bottom of each window contain mottled yellow glass.

Interior of Building

Visitors enter a two-story vestibule from either of the two front doors. Walking down one stairway brings one to the same level as the tripartite horizontal window on the front façade. The staircase turns north to descend to the basement level. The basement is one large room in front, with a kitchen across the rear that leads to a circular stairway on the north, rising to the altar in the sanctuary.

From the vestibule, a second stairway takes visitors up to the sanctuary. At the front of the church, built over the vestibule, is a small platform, set off from the main room by an aisle and low railing. The interior of the Gothic window on the façade is visible from this platform.

Pews face north, away from the façade and toward the altar, with a center aisle dividing east from west seating areas. The altar, pulpit, and seats for leaders stand on a low platform at the north end of the church, facing south toward the façade, separated from the pews by a low railing.

At the north end, beyond the main footprint of the building, a circular staircase connects the sanctuary with the basement below.

In lieu of a ceiling, steel rods form trusses, tying together roof and walls and allowing light from the four clerestory windows on east and west sides to pour into the sanctuary.

Sometime in the early 1950s, Falstaff Harris painted a mural on the north interior wall, behind the lectern. This mural is no longer visible, since a congregation that rented this church sometime after 1975 painted over the mural.[4]

[4] An interior photograph of this church, showing the north wall, appeared in the centennial celebration booklet for this church in 1944. No mural is visible in this photograph. Interview with Letitia Harris, daughter of Fastaff Harris, by Nancy Keefe Rhodes and Joan Bryant, February 2011.

Statement of Significance

The People's AME Zion Church of Syracuse is architecturally significant as an example of the work of prominent local architect Charles Colton. Built in 1910-11, the building is the oldest standing African American church in the City of Syracuse. Colton melded traditional late nineteenth century Romanesque and Gothic revival styles with exposed turn of the century structural components and created a squat building with corner tower that was a popular church design of the period. The design also employed contemporary features such as white Litholite (an artificial cast stone product) instead of natural stone, sand lime brick instead of hard fired brick, open structural steel trusses instead of traditional wooden sanctuary roof construction, and twentieth century leaded glass windows. Colton may have worked in cooperation with Wallace Rayfield, the second certified African American architect in the country and the official architect of the A.M.E. Zion Church.

The church is historically significant for its association with the oldest African American congregation in the city of Syracuse, and its role as an anchor of Syracuse's African American community and a center of civil rights activism. The congregation took a leadership role in movements for African American rights that linked it to national struggles for freedom. Nationally, the A.M.E. Zion Church nationally was known as the "freedom church." People's A.M.E. Zion Church in Syracuse ably fulfills that ideal. It promoted African American rights throughout its history, beginning in the nineteenth century with its congregation's support for abolitionism and the Underground Railroad, voting rights for African Americans, and the Civil War. In the twentieth century this church supported equal employment, education, political power, and civil rights for all through its works with the NAACP and the Congress of Racial Equality. Under Rev. Emory Proctor, this church became a center of civil rights activism in the 1960s.

Organized in 1835, only eight years after the end of slavery in New York State, People's AME Zion has been a center of African American life with its own extensive programs of religious, social, and economic activity—connecting this church to other A.M.E. Zion congregations throughout the state, nation, and world and also to other churches and institutions, both African American and European American, in Syracuse. In many ways, People's A.M.E. Zion Church might be called a "mother of churches," since several other African American churches in Syracuse, including Bethany Baptist Church (1887) and Bright Chapel, A.M.E. (1967) started out with this congregation. Members of People's A.M.E. Zion were also active with local Prince Hall Masons and the Dunbar Center, an African American social center, as well as with local educational and ecumenical organizations. The nominated church was the third edifice constructed for the congregation in Syracuse.

The People's A.M.E. Zion Church remained in active use until recent years when its congregation decreased and left the building in 1974. Given the congregation's role in the Civil Rights Movement, the period of significance (1910-1964) has been framed to include the construction of the church to the passage of the landmark 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Discussion

Recognizing a difference between this church as a congregation and the church as a building, this essay is organized into a discussion both of the historical significance of the congregation of People's A.M.E. Zion Church and the architectural significance of the structure at 711 East Fayette Street. When it originally formed, this church was called simply the A.M.E. Zion Church. In 1910-11, when the congregation constructed its new building at 711 E. Fayette Street, they changed their name to "People's A.M.E. Zion Church." When the church incorporated itself in

1969, they used the name "People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church." This essay will use these names interchangeably. [5]

History of the Congregation

1835-1910: A.M.E. Zion Congregation from Organization to Construction of 711 East Fayette Street[6]

In 1835, only eight years after the end of slavery in New York State, Bishop Christopher Rush of the Genesee Conference (now the Western New York Conference) of the A.M.E. Zion Church, sent Rev. Thomas James from Rochester to Syracuse, to organize a new A.M.E. Zion Church. James, born about 1804, had escaped from slavery near Canajoharie, New York, in 1821. After a brief sojourn in Canada, he returned to the U.S., settled in Rochester, and became both an A.M.E. Zion minister and an antislavery lecturer in 1833. When he was pastor of the A.M.E. Zion Church in New Beford, Massachusetts, beginning in 1840, he welcomed Frederick Douglass to his congregation.[7]

As he did everywhere he went, Rev. James combined his spiritual leadership with a commitment to the abolitionism of slavery and the promotion of African American rights. When he arrived in Syracuse in 1835, he noted, "Of course I joined anti-slavery work to the labor which fell upon me as a pastor." In Syracuse, he confronted two proslavery advocates, a newspaper editor and a lawyer, who invited him to a public discussion, intending to demolish abolitionist arguments. James outwitted them. He brought Gerrit Smith, Beriah Green, and Alvin Stewart to Syracuse, to help present the abolitionist case. His opponents "left the church in disgust" and encouraged neighborhood salt boilers to mob the meeting. When the attackers arrived, however, they found only a prayer meeting and "slunk away ashamed."[8]

The A.M.E. Zion Church in Syracuse may have incorporated on March 2, 1837. Eighteen days later, on March 20, 1837, members purchased their first building for $100. It was the former Methodist Church at 58 Salina Street (on Block 77, lot 225, according to note in OHA files) where the salt office was later located. The north side was the center of early African American settlement in Syracuse, and many African Americans remained in this area even as newer settlers moved to what was then the Fifteenth Ward. [9]

That same year, Charles B. Remond, agent for the *Colored American*, reported that the congregation already had plans to start a school for their children:

> The colored people here [in Syracuse], and in Salina, (a place one mile distant) number about one hundred; they are reforming and improving; they have recently purchased a very commodious house of worship, and paid for it; the house formerly occupied by the white Methodists of this place. They are about to establish a School, for the education of their children, and in this if they seek it, they will undoubtedly receive encouragement from the whites. [10]

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[5] "People's Zion Church Marks 90th Birthday." *Post-Standard*, [1931]; "People's African M.E. Church to Celebrate 90th Anniversary." *Herald*, May 15, 1931.
[6] The following section is adapted from Judith Wellman and Milton Sernett, *Uncovering the Freedom Trail in Syracuse and Onondaga County* (2003), www.pacny.net/freedom_trail.
[7] Thomas James, *Life of Rev. Thomas James, by Himself* (Rochester, New York: *Post Express*, 1886).

[8] Thomas James, *Life of Rev. Thomas James, by Himself* (Rochester, New York: *Post Express*, 1886), 8.
[9] Clayton, 186. Dates of incorporation for the A.M.E. Zion Church come from various printed sources. We have tried unsuccessfully to local original incorporation papers both in the Onondaga County Clerk's Office, the New York State Department of State, and the New York State Department of Charities. The only incorporation papers filed in the Onondaga County Clerk's office date from 1969.
[10] *Colored American*, September 20, 1837.

In 1841, Rev. Jermain Loguen expanded plans for this school. When he arrived in Syracuse, he found "the colored people comparatively uncared for." They "had a small house for worship enclosed, but not finished." Loguen hired a lot from "Mr. Hoyt, near the Park, and opened a school for the children, and taught them to read and write." Loguen noted that he

> then hired a room of Mr. Dunbar [probably Ambrose Dunbar, trustee of A.M.E. Zion], in Salina street, but because it was too small, he set about building a new house near the old Baptist church, in Church street. Having enclosed the building, the people were so enraged at the project, that he moved it with oxen near McKinstry's Candle Factory, and kept a school in it the following winter, and had an exhibition as before. The house was again removed, and now stands on the tannery premises formerly of Bates & Williams, now the property of W. H. Van Buren.[11]

Loguen's reference to a school suggests that this building was not used as a church. Loguen left Syracuse about 1843 or 1844 to raise money to finish this building. He ended up as an A.M.E. Zion minister in Bath for three years and Ithaca for two years. He also began his career as an abolitionist lecturer before he returned to Syracuse in 1848.

Meanwhile, the Syracuse A.M.E. Zion church may again have incorporated on July 4, 1842. Shortly afterwards, the church experienced a split. We do not know the underlying issues, but it resulted in the secession of some members, who attempted to take the church property with them. In 1846, the trustees raised $86 to pay off a loan and keep the church, and the "congregation remains nearly as large as before."[12]

By 1848, the A.M.E. Zion congregation was ready for a new location. They chose a spot in the old Fifteenth Ward, near to the center of emerging African American residence in the city. They purchased a lot from Charles Briggs. (Some sources say "Brease.") Various sources suggest either that this lot contained an existing building or that the congregation moved its original church from the north side to this location. With the help of a fair organized by the ladies of the church in 1849, they paid off one mortgage for "the lot and building erected thereon" on Washington Street in 1851.[13]

Splits within the congregation perhaps resulted in various parts of the congregation meeting in various places. The 1851 city directory listed a "Second Congregation Church (colored)," whose minister was Rev. John Lisle, formerly of the A.M.E. Zion congregation. Several meetings in the early 1850s were held at the "Fayette Street Church." In the late 1850s, news articles referred to "Mr. Loguen's Church," perhaps the regular A.M.E. Zion Church.

By 1856, the A.M.E. Zion congregation had lost the structure they had used from 1848-1851, but they immediately built a new one, either their second or third building (not counting the meeting places of those who split off). In March 1856, the *Journal* noted, "the Colored Church in this city are making vigorous efforts to erect a new Church. The loss of their old Church is seriously felt by this society." They took out another mortgage and built a new church, dedicated in June 1856. In 1857, the women of the church organized a festival to avert a threatened

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[11] Jermain Loguen, *The Rev. J.W. Loguen as a Slave and as a Free Man.* Repr. New York: Negro Universities Press, 373.
[12] *Religious Recorder*, December 10, 1846.
[13] *Religious Recorder*, August 29, 1849; July 10, 1851; *Post-Standard*, March 22, 1936. According to an article in the Syracuse *Post-Standard* in 1911 ("African Church Sold for Cleaning Plant," Syracuse *Post-Standard*, January 14, 1911), both Jacob Crouse and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Syracuse had helped the A.M.E. Zion congregation purchase this land.

Sheriff's sale, the proceeds "to be applied towards the payment of the debt owing by the Society for the building of their house of worship."[14]

In 1869, the congregation decided that it needed a larger building, "the old edifice having the marks of time and decay upon it." This was part of a citywide (indeed country-wide) rebuilding of church edifices after the Civil War, when congregations across the city and country replaced smaller frame buildings with larger brick ones.

This third or fourth church, probably built in front of the 1856 building on Block 38, on the west side of South Crouse (then called Chestnut Street) between Washington and Water Streets, was an "unpretentious structure of brick, capable of seating nearly five hundred people." Church members laid the cornerstone in October 1869. Lyman Reynolds did the masonry, and John Salpaugh and Benjamin J. Swartz did the carpentry work. (See photo: A.M.E. Zion Church on Crouse Avenue, built c. 1869, *Illustrated Manual of Protestant and Protestant Episcopal Churches of the City of Syracuse, N.Y.* Syracuse: Men's Aid Society of Geddes Congregational Church, 1895, 69.)[15]

The building cost about $6100. The congregation raised $2600, received a mortgage from Onondaga County Savings Bank for $2000, and still owed $1500. To raise the money, church women organized another fair in 1870. The *Standard* published the following endorsement:

> The new church of the Zion M.E. Society, on Chestnut Street, approaches completion. The Society has made great sacrifices to enable them to erect a suitable house of worship which shall accommodate their growing necessities. They have reached the point where but a comparative trifle is needed to complete the work. The sittings, desk and other furniture of the church remain to be provided for. About eight hundred dollars is yet required. To raise this sum, the ladies of the church have put their wits at work, and have inaugurated a fair which is now in successful progress, and will be continued through the week. Lunch is served every afternoon at one o'clock. Let the liberal friends of the church see to it that the enterprise of the colored ladies does not fail of its object.[16]

Rev. Loguen persuaded the Park Street Presbyterian Church to donate the pews and cushions taken from that church in the spring of 1869. In spite of these efforts, the church was advertised at a sheriff's sale in 1871. Only with difficulty did the congregation manage to raise enough money to retain ownership of the building. "The edifice has twice barely escaped sale on an execution," noted the *Journal*,

> but each time a disaster has been averted by timely assistance from sympathising members of other societies. . . . There has been much litigation, much of it arising from a deliberate attempt to take advantage of the inexperience of the Building Committee. The Society has struggled manfully, however, with the embarrassments that have been thrown in its way, such as would have discouraged a people not inured to trials and tribulations." [17]

In July 1871, the *Journal* published an appeal to the whole community for help:

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[14] *Journal*, March 12, 1856; *Standard*, June 17, 1856; *Journal*, December 1, 1857; *Standard*, December 24, 1857.
[15] *Standard*, July 9, 1872; Sanborn Insurance Maps.
[16] *Standard*, ? 21, 1870.
[17] *Journal*, August 17, 1869; *Journal*, January 10, 1871; *Journal*, July 9, 1871.

> For the last five years "Zion's Methodist Episcopal Church," (colored) of this city, has been exerting itself to its utmost capacity to build a respectable church edifice. It has finally succeeded, but now finds itself indebted to the amount of some three thousand dollars, that must be paid immediately or the building will be sold, and the Society, after expending so much money and labor, left houseless. An appeal has been made to the Christian people and Christian churches for assistance, but the response to the appeal has not been sufficient to cancel the debt.
>
> It would seem to an outside observer that in a city where there is so many wealthy Christian churches, that this small sum would be raised at once, and this poor church, that has been struggling so long, at once relieved from this burden. But as it is not raised, I make this appeal to those outside of the Christian Church to the friends of humanity. Let every such person at once forward to Rev. J. W. Loguen the sum of one dollar or more, and in one week the debt can be removed. Mr. Loguen will acknowledge the receipt of all such contributions, through the city press. This call is not confined to the city, but is extended to the friends of humanity throughout the country.
>
> We may or may not agree with the religious opinions of this people, but they are citizens and brothers, and should be assisted in this endeavor to erect and pay for a respectable place of worship. Friends, send in your contributions at once. A Citizen.[18]

By the time this letter appeared, however, African Americans had raised almost all of this money themselves. Although the church was not quite finished, the congregation held a dedication ceremony in July 1871, where they raised $2450. Names of people who gave financial pledges read like a who's who of African Americans in Syracuse—both men and women—as well as a few sympathetic European Americans.[19]

The congregation still owed about $1000 on their existing debt, however, and they needed more money to finish the building. When a note came due in the spring of 1872, the Ministerial Association of Syracuse took up the matter, asking members of the "benevolent public" to help raise the money. "All are doubtless aware," they noted,

> The members of this church and society are poor. The most of them are employed as porters and servants, getting small salaries. From their small earnings they contribute liberally, as they are exceedingly anxious to pay off the debt on the church. If their friends will assist them in paying the note of $700, they will take care of the mortgage of $2000.[20]

According to Rev. Arthur Marshall, the former church building remained standing at the rear and was used as "the planning place for a great deal of Underground Railroad activities." Was this the structure built in 1856? On the 1882-90 insurance map, a building standing behind the church was labeled a school. In 1908, a building in the same spot was called a chapel. [21]

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[18] *Journal*, July 12, 1871.
[19] *Standard*, July 9, 1871; *Dedication of the African M.E. Church of Syracuse*, July 9, 1871.
[20] *Journal*, March 4, 1872.

[21] W. W. Clayton, *A History of Onondaga County* (Syracuse: D. Mason, 1878); "A Historical Resume of People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Syracuse, New York. Revised by Rev Emory C. Proctor, February 1981, 2.

From the very beginning, this church was sustained by people who had been enslaved, either in New York State (where slavery was not abolished until 1827) or in the South. A newspaper article at the church's 95th anniversary in 1936 noted that "charter members were men and women who had been slaves or children of slaves." We have names of several early trustees and members. Several of these, including John Lyle, Peter Hornbeck, and Prince Jackson, became well-documented Underground Railroad activists. (Two Prince Jacksons lived in Syracuse in 1850. One of these was indicted in the rescue of William "Jerry" Henry.) Isaac Wales was the son of the first man to live in slavery in Syracuse. William Gray, Richard Wandell, William Brisco, and most likely others were freedom seekers themselves or had members of their family who escaped from slavery. Prince Jackson was the earliest known African American property owner in the City of Syracuse, purchasing land on the north side in 1829. [22]

At least three and probably more of the early ministers of this church were clearly involved with the Underground Railroad. Rev. Thomas James, the founder and pastor from 1841-44, was a freedom seeker himself. Rev. John Lyles (Laisle) assisted the Harris family when they were pursued in 1850. Rev. Jermain Loguen (1851-55, 1859-62, 1864-66) was a freedom seeker from Tennessee and used his home as one of Syracuse's most important safe houses. Loguen was an A.M.E. Zion bishop from 1868 until his death on September 30, 1872. From 1867-69, 1887-90, an 1895-1898, Rev. M.E. Ross pastured this church. Born in 1835 in Ann Arundel County, Maryland, Rev. Ross studied at Dickinson College and preached to people in slavery in Baltimore before the Civil War. During the Civil War, he enlisted with the 109th New York regiment under Colonel B.F. Tracy. After the War, he came north to Oswego with Colonel Tracy and then served A.M.E. Zion churches all over the upper South and the northeastern U.S.[23]

By the 1890s, women in People's A.M.E. Zion had established a regular pattern of concerts, fairs, and harvest festivals, open to the whole community. In May 1896, for example, the church held an organ recital and choir concert. A week later, they sponsored a fair that lasted more than a week, with "all the accessories of a church fair, such as the sale of useful and ornamental articles and contests for prizes. The latter included a gentleman's bicycle, a lady's bicycle, a lady's gold watch, a gold ring, and a girl's sailor suit." Entertainment included a concert by Boston mezzo-soprano C. Casselle and a mock trial pretending that someone had stolen a watermelon. (He was acquitted). In September 1898, the Syracuse *Courier* reported, "the ladies of the A.M.E. Zion church will open their annual harvest home and exhibit this evening at the A.M.E. Zion church and continue three nights. A large variety of vegetables and fruits . . . will be on exhibition, forming a pyramid of beauty." A "Birthday Party Programme" in November 1901 featured organ music, addresses and recitations, vocal offerings, guitars, violins, and zithers.[24]

AME Zion from 1910-1975: 711 East Fayette Street

When the A.M.E. Zion congregation moved to its new building at 711 East Fayette Street in January 1911, they changed their name to People's A.M.E. Zion Church. They reiterated this new name when they incorporated in 1969.[25]

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[22] *Post-Standard*, March 22, 1936. Trustees in 1837 were Richard Wandal, Frederick Jackson, Prince Jackson, Francis Jackson, and Ambrose Dunbar. Other members included Mrs. Gariner and Rev. W.H. Jenkins. In 1842, trustees included John Lyles (Lisle, who later became a minister himself, both of this congregation and of an African American Congregational Church in Syracuse), Prince Jackson, Williams Jenkins, John Decato, Nathan Nelson, Peter Hornbeck, and Joseph Bristol. Other trustees in following years included Francis Key, Richard Wendell [Wandell], Charles Myres, John C. Foster, Isaac Wales, Frederick Jackson, Samuel Ray, Ebenezer Lee, William Gray, William Brisco, and Harry Clark. Clayton, 188; 150th Anniversary.

[23] "A Historical Resume of People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Syracuse, New York. Revised by Rev Emory C. Proctor, February 1981. 2.

[24] "Organ Recital and Concert at the A.M.E. Zion Church," flyer at Onondaga Historical Association; Courier, May 16, 1896; *Courier*, May 23, 1896; Courier, September 17, 1898; "Your Own Birthday Party Programme A.M. E. Zion Church," flyer at OHA.

[25] Incorporation papers, 1969, online at Onondaga County Clerk's Office.

Members built on their traditional role as an anchor of the African American community in Syracuse. They worked both in the context of the A.M.E. Zion Church regionally and nationally and also of the community of churches in Syracuse itself. They also took a leadership role in the civil rights movement throughout the twentieth century.

This section discusses these two main themes as they emerged while the congregation met at 711 East Fayette Street from 1910-1975. Sources include newspaper articles from both the Onondaga Historical Association and the online archives of the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. We paid special attention to the period when the new church was constructed from 1909-1912. (For a detailed discussion of how these themes emerged during the process of planning for and building the next church, see the section on the architectural significance of the building at 711 East Fayette Street.) We also did a detailed study of a sample of other years, including 1918-1920, 1927-1930, 1936-40, and we incorporated more than eighty newspaper articles for the period from 1940 to the present. Finally, we did almost twenty oral history interviews of people associated with 711 East Fayette Street. Their memories proved invaluable in reconstructing a sense of what this church did and what it meant to its members and to citizens of Syracuse.

Spiritual and social activities directed toward church members included several meetings each week. Minister usually preached twice on Sunday. One Sunday in 1937, an 11:00 o'clock service was followed by church school at 12:30, a baked ham dinner at 1:30, the Syracuse Civic Form at 4:30, and another sermon at 8:00 p.m. A description of a guest lecturer, Rev. Dr. Raleigh Alonzo Scott, provides a sense of the quality of these gatherings. Dr. Scott, introduced as a "75-year-old Indian-negro ex-slave, poet, singer, composer, lecturer, humorist and fundamentalist" told the congregation at People's that "as a race we are making history." The audience responded to his "fiery evangelism" and songs with "Halleluja" and "Amen." When one woman screamed "have mercy," the "uninitiated" (perhaps the newspaper reporter) "jump[ed] in their seats."[26]

People's A.M.E. Zion ministers had a variety of theological views, but most adhered to a mainstream evangelical Christian theology. In June 1936, for example, Rev. Joseph Virgil preached on the topic, "The Church Must Bring Christ to the Front." "A sense of God's presence in these days of much stress and tumult would give more weight and influence to the church, and she would move forward to meet the challenge of the ages. . . . The church must bring Christ to the front in the spirit of St. Paul, who said: 'Nevertheless not I but Christ in me.' Individuals with the communion of the church must speak for Christ, and move out from the conservative and self restrained type of Christians to give witness to the fact of Christ's presence in their lives." [27]"

Always they had music, provided by both the adult and youth choirs from the congregation and also by frequent concerts sponsored by the church. In 1930, for example, Newell Coleridge Fitzpatrick, an African American music student at Syracuse University from Knoxville, Tennessee, gave a concert at People's of spirituals and classical songs. In 1954, Charles Harris, "a man who talks and speaks with the organ," Baptist organist and choir director from Erie, Pennsylvania, gave a concert at People's. In November 1960, People's A.M.E. Zion joined with Tucker Baptist Church to sponsor a concert in the Syracuse War Memorial by Mahalia Jackson, "the world's greatest gospel singer. Born in New Orleans, Jackson began singing at the age of five and became a nationally known star of television, stage, and film for her songs with a message.[28]

[26] *Herald*, March 10, 1930; *Herald*, January 30, 1937.
[27] *Herald*, June 8, 1936.
[28] "Negro Singer to Be Heard Sunday," *Herald*, August 1, 1930; April 3, 1954; "Top Gospel Singer Here Today," *Post-Standard*, November 13, 1960.

Lou Carol Franklin, a talented Gospel singer, remembered that she began to sing in People's A.M.E. Zion when she was less than ten years old. "I was real small then," she said, "so I would sing along with the smaller group or congregation. Every first Sunday they would sing Holy, Holy, Holy. There was a point where I couldn't go to church because I was in the hospital for a month. When I got out my Uncle Otto Green, said everybody missed me, they would ask him "Where is the little girl with the high voice?"[29]

People's A.M.E. Zion regularly sponsored religious revivals, either alone and in conjunction with other area churches. In 1918, for example, they worked with Bethany Baptist church to sponsor a revival "for all denominations and nationalities," with a choir of 250 people. They invited a noted evangelist, Rev. J. L. Griffin, for twelve days of intense preaching, expecting an audience of 5000. They sponsored another revival in 1920, again with Bethany Baptist, featuring an African Canadian preacher.[30]

Church activities created roles in which men and women, young and old played important roles. Deacons and deaconesses, stewards and stewardesses, Sunday school teachers, musical programs, and missionary societies offered opportunities for all to express themselves both as individuals and important members of the group. Programs for women and girls ranged from musical presentations to beauty contests to baby contests to fund-raising activities to speeches and honorary programs. In 1946, for example, the Deaconesses Society (with Mrs. M. J. Lawson as president) and the Women's Missionary Society (headed by Mrs. Marie Harris) sponsored a popularity contest.[31]

In October 1946, People's A.M.E. Zion welcomed Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson, executive secretary of the A.M.E. Zion Church nationally. She was also one of the first women to become a vice-president of the National Council of Churches, and she served as national chair for leadership education for United Church Women. As a delegate from the A.M.E. Church, she attended the first assembly of the World Council of Churches. Mrs. Jackson came with her mother, Emma Clarissa Clement of Louisville, Kentucky, who had been chosen American Mother of the Year for 1946. Both women also spoke to the Syracuse Council of Church Women and to several different churches—both African American and European American-- and youth groups in the city. Mrs. Jackson returned to Syracuse in 1954, to speak at the annual Civic Lenten series.[32]

Women's groups raised much of the money required both by People's A.M.E. Zion and other community groups. In 1947, for example, a coalition of women's groups chaired by Eleanor Ransome and Beverly Andrews netted $703.10 in cash. Groups such as the Peek-O-Day Club (Mrs Minnie Turner, president), Mothers Club (Mrs. Falstaff Harris, president), and the Pandora Club (which sponsored a Rose Ball) contributed their time and money.[33]

People's also often reflected an international perspective. In 1949, People's sponsored a "Pageant of Queens," around the theme of the "United Nations at People's," with "a special assembly of all nations," including the U.S., India, Africa, England, Norway, China, Canada, and Mexico. Miss Stella Jacobs, of Cape Town, South Africa, addressed the gathering. In 1953, Bishop Walls spoke at a public meeting at People's on his trip around the world, which included a visit to India.[34]

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[29] Lou Carol Franklin, interview with Judith Wellman, telephone, February 2, 2011.
[30] *Post-Standard*, June 2, 1918.
[31] *Post-Standard*, May 16, 1946; *Post-Standard*, July 16, 1951.
[32] "'American Mother' Greeted by 500." *Herald*, October 9, 1946; *Post-Standard*, February 3, 1954.
[33] *Progressive Herald*, June 28, 1947.
[34] May 26, 1949; May 28, 1949; *Post-Standard*, April 30, 1953; *Herald*, May 1, 1953.

As a connectional church, the A.M.E. Zion Church in Syracuse was affiliated with A.M.E. Zion churches all over the U.S., West Indies, and Africa. Local pastors normally served two years in each community before moving on to other area churches. As a member of the Western New York Conference (originally the Genesee Conference) of the Seventh Episcopal District, Syracuse participated several times a year in regional meetings and hosted many of them. In addition, delegates attended the A.M.E. Zion national conference every four years. In 1929, for example, Bishop C.C. Alleyne of the Western New York Conference spoke in People's. A native of the West Indies, Alleyne had served as bishop in Africa from 1924-28. "I believe the church has made a mistake in placing so much emphasis on the divinity of Jesus. In my opinion the ethical value of His life lies in the fact that Jesus was as we are in this world." Alleyne returned regularly to Syracuse, as did other A.M.E. Zion bishops.[35]

In 1936, People's hosted the annual meeting of the Western New York Conference of the A.M.E. Zion church, the first time in thirteen years that this group had met in Syracuse. Bishop C.C. Alleyne presided over meetings addressed by "prominent churchmen of both races," including ministers from First Methodist Episcopal and First Presbyterian churches in Syracuse, and representatives from the Syracuse Ministerial Association and the Dunbar Center.[36]

In 1948, the Syracuse church hosted 250 people for five days for the 97th annual conference of the Western New York district. "Outstanding Negro Clergymen Attend A.M.E. Zion Conference" read the headline in the *Post-Standard* on June 24, 1948. A large photograph highlighted Bishop William Walls, surrounded by several clergymen from central and western New York. Bishop W. Earl Ledden of the Methodist Episcopal Church greeted the assembly, as did a representative from Syracuse Mayor Frank J. Costello.

Although at times People's A.M.E. Zion was made up primarily of older people, they also sponsored programs for young people. They included weekly Sunday School programs and a youth choir. They also trained young people in public speaking. Lou Carol Franklin remembered, "the older People's was mostly old people," but "the experiences at 711 were great. They taught us how to address an audience. When we had Easter pieces or things to say, we were taught to approach the podium and look straight out and identify what we were going to say and then say it and then say it again. If we had to say the 23rd Psalm, we would say Psalm 23:1, and then we would say it, and then we would say, "Psalm 23:1." One year, People's hosted an Easter play that involved younger people. Mrs. Franklin remembered Thaddeus Felton and his rendition of one line, "Give us Barrabas." Eddie Brooks, Jr., liked the Easter services, but he also enjoyed Christmas programs. "You might be a shepherd or whatever, but there was always something for you to do, and no one was ever left out," he remembered.[37]

In 1930, People's hosted the second annual Young People's Conference of the Western New York Conference. Several speakers, including one from Syracuse University, offered advice to young people. "The Golden Rule, if applied, would cause peace to reign," emphasized Rev. Thomas Walker Wallace of the ministerial brotherhood of the A.M.E. Church. The Young People's Congress continued to play an important role in the lives of People's youth. Eddie Brooks, Jr., remembered going to many YPC conferences throughout the region. The Youth Federation of the Mt. Carmel Seventh Day Adventist Church also met at People's A.M.E. Zion.[38]

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[35] "Bishop Preaches Sunday," *Herald*, September 26, 1929; September 30, 1929; November 28, 1936; November 30, 1936; April 22, 1944; *Post-Standard*, June 22, 1948.
[36] "Negro Methodists Open Conference in Zion Church," June 24, 1936; June 26, 1936.
[37] Lou Carol Franklin, interview with Judith Wellman, February 2, 2011.
[38] *Post-Standard*, May 15, 1953; "Golden Rule Millenium Seen by Zion," *Herald*, April 23, 1930.

People's A.M.E. Zion also participated regularly in local interfaith efforts, including the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance. In 1920, for example, People's A.M.E. Zion church participated with members of the Italian Church of the Redeemer in a "patriotic pageant" held in James Street Methodist Church. In 1929, they were one of twenty-nine Protestant churches plus the YMCA to join the City Church Council. One of the committees of this council focused on "international and interracial goodwill." Pastors often exchanged pulpits with ministers in other Syracuse denominations In 1930, for example, Rev. Foster exchanged pulpits with the minister from Tabernacle Baptist Church. In 1961, to commemorate Race Relations Sunday, Rev. Giles Wright preached in the Oran Community Church and the North Manlius United Church, while Rev. Nicholas Mas and Rev. Emory Proctor of People's spoke in Hopps Memorial Church. In 1944, Rev. Daniel Francis of People's A.M.E. Zion attended a speech about the local job situation, as part of the Syracuse and Onondaga County Council of Churches. In 1946, Rev. Arthur Marshall of People's participated in a panel discussion on "Freedom from Prejudice," sponsored by the Syracuse Grade Teachers Association, with representatives of the Huntington Club, May Memorial Unitarian Church, and the CIO. In 1967, Rev. Proctor worked with other Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish pastors on an interfaith Thanksgiving Proclamation, held in Plymouth Congregational Church.[39]

People's A.M.E. Zion cooperated closely with a variety of individual churches, also. Bethany Baptist Church was a frequent ally. In 1950, for example, members of People's A.M.E. Zion met with Bethany Baptist Church in a fellowship program organized by Mrs. Russell Kirby of Bethany Baptist and Mrs. Frances Coleman, trustee of People's. In 1954, they shared a Harvest Home Festival, with programs for all ages, at Bethany Baptist. Rev. Proctor preached at an anniversary celebration at Bethany Baptist Church in April 1964, and the A.M.E. Zion church choir performed.[40]

Members of People's also worked closely with the Dunbar Center. When its founder Mrs. S. B. Burlingame died in 1929, Rev. Foster from People's A.M.E. Zion gave the opening prayer for her memorial service. Ministers and members from People's A.M.E. Zion and Bethany Baptist frequently served on the Dunbar Center board. In 1943, for example, Rev. Daniel Francis, pastor of AME Zion, was elected to the Board. [41]

Representatives of Livingstone College, a church-supported school in Salisbury, North Carolina; regularly spoke in Syracuse. James E. Mason, who had been the minister in Syracuse in the 1880s, returned often from his new position as financial officer of Livingstone College to speak at his former church. In August 1928, the Salisbury Quartet, made up of "colored people from the South," gave a concert at Peoples. Mason returned again in 1930 with another group of Livingstone College singers.[42]

Ministers changed every two years, with the exception of Revs. E.S. Bailey, R.A.G. Foster, Emory Proctor. Foster, the youngest pastor in the A.M.E. Zion Church, was well-loved in Syracuse. In 1929, when his term had expired, People's successfully petitioned the Western New York Conference to let Rev. Foster stay with them. On April 20, 1929, the Syracuse *Herald* profiled Rev. Foster in its "Close-Ups of Syracuse Clergymen." In July, his congregation gave Rev. Foster a reception at which ministers from Oneida and Indianapolis spoke, along with Rev. John Ogburn rector of St. Phillip's Episcopal Church. Rev. Foster's success led to a large increase in membership of People's.

[39] "'Youth' to Be City Church Council Topic," *Herald*, November 2, 1929; "Patriotic Pageant at Church Tonight," December 3, 1920; August 23, 1930; June 23, 1944; "Grade Teachers' Meeting Monday," *Post-Standard*, February 10, 1946; February 11, 1961; Ramona Bowen, "Faiths Gather at Plymouth," *Post-Standard*, November 24, 1967; "3 Faiths Slate Joint Service," *Post-Standard*, November 23, 1967.
[40] *Post-Standard*, January 17, 1950; October 9, 1954; April 24, 1964.
[41] *Herald*, March 25, 1929; February 12, 1943.
[42] *Post-Standard*, March 2, 1918; November 13, 1920; August 14, 1928; August 21, 1930.

Fifteen people were baptized one Sunday in 1929, for example, and by June 1930, he had added 65 new members and reduced much of the church's debt. [43]

National events affected the congregation of People's A.M.E. Zion, as they affected all Americans. During World War I, for example, women of People's A.M.E. Zion formed a War Relief Society, with Margaret Gartner as President. In 1937, Rev. Moselle of People's A.M.E. Zion played a leadership role in an interdenominational mass meeting for peace, sponsored as part of the national "No Foreign War Crusade." Two hundred local churches, synagogues, and community groups sponsored the meeting. Meeting leaders included Mrs. Benjamin Arnold, president of the Syracuse Council of Jewish Women; Rev. Dr. Wilson G. Cole, pastor of University Methodist Church; and Rev. Joseph Moselle, pastor of People's A.M.E. Zion Church. The purpose of the meeting was to "help seal the will and conviction of the American people that America should not be drawn into any war on foreign soil." At least fifteen men from People's A.M.E. Zion served in World War II, and their names were commemorated in a plaque still owned by the church. Names of those who served included William Prue (who gave his life), Stover Johnson, David Smith, Jasper Cox, Richard Williams, John Williams, Frank Mitchel, Helen Smith, Samuel Moffet, Waddel Rice, Shurley Harris (son of artist Falstaff Harris), Glen Rivers, Henry Moore, Otto Green, and Richard McLeod. [44]

From a newspaper article in 1941, we can infer that the Depression affected this congregation severely. To install a new heating plant, the church had mortgaged their building for $3500. With a headline of "Negroes Face Loss of Church Building Unless They Get Mortgage Interest Feb. 1," a local paper reported that the church needed $500 immediately, to pay both interest on the mortgage and the light bill. Pastor Thomas T. Taylor, who had come from Washington, D.C., the year before, had given up his $20 monthly salary. "It is hardest from November on through the winter," noted Rev. Taylor. "Few of our members are gainfully employed, and many are on relief. There are about 100 in all, but often many of them do not attend for they don't want to come unless they can give something. For the last two Sundays the collections have been only $8, but the people are giving all they can." A committee from other local churches had organized to help the A.M.E. Zion congregation, and the paper appealed for help from Syracuse citizens: "The pastor isn't getting paid for preaching; the lighting company isn't getting paid for the lights, and the holder of the mortgage isn't getting any interest money. The church is in a bad way. It needs help." Under the pastorship of Rev. W. Daniel Francis, the congregation paid off their debts and burned the mortgage.[45]

Rev. Arthur C. Marshall arrived in Syracuse in July 1944, he described his congregation as "unorganized and scattered and not interested and were not attending services to an appreciative amount." This was due to "an accumulation of circumstances over many years which had disheartened an otherwise loyal congregation." Rev. Marshall was pleased to announce that "after nine weeks of service the people are responsive, organized, happy, progressive minded, enthusiastic, determined and willing and anxious to serve." [46]

For its members, People's A.M.E. Zion acted as an extended family, and much of their social life revolved around the church. They worshipped together, sang together, ate together, and held Bible studies together. Their children played together. Nellie Felton, who lived two doors west of the church, remembered that her son and Dennis

[43] *Herald*, April 15, 1929; April 20, 1929; "Rev. Foster Named for Third Term," *Herald*, June 27, 1930; "Pastor of A.M.E. Zion Church Given Reception on Anniversary," *Herald*, July 29, 1929; "Bishop Preaches Sunday," *Herald*, September 26, 1929.
[44] "Colored Women to Do War Work," *Post-Standard*, August 15, 1918.
[45] "Negroes Face Loss of Church Building Unless They Get Mortgage Interest Feb. 1," *Post Standard* [?], 1941 [?]. OHA Files.
[46] "A Historical Resume of People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church at Syracuse, New York, revised by Rev. Emory C. Proctor, February 1981, 4. In files of People's A.M.E. Zion Church.

Proctor, son of Rev. Emory and Rosie Proctor, cut their hands and held them together one day, reporting to their mothers that now they were "blood brothers." Eddie Brooks, Jr., remembered that he, too, grew up with Dennis Proctor, "and they were like a family." When all four Brooks children were baptized at one time in the mid-1950s, Rev. Proctor became godfather for the boys, while Rosie Proctor became godmother for several of Eddie Brooks' siblings. Brook eloquently summed up this feeling of family:

> We were a church that cared. And we were a family. Whatever affected one individual, there was always someone there, a deaconess that would come and see about you, cook for you, whatever you needed, they were there. You know. They were there in good times, in bad times, whatever. You could always depend on someone. If you were sick, you needed your grass cut, somebody, they would come. It was not a question. They were there. And they took care of you. And this is the reason for that, because we were a caring and a loving church. And we loved the Lord. And this beacon seemed to shine all over the community. And as the church grew, more and more people knew us for this. Not just as being 711 or People's AME, but as a caring church. And that's the greatest impact that it had on me in my life because I knew that through the years we'd persevere. And we're still here. So that says a lot. That says a lot to me. [47]

People's A. M.E. Zion also helped migrants from other parts of New York State and the nation find homes, jobs, and a social life in Syracuse. This was especially important both in the years before the Civil War, when many escaped from slavery to settle in Syracuse, and again after World War I, when many African Americans migrated from South to North. Harvelia Hammond Sullivan, born in 1917, remembered her travel North from her Mississippi birthplace in the 1940s:

> They had a school, and we were always around the school and the community. The principal of the school, the founder, when the girls graduated from the twelfth grade, he would get them a job in private homes to work in the northern states. My older sister [Delphine Henderson] came here. When she graduated from high school, she was one selected to go to New York State. She ended up in Carthage, New York. So later on, I had another sister Dorothy Harvey] come to live with that sister, and then I came to live with that sister. And that's why we all got up here . . . . She got married and came to Syracuse and that's where her family began. And my other sister she came here, and I came up here to live with her. That was in 1946, and she was a member of People's A.M.E. Zion, and I came and joined People's A.M.E. Zion Church.[48]

Louise Tucker joined People's in 1952. She noted that People's helped bridge the gap between old homes in the South and new homes in Syracuse:

> I was raised in the Methodist Church, and all of my people were Methodists. And my husband came to Syracuse to attend school, so of course we came, too, from Florence, Alabama. So when we came, we started looking for Methodist churches, and we lived about a block from People's. Our first little apartment was on Wellington Place, right in back of Rothschild's Medical Supply. . . . Our two older children were little tots, and every day, I would take them for a little walk. And I had met a lady, she and her family lived on Forman. So one day we were talking, and so I asked her if she could tell me where the Methodist churches

[47] Nellie Felton, interview by Judith Wellman, January 15, 2011; Eddie Brooks, Jr., interview with Judith Wellman and others, January 11, 2011.
[48] Harvelia Hammond-Sullivan, interview with Julyn Gains-Clark and Judith Wellman, February 16, 2011.

> were located. And she said, "Yes, People's is right there." And she pointed." So Louise Tucker joined People's in 1952, and she has been there ever since."

Jessie Griffin, born and raised in Perry, Houston County, Georgia, also came to Syracuse in 1952 and joined People's under Rev. Silas Clark. "My mother always told me," she remembered, "'Wherever you are, find a church,' so I walked from my home on Almond Street heading for Hopps Memorial C.M.E., because I had been a member of C.M.E. I came first to Fayette Street and walked in. And I joined the church that very day under Rev. Clark." [49]

People came to People's from Georgia, Mississippi, and especially Alabama. But "people got along, no matter where they came from. They didn't have any problems," said Mrs. Tucker. "People's was like home," Mrs. Tucker remembered. "At that time, we didn't have anyone here, not one cousin, and we did not know anyone. I did not know one soul here in this city. And the church people, we were a small congregation, some of them were quite friendly." [50]

Eddie Brooks, Jr., told the story of his father, born in Virginia, who became involved with People's A.M.E. Zion through his Navy experience:

> My father was in the Navy and he was traveling through this area and was in the Camillus area. And a member by the name of Brother Heath, he was a cook in the area of Syracuse. He picked my dad up and my dad said that he was just coming through here, he just basically, he didn't know anyone here, and that he wanted to know of if he knew of any churches in the area. And right away Brother Heath suggested Peoples A. M. E. Zion church. And that was the beginning. And from there he met my mother at a dance they had at base. He ended up settling here and marrying my mother.[51]

Eddie Brooks, Jr.'s, mother was Rose Marie McCloud, whose family had been in Syracuse for generations, part of the core group of parishioners of People's A.M.E Zion. His grandmother Malvina Austin McCloud was a deaconess until her death, and his great-uncle Walter Farish was a trustee and an active community member.

Rev. Roosevelt Baums was born in Georgia and grew up in Tuskegee, Alabama. When he was discharged from military service in Columbus, Georgia, his aunt convinced him to come to "the great state of New York." Rev. Baums went first to Brooklyn, where he delivered mail. He heard that Syracuse University had a program called SEEK that provided educational opportunities for veterans, so he moved to Syracuse, joined People's A.M.E. Zion Church under Rev. Proctor, and became one of 155 veterans to graduate from Syracuse University. "The rest is history," said Rev. Baums. "I haven't left. I've been involved ever since." [52]

Many people joined People's A.M.E. Zion for family reasons. Millicent Davis joined People's in 2001 after realizing that funerals for her mother's three sisters, who died within eighteen months of each other, were all held in A.M.E. Zion churches. "All my life I've gone to Baptist churches because my father's mother was Baptist and I always went to church with her. I never realized that my mother's side was AME Zion until the third funeral and I realized, this is AME Zion. Three funerals in 18 months. So when I came back to Syracuse, I looked for the AME Zion church.

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[49] Jessie Griffen, phone interview with Judith Wellman, February 22, 2011.
[50] Louise Tucker, phone interview with Judith Wellman, February 22, 2011.
[51] Eddie Brooks, Jr., Interview with Judith Wellman and others, January 11, 2011.
[52] Rev. Roosevelt Baums, interview with Judith Wellman, Joan Bryant, and Nancy Keefe Rhodes, January 15, 2011.

And this happens to be the only one in the city. And at the time, I had, I was not a member of a church. I was kind of looking. I would call myself the perpetual visitor. Every Sunday I would visit a different church, looking for that connection. And honestly, when I walked into this church, knowing my history and listening to our pastor Jaime, I fell in love with it. So, that is why I'm here." [53]

Members of People's A.M.E. Zion also hosted many famous African Americans, who stayed in local homes because downtown hotels were not open to them. Local families hosted such people such as Bojangles Robinson, Cab Calloway, Ethel Waters, and Paul Robeson. As Letitia Harris remembered, "We met everybody because they had to sleep somewhere and we had a home and they slept in our home." Many of them probably used the essential *Green Book*, which listed places that were safe for traveling African Americans to eat and stay overnight. In Syracuse, sites listed in the *Green Book* were all in the 15th Ward.[54]

Leadership in Civil Rights

People's A.M.E. Zion Church worked with both local and national religious networks to develop a strong position of leadership in the emerging civil rights movement. After the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) organized nationally in 1909, People's A.M.E. Zion Church took a leadership role in this organization in Syracuse. In June 1919, for example, the NAACP held a "mass meeting" at People's A.M.E. Zion Church, where "a number of prominent colored residents" delivered addresses and presented music, inviting also members of the Culture Congress to join them. In 1948, Rev. John H. Miller, pastor of People's, was president of the local NAACP. In 1962, they sent $100 to the national organization, pledging to redouble their efforts on behalf of the Freedom Campaign. The NAACP continued to meet regularly at People's. In 1966, a student from Rhodesia spoke at an NAACP meeting at People's on the topic, "Civil Rights: The U.S. vs. Rhodesia."[55]

In 1936, the Federation of Colored Men's Club of Syracuse met at People's A.M.E. Zion Church to protest the shooting of Ozie Powell, one of the nine defendants in a trial in Scottsboro, Alabama.[56]

Jobs, both for individuals and for African Americans in general, were always a major issue. In 1927, People's A.M.E. Zion took direct action by opening an employment agency at 711 E. Fayette Street. The church regularly ran advertisements in the newspapers for people who needed "cooks, butlers, maids, chauffeurs and help of any kind."

But such unskilled work was not enough for many people. In 1928, at a meeting at People's A.M.E. Zion, William Pickens, field secretary for the NAACP, argued that "the advancement of colored people depends on the solid economic foundation. The colored man is forging ahead. He cannot do so in all ways until he has done so economically." People's took steps throughout its history to implement this ideal. At a meeting of the Western New York Conference in 1936, the theme was cooperative movements, banding together for economic betterment. A youth group from the Dunbar Center, meeting at People's, presented a program on "the Negro in different professions and occupations," with examples of outstanding leaders.[57]

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[53] Millicent Davis, interviewed by Judith Wellman and Nancy Keefe Rhodes, January 15, 2011.
[54] Eddie Brooks, January 11, 2011; Letitia Harris, interview with Nancy Keefe Rhodes and Joan Bryant, January 20, 2011: *Green Book* online, found by Nancy Keefe Rhodes; National Public Radio interview of Julian Bond by Neil Conan, September 15, 2010, javascript:NPR.Player.openPlayer(129885990, 129885984, null, NPR.Player.Action.PLAY_NOW, NPR.Player.Type.STORY, '0')
found by Juanita Sales.
[55] "To Hold Meeting in A.M.E. Zion Church," June 22, 1919; *Post-Standard*, June 22, 1948; *Post-Standard*, August 11, 1962; June 5, 1964; *Post-Standard*, February 5, 1966; March 7, 1966.
[56] January 26, 1936.
[57] *Herald*, November 28, 1928; April 5, 1936; November 7, 1936.

People's has a tradition of political activism, as well. In 1929, the church sponsored a lecture at the Mizpah by African American Congressman Oscar DePriest. The welcoming committee included several African Americans from People's, as well as a group of local politicians. In 1936, the church hosted a rally for George Wilbecan, Chair of the Negro Division of the Republican National Committee. In 1956, Pastor McKinney ran unsuccessfully for Board of Supervisors. [58]

In the 1950s, Syracuse citizens began to debate issues of public housing, centered on the 15th Ward. Members of People's took an active part. In 1955, the local Stevenson Democratic Club honored Josiah Coleman, A.M.E. Zion trustee, business administration major at Syracuse University, board member of the NAACP, and president of the 15th Ward Democratic Club, "for his study of and stand on the housing question," calling for a community solution to Syracuse's housing problems, and "for his general contribution to the community." In its statement of support for Coleman, the Stevenson Democratic Club condemned "racial bigotry and blind opposition to public housing." Such attitudes "speak ill of the city and shock common decency." "Housing should be strictly an over-all community problem of the best land use for civic improvement," they asserted.[59]

Between 1963 and 1975, the City of Syracuse, using federal funds, tore down most of the old 15th Ward, the center of African American, Jewish, and immigrant life in Syracuse. By 1975, urban renewal had leveled much of the neighborhood surrounding People's A.M.E. Zion Church at 711 East Fayette Street. Ethel Edwards, who joined People's A. M. E Zion in 1951, lived in the old 15th Ward. She viewed the demolition of her home on television. She described living in the 15th Ward.

