

Appendix E-2
Architectural Resources Survey
and Addendum

Part 2 of 2

Appendix E-2, cont'd
Historic Resource Inventory Forms for
Properties Recommended NR-Eligible

Appendix E:**Historic Resources Inventory Forms**

Table E-1
Properties Recommended National Register-eligible

Letter ID	Address/Name	Brief Description	Study Area
A	145 ARSENAL DR REAR/ Onondaga Hollow Burial Ground, House Family Cemetery	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.	South
B	111-15 BURNET AVE	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.	Viaduct
C	211 BURNET AVE/ Doll House	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.	Viaduct
D	314 BURNET AVE	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.	Viaduct
E	219 BURNET AVE & MC BRIDE ST Dollard House	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.	Viaduct
F	200 BURNET AVE & TOWNSEND ST/ Lammert Residence	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.	Viaduct
G	117 BUTTERNUT ST & SALT ST/ Veterans Fastener Supply Corp	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.	Viaduct
H	410-18 CROUSE AVE S	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.	Viaduct
I	312 FILLMORE AVE/ The Heritage at Loretto	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.	South
J	713-15 GENESEE ST E	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.	Viaduct
K	728 GENESEE ST E & FORMAN AVE	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.	Viaduct
L	620 GENESEE ST W TO BELDEN AV/ First Presbyterian Church and Belden House	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.	Viaduct

Table E-1 (cont'd)
Properties Recommended National Register-eligible

Letter ID	Address/ Name	Brief Description	Study Area
M	308 GENESEE ST W TO WILLOW ST	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.	Viaduct
N	429 JAMES ST/ Norton House	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.	Viaduct
O	437 JAMES ST/ Church of the Saviour	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.	Viaduct
P	457 JAMES ST	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.	Viaduct
Q	323-35 JAMES ST & STATE ST N	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	Viaduct
R	200-232 PARK AVE & PLUM ST	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.	Viaduct
S	99 SALINA ST N/ Clinton Square	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.	Viaduct
T	382 SENECA TNPK E/ House	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.	South
U	521-23 STATE ST N	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.	Viaduct
V	525-27 STATE ST N	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.	Viaduct
W	215 STATE ST N & WILLOW ST E/ St John the Evangelist Church	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	Viaduct
X	824 STATE ST N	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.	Viaduct
Y	909 STATE ST N TO OSWEGO BLVD/ Wag Foods	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.	Viaduct
Z	107-109 TOWNSEND ST/ Phoenix Foundry & Machine Co.	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.	Viaduct



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New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Onondaga Hollow Burial Ground (House Family Cemetery)

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 145 Arsenal Drive (Rear)

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Cemetery

CURRENT USE: Cemetery (abandoned)

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): n/a Date Built: Early 19th century

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☒ stone
☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☒ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☒ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☒ other

Landscape Features: ☒ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☐ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☒ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☐ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Molly McDonald & Elizabeth D. Meade

DATE: September 8, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The cemetery, currently located in a wooded area and partially overgrown, is located east of a mid-20th century residential development on Arsenal Drive and to the south of Seneca Turnpike. Interstate (I)- 81 runs north-south a short distance east of the property. Within the same wooded parcel are a number of stone foundation remains associated with the former House estate, as well as the remnants of the 1812 Onondaga Arsenal. Further research, including additional field investigation, would be required to effectively delineate the extent and characteristics of the cemetery since the site is overgrown and is not publically accessible.

Only a few stones within the small cemetery are visible. One bears the following inscription:

*In
Memory of
EUNIS
wife of
James Gage
who died
Sept 17, 1812.
Aged 46 years.*

The stone features an urn and willow motif common of gravestones carved in the first decades of the 19th century (Deetz and Dethlefsen 1966). The stone is atypical of urn and willow slate-style stones, as it features circular scrolls at its shoulders as opposed to squared shoulders (ibid). A partially legible epitaph is carved at the base of the stone.

A second monument with a barely legible inscription stands in memory of Joseph and Hannah Clark. It is in the form of an obelisk on a two-tiered square base. A third marker is visible in the cemetery: a fallen red sandstone slab that is barely legible and is overgrown.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The cemetery now known as the House Family Cemetery was established in the early 19th century and may pre-date the adjacent Onondaga Arsenal by several years. The Arsenal itself was constructed in 1812 following a land agreement that was made between Cornelius and Deborah Longstreet and the State of New York (Bruce 1896). The House family owned the property between circa 1854 and 1971. Their name has been commonly attached to the cemetery, although the cemetery may have been established prior to their ownership of the land (Case 2005). It appears that it may have originally served as a town burial ground, and “practically all graves in the little burial ground are those of early settlers of Onondaga Hollow” with gravestones dating between 1812 and 1822 (*Syracuse Herald* 1930: 4). The House family did have a presence in the area as early as 1804, when Jonathan House moved to the area from Vermont and engaged in a limestone quarrying business and the family may have also used the burial ground (ibid; Case 2012). A map of the burial ground and arsenal property included in Bruce’s 1896 history of Onondaga County suggests that the cemetery was an irregular shape.

The 1812 grave bearing a willow and urn motif which stands in good condition in the cemetery commemorates Eunice Gage. Born Eunice Watkins on August 13, 1768, Eunice married James Adams Gage (born May 31, 1766) and had ten children between 1788 and 1809 (Lewis Publishing 1904). James A. Gage had been born in Pittstown, Rensselaer County, New York (Daughters of the American Revolution 1922). In 1793, Gage and his brother, Moses, purchased a 100-acre farm in Norway, Herkimer County, New York, and after traveling there on foot and building log cabins, the two became the first settlers of that part of New York State (ibid). Their wives joined them the following year and James and Eunice Gage lived there until 1810, when they moved to Syracuse (ibid). James Gage later moved to Painesville, Ohio, possibly after Eunice’s 1812 death, and the location of his grave is unknown, but may be in Ohio (ibid).

The large obelisk in the cemetery commemorates Joseph and Hannah Clark. Case (2005) reports Joseph’s date of death as 1807. The third marker, a fallen red sandstone slab, may be the House family monument described by reporter Dick Case after a visit to the cemetery in 2005 (Case 2005). Case references a list of at least eight gravestones that was prepared by William Beauchamp, a local historian, though those gravestones are either no

longer extant or are obscured from view (ibid).

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, as well as for its association with the House family. 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. The site may also possess significance under Criterion D for its potential to yield additional data associated with the cemetery, the House estate, and/or the Onondaga Arsenal.

Historic Maps:

Other Sources:

Bruce, Dwight H., editor

1896 *Onondaga's Centennial: Gleanings of a Century*. Volume 1. Boston: the Boston History Co.

Case, Dick

2005 "Grove in Valley Shelters 200-year-old legacy." *Syracuse Post Standard* July 2, 2005: page B-1. Syracuse, NY.

2012 "Future uncertain for ruins of stone arsenal built in Syracuse for War of 1812." *Syracuse Post Standard* May 6, 2012. Accessed online September 2016:
http://blog.syracuse.com/opinion/2012/05/future_uncertain_for_ruins_of.html.

Daughters of the American Revolution

1922 "8843. Gage." *Daughters of the Revolution Magazine* 56(1): pp. 223.

Deetz, James and Edwin S. Dethlefsen

1967 "Death's Heads, Cherubs, and Willow Trees: Experimental Archaeology in Colonial Cemeteries." *American Antiquity* 31(4): pp. 502-510.

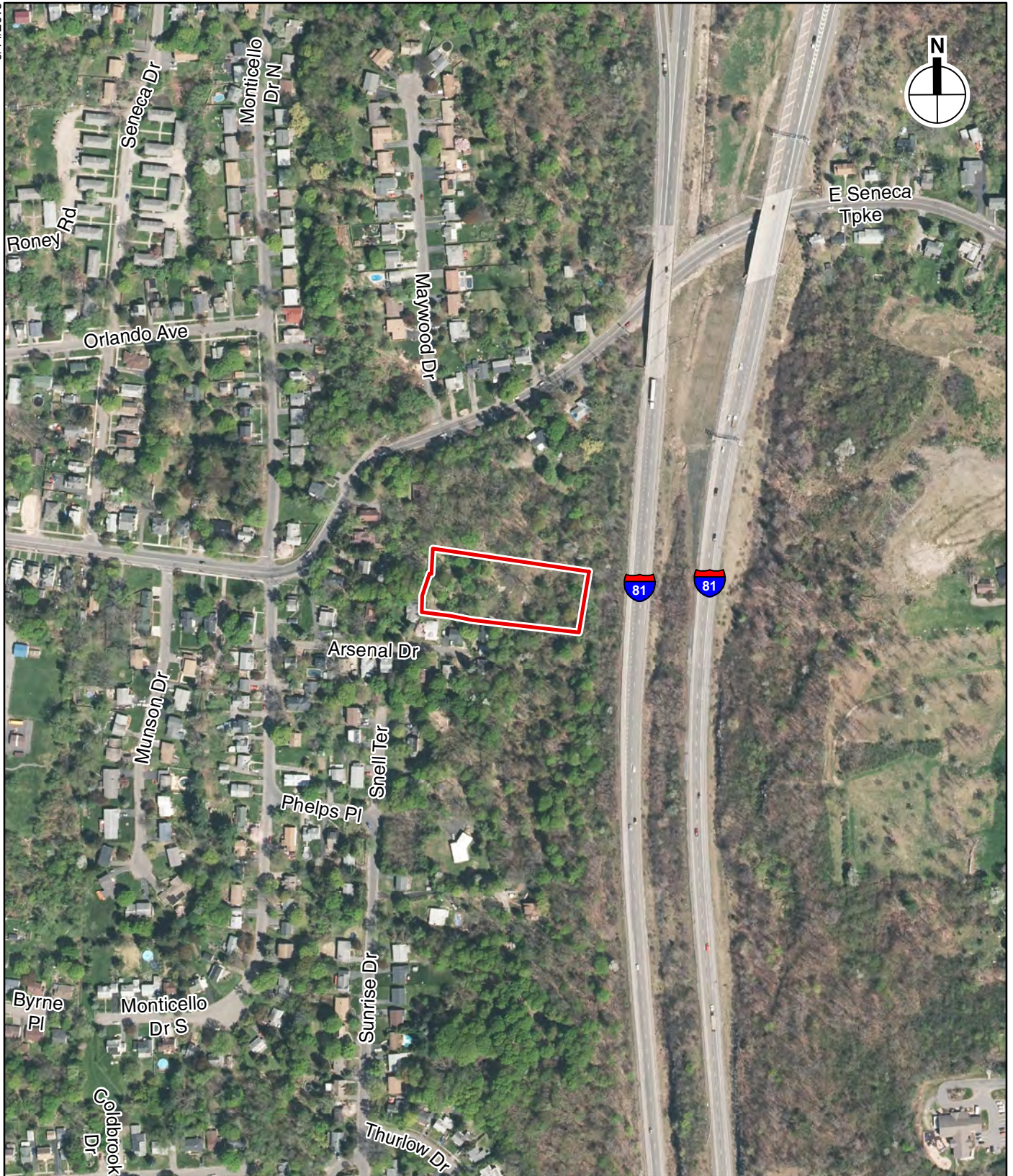
Lewis Publishing

1904 *A Biographical and Genealogical History of Southeastern Nebraska*. Volume 2. Chicago and New York: Lewis Publishing.

Syracuse Herald

1930 "Graveyard, Arsenal Ruins Tell of Pioneer Days." *Syracuse Herald* February 9, 1930: page 4. Syracuse, NY.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

Onondaga Hollow Burial Ground, House Family Cemetery, 145 Arsenal Dr Rear
Location Map



The Onondaga Hollow Burial Ground, also known as the House Family Cemetery, is largely overgrown. Three grave markers are visible, including this obelisk commemorating Joseph and Hannah Clark

1



The gravestone of Eunis Gage, which dates to 1812, features the willow and urn motif emblematic of the period. Gage was one of several early settlers of the Onondaga Hollow area said to be buried here

2



Foundation remains, believed to be remnants of a barn on the former House estate, are located in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery

3



The ruins of the circa 1812 Onondaga Arsenal are also located in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery

4



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

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New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): 111- 115 Burnet Avenue

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 111- 115 Burnet Avenue

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residential

CURRENT USE: Residential

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Unknown

Date Built: circa 1890

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☒ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☒ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☒ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: JoLayne Morneau & Elizabeth D. Meade

DATE: September 14, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The building at 111-115 Burnet Avenue is a two-story Italianate-style building, which includes three separate residences with addresses at 111, 113, and 115 Burnet Avenue. The building is constructed of brick with a rusticated ashlar-stone basement. Nine bays wide, this building is divided into three identical sections, each of which serves as an independent residence. The high stone foundation has a one-over-one light window in each of the three sections. The main entry for each section is accessed via an elevated wood stair leading to a metal door with a transom light window and a bracketed awning. The windows on the first and second floors are one-over-one light windows. They have simple stone sills and brick arches with decorative keystones. The roof is flat. It has a simple bracketed cornice lined with dentils.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

This single building composed of three residences, 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. The row is first depicted on the 1892 Sanborn map. No changes to the building are depicted on additional Sanborn maps published in 1910, 1950, and 1953. Historic directories identify the first residents of 111 and 115 Burnet Avenue in 1890 and of 113 Burnet Avenue in 1889, suggesting that the building was constructed around that time (street numbers on Burnet Avenue were changed in 1888, but no evidence of earlier addresses associated with these buildings could be located). The earliest residents of the building were working class individuals whose occupations included domestic, clerk, and gilder, as well as many widows. The buildings appear to have served as rental homes or boarding houses that catered to working class residents throughout the 20th century. In 1937, members of “a jail breaking kidnap gang” including Percy “Angel Face” Geary, Harold “Red” Crowley, and John Oley used 111 Burnet Avenue, described as “a cheap boarding house,” as a temporary hideout (*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* 1937: 1). Crowley and Oley were arrested in the building, but Geary escaped by jumping out a bathroom window (ibid; *Syracuse Herald* 1937).

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1892, 1910, 1950, and 1953.

Other Sources:

Ancestry.com

2011 *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

1937 “Police Push Geary Hunt After Trap Nets 2 Pals.” *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* November 18, 1937: p. 1. Rochester, NY.

Syracuse Herald

1937 “Police Shut All Roads, Think Geary Not Far From Where Others Hid.” *Syracuse Herald* November 18, 1937: p. 1. Syracuse, NY.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

Property Boundary

111-15 Burnet Ave
Location Map



The front façade of the building at 111-115 Burnet Avenue, a two-story Italianate-style structure, which includes three separate residences with addresses at 111, 113, and 115 Burnet Avenue

1



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(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Doll House

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 211 Burnet Avenue

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residential

CURRENT USE: Residential

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Unknown

Date Built: circa 1872

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☒ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☒ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☒ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☐ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☐ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Erica Mollon & Elizabeth D. Meade

DATE: September 12, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

211 Burnet Avenue is a two-story, three-bay wide brick house with wood details. The house is transitional, featuring details from both the Italianate style and the Neo-Grec style. The deeply projecting cornice is supported by paired, wooden brackets with scrollwork typical of the Italianate style while the incised wooden window lintels are in keeping with the Neo-Grec style. The double-leaf wood entry door is topped with a deeply projecting triangular pediment supported by simple square, wooden posts and scroll-work brackets. The windows on the upper story contain two-over-two-light sash, while the lower-story windows have been replaced with one-over-one-light sash.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The building located at 211 Burnet Avenue was historically known as 37 Burnet Avenue. The 1892 Sanborn map depicts the building as a 2-story structure with a 1-and 2-story rear additions. The 1910 Sanborn map identifies in nearly the same manner, though it may depict some modifications to the rear additions. By the publication of the 1950 and 1953 Sanborn maps, a large garage was constructed to the rear of the home. The first documented tenant is William H. Doll, a mason, who was recorded as a tenant of 37 Burnet Avenue in an 1872 Directory. Doll died shortly after the directory was published and his wife, Elizabeth, and children continued to live in the home until after 1880, as they were recorded at 37 Burnet Avenue in the Federal census recorded that year. Margaret E. "Maggie" Lacy was another long-term owner and resident of the property, first appearing as a resident of the home in an 1884 directory. A successful businesswoman, Lacy ran a "woman's shop" called Lacy's Inc. on South Salina Street in downtown Syracuse (*Syracuse Herald* 1920: 7). Upon her death in 1920, her estate, including the home at 211 Burnet Avenue, was conveyed to her 18-year-old ward, Lawrence J. Colwell (*ibid*). 211 Burnet Avenue is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a relatively intact example of transitional Italianate-Neo Grec-style middle-class domestic architecture.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1892, 1910, 1950, and 1953.

Other Sources:

Ancestry.com

2011 *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

Syracuse Herald

1910 "Bulk of Lacy Estate goes to Adopted Boy." *Syracuse Herald* October 18, 1920: page 7. Syracuse, NY.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

Doll House, 211 Burnet Ave
Location Map



A view of the front façade of the William H. Doll House, a late 19th century residence that features details associated with both the Italianate style and the Neo-Grec styles

1



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(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): 314 Burnet Avenue

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 314 Burnet Avenue

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residential

CURRENT USE: Residential

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Unknown

Date Built: circa 1884

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☒ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☒ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☐ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☐ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Erica Mollon & Elizabeth D. Meade

DATE: September 13, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

314 Burnet Avenue is a two-story, three-bay wide Italianate style house with a low, simple hipped roof and one-bay western wing. The projecting cornice is supported by modillions under which is dentil molding and decoratively laid brick that emulates dentils. Likely original brownstone window lintels and sills have been wrapped in metal. An unusual raised porch with a hipped roof supported by small brackets with pendants, egg and dart detailing, octagonal wooden posts with stylized capitals, and a double-flat-arched beam with centered pendant provides coverage for the double-door entry with applied jigsaw details and topped by a transom. The windows on the upper story contain two-over-two-light sash while the lower story windows have been replaced with one-over-one-light sash.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The building located at 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. The building was originally known as 62 and/or 64 Burnet Avenue. The majority of the building is depicted in an identical manner on Sanborn maps published in 1892, 1910, 1950, and 1953. In 1892 and 1920, rear buildings were present to the south of 314 Burnet Avenue which were collectively identified as 314½ Burnet Avenue. By 1950, the railroad property to the south of the building was expanded to the north, occupying the former rear yard of 314 Burnet Avenue. A portion of the rear addition to the home appears to have been demolished at that time, and as a result, the southernmost wall of the building is depicted on the 1950 and 1953 Sanborn maps at an irregular angle along the line of the new property boundary.

The block on which the house is located was inhabited by largely working class individuals. The 1880 census—which includes the homes at 60 and 66 Burnet Street, but not 62 or 64, suggesting that the home was not yet built—describes the occupations of other residents of the block as seamstress, clerk, molding manufacturer, baker, bookkeeper, harness maker, and blacksmith, among others. The first documented tenant of the building, an engineer named James Boyd, was recorded in an 1884 directory of Syracuse. Directories identify additional tenants in the 1880s and early 1890s, many of whom appear to have included a large number of boarders with skilled and unskilled occupations such as domestic servant, printer, teacher, mechanic, agent, and clerk. During Prohibition, federal agents raided a brewery that was operating in the garage on the property (*Post Standard* 1955). The home was later converted into a multi-family home and in 1970, a permit was issued so that the building, at the time home to three families, could be further divided into a four-family dwelling (*Post Standard* 1970).

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1892, 1910, 1950, and 1953.

Other Sources:

Ancestry.com

2011 *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

Post Standard

1955 “25 Years Ago Today.” *Post Standard* April 3, 1955: page 15. Syracuse, NY.

1970 “Public Notice.” *Post Standard* August 22, 1970: page 48. Syracuse, NY.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

314 Burnet Ave
Location Map



The front façade of 314 Burnet Avenue, a two-story, three-bay Italianate-style row house



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

For NYSDOT Projects
New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Dollard House

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 219 Burnet Avenue

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

CURRENT USE: Commercial/Office

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Unknown

Date Built: circa 1884

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☒ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☒ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☐ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☐ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Erica Mollon & Elizabeth D. Meade

DATE: September 12, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

219 Burnet Avenue is a two-story plus attic Second Empire-style house. The house is clad in brick with quarry-faced stone window sills and lintels. The concave mansard roof is pierced with triangular-pedimented dormers and topped with iron crestings. The front facade is asymmetrical with a wide, raised stoop entry located on a slightly projecting tower. Tall, narrow paired windows are located above the entry. The building retains relatively high historic integrity overall, though the windows contain one-over-one-light aluminum window sash.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The building located at 219 Burnet Avenue was once known as 47 Burnet Avenue. The 1892 Sanborn map depicts the building as a 2-story (with frame roof) structure with a rear porch and small 1-story addition at the northwest corner of the home. The 1910 Sanborn map identifies the building as 3-stories with a frame mansard roof. That map depicts an additional 1-story addition to the rear of the building. All of these small rear additions were demolished before the publication of the 1950 and 1953 Sanborn maps, which indicate that the rear yard of the home was formerly developed with a garage. The garage is also depicted on the 1824 Hopkins map.

The home was constructed by Edmund A. Dollard, who was affiliated with the National Brewing Company (Hardin 1993). Dollard first appears as a resident of the building in a directory published in 1884 and it is presumed that the building was constructed shortly before that time. Dollard died in 1906 and his funeral was held in the home at 219 Burnet Avenue (*Syracuse Herald* 1910). Dollard's son and namesake continued to live in the home and was commissioner of the Onondaga County Public Works Commission and later the city's Assessment office and he also served as a basketball coach for his alma mater, Syracuse University (*Post Standard* 1910; *Syracuse Herald* 1915; *Syracuse Herald Journal* 1946). In 1974, the Burnet Company was granted a city permit to convert the dwelling into an office building containing six offices (*Post Standard* 1974). The architecture firm of Zausmer-Frisch Associates, Inc., oversaw the renovations (Hardin 1993).

The building is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a relatively intact example of Second Empire-style domestic architecture in downtown Syracuse.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1892, 1910, 1950, and 1953, and the 1924 Hopkins atlas.

Other Sources:

Ancestry.com

2011 *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

Hardin, Evamaria

1993 *Syracuse Landmarks: An AIA Guide to Downtown and Historic Neighborhoods*. Syracuse: Onondaga Historical Association and Syracuse University Press.

Post Standard

1910 "Dollard Coach of Basketball." *Post Standard* October 27, 1910: page 14. Syracuse, NY.

1974 "Permits Issued." *Post Standard* August 27, 1974: page 18. Syracuse, NY.

Syracuse Herald

1906 "Funeral of Edmund A. Dollard." *Syracuse Herald* October 15, 1906: page 6. Syracuse, NY.

1915 "Dollard Heads List for Public Works Inspector." *Syracuse Herald* February 9, 1915: page 7. Syracuse, NY.

Syracuse Herald Journal

1946 "E.A. Dollard Will Resign County Job." *Syracuse Herald Journal* February 3, 1946: page 26. Syracuse, NY.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

Dollard House, 219 Burnet Ave & Mc Bride St
Location Map



A view of the front façade of the Dollard House at 219 Burnet Avenue,
a Second Empire-style brick row house

1



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(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Lammert House

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 200 Burnet Avenue

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

CURRENT USE: Residence

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Unknown

Date Built: ca. 1864

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☒ unknown

Foundation: ☒ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☒ scattered buildings ☐ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Molly McDonald & Elizabeth D. Meade

DATE: August 30, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The Lammert House is located on the southeast corner of Burnet Avenue and North Townsend Street. The front façade of the house faces north onto Burnet Avenue. Interstate (I)-690 is located one block to the south. The character of immediate environs of the Lammert House is currently a mix of manufacturing buildings, commercial buildings, residential buildings, and vacant lots.

The two-story rectangular-plan brick Lammert House is an example of Italianate-style residential architecture. It has a shallowly pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves. A brick chimney rises from the western roof slope. A two-story, three-bay brick addition with a rectangular plan and hipped roof is appended to the rear façade of the main section of the building. The front façade of the Lammert House is three bays wide. The front entry occupies the eastern bay. The doorway has a segmental arch that integrates a transom light. The door that occupies the front doorway contains two wood panels and a window. The entryway is sheltered by a simple hip-roofed entry porch. The windows at first and second-story levels are evenly spaced. They feature segmental arches with brick lintels and contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash that appear to be original.

The west elevation of the main section of the building is roughly four bays long, however, the northern two bays contain no windows or other apertures. Two windows on first story levels and two windows immediately above at second story level are located on the southern end of the elevation. These display the same segmental arches and brick lintels found on the front façade; however, the windows throughout the west elevation appear to contain one-over-one light modern retrofitted sash. The rear addition contains asymmetrically placed segmental-arch windows at first and second story levels. A hip-roofed porch extends along the first story of the addition's west elevation. A door occupies the southernmost bay of the addition. The rear elevation of the addition contains a door and window at ground-story level and two windows at upper-story level, all containing segmental arches.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The residence at 200 Burnet Avenue was constructed before 1864. The 1892 Sanborn map depicts the building as a 2-story dwelling with 1- and 2-story rear additions. The 1910 Sanborn map indicates that the rear additions had either been replaced or expanded with a 2-story addition with a 1-story porch to the west. Before the houses along Burnet Avenue were renumbered circa 1889, the building was known as 28 Burnet Avenue. The first documented resident of the home in historic directories was Henry Lammert¹ (also spelled Lammerte, Lambert, Lamert, and Lammest). Historic directories published in the 1860s identify Henry as a carman/cartman or a laborer and show that other members of the family—most notably Henry's wife, Wilhelmina—continued to reside on the property through at least 1898. Census records indicate that Henry Lammert was a German immigrant who could not read or write. Despite his illiteracy, Lammert was the president of the board of trustees of Saint Peter's German Evangelical Church, founded in 1843, and also a trustee of Saint John's Evangelical German Lutheran Church, founded in 1840 (Bruce 1896).

The Lammerts shared their home with various boarders during their occupancy of the building at 200 Burnet Street. In the last decades of the 19th century, the family shared their home with the families of Michael Fox, an engineer; Ira Kinne, a farmer; Sarah Button, a widow; and others. Sarah Button's son, Hosea B. Crandall, was a well-known veterinary surgeon who was described as "one of the pioneer veterinarians of Syracuse...[who] had a large following of friends and was an indefatigable worker" (Fish 1917). After a battle with heart disease and Bright's disease, Crandall died in the home at 200 Burnet Avenue in 1917 (ibid).

The home appears to have remained a multi-family dwelling during the first decades of the 20th century, and several residents were killed in tragic accidents that attracted media attention. In 1930, John E. Mullane, a 7-year-old who lived at 200 Burnet Avenue with his parents, was killed after being struck by a trolley car near his home, resulting in a lawsuit against the rail company (*Syracuse Herald* 1930). In 1935, a chauffeur named Anthony Donatis, a resident of 200 Burnet Avenue, was murdered and his body was discovered on the side of the road outside of town limits (*Syracuse Herald* 1935). Local newspapers in the 1930s through the 1970s posted birth, death, and marriage

¹ Directories and census records also identify Henry Lammert as John H. Lammert, John Henry Lammert, or J. Henry Lammert.

announcements for the residents of 200 Burnet Avenue, the majority of whom were Italian immigrants and Italian-Americans.

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.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1891, 1910, 1950, and 1953 and the 1924 Hopkins Atlas of Syracuse.

Other Sources:

Bruce, Dwight H., editor

1896 *Onondaga's Centennial: Gleanings of a Century*. Volume 1. Boston: the Boston History Co.

Fish, Pierre A., editor

1917 *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*. Index Volume L, New Series Volume III. Ithaca, NY: The American Veterinary Medical Association.

Syracuse Herald

1930 "Mrs. Mullane to Sue Railways for \$50,000 for Death of Son." In, *The Syracuse Herald*. March 27, 1930: page 10. Syracuse, NY.

1935 "Three Held as Police Sift Clues in Murder of Taxi Driver." In, *The Syracuse Herald*. May 31, 1935: page 8. Syracuse, NY.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

Lammert Residence, 200 Burnet Ave & Townsend St
Location Map



The front (north) façade of the Lammert House, an Italianate-style residence on the southeast corner of Burnet Avenue and North Townsend Street

1



The front and west elevations of the Lammert House

2

Lammert House, 200 Burnet Avenue



The west and rear (south) elevations of the Lammert House at 200 Burnet Avenue **3**



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OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Veteran's Fastener Supply Corp

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 117 Butternut Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Municipal Meat Inspection Facility

CURRENT USE: Hardware Supply Company Office

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): A. Partridge

Date Built: 1927-8

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☒ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☒ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☒ smaller trees ☒ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☐ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Erica Mollon & Elizabeth D. Meade

DATE: September 6, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The single-story rectangular-plan structure now known as the Veteran's Fastener Supply Corporation Building is located at 117 Butternut Street. The structure is surrounded on all sides by roadways, with the exception of the large triangular-shape parking lot located immediately north of the building. Butternut Street, which runs on a viaduct in this location is immediately south of the building and Interstate (I)-81 is immediately west of the building. A ramp leading onto I-81 is located immediately east of the building.

The low flat-roofed Neoclassical-style brick building has no clear principal façade. Each of its four elevations are treated similarly. They feature a parapet with cast-stone coping, a cast-stone cornice, a brick frieze, and regularly placed brick pilasters with cast-stone capitals. The fenestration is variable, but on most of the facades appears largely intact to the first half of the 20th century. In some locations, two paired windows with transoms occupy the spaces between two pilasters; in other locations a single larger tripartite window occupies those spaces. In still other locations (such as on the west elevation), small square windows are located high on the wall. The fenestration appears to be dictated by practicality, likely varying according to the function of the interior space. The principal entry appears to be on the north façade of the building, adjoining the parking lot. On this façade, a modern door surrounded by square glass blocks has been retrofitted within the space between the pilasters that regularly punctuate the façade. The north façade has been further altered with the addition of other retrofitted windows. Three garage doors are also located on the north façade; although it is not clear if these were early features or were added more recently. Despite these fenestration changes, the rest of the façade remains largely intact as do the other elevations. On the building's west elevation, two rectangular cast-stone plaques are set within the façade, one on the north end and one on the south. One reads "CUSTODIAN OFFICE," and the other "WOMEN'S REST ROOM." These plaques appear original to the 1927-8 construction of the building.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The 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.

In the early 20th century, the dairy and meat production were important industries in Central New York, but there were widespread health concerns in the 1910s and 1920s about the quality of meats being produced in and around the City of Syracuse. An amendment to the Syracuse City Sanitary Code and Health Ordinances was adopted by common council on July 7, 1913, which called for a new system of meat inspection and new standards for the certification and tagging of meat that was found to be "sound, healthful, and fit for human food." As part of this initiative, the City called for an inspection facility. "To facilitate meat inspection, and for the purpose of inspecting such meat and meat food products... the commissioner shall provide a suitable place or places within the boundary limits of the city of Syracuse for the inspection of carcasses..." (Stillwell 1915: 664-5). The ordinance required that all meat being brought into the City of Syracuse be inspected and stamped according to a common standard. A veterinarian and two assistants were appointed to enforce the ordinance. The ordinance was delayed somewhat by the initial opposition of those within the meat industry, and during the first years after its passage, inspection was conducted at markets or in the slaughterhouses themselves; inspectors were equipped with a motorcycle for visiting country slaughterhouses. An article in a 1916 trade journal notes, "At the present time we are lending out efforts to obtaining a suitable stamping station and a year from now we hope to be able to offer for your inspection a fully equipped stamping station" (Merry 1916: 612-613).

The present building was constructed 1927-1928. A 1928 Sanborn map does not show the building in place; instead it shows the Klink Coal Yard, which had occupied the site for many years previous, still in place at the location. A 1927 journal article, however, records the following: "LABORATORY (MEAT INSPECTION): City of Syracuse, N.Y., had plans prepared for the construction of a 1-story 75 x 146 ft. meat inspection laboratory at Oswego Blvd. and Butternut St. A. Partridge, City Hall, is architect. N.F. Pitts, Jr., City Hall, is engineer" (Roeber & Parmelee 1927: 136). The 1950 Sanborn fire insurance map for the location shows the building with its present footprint, and the construction date of 1927 is indicated for the building. The building is divided into two principal sections with a "MEAT INSPECTING" function indicated within the eastern half of the building and an "ARCHERY" section in

the western half. The Sanborn map indicates interior subdivisions, including bathrooms and offices and notes aspects of its construction including the fact that the building was of fire proof construction except exposed steel beams.

Multiple area newspapers in the 1940s advertise archery lessons for groups and individuals at the Syracuse Archery Center on Butternut Street. A *Syracuse Post Standard* article from 1947 mentions the opening of the season at the Syracuse Archery Center “situated in the old market building at Butternut st. and Oswego blvd.” The article includes photographs of young people being instructed in archery by a “city recreation department archery instructor” (*Post Standard* 1947).

Directories of the 1950s and 1960s indicate that 117 Butternut Street served as the City Transportation Department’s main office during these decades (eg., Institute of Traffic Engineers 1957; Institute of Traffic Engineers 1967). The building currently houses Veterans Fastener Supply Corporation, which manufactures tools and hardware.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1928 and 1950.

Other Sources:

City of Syracuse

1915 *Charter of the City of Syracuse*. Compiled by Giles H. Stillwell, Corporation Counsel. Syracuse, NY: Hall & McChesney.

Institute of Traffic Engineers

1957 *1958 Yearbook: Institute of Traffic Engineers*.

1967 *Traffic Engineering*.

Merry, A.E.

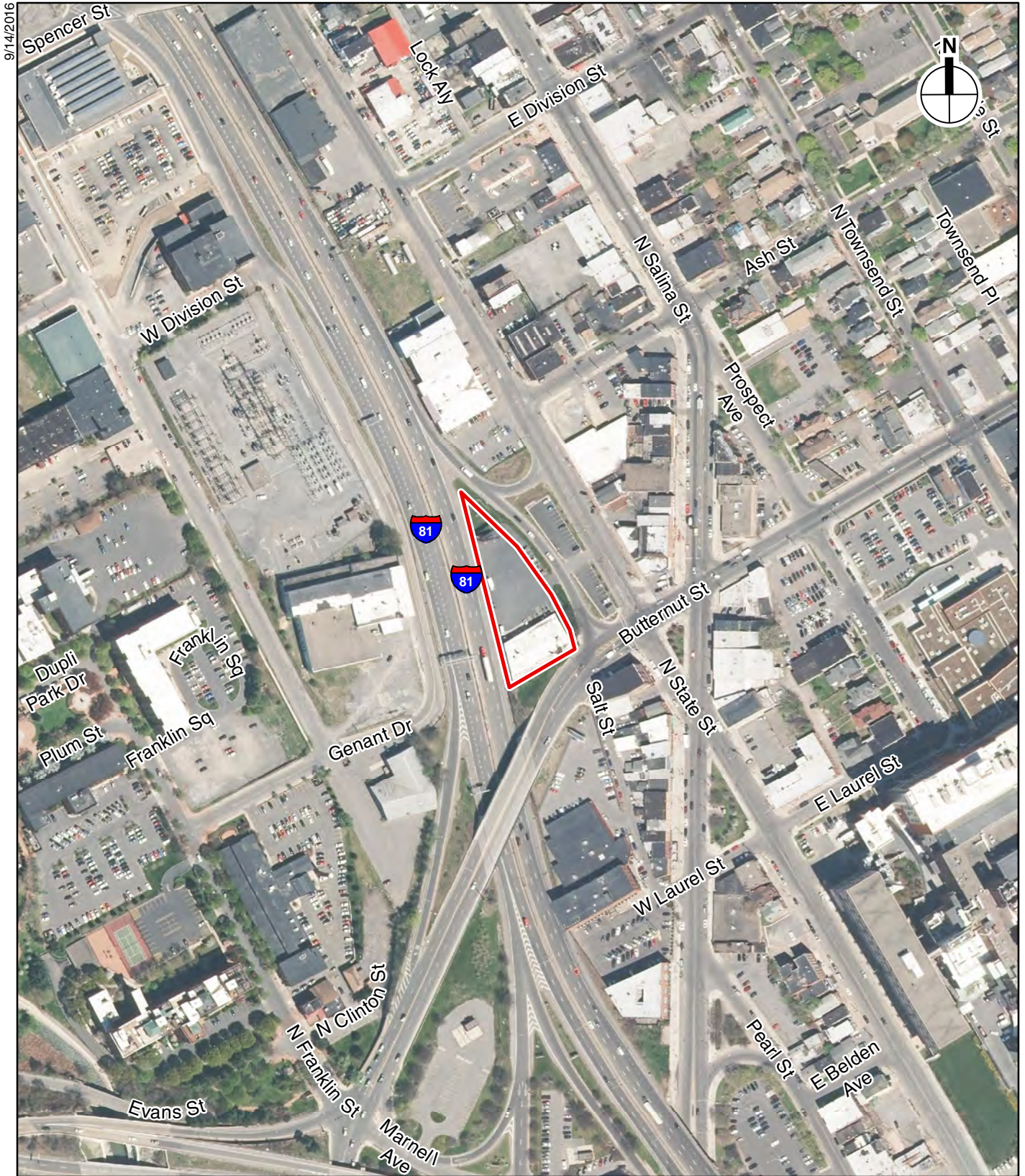
1916 “Municipal Meat Inspection,” *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*. Pierre A. Fish, ed. Ithaca, NY: American Veterinary Medical Association.

Roeber, Eugene Franz and Howard Coon Parmelee

1927 *Metallurgical Engineering*. vol. 34. McGraw Hill Company.

Post Standard

1947 “At Archery Center Opening.” In, the *Post Standard* October 7, 1947: page 7. Syracuse, NY.



0 200 FEET

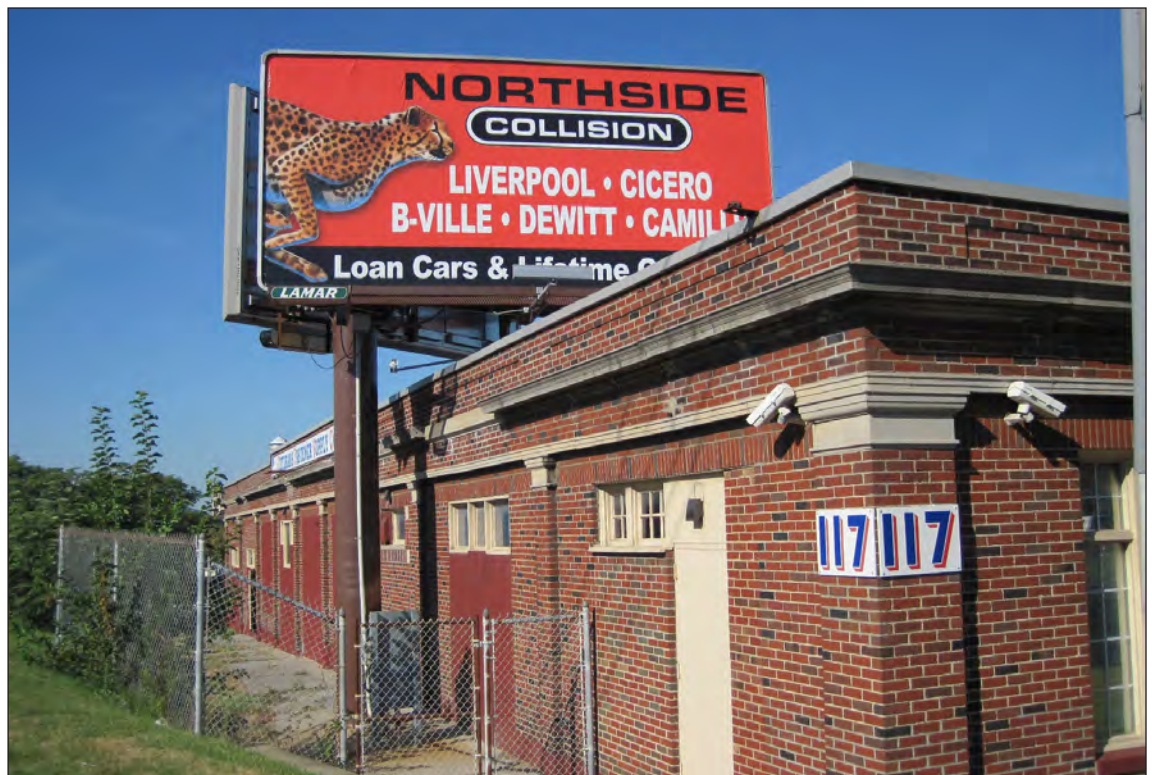
Property Boundary

Veterans Fastener Supply Corp, 117 Butternut St & Salt St
Location Map



A view looking east from Interstate (I)-81 toward the west elevation of the Veterans Fastener Supply Corp. building at 117 Butternut Street. The building was constructed ca. 1928 to house a municipal meat inspection facility. It later housed a municipal archery facility, and then offices for the City Transportation Department

1



Another view of the west and part of the south elevation of the building

2

Veterans Fastener Supply Corporation,
117 Butternut Street



The south façade of the Veteran's Fastener Supply Corp. building 3



The north elevation of the building viewed from the adjacent parking lot 4

Veterans Fastener Supply Corporation,
117 Butternut Street



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OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any):

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 410-418 South Crouse Avenue

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residential

CURRENT USE: Crouse Hospital's Substance Abuse Clinic

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Not Known Date Built: By 1889

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☒ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☒ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations: see attached narrative

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☒ walls ☒ lawn (small landscaped area in front)

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☒ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Claudia Cooney, Elizabeth D. Meade, & Molly McDonald DATE: September 13, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The building at 410-418 South Crouse Avenue is a three-story structure located on the west side of South Crouse Avenue, south of East Genesee Street. It is set back from the street behind a landscaped area. It was built by 1889 as five separate residential buildings. Following renovations by Crouse Hospital, the building serves as the hospital's substance abuse clinic/drug or alcohol rehabilitation center.

The building is clad in red brick, with a flat roof and with a bracketed wood cornice extending the length of the South Crouse Street façade. Portions of the façade are slightly recessed and are demarcated with corbelling. Fenestration includes single openings and larger openings set either within segmental arch openings or capped by stylized triangular pediments. The windows are single pane or paired single pane replacements. The building is ten bays wide and features two-story wood porches at three individual window bays along the façade. The porches have paired square Doric columns supporting linear entablatures, with decorative railings at both the first and second floors of the north and south porches. The central porch serves as a portico to the main entry at the first floor of the building. It is capped at the second story by a triangular pediment. A single wood door with glazed panel is at the central entrance. This entrance is accessed by a set of brick stairs that are flanked on either side by modern low brick walls; the brick wall to the south of the stairs serves as a cheek wall for the ADA ramp to the building. The porches on either side of the central entrance contain paired wood doors with glass panels at the first floor level.

The north and south facades are unornamented with single window openings infilled with replacement fixed single panes.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The building appears on the 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance map as five adjacent brick dwellings with wood cornices at 410, 412, 414, 416, and 418 South Crouse Avenue. Four of the five addresses appear in directories in 1889 and the 1900 census shows single families in each home (418 had one boarder), indicating they were built as single family residences. The buildings are depicted on the 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance map as three stories along South Crouse Avenue with a depth of 40 feet, with shared party walls. The rear of each building had a two-story more narrow section extending from the three-story section, with a one-story section at the end of the two-story section, of the same width as the two-story section. The more narrow width of the two- and one-story sections at the rear of the buildings created narrow light courts between the buildings in these areas. A teacher is recorded as living at 410 South Crouse Avenue in 1893. The 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance map depicts South Crouse Avenue and the surrounding area as developed with free standing and attached houses.

By 1950, the buildings are depicted as flats (apartments), with the two-story sections increased to a height of three-stories, and with the one-story sections at the very rear of the buildings rebuilt into three-story sections with larger footprints. The building currently has a modified C-shaped footprint (with the C facing west towards the rear of the property), with the narrow courts between the original buildings removed, indicating that the building was modified after 1950 to consolidate it into one structure. It is unclear if these renovations occurred prior to or during Crouse Hospital's renovation of the building for use as a substance abuse clinic. Crouse Hospital has been providing substance abuse treatment since 1962 but it is not known when Crouse Hospital renovated the building at 410-418 South Crouse Avenue. The renovation provided for new office and outpatient treatment and counseling areas for Crouse Hospital.

The building presently 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.

Historic Maps:

Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Maps: 1892 (sheet 34), 1928 (sheet 30), 1950 (Sheet 30)

Other Sources:

Ancestry.com

2011 *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

<https://crouse.org/services/chemical-dependency/>

<http://university-hill.com/whats-on-the-hill/business-districts-commerce/>

<https://books.google.com/books?id=3IYdAQAAIAAJ&pg=RA2-PA172&lpg=RA2-PA172&dq=410+south+crouse+avenue&source=bl&ots=ZBqwUtWuqL&sig=kj4W8F25vbeUMcyU8bOgXLmw-dg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi9vpiTp43PAhXDkh4KHctsAec4KBDoAQgkMAU#v=onepage&q=410%20south%20crouse%20avenue&f=false>

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

410-18 Crouse Ave S
Location Map



The front façade of 410-418 South Crouse Avenue, a late 19th century residential row located on the west side of South Crouse Avenue

1

410-418 South Crouse Avenue



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

For NYSDOT Projects
New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Loretto Rest Roman Catholic Home for the Aged (aka "The Heritage")

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 750 East Brighton Avenue/312 Fillmore Avenue

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Nursing facility CURRENT USE: Nursing facility/ Alzheimer's care

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Randall & Veeder Date Built: 1928

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☒ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☒ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☐ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☒ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☐ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Erica Mollon, Elizabeth D. Meade, & Molly McDonald

DATE: September 6, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The Neoclassical-style Loretto Rest Roman Catholic Home for the Aged is located within a relatively secluded campus-like setting, surrounded by grassy areas and parking lots. It is in close proximity to other facilities associated with the Loretto health care organization. The large building is a short distance west of the intersection of Interstate [I]-81 and I-481, separated from those highways by East Glen Avenue.