> It was nice. Everybody knew everybody and everybody helped people. And it was nice. We had a grocery store right across the street. We had a cleaners down the street. Hopps church was down the street. And then of course we had a couple of bars. We had a drug store on the corner of Pierson and McBride. And then we had a couple restaurants that weren't too far from there. Because we used to hang around a place called Aunt Edies, and Doc and Lefty's, we used to hang around there. Ben's kitchen was over on Washington Street, yeah. And everybody knew everybody. It was nice growing up over there. And then after they started renovating and tearing everything down, people scattered so you didn't, you didn't see anybody anymore hardly. Unless you all belonged to the same church or different organizations or something."[60]

Letitia Harris also remembered the old 15th ward. "It had the best Jewish delicatessens and bakeries in the world. And you could see the Orthodox Jews. They had a slaughterhouse where they did their kosher slaughtering. It was the most wonderful neighborhood on Earth. Just wonderful. We didn't really live in it. We lived on the East side. But we'd beat it over there. We'd beat it right over there." Several people remembered that locals called the 15th Ward "Jewtown," because so many Jewish people lived there. "But," as Letitia Harris remembered, "it was like a melting pot because my friends are Greek, Italian, Jewish, Black, Spanish--Fernandez, they were Hispanic. And Native Americans, the Lenners, they were. They were Native Americans. It was a wonderful mix.[61]

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[58] "Picks Body to Meet Negro," *Herald*, October 27, 1929; October 28, 1936.
[59] "Democratic Club Honors Coleman," *Herald*, June 5, 1955.
[60] Ethel Edwards, interviewed by Judith Wellman, Joan Bryant, Julya Guins-Clark, Juanita Sales, and Nancy Keefe Rhodes, January 15, 2011.
[61] Letitia Harris, interview with Nancy Keefe Rhodes and Joan Bryant, January 20, 2011; Ethel Edwards, interview with Judith Wellman, Julya-Guins Clark, Juanita Sales, Nancy Keefe Rhodes, and Angela Williams, and Joan Bryant, January 15, 2011.

Threatened demolition of the 15th Ward roused considerable resistance in Syracuse. Housing equality merged with the larger civil rights movement in the early 1960s. Working with the Congress of Racial Equality, the NAACP, the civil rights committee of the International Union of Electrical Workers, and several other local clergymen and community leaders, Rev. Emory Proctor, of People's A.M.E. Zion Church, took an uncompromising and outspoken leadership role in issues related to equality in housing, politics, education, and jobs.

Locally, the Congress of Racial Equality organized vocal support for equal opportunities in housing and jobs. Led by Bruce Thomas (who married into a family from People's A.M.E. Zion Church), CORE's leaders also included George Wiley (once called CORE's "moving spirit," a chemistry professor from Syracuse University who in 1964 became National Action Coordinator for the national office of CORE), and Byron Rushing (who had grown up in the 15th Ward and who took a year off from his studies at Harvard to become a full-time staff person for CORE). Rushing later became a state legislator in Massachusetts. Faith Seidenberg, Syracuse lawyer, volunteered her legal services. CORE formed a coalition with the NAACP and the civil rights committee of the International Union of Electrical Workers, represented by Jesse Epps. Through 1963, CORE focused much of its work on opposition to the city's plans to demolish buildings in the 15th Ward. [62]

CORE's work linked it to civil rights efforts across the nation. They organized non-violent marches, mass meetings, sit-ins, public speeches, civil rights singing, and deliberate submission to arrests—actions that echoed the tactics of Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

At People's A.M.E. Zion, Rev. Emory Proctor worked both with the NAACP and CORE to become a major leader of the civil rights movement. Born in Spencerville, Maryland, Rev. Proctor graduated from Frulinghuysen College in Washington, D.C., in 1936. He later studied at Syracuse University (Human Relations) and Onondaga Community College (management) and the National Radio Institute in Washington, D.C. He began his ministry in Washington, D.C., in 1937 and served in Elmira and Buffalo before he came to Syracuse in 1956. During his tenure at People's from 1956-74 (the longest tenure of any pastor in the church's history), he led People's A.M.E. Zion church spiritually, and he also became a committed activist for human rights, leaving his mark on the larger Syracuse community. [63]

In 1961, while Rev. Proctor was attending a meeting of the Western New York Conference in Schenectady, he volunteered, with three other ministers, to go on a Freedom Ride to Florida, with ministers and rabbis both white and black, from many different denominations. The Syracuse *Post-Standard* reported on June 14, 1961, that "Rev. Emory C. Proctor, pastor of the Syracuse People's A.M.E. Zion Church, was on his way from Washington, D.C., yesterday as a "Freedom" rider on a bus bound for Florida." The intent of these ministers and rabbis was to use restaurants and facilities at each bus stop, to test the willingness of shop owners to serve a racially mixed group. On June 15, the newspaper noted that the riders had met "scant resistance" as they moved through Georgia and into Florida. Only once, in Lake City, Florida, were they refused service. The following day, several Freedom Riders in

[62] Ann Tussing, interview with Judith Wellman and others, January 11, 2011; Dale Tussing, interview with Judith Wellman and others, January 18, 2011. For another perspective on the 15th Ward, see Aaron C. Knight, "Urban Renewal, the 15th Ward, the Empire Stateway, and the City of Syracuse, New York." Unpublished B.A. thesis, History and Computer Science, Syracuse University, 2007, www.acknight.com/15thWardThesis.pdf.
[63] Proctor, "Historical Resume," February 1981.

Gainesville, Tampa, and St. Petersburg, were arrested in Tallahassee and Ocala, Florida, as well as in Mississippi and Kentucky. We do not know whether Rev. Proctor was among those arrested.[64]

Harry Thompson, a member of People's A.M.E. Zion from 1956 to the present, remembered Rev. Proctor's stories of his freedom ride to Florida. Somewhere in South Carolina, local opponents threatened to throw snakes on the Freedom Riders. "Cause he was so petrified of snakes," reported Thompson, "he didn't get out of the bus until he came all the way back here. And we met him at the parsonage and he told us about it. He was still petrified! He couldn't even talk then."[65]

On July 13, 1961, a month after the Freedom Ride to Florida, Syracuse University sponsored a talk by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. King, noted the *Post-Standard*, was a strong supporter of the Freedom Rides. He had been honored by more than 50 "civic, educational, cultural, and religious organizations." A 1957 Gallup poll called him "one of the most admired religious leaders in the world."[66]

With Mrs. Dores Gilbert, Rev. Proctor initiated a voter registration drive in 1963. He also promoted the study of Black History in the Syracuse City School District. His son Dennis came home from Washington-Irving Elementary School one day to show his father a test on "Black Sambo." When Rev. Proctor complained to school administrators and suggested that a study of "Negro History" would be appropriate, school officials challenged him to provide material for such a study. Rev. Proctor brought the challenge to his parishioners, who raised money for him to travel to Chicago. Bishop Walls and the noted historian Lerone Bennett gave him material from Ebony Publishing company to bring back to Syracuse. [67]

Rev. Proctor became president of the Syracuse Chapter of the NAACP, organized a bus trip to Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, march on Washington in 1963, worked with the local Congress of Racial Equality to organize marches on City Hall in 1963, and promoted equal employment opportunity in Niagara Mohawk, Carrier, and other local corporations for African Americans. From 1968-70, Rev. Proctor represented the 15th Ward on the Onondaga County Board of Supervisors. "It is imperative," he wrote, "that the Christian minister become involved in politics to help pilot the city in which he lives as well as being involved in national politics in order to assist in making the burden of the poor lighter and bringing about a change in the social order." [68]

Some of Rev. Proctor's most dramatic civil rights work took place in cooperation with CORE. Syracuse resident Ann Tussing remembered that CORE used to meet in Grace Episcopal Church, but a threatened fire bombing led them to seek another meeting space. Of all the churches in Syracuse, only People's A.M.E. Zion Church under Rev. Proctor invited CORE to meet with them. Ann Tussing remembered that Bruce Thomas, CORE's president, led biracial rallies at People's, and that he incorporated singing of civil rights songs such as "We Shall Overcome and "we're gonna sit at the welcome table, we're gonna sit at the welcome table one of these days." Then we'd sing:

The only thing that we done wrong

[64] *Post-Standard*, June 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1961. Thanks to Dennis Connors for pointing out this material.
[65] Harry Thompson, January 11, 2011.
[66] *Post-Standard*, July 13, 1961.
[67] "A Historical Resume of People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church at Syracuse, New York, revised by Rev. Emory C. Proctor, February 1981, 7.
[68] Obituary, Rev. Emory Proctor; Proctor, "Historical Resume," February 1981.

Stayed in the wilderness too long.
Keep your hand on the plow.
Hold on, hold on.

The only thing that we did right
Was the day we began to fight.
Keep your hand on the plow.
Hold on, hold on. [69]

In July 1963, four leaders of CORE and NAACP (including Rev. Proctor, Everett McKinnin from CORE, and John Strong of the NAACP, and Jesse Epps, president of the NAACP and chair of the civil rights committee of the International Union of Electrical Workers) staged a sit-in at the Jewish Home for the Aged, protesting its policy of intimidating its largely African American work force when they tried to organized a union. [70]

On August 28, 1963, CORE sponsored a bus ride from Syracuse to the national march on the mall in Washington, D.C. Ann and Dale Tussing were two European American supporters. "We were all very concerned," remembered Ann, "and had been for years, on matters of equality and sensitivity to the worth of every human being. And so we were very excited about the civil rights movement starting." Dale Tussing, a young economics professor at Syracuse University, signed up to ride the bus to Washington. (Ann stayed home because she was pregnant with their fourth child.) Although blacks were in the majority, bus passengers were both African American and European American--including students and junior professors. Among riders on the bus was Sarah McCloud, grandmother of Eddie Brooks, Jr., and a very active member of the NAACP. Mr. Brooks remembered seeing his grandmother off on the bus when it left from 711 East Fayette Street. The atmosphere on the bus was "jovial," remembered Dale Tussing, and they sang lots of songs, "We Shall Overcome" and others. The mall was so crowded when they arrived that they could not see the speakers well. And there were a lot of speakers: everyone who helped sponsor the march wanted to give a talk. It was "a combination of a picnic, outing, and also [the feeling] that we might be surrounded by hostile forces." "In hindsight," Dale Tussing remembered, "it was a symbolic turning point," "like the alarm going off for the country." After hearing the speeches, Tussing's reaction was "tell me what to do next." [71]

Dale and Ann Tussing talked about this movement and decided that "it was the most important thing going on in the world, in the country, at the moment," and they wanted to be a part of it. What Dale Tussing did next was to join CORE's efforts to prevent or delay demolition of buildings in the old 15th Ward. Professor Tussing's first assignment was to join others in keeping watch, to let people know if bulldozers returned. On September 21, 1963, he showed up at his assigned spot. Knowing that he might be arrested, he donned a suit and hat, "to look like a respectable person." CORE people intended to be dignified, to raise the protest above the level of "Mickey Mouse." Protests were carefully choreographed. Police as well as CORE activists were clued in as to what would happen. CORE volunteers would be arrested for trespassing and taken to jail, to be replaced by the next group of volunteers. "Black or white, didn't matter, we were treated gently," remembered Tussing. The only exception was George Wiley. Police treated him roughly. The police officer that accompanied the group told his passengers that

[69] Ann Tussing, interview with Judith Wellman and others, January 11, 2011.
[70] "Police Interrupt Sit-in at Jewish Home," *Post-Standard*, July 18, 1963.
[71] Dale Tussing, interview with Judith Wellman and others, January 18, 2011.

the police wagon had an exhaust leak, and they would be gassed on the way. On the ceiling of Tussing's jail cell, a former prisoner had torn up a napkin and somehow attached letters that read "FREEDOM NOW." [72]

In September 1963, Mayor William Walsh rejected an appeal from CORE to halt urban renewal and discrimination in housing, CORE spokesman George Wiley announced at a mass meeting in People's A.M.E. Zion Church that the only way to prevent "segregated relocation of families due to urban renewal" was "direct intervention of our physical selves into the urban renewal area to halt the urban renewal program." [73]

More than two hundred people, both black and white, volunteered to march to City Hall. Among them was Ann Tussing. While pregnant with her fourth child, Nicholas, Tussing marched with her husband, Dale, their three children (Kathy, Michelle, and Aaron), and hundreds of others from 711 E. Fayette Street to the Syracuse City Hall. Her seven-year-old daughter Kathy was impressed with the pastel dresses of all the little girls. Protestors kneeled while a Catholic priest gave a lengthy prayer. Five people were arrested that day, including Joseph Maslin, a Syracuse University psychology professor; Edwin Day, a graduate student, and Betty Haggstrom, Barbara Bowen, and Barbara Rumsey. A "Negro clergyman" had also tried to be arrested, reported the *Post-Standard*, but two of his colleagues took him aside and persuaded him to leave. Protestors chanted "freedom, freedom," while a handful of onlookers echoed "beat 'em, beat 'em." [74]

CORE followed the actions in the summer and fall of 1963 with plans to boycott downtown merchants—including Deys, Flah's, the Addis Company, and Sibley's, as well as smaller establishments—during Christmas shopping, protesting their failure to hire African Americans. They handed out leaflets downtown (harder than going to jail, remembered Dale Tussing, because the weather was so cold) and planned a parade with a black Santa Claus. Then President Kennedy was assassinated, and CORE halted its plans. They continued to work, however, on jobs, housing, school integration, and police brutality.[75]

Jessie Griffin, who had joined People's in 1952, was one of those who spent a Saturday morning marching in front of Woolworth's, in downtown Syracuse, to protest discrimination in hiring. "I used to attend NAACP meetings," at People's A.M.E. Zion Church, she remembered. "They used to discuss different problems and things that they were having in Syracuse. I remember once that we went and marched on Salina Street on Woolworth's. On a Saturday morning. It was very cold. . . . . More than our members took a part in the march. There were people all over the city that marched. They were all young, old, white and black." [76]

Many of these protestors were students at Syracuse University. Chancellor Tolley doubted whether students had "weighed all the reasons involved" in getting arrested, and on September 23, the University directed that any student who was arrested would be placed immediately on "disciplinary probation." One female student, whose father was a rabbi, defied the University's order and was indeed suspended. CORE decided to continue its pickets but not to court arrest. Rev. Proctor of People's A.M.E. Zion and Rev. Forrest Adams of Tucker Baptist Church pledged that their congregations would join the pickets.[77]

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[72] Dale Tussing, interview with Judith Wellman and others, January 18, 2011.
[73] "Mayor Rejects 'Threat,'" *Post-Standard*, September 13, 1963.
[74] *Post-Standard*, October 3, 1963; Ann Tussing, interview with Judith Wellman, January 11, 2011.
[75] Interviews with Ann and Dale Tussing, January 11 and 18, 2011.
[76] Jessie Griffin, phone interview with Judith Wellman, February 22, 2011.
[77] "SU Students Get Warning on Picketing," *Post-Standard*, September 23, 1963; Interview with Dale Tussing, January 18, 2011.

At some point, the Spanish Action League also joined this work. Ana Bastian, Director of the Spanish Action League, was married to Harry Thompson, who joined People's in 1957 after coming to Syracuse from Long Island. Mr. Thompson reported that "we had a lot of trouble up there [in the 15th Ward]. Had a lot of trouble. They would write things on my walls, write things on the sidewalk, . . . like 'nigger go home,' 'nigger get out,' all that stuff." Were the Thompsons terrified? No, reported Mr. Thompson, "I was more mad than terrified." And his wife was "more of an activist than I was." [78]

Although Rev. Proctor's congregation supported him when he took a leadership role in community activism, many of his parishioners were too occupied with work and family to take active roles themselves. As Harvelia Hammond Sullivan spoke for many people when she remembered,

> The congregation was always behind him. They might not have showed up, but they were always behind him. I guess a few of them might have participated, but I don't know. I wasn't one. We were all working and had jobs and things, and we were not able to go on picket lines and things like that. We had to work. I knew about them, but I didn't go. We worked five and six days a week. I worked at General Electric. I worked there for 36 years. I done assembly work, and then I got to be a security guard. [79]

Louise Tucker's experience was similar. "I never really became involved too much with any organizations," she remembered, "because I had the four children, and I'm telling you, they kept me busy, and of course I worked the midnight shift from 12 to 8, and I didn't get half enough rest, and I just really did not have the time, so I did not get involved in those until I served as President as the Council of Negro Women in the 60s, the Syracuse chapter." In that position, Mrs. Tucker helped sponsor the Ebony Fashion Show. The publishers of *Ebony*, *Jet*, and other magazines "had a traveling group of models for the Ebony Fashion Show, and if persons wanted to have fund-raisers, they would come, and you had ticket selling and all of that, and it was a very well-attended affair and very prosperous and we did that for scholarships for our children."[80]

Protestors had considerable impact on the city and the state. As a result of their actions, Mayor William Walsh appointed sixteen local residents to a Human Rights Commission, which met in October 1963. The group included a Syracuse University administrator, several clergymen, and a cross-section of business, financial, real estate, and civic leaders. In addition, New York State passed a new law against discrimination in housing, to be administered by a new commission. In response, CORE backed off from regular protests against the city and vowed to take their actions to people in the private sector who continued to discriminate, including real estate owners and bankers.[81]

The Syracuse Commission on Human Rights began to work with the Board of Education on the problem of "imbalance" in the public schools. Both groups argued that "equality of education and opportunity for all children without regard to race, color, or creed" was essential to a democratic society. In February 1964, Franklyn Barry, Superintendent of Schools, brought these plans to about forty people at an NAACP meeting held at People's A.M.E. Zion. As part of this effort, People's hosted a lecture on school segregation by George Alexander, noted Syracuse University law professor and a member of the U.S. Commission on Human Rights. [82]

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[78] Harry Thompson. Interviewed by Judith Wellman and others, January 11, 2011.
[79] Harvelia Hammond-Sullivan, Interview with Julya Guins-Clark and Judith Wellman, February 16, 2011.
[80] Louise Tucker, phone interview with Judith Wellman, February 22, 2011.
[81] "Rights Units End Current Protests," *Post-Standard*, October 3, 1963; "Stiffer Law Seen Aid in Discrimination Fight," *Post-Standard*, October 3, 1963.
[82] "Racial Balance Sought," *Post-Standard*, January 27, 1964; February 7, 1964; "Pupil Integration Subject of Talk," *Post-Standard*, February 12, 1964; April 13, 1964.

Beginning in June 1964, Rev. Proctor was part of a group called SCIE, Syracuse Committee for Integrated Education. They supported Superintendent Barry's efforts to integrate the schools and planned to help answer questions and meet students, teachers, and parents face-to-face, with a "Hi there!" program to greet children at school, wide public advertisements supporting integration, and plans for a hot lunch program (since many children would no longer be able to walk home for lunch). Hilda Rosewald, chair of the committee, declared "we want to be a group that will distinguish fact from fiction, that will seek to replace fear with confidence, and that will accept the challenge of change with anticipation rather than dread." The group would be "self-liquidating," she said, dissolving once it had achieved its purpose. [83]

Part of Superintendent Franklyn Barry's program involved a program called "Croton-on-Campus," in which more than 300 students would attend a special program on the Syracuse University Campus. African American leaders, including Rev. Proctor and the lone African American on the school board, opposed this idea, because only about one-sixth of the students in the program were white. [84]

Concern with education continued—and still continues. In 1971, William Chiles, Director of the Office on Inner City Development of Catholic Charities, held a meeting of African Americans associated with ten different organizations to discuss the location of the new high school. They agreed to initiate discussion groups among black organizations and neighborhoods throughout the city, including the churches. Among the co-sponsors were People's A.M.E. Zion Church, PEACE, Inc., and the Spanish Action League.[85]

Civil rights organizers held a series of meetings, beginning at Grace Episcopal Church in November 1963, opposing police brutality. Chief Patrick Murphy attended to hear the complaints. Sponsors included a wide variety of Syracuse community groups: Elks Lodge 1104, Syracuse Celebrators Club, Onondaga Lodge 32, Northern Christian Leadership Conference, the NAACP, CORE, five ministers (Rev. Walter Welsh of Grace Episcopal, Rev. Emory C. Proctor of People's A.M.E. Zion, Rev. Forest Dams of Tucker Baptist Church, and Rev. James Massey of True Vine Church, and Rev. William A. Mack), and several individuals. [86]

On January 26, 1964, at a meeting at People's, CORE presented formal complaints of police brutality in the case of a young man who had been beaten and subject to poor conditions at the jail. At its upstate regional meeting in February 1964, CORE followed up these discussions with a march of 150 demonstrators, singing, from People's A.M.E. Zion to City Hall and then to the Willow Street police station. They asked for public disclosure of the results of police investigations into alleged cases of police brutality and input into conditions in the jail. Bayard Rustin, organizer of the 1963 march on Washington, D.C., and of the New York City school boycott, addressed the gathering. "Tell your mayor you will not tolerate people being brutalized. Make him tell you what happened to that boy in there." [87]

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[83] *Herald*, August 30, 1965.
[84] "Schools Plan Tabled," *Herald-Journal*, February 22, 1967; "Croton Project Passed," *Post-Standard*, June 19, 1967.
[85] "Blacks Plan to Study School Site Issue," *Post-Standard*, April 2, 1971.
[86] "Murphy Will Answer Charges of Brutality," *Post-Standard*, November 26, 1963.
[87] "Police Station March Set for Noon Today," *Post-Standard*, February 29, 1964; Charles B. Camp, "150 in Protest Against Alleged Police Brutality," *Post-Standard*, March 1, 1964.

Rev. Proctor followed up these street protests by helping to organize a neighborhood group, the Central Community Organization. They planned a neighborhood cleanup campaign, and Mayor Walsh promised to help with housing reform and a playground. [88]

At the same time, CORE activists worked not only for equality in housing and education but also in jobs. CORE, with the support of Rev. Proctor and several other clergymen, worked to open up job opportunities for African Americans in local businesses, not only in factories but also in offices. Niagara Mohawk became a special target. "You could be an engineer," said Rev. Proctor, "and they'd have you pushing a broom." In May 1965, the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) recruited a group of twenty-one activists from Selma, Alabama, to help with protests that CORE organized against Niagara Mohawk. A small crowd greeted their arrival at the Greyhound bus station with clapping, singing, and balloons labeled "CORE." About 250 people marched with them to Clinton Square, where James Farmer, national director of CORE, and Fannie Lou Hamer, from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, addressed a crowd estimated at 500 to 1200 people. "Join us," Farmer invited the group. "Join us to win what is rightfully ours." "How can anyone be neutral today? I swear by this oath: America will be the home of the free." Rev. Monsigner Charles Brady labeled the civil rights movement "the unfinished American revolution," and he called Syracuse "a major testing ground in the North." At the end of the day, group members came to People's A.M.E. Zion for food and meetings. That same night, 850 people met for four hours to debate plans for school integration in Syracuse.[89]

The following day, at the request of Intergroup, a coordinating committee for local civil rights groups, the Commission on Human Rights held a meeting in the Mayor's office to discuss the city's lax enforcement of its housing codes. Rev. John C. Fuller of May Memorial Unitarian Church joined Rev. Proctor in emphasizing the demoralizing effect of poor housing. "People are so discouraged that their initiative and energy to deal with their problems is sapped. So they come out and protest," Rev. Proctor said. [90]

The following week, Niagara Mohawk was part of a "Powerama" exhibit in the War Memorial, highlighting new uses of electricity. About fifty CORE members held a demonstration, confronting NIMO officials about their hiring policies. Seven CORE members were arrested, including two people from Selma, Alabama, and Rev. Proctor himself. Five of the demonstrators, including Rev. Proctor, sat down in front of a booth about 6:30 p.m. and refused to move, even after the exhibit closed at 9:00 p.m. About 11:00 p.m., police arrested them on charges of disorderly conduct and intrusion on real property. "Some people just looked at me, and some white people applauded," Proctor remembered. "The police told me to move, and I didn't." He spent the night in jail, but charges were later dropped.[91]

When the *Post-Standard* reported on the incident, they elicited criticism from a CORE sympathizer, because they devoted most of their article to a statement by Niagara Mohawk rather than interviewing CORE leaders.[92]

Juanita Sales, a member of People's A.M.E. Zion, benefitted directly from Rev. Proctor's efforts for equal employment opportunities. She came to Syracuse from her A.M.E. Zion Church in Norwich, New York, to attend

[88] "Residents Asked to Join Cleanup in Neighborhood," *Post-Standard*, April 9, 1964.
[89] "Mayor, NM, Syracuse Scored," *Post-Standard*, May 6, 1965.
[90] "Housing Code Enforcement," *Post-Standard*, May 7, 1965.
[91] "War Memorial Sit-in. Seven CORE Members Arrested," *Post-Standard*, May 13, 1965; *Herald-Journal*, August 22, 1989.
[92] *Post-Standard*, April 12 1965.

Powelson Business School, right out of high school. She had met Rev. Proctor at regional A.M.E. Zion conferences, and he became a mentor when she moved to Syracuse. He found her a place to live and encouraged her to apply for a job in the Carrier Corporation. When Juanita protested that she did not want to go all that way out to Carrier, Rev. Proctor told her that if she was offered the job, she should take it, and he would help her get there. Juanita Sales worked at Carrier from then until her retirement in the 21st century.[93]

In 1965, Eleanor Rosburgh, a reporter for the *Post-Standard*, surveyed the work of Syracuse churches in the struggle for civil rights. Did churches find it easier to "slay cobras in Borneo than to swat flies in the kitchen?" she asked, as James Farmer had earlier charged. On the contrary, she argued, since 1958, "there has been a steadily growing and accelerating effort on the part of local clergymen and the religious organizations with which they are identified to promote equal opportunity in this community." Churches have led a basic attack on prejudice and discrimination, especially in housing, with meetings and discussions all over the city "to dispel misconceptions about Negroes as a people and to develop understanding of the injustices they face." There is a "massive social need" to attack problems of housing, unemployment, education, and alienation from the "mainstream of community life." Churches, including Grace Episcopal Church under Rev. Walter Welsh, led an effort to integrate rental housing and to create privately financed low-income housing, as well as to develop to person-to-person relationships. People's A.M.E. Zion, for example, participated in an exchange program, meeting in homes of people from the Methodist church in Fayetteville and inviting them in turn to meet in Syracuse. Rev. Charles Fahey of Catholic Charities gave regular speeches on racial justice all over the county. "It is up to all of us to bring to bear on this problem the competency and good will of the people of Onondaga County," he said. Fayetteville organized the Fayetteville Interfaith Group on Racial Affairs. Their "Do Corps," a group of about sixty high school students, came regularly to Syracuse to tutor in a program developed by the NAACP. The Syracuse Area Interfaith Committee on Religion and Race, chaired by Rev. Howard Horn of Danforth United Church, took direct action to alleviate the housing problem. They intended to provide rental housing for families who needed "decent, safe and sanitary housing at a price it can afford." Syracuse Area Council of Churches and the Catholic Diocese were also developing programs.[94]

By 1967, the federal government initiated a program called Crusade for Opportunity (CFO), designed to train local residents for potential jobs. Rev. Proctor, as a member of the Board, was highly critical of the Crusade's director, Norman Hill. Hill, said Rev. Proctor, seemed to "hate everyone." Hill seemed to encourage "houses of ill repute," and he "slandered Black women." Finally, a group of local citizens including Rev. Proctor, flew to Washington, D.C., to protest local policies. Hill responded to Rev. Proctor's criticisms by suspending seven Board members. Rev. Ernest Boston, a supporter of CFO and a member of People's A.M.E. Zion Church, led seven church members in a dramatic walk out of the church to form the new Bright Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. [95]

When the crisis passed, Sidney Johnson became Director of the CFO. Rev. Proctor and his supporters felt their message had been heard, and they began to cooperate once more with Crusade for Opportunity. The A.M.E. Zion Church cooperated in a "Jobs Now" program, co-sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, Urban League, Manufacturers Association, and the New York State Department of Labor, with help from CFO. By 1968, the

[93] Juanita Sales, December 8, 2010. Powelson Business School was started in Syracuse in 1921 and merged with Bryant and Stratton in 1976. www.quaker.org/clq/2009/TQE162-EN-Jack.html.
[94] Eleanor Rosebrugh, "Clergy Effort Growing in Civil Rights Area," *Post-Standard*, May 6, 1965.
[95] "A Historical Resume of People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church at Syracuse, New York, revised by Rev. Emory C. Proctor, February 1981, 8-10.

Voices of Zion choir of People's presented a concert at a neighborhood gathering sponsored by CFO in the Tallman Center.[96]

After the people that Rev. Proctor called "the disgruntles" walked out, People's A.M.E. Zion Church itself experienced a resurgence. Louis Tucker took a strong leadership position in People's at this time. She was a "stalwart in zion" and "did a marvelous piece of work for the church," noted Rev. Proctor. She "accomplished hard tasks with ease." She formed a parsonage committee and raised money to buy a new parsonage at 844 Salt Springs Road. People's also purchased lots on the corner of East Fayette Street and Bruce Street, to build a new church. More people joined People's, and the church raised more money than it had raised in a long time.[97]

In 1970, People's A.M.E. Zion celebrated its reputation for activism with a Laymen's Program celebrating change. The following year, they invited Theodore Jones, African American owner of Ted Jones Agency, a graduate of Syracuse University's Business Administration program, and coordinator of the inner city voter registration campaign.[98]

In 1974, at the Annual Conference held in Buffalo, Bishop Herbert Bell Shaw appointed Rev. Proctor, at his request, as Director of Evangelism for the Western New York Conference. "The first responsibility of the church of the Living God is that of soul winning," stated Rev. Proctor. "The last responsibility of the church of the Living God is soul winning. To do less is to dishonor God and to abdicate the responsibility placed upon it by God."

In 1974, Rev. Donald L. Holness took over as official minister of People's. Rev. Holness had been a fighter pilot during both World War II and the Korean War, and he was a graduate of Boston University, Columbia University, and Union Theological Seminary. By the time he arrived in Syracuse, he had already served forty years in the ministry. Rev. Holness moved the congregation of People's A.M.E. Zion to 2306 South Salina Street. While the main congregation moved to the new church on the South side, Rev. Proctor remained at 711 E. Fayette Street to begin a second A.M.E. Zion congregation in Syracuse. They called the building Shaw Temple, after Bishop Herbert Bell Shaw. Not much came of the effort, however, and People's A.M.E. Zion soon rented the old building to a Baptist congregation and later to other African American congregations.[99]

In 1981, Rev. Proctor updated Rev. Marshall's history of People's A.M.E. Zion church in Syracuse. He ended with an affirmation:

> I am glad to be identified with the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church and the Africans who suffered so severely under great cruelty and death. The awful dust of slavery could not quench their implacable desire for freedom. Out of the dust of a miserable past have come giants for freedom, man, and womanhood. They paved the way for us, who live in the twentieth century to walk; now we stand on the bank of a raging sea of racism. But, as the God of Moses' day made a walk way for the Children of Israel in the midst of the water of the Red Sea, so He will make a walk way for us, through raging racism if we faint not. And, if those

[96] *Post-Standard*, April 14, 1967; May 27, 1967; September 21, 1967; October 10, 1968.
[97] "A Historical Resume of People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church at Syracuse, New York, revised by Rev. Emory C. Proctor, February 1981, 10.
[98] *Post-Standard*, October 26, 1970; October 19, 1971.
[99] "A Historical Resume of People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church at Syracuse, New York, revised by Rev. Emory C. Proctor, February 1981, 11; Yonkers *Herald Statesman, June 25, 1983.*

> who suffered under the iron heels of oppression of the past had so little, gave us so much! What should we who have so much give?[100]

Rev. Proctor's commitment to social change had a profound and permanent impact on Syracuse. His work and that of others altered dominant culture behavior in central New York about equality in employment, education, and housing. Not everyone appreciated Rev. Proctor's activism in the 1960s and early 1970s. One bishop referred to him as "the rebel creature from Syracuse." By the 1980s, however, Syracuse citizens recognized and valued his contributions. In 1982, the Human Rights commission of Syracuse and Onondaga County recognized him for "Outstanding Contributions to Human Rights in Onondaga County." In 1986, the Urban League of Onondaga County gave him their Harriet Tubman Award. Rev. Proctor himself said, "I don't think we'll ever go back to the street marches. But I think we're going to come to a place where we're going to stretch our arms out to God and let him lead us. I hope that will be where we come to."[101]

Rev. Proctor's leadership reflected both his strong commitment to social justice and his ability to influence others. Rev. Roosevelt Baums was impressed not only with his commitment to social justice but with his friendliness. "He was a very curious person. He was very interested in the plight of the minority, making sure that they got their due respect. He was very much an outgoing person and I really liked him for that reason. . . . I was looking for a freedom fighter church when I first came to Syracuse, and that's why I got involved." Rev. Baums went on to join the NAACP and work with Chester Whiteside to raise money for the Jerry Rescue monument in Clinton Square. [102]

Letitia Harris, who went regularly to People's until she was twenty years old, remembered Rev. Proctor as "bright. He was very down to earth and very grounded in his sermons, in his interactions with people, very warm. Both he and his wife were very warm, real people. No arrogance, no pompous speeches. Just a very real, spiritual Godly man."[103]

Ann Tussing remembered that Rev. Proctor "had a big smile. He was very friendly. And I just remember feeling very welcomed by him. Very welcomed by him. That's how I remember him: very friendly." Eddie Brooks, Jr., recalled, "He was a man of strong beliefs. And he was not afraid to stand up for what he knew was right regardless of the consequences or whatever. Even if it means being arrested, he was willing to do this."[104]

Jessie Griffin recalled the kindliness of both Rev. Proctor and Rosie Proctor. When her mother died, she remembered, "my husband called Rev. Proctor and asked him to come over. Rev. Proctor came that morning. He read the Scripture first and then he prayed with us. He went home and got Mrs. Proctor and stayed there with us until we left to go to Georgia to the funeral my mother. That lived with me, and I accept Mrs. Proctor and Rev. Proctor as a mother and father, because my father passed when I was 12 years old, and my mother died in 1968, and I accepted them as my parents because they were there at the time when I needed them most."[105]

Ethel Edwards called Rev. Proctor "a powerful man. He liked the community. And he wanted things done and he tried his best to help as much as he could in the community to try to get things done . . . . At that time, a lot of

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[100] "A Historical Resume of People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church at Syracuse, New York, revised by Rev. Emory C. Proctor, February 1981, 13.
[101] Juanita Sales, January 11, 2011; *Post-Standard*, August 23, 1989; *Herald-Journal*, August 22, 1989.
[102] Rev. Roosevelt Baums, interviews with Judith Wellman, Joan Bryant, and others, January 15, 2011.
[103] Letitia Harris, interview with Nancy Keefe Rhodes and Joan Bryant, January 20, 2011.
[104] Ann Tussing, and Eddie Brooks, Jr., interviews with Judith Wellman and others, January 11, 2011.
[105] Jessie Griffin, phone interview with Judith Wellman, February 20, 2011.

people, they just did a lot of talking. But they didn't do a lot of action. Like they are now. But he was right there doing his best to make things better as much as he could."[106]

When Rev. Proctor died in 1989, Rev. Vergil Lattimore, President of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, eulogized him as a man who "couldn't see the oppression of the poor and the blacks as being in harmony with his religious convictions." William Chiles, former director of relocation for the City of Syracuse, remembered that Rev. Proctor "was on the cutting edge of the civil rights struggle—both as a pastor of his church and also as a lay person speaking and marching." Vivian Moore, former president of the Urban League, remembered that "he spoke out at school board meetings and always took an active stand. . . His voice was always there and he was always present." Leon Modeste remembered that "he was constantly talking of freedom." Morgan: "He was a man far ahead of his time in his ability to take a strong unpopular position and stand by it. To walk into his presence and speak with him on a one-to-one basis, he was quiet and soft-spoken. When he took those unpopular positions, you had to stop and think that in his quiet role there was that strength and dedication."[107] In 1991, two years after Rev. Proctor's death, Rev. Thornton of People's A.M.E. Zion characterized Proctor as "a man of stern convictions, sterling character," and a civil rights leader both locally and nationally, fighting against "discrimination in employment, housing, and education." [108]

Rosie Proctor supported her husband in all that he did. Rev. Proctor noted that "she proved herself to be the kind of help mate needed in the ministry." Other church members corroborate this. Julya Guins-Clark remembered that "Ms. Proctor was just like a little angel on the earth, so soft-spoken, so supportive of her husband. We wear white every first Sunday. And when I first came, I forgot my white, and I promised her that I would never again forgot my white. She was such a wonderful person. I can just see her supporting him in everything he did, not matter what anyone else said." Jessie Griffin described Rosie Proctor as "a lady. Whatever you started, she was always there, lending a helping hand. She was the only minister's wife that I have ever met or seen to go in the kitchen, she was there. And no other minister's wife ever walked in her shoes. [109]

She was the coordinator of the 50-state pageant. Rosie Proctor outlived her husband by several years. She died in 2005, one day before her 96th birthday, still active in the church.[110]

Rev. Holness served People's for two years, from 1974-76, during which the congregation moved to its new and current home at 2306 South Salina Street. From 1976-85, Rev. Earl Cheek became pastor at 2306 South Salina Street. He encouraged people such as Lou Carol Franklin, a talented gospel singer, and Harvelia Sullivan, who continued work she had begun in 1976 while still at 711 East Fayette Street with the Debutantes for Christ Cotillion. "We always had it down at the Hotel Syracuse, to introduce young women to Christian society," Mrs. Sullivan remembered. "Not only for people from the A.M.E. Zion society but others, too."

Rev. Cheek did not back away from social issues that reflected needs in the larger community. He focused extensively on youth and education, drug abuse, police brutality and alcoholism. Black Alcoholics Anonymous

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[106] Ethel Edwards, interviewed by Judith Wellman, Julya Guins-Clark, Joan Bryant, and Nancy Keefe Rhodes, January 15, 2011.
[107] *Herald-Journal*, August 22, 1989.
[108] *Herald-Journal*, August 22, 1989; *Post-Standard*, August 23, 1989; 150th Anniversary Souvenir Program, 1991.
[109] Jessie Griffen, phone interview with Judith Wellman, February 22, 2011.
[110] Julya Guins-Clark, interview on February 16, 2011; *Post-Standard*, July 1, 2005.

breakfasted at the church every Sunday morning. The church sponsored an after school program called Southside Preparatory Academy. An eloquent preacher, Rev. Cheek attracted people from many faiths to hear him. [111]

Rev. James Felton Thornton, Rev. Sherwood Dunmore, and Rev. Daren Jaime served People's A.M.E. Zion as pastors after Rev. Earl Cheek. They continued People's dual emphasis on spiritual growth and social action.

People's A.M.E. Zion Church, from its earliest incarnation to the present, has had a major impact on the local and regional community. Eddie Brooks, Jr., summed it up: "711 had a great impact not only the church itself, but in the community of Syracuse as a whole . . . . I'm really excited about because now is the time. In the city of Syracuse, we need to shine and let people know, hey, we are leaders. We are leaders. And we know that the People's AME Zion Church was responsible for a lot of this, not only as a church but a lot of the members who stepped out, stepped out in faith, in their belief."

Architectural Significance of People's A.M.E. Church as a Structure.

By 1910, under the leadership of Rev. E. S. Bailey (whose full name was Elenor Samuel Bailey), the A.M.E. Zion church was ready to erect a new building. Their efforts were part of a larger rebuilding movement that included A.M.E. Zion churches throughout New York State. Thompson A.M.E. Zion Church in Auburn built a new church in 1893; Rochester constructed a new building in 1908; and Watertown built their new church in 1913, for example.

Construction of the A.M.E. Zion Church was also part of a rebuilding of synagogues and churches of various denominations throughout Syracuse and central New York. In Syracuse, church construction contributed to a local building boom. Sacred Heart Church ("Polish" noted the *Post-Standard)* was constructed, as were First Eighth Lutheran Society (James Street), Trinity Church (West Onondaga and South Avenue), and Temple Society of Concord (University Hill). Architect James Randall supervised complete reconstruction of the interior and towers of Church of the Assumption, North Salina. The towers of Cathedral of the cathedral were to be completed that year, and "then the big house of worship will be consecrated."[112]

In Syracuse, the A.M.E. Zion congregation built their new church on Fayette Street, still in the old Fifteenth Ward and just two blocks from the old building, where most of the parishioners still lived. The neighborhood was one of tree-lined streets, with residences both modest and large, interspersed with small business buildings.

One of the grandest houses in the neighborhood was the Howland-Smith house, constructed in 1881 by Quaker abolitionist Augustus Howland from Sherwood, New York, and his second wife Lucy Ann Howland. When the Smith family left this house, it became a hospital. [113]

At the southeast corner of Almond Street stood a store and residence built by Richard P. Thomas in 1855 of concrete. On Almond Street, just around the corner from 711 East Fayette Street, stood St. Philips Episcopal Church.[114]

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[111] 150th Anniversary Booklet.
[112] "A Bigger and Better Syracuse Is Planned: Building Activity of Past Year Spurs Captains of Industry Here to Greater Progress for 1910," *Post Standard*, January 1, 1910. Thanks to Sam Gruber for pointing out the wave of church construction in Syracuse in the early twentieth century.
[113] Information from notes by Richard Wright [?]file on 15th Ward, OHA.
[114] Note on back of photograph in files of Onondaga Historical Association.

In May 1908, a new pastor arrived for the A.M.E. Zion Church. The *Star of Zion*, official newspaper of the A.M.E. Zion Church, called Rev. E.S. Bailey "the church builder of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference," and he had big plans for the Syracuse Church, as well. They included increasing the congregation and building a new church building. Rev. Bailey chaired the Building Committee, which also included W.E. Gilbert, treasurer, Oscar Shields, and Edward Powell. The *Star of Zion*, official newspaper of the A.M.E. Zion Church, called Rev. Bailey "the church builder of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference," and he had big plans for the Syracuse Church, as well. [115]

By September 1909, they were sure enough about the future to advertise their old church buildings and lot at 114 South Crouse Avenue for sale.

For several months, they continued to advertise the property for sale. In June 1910, they emphasized again the reasonable asking price. "Yours for the price of the lot," they advertised, a brick church (32 x 60) and a frame building in the rear. They were still advertising the lot in November.[116]

The church finally sold the South Crouse property on January 16, 1911, to Earl C. Fralock for $3000, to be used as a cleaning business. Rev. E. S. Bailey was pleased with the purchaser. "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," he reminded his parishioners. It became a movie house for a year and then a storehouse for a brewery. It was torn down in 1928 for a six-story parking garage. By 1941, the site held a bottling plant.[117]

Even before the sale of their old property, the A.M.E. Zion Church went ahead with plans for a new building. In November 1909, they appointed a Banking and Building committee, headed by Rev. Bailey, with W.E. Gilbert, treasurer, and Oscar Shields, secretary. They had already paid $1500 as a down payment on the new property at 711 E. Fayette Street. They set themselves to raise $5000, with $3000 to be used to pay off the price of the new lot. [118]

On December, 4, 1909, the *Post-Standard* printed plans for the new structure, developed by architect Charles E. Colton. Charles E. Colton was one of Syracuse's best-known architects. Born just outside of Syracuse in Oran, New York, he entered the office of Archimedes Russell in 1875. In 1878, he opened his own practice. By 1896, a local historian credited him with "a foremost rank in the architectural profession, to which his tastes and talents are peculiarly adapted."[119] Among his other projects, Colton was responsible for the Syracuse City Hall (1889), the Dey building (1893), and dozens (perhaps hundreds) of other central New York buildings. Newspapers listed dozens of buildings designed by Colton. In March 1910, for example, the *Post-Standard* reported that "the Architectural Design Company, of which Charles Colton is resident manager" had prepared plans for many new buildings in Syracuse and the surrounding area, including a furniture company in Mexico, the A.M.E. Zion Church, and several area houses. The Architectural Design Company "provides plans and specifications of pleasing design for persons who

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[115] *Star of Zion*, January 20, 1910; Building committee members listed in *Post-Standard*, October 15, 1910.
[116] *Post-Standard*, September 7, 1909; June 15, 1910; November 13, 1910.
[117] "African Church Sold for Cleaning Plant." Syracuse *Post-Standard*, January 14, 1911; *150th Year Celebration (Sesquicentennial) People's A.M.E. Zion Church, 1841-1991*, Souvenir Program; *Herald-American?*, August 4, 1928; Sanborn Insurance Map, 1910-41. It is possible that the 1850s church building remained standing at the back of the lot on South Crouse Avenue for many years more. In 1957, Dr. Broga sent a letter to the city attorney, condemning "the former AME Zion Church building as a health menace." The city attorney noted that the city would like to tear this down, but that he had had difficulty tracing the ownership of the property." *Herald*, October 30, 1957. On April 16, 1958, the *Herald* reported that the city ordered the public safety department to raze the A.M.E. Zion church on Lexington Avenue. Two months later, however, on June 18, 1958, the *Herald* reported that the city changed its mind and asked the Department of Public Works to clear all debris, board up the building, and erect a fence around the property.
[118] *Post-Standard*, November 12, 1909.
[119] Bruce, Dwight H. (Ed.), *Onondaga's Centennial*. Boston History Co., 1896, Vol. II, "Family Sketches," 435-436.

desire to build and who do not require that operations should come under the supervision of an architect." When he died in 1914, he was called "the most prominent architect in the city." [120]

Colton may have worked in cooperation with Wallace Rayfield (1874-41). Rayfield, trained at Pratt Institute and Columbia University, was the second professionally trained African American architect in the U.S. After teaching for several years at Tuskegee, he opened his own practice in 1908 in Birmingham, Alabama, where he specialized in church and residential architecture. He used his skills as a printer and publisher to develop a large mail order business throughout the U.S., appealing to many different denominations, both European American and African American. He designed advertisements for magazines such as *The Saturday Evening Post*, including a series called "Going to Build a Church?" which offered free sample plans by mail. He designed at least 400 structures in twenty states, including the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, site of the bombing and murder of four little girls in 1961. In 1909, the A.M.E. Zion Church appointed Rayfield to a four-year term as their official architect. "As such," noted G. P. Hamilton in *Beacon Lights of the Race* (1911), "he does all of the connectional work of this branch of the Christian Church," and "he is subject to the denomination for the plans of all of its churches to be erected in all sections of the country during the term of his office"[121]

Whatever role Rayfield played, it is clear that Colton was the onsite architect. Pastor Bailey was "highly elated" with the design. "We are satisfied that when the building is completed, we will have one of the finest church buildings in the city," he noted.[122]

In January 1910, fund-raising for the new church began in earnest, sustained by religious revivals, as well as by a productive church fair. In January, Rev. E. Campbell brought several new converts into the A.M.E. Zion Church, part of a series of revivals that took place in several Syracuse churches. The *Star of Zion* lauded Rev. Bailey:

Brother Bailey has truly accomplished a wonderful work in the city of Syracuse within the past eighteen months . . .How one man almost unassisted could raise and pay fifteen hundred dollars on a fine modern house and lot on one of the leading residential streets in so short a time is remarkable indeed. . . .In meeting the One Thousand Dollar payment due last August confidence was restored in the minds of the people both white and colored, and now the outlook is much brighter for Zion's welfare there. All honor to brother Bailey's efficient leadership."[123]

In April, 300 people attended the opening of a five-day fair, held in Freeman Hall, to raise money for the new church. Speakers included representatives from the City of Syracuse, as well as Bishop C.R. Harris of the A.M.E. Zion Church and James E. Mason, from Livingston College in Salisbury, North Carolina. Women organized the entire affair, with Mrs. Frank Brown in charge of candy sales, and Mrs. Edward Bowers, Mrs. George Williams, and Mrs. Oscar Shields in charge of dry goods. It was, said Rev. Bailey, "the most successful affair ever given under the

[120] December 4, 1909. On January 1, 1910, the Syracuse *Post-Standard* announced, "The A.M.E. Zion Church Society has plans for a modern church building which will be erected this year at No. 711 East Fayette Street at a cost of $12,000. The plans are by Charles E. Colton." Syracusethenandnow (http://syracusethenandnow.org/Architects/Colton/Charles_Erastus_Cotton.htm. For details on the City Hall, see www.syracuse.ny.us/History_of_City_Hall.aspx; "Plans Prepared for Many New Buildings," *Post-Standard*, March 21, 1910.

[121] Logan Ward, "The Remarkable Mr. Rayfield: Residscovering the Legacy of an African American Architect," *Preservation*, (January-February 2011), 16-23; Allen R Durough, *Architectural Legacy of Wallace A. Rayfield* (Tuscaloose, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 2011); G.P. Hamilton, "W.A. Rayfield," *Beacon Lights of the Race* (Memphis, Tennessee: E.H. Clarke and Brother, 1911), 451-4, Google Books; Dreck Spurlock Wilson, *African-American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary, 1865-1945* (Taylor and Francis, 2004), p. 474 has a photograph of Rayfield from the Library of Congress.

[122] "Begin Work on Church Today," Syracuse *Standard* [or *Courier?*], September 1, 2010. Thanks to Sam Gruber for finding this article.

[123] "Churches May Raise More Than $35,000," *Post-Standard*, January 15, 1910: *Star of Zion*, January 20, 1910.

auspices of the A.M.E. Zion Church." By June, Rev. Bailey was proud to announce they the church had already raised $3000.[124]

In May, the church celebrated Rev. Bailey's two-year tenure as their pastor with a special program at the church and a reception and concert at the Industrial Club. Rev. Bailey gave a formal report on what the church had done during the last year. The A.M.E. Zion Quarterly Conference, meeting in Ithaca, reappointed Rev. Bailey for another term as pastor.[125]

By July, the church was moving quickly. On July 10, 1910, they acquired a deed for the lot. Two weeks later, they continued their fund-raising with a religious revival in Kirk Park, Cortland Avenue, to "raise a handsome sum of money besides increasing membership of the church." The revival lasted for several weeks, held in a large tent in a grove lit by electrical lights. It was clear that the primary reason for holding such a major event that summer was to raise money for the new church building. Rev. Dr. C.C. Campbell, "one of the big men of the African church," kicked off the event, and John C. Darcy, recorder of deeds in Washington, D.C., ended the revival with a "rousing emancipation meeting."[126]

By August, they were confident enough to hire workers. Rev. Bailey noted that "a number of rich men had promised to aid the movement just as soon as the work is started." "We are going to show them right away that we mean business," he asserted. Meeting in the offices of Charles E. Colton, they hired Louis Lohman for $5235 to do the masonry and steel work and John W. Gee and Son for carpentry work for $5222, following Colton's architectural plans. It would be "a modern building in every way," they promised.[127]

When work began on September 2, 1910, the *Post-Standard* described the new building:

> The exterior of the structure will be of Paragon sand and lime and brick with close joints and white litholite trimmings. The auditorium, which will be provided with pews for the accommodation of 300 persons, will have an ouen [sic] steel-trussed roof and the trimmings will be in hard woods. There will be broad vestibules and entrances to the auditorium and basement. The latter will contain a large assembly room, parlors, and kitchens. From the basement there will be an entrance to the pulpit platform. The building will be equipped with a modern heating and lighting plant and when completed will represent an outlay of more than $11,000.[128]

Litholite, often called "concrete stone" or "manufactured stone," was invented in Syracuse by the Onondaga Litholite Company, which controlled the patents. The Paragon Plaster Company in Syracuse, New York, also made concrete stone such as this. According to a 1913 article in the *Concrete-Cement Age*, architects were making "extensive use" of manufactured stone for "work of the best kind," often in preference to natural stone, because it had "peculiar values in resisting atmospheric conditions" that often caused spalling and discoloration in real stone. The Onondaga Litholite Company used "quarry waste" of Gouverneur marble (either white or blush), delivered by rail and crushed into half-inch or smaller pieces. They mixed it with water, cast it into sand molds, and scraped the

[124] April 26, 1910; April 30, 1910; "Zion Fair Successful," May 3, 1910; June 2, 1910.
[125] *Post-Standard*, May 28, 1910.
[126] *Post-Standard*, July 23, 1910.
[127] *Post-Standard*, July 11, 1910; "Contracts Are Awarded for A.M.E. Zion Church," *Post-Standard*, August 12, 1910 (with reprint of drawings from December 4, 1909.)
[128] "Begin Work on Church Today." Syracuse *Standard* [or *Courier?*]. September 1, 2010. Thanks to Sam Gruber for finding this article.

hardened concrete with rasps and wire brushes to make it completely smooth. If the finished product demanded detailed work, skilled stone cutters worked it, just as they would natural stone. In the church at 711 E. Fayette Street, it is likely that trim around windows and doors, as well as elements of the projecting gable on the east side, were constructed of litholite.[129]

Work on demolishing the stable at the rear of 711 East Fayette Street began on September 1, 1910. [130]

On October 16, 1910, Rev. Bailey and his congregation celebrated construction of the new building in a "notable and impressive" ceremony. Honored guests sat on a platform that covered the new foundation. Rev. Dr. T.A. Auten, presiding elder of the Genesee Conference, was the master of ceremonies. James Roscoe Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, was a featured speaker, along with ministers from the First Methodist Church, Centenary Methodist Church, and University Avenue Methodist Church. Rev. Ernest Lynn Waldorf of the Centenary Church gave good wishes. "This enterprise was started in prayer," he noted, "and it cannot fail. If all the members dwell together in peace, then indeed God will honor the effort."[131]

In the presence of two to three hundred people, (including architect Colton), contractor Louis Lohman helped Rev. Bailey and members of the Building Committee lay the stone in the name of "the People's Church." This was the first time that the church assumed this name. Inside the cornerstone, they put a copy of the book of discipline, the *Star of Zion*, list of all the church members, two lists of those who contributed to the new church fund (on August 13, 1909, and October 15, 1910), and a set of resolutions prepared by the Building Committee. [132]

As the A.M.E. Zion choir, directed by Miss Tallman, church organist, sang "When the Saints Go Marching Up [sic]," the congregation and "many of their white friends" filed past and laid down contributions ranging from $1 to $60. They raised $300 that day and expected another $700 within the week. A letter in the *Post-Standard* the following day, signed only "K.P.," appealed to all the evangelical churches of Syracuse to "show their missionary spirit at home" and help both the A.M.E. Zion church (whose pastor "is working day and night to get money" for the new building) and Bethany Baptist Church, which was paying off its mortgage. [133]

The stone remains in place today, at the center of the south foundation wall. In crisply incised Roman letters, the stone reads:

A.M.E. ZION
CHURCH
SYRACUSE N.Y.

ERECTED A.D. 1910

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[129] "Concrete Products—Architectural Considerations: The Materials for and Treatments of Surfaces of Concrete Building Stone," Allen Brett and Harvey Whipple, eds., *Concrete-Cement Age*, vol. 3 (February 1913); (October 1913), 157-59, http://books.google.com/books?id=EpDmAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA158&lpg=PA158&dq=litholite&source=bl&ots=8rw1v9cLrb&sig=Gz7CrTm9rF8gQWCdB-OhfVkV7uY&hl=en&ei=6hM_TdaKM5DEgAfejYGDCQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CCQQ6AEwAzgU#v=onepage&q=litholite&f=false.
[130] *Post-Standard*, September 1, 1910.
[131] "Give to Church as Choir Sings," October 17, 1910.
[132] *Post-Standard*, October 15, 1910; "Give to Church as Choir Sings," October 17, 1910.
[133] "Give to Church as Choir Sings," October 17, 1910; "An Appeal for Negro Churches," *Post-Standard*, October 18, 1910.

REV. E. S. BAILEY PASTOR[134]

In December 1910, the *Post-Standard* reported on "progress being made on the A.M.E Zion church on East Fayette street," along with other "handsome church structures" under construction built in Syracuse. Work went so quickly the Syracuse *Post-Standard* reported on January 14 that the congregation would leave its old church on January 15. Rev. Bailey planned to preach a "rousing service" in the old church that Sunday with two themes: "The Spirit of the Lord" in the morning and "A Two-Edged Sword" in the evening. The following Sunday, January 22, Rev. Bailey planned to hold regular services in the basement of the new church.[135]

Besides its regular two Sunday services, the church immediately opened its doors to other meetings. On February 3, they hosted the Quarterly Meeting of the A.M.E. Zion Genesee Conference. On February 6, 1911, the church held its first funeral, for barber and Civil War veteran Charles Lewis, attended by members of Barber's Union No. 18 and the Grand Army of the Republic. On February 9, 1911, the church held its first concert and lecture, with selections by Miss Mabelle Owens and others. A. E. Rankin, of Auburn Theological Seminary, gave a talk entitled "Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the Negro Poet." On February 15, women from the Central City Temperance Union spoke in the new building.[136]

Fund-raising continued. On May 1, the women of the church opened their annual five-day fair in the new building, with the proceeds dedicated to the building fund. In July, Rev. Bailey conducted another revival in Kirk Park. Opening ceremonies, with hymn singing and preaching, attracted 150 people, many of whom had to sit on the ground. Only twenty-five of them were members of the A.M.E. Zion Church. As in last year's meeting, one goal was to raise money, with a "silver offering" taken for the new church building.[137]

Local Prince Hall Masons most likely contributed substantially to the construction of this building. Various accounts suggest that Prince Hall himself may have been a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Congregational Church, or A.M.E. Zion Church. Whatever Prince Hall's own identification, Prince Hall Masons in Syracuse, New York, were closely associated with the A.M.E. Zion Church. Masonic symbols are prominently displayed in the front stained glass windows. An all-seeing eye dominates the center of the main Gothic arch, with three linked chains above and two clasped hands beneath. The two circles on either side of the main arch balance Masonic symbols with a seal for the A.M.E. Zion Church. The circle on the west encloses a scabbard resting on a book centered on a triangle. It is balanced on the east by a seal with the words "Seal," "A.M.E. Zion Church," and "Syracuse NY." Below the main arch, the tripartite horizontal window contains a dove of peace in the center, with a Masonic compass and square on the east.

Onondaga Lodge 32 of Prince Hall Masons met in this building, probably from its construction until it left for new facilities on Genesee Street. Sam Roberts remembers going with his father, a member of this Masonic lodge in the late 1950s and early 1960s. As a small boy, Roberts would play upstairs in the sanctuary with other children while

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[134] Deeds, Book 401, p. 126. July 8, 1910.
[135] December 31, 1910; "African Church Sold for Cleaning Plant," Syracuse *Post-Standard*, January 14, 1911; "Final Services Held in Old A.M.E. Zion Church," Syracuse *Post-Standard*, January 16, 1911; January 28, 1911.
[136] "Presiding Elder to Speark," *Post-Standard*, February 3, 1911; "Deaths; Funerals," February 7, 1911; "To Give First Concert in New Church Tonight," *Post-Standard*, February 9, 1911; "To Speak at Zion Church," February 15, 1911.
[137] April 29, 1911; May 1, 1911; "150 Persons Attend Zion Camp Meeting," July 27, 1911.

their fathers met for lodge meetings in the basement. This lodge continues its interest in 711 E. Fayette Street. Through Sam Roberts, they are acting as big brothers to the restoration project.[138]

On October 29, 1911, the church held its formal dedication. Edward Schoeneck, Mayor of Syracuse, and Rev. James E. Mason from Livingstone College in Salisbury, North Carolina (minister in Syracuse from 1881-85), were the major speakers. Mayor Schoeneck praised the "colored Methodists of Syracuse." "The people of Syracuse have taken a great interest in the doings of the church," and he wished the congregation a prosperous future. In addition to Rev. Bailey and Rev. Mason, other A.M.E. Zion ministers spoke, including Rev. Charles A. Smith, director of the Tubman Home for the Aged in Auburn, and Rev. E. Wade Brooks of the Auburn A.M.E. Zion Church. They collected $800 at the meeting, and Rev. Bailey planned to hold meetings at the new church every night to raise the remaining $1000.[139]

When it was finished, the building was brick, rather than the artificial stone that Colton originally proposed, and a Celtic cross capped the tower's hipped roof. These appeared in the earliest extant photograph, from 1929, but by 1952, the cross on the tower had disappeared.

According to a church history prepared originally by Rev. Arthur Marshall and updated by Rev. Emory C. Proctor, Rev. W. L. Bear installed a new ceiling and waterproofed the basement walls in 1927. In 1928, Rev R.A.G. Foster put a new roof on the church, and in 1933, Rev. Davis installed a new heating plant.[140]

Sometime after 1944, Falstaff Harris, a well known Syracuse painter and member of People's A.M.E. Zion church, painted a large mural behind the altar. Eddie Brooks, Jr., who was born in 1947, remembered watching as the mural was painted sometime in the early to mid-1950s. "I was a very young age but I remember the guy that painted it, and he came in and I used to watch him as he painted. It took him quite a while to do that mural."[141]

Louise Tucker remembered that mural well. "Mr. Harris painted a mural in back of the pulpit, and it was beautiful. Well, the church was rented to some organization, and they took the liberty to paint over it, and of course some of us were very upset," she recalled.[142]

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[138] Interview with Sam Roberts, December 8, 2010. Prince Hall Masons are named after Prince Hall, founder of the world's first lodge of African A.M.E.rican Freemasons, the African Lodge of the Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of Boston. Born in slavery about 1735 and freed in 1775, Prince Hall became a Master Mason on March 6, 1775, recognized along with fourteen other African Americans by an Irish military lodge, made up of Irish soldiers stationed with British troops in Boston. In 1784, this group received a Charter from the Grand Lodge of England. In 1791, they formed an anchor for the African Grand Lodge of North America. In 1812, a Prince Hall Masonic lodge formed in New York City, which supported the Grand Lodge of New York by 1845. In 1976, there were forty Grand Lodges of Prince Hall Masons in the U.S., Canada, and the Bahamas, with authority over 5000 local lodges. European American-dominated lodges throughout the U.S. (except for those in several southern states) generally recognize Prince Hall Freemasonry. In addition to his role as Master Mason, Prince Hall took a vocal part in asserting equal rights for African Americans. He worked for public schools for African Americans in Boston, petitioned the Massachusetts legislature to protect free African Americans from kidnapping, and spoke publically about mob violence against African Americans. This tradition of leadership infused Prince Hall Masons throughout their history. "Prince Hall," www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part2/2p37.html; "Who Is Prince Hall?" www.mindspring.com/~johnsonx/whoisph.htm; George Draffen, Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Scotland, "Prince Hall Freemasonry," fosterglenn.tripod.com/prince_hall_freemasonry.htm; "Who Is Prince Hall and the Prince Hall Masons?" www.mwphglmn.net/page25.html. For a review of current (2010) relations between Prince Hall Masons and dominant-culture lodges, see "Prince Hall Masons Intervisit with Mainstream Maryland Brothers," March 8, 2008, burningtaper.blogspot.com/2008/06/prince-hall-masons-intervisit-with.html; William H. Grimshaw, Official History of Freemasonry Among the Colored People in North A.M.E.rica (New York, 1903), 125. "Who Is Prince Hall and the Prince Hall Masons?" www.mwphglmn.net/page25.html; Corey D. B. Walker, *A Noble Fight: African Freemasonry and the Struggle for Democracy* (University of Illinois Press, 2008).

[139] "Zionists Dedicate," *Post-Standard*, October 30, 1911.

[140] "A Historical Resume of People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church at Syracuse, New York, revised by Rev. Emory C. Proctor, February 1981, 4, 12. In files of People's A.M.E. Zion Church.

[141] Eddie Brooks, Jr., Interview by Judith Wellman and others, January 11, 2011.

[142] Louise Tucker, phone interview with Judith Wellman, February 22, 2011.

Falstaff Harris was born about 1893 in Washington, D.C. His grandparents, James and Clara Harris, lived in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. James Harris served as a chaplain in the Civil War and received his manumission papers on May 12, 1864. Falstaff Harris's daughter, Letitia, who now owns these papers, reported that the family owned land in Virginia after the Civil War. When they lost that land, they moved to Washington, D.C. [143]

Falstaff Harris's father initially opposed his artistic aspirations, saying "There's no sense in a colored man trying to be an artist." Falstaff Harris, however, won first prize in a commercial art contest while still in public schools. The winning drawing? A portrait of a little boy eating bologna. He studied art at Washington's School of Commercial art (where he worked with Will H. Chandlee, art editor of the *Washington Star*), Pratt Institute, and Syracuse University. World War I interrupted his college work but not his career as an illustrator. While in the Army, he worked as head draftsman for the 167th Field Brigade, drawing maps from data supplied by reconnaissance officers. After teaching art in the Washington public schools, he returned to Syracuse to finish his degree. He won prizes at Syracuse University for his work (including the Leavenworth prize), and his watercolors became part of an exhibit at Tuskegee Institute. Falstaff Harris went on to become one of Syracuse's best known commercial artists. He taught art at the Everson Museum and painted commercially from two studios, one over Keith's theater on South Salina Street and a second in a two-family house at 1053 East Fayette Street. He worked on private portraits and public murals for "banks, hospitals, and restaurants," remembered Letitia Harris, as well as set designs for vaudeville shows and Broadway plays that came to Syracuse. He painted murals for the lobby of the B.F. Keith building and People's A.M.E. Zion Church. He also painted many portraits, including one of Paul Laurence Dunbar, for the Dunbar Center. Letitia Harris remembered that Harris became "extremely popular" with the Italian community. She remembered "little Italian girls coming to the studio dressed up in ruffles and ribbons, having their portraits done."

Falstaff Harris married Evelyn Diggs Harris, born in Auburn, New York, in 1898. As a child, Mrs. Harris knew Harriet Tubman. Both she and her husband were members of People's A.M.E. Zion Church. In 1927, Fastaff served as financial secretary. Mrs. Harris sang in the choir and took an active role in Syracuse community affairs. Louise Tucker remembered that "Mrs. Harris was a very good friend of mine. I can tell you, she was a very sweet lady, and she was like my grandmother, because she had children as old as I." When Mrs. Harris became an antique dealer, she inspired Mrs. Tucker to collect, as well. Both Evelyn and Fastaff Harris helped found the Dunbar Center. Falstaff Harris died suddenly in 1961, and many of his works were lost. A complete list of his works has never been compiled.[144]

By 1964, under Pastor Emory C. Proctor, there was talk of replacing the building. Instead, under the direction of building committee chair Hardin Southall, the congregation explored plans to enlarge and remodel the sanctuary and add an addition. The interior ceiling was to be raised to reach the exterior roof, the altar area enlarged, and a balcony added above the pulpit to house the choir. None of these changes seem to have been carried out.

In 1966, the *Post-Standard* published real estate assessments for city churches and synagogues. People's A.M.E. Zion, was valued at $2400 for the land and $11,400 for the land and buildings together.[145]

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[143] Letitia Harris, interviewed by Nancy Keefe Rhodes and Joan Bryant, January 20, 2011.
[144] Chester Bahn, "Bologna Gave Artist Start in Profession." *Syracuse Herald*, February 13, 1927; Letitia Harris, interview with Nancy Keefe Rhodes and Joan Bryant, January 20, 2011; Louise Tucker, interview with Judith Wellman, February 22, 2011.
[145] *Post-Standard*, June 11, 1966.

Brief attempts to erect a new masonry church at 2225 E. Fayette Street in 1971 went nowhere. Instead, the congregation redecorated the old building, although what exactly they did is not known.

In 1975 the congregation moved to larger facilitates at 2306 South Salina Street in Syracuse. At 4:30 p.m. on August 31, 1975, members traveled in a ceremonial motorcade from the old church building to the new one. At 5:00 p.m., Rev. Holness held a service in the new church, supported by Rev. Milton E. Williams, presiding elder of the Buffalo District and secretary of the Western New York Conference. [146]

After the main congregation moved in 1975, Rev. Proctor briefly opened Shaw Temple as a second A.M.E. Zion congregation in the city. That attempt did not last long, however, and People's ended up renting the nominated building for four years to a Baptist congregation. During this period, the boiler burst, and the church replaced it with a forced air furnace. [147]

As late as 1988, church officials hoped to start a second A.M.E. Zion congregation, centered at 711 East Fayette Street. While they held on to this hope, they continued to rent the church to other African American congregations in Syracuse, including a Baptist church. One of these groups painted over the Falstaff Harris mural behind the altar. By 2008, the last congregation—pastored by Willie and Eva Mitchell—had left, discouraged by the leaking roof.[148]

From 2008-2010, the building stood empty. People's A.M.E. Zion reluctantly decided to put the building up for sale, but it remained a focus of concern, both for People's A.M.E. Zion congregation and for the community as a whole, who recognized the historic importance both of the A.M.E. congregation as the oldest African American congregation in Syracuse and of the building at 711 East Fayette Street as the oldest standing black church building in the city. In 2010, renewed interest in the historic importance of this church by people from many different parts of the Syracuse community has led People's to keep the building and begin to work on plans for its restoration as a historic site and multi-use community center. This National Register nomination is part of that effort.

Historical Celebrations

At least since 1931, the A.M.E. Zion Church in Syracuse had celebrated its history, often with services lasting a week or more, incorporating ecumenical services with other churches and speakers from Syracuse University and the Onondaga Historical Association. In 1931, Pastor Richard A.G. Foster led a 90th anniversary celebration, with speakers from Sierra Leone and several other Syracuse churches.[149]

In 1936, Rev. Joseph D. Virgil, with the help of Golden B. Darby, Chair of the Anniversary Committee, organized a week long celebration of the church's 95th anniversary. On Sunday, the church honored elderly members, including "a few very old persons here who were born in slavery," in a special service. Syracuse Mayor Rolland B. Marshall gave a talk on Thursday evening, and evangelistic services rounded out the celebration. [150]

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[146] Syracuse *Herald*, August 30, 1975.
[147] *Post-Standard*, November 30, 1971; March 10, 1975.
[148] *Herald-American*, May 29, 1988.
[149] "People's Zion Church Marks 90th Birthday," *Post-Standard*, 1931; "People's African M.E. Church to Celebrate 90th Anniversary," *Herald American*, May 15, 1931; "A.M.E. Zion Church Marks Centennial," *Post-Standard* [?], 1942.
[150] *Post-Standard*, March 22, 1936; March 28, 1936; April 5, 1936.

In 1944, church members led by Rev. Arthur Marshall, Jr., held a month-long celebration of the 102nd anniversary that included speakers from the First Methodist Church, Hopps Memorial CME Church, Bethany Baptist Church, St. Philip's Episcopal Church, St. Luke's Baptist Church, and Central Presbyterian Church. This may have been the time that Rev. Marshall wrote a summary of the church's history. The congregation also published a centennial booklet with photos of church members, highlighting the extensive committee structure and organization of the church. Each week for the month of September, they held nightly programs, focusing on civic engagement for the first week (with a speech from the President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce), labor organizing for the second week (with talks from a wide variety of labor union leaders in Syracuse), the church itself in week three (with speakers from Hopps Memorial C.M.E. Church, Bethany Baptist Church, St. Philip's Episcopal Church, St. Luke's Baptist Church, and Varick Memorial Zion Church in New Haven, Connecticut), and a jubilee celebration in week four, with presentations from Hopps Memorial, First Baptist, University Methodist, Park Central Presbyterian, the Dunbar Center, and Bishop William J. Walls, as well as a celebratory burning of the mortgage. Dinner speaker was Dr. William Freeman Galpin, noted historian from Syracuse University's School of Citizenship, who spoke on Rev. Jermain Wesley.[151]

Two years later, in 1946, the entire A.M.E. Zion Church nationally celebrated its 150th anniversary. Locally, the church invited Major Harry C. Durston, Secretary of the Onondaga Historical Association, to speak on Rev. Jermain Wesley Loguen. Pastors from May Memorial Unitarian, Hopps Memorial CME, and St. Philips' Episcopal Church also spoke.[152]

In the 1950s, People's A.M.E. Zion regularly commemorated the rescue of William "Jerry" Henry in 1851. In 1953 and again in 1955, for example, People's hosted a meeting of the Syracuse NAACP to celebrate National Negro History Week, with a panel discussion and musical presentation, followed by the laying of a wreath at the Jerry Rescue building near the date of Lincoln's birthday. [153]

In 1991, under Rev. James F. Thornton, People's A.M.E. Zion Church held a 150th anniversary celebration, with the theme "Remembering the Past with Visions for the Future." A large souvenir program included a history of the church and congratulatory notices from dozens of church and community groups. [154]

In 2002, the church held a trustees' day of remembrance. In 2003, they held their 162nd celebration. They produced commemorative booklets on both occasions.[155]

This long-term commitment to historical awareness as a powerful force in the present led many members of the church to explore ways of saving the old church at 711 East Fayette Street. In 2006, trustee Julya Guins-Clark reached out to Randy Crawford, architect, who prepared a brief condition assessment report, outlining possible action. The City of Syracuse listed the building as "architecturally significant" on its 2007 survey of buildings throughout the city and labeled it as a historically protected site.[156]

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[151] *One Hundred and Second Anniversary: The Centennial Celebration*. Syracuse: A.M.E. Zion Church, 1944; "Dinner Closes Centennial Rites of People's A.M.E. Zion Church," *Post-Standard* [?], September 26, 1944.

[152] "Church to Honor 150th Anniversary," *Post-Standard*, January 26, 1946; "Story of Jerry Rescue Retold at Church Anniversary Rite," *Post-Standard*, January 28, 1946; *The Sesqui-Centennial Historical Review. African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church from 1796 to 1946*. Washington, D.C.: A.M.E. Zion Church, 1946.

[153] *Post-Standard*, February 6, 1953; February 14, 1955.

[154] 150th Year Celebration (Sesquicentennial) People's A.M.E. Zion Church, 1841-1991. Souvenir Program. Syracuse: People's A.M.E. Zion, 1991.

[155] *Trustees Day of Remembrance, Sunday, March 17, 2002*. Syracuse: People's A.M.E. Zion Church, 2002; *People's A.M.E. Zion Church, 162nd Anniversary, September 27-28, 2003*. Syracuse: People's A.M.E. Zion Church, 2003.

[156] "Historic Properties Identified within the City of Syracuse," www.syracuse.ny.us.

In the spring of 2010, initiatives beginning with two different people converged to create a local "People's Committee to Save 711." On the one hand, Sam Roberts, who had played as a boy in the church while his father attended Masonic lodge meetings, approached both Rev. Daren C. Jaime of People's A.M.E. Zion and Gregg Tripoli, Director of the Onondaga Historical Association, suggesting that the Prince Hall Masons might act as big brothers for an effort to preserve this building. Mr. Roberts had a long-time interest in local African American history and saw the importance of this church as a focal point for the whole Syracuse community. As a county councilman, working with Assemblyman Arthur Eves from Buffalo and many local people, he had helped to save the sculptures of faces of African Americans, carved into a basement wall in the former Wesleyan Chapel, a noted Underground Railroad spot in the center of Syracuse. In 1998, he had initiated legislation to create the first countywide Freedom Trail Commission in New York State. That legislation became the model for several other counties, including Oswego.[157]

At the same time, Nancy Keefe Rhodes, a local reporter and college professor, approached Gregg Tripoli with a similar concern. She drove by 711 East Fayette Street almost daily, she said, and she thought that something should be done to save this building. Contacting key figures that Roberts and Keefe Rhodes knew from having worked together for many years, they pulled together representatives from People's A.M.E. Zion, the OHA, PACNY, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Library and the Black Syracuse project of the African American Studies Department of Syracuse University, Syracuse University's Connective Corridor, and the City of Syracuse. Sam Roberts, with the help of Keefe Rhodes, called a meeting in the conference room of the New York State Office Building in April 2010. They identified two key goals: emergency stabilization for the building and long-term restoration. Lowe's Home Improvement, Syracuse University, the Gifford Fund, and an anonymous donor provided funds to enclose the church for the winter. The Preservation Association of Central New York developed a grant proposal to Preserve New York (a program sponsored by the New York State Council on the Arts and the Preservation League of New York State) to survey A.M.E. Zion churches throughout New York State and to prepare a National Register nomination for the old church building at 711 East Fayette Street.

Today, the local congregation of People's A.M.E. Zion Church gives solid support for preserving and restoring the 1910-11 church at 711 East Fayette Street. Eddie Brooks said that he had "always prayed and hoped that someday we could preserve this church. So much has been lost when we moved from 711 to Salina Street, a lot of stuff got thrown away that people didn't realize was important."[158]

With support from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, this National Register nomination helps form the basis for a full restoration plan.

Conclusion

From the very beginning, the AME Zion church has been an anchor for the local African American community, holding regular services for 175 years, incorporating both the spoken word and music, along with fairs, Sunday schools, youth programs, and regular religious revivals. It has been supported both by its connection to other A.M.E. Zion churches throughout the state, nation, and world and by Syracuse's ecumenical network. It has been a leader in movements for civil rights and social justice, and a beacon of freedom for the City of Syracuse and the

[157] Sam Roberts, interview with Judith Wellman, Nancy Keefe Rhodes, Joan Bryant, Julya Guins-Clark, and Juanita Sales on December 8, 2010.
[158] Eddie Brooks, interview with Judith Wellman, Joan Bryant, Julya Guins-Clark, and Juanita Sales, January 11, 2011.

country in the larger world. In the nineteenth century, led by Rev. Jermain Logan and others, it promoted freedom and equality for African Americans everywhere, through its leadership roles in the Underground Railroad, voting rights campaigns, and organized efforts for equal access to education and jobs. In the twentieth century, this church became a center of civil rights activism, working for equal rights in housing, jobs, education, and politics. Through its pastor, Rev. Emory Proctor, it connected Syracuse citizens (both African American and European American) in the 1960s to events in the nation and the world.

The City of Syracuse Zoning Administration Office has listed the A.M.E. Zion Church at 711 East Fayette Street as "architecturally significant." It is a locally protected site, identified as "a parcel of land together with a building or structure thereon which meets one or more criteria set forth in the City of Syracuse Zoning Rules and Regulations Part C, Section VII, Article V, and is designated as a Protected Site by the zoning ordinance. These properties have been affirmed and passed into law by the Common Council to be significant historic or cultural assets to the City of Syracuse." (For more information, see www.syracuse.ny.us.)[159]

Although the building is in poor condition, the integrity of the structure itself ranges from very good to excellent. It stands in its original location, still embodying its original design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It has lost the cross that once stood on top of the bell tower. Otherwise, its original features, including the extensive stained glass windows, remain intact. The only detracting feature is the setting, which has changed dramatically with loss of surrounding neighborhood buildings through urban renewal.

Jessie Griffin, a member of People's since 1952, summed up its history succinctly: "I think people's has impressed or affected the whole community that surrounds us. We are going and growing." Louise Tucker, also a member of People's since 1952, summed up its mission:

> From the beginning of the AME Zion church, we have always had struggles. We came out of problems. That's why they organized our church, because they did not like the way they were being treated. And some of those ministers, especially those who were educated in schools of higher learning and our seminaries, they know all about the terrible struggles that the people have encountered. So they go and they carry it on. It's like a chain. Our ministers, especially if they were trained in our seminaries, they are going to carry the torch, and they are going to fight for the people, not only black people. They are more than black people in this world. We must fight for all of God's children. That's our mission statement. We will die for the rights of God's people, all of them. [160]

If preservation, restoration, and use of People's A.M.E. Zion Church at 711 East Fayette Street succeeds, this building will continue to represent both an anchor for Syracuse's African American community and a beacon for the larger world.

[159] *Historic Properties Identified Within the City of Syracuse,"* last update October 19, 2007.
[160] Louise Tucker, phone interview with Judith Wellman, February 22, 2011.

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Newspaper Articles

Colored American, Religious Recorder, Standard, Post-Standard, Journal, Herald, Herald-American, as noted in footnotes. Articles from files of Onondaga Historical Association and the *Post-Standard* online archives, *Historical Newspapers.*

Oral History Interviews

All oral history interviews were conducted by project staff and volunteers, including Joan Bryant, Julya Guins-Clark, Nancy Keefe Rhodes, Juanita Sales, Judith Wellman, and Angela Williams. Copies of these will be available at People's A.M.E. Zion Church, Martin Luther King, Jr., Library of Syracuse University, Syracuse Black History Project, and the Onondaga Historical Association.

Baums, Rev. Roosevelt, interview with Judith Wellman, Joan Bryant, Nancy Keefe Rhodes, others, January 15, 2011.

Brooks, Eddie, Jr., interview with Judith Wellman, Joan Bryant, Julya Guins-Clark, and Juanita Sales, January 11, 2011.

Davis, Millicent, interviewed by Judith Wellman and Nancy Keefe Rhodes, January 15, 2011.

Edwards, Ethel, interviewed by Judith Wellman, Julya Guins-Clark, Joan Bryant, Juanita Sales, and Nancy Keefe Rhodes, January 15, 2011.

Felton, Nellie, interview by Judith Wellman, January 15, 2011.

Franklin, Lou Carol, interview with Judith Wellman, February 2, 2011.

Griffin, Jessie, interview with Judith Wellman (phone), February 22, 2011.

Guins-Clark, Julya, interview with Nancy Keefe Rhodes, Joan Bryant, Juanita Sales, and Judith Wellman on February 16, 2011.

Harris, Letitia, interview with Nancy Keefe Rhodes and Joan Bryant, January 20, 2011.

Roberts, Sam, interview with Judith Wellman, Julya Guins-Clark, Nancy Keefe Rhodes, and Juanita Sales, December 8, 2010.

Sales, Juanita, interview with Judith Wellman, Julya Guins-Clark, Nancy Keefe Rhodes, and Joan Bryant, December 8, 2010.

Sullivan-Hammond, Harvelia, interview with Julya Guins-Clark and Judith Wellman, February 16, 2011.

Thompson, Harry. Interviewed by Judith Wellman and others, January 11, 2011.

Tucker, Louise, interview with Judith Wellman, phone, February 22, 2011,

Tussing, Ann, interview with Judith Wellman and others, January 11, 2011.

Tussing, Dale, interview with Judith Wellman, Ann Tussing, Nancy Keefe Rhodes, Julya Guins-Clark, and Angela Williams, January 18, 2011.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

As indicated by the heavy black line on the attached boundary map, the nominated property consists entirely of tax parcel lot 030.-16-15.0 in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property includes the entire parcel under current ownership and historically associated with the property.

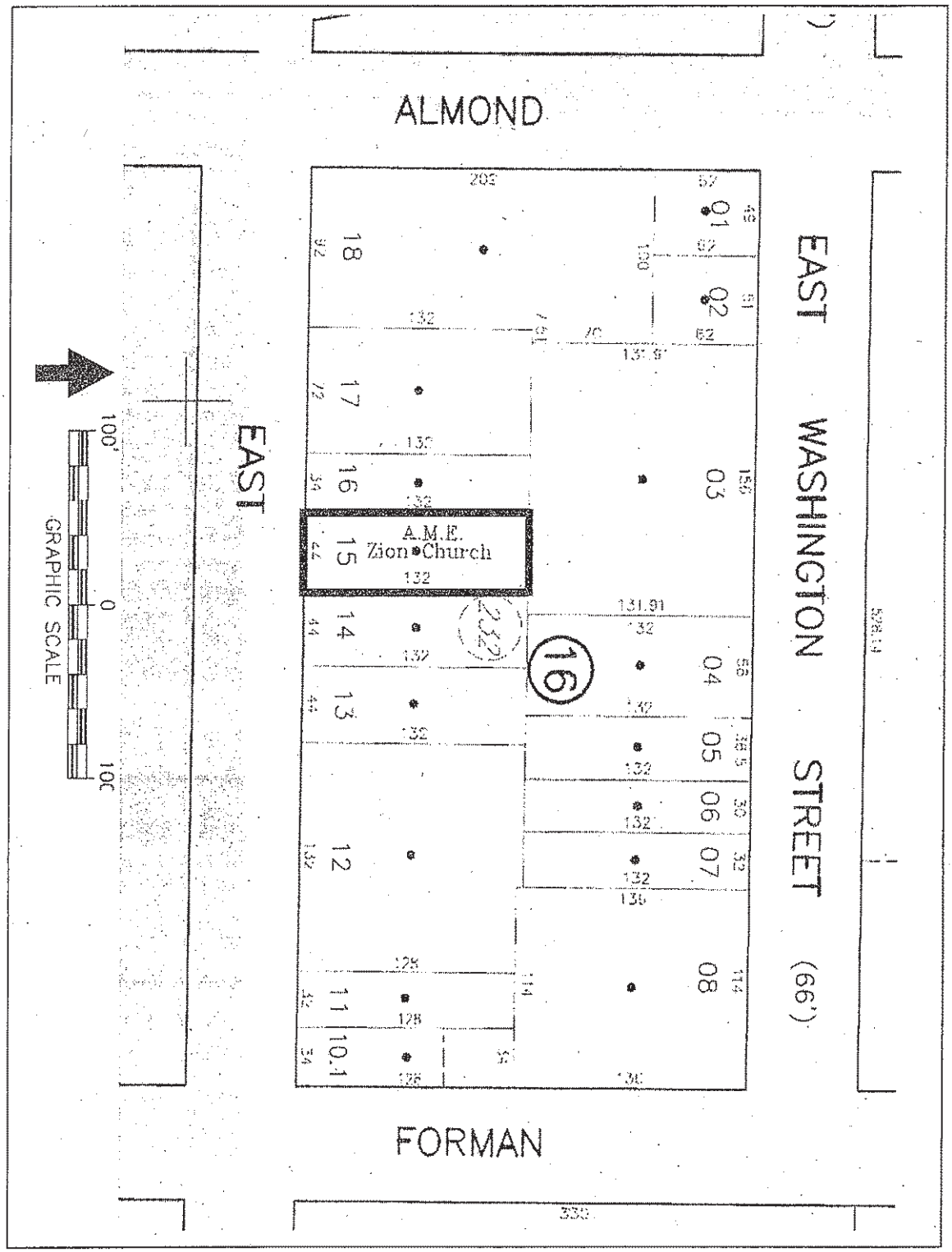

ALMOND
EAST
WASHINGTON STREET (66')
FORMAN
EAST
GRAPHIC SCALE
100'
0
100
A.M.E. Zion Church
16
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10.1
01
02
03
04
05
06
07
08
203
180
132
131.91
128
126
135
330

Photo Log (Prints from Digital Photos)

Name of Property: People's AME Zion Church

Location: Onondaga County, New York

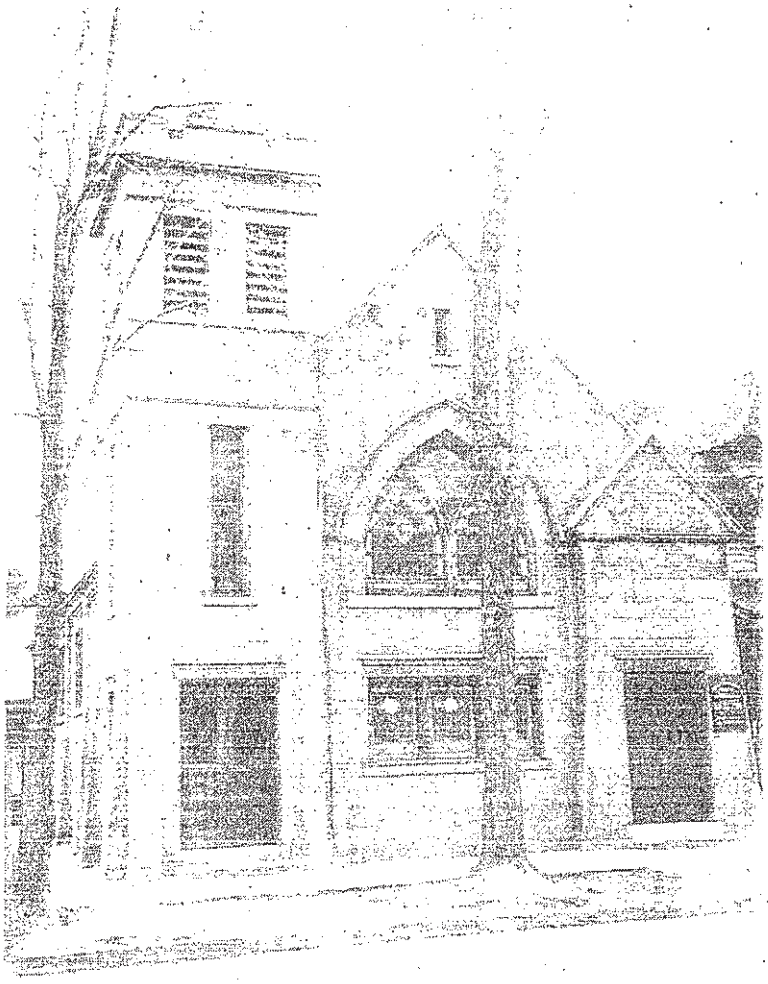
Photographer: Judith Wellman

Date: Fall, 2010

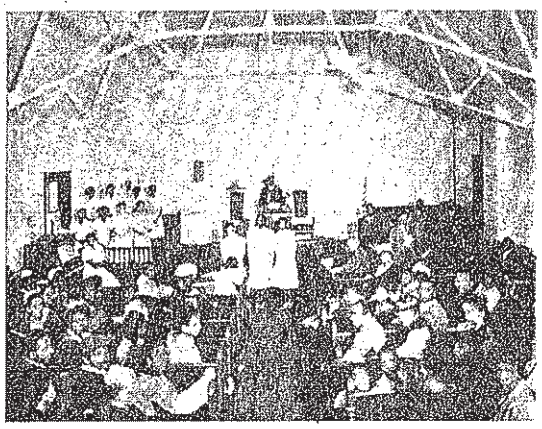
Location of Negatives: CD-R Included

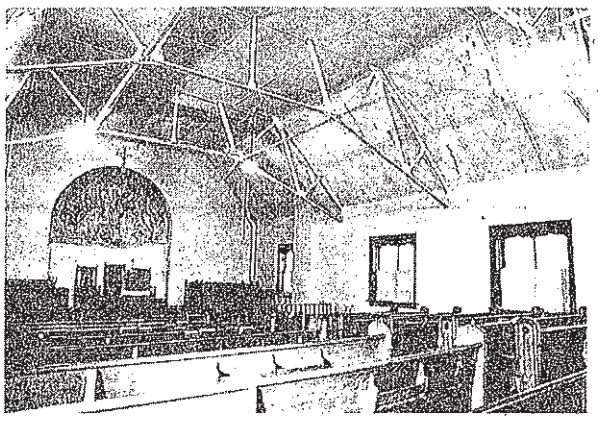
PHOTO LOG

PHOTO	DESCRIPTION
E-1	Exterior view, NW; ¾ View.
E-2	Exterior view, SW; Rear elevation showing circular apse.
I-1	Interior view; Main sanctuary.
I-2	Interior view; Front Gothic window.



Above: 1929 Photo of main façade





Left: 1944 Photo of sanctuary from Commemorative booklet.
Right: 1950-1975 Photo of sanctuary. The mural over the altar was painted in the 1950s, but painted over in 1975.

Research Center
321 Montgomery Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
315-428-1862

OHA
ONONDAGA
HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION

Museum & Administration
321 Montgomery Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
315-428-1864
315-471-2133 fax

RECEIVED
JUN 16 2011
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

June 13, 2011

Ms. Ruth L. Pierpont
Acting Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
PO Box 189 - Peebles Island
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ruth,

I am writing to lend my support for the nomination of the People's AME Zion Church on East Fayette Street in Syracuse to the National Register.

I have long considered this building, with its strong connections to the African-American history of Syracuse, an important local landmark for the community. The heritage of Syracuse's AME Zion congregation is an extremely rich and significant one for Syracuse, tied directly to its abolitionist and civil rights movements.

This structure is one of the most tangible, surviving physical links in Syracuse to that heritage. It should stand as a symbol of those trying times in local, state and national history.

Unfortunately, it also is a structure in need of a great deal of rehabilitation work in order for it to survive. Not only is it worthy of nomination, but also National Register status might be key to its very preservation.

I support this nomination and look forward to its progress toward final designation.

Sincerely,

Dennis J. Connors,
Curator of History

SYRACUSE
LANDMARK
PRESERVATION
BOARD

June 7, 2011

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

Re: People's AME Zion Church
711 E. Fayette Street, Syracuse, NY 13210

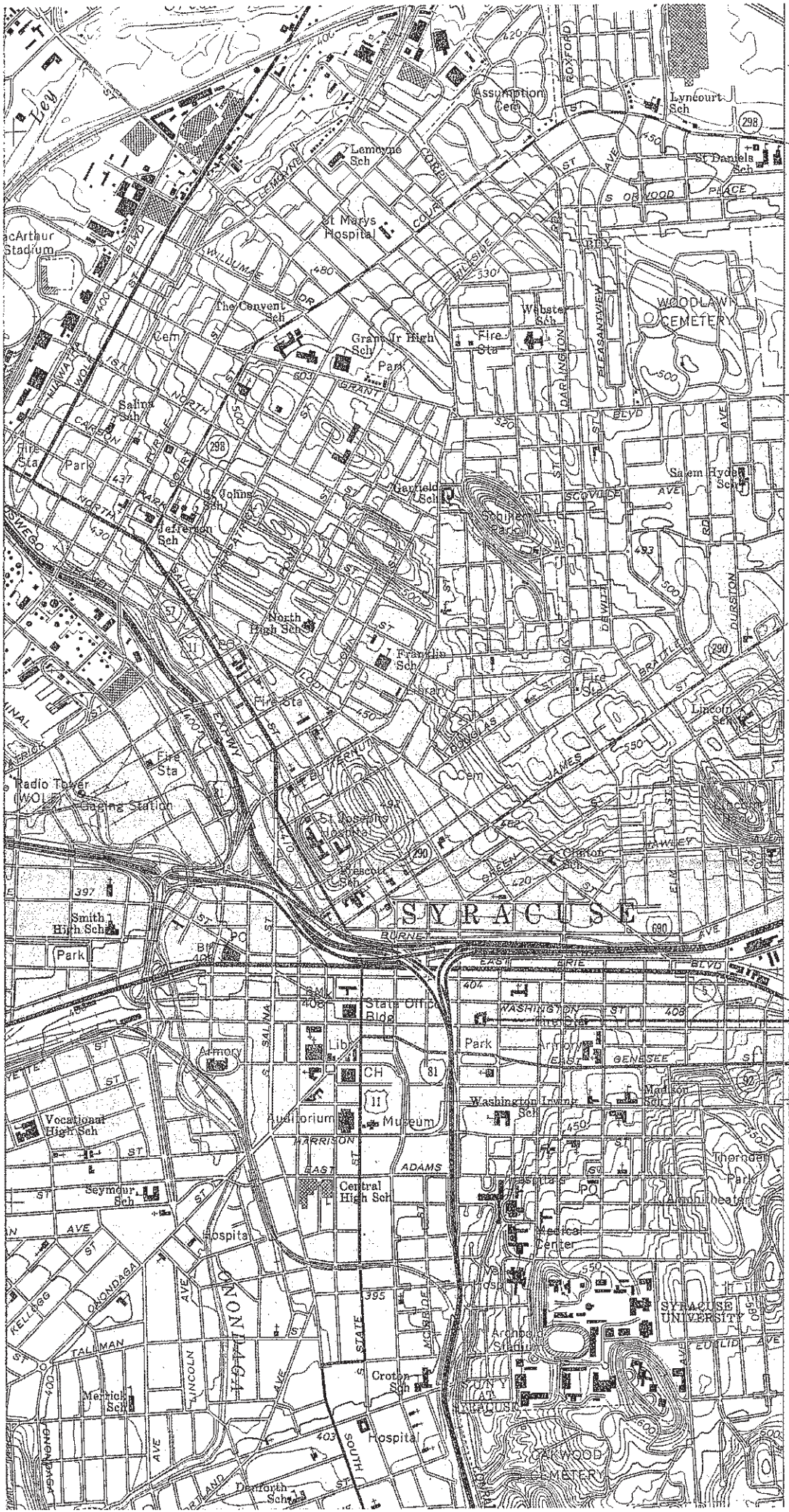
Dear Ms. Pierpont:

The Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board (SLPB) is in receipt of your letter dated May 24, 2011. People's AME Zion Church (711 E. Fayette Street) is a local Protected Site, recognized for its significance to the social and cultural history of the community and as an example of renowned local architect Charles Colton's work. The SLPB concurs that the AME Zion Church meets the criteria for eligibility and strongly supports its listing in the State and National Registers.

Thank you for allowing the Board the opportunity to comment on this nomination.

Sincerely,

Donald S. Radke
Chairman


SYRACUSE
WOODLAWN CEMETERY
OAKWOOD CEMETERY
Assumption Cem
Lyncourt Sch
St Daniels Sch
St Marys Hospital
The Convent Sch
Webster Sch
Grant Jr High Sch
Fire Sta
Park
Salina Sch
St Johns Sch
Jefferson Sch
Gerfield Sch
Schiller Park
Salem Hyde Sch
North High Sch
Franklin Sch
Lincoln Sch
Radio Tower (WOLF)
Gaging Station
St Josephs Hospital
Prescott Sch
Clinton Sch
Smith High Sch
State Office Bldg
Armory
Library
Vocational High Sch
Auditorium
Museum
Seymour Sch
Central High Sch
Hospital
Medical Center
Thornden Park
Amphitheater
Archbold Stadium
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
Croton Sch
Merrick Sch
Dewitt Sch
Hospital
Dr Weeks Sch
Washington Irving Sch
Madison Sch
Armory
Cem
PO
BM 408
BM 406
ROXFORD ST
LEMOYNE AVE
CORY ST
HILLSIDE AVE
S ONEIDA ST
S OTISCO ST
S OTISCO PLACE
S ONEIDA PLACE
WILLIAMS DR
MACARTHUR BLVD
NORTH CREST RD
NORTH PARK AVE
GRANT BLVD
WOLF ST
CARLTON ST
RUHLE COURT
KASSON ST
KOSWEGO ST
SALINA ST
NORTH ST
FAYETTE ST
FOREST ST
WEST GENESEE ST
WEST FAYETTE ST
WEST WASHINGTON ST
WEST ONONDAGA ST
WEST ADAMS ST
WEST HARRISON ST
WEST BELDEN AVE
WEST KELLOGG ST
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BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001213
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Peter Auyer DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

D

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **Remington (Monarch) Typewriter Co. Bldg. (Mission Landing)**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **429 North Franklin Street**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private
5. PRESENT OWNER: ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: Industrial/Manufacturing Present: Residential (Condominiums)
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes XX No
   Interior accessible: Explain By permission

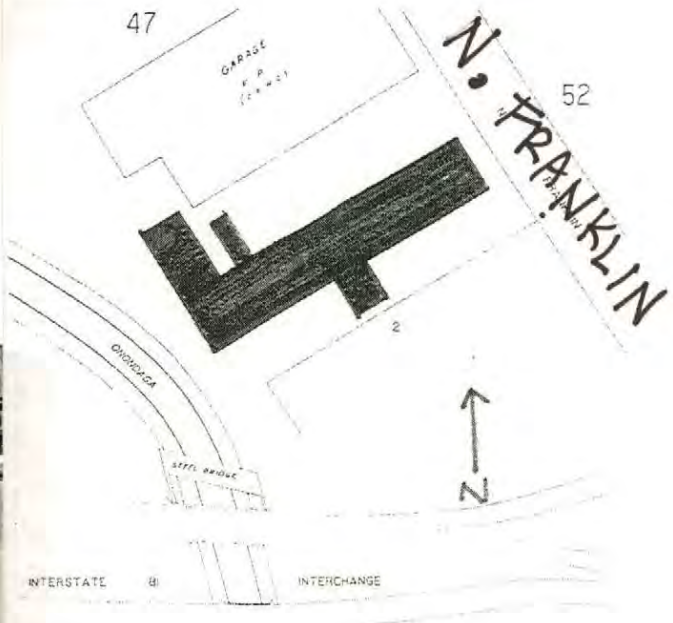
DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☒ b. good ☐ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
    1. 1991/92 - Renovated as upscale condominuims

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [X] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other:

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features: near small green space called "Gateway Park"
j. other: near to Onondaga Creek/underground adjacant parking lot

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land [ ] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [ ]
d. densely built-up [ ] e. commercial [ ]
f. industrial [X] g. residential [X]
h. other: Part of Franklin Square area

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located north of the Syracuse Central Business District, near Interstate 690. It is one of many large multi-story brick industrial/manufacturing type structures that located in this part of Syracuse during the early part of the 20th century. The building was part of the Franklin Square redevelopment of the early 1990's, which provided for thre adaptive re-use of several formal industrial buildings in the area.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
The Remington Typewriter Building is a 5-story brick factory structure. It is rectangular in plan, 33 bays wide by 6 bays deep, and has a flat roof. Wall surfaces are flat, broken only by closely-spaced segmental arched window openings with stone sills. Corbelled brickwork appears at the top of the walls beneath the eaves.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: c.1903

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES: 1. Onondaga Historical Association Files.