The building was constructed with an X-shaped plan, consisting of a four-story central building from which four three-story wings extend. The entire complex is clad in brick with stone details including full window surrounds, cornices, and a belt course on the central building. The central section is seven bays wide with the outer two bays recessed and a three-story porch that extends across the middle five bays. The raised porch has a flat roof supported by six Corinthian columns. The main facade is symmetrical, with a centered main entrance. The double-door entry has a full door surround with Doric pilasters and is topped with a broken pediment with a large cartouche featuring a cross. The window surround above the main door is incorporated into the door surround. The central building is topped with a large cupola. A four-story brick addition was added to the southeast wing in 1956. Other alterations include a mix of replacement eight-over-one and six-over-one window sashes and small, siding clad additions to the remaining three wings.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The nursing facility now known as “The Heritage” was constructed as the Loretto Rest Roman Catholic Home for the Aged in 1926. The building was designed by the Syracuse-based architecture firm of Randall and Veeder (Kervick 1962). Architect James R. Veeder (1883-1959) was also a trustee of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Syracuse (ibid). Loretto Rest was built largely due to the efforts the Bishops of Syracuse, the Most Reverend Daniel Joseph Curley, DD, to whom the construction of the facility “was dearest to his heart” (*Syracuse Journal* 1939: L-11). Loretto Rest was constructed following years of fundraising efforts led by the Catholic Diocese of Syracuse (*Syracuse Herald* 1927). The facility was constructed in 1926, and it was opened to residents in October 1927 after a dedication ceremony led by Bishop Curley (ibid). The wing at the southeastern end of the building was added in the early 1950s, and first appears on an aerial photograph taken in 1956.¹

Initially, all Catholic citizens of Syracuse were eligible to live in the home, regardless of financial status, as long as they were “physically and mentally normal” with no “obnoxious habits or evil propensities” (*Syracuse Herald* 1928). By the late 20th century, the mission statement of the hospital had changed radically. In 1992, the building became “The Heritage,” which was established as a care facility for elderly individuals with Alzheimer’s disease and dementia (Loretto n.d.).

Prior to the Depression, elder care and other forms of welfare expenditures tended to fall to private expenditure, charity organizations, and religious groups (Weaver 1987). The Loretto Rest Roman Catholic Home for the Aged 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.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1928, 1950, and 1953.

Other Sources:

Kervick, Francis W.

1962 *Architects in America of Catholic Tradition*. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co.

Loretto

n.d. “The Heritage.” Accessed online September 2016: <http://www.lorettocny.org/locations/heritage>.

¹ Accessible at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

The Syracuse Herald

1927 "Loretto Rest will Begin Service to Aged Oct. 17." In, *The Syracuse Herald* October 7, 1927: page 1. Syracuse, NY.

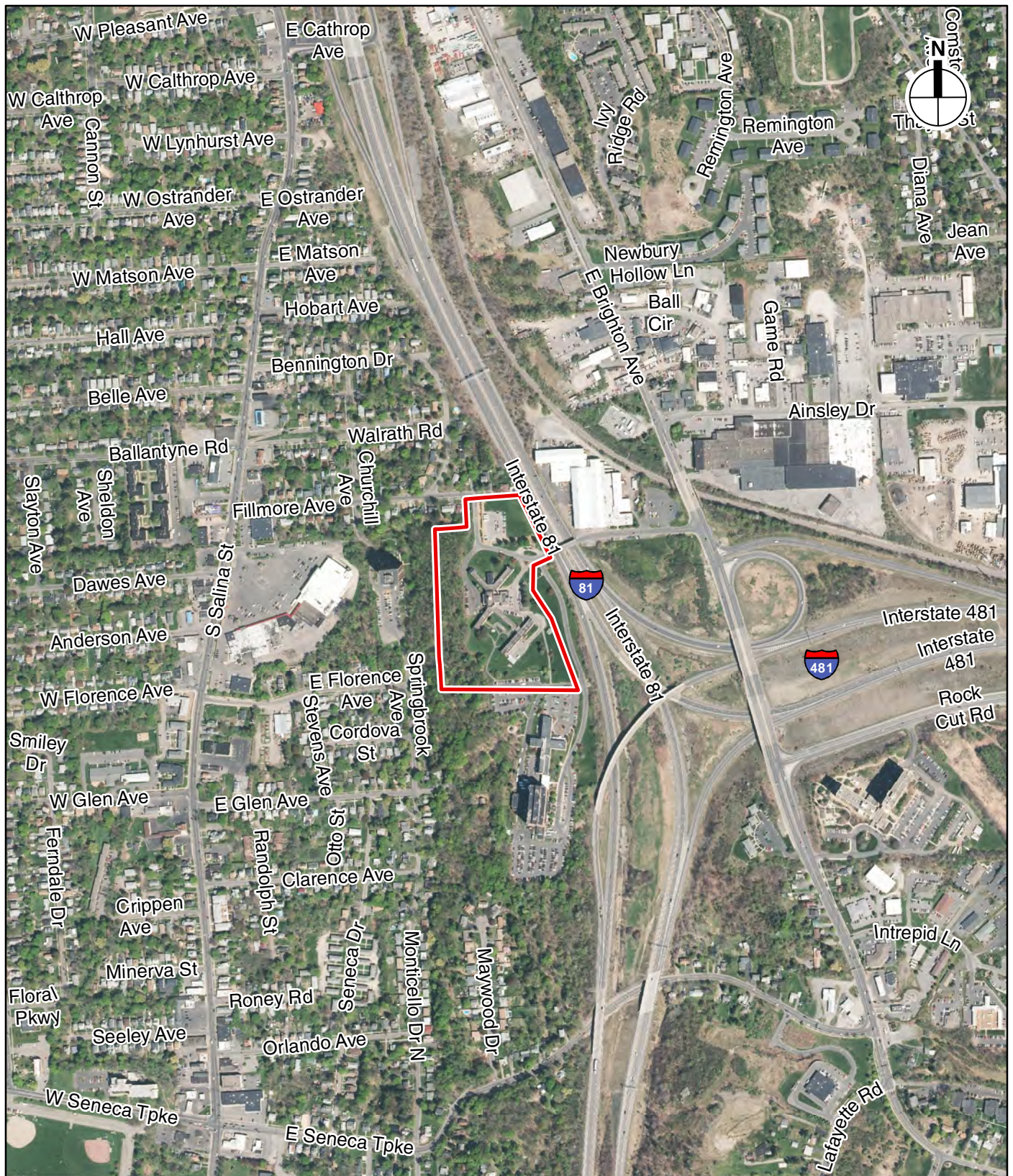
1928 "Workers Hear \$30,000 Catholic Charity Plea." In, *The Syracuse Herald* September 17, 1928: page 20. Syracuse, NY.

The Syracuse Journal

1939 "The Church in History." In, *The Syracuse Journal* March 20, 1939: page L-11. Syracuse, NY.

Weaver, Carolyn L.

1987 "Support of the Elderly Before the Depression: Individual and Collective Arrangements." In *Cato Journal* Volume 7, No. 2, Fall 1987: page 503-525. Washington, DC.



 Property Boundary

0 200 FEET


The Heritage at Loretto, 312 Fillmore
Location Map



The front (south) and west elevations of the Heritage, a facility for the care of individuals with Alzheimer's Disease. The facility, with addresses at 312 Fillmore Avenue and 750 East Brighton Avenue, was originally constructed as Loretto Rest Roman Catholic Home for the Aged in 1928

1



The front façade of The Heritage, illustrating Corinthian columns and cupola

2



A side view of the facility illustrating its cruciform plan 3



A rear view of the Heritage at Loretto facility 4



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

For NYSDOT Projects
New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
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P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): 713-715 East Genesee Street

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 713-715 East Genesee Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Medical Offices

CURRENT USE: Apartments

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Wolfe Markham Date Built: 1927

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☒ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☒ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Erica Mollon & Molly McDonald

DATE: September 13, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

713-715 Genesee Street East is a six-story, 14-bay wide Renaissance Revival-style commercial building with a symmetrical front facade. The building is clad in tan brick with a rusticated stone first floor and stone quoins and a single outer bay on either end. The entrance is centered on the first floor with a carved stone door surround featuring oversized flowers, garlands, and cartouches with two decorative metal lights on either side. The second floor paired center window above the entrance is adorned with a full-window stone surround with scrolls and a pediment of fruit baskets and a cartouche. The remainder of the windows on floors two and three are unadorned with simple stone sills and brick lintels. The fourth floor windows are topped with arched, cast stone details with a center keystone and the paired center window is topped with a limestone segmental-arch pediment supported by scrolled brackets. A beltcourse of slightly projecting bricks separates the fourth floor from the fifth. Painted metal spandrel panels with a raised-panel motif divide the fifth and sixth floor windows. A pressed-metal cornice with a garland swag pattern is located beneath a slightly projecting stone cornice. The building is topped with a roofline balustrade.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

According to a 1951 Sanborn map, 713-715 East Genesee Street was built in 1927 and the sixth floor was added in 1928. In 1951, the building was the Medical Arts Building. The building, designed by local Syracuse architect Wolfe Markham, had 50 suites for medical professionals. It was converted from medical offices in 1981 to a mix of apartments and housing exclusively for local actors and Syracuse University began using portions of the building for student housing in 2011. The name – Parkview Hotel – comes from a former apartment house that was located just east of 713-715 East Genesee Street.

The current Parkview Hotel is significant under Criterion A for its association with 1920s development along East Genesee Street and as an early modern medical office building. In addition, it is significant under Criterion C as an intact example of a Renaissance Revival-style building.

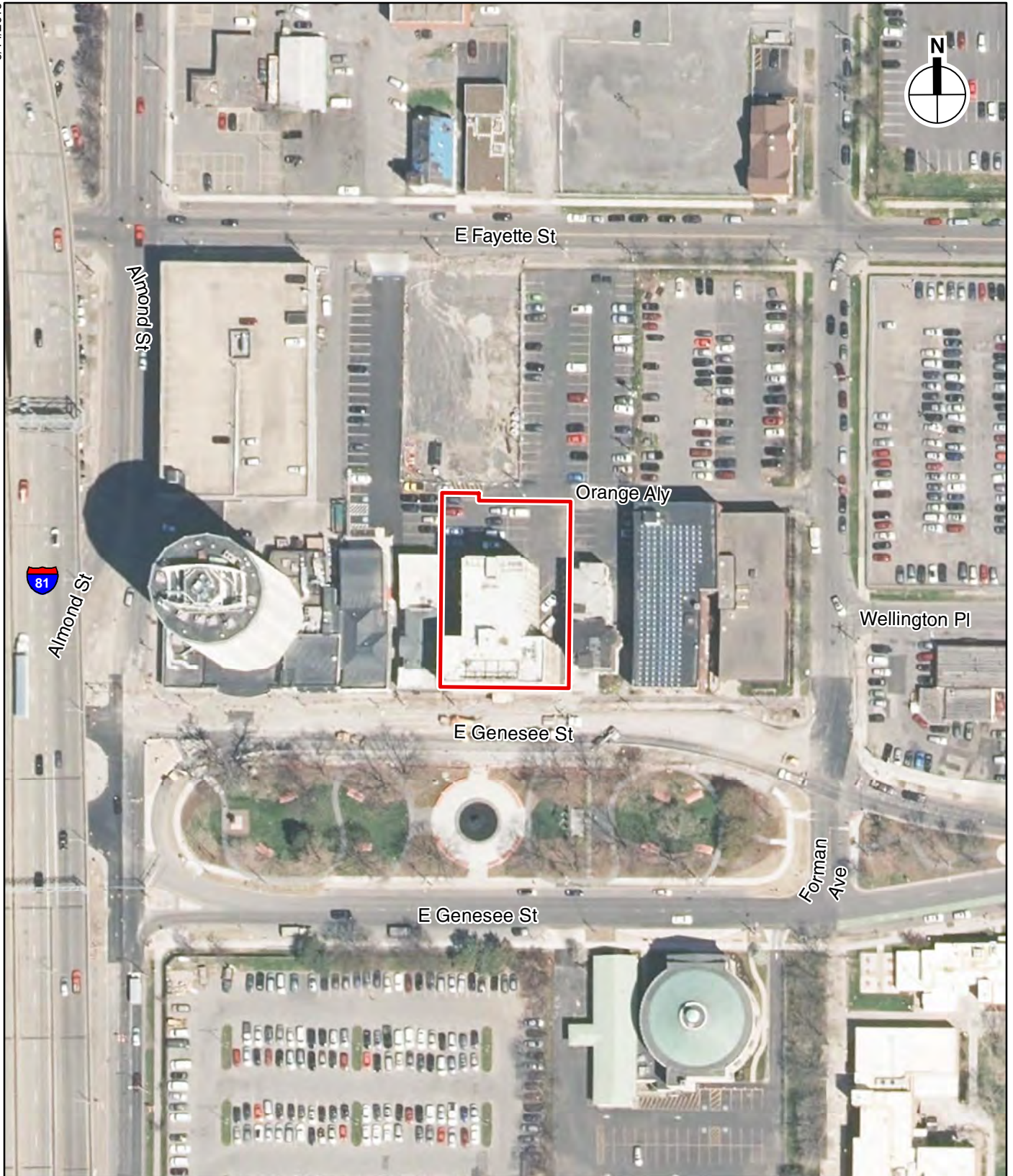
Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1892, 1910, and 1951.

Other Sources:

Syracuse University Archives

2011 Syracuse University Buildings. *Syracuse University Archives*. Retrieved September 14, 2016.

<http://archives.syr.edu/buildings/parkview.html>



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

713-15 Genesee St E
Location Map



The front façade of 713-715 Genesee Street East, now the Parkview Hotel. The six-story, 14-bay wide Renaissance Revival-style building was constructed circa 1928 as a Medical Arts Building. It was designed by Wolfe Markham

1



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

For NYSDOT Projects
New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
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P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Syracuse Federal Credit Union

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 728 East Genesee Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Religious Building

CURRENT USE: Commercial

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): unknown

Date Built: 1923

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☒ unknown

Foundation: ☒ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☒ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☒ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☒ open land ☐ woodland ☒ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☒ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: JoLayne Morneau & Molly McDonald

DATE: September 15, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

728 East Genesee Street includes two buildings. The first building is a large Neoclassical-style brick building with a portico and rotunda. The entrance to the building is slightly elevated with a small set of concrete steps with iron rails that lead to an engaged pedimented portico with four Corinthian columns. The frieze is inscribed with the name of the bank that currently occupies the building and the cornice is lined with dentils. The portico is topped with a triangular pediment lined with dentils. An oculus decorates the center of the tympanum. The rotunda is divided by a stone water table. The bottom portion of the building has a raised stone foundation and has rusticated brick work. The windows are arched casement windows, each having 24 small panes. The top portion of the building has arched latticed windows. The frieze of the rotunda has decorative brick work and the cornice is decorated with dentils. The roof is lined with a balustrade. Behind the triangular pediment is a balustrade with balusters, while the rotunda has a balustrade that is decorated with an anthemion decoration. The dome roof is topped with a cupola.

The second building on the site, built later and to the west of the rotunda, is attached at the rear facade. The entrance is at ground level under a portico supported by two large square pillars at each end, and two small round pillars in the middle. The frieze is inscribed with the name of the bank, and is topped with a triangular pediment. The windows that flank the entrance to the building are 24-light casement windows.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The main building with rotunda at 728 East Genesee Street (originally East Jefferson Street) was built in 1923 as a home for First Church of Christ Scientist. The cornerstone was laid in 1921, and the building was completed in 1923. The small single-story building on the grounds was built in 1949 according to a 1950 Sanborn map. In April 2003, the church was sold and the congregation moved to a different location on East Genesee Street. The building has since been purchased by the Syracuse Federal Credit Union. The building meets Criteria A and C for its association with the history of the Church of Christ Scientist in Syracuse and as a major early 20th century Neoclassical style building.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1950 and 1953.

Other Sources:

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Syracuse, NY

"History of First Church of Christ, Scientist Syracuse, NY." 2016. Accessed September 14.
<http://www.christiansciencesyracuse.com/PAGES/History2.html>.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

728 Genesee St E & Forman Ave
Location Map



Now the Syracuse Federal Credit Union, the former First Church of Christ Scientist is located at 728 East Genesee Street. The main building with rotunda was built in 1923; the smaller building to the right was built in 1949

1



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

For NYSDOT Projects

New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope
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NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
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P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): First Presbyterian Church

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 620-622 West Genesee Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Church

CURRENT USE: Church

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Church designed by Tracy and Swartwout (New York, NY); Built by William Dickinson (Syracuse, NY); Parish House architect unknown

DATE BUILT: Church 1904; Parish House ca 1865, extension added 1923

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☒ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☒ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☒ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☒ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Nathan J. Riddle & Elizabeth D. Meade
ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

DATE: September 13, 2016
PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The First Presbyterian Church complex consists of three buildings on a large site—the church, parish house, and a recreation hall addition to the parish house. The church is set back from West Genesee Street behind a wide lawn with bushes and trees. The parish house is located behind the church, and the extension is on the north side of the parish house, close to West Belden Avenue. A large parking lot is located on the west side of the parish house. This parking lot is accessed from West Belden Avenue and from a driveway that runs from West Genesee Street along the east side of the church.

The First Presbyterian Church is a Gothic Revival-style church. It is clad in limestone and has a Latin-cross plan with an off-center tower at the southwest corner. The primary entrance is from West Genesee Street, through the nave. The primary nave façade has an entrance porch, a large arched window, and a peaked roof. Beneath a pediment, the entrance porch has a recessed entry with a flattened, pointed-arch opening with a wood door that has pointed-arch panels. The entry arch rests on two slender columns, and metal lanterns hang on each side of the entry. Buttresses frame the porch, the pediment contains an empty niche, and a stone cross surmounts the roof. The pointed-arch window above the porch has recessed glazing divided into three bays by wide buttresses, and the spring of the arch is ornamented with a sculptural face, one on each side. The façade above the window is blank. The corner tower has a square plan, and the south façade has a pointed-arch doorway at its base. At the connection to the nave, there is a two-story stair tower with narrow, rectangular windows. A narrow, rectangular window is also located above the tower entrance. The upper portion of the tower is a belfry with a crenallated roof parapet. Buttresses form the corners of the tower. At the southeast corner of the church, there is a port-cochere with pointed-arch openings and buttresses. The driveway from West Genesee Street runs through the port-cochere. On the east and west sides of the nave, buttresses break the facades into bays. Each aisle bay contains three narrow rectangular windows. Above the projecting aisles, each bay contains a large pointed arch window. Each of these windows is divided into three sections by buttresses. The transepts have peaked roofs and gabled ends with large pointed-arch windows divided into four sections; the south facade of each transept has three pointed-arch windows. The north façades of the transepts have fewer windows. On the north side of the church, there are two low-rise extensions with buttresses and square windows. The larger extension at the northwest corner has a peaked roof. The north façade of the nave contains a large pointed-arch window that resembles the central window on the primary (south) façade.

Originally constructed as a private residence, the Parish House is a three-story Italianate-style building. The primary façade faces south. It is articulated with two projecting bays flanking a recessed entry bay. The recessed bay has an entrance porch with a bracketed roof; above the porch is a window with two round-headed lights and a bracketed pediment. The corner bays have peaked roofs with deeply overhanging, bracketed eaves. The windows on the first and second floors of the corner bays each have two round-headed lights, bracketed sills, and pediments. On the third floor, each corner bay has a tripartite window with bracketed sills and hood molding. A cupola surmounts the recessed entry bay. The cupola has deeply overhanging bracketed eaves and windows divided into two round-headed lights with hood molding. There are multiple extensions on the north side of the Parish House. Italianate motifs across the other facades include bracketed eaves, an oriel window, and window pediments. Two windows on the east façade have been infilled. Several stairs and a ramp are located on the west side of the Parish House.

The Recreation Hall addition connects to the north side of the Parish House. It is clad in brick with a stone base. This building is simply designed with arched windows that have brick sills and archivolts, and there is a plain masonry cornice. A wood entrance porch with a gabled roof projects from the west façade. The porch is accessed by stairs.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse was founded in 1824 and as the number of its congregants grew, the church buildings were expanded and moved to new locations several times during the 19th century (Bruce 1896). The church was established in the commercial area of Syracuse near the intersection of South Salina and East Fayette Streets, where the “town...[grew] around it” (*New York Tribune* 1902: B5). By the beginning of the 20th century, the church’s stone façade on South Salina Street had begun to crumble, resulting in an injury to a passer-by (First Presbyterian Society 1924). The church could not afford to restore their old structure, so with the assistance of

the chairman of the church's board of trustees, James J. Belden, the congregation decided to construct a new church (ibid). Belden donated the site of his own home on West Genesee Street in 1902, and his widow, Anna, donated additional land along West Belden Avenue to the church three years later (ibid).

The new church was designed by New York City-based architecture firm Tracy and Swartwout and was built by William Dickinson of Syracuse (First Presbyterian Society 1924). The property was located on a "bed of quicksand" and as such, the new church was constructed on top of hundreds of support piles (ibid: 120). Despite Belden's wish that the church include a dramatic spire, the church was built in the perpendicular Gothic style and its exterior was built using buff Indiana limestone (ibid). The cornerstone was laid in 1904 and the church was formally dedicated in 1906 (ibid). Belden himself died in 1904 and did not live to see the church completed, though his widow dedicated a memorial window at the back of the chancel in his honor (ibid). The window was designed by Frederick Wilson and created by Tiffany Studios (ibid). Other memorial windows include one dedicated to the Slocum family in 1897 that was moved from the old church to the baptismal transept of the new structure (*The Christian Evangelist* 1907). The window had been donated by Margaret Olivia Slocum Sage, wife of financier Russell Sage, whose family were members of the church (First Presbyterian Society 1924). Mrs. Sage donated a second window when the new church was built in honor of its first pastor, Reverend John Watson Adams (ibid). The second window was created by Mary Tillinghast and is located in the baptismal transept of the church (*The Christian Evangelist* 1907).

While the original plans for the new church included a large Parish House, funding concerns resulted in the re-location and re-use of the Belden House for that purpose (First Presbyterian Society 1924). The home was built circa 1865 or 1866 (*New York Tribune* 1902; Hardin 1993). Belden was a wealthy businessman, real estate/public works developer, banker, and hotelier (*New York Tribune* 1902; *New York Tribune* 1904; Hills 1910). In 1875, Belden was implicated in a political scandal known as the "Canal Ring," in which several prominent businessmen were accused of fixing contracts associated with repairs made along canals in New York State (*New York Tribune* 1875). Belden was subsequently freed by a court and, his reputation restored with the whole affair having been characterized as partisan politics (*Syracuse Herald* 1904). In 1877 he was elected mayor of Syracuse by the largest margin in the city's history up to that time (*New York Times* 1877). In 1887, Belden was elected to represent Syracuse in the United States House of Representatives and he served in that capacity for three 2-year terms (*New York Times* 1887; *New York Tribune* 1904). Belden's wife, Anna Gere, was from a prominent Syracuse family and the two married after Belden moved to Syracuse and established a crockery business in 1853 (*New York Tribune* 1904). Anna (born Mary Anna Gere in 1825) was involved with various charitable institutions in Syracuse until her death in 1910 (Geer 1914). The Beldens had one daughter, Harriet, who died at the age of two in 1860 and resided in New York City and the Adirondacks when not in Syracuse (ibid).

The year the Belden family moved into the home on West Genesee Street is unknown, but historic directories for Syracuse published in the 1870s and 1880s identify Belden's home at various locations along West Genesee Street, including at house numbers 117 and 123. It is unknown if these were different homes or if the house numbers changed. The latter is likely, as the 1892 Sanborn map identifies the house as 606 West Genesee Street and subsequent documents identify it as 618 West Genesee Street, and it is therefore possible that the Belden family resided in the home by the late 1860s. The 1880 Federal Census recorded James and his wife at 117 West Genesee Street along with a boarder and two servants. The 1900 Federal census identifies James J. and Anna G. Belden as the residents of the home at 604 West Genesee Street, the address assigned to the home's location on a Sanborn map published in 1911. James' nephew, Edward M. Belden (age 35) resided with the couple. In the census, James' occupation is listed as a capitalist and his nephew was employed as a "private secretary," he served his uncle in that capacity for many years during his tenure as a congressman and upon his retirement from government (*Syracuse Herald* 1904).

The home was relocated to the rear of the property between October 1902 and March 1903 and is to this day used as the church's parish house (First Presbyterian Society 1924; Hardin 1993). The heating system of the house was improved after it was relocated and the house was built on a new foundation for a cost of \$6,000 (*New York Tribune* 1902; First Presbyterian Society 1924). In 1923, the brick addition to the north of the original Belden House was constructed to serve as a recreation hall for the Parish House (ibid).

By 2011, the church's membership had declined significantly, and as a result of financial difficulties, the church was closed (Doran 2011). The church and parish house have since been occupied by the Missio Church.

Historic Maps:

Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1892, 1911, 1928 and 1950.

Other Sources:

Bruce, Dwight H., editor

1896 *Onondaga's Centennial: Gleanings of a Century*. Volume 1. Boston: the Boston History Co.

The Christian Work and Evangelist

1907 "Church Notes." *The Christian Work and Evangelist* 82(2103): p. 762.

Doran, Elizabeth

2011 "One of Syracuse's oldest Presbyterian Churches Votes to Close Next Year." Accessed July 2016:
http://www.syracuse.com/news/index.ssf/2011/10/one_of_syracuses_oldest_presby.html

First Presbyterian Society of the Village of Syracuse

1924 *One Hundredth Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Society in the Village of Syracuse 1824-1924*.
Syracuse: published by the society.

Geer, Walter

1914 *Genealogy of the Geer Family in America from 1635 to 1914*. New York: Tobias A. Wright, printer.

Hardin, Evamaria

1993 *Syracuse Landmarks: An AIA Guide to Downtown and Historic Neighborhoods*. Syracuse: Onondaga
Historical Association and Syracuse University Press.

Hills, Frederick, editor

1910 *New York State Men*. Albany: The Angus Company.

New York Times

1877 "The Mayoralty of Syracuse." *The New York Times* February 21, 1877: page 4. New York, NY.

1887 "Republican Delegates: James J. Belden Named to Succeed Congressman Hiscock." *The New York Times*
September 4, 1887: page 5. New York, NY.

New York Tribune

1875 "The Canal Ring: The Swindling Contracts and the Governor's Message." *The New York Tribune*. March
20, 1875: page 1. New York, NY.

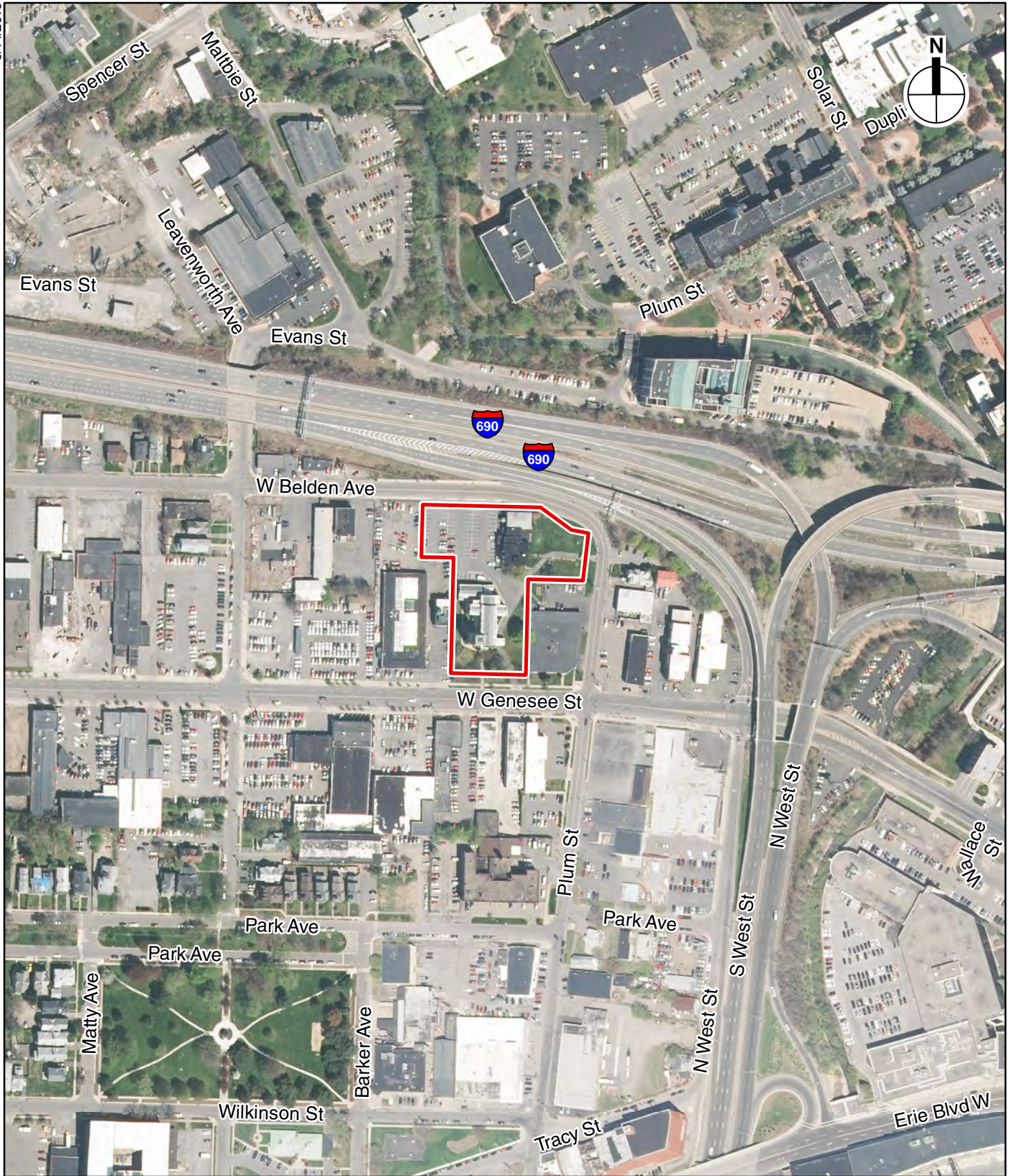
1902 "Syracuse, NY Presbyterians are Going to Profit Largely by the Generosity of James J. Belden." *The
New York Tribune*. November 23, 1902: page B5. New York, NY.

1904 "Obituary: James J. Belden." *The New York Tribune*. January 2, 1904: page 9. New York, NY.

Syracuse Herald

1904 "The Making of a Large Fortune and its Distribution." *The Syracuse Herald* January 10, 1904: page 16.
Syracuse, NY.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

First Presbyterian Church and Belden House, 620 Genesee St W To Belden Av
Location Map



The front façade of the First Presbyterian Church, 620-622 West Genesee Street, partially obscured by trees. The church was designed by Tracy and Swartwout of New York in 1904

1



The Parish House associated with the First Presbyterian Church was originally built as an Italianate-style residence circa 1865

2

First Presbyterian Church,
620-622 West Genesee Street



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

For NYSDOT Projects
New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): The Byrne Square Building

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 300-308 East Genesee Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial (Bryne Dairy Company)

CURRENT USE: Commercial

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): unknown

Date Built: 1920

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

<u>Exterior Walls:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> wood clapboard	<input type="checkbox"/> wood shingle	<input type="checkbox"/> vertical boards	<input type="checkbox"/> stone
<input type="checkbox"/> brick	<input type="checkbox"/> poured concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> concrete block	<input type="checkbox"/> vinyl siding	<input type="checkbox"/> aluminum siding
<input type="checkbox"/> cement-asbestos	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable			

<u>Roof:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> asphalt	<input type="checkbox"/> wood shingle	<input type="checkbox"/> metal	<input type="checkbox"/> slate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unknown
--------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	---

<u>Foundation:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> stone	<input type="checkbox"/> brick	<input type="checkbox"/> poured concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> concrete block
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable			

Alterations: Windows, doors, ground floor siding

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

<u>Associated Building:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> garage	<input type="checkbox"/> barns	<input type="checkbox"/> shed	<input type="checkbox"/> silo
<input type="checkbox"/> carriage house	<input type="checkbox"/> privy	<input type="checkbox"/> other		

<u>Landscape Features:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> mature trees	<input type="checkbox"/> smaller trees	<input type="checkbox"/> bushes, hedges
<input type="checkbox"/> slate sidewalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> concrete sidewalk	<input type="checkbox"/> walls	<input type="checkbox"/> lawn

<u>Building Surroundings:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> open land	<input type="checkbox"/> woodland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> scattered buildings	<input type="checkbox"/> densely built-up
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> residential	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREPARED BY: JoLayne Morneau & Molly McDonald

DATE: September 15, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The Byrne Block occupies a triangular-shaped parcel formed by North Franklin Street, West Genesee Street, and West Willow Street. It is a two-story triangular-plan commercial building clad in terra cotta, with a distinctive Beaux-Arts style. The ground floor has large storefront windows that flank the main entrance at the rounded northwest corner of the building. The entrance on the south façade has a rounded terra cotta pediment that is supported by decorative ancones. The second floor windows are large casement windows with terra cotta window surrounds. The top of each window is lined with dentils. The cornice is bracketed and has decorative swags beneath the slight overhang. At the rounded portion of the cornice at the corner of the building, there is a decorative motif inscribed with the letter B. There is a balustrade at the roof edge decorated with swags on the north and south facades of the building.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

This building was built in 1920 and appears on the 1928 Sanborn map in its current configuration. After an earlier business manufacturing rubber tires failed, Matthew Byrne started bottling milk at this location in 1933. It became the main headquarters of the Byrne Dairy Company. Byrne has since grown into a well-known dairy supplier across New York State. Today, although at a different location, the company is still run by the Byrne family. The building meets Criterion A for its association with an important local dairy company and Criterion C for its largely intact, bold, and distinctive terra cotta Beaux Arts style.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1928, 1950 and 1953

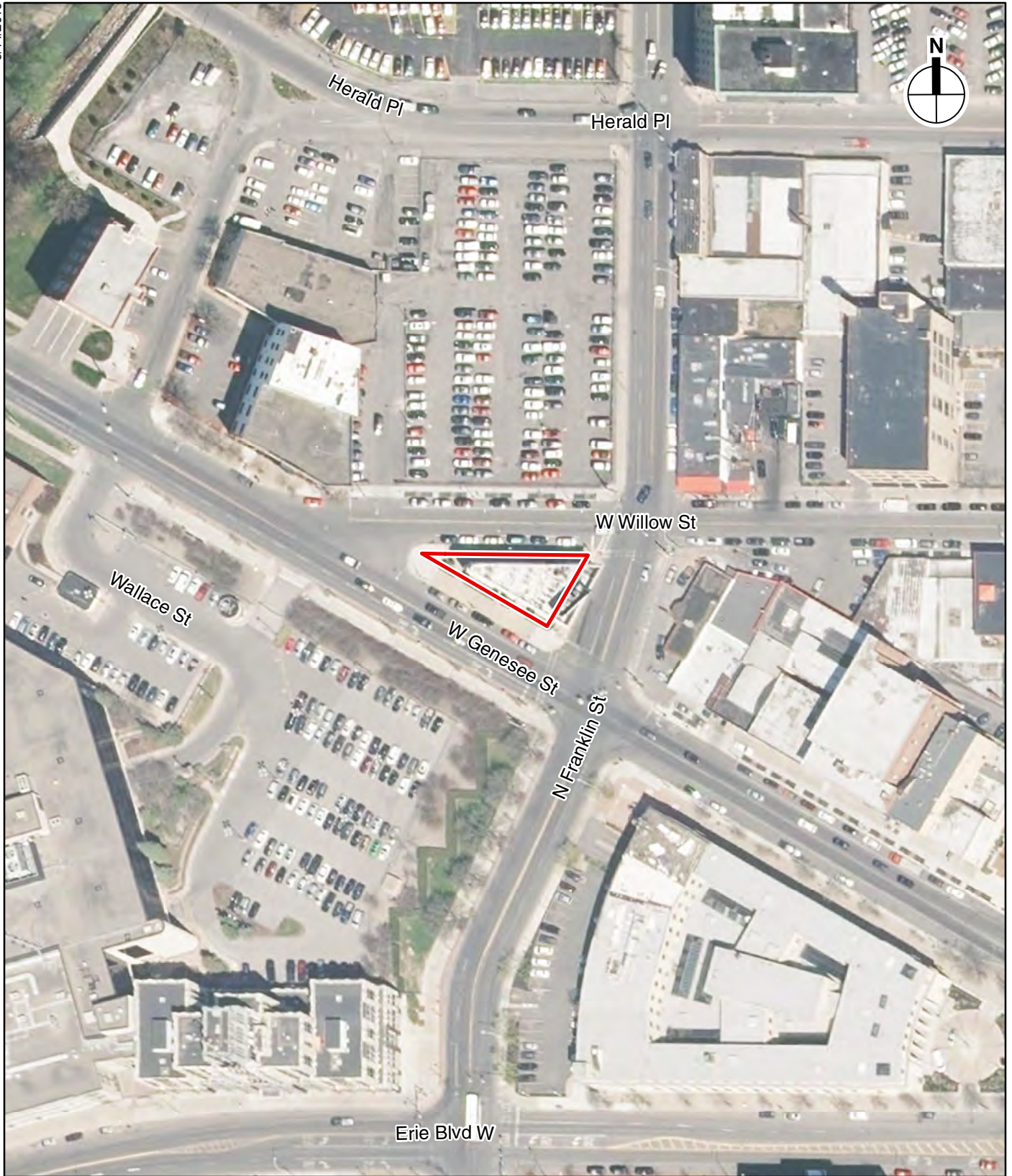
Other Sources:

Online Research: *Syracuse.com*

“How Did Byrne Dairy Become the Nation’s Milkman? At Age 80, It’s Taking Chances.” *Syracuse.com*. 12–1.

http://www.syracuse.com/news/index.ssf/2013/12/ultra-pasteurization_entry_into_cheese_and_yogurt_market_driving_growth_at_syrac.html.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

308 Genesee St W To Willow St
Location Map



A view of the Byrne Block, which occupies a triangular-shaped parcel formed by North Franklin Street, West Genesee Street, and West Willow Street. This terra cotta-clad Beaux-Arts-style building was the birthplace and one-time headquarters of Byrne Dairy

1



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

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P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): John D. Norton Hosue

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 427-429 James Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

CURRENT USE: Commercial

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Unknown

DATE BUILT: ca. 1842; addition 1956

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☒ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☒ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☒ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Molly McDonald & Elizabeth D. Meade
ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.
ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

DATE: August 2, 2016
PIN:

Narrative Description of Property:

The James D. Norton House at 427-429 James Street is a notable example of the Greek Revival style applied to domestic architecture. Attributed a construction date of 1842, the residence is a two-story three-bay wood-frame temple-front structure. The house stands on the north side of James Street and faces south. The ca. 1891 Church of the Saviour is located immediately to the east, and another residence neighbors to the west. The Norton House, like its neighbors, is set back slightly from the street and sidewalk. Low hedges and a grassy area occupy the area between the house and the sidewalk.

The building is clad in flushboard on the front (south) façade and in clapboard on the other elevations. The front façade is distinguished by a tetrastyle portico composed of four fluted Doric columns supporting a pediment with an oval ornament in the tympanum. The frieze is embellished with wreaths, a motif more Roman than Greek in origin, and when combined with the more austere Doric order columns, an indication that the house's design represents a free interpretation of Classical material. The house is raised on a relatively high stone foundation. Stone steps lead to the front entryway, which occupies the western bay of the house (a ca. 1943 photograph shows a flight of wood steps in the same location [Merrill 1999]). The front doorway is flanked with pilasters and topped with an entablature featuring a wide frieze studded with rosettes. The doorway, which is topped with a single-light transom, contains a double door; each side features a square panel on the lower part and a rectangular window above. The two lower story windows, which occupy the bays to the east of the doorway, feature full-length shouldered architraves with rosette frieze bands echoing the doorway treatment. The windows also include panels beneath the window openings that feature oval medallions mirroring the ornament that occupies the tympanum of the portico. The second-story windows lack the lower panels and full architraves but do feature molded cornices and rosette-studded friezes. The windows throughout the façade contain one-over-one-light sash. A brick chimney rises from the eastern part of the roof slope. Two wings are attached to the structure. One, which may be original, is appended to the rear of the building, aligned with its roof ridge parallel to that of the main block. A small chimney rises from the ridge of its peaked roof. The second wing, which is located on the east side of the building and currently houses an office, was added some time after 1943. The long, narrow, single-story, flat-roofed addition is faced in brick and features a doorway containing six-panel double doors, and a bay window composed of four single-light vertical rectangular sash. The addition is topped with a simple, wide, wood cornice and a metal roof parapet railing. The 1943 documentation of the house by Leslie Merrill indicates that the eastern addition replaced an earlier wood-frame addition, which was much smaller than the present addition, and was set back from the street, in contrast to the present addition which projects further towards the street than the main block. Although the interior of the building was not accessed as part of this survey, the 1943 documentation of the house noted and photographed several aspects of the interior, including original doors and door surrounds, lintels with fine egg-and-dart molding, and a stairway decorated with scrollwork. It is not known if these features are still in place.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The residence at 427-429 James Street (formerly 307 James Street) was constructed for John D. Norton in 1842 (Merrill 1999). Norton, one of Syracuse's preeminent businessmen, was elected the first president of the Merchants' National Bank of Syracuse when it was established in 1851 (*Bankers' Magazine* 1851). The 1860 federal census indicates the extent of Norton's wealth: both his personal and real estate holdings valued \$50,000 each. His household included his wife Harriet, and multiple servants. Norton died in 1860.

While the building is not depicted on Sweet's 1874 map of Syracuse, it is shown on bird's eye views created by J.C. Laass in 1868 and H.H. Bailey in 1874. The building is one of the only remaining structures from what was once a row of opulent residences occupied by wealthy families in the 19th century (Syracuse Then and Now n.d.).

The 1892 Sanborn map depicts the residence, which at that time featured a two-story barn or stable in its rear yard. By the early 20th century, the building was in use as a private home and medical office that was occupied by Drs. George Van Allen (as recorded in the 1900 federal census); Dr. Adrian F. Vadeboncoeur until his death in 1911; and by Dr. Eugene W. Belknap, an obstetrician, in the 1920s until his death in 1925 (*Syracuse Herald* 1911 and *Syracuse Herald* 1925). In 1943, the adjacent Episcopal Church of the Saviour purchased the building and made modifications so that the former home could serve as its new Diocesan House (*The Living Church* 1943). The 1950 and 1953 Sanborn maps identify the building as office space. The church relocated its Diocesan House to a different historic home along James Street in 1953 (*The Post Standard* 1953).

The small brick office addition on the east side of the home, also known as 429 James Street, was constructed circa 1956. By that time, the building was occupied by the Haylor, Haun and Freyer insurance company, which operated an “insurance center” at 429 James Street (*Post Standard* 1956a). The conversion of the building for the insurance company involved “extensive remodeling,” including the construction of the brick annex, which was constructed to provide a drive-up service, the first such window intended for insurance services in Syracuse (*Post Standard* 1956a; *Post Standard* 1956b). Air conditioning was also added to the building at this time (*Post Standard* 1956b).

This building is included in Leslie Merrill, Jr.’s *The Greek Revival in Syracuse*, a 1943 compendium of notable examples of Greek Revival-style architecture in Central New York. This source calls the residence, “A beautifully proportioned temple and correct in every sense of the Revival spirit, this structure ranks in the fore of Syracuse examples. With its rosetted door and window frames taken directly from the north door of the Erechtheum, its rather sturdy Doric columns and splendid mouldings, it was never surpassed in detail by any fifth century temple” (Merrill 1999).

This property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as a particularly fine example of high-style Greek Revival domestic architecture in an urban context, one of a dwindling number of such structures that remains in Syracuse. It is also eligible for its association with one of Syracuse’s most prominent mid-19th century families, the Nortons. As a surviving example on a street once lined with other opulent 19th century residences, the Norton House embodies the domestic side of the wealthy milieu during an early period of Syracuse’s development. With the exception of the eastern addition, which replaced a smaller earlier wing and does not appear to contribute to the historic character of the building, the house appears to retain a high degree of historic integrity.

Historic Maps:

Sanborn maps published in 1892; 1911; 1950; and 1953.

Other Sources:

Bailey, H.H.