22. THEME:

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

429 North Franklin
Remington (Monarch) Typewriter Co. Bldg. (Mission Landing)

20. The Remington (Monarch) Typewriting Co. Bldg. is a significant example of early 20th century industrial/manufacturing architecture in Upstate New York. Its rectangular shape and large number of windows is typical of early industrial buildings. Despite its current adapted re-use as a condominuim, much of its integrity of scale, shape, texture, color and buiding material has been maintained. Other buildings of the period existing in this area include Merrell-Soule Co. Bldg - 1901 (Borden Food Products Co.); O.M. Edwards Bldg. 1906 (Vacant); New Process Gear Bldg. - c.1915 (Plum Court); C.C. Bradley Plant - 1903 (Glomac Plastic Inc.); and Regal Textile Co. Bldg. - c.1908 (Hurbson Office Furnishings).

The Remington (Monarch) Typewriting Co. manufactured the Monarch Typewriter, winning an international endurance test held in Paris in 1907. Silas Crandall was President in 1903. In 1915 the building was purchased by the New Process Gear Corporation and became Plant No. 3. Other tenants/owners of the building have included Grossman Industrial Properties (c.1962) and The Rescue Mission (c.1987).

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001461
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Peter Auyer DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **Regal Textile Co. Bldg. (Hurbson Bldg)**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **455 North Franklin Street**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private XX
5. PRESENT OWNER: Hurbson Office Furnishings. ADDRESS: 215 W. Fayette Street (474-6801)
6. USE: Original: Manufacturing/Textile Mill Present: Manufacturing/Distribution & Storage
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: YesXX No
   Interior accessible: Explain

D

DESCRIPTION

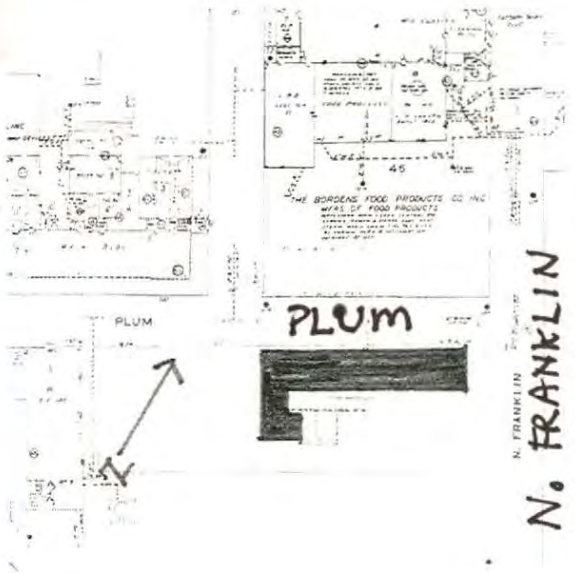
8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☐ b. good ☐ c. fair ☒ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

Renovation, 1990 - Syracuse Restoration, Inc.

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [X] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other: Lakefront Development Plan

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features:
j. other: Parking lot

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land [ ] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [X]
d. densely built-up [ ] e. commercial [ ]
f. industrial [X] g. residential [ ]
h. other: Part of Franklin Square

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located just north of the Syracuse central business district. It is one of many large multi-story brick industrial/manufacturing structures that located in this part of Syracuse during the early 20th century.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

This four story brick building is 5 bays wide and 26 bays long, with simple brick pilasters defining each of the bays. Window openings are segmental arched, and corbelled brickwork decorates the top of the wall below the cornice.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: c.1904

ARCHITECT: Randall & Merrick

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Regal Textile Co. Bldg. is a significant example of early 20th century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. It has excellent integrity and stands as one of the handsomest turn of the century industrial buildings in the city. James Randall and Asa Merrick were among the most important early 20th century architects in central New York. They were partners between 1893 and 1922, and designed many important area buildings, includingthe Carnegie Library, 335 Montgomery Street (1902 - part of Montgomery Street/Columbus Circle NR District); Sacred Heart Church; New York State Fair Poultry Building; and St. Mary's Academy, 426 Montgomery Street (1915).

21. SOURCES:

1. Onondaga Historical Assoication Files
2. Syracuse Landmarks

22. THEME:

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001460
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

D

YOUR NAME: Peter Auyer DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **C.C. Bradley Plant (Glomac Plastic Inc.)**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **432 North Franklin Street**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private XX
5. PRESENT OWNER: ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: Industrial/Manufacturing Present: Industrial/Manufacturing
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes XX No
   Interior accessible: Explain Unknown

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:

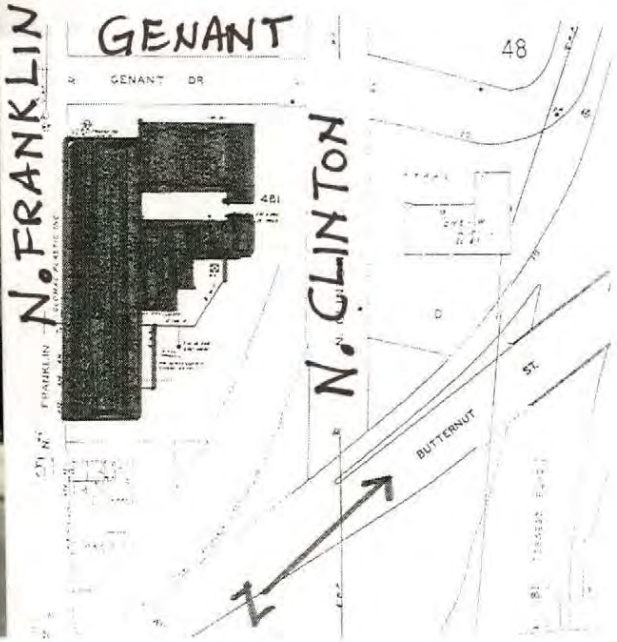
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain) Steel frame
   e. other

10. CONDITION a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☒ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: Lakefront Development Plan

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☒ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: Brick Chimney

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☐ e. commercial ☐
f. industrial ☒ g. residential ☒
h. other: in Franklin Square area

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located near the entry to Franklin Square, north of the Syracuse Central Business District. It is one of many other industrial/manufacturing type structures that located in this part of Syracuse during the early part of the 20th century.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1903

ARCHITECT: unknown

BUILDER: unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES: 1. Onondaga Historical Association Files

22. THEME:

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet. p. 1
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

432 North Franklin
C.C. Bradley Plant (Glomac Plastic, Inc.)

18. This building consists of a number of individual structures, two of which can be easily observed from North Franklin Street. The original Office Building is a three story brick structure with an entrance from the west facade. Windows openings are segmental arched, and contain two windows on the 5-bay front facade and first story of the side facades, and one window on the upper stories of the side facades. Windows have stone sills and soldier coursed brick arches. The original Machine Shop is a one-story brick attached section that faces North Franklin Street off the north side of the building. This long (26 bay) section has larger window openings that the office building, and bays are separated by brick pilasters with exposed wood beams at the top. Glazing has since been removed and openings covered with plywood. Clerestory monitor type windows along the raised portion of the roof have also been covered. Some modifications have been made at the north end of this structure, which now serves as a loading dock. Limestone constitutes the foundation for both structures. A circular brick chimney is located on the west side of the Machine Shop.

20. The C.C. Bradley Plant is a significant example of early 20th century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. It's long rectangular plan and high number of windows is typical of industrial buildings of the late 19th century.

The C.C. Bradley Co. was started in Syracuse in 1832 (three years before the City obtained its municipal charter) by Christopher Columbus Bradley. The first factory was located at 329 West Water Street, then moved to the corner of Marcellus & Wyoming Streets in 1855. The Company was then called C.C. Bradley & Sons. Mr. Bradley died in 1872. In 1903, the Company moved to its location on 432 North Franklin Street. The name changed to C.C. Bradley Co. in 1942.

The Bradley Company invented and manufactured many agricultural and industrial products. Some were famous throughout the world, including:

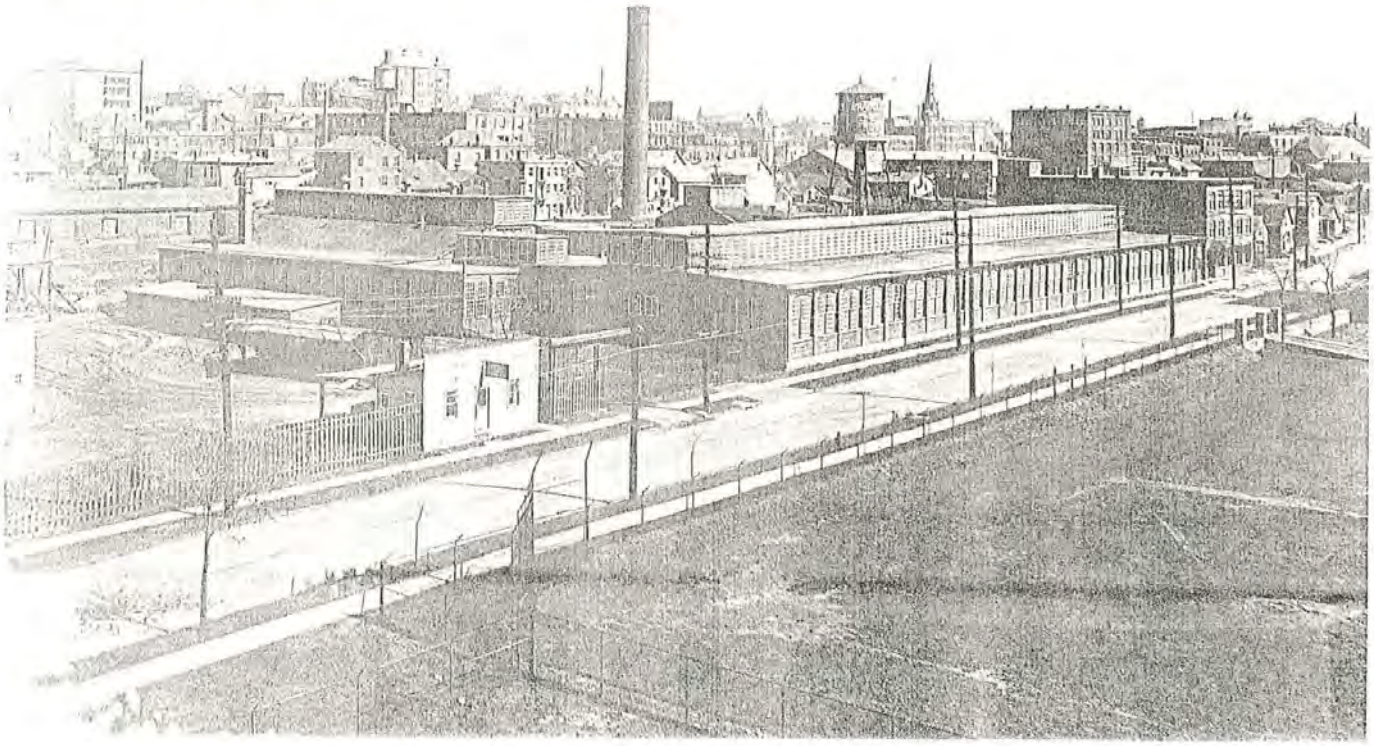
1. The Bradley Reaper, introduced in 1866 (also called Syracuse Self-raking Reaper and Bradley All-American Harvester).
2. The Bradley Hammer, production began in 1872. This was used to pound steel into various shapes.
3. Briggs Milling Machine, c.1941. This machine could manufacture parts from hard steel where rapid, smooth, accurate milling was necessary.

Other tenant/owners of this building have been: Precision Casting Co. (1953-62); Syracuse University (1961); Santay Eastern Inc. (1961) and Glomac Plastic Inc. (currently).

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 2
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

432 North Franklin
C.C. Bradley Plant (GlomacPlastic, Inc.)

Historic Photograph, ca. 1910
Looking south along N. Franklin Street
(Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association)



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001463
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Peter Auyer DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

I

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **Syracuse Lighting Co. Bldg. (Niagara Mohawk)**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **311 Genant Street**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private XX
5. PRESENT OWNER: Niagara Mohawk Corp. ADDRESS: 300 Erie Blvd. W.
6. USE: Original: Utility Company Present: Utility Company
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes XX No
   Interior accessible: Explain Unknown

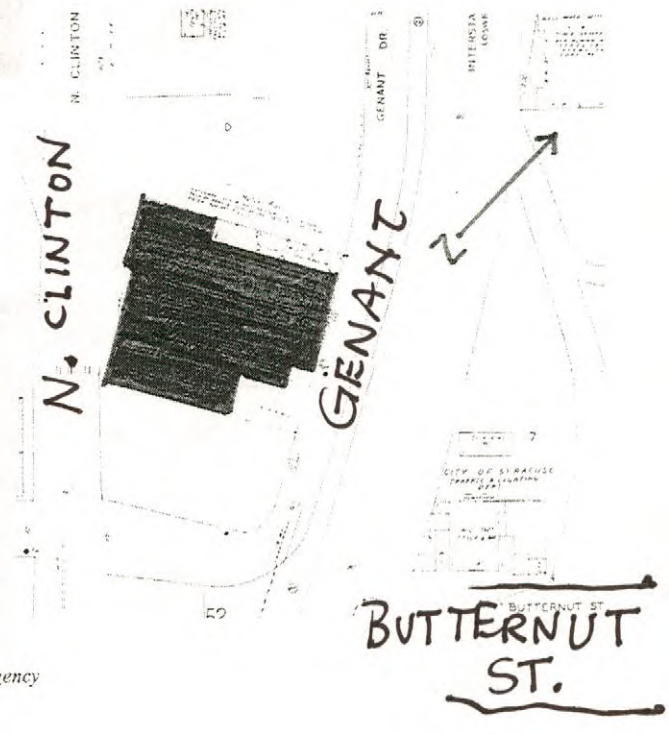
DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☐ b. good ☐ c. fair ☒ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
    1. Date Unknown - Additions to building
    2. Date Unknown - Related structures to complex have been removed
    3. Date Unknown - Exterior facade has been painted

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [X] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other:_____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features: adjacent to electric transformers
j. other:_____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land [ ] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [ ]
d. densely built-up [ ] e. commercial [ ]
f. industrial [X] g. residential [ ]
h. other: borders northbound Rte. 81 and Franklin Square

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located north of the Syracuse Central Business District near Franklin Sqaure. It is one of many large multi-story brick industrial/manufacturing type structures that located in this part of Syracuse during the early part of the 20th century. It borders Genant Street and the old Oswego Canal (now Interstate Rte. 81).

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1911

ARCHITECT: Merritt C. Conway

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES:
1. Onondaga Historical Association Files
2. Verbal, John Corcoran, Retired Employee Niagara Mohawk/Member OHA
3. Syracuse City Atlases and Directories

22. THEME:

BUTTERNUT ST.

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 1
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

311 Genant Street
Syracuse Lighting Co. Bldg.

18. This three story brick building is divided into five bays on the main (east-facing) facade. Each bay contains two segmental-arched window openings - the openings in the middle three bays wider than those on the end bays. Bays are separated by brick pilasters, and the wall is topped by a dentillated cornice. Two narrow doorways appear in the center bay of the east facade. Also on this side are three wall-mounted electric lamps which may be original. The entire building has a limestone foundation. It has been painted a light green color. Additions to the building were made on the south and north facades of the building, distinguished by smaller rectangular window openings and a different cornice treatment.

20. The Syracuse Lighting Co. Bldg. represents a significant period in the history of Syracuse and is an example of early 20th century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. The building has undergone alterations and additions over the years but still maintains much of its original exterior integrity. Early newspaper articles indicate that were four buildings on the site. Another similar and existing example is the Oak Knitting Mill Co. (c.1899).

This building (also referred to as the Fulton Street Steam & Electric Light Plant) is the only remaining intact structure in Syracuse
representing upstate New York utility services in the early 20th century. Other Syracuse facilities, including those formerly located on South Warren Street, Hiawatha Blvd. and Erie Blvd. (site of the current Niagara Mohawk Building) have been removed. In 1961, a twenty-five story gas holding tower (Niagara Mohawk Gas Holding Tower), located at the current site of "One Franklin Square" was removed. It was considered one of the outstanding engineering feats of 1932.

Electricity was first used in Syracuse in 1878 on the roof of the Weiting Opera House, and was installed in street lighting four years later. During the 1880's several electric companies were formed, including the Syracuse Electric Light and Power Company, which became the Syracuse Lighting Co. in 1900. The City of Syracuse was a pioneer of ornamental street lighting, gaining nationwide publicity when it installed "734 posts with 5 clusters in the business area" in 1910. In the 1920's and 30's, the company distributed electricity and cooking gas (Gas - Coke Operation) throughout Central New York. Formation of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation in 1929 united the upstate utilities including the Syracuse Lighting Company into one ownership, creating the largest electric utility system in the world at that time. The present Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation was formed as a successor to Niagara Hudson in 1950.

(continued)

311 Genant Street
Syracuse Lighting Co. Bldg.

20. (continued)

The site itself has been the location of utility power companies since the late 1800's. It is believed that the original Fulton Street Steam Plant was located on this site, perhaps utilizing the Oswego Canal as a water source.

Records indicate that Merritt C. Conway designed this building in 1899. Conway was listed in the 1894 City Directory as a Draftsman, then in 1899 as an Architect. He had offices at 110 East Jefferson St. (Dunfee Bldg).

Two of the four original buildings are intact. The current garage was the original boiler room.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001422
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Marc Morfei DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315) 422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **Peck Hall (University College)**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 309 South McBride Street
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private XX
5. PRESENT OWNER: Syracuse University ADDRESS: 309 South McBride Street
6. USE: Original: Medical College of S.U. Present: S.U. Adult Continuing Education Facility
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes X No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain During business/class hours

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick X d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other

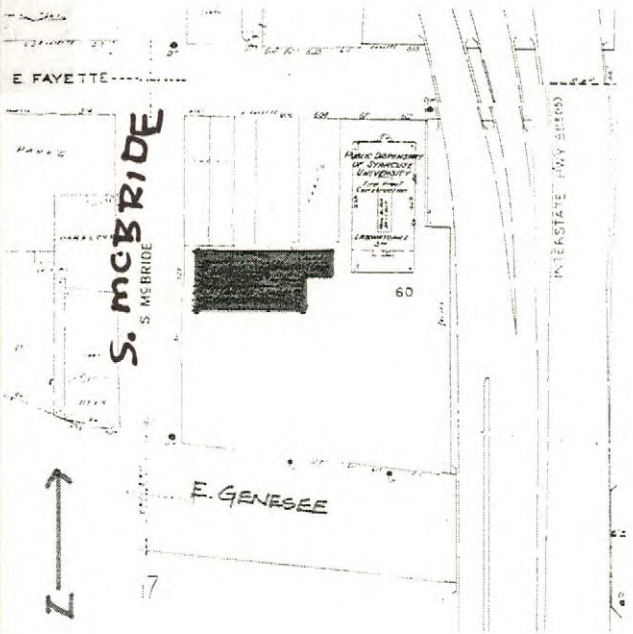
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☐ b. good X c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site X b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

Greek Revival style enrtanceway added to Genesee St. side, 1947.

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☒
d. densely built-up ☐ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located along the eastern border of the Central Business District. Reid Hall (another Syracuse University facility) is perpendicular. A parking lot is directly north of the building, while an open green space overlooks the building from East Genesee Street.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1896

ARCHITECT: Benson and Brockway

BUILDER: not known

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

RECEIVED
JUL 24 2003

21. SOURCES:

1. Onondaga Historical Association Files

22. THEME:

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

309 S. McBride
Peck Hall (University College)

18. This four story building is a modified Renaissance style, 5 bays wide on the McBride elevation and nine bays wide on the Genesee Street side. Originally the McBride side was the main facade. The round-arched main doorway is centered on the symmetrical facade, and flanked by Ionic pilasters supporting an entablature topped by crown molding. Characteristic of the Renaissance style, each story features a different window treatment. First and third floor windows are segmental arched, and second story windows are rectangular with limestone lintels. Arches on the first floor windows are comprised of alternating bands of brick and limestone. Third story arches are brick with keystones. Second story sills are united into a stringcourse which surrounds the building. The top story contains a row of much smaller rectangular windows. On the Genesee Street side windows are smaller and less elaborate. The center three bays are recessed, and dormer windows project from the hipped roof on the fourth floor. An Greek temple style entrance portico was added to this elevation, probably in 1947.

20. Peck Hall is significant both as a fine example of late 19th century Renaissance style architecture and for its association with local medicine and education.

The building was erected in 1896 to house the Syracuse University Medical College. In 1812, New York State chartered the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of the State of New York" in Fairfield, NY as the state's first medical college. In 1839 this school closed and transferred its staff to Geneva Medical School, which had been chartered in 1834. In 1872, Geneva Medical College accepted a proposition from the Board of Trustees of Syracuse University to move the college here and be incorporated as one of the colleges in the university. In 1875, a building designed by architect Joseph Lyman Silsbee was erected to house the college.

The present building was designed by architect Albert Brockway of the New York City firm Benson and Brockway, who designed several notable local buildings including the Bank of Syracuse in Hanover Square. Construction began in 1895 and the building was completed in 1896.

After the College of Medicine moved to a new building on Irving Avenue in 1937, Peck Hall was used for Extension Teaching. In 1947, it was taken over by University College and the main entrance was changed to 601 E. Genesee St. The building was renamed Jesse T. Peck Hall in 1958 in honor of Jesse Peck, Bishop of the Methodist Church and one of the founders of the University.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001412
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Marc Morfei DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street, Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315) 422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

I

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **Reid Hall (University College)**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **610 East Fayette Street**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private
5. PRESENT OWNER: Syracuse University ADDRESS: 610 East Fayette St.
6. USE: Original: Public Dispensary of S.U. Present: S.U. Adult Continuing Education Facility
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain During business/class hours

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☒ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other

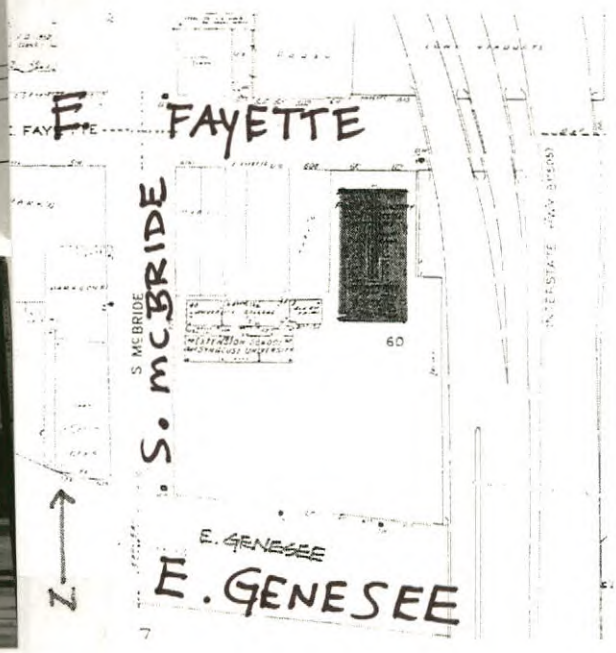
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☒ b. good ☐ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

1957 - interior remodeled

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [X] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land [ ] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [X]
d. densely built-up [ ] e. commercial [X]
f. industrial [ ] g. residential [ ]
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located along the eastern border of the Central Business District. The southbound land of Interstate Route 81 is within 50 feet of the building. Peck Hall (another Syracuse University facility) is adjacent. An open green space overlooks the building from East Genesee Street.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1914

ARCHITECT: unknown

BUILDER: unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES:
Onondaga Historical Association files

22. THEME:

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

610-612 E. Fayette St.
(Reid Hall - University College)

18. This neoclassical-style building is three stories high and three bays wide. The first story features wide alternating bands of brick and ashlar, while the upper stories are primarily brick. A semicircular limestone entrance portico topped with a stone balustrade projects from the central bay. Above the portico, the projecting central bay features 2-story engaged Ionic columns which flank tripartate windows with transom lights. Paired windows occupy each of the side bays on all three stories. Columns support a full entablature with modillioned cornice and the words "Syracuse Free Dispensary" engraved on a stone panel in the frieze.

20. Reid Hall is significant as an intact example of early 20th century neoclassical architecture in downtown Syracuse. It is also significant for its association with the history of medicine and education in Central New York. Reid Hall was erected in 1914 as the dispensary for the Syracuse University Medical College located next door in the building now known as Peck Hall. The expense of the equipment for the building and the maintenance of it was born by the university, which also was in charge of the dispensary staff. The dispensary was joined to the Medical College by a tunnel, and was used for teaching purposes by the college.

Though the Syracuse University Medical School moved to Irving Avenue in 1937, the dispensary remained in operation until 1957 when the building was remodeled and turned over to University College, the Syracuse Univerity's adult/conutinuing education arm. University College occupied the building in 1958, and has been in the building ever since. In March of 1958 the building was named Reid Hall in honor of Rev. John M. Reid (1820-1896), President of Genesee College, Trustee of Syracuse University from 1888 to 1896, and purchaser of the Van Ranke Collection.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001415
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Marc Morfei DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **Engine Co. # 12**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 400 W. Genesee St.
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public X b. private
5. PRESENT OWNER: City of Syracuse ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: Fire Station Present: Fire Station
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☒ b. good ☐ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

No major alterations known. Exterior of the building maintains exceptional integrity.

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known X b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other:_____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features:_____
j. other:_____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings X
d. densely built-up ☐ e. commercial ☐
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

(see attached)

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1923

ARCHITECT: unknown

BUILDER: unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The building is a significant example of early 20th century Colonial Revival architecture, and as one of two remaining historic firehouses in downtown Syracuse. Engine Company #12 has remained in use as a firehouse throughout its history, and operates today as the only functionaing engine company in downtown. In addition, the building is located on a site which holds potential archeological value to Syracuse's history.

21. SOURCES:

OHA files

22. THEME:

MAY 13 400 N. GENESEE

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

400 W. Genesee St.
Engine Company #12

17. Engine Company #12 is located in the northwestern corner of Syracuse's central business district, facing south a West Genesee Street. Onondaga Creek borders the site on the west, and elevated interstate highways 690 and 81 lie just to the north. The Board of Education building is directly across the street, and historic Clinton Square is two blocks to the southeast.

The building occupies a location rich in local history. The first industrial building in the Village of Syracuse was built on the site in 1805 by James Sayles. According to newspaper accounts, this mill building was located halfway onto what is now Genesee St, with a "moss-covered flume" running south into the mill pond. The first dam on Onondaga Creek was constructed at Genesee St., with the mill pond behind to the south, stretching nearly to Onondaga St. A later dam was built at Water Street. The mill was ultimately abandoned and was torn down in 1849.

The second building on the site was the Universalist Church, erected in 1862. This was a Gothic Revival-style church with unequal corner towers. Only five years after being built this church was demolished and the Syracuse High School constructed in its place. Designed by Horatio Nelson White, this elaborate Renaissance-style building was completed in 1869 at a cost of $80,000.

When Central High School on Warren St. was completed in 1903, the old Syracuse High School briefly became a business and technical high school. In 1918 the building was abandoned, and later torn down to make way for the firehouse, which opened in 1923.

067 40. 000685

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0685
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

1

YOUR NAME: Sarah Sweeter Theis DATE: July 1985

~~YOUR~~ ADDRESS: 1509 Park St., Syr. TELEPHONE: 475-0119

ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservation Association of Central New York, Inc.

* *

IDENTIFICATION

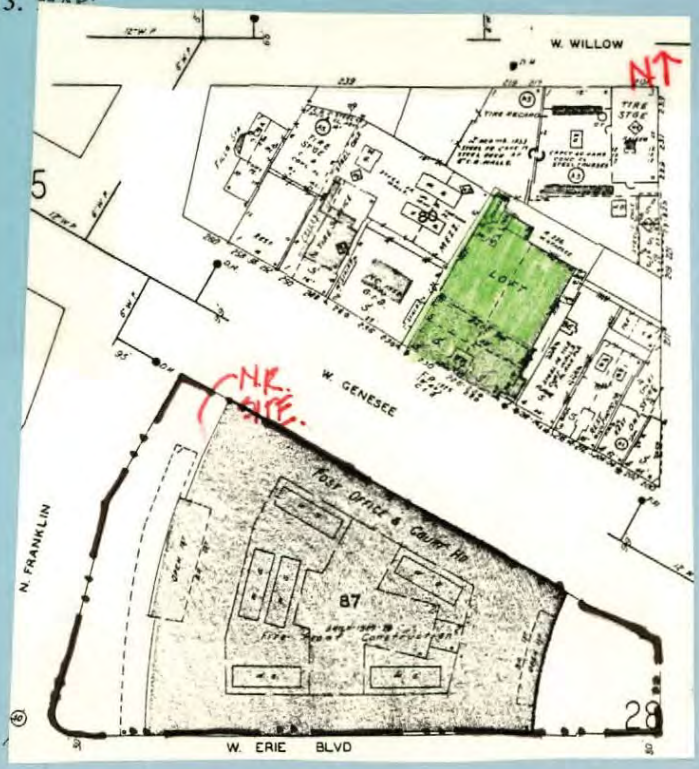
1. BUILDING NAME(S): F.O.E. #53 (New Eagles Temple) 0931100600
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 220 - 226 W. Genesee St.
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: Columbus Foundation, Inc ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: Present:
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain) steel frame
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☐ c. fair ☒ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so,when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
NA
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☒ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)
(see attached)

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1924 (on bldg)

ARCHITECT: _____

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:
(see attached)

21. SOURCES: (see attached)

22. THEME:

226 W. Genesee St.

#17

The large building at 226 w. Genesee St. is part of a row of commercial buildings of various styles and eras, just off Clinton Square in downtown Syracuse. Immediately south across Genesee St. is the historic old Post Office building.

#18

This 5 story, Georgian Revival style commercial building is 9 bays wide, which are further subdivided into 3 bays at the upper 2 floors (may have been added later). There is a stone facing on the 1st fl., and storefronts with polished black marble bases below the shop windows and small paned transoms above. The molded architrave around the central entrance features "FOE 53" carved above the doorway. At the 2nd fl. are rounded arched openings with small paned casement sash and transoms. Dados beneath the windows feature fluting and central rosettes. Cast stone panels fill the arches above the windows and the arches have cast stone keystones. The central window has a cast-iron balcony projecting before it, a full architrave with scrolls at the sill level, and a broken pediment above. The 3rd fl. windows have 8/8 double hung sash set in openings with stone jackarches with raised keystones. A full entablature at the 4th fl. level has rosettes in the fascia. At the 4th and 5th floors, the wall surface resembles a colonade with Composite style columns, and full entablature with modillions. Scoll brackets flank a central block which once held an ornament. A driveway in the eastmost bay of the 1st floor has a handsome cast-iron gate.

#20

The large building at 226 W. Genesee St. was built for the Fraternal Order of Elks, #53, in 1924. For many years it was called the "New Eagles Temple."

#21

OHA files, City directories

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Amendment Sheet
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

06740

220-230 E. Genesee St., USN .000685
New Eagles Temple

12. photograph, 1992



20. In 1955, the building was sold to the Italian Community Home Federation for a sum of $150,000. The building has housed a variety of retail establishments on its first floor, including the Syracuse & Oswego Motor Lines in the 1950's and 60's.

RESOURCE EVALUATION

DATE : **March 1, 2004** **STAFF:** Anthony Opalka
PROPERTY/PROJECT: **Washington Irving School**
MCD: City of Syracuse
ADDRESS: 725 Harrison Street **COUNTY:** Onondaga
PROJECT REF: **04PR0849** **USN:** 06740.006714

I. ___ Property is individually listed on SR/NR:
name of listing:
___ Properties **are** contributing components of a SR/NR district:
name of district:_____
____

II. X Property meets eligibility criteria: _____
___ Property contributes to a district which appears to meet eligibility criteria.
Pre SRB: X **Post SRB:**___ _____ SRB date

Criteria for Inclusion in the National Register:

A. X Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. ____ Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. X Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or
represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

D. ___Have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

III.___ Property does not meet eligibility criteria.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Based on the information submitted, it is the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Office that the Washington Irving School at 725 Harrison Street in Syracuse is architecturally and historically significant as an outstanding example of Georgian Revival school design in Syracuse. Built in 1926 and designed by the regionally renowned architect James A. Randall (1861-1940) of Syracuse, the building is a prominent example of the type of large neighborhood schools popular during the mid-twentieth century. According to the website Syracuse Then and Now, Randall was born in Syracuse, the son of a contractor and builder. After his public school education, he entered the office of James H. Kirby and later worked for the North River Construction Company, which had contracts for building the West Shore Railroad. When he returned to Syracuse, he became J.H. Kirby's partner (1887-88), and from 1893-1922 he was associated with Asa L.

Merrick. From 1922 on, the firm was organized as Randall and Vedder (James R.).

Randall was the architect of many schools in the city, including Blodgett Vocational High School, (1915), Jefferson (1916), Madison (1917), Charles Andrews (1921), Danforth (1924), Cathedral High, (1916), and Sacred Heart High School, Grant Middle School (1931), among others. He also designed schools outside of Syracuse. In addition, Randall was the architect of the Onondaga Public Library, two fire stations and other buildings around the region.

The Washington Irving School of 1926 is a large-scale Georgian Revival building with a central projecting pavilion that is likely constructed of cast stone and this contains the main entry. One either side of that are long symmetrical wings containing four groups of triple windows, and beyond that are corner pavilions that project slightly from the façade plane.

The large U-shaped building is over 200 feet in length along Madison Street and features two double-loaded-corridor wings running perpendicular. Although the building has been adapted for use as the school district headquarters, there remain significant floorplan elements that illustrate its original use as a school, including corridors with flanking classrooms that have been converted to offices, and an auditorium in the center of the building that has been divided into smaller offices but retains its original windows in the inside of the U shape.

The building also retains its original multi-paned sash windows and some classrooms appear to have retained their original architectural detail.

The building retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, craftsmanship, feeling, and association.

06740.000640

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0640
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Sarah Sweeter Theis DATE: July 1985

~~YOUR~~ ADDRESS: 1509 Park St., Syr. 13208 TELEPHONE: 475-0119

ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservation Association of Central New York, Inc.

I

* *

IDENTIFICATION City of Syracuse Department of Community Development

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Division of Bldgs. & Property Rehabilitation (Syracuse Herald Bldg)
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 220 Herald Place
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [X] b. private [ ]
5. PRESENT OWNER: City of Syracuse ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: offices Present: same
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [X] No [ ]
   Interior accessible: Explain Business hours

DESCRIPTION

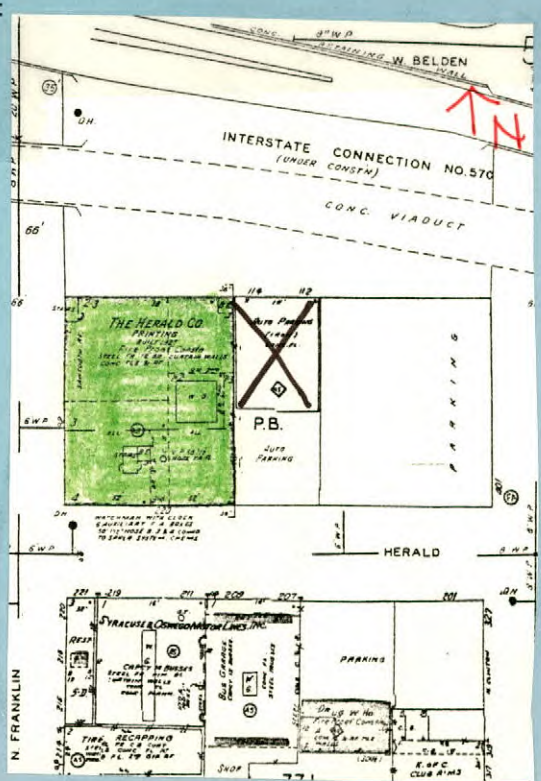
8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [ ] b. stone [X] c. brick [X] d. board and batten [ ]
   e. cobblestone [ ] f. shingles [ ] g. stucco [ ] other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints [ ]
   b. wood frame with light members [ ]
   c. masonry load bearing walls [ ]
   d. metal (explain) steel frame
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent [ ] b. good [ ] c. fair [X] d. deteriorated [ ]
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [X] b. moved [ ] if so,when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

    some 1st flr. windows bricked in - windows replaced
    c. 1940

12. PHOTO:



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
NA
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☒ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

(see attached)

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: c.1928 (City Directories)

ARCHITECT: _____

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE: (see attached)

21. SOURCES: (see attached)

22. THEME:

220 Herald Place Syracuse Herald Building

#17

The large building at 220 Herald Place occupies a corner lot in the industrial area at the edge of Syracuse's central business district. Parking lots flank the building to the east and west. A garage structure faces the building to the south.

#18

This Classical Revival style building is 4 stories high and 13 bays wide by 6 deep. The facade is constructed of buff colored brick with a polished granite watertable. Copper sheathing distinguishes the first two levels of the 5 central bays, which project slightly from the rest of the wall plane, and contain the building entrances. Fluted pilasters flank the doorways above which extends a entablature decorated with rosettes. Adamesque style designs occur on inset panels of the 2nd floor pilasters and anthemion cresting decorates the top of the entrance design. The remainder of the facade has rectangular window openings with cast stone jackarches. The top of the building wall is decorated with a bracketed overhanging cornice.

#20

This large impressive office building was built in 1928 for the Herald Co., and remained its headquarters until construction of the new building on Clinton Square in the 1970's. The Herald was founded in 1877 by Arthur Jenkins, a printer from Buffalo, whose ambitions as a reporter caused him to start his own paper. In the early days of the new business, Jenkins continued as a part-time writer on the Syracuse Journal. In 1917, the Herald was the first paper in the city to use rotogravure, a major step forward for photojournalism. At his death, Jenkin's daughter Mary took over as president of the Herald, continuing family dominance of the company for a total of 62 years. It was under her leadership that the Syracuse Herald Building was constructed.

In 1939, the Syracuse Herald merged with the Syracuse Journal to become the Herald-Journal. Both papers were purchased by Samuel I. Newhouse ending the evening paper rivalry and the domination of the Hearst empire. Jenkin's nephew, Bud O'Hara became publisher of the paper in the same year.

#21

Schramm, City Directories

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Amendment Sheet
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

06740
220 Herald Place, USN .000640
Syracuse Herld Building

12. photograph, 1993



20. From 1976-1991 the building was occupied by the City of Syracuse Department of Community Development, Bureau of Buildings and Property Conservation. It now stands vacant.

06740.000251

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0251-005
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Sherry F. Litwack DATE: June 1975
APR 13 1977
YOUR ADDRESS: 211-525 Lafayette Rd. Syr., N.Y. 13205 TELEPHONE: 315-492-9414

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landmarks Association of Central New York.

* *

IDENTIFICATION

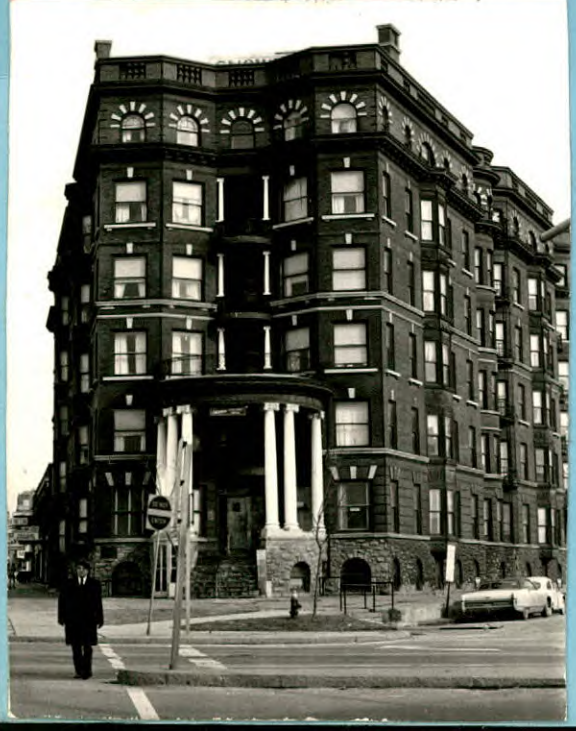
1. BUILDING NAME(S): The Snowdon Hotel (Apartments)
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 400 James St
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: Phelps Corp. ADDRESS: c/o above
6. USE: Original: Luxury Apartments Present: Apartments, Hotel
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain

DESCRIPTION

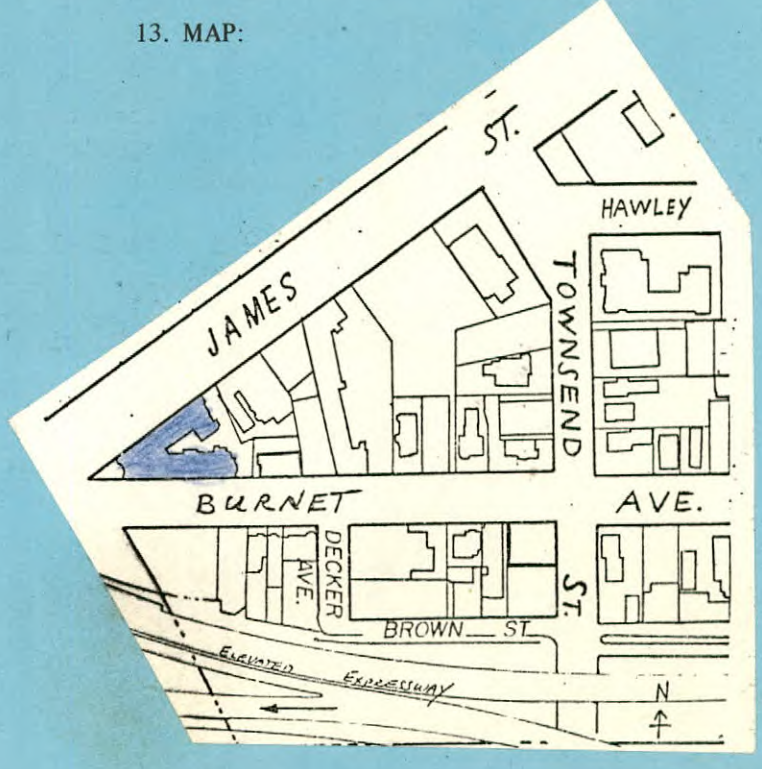
8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☒ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other: Metal
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

Main entrance severely altered. Several interior alterations.
1976: Fire damaged interior. Exterior renovation is underway as of August, 1976.

#A6-2 12. PHOTO: D. Connors-1975
"View Looking East"



13. MAP:



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☒ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☒
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS: Located in a proposed historic district.
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The most prominent structure in the district, marking the western boundary, being located at the juncture of Burnet Avenue, North State, and James Streets.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
Exterior--Roof features a stylized balustrade. Arched windows on the top story are crowned by alternating radiating voussoirs. Octagonal bays on either side of the building are faced with embossed copper sheeting.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1902

ARCHITECT: Archimedes Russell

BUILDER: Henry J. Ryan

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This structure was named after the original owner--Walter Snowden Smith. It was designed by one of Syracuse's most renown architects, Archimedes Russell, who designed the Crouse Memorial College and Third National Bank, both National Register properties.

It is a V-shaped Georgian Revival structure distinguished by a semi-circular porch supported by Ionic pillars. The rock-faced surface of the regular ashlar foundation is decorative as well as functional. The Snowdon Hotel serves as a reminder that James Street was the city's most fashionable until the mid-20th Century.

21. SOURCES: --Files of the Onondaga Historical Association.

22. THEME: Residential.

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Amendment Sheet, p. 1
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

400 James Street, USN .000251
Snowdon Apartments

12. photograph, 1993



17. The building conforms to a wedge-shaped lot at the intersection of James St., North State St., and Burnet Ave., just northeast of the Central Business District. The front of the building faces west toward downtown - a view now blocked by the Interstate 81 & 690 elevated highways. Historically this was a prominent site, marking the transition from urban density of downtown Syracuse to the suburban scale of James Street, the city's most elegant residential corridor. Contemporary commercial/residential infill has replaced some of the historic fabric of the neighborhood, but several notable historic buildings remain in the vicinity, including the Century Club (1842), 480 James St.; St. John's Church (1855) and Rectory (1874, designed by Russell); Church of the Savior, 437 James St. (local protected site); and the First English Lutheran Church (1911, designed by Russell & King), 507 James St.

18. This six-story apartment building consists of two main wings with a courtyard between them. It is wedge shaped in plan to conform to the lot, and is constructed of red brick and Onondaga limestone. The main entrance faces North State Street at the intersection of the two wings, and is highlighted by a grand staircase and two semi-circular portico with ...

(continued)

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Amendment Sheet, p. 2
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

400 James Street, USN .000251
Snowdon Apartments

18. (continued)
... paired columns of the composite order. The building has a raised basement level of rusticated stone, and a rusticated brick first story. Stone stringcourses encircle the building at the second and fourth floor levels, and a classical modillioned cornice appears at the sixth floor level. Window openings are rectangular, except for the sixth story windows which are round-arched. Windows have stone keystones and lintels, and both first and sixth story windows have alternating brick and stone voissures. Walls facing the street are embellished by five-story vertical bays with embossed copper sheeting. A stone balustrade caps the design. Inside, the building was designed to contain 29 apartments, but was renovated into 171 units in the 1970's.

20. The Snowdon Apartment Building is significant as a distinctive example of the eclectic architecture of Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This is the only apartment building designed by Russell which survives today out of several which were built. The Snowdon is also one of only a handful of large historic apartment buildings which remain in the city. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries many such large-scale apartment buildings and boarding houses could be found in downtown or, like the Snowdon, on the periphery of downtown. Most of these have been lost to urban renewal. In design, the Snowdon closely resembles Russell's Harriman Flats, a 4-story apartment building with a similar wedge shape and Colonial Revival detailing which was located at the corner of W. Onondaga and Seymour Streets (demolished in 1961).

Commissioned in 1894 for Walter Snowdon Smith, the building was considered the most luxurious apartment building in Syracuse. During the twentieth century it suffered a gradual decline, both in condition and in the character of its clientele. In the 1960's and 70's it was considered one of the city's most crime-infested addresses. In 1976 the building was purchased by Phelps Real Estate Corporation, which renovated the building into 171 units. The building is now home to a largely transient population.

Archimedes Russell was one of Central New York's most prolific architects, with nearly 800 commissions to his name during a career that lasted more than forty years, from 1868 to 1914. He designed practically every type of structure, in practically every style known to his day. Among his more prominent buildings in Syracuse are the Onondaga County Courthouse (Montgomery St., 1906), Third National Bank (101 James St., 1886), Central High School (700 S. Warren St., 1903), and Crouse College (Syracuse University, 1889). He leaves perhaps the greatest legacy of any local architect - churches, schools, residences, and commercial buildings that endure as focal points in the city landscape.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001340
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

I

YOUR NAME: Marc Morfei DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street
Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **Marshall & Sons Warehouse (V.I.P.)**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 1 Webster's Landing (Belden Ave & N. Salina St.)
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private X
5. PRESENT OWNER: V.I.P. Development Assoc. ADDRESS: 1 Webster's Landing
6. USE: Original: Manufacturing/Warehouse Present: Offices
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes XX No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain business hours

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other

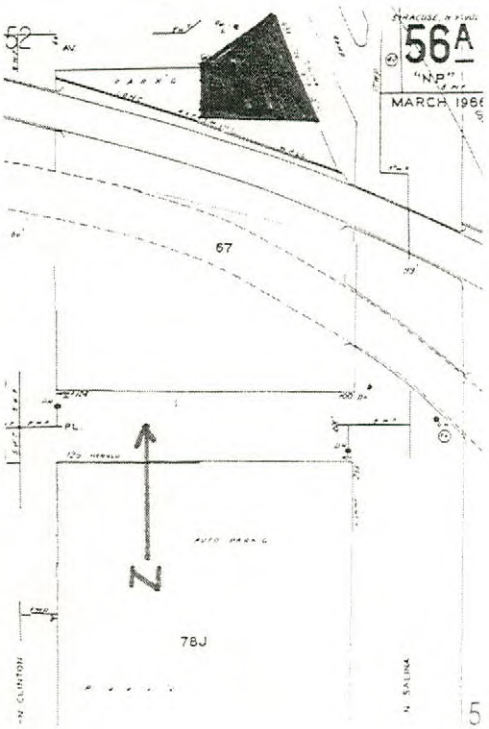
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☒ b. good ☐ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

1. 1986 - Renovations of first floor facade and interior spaces

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [X] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other:_____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features:_____
j. other:_____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land [ ] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [X]
d. densely built-up [ ] e. commercial [X]
f. industrial [ ] g. residential [ ]
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located three blocks north of Clinton Square, in what once was a commercial/industrial part of downtown. It is now one of the last remaining structures in the vicinity to have survived urban renewal. The building originally was located on the Oswego Canal, only a few blocks from its junction with the Erie Canal. It now lies at the junction of two elevated interstate highways (690 & 81) and is surrounded by highway access ramps.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1893

ARCHITECT: Archimedes Russell

BUILDER: Rafferty & O'Hara

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES:
1. Onondaga Historical Association Files
2. City of Syracuse Directories
3. Syracuse University Archives

22. THEME:

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p.1
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

1 Webster's Landing
Marshall & Sons Warehouse (V.I.P. Structures)

18. This handsome brick warehouse is five stories tall and twelve bays wide on its front facade. Bays are organized vertically into 2-story round-arched arcades with flush brick voussoires. The central six-bay section projects slightly. Arcades rise two stories from a stone sill course at the third floor level. Smaller round-arched window openings occupy the fifth story, and corbelled brickwork tops the wall. On the end sections of the facade, 2-story arcades rise from a sill course at the second floor level. Window openings on the fourth and fifth floor are rectangular. The ground floor level is characterized by rusticated stone piers and broad storefront windows. The ground floor has been boarded-up in a manner that appears reversible, and the remainder of the facade exhibits excellent integrity. Not the least of the building's distinguishing features is its unique trapezoidal footprint, designed to fit its odd-shaped corner site.