1874 *Birds eye view of Syracuse, NY*. Milwaukee, WI: American Oleograph Co.

Bankers' Magazine and Statistical Register

1851 "Bank Items." In, *The Bankers' Magazine and Statistical Register* 5(8): p. 686.

Laass, J.C.

1868 *Bird's eye view of Syracuse, NY*. Baltimore: E. Sachse & Co.

The Living Church

1943 “Central New York: Financial Transactions.” In, *The Living Church* 107(12): p. 16.

The Post Standard

1953 “E.L. Smith home to be Occupied by Episcopal Diocese.” In, *The Post Standard*. December 12, 1953: page 5. Syracuse, NY.

1956a “Announcing...our New Headquarters.” In, *The Post Standard*. May 27, 1956: pages 10-11. Syracuse, NY.

1956b “Drive-In Window, Parking for New Insurance Center.” In, *The Post Standard*. February 27, 1956: page 9. Syracuse, NY.

Merrill, Leslie O.

1999 *The Greek Revival in Syracuse: an Historical Survey and Analytical Study*. Digital edition accessed August 2016: <http://library.syr.edu/digital/collections/g/GreekRevivalInSyracuse/>. (Original publication 1943).

Sweet, Homer D.L.

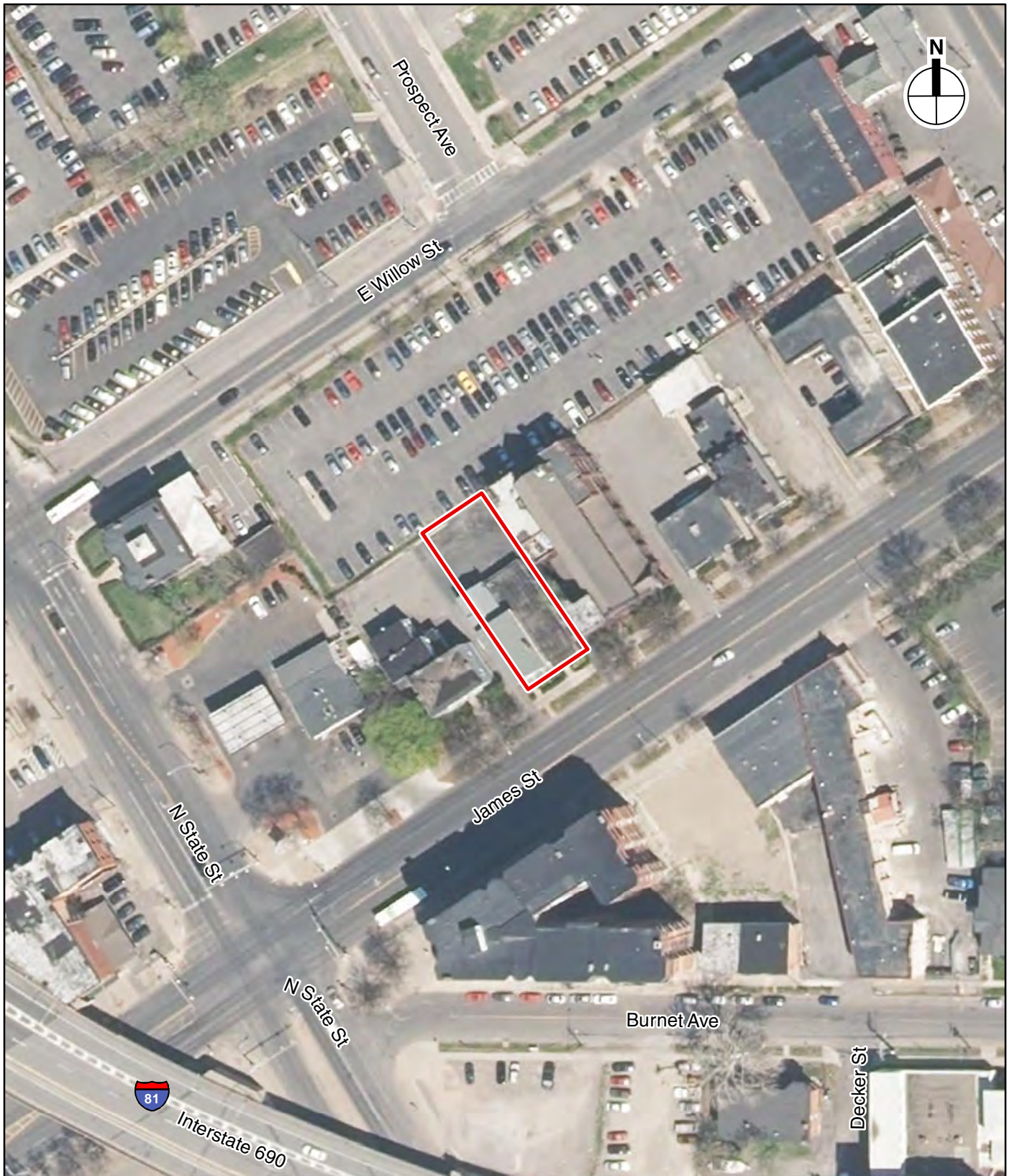
1874 *Sweet's New Atlas of Onondaga Co., New York*. New York: Walker Bros. & Co.

Syracuse Herald

- 1911 “Stricken in Office.” In, *The Syracuse Herald*. November 7, 1911: page 12. Syracuse, NY.
1925 “Last Rites for Dr. Belknap at Home of Sister.” In, *The Syracuse Herald*. November 22, 1925: page 22.
Syracuse, NY.

Syracuse Then and Now

- n.d. “James Street.” Accessed August 2016:
<http://syracusethenandnow.org/Nghbrhds/JamesSt/JamesStr.htm>.



 Property Boundary

Norton House, 429 James Street
Location Map

A view of the front (south) façade of the Norton House at 427-429 James Street, looking west along James Street. This view shows the circa 1842 Greek Revival-style house and its circa 1956 single-story brick addition

1



The front façade of the Norton House and its brick addition. Church of the Saviour is visible to the right. The house served as a Church House in the 1940s and early 1950s

2



A view of the front and west elevations of the Norton House 3



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(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Church of the Saviour (Saint James Episcopal Church)

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 437 James Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Church

CURRENT USE: Church

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Asa L. Merrick (1891); Ralph Adams Cram (1913)

DATE BUILT: 1891; rebuilt and expanded following a fire, 1913

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☒ stone
☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☒ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☒ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Molly McDonald & Elizabeth D. Meade
ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.
ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

DATE: August 2, 2016
PIN:

Narrative Description of Property:

Church of the Saviour is located on the north side of James Street, facing south. Its neighbor to the west is the ca. 1842 Greek Revival-style residence at 427-429 James Street which briefly served as the Diocesan Home for the Church from 1943-1953. To the east of the Church is a modern office building. The church is separated from its neighbors on both sides by a driveway or narrow alley. Like its neighbors, the church is set back slightly from the sidewalk along James Street. The area between the street and sidewalk is occupied by grass and shrubs. The property that adjoins the rear of the church, fronting East Willow Street, contains a large parking lot.

The church is a Gothic Revival-style brown sandstone structure. The building, constructed in 1891, was damaged by fire and reconstructed ca. 1913; thus, the exterior displays evidence of multiple building campaigns. The front façade, however, appears to date mainly to the original late 19th century construction episode. The front portion of the building is constructed of brownstone. It consists of a front gable section on the east and a square tower section on the west. A smaller circular tower, likely a stair tower, is attached to the rear of the square tower. A single-story cross-gable transept with a steeply pitched roof projects from the east elevation. Side aisles, single-story shed-roofed projections, extend from both the east and west sides of the nave. At the rear of the building, a two-story flat-roofed section constructed of brick has been built around the original church.

The front portion of the church is constructed of rough-cut random-range brownstone ashlar. The rooflines are capped with brownstone coping, and finials. The main entry, which occupies the west tower, consists of a wide pointed-arch aperture containing double doors. Lancet windows with label moldings are found on the upper stories of the tower. The circular stair tower behind it features smaller pointed-arch windows. Windows on the remainder of the front-gable church façade include larger tripartite pointed-arch windows with rusticated keystones. The east transept has a large Gothic-arch doorway and a circular window on its east façade. The east and west facades of the main church building appear to be constructed of brick. They feature regularly spaced recessed pointed arch panels containing paired pointed-arch windows surmounted by circular apertures. The rear (north) elevation of the main church building features a large tripartite window. The three-story flat-roofed sections of the building extend east, west, and north of the main block of the church, but on the north side, the portion of the flat-roofed addition that abuts the main church block is a single story in height and therefore does not obscure the large windows of the nave. The flat-roofed section of the building lacks ornament. It contains multiple rectangular windows, many of which are now filled in with brick.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

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.

The church at 437 James Street (formerly 311 James Street) was originally constructed as Saint James Episcopal Church or the Society of Saint James Church in 1891 (*Post Standard* 1948; Church of the Saviour n.d.). The congregation had been founded on James Street to the west of the existing church in 1848, when congregants of Saint Paul's Church, on the opposite side of the canal, requested the foundation of a free church for the city's parishioners (*Post Standard* 1848). Historic photographs show that the original church was a relatively small Gothic Revival-style brownstone structure with a central bell tower, side aisles, a large central Gothic-arched doorway with a series of narrow pointed-arch windows above it, and stepped buttresses. The first church was destroyed by back-to-back fires in 1890 and 1891 (*ibid*).

The existing building was designed in 1891 by Asa L. Merrick (1848-1922), a native of Syracuse, who opened an architectural office in Syracuse in 1879 and went on to design many notable churches, schools, banks, and industrial buildings in Syracuse and neighboring towns (Hardin 1993). The original 1848 church was smaller than the existing building, though the plans originally called for a larger church that could not be built as a result of cost concerns (*Post Standard* 1848). Portions of the façade of the first church were reused during the construction of the existing building in 1891. Among the multiple elements reused in the reconstruction of the church was the original 1848 doorway of cut brownstone. In the dedication ceremony for the church building in 1891, Chaplain Dr. Joseph M.

Clarke presented remarks extolling the original and continued mission of the church as an inclusive and broad-minded organization. "Saint James will continue to be a free church. It has always been a church for the people. It has undergone reproach in days gone by, and its rector, for the wideness of his ministrations among all classes of the community. ...Rather like its Divine Master, it seeks to all men in with the net and into the ship of the Gospel" (ibid).

The 1911 Sanborn map reflects the construction of a single-story coal shed at the rear of the building. The use of coal to heat the building resulted in another devastating fire in 1912 that destroyed much of the church's interior (Church of the Saviour n.d.).

Architect Ralph Adams Cram, of Boston, was retained to oversee the reconstruction of the church following the 1912 fire (*American Architect* 1912; Shand-Tucci 2005). Cram (1863-1942) was a leading architect of his day and the designer of many prominent buildings in New York City and Boston, including Saint Thomas's Church and portions of Saint John the Divine in New York. Cram was best known for his distinctive Gothic Revival-style ecclesiastical architecture, as well as for his emphasis on quality construction and materials (Roth 1979). Cram was likely secured for the commission because he was a personal friend of Rev. Karl S. Schwartz who had been appointed "Dean of the Cathedral of the Saviour" in 1899 (Church of the Saviour n.d.). Both Schwartz and Cram practiced as Anglo-Catholics. The reconstruction of the church was carried out by the building firm of Henry Funda and Son (*Syracuse Herald* 1912). The reconstruction focused on the interior and the structure of the building, but left much of the building's earlier exterior appearance intact. The project involved the construction of a large rear addition to the north of the church while reusing the exterior walls, which had survived the fire (Church of the Saviour n.d.). The new sanctuary was narrower but aimed to create a loftier effect by exposing the rafters of the nave; it featured a single aisle while new spaces for activities including Sunday school were constructed along the eastern and western sides of the church (*Syracuse Herald* 1912). In addition, the church's entrance was moved closer to street level, as it had previously been elevated (ibid). The expanded church is depicted on the 1950 Sanborn map, which shows that the footprint of the front façade of the church had remained largely intact despite the construction of the two- to three-story rear addition of the church. Between 1943 and 1953, the church used the former John D. Norton home to the west (at 427-429 James Street) as a Diocesan House (*The Living Church* 1943; *The Post Standard* 1953).

Historic Maps:

Sanborn maps published in 1892; 1911; 1950; and 1953.

Other Sources:

American Architect

1912 "Syracuse..." In, *American Architect* 102(1906): p. 16.

Church of the Saviour

n.d. "Parish History." Accessed August 2016: <http://www.thechurchofthesaviour.org/parish-history-1.html>

Hardin, Evamari

1993 *Syracuse Landmarks: An AIA Guide to Downtown and Historic Neighborhoods*. Syracuse: Onondaga Historical Association and Syracuse University Press.

The Living Church

1943 "Central New York: Financial Transactions." In, *The Living Church* 107(12): p. 16.

The Post Standard

1948 "Church of Saviour Lists Centennial Program Saturday." In, *The Post Standard*. August 10, 1948: page 8. Syracuse, NY.

1953 "E.L. Smith home to be Occupied by Episcopal Diocese." In, *The Post Standard*. December 12, 1953: page 5. Syracuse, NY.

Roth, Leland M.

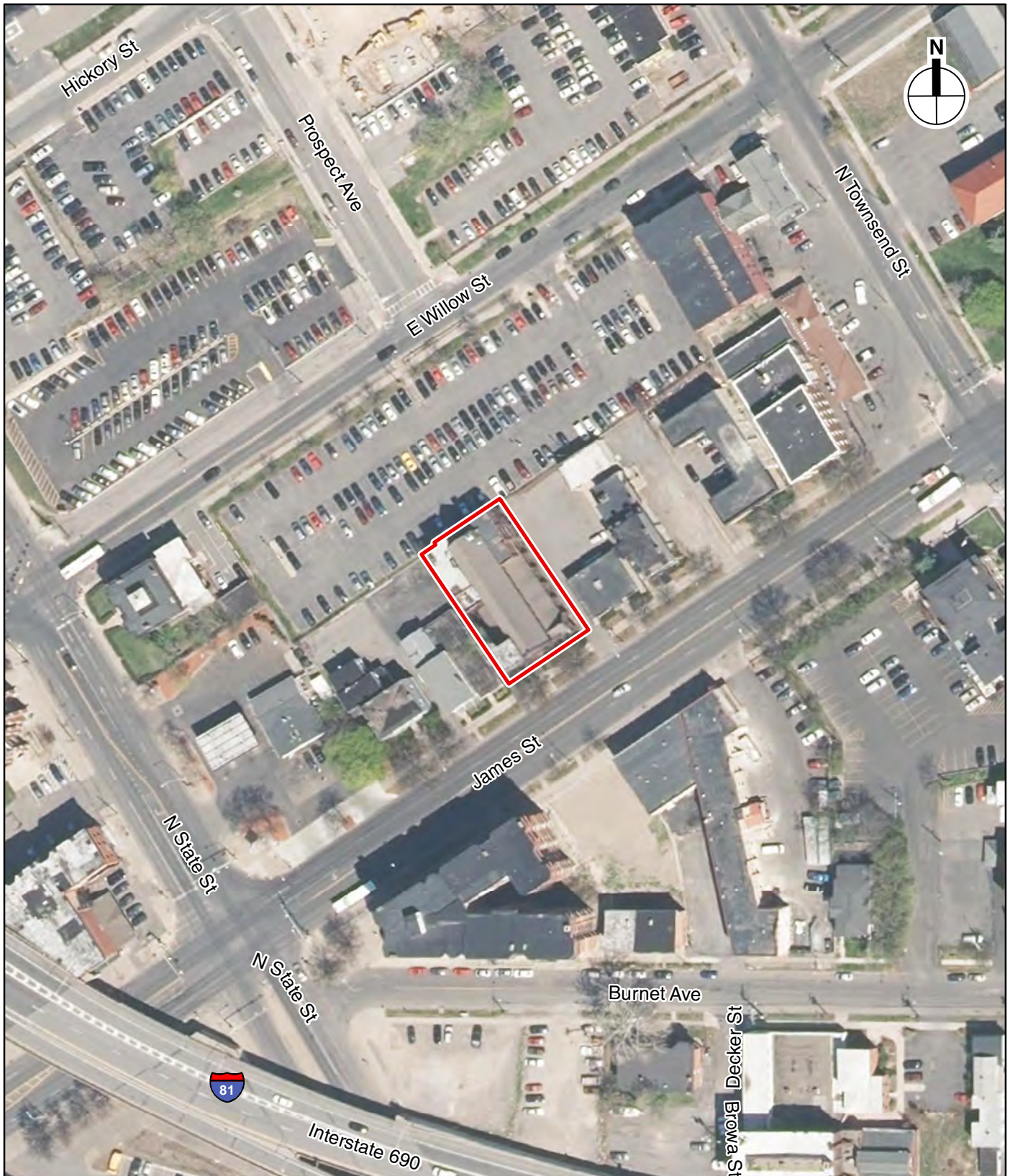
1979 *A Concise History of American Architecture*. New York: Harper & Rowe Publishers.

Shand-Tucci, Douglass

2005 *Ralph Adams Cram: An Architect's Four Quests*. Amherst and Boston: University of Massachusetts Press.

Syracuse Herald

1912 “To Spend \$35,000 on Burned Church.” In, *The Syracuse Herald*. September 27, 1912: page 3.
Syracuse, NY.



 Property Boundary

0 200 FEET


Church of Saviour, 437 James St
Location Map



1

The front (south) and west elevations of the Church of the Saviour, also known as Saint James Episcopal Church, located at 437 James Street. The brownstone building was constructed circa 1891 using materials from an earlier circa 1848 church that had been destroyed by fire. The church was again damaged by fire in 1911 and was repaired and rebuilt under the guidance of architect Ralph Adams Cram. The church's main entry, tower, and stair tower are visible in this photograph



2

The front façade and main entry of Church of the Saviour



3 A detailed view of the front entry of Church of the Saviour. This entry was reused from the first, circa 1848, church, when the building was completely rebuilt in 1891 after a fire



The eastern portion of the front façade of Church of the Saviour **4**

Church of the Saviour, 437 James Street



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(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Joseph Newell House

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 457 James Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residential

CURRENT USE: Residential/Commercial

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Unknown

Date Built: ca. 1872

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☒ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☒ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☒ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☒ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☒ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Claudia Cooney & Elizabeth D. Meade

DATE: September 14, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The building at 457 James Street is a two-and-a-half-story former residence located on the north side of James Street near the corner with the intersection of North Townsend Street. It has a shallow landscaped area between it and the sidewalk with another narrow patch of landscaping along its west property boundary. The building was originally built as a residence circa 1872. As described in greater detail below, this was once attached to another building to the east, which has been demolished and replaced with a parking area. The property was converted to multi-tenant office space in the 1980s.

The building at 457 James Street is clad in brick and set on a stone foundation. It is designed in the Second Empire style, with a mansard roof and decorative brick corbelling. A former two-story brick carriage house with a flat roof is located at the rear of the property. The primary James Street façade is two bays wide. It features a slightly projecting bay with paired metal windows at the first and second stories. The first floor fenestration within this bay consists of paired arched double-hung windows which are capped by a triangular metal cornice. The second floor windows within this projecting bay are rectangular double-hung and are capped by a segmental arch pediment. Both pediments have decorative scrollwork and are supported on brackets. The west bay of the James Street façade contains an entry stoop with a bay window above it. The entrance features paired wooden paneled and glazed doors set within an arched opening. Large scrolled consoles on either side of the entrance support a bracketed entablature above. The second story bay window rests on the entablature and contained arched double-hung windows. These windows are surmounted by a segmental arch pediment with decorative scrollwork supported on brackets. Two smaller windows are set within the stone foundation at sidewalk level along James Street.

The west facade of the building features a projecting brick bay with paired and single rectangular and arched double-hung metal windows capped by segmental arch and triangular pediments. Other window treatments on this façade include single double-hung windows with segmental arch pediments; a few of the openings have been infilled with brick.

The east façade, constituting the location where the adjacent connected building was removed, is a blank wall with the exception of two modern utilitarian entrances with metal doors; one set towards the rear of the main structure and one at the former carriage house.

The cornice of the mansard roof is supported by paired metal brackets; on the east side where the adjacent building was removed, the cornice has been carried around the length of the east façade with a couple of single brackets supporting it. Hooded metal dormers, containing two-over-two windows with arched upper sashes, are at the mansard roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, including the upper portion of the east façade above the cornice. Three brick chimneys project from the roof.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The residence at what is now 457 James Street was constructed circa 1872. The building—originally known as 79 James Street until 1888 and then as 317 James Street until after 1911—was initially adjacent to and apparently attached to the home at 319 James Street, which was identical but in mirror image to the home at 317 James Street. The 1892 Sanborn map identifies the buildings as two-story residences with frame roofs and shows that they occupied separate parcels of land. The residences appear in an identical manner on the 1911 Sanborn map, although the properties at 317, 319, and 321 James Street are all depicted as a single parcel of land. The 1950 Sanborn reflects the extension of the home at 317 James Street, which had been extended through the construction of a 2-story rear addition. The building, by that time known as 455-457 James Street, is also identified as a “lodge room” while the adjacent home at 459-461 James Street is identified as apartments. These improvements may have been constructed in 1918, at which time building owner Thomas Ryan retained architect James A. Randall of SA&K and builder James Hoffman to alter the residence (*The American Contractor* 1918). The eastern portion of the row, formerly at 459 James Street, was demolished after 1953.

The first known tenant of the building was Joseph Newell, who was recorded as a resident of 79 James Street in an 1872 directory, suggesting that the house had been constructed around that time. Newell lived in the home until his death in 1904 at age 92 (*Post Standard* 1904). Newell had been a carriage, sleigh, and wheelbarrow manufacturer in Syracuse (ibid). The 1880 census identifies Newell at 79 James Street, along with his wife, Minerva, a cook and a

coachman. Newell's occupation is identified as "retired merchant," and his occupation as listed in the 1875 New York State Census, which did not record street addresses, is listed as retired carriage manufacturer. The 1900 census indicates that 88-year-old Joseph Newell continued to live in the building, now known as 317 James Street, with Augusta, his 60-year-old second wife, whom he had married ten years previously, and a domestic servant.

Another well-known resident of the building was Syracuse's former mayor, Thomas Ryan (*Syracuse Herald* 1910). By the 1940s, the home had been converted into the Carl J. Ballweg funeral home (*Post Standard* 1944). Newspaper articles published in the mid-20th century indicate that various clubs and societies met in the "lodge rooms" identified on the 1950 Sanborn map, including the God Star Mothers of Syracuse, who regularly met there (*Syracuse Herald Journal* 1949). It was later occupied by other commercial enterprises, including an auto dealership, an art gallery, and a clothing store in addition to continued residential use.

Although the house has undergone alterations, the section of the building that remains in situ retains much of its original fabric detailing. 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.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1892, 1910, 1950, and 1953.

Other Sources:

The American Contractor

1918 "Syracuse, NY." In, *The American Contractor* 39(29): 59.

Ancestry.com

2011 *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

Post Standard

1904 "Deaths and Funerals." *Post Standard* December 13, 1904: page 2. Syracuse, NY.

1944 "Carl J. Ballweg." *Post Standard* June 6, 1944: page 13. Syracuse, NY.

Syracuse Herald

1910 "Ex-Mayor Ryan Hurt." *Syracuse Herald* January 7, 1910: page 6. Syracuse, NY.

Syracuse Herald Journal

1949 "'Gold Star Mothers.'" *Syracuse Herald Journal* February 6, 1949: page 18. Syracuse, NY.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

457 James St
Location Map



A view of the front façade of the Joseph Newell House located at 457 James Street



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(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): The Crichton Apartments

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 323-325 James Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Apartments & Commercial

CURRENT USE: Apartments & Commercial

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Richard Dawson

Date Built: ca. 1880

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☒ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Molly McDonald & Elizabeth D. Meade

DATE: September 9, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The Crichton Apartments building at 323-325 James Street is a roughly L-shaped brick structure with two principal facades facing south onto James Street and east onto North State Street. The west elevation of the building immediately abuts Interstate (I)- 690. To the north, the building is separated from Saint John the Evangelist Church by a large parking lot. The four-story Romanesque Revival-style building contains commercial uses on the ground story and residential uses (apartments) above. The building has a flat roof with projecting bracketed cornices and wide frieze bands on both principal facades. The two principal facades, each three bays wide, are almost identical in design. They feature storefronts with intact rusticated Corinthian pilasters and friezes; modern brick infill, plate-glass windows, and modern doors have been constructed within the historic storefronts. At second and third-story levels, the windows have stone sills and splayed brick lintels. At fourth-story level, the facades have round-arch windows. A projecting course of stone molding separates the third and fourth story levels. The windows throughout the structure have been retrofitted with modern one-over-one-light sash. At the interior corner of the 'L' plan, the south and east walls of the building include a small number of windows at each level, a fire escape, and a brick side chimney. These features suggest that the apartments were designed to provide rear light, ventilation, and emergency exits even if a building were constructed in the lot located within the angle of the 'L.' A small single-story wood-frame shed-roofed addition is appended onto the east elevation of the building within the angle of its two sections. This structure has ribbon windows with six-over-six-light sash on each elevation and a door on its east elevation. It is clad in wood clapboard and founded on concrete. It appears to date to the late 20th century and does not appear to contribute to the historic character of the Crichton Apartments.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

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. The building was designed as a residential structure with commercial space on the ground floor. It was constructed and named for Daniel Crichton, a businessman, politician, and trustee of the Unitarian May Memorial Church on James Street (*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* 1899; Bruce 1896). A Syracuse-based builder named Richard Dawson constructed the building (Bruce 1896). Crichton died in 1899 after falling out the building's second floor window while moving a bag of plaster (*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* 1899; *Syracuse Herald* 1906). Alice M. Barber, a resident, would meet the same fate after a window cleaning accident several years later (ibid). The area bounded roughly by Pearl Street, James Street, and North State Street was known as the "Crichton Block" (*Syracuse Evening Herald* 1899). The 1892 Sanborn map depicts the building as a 4-story store comprised of three connected buildings located at 205-207 Lock (now North State) Street and 257 to 259 James Street. Two additional buildings, a 3-story bakery and a 3-story store were located adjacent to the building at the northwest corner of James and North State Streets. Among the earliest occupants were the Onondaga Club, "social leaders of the city," who established their clubrooms on the Crichton Block before moving to another location in 1881 (*Syracuse Herald-Journal* 1939).

The 1911 Sanborn map indicates that the building had been subdivided into a greater number of storefronts, with a paint shop occupying the northern and western portion of the building. The entrance to the shop is identified at 205 North State Street, and the properties identified as 207 North State Street, 204 to 206 Pearl Street, and 257 James Street were occupied by the same entity. The portion of the building at 259 James Street was occupied by a drug store. During the early 20th century, one of the most prominent tenants of the building was Patrick Gannon, a plumber (*Syracuse Post Standard* 1911). Gannon was also a local builder and constructed houses in Syracuse (*Syracuse Herald* 1908). Other tenants of the building were identified through various newspaper advertisements and included druggists/pharmacists, a furniture manufacturing company, a mattress manufacturing company, and a restaurant.

In 1934, the building was scheduled to be demolished and replaced with a gas station. Local residents and groups affiliated with nearby churches fought the plan and successfully prevent the building's demolition (*Syracuse Herald* 1934a; *Syracuse Herald* 1934b). By the publication of the 1950 Sanborn map, the former bakery buildings to the east of 323-325 James Street had been demolished. That map does not list the uses of the building, though it indicates that it was divided into a series of stores and that it was partially used for storage. By that time, the street numbers had changed and it was now known as 323-327 James Street and 205-207 North State Street.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1892, 1911, 1950, and 1953.

Other Sources:

Bruce, Dwight H., editor

1896 *Onondaga's Centennial: Gleanings of a Century*. Volume 2. Boston: the Boston History Co.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

1899 "Died of his Injuries." In, *The Democrat and Chronicle*. March 14, 1899: page 5. Rochester, NY.

Syracuse Evening Herald

1899 "Alhambra is Laid in Ruins." In, *The Syracuse Evening Herald*. December 20, 1899: page 9. Syracuse, NY.

Syracuse Herald

1906 "Fell From Window, Her Skull Crushed." In, *The Syracuse Herald*. September 10, 1906: page 6. Syracuse, NY.

1908 "New Apartment House." In, *The Syracuse Herald*. September 7, 1908: page 6. Syracuse, NY.

1934a "Gas Station Permits up to Park Board." In, *The Syracuse Herald*. June 3, 1934: page 10. Syracuse, NY.

1934b "Gas Station Plan Fought By Churches." In, *The Syracuse Herald*. July 11, 1934: page 22. Syracuse, NY.

Syracuse Herald-Journal

1939 "Forerunner of Century Club Formed in 1866." In, *The Syracuse Herald-Journal*. March 20, 1939: page J-8. Syracuse, NY.

Syracuse Post Standard

1911 "Fire in Plumbing Shop." In, *The Syracuse Post Standard*. January 19, 1911: page 3. Syracuse, NY.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

323-35 James St & State St N
Location Map



The Crichton Apartments at 323-325 James Street is an L-shaped Romanesque Revival-style building with mixed commercial and residential uses. Shown here is the south façade of the building which fronts on James Street

1



The east façade of the Crichton Apartments

2



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(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): George Washington Public School (former)

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 230-232 Park Avenue

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: public school CURRENT USE: School maintenance facility

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Date Built: 1915

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☒ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☒ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☐ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Jennifer Morris, Elizabeth D. Meade, & Molly McDonald DATE: September 13, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The former George Washington Public School is located at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Plum Street. It is just north and east of Leavenworth Park, east of Onondaga Creek, and south and west of the I-690/West Street interchange. It is surrounded by surface parking lots. The brick building exhibits an unusual variation on the Neoclassical style, with large blocky cast-stone ornamentation drawing from Classical precedents.

The building was constructed with a roughly E-shaped plan, consisting of a two-story central building from which three 2-story wings extend to the rear of the property. There is a structure attached to the rear of the building that appears to date to 1924; this structure has a flat asphalt shingle roof and appears to be used for vehicle storage or maintenance. The main building is clad in brick with cast-stone details including window surrounds, quoining, and a cornice. On the main (Park Avenue) façade, there are four sets of paired windows; within these pairs, there are two segmental arched windows at the second floor and square windows at the first floor. The windows have substantial wood muntins and are surrounded by cast-stone quoins. There are also sets of smaller, narrow rectangular windows between these pairs; the smaller windows have simple stone sills and lintels. There is a secondary entrance to the building on the east (Plum Street) façade, with a stone surround, as well as one set of paired windows on this façade. There are also two secondary entrances to the building on the west façade, also with stone surrounds, and five sets of windows, not paired, but with stone surrounds as on the other facades. The stone entrance surrounds include blind arches above the door frame. The building has a flat roof.

On the main (Park Avenue) façade, one window opening at the southwest corner has been removed and replaced with a metal sliding door. The main entrance to the building appears to be open to the elements behind a plywood panel that does not cover the entire opening. Several first-floor windows have been filled with concrete block, and other window panels have been covered with plywood.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

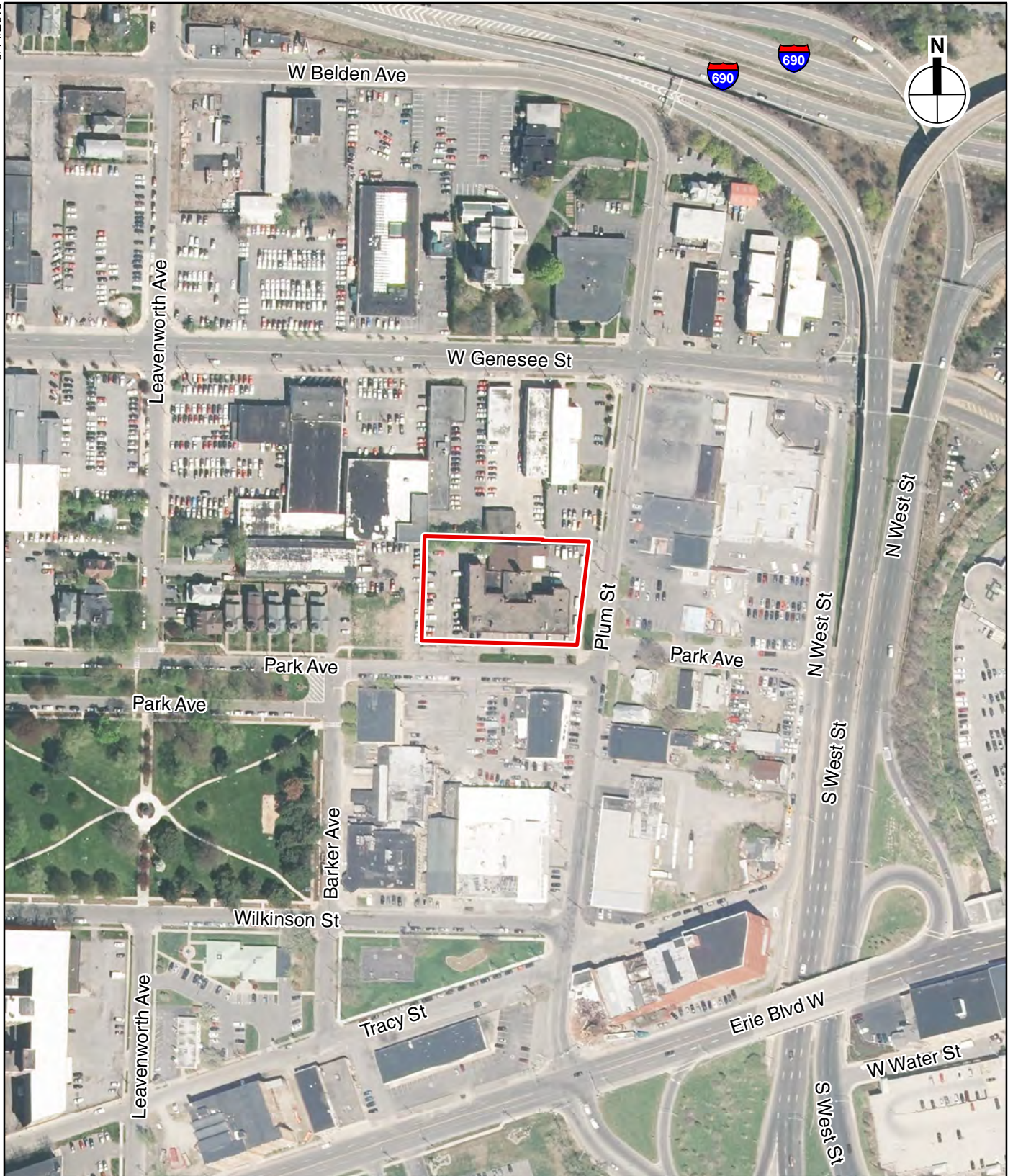
The former George Washington Public School was built in 1915. A 1950 Sanborn map shows the school building in approximately its current configuration. The building is labeled on the Sanborn map as having been constructed in 1915 and the north wing was added a few years later between 1917 and 1918. The Sanborn illustrates internal divisions within the school containing an assembly hall, boiler room, and other functions. The school was known as the Hurlbut W. Smith Industrial and Technical School from 1946 until 1959, when the technical school closed its doors at the 230 Park Avenue location. The school's namesake was once a prominent Syracuse industrialist and philanthropist. Today, a junior high school located within Syracuse bears the name Hurlbut W. Smith Junior High School. The school is significant under Criterion A as an early surviving public school in downtown Syracuse and is significant under Criterion C as unusual early 20th century variation on the Neoclassical style applied to an institutional building.

Historic Maps: Hopkins atlas for Syracuse published in 1924.

Other Sources:

"21 May 1959, Page 27 - The Post-Standard at Newspapers.com." 2016. *Newspapers.com*. Accessed September 15. <http://www.newspapers.com/image/10460866/?terms=Hurlbut%2Bw.%2Bsmith%2Btechnical%2Band%2Bindustrial%2Bhigh%2Bschool>

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

200-232 Park Ave & Plum St
Location Map



The front (west) façade of the former George Washington Public School at
230-232 Park Avenue

1



The south elevation of the former George Washington Public School

2

230-232 Park Avenue



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OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): 713-715 East Genesee Street

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 713-715 East Genesee Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Public Square CURRENT USE: Public Square

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Cyrus Edwin Dallin -- sculpture Date Built: 1910, alterations 1925, 2001

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☒ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☒ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☒ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☒ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Erica Mollon & Molly McDonald

DATE: September 13, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

Clinton Square is an open space located in the heart of downtown Syracuse, located between West Genesee Street, Erie Boulevard East, and North Clinton and North Salina Streets. The rectangular park has a lawn extending to the east and west of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument to focal point of the Square. The stone monument, designed by sculptor Cyrus Edwin Dallin, rises as a square shaft on a large base which is raised up from street level by steps on all sides. The north and south face of the shaft have stone carved elements while the east and west faces feature bronze sculptures. The figures on the east side are entitled "A Call to Arms" and the west "An Incident at Gettysburg." (Onondaga Historical Association) Ionic columns are located at the four corners of the monument and support a simple architrave. A detailed frieze with floral garlands and helmets is located above this with dentils above. A simple cornice is supported by chunky modillions. The monument is topped with an orb supported on four sides by carved eagles with a floral garland connecting each.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

Clinton Square was established by the mid-19th century as a hub of trade and commerce adjacent to the Erie Canal. By 1905 it was a simple oval lawn enclosed by a low iron fence adjacent to the canal. Further renovations altered the square further and in 1910 the Beaux Arts paved plaza with the Soldiers and Sailors Monument as its centerpiece was dedicated to honor the Onondaga County residents who fought in the Civil War. In 1925 the Erie Canal was filled in and Erie Boulevard mapped as a major east-west thoroughfare through Syracuse with the area surrounding the plaza used as parking. In 2001 the square was rededicated and a reflecting pool and fountains constructed over the site of the Erie Canal. Clinton Square and the Soldiers and Sailors Monument within it are eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C as an early dedicated open space in downtown Syracuse and a designed landscape dominated by the distinguished Beaux-Arts monument designed by Cyrus Edwin Dallin.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1892, 1910, and 1951.

Other Sources:

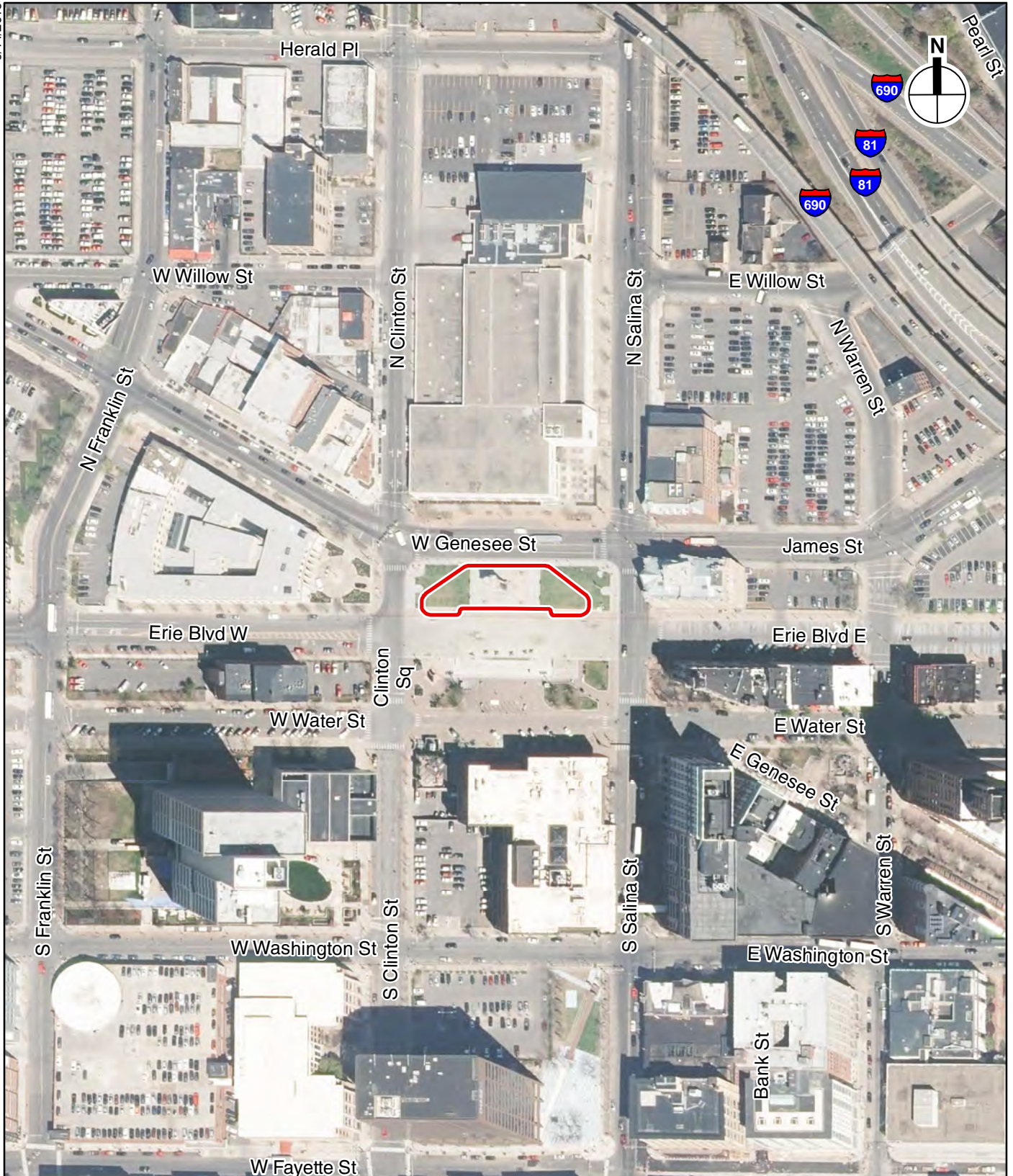
Onondaga Historical Association

2014 "A Monument to Soldiers and Sailors: This Week in History." *Onondaga Historical Association* June 22, 2014. http://www.syracuse.com/living/index.ssf/2014/06/a_monument_to_soldiers_and_sailors_-_this_week_in_history.html

The Post-Standard

2001 Layden, Sarah. "The Square comes full circle." *The Post-Standard* September 2, 2001.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

99 Salina St N & Erie Blvd W
Location Map



A view of Clinton Square, an early park in downtown Syracuse dominated by the Soldiers and Sailors Monument designed by sculptor Cyrus Edwin Dallin circa 1910

1



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USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Newell House House

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 382 East Seneca Turnpike

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

CURRENT USE: residence

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Newell House

Date Built: ca. 1854

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☒ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☒ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☒ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☒ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☒ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☐ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☒ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☐ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☒ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Molly McDonald & Elizabeth D. Meade

DATE: September 9, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The former residence of Newell House, This one-and-a-half-story wood-frame clapboard-clad house is located on the south side of East Seneca Turnpike. It is set back from the road a short distance on a property that includes a lawn with bushes and several mature trees. A cannon is situated in the front yard of the house. The mid-19th century vernacular residence is composed of a main one-and-a-half-story front-gable section, which is two bays wide; and a single-story wing attached to the west elevation of the house and oriented with its roof ridge perpendicular to that of the main section. The wing is likely original to the construction of the residence. The front (north) façade of the two-bay main section contains two symmetrically placed windows at first and second story levels. They appear to contain one-over-one-light double-hung sash. The main entry to the structure is located in the wing, which appears to be three bays wide. The wing features a full-width porch with Italianate-style eaves brackets and Doric columns. A brick chimney rises from the western end of the roof of the wing. The ruins of ancillary buildings and a cemetery (the Onondaga Hollow Burial Ground, also known as the House Family Cemetery), which were once associated with this house, are now located at 145 Arsenal Drive (Rear) and separated from the Newell House by residential development.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The Newell House house, located at 382 East Seneca Turnpike, in what was originally the village of Onondaga Hollow or Onondaga Valley, was constructed circa 1854 (Case 2005). Jonathan House, the first of the family to settle in the area, arrived circa 1804 and established a limestone cutting business (*ibid*). The house, formerly known as 170 East Seneca Street, was occupied by Abraham L. House and his wife, Lucy, for many years. Abraham House was described as one of the “first settlers” of the area upon his death in 1953 (*Post Standard* 1953). The House property formerly included both the Onondaga Hollow Cemetery (also known as the House Family Cemetery), which may have been used for the interment of members of the House family, and the Onondaga Arsenal (Case 2005; Case 2012). The cannon on the front lawn allegedly dates to the Civil War and was previously located in the House family’s quarry (*Syracuse Herald* 1930).

Abraham’s parents, Newell and Elizabeth House, were the earliest residents of the house on Seneca Turnpike and Newell House likely built the dwelling and the adjacent limekiln (*Syracuse Herald* 1930). The 1860 federal census identifies the family of Newell House, a farmer, in the town of Onondaga, though the address of the home is not presented. The 1870 census also records the family in Onondaga, although Newell’s profession is identified in that document as “runs limekiln and farmer,” suggesting that he, too, was engaged in limestone quarrying. That census indicates that Newell owned \$15,000 worth of real estate, that his wife, Elizabeth, was an Irish immigrant. It also indicates that the couple had two sons: Emmett (age 7) and Abraham (age 3). Again, no address is listed in association with these records, but a note in the margin of the census ledger indicates that the house was near where the “village ends.”

After the death of Newell House and Albert’s marriage to Lucy, Emmett House seems to have inherited his father’s farm. The 1900 census indicates that Emmett, unmarried and without children, lived with two servants in Onondaga while Abraham and Lucy lived elsewhere in town. Emmett is identified as a farmer who owned his property. The 1910 census, the first to refer to the House home as being on Seneca Turnpike, shows that Abraham and Lucy had moved into the home with Emmett, who continued to own the land. Emmett died before the 1920 census was recorded, and Abraham, who had no surviving children of his own, appears to have inherited the house along with his wife, Lucy, as they are listed as the farm’s owners in that census. Abraham resided on the property until his death in 1953, and Lucy continued to live there until her death in 1971 (Case 2012).

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.

Historic Maps:

Other Sources:

Case, Dick

- 2005 "Grove in Valley Shelters 200-year-old legacy." *Syracuse Post Standard* July 2, 2005: page B-1. Syracuse, NY.
- 2012 "Future uncertain for ruins of stone arsenal built in Syracuse for War of 1812." *Syracuse Post Standard* May 6, 2012. Accessed online September 2016:
http://blog.syracuse.com/opinion/2012/05/future_uncertain_for_ruins_of.html.

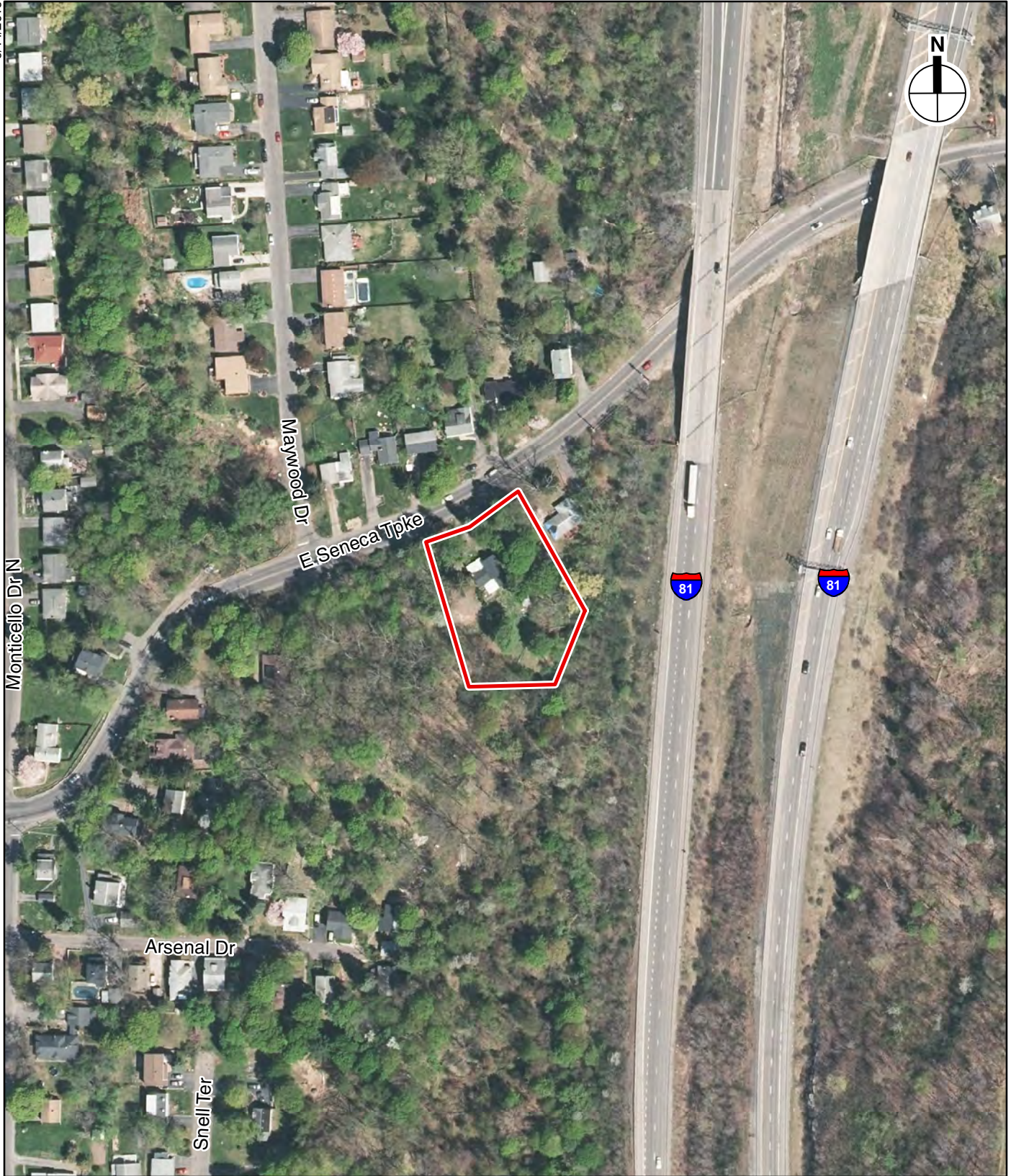
Post Standard

- 1953 "Abraham House, Onondaga Valley Pioneer, Dead." *Post Standard* August 8, 1953: page 5. Syracuse, NY.

Syracuse Herald

- 1930 "Graveyard, Arsenal Ruins Tell of Pioneer Days." *Syracuse Herald* February 9, 1930: page 4. Syracuse, NY.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

House House, 382 Seneca Tnpk E
Location Map



A view of the front façade of the residence associated with Newell House at 382 East Seneca Turnpike in the former hamlet known as Onondaga Hollow, south of downtown Syracuse

1



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

For NYSDOT Projects
New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): 521-523 North State Street

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 521-523 North State Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residential

CURRENT USE: Residential

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Unknown

Date Built: circa 1885

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☒ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☒ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations: see attached narrative

Condition: ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☒ commercial ☐ industrial ☒ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Claudia Cooney, Molly McDonald & Elizabeth D. Meade DATE: September 12, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The building at 521-523 North State Street is a late 19th century, two-and-a-half-story two-family house located on the west side of North State Street, south of East Laurel Street. The building, until fairly recently, was adjacent to a house to the south, which was demolished and replaced with a paved parking lot. Another two-family house (525-527 North State Street) is adjacent to the north.

The house is clad in brick and designed with Italianate style elements. It is capped with a modified cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles; there are four brick chimneys. The building has a partially raised basement; two small windows are above the sidewalk within the stone foundation on North State Street and additional larger windows, conforming to the downward slope of the property to the west, are on the visible south façade of the house.

The primary North State Street façade has a gable that extends the width of the building's façade. Partially covered in aluminum siding, a portion of the original scalloped shingle cladding is visible. There were likely decorative wood brackets supporting the corner of each gable (and the gables on the east and south facades), these are visible in the house to the north (525-527 North State Street) which is of a similar design. These brackets have been boxed out and covered out in aluminum siding. A pair of small double-hung windows are located centrally at the gable. The house has projecting bays on its north and south facades that are also gabled, covered in aluminum siding, and with a centrally located small double hung window. The primary façade has chamfered corners at each end with small entry porches at the juncture of the chamfered corners with the projecting bays on the north and south facades. The porches have gabled roofs covered in either aluminum or vinyl siding, supported by spindle columns and with decorative millwork, and accessed by what appear to be sets of replacement concrete steps. The base of one of the wood columns is missing with the column supported on wood blocks at the south entry porch. The south entry porch has a balustraded wood railing; a number of the balusters are missing. The railing is not extant at the north entry porch. A single doorway is at each entry, set within a rounded arch. The windows on the first and second floors are set within round arch openings, with radiating bricks forming a lintel arch. On the North State Street façade, alternating bricks of the window arches are of a lighter color highlighting the arch.

The windows at the first and second floors are one-over-one double-hung, and appear to be replacements set within modern frames. A number of the lower sashes of the windows on the North State Street façade have been covered in plywood; one of the basement windows is also sealed with plywood. The south entrance door is also partially covered in plywood. On the visible south façade (formerly a façade in close proximity to the now-demolished building to the south), the west-most window at the first floor has been sealed in brick, and the remaining two windows to the east, also at the first floor, have been partially infilled with brick with new and smaller windows inserted into the openings. At least two of the basement windows are also covered with plywood.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The building at 521-523 North State Street first appears on the 1892 Sanborn map and appears unchanged on Sanborns published in 1911, 1950, and 1953. Originally known as 83-85 Lock Street before 1888 and as then as 521-523 Lock Street, some of the building's earliest tenants were boarders. Henry C. Everding, a commercial traveler (a traveling salesman) is identified as a resident of 521 Lock Street in directories dating between 1889 and 1896. The earliest documented tenant of 523 North State Street is William House, of L. House and sons, a bottling firm, who appears as a resident of 523 Lock Street in directories dating 1889. Directories from 1885 and 1887 indicate that House lived at 85 Lock, which may be an earlier address for this building. Lewis House and Jacob M. House are also associated with 87 Lock Street (possibly what is now 525 North State Street) and William House is identified as a resident of 85 Lock Street in 1888 and 523 Lock Street in 1893. Other early residents include Peter Brown, who was recorded as a resident of 83 Lock Street in 1885 and whose occupation was "peanuts," and Richard Brown, a driver/Hackman who was a resident of 85 Lock Street in 1884 and 83 Lock Street in 1887.

The house at 521-523 North State Street, like its nearly identical neighbor at 525-527 North State Street, 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.

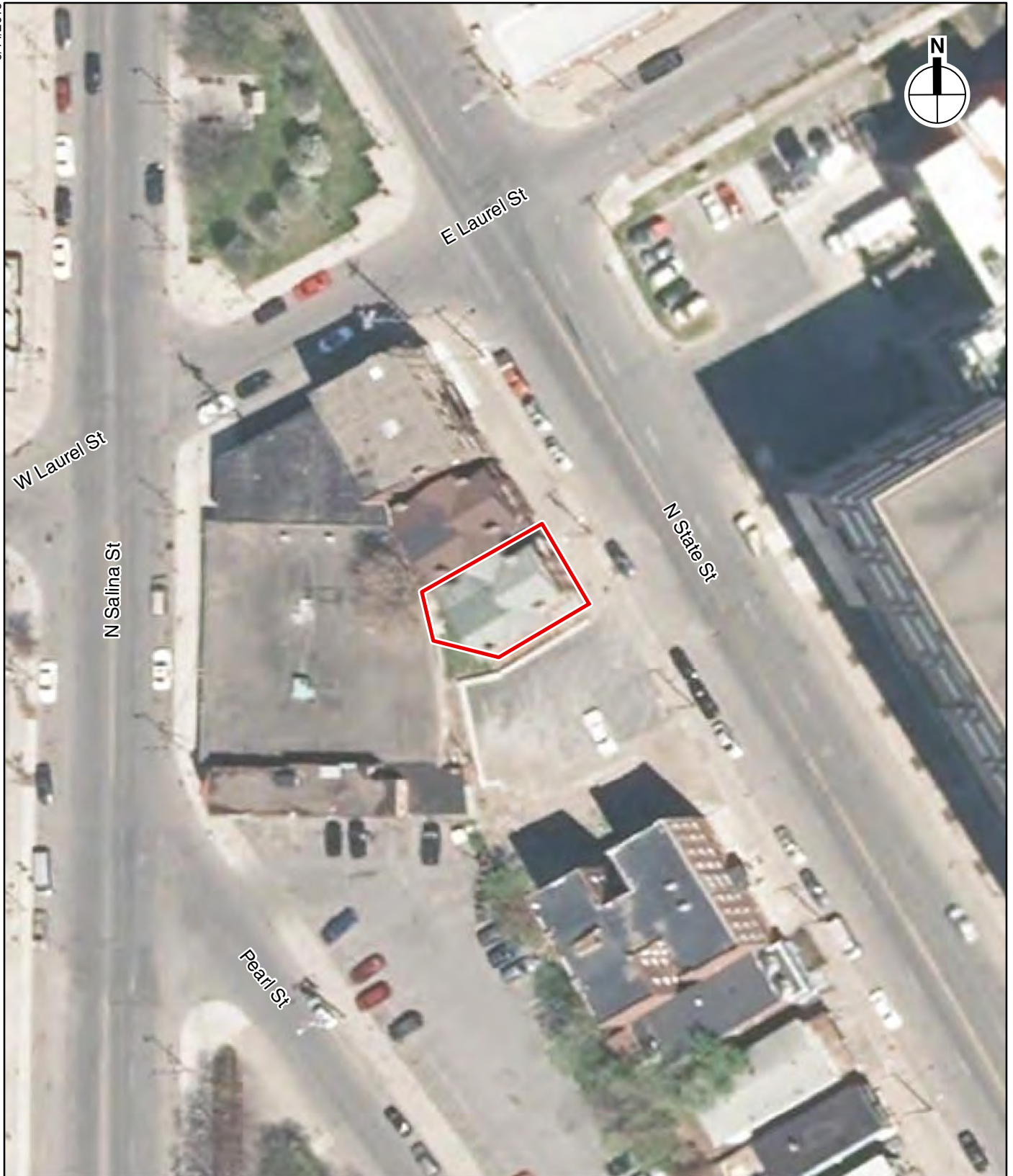
Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1892, 1911, 1950, and 1953.

Other Sources:

Ancestry.com

2011 *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

521-23 State St N
Location Map



The front façade of 521-523 North State Street, a late 19th century, two-and-a-half-story two-family house located on the west side of North State Street, south of East Laurel Street

1



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

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New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
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(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): 525-527 North State Street

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 521-523 North State Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Residential

CURRENT USE: Residential

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Unknown

Date Built: circa 1885

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☒ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☒ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations: see attached narrative

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☒ commercial ☐ industrial ☒ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Claudia Cooney, Molly McDonald & Elizabeth D. Meade DATE: September 12, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The building at 525-527 North State Street is a late 19th century, two-and-a-half-story two-family house located on the west side of North State Street, south of East Laurel Street. Another two-family house (521-523 North State Street) is adjacent to the south and of a very similar design. A three-story mixed-use building is adjacent to the north.

The house is clad in brick and designed with Italianate and Queen Anne-style elements. It is capped with a modified cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles; there are four brick chimneys. The building has a partially raised basement; two small windows are above the sidewalk within the stone foundation on North State Street.

The primary North State Street façade has a gable that extends the width of the building's façade. The gable is clad in decorative wood paneling with wood brackets with fan detailing supporting the corners of the gable. A pair of pointed arch windows with multi-light fixed windows is located centrally at the gable. The house has projecting bays on its north and south facades that are also gabled and also supported by wood brackets that have been altered. The primary façade has chamfered corners at each end with small entry porches at the juncture of the chamfered corners with the projecting bays on the north and south facades. The porches have wood gabled roofs, supported by spindle columns and with decorative millwork, and are accessed by sets of wood stairs. The entry porches have balustraded wood railings. A single doorway is at each entry, set within a rounded arch. The windows on the first and second floors are set within round arch openings, with radiating bricks forming a lintel arch. The windows at the second story on the North Street façade are set within a decorative wood paneled frame, with a single brick arch spanning over both window openings. Also on the North State Street façade, alternating bricks of the window arches are of a lighter color highlighting the arch, with the lighter bricks also utilized to create decorative courses at sill level and also beneath the paired second floor windows. The windows at the first and second floors contain one-over-one-light double-hung replacement sash.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The building at 525-527 North State Street first appears on the 1892 Sanborn map and appears unchanged on Sanborns published in 1911, 1950, and 1953. The building was originally known as 87-88 Lock Street before 1888 and as then as 525-527 Lock Street. Lewis House, a bottler, was one of the earliest known tenants, and he was recorded at 87 Lock Street as early as 1885. Other early residents include John M. Gallagher, a commercial traveler who was recorded as a tenant of 527 Lock Street in 1889 and 525 Lock Street in 1890. Mary S. Robinson, the widow of Loring Robinson, was also recorded as a tenant of 527 Lock Street in 1889.

The house at 525-527 North State Street, like its nearly identical neighbor at 521-523 North State Street, 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.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1892, 1911, 1950, and 1953.

Other Sources:

Ancestry.com

2011 *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

525-27 State St N
Location Map



The front façade of 525-527 North State Street, a late 19th century, two-and-a-half-story two-family house located on the west side of North State Street, south of East Laurel Street

1



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

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(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Saint John the Evangelist Church

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 215 North State Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Church

CURRENT USE: Non-profit meal center

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known):

Date Built: 1854

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☒ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☒ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☒ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Molly McDonald & Elizabeth D. Meade

DATE: July 19, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

Saint John the Evangelist Church is located at the southwest corner of North State Street and East Willow Street in downtown Syracuse. The church faces east onto North State Street. The viaducts of Interstates [I]-81/ I-690, oriented north-south in this area, are located immediately west of the church property, only a few feet from the rear elevation of the church.

The Gothic Revival-style church is a brick building with stone trim and a slate-clad roof. It features a two-stage central engaged tower with spire. The transition between the tower and the spire is marked with a parapet screen and pinnacles at each corner. Brick buttresses on stone plinths are located at each corner of the tower. They are also located at the ends of the nave where they are topped with pinnacles. The symmetrical front façade contains a large central entry at ground-story level, located within the tower and ancillary entrances on each flanking wall of the nave. The pointed-arch doorways contain double-leaf doors and tympana with trefoil and quatrefoil ornamentation. Pointed-arch windows are positioned above the central doorway and side entries on the façade. These contain stone tracery and stained-glass windows. Paired lancet windows with pronounced stone hoods terminating in finials are located on each face of the upper level of the tower. The side facades of the building feature seven large evenly spaced pointed-arch windows with tracery punctuated by stepped buttresses.

The rear façade of the building contains an apse expressed externally as a hip-roofed section with additional projecting central hip-roofed projection. Another small hip-roofed section projects from the apse to the north. All of these rear sections are similarly treated, with slate-clad roofs and a corbelled brick cornices featuring a quatrefoil pattern. A large pointed-arch window with tracery is located on the rear of the central projecting section. It is flanked by smaller pointed-arch windows on the same section and a series of smaller symmetrically placed pointed-arch windows on the flanking sections of the rear.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

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. Syracuse was home to a small, but rapidly growing Catholic population in the first half of the 19th century. Many of the workers who moved to the area to assist with the construction of the Erie Canal in the 1820s were of Irish descent, and in the decades that followed the Canal's opening, the Roman Catholic population of the area surged (Herbermann, et al. 1912). Saint John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1854, after the city's first Catholic church, Saint Mary's, could no longer house the growing congregation (Bruce 1896). The construction of the church was spearheaded by Rev. Michael Haes, the pastor of Saint Mary's and the first full-time Catholic priest to live in Syracuse, assisted by parishioners Dennis McCarthy and Cornelius Lynch (Bruce 1891; Strong 1854). The church's first pastor was the Reverend John McMenony, who served until 1868 (Brice 1891). A steeple was added to the church in 1875 (Hardin 1993).

Throughout the 19th century, the church expanded its role in the community of downtown Syracuse. In 1887, the church established Saint John's Catholic Academy, a high school near the corner of North State Street (formerly Lock Street) and Hickory Street, to the northeast of the church (Bruce 1891). In 1874, a rectory designed by noted Syracuse architect Archimedes Russell was constructed across the street from the church at 214 North State Street, which is the only structure in addition to the church itself that is still extant (Hardin 1993). The 1892 Sanborn map of Syracuse depicts a convent (referred to on the map as a "Sisters' House") on the property of the church, within what is now the paved parking lot to the southeast of the building. An expanded convent is depicted in the same location on the 1911 Sanborn map, which also reflects the construction of a shed to the southeast of the rectory across the street.

By the 1860s, the Catholic population of upstate New York grew as industrializing cities expanded, creating a need for more Catholic Dioceses in western New York (Southern Tier Convocation of Western New York 1867). In 1886, the Diocese of Syracuse was officially established to minister to Catholic worshippers in Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, and Oswego Counties (Herbermann, et al. 1912). The Church of Saint John the Evangelist was selected as the first Cathedral for the Diocese. To accommodate its new role as the home of the Bishop of Syracuse, Saint John's was "enlarged and improved" (Bruce 1896: 535). However, the church was only

intended to be used as a temporary pro-cathedral until a proper cathedral was constructed (*New York Tribune* 1904). In 1904, a church also referred to as Saint Mary's Church was re-consecrated as the cathedral of the Diocese of Syracuse (ibid). Saint Mary's Cathedral is now known as the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception (Hardin 1993). In 1910, the "brownish coloring" of the brick façade was painted "a dark stone color with trimmings to match the gray limestone parts of the building," the oak doors to the church were "scraped preparatory to a treatment...[to] leave them in their natural state;" the cross atop the church was painted in gold; stained glass windows were repaired, and a new baptismal window was designed by the Thomas Glass Company, part of Haskins and Company (*Post Standard* 1910).

The church of Saint John the Evangelist continued to operate as a local parish following the change in the location of the cathedral. By the 1960s, the Catholic population of the area had decreased, and as a result, the school associated with the church was closed; that location is now a paved parking lot (Hardin 1993). The church ministered largely to Southeast Asian refugees before it was finally closed in 2010 (Tobin 2010). Following the closure of the church, the vacant space was leased by a stained glass studio (Moriarty 2010). In 2015, the Samaritan Center, a non-profit organization dedicated to providing meals to the hungry, acquired the church for use as their main feeding operation in the city (Eistensadt 2015).

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1891, 1911, 1950, and 1953.

Other Sources:

Bruce, Dwight H., editor

1891 *Memorial History of Syracuse, NY*. Syracuse: HP Smith & Co.

1896 *Onondaga's Centennial: Gleanings of a Century*. Volume 1. Boston: the Boston History Co.

Eisenstadt, Marnie

2015 "See inside the Old Church that's the Syracuse Samaritan Center's New Home," Accessed July 2016: http://www.syracuse.com/news/index.ssf/2015/04/old_church_becomes_new_home_of_syracuses_samaritan_center_photos.html

Hardin, Evamari

1993 *Syracuse Landmarks: An AIA Guide to Downtown and Historic Neighborhoods*. Syracuse: Onondaga Historical Association and Syracuse University Press.

Herbermann, C.G.; E.A. Pace; C.B. Pallen; T.J. Shahan; and J.J. Wynne, eds.

1912 *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Volume 14. New York: Robert Appleton Co.

Moriarty, Rick

2010 "Stained Glass Studio will Take Over Vacant St. John the Evangelist Church in Syracuse." Accessed online July 2016: http://www.syracuse.com/news/index.ssf/2010/11/post_304.html

New York Tribune

1904 "A Roman Catholic Cathedral for Syracuse." In, *The New York Tribune* March 13, 1904: page A2. New York, NY.

Post Standard

1910 "Ton of Lead Required to Paint Big Church." *The Post Standard* July 21, 1901: page 14. Syracuse, NY.

Southern Tier Convocation of Western New York

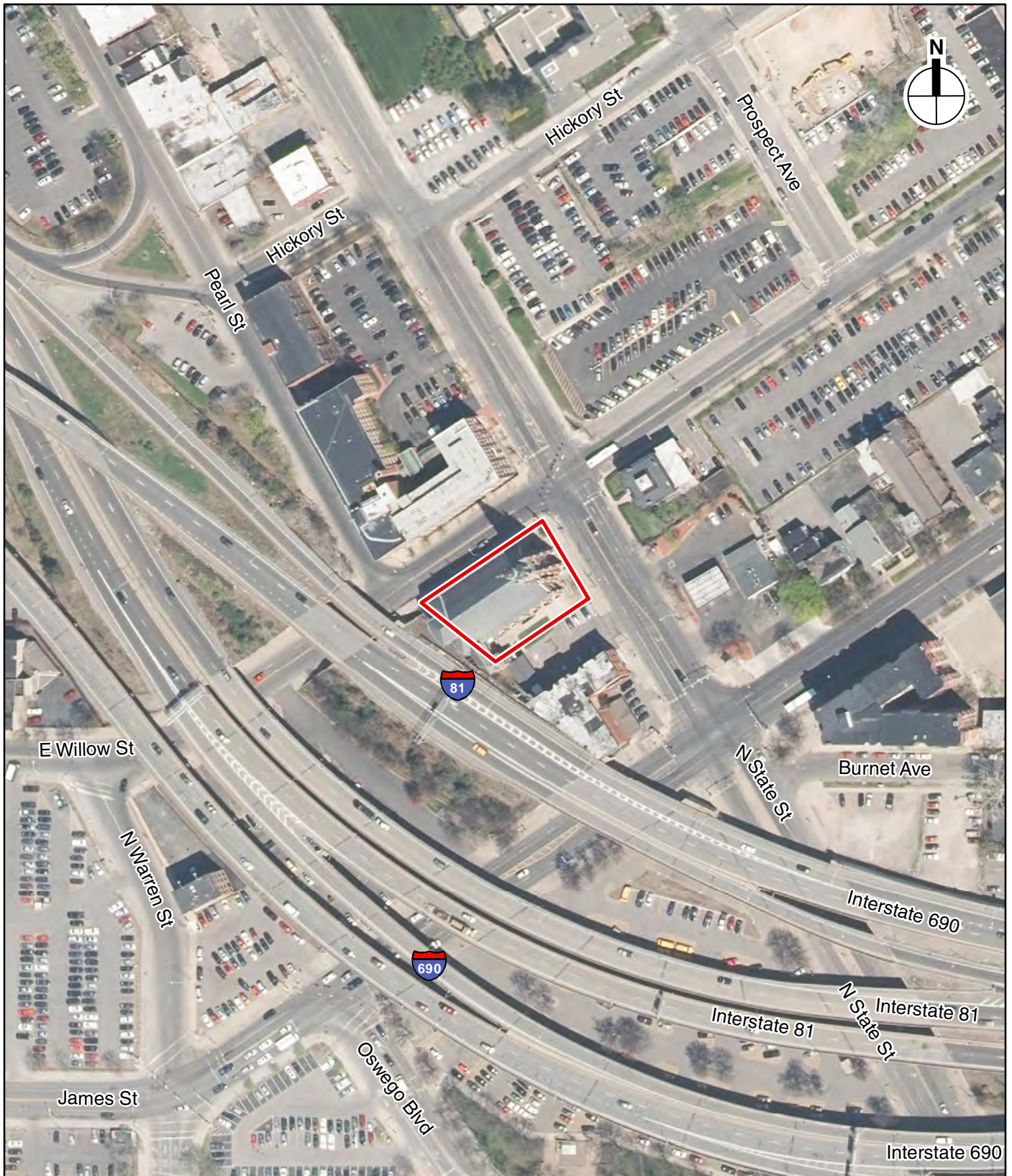
1867 *Report in Relation to the Division of the Diocese of Western New York*. Binghamton, NY: Miller & Stoppard Book Printers.

Strong, Gurney S.


1896 *Early Landmarks of Syracuse*. Syracuse: The Times Publishing Company.

Tobin, Dave

2010 “Southeast Asian Community That Revived Church Must Find New Parishes.” Accessed online July 2016:
http://www.syracuse.com/news/index.ssf/2010/06/southeast_asian_community_that.html



 *Property Boundary*

0 200 FEET


Saint John the Evangelist, 215 N State St
Location Map



1
The front (east) and south elevations of Saint John the Evangelist Church at 215 North State Street. The brick Gothic Revival-style Roman Catholic church building was constructed in 1854



2
The front (east) and north elevations of Saint John the Evangelist Church

Saint John the Evangelist Church,
215 North State Street



A detailed view of the south nave entry on the front façade of Saint John the Evangelist Church, illustrating original doorways, doors, stone trim, stained-glass windows, and buttresses. The building currently serves as the Samaritan Center's primary location for providing meals to the hungry

3

Saint John the Evangelist Church,
215 North State Street



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

For NYSDOT Projects
New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
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P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): 824 North State Street

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 824 North State Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial (butcher) CURRENT USE: Commercial

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Unknown

Date Built: circa 1911

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☒ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☒ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations: see attached narrative

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☒ commercial ☐ industrial ☒ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Amy D. Crader, Molly McDonald & Elizabeth D. Meade DATE: September 12, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The two-story building at 824 North State Street is faced in red brick laid in a running bond. The building has a central, recessed ground floor entrance that opens from a modest wooden storefront façade. The first floor windows and door are non-original, though they are set within a wood storefront with two window bays on either side of the central door, and a single angled window bay flanking the entrance. The entrance is accessed by a low, concrete stair. A secondary entrance is north of the primary entrance and has a low stair, a non-original door, and a solid wood rectangular transom. The building has three limestone stringcourses, one of which separates the first and second floors and another that serves as a sill to the second floor windows. The second floor has four bays, each with a single narrow, one-over-one double-hung window with a low arched header. A band of soldier bricks extends across the façade at the tops of the windows and create low arched brick headers at the window openings. A band of brick headers is located below the wood denticulated cornice. A wide arched dormer with paired double-hung windows with a limestone sill and wooden hood molding projects above the roof line. The dormer is flanked by two squared brick columns, each capped with a decorative arched fan capital. Similar, shorter columns and capitals are located at the outer corners of the roof. The building has a low pitched roof. The building has two small one-story additions. To the north is a long rectangular concrete block structure with a flat roof and a molded cornice. To the south is a small concrete block structure with a low pitched roof that meets the south façade of the main building. This structure has windows that have been infilled.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The property at 824 North State Street has been occupied by several meat-related businesses owned and/or operated by the Knodell family from circa 1883 through 1997. The 1892 Sanborn map shows a one- and two-story building on the site at 824 North State Street (previously Lock Street), with a south adjacent one-story shed structure. The building is labeled as a meat and sausage factory. The 1911 and 1953 Sanborn maps show the existing building at 824 North State Street, which is labeled as “sausage making”. The businesses that occupied the current building include Knodell and Schwartzer Butchers during the 1920s and 1930s, the AH Knodell Meat Market during the 1960s, and most recently, Knodell’s Wholesale Meats which closed in 1997. The building at 824 North State Street, is currently occupied by a real estate firm, My Agency Insurance. 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.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1892, 1911, and 1953.

Other Sources:

Case, Dick. *Remembering Syracuse*. American Chronicles. Arcadia Publishing, February 1, 2009.



he front façade of 824 North State Street, built circa 1911,
which long served as a sausage factory

1

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

824 State St N
Location Map



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

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(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY
USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Wag Foods Grocery Warehouse

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 909 North State Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Food Distribution Warehouse

CURRENT USE: Vacant

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Unknown

Date Built: ca. 1918

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☒ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☒ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☐ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☒ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Molly McDonald & Elizabeth D. Meade

DATE: September 9, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The former grocery warehouse at 909 North State Street is located on the west side of North State Street in an area containing a mix of industrial buildings, residential buildings, and vacant lots. Interstate (I)-81 is located immediately west of the building. The front (east) façade of the two-story flat-roofed rectangular-plan brick building is dominated by a wide corbelled brick cornice. The windows throughout the structure have concrete sills and brick lintels. On the lower story the window lintels appear to be glazed and/or darker in color. Many of the windows retain what appears to be original steel casement sash. The lower-story windows are protected behind metal bars. A large concrete loading dock abuts the central section of the building foundation allowing access to one large doorway containing a heavy wood door that appears original. To the north of the loading dock, the façade contains another large vehicular doorway retrofitted with a modern overhead door. A door for pedestrian access is located immediately adjacent.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The building at 909 North State Street was constructed circa 1918, following the filling of the portion of the Oswego Canal that formerly ran to the west. The building is first depicted on the 1924 Hopkins atlas of Syracuse and is also shown on Sanborn maps published in 1950 and 1953, the latter of which identifies the building as a wholesale grocery warehouse. A 1918 historic directory identifies the occupant of the building as a wholesale grocery establishment known as Genant & Flaschland (Sampson and Murdock 1918). As early as 1919, newspaper advertisements identify the building as the site of Wag Foods, Inc., wholesale grocery distributors (*Syracuse Herald* 1919). Wag Foods was a major local grocery distributor of the time based in Syracuse and Carthage, New York. In 1934, Wag foods was purchased by the wholesale grocery firm of Bentley, Settle & Company, Inc. and while some of Wag's properties were shut down at that time, the Syracuse warehouse on North State Street was maintained, due to it being "a complete modern plant with a coffee roasting room and a packing room" (*Syracuse Herald* 1934: 4). The building appears to have continued to have been used as a grocery warehouse or for other food-related purposes, most recently as a candy manufacturing facility, until it was vacated.

The building appears 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.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1950 and 1953 and the 1924 Hopkins atlas.

Other Sources:

Sampson and Murdock

1918 *The Syracuse Directory, also Solvay, Onondaga, Eastwood, 1918*. Syracuse: Sampson & Murdock Co, Inc.

Syracuse Herald

1919 "Daniel Webster Flour." *Syracuse Herald*. November 13, 1919: page 18. Syracuse, NY.

1934 "Bentley, Settle Takes Up All Wag Assets." *Syracuse Herald*. July 18, 1934: page 4. Syracuse, NY.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

Wag Foods, 909 State St N To Oswego Blvd
Location Map



The front (east) façade of the former grocery warehouse at 909 N. State Street

1



Another view of the front façade of 909 N. State Street

2

Wag Foods, 909 N. State Street



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

For NYSDOT Projects
New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Phoenix Foundry and Machine Company (Brennan Manufacturing Company)

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 107-109 South Townsend Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Industrial

CURRENT USE: Industrial

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Unknown

DATE BUILT: circa 1881

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☒ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☐ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Molly McDonald & Elizabeth D. Meade
ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.
ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

DATE: August 3, 2016
PIN:

Narrative Description of Property:

The three-story brick industrial building at 107-109 South Townsend Street is located on a street populated primarily by other light industrial buildings of a similar scale constructed of brick. It stands on the east side of South Townsend Street between East Water and East Washington Streets, approximately one block south and west of Interstates (I)-81 and 690. 107-109 South Townsend Street is physically connected to the brick building at 500 Water Street (also known as 105 South Townsend Street) via a second-story enclosed walkway sided in corrugated metal and topped with a peaked roof. The two-story building at 500 Water Street was previously determined NR-eligible. A single-story brick garage at 115 South Townsend Street, historically a welding shop, abuts the subject property to the south.

The façade of 107-109 South Townsend Street contains seven evenly spaced bays punctuated by simple brick pilasters. The building is three stories in height with a flat roof and corbelled brick cornice. Entryways occupy the north and south bays of the front façade. The northern bay contains a doorway for pedestrian access. It features a simple brick surround; a metal feature mounted onto the façade of the building over the doorway appears to be the remnant of a sign. The southern bay contains a doorway for vehicular access, which contains an overhead door. The five remaining bays on the first story front façade contain large single-light windows surmounted by two-light transoms. At both second and third story levels, each bay contains a segmental-arch window. On the second story, the windows are sealed with plywood. On the third story, they appear to contain six-light fixed-sash wood windows. Illegible remnants of painted signage remain on the front façade below the cornice line and above the first story windows.

The south elevation of the building contains no windows. An early painted sign remains in relatively good condition on the façade, which reads “BRENNAN STANDARD GASOLINE MOTORS, ESTAB. 1897.”

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

The building located at what is now 107 South Townsend Street was constructed in 1881 by the Phoenix Foundry and Machine Company, the successor to Cobb Herrick & Co. (Empire Publishing Company 1883). Cobb Herrick & Co. was founded in 1864 by Nathan Cobb and it constructed steam engines and boilers (Beauchamp 1908). In 1881, the Phoenix Foundry and Machine Company was a successor to the Cobb Herrick & Co, likely after the retirement of Nathan Cobb the same year (Empire Publishing Company 1883; Beauchamp 1908). The building at 107 South Townsend was affiliated with the structure to the north at 500 East Water Street, which served as a foundry for the enterprise and had been constructed many years earlier (Empire Publishing Company 1883). The building to the north had been constructed circa 1865 by the Empire Windmill Company and the property was purchased by Cobb and Herrick in 1869 (Onondaga Historical Association 2007).

The 40- by 75-foot building at 107 South Townsend was constructed during the expansion of the Phoenix Foundry and Machine Company's facilities. The building originally served as the firm's warehouse, “erecting room, pattern shop, etc.” (ibid: 102). The products made in the foundry were shipped nationwide (ibid). The Phoenix Foundry maintained “facilities for making all kinds and weights of castings” and their buildings were “large and spacious, and well lighted and ventilated” (*Iron Molder's Journal* 1901).

The 1882 and 1892 Sanborn maps identify the building as part of the industrial factory complex of the Phoenix Foundry and Machine Company, which at that time also included the structure to the north at 500 East Water Street, although the two buildings were not connected at that time as they are today. The structure at 107 South Townsend Street (then known as Grape Street) is identified on the maps as used first as a warehouse and later for assembling and patterns and a now-demolished single-story wood frame rear extension was used as a scrap iron shed and for storage. The map also shows that the factory maintained a boiler shop and foundry on the eastern side of the block, fronting on South McBride (formerly Orange) Street.

The Phoenix Foundry and Machine company closed after financial troubles in 1893 (New York State Court of Appeals 1913). Augustus C. Belden, who was a partner at the Phoenix Foundry and a member of a well-known family within Syracuse, continued to own the buildings after the closure of the foundry and he and his heirs rented the individual buildings out to other enterprises (Onondaga Historical Association 2007). By the publication of the

1910 Sanborn map, the former Phoenix Foundry property had been divided and the former warehouse at 107 South Townsend Street had been occupied by the Brennan Manufacturing Company, which produced gasoline motors. The name of this company is still painted on the southern façade of the building, which indicates that the firm had been founded in 1897. The Brennan Manufacturing Company would occupy the property through the mid-20th century and is identified as the owner on the 1924 Hopkins atlas of Syracuse. 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 (Onondaga Historical Association 2007). The firm was allegedly one of several that were approached by the Wright Brothers during their quest to construct the first airplane engine (ibid). The 1910 Sanborn map depicts a large, 2-story rear extension (now demolished) that had been constructed east of the building the year before, and in the decades that followed, Brennan Motors eventually expanded into the building to the north (ibid). It is likely that the second stories of the two buildings were connected via a small bridge after Brennan Motors moved into 500 Water Street in the 1920s.

Brennan Motors continued to occupy portions of the factory complex through at least the 1960s, though certain floors and buildings were shared with other industrial and commercial enterprises during this time (Onondaga Historical Association 2007). By 1934, a portion of the former factory was converted into a wholesale alcohol distribution facility that was occupied by Syracuse Liquors and Wine Wholesalers, Inc. (*Syracuse Herald* 1934). The 1951 Sanborn map reflects the varying uses of the expanded complex that included the buildings at 500 Water Street and 107 South Townsend Street, which at that time included a wholesale liquor dealer and a school supply warehouse. The building at 107 South Townsend Street is identified on the map as a wholesale upholstering facility, with a machine shop on the first floor and a sign shop on the second floor, with an additional machine shop in the now-demolished eastern wing of the building. The buildings are now vacant and have fallen into disrepair. They were purchased in 2007 and scheduled for demolition, though those plans were abandoned (Knauss 2012).

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.

Historic Maps:

Sanborn maps published in 1882, 1892, 1911, 1950, and 1953; Hopkins atlas 1924.

Other Sources:

Beauchamp, William M.

1908 *Past and Present of Syracuse and Onondaga County, New York*. Volume 2. New York: S.J. Clarke Publishing CO.

Empire Publishing Company

1883 *Resources of Onondaga County*. Syracuse: Masters & Stone, printers.

Hopkins, G.M.

1924 *Atlas of the City of Syracuse, NY and Suburbs*. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins & Co.

Iron Molder's Journal

1901 "The Molding Industry of Syracuse." In, *Iron Molder's Journal* 37(3): pp. 137-140.

Knauss, Tim

2013 "Neglected downtown Syracuse landmark in danger of demolition." Accessed online August 2016: http://www.syracuse.com/news/index.ssf/2013/07/neglected_syracuse_landmark_in.html.

New York State Court of Appeals

1913 "Supreme Court Appellate Division, Fourth Department; Walter S. Coffin, Plaintiff, against James J. Barber, Cadwell B. Bensen, Ida W. Barber, Phoenix Foundry & Machine Company and Frederick W.

Barker as Receiver of the Phoenix Foundry & Machine Company, Defendants.” Accessed online August 2016: <https://books.google.com/books?id=MV4eP6AaKo0C>.

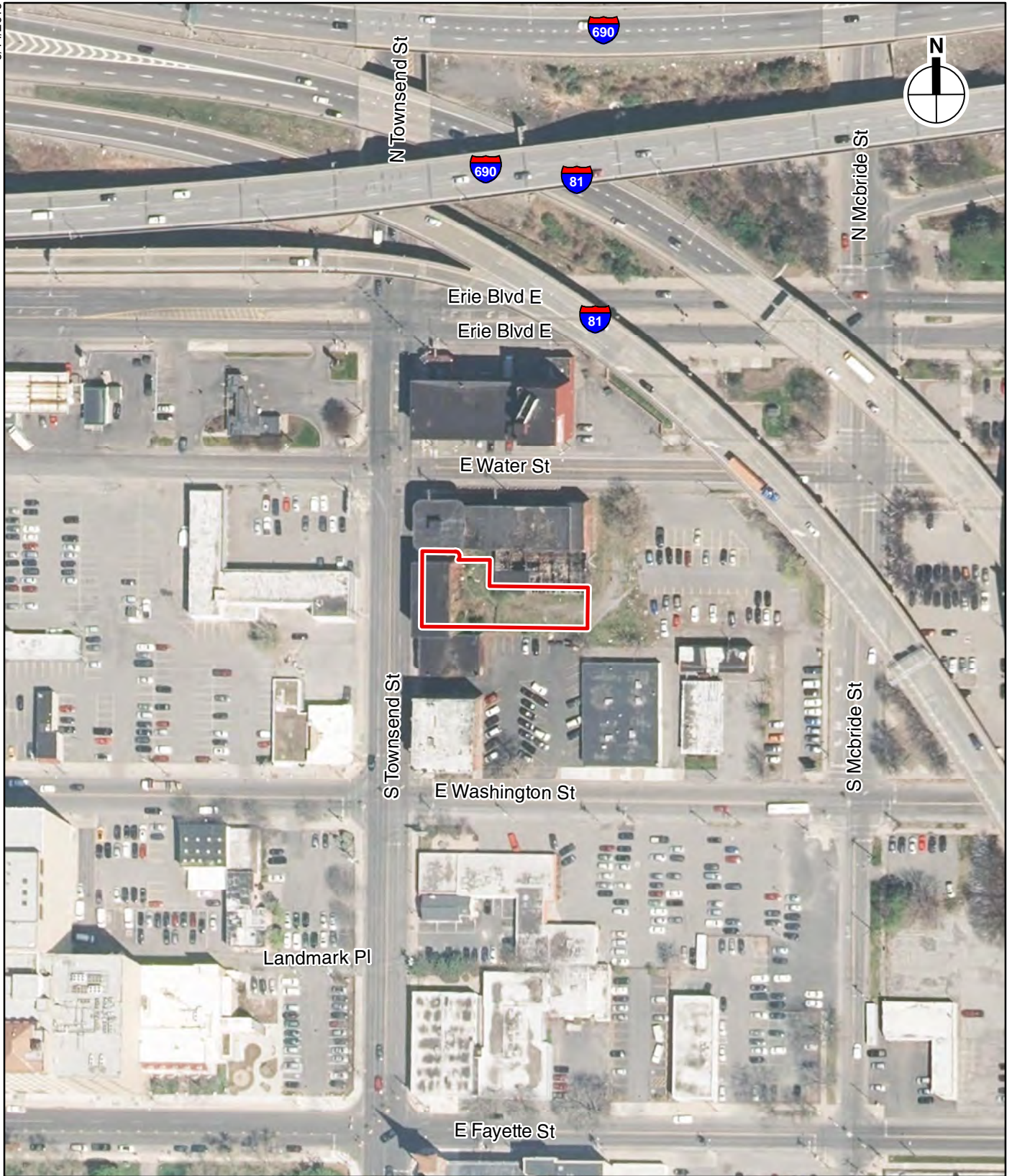
Onondaga Historical Association

2007 “Townsend Street Properties Report.” Accessed online August 2016:
http://syracusesthenandnow.org/Temp/105_S_Townsend_Report.pdf .

Syracuse Herald

1934 “New Liquor House Opens.” In, *The Syracuse Herald*. August 1, 1934: page 20. Syracuse, NY.