The Marshall Warehouse is strikingly similar in arrangement of bays and window openings to Russell's Bastable Block and Theater which he designed only a year earlier for the site now occupied by the State Tower Building.

20. The Marshall & Sons Warehouse is significant for its association with the growth of trade and commerce in late 19th century Syracuse, and as an outstanding example of the architecture of regionally prominent architect Archimedes Russell.

The warehouse was constructed in 1893 for Jacob Marshall, a prominent local merchant who dealt in the wool and leather trade. It is one of only a few remaining of the many commercial buildings that once lined the Oswego Canal near its junction with the Erie Canal only a few blocks to the south. The building housed a variety of merchants and tradesmen during its history, including A. McKinstry & Son (1890's); Eagle Soap and Candle Works (1890's); Julius Marquesee - tobacco dealer (1890's); Fichter & Gaebler, locksmith (1900's); Wayte-Berry Co., machinery (1911-13); and Crouse Grocery (1916 - c.1940's).

In 1976 the building served as an antique cooperative, with space shared by a dozen dealers. In 1986 it was purchased by V.I.P. Structures, Inc., for use as their offices. The interior was renovated and the exterior restored at this time. The site was renamed Webster's Landing in honor of pioneer Ephriam Webster, the first white settler of Syracuse.

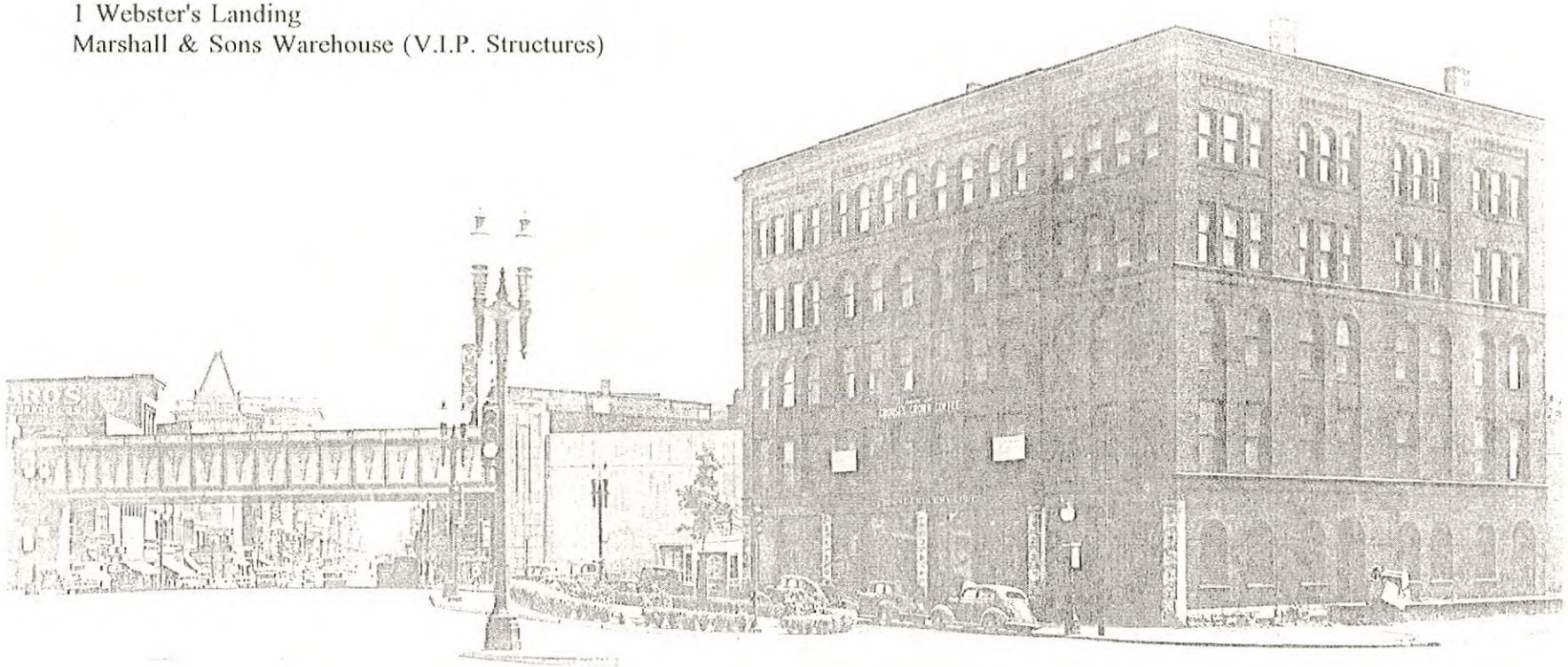
Architecturally, its distinctive Romanesque styling is exceptional for a warehouse building of this period, and it stands as one of the finest examples of Russell's commercial architecture, and as one of the finest historic warehouse/commercial buildings in the city.

1 Webster's Landing
Marshall & Sons Warehouse (V.I.P. Structures)

20. (continued) Archimedes Russell was one of Central New York's most prolific architects, with nearly 800 commissions to his name during a career that lasted more than forty years, from 1868 to 1914. He was a master of Victorian eclecticism. He designed practically every type of structure, in practically every style known to his day. Among his more prominent buildings in Syracuse are the Onondaga County Courthouse (Montgomery St., 1906), Third National Bank (101 James St., 1886), Central High School (700 S. Warren St., 1903), and Crouse College (Syracuse University, 1889). He leaves perhaps the greatest legacy of any local architect - churches, schools, residences, and commercial buildings that endure as focal points in the city landscape.

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 3
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

1 Webster's Landing
Marshall & Sons Warehouse (V.I.P. Structures)



Historic Photgraph, ca. 1930
(Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association)

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.00133
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Marc Morfei DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 E. Water St. Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315) 422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

I

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **St. Joseph's Hospital Nurses Home**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **321-323 Prospect Avenue**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private X
5. PRESENT OWNER: St. Joseph's Hospital ADDRESS: same
6. USE: Original: Nurses Home Present: Hospital treatment facility
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
   Interior accessible: Explain X

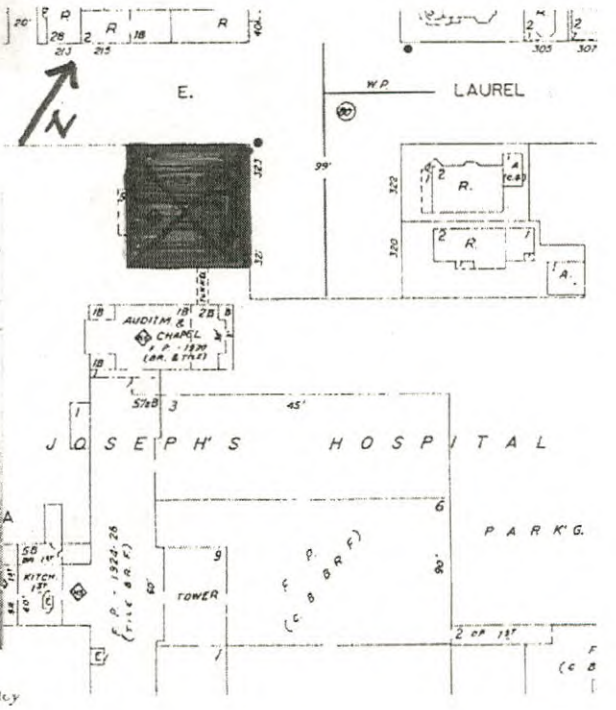
DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other:_____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features:_____
j. other:_____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☒
h. other: part of large modern hospital complex

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The Nurses Home faces east, occupying the southwest corner of Prospect Ave. and Laurel St. It is the northern-most building of the St. Joseph's Hospital complex, which stretches south over several city blocks. The building is near the top of a steep hill, and experiences a steep grade change.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1910

ARCHITECT: Archimedes Russell

BUILDER: not known

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES: Onondaga Historical Association files
Russell Account Ledgers, 1893-1914

22. THEME:

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 1
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

321-323 Prospect Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital Nurses Home

18. The Nurses Home is a four-story red brick building, square in plan, with a symmetrical facade. The principal facade (east-facing) is seven bays wide, with a single rectangular window opening in each bay. Windows have stone sills and lintels, but are treated slightly differently in each bay. The entrance is through a one-story porch in the center bay on the second floor, due to a steep grade change. Windows above have segmental-arched pediments. Windows flanking the center bay, and in the end bays, are narrow, and have flush stone voissures with keystones. Windows in the second and sixth bays are capped with a projecting stone entablature. Stringcourses encircle the building at the second and third floor levels.

20. This building is architecturally significant as an example of the institutional architecture of Archimedes Russell, one of Central New York's most prominent architects of the Victorian period. Built in 1910, the St. Joseph's Hospital Nurses Home reflects the influence of Melvin King, who became Russell's partner in 1906. The building shows none of the Romanesque or Beaux Arts detailing which characterizes Russell's earlier work, instead exhibiting a refined neoclassicism which King seems to have favored.

St. Joseph's Hospital was founded in 1869 by the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis. According to the Centennial Yearbook of the Order, the Sisters, "moved by the need of hospital care for many who at that time suffered from the prevailing malarial and typhoid fevers, and desirous of extending their ministrations to the sick poor... purchased two small buildings on Prospect Hill from Philipine Samsel, wife of Jacob Samsel, for $12,000." The buildings had been a saloon and dance hall. A three-story structure was erected to connect the two buildings, and the hospital opened with a capacity of 15 beds in May of 1869.

The history of the hospital since its opening has been one of constant growth and expansion. An addition was constructed on the south and west sides of the original building in 1882, and another on the north and east sides in 1888. By this time the building measured 122' long by 83' deep and had accommodations for 120 patients.

In 1896 the four-story surgical pavilion was constructed on State Street, designed by Archimedes Russell. This Romanesque style building had all the conveniences modern medicine could offer - including an amphitheater for the witnessing of operations. There were also two additional operating rooms, as well as etherizing, sterilizing, and recovery...

(continued)

321-323 Prospect Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital Nurses Home

20. (continued)

... rooms. This building, along with the original buildings and 19th century additions, were replaced by new hospital in 1926, which itself was expanded in 1950.

The St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing was organized in 1898, and registered by the Regents of the State University of New York in 1905. That same year the Hospital purchased the Haberle property on the southwest corner of Prospect Ave. and Laurel St. for $15,000, upon which the Nurses Home was erected in 1910. Designed by Russell and King, the four-story building is the oldest building in the hospital complex to survive to the present day. Today the building serves as the St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center Adult Mental Health Treatment Center.

Archimedes Russell was one of Central New York's most prolific architects, with nearly 800 commissions to his name during a career that lasted more than forty years, from 1868 to 1914. He was a master of Victorian eclecticism. He designed practically every type of structure, in practically every style known to his day. Among his more prominent buildings in Syracuse are the Onondaga County Courthouse (Montgomery St., 1906), Third National Bank (101 James St., 1886), Central High School (700 S. Warren St., 1903), and Crouse College (Syracuse University, 1889). He leaves perhaps the greatest legacy of any local architect - churches, schools, residences, and commercial buildings that endure as focal points in the city landscape.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001424
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Marc Morfei DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **100 Clinton Square**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **114-118 North Salina Street (One Clinton Square)**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private
5. PRESENT OWNER: ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: retail/offices Present: offices
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes [X] No [ ]
   Interior accessible: Explain business hours

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [ ] b. stone [ ] c. brick [X] d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone [ ] f. shingles [ ] g. stucco [ ] other:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints [ ]
   b. wood frame with light members [ ]
   c. masonry load bearing walls [ ]
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other

10. CONDITION a. excellent [X] b. good [ ] c. fair [ ] d. deteriorated [ ]
11. INTEGRITY a. original site [X] b. moved [ ] if so, when?
    alterations and dates (if known):

ght double hung windows.
ost and lintel preserved.



13. MAP



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The building faces west onto historic Clinton Square, one of downtown's primary open spaces. Next door is the Third National Bank Building, a NR site, and a block to the south is the Hanover Square National Register Historic District. Directly opposite the Square is the Clinton Exchange, an historically significant neoclassical style building.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1893

ARCHITECT: not known

BUILDER: not known

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES: OHA files

22. THEME:

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 1
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

114-118 N. Salina St.
100 Clinton Square

18. This five story brick commercial building is eight bays wide on its main facade, and shows Romanesque Revival Style detailing. Window openings on the fourth and fifth stories are contained in 2-story arcades, the round arches springing from carved imposts and expressed with raised brick voissures. A stone sill course separates the upper two stories. Windows on the second and third floors were rectangular with prominent stone sills and lintels. Today the third floor windows remain original but the second floor windows have been enlarged. Iron posts and lintel of the storefront remain, though glazing has been updated. A cornice at the top of the building features corbelled brick arches. A balustrade which topped the wall has been removed.

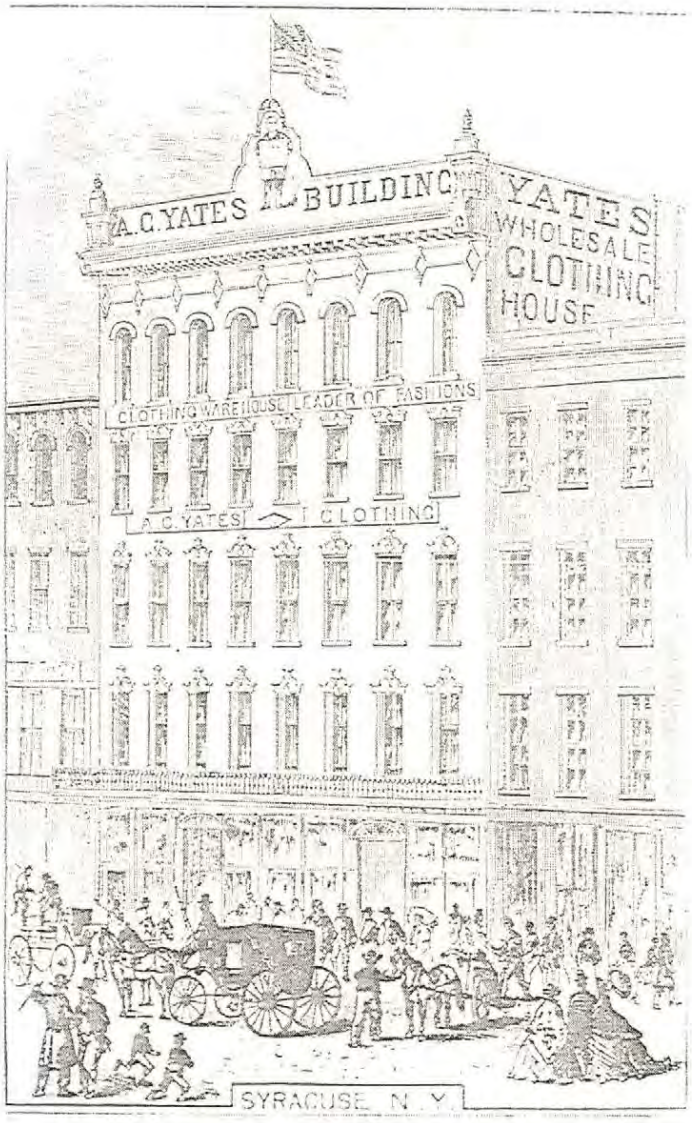
20. This building is a significant example of 19th century commercial architecture in the heart of Syracuse's downtown core. This was one of the earliest developed commercial sites in the city - facing Clinton Square and only a few feet from the Erie Canal. The first known building here was the Norton Block, built in 1847 as retail stores and warehouses. The first tenants were the Bradley Store and Norton & Judson, which soon combined into the Norton and Bradley Hardware Store. In 1856 the building was sold to A.C. Yates, whose Yates Clothing Store had occupied space in the building for several years.

The building presently on the site was constructed ca. 1893 by the Hildreth-Humbert Co., furniture and carpeting retailers. In the 1960's it became home to Roy's Furniture, which had operated for several decades a few buildings north on the same block. In 1968 Roy's constructed a false facade which covered the entire building, as well as the building next door at 120-124 N. Salina, which they also occupied. This facade remained in place until 1985, when a $4.4 million rehabilitation project returned these two buildings (and the historic Third National Bank building next door) to their original condition.

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 2
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

114-118 N. Salina St.
100 Clinton Square

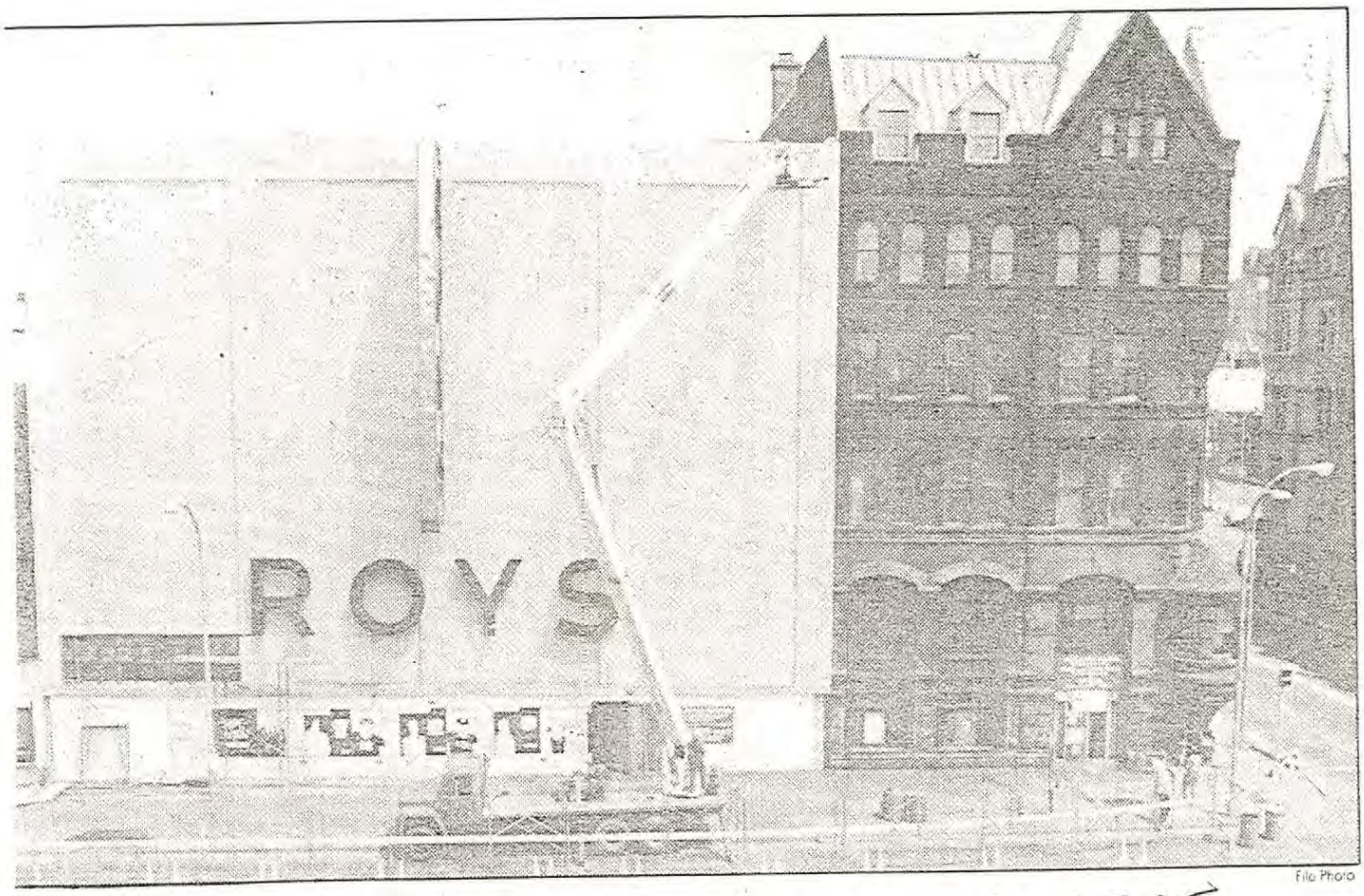
Yates Building (originally Norton Block), occupied site 1847-1893
Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association



NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 3
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

114-118 N. Salina St.
100 Clinton Square

Historic photograph, 1985
Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association



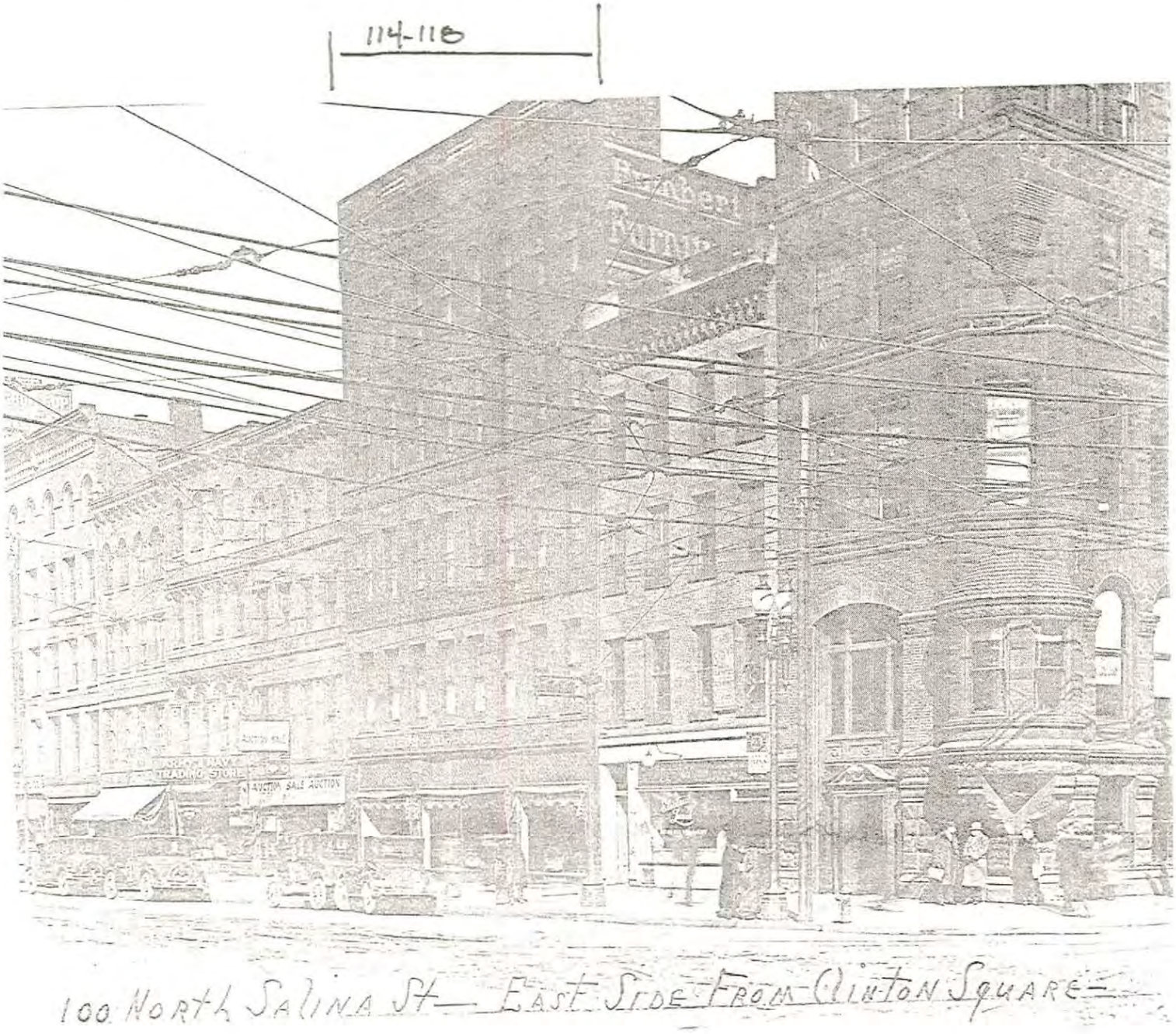
File Photo

Work is started on the 100 Clinton Square project. PS 11-7-85

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet, p. 4
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

114-118 N. Salina St.
100 Clinton Square

Historic photograph, 1925
Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association



06740.001424
06740.001425
06740.001426
(3 USNs)

RESOURCE EVALUATION

PROPERTY North Salina Street: 114-128 **DATE** December 4, 2006
ADDRESS Various **MCD** Syracuse
PROJECT REVIEW NUMBER 06PR5941 **COUNTIES** Onondaga
UNIQUE SITE NUMBERS 06740.001424, 1425, 1426

I. _____ The property is individually listed on the SR/NR.
Name of listing: _____

__X__ The property is a contributing component of a SR/NR district.
Name of district: 100 Block of North Salina Street (and others)

II. _____ The property meets eligibility criteria.
_____ The property contributes to a district which appears to meet eligibility criteria.
Pre-SRB _____ Post-SRB _____ SRB Date _____

Criteria for Inclusion in the National Register:
A._____Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B._____ Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C.__X__ Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
D. _____ Have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

SEE ATTACHED

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS RESOURCE EVALUATION, PLEASE CALL ANTHONY OPALKA AT 518-237-8643 X3278.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001425
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Marc Morfei DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **100 Clinton Square**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **120-124 N. Salina St.**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private
5. PRESENT OWNER: ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: retail/commercial Present: offices
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes [X] No [ ]
   Interior accessible: Explain business hours

D

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [ ] b. stone [ ] c. brick [X] d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone [ ] f. shingles [ ] g. stucco [ ] other:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints [ ]
   b. wood frame with light members [ ]
   c. masonry load bearing walls [ ]
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other

10. CONDITION a. excellent [X] b. good [ ] c. fair [ ] d. deteriorated [ ]
11. INTEGRITY a. original site [X] b. moved [ ] if so, when?
    alterations and dates (if known):
    1968 - false facade constructed
    1985 - major int. & ext. renovation, includes facade restoration



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [X] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land [ ] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [ ]
d. densely built-up [X] e. commercial [X]
f. industrial [ ] g. residential [ ]
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

Building is located on the east side of N. Salina St., a block from Clinton Square, the historic heart of the Syracuse business district. It is also only a block from the Hanover Square NR Historic District.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
The building at 120-124 N. Salina St. is a five-story early 20th century commercial style structure faced with buff colored brick. Simple full-heighth brick piers divide the facade into two equal halves. Window openings are rectangular and unadorned, with simple stone sills and soldier coursed brick lintels. Entrance to the building is through its neighbor at 114-118 N. Salina.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1927

ARCHITECT: not known

BUILDER: not known

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This building is a significant example of early 20th century commercial architecture in downtown Syracuse. The building exhibits a commercial style typical of many buildings constructed downtown in the first half of the 20th century, such as those at 235-239 E. Water Street and 208-212 W. Genesee St. This was one of the earliest developed commercial sites in downtown Syracuse, only yards away from Clinton Square and the Erie Canal. Originally two buildings occupied the site, built in 1852 by Dr. E.L. Soule, manufacturer of Oriental Sovereign Balm Pills. Consequently it was known as the "Oriental Building." These two buildings burned in 1926, and the present building replaced them the following year. In the 1960's it became home to Roy's Furniture, which had operated for several decades a few buildings north on the same block. In 1968 Roy's constructed a false facade which covered the entire building, as well as the building next door at 114-118 N. Salina, which they also occupied. This facade remained in place until 1985, when the buildings were rehabilitated.

21. SOURCES: 1. Onondaga Historical Association Files

22. THEME:

SAMPLE

06740.001424
06740.001425
06740.001426
(3 USNs)

RESOURCE EVALUATION

PROPERTY North Salina Street: 114-128 **DATE** December 4, 2006
ADDRESS Various **MCD** Syracuse
PROJECT REVIEW NUMBER 06PR5941 **COUNTIES** Onondaga
UNIQUE SITE NUMBERS 06740.001424, 1425, 1426

I. _____ The property is individually listed on the SR/NR.
Name of listing: _____

__X__ The property is a contributing component of a SR/NR district.
Name of district: 100 Block of North Salina Street (and others)

II. _____ The property meets eligibility criteria.
_____ The property contributes to a district which appears to meet eligibility criteria.
Pre-SRB _____ Post-SRB _____ SRB Date _____

Criteria for Inclusion in the National Register:
A._____Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B._____ Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C.__X__ Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
D. _____ Have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

SEE ATTACHED

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS RESOURCE EVALUATION, PLEASE CALL ANTHONY OPALKA AT 518-237-8643 X3278.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.001426
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Marc Morfei DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S):
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **128 N. Salina St.**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private
5. PRESENT OWNER: ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: retail/warehouse Present: offices
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain business hours

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☒ b. good ☐ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if k

False facade erected c.1970, removed 1985.

12. PHOTO





An Equal Opportunity

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [X] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land [ ] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [ ]
d. densely built-up [X] e. commercial [X]
f. industrial [ ] g. residential [ ]
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

Building is located on the east side of N. Salina St., a block from Clinton Square, the historic heart of the Syracuse business district. It is also only a block from the Hanover Square NR Historic District. Historically commercial buildings filled this block, until severe fires in 1971 and 1972 destroyed the buildings to the north.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
This four story brick building features Italianate detailing. Fourth story windows are round arched, with carved stone imposts and raised brick voissures, while second and third story windows have rough hewn stone sills and lintels. The handsome cornice has dentils and corbelled brick brackets. Windows get progressively smaller with each story; second story windows are very tall and narrow, and were originally triple hung. The storefront is modern.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: c. 1852

ARCHITECT: not known

BUILDER: not known

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This four story brick building is significant as one of the oldest buildings in downtown. Date of construction is uncertain, but it may be noted that its facade bears a striking resemblence to the "Oriental Building" constructed next door at 120-124 N. Salina St. in 1852 (which burned in 1926). The facade we see today may have been altered during the mid or late 1800's. Its utilitarian design typifies the Italianate style which was common to many commercial buildings constructed in downtown during the city's initial commercial growth period of the mid-1800's. Today it is one of only a handful of buildings from this period still remaining in downtown. The building has been home to a variety of businesses in its history, including Sauro's photography studio, which occupied the building from 1961 until 1985.

21. SOURCES: 1. Onondaga Historical Association Files

22. THEME:

06740.001424
06740.001425
06740.001426
(3 USNs)

RESOURCE EVALUATION

PROPERTY North Salina Street: 114-128 **DATE** December 4, 2006
ADDRESS Various **MCD** Syracuse
PROJECT REVIEW NUMBER 06PR5941 **COUNTIES** Onondaga
UNIQUE SITE NUMBERS 06740.001424, 1425, 1426

I. _____ The property is individually listed on the SR/NR.
Name of listing: _____

__X__ The property is a contributing component of a SR/NR district.
Name of district: 100 Block of North Salina Street (and others)

II. _____ The property meets eligibility criteria.
_____ The property contributes to a district which appears to meet eligibility criteria.
Pre-SRB _____ Post-SRB _____ SRB Date _____

Criteria for Inclusion in the National Register:
A._____Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B._____ Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C.__X__ Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
D. _____ Have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

SEE ATTACHED

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS RESOURCE EVALUATION, PLEASE CALL ANTHONY OPALKA AT 518-237-8643 X3278.

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: New York	
COUNTY: Onondaga	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Community Chest Building

AND/OR HISTORIC: Third National Bank

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 107 James Street

CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
New York	36	Onondaga	067

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☒ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious	philanthropic	
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Community Foundation of Syracuse and Onondaga Co., Inc.

STREET AND NUMBER: 107 James Street

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Syracuse	New York	36

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Onondaga County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Syracuse	New York	36

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic and Architectural Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☒ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency

STREET AND NUMBER: 300 E. Fayette Street

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Syracuse	New York	36

Rep, James M. Hanley

STATE: New York

COUNTY: Onondaga

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☒ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved		☒ Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located on the northeast corner of Salina and James Streets the Community Chest Building is a restrained High Victorian office building which compliments its bolder contemporary neighbors on the east side of Clinton Square. The five and one half story building has masonry bearing walls, and a steel frame. The masses of the rectangular building are arranged so that there is a slightly projecting corner pavilion and a terminal pavilion on the James Street side. The Salina Street facade was originally twenty-two feet wide, but between 1926 and 1940, a twenty-two foot addition was constructed on the north. This addition was designed to match the original portion and is well integrated into the total design. The James Street facade is eighty-six and one half feet wide.

The building with straight-topped and round-arched windows, end gables, a round corner turret, and a roofline broken by a profusion of gables, gablets, and dormers exhibits some features of what was known at the time of construction as the Queen Anne style.

Reflecting the late nineteenth century preference for variety of color and texture the building contains several combinations of structural and facing materials. Above the first floor which has rusticated regular ashlar walls, the walls are brick. The ruddy color comes from this use of Trenton pressed brick and Carlisle red sandstone. Some of the first and second story windows reflecting the original interior space are grouped under flat segmental stone arches with keystones. Separating the upper stories are stonebands. There is an ornate brick cornice with a freize with spiral decoration. Windows above the second floor have ashlar quoins except those in the central portion of the James Street facade. On the fifth story the arched windows on the Salina Street facade and on the pavilions are closely grouped. On the fifth floor three pairs of windows in the central section of the James Street facade are in slightly projecting bays supported by corbels and terminated by gablets.

The corner pavilion has end gables each of which contains terra cotta floral decoration above three windows. The terminal pavilion, a part of the James Street facade, has a similar gable. The pavilions have high hip roofs with crowning finials. The parapet on the Salina Street addition is broken by two pediment dormers.

Because the corner is clipped below the fifth story, there is an elaborate corbel supporting the resulting projection. A turret with conical roof projects from this clipped corner on the second story level.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Onondaga	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

SECTION 7 DESCRIPTION CONTINUED

The interior has been altered but a few notable original features remain. In the basement are several of the bank vaults and the marble wainscoted entrance hall. The stairways have handsome iron railings. A two story banking room originally occupied the first and second floors. This room had a balcony but now a complete floor has been added. The mahogany paneled ceiling of the original room remains intact on the second floor. There is also an office with paneling on the second floor and a mahogany paneled chimney breast in a room on the sixth floor.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☒ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1885, between 1926-1940

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☒ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Community Chest Building (originally the Third National Bank) dating from the late nineteenth century is an integral part of the east side of Clinton Square in downtown Syracuse. Due to its size and restrained decoration, the masonry building warrants recognition on its own merits, but its significance is increased by its location at the late nineteenth century commercial center of Syracuse. When the Director of the Third National Bank contracted for construction of this building, the Erie Canal went through the square. This bank with its neighbors, the Syracuse Savings Bank and the Onondaga County Savings Bank, stands as tangible evidence of the scope and magnitude of the commerce of Syracuse in the late nineteenth century.

Archimedes Russell, a Syracuse architect, designed the five and one half story building which was constructed in 1885 and 1886 with John Moore acting as contractor. Russell (1840-1915) had previously designed Park Central Presbyterian Church in Syracuse built in 1871, Camillus Baptist Church in Camillus dating from 1879-80, and Otsego County Courthouse, Cooperstown, built in 1880. Later, he was the architect of John R. Crouse College at Syracuse University built in 1889 and of the present Onondaga County Courthouse which was constructed in 1901.

Between 1926 and 1940 the building was enlarged when a wing was constructed on ~~James~~ Salina Street. Interior renovation was done in 1945 when Onondaga County purchased the building for use by the Veteran's Assistance Bureau and other county offices and in 1956 when the Community Foundation of Syracuse and Onondaga County, Inc., purchased the building. It continues to function as an office building for this group and for other organizations.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

McKee, Harley J. Letter to Mrs. Diana S. Waite. December 11, 1970.

New York State Historic Trust Files.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
43 °	03 '	05 "	76 °	09 '	08 "

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than one acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: T. Robins Brown, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION: New York State Historic Trust

DATE: February, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: Building 2, State Office Campus

CITY OR TOWN: Albany

STATE: New York

CODE: 36

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

Name L. S. [illegible]

Title Chairman, NYS Historic Trust

Date 2 9 72

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Onondaga	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Community Chest Building
AND/OR HISTORIC: Third National Bank

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 107 James Street
CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
New York	36	Onondaga	067

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: New York State, Department of Transportation
7.5 minute series Planimetric, Syracuse West Quad.
SCALE: 1:24000
DATE: 1958

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Onondaga	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Community Chest Building
AND/OR HISTORIC: Third National Bank

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 107 James Street
CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
New York	36	Onondaga	067

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Kenneth Rush
DATE OF PHOTO: Spring, 1971
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency, 300 E. Fayette Street, Syracuse, New York 13202

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

View looking northeast showing east (Salina Street) and south (James Street) facades.


SYRACUSE
Creek
Disposal
PENN
Assumption Cem
Lyncourt Sch
Fire Sta
St Daniels Sch
ORWOOD PLACE SOUTH
4770000m. N.
Lemoyne Sch
St Marys Hospital
MacArthur Stadium
WOODLAWN CEMETERY
The Convent Sch
Grant Jr High Sch
Webster Sch
Park
1 120 000
Salina Sch
St Josephs Cem
Salem Hyde Sch
COMMUNITY CHEST BUILDING
(THIRD NATIONAL BANK)
SYRACUSE ONONDAGA COUNTY NEW YORK
Garfield Sch
St Johns Sch
Jefferson Sch
Schiller Park
North High Sch
Franklin Sch
Library
Fire Sta
Lincoln Sch
Cem.
Lincoln Park
St Josephs Hospital
Prescott Sch
Clinton Sch
Smith High Sch
State Office Bldg
Armory
Courthouse
Madison Sch
Washington Irving Sch
Auditorium
Vocational High Sch
Central High Sch
Seymour Sch
Hospital
Thorndon Park
1 110 000
MAGNETIC NORTH
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
Stadium
Croton Sch
Merrick Sch
General Hospital
OAKWOOD CEMETERY
4765000m. N.
Danforth Sch
Gas
Fire Sta
Park
GASOLINE
TERMINAL
CANAL
ONONDAGA
SALINA
KIRKPATRICK
GENESEE
FAYETTE
WASHINGTON
EAST GENESEE ST
HARRISON
ADAM
JAMES
BUTTERNUT
JOHN STREET
GRANT
NORTH PARK
WILLUMAE
LEMOYNE
ROXFORD
HILLSIDE
DARLINGTON
PLEASANTVIEW
SCOVILLE AVE
BOULEVARD
HAWLEY AVE
BRATTLE
DURSTON
DE WITT
TALLMAN
MERRIMAN AVE
EUCLID AVE
SOUTH STATE
SYRACUSE EAST
C57011
C560118
C66005
C66015
C62007
C65028
C65015
C65301
C64002
C64001
BM 404
BM 406
BM 408
76°10'00"
43°05'00"
76°07'30"
43°02'30"
11°

Form 10-300
(July 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: New York	
COUNTY: Onondaga	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Syracuse Savings Bank

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 102 North Salina Street

CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
New York	31	Onondaga	067

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☒ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other *(Specify)*	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Syracuse Savings Bank

STREET AND NUMBER: 102 North Salina Street

CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse | STATE: New York | CODE: 31

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Onondaga County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse | STATE: New York | CODE: 31

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County

DATE OF SURVEY: 1964 ☐ Federal ☐ State ☒ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: New York State Council on the Arts

STREET AND NUMBER: 250 West 57th Street

CITY OR TOWN: New York | STATE: New York | CODE: 31

STATE: New York
COUNTY: Onondaga
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Number of stories: Five and one-half stories plus central tower.

Number of bays: The west (front) facade is five bays wide.

Layout and/or shape of plan: The building is rectangular in plan.

Wall construction: Buff-colored Ohio sandstone with red sandstone detailing.

Structural system: In 1930 the interior was rebuilt with steel framing.

Roof, cornice: Several intersecting gabled, hipped, and pyramid roofs, covered with standing seam metal.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1876

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☒ Engineering	☐ Religion/Phi-	☐ Other *(Specify)*
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	losophy	_____
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Science	_____
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape	☐ Sculpture	_____
☐ Art	Architecture	☐ Social/Human-	_____
☒ Commerce	☐ Literature	itarian	_____
☐ Communications	☐ Military	☐ Theater	_____
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	☐ Transportation	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Included in the architectural survey entitled Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County is the following account of the bank building (pp. 71-72):

> This remarkable commercial building is still occupied by the same banking institution for which it was erected. It was the first office building in the city to be built with a passenger elevator, and for years visitors rode to the top of the tower to enjoy the view over the city and its environs. Plans were submitted by local architects Archimedes Russell and Joseph Lyman Silsbee, as well as Joseph Hathorn and Frederick C. Merry of New York, A.J. Warner of Rochester, and Cummings and Sears of Boston, but Silsbee's design was the one accepted. The site had a frontage of 60' on Salina Street and 127' on James Street; the other long side bordered the Erie Canal. A central tower rises to a height of 170', making it the tallest structure in Syracuse at the time of erection. The vaults and elevator were in this tower, which is 30'square; banking rooms were in the basement and first floor, and offices on the upper stories. Silsbee maintained his architectural office in the top of the tower until the mid 1880's, when he moved to Chicago to continue a distinguished practice.
>
> The design of this building incorporates Gothic details, among which are the steep roofs and windows with pointed arches. The pale buff Ohio sandstone of the walls is decorated with bands of red sandstone between floors and at the spring line of the window arches. Construction was largely fireproof, and the finest of its kind at the time. The builder was John Moore (who also built the Colorado State Capitol). The cost of construction was $281,000, including

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

$10,000 for vaults, $20,000 for fireproofing, and $5,300 for tile floors. A coordinated system of electric clocks was installed throughout; this work was done by Charles Fasoldt of Albany, who had gained a reputation for his clocks in many installations over the state.

This building, along with its companion on the opposite side of the canal, the Onondaga County Savings Bank, is among the best-known landmarks of the city. It has been renovated several times, and in the 1930's the whole interior was cleared, to be rebuilt with steel framing. The exterior is still as designed by Silsbee, with some minor alterations at the entrance.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

McKee, Harley J. Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County, New York State Council on the Arts and Syracuse university School of Architecture: 1964.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		43°	03'	03"	76°	09'	08"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Diana S. Waite

ORGANIZATION
New York State Historic Trust

DATE
August 1970

STREET AND NUMBER:
Executive Department

CITY OR TOWN:
Albany

STATE
New York

CODE
31

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name [signature]

Title Chairman, N.Y.S. Historic Trust

Date 1 X 70

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

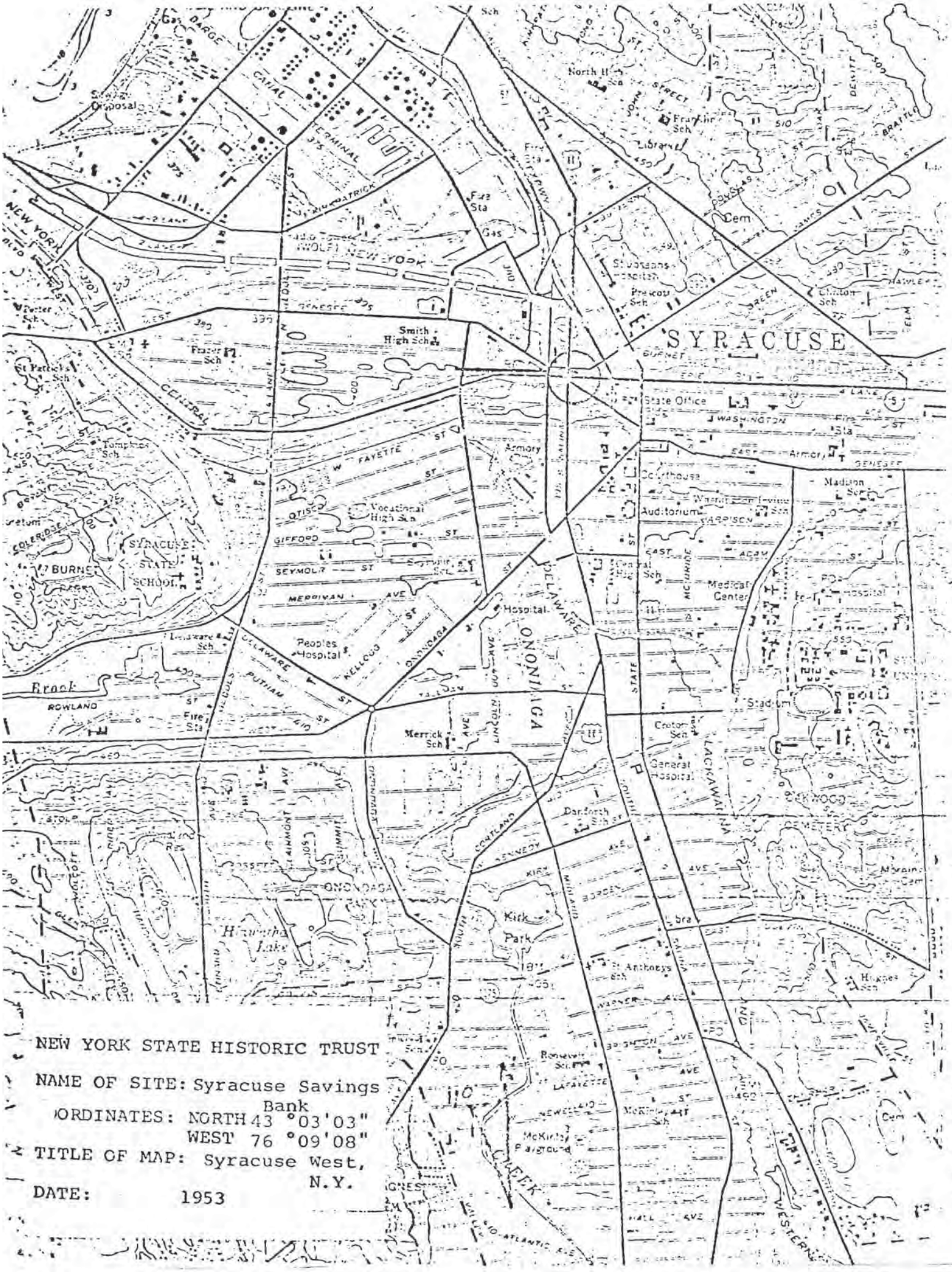
Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC TRUST

NAME OF SITE: Syracuse Savings Bank

ORDINATES: NORTH 43 °03'03"
WEST 76 °09'08"

TITLE OF MAP: Syracuse West, N.Y.

DATE: 1953

97PR1926

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. 06740.002425 NRE
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO. 9/23/97

YOUR NAME: DWAYNE A. JACKSON DATE: AUGUST 18, 1997

YOUR ADDRESS: 201 EAST WASHINGTON ST., SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13202 TELEPHONE: (315) 448-8755

ORGANIZATION (if any): CITY OF SYRACUSE - DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S):
2. COUNTY: ONONDAGA TOWN/CITY: CITY OF SYRACUSE VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **421 - 425 NORTH STATE STREET**
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [_] b. private [X]
5. PRESENT OWNER: **GLENDA WELZEL** ADDRESS: **4931 E. LAKE RD., CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK**
6. USE: Original: COMMERCIAL Present: COMMERCIAL (RESTAURANT/APARTMENTS)
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [X] No [_]
   Interior accessible: Explain

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [_] b. stone [_] c. brick [X] d. board and batten [_]
   e. cobblestone [_] f. shingles [_] g. stucco [_] other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints [_]
   b. wood frame with light members [_]
   c. masonry load bearing walls [X]
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent [_] b. good [_] c. fair [X] d. deteriorated [_]
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [X] b. moved [_] if so, when ? A. Angeloro June 1904
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

12. **PHOTO:**

13. **MAP:**



14. THREATS TO BUILDING:
    a. none known [_] b. zoning [_] c. roads [_]
    d. developers [_] e. deterioration [_]
    f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
    a. barn [_] b. carriage house [_] c. garage [_]
    d. privy [_] e. shed [_] f. greenhouse [_]
    g. shop [_] h. gardens [_]
    i. landscape features: _____
    j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
    a. open land [_] b. woodland [_] c. scattered buildings [_]
    d. densely built-up [X] e. commercial [X]
    f. industrial [_] g. residential [X]
    h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: _____

ARCHITECT: _____

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

21. SOURCES:

22. THEME:

RESOURCE EVALUATION DATE: 09/23/1997 STAFF: MLP

PROPERTY: A. Angeloro Building MCD: Syracuse (C)
ADDRESS: 421-425 North State St. COUNTY: Onondaga
PROJECT REF: 97PR1926 USN: 06740.002425

I. ___ Property is individually listed on SR/NR:
name of listing: _____

___ Property is a contributing component of a SR/NR district:
name of district: _____

II. x Property meets eligibility criteria.
___ Property contributes to a district which appears to meet eligibility criteria. **Pre SRB:** x **Post SRB:** ___ _____
SRB date

Criteria for Inclusion in the National Register:

A. ___ Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. ___ Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. x Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or represents the work of a master; or possess high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

D. ___ Have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Based on the information provided, the commercial building at 421-425 North State St. satisfies Criterion C for its significance as a distinctive and highly intact example of a turn-of-the-century commercial building in Syracuse. The building may also satisfy Criterion A for its association with the history of the Italian-American community in Syracuse's northside. Built in 1904 for A. Angeloro, the three-story brick building is distinguished by an unaltered storefront with flanking display windows and a pressed metal cornice, patterned brick belt courses, segmentally arched door and window openings and a modillionated pressed metal cornice above the facade. Window sills are built of rock-faced limestone and a carved stone tablet at the center of the facade bears the inscription, "A. Angeloro, June 1904" along with the image of a barrel. Information regarding the nature of Angeloro's profession or business has not been provided, but may, upon further investigation, prove significant in documenting the social history of the Italian-American community in Syracuse.