9/14/2016



0 200 FEET

 *Property Boundary*

Phoenix Foundry & Machine Co., 109 Townsend St S To Block AI
Location Map



The front (west) façade of 107-109 South Townsend Street, this building was constructed as Phoenix Foundry and Machine Company and later became the Brennan Manufacturing Company

1



The three-story brick industrial building at 107-109 South Townsend Street is shown on the right in this view. The corner building at center is the National Register of Historic Places-eligible 500 Water Street. The two buildings have partially separate histories but are physically attached via a second-story enclosed walkway

2



A view of the front and south elevations of 107-109 South Townsend Street. The sign painted on the exterior wall of the building indicates its early 20th century association with the Brennan Manufacturing Company

3

Appendix F
Photographs of Buildings Recommended Not NR-Eligible
in the APE



Cicero | 6067 BOURDAGE RD

Year Built: 1850-1875



Cicero | 7170 EASTMAN RD

Year Built: 1955



Cicero | 5895 PINE GROVE RD

Year Built: late 1950s



Cicero | 5899 PINE GROVE RD

Year Built: late 1950s



Cicero | 6179 SMITH RD

Year Built: 1964



Cicero | 6187 SMITH RD

Year Built: 1950s



Cicero | 5845 SOUTH BAY RD

Year Built: 1964



Cicero | 5892 SUTTON DR

Year Built: 1966



Cicero	5896 SUTTON DR	Year Built: 1965
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Cicero	7620 THOMPSON RD	Year Built: 1955
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Cicero | 7623 THOMPSON RD

Year Built: 1950



Cicero | 7578 TOTMAN RD

Year Built: 1966



Cicero | 5910 TULLER RD

Year Built: 1963



Dewitt | 6232 FLY RD

Year Built: ca. 1890?



Dewitt	6450 PHEASANT RD	Year Built: 1955
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Dewitt	6451 PHEASANT RD	Year Built: 1949
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Dewitt	6018 WILBUR RD	Year Built: 1960
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Syracuse	701-809 ADAMS ST E & ALMOND ST &	Year Built: 1965
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Syracuse | 701-809 ADAMS ST E REAR

Year Built: 1965



Syracuse | 525-619 ADAMS ST E TO HARRISON ST

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse | 238 AINSLEY DR REAR

Year Built: 1930



Syracuse | 1001 ALMOND ST & MONROE ST & R

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 111 ASH ST

Year Built: 1880



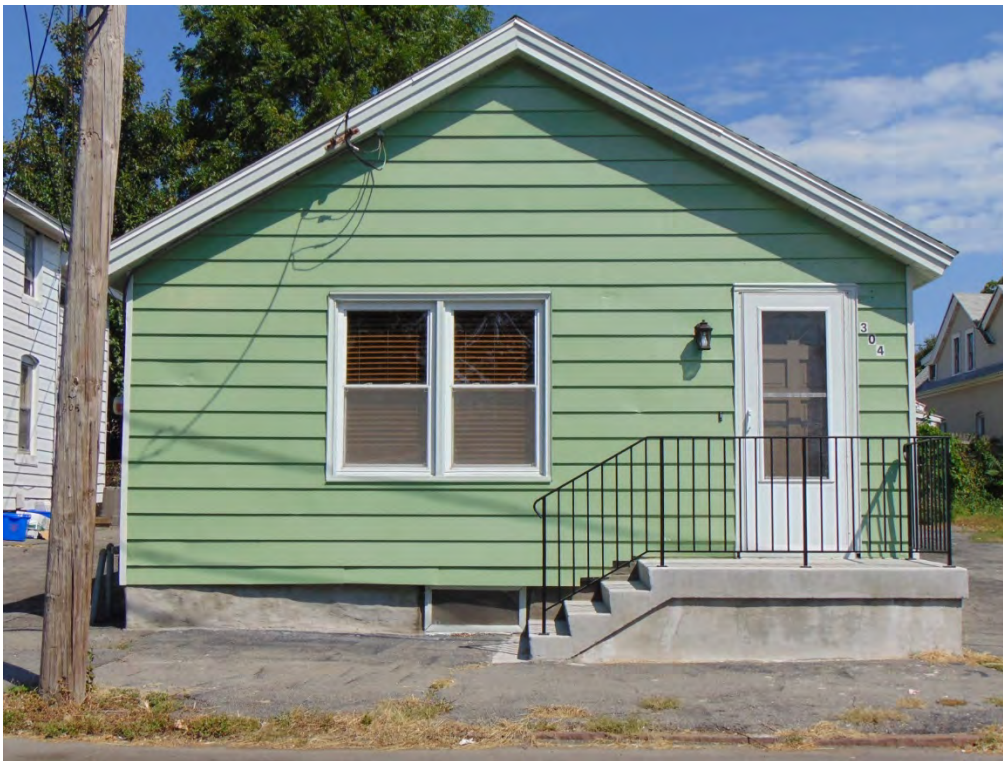
Syracuse | 103 ASH ST & STATE ST N

Year Built: 1945



Syracuse 210 BASIN ST

Year Built: 1870



Syracuse 304 BASIN ST

Year Built: 1926



Syracuse | 318 BASIN ST

Year Built: 1880



Syracuse | 320 BASIN ST

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse 102-08 BEECH ST N & CANAL ST

Year Built: ?



Syracuse 103 BEECH ST N TO CANAL ST

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 629-31 BELDEN AVE W

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 701-09 BELDEN AVE W

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 804 BELDEN AVE W

Year Built: 1890



Syracuse | 706-08 BELDEN AVE W & LEAVENWORT

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 702-04 BELDEN AVE W & MALTBIIE ST

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 600 BRIGHTON AVE E

Year Built: 1923



Syracuse

205 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse

207 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse	210 BURNET AVE	Year Built: 1900
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Syracuse	212 BURNET AVE	Year Built: 1940
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Syracuse	215 BURNET AVE	Year Built: 1900
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Syracuse	305 BURNET AVE	Year Built: 1940
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Syracuse

306 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1975



Syracuse

307 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse

308 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse

309-13 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse

312 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1850



Syracuse

315-17 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse

316 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse

320 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1823



Syracuse

405-09 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse

411-13 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse

417-21 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1925



Syracuse

425-27 BURNET AVE

Year Built: ?



Syracuse

429 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse

435 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse	443 BURNET AVE	Year Built: ?
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Syracuse	503-05 BURNET AVE	Year Built: 1950
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Syracuse

507 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse

509 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1890



Syracuse

517 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1910



Syracuse

525 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse

527 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse

529 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse

531-35 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1910



Syracuse

605 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse

608 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse

610-14 BURNET AVE

Year Built: ?



Syracuse

616 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1954



Syracuse

625 BURNET AVE

Year Built: ?



Syracuse	632-40 BURNET AVE	Year Built: 1950
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Syracuse

642 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse

646 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse

648 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1955



Syracuse

658-60 BURNET AVE

Year Built: ?



Syracuse

808-22 BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1919



Syracuse

834 BURNET AVE & BEECH ST N

Year Built: 1930



Syracuse

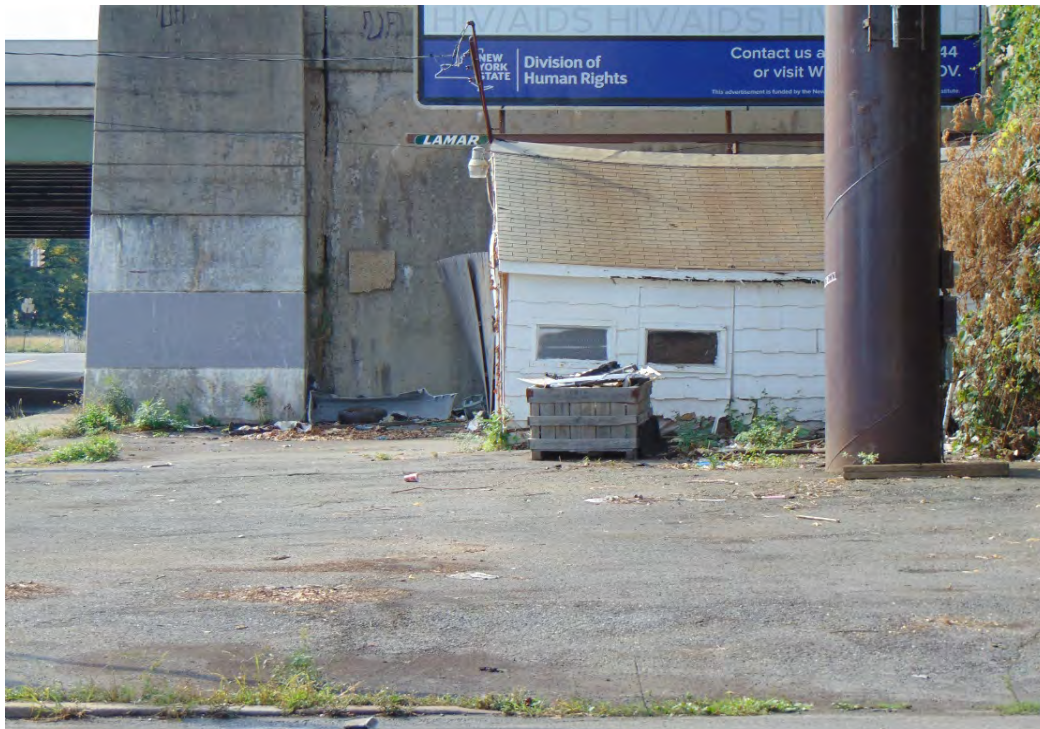
322-24 BURNET AVE & CATHERINE ST

Year Built: 1893



Syracuse | 323 BURNET AVE & CATHERINE ST

Year Built: 1930



Syracuse | 546-48 BURNET AVE & CROUSE AVE N

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 547-49 BURNET AVE & CROUSE AVE N

Year Built: 1955



Syracuse | 600 BURNET AVE & CROUSE AVE N

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 467-71 BURNET AVE & HOWARD ST

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 501 BURNET AVE & HOWARD ST

Year Built: 1932



Syracuse | 664-66 BURNET AVE & LODI ST

Year Built: 1965



Syracuse | 216 BURNET AVE & MCBRIDE ST N

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 301-03 BURNET AVE & MCBRIDE ST N

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 132 BURNET AVE TO BROWN ST

Year Built: 1930



Syracuse | 507 BURT ST TO MCBRIDE ST S

Year Built:



Syracuse | 903-35 CANAL ST

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse | 790 CANAL ST & WALNUT AVE

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse | 204 CATHERINE ST

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 206 CATHERINE ST

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 202 CATHERINE ST & BURNET AVE

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 321-27 CLINTON ST N & HERALD PL

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 706-16 CLINTON ST N & SPENCER ST

Year Built: 1956



Syracuse | 233 CLINTON ST N & WILLOW ST

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 936 CLINTON ST N TO OSWEGO BL

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse | 151-59 COURT ST

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse | 146 COURT ST & SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1853



Syracuse | 147 COURT ST & SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 100 COURT ST W & CLINTON ST N

Year Built: 1927



Syracuse | 206 CROUSE AVE N

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 309 CROUSE AVE S

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 313-23 CROUSE AVE S

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 701-05 CROUSE AVE S & ADAMS ST E

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 310 CROUSE AVE S TO IRVING AVE

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 205 DANFORTH ST

Year Built: 1910



Syracuse | 201 DANFORTH ST & SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1900



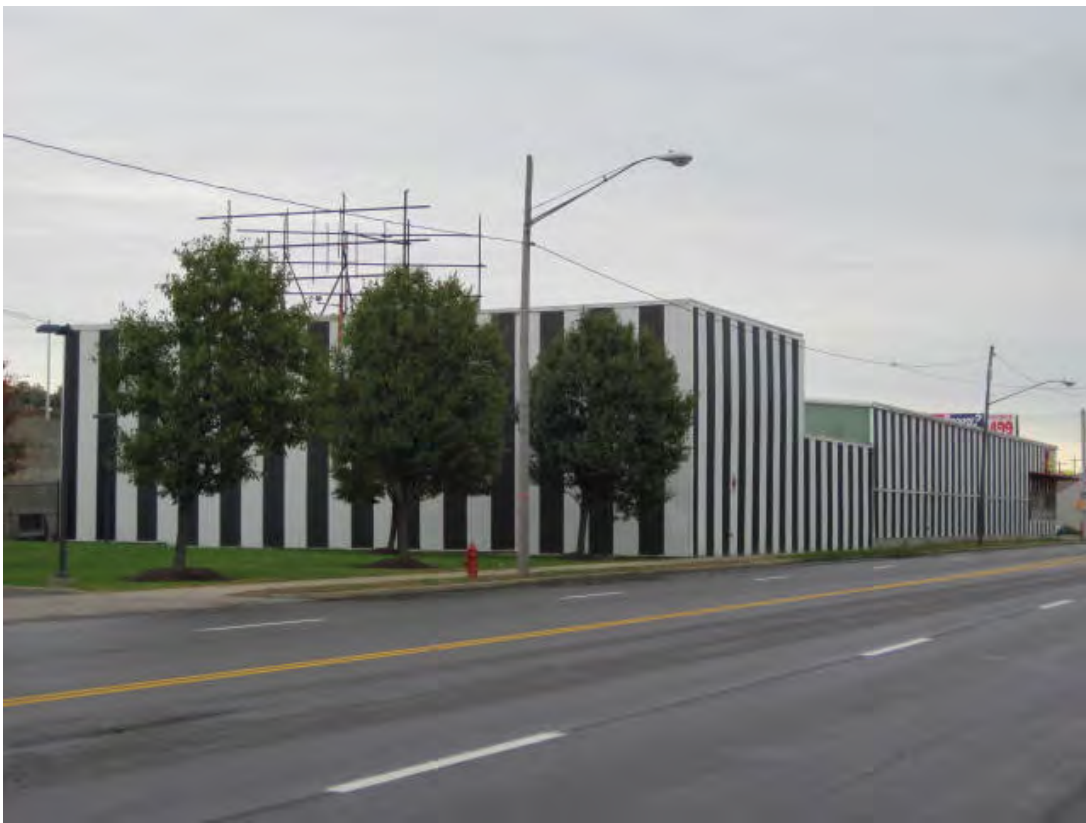
Syracuse | 1145-53 ERIE BLVD E & WALNUT AVE

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 1215-25 ERIE BLVD E TO CANAL ST

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse | 911 ERIE BLVD E TO CANAL ST

Year Built:?



Syracuse | 1207-13 ERIE BLVD TO CANAL ST

Year Built: 1964



Syracuse | 400-30 ERIE BLVD W & PLUM ST

Year Built: 1903



Syracuse | 1014-16 FAYETTE ST E

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 501-05 FAYETTE ST E

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 705 FAYETTE ST E

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse | 713 FAYETTE ST E

Year Built: 1957



Syracuse | 701-03 FAYETTE ST E & ALMOND ST

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse | 1001 FAYETTE ST E & CROUSE AVE

Year Built: 1930



Syracuse | 725-27 FAYETTE ST E

Year Built: 1910



Syracuse | 900-16 FAYETTE ST E

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 382-88 FAYETTE ST W

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 325 FILLMORE AVE

Year Built: 1957



Syracuse | 101 FORMAN AVE REAR

Year Built: 1956



Syracuse | 214 FRANKLIN ST N

Year Built: ?



Syracuse 418 FRANKLIN ST N

Year Built: ?



Syracuse 428 FRANKLIN ST N

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 600 FRANKLIN ST N TO SOLAR ST

Year Built: 1904



Syracuse | 205 GARFIELD AVE

Year Built: 1924



Syracuse | 131 GARFIELD AVE & WOODLAND

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 215 GENANT DR

Year Built: 1893



Syracuse | 647 GENANT DR & CLINTON ST N

Year Built: 1961



Syracuse | 711 GENESEE ST E

Year Built: 1930



Syracuse | 818 GENESEE ST E

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 907 GENESEE ST E

Year Built: 1930



Syracuse | 1001-19 GENESEE ST E & CROUSE AVE

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 801 GENESEE ST E & FORMAN AVE

Year Built: 1945



Syracuse | 900 GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 901-05 GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 825 GENESEE ST E TO IRVING AV

Year Built: 1910



Syracuse | 717 GENESEE ST E TO ORANGE AL

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse	805-09	GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTON	Year Built: ?
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Syracuse	811	GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTON	Year Built: 1900
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Syracuse | 815 GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTON

Year Built: 1935



Cicero | 6067 BOURDAGE RD

Year Built: 1850-1875



Syracuse | 817 GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTON

Year Built: 1935



Syracuse | 208-12 GENESEE ST W

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 252-58 GENESEE ST W

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 514 GENESEE ST W

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse | 617 GENESEE ST W

Year Built:?



Syracuse | 627 GENESEE ST W

Year Built: 1955



Syracuse | 260-64 GENESEE ST W & FRANKLIN ST

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 524 GENESEE ST W & PLUM ST

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 501 GENESEE ST W & WEST ST N

Year Built:?



Syracuse | 344 GENESEE ST W & WILLOW ST

Year Built:?



Syracuse | 638 GENESEE ST W TO BELDEN AVE

Year Built: 1945



Syracuse | 216-18 GENESEE ST W TO CLINTON ST

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse | 248-50 GENESEE ST W TO WILLOW ST

Year Built: 1910



Syracuse | 207-11 HERALD PL

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 213-19 HERALD PL

Year Built: 1935



Syracuse | 221-23 HERALD PL & FRANKLIN ST N

Year Built: 1930



Syracuse | 204 HOWARD ST

Year Built: 1870



Syracuse | 108 ISABELLA ST

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse

110 ISABELLA ST

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse

112 ISABELLA ST

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 423 JAMES ST

Year Built: 1890



Syracuse | 469-71 JAMES ST

Year Built: 1965



Syracuse | 477-79 JAMES ST

Year Built: 1890



Syracuse | 311 KENNEDY ST E

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 312 KENNEDY ST E

Year Built: 1890



Syracuse | 100 KIRKPATRICK ST & BASIN ST

Year Built: 1910



Syracuse | 101 KIRKPATRICK ST & BASIN ST

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse | 101 KIRKPATRICK ST W & CLINTON ST

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse | 256 LAFAYETTE RD

Year Built: 1945



Syracuse | 304 LAFAYETTE RD

Year Built: 1955



Syracuse | 308 LAFAYETTE RD

Year Built: 1955



Syracuse | 452 LAFAYETTE RD

Year Built: ca. 1890?



Syracuse | 104-06 LAUREL ST E & STATE ST N

Year Built: 1890



Syracuse | 208-12 LEON ST

Year Built: 1890



Syracuse | 230 LEON ST

Year Built: 1890



Syracuse | 260 LEON ST

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 268-70 LEON ST

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 274-76 LEON ST

Year Built: 1880



Syracuse | 284 LEON ST

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 105 LOCK ALLEY

Year Built: 1880



Syracuse | 101 LODI ST & CANAL ST

Year Built: 1962



Syracuse | 129 LYNN CIR

Year Built: 1965



Syracuse | 133 LYNN CIR

Year Built: 1965



Syracuse | 200 MADISON ST & STATE ST S &

Year Built: 1930



Syracuse | 320 MARTIN LUTHR KING E

Year Built: 1880



Syracuse | 901-1055 MCBRIDE ST S & ADAMS ST E

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 1101 MCBRIDE ST S & JACKSON ST

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 110 MCBRIDE ST S REAR

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse | 600 MONTGOMERY ST

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse 6801 RD

Year Built: ?



Syracuse 6849 MYERS RD

Year Built: 1910



Syracuse | 6861 MYERS RD

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 6865 MYERS RD

Year Built: 1957



Syracuse | 142 OAKLAND ST

Year Built: 1945



Syracuse | 143 OAKLAND ST&STADIUM PL

Year Built:?



Syracuse | 515 OAKWOOD AVE

Year Built: 1910



Syracuse | 100-08 ONONDAGA ST E

Year Built: 1924



Syracuse | 493 OSWEGO BLVD REAR

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 107 PARK AVE

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse | 109 PARK AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 308 PLUM ST

Year Built: 1945



Syracuse | 310 PLUM ST

Year Built: 1910



Syracuse | 208 PLUM ST & PARK AVE

Year Built: 1935



Syracuse | 325 RENWICK AVE

YEAR BUILT: 1930



Syracuse | 500 RENWICK AVE

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse | 539 SALINA ST N REAR

Year Built: 1925



Syracuse | 390 SENECA TNPKE

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse | 401 SENECA TNPk E

Year Built: ca. 1890?



Syracuse | 485 SENECA TNPk E

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse | 1006-08 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1935



Syracuse | 1025 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse | 1032 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1886



Syracuse | 1034 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 1104 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 1118 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1934



Syracuse | 1120 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 1122 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 1124 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 1126 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 1128 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 417-19 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse | 503 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1890



Syracuse | 505 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 509 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 511-13 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 820-28 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse | 904-06 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1959



Syracuse | 912 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1928



Syracuse | 914 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1914



Syracuse | 924 STATE ST N

Year Built: 1920



Syracuse | 832-46 STATE ST N & ASH ST

Year Built: 1953



Syracuse | 1121 STATE ST N & BASIN ST

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 501 STATE ST N & BELDEN AVE E

Year Built: 1965



Syracuse | 1425 STATE ST N & DANFORTH ST

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 1001 STATE ST N & DIVISION ST

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse	1207 STATE ST N TO BASIN ST	Year Built: 1940
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Syracuse	1313 STATE ST N TO BASIN ST	Year Built: 1926
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Syracuse | 1010-14 STATE ST N TO LOCK ALY

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 1016-20 STATE ST N TO LOCK ALY

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 901 STATE ST N TO OSWEGO BLVD

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 915 STATE ST N TO OSWEGO BLVD

Year Built: 1915



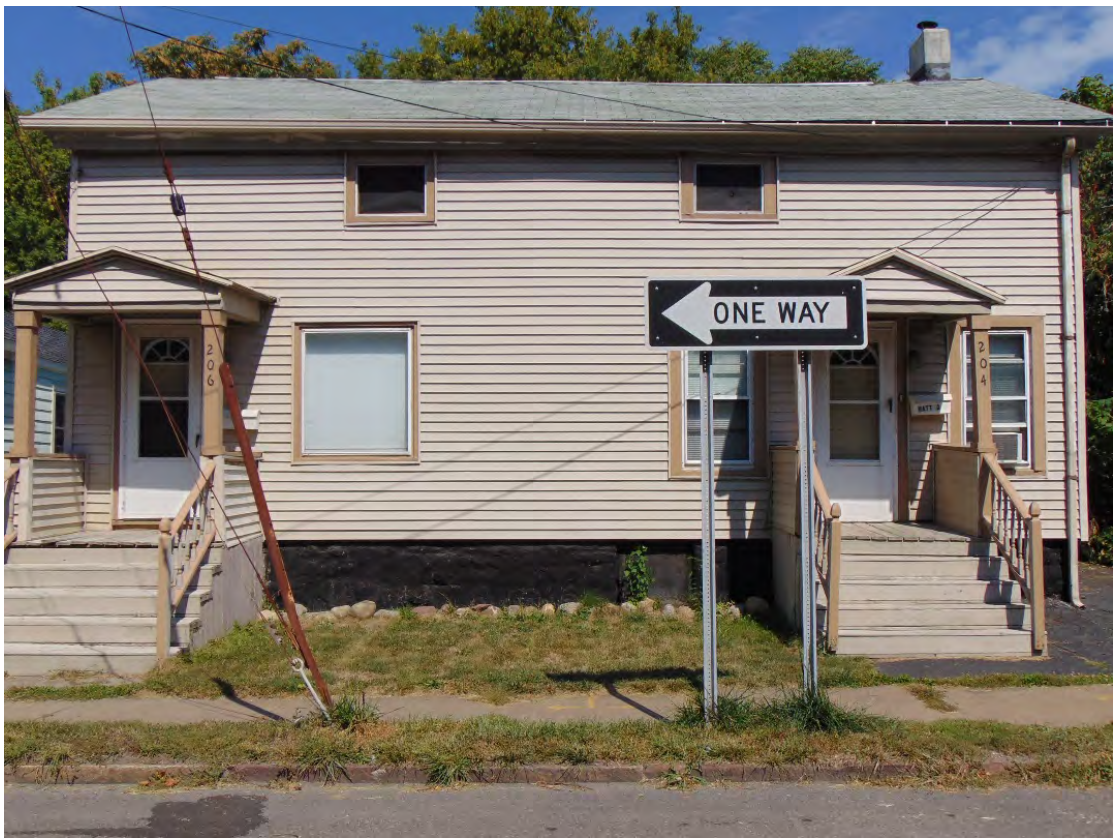
Syracuse | 117 STATE ST S

Year Built: 1960



Syracuse | 115 SUNRISE DR REAR

Year Built: 1935



Syracuse | 204-06 SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1846



Syracuse | 210 SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1890



Syracuse | 220 SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1910



Syracuse | 304 SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 306 SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 310 SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1900



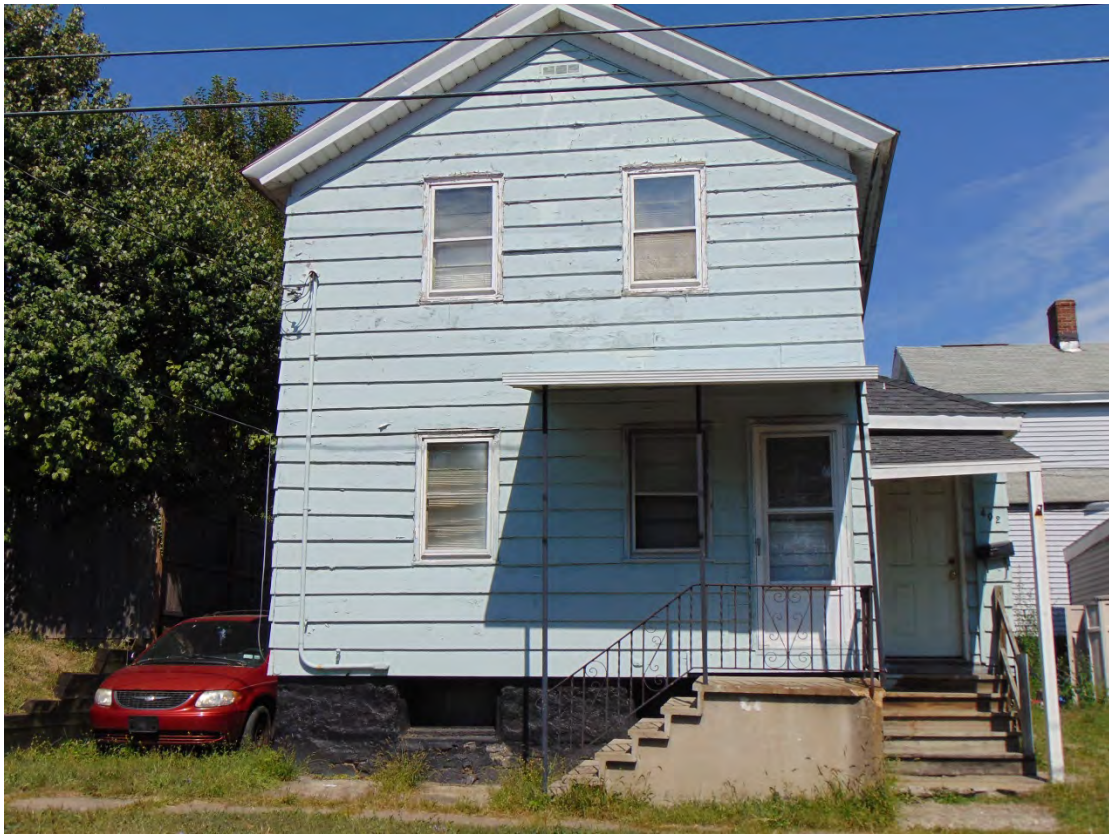
Syracuse | 316 SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 320 SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 402 SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 418 SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse	420 SUNSET AVE	Year Built: 1900
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Syracuse	111-13 SUNSET AVE & BASIN ST	Year Built: 1960
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Syracuse | 400 SUNSET AVE & TURTLE ST

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 101 SUNSET AVE TO BASIN ST

Year Built: 1957



Syracuse | 117 TOWNSEND ST N & BROWN ST

Year Built: 1963



Syracuse | 115 TOWNSEND ST S

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 110-12 TOWNSEND ST S & WATER ST

Year Built: 1931



Syracuse | 132 TURTLE ST & SUNSET AVE

Year Built: 1900



Syracuse | 401 VAN BUREN ST

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 126-34 WARREN ST N

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 415 WASHINGTON ST E

Year Built: 1930



Syracuse | 441-43 WASHINGTON ST E

Year Built: 1957



Syracuse | 521-27 WASHINGTON ST E

Year Built: 1961



Syracuse | 301 WASHINGTON ST E & MARKET/Sen. Hughes NYS Office Bldg

Year Built: 1955



Syracuse	447-49 WASHINGTON ST E & TOWNSEN	Year Built: 1950
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Syracuse	506-18 WASHINGTON ST E & TOWNSEND	Year Built: 1960
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Syracuse | 430 WASHINGTON ST E TO LANDMA

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 730 WATER ST E & FORMAN AVE

Year Built: 1940



Syracuse | 1011 WATER ST E & UNIVERSITY A

Year Built: 1950



Syracuse | 215-17 WEST ST N

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 205 WEST ST N

Year Built: ?



Syracuse | 111-13 WILLOW ST E

Year Built: 1930



Syracuse 234-48 WILLOW ST W & FRANKLIN ST

Year Built: 1900

Architectural Resources Survey Addendum: I-81 Viaduct Project

NYS DOT PIN 3501.60
City of Syracuse and Towns of Salina, Cicero, and DeWitt, Onondaga County, New York
Prepared by AKRF, Inc.
September 23, 2020

MANGEMENT SUMMARY

This report is an addendum to the *Architectural Resources Survey: I-81 Viaduct Project* (September 2016) (the “Architectural Resources Survey, 2016”) for the I-81 Viaduct Project (the Project), which is located in the City of Syracuse and Towns of Salina, Cicero, and DeWitt, in Onondaga County, New York. The purpose of this Addendum report is to amend and update the evaluation of historic resources identified within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project. The previously established list of identified historic properties has been revised in association with an amended APE incorporating proposed project modifications and refinements; updated information from the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS); and changes in existing conditions. In addition, this Addendum documents new and/or revised evaluations of architectural properties based on the consideration of input received from Consulting Parties participating in the Section 106 process, in consultation with the SHPO.

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A. INTRODUCTION

This report is an addendum to the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 for the Project, which is located in the City of Syracuse and Towns of Salina, Cicero, and DeWitt, in Onondaga County, New York. The purpose of this Addendum report is to amend and update the evaluation of historic resources identified within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project. The previously established list of identified historic properties has been revised in association with an amended APE incorporating proposed project modifications and refinements; updated information from the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS); and changes in existing conditions. In addition, this Addendum documents new and/or revised evaluations of architectural properties based on the consideration of input received from Consulting Parties participating in the Section 106 process, in consultation with the SHPO. An updated Building Eligibility Assessment Table, which shows the National Register eligibilities for all properties within the APE, is provided in **Appendix A, Updated Building Eligibility Assessment Table**.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)

As described in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) proposes the Project in coordination with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), serving as the federal lead agency under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Section 106 review process is being progressed in accordance with implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800 – *Protection of Historic Properties*, as amended, and in coordination with the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under NEPA.

The 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 as illustrated in **Figure 1** (see **Appendix D, Project Maps**).

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4(a)(1), an APE was defined for the Project based upon a combined scope of work for both alternatives under consideration, establishing the geographical scope of efforts for the identification of historic properties. The FHWA and NYSDOT provided documentation describing the Project's APE to the SHPO on September 20, 2016. Based on review of the provided information, the SHPO concurred with the APE for the Project in a letter dated September 22, 2016. The APE is divided into four areas including the Central Study

Area, the largest portion of the project site in downtown Syracuse, and three outlying areas (the North, South, and East Study Areas).

As a result of changes to the project design since NYSDOT's last formal consultation with SHPO on December 21, 2016, the APE was refined to incorporate anticipated direct and indirect effects in discrete locations, applying the same method used to define the initial APE. In the vicinity where minor street or sidewalk improvements were incorporated into the project design, the APE was amended to include all areas that may be subject to temporary or permanent direct impacts. These impacts include ground disturbance or staging as well as easements or acquisitions.

Additionally, noise walls were proposed as project elements for the purpose of abatement for noise impacts. In the vicinity of proposed noise walls, the Limits of Disturbance (LOD) were modified to include the footprint of the noise walls and a 10-foot buffer for potential staging and adjacent ground disturbance. Modifications made to the LOD to account for noise wall construction was limited to the NYSDOT right-of-way (ROW), except in the limited locations where property easements or acquisitions would be required. In these limited cases, the LOD was modified to encompass areas on adjacent properties where temporary or permanent direct impacts could result from noise wall construction. The APE was amended to reflect modifications made to the LOD associated with the noise walls and to include the entirety of any property that would be subject to temporary or permanent direct impacts, including easements or acquisitions, and potential indirect (visual) effects.

As shown on **Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix D, Project Maps**, the APE map that was included in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 has been updated to include minor additions within the Central Study Area on Lodi Street and Bear Street along the existing ROW; on Burnet Avenue at Lodi Street; and on Erie Boulevard, Walnut Avenue and East Water Street. East of North Beech Street along I-690, the APE was amended to include the footprint of the proposed noise walls and a 10-foot buffer for potential staging and adjacent ground disturbance; potential noise wall construction within the contiguous Central Study Area is limited to the NYSDOT ROW. Where a proposed noise wall along I-690 from South Midler Avenue to two blocks east could result in temporary or permanent easements, the APE was delineated to incorporate portions of the adjacent parcels. In this non-contiguous area, the entirety of any parcels that would be subject to temporary or permanent direct impacts, including easements or acquisitions, were included in the APE. South of Woodland Avenue, the APE is delineated to include the footprint of potential noise walls and a 10-foot buffer for potential staging and adjacent ground disturbance.

In the North Study Area, the APE was amended to include the entire ROW of the I-81 / I-481 interchange east along I-481 to the western ramps of the County Route 82 interchange and north along I-81 to include land adjacent to the highway - one entire parcel and a portion of a second parcel – south of East Pine Grove Road. In the North Study Area, the APE was delineated to include the potential for temporary or permanent direct impacts resulting from noise wall construction. In the East Study Area, the APE was amended to incorporate the existing ROW and minor widening to the south; and additional areas on I-481 south of the junction of I-481 and I-690 to include the footprint of the proposed noise walls and a 10-foot buffer for potential staging and adjacent ground disturbance. In the South Study Area, the APE was modified to include the footprint of the proposed noise walls and a 10-foot buffer for anticipated staging and adjacent ground disturbance along Rock Cut Road.

The project design underwent additional modifications in response to public comments received on the preliminary DDR/DEIS released in April 2019. To reflect these design modifications, the APE was refined in consideration of direct and indirect effects in discrete locations, applying the same methodology used to define the initial APE. In general, the design changes consisted of street widening and sidewalk reconstruction, construction of retaining walls, changes to loop ramp configuration, and extension of ramps.

In the Central Study Area, design changes included the addition of a northbound Business Loop (BL) 81 off-ramp to Colvin Street and a southbound BL 81 to northbound I-81 freeway ramp. Design modifications also included integration of a variety of safety improvements and pedestrian accommodation improvements along the Bear Street corridor. In addition, the previously proposed signalized intersection at BL 81/ Martin Luther King, Jr. East was replaced with a proposed roundabout to improve traffic calming characteristics. The APE was amended in these areas to include properties within or immediately adjacent to the LOD to account for potential effects resulting from road and ramp improvements. These road and ramp improvements would be constructed in locations and at elevations similar to their current positions.

The APE within the East Study Area was amended to include the existing I-481/Route 5 interchange (Interchange 3). Proposed improvements to Interchange 3 include operational and safety improvements to the southbound I-481 off-ramp to eastbound Route 5, the northbound I-481 on-ramp from westbound Route 5, and operational improvements at the adjacent intersection of Route 5 and Route 92 (Lyndon Corners). Where proposed improvements would not substantially alter the location or elevation of existing roadway infrastructure, the APE was amended to include properties within or immediately adjacent to the project site. Properties that could be subject to

potential strip takings or easements were included in the amended APE. Where the Project would result in improvements limited in scope to traffic signal modifications, re-striping and similar, the APE was limited to the project site itself. In the South Study Area, design modifications included improved pedestrian and bicycle accommodations on local streets.

Additional project design modifications were made in response to public comments received. To reflect these design modifications, the APE was refined in consideration of direct and indirect effects in discrete locations, applying the same methodology used to define the initial APE. In the Central Study Area, the APE was amended to include the intersection of Oakwood Avenue and Martin Luther King, Jr. East. In the North Study area, the APE was amended to include the footprint of a proposed noise wall north of Farrington Road and a 10-foot buffer for potential staging and adjacent ground disturbance. In the East Study Area, the APE was amended to include the I-690/I-481 interchange (Interchange 4), contiguously linking the previously disconnected portions of the APE within the East Study Area.

The maps included in **Appendix D, Project Maps** show the current APE.

C. METHODOLOGY

This Addendum compiles updated and amended information relating to the identification of historic resources that occurred subsequent to the preparation of the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016.

The methodology used to identify the historic resources inventoried in this Addendum is consistent with that employed in the preparation of the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 for this Project. Once the original APE was determined, a list of identified architectural resources within the APE was compiled. This included properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places or determined eligible for such listing. Information on resources previously listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register were collected from SHPO's online Cultural Resource Information Systems (CRIS) database. Research was also conducted both online and at libraries, historical societies and other repositories. Subsequent to inventorying resources listed in or previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register, properties were identified that had not been previously evaluated but which meet the National Register Criteria for listing. Criteria for listing in the National Register are found in 36 CFR Part 60. A list of properties over 50 years old within the APE was compiled. Field surveys were conducted by architectural historians who meet National Park Service Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History, codified under 36 CFR Part 61.

Applying the *National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (36 CFR §60.4), architectural historians completed New York State Historic Resource Inventory forms for properties recommended as National Register-eligible. Properties over 50 years old that were recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Not Eligible) were mapped and photographed. Eligibility recommendations were included in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 submitted to the SHPO by the NYSDOT in September 2016.

The SHPO reviewed the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 and provided their findings regarding properties described therein in September 2016. Following the initial report, the NYSDOT continued to consult with SHPO (November 21, 2016; December 7, 2016; and December 21, 2016). This correspondence is included in **Appendix B, Reference** of this Addendum.

Since the last formal consultation with SHPO on December 21, 2016, additional properties were considered and evaluated based on APE amendments resulting from design modifications. Other updates to the properties within the APE are based on changes unrelated to the Project. Several buildings have been demolished, updates have been made to National Register status of historic districts, and other corrections to previous information have been identified. Furthermore, clarifications of properties/historic districts have been made based on comments from Consulting Parties.

D. RESULTS

This section presents the compiled results of all amendments and updates to the evaluation of historic resources identified within the APE for the Project that have occurred since the last correspondence with SHPO on December 21, 2016. The properties have been organized within this section under the following subheadings: properties recommended Not Eligible for the National Register; properties that remain unevaluated; National Register-listed and eligible properties whose status was clarified or updated; and additional updated information on previously identified historic properties including historic properties that were identified in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 but have since been demolished by others, independently of this Project.

The updated list of historic architectural properties is provided in **Appendix A, Updated Building Eligibility Assessment Table**.

PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

This section contains updated or additional documentation of properties in the APE that are 50 years old or older and are recommended Not Eligible. It includes properties located in portions of

the APE that were amended in 2017 and 2019 based on project design modifications; properties recommended Not Eligible that were omitted from the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016; and properties recommended Not Eligible in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 for which additional or updated information is available.

Properties recommended Not Eligible that were included in the 2017 amendment to the APE include:

- 5859 South Bay Road, Cicero
- 2404 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse
- 426 Church Street, Syracuse
- 606 Nichols Avenue, Syracuse

Building Eligibility Evaluation: 5859 South Bay Road, Cicero

The residence at 5859 South Bay Road is located on a wooded property at the end of an unpaved road known as Harold Place, which branches off South Bay Road in the Town of Cicero. The property is approximately 100 feet east of I-81, screened from it by several mature trees. Based on the building's architectural characteristics and County tax records, the wood-frame house was constructed circa 1850. It has an upright and wing form. The main block, which is a story and a half in height, faces east and has a small central chimney constructed of cinderblock. The rear wing is also a story and a half in height. Both sections are clad in wood clapboard and feature broad wood cornices. A projecting bay window is located on the rear elevation. Shed-roofed additions are located on the front façade and the north elevation of the building. The front addition is clad in particle board. The roof is clad in rolled asphalt shingle and the foundation is constructed of concrete block. The fenestration throughout the building, including window sizes, locations, and sash, appears to have been extensively altered in the twentieth century.

As shown on the 1874 Walker Bros. & Co. map of Onondaga County, the village of Cicero, the heart of which is a short distance north of the house, was fairly densely developed in the mid-nineteenth century. South Bay Road had not yet been constructed at that time, but several other roadways in the immediate vicinity of the property location were present. The house at 5859 South Bay Road does not appear in its current location on the 1874 map. Historic USGS maps indicate that South Bay Road was constructed between 1937 and 1944. The house is not shown in its current location on a 1956 aerial map. On a 1972 aerial map, however, the house is shown on its current location; I-81 is also shown.

The house appears to date to the mid-nineteenth century, but does not appear on maps or historic aerial photographs until after 1956, suggesting that the house was moved to its current location in the mid-twentieth century, possibly when I-81 was constructed. The concrete block foundation and cinderblock chimney are further evidence that the building was moved. The residence does not meet the National Register eligibility criteria due to loss of historic integrity. Not only does the building lack integrity of location and setting, but modern additions and extensive changes to the building's fenestration have also compromised its integrity of design and materials.



5859 South Bay Road, Cicero

Building Eligibility Evaluation: 2404 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse

The residence at 2404 Burnet Avenue was constructed circa 1925. The two-story wood-frame residence faces north onto Burnet Avenue. It is set back slightly from Burnet Avenue and is surrounded by a paved parking area. The building's form is essentially an example of the American foursquare, which was primarily an outgrowth the Prairie style, exemplified by its boxy form, hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer, and hipped porch. This building's form is slightly unusual in that it also has an upper-story hip-roof section that projects from the east side of the front façade above the porch. This projection features ribbon windows and a flared lower wall. A shed-roofed single-car garage is attached to the east elevation of the house. The building has been extensively altered within the last fifty years. The building has been resided in what appears to be aluminum siding and the porch has been enclosed and clad in what appears to be vinyl siding that mimics vertical boards. Windows throughout the structure appear to be relatively recent replacements. The front door and the wood stair leading to it also appear to have been replaced in recent years. The residence does not retain sufficient historic integrity to meet the National Register eligibility requirements.



2404 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse

Building Eligibility Evaluation: 426 Church Street, Syracuse

The residence at 426 Church Street was constructed circa 1915. It is set back slightly from Church Street on a partially wooded lot and faces north towards the roadway. It is a one-and-a-half-story wood-frame residence with a cross-gable roof and a small enclosed hip-roofed entry porch. A relatively large single-story addition is appended at the rear; this has three gable dormers and contains three garage entry bays. The single-bay front façade features a molded cornice with returns. The residence has been extensively altered within the last fifty years, with changes including vinyl siding, replacement windows and doors, and rear additions. In particular, the tripartite picture window on the first story of the front façade and the large garage addition on the rear change the character of the building. The residence does not retain sufficient historic integrity to meet the National Register eligibility requirements.



426 Church Street, Syracuse

Building Eligibility Evaluation: 606 Nichols Avenue, Syracuse

The residence at 606 Nichols Avenue was constructed circa 1900. The residence is located on the west side of Nichols Avenue immediately north of I-81. It faces east towards Nichols Avenue. A small garage structure is located immediately south of the residence on the lot, which is characterized by open space and small trees. The two-story cross-gable wood-frame residence is clad in vinyl siding, its roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and a small chimney rises from the roof ridge of the rear section. A two-story enclosed porch with a shed roof occupies the northeastern angle formed by the two cross-gable sections of the house. An additional small enclosed hip-roofed porch is also appended on the north end of the front façade. This residence appears to have been extensively altered within the last fifty years. Changes include alterations to the fenestration pattern of the building, replacement window sash, addition of enclosed porches, and changes to the siding. The residence does not retain sufficient historic integrity to meet the National Register eligibility requirements.



606 Nichols Avenue, Syracuse



Properties recommended Not Eligible that were included in the 2019 amendment to the APE include:

- Stone gates at Ambergate Road and East Genesee Street, DeWitt
- 6896 East Genesee Street, DeWitt
- 515 Liberty Street, Syracuse
- 945 Spencer Street, Syracuse

Structure Eligibility Evaluation: Stone gates at Ambergate Road, DeWitt, NY

A pair of stone gates flank the former roadway of Ambergate Road where the latter meets East Genesee Street in DeWitt. These structures, believed to have been constructed in 1929, are constructed of quarry-faced random-range ashlar, possibly limestone. Each gate consists of a taller square-plan post with a square capstone that is connected to a shorter, similar post via a curved, sloping wall with stone coping. The gates mark a former entry point into the DeWittshire neighborhood, a residential development established in 1929. The DeWittshire development includes multiple streets in the vicinity, including Ambergate Road, Wellington Road, Dewittshire Road, Warwick Road, and Canterbury Road. Similar gates survive on Wellington Road near its intersection with East Genesee Street. The intersection of Ambergate Road and East Genesee Street was removed circa 1972, and Ambergate Road was terminated a short distance south of the former intersection and the former street bed now contains a curb, a concrete sidewalk, and a landscaped area. Evaluated as an individual pair of structures marking a now-defunct gateway to a larger neighborhood, the gates do not meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.



Structure Eligibility Evaluation: 6896 Genesee Street, DeWitt, NY

This service station, located at the junction of New York State Route 5 and Route 92, was constructed in 1966 based on tax parcel data available through Onondaga County Department of Real Property Taxes. Based on recent photographs, the service station was recently changed from Mobil to a Speedway. The architecture of the service station appears to be typical of recently constructed gas stations. The building does not meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.



Structure Eligibility Evaluation: 515 Liberty Street, Syracuse, NY

The industrial building at 515 Liberty Street, located at the southwest corner of Spencer Street and Liberty Street, was built in 1956, according to tax parcel data available through Onondaga County Department of Real Property Taxes. The single-story rectangular-plan building is constructed of concrete block and has a flat roof. The south and west elevations are asymmetrically fenestrated with clustered groups of rectangular windows containing modern sash, smaller windows near eaves level containing glass blocks. They also contain loading docks characterized by large square apertures containing metal roll-down doors. The property is currently owned by Dwyer Fire Protection Co. The previous owner was South Penn Oil Co. The building, which appears to contain both office space and light industrial space, is utilitarian in design and does not reflect distinctive characteristics of an architectural style. The building is not architecturally distinguished and no information has been found to suggest historic or cultural significance. The building does not meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.



Structure Eligibility Evaluation: 945 Spencer Street, Syracuse, NY

The property at 945 Spencer Street is located on the south side of Spencer Street between Bear Street West and Hiawatha Boulevard West. Interstate (I)-690 borders the property to the south. The property is triangular in shape, containing a large prefabricated industrial building at the western end of the parcel. A large parking area occupies the remainder of the property and a metal chain-link fence runs along the perimeter. The building was constructed in 1970, based on tax parcel data available through Onondaga County Department of Real Property Taxes. However, a historic aerial photograph dated 1972 (available through NETR Online) indicates that the property was still undeveloped in that date. The building consists of three attached sections with shallowly pitched gable roofs. The walls consist of corrugated metal sheet. Fenestration, which is asymmetrically placed, consists of modern paired windows with single-light sash and large vehicular entry bays. The building is currently owned by Clark Property Management and is classified as a trucking terminal. The building does not appear architecturally distinguished and no information has been found to suggest historic or cultural significance. Due in part to this loss of historic integrity, the building does not meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.



The following address was incorrectly identified in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 and has subsequently been re-photographed and re-evaluated, still as Not Eligible:

- 234-48 West Willow Street, Syracuse

Structure Eligibility Evaluation: 234-48 West Willow Street, Syracuse, NY

The two-story brick building at 234-48 West Willow Street is located on the northeast corner of West Willow Street and North Franklin Street in downtown Syracuse. The building is approximately four bays wide and fourteen bays deep. It has a flat roof and is constructed of red brick laid in running bond. It faces south onto West Willow Street. On the front façade, the building has a full-width metal porch and upper-story balcony sheltered by a shed roof. The building was constructed in the early 1920s. It may have been constructed for a light industrial use, but served as a bar prior to becoming the first location of the restaurant, Dinosaur Bar-B-Que, in 1988. Since the time that the building became Dinosaur Bar-B-Que, it underwent multiple alterations, including the addition of the metal porch on the front façade. Photographs from the 1980s show the building with no front porch. In addition, there have been extensive changes to the fenestration of the building, particularly at first-floor level. Due in part to this loss of historic integrity, the building is not eligible for the National Register.



Also compiled in this Addendum are supplemental photographs of properties evaluated as Not Eligible in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 for which photographs were inadvertently omitted or were showing the incorrect building:

- 507-23 Adams Street East and Townsend Street
- 603 East Fayette Street
- 501 Forman Avenue
- 501 North Franklin Street
- 523 West Genesee Street
- 500-508 West Genesee Street
- 310 Irving Avenue to Wellington
- 1201 North State Street
- 712-16 East Washington Street



507-23 Adams Street East and Townsend Street



603 East Fayette Street



501 Forman Avenue: Foreman Park



501 North Franklin Street – Franklin Square



523 West Genesee Street



500-508 West Genesee Street



310 Irving Avenue to Wellington Place



1201 North State Street



712-16 East Washington Street

In addition, the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 contains a discrepancy in regard to the following address, which was a vacant lot in 2016, but now contains a building constructed in 2017-2018. A photograph has been included herein for clarification. This building does not meet the 50-year age criterion for National Register eligibility and is recommended as Not Eligible:

- 938 East Fayette Street



938 East Fayette Street

It should be noted that the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 incorrectly identified the following address as being Not Eligible; however, this property has now been found not to be distinct from the property with an address at 539 North Salina Street. Therefore, the following description will be omitted from subsequent documentation as a separate property:

- 539 North Salina Street Rear

PROPERTIES THAT REMAIN UNEVALUATED

Based on preliminary consultation with the SHPO, the properties located between East Adams Street and East Genesee Street, west of I-81 and east of South Townsend Street in Downtown Syracuse, known as Presidential Plaza, have been recorded as “Unevaluated” in the Building Eligibility Assessment Table (**Appendix A, Updated Building Eligibility Assessment Table**). There would be no impacts to these properties as a result of the Project and their status will remain Unevaluated at this time for the purpose of Section 106 review. The SHPO recommendation for each of the following properties is “Unevaluated”:

- 500 Genesee St. E (06740.013965): Also known as 522/530 East Genesee Street, the former Marine Midland Branch Bank is a two-story bank building designed by Keyes Lethbridge Condon and built ca. 1970.
- 550 Genesee St. E (06740.013927): Also known as the 550 Building, this two-story office building was designed by Paul Hueber, Jr., and constructed ca. 1973.
- 600 Genesee St. E (06740.013964): The former Presidential Plaza Medical Office Building is a three-story medical office building designed by Keyes Lethbridge Condon and constructed ca. 1965.
- 50 Presidential Plaza (06740.013947): Also known as 507-17 South Townsend Street and known as Jefferson Towers, this 24-story mid-rise apartment building (which includes both residential and commercial uses) was constructed ca. 1967.
- 60 Presidential Plaza (06740.013951): Also known as 601 South Townsend Street, includes Madison Towers (also known as Madison Hall) and Presidential Plaza Townhouses A-F. Madison Towers, constructed ca. 1975, is a 14-story residential tower designed by Keyes Lethbridge Condon with Pederson Hueber, Hueber Hares & Glavin. The Presidential Plaza Townhouses A-F, two-story townhouses constructed ca. 1975, were designed by Keyes Lethbridge and Condon in association with Gregory Ferentino.

- 426-502 Madison St. to Harrison St. (06740.013941): Also known as 80 Presidential Plaza; Harrison House; or Townhouse Building “E”. This 21-story tower was constructed ca. 1971 and was designed by Keyes Lethbridge Condon with Hueber, Hueber Hares and Glavin.
- 513-27 Harrison St. & Townsend St. (06740.003046): Also known as 90 Presidential Plaza; the former American General Life Insurance Building (now SUNY Upstate Medical building/ Upstate Health Care) is a five-story building constructed ca. 1974.

The following properties within Presidential Plaza were not previously included in the original Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 and have subsequently been photographed and added to the Building Eligibility Assessment Table, also with a SHPO recommendation of “Unevaluated”:

- 500 Harrison St. (06740.004245): Townsend Tower, also known as Geneva Tower, is a 21-story residential tower constructed ca. 1971; it has been substantially altered within the last ten years.
- 550 Harrison St. (No USN): This single-story office building was constructed ca. 1970.
- East Genesee St. Parking Garage (06740.014291): This two-story parking garage located at East Genesee Street and Presidential Court, was constructed after 1972.



Townsend Tower, 500 Harrison Street (USN 06740.004245)



550 Harrison Street (No USN)



East Genesee Street Parking Garage (USN 06740.014291)

NATIONAL REGISTER-LISTED AND ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

The inventory of properties that are currently National Register-listed or eligible in the APE has been updated to include properties inadvertently omitted from the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016; properties whose status has changed since the time the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 was prepared; and properties located in portions of the APE that have been added since NYSDOT's last formal consultation with SHPO on December 21, 2016. National Register Nominations or Historic Structure Inventory forms for these properties are included in **Appendix E, Supporting Documentation/Nomination Forms and Photographs for National Register-Listed or Previously Determined Eligible Properties**. The properties are also described below.

Four historic properties are within the original APE boundary but were not included in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016. They include:

- The Onondaga County War Memorial (90NR02127; 06740.001164), a National Register-listed property, was constructed in 1949-1951 and designed by Edgerton & Edgerton to commemorate New York State veterans. It is significant under Criterion C for its architecture and under Criterion A for its association with veterans' affairs.
- The Everson Museum of Art (06740.004512; 06740.001812), a National Register-eligible building, was designed by I.M. Pei and constructed in 1968. The building, a series of boxlike forms, was designed to evoke a sculpture. It was determined eligible under Criterion C for its architecture.
- West Genesee Bridge, BIN 22208560 (06740.010377), a National Register-eligible double-arch stone bridge that crosses the Onondaga Creek, was constructed in 1852. The bridge was determined eligible under Criterion A and under Criterion C as an example of nineteenth century stone bridge construction.
- Erie Boulevard West Bridge, BIN 2208550 (06740.009729), a National Register-eligible triple arch stone bridge that crosses the Onondaga Creek, was constructed in 1838. The bridge was determined eligible under Criterion A and under Criterion C as an example of nineteenth century stone bridge construction.

Additional information is provided for clarification regarding two historic properties that were previously documented in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016:

- Clinton Square was identified as National Register-eligible as part of the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016; however, the Historic Structure Inventory Form prepared as part of the survey provided the wrong address for the resource. An updated Historic Structure Inventory Form was prepared to reflect the correct address of 98 Salina Street South and 99 Salina Street North for Clinton Square.

- Two adjacent National Register-eligible historic properties, Peck Hall (06740.001422) at 309 South McBride Street and Reid Hall (06740.001412) at 610 East Fayette Street, were mapped and inventoried in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 as a single consolidated resource. Project documentation now recognizes these resources as two distinct National Register-eligible resources.

Five historic properties that were documented in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 have undergone a change in status since 2016:

- 215 Burnet Avenue (06740.000380), which was documented as Not Eligible in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016, was determined National Register-eligible by SHPO on November 15, 2019. The ca. 1852 Andrew Bankson House was determined eligible under National Register Criterion C as an example of the Second Empire style.
- The Oak Knitting Mill (16NR00090/ 06740.001306), located at 102 West Division Street, was documented as National Register-eligible in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016. The property was subsequently listed in the National Register in December 2016. The four-story industrial building, constructed in 1899, is eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of industry, commerce, and architecture as an example of early 20th century industrial/manufacturing architecture and as an example work of architect Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect.
- The Syracuse Lighting Company Building (16NR00089/ 06740.001463), located at 311 Genant Drive, was documented as National Register-eligible in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016. Since that time, in January 2017, the property was listed in the National Register under Criteria A and C in the areas of industry/engineering and architecture.
- The Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory (19NR00033/ 06740.014658), located at 600 North Franklin Street, is National Register-eligible as a contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District. The property was also individually listed on the National Register in April 2020 under Criteria A and C in the areas of industry and architecture.
- 800 North Clinton Street, the former Easy Washing Machine Co. (USN 06740.011623) is a National Register-eligible building located within the original APE boundary but was mistakenly recorded as demolished. Since its 2015 SHPO Resource Evaluation, this building has been renovated for conversion into an apartment complex called Destiny Arms. Despite recent alterations, the building retains much of its historic appearance, including materials, design details such as cornices, expressed piers and spandrel panels, and a fenestration pattern. The building continues to meet National Register Criterion C as an example of early twentieth century industrial architecture. An update to the SHPO's 2015 Resource Evaluation of 800 North Clinton Street is provided in **Appendix E, Supporting Documentation/Nomination Forms and Photographs for National Register-Listed or Previously Determined Eligible Properties.**

There were changes to one historic district and a new historic district was identified within the original APE after the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 was prepared:

- The recently identified Franklin Square Historic District has been determined National Register-eligible. The Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850) is located in the northern part of the Central Study Area. As part of Section 106 consultation with Consulting Parties, a comment, made on behalf of the City of Syracuse, Division of City Planning, noted that “As a result of the first phase of a comprehensive reconnaissance-level survey of the city’s historic resources (initiated in 2019) the Franklin Square Historic District has been identified” (K. Auwaerter, September 2019 [see **Appendix C, Correspondence.**]). Documentation relating to the Franklin Square Historic District was prepared by the City of Syracuse, Division of Planning’s consultant, and was included in a survey report entitled *Phase I Summary Report: Comprehensive Reconnaissance-Level Historic Resources Survey, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York* (Richard Grubb & Associates, September 2019). The SHPO determined the district eligible for the National Register based on Criterion C in the area of architecture as a well-preserved assemblage of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century industrial buildings in Syracuse. The Historic District is roughly bounded by Evans Street to the south, I-81 to the east, Spencer Street to the north, and Leavenworth Avenue to the west. Its period of significance spans the period from 1880 to 1938. The SHPO’s Resource Evaluation and supporting documentation is provided in **Appendix E, Supporting Documentation/Nomination Forms and Photographs for National Register-Listed or Previously Determined Eligible Properties.** Excerpts from the *Phase I Summary Report* that relate to the Franklin Square Historic District, including a map and a list of contributing and non-contributing components in the Franklin Square Historic District, are also provided. Most of the buildings within the Franklin Square Historic District are individually listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register and were identified as such in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016. In addition to the changes to eligibilities of individual properties noted above, the eligibilities of the following properties have been updated as a result of the Franklin Square Historic District Resource Evaluation:
 - 500 Plum Street: National Register-eligible (Non-Contributing)
 - 144 Evans Street: National Register-eligible (Non-Contributing)
 - 428 North Franklin Street: National Register-eligible (Contributing)
 - 215 Genant Street: National Register-eligible (Non-Contributing)
 - 460 North Franklin Street: National Register-eligible (Non-Contributing)
 - 721 North Clinton Street: National Register-eligible (Non-Contributing) (Note: An earlier building in this location with an address at 721 North Clinton Street was demolished circa 2010 and a new building was constructed on the site with the same address in 2016).
 - 706-716 North Clinton Street: National Register-eligible (Non-Contributing)

- The status of the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase (15NR00141) has been updated from National Register-eligible at the time of the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 to National Register-listed. There are 50 contributing properties and 18 non-contributing properties within the National Register-listed North Salina Street Historic District Expansion (hereafter “The Expansion”). The Expansion also updated and reassessed properties within the original North Salina Street Historic District, reevaluating buildings that were previously determined non-contributing. The total number of resources within the North Salina Street Historic District and Boundary Increase is 129 contributing buildings, 26 non-contributing buildings, three contributing sites and one contributing object. The period of significance was also extended from the original 1850-1934 date range to circa 1850-1960.

The following historic properties were identified in portions of the APE that were added as part of the most recent amendment to the APE:

- Old Erie Canal State Historic Park (USN 06704.000034) is a National Register-eligible resource, a portion of which is located within the APE. Based on the 1983 Historic Structure Inventory Form for the resource (see **Appendix E, Supporting Documentation/Nomination Forms and Photographs for National Register-Listed or Previously Determined Eligible Properties**) the National Register-eligible resource includes the entirety of the park, which is 35 miles long, with an irregular boundary. The resource includes a portion of the former Erie Canal waterway as well as a brick chimney associated with a former glass factory. While the Historic Structure Inventory Form for Old Erie Canal State Historic Park does not delineate a clear boundary for the resource and does not identify contributing or non-contributing components of the resource, multiple other historic properties are associated with the Old Erie Canal State Park in the APE. These include:
 - The Buttermilk Creek Aqueduct (06704.000184), which is also individually National Register-eligible and is described in more detail below.
 - A National Register-eligible archaeological site known as the Jamesville Feeder Canal (A06704.000041). Alternatively referred to as the Orville or Butternut Feeder Canal, the two-mile long feeder canal was cut to connect Butternut Creek, near Jamesville, to the Erie Canal in 1820. Although this waterway is separated from the majority of Old Erie Canal State Historic Park, it is part of the park. Thus, in addition to being an individual National Register-eligible archaeological site, the canal may also be a contributing component of the National Register-eligible Old Erie Canal State Park.
 - The New York State Canal System was determined National Register-eligible (L. Garofalini 11.29.1993). As documented in this eligibility determination, the Canal System is eligible under National Register Criteria A, C, and D. The determination relates broadly to features related to both the Barge Canal and its predecessors and does not map or specify individual components. The determination includes portions of the canal system not covered by the National Historic Landmark (NHL) Barge Canal Historic District, including canal-related resources that pre-date the NHL Barge Canal Historic District’s period of significance. It states, “Assuming adequate integrity (according to National Park Service standards), any canal-related feature is

considered potentially eligible as a contributing component to this significant historic resource.” Therefore, while not specifically identified as contributing components, the Old Erie Canal State Park (and the Buttermilk Creek Aqueduct and Jamesville Feeder Canal within it) may also contribute to the National Register-eligible New York State Canal System.

- The Buttermilk Creek Aqueduct (USN 06704.000184) was determined National Register-eligible as an individual structure in 2015. The stone aqueduct was determined eligible under National Register Criteria A and C for its association with the canal system. The aqueduct was in use from the time of the first enlargement of the Erie Canal in the mid-19th century until the construction of the Barge Canal, which was fully operational by 1918.

ADDITIONAL UPDATED INFORMATION ON PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Three historic properties that were inventoried in the Architectural Resources Survey, 2016 have since been demolished by others, independent of this Project. These properties are listed below, recorded as demolished on the Building Eligibility Assessment Table (see **Appendix A, Updated Building Eligibility Assessment Table**), and shown on **Figure 2** (see **Appendix D, Project Maps**). The properties include:

- 105-109 South Townsend Street
- 325-327 Irving Avenue to Genesee Street
- 404 Martin Luther King, Jr. East

APPENDICES

Appendix A Updated Building Eligibility Assessment Table

Appendix B Reference

Appendix C Correspondence

Appendix D Project Maps

Appendix E Supporting Documentation/Nomination Forms and Photographs for National Register-Listed or Previously Determined Eligible Properties

Appendix A
Updated Building Eligibility Assessment Table

Interstate 81- Viaduct Project
PIN 3501.60
SHPO # 16PR006314
Continuing Consultation for Historic Properties

**Updated Building Eligibility Assessment Table
September 2020**

MCD	Property Name / Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Cicero	6067	BOURDAGE RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	5903	BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5914	BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5916	BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5918	BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5920	BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5924	BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5928	BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5932	BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5936	BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5938	BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5940	BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5944	BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5858	DEER SPRINGS RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	7170	EASTMAN RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	7178	EASTMAN RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6217	KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6219	KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6223	KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6225	KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6227	KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6229	KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6233	KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6078	KENNETH DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5895	PINE GROVE RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	5899	PINE GROVE RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	6104	RIDGECRESTDR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6108	RIDGECRESTDR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6153	SMITH RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6179	SMITH RD	North				X		Not NRE

Note: Yellow highlighting in the table indicates properties that have been added or substantively updated since the 2016 Architectural Resources Survey

MCD	Property Name / Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Cicero	6187	SMITH RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	5840	SOUTH BAY RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5845	SOUTH BAY RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	5859	SOUTH BAY RD	North		(Building ID G)		X		
Cicero	6096	SUNSET PL	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6100	SUNSET PL	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5892	SUTTON DR	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	5896	SUTTON DR	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	5900	SUTTON DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	7620	THOMPSON RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	7623	THOMPSON RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	7578	TOTMAN RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	7604	TOTMAN RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5866	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5882	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5888	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5894	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5900	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5922	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5946	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5910	TULLERRD	North				X		Not NRE
Dewitt		AMBERGATE RD	East		Stone gates at Ambergate Road and E. Genesee Street constructed ca. 1929, which were likely built to mark entry to the Dewittshire neighborhood. The intersection was removed ca. 1972 and the entry is now defunct (Building ID I).		X		
Dewitt	101	AMBERGATE RD	East			X			

Note: Yellow highlighting in the table indicates properties that have been added or substantively updated since the 2016 Architectural Resources Survey

MCD	Property Name / Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Dewitt		BUTTERNUT DRIVE	East	NR-Eligible (06704.000034)	The Old Erie Canal State Historic Park (06704.000034), approximately thirty miles long, contains a portion of the Erie Canal (constructed 1817-1823). Therefore, the park and its components may also contribute to the NR-eligible New York State Canal System, which was determined eligible under NR criteria A, C, and D. The park also contains the NR-eligible Buttermilk Creek Aqueduct (06704.000184) and the Jamesville Feeder Canal (06704.00041) determined NR-eligible as an archaeological site. (Building ID 96)				NRE
Dewitt		BUTTERNUT DRIVE	East	NR-Eligible (06704.000184)	Buttermilk Creek Aqueduct (Building ID 97)				
Dewitt	6232	FLY RD	East				X		Not NRE
Dewitt	6868-6872	GENESEE ST	East			X			
Dewitt	6866	GENESEE ST	East			X			
Dewitt	6896	GENESEE ST	East		(Building ID H)		X		
Dewitt	6930	GENESEE ST	East			X			
Dewitt	7000	GENESEE ST	East			X			
Dewitt	6890	HIGHBRIDGE RD	East			X			
Dewitt	6900	HIGHBRIDGE RD	East			X			
Dewitt	6780	MANLIUS CENTER RD	East			X			Not NRE
Dewitt	6801	MANLIUS CENTER RD	East			X			Not NRE
Dewitt	6450	PHEASANT RD	East				X		Not NRE
Dewitt	6451	PHEASANT RD	East				X		Not NRE
Dewitt	6559	PHEASANT RD	East			X			Not NRE
Dewitt	*****	SUBSTATION	East			X			Not NRE
Dewitt	6018	WILBUR RD	East				X		Not NRE
East Syracuse	6773	MANLIUS CENTER RD	East			X			Not NRE
North Syracuse	154	SLINDES WOODS CIR	North			X			Not NRE
North Syracuse	156	SLINDES WOODS CIR	North			X			Not NRE
North Syracuse	158	SLINDES WOODS CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	701-809	ADAMS ST E & ALMOND ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	507-23	ADAMS ST E & TOWNSEND ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	701-809	ADAMS ST E REAR	Central				X		Not NRE

Note: Yellow highlighting in the table indicates properties that have been added or substantively updated since the 2016 Architectural Resources Survey

MCD	Property Name / Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	525-619	ADAMS ST E TO HARRISON ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	238	AINSLEY DR REAR	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	915	ALMOND ST	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	1207-11	ALMOND ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.003975)					Not NRE
Syracuse	601-07	ALMOND ST & CEDAR ST TO I	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	701-57	ALMOND ST & MADISON ST TO	Central			X			Not NRE
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 (Building ID 1).			X	NRE
Syracuse	111	ASH ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	103	ASH ST & STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	210	BASIN ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	212	BASIN ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.008262)					Not NRE
Syracuse	216	BASIN ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.004809)					Not NRE
Syracuse	304	BASIN ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	306	BASIN ST	Central	Not Eligible (6740.003346)					Not NRE
Syracuse	316	BASIN ST	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	318	BASIN ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	320	BASIN ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	204	BEECH ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.013773)					Not NRE
Syracuse	207	BEECH ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.013832)					Not NRE
Syracuse	102-08	BEECH ST N & CANAL ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	103	BEECH ST N TO CANAL ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	806	BELDEN AVE W	Central	Not Eligible (06740.008645)					Not NRE
Syracuse	808	BELDEN AVE W	Central	Not Eligible (06740.013605)					Not NRE
Syracuse	706-08	BELDEN AVE W & LEAVENWORT	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	802	BELDEN AVE W & LEAVENWORT	Central	Not Eligible (06740.010012)					Not NRE
Syracuse	702-04	BELDEN AVE W & MALTBIE ST	Central				X		Not NRE

Note: Yellow highlighting in the table indicates properties that have been added or substantively updated since the 2016 Architectural Resources Survey

MCD	Property Name / Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	629-31	BELDENAVEW	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	701-09	BELDENAVEW	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	820-26	BELDENAVEW	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	814-16	BELDENAVEW	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	804	BELDENAVEW	Central				X		NRE
Syracuse	600	BRIGHTON AVE E	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	821	BRIGHTON AVE E	South	Not Eligible (06740.00467)					Not NRE
Syracuse	890	BRIGHTON AVE E	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	437	BURNET AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.0072)					Not NRE
Syracuse	111-15	BURNET AVE	Central		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 (Building ID 2).			X	NRE
Syracuse	125	BURNET AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.000256)					Not NRE
Syracuse	205	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	207	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	210	BURNET AVE	Central				X		NRE
Syracuse	212	BURNET AVE	Central				X		NRE
Syracuse	215	BURNET AVE	Central	Eligible (06740.000380)	The ca. 1852 Andrew Bankson House was determined eligible under National Register Criterion C as an example of the Second Empire style.(Building ID 95)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	309-13	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	315-17	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	305	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	306	BURNET AVE	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	307	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	308	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	312	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	314	BURNET AVE	Central		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 (Building ID 9).			X	NRE
Syracuse	316	BURNET AVE	Central				X		NRE

Note: Yellow highlighting in the table indicates properties that have been added or substantively updated since the 2016 Architectural Resources Survey

MCD	Property Name / Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	319	BURNET AVE	Central	Not Eligible (6740.007283)					Not NRE
Syracuse	320	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	405-09	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	417-21	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	411-13	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	425-27	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	429	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	435	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	443	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	519-23	BURNET AVE	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	531-35	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	503-05	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	507	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	509	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	511	BURNET AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.006103)					Not NRE
Syracuse	517	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	525	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	527	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	529	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	632-40	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	610-14	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	658-60	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	604	BURNET AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.010808)					Not NRE
Syracuse	605	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	606	BURNET AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.005458)					Not NRE
Syracuse	607	BURNET AVE	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	608	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	616	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	625	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	642	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE

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MCD	Property Name / Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	646	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	648	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	808-22	BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	2404	BURNET AVE	Central		(Building ID E)		X		Not NRE
Syracuse	824-28	BURNET AVE & BEECH ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.013829)					Not NRE
Syracuse	834	BURNET AVE & BEECH ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	322-24	BURNET AVE & CATHERINE ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	323	BURNET AVE & CATHERINE ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	546-48	BURNET AVE & CROUSE AVE N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	547-49	BURNET AVE & CROUSE AVE N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	600	BURNET AVE & CROUSE AVE N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	122-24	BURNET AVE & Decker St/Brayton-Folker House/Caldwell &Ward Brass Co Office/"Cab Fab"	Central	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 ID 12)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	734	BURNET AVE & ELM ST TO LO	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	467-71	BURNET AVE & HOWARD ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	501	BURNET AVE & HOWARD ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	664-66	BURNET AVE & LODI ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	219	BURNET AVE & MCBRIDE ST Dollard House	Central		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 (Building ID 13).			X	NRE
Syracuse	216	BURNET AVE & MCBRIDE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	301-03	BURNET AVE & MCBRIDE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	300	BURNET AVE & MCBRIDE ST N	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	200	BURNET AVE & TOWNSEND ST/ Lammert Residence	Central		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 19 th and early 20 th century downtown Syracuse (Building ID 14).			X	NRE
Syracuse	132	BURNET AVE TO BROWN ST	Central				X		Not NRE

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Syracuse	204	BURNET AVE/ Corner Block Factory Shop/Turack Motor Service	Central	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 ID 5)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	211	BURNET AVE/ Doll House	Central		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 (Building ID 7).			X	NRE
Syracuse	112-16	BURNET AVE/ Michael Dolphin Building/ Barboni Building	Central	NR-eligible (06740.000260)	The Michael Dolphin 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 ID 4)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	516	BURT ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.004479)					Not NRE
Syracuse	507	BURT ST TO MCBRIDE ST S	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	512	BURT ST TO VANBUREN ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.003044)					Not NRE
Syracuse	204	BUTTERNUT ST	Central	NR-listed (Non-contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	206	BUTTERNUT ST	Central	NR-listed (Contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	117	BUTTERNUT ST & SALT ST/ Veterans Fastener Supply Co	Central		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 (Building ID 15).			X	NRE
Syracuse	903-35	CANAL ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	790	CANAL ST & WALNUT AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	110	CATAWBA ST & LOCK ALY	Central	Not Eligible (06740.006107)					Not NRE
Syracuse	204	CATHERINE ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	206	CATHERINE ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	202	CATHERINE ST & BURNET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	426	CHURCH ST	North		(Building ID F)		X		

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Syracuse	207-11	CLINTON ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.011671)					Not NRE
Syracuse	221-23	CLINTON ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.010502)					Not NRE
Syracuse	998	CLINTON ST N	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	901	CLINTON ST N & COURT ST W	Central	Not Eligible (06740.003729)					Not NRE
Syracuse	669-81	CLINTON ST N & DIVISION S	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	717	CLINTON ST N & DIVISION S Simonds Building	Central	NR-eligible (06740.001458) individually and NR-eligible as a contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850)	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 ID 18)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	101	CLINTON ST N & GENESEE ST/ Syracuse Post Office and Courthouse	Central	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 ID 19)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	321-27	CLINTON ST N & HERALD PL	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	706-16	CLINTON ST N & SPENCER ST	Central	NR-eligible as a Non- contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850)					NRE N/C
Syracuse	800	CLINTON ST N & SPENCER ST Former East Washing Machine Co. (currently Destiny Arms)	Central	NR-eligible (06740.011623)	This four-story brick industrial building, which originally served as a macaroni factory, was constructed in phases beginning in circa 1905. It was recently converted to apartments. It is NR- eligible for its industrial architecture (Criterion C). (Building ID 94)			NRE	
Syracuse	721	CLINTON ST N & SPENCER ST/ Former Butler Mfg. Co Building	Central	Formerly individually NR- eligible (06740.001456) (now demolished ¹). Property is now NR-eligible as a non- contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850)					Demolished/ NRE N/C
Syracuse	233	CLINTON ST N & WILLOW ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	936	CLINTON ST N TO OSWEGO BL	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1000	CLINTON ST N TO OSWEGO BL	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	315	CLINTON ST N/ Residence (Paul Cowley & Associates)	Central	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 ID 16)			NRE	NRE

¹ Building demolition by others, independent of this undertaking

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Syracuse	667	CLINTON ST N/Amphion Piano Player Building	Central	NR-eligible (06740.001455) individually and NR-eligible as a contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850)	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 ID 17)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	100-34	CLINTON ST S & WASHINGTON	Central	Not Eligible (06740.00309)					Not NRE
Syracuse	940	COMSTOCK AVE & COLVIN ST/ Oakwood Cemetery	Central	NR-Listed (90NR03310)	The Oakwood Cemetery (1859-1 940) 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 ID 20)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	151-59	COURT ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	146	COURT ST & SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	147	COURT ST & SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	100	COURT ST W & CLINTON ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	207-09	CROUSE AVE N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.000859)					Not NRE
Syracuse	206	CROUSE AVE N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	313-23	CROUSE AVE S	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	309	CROUSE AVE S	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	410-18	CROUSE AVE S	Central		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 (Building ID 21).			X	NRE
Syracuse	637-49	CROUSE AVE S & ADAMS ST E	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	701-05	CROUSE AVE S & ADAMS ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	704	CROUSE AVE S & ADAMS ST E	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	601-15	CROUSE AVE S & HARRISON S/601 South Crouse Ave	Central	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 ID 22)			NRE	NRE

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Syracuse	501-15	CROUSE AVE S & MADISON ST	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	310	CROUSE AVE S TO IRVING AV	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	205	DANFORTH ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	201	DANFORTH ST & SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	215-21	DIVISION ST W	Central	Not Eligible (06740.004140)					Not NRE
Syracuse	102	DIVISION ST W & CLINTON ST/ Oak Knitting Co. Mill	Central	NR-listed (06740.001306) individually and NR-eligible as a contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850)	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 A and C in the areas of industry, commerce, and architecture as an example of early 20th century industrial/manufacturing architecture and as an example work of architect Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect. (Building ID 23).			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	921-43	ERIE BLVD E & CROUSE AVE	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	1001-03	ERIE BLVD E & CROUSE AVE	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	910	ERIE BLVD E & FORMAN AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	500	ERIE BLVD E & TOWNSEND ST/ Smith Restaurant	Central	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 ID 24)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	1043-51	ERIE BLVD E & UNIVERSITY	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	1101-43	ERIE BLVD E & UNIVERSITY	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	1145-53	ERIE BLVD E & WALNUT AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1215-25	ERIE BLVD E TO CANAL ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1231	ERIE BLVD E TO LODI ST &	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	740	ERIE BLVD E TO WATER ST E/ Terminal Building Warehouse (U Haul Warehouse)	Central	NR-eligible (06740.011626)	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 ID 25)			NRE	NRE

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Syracuse	815	ERIE BLVD E/400 Burnet Ave./711-21 Erie Blvd New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station	Central	NR-listed (90NR00743)	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 ID 11)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	911	ERIE BLVD ETOCANAL ST&	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1207-13	ERIE BLVD TO CANAL ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse		ERIE BLVD W	Central	NR-eligible (06740.009729)	BIN 2208550. Triple stone arch bridge built in 1838 over Onondaga Creek. Built of Onondaga Limestone to carry the Erie Canal over the creek. The bridge is significant under Criterion A and Criterion C as an example of nineteenth century stone bridge construction. (Building ID 77)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	400-30	ERIE BLVD W & PLUM ST & T	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	300-20	ERIE BLVD W/ The Niagara Hudson Building	Central	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 of Electricity, and Criterion C, as an outstanding example of Art Deco architecture. (Building ID 26)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	144	EVANS ST	Central	NR-eligible (non-contributing within Franklin Square Historic District)					NRE N/C
Syracuse	447	FAYETTE ST E	Central	Not Eligible (06740.000625)					Not NRE
Syracuse	501-05	FAYETTE ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	511-15	FAYETTE ST E	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	507	FAYETTE ST E	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	603	FAYETTE ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	712-14	FAYETTE ST E	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	725-27	FAYETTE ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	705	FAYETTE ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	713	FAYETTE ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	801-49	FAYETTE ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	900-16	FAYETTE ST E The Sylvester	Central	NR-eligible (06740.013452)	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 ID 28)			NRE	NRE

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Syracuse	938	FAYETTE ST E	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	1031-35	FAYETTE ST E	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	1014-16	FAYETTE ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	711	FAYETTE ST E/ People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	Central	NR-listed (11 NR06227)	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 ID 27)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	610	FAYETTE ST E/Reid Hall	Central	NR-eligible (06740.001412)	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 ID 30)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	382-88	FAYETTE ST W	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	701-03	FAYETTE STE & ALMOND ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1001	FAYETTE STE & CROUSE AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	319	FILLMORE AVE	South	Not Eligible (06740.013403) 072.-08-10.0)					Not NRE
Syracuse	325	FILLMORE AVE	South				X		Not NRE
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 (Building ID 29).			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	501	FORMAN AVE & GENESEE ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	101	FORMAN AVE REAR	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	212	FRANKLIN ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.001215)					Not NRE
Syracuse	420-24	FRANKLIN ST N	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	418	FRANKLIN ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	428	FRANKLIN ST N	Central	NR-eligible as a contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850)					NRE
Syracuse	460	FRANKLIN ST N	Central	NR-eligible as a Non-contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850)		X			NRE N/C

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Syracuse	438-46	FRANKLIN ST N & GENANT DR/ 446 North Franklin St	Central	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. Demolished ²			Demolished	
Syracuse	501	FRANKLIN ST N & PLUM ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	455	FRANKLIN ST N & PLUM ST/ Regal Textile Plant	Central	NR-eligible (06740.001461) individually and NR-eligible as a contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850)	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 ID 32)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	432	FRANKLIN ST N TO CLINTON/ C.C. Bradley Plant	Central	NR-eligible (06740.001460) individually and NR-eligible as a contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850)	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 ID 33)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	600	FRANKLIN ST N TO SOLAR ST	Central	NR-listed individually (19NR00033/ 06740.14658) and NR-eligible as a contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850)	The Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory was individually listed in the National Register in April 2020 under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture and Industry. It also contributes to the NR-eligible Franklin Square Historic District. (Building ID 98)				NRL
Syracuse	429	FRANKLIN ST N/Remington Monarch Typewriter Company Building/New Process Gear Plant #3	Central	NR-eligible (06740.001213) individually and NR-eligible as a contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850)	The Remington (Monarch) Typewriter Company ant #3 Building at 429 North Franklin Street was constructed ca. 1903. It is individually eligible under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture. (Building ID 31)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	214	FRANKLIN ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	127	GARFIELD AVE	Central	Not eligible (06740.011172)					Not NRE
Syracuse	211-17	GARFIELD AVE	Central	Not eligible (06740.003770)					Not NRE
Syracuse	207-09	GARFIELD AVE	Central	Not eligible (06740.011597)					Not NRE
Syracuse	221	GARFIELD AVE	Central	Not eligible (06740.010720)					Not NRE
Syracuse	201	GARFIELD AVE & WOODLAND A	Central	Not eligible (06740.004411)					Not NRE
Syracuse	205	GARFIELD AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	131	GARFIELD AVE & WOODLAND	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	215	GENANT DR	Central	NR-eligible as a Non-contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850)					NRE N/C
Syracuse	647	GENANT DR & CLINTON ST N	Central				X		Not NRE

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Syracuse	431	GENANT DR & DIVISION ST W	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	311	GENANT DR TO CLINTON ST N/ Syracuse Lighting Co. Plant	Central	NR-listed individually (06740.001463) and NR- eligible as a contributing component of the Franklin Square Historic District (06740.014850)	The Syracuse Lighting Company Building at 311 Genant Street was constructed in 1911. It is eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of engineering/industry and architecture as the only remaining intact structure representing upstate New York utility services in the 20th century. (Building ID 34)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	651	GENANTDR&CLINTONSTN	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	500-08	GENESEE ST W & WEST ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	501	GENESEE ST W & WEST ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	225	GENESEE ST E	Central	NR-listed (Non- Contributing within the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	500	GENESEE ST E	Central	Unevaluated (06740.013965)	Also known as 522/530 East Genesee Street, the former Marine Midland Branch Bank. The two- story bank building was designed by Keyes Lethbridge Condon and built ca. 1970. (Building U-1)				Unevaluated
Syracuse	550	GENESEE ST E	Central	Unevaluated (06740.013927)	Also known as the 550 Building, the two-story office building was designed by Paul Hueber, Jr., and constructed ca. 1973. (Building U-2)	X			Unevaluated
Syracuse	600	GENESEE ST E	Central	Unevaluated (06740.013964)	The former Presidential Plaza Medical Office Building is a three-story medical office building designed by Keyes Lethbridge Condon and constructed ca. 1965. (Building U-3)				Unevaluated
Syracuse	713-15	GENESEE ST E	Central		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 (Building ID 37).			X	NRE
Syracuse	711	GENESEE ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	818	GENESEE ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	907	GENESEE ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	701-05	GENESEE ST E & ALMOND ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.004120)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1001-19	GENESEE ST E & CROUSE AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1000	GENESEE ST E & CROUSE AVE	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	721	GENESEE ST E & FORMAN AVE	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	728	GENESEE ST E & FORMAN AVE	Central		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 (Building ID 38).			X	NRE
Syracuse	801	GENESEE ST E & FORMAN AVE	Central				X		Not NRE

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Syracuse	827-33	GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.012550)					Not NRE
Syracuse	820-24	GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.008658)					Not NRE
Syracuse	901-05	GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	900	GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	571-81	GENESEE ST E & MCBRIDE S	Central	Not Eligible (06740.006166)					Not NRE
Syracuse		GENESEE ST E & PRESIDENTIAL CT	Central	Undetermined (06740.014291)	A two-story parking garage at Presidential Court, constructed after 1972.(Building ID U-10)	X			Unevaluated
Syracuse	800-14	GENESEE ST E TO CEDAR ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.012381)					Not NRE
Syracuse	555	GENESEE ST E TO FAYETTE S	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	709	GENESEE ST E TO FAYETTE S	Central	Not Eligible (06740.005263)					Not NRE
Syracuse	825	GENESEE ST E TO IRVING AV	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	717	GENESEE ST E TO ORANGE AL	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	719	GENESEE ST E TO ORANGE AL/National Casket Co.	Central	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 ID 37)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	805-09	GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTO	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	811	GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTO	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	815	GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTO	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	817	GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTO	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	237-43	GENESEE ST E/ Courier Building	Central	NR-listed (Individually) and NR-listed (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 ID 35)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	122-26	GENESEE ST E/ Franklin Building	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	128	GENESEE ST E/ Franklin Building	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	132	GENESEE ST E/ Franklin Building	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	134-36	GENESEE ST E/ Franklin Building (134) Post-Standard Building (136)	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	200	GENESEE ST E/ Granger Block	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District) (06740.013179)				NRL	NRL

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Syracuse	120/118	GENESEE ST E/Bank of Syracuse, Yackel and Rupp Insurance.	Central	NR-listed (within the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse		Genesee ST W	Central	NR-eligible (06740.010377)	BIN 2208560. Double arch bridge completed in 1852 over Onondaga Creek constructed of Onondaga Limestone. The bridge is significant under Criterion A and Criterion C as an example of nineteenth century stone bridge construction.(Building ID 76).	X		NRE	NRE
Syracuse	234-44	GENESEE ST W	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	252-58	GENESEE ST W	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	208-12	GENESEE ST W	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	514	GENESEE ST W	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	615	GENESEE ST W	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	617	GENESEE ST W	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	627	GENESEE ST W	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	400	GENESEE ST W & WALLACE ST/ Engine Company 12	Central	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 ID 40)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	260-64	GENESEE ST W & FRANKLIN S	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	523	GENESEE ST W & PLUM ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	524	GENESEE ST W & PLUM ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	600-08	GENESEE ST W & PLUM ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.004555)					Not NRE
Syracuse	344	GENESEE ST W & WILLOW ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	621	GENESEE ST W REAR	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	638	GENESEE ST W TO BELDEN AV	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	620	GENESEE ST W TO BELDEN AV/ First Presbyterian Church and Belden House	Central		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 (Building ID 41).			X	NRE
Syracuse	216-18	GENESEE ST W TO CLINTON S	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	226-30	GENESEE ST W TO CLINTON S/ FOE #53	Central	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 ID 42)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	605	GENESEE ST W TO PLUM ST	Central			X			Not NRE

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Syracuse	248-50	GENESEE ST W TO WILLOW ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	308	GENESEE ST W TO WILLOW ST	Central		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 (Building ID 43).			X	NRE
Syracuse	941-49	GENESEE STE & CROUSE AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.012948)					Not NRE
Syracuse	413	GLEN AVE E	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	763-97	HARRISON ST & IRVING AVE	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	725	HARRISON ST & MADISON ST/ Washington Irving School	Central	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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	500	HARRISON ST	Central	Unevaluated (06740.004245)	Townsend Tower is a 21-story residential tower constructed ca. 1971; it has been substantially altered. (Building ID U-8)				Undetermined
Syracuse	513-27	HARRISON ST & TOWNSEND ST (90 PRESIDENTIAL PLAZA)	Central	Undetermined (06740.003046)	Former American General Life Insurance Building (now SUNY Upstate Medical building/ Upstate Health Care) is a five-story building constructed ca. 1974. (Building ID U-7)	X			Unevaluated
Syracuse	550	HARRISON ST	Central	Undetermined (No USN)	A single-story office building constructed ca. 1970. (Building ID U-9)				Unevaluated
Syracuse	235	HARRISON ST & WARREN ST S	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	213-19	HERALD PL	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	207-11	HERALD PL	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	221-23	HERALD PL & FRANKLIN ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	212	HERALD PL & FRANKLIN ST N/ Syracuse Herald Building	Central	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 ID 45)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	205	HICKORY ST	Central		Vacant Parcel				
Syracuse	204	HOWARD ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	445	IRVING AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.013669)					Not NRE
Syracuse	505	IRVING AVE	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	722-48	IRVING AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.007113)					Not NRE
Syracuse	701	IRVING AVE & ADAMS ST E	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	601	IRVING AVE & HARRISON ST	Central			X			Not NRE

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Syracuse	800	IRVING AVE & VANBUREN ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.007221)					Not NRE
Syracuse	900-06	IRVING AVE & VANBUREN ST	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	603	IRVING AVE TO CROUSE AVE	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	325-27	IRVING AVE TO GENESEE ST	Central		Demolished 2017 ³ (Building ID Y)				
Syracuse	310	IRVING AVE TO WELLINGTON	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	108	ISABELLA ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	110	ISABELLA ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	112	ISABELLA ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	447-53	JAMES ST	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	469-71	JAMES ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	477-79	JAMES ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	423	JAMES ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	440	JAMES ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.001298)					Not NRE
Syracuse	457	JAMES ST	Central		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 (Building ID 48).			X	NRE
Syracuse	408-22	JAMES ST & BURNET AVE/The Snowden Hotel/Apartments	Central	NR-eligible (06740.000251)	The Snowden 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 ID 49).			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	323-35	JAMES ST & STATE ST N	Central		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 (Building ID 50).			X	NRE
Syracuse	407	JAMES ST & STATE ST N	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	454	JAMES ST TO BURNET AVE	Central			X			Not NRE