Please contact Mark Peckham at 518-237-8643 ext. 258 if you have any questions regarding this evaluation.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
06740
UNIQUE SITE NO: .000137
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Marc Morfei DATE: 1993
YOUR ADDRESS: 239 E. Water St. Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315) 422-8912
ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect 06740.000137

* *

I

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): St. John the Evangelist Rectory
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 214 North State Street
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private X
5. PRESENT OWNER: St. John the Evangelist Church ADDRESS: same
6. USE: Original: parish rectory Present: same
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes X No
   Interior accessible: Explain private

DESCRIPTION

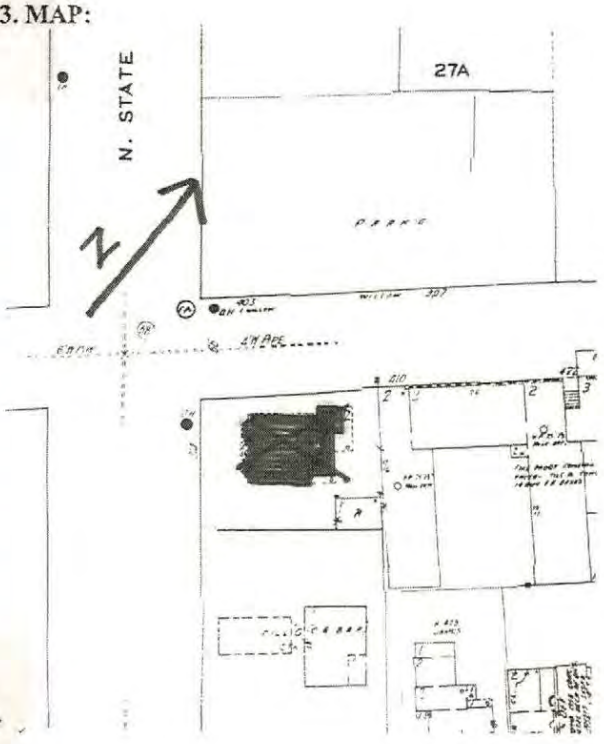
8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

Second story porch enclosed. Two-story addition made to rear.

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Age

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [X] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: Church across the street

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land [ ] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [ ]
d. densely built-up [X] e. commercial [X]
f. industrial [ ] g. residential [X]
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The rectory faces west on N. State St. near the corner of James St. The church is across the street. Contemporary commercial/residential infill has replaced some of the historic fabric of the neighborhood, but several notable historic buildings remain in the vicinity, including the Century Club (1842), 480 James St.; Snowdon Apartments (1904, designed by Russell, 400 James St.; Church of the Saviour, 437 James St. (local protected site); and the First English Lutheran Church (1911, designed by Russell & King), 507 James St.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

St. John's Rectory is a three story brick house done in the Victorian Italianate style. Three-story projecting bays flank a central two-tiered porch on the main facade. Tall, narrow windows with projecting hood moldings light the first floor, and windows become proportionally smaller with each upper floor. A cupola with trabeated windows and gold cross tops the low-pitched hipped roof. The rectory is still used today for its original purpose and has suffered only minor renovations.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1874

ARCHITECT: Archimedes Russell

BUILDER: not known

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES:

Hardin, Evamaria. Archimedes Russell: Upstate Architect. Syracuse University Press, 1980.
Hardin, Evamaria. The Architectural Legacy of Archimedes Russell. Master's Thesis, Syracuse University, 1980.

22. THEME:

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

214 North State Street, USN .000137
St. John the Evangelist Rectory

20. The St. John the Evangelist Rectory is significant as a distinctive example of the architecture of Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Rectory is the earliest Russell residence remaining in Syracuse, and is thought to be the first residence the architect designed in this city. It has served continually in its original function since it was built, and but for minor alterations stands substantially as built. It is one of only two residences known to have been designed by Russell in the Victorian Italianate Style, the other being the Skelton House in Canastota, NY which he designed a year earlier in 1873.

Archimedes Russell was one of Central New York's most prolific architects, with nearly 800 commissions to his name during a career that lasted more than forty years, from 1868 to 1914. He was a master of Victorian eclecticism. He designed practically every type of structure, in practically every style known to his day. Among his more prominent buildings in Syracuse are the Onondaga County Courthouse (Montgomery St., 1906), Third National Bank (101 James St., 1886), Central High School (700 S. Warren St., 1903), and Crouse College (Syracuse University, 1889). He leaves perhaps the greatest legacy of any local architect - churches, schools, residences, and commercial buildings that endure as focal points in the city landscape.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0137-D13
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: RANDALL T. CRAWFORD DATE: JANUARY 12, 1976
YOUR ADDRESS: 439 WESTCOTT ST. SYRACUSE, NY 13210 TELEPHONE: 315/472-0172

ORGANIZATION (if any):

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): RECTORY/ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST R.C. CHURCH
2. COUNTY: ONONDAGA ~~TOWN/~~CITY: SYRACUSE VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 214 N STATE ST.
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☐
5. PRESENT OWNER: ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: RECTORY Present: RECTORY
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain BY PERMISSION

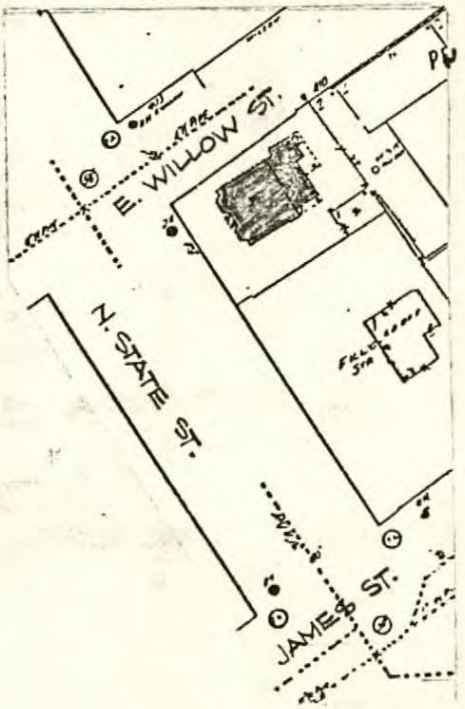
DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐ e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☒ b. good ☐ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

12. PHOTO: SANBORN 58A (#1 of 1) FRAME 28

13. MAP: SANBORN 58A





14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☒
d. densely built-up ☐ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☒ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)
CHURCH AND CONVENT ARE ACROSS NO. STATE ST.,
THE THREE COMPRISE A POTENTIAL DISTRICT

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
"THE THREE-STORY BAY WINDOWS, TWO TIERED PORCH, ORNAMENTAL WINDOW CAPS, BRACKETED CORNICES, AND CUPOLA SHOW THE DECORATIVE IDEALS OF THE PERIOD." *

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1874

ARCHITECT: ARCHIMEDES RUSSELL

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

21. SOURCES: * SOCPA ONONDAGA LANDMARKS

22. THEME: RELIGIOUS

06740.000254

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 06740-0254-D05
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

APR 13 1977

YOUR NAME: Sherry F. Litwack DATE: 6-16-75
YOUR ADDRESS: 211-525 Lafayette Rd. Syracuse, N.Y. 13205 TELEPHONE: 315-492-9414
ORGANIZATION (if any): Landmark Association

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Wolverine Apartments
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 205 N. Townsend St
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☑
5. PRESENT OWNER: ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: Apartment building Present: Apartment building
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☑ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain

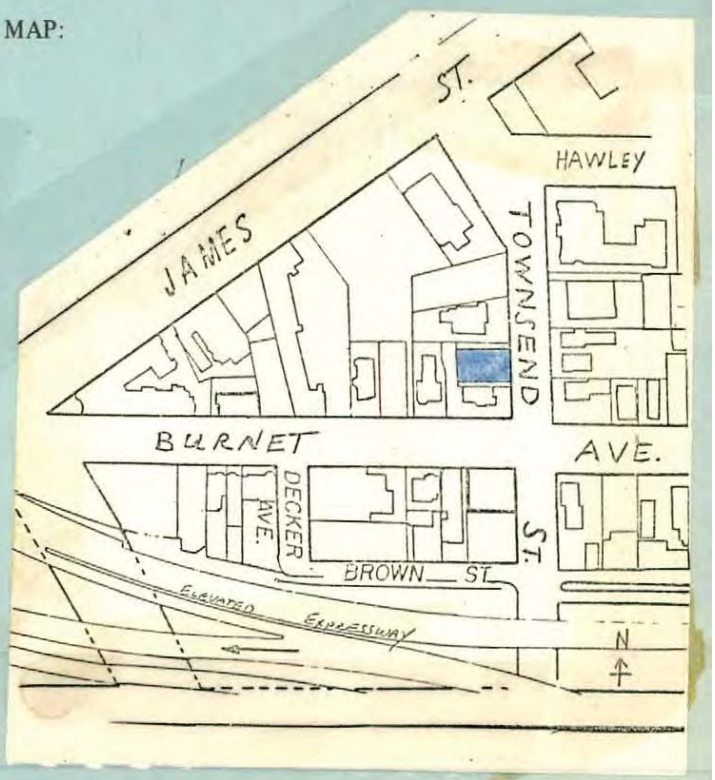
DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☑ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☑
   d. metal (explain) Steel skeleton
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☐ c. fair ☑ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☑ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
    1975- major interior remodeling
    Exterior- No major alterations

#A6-17 12. PHOTO: D. Connors-1975
"View Looking North-West"



13. MAP:



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☑
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY: N.A.
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☑ e. commercial ☑
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☑
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This four-story brick structure is situated on the westside of N. Townsend St. It is adjacent to the Onondaga County Health Department on the southside and a rooming house on the northside.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Decorative monogram grillwork above doorway.
Original arched doorway.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1929

ARCHITECT: Hyman Dresner

BUILDER: Hyman Dresner

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

Another indication of the changing character of the area away from single family-owner occupied.

21. SOURCES: Files of the Onondaga Historical Association
311 Montgomery St., Syracuse

22. THEME: Residential

06740.000370

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0370-D05
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: George C. Gibbs DATE: June 1976 APR 13 1977

YOUR ADDRESS: 300 Hawley Ave./ Syr. TELEPHONE: 315-475-4785

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landmarks Association of Central New York

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Frederick Featherly House
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 206 N. Townsend St.
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: M/M Robert Riester ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Two Apartments
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain

DESCRIPTION

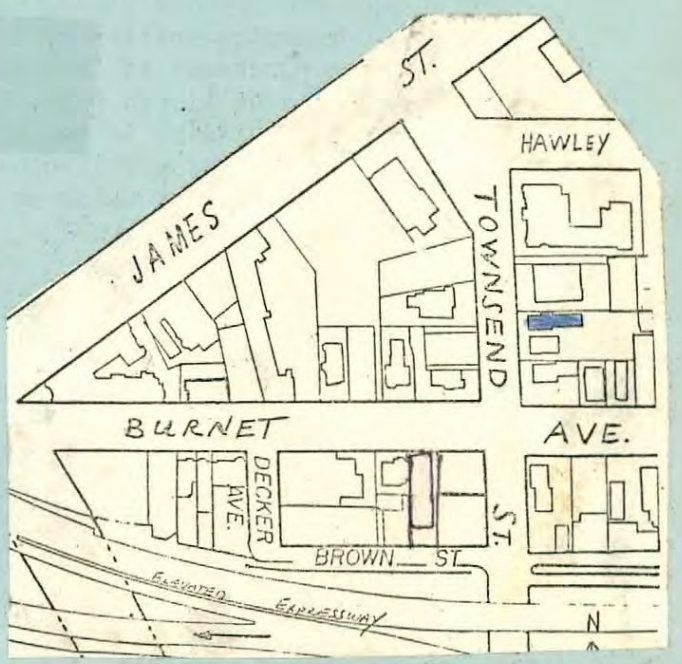
8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so,when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

C. 1875: Wing added off the north side.
1976: Interior burned. It is now vacant.

#A3-24 12. PHOTO: D. Connors--1975
"Western Facade"



13. MAP:



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☐
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☒
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS: Located in a proposed historic district.
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)
To the north is the Carpenter's Hall and across the street a large apartment house. It has a very pleasing exterior and enhances the street immensely.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
Exterior--Windows on the northern wing employ the stilted segmental arch with enriched hoodmoulds, typically High Victorian Italianate. The yard is landscaped with bushes and trees, and enclosed by a wrought iron fence.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1852

ARCHITECT: _____

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:
Frederick Featherly, a blacksmith, rented this property until 1857, when he purchased it from Moses Burnet. Joel D. Owen, who for many years operated a billiards hall, bought it from Featherly in 1864.
This building is one of the oldest in the district and a fine example of Greek Revival architecture. An outstanding feature is the trabeated doorway with rectangular transom and sidelights.

21. SOURCES: --Herald American 11/14/1854
--Tax Records in Syracuse City Hall.
--Syracuse City Directories.

22. THEME: Residential.

06740.000368

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0368-005
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: George C. Gibbs DATE: June 1976

APR 13 1977

YOUR ADDRESS: 300 Hawley Ave./ Syr. TELEPHONE: 315-475-4785

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landmarks Association of Central New York

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Samuel Stapely House
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 202 N. Townsend St.
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: Liegel & Failmezger ADDRESS: Same
6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Law Office and Apartments
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain

DESCRIPTION

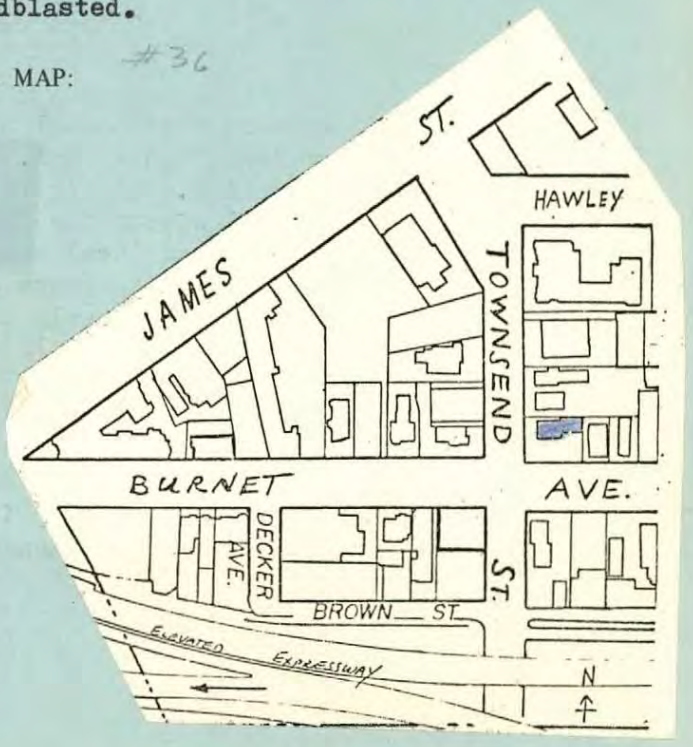
8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

Pitched roof altered and eave bracketing added.
1972: Interior remodelled. Brick has been sandblasted.

#A6-16 12. PHOTO: D. Connors-1975
"North and West Sides"

13. MAP: #36





14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☒
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS: Located in a proposed historic district.
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house stands on the corner of Burnet and Townsend, across the street it faces a frame house and a brick house of similar vintage. Its wide yard helps preserve the residential character of the neighborhood.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Exterior--This building possesses a fine example of a Greek Revival doorway, with rectangular transom and sidelights. It is more elaborate than the one at 206 N. Townsend, as it exhibits an enriched molding on the transom bar.

Interior--Little of original left except a few window moldings. The front stair rail may be original.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: C. 1850

ARCHITECT: _____

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

It appears that Samuel Stapley, the first owner of this house, lived there for less than a year. It had several other owners before it was bought by Joel D. Owen in 1853. This famous Syracuse personality ran a billiards hall during the latter half of the 19th Century which was frequented by politicians and local businessmen. He sold the house in 1871, but only lived there for a few years during the 1860's.

This house is probably the oldest one, still standing, on the block. When it was remodeled in 1973 only one small room was eliminated. The walnut doors to the conference room were obtained from the Assmon estate on James Street.

21. SOURCES: --Files of the Onondaga Historical Association.
--Tax Records in Syracuse City Hall.
--Interview with R. Failmezger, by D. Connors, 1974

22. THEME: Residential.

06740.000668

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0668
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Sarah Sweetser Theis DATE: July 1985

~~YOUR~~ ADDRESS: 1509 Park St., Syr. 13208 TELEPHONE: 475-0119

ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservation Association of Central New York, Inc.

I

* *

IDENTIFICATION

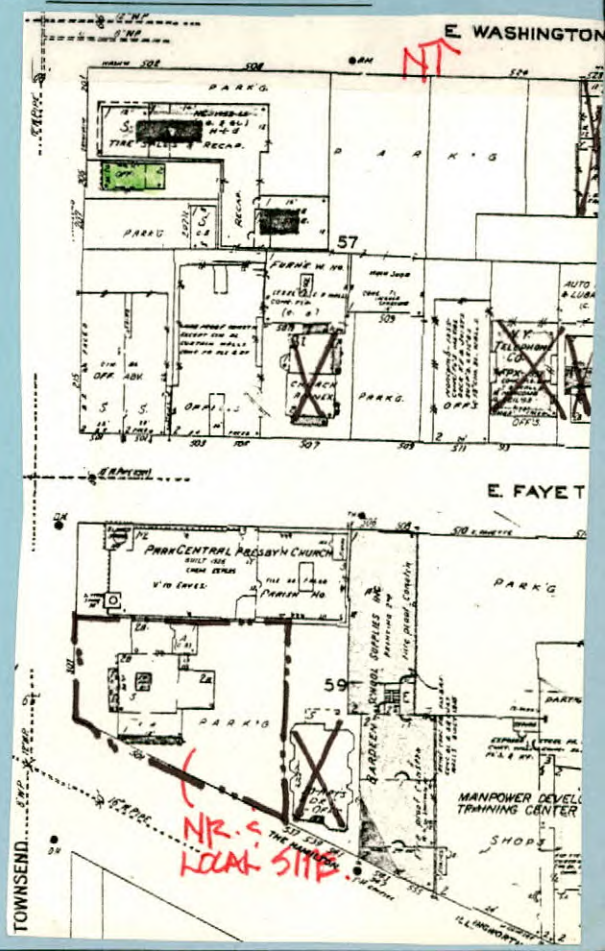
1. BUILDING NAME(S): #0991200600 (205 Grape St.)
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 205 S. Townsend St.
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: Central New York Redevelopment Authority ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Law offices
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain Business hours

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
    shutters & stoop added C.1960

13. MAP:





An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
NA
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☒ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)
(see attached)

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: c.1850 (V.O.)

ARCHITECT: _____

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:
(see attached)

21. SOURCES: (see attached)

22. THEME:

205 S. Townsend St.

#17

Located within the central business district of Syracuse, the building at 205 S. Townsend St. is part of a commercial strip. To the south is a parking lot and 2 story modern office building. A tire store is to the north. Diagonally across Townsend St. is the Italianate style building which houses Matty's Grill. Directly across the street is the parking lot for the University Club. The building is full visible from Fayette Park to the southwest, and shares the east end of the Park with several important historic buildings.

#18

The modified Greek Revival style building at 205 S. Townsend St. is a 2 story house, 3 bays wide by 3 deep, with a 2 story rear ell. The gable end of the roof faces the street. The rectangular window openings have stone lintels and sills with 6/6 double hung sash. The brick building sits on a rough stone foundation and has a projecting brick watertable. There is an ogee molding on the face board of the overhanging cornice.

#20

This modest Greek Revival style house is the only remaining example of its once common type in what is now the central business district of Syracuse.

#21

City directories, atlases

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Amendment Sheet
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

06740
205 S. Townsend St., USN .000668

12. photograph, 1993.



20. The building served as a residence until the 1950's, when it became an office for Syracuse General Sales, Heating & Equipment. Since ca. 1980 it has been a law office.

06740,000624

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0624
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Sarah Sweetser Theis DATE: July 1985

~~YOUR~~ ADDRESS: 1509 Park St. Syr. 13208 TELEPHONE: 475-0119

ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservaticn Association of Central New York, Inc.

I

* *

IDENTIFICATION

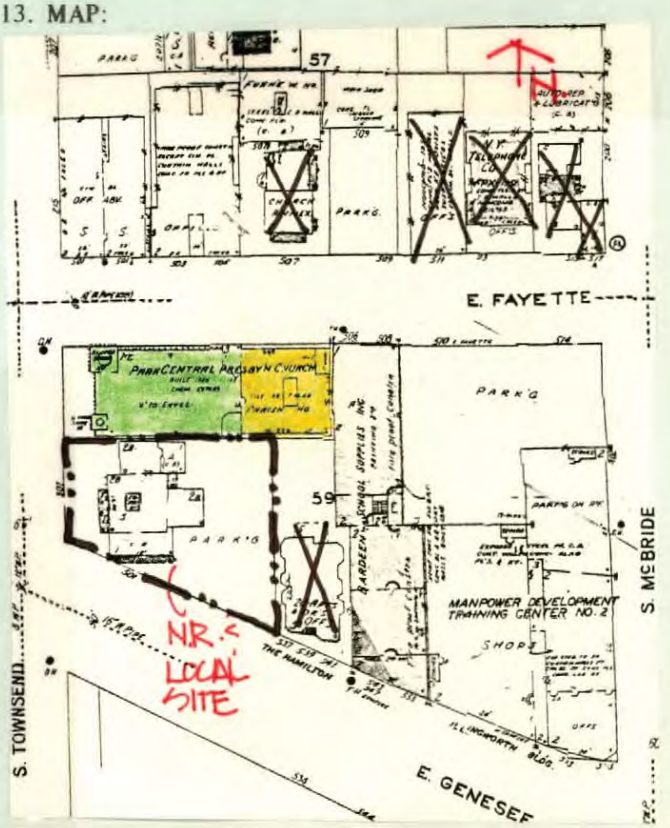
1. BUILDING NAME(S): Park Central Presbyterian Church
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 504 E. Fayette St.
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: same ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: Church Present: same
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain during services

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so,when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
    exterior vestibule added to facade.



13. MAP:



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [x] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

NA

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [x] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [ ]
d. densely built-up [ ] e. commercial [x]
f. industrial [ ] g. residential [ ]
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

(see attached)

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1872-73

ARCHITECT: Archimedes Russell

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES: (see attached)

22. THEME:

504 E. Fayette St. Park Central Presb. Church

#17

Park Central Presbyterian Church stands at the head of Fayette Park, one of the oldest and most handsome open spaces in the central business district of Syracuse. Its immediate neighbor to the south is the Hamilton White House, a Greek Revival style mansion listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. Diagonally across the park to the northwest is the Neo-Georgian style University Club building, and to the southwest is the Gothic Revival style Syracuse Boys Club building. Dispite the disparity of styles, the buildings form a cohesive group of important civic buildings.

#18

This Victorian Gothic Revival style church is planned with a central nave flanked at the entrance end by two towers of differing heights. A rose window fills the gable of the facade. The red brick is accented with limestone trim on the buttresses and archivolts. Engaged columns flank the side entrance at the base of the corner tower and also occur a the top corners of both towers just below the bracketed cornices and steeple roofs. Lancet windows punctuate the side walls.

#20

Park Central Presbyterian Church was designed by Archimedes Russell, one of Syracuse's most famous architects. His best known commission is the Onondaga County Courthouse. Russell executed several other Gothic Revival designs in the area including the charming Baptist Church in Camillus (1880) and the bolder St. Lucy's Catholic Church in the city (1873). However, in the Park Central Presbyterian Church design, Russell was able to convey the stature of a major parish center without sacrificing the picturesque qualities possible in a Gothic design.

The original interior woodwork was carved in black walnut. J & R Lamb of New York executed 3 of the memorial windows. The building was competed in 1875 at the cost of $75,000.

In 1946, much of the interior was repainted and remodeled. The exterior was cleaned and repaired in the 1960's and 1970's.

#21

Hardin, Archimedes Russell
Onondaga Landmarks

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.000624
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Marc Morfei DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **Park Central Presbyterian Church Parish House**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **504 East Fayette Street**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. privateXX
5. PRESENT OWNER: Park Central Pres. Church ADDRESS: same
6. USE: Original: parish house Present: same
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes XX No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain by permission

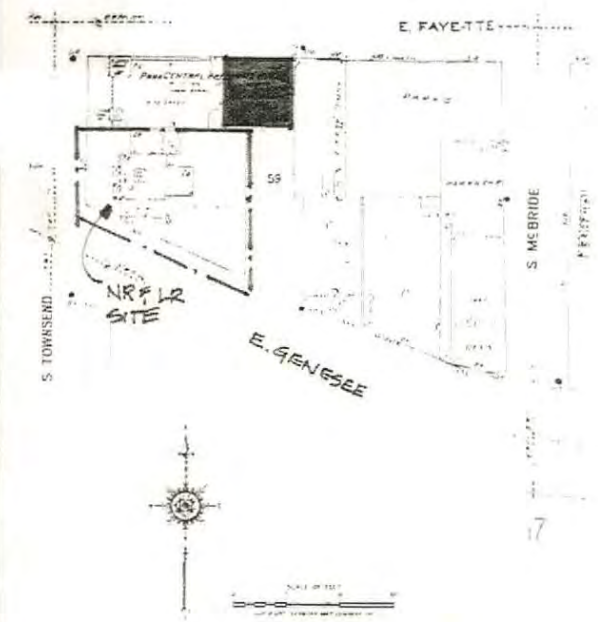
DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [X] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other:_____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features:_____
j. other: church attached

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land [ ] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [ ]
d. densely built-up [X] e. commercial [X]
f. industrial [ ] g. residential [ ]
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building along East Fayette Street is located in the Central Business District and connected on one side to Park Central Presbyterian Church, and a parking lot, on the other. A common parking lot along the southwestern portion of the building is shared by the Hamilton White House (NR Site).

18 OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
The Park Central Parish House is a three story building constructed of buff colored brick, and designed in the early 20th century Gothic Revival style. The building has a raised basement story, with interior steps leading up from the ground-level entrance. Windows are contained in groups of two and four in three-story gothic-arched arcades. An oriel window is employed on the first story in the easternmost bay of the facade. The section containing the main entrance projects slightly; entrance consists of three doorways within a gothic-arched opening.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1926

ARCHITECT: not known

BUILDER: not known

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Park Central Parish House is an excellent example of early 20th century Gothic Revival architecture in Syracuse. Very few Gothic style buildings were built in Syracuse in the twentieth century. Other examples of this style in downtown are the First Baptist Church and Mitzpah Tower (Jefferson Street at Columbus Circle, 1916) and the Syracuse Boys Club (430 E. Genesee St, 1922). The Parish House bears a resemblance to the Syracuse Boys Club, which was designed by Melvin King. It would be a fair assumption that King may have also been designer here, especially considering that it was Archimedes Russell - King's former partner from whom he inherited his practice - who designed the Park Central Presbyterian Church.

21. SOURCES: OHA files, city maps and atlases

22. THEME:

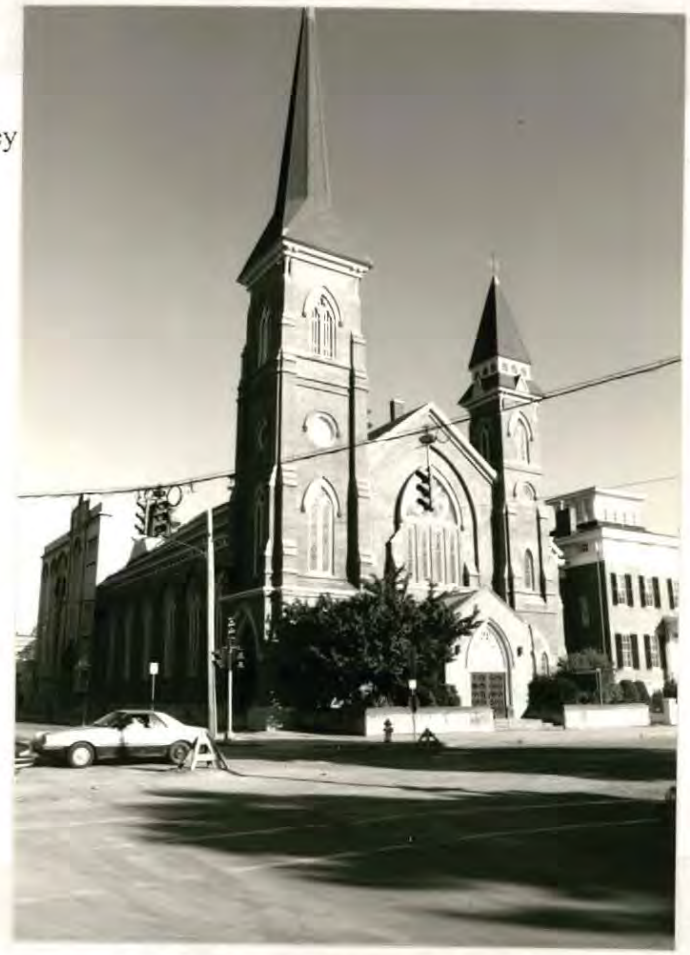
USN: 06740.000624

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Amendment Sheet, p. 1
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

301 S. Townsend St.
Park Central Presbyterian Church

11. front vestibule added 1962,
designed by Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley

12. photograph, 1993.



20. This building is architecturally significant as one of the finest churches designed by Archimedes Russell, one of Central New York's most prominent architects of the Victorian period. Russell designed nearly 40 churches in his career, about half of these within the city of Syracuse. Throughout his career he frequently employed Gothic detailing for his churches, and this building is one of the best examples of his interpretation of the Gothic Revival style. It closely resembles St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church on Gifford St. which was also built in 1875, and also the Fayetteville Baptist Church (now demolished) designed only a few years earlier in 1871.

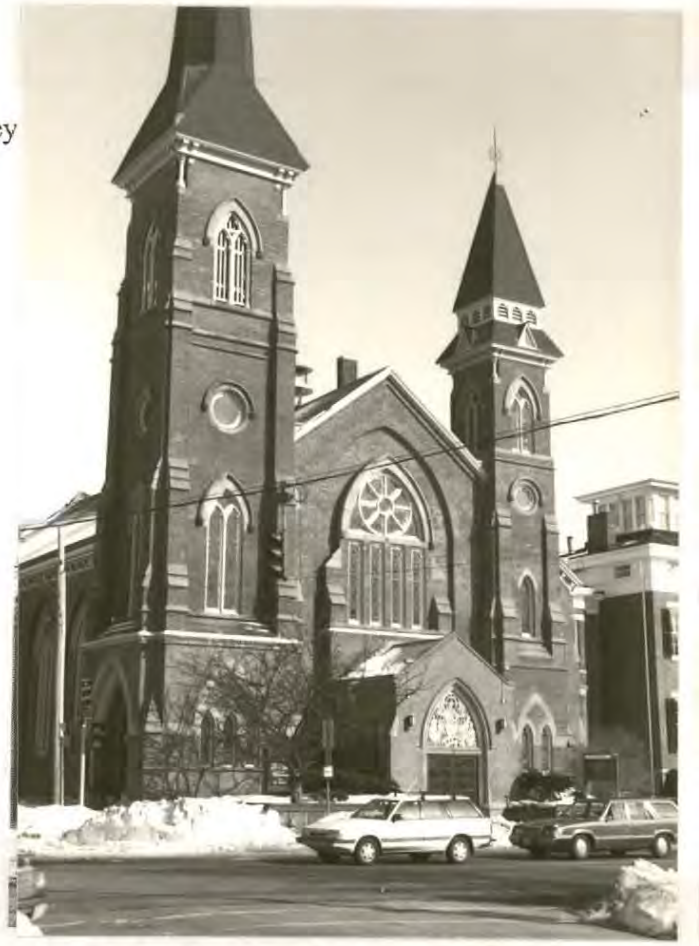
(continued)

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Amendment Sheet, p. 1
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

301 S. Townsend St.
Park Central Presbyterian Church

11. front vestibule added 1962,
designed by Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley

12. photograph, 1993.



18. All original doors to the church were solid black walnut, the main doors trimmed with bronze fixtures. Black walnut was also used as wainscoting in the main vestibule and auditorium, for the pews, for interior moldings, and for woodworking on the pulpit and organ platform. The main auditorium was 57' x 80' and seated 730 people. Carpeting in the auditorium was scarlet and tan, and the walls of the auditorium and vestibule were colored in gray. The twelve stained glass windows in the auditorium as well as the rose window were done by William Morgan of New York City.

20. This building is architecturally significant as one of the finest churches designed by Archimedes Russell, one of Central New York's most prominent architects of the Victorian period. Russell designed nearly 40 churches in his career, about half of these within the city

(continued)

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Amendment Sheet, p. 2
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

301 S. Townsend St.
Park Central Presbyterian Church

20. (continued)

... of Syracuse. Throughout his career he frequently employed Gothic detailing for his churches, and this building is one of the best examples of his interpretation of the Gothic Revival style. It closely resembles St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church on Gifford St. which was also built in 1875, and also the Fayetteville Baptist Church (now demolished) designed only a few years earlier in 1871.

The Park Central Presbyterian Church is a remnant of Fayette Park's residential growth period. In the late 19th century, the park was one of the city's most fashionable residential areas, and was surrounded by fine homes. Today the church and the neighboring Hamilton White House (listed on National Register and local register) are the last remaining 19th century buildings on the park.

Archimedes Russell was one of Central New York's most prolific architects, with nearly 800 commissions to his name during a career that lasted more than forty years, from 1868 to 1914. He was a master of Victorian eclecticism. He designed practically every type of structure, in practically every style known to his day. Among his more prominent buildings in Syracuse are the Onondaga County Courthouse (Montgomery St., 1906), Third National Bank (101 James St., 1886), Central High School (700 S. Warren St., 1903), and Crouse College (Syracuse University, 1889). He leaves perhaps the greatest legacy of any local architect - churches, schools, residences, and commercial buildings that endure as focal points in the city landscape. This church is one of two Gothic churches designed by Russell which survive in Syracuse, the other being St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church on Gifford St.

NEW YORK STATE PARKS & RECREATION • South Swan Street Building, South Mall, Albany, N.Y. 12223

Alexander Aldrich
Commissioner

May 31, 1973

Dr. William Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

As the State Liaison Officer, I am forwarding the enclosed nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

Hamilton White House, Syracuse, Onondaga County

Tha above nomination has been reviewed and approved by the Committee on the Registers in accordance with the criteria outlined in Section 2.2 of the Grants Guide.

The staff of the New York State Division for Historic Preservation, the officially designated Preservation Agency, would welcome the opportunity to discuss this submission with your office.

Sincerely,

ALEXANDER ALDRICH
State Liaison Officer

By:

F. L. RATH, JR.
Deputy Commissioner

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WHEN THE PROPERTY IS RESUBMITTED. DATE: _____

NAME OF PROPERTY Fannette Island, Wis.

The attached National Register Inventory-Nomination form is being returned to your office for clarification of the information indicated below.

_____ 1. Name. _____

_____ 2. Location. _____

_____ 3. Classification. _____

_____ 4. Owner of Property. _____

_____ 5. Location of Legal Description. _____

_____ 6. Representation in Existing Surveys. _____

_____ 7. Description. _____

_____ 8. Statement of Significance. _____

_____ 9. Bibliography. _____

_____ 10. Geographical Data.

a. Longitude and Latitude Coordinates. Longitude (or Latitude) appears to be off by about 2 3 secs. Please check.

b. Acreage. _____

_____ 11. Form Prepared By. _____

_____ 12. Certification. _____

_____ Photographic Coverage. _____

_____ Map Coverage. _____

✓ Other. If you are preparing a district nomination you may wish to hyphenate Fannette Island rather than nominating the White Island Clarification or correction of the above items must be made prior to the completion of our professional review. Correction of these technical errors does not necessarily insure that the nomination will then satisfy the National Register criteria in full.

Thank you for your attention to the above items checked. Diane

SIGNED: _____

NEW YORK STATE PARKS & RECREATION [illegible] Information 518 474 0456

July 12, 1973

Mr. Charles Harrington
National Register Office
National Park Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Harrington:

I am resubmitting the Hamilton White House and the Sag Harbor Historic District nominations with their corrected maps.

The Hamilton White House in Syracuse is in jeopardy, and when first preparing the form the staff felt it was not wise to wait to prepare a district nomination. Already the individual nomination has had an influential effect toward the building's preservation, and it would help to proceed with the designation at this time.

Looking forward to seeing you on the 24th.

Sincerely,

Cornelia E. Brooke

Cornelia E. Brooke
Research Assistant
Division for Historic
Preservation

CEB/aa

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: New York
COUNTY: Onondaga
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Hamilton White House
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 307 South Townsend Street
CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
New York	36	Onondaga	067

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☒ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☒ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☒ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Park Central Presbyterian Church
STREET AND NUMBER: 504 East Fayette Street
CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse
STATE: New York
CODE: 36

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Onondaga County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse
STATE: New York
CODE: 36

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: SEE CONTINUATION SHEET
DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN:
STATE:
CODE:

STATE: New York
COUNTY: Onondaga
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

32nd Congressional District-Rep. James M. Hanley

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Onondaga	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

Number 6
(Number all entries)

Historic American Buildings Survey
Date 1963 Federal
National Park Service
1100 L Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 11

New York State Historic Trust Statewide Survey
1967 State
N.Y.S. Division for Historic Preservation
S. Swan Street Building
Albany, NY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fronting on a small downtown park in Syracuse, the Hamilton White House at 307 South Townsend Street is a two and a half story painted brick house on a high stone foundation. It has an ornately grilled frieze, a projecting box cornice, hipped roof and cupola. The main portion of the house is five bays wide on the front (west) facade; and steep stone steps lead to the centered front porch which is flanked by fluted ionic columns. A recessed entranceway has been closed in with a modern doorway to create a small vestibule leaving the earlier doorway intact as an inside door.

The square cupola is four bays wide on each side, and although the openings are boarded up at present the old sash remains. The main block has four chimneys one of which on the northeast corner has been closed up below the roofline. The north wing has one chimney and the east wing two.

The original portion of the house is a central hall plan with a cherry balustered curved staircase at the east end of the hall. Much of the original woodwork--mantles, heavily shouldered casings, built-in interior shutters--still remains, and the generous proportions of the first floor rooms have not been sacrificed with the conversion of these spaces to offices.

Several additions have been made to the Hamilton White House since its construction around 1845. The north wing sensitively combines the scale of the main house with new 1860's elements, the bay window and attenuated window openings. A square rear (east) wing was built around 1900, and a second curved staircase was incorporated in its layout. To the south and west two 1950's one story dress shop additions were "tacked on" at the basement level. The complete incongruity of these appendages in scale, materials and design makes them strangely detached like two temporarily parked cars. Consequently, they have little effect on the over all monumentality of the house.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1845

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☒ Political	☒ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other *(Specify)*
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	☐ Science	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Sculpture	
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Art	☐ Literature	☐ Theater	
☒ Commerce	☐ Military	☐ Transportation	
☐ Communications	☐ Music		
☐ Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

One of downtown Syracuse's most important visual landmarks, the Hamilton White House is a handsome survivor of a series of Greek Revival residences that once surrounded Fayette Park. It was the home of one of the city's prominent families, and the house still has a dominating effect over its surroundings despite the later office buildings and open lots on the other three sides of the park. Together with its neighbor, the Park Central Presbyterian Church, the Hamilton White House retains the sense of a fashionable residential city square of the nineteenth century.

Hamilton White, the original owner, came to Syracuse in 1839 and around 1845 commissioned an architect, now unknown, to design this Fayette Square house. White was a banker and a businessman whose name is commemorated in the nearby White Memorial Building (listed on the National Register) first occupied by the Syracuse National Bank at the time that Hamilton White was its president. White was railroad promoter as well as one of the founders of the Syracuse Water Company, the Syracuse Fire Department, and the Geddes Coarse Salt Company.

The influence of succeeding generations of Syracuse's White family extended beyond the city. Hamilton White's grandson, Horace White, rose in state politics to the position of Lieutenant Governor and in 1910 filled out Governor Charles Hughes's term when Hughes was appointed to the Supreme Court. Andrew D. White, Hamilton White's nephew, was elected the first president of Cornell University (1866-85) and later held ambassadorial posts in St. Petersburg and Berlin during the critical period of international relations prior to World War I.

The Hamilton White House was sold in 1896 to become the birthplace and long-time residence of the Kanatenah Club. It has had a succession of owners since the club and presently is owned by the adjacent Park Central Presbyterian Church which leases the basement to Engels, a clothing store, and the main part of the house as office space for primarily church-related or community organizations. The Park Central Church and Fayette Park are under consideration for an extension of the Hamilton White House nomination to a National Register district.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Flick, Alexander C. History of the State of New York, Ira J. Friedman Inc.: New York 1962 vols. VIII, IX.
McKee, Harley J., Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County. Syracuse: New York State Council on the Arts and Syracuse University School of Architecture, 1964, pp. 179-181.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	43°	2'	53"	76°	8'	45"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Under one acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
RECEIVED
JUN 5 1973
NATIONAL REGISTER

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Cornelia E. Brooke, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION:
Division for Historic Preservation

DATE:
May 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
South Swan Street Building

CITY OR TOWN:
Albany

STATE: New York

CODE: 36

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

Name _____

Title State Liaison Officer

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

_____
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

GPO 901.067

Form 10-301
(July 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hamilton White House		

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
New York	Onondaga	Syracuse

STREET AND NUMBER

307 South Townsend Street

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE	DATE	SCALE
U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series Syracuse (West) Quadrangle	1956	1:24,000

REQUIREMENTS: PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WHERE REQUIRED, AND NORTH ARROW.

GPO 932-010


Sewage Disposal
Creek
NEW YORK
CENTRAL
Assumption Cem
Lyncourt Sch
43° 5'
76° 10'
Leg
1.8 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 3
0.4 MI. TO N.Y. 436
Lemoyne Sch
St Daniels Sch
MacArthur Stadium
St Marys Hospital
WOODLAWN CEMETERY
The Convent Sch
Webster Sch
Fire Sta
Grant Jr High Sch
Park
Cem
Salina Sch
St Josephs Cem
Salem Hyde Sch
St Johns Sch
Jefferson Sch
Schiele Park
OIL AND GASOLINE
Gas
BARGE
CANAL
TERMINAL
North High Sch
Library
Lincoln Sch
Radio Towers (WOLF)
2 LANE
Smith High Sch
Frazer Sch
SYRACUSE
Lincoln Park
Clinton Sch
Prescott Sch
4 LANE
43° 2' 53"
76° 8'45"
Armory
Madison Sch
Washington Irving Sch
Vocational High Sch
Thornden Park
43° 2' 36"
43° 2'30"
Medical Center
Hospital
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
Stadium
Delaware Sch
Peoples Hospital
ONONDAGA
TALLMAN
0.1 MI. TO N.Y. 433
LYNDON 3.8 MI.
EAST SYRACUSE 3 MI.
(SYRACUSE EAST) 5770 II SE
The Hamilton White House
Solid Fuel Heating Co

067 40 0006 34

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0634 ~~0491~~ 0614
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

I

YOUR NAME: Sarah Sweetser Theis DATE: July 1985

~~YOUR~~ ADDRESS: 1509 Park St., Syr. 13208 TELEPHONE: 475-0119

ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservation Association of Central New York, Inc.

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Janatorial Services #1594202100
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 500 E. Water St.
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: ~~Hodis, Arnold J.~~ Serling, Jeanne K & ADDRESS: Smith Rest. Supply, PO #1111, Syr. 13210
6. USE: Original: manufacturing Present: same
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain Business hours

DESCRIPTION

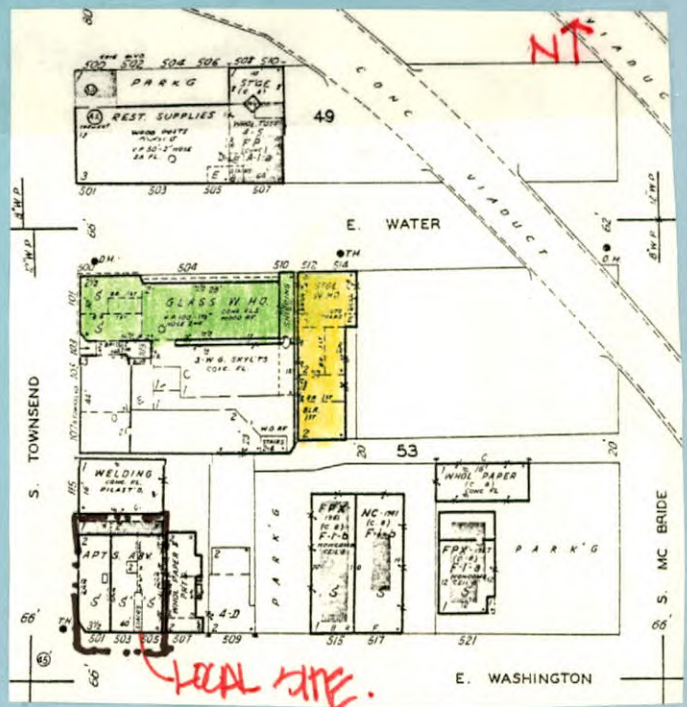
8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☐
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so,when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

Two-story garage addition to east c.1930
Townsend st. facade 1st flr. windows altered c.1970

12. PHOTO:



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
NA
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☒ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☐ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☒ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

(see attachment)

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attachment)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1866-67

ARCHITECT: _____

BUILDER: Empire Windmill Co.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE: (see attachment)

21. SOURCES: (see attachment)

22. THEME:

500 E. Water St.

#17

Within the central business district of Syracuse, this building occupies the southeast corner of the busy intersection of Townsend and Water Sts. It is part of a group of mostly late 19th C. manufacturing buildings valued for their proximity to the Erie Canal. To the south of the building, across a narrow alley, is an Italianate style structure. North across Water St. is another Victorian brick building. A modern tire store and parking lots occupy the opposite side of Townsend St., a fact which contributes to the visibility of this structure.

#18

This is one of the most distincitve Italianate manufacturing structures remaining in the city of Syracuse. The Townsend St. facade is 2 stories high and 4 bays wide with curved corner bays which are slightly recessed from the main plane of the facade. The simple entrance doors in the corner bays of the 1st floor are possibly original. Between these are 2 large plate glass windows. However, the brick archivolts and glazing of the 4 original windows are still visible above the steel lintel over the newer openings.

The 2nd floor windows have round arch openings with stone sills and curved brick archivolts rising from brick imposts. The double hung wood sash is curved to fill the opening. In the north bay and at the corners are 12/12 sash. The remaining windows have 2/2 sash.

The Italianate motif of paired brackets beneath an overhanging eave is suggested in the brickwork below the wood cornice with curved modillions and ogee crown molding.

The Water St. facade is 9 bays deep plus a modern garage bay at the east end. Here, the masonry openings on both floors have round arch heads articulated with fasciated brick archivolts. The top of the wall is decorated with denticulated brickwork.

Visible from several directions is the cupola atop the west portion of the building, centered above the Townsend St. facade. Italiante details survive here as well, and the cornice matches that on the Townsend St. facade.

#20

The building was built in 1866-67 by the Empire Windmill Co. Later tenants included the Phoenic Foundry and Mfg. Co., a blacksmith shop and Rolls Royce Ltd.

In 1897, Huntington B. Crouse and Jesse L. Hinds rented a floor of the building for their business, the now world famous Crouse-Hinds Co. They envisioned a growing market for products that controlled, distributed and utilized electricity, then in competition with gas as the most useful form of energy. Sharing space in the building was an inventor of a patented trolley car headlight which could be reversed by the motorman as he began an return trip. Crouse and Hinds decided to manufacture and market the product, thereby starting the company's involvement in lighting products. Success forced the company to move to larger quarters elsewhere within 3 years, but the building on Water St. appears much as it did during their occupancy.