³ Building demolition by others, independent of this undertaking

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Syracuse	437	JAMES ST/ Church of the Saviour	Central		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 (Building ID 47).			X	NRE
Syracuse	429	JAMES ST/ Norton House	Central		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-19 th century families, the Nortons (Building ID 46).			X	NRE
Syracuse	311	KENNEDY ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	312	KENNEDY ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	100	KIRKPATRICK ST & BASIN ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	101	KIRKPATRICK ST & BASIN ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	101	KIRKPATRICK ST W & CLINTO	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	256	LAFAYETTE RD	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	304	LAFAYETTE RD	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	308	LAFAYETTE RD	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	452	LAFAYETTE RD	South				X		NRE
Syracuse	100	LANDMARK PL & TOWNSEND ST	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	104-06	LAUREL ST E & STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	208-12	LEON ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	234-36	LEON ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.008089)					Not NRE
Syracuse	268-70	LEON ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	274-76	LEON ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	230	LEON ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	260	LEON ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	264	LEON ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.006364)					Not NRE
Syracuse	280	LEON ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.004040)					Not NRE
Syracuse	284	LEON ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	515	LIBERTY STREET	Central		(Building ID B)		X		

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Syracuse	105	LOCK ALLEY	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	125	LOCK ALLEY	Central	Not Eligible (06740.010641)					Not NRE
Syracuse	127	LOCK ALLEY	Central	Not Eligible (06740.003562)					Not NRE
Syracuse	101	LODI ST & CANAL ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	125	LYNN CIR	South	Not Eligible (06740.011844)					Not NRE
Syracuse	133	LYNN CIR	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	129	LYNN CIR	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	426-502	MADISON ST TO HARRISON ST (80 PRESIDENTIAL PLAZA)	Central	Undetermined (06740.013941)	Harrison House (aka Townhouse Building "E") is a 21-story tower constructed ca. 1971 and designed by Keyes Lethbridge Condon with Hueber, Hueber Hares and Glavin.(Building ID U-6)	X			Unevaluated
Syracuse	320	MARTIN LUTHR KING E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	404	MARTIN LUTHR KING E & LEO	Central		Demolished late 2016 ⁴ (Building ID Z)				
Syracuse	1425	MCBRIDE ST S	Central	Not Eligible (06740.007431)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1427	MCBRIDE ST S	Central	Not Eligible (06740.001483)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1429	MCBRIDE ST S	Central	Not Eligible (06740.002251)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1435	MCBRIDE ST S & RAYNOR AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.003507)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1423	MCBRIDE ST S & SIZER ST	Central	Not Eligible (6740.007432)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1419-21	MCBRIDE ST S & SIZERST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.007433)					Not NRE
Syracuse	309	MCBRIDE ST S/ Peck Hall	Central	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. (Building ID 36).			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	110	MCBRIDE ST S REAR	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	201	MENLO DR	South	Not Eligible (06740.002994) (072.-08-05.0)					Not NRE
Syracuse	600	MONTGOMERY ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	515	MONTGOMERY ST (200 Madison Street)	Central	NR- listed (06740.001164)	The Onondaga County War Memorial, constructed 1949-1951 and designed by Edgerton & Edgerton, commemorates New York State veterans. It is significant for its architecture (Criterion C) and association with veterans' affairs (Criterion A). (Building ID 92)			NRL	NRL

⁴ Building demolition by others, independent of this undertaking

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Syracuse	106	MONTGOMERY ST/ Engine House #1	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.000646)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	6801	MYERS RD	East				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	6849	MYERS RD	East				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	6861	MYERS RD	East				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	6865	MYERS RD	East				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	606	NICHOLS AVE	Central		(Building ID D)		X		
Syracuse	100	OAK ST & LODI ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.006546)					Not NRE
Syracuse	142	OAKLAND ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	143	OAKLAND ST & STADIUM PL	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	637-39	OAKWOOD AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.008390)					Not NRE
Syracuse	515	OAKWOOD AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	100-08	ONONDAGA ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	130-44	ONONDAGA ST W	Central		Parking lot				
Syracuse	111-13	ONONDAGA STE	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	514	OSWEGO BLVD	Central		Vacant parcel				
Syracuse	493	OSWEGO BLVD REAR	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	497	OSWEGO BLVD REAR	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	471-81	OSWEGO BLVD/ 1 Webster's Landing/VIP Structures	Central	NR-eligible (06740.001340)	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 ID 52)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	107	PARK AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	109	PARK AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	111	PARK AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.010644)					Not NRE
Syracuse	113	PARK AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.004133)					Not NRE
Syracuse	200-232	PARK AVE & PLUM ST	Central		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 (Building ID 53)			X	NRE

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Syracuse	320-24	PEARL ST	Central	NR-listed (contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	410	PEARL ST	Central	NR-listed (Non-contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	412	PEARL ST	Central	NR-listed (contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	416	PEARL ST	Central	NR-listed (contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	418	PEARL ST	Central	NR-listed (contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	500	PEARL ST	Central	NR-listed (non-contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	502	PEARL ST	Central	NR-listed (non-contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	504 (rear)	PEARL ST	Central	NR-listed (contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	422-42	PEARL ST/200-04 BELDEN AVE	Central	NR-listed (contributing within the North Salina Street HD 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	400-404	PEARL ST/includes 400 Pearl St.	Central	NR-listed (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion).				NRL	NRL
Syracuse		Pioneer Homes	Central	Not Eligible (06740.014017)	Pioneer Homes: not National Register-eligible because of loss of integrity. Many address locations including the following: 1001 ALMOND ST & MONROE ST & R, 901-1055 MCBRIDE ST S & ADAMS STE, 1101 MCBRIDE ST S & JACKSON ST, 1031-59 TOWNSEND ST S & ADAMS ST				Not NRE
Syracuse	124	PLUM ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.002323)					Not NRE
Syracuse	308	PLUM ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	310	PLUM ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	500	PLUM ST & ONONDAGA CRK	Central	NR-eligible (contributing to Franklin Square Historic District). Factory and Pedestrian Bridge		X			NRE
Syracuse	208	PLUM ST & PARK AVE	Central				X		Not NRE

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MCD	Property Name / Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	104-18	PLUM ST & TRACY ST TO WES	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	50	PRESIDENTIAL PLAZA (507-17 TOWNSEND ST S)	Central	Undetermined (06740.013947)	Jefferson Towers is a 24-story ca. 1967 mid-rise apartment building (residential and commercial). (Building ID U-4)				Unevaluated
Syracuse	60	PRESIDENTIAL PLAZA (601TOWNSEND ST S & MCCARTHY)	Central	Undetermined (06740.013951)	This property includes Madison Towers (also known as Madison Hall) and Presidential Plaza Townhouses A-F. Madison Towers, constructed ca. 1975, is a 14-story residential tower designed by Keyes Lethbridge Condon with Pederson Hueber, Hueber Hares & Glavin. The Presidential Plaza Townhouses A-F, two-story townhouses, were constructed ca. 1975, designed by Keyes Lethbridge and Condon in association with Gregory Ferentino. (Building ID U-5)	X			Unevaluated
Syracuse	301	PROSPECT AVE TO LAUREL ST/St. Joseph's Hospital Nurse's Home	Central	NR-eligible (06740.001331)	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 ID 54)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	416	RAYNOR AVE E	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	605-11	RAYNOR AVE E & HENRY ST &	Central			X			
Syracuse	325	RENWICK AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	500	RENWICK AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	460	Salina SR N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	101-239	SALINA ST N	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	551-553	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	99	SALINA ST N & 98 SALINA ST S	Central	NR-eligible (06740.014781)	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 (Building ID 58).			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	330	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	344	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Non Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	409-11	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL

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Syracuse	413-15	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	417-19	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	472-74	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	401	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	423	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	425	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	429	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	435	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	437	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Non Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	443	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	447	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Non Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	449	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	466	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL

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Syracuse	478	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	567-81	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	488	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Non Contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	507-13	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	529-35	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	501-05	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Non-contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)		X		NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	541-45	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	522-24	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	525-27	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	526-28	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	561-63	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	500	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Non-contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL N/C	NRLN/C
Syracuse	517	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	523	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	530	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	539	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL

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Syracuse	549	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	557	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)	Demolished ⁵			demolished	
Syracuse	633-39	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	603-05	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	607-09	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	615-17	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	601	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)	Demolished ⁵			demolished	
Syracuse	613	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	619	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Non-contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	649	SALINA ST N	Central	NR-listed (Non-Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019expansion)		X			NRL N/C
Syracuse	108-12	SALINA ST N & JAMES ST/ Community Chest Building (Third National Bank)	Central	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 association 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 ID 59)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	100	SALINA ST N & JAMES ST/ Syracuse Savings	Central	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 ID 60)			NRL	NRL

⁵ Building demolition by others, independent of this undertaking

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Syracuse	120-22	SALINA ST N /100 Clinton Square Commercial Building	Central	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 ID 56)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	329	Salina St N/ Learbury Centre	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	317-327	SALINA ST N/ 315 North Salina Street	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion) (Britton Block)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	126-28	SALINA ST N/Commercial Building	Central	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 ID 57)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	100-36	SALINA ST S	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	131	SALINA ST S	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	484-98	SALINA ST S	Central		Parking lot				
Syracuse	501-23	SALINA ST S	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	500-50	SALINA ST S/ Chimes Building	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the South Salina Street Downtown Historic District 2014 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	114-18	SALINAST N/ One Clinton Square Commercial Building	Central	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 ID 55)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	107	SATURN DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	362-72	SENECA TNPKE	South	Not Eligible (06740.013397)					Not NRE
Syracuse	390	SENECA TNPKE	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	401	SENECA TNPKE	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	468	SENECA TNPKE	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	485	SENECA TNPKE	South				X		NRE
Syracuse	491	SENECA TNPKE	South	Not Eligible (06740.010559)					Not NRE
Syracuse	382	SENECA TNPKE/ 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 (Building ID 61).			NRE	NRE

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Syracuse	142	SLINDES WOODS CIR				X			Not NRE
Syracuse	144	SLINDES WOODS CIR				X			Not NRE
Syracuse	146	SLINDES WOODS CIR				X			Not NRE
Syracuse	148	SLINDES WOODS CIR				X			Not NRE
Syracuse	150	SLINDES WOODS CIR				X			Not NRE
Syracuse	152	SLINDES WOODS CIR				X			Not NRE
Syracuse	140	SLINDESWOODS CIR				X			Not NRE
Syracuse	128	SPENCER ST TO SOLAR ST &	Central	Not Eligible (6740.00248)					Not NRE
Syracuse	945	SPENCER STREET	Central		(Building ID A)		X		
Syracuse	409-11	STATE ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.002421)					Not NRE
Syracuse	413	STATE ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.002423)					Not NRE
Syracuse	511-13	STATE ST N	Central				X		NRE
Syracuse	521-23	STATE ST N	Central		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 (Building ID 68).			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	525-27	STATE ST N	Central		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 (Building ID 69).			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	503	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	505	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	507	STATE ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.010674)					Not NRE
Syracuse	509	STATE ST N	Central				X		NRE
Syracuse	515	STATE ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.006889)					Not NRE
Syracuse	628-30	STATE ST N 460 North Salina Street	Central	NR-listed (contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL

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Syracuse	600	STATE ST N	Central	NR-listed (contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	602	STATE ST N	Central	NR-listed (contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	610	STATE ST N	Central	NR-listed (Non-contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)		X		NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	622	STATE ST N 460 North Salina Street	Central	NR-listed (contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	820-28	STATE ST N	Central		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 (Building ID 71)			X	NRE
Syracuse	904-06	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	910	STATE ST N	Central	Not Eligible (6740.004217)				Not NRE	Not NRE
Syracuse	912	STATE ST N	Central				X	Not NRE	Not NRE
Syracuse	914	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	924	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1006-08	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1025	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1032	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1034	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1104	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1106	STATE ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.002721)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1108	STATE ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.002276)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1112	STATE ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.006053)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1114	STATE ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.012531)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1118	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1120	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1122	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1124	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1126	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE

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Syracuse	1128	STATE ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	832-46	STATE ST N & ASH ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1121	STATE ST N & BASINST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	501	STATE ST N & BELDEN AVE E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	429	STATE ST N & BELDEN AVE E/ A. Angeloro Commercial Building	Central	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 ID 65)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	1042	STATE ST N & CATAWBA ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1100	STATE ST N & CATAWBA ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1425	STATE ST N & DANFORTH ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1001	STATE ST N & DIVISION ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	401	STATE ST N & HICKORY ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.010678)					Not NRE
Syracuse	214	STATE ST N & WILLOW ST E/ Saint John the Evangelist Rectory	Central	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 ID 63)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	215	STATE ST N & WILLOW ST E/ St John the Evangelist Church	Central		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 (Building ID 64)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	1201	STATE ST N TO BASIN ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1207	STATE ST N TO BASIN ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1313	STATE ST N TO BASIN ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1022-28	STATE ST N TO LOCK ALY	Central	Not Eligible (06740.002546)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1010-14	STATE ST N TO LOCK ALY	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1016-20	STATE ST N TO LOCK ALY	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	901	STATE ST N TO OSWEGO BLVD	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	915	STATE ST N TO OSWEGO BLVD	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	909	STATE ST N TO OSWEGO BLVD/Wag Foods	Central		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 20 th century grocery warehouse associated with a major Syracuse-based grocery distributor (Building ID 72).			NRE	NRE

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Syracuse	707-09	STATE ST N TO SALT ST	Central	NR-eligible (06740.003233)	The brick commercial building at 707-09 North State Street was built in the early 19th century and is eligible under Criterion C. (Building ID 70).			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	701	STATE ST N TO SALT ST	Central	NR-listed (contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	705	STATE ST N TO SALT ST	Central	NR-listed (Non-contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	117	STATE ST S	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	727	STATE ST S & 701-23 STATE ST S	Central	NR-Eligible (06740.004512 & 06740.001812)	The Everson Museum of Art was designed by I.M. Pei and constructed in 1968. The building, a series of boxlike forms, was designed to evoke a sculpture. It was determined eligible under Criterion C for its architecture. (Building ID 93)				NRE
Syracuse	900	STATE ST S & ADAMS ST E	Central	Not Eligible (06740.012115)					Not NRE
Syracuse	817-35	STATE ST S & ADAMS STE	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	800	STATE ST S & HARRISON ST	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	99	STATE ST S & WATER ST E &	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	133	SUNRISE DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	139	SUNRISE DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	145	SUNRISE DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	151	SUNRISE DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	157	SUNRISE DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	163	SUNRISE DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	169	SUNRISE DR	South	Not Eligible (06740.013481)					Not NRE
Syracuse	115	SUNRISE DR REAR	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	204-06	SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	212-14	SUNSET AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.013311)					Not NRE
Syracuse	208	SUNSET AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.011236)					Not NRE
Syracuse	210	SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	220	SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	304	SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	306	SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	308	SUNSET AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.013166)					Not NRE
Syracuse	310	SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE

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Syracuse	312	SUNSET AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.006268)					Not NRE
Syracuse	316	SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	318	SUNSET AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.009042)					Not NRE
Syracuse	320	SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	406-14	SUNSET AVE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.007548)					Not NRE
Syracuse	402	SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	418	SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	420	SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	111-13	SUNSET AVE & BASIN ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	424	SUNSET AVE & BEAR ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.004058)					Not NRE
Syracuse	400	SUNSET AVE & TURTLE ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	101	SUNSET AVE TO BASIN ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	103	SUNSET AVE TO BASIN ST	Central	Not Eligible (06740.004059)					Not NRE
Syracuse	500	TAYLOR ST E & MCBRIDE ST	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	301-11	TAYLOR ST E & STATE ST S	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	204	TOWNSEND ST N	Central	Not Eligible (06740.000369)					Not NRE
Syracuse	117	TOWNSEND ST N & BROWN ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	201	TOWNSEND ST N & BURNET AV/ Benjamin Redmen House	Central	Not Eligible (06740.000255)					Not NRE
Syracuse	202	TOWNSEND ST N & BURNET AV/ Samuel Stapely House	Central	NR-eligible (06740.000368)	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 ID 73).			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	206	TOWNSEND ST N/ Frederick Featherly House	Central	NR-eligible (06740.00037)	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 ID 75).			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	207	TOWNSEND ST N/ Spaulding House	Central	Not Eligible (06740.000253)					Not NRE
Syracuse	205	TOWNSEND ST N/ Wolverine Apartments	Central	NR-eligible (06740.000254)	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 ID 74).			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	115	TOWNSEND ST S	Central				X		Not NRE

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MCD	Property Name / Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	301	TOWNSEND ST S & FAYETTE S/ Park Central Presbyterian Church/ Parish House	Central	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 ID 79)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	307	TOWNSEND ST S & GENESEE S/ Hamilton White House	Central	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 ID 80)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	110-12	TOWNSEND ST S & WATER ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	205	TOWNSEND ST S/ 205 South Townsend St	Central	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 ID 78)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	105-109	TOWNSEND ST S/aka 500 Water St E/ Phoenix Foundry & Machine Co.	Central	NR-eligible (06740.011635)	105-109 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 19 th and early 20 th centuries and as an intact example of late 19 th century industrial architecture. (Building ID X) DEMOLISHED 2017⁶				
Syracuse	132	TURTLE ST & SUNSET AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	103	UNION AVE REAR	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	401	VAN BUREN ST	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	126-34	WARREN ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	601-77	WARREN ST S & ADAMS STE	Central	Not Eligible (06740.013668)					Not NRE
Syracuse	114	WARREN STREET S/140 East Genesee Street/ Larned Building	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	109	WARREN STREET S/201-19 Genesee St E/State Tower Building	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	441-43	WASHINGTON ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	415	WASHINGTON ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	521-27	WASHINGTON ST E	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	301	WASHINGTON ST E & MARKET/ Sen. Hughes NYS Office Building	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	506-18	WASHINGTON ST E & TOWNSEN	Central				X		Not NRE

⁶ Building demolition by others, independent of this undertaking

Note: Yellow highlighting in the table indicates properties that have been added or substantively updated since the 2016 Architectural Resources Survey

MCD	Property Name / Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	447-49	WASHINGTON ST E & TOWNSEND	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	511-19	WASHINGTON ST E TO BLOCK	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	430	WASHINGTON ST E TO LANDMA	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	727	WASHINGTON ST E TO WATER	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	501	WASHINGTON ST E/ Brown Place	Central	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 ID 82)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	233	WASHINGTON ST E/ Syracuse City Hall	Central	NR-listed (Individually) and NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (90NR021 09)	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 ID 81)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	360	WASHINGTON ST W & WEST S	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	712-16	WASHINGTON STE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	100	WATER ST E	Central		Open Space				
Syracuse	250	WATER ST E	Central	NR-listed (Contributes to Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	257	WATER ST E	Central		Open space				
Syracuse	301	WATER ST E & ERIE BLVD E/ Weighlock Building	Central	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 ID 86)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	730	WATER ST E & FORMAN AVE	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	800-16	WATER ST E & FORMAN AVE	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	421	WATER ST E & TOWNSEND ST	Central			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	319-21	WATER ST E / 319 East Water Street	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.004565)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	215	WATER ST E TO ERIE BLVD E/ Former 4 story J&J Crouse Building	Central	NR-listed (Non-contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.013092)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	246-48	WATER ST E/ 246 East Water Street	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.011724)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	251 Aka 253	WATER ST E/ 251 East Water Street	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740. 013177)				NRL	NRL

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MCD	Property Name / Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	258	WATER ST E/ 258 East Water Street	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.003584)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	327-35	WATER ST E/ 327 East Water Street	Central	NR-listed (Non- Contributing in the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740. 013180)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	203	WATER ST E/ Bress Chevrolet	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	235/237	WATER ST E/ Commercial Building	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740. 001449)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	239	WATER ST E/ Commercial Building	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2104 Expansion) (06740.001450)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	135	WATER ST E/ Dana Building	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	119-21	WATER ST E/ Gere (Robert) Bank Building	Central	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 ID 84)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	123	WATER ST E/ Phoenix Buildings	Central	NR-listed (Contributes to Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	325	WATER ST E/ Warehouse	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.000633)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	101-13	WATER ST E/(101 Salina Street South/Onondaga County Savings Bank	Central	NR-listed (Individually) and NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District) (90NR02098)	The Onondaga County Savings Bank Gridley Building located at 10113 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 ID 83)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	311-17	WATER ST E/311- 317 East Water Street	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.005893)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	323	WATER ST E/330 Erie Blvd E/ Stempel's Locksmiths	Central	NR-listed (contributes to the Hanover Square Historic District) (06740. 000632)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	243-49	WATER ST E/Commercial Building	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.001451)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	125-31	WATER ST E/Phillips Block (125-127)Phoenix Building (129)	Central	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL

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MCD	Property Name / Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	324	WATER ST W TO ERIE BLVD W	Central	Not Eligible (06740.013738)					Not NRE
Syracuse	376	WATER ST W TO ERIE BLVD W/ Commercial	Central	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 ID 87)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	208	WATER ST W/ Amos Block	Central	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 ID 85)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	1011	WATER STE & UNIVERSITY A	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	215-17	WEST ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	205	WEST ST N	Central				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	123-29	WILLOW ST E/ Howard & Jennings Pump Factory	Central	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 ID 88)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	313	WILLOW ST E/301-19 State Street N	Central	NR-listed (Contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	234-48	WILLOW ST W & FRANKLIN ST	Central		(Building ID C)		X		Not NRE
Syracuse	230	WILLOW ST W/ C.W. Snow & Company Warehouse	Central	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 ID 89)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	111-13	WILLOW STE	Central				X		Not NRE

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Appendix B

Reference



Department of Transportation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MATTHEW J. DRISCOLL
Commissioner

Cathy Calhoun
Chief of Staff

November 21, 2016

John Bonafide
Director, Bureau of Technical Preservation Services
Division for Historic Preservation
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189 - Peebles Island State Park
Waterford, New York 12188-09

RE: PIN 3501.60
Interstate 81 (I-81) Viaduct Project
City of Syracuse, Onondaga County
Architectural Resources Survey
OPRHP 16PR06314

Dear Mr. Bonafide:

The New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is submitting the enclosed information to the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800: *Protection of Historic Properties* as part of continuing consultation to complete and clarify the eligibilities for properties within the APE for the I-81 Viaduct Project.

As a supplement to the inventory and evaluation of historic properties documented in the *Architectural Resources Survey* report (September 16, 2016), the NYSDOT is seeking SHPO concurrence on eligibility recommendations for the following additional properties (see Attachment 1: Additional Properties Map):

- **511-519 Washington Street East:** The Central NY Eye and Tissue Bank building was constructed in 1961 and is recommended Not Eligible. Lacking distinctive characteristics of type, period, and style, the building does not meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. See Attachment 2, Photo 1.
- **1042 North State Street:** This two-story brick structure was built circa 1880. Based on historic Sanborn maps, historic directories, and historic newspapers, the property was mainly occupied by boarders in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although it retains an original cornice, it has been highly altered with extensive changes to the fenestration. Due to the loss of historic integrity, this building is recommended Not Eligible. See Attachment 2, Photo 2 & 3.

- **1100 North State Street:** This two-story brick residential structure may date as early as the mid 19th century. Alterations include the replacement of original windows, door, and door surround; the modern addition of front steps; and the enclosure of the cornice with vinyl siding. Due to a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, this building is recommended Not Eligible. See Attachment 2, Photos 4 & 5.
- **Pioneer Homes:** Pioneer Homes occupies eight square blocks of downtown Syracuse, with approximately 60 buildings and a park located within the complex. Constructed between 1938 and 1940, this development was among the earliest federally funded public housing projects in the state of New York following the passage of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

Pioneer Homes is recommended Eligible as a historic district representing a planned community within the context of the “public housing project” property type, meeting National Register Criterion A under Community Planning and Development. The property also qualifies for eligibility under Criterion C for its distinctive features of design. As a planned community, the assemblage of multi-family buildings displays an ordered residential environment characterized by the spatial arrangement of buildings and open space, repetition of design and form, and internal circulation pattern. Despite architectural alterations to individual buildings, the complex retains essential physical features of the original site plan, conveying a visual sense of the Pioneer Homes as a cohesive entity, distinct from the surrounding neighborhood. See Attachment 3, Historic Resource Inventory Form for Pioneer Homes.

Based on additional information received about the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion, NYSDOT is looking to confirm the status of previously identified buildings within this historic district:

- **204 Butternut Street, 500 North Salina Street and 501-505 North Salina Street:** These buildings were initially considered NRE because they fall within the boundary of the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion. However, these properties were not included on the National Register nomination form. These buildings are recommended Non-contributing resources within the NRE district. See Attachment 2, Photos 6, 7 and 8.
- **507-513 North Salina Street (USN 06740.123783):** This building was initially considered NRE because it falls within the boundary of the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion. However, this property was not included on the National Register nomination form. This building is recommended as NRE within the Historic District. See Attachment 2, Photo 9.

Based on review of the provided information, we respectfully request the SHPO's comments and concurrence with recommendations for 511-519 Washington Street East, 1042 North State Street, 1100 North State Street, 204 Butternut Street, 500 North

Salina Street, 501-505 North Salina Street, 507-513 North Salina Street and Pioneer Homes. Once NYSDOT receives SHPO's input we will revise and forward a copy of the updated Building Eligibility Assessment Table.

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Jessica Prockup at Jessica.Prockup@dot.ny.gov or 518-417-6642.

Sincerely,



Daniel P. Hitt, RLA
Director, Office of Environment

DH/los/ms

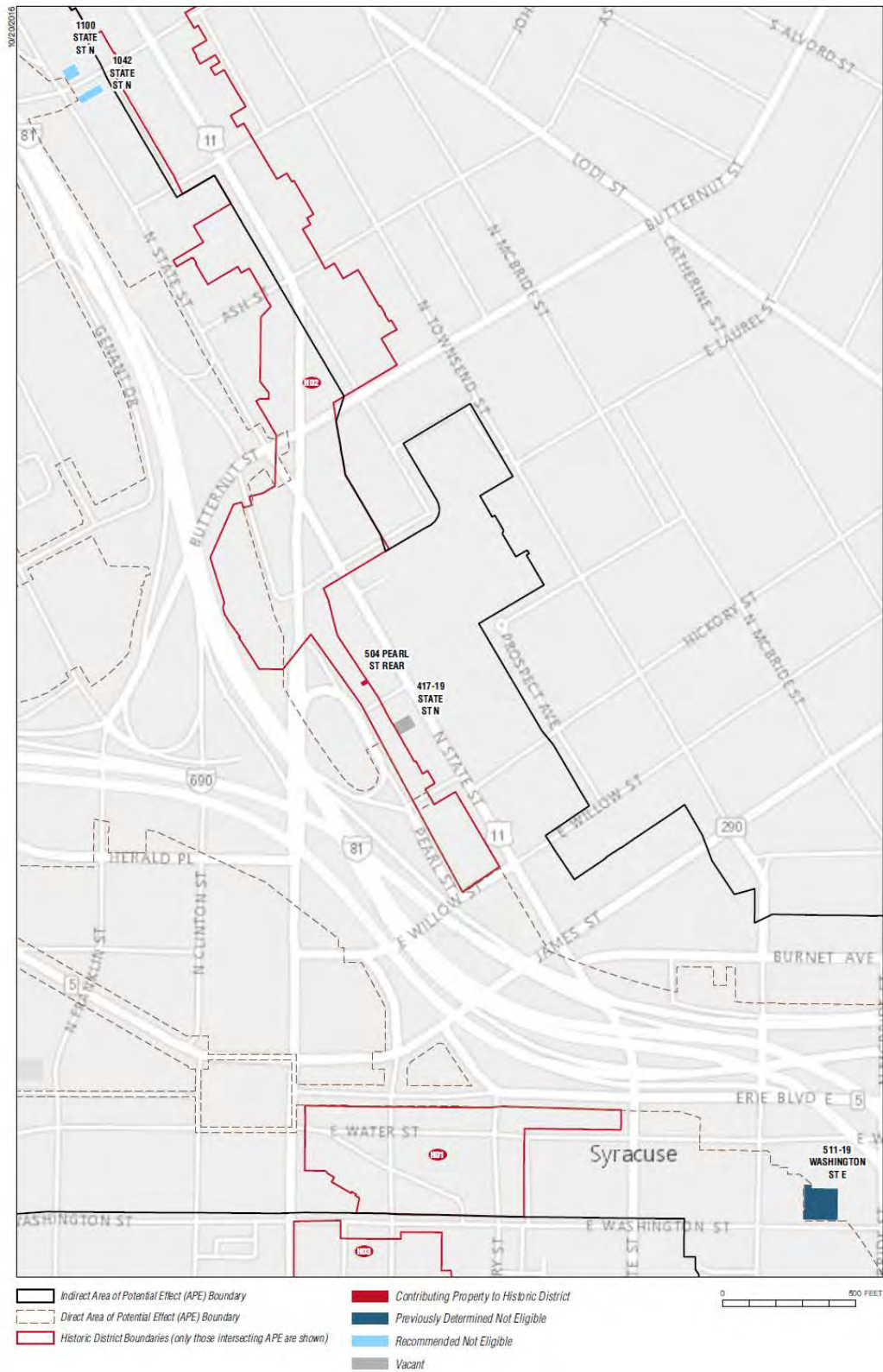
Encl: Attachment 1 - Additional Properties Map
Attachment 2 - Photos
Attachment 3 - Historic Resource Inventory Form for Pioneer Homes

cc: R. Davies, FHWA NY Division (w/encl)
T. Millington, FHWA NY Division (w/encl)
C. Wilson, Program Analyst, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (w/encl)
M. Frechette, Project Director, NYSDOT (w/out encl)
J. Flint, Project Manager, NYSDOT (w/out encl)
J. Adams, NYSDOT (w/out encl)

Interstate 81- Viaduct Project
PIN 3501.60
SHPO # 16PR006314
Continuing Consultation For Historic Properties

Attachment 1: Additional Properties Map

Attachment 1



I-81 Viaduct Project

Interstate 81- Viaduct Project
PIN 3501.60
SHPO # 16PR006314
Continuing Consultation For Historic Properties

Attachment 2: Photos

Attachment 2



Photo 1: 511-519 Washington Street East



Photo 2: 1042 North State Street



Photo 3: Another view of 1042 North State Street



Photo 4: View 1 of 1100 North State Street

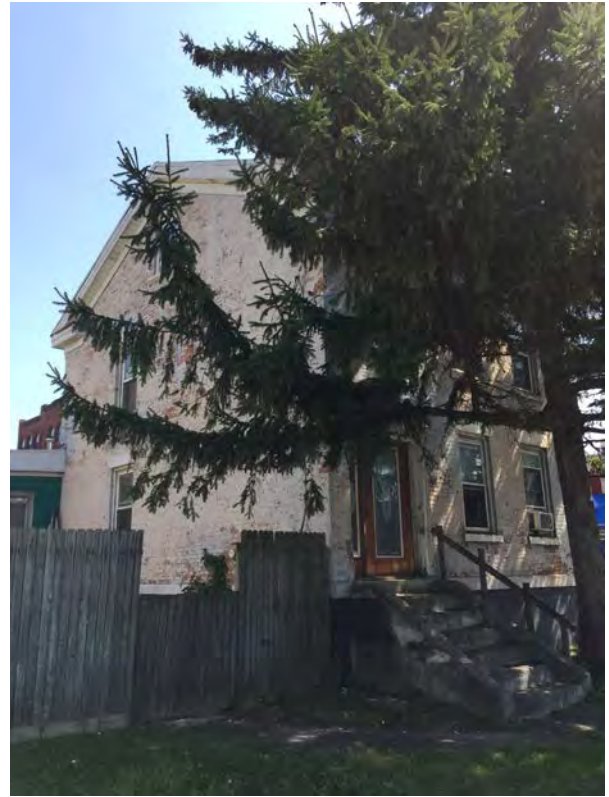


Photo 5: View 2 of 1100 North State Street



Photo 6: 204 Butternut Street



Photo 7: 500 North Salina Street



Photo 8: 501-505 North Salina Street



Photo 9: 507-13 North Salina Street

Interstate 81- Viaduct Project
PIN 3501.60
SHPO # 16PR006314
Continuing Consultation For Historic Properties

Attachment 3: Historic Resource Inventory Form for Pioneer Homes



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

For NYSDOT Projects
New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Pioneer Homes

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: Bounded by Adams Street, S. Townsend St, E. Taylor St, and Renwick Ave

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Public housing project CURRENT USE: Public housing project

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Randall King Vedder & King Date Built: 1938-1940

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☐ not applicable

Roof: ☒ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☐ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☒ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☐ not applicable

Alterations: Roof alterations, porch alterations, window replacements, construction of I-81 which traverses complex

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☒ other

Landscape Features: ☒ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☒ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☒ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: NYSDOT Office of Environment, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12232

DATE: November 21, 2016

PIN: 3501.60

Form and Narrative Description Prepared By: Molly McDonald & Cameron Robertson, AKRF, Inc., 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

The Pioneer Homes housing complex occupies eight square blocks of downtown Syracuse defined by East Taylor Street on the south, East Adams Street on the north, Renwick Avenue on the east, and South Townsend Street on the west. McBride Street and Almond Street/ Interstate [I]-81 run through the complex on a north-south orientation and Jackson Street and Monroe Street intersect it on an east-west orientation. Approximately 60 buildings and a park are located within the complex.

The two- and three-story brick buildings within the complex are generally rectangular in plan and are arranged in rows. The rows are placed along multiple small streets or “courts” that do not extend beyond the housing complex. Pairs of buildings along the terminus of each court have L-shaped plans facing inwards to contribute to the insular feeling of the complex. The section of the complex located to the east of I-81 includes several rows of residential buildings that run at an angle to the other buildings in the complex. The landscape includes trees, grass, and bushes. Concrete sidewalks lead to the doors of each housing unit and concrete sidewalks also run along the street frontages. Grassy areas are located along the street frontages within the complex as well as in the spaces between rows of buildings. A playground known as Wilson Park is located within the complex bounded by East Taylor, South McBride, Jackson Street, and Almond Street. The playground features play equipment and tennis courts as well as two buildings, which differ in style from the other buildings within the complex. One is a brick building located in the western portion of the park which has a flat roof and several modern features such sections of wall constructed of glass. The other building is a pavilion located in the southern portion of the park which is of relatively recent construction. A small flat-roofed brick Administration building, which is an original feature and is of a similar style and materials to the rest of the complex, is located at the intersection of Monroe and Almond Streets.

The vast majority of buildings within the complex are two- and three-story brick residential buildings. The rectangular-plan residential units are generally two stories in height and have gable roofs; the L-plan residential units are generally three stories in height and have hipped roofs. The gable ends of the roofs are sided in clapboard. The buildings are regularly fenestrated, typically with paired single-light sash. The entries to each unit are generally arranged in pairs; each pair of entrances is sheltered under a single gable-roofed entry porch. In some cases, these porches are enclosed features that project from the brick façade of the building; in some cases, the porches are open, with roofs supported by simple wood columns. While the buildings display minimal ornamentation, they do typically feature bands of darker colored brick and segments of dark-colored projecting bands beneath windows. These features lend the otherwise plain exteriors a textured, polychrome aspect.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

A Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) prepared by the National Park Service (NPS) entitled “Public Housing in the United States, 1933-1949,” provides a historic context and standards for evaluating housing projects built during that time period. The document identifies approximately 700 housing projects nationwide that were erected during this time period and reviews historical themes relevant to the evaluation of public housing projects. The MPDF notes that in general, housing projects built by the federal government during this period were intended to create “a new ordered environment, distinct from the squalor of the slums,” as evinced through their design, form, and layout. Architectural styles include “functional modernism” as well as decorative styles such as Colonial, Georgian, and Spanish Colonial Revivals. Complexes typically exhibit order and repetition of design within the complex and include substantial open space elements. Federal public housing complexes constructed after 1937 (the period relevant to Pioneer Homes) “were generally built in the International Style, as the USHA found its ‘no-frills architecture’ well suited to both their agency’s legislative and administrative cost restrictions. As a result, flat roofs, uniform fenestration, and little or no exterior ornamentation became defining features of the USHA-funded public housing complexes” (NPS 2004: E48).

The MPDF examines the criteria under which such properties may be eligible, including Criterion A for Social History, Politics/Government, and Community Development; Criterion B for association with an important national or local figure; Criterion C for Design/Construction, and Criterion D for Information Potential.

History of Pioneer Homes

With the National Housing Act of 1934, the practice of ‘redlining’ instituted informal discriminatory and segregational regulations in neighborhoods across the country. The 15th Ward of Syracuse, NY, the future site of the

Pioneer Homes, was one of these neighborhoods. The city government saw “not only the opportunity to acquire cheap land necessary for the projects but also unrepresented individuals who could not put much of a fight against their urban renewal plans” (Cortez 2013). Construction began in 1938, with the project taking a little over a year to complete. It was officially occupied in February of 1940. The Pioneer Homes were among the earliest federally funded public housing projects in the state of New York and the first in Syracuse. Many federally funded projects were constructed nationally during the years immediately preceding Pioneer Homes’ construction and several preceded Pioneer Homes’ construction in New York State. Federally funded housing projects that were built in New York State prior to Pioneer Homes include several examples in New York City, two in Buffalo, one in Lackawanna, and one in Schenectady. Several additional federal housing projects in New York State were completed in the same year as Pioneer Homes, including examples in Utica, Yonkers, and Buffalo (NPS 2004: Appendix I, p.17).

The homes were designed by architects Randall King Vedder & King, at the time a newly formed Syracuse partnership between two architecture firms of the city (Hardin & Crispin 1993: 131-132). The Pioneer Homes were initially built to house 678 units. These units, a mixture of 2- and 3-story walk ups, flats and row homes, were available to both families and the elderly (SHA, Hamlin 1944: 13-15). The project replaced four city blocks in the 15th Ward, “displacing nearly three thousand people and 314 homes and buildings (Case 2009: 118).” This project has been seen as being instrumental in the end of the area formerly known as 15th Ward of the city.

The project was designed in a manner so that the “buildings had neither fronts nor backs;” the architects wanted to make the space a useful feature for both the homes and the occupants (Hamlin 1944: 4). The row houses were built with relatively shallow porches. The apartment units themselves were critiqued by Talbot Hamlin, a respected New York architect and academic. He stated that:

“they seem to have been designed with the standards and ideals of ordinary middle-class urban private rental developments in mind, rather than the effort to shelter the greatest number of persons adequately but with the greatest economy and the smallest area compatible with USHA standards” (Hamlin 1944: 14).

Looking into the actual construction of all the units within the Pioneer Homes project, the apartments, as well as the row homes and flats were built with maple parquet tiled styled flooring throughout every room, except for the kitchen and bathrooms. The flats and row houses were built using frame construction, finishing the buildings with a brick veneer (Hamlin 1944: 17). The second floor and the roof were finished with wood-joist construction. The walls, when the project was originally completed, were finished with a sand-finished plaster in the living rooms, bedrooms, and hallways. In the kitchens and bathrooms of the apartment units, washable plaster was used; however, this plaster was not used in those particular rooms of the flats or row homes (Hamlin 1944: 19).

When Hamlin looked at the details of the Pioneer Homes buildings, he stated that the apartments’ facades gave a sufficient amount of contouring to make the buildings interesting at all times of day/year, yet, the row homes’ and flats’ exterior designs seemed to be forced (Hamlin 1944: 21). Overall though, he congratulated the architects of the project on the scale of all the buildings. Hamlin said that the “sizes and general arrangements seem all geared to human beings; to homes...everything has a certain intimacy” (Hamlin 1944: 22).

As illustrated in historic photographs of the complex taken in 1944, the original design included uniformly designed buildings with brick facades, concrete belt courses, flat roofs, and metal casement sash windows. Most of the buildings featured a slightly decorative wood pentice roof over the doorway to each unit; adding a slightly rustic quality to the otherwise modern buildings. In some cases, a small shallow hip-roofed porch sheltered paired entrances. The hipped-roof porches were clad in standing-seam metal and are supported by what appears to be metal supports featuring a diamond-shaped lattice. The historic photographs illustrate the original landscape of the complex as having concrete sidewalks leading to each unit door, as well grassy areas in front of and between buildings, trees, and bushes. The 1944 General Landscape Plan labels many of these grassy areas as “Drying Yards,” presumably for laundry, and others as “Play” areas. Parking areas are also indicated on the plan. The plan indicates Wilson Park as being vacant of structures or other mapped features. However, a 1953 Sanborn fire insurance map illustrates a single-story “Wilson Recreation Center” building in the eastern portion of the park and a bath house flanked by two swimming pools in the southern portion of the park.

Evaluation

Pioneer Homes was constructed between 1938 and 1940 and was among the earliest federally funded public housing projects in the state of New York following the passage of the United States Housing Act of 1937. The complex relates to themes identified in the MPDF under Criterion A, under Social History and Community Planning and Development, as a federal planning effort to eliminate slums and provide low-cost housing for the urban poor at a local level. It also relates to Criterion C under Community Planning and Development as representing “an important or exemplary illustration of early large-scale housing development in which uniformity of design, low ground coverage, and precise spatial relationships and traffic patterns were combined to create a new environment for the urban poor in place of the squalor and congestion of the slums” (NPS 2004: F93-94).

A comparison of the original “General Landscape Plan” for the complex indicates that the layout of the buildings and the general landscape plan remain largely intact. The residential buildings that were originally constructed for the complex remain standing and few new structures have been added. Wilson Park, the recreational component of Pioneer Homes, has undergone some slight changes and is now a public facility. A building indicated in the plan as an Administration building at the corner of Almond and Monroe Streets remains in place. Therefore, the housing complex retains its original layout to a large extent and preserves a sense of the relationship of the buildings to each other. The original landscape too remains largely intact, including features such as concrete sidewalks, trees, and grassy areas. The setting of the complex was altered somewhat with the construction of I-81 viaduct, however, the complex retains essential physical features of the original site plan, conveying a visual sense of the Pioneer Homes as a cohesive entity, distinct from the surrounding neighborhood.

Comparison of the series of 1944 photographs with the present conditions indicates some alterations to the individual residential buildings. The original flat roof of each building within the complex has been replaced with a gable or hipped roof. Window openings throughout the complex have been retrofitted with single-light sash, which replace the original multi-light metal casement sash. In addition, the porches throughout the complex have been replaced. In place of the small pentice roofs sheltering individual unit doorways and shallow hipped roofs sheltering pairs of unit doorways, the current porches are gable-roofed features that extend further from each building and in many cases are enclosed with clapboard. Original features that survive include the red brick exterior accented with darker colored brick and dark-colored bands at the building corners.

Historic Maps: 1944 General Landscape Plan included in *Review and Report on Pioneer Homes, a Housing Development of the Syracuse Housing Authority*; and 1953 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

Other Sources:

"Brief History of Syracuse Housing Authority."

n.d.*History of SHA*. Syracuse Housing Authority, n.d. Accessed online 15 Aug. 2016.

Case, Dick.

2009. *Remembering Syracuse*. Charleston.

Cortez, Leandro.

2013 "The 15th Ward: A History in the Shadows." *Upstate Modern*. Syracuse University, 23 Apr. 2013. Accessed online 15 Aug. 2016.

Hamlin, Talbot

1944 *Review and Report on Pioneer Homes, a Housing Development of the Syracuse Housing Authority*.

Hardin, Evamaria, and Jon Crispin.

1993 *Syracuse Landmarks: An AIA Guide to Downtown and Historic Neighborhoods*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press.

National Park Service (NPS).

2004 *Multiple Property Documentation Form: Public Housing in the United States, 1933-1949*.