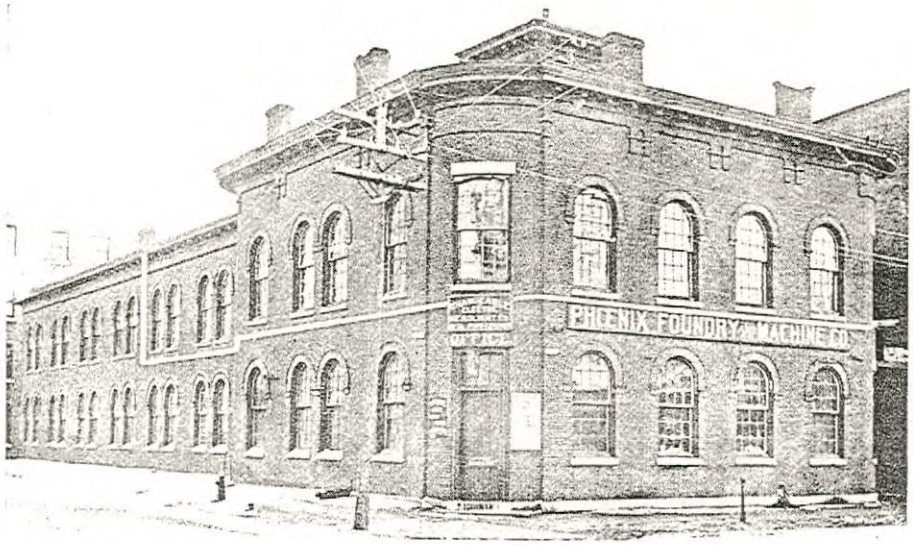
#21

Tax Records
City Atlas, 1908, 1924
Schramm, Henry W. and Roseboom, William F. **Syracuse: Salt to Satellite.** Woodland Hills, Calif.: 1979.

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Amendment Sheet, p. 1
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

500 E. Water St., USN .000634
(International Service Systems)

Historic Photograph, ca. 1898
(Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association)





Water Street Plant and Enlargement of Entrance Showing the Company's First Sign

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Amendment Sheet, p. 1
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

500 E. Water St., USN .000634
(International Service Systems)

12. photograph, 1993.



20. The building is significant for its age, its architecture, and its association with the growth of commerce and manufacturing in late 19th century Syracuse. It was originally part of thriving nucleus of manufacturing buildings which grew up along the Erie Canal at the fringe of the central business district in the late 19th century. Today it is one of the only canal-era manufacturing/warehousing buildings left in downtown, and is indeed one of the oldest surviving buildings of any type in the central business district. Architecturally, it is one of the most distinctive Italianate manufacturing buildings remaining in the city of Syracuse.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY 06740.000634
UNIQUE SITE NO. ~~06740-491D14~~
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Polly L. Stone DATE: December 12, 1979

YOUR ADDRESS: 306 Hawley Ave. TELEPHONE: 475-0119
Syracuse, NY
ORGANIZATION (if any): Landmarks Assn. of Central New York, Inc.

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Janitor Service
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 500 E Water St
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: S.U.P.A. Inc. ADDRESS: 500 East Water Street
6. USE: Original: Commercial/Industrial Present: Commercial
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain ~~Business offices only~~

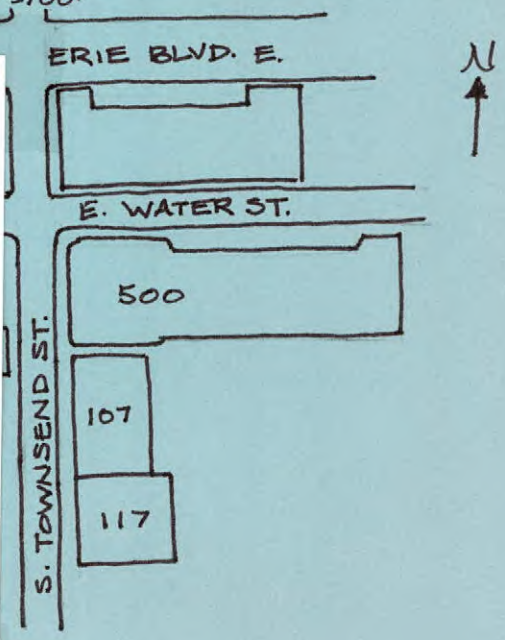
DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so,when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
    About 1930 Two story addition to east
    1970's Windows altered and piers removed on ground floor of the main square block, west and north facades, and steel beams inserted interior and exterior of eastern section.

12. PHOTO:



13. MAP: 1"=100'



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☒ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☒ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The building is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of South Townsend and East Water Streets. It is north of the Brennan Mfg. Co. Across South Townsend Street is a modern tire store. Across East Water Street is the Smith Restaurant Supply building. Behind

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

The windows on both levels are round arches, except for the corner windows. The corners of the main block are rounded with the entrances set into them. An italianate cornice runs around the building with a cupola on top of the main square block. Many of the windows are twelve over twelve panes.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1866-67

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This building was built by the Empire Windmill Company. In later years it was occupied by the Phoenix Foundry and Mfg. Co., a blacksmith shop, Rolls Royce Ltd., and Crouse-Hinds Electric Co. (1898-1900). It is now one of the only remaining italianate commercial buildings in Syracuse.

21. SOURCES:

City of Syracuse Tax Records, Syracuse, New York.
Atlas of the City of Syracuse, New York. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins Co., 1908 and 1924.
Atlas of the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New

22. THEME: Industrial/ Commercial

Polly L. Stone
Landmarks Assn. Of Central New York, Inc.
Janitor Service

17. the building is an empty lot used for parking. This building is the same building material, color, and scale as the neighboring buildings.

21. York. New York: J.W. Vose and Co., 1892.

Boyd's Syracuse Directory. Syracuse, New York: Sampson and Murdock Co., Inc.,

Polk's Syracuse Directory. Syracuse, New York: Sampson and Murdock Co., Inc.



NEW YORK STATE PARKS & RECREATION Agency Building 1 Empire State Plaza Albany, New York 12238 Information 518 474 0456
Orin Lehman, Commissioner

July 23, 1976

Mr. Charles Herrington
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Dear Charles:

Enclosed please find the nomination form for the Syracuse City Hall, Onondaga County, New York.

As you may know, the City of Syracuse is most anxious that this site be included in our Apportionment Warrant for Fiscal Year 1977. We fully realize that this submission is well past your deadline for warrant nominations. Upon the advice of your staff, Mayor Lee Alexander of Syracuse has submitted to this office a statement waiving the right of publication in the Federal Register prior to your review of this site. A copy of this statement is enclosed with the nomination.

Thank you for your assistance with this nomination. If you determine that you cannot complete review in time for inclusion in the warrant please advise me as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Lynn A. Beebe

Lynn A. Beebe
National Register and
Survey Coordinator
Historic Preservation
Field Services

LAB/jf
Enclosure

[redacted]

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR • CITY OF SYRACUSE

LEE ALEXANDER, MAYOR

July 2, 1976

Ms. Lynn Beebe
Division for Historic Preservation
New York State Parks and Recreation
Agency Building #1
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238

Dear Ms. Beebe:

I hereby request to waive the right to advertise for comment, by publication in the Federal Register, the notice of the Syracuse City Hall, being included on the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Lee

Mayor

/aec

RECEIVED
JUL 13 1976
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
FLR, JR.

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Syracuse City Hall

AND/OR COMMON:

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 233 East Washington Street — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Syracuse — VICINITY OF — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 32nd

STATE: New York — CODE: 036 — COUNTY: Onondaga — CODE: 067

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: City of Syracuse

STREET & NUMBER: City Hall, 233 East Washington Street

CITY, TOWN: Syracuse — VICINITY OF — STATE: New York

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Onondaga County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER: 401 Montgomery Street

CITY, TOWN: Syracuse — STATE: New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: Onondaga Landmarks

DATE: 1973-1974 — __FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY X LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Syracuse/Onondaga Planning Agency

CITY, TOWN: Syracuse, — STATE: New York

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	X_UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL SITE
_GOOD	_RUINS	_ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
XFAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fronting on East Washington Street and bordered on the west and north by Montgomery and Water Streets respectively, the Syracuse City Hall stands in one of the city's oldest business districts. Despite the loss of numerous buildings in the downtown area, small enclaves and individual structures still provide the 19th century flavor of the city. The City Hall is one of these structures and provides a substantial contribution to the downtown city-scape of Syracuse.

City Hall is a massive neo-Romanesque structure built of rock-faced blocks of Onondaga limestone laid in random pattern with smooth stone belt courses at intervals above the ground floor. A narrow rectangle in plan, the building occupies a separate city block located between the State Tower Building and the New York State Office Building to the west and east respectively. The basic rectangular mass of the structure is varied by: a 165-foot square bell tower whose base is incorporated within the structure at the northeast corner; conically roofed, engaged, round towers at the southeast and southwest corners; and a profusion of gables and towers— with both conical and pyramidal roofs— which break the planes of the structure's hipped roof. The composi tion of all four elevations is largely dependent upon vertical divisions, articulated by slight projections both of bays and slender turret-like forms, in addition to the corner towers. There are two interior chimneys.

The asymmetrical main (north) facade faces East Washington Street and contains three basic parts: a bell tower, a central section, and a semi-circular tower. The rectangular bell tower rises well above the remainder of the building and is capped by a pyramidal roof. Its corners are extruded into narrow columnar forms suggestive of turrets which run from the street level to just above the eaves. The fenestration of the tower is symmetrical but varied in design. The windows of the lower half of the tower are flat arched, double hung sash, while the upper portion is lit by a band of colonnaded windows at the fifth story and, above, an arcade of tall, narrow round arched windows spanning nearly four stories. An open colonnade surmounted by a corbel table completes the tower.

The central section of the north elevation contains the main entrance, situated in a recessed porch behind an arcade. The porch is reached by stairs running the length of this section. An ornamental parapet separates the porch from the stories above. The windows of the upper stories are predominantly double hung sash, either flat or round arched. This section terminates in a gabled dormer flanked by ornamental bartizans.

A circular engaged tower located near the northwest corner of the structure forms the third section of the city hall's main (north) elevation. Its fenestration is symmetrical and consists of a series of elongated windows at each of the full four stories and a corresponding series of square windows in the half story beneath the tower's conical roof.

The interior is largely intact despite 20th century alterations. When the Police Department vacated the northern portion of the building in 1905, it was converted to offices as was the public meeting room with its division into fourth and fifth floors in 1919. Primary features of the building, however, such as the original wanscotting, hardware, stairways, lighting fixtures have been retained throughout. As a result, the structure possess a high degree of architectural integrity both on the interior and exterior.

In addition, a new low pressure steam boiler was installed in 1917, the heating and ventilating systems were refurbished in 1948, and new wiring installed from the main panel to the major feeder panels in 1971.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION	
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE	
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER	
X1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
X1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	X_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		_INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1889-93 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Charles Erastus Colton

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed between 1889 and 1893 from plans by one of Syracuse's leading architects, Charles Erastus Colton, the City Hall was the first building designed entirely for municipal government in Syracuse. It is an important visual feature in the downtown area and its massive Romanesque proportions provide a noteworthy example of civic architecture during the city's heyday in the late 19th century.

The village of Syracuse was incorporated on April 13, 1825, five years after the opening of the community's portion of the Erie Canal. During this time, the Village Trustees convened their meetings informally in available buildings, including the local schoolhouse, the Syracuse House Hotel, and the Mansion House, but in 1846, secured a permanent room on the eastern corner of the New Market Hall. The Hall was constructed with stalls for the sale of meat and produce on the first floor and rooms on the second. Gradually, municipal government took over the building, converting the floors into office space and in 1857, adding a fire watch tower complete with alarm bell. By 1860, the Market Hall contained the chambers of the Common Council, the city clerks office, a jail and a police court in addition to providing a place for political meetings.

In February 1888, in his inaugural address, Mayor William B. Kirk, believing that the city needed larger facilities which perhaps better reflected its prosperity, proposed the construction of a new city hall on the site of the old. He received a limit of $300,000 and appointed a City Hall Commission which unanimously chose Charles E. Colton, a prominent local architect, to design the building. Construction was begun in 1889 by the firm of Hughes Brothers of Syracuse which submitted the low bid of $238,750.00.

When the building was completed in 1893, the northern portion of the building fronting on Genesee Street held City offices and the Common Council chambers on the first three floors, and a public assembly room on the fourth. The northern section, separated by an unbroken fire wall, contained the police court, station house and jail. In addition, a 165' tower, erected on the northeast corner of the building dominated the skyline and served as a fire look-out and bell tower.

Curiously, the City Hall was somewhat of an anachronism soon after its completion since it was constructed to serve many of the same purposes as did the old structure after those functions had become obsolete. The Market Hall had hosted numerous political rallies and local conventions; however these were largely discontinued with the initiation of the state primary system. Use of the new public assembly room was further discouraged by the necessity of climbing four flights of stairs to reach it.

The new tower and fire bell were also more traditional than functional by the 1880's. Historically, the city installed a fire tower and bell system on the old Market Hall in 1857 which proved effective until the introduction of a telegraphic fire alarm in the 1870's. By the time of the City Hall's completion, the 156 foot tower proved more effective as a visual feature of downtown Syracuse than a means of fire prevention.

On or around 1905, the police department moved to new facilities and their space in City Hall was converted to offices. The two story public meeting room was similiarly converted with a subdivision into fourth and fifth floors in 1919. Primary features of the building however such as the original wainscotting, hardware, stairways, lighting fixtures, and furniture have been retained throughout. As a result, the structure possesses a high degree of architectural integrity both on the interior and exterior.

The City Hall is a significant example of neo-Romanesque architecture in the Richardsonian tradition with its rough faced stone construction, massive tower and monumental proportions. The structure is also a resprsentation of the city's prosperity on the one hand, and on the other hand of a late nineteenth century interpretation of earlier traditional uses of a municipal building.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .48

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	36	4 06 400	47 66 8,00
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
James Goche, Program Assistant &
John Coffey
Syracuse/Onondaga Planning Agency
300 East Fayette Street
Syracuse, New York

ORGANIZATION
NYS Parks & Recreation
Division for Historic Preservation

DATE
July, 1976

STREET & NUMBER
Agency Building #1, Empire State Plaza

TELEPHONE
518-474-0479

CITY OR TOWN
Albany,

STATE
New York 12238

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL X

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

DATE 7/23/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 892-453

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

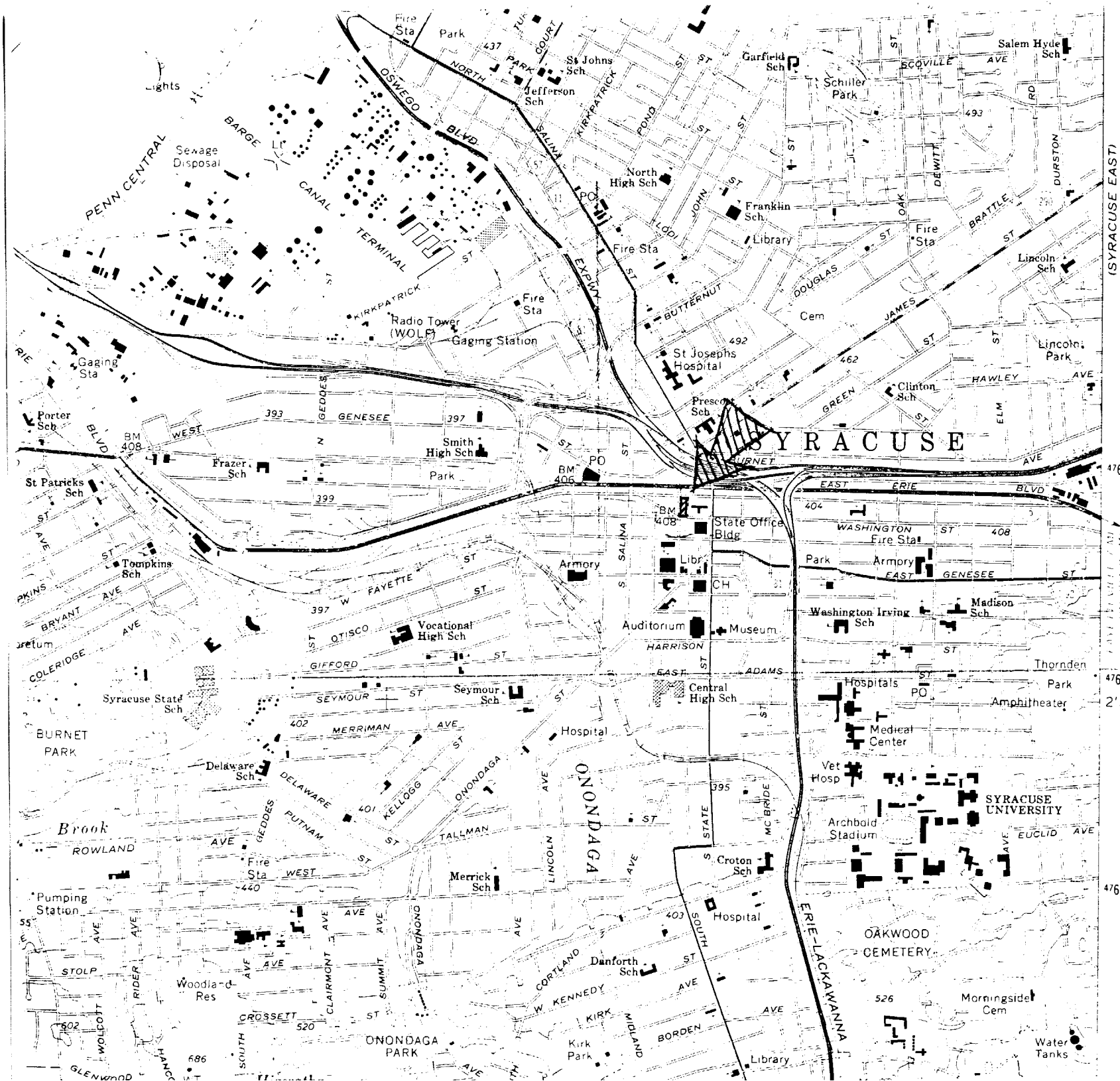
Syracuse City Hall, Syracuse, Onondaga County

Beauchamp, William. Past and Present of Syracuse and Onondaga County. New York: S.J. Clark & Co., 1908.

Chase, Franklin. Syracuse and Its Environs. Vol. 1. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1924.

Clark, Joshua V.H. Onondaga. Vol. II. Syracuse: Stoddard and Babcock, 1849.

Syracuse City Engineer. Files. Syracuse, New York.



SYRACUSE CITY HALL
SYRACUSE, NY
ONONDAGA CO.

E. 406400
N. 4766800

Syracuse West Quad

06740.000494

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0494 D14
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Polly L. Stone DATE: December 12, 1979

YOUR ADDRESS: 306 Hawley Ave. TELEPHONE: 475-0119
Syracuse, NY
ORGANIZATION (if any): Landmarks Assn. of Central New York, Inc.

I

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Brown Place
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 501 E Washington St
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒
5. PRESENT OWNER: W.J. Fallon, T.B.Oot ADDRESS: 501 East Washington St.
6. USE: Original: Commercial/Residential Present: Professional
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain Business offices only

DESCRIPTION

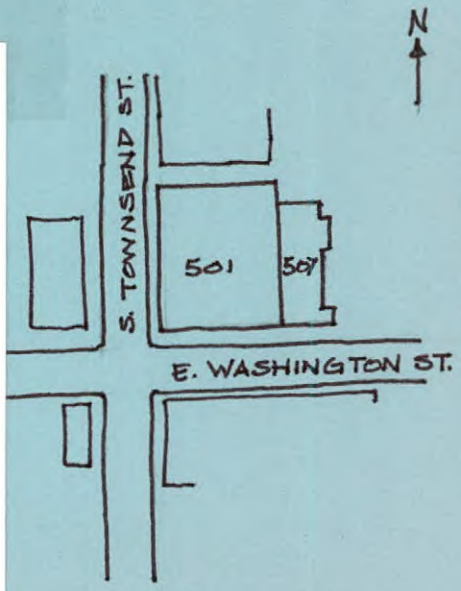
8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so,when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

1969 Restoration of exterior and interior first floor
1974 Restoration of interior second floor

12. PHOTO:



13. MAP: 1" = 100'



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☒ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: parking lot

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☒ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The building is located onthe northeast corner of South Townsend and East Washington Streets. Across South Townsend St. is a modern building. On the southwest corner of the intersection is a brick home converted into a saloon. Facing the building across East Washington St. is a modern tire store. Abutting the east side...

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

The original entrance was at the corner of the building with a turret above and a pediment at the roofline. On the west facade there is a bay window, depressed arch windows, and piers separating the bays on the third and fourth levels. On the southern facade the second floor windows are rounded arch, piers separating the bays of the third and fourth floors, diamond panes in several windows of...

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1890

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: John.A. Gee

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The block was built by Mrs. Mary Ann Kelly. The first floor was used for shops and a saloon. Mrs. Kelly ran her cigar manufacturing operation out of the building for many years. The second and third floors were apartments. The building was a hotel at one time. At the time of construction the building formed the link between the commercial and industrial area around the Erie Canal and the residential area further down South Townsend St. The name Brown Place, was given to it by the builder, John A. Gee. It is oneoof the few remaining examples of ecclectic architecture of the period in Syracuse today.

21. SOURCES: City of Syracuse Tax Records. Syracuse, New York.
Atlas of the City of Syracuse, New York. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins Co., 1908 and 1924.
Atlas of the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York...

22. THEME: Commercial/ Industrial/ Residential

Polly L. Stone
Landmarks Assn. of Central New York, Inc.
Brown Place

17. of the building is a small brick home converted into a commercial shop. Brown Place is located in the south of the proposed district. It also is brick as are all the buildings on South Townsend St. in the proposed district. It relates well with the other buildings.

18. the fourth floor, and a checkerboard brick pattern between the windows of the third and fourth floors.

21. New York: J.W. Vose and Co., 1892.
Boyd's Syracuse Directory. Syracuse, New York: Sampson and Murdock Co., Inc.
Polk's Syracuse Directory. Syracuse, New York: Sampson and Murdock Co., Inc.

EATON'S
CORRASABLE
BOND
USA
BERKSHIRE
25% COTTON FIBRE

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0494-D14
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Sarah Sweetser Theis DATE: July 1985

~~YOUR~~ ADDRESS: 1509 Park St., Syr. 13208 TELEPHONE: 475-0119

ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservation Association of Central New York, Inc.

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Brown Place 1594102700
2. COUNTY: Onon. TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 501-505 E. Washington St.
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☐ Fallon, William J.
5. PRESENT OWNER: Oot, Thaddeus B. Jr. & ADDRESS: 501 E. Washington Street
6. USE: Original: Commercial/Residential Present: Offices
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain Business hours

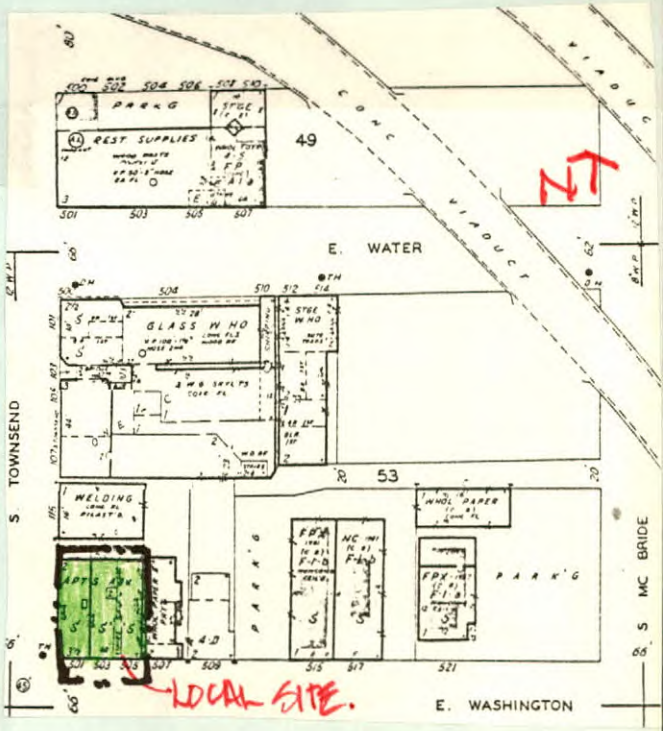
DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
    Exterior restored 1959

12. PHOTO:



13. MAP:



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
NA d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☒
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☐ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☒ g. residential ☐
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

(see attached)

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1890

ARCHITECT: John A. Gee

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES: (see attached)

22. THEME:

501-05 E. Washington St. (Brown Place)

#17

Located on the edge of the central business district of Syracuse, Brown Place is one of a group of Victorian commercial buildings to the north along Townsend St. which relate directly to the history of the Erie Canal. The building is located on the northeast corner of S. Townsend and E. Washington Sts., a busy intersection. Diagonally across the street is a potentially historic structure. Other neighbors include a tire store and modern 2 story office building.

#18

The red brick building at 501-05 E. Washington St. is 4 stories high and 9 bays wide in the main facade along Washington St. and 7 bays along Townsend St. side wall. The original entrance of the Queen Anne style structure was at the corner of the building with a turret above and a pediment at the roofline.

Large plate glass windows span between the rusticated stone and brick piers of the first floor "storefronts" on the Washington St. elevation. Angled brick courses occur at the 2nd floor level and the roof line. Rough faced stone decorates the 2nd floor window sills, the sill and lintel course of the 3rd floor and the sill course at the 4th floor. Corbeled brick supports projecting piers at the 4th floor.

The Townsend St. facade is less distinctive, clearly designed as a side wall. Segmental brick arch window openings occur at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd floor levels, and brick jackarches head the windows at the 4th floor. All masonry openings have rough cut stone sills. Diamond paned sash occur in only the 4th floor windows. The slope of the roof is articulated at the unadorned top of the wall. There are 2 chimnies in this wall, the one nearest Washington St. is more ornate and projects from the wall above the 3rd floor level.

The entire building sits on a dressed stone basecourse. The rear 2 doors at the north end of the Townsend St. facade may be original. Several 2/2 double hung wood sash, which could also be original, are still extant in the rear (north) wall.

#20

The building was built in 1890 by Mrs. Mary Ann Kelly, who ran her cigar manufacturing operation out of it for many years. The first floor was used for shops and a saloon, and the 2nd and 3rd floors were apartments. Subsequently the building was used as a hotel.

The name "Brown Place" was given at the time of construction by the builder, John W. Gee. In its original setting, the building formed a link between the commercial and industrial area to the north around the Erie Canal and the residential area to the south along Townsend (originally "Grape") St.

#21

Boyd's & Polk Syracuse Directories

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
New York	
COUNTY:	
Onondaga	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Weighlock Building

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Southeast corner Erie Boulevard East and Montgomery Street.

CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
New York	31	Onondaga	067

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District ☐ Building ☒ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐	Public ☒ Private ☐ Both ☐ Public Acquisition: In Process ☐ Being Considered ☐	Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress ☐	Yes: Restricted ☒ Unrestricted ☐ No: ☐

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Agricultural	☐	Government	☐	Park	☐	Transportation	☐
Commercial	☐	Industrial	☐	Private Residence	☐	Other *(Specify)*	☐
Educational	☐	Military	☐	Religious	☐		
Entertainment	☐	Museum	☒	Scientific	☐		

Comments ☐

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: Onondaga County

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Syracuse	New York	31

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Onondaga County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Syracuse	New York	31

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☒ Local ☐

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: New York State Council on the Arts

STREET AND NUMBER: 250 West 57th Street

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
New York	New York	31

STATE: New York
COUNTY: Onondaga
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One) Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed ☐	
INTEGRITY	(Check One) Altered ☒ Unaltered ☐	(Check One) Moved ☐ Original Site ☒

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Number of stories: Two stories

Number of bays: The first story of the north (front) facade is eight bays wide.

Wall construction: Brick, stone piers.

Structural system: Load-bearing masonry walls

Roof, cornice: Roof appears to have a very slight pitch. Brick pediments and cornice have brick corbeling.

Porches: A colonnade of nine piers along the north side of the building originally sheltered a lock equipped with weighing mechanisms which were used to determine the weight of cargoes on which tolls were assessed.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Pre-Columbian ☐	16th Century ☐	18th Century ☐	20th Century ☐
15th Century ☐	17th Century ☐	19th Century ☒	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1849 - 1850

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	Education ☐	Political ☐	Urban Planning ☐
Prehistoric ☐	Engineering ☒	Religion/Philosophy ☐	Other *(Specify)* ☒ Architecture
Historic ☐	Industry ☐	Science ☐	
Agriculture ☐	Invention ☐	Sculpture ☐	
Art ☐	Landscape Architecture ☐	Social/Humanitarian ☐	
Commerce ☐	Literature ☐	Theater ☐	
Communications ☐	Military ☐	Transportation ☒	
Conservation ☐	Music ☐		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)*

Included in the architectural survey entitled Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County is the following account of the history of the Weighlock Building (p.p. 57-59):

> This unique building was the third at this location-nine miles from the central point of the Erie Canal, at its junction with the Oswego branch-to serve for collection of tolls and inspection. The first, built in 1824, weighed boats by the hydrostatic method. In 1828 large scales were substituted; in 1834 the wooden lock was rebuilt with hammered stone laid in hydraulic cement, covered by a two-story wooden building (32 by 72 feet). The present weighlock, the most substantial of the three, was built to accommodate the larger and heavier boats which came into use by mid-century. Its character indicates the probability that it was designed by an architect. If so, his name is not known; no original drawings remain. Construction was begun in 1849 by carpenter Edward Fuller and masons William D. Champlain and James Thorne. The weighing lock, built by Kasson and Lewis, was placed in use soon after navigation opened in April, 1850. It cost $17,516.77, including a discharge to Onondaga Creek, and was equipped with a Whipple two-section scale. The manner of operation may be of interest. After a boat was drawn

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. Significance (continued)

into the lock, the gates were closed at each end, the water was drained out, and the boat settled onto a massive cradle suspended from the balance beam overhead. The gross weight of the boat and its load was recorded in the scale room and the registered or empty weight of the boat was subtracted from the total. The new weight of the load was the basis on which tolls were assessed. The building proper was opened on July 22. It contained space on the ground floor for the weigh master and the toll collector, with sleeping rooms for night men. On the second floor were offices for the engineers and superintendents of repairs.

On January 1, 1883, tolls on all New York State canals were abolished, but the Syracuse weighlock was retained in use to weigh cargoes for the information of shippers, and to provide a dry dock for emergency repairs. The building continued to house canal engineers and maintenance officials. In 1906 the scales were removed and the second floor was extended out over the lock, and in 1936 the portico which housed the lock was enclosed on the first floor.

The building continued to be occupied by offices of the State Department of Public Works until 1957.

The weighlock building is two stories high with brick walls measuring 80 feet long and 59 feet wide. More than half of the first floor, along the canal, originally was taken up by the lock which was sheltered by a portico of eleven square piers with Greek Doric capitals. It has pediments on all

8. Significance (continued) - 2

four sides with the cornice mouldings supported on brick corbels. It is in sound condition and is generally complete except for filling in of the lock and removal of the weighing mechanisms and trusses. The principal additions - the extended second floor, and windows between the piers of the portico - are clearly distinguishable as such.

The Weighlock Building is an unusual and very important structure in the history of the Erie Canal and of the history of technology and engineering.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

McKee, Harley J. - Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County. New York State Council on the Arts and Syracuse University School of Architecture: 1964.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	43°	03'	01"	76 °	08 '	03 "
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Diana S. Waite

ORGANIZATION	DATE
New York State Historic Trust	August, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER:
Executive Department

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Albany	New York	31

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name _____

Title Chairman, N.Y.S. Historic Trust

Date 1 X 70

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

_____
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-301
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Onondaga	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Weighlock Building

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Southeast corner Erie Boulevard East and Montgomery Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Syracuse

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
New York	31	Onondaga	067

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
U S G S Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series

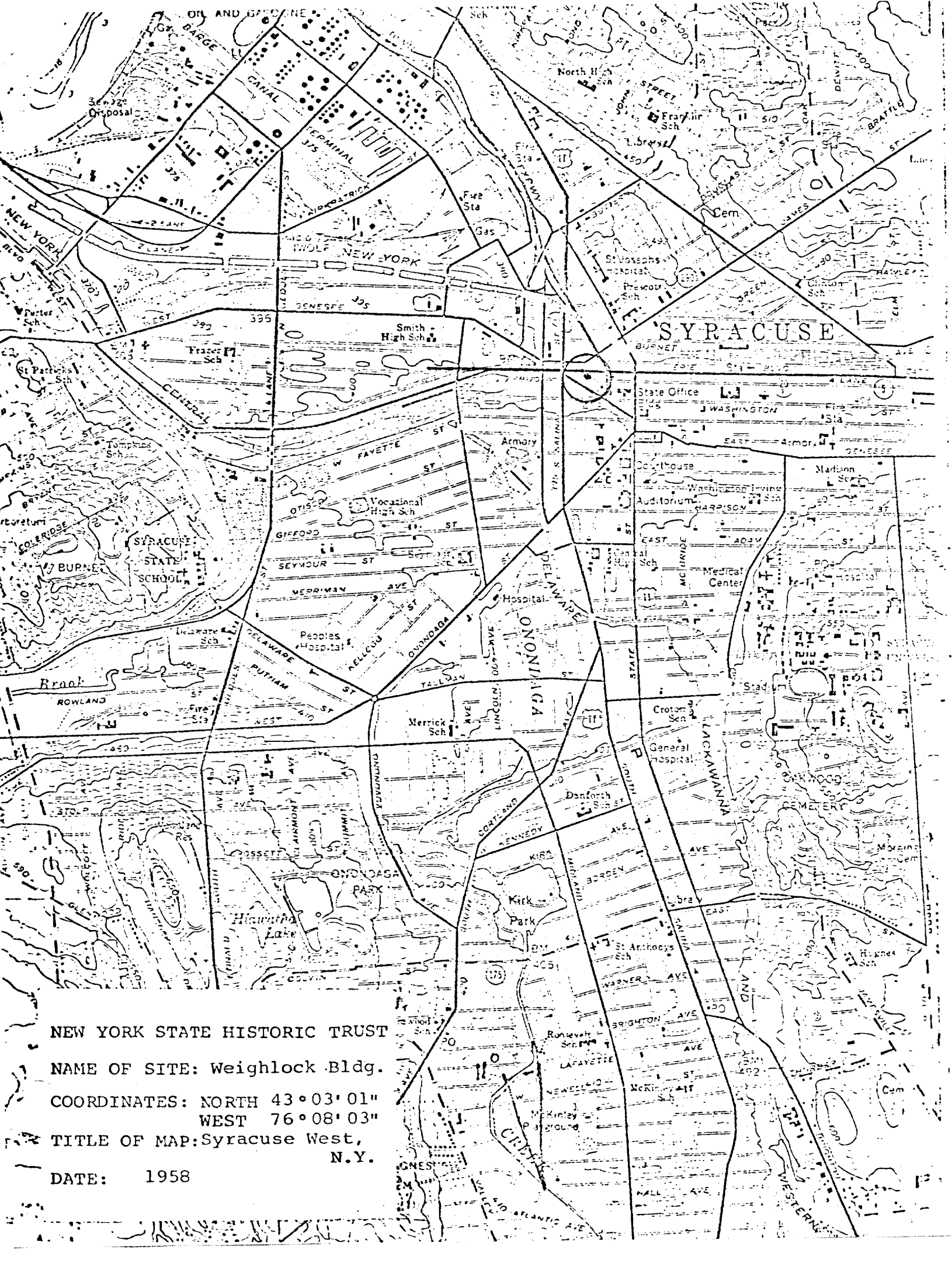
SCALE: 1:24000

DATE: 1953

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.



NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC TRUST

NAME OF SITE: Weighlock Bldg.

COORDINATES: NORTH 43°03'01"
WEST 76°08'03"

TITLE OF MAP: Syracuse West, N.Y.

DATE: 1958

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: New York
COUNTY: Onondaga
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Onondaga County Savings Bank Building
AND/OR HISTORIC: Gridley Building

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 101 South Salina Street at Genesee Street
CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse
STATE: New York | CODE: 31 | COUNTY: Onondaga | CODE: 067

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District ☐ Building ☒	Public ☐	Public Acquisition:	Occupied ☒	Yes:
Site ☐ Structure ☐	Private ☒	In Process ☐	Unoccupied ☐	Restricted ☒
Object ☐	Both ☐	Being Considered ☐	Preservation work in progress ☐	Unrestricted ☐
				No: ☐

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Agricultural ☐	Government ☐	Park ☐	Transportation ☐	Comments ☐	
Commercial ☒	Industrial ☐	Private Residence ☐	Other *(Specify)* ☐		
Educational ☐	Military ☐	Religious ☐			
Entertainment ☐	Museum ☐	Scientific ☐			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: | STATE: | CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Onondaga County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse | STATE: New York | CODE: 31
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local ☐
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Washington | STATE: D.C. | CODE: 08

STATE: | COUNTY: | FOR NPS USE ONLY: ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One) Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed ☐	
INTEGRITY	(Check One) Altered ☒* Unaltered ☐	(Check One) Moved ☐ Original Site ☐

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(If known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE.

1. Number of stories: Three and one-half stories.
2. Layout and/or shape of plan: Irregular in plan.
3. Wall construction: Onondaga limestone.
4. Structural system: load - bearing masonry with iron beams.
5. Roof: Mansard roof with dormers.
6. Tower: Clock tower at southwest corner of building also has mansard roof.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

* In 1875-76 an addition was made to the east end of the building.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Pre-Columbian ☐	16th Century ☐	18th Century ☐	20th Century ☐
15th Century ☐	17th Century ☐	19th Century ☒	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1869

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	Education ☐	Political ☐	Urban Planning ☐
Prehistoric ☐	Engineering ☒	Religion/Philosophy ☐	Other *(Specify)* ☒ Architecture
Historic ☐	Industry ☐	Science ☐	
Agriculture ☐	Invention ☐	Sculpture ☐	
Art ☐	Landscape Architecture ☐	Social/Humanitarian ☐	
Commerce ☒	Literature ☐	Theater ☐	
Communications ☐	Military ☐	Transportation ☐	
Conservation ☐	Music ☐		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)*

The architectural survey entitled Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County included the following account about the building:

> One of Syracuse's true landmarks, standing at the crossroads of Genesee Street, Salina Street, and what was at the time of its erection the Erie Canal (now Erie Boulevard), this structure was built as a bank and office building and later converted entirely into offices. Horatio N. White, whose Onondaga County Court House stands at another corner of Clinton Square, designed this tall narrow Mansard-roofed building on a site formerly occupied by three successive "Coffin Blocks." The first of these, of wood, was built in 1823 and supposedly resembled a coffin; the next two were of brick, designed and constructed by Daniel Elliott.
>
> The bank as it was built in 1869 when the canal existed had an entrance on the west side at the main banking level, with two more upper floors and an attic. The exterior material is Onondaga limestone, and on the southwest corner is a 100-foot high tower containing a four-faced public clock maintained by the bank for the city. Iron beams resting on masonry bearing partitions constitutes the construction, which was described at the time as fireproof, and which was a very progressive type of construction at that time.
>
> The exterior treatment is unique among Syracuse buildings; at the first floor there are ornate carved stone quoins; above this there are inversely tapered pilasters, two stories high, repeated in one-story height at either side of small third-story balconies. The first floor windows are tall, with carving around the arched heads; the second story windows have segmental arches, and there are round arches on the third floor and attic windows.
>
> In 1875-1876 a fifty-foot addition was made to the building at the east end, matching heights and exterior treatment exactly, so that it cannot be detected. This portion contained offices and a passenger elevator, installed by Otis Brothers, powered by a steam engine.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

McKee, Harley J. Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County. New York State Council on the Arts and Syracuse University School of Architecture: 1964.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		43°	03 '	01 "	76 °	09 '	08 "
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Diana S. Waite

ORGANIZATION
New York State Historic Trust

DATE
August, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER:
Executive Department

CITY OR TOWN:
Albany

STATE
New York

CODE
31

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name _____

Title Chairman, N.Y.S. Historic Trust

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

_____
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Onondaga	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance
(Continued)

In 1899 the property was purchased by F. W. Gridley, who hired Archimedes Russell to renovate the interior. The banking portion was done over and the main level entrance on the Salina Street side closed. The space once used for a hall at that entrance was fitted out as the president's office. Care was taken that the exterior appearance be altered as little as possible by this renovation.

Along with the Syracuse Savings Bank the Onondaga County Savings Bank Building is among the best - known landmarks of the City.

Form 10-301
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Onondaga	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME
   - COMMON: Onondaga County Savings Bank
   - AND/OR HISTORIC: Gridley Building
2. LOCATION
   - STREET AND NUMBER: 101 South Salina Street at Genesee Street
   - CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse
   - STATE: New York — CODE: 31 — COUNTY: Onondaga — CODE: 067
3. MAP REFERENCE
   - SOURCE: U S G S Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series
   - SCALE: 1:24000
   - DATE: 1953
4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

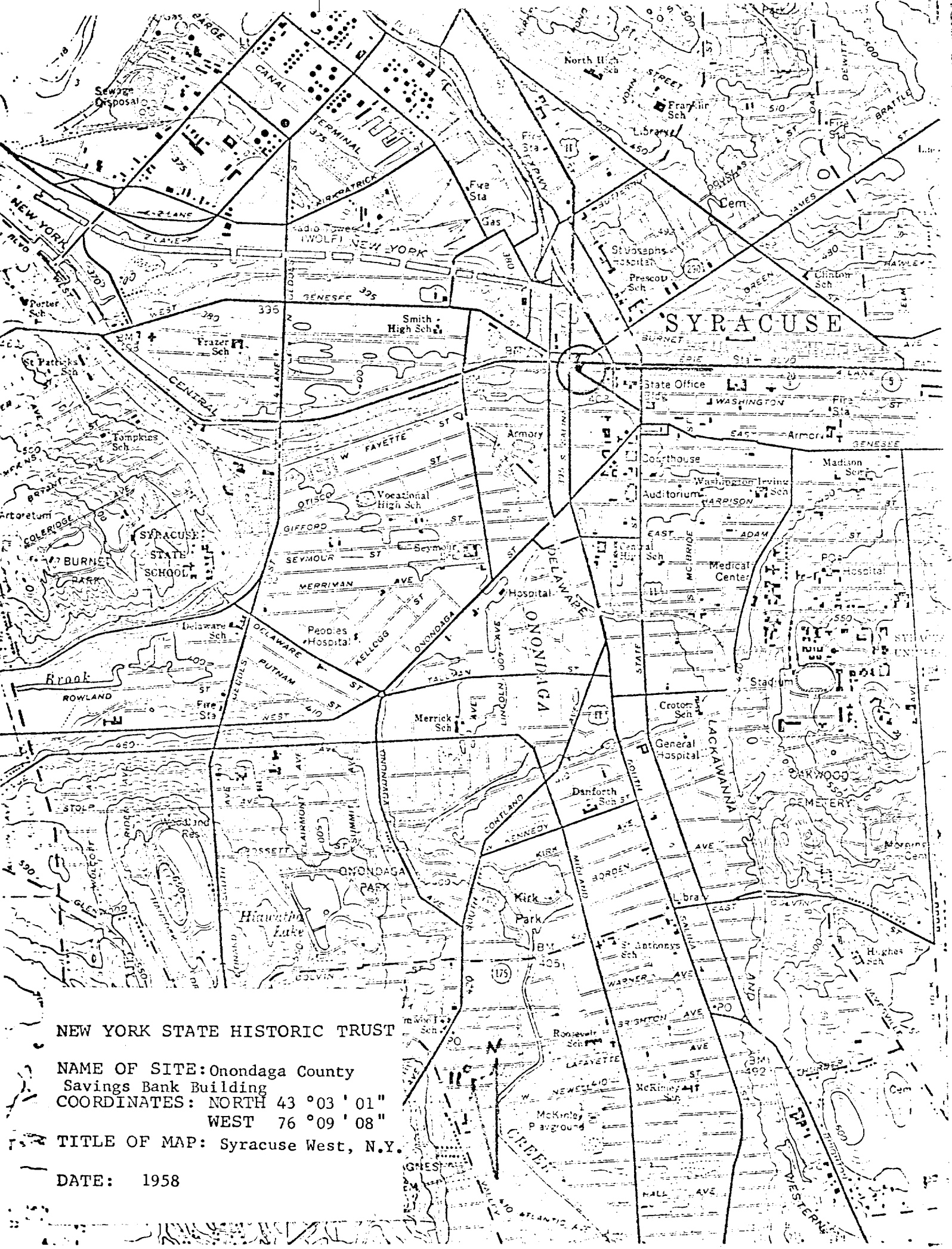
STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Onodaga	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME
   - COMMON: Onondaga County Savings Bank
   - AND/OR HISTORIC: Gridley Building
2. LOCATION
   - STREET AND NUMBER: 101 South Salina Street at Genesee Street
   - CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse
   - STATE: New York — CODE: 31 — COUNTY: Onondaga — CODE: 067
3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   - PHOTO CREDIT: Jack Boucher for Historic American Buildings Survey
   - DATE OF PHOTO: January, 1962
   - NEGATIVE FILED AT: Library of Congress
4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

View looking northeast, with Syracuse Savings Bank in background.



NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC TRUST

NAME OF SITE: Onondaga County Savings Bank Building

COORDINATES: NORTH 43 °03 ' 01"
WEST 76 °09 ' 08"

TITLE OF MAP: Syracuse West, N.Y.

DATE: 1958

URGENT: Syracuse Urban Renewal Agency requests entry on Register.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC TRUST

PARKS AND RECREATION • STATE OFFICE CAMPUS • ALBANY, NEW YORK 12226 • 518-457-4194

LOUIS C. JONES
Chairman

CONRAD L. WIRTH
Vice-Chairman

EWALD B. NYQUIST

SEYMOUR H. KNOX

JOHN H. G. PELL

LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER

MILDRED F. TAYLOR

C. MARK LAWTON
Director

November 16, 1971

Dr. William Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places
801 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

As Chairman of the New York State Historic Trust, the officially designated State Preservation Agency, and as the State Liaison Officer, I am forwarding the enclosed nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

Robert Gere Bank Building, Syracuse

The above nomination has been reviewed and approved by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, in accordance with the criteria outlined in Section 2.2 of the Grants Guide.

The staff of the Trust would welcome the opportunity to discuss this submission with your office.

Sincerely,

Louis C. Jones
Chairman

STATE OF NEW YORK

PARKS & RECREATION

SAL J. PREZIOSO
Commissioner

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: New York	
COUNTY: Onondaga	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Gere (Robert) Bank Building

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 121 East Water Street

CITY OR TOWN: Syracuse

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
New York	36	Onondaga	067

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☒ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Syracuse Urban Renewal Agency

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
Syracuse	New York	36

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Onondaga County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Syracuse	New York	36

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County

DATE OF SURVEY: 1964 ☐ Federal ☐ State ☒ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: New York State Council on the Arts

STREET AND NUMBER: 250 West 57th Street

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
New York	New York	36

STATE: New York
COUNTY: Onondaga
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(If known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Number of stories: Five stories

Number of bays: The second through fifth stories of the south (front) facade are each four bays wide. The first story is divided into two sections: an arched entranceway and a large opening with two windows and a transom.

Wall construction: The first story of the south (front) facade is faced with rusticated gray granite. The facade of the upper stories consistsof piers of light red brick and ornamental spandrels of darker terra cotta.

Roof, cornice: Flat roof. Below the wide, overhanging, richly ornamented cornice is a row of console-like brackets which are separated by rectangular openings.

Important interior features: Marble flooring and wainscoting.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1394

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other *(Specify)*
☐ Historic	☐ Industry		_____
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Science	_____
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Sculpture	_____
☐ Art		☐ Social/Humonitarian	_____
☐ Commerce	☐ Literature		_____
☐ Communications	☐ Military	☐ Theater	_____
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	☐ Transportation	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Included in the architectural survey, Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County, is the following account of the Gere Bank Building:

> This commercial building, probably the finest designed by Colton, was built for James J. Belden and named for his father-in-law, Robert Gere. Mr. Belden and his brother, A. C. Belden, occupied "sumptuously appointed" private offices in the upper stories. Located on a narrow site between two adjoining office buildings, its shape thereby merging into its surroundings, this structure depends for its distinction on a fine five-story facade. The fenestration follows a scheme popularized by H. H. Richardson and Louis-Sullivan, with rhythmic arcades interrupted at floor levels by spandrels. The lower part of this facade is treated as a basement, in gray granite; the upper part emphasizes vertical lines, the piers begin executed in light red brick and the delicately ornamented spandrels in darker terra cotta. The proportions, the contrast of materials and scale of the details--all give evidence of careful study and sensitivity of form. The interior still retains a fine open elevator with a bronze well screen, and marble flooring and wainscoting.
>
> The Robert Gere Bank Building was built by the Leamy Brothers Construction Company at a cost said to have been $150,000. It was equipped with fireproof vaults in a room under the sidewalk, said to have cost nearly $50,000 and considered among the finest in the country. Since 1906 this building has had several owners, among them E. I. Rice and the Syracuse Investment Corporation. The offices are now occupied by several business firms, still using the original open elevator.[1]

---

[1]McKee Harley J., Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County, (Syracuse: New York State Council on the Arts and Syracuse University School of Architecture, 1964), pp. 77-79.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Files of the New York State Historic Trust.

McKee, Harley J. Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County. Syracuse: New York State Council on the Arts, and Syracuse University School of Architecture, 1964.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
43°	03'	02"	76°	09'	05"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than one acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Diana S. Waite, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: New York State Historic Trust

DATE: October, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER: Building 2, State Campus

CITY OR TOWN: Albany

STATE: New York

CODE: 36

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name [signature]

Title Chairman, New York State Historic Trust

Date 15 X 71

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

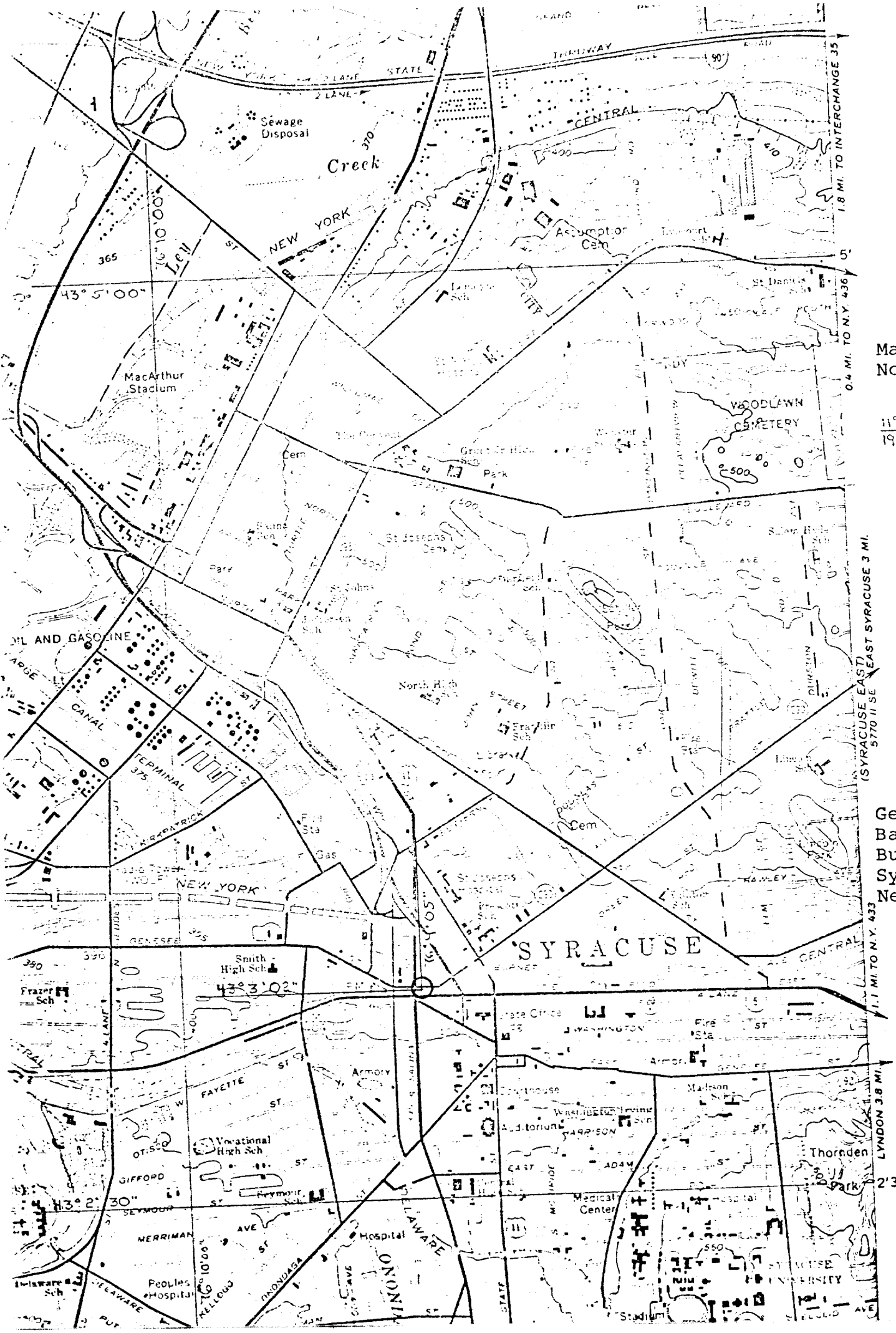
Date

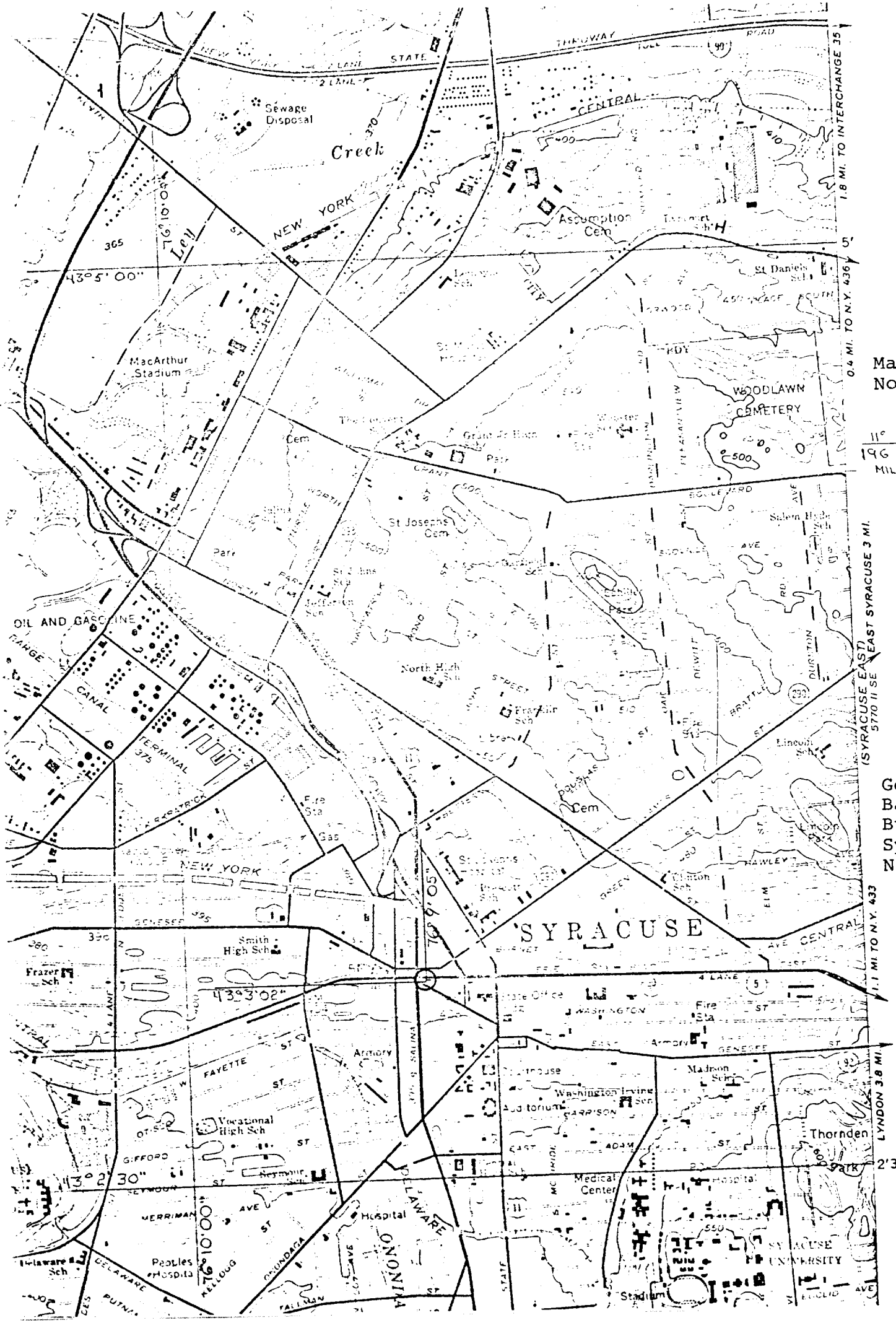
ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS


Magnetic
North
11°
196
MILS
Gere (Robert
Bank
Building
Syracuse,
New York
SYRACUSE
NEW YORK
Creek
Sewage
Disposal
MacArthur
Stadium
Smith
High Sch
Vocational
High Sch
Peoples
Hospital
Hospital
Medical
Center
Thornden
Park
Armory
Fire
Sta
Gas
Cem
Park
CANAL
TERMINAL
FAYETTE
ST
MERRIMAN
AVE
SEYMOUR
GIFFORD
ONONDAGA
DELAWARE
WASHINGTON
HARRISON
EAST
ADAMS
MADISON
WOODLAWN
CEMETERY
NEW YORK
STATE
THRUWAY
CENTRAL
43° 5' 00"
43° 3' 02"
43° 2' 30"
76° 10' 00"
76° 8' 05"
1.8 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 35
0.4 MI. TO N.Y. 436
3 MI. EAST SYRACUSE
(SYRACUSE EAST)
5770 II SE
1.1 MI. TO N.Y. 433
LYNDON 3.8 MI.
2'30"


Magnetic North
11°
19G
MILS
Gere (Rober
Bank
Building
Syracuse,
New York
SYRACUSE
NEW YORK
STATE
THRUWAY
CENTRAL
Creek
Sewage Disposal
Assumption Cem
MacArthur Stadium
WOODLAWN CEMETERY
St Joseph's Cem
OIL AND GASOLINE
CANAL
TERMINAL
Fire Sta
Gas
North High Sch
Smith High Sch
Frazer Sch
Armory
Vocational High Sch
Seymour
Peebles Hospital
Delaware Sch
Hospital
Medical Center
Madison Sch
Washington Irving Sch
Thornden Park
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
Stadium
1.8 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 35
0.4 MI. TO N.Y. 436
3 MI. EAST SYRACUSE (SYRACUSE EAST) 5770 II SE
1.1 MI. TO N.Y. 433
LYNDON 3.8 MI.
43°5'00"
43°3'02"
43°2'30"
76°9'05"
76°10'00"
2'30"

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

OFFICE COPY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Amos Block
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
210-216 W. Water St. — NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY, TOWN
Syracuse — VICINITY OF
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
32nd
STATE — CODE — COUNTY — CODE
New York — 036 — Onondaga — 067

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
XX BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	XX UNOCCUPIED	XX COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	XX BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	XX YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Hon. Tarky Lombardi and City of Syracuse Dept. of Community Development
STREET & NUMBER
99 Burlingame Road 217 Montgomery Street
CITY, TOWN — VICINITY OF — STATE
Syracuse — New York

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Onondaga County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
410 Montgomery St.
CITY, TOWN — STATE
Syracuse — New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Statewide Inventory
DATE — __FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL
1977
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Office of Parks and Rec., Div. for Historic Preservation
CITY, TOWN — STATE
Albany — New York

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	X_DETERIORATED	X_UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL SITE
_GOOD	_RUINS	_ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
X_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Amos Block is located at 210-216 West Water Street, just south of the downtown business district of the city of Syracuse. It borders on Clinton Square, adjacent to the path of the old Erie Canal.

The block measures approximately 55 feet by 145 feet. It is comprised of a full basement and four stories. An additional half-story is located above the center portion. The seven separate street level bays are most easily delineated on the West Water Street or southern elevation. The six westernmost comprise a single homogeneous architectural unit commonly known as the Amos Building. Joseph Lyman Silsbee designed the facade in 1878, incorporating an earlier, smaller structure. In the process, he added a half-story to the two center bays, erected the two western bays, and altered the roof line of the two eastern bays. The easternmost portion of the block, which is detailed somewhat differently than the main block, dates to about 1910, and exhibits narrow rectangular openings and a cast-iron front on the first story.

The exterior of the first story has early twentieth-century rusticated concrete block facing while the second, third and fourth stories exhibit a variety of Romanesque style openings in different groupings accented by variations in surface texture, with brick corbeling at the cornice line. The two center bays rise to a parapet gable, effecting an interesting verticality to the otherwise horizontal orientation of the building. Smaller parapets bearing the surname Amos flank the center parapet.

The east and west elevations are plain brick bearing walls. Adjoining buildings on either side have been demolished in recent years. The north facade is also plain; this treatment due to the elevation's frontage on the Erie Canal.

The first floor is divided into seven separate spaces defined by either triple width brick walls, or in their absence, columns. Ceilings vary from stamped sheet iron to tongue and groove pine, to modern gypsum board. The interiors of the second and third stories are linked by a narrow central corridor with small rooms off of it. Each has been modified with the addition of plaster board. The fourth and fifth floors have been stripped of all interior fabric.

A November, 1977 report on the structural condition of the Amos Block submitted by the architectural firm of Quinliven, Pierik and Krause, 101 East Water Street, Syracuse, commented that water penetration had damaged the roof and wood structure. In addition, window replacement and masonry cleaning and repair were areas needing prompt attention. The report concluded that aside from these concerns, the Amos Block was basically a sound structure.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	XX ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	X COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	XX TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1878 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Joseph Lyman Silsbee

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Amos Block (1878) was built by Jacob Amos, mayor of Syracuse 1892-1896, after a design by J. Lyman Silsbee, a prominent Syracuse architect who also designed the Syracuse Savings Bank and the White Memorial building. The commercial structure, with its distinctive Romanesque facade, was sited next to the old Erie Canal where it became an important component of the developing downtown business district during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

"The opening of the Erie Canal," according to an 1849 Onondaga County history, "may be set down as the real commencement of the city of Syracuse." In time the area of the city bordering on the canal became an important commercial and manufacturing district. The canal traversed Clinton Square, becoming the focal point of the prominent pedestrian mall that still exists today.

The Amos Block, which borders Clinton Square on the southwest side, was built on the site of the Empire State Mills Building in 1878, and may have incorporated the remains of that earlier property. It is one of several buildings associated with the canal that survives in Syracuse.

Immediately adjacent to the Amos Block were warehouses, wholesale establishments, and light manufacturing companies, while space in the building itself was allocated for wholesale grocery businesses at street level, and storage on the upper stories. Steam packets loaded and unloaded freight on the canal side, while the elaborate Romanesque facade on West Water Street enticed passersby to patronize the wholesale grocery businesses inside.

Jacob Amos, whose surname appears on the parapets of the building, served as mayor of Syracuse for two terms (1892-1896). During that time he concerned himself with with improving the appearance of the city. The installation of sewer systems, street paving, and the completion of Syracuse City Hall (listed on the National Register) were among his principle accomplishments. Jacob Amos was also a businessman. Aside from owning and renting out space in the Amos Building, he also owned a flour mill, a portion of which survives today on Walton Street, south of the Amos Block.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

Amos Block
Onondaga County

The Amos Building was designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee, a local architect who also designed two of Syracuse's most outstanding Victorian Gothic structures -- the Syracuse Savings Bank (1875), and the White Memorial Building (1876). Both of these buildings are listed on the National Register. In the Amos Building, Silsbee abandoned the Gothic for the Romanesque. The Amos Block is the only known Romanesque structure in Syracuse designed by Silsbee. Following the Amos Building, Silsbee moved to Chicago, where he worked with Frank Lloyd Wright, and specialized in designing residential buildings in the shingle style.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 1

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	405960	4766180
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Attached Site Map.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Ellen R. Miller, Program Assistant

ORGANIZATION
NYS Parks and Rec., Div. for Historic Preservation

DATE

STREET & NUMBER
Agency Bldg. #1, Empire State Plaza

TELEPHONE
(518)474-0479

CITY OR TOWN
Albany

STATE
New York

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL XXX

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation DATE 8/30/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

Amos Block
Onondaga County
CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Connors, Dennis. Amos Block. Syracuse, New York, Interview. June 14, 1978.

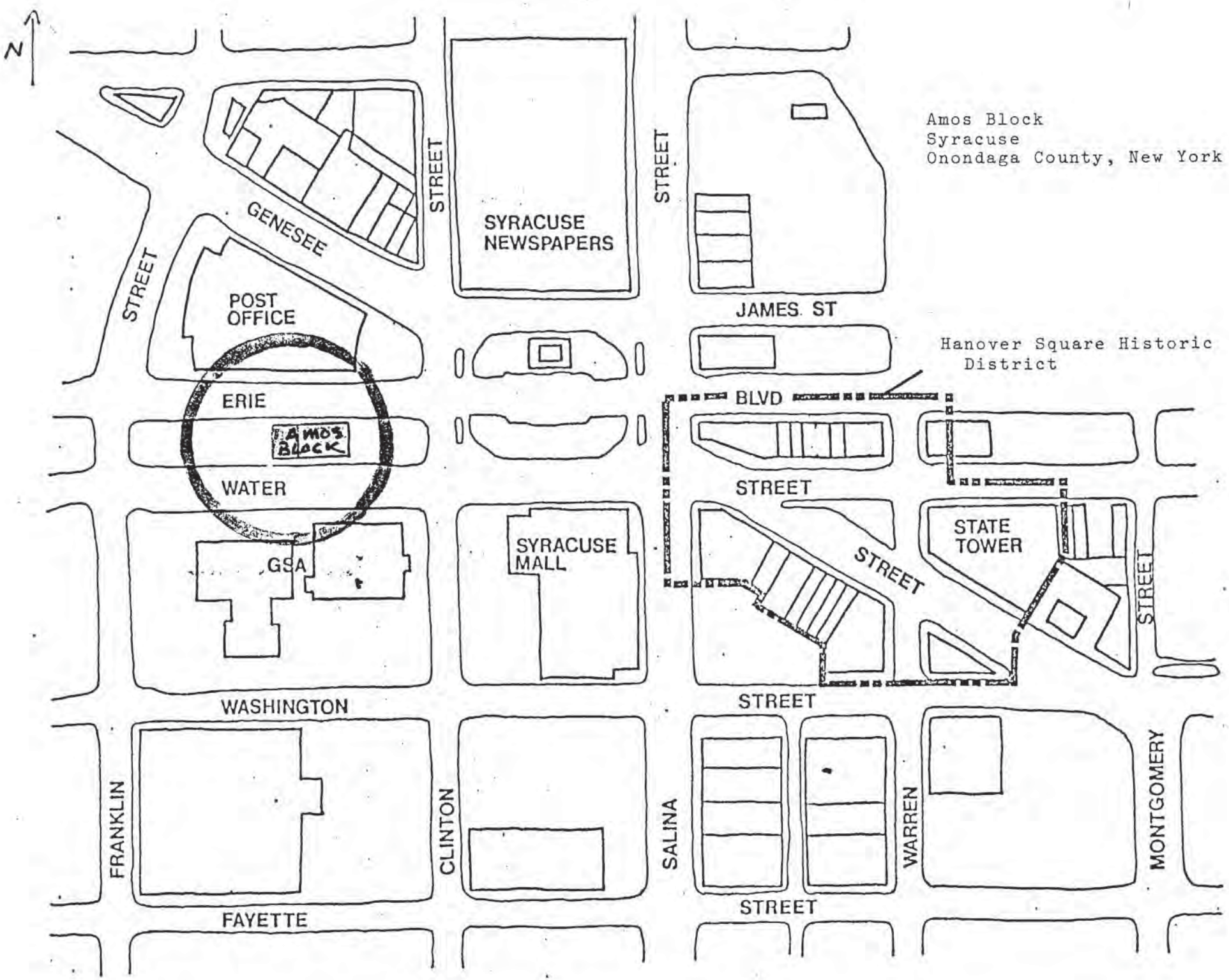
Courier, December 3, 1878.

Crawford Randall T. "Field Inspection Amos Building Complex." Syracuse, NY: 1977.

Hosler, V. Amos Block. Syracuse, New York. Interview, April 6, 1978.

New York State Council on the Arts. Erie Canal. New York City: 1971.

Quinliven, Pierik, and Krause. Amos Block Feasibility Study. Syracuse, NY, 1977.



Amos Block
Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York

Hanover Square Historic District



Syracuse West Quad

Amos Block
210-216 W. Water St.
Syracuse, Onondaga Co.
UTM References
(Zone 18)

	Easting	Northing
A.	405960	4766860

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0497

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO: 06740.000568
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Marc Morfei DATE: 1993

YOUR ADDRESS: 239 East Water Street Syracuse, NY 13202 TELEPHONE: (315)422-8912

I

ORGANIZATION (if any): Landscape & Prospect

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): **Amos Mill Office Building**
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: **376 West Water Street**
4. OWNERSHIP: a.public b. private X
5. PRESENT OWNER: ADDRESS:
6. USE: Original: Present:
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain

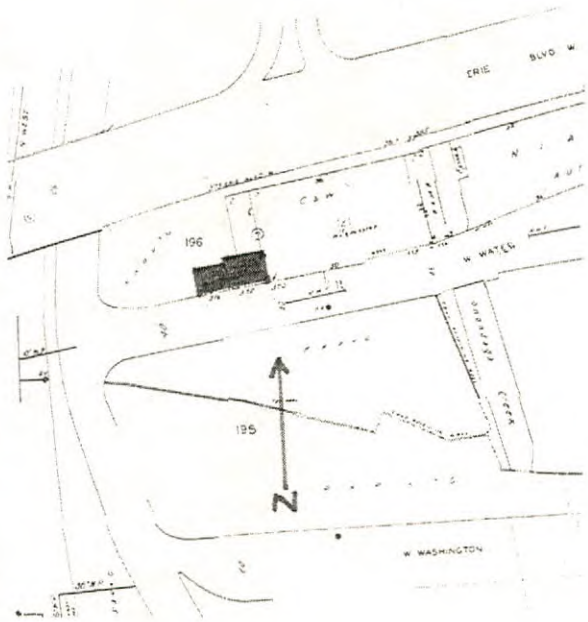
DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☒ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (if known)
   a wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION a. excellent ☐ b. good ☒ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
    Bay window added to Water St. facade.

12. PHOTO



13. MAP:



An Equal Opportunity Agency

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [X] b. zoning [ ] c. roads [ ]
d. developers [ ] e. deterioration [ ]
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [ ] b. carriage house [ ] c. garage [ ]
d. privy [ ] e. shed [ ] f. greenhouse [ ]
g. shop [ ] h. gardens [ ]
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: Amos Mill bldg. adjacent (Syracuse Office Environments)

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING: (check more than one if necessary)
a. open land [ ] b. woodland [ ]
c. scattered buildings [X]
d. densely built-up [ ] e. commercial [X]
f. industrial [ ] g. residential [ ]
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located near the west border of the Central Business District, where Onondaga Creek crossed the Erie Canal. The historic Amos Mill building is attached to the rear of this building. Another holding of Jacob Amos, the Amos Block (NR site) is located a block away to the east, and the historic Niagara Mohawk building is across the street to the northeast.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
This 1-1/2 story building is faced in red brick and features heavy rusticated stone arches characteristic of the Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture. The building has a steep-pitched gable roof with prominent gabled wall dormers. Round arched window openings with rusticated stone voussoires punctuate the south elevation, and rusticated stone is used in gables, for quoins, for two prominent stringcourses, and for the exposed foundation course on the Water Street side.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: c.1885

ARCHITECT: Archimedes Russell

BUILDER: unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see attached)

21. SOURCES: Onondaga Historical Association files

22. THEME:

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Continuation Sheet
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

376 West Water Street
Amos Mill Office Building

20. The building at 376 W. Water St. is architecturally significant as a distinctive example of Richardsonian Romanesque style architecture and represents an important example of the work of regionally prominent architect Archimedes Russell. The building is also significant for its association with Erie Canal-era mills. It was erected by Jacob Amos as an office building for his Empire State Mills located next door on the banks of Onondaga Creek. It was part of numerous holdings along the canal of Amos, which included the NR-listed Amos Block at 208-222 E. Water St.

Jacob Amos was born in Germany in 1818 and came to America as a young man. His introduction to the mill industry came early, as he worked for the Dunlop Mills in Jamesville at age sixteen. In 1855 he leased a mill in Dewitt, and in 1861 he moved to Syracuse and bought the block of mill buildings where the Amos Block now stands. He built a mill in Baldwinsville in 1867 and a decade later formed the Jacob Amos & Sons Mills with his sons Jacob, Jr. and Charles. In 1878 Amos purchased the Barker & Munroe Mills on Onondaga Creek, only two blocks from their other downtown property. They remodeled the mills and christened it "Jacob Amos & Sons Empire State Mills." Jacob Amos, Jr. went on to manage the business and proved himself aa gifted in politics as in business. In 1892 Amos was elected to the first of two terms as Mayor of Syracuse.

Archimedes Russell was one of Central New York's most prolific architects, with nearly 800 commissions to his name during a career that lasted more than forty years, from 1868 to 1914. He was a master of Victorian eclecticism. He designed practically every type of structure, in practically every style known to his day. Among his more prominent buildings in Syracuse are the Onondaga County Courthouse (Montgomery St., 1906), Third National Bank (101 James St., 1886), Central High School (700 S. Warren St., 1903), and Crouse College (Syracuse University, 1889). He leaves perhaps the greatest legacy of any local architect - churches, schools, residences, and commercial buildings that endure as focal points in the city landscape.

06740.000635

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 067-40-0635
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Sarah Sweetser Theis DATE: July 1985

~~YOUR~~ ADDRESS: 1509 Park St. Syr. 13208 TELEPHONE: 475-0119

I

ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservation Association of Central New York, Inc.

* *

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Colella Galleries (Howard & Jennings Pump Factory) 0996000500
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 123 E.Willow St.
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☐
5. PRESENT OWNER: Colella, Nicholas E & Jane P. ADDRESS: same
6. USE: Original: pump factory Present: shop
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
   Interior accessible: Explain store hours

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
   e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known)
   a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
   b. wood frame with light members ☐
   c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
   d. metal (explain)
   e. other
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☒ b. good ☐ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so,when?
    c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

Restored after fire 1975, stairway & side entrance added 1976.

12. PHOTO:



13. MAP:



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☒ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
NA
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: _____

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☐ e. commercial ☒
f. industrial ☒ g. residential ☐
h. other: Parking lots

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)
(see attached)

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
(see attached)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1879

ARCHITECT: attributed to Charles E. Colton

BUILDER: _____

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:
(see attached)

21. SOURCES: (see attached)

22. THEME:

123 E. Willow St. Colella Galleries

#17

The building at 123 E. Willow St. is located within the central business district of Syracuse. Though its immediate neighbors are parking lots and an overhead interstate highway, the structure is within a block or two of the Third National Bank and Syracuse Savings Bank buildings, both Victorian period structures now listed individually on the National Register. It is also within sight of the Weighlock Building and Clinton Square, both important landmarks.

#18

The Victorian Gothic style facade of the Colella Galleries Building is red brick with constrasting stone trim. The wall is 4 stories high and is divided into two identical bays by brick and stone piers. At the first floor level the piers have horizontal limestone banding at regular intervals. The brickwork corbels out to receive the ends of the cornice atop the show windows in between. These plate glass windows and entrance door have been restored in wood with period detailing.

Stone sill and spring courses occur at the second floor level. The window openings here, 3 in each bay, have round arched heads and flush brick voussiors. The piers are adorned at the top of this level with stone blocks incised with an Eastlake style flower design. Bands of angled brickwork extend between the piers at the third floor sill course. The window openings have pointed arch heads and stone springers.

The 4th floor windows are shaped to follow the lines of a pair of roof gables which flank a central pavillion style cupola. The tops of the corner piers are decorated with squat engaged columns with Gothic style capitals and gargoyle figures. Ornamental cresting punctuates the skyline.

The side walls of the building were originally brick party walls and are now stuccoed. The rear wall is unadorned.

#20

This structure is one of the few remaining factory loft and commercial buildings which once lined the Oswego Canal near its junction with the Erie Canal three blocks away. Its proximity to those major transportation routes made it a valuable location for merchants and manufacturers.

Constructed in 1879, the building housed the firm of Howard and Jennings who manufactured their pumps there up until the turn-of-the-century. Later occupants included:

Hetherington, Borst and Borst (1913-16), City of Syracuse (1916-20), Fred Wyker and family (1920-72), Harrolds and Esposito (1972), D'Jimas Furs (1973-74) and Nicolas Colella, who is the present owner. The building survived an explosion and fire in 1975 that leveled all the remaining buildings on the block. It has been meticulously restored by its present owner, and is one of the few Victorian Gothic commercial building facades remaining in the city.

#21

City Directories, City Atlas 1908, City tax records.

NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Amendment Sheet, p. 2
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

06740
123-125 E. Willow St., USN .000635
Howard & Jennings Pump Factory (Colella's Gallery)

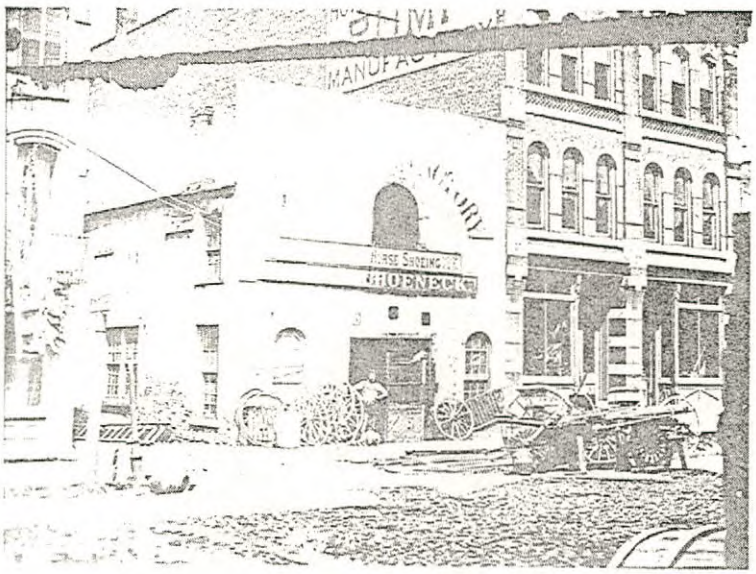
12. photograph, 1993.

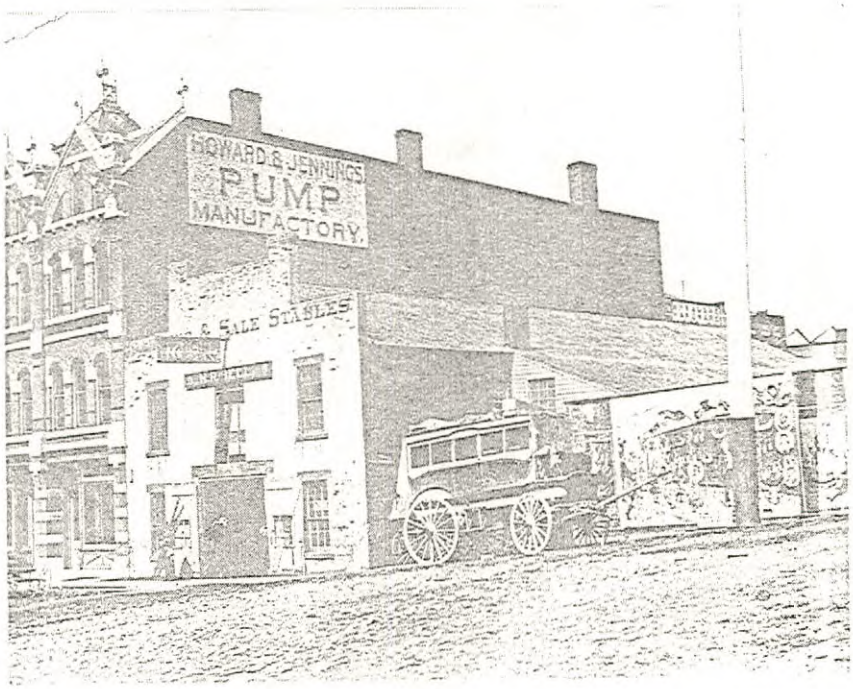


NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
Amendment Sheet, p. 2
Landscape & Prospect, 1993

123-125 E. Willow St., USN .000635
Howard & Jennings Pump Factory (Colella's Gallery)

Historic photographs, ca. 1880
(Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association)





NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 C.W. Snow & Company Warehouse

other name/site number

2. Location

street & number 230 West Willow Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Syracuse vicinity

state New York code NY county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13204

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Robert A. Pierpont, DSHPO 1/30/07
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and 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:
- ☐ 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ public-local
- ☒ private
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- ☐ district
- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouse

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls concrete/brick
roof concrete
other

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

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The former C.W. Snow & Company warehouse is located at 216-230 West Willow Street, just west of the downtown core of the City of Syracuse in Central New York. When constructed in 1913, it replaced a large residence. In the nineteenth century, this had been a residential neighborhood, but as the downtown commercial district grew, this section of West Willow Street became a service and warehouse district. In 1894, Thomas Halloran built a warehouse for his carriage business on the southwest corner of West Willow and North Clinton streets. On the northeast corner was the Woodhull, Goodale & Bull Clothing Factory, and on the southeast corner was the Syracuse Police Department and Jail. When the Snow Warehouse was built, three- and four-story industrial buildings were becoming the norm for the area. Built to the sidewalk, the building fills the lot and .

The Snow Warehouse is a four-story, rectangular, poured-in-place, reinforced concrete industrial building with a flat roof. The curtain walls are brick, and have been painted. The building was constructed using the patented C.A.P. Turner design for mushroom columns---the flared columns support the concrete slab construction without the need for girders. A tall brick chimney, with a corbelled top, towers above the building at the northwest corner.

Designed as a modern utilitarian building, the exterior is extremely simple. The only decorative features on the exterior are the stylized pilasters on either side of the front entrance and on the corners, at the first floor level, of the front façade.

Originally, there were large, metal-frame industrial windows on the north, south and west sides of the building but these were removed at some unknown time and the openings filled in with concrete block. Based on the design one remaining window, these have been replicated and replaced on the three elevations where windows were present. The east side of the building was a windowless solid wall, but with design guidance from the National Park Service, windows have been added on the once blank east side of the building, recalling the configuration of the original windows but not duplicating it. Double glass doors, centered on the front façade, provide access to the building.

The building is constructed on a raised foundation and, within the paneled and glass vestibule, a short flight of steps provides access to the first floor. There are new entrances on the east side and the rear of the building, which open into the lobby of the apartment building.

On the interior, the structural mushroom columns are exposed throughout the building. In the original design, office space was provided on the first floor at the front of the building and interior walls divided the office area from the warehouse in the rear. The former offices have been converted into retail space and the warehouse space converted into 48 loft apartments.

Circulation within the building is accommodated in a number of ways. An enclosed stairwell is located on the east wall, about one-third of the way back from the front of the building. The stairs, balustrades and newel posts are metal, and only the hand rail is wood. On the rear wall, near the

northeast corner of the building, is a brick enclosed elevator. The historic elevator shaft has been retained, but the elevator has been replaced.

A large metal slide, with traps, facilitated the movement of products from the upper floors to the loading dock area on the first floor when the building was used as a warehouse. The slide has been maintained, but has been sealed between floors. It is an integral feature in three apartments. A narrow, metal, spiral stairway could not be maintained as a means of circulation, but has been retained as a decorative feature in the lobby..

The interior exposed concrete floors and ceilings remain exposed. The floors have been stained, polished and sealed and the original aisle numbers are still visible in many apartments throughout the building. The ceilings heights have been maintained at their thirteen-foot height, and still show the imprint of the wooden planks of the formwork used during construction. The mushroom columns, the innovative feature that made this structural system possible, have been left exposed throughout the building. The rhythm of the columns is clearly visible in the hallways. The large industrial windows fill the interior with light.

8. Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **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

Period of Significance
1913

Significant Dates
1913

Significant Persons
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Archimedes Russell

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 Buildings 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 Name of repository:

STATE MENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The C.W. Snow & Company warehouse is significant under Criterion C as an excellent local example of an early modern poured-in-place concrete building. The building, located at 230 West Willow Street in downtown Syracuse, was designed in 1913 as a wholesale drug warehouse by prominent Syracuse architect Archimedes Russell. It is unique in his 54-year career as it is his only reinforced concrete utilitarian industrial building. Russell designed six industrial buildings between 1910 and 1913 and the Snow Company warehouse was his last. He was known for his adaptations of historical styles in stone, and brick; in this building, which was a radical departure from his earlier designs, he utilized poured concrete and a mushroom column structural system.

The City of Syracuse was incorporated in 1847, having been settled first as the village of Salina centered around the salt industry along Onondaga Lake and a separate settlement called Syracuse along the Erie Canal to the south. The later village of Syracuse, made the county seat in 1830, grew rapidly because of its location on this major east-west transportation artery of New York State and annexed the smaller settlement of Salina. With its location in the center of the state, Syracuse had a transportation advantage that helped its development as an industrial center. Within a short time after the opening of the Erie Canal, the city was served by both the New York Central & Hudson Railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, the former paralleling the canal and once again connecting Syracuse with points east and west. In its early years, Syracuse was commonly referred to as "Salt City" due to the heavy concentration of salt manufacturers operating within the city. As the salt industry declined after the turn of the twentieth century, industrial diversification within Syracuse contributed to its emergence as a major industrial city in New York State.

An in-depth study of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of the City of Syracuse for 1910-1911, updated through 1931, indicate that the Snow Company warehouse was one of the earliest poured-in-place reinforced concrete buildings constructed in Syracuse and may well be the first using the patented mushroom columns. It is clearly one of earliest examples of this modern technology in Syracuse, and, given its architect, is locally very significant.

Concrete was far from a generally accepted method of construction until after 1900. An article published in *American Architect and Building News* in 1904 stated, "There have been so many failures in reinforced concrete buildings of late, that it becomes a matter of importance and self protection for every engineer and architect designing in this type of construction to reflect and study their cause."[1] In that same year, the American Concrete Institute, which was dedicated to improving the design, construction, maintenance and repair of concrete structures, was founded. American industrialists were concerned with improving concrete construction, for, at its best, concrete offered an economical and practical building material that could be used to quickly construct a utilitarian building. Its resistance to fire resulted in a fireproof classification for insurance purposes, which in turn, reduced fire insurance premiums. Testing laboratories were set up in Philadelphia and

[1] Julius Kahn, "A Plan for Reinforced Concrete," *American Architect and Building News*. Vol. LXXXIII, January 30, 1904, p.36.

Manhattan, as well as in a number of university engineering departments, to test concrete. By 1905 established standards for concrete construction were published.

But these standards not withstanding, the lead article in the June 16, 1906 edition of *American Architect and Building News* stated, "Architects everywhere who are inclined to experiment – that really is the word to use just now – with reinforced concrete construction are confronted with a perplexingly complex situation which is likely to add seriously to the annoyances they have to endure in the way of delays and squabbles between sub-contractors."[2] The July 14, 1906 edition of *American Architect and Building News* featured a long article on the results of stress tests performed on concrete columns.[3] In July of the following year, the lead article detailed the latest reinforced concrete accident. The article describes the collapse of a four-story warehouse on Washington Street in Philadelphia, resulting in the deaths of two and injury to 15 construction workers.[4] Concrete construction was truly still experimental.

With Claude A.P. Turner's design for the mushroom column, concrete slab construction became possible. This invention made girders unnecessary, decreased the amount of concrete necessary in construction, allowed more headroom in buildings, and increased the availability of natural light, since there were no girders to block the daylight. The design also improved the ease with which fires could be fought, should the contents in one of these fireproof structures accidentally ignite. It was at the University of Illinois that Turner worked with Professor Arthur Talbot in testing his designs for slab construction.[5] He was awarded a patent for his design in 1908.

The book, *Reinforced Concrete in Factory Construction,* published in 1913 by the Atlas Portland Cement Company, featured articles on 16 concrete factory buildings and included photographs of nine other factory interiors. Only one of the 25 modern factory buildings was built using the "new" mushroom columns. If American architects considered poured-in-place concrete construction experimental, then the use of the new mushroom column structural system was even more experimental. Yet this was the system that Archimedes Russell decided to use in the construction of the Snow Company Warehouse.

It was not until Cass Gilbert used Turner's patented "mushroom system" in his 1918 design for the United States Army Supply Base in Brooklyn that the combination of flared column capitals with flat slabs became the prototype for all major subsequent slab construction through the 1930s.[6]

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[2] *American Architect and Building News,* Vol. LXXXIX, June 16, 1906, front page.
[3] James E. Howard, "Concrete Column Tests at Watertown Arsenal," *American Architect and Building News,* Vol. XC, July 14, 1906, p.11.
[4] *American Architect and Building News,* Vol. XCII, July 20, 1907, front page.
[5] Barbara S. Christen and Steven Flanders, Cass Gilbert, Life and Work: Architect of the Public Domain, New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2001, p.169.
[6] Ibid., p.168.

The updated Sanborn maps for the City of Syracuse indicate that both the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company warehouse, built in 1928, and the Atlantic Commission Company produce warehouse, built in 1930, were built of reinforced concrete mushroom-column construction. The addition to the O.M. Edwards factory built in 1922 was also constructed using Turner's patented system, as was one of the modern factory buildings constructed for the Franklin Car Company.

In total, 24 poured-in-place reinforced concrete buildings were constructed in Syracuse between 1921 and 1930, but Archimedes Russell's C.W. Snow & Company warehouse was probably the first built using the newly patented mushroom columns in the City of Syracuse and, as such, is clearly locally significant.

After standing vacant for many years, the warehouse was converted to apartments and small commercial establishments in 2005-2006.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOK:

Christen, Barbara S. and Steven Flanders. Cass Gilbert, Life and Work: Architect of the Public Domain. New York: W.W. Norton & Company. 2001.

PERIODICALS

American Architect and Building News. Vol. LXXXIX, June 16, 1906.

American Architect and Building News. Vol. XCII, July 20, 1907.

Howard, James E. "Concrete Column Tests at Watertown Arsenal," *American Architect and Building News.* Vol. XC, July 14, 1906.

Kahn, Julius, "A Plan for Reinforced Concrete," *American Architect and Building News.* Vol.LXXXIII, Jan. 30, 1904.

OTHER

Archimedes Russell's account book for 1910, located in the archives at Syracuse University.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of the city of Syracuse, NY. Vol. 2 plate 156, 1911 updated to 1931.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre
UTM References
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 405967 4767085
Zone Easting Northing

2 18
Zone Easting Northing

3 18
Zone Easting Northing

4 18
Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

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 Anthony Opalka, Historic Preservation Program Analyst (see continuation sheet)
organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation date November 2006
street & number PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188-0189

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name/title WSL – Tenant, LLC
street & number 221 W. Division St. telephone (315) 475-7499
city or town Syracuse state NY zip code 13204

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, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property boundary is City of Syracuse tax map # 104.-09-08.0.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the boundary that has been associated with the C.W. Snow & Company Warehouse since it was constructed in 1913.

Draft prepared by:

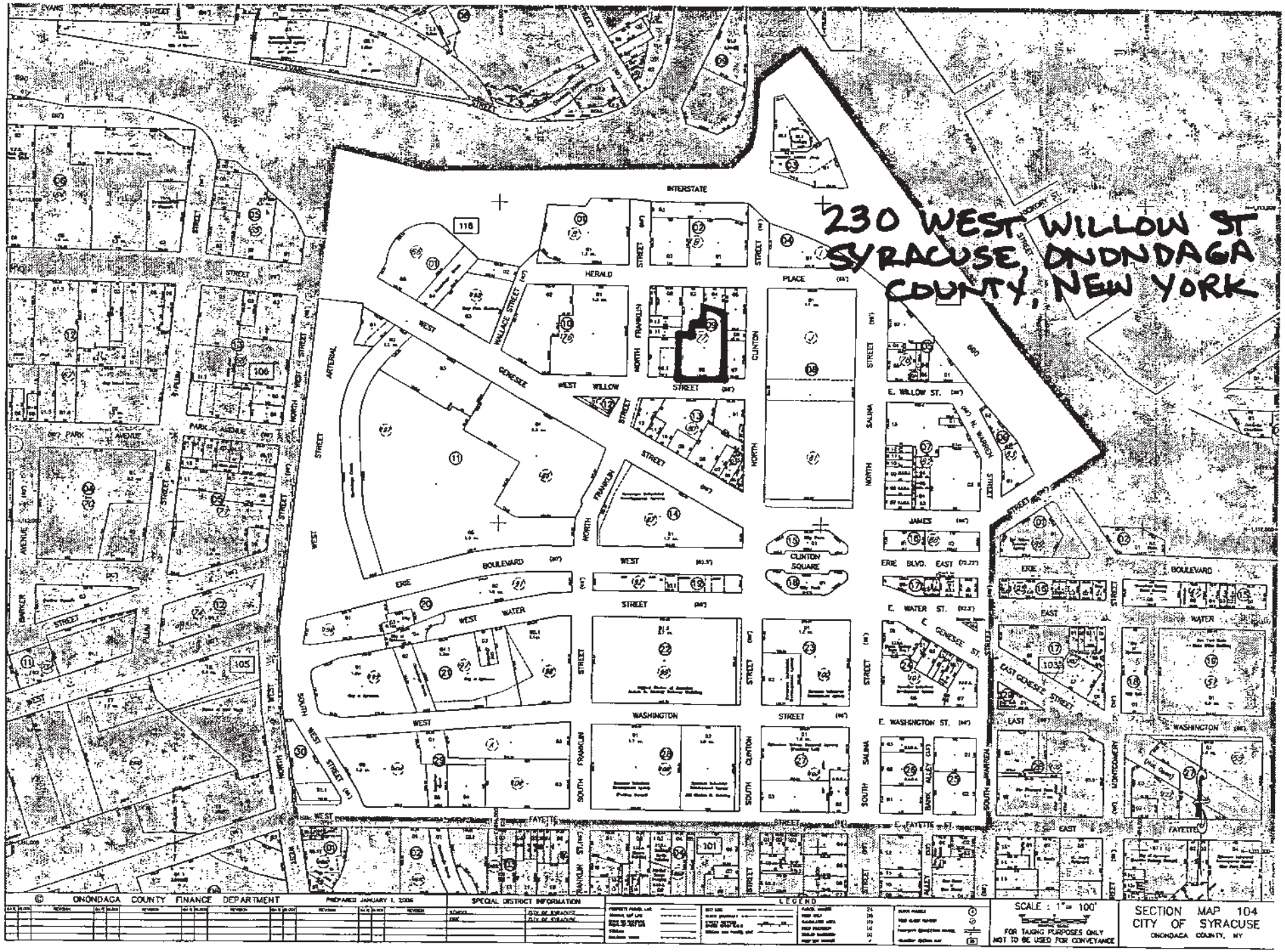
Cynthia Carrington Carter
219 Crawford Ave.
Syracuse, NY 13224

315-446-1310

Photograph key

Pictures taken June 2006
Photographer: Cynthia Carrington Carter
Negatives: in possession of photographer, Syracuse, New York

1. View of front façade and east side
2. View of front façade and west side
3. Close-up of entrance
4. View of entrance on east side of building
5. View of entrance on rear building
6. Interior, lobby looking toward east entrance
7. Interior, lobby looking toward rear wall
8. Interior hall showing mushroom columns
9. Original stairway and fire door to fourth floor
10. Metal product slide retained in place in third floor apartment
11. Looking from hall into an apartment
12. Window wall in an apartment
13. Half wall abuts mushroom column in an apartment
14. Typical kitchen in an apartment


230 WEST WILLOW ST
SYRACUSE, ONONDAGA
COUNTY, NEW YORK
INTERSTATE
HERALD PLACE
WEST WILLOW STREET
E. WILLOW ST.
CLINTON SQUARE
ERIE BLVD. EAST
E. WATER ST.
E. WASHINGTON ST.
WASHINGTON STREET
ERIE BOULEVARD
WEST WATER
EAST WATER
EAST GENESEE STREET
E. GENESEE ST.
FAYETTE STREET
E. FAYETTE ST.
PARK AVENUE
WEST GENESEE ARTERIAL
WALLACE STREET
NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
NORTH CLINTON STREET
NORTH SALINA STREET
NORTH WARREN STREET
SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET
SOUTH CLINTON STREET
SOUTH SALINA STREET
BARKER AVENUE
HUNT PLACE
BANK ALLEY (EAST)
MONTGOMERY STREET
(Unit. Cem.)
116
106
105
103
101
© ONONDAGA COUNTY FINANCE DEPARTMENT
PREPARED JANUARY 1, 2006
SPECIAL DISTRICT INFORMATION
LEGEND
SCALE : 1" = 100'
FOR TAXING PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE USED FOR CONVEYANCE
SECTION MAP 104
CITY OF SYRACUSE
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NY

Willow Street Lofts, LLC
221 West Division Street
Syracuse, New York 13204
(315) 475-7499

RECEIVED
SEP 18 2006
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

September 14, 2006

Mr. Tony Opalka
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Dear Mr. Opalka,

I, Douglas B. Sutherland, am a Member (partner) of Willow Street Lofts, LLC, the owner of the property at 230 Willow Street in Syracuse, New York 13202.

On behalf of my partners in Willow Street Lofts, LLC, I am sending you this letter in support of the consideration and inclusion of the property in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Thank you for your assistance with this nomination.

Sincerely,

Willow Street Lofts, LLC

By: MEMBER

Douglas B. Sutherland, Member

OHA
ONONDAGA
HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION

Museum & Administration
321 Montgomery Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
315-428-1864
315-471-2133 fax

Research Center
311 Montgomery Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
315-428-1862

RECEIVED
SEP 21 2006
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

September 19, 2006

Ms. Ruth L. Pierpont
Director,
Historic Preservation Field Services
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Peebles Island - PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ruth:

I am writing in support of the proposed nominations of the C. W. Snow Warehouse and the Wilson Building in Syracuse for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Wilson Building, historically known as the Dillaye Memorial Building, is a major landmark on Salina Street, Syracuse's main downtown thoroughfare. It is a fine example of Beaux-Arts classical styling with a rich history related to Syracuse retailing.

The C. W. Snow Warehouse is named after Charles Wesley Snow, a prominent local drug store merchant during the 19th and early 20th century. It is one of three commercial buildings in Syracuse associated with Snow's business. The first is already listed on the National Register as part of the Hanover Square Historic District. The second, built in 1888 at 216 South Warren Street, is another prime candidate for listing.

This Willow Street Warehouse is also an early local example of reinforced concrete construction from the architectural office of Archimedes Russell and Melvin King. Its current renovation into residential units is a sympathetic conversion that will help stabilize and revitalize the north end of downtown.

I believe these listings meet the criteria for local significance. Thanks for this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Dennis J. Connors,
Curator of History



C.W. SNOW WAREHOUSE
230 WEST WATER ST
SYRACUSE, ONONDAGA
COUNTY, NEW YORK

SYRACUSE WEST
QUAD
ZONE 18
E 405967 N 4767708










For Lease
424-111

