Interstate 81- Viaduct Project
PIN 3501.60
SHPO # 16PR006314
Continuing Consultation For Historic Properties

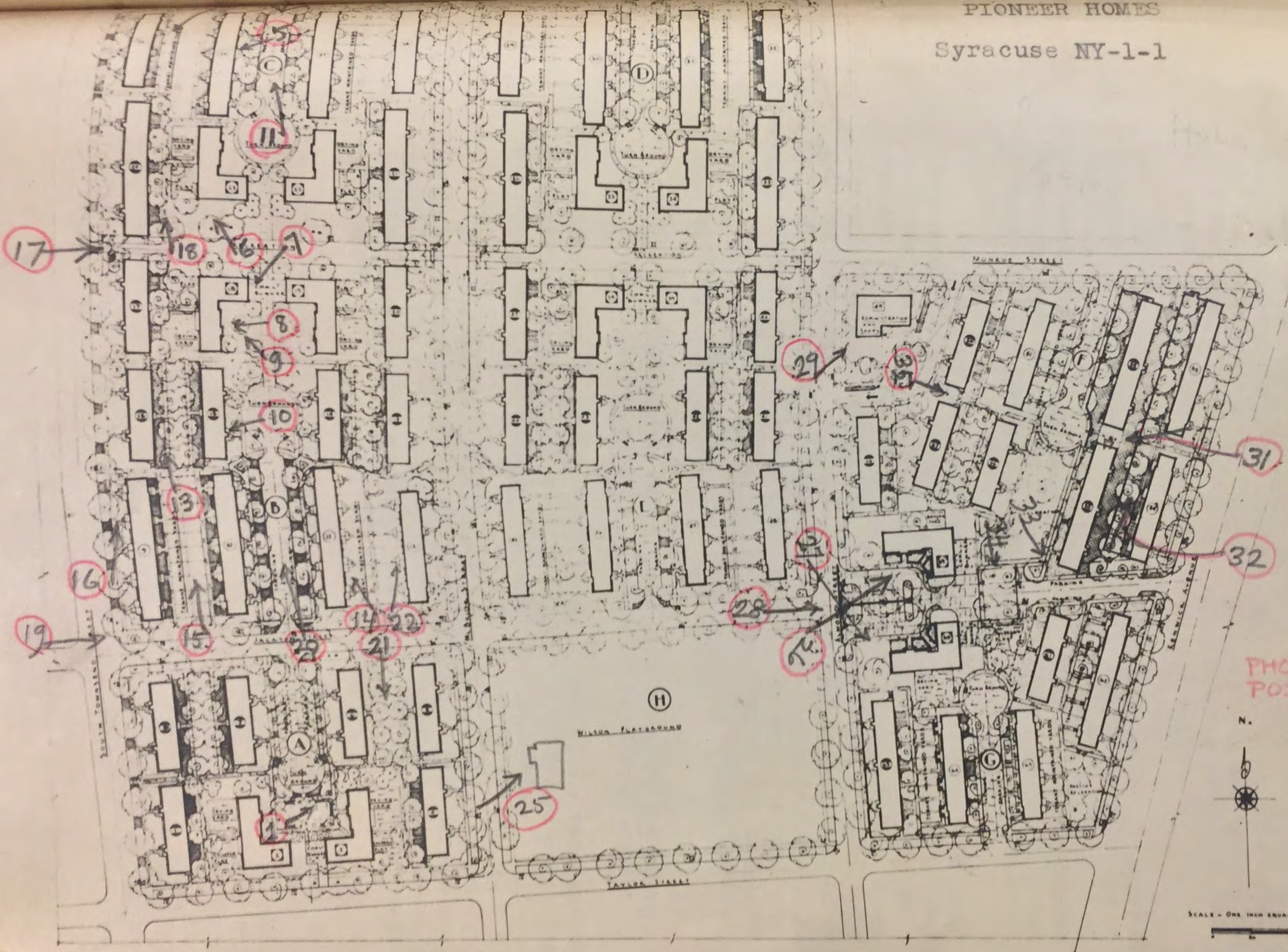
Pioneer Homes Historic Resources Inventory Form Maps & Plans



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

PIONEER HOMES
Syracuse NY-1-1



PHOTOGRAPH
POSITIONS -

N.



SCALE - ONE INCH EQUALS FIFTY FEET



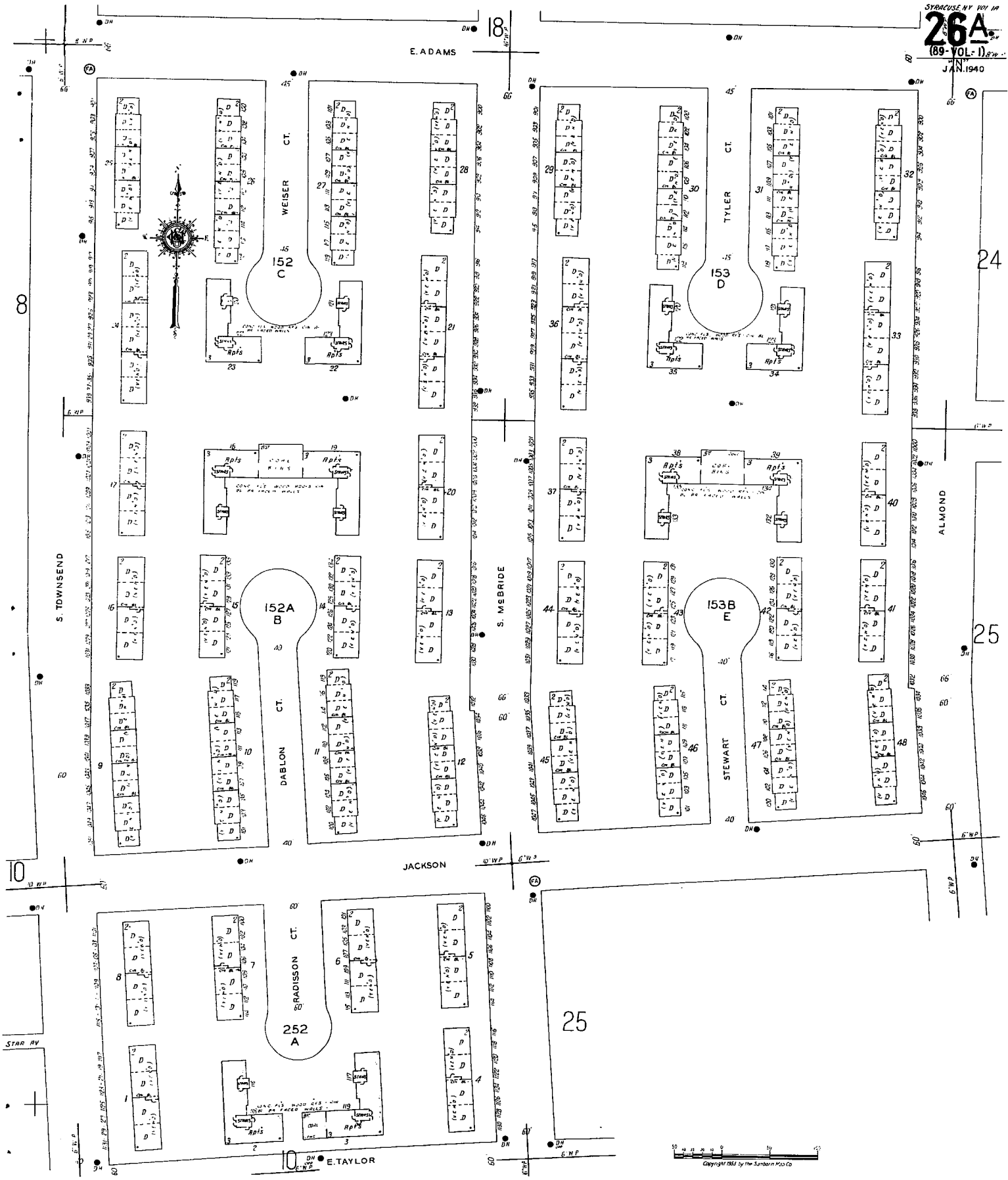
GENERAL NOTES.

1. GENERAL LAYOUT PLAN & NOTES SEE DWG. # L-1
2. PLANTING PLAN SEE DWG. # L-2
3. PLANTING TYPE, DETAILS SEE DWG. # L-3
4. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SEE DWG. # L-4
5. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SEE DWG. # L-5
6. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SEE DWG. # L-6
7. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SEE DWG. # L-7
8. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SEE DWG. # L-8
9. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SEE DWG. # L-9
10. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SEE DWG. # L-10

DESIGNED BY SYRACUSE HOUSING AUTHORITY
DRAWN BY [Name]
CHECKED BY [Name]
APPROVED BY [Name]
DATE [Date]

GENERAL LANDSCAPE PLAN

REVISION



Interstate 81- Viaduct Project
PIN 3501.60
SHPO # 16PR006314
Continuing Consultation For Historic Properties

Pioneer Homes Historic Resources Inventory Form Photos





















Interstate 81- Viaduct Project
PIN 3501.60
SHPO # 16PR006314
Continuing Consultation For Historic Properties

Pioneer Homes Historic Photos































Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

December 07, 2016

Ms. Jessica Prockup
Environmental Specialist II
NYS DOT
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12232

Re: FHWA
Interstate 81 (I-81) Viaduct Project PIN #3501.60
I-81 at 690
Towns of Salina, Cicero and Dewitt/City of Syracuse, Onondaga Co.
16PR06314 (13PR05089 and 13PR05437)
3501.60

Dear Ms. Prockup:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We continue to review this undertaking in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources.

We have reviewed the documentation submitted to us dated November 21, 2016 on additional properties as a supplement to the inventory of historic properties documented in the *Architectural Resources Survey Report* (September 16, 2016).

We have reviewed this information and concur with your recommendations to the Federal Highway Administration that the following three properties do not meet the National Register eligibility criteria:

- 511-519 Washington Street East
- 1042 North State Street
- 1100 North State Street

Upon careful review of the documentation on Pioneer Homes it is the SHPO's opinion that this housing complex is not National Register-eligible. Although Pioneer Homes is one of the earliest public housing projects in New York State and was constructed under the National Housing Act of 1934, it is not National Register-eligible due to a significant loss of integrity.

In regard to clarification of the status of buildings in the National Register-eligible North Salina Street Historic District Expansion (Boundary Increase) nos. 204 Butternut Street, 500 North Salina Street and 501 North Salina Street are non-contributing properties whereas 507-513 North Salina Street contributes to the district expansion.

Division for Historic Preservation

P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 • (518) 237-8643 • www.nysparks.com

If I can be of any further assistance please do not hesitate to contact me at (518) 268-2168 or kathy.howe@parks.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kathleen A. Howe".

Kathleen A. Howe
Survey and Evaluation Coordinator



Department of Transportation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MATTHEW J. DRISCOLL
Commissioner

Cathy Calhoun
Chief of Staff

December 21, 2016

John Bonafide
Director, Bureau of Technical Preservation Services
Division for Historic Preservation
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189 - Peebles Island State Park
Waterford, New York 12188-09

RE: PIN 3501.60
Interstate 81 (I-81) Viaduct Project
City of Syracuse, Onondaga County
Architectural Resources Survey
OPRHP 16PR06314

Dear Mr. Bonafide:

The New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is submitting the enclosed information in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800: *Protection of Historic Properties* to the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) as part of continuing consultation to complete and clarify the eligibilities for properties within the APE for the I-81 Viaduct Project.

For your information, the NYSHPO Building Eligibility Assessment Table has been updated to reflect the most current information as provided in SHPO's letter dated December 7, 2016. See Attachment 2, Updated Building Eligibility Assessment Table. Further updates were made to clarify the status of the following properties:

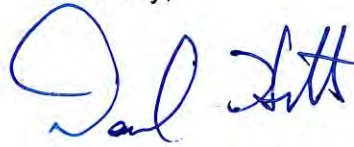
- **800 Irving Avenue** (USN 06740.007221): This building has previously been determined Not Eligible. NYSDOT is not recommending a change to its eligibility status.
- **504 Pearl Street (Rear)**: This entry has been consolidated with the table entry for 502-504 Pearl Street, a National Register Eligible (NRE) building within the North Salina Street Historic District Expansion 2016. 504 Pearl Street (Rear) is physically connected to the contributing building at 502-504 Pearl Street, with its own entrance. 504 Pearl Street (Rear) is estimated to date to ca. 1900; it is a square-plan masonry building with a hipped roof. See Attachment 2, Photo 1.

- **105 South Townsend Street and 107-109 South Townsend Street:** Two separate entries have been combined as a single entry, consistent with the CRIS identification of 105-109 South Townsend Street as a NRE property (USN 06740.011635).
- **417-19 State Street North:** This property was recommended as Not Eligible in the *Architectural Resources Survey* report. However, an incorrect photo (showing 425 State Street North, an NRE property) was used for 417-19 State Street North and based on this photo SHPO recommended the property to be NRE. An updated photo for 417-19 State Street North is shown in Attachment 2, Photo 2 showing the property as a vacant parcel. NYSDOT is recommending this property to be removed from consideration in the Building Eligibility Assessment.
- **206 Butternut Street:** This building was initially identified as NRE because it falls within the boundary of the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion. However, this building had been previously determined Not Eligible (USN 06740.008643). NYSDOT is not recommending a change to its eligibility status.
- **205 Hickory Street, 514 Oswego Boulevard, 484 North Salina Street, 130-44 West Onondaga Street, 484-98 South Salina Street, 100 East Water Street, 257 East Water Street, 606 North State Street, and 506-24 Pearl Street** have been removed from consideration in the Building Eligibility Assessment because they were found to be vacant or parking lots. See Attachment 2, Photos 3 - 11.
- **557 North Salina Street, 601 North Salina Street, and 438-446 North Franklin Street** are on the tables as either NR listed or eligible; the table has been edited to reflect that these buildings have been demolished. See Attachment 2, Photos 12 - 14.
- Upon clarification of the current status of the **North Salina Street District 1999 Expansion** as NRE, all relevant properties were updated on the table from NRL to NRE.
- Upon clarification of the **Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion** being listed on January 25, 2015, all relevant properties were updated on the table from NRE to NRL.
- Several entries on the table were consolidated to reflect one entry to represent single NRL or NRE properties. If multiple addresses are associated with the NR properties all of the addresses are noted within the one entry.
- Street addresses for properties within historic districts have been revised on the table to reflect the addresses contained on the nomination form rather than different addresses, such as mailing addresses.

The numbers have been recalculated and the revised table documents 695 inventoried buildings and structures within the project APE including three Historic Districts and 82 individually eligible or listed properties on the National Register of Historic Places. The last column (SHPO Recommendation) on the table represents the final eligibility status based on consultation with the SHPO.

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Jessica Prockup at Jessica.Prockup@dot.ny.gov or 518-417-6642.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Daniel P. Hitt".

Daniel P. Hitt, RLA
Director, Office of Environment

DH/los/ms

Encl: Attachment 1: Photos
Attachment 2: Updated Building Eligibility Assessment table

cc: R. Davies, FHWA NY Division (w/encl)
T. Millington, FHWA NY Division (w/encl)
C. Wilson, Program Analyst, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (w/encl)
M. Frechette, Project Director, NYSDOT (w/out encl)
G. Doucette, NYSDOT (w/out encl)
J. Adams, NYSDOT (w/out encl)

Interstate 81- Viaduct Project
PIN 3501.60
SHPO # 16PR006314
Continuing Consultation For Historic Properties

Attachment 1: Photos

Attachment 1



Photo 1: 504 Pearl Street Rear



Photo 2: 417-419 State Street North



Photo 3: 205 Hickory Street



Photo 4: 514 Oswego Boulevard. The property address of 514 Oswego Boulevard is a remnant strip of land formed with the original construction of I-81. The property associated with 514 Oswego Boulevard is the forested area on the outside of the fence. The current I-81 viaduct lies just beyond the wooded area.



Photo 5: 484 North Salina Street



Photo 6: 130-44 West Onondaga Street



Photo 7: 484-98 South Salina Street



Photo 8: 100 East Water Street



Photo 9: 257 East Water Street



Photo 10: 606 North State Street



Photo 11: 506-24 Pearl Street



Photo 12: 557 North Salina Street



Photo 13: 601 North Salina Street



Photo 14: 438 – 446 North Franklin Street

Interstate 81- Viaduct Project
PIN 3501.60
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Continuing Consultation For Historic Properties

Attachment 2: Updated Building Eligibility Assessment Table

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Cicero	6067 BOURDAGE RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	5903 BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5914 BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5916 BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5918 BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5920 BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5924 BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5928 BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5932 BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5936 BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5938 BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5940 BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5944 BRIGADIER DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5858 DEER SPRINGS RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	7170 EASTMAN RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	7178 EASTMAN RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6217 KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6219 KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6223 KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6225 KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6227 KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6229 KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6233 KENLAREN CIR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6078 KENNETH DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5895 PINE GROVE RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	5899 PINE GROVE RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	6104 RIDGECRESTDR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6108 RIDGECRESTDR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6153 SMITH RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6179 SMITH RD	North				X		Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Cicero	6187	SMITH RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	5840	SOUTH BAY RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5845	SOUTH BAY RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	6096	SUNSET PL	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	6100	SUNSET PL	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5892	SUTTON DR	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	5896	SUTTON DR	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	5900	SUTTON DR	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	7620	THOMPSON RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	7623	THOMPSON RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	7578	TOTMAN RD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	7604	TOTMAN RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5866	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5882	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5888	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5894	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5900	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5910	TULLERRD	North				X		Not NRE
Cicero	5922	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Cicero	5946	TULLER RD	North			X			Not NRE
Dewitt	6232	FLY RD	East				X		Not NRE
Dewitt	6780	MANLIUS CENTER RD	East			X			Not NRE
Dewitt	6801	MANLIUS CENTER RD	East			X			Not NRE
Dewitt	6450	PHEASANT RD	East				X		Not NRE
Dewitt	6451	PHEASANT RD	East				X		Not NRE
Dewitt	6559	PHEASANT RD	East			X			Not NRE
Dewitt	*****	SUBSTATION	East			X			Not NRE
Dewitt	6018	WILBUR RD	East				X		Not NRE
East Syracuse	6773	MANLIUS CENTER RD	East			X			Not NRE
North Syracuse	154	SLINDES WOODS CIR	North			X			Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
North Syracuse	156 SLINDES WOODS CIR	North			X			Not NRE
North Syracuse	158 SLINDES WOODS CIR	North		Pioneer Homes: not National Register-eligible because of loss of integrity.	X			Not NRE
Syracuse	Pioneer Homes	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.014017)	Many address locations including the following: 1001 ALMOND ST & MONROE ST & R. 901-1055 MCBRIDE ST S & ADAMS STE. 1101 MCBRIDE ST S & JACKSON ST, 1031-59 TOWNSEND ST S & ADAMS ST		X		Not NRE
Syracuse	701-809 ADAMS ST E & ALMOND ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	507-23 ADAMS ST E & TOWNSEND ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	701-809 ADAMS ST E REAR	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	525-619 ADAMS ST E TO HARRISON ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	238 AINSLEY DR REAR	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	915 ALMOND ST	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	1207-11 ALMOND ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.003975)					Not NRE
Syracuse	601-07 ALMOND ST & CEDAR ST TO I	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	701-57 ALMOND ST & MADISON ST TO	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
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	NRE
Syracuse	111 ASH ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	103 ASH ST & STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	210 BASIN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	212 BASIN ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.008262)					Not NRE
Syracuse	216 BASIN ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.004809)					Not NRE
Syracuse	304 BASIN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	306 BASIN ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.003346)					Not NRE
Syracuse	316 BASIN ST	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	318 BASIN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	320 BASIN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	204 BEECH ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.013773)					Not NRE
Syracuse	207 BEECH ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.013832)					Not NRE
Syracuse	102-08 BEECH ST N & CANAL ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	103 BEECH ST N TO CANAL ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	804 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct				X		NRE
Syracuse	806 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.008645)					Not NRE
Syracuse	808 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.013605)					Not NRE
Syracuse	629-31 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	701-09 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	814-16 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	820-26 BELDEN AVE W	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	802 BELDEN AVE W & LEAVENWORTH	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.010012)					Not NRE
Syracuse	706-08 BELDEN AVE W & LEAVENWORTH	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	702-04 BELDEN AVE W & MALTBIE ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	600 BRIGHTON AVE E	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	821 BRIGHTON AVE E	South	Not Eligible (06740.00467)					Not NRE
Syracuse	890 BRIGHTON AVE E	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	125 BURNET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.000256)					Not NRE
Syracuse	205 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	207 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	210 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		NRE
Syracuse	212 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		NRE
Syracuse	215 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	305 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	306 BURNET AVE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	307 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	308 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	312 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
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	NRE
Syracuse	316 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		NRE
Syracuse	319 BURNET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.007283)					Not NRE
Syracuse	320 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	429 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	435 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	437 BURNET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.0072)					Not NRE
Syracuse	443 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	507 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	509 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	511 BURNET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.006103)					Not NRE
Syracuse	517 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	525 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	527 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	529 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	604 BURNET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.010808)					Not NRE
Syracuse	605 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	606 BURNET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.005458)					Not NRE
Syracuse	607 BURNET AVE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	608 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	616 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	625 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	642 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	646 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	648 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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	NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	309-13 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	315-17 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	405-09 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	411-13 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	417-21 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	425-27 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	431-33 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	503-05 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	513-15 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	519-23 BURNET AVE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	531-35 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	610-14 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	632-40 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	658-60 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	808-22 BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	834 BURNET AVE & BEECH ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	824-28 BURNET AVE & BEECH ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.013829)					Not NRE
Syracuse	323 BURNET AVE & CATHERINE ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	322-24 BURNET AVE & CATHERINE ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	600 BURNET AVE & CROUSE AVE N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	546-48 BURNET AVE & CROUSE AVE N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	547-49 BURNET AVE & CROUSE AVE N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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 CabFab 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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	734 BURNET AVE & ELM ST TO LO	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	501 BURNET AVE & HOWARD ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	467-71 BURNET AVE & HOWARD ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	664-66 BURNET AVE & LODI ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	219 BURNET AVE & MCBRIDE 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	NRE
Syracuse	216 BURNET AVE & MCBRIDE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	300 BURNET AVE & MCBRIDE ST N	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	301-03 BURNET AVE & MCBRIDE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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 19 th and early 20 th century downtown Syracuse (Letter ID F).			X	NRE
Syracuse	132 BURNET AVE TO BROWN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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 association with the Industrial Boom and Diversification period. (Building 2)			NRE	NRE
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	NRE
Syracuse	112-16 BURNET AVE/ Michael Dolphin Building/ Barbom Building	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.000260)	The Michael Dolphin 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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	516 BURT ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.004479)					Not NRE
Syracuse	507 BURT ST TO MCBRIDE ST S	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	512 BURT ST TO VANBUREN ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.003044)					Not NRE
Syracuse	204 BUTTERNUT ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Non-contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE N/C	NRE N/C
Syracuse	206 BUTTERNUT ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.008643)					Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	117 BUTTERNUT ST & SALT ST/ Veterans Fastener Supply Co	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	NRE
Syracuse	903-35 CANAL ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	790 CANAL ST & WALNUT AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	110 CATAWBA ST & LOCK ALY	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.006107)					Not NRE
Syracuse	204 CATHERINE ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	206 CATHERINE ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	202 CATHERINE ST & BURNET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	998 CLINTON ST N	Viaduct			X	X		Not NRE
Syracuse	207-11 CLINTON ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.011671)					Not NRE
Syracuse	221-23 CLINTON ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.010502)					Not NRE
Syracuse	901 CLINTON ST N & COURT ST W	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.003729)					Not NRE
Syracuse	669-81 CLINTON ST N & DIVISION S	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
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)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	321-27 CLINTON ST N & HERALD PL	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	800 CLINTON ST N & SPENCER ST	Viaduct	(previously NRE, now demolished)					Demolished
Syracuse	706-16 CLINTON ST N & SPENCER ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	233 CLINTON ST N & WILLOW ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	721 CLINTON ST N & SPENCER ST/ Former Butler Mfg. Co Building	Viaduct	06740.001456 (previously NRE, now demolished)					Demolished

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Syracuse	936	CLINTON ST N TO OSWEGO BL	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1000	CLINTON ST N TO OSWEGO BL	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	100-34	CLINTON ST S & WASHINGTON	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.00309)					Not NRE
Syracuse	940	COMSTOCK AVE & COLVIN ST/ Oakwood Cemetery	Viaduct	NR-Listed (90NR03310)	The Oakwood Cemetery (1859-1 940) 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)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	151-59	COURT ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	146	COURT ST & SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	147	COURT ST & SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	100	COURT ST W & CLINTON ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	206	CROUSE AVE N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	207-09	CROUSE AVE N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.000859)					Not NRE
Syracuse	309	CROUSE AVE S	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	313-23	CROUSE AVE S	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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	NRE
Syracuse	704	CROUSE AVE S & ADAMS ST E	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	637-49	CROUSE AVE S & ADAMS ST E	Viaduct			X			Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	701-05 CROUSE AVE S & ADAMS ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	601-15 CROUSE AVE S & HARRISON ST/601 South Crouse Ave	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.004699)	The former Temple Adath Yeshurun is eligible under Criterion Cas an example of Neo-Classical architecture. The former synagogue, located at 610-15 South Crouse Avenue, was built in 1921. (Building 9)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	501-15 CROUSE AVE S & MADISON ST	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	310 CROUSE AVE S TO IRVING AV	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	205 DANFORTH ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	201 DANFORTH ST & SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	215-21 DIVISION ST W	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.004140)					Not NRE
Syracuse	102 DIVISION ST W & CLINTON ST/ 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 Cas an example of early 20th century industrial/manufacturing architecture and as an example work of architect Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect. (Building 10)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	1001-03 ERIE BLVD E & CROUSE AVE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	921-43 ERIE BLVD E & CROUSE AVE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	910 ERIE BLVD E & FORMAN AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	500 ERIE BLVD E & TOWNSEND ST/ Smith Restaurant	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 Cas 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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	1043-51 ERIE BLVD E & UNIVERSITY	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	1101-43 ERIE BLVD E & UNIVERSITY	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	1145-53 ERIE BLVD E & WALNUT AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1215-25 ERIE BLVD E TO CANAL ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	911 ERIE BLVD E TO CANAL ST &	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1231 ERIE BLVD E TO LODI ST &	Viaduct			X			Not NRE

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Syracuse	740 ERIE BLVD E TO WATER ST E/ Terminal Building Warehouse (U Haul Warehouse)	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.011626)	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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	815 ERIE BLVD E/400 Burnet Blvd/711-21 Erie Blvd New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station	Viaduct	NR-listed (90NR00743)	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)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	1207-13 ERIE BLVD TO CANAL ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	400-30 ERIE BLVD W & PLUM ST & T	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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 of Electricity, and Criterion C, as an outstanding example of Art Deco architecture. (Building 14)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	144 EVANS ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	447 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.000625)					Not NRE
Syracuse	507 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	603 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	705 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	713 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1014-16 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1031-35 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	501-05 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	511-15 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	712-14 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	725-27 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	801-49 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	900-16 FAYETTE ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	701-03 FAYETTE STE & ALMOND ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	1001 FAYETTE STE & CROUSE AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	938 Fayette Street E & Crouse Ave/ The Sylvester	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.013452)	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 Criterion A, for its association with the Progressive Era, and Criterion C, as an example of an early twentieth century apartment building. (Building 16)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	711 FAYETTE ST E/ People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	Viaduct	NR-listed (11 NR06227)	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)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	382-88 FAYETTE ST W	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	319 FILLMORE AVE	South	Not Eligible (06740.013403) 072 -08-10.0)					Not NRE
Syracuse	325 FILLMORE AVE	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	312 FILLMORE AVE/ The Heritage at Loreto	South		The Loreto 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 1).			X	NRE
Syracuse	501 FORMAN AVE & GENESEE ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	101 FORMAN AVE REAR	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	212 FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.001215)					Not NRE
Syracuse	214 FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	418 FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	428 FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	460 FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	420-24 FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	438-46 FRANKLIN ST N & GENANT DR/ 446 North Franklin St	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. Demolished			Demolished	
Syracuse	501 FRANKLIN ST N & PLUM ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
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)			NRE	NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	600 FRANKLIN ST N TO SOLAR ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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 plant #3 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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	127 GARFIELD AVE	Viaduct	Not eligible (06740.011172)					Not NRE
Syracuse	205 GARFIELD AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	221 GARFIELD AVE	Viaduct	Not eligible (06740.010720)					Not NRE
Syracuse	207-09 GARFIELD AVE	Viaduct	Not eligible (06740.011597)					Not NRE
Syracuse	211-17 GARFIELD AVE	Viaduct	Not eligible (06740.003770)					Not NRE
Syracuse	131 GARFIELD AVE & WOODLAND	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	201 GARFIELD AVE & WOODLAND A	Viaduct	Not eligible (06740.004411)					Not NRE
Syracuse	215 GENANT DR	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	647 GENANT DR & CLINTON ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	651 GENANT DR & CLINTON ST N	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	431 GENANT DR & DIVISION ST W	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	120/118 GENESEE ST E/Bank of Syracuse, Yackel and Rupp Insurance.	Viaduct	NR-listed (within the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	225 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct	NR-listed (Non- Contributing within the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	550 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	600 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	711 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	818 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	907 GENESEE ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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	NRE
Syracuse	701-05 GENESEE ST E & ALMOND ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.004120)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1000 GENESEE ST E & CROUSE AVE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	1001-19 GENESEE ST E & CROUSE AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	941-49 GENESEE ST E & CROUSE AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.012948)					Not NRE
Syracuse	721 GENESEE ST E & FORMAN AVE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
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	NRE
Syracuse	801 GENESEE ST E & FORMAN AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	900 GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	820-24 GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.006658)					Not NRE
Syracuse	827-33 GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.012550)					Not NRE
Syracuse	901-05 GENESEE ST E & IRVING AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	571-81 GENESEE ST E & MCBRIDE S	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.006166)					Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	800-14 GENESEE ST E TO CEDAR ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.012381)					Not NRE
Syracuse	555 GENESEE ST E TO FAYETTE S	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	709 GENESEE ST E TO FAYETTE S	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.005263)					Not NRE
Syracuse	825 GENESEE ST E TO IRVING AV	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	717 GENESEE ST E TO ORANGE AL	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	522 GENESEE ST E TO TOWNSEND	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	811 GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTO	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	815 GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTO	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	817 GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTO	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	805-09 GENESEE ST E TO WELLINGTO	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	237-43 GENESEE ST E/ Courier Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Individually) and NR-listed (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)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	128 GENESEE ST E/ Franklin Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	132 GENESEE ST E/ Franklin Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	122-26 GENESEE ST E/ Franklin Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	134-36 GENESEE ST E/ Franklin Building (134) Post-Standard Building (135)	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	200 GENESEE ST E/ Granger Block	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District) (06740.013179)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	514 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	615 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	617 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	627 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	208-12 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	234-44 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	252-58 GENESEE ST W	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	260-64 GENESEE ST W & FRANKLIN S	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	523 GENESEE ST W & PLUM ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	524 GENESEE ST W & PLUM ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	600-08 GENESEE ST W & PLUM ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.004555)					Not NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	501 GENESEE ST W & WEST ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	500-08 GENESEE ST W & WEST ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	344 GENESEE ST W & WILLOW ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	621 GENESEE ST W REAR	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	638 GENESEE ST W TO BELDEN AV	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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	NRE
Syracuse	216-18 GENESEE ST W TO CLINTON S	Viaduct				X		Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	409 GENESEE ST W TO CRK	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	605 GENESEE ST W TO PLUM ST	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
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 IDM).			X	NRE
Syracuse	248-50 GENESEE ST W TO WILLOW ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	413 GLEN AVE E	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	763-97 HARRISON ST & IRVING AVE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	513-27 HARRISON ST & TOWNSEND ST	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	235 HARRISON ST & WARREN ST S	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	207-11 HERALD PL	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	213-19 HERALD PL	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	221-23 HERALD PL & FRANKLIN ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	205 HICKORY ST	Viaduct		Vacant Parcel				
Syracuse	204 HOWARD ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	445 IRVING AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.013669)					Not NRE
Syracuse	505 IRVING AVE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	722-48 IRVING AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.007113)					Not NRE
Syracuse	701 IRVING AVE & ADAMS ST E	Viaduct			X			Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	601 IRVING AVE & HARRISON ST	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	800 IRVING AVE & VANBUREN ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.007221)					Not NRE
Syracuse	900-06 IRVING AVE & VANBUREN ST	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	603 IRVING AVE TO CROUSE AVE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	325-27 IRVING AVE TO GENESEE ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	310 IRVING AVE TO WELLINGTON	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	108 ISABELLA ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	110 ISABELLA ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	112 ISABELLA ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	423 JAMES ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	434 JAMES ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	440 JAMES ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.001298)			X		Not NRE
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	NRE
Syracuse	121-27 JAMES ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	447-53 JAMES ST	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	469-71 JAMES ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	477-79 JAMES ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	408-22 JAMES ST & BURNET AVE/The Snowden Hotel/Apartments	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.000251)	The Snowden 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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	407 JAMES ST & STATE ST N	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
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	NRE
Syracuse	454 JAMES ST TO BURNET AVE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE

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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 IDO).			X	NRE
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-19 th century families, the Nortons (Letter ID N).			X	NRE
Syracuse	311 KENNEDY ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	312 KENNEDY ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	100 KIRKPATRICK ST & BASIN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	101 KIRKPATRICK ST & BASIN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	101 KIRKPATRICK ST W & CLINTO	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	256 LAFAYETTE RD	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	304 LAFAYETTE RD	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	308 LAFAYETTE RD	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	452 LAFAYETTE RD	South				X		NRE
Syracuse	100 LANDMARK PL & TOWNSEND ST	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	104-06 LAUREL ST E & STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	230 LEON ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	260 LEON ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	264 LEON ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.006364)					Not NRE
Syracuse	280 LEON ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.004040)					Not NRE
Syracuse	284 LEON ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	208-12 LEON ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	234-36 LEON ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.008089)					Not NRE
Syracuse	288-70 LEON ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	274-76 LEON ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE

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Syracuse	105 LOCK ALLEY	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	125 LOCK ALLEY	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.010641)					Not NRE
Syracuse	127 LOCK ALLEY	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.003562)					Not NRE
Syracuse	101 LODI ST & CANAL ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	125 LYNN CIR	South	Not Eligible (06740.011844)					Not NRE
Syracuse	129 LYNN CIR	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	133 LYNN CIR	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	200 MADISON ST & STATE ST S &	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	426-502 MADISON ST TO HARRISON ST	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	320 MARTIN LUTHER KING E	Viaduct						Not NRE
Syracuse	404 MARTIN LUTHER KING E & LEO	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1425 MCBRIDE ST S	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.007431)			X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1427 MCBRIDE ST S	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.001483)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1429 MCBRIDE ST S	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.002251)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1435 MCBRIDE ST S & RAYNOR AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.003507)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1423 MCBRIDE ST S & SIZER ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.007432)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1419-21 MCBRIDE ST S & SIZER ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.007433)					Not NRE
Syracuse	110 MCBRIDESTSREAR	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	201 MENLO DR	South	Not Eligible (06740.002994) (072-08-05.0)					Not NRE
Syracuse	600 MONTGOMERY ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	6801 MYERS RD					X		Not NRE
Syracuse	6849 MYERS RD					X		Not NRE
Syracuse	6861 MYERS RD					X		Not NRE
Syracuse	6865 MYERS RD					X		Not NRE
Syracuse	100 OAK ST & LODI ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.006546)					Not NRE
Syracuse	142 OAKLAND ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	143 OAKLAND ST & STADIUM PL	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	515 OAKWOOD AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	637-39 OAKWOOD AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.008390)					Not NRE
Syracuse	100-08 ONONDAGA ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE

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Syracuse	111-13 ONONDAGA STE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	130-44 ONONDAGA ST W	Viaduct		Parking lot				
Syracuse	514 OSWEGO BLVD	Viaduct		Vacant parcel				
Syracuse	493 OSWEGO BLVD REAR	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	497 OSWEGO BLVD REAR	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	471-81 OSWEGO BLVD/ 1 Webster's Landing/VIP Structures	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.001340)	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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	107 PARK AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	109 PARK AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	111 PARK AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.010644)					Not NRE
Syracuse	113 PARK AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.004133)					Not NRE
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	NRE
Syracuse	402-406 PEARL ST/Includes 400 Pearl St	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion). 400 Pearl St. is a non-contributing addition to 402-406 Pearl St.				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	410 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	412 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	416 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	418 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	422-42 PEARL ST/200-04 BELDEN AVE	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street HD 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	320-24 PEARL ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE

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Syracuse	502-04 500, 504 (rear)	PEARL ST	NR-eligible within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	506-24	PEARL ST		Vacant/parking lot				
Syracuse	124	PLUM ST	Not Eligible (06740.002323)					Not NRE
Syracuse	308	PLUM ST				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	310	PLUM ST				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	500	PLUM ST & ONONDAGA CRK			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	208	PLUM ST & PARK AVE				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	104-18	PLUM ST & TRACY ST TO WES			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	301	PROSPECT AVE TO LAUREL ST/St. Joseph's Hospital Nurse's Home	NR-eligible (06740.001331)	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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	416	RAYNOR AVE E			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	605-11	RAYNOR AVE E & HENRY ST &				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	325	RENNICK AVE				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	500	RENNICK AVE				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	99	SALINA ST N		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	NRE
Syracuse	330	SALINA ST N	NR-eligible (Non Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE N/C	NRE N/C
Syracuse	344	SALINA ST N	NR-eligible (Non Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE N/C	NRE N/C
Syracuse	429	SALINA ST N	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	435	SALINA ST N	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE	NRE

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Syracuse	437 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	443 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	447 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	449 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	466 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	478 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	484 SALINA ST N	Viaduct		Parking lot				
Syracuse	488 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Non Contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE N/C	NRE N/C
Syracuse	500 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Non Contributing within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE N/C	NRE N/C
Syracuse	517 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	523 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	530 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	539 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	549/547 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	553 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL

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Syracuse	557 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)	Demolished			demolished	
Syracuse	601 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)	Demolished			demolished	
Syracuse	613 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	619 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	649 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)		X			Not NRE
Syracuse	101-239 SALINA ST N	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	401 SALINA ST N 329 Salina St N/ Leabury Centre	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	409-11 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	413-15 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	417-19 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	423-25 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE N/C	NRE N/C
Syracuse	472-74 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	501-05 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE N/C	NRE N/C
Syracuse	507-13 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	522-24 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	525-27 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	526-28 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	529-35 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	541-45 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	561-63 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	567-81 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	603-05 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	607-09 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	615-17 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	633-39 SALINA ST N	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District)				NRL	NRL
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 association 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)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	100 SALINA ST N & JAMES ST/ Syracuse Savings	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)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	539 SALINA ST N REAR	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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)			NRE	NRE

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Syracuse	315-25	SALINA ST N/ 315 North Salina Street	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 1999 Expansion) (06740.001732)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	114-18	SALINAST 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)			NRE	NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	98	SALINA ST S	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	131	SALINA ST S	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	100-36	SALINA ST S	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	484-98	SALINA ST S	Viaduct		Parking lot				
Syracuse	501-23	SALINA ST S	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	500-50	SALINA ST S/ Chimes Building	Viaduct	NR listed (Contributing to the South Salina Street Downtown Historic District 2014 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	107	SATURN DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	390	SENECA TNPKE	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	401	SENECA TNPKE	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	468	SENECA TNPKE	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	485	SENECA TNPKE	South				X		NRE
Syracuse	491	SENECA TNPKE	South	Not Eligible (06740.010559)					Not NRE
Syracuse	362-72	SENECA TNPKE	South	Not Eligible (06740.013397)					Not NRE
Syracuse	382	SENECA TNPKE/ 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	NRE
Syracuse	140	SLINDESWOODS CIR				X			Not NRE
Syracuse	142	SLINDESWOODS CIR				X			Not NRE
Syracuse	144	SLINDESWOODS CIR				X			Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	146 SLINDES WOODS CIR				X			Not NRE
Syracuse	148 SLINDES WOODS CIR				X			Not NRE
Syracuse	150 SLINDES WOODS CIR				X			Not NRE
Syracuse	152 SLINDES WOODS CIR				X			Not NRE
Syracuse	128 SPENCER ST TO SOLAR ST &	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.00248)					Not NRE
Syracuse	106 MONTGOMERY ST/Engine House #1	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.000646)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	413 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.002423)					Not NRE
Syracuse	503 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	505 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	507 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.010674)					Not NRE
Syracuse	509 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		NRE
Syracuse	515 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.006889)					Not NRE
Syracuse	602 STATE ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	606 STATE ST N	Viaduct		Vacant parcel				
Syracuse	610 STATE ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	910 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (6740.004217)					Not NRE
Syracuse	912 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	914 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	924 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1025 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1032 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1034 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1104 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1106 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.002721)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1108 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.002276)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1112 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.006053)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1114 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.012531)					Not NRE

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Syracuse	1120 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1122 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1124 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1126 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1128 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1006-08 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	409-11 STATE ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.002421)					Not NRE
Syracuse	511-13 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		NRE
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	NRE
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	NRE
Syracuse	622-30 STATE ST N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
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			X	NRE
Syracuse	904-06 STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	832-46 STATE ST N & ASH ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1121 STATE ST N & BASINST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	501 STATE ST N & BELDEN AVE E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE

MCD	Property Name/Address	Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	1042 STATE ST N & CATAWBA ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1100 STATE ST N & CATAWBA ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1425 STATE ST N & DANFORTH ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1001 STATE ST N & DIVISION ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	401 STATE ST N & HICKORY ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.010678)					Not NRE
Syracuse	1130 STATE ST N & ISABELL ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
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	NRE
Syracuse	1201 STATE ST N TO BASIN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1207 STATE ST N TO BASIN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1313 STATE ST N TO BASIN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1010-14 STATE ST N TO LOCK ALY	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1016-20 STATE ST N TO LOCK ALY	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1022-28 STATE ST N TO LOCK ALY	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.002546)					Not NRE
Syracuse	901 STATE ST N TO OSWEGO BLVD	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	915 STATE ST N TO OSWEGO BLVD	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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 20 th century grocery warehouse associated with a major Syracuse-based grocery distributor (Letter ID Y).			X	NRE

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Syracuse	701	STATE ST N TO SALT ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	705	STATE ST N TO SALT ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	707-09	STATE ST N TO SALT ST	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.003233)	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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	117	STATE ST S	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	727	STATE ST S	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	900	STATE ST S & ADAMS ST E	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.012115)					Not NRE
Syracuse	817-35	STATE ST S & ADAMS STE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	800	STATE ST S & HARRISON ST	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	99	STATE ST S & WATER ST E &	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	701-23	STATE ST S TO HARRISON ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	1118	STATE ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	133	SUNRISE DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	139	SUNRISE DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	145	SUNRISE DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	151	SUNRISE DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	157	SUNRISE DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	163	SUNRISE DR	South			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	169	SUNRISE DR	South	Not Eligible (06740.013481)					Not NRE
Syracuse	115	SUNRISE DR REAR	South				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	208	SUNSET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.011236)					Not NRE
Syracuse	210	SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	220	SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	304	SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	306	SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	308	SUNSET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.013166)					Not NRE
Syracuse	310	SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	312	SUNSET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.006268)					Not NRE
Syracuse	316	SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE

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Syracuse	318 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.009042)					Not NRE
Syracuse	320 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	402 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	418 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	420 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	204-06 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	212-14 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.013311)					Not NRE
Syracuse	406-14 SUNSET AVE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.007548)					Not NRE
Syracuse	111-13 SUNSET AVE & BASIN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	424 SUNSET AVE & BEAR ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.004058)					Not NRE
Syracuse	400 SUNSET AVE & TURTLE ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	101 SUNSET AVE TO BASIN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	103 SUNSET AVE TO BASIN ST	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.004059)					Not NRE
Syracuse	500 TAYLOR ST E & MCBRIDE ST	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	301-11 TAYLOR ST E & STATE ST S	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	204 TOWNSEND ST N	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.000369)					Not NRE
Syracuse	117 TOWNSEND ST N & BROWN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	201 TOWNSEND ST N & BURNET AV/ Benjamin Redmen House	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.000255)					Not NRE
Syracuse	202 TOWNSEND ST N & BURNET AV/ Samuel Stapely House	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.000368)	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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	206 TOWNSEND ST N/Frederick Featherly House	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.00037)	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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	207 TOWNSEND ST N/ Spaulding House	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.000253)					Not NRE
Syracuse	205 TOWNSEND ST N/ Wolverine Apartments	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.000254)	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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	115 TOWNSEND ST S	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	507-17 TOWNSEND ST S	Viaduct			X			Not NRE

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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)			NRE	NRE
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)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	601 TOWNSEND ST S & MCCARTHY	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	205 TOWNSEND ST S/ 205 South Townsend St	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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	105-109 TOWNSEND ST S/aka 500 Water St E/ Phoenix Foundry & Machine Co	Viaduct	NR-eligible (06740.011635)	105-109 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 19 th and early 20 th centuries and as an intact example of late 19 th century industrial architecture. (Building 49)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	110-12 TOWNSEND ST S & WATER ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	132 TURTLE ST & SUNSET AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	103 UNION AVE REAR	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	401 VAN BUREN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	109 WARREN STREET S/201-19 Genesee St E/State Tower Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	114 WARREN STREET S/140 East Genesee Street/ Larned Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	126-34 WARREN ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	601-77 WARREN ST S & ADAMS STE	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.013668)					Not NRE
Syracuse	415 WASHINGTON ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	441-43 WASHINGTON ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	521-27 WASHINGTON ST E	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	712-16 WASHINGTON STE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	301 WASHINGTON ST E & MARKET/ Sen. Hughes NYS Office Building	Viaduct				X		Not NRE

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Syracuse	506-18 WASHINGTON ST E & TOWNSEN	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	447-49 WASHINGTON ST E & TOWNSEND	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	511-19 WASHINGTON ST E TO BLOCK	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	430 WASHINGTON ST E TO LANDMA	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	727 WASHINGTON ST E TO WATER	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	233 WASHINGTON ST E/ Syracuse City Hall	Viaduct	NR-listed (Individually) and NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (90NR021 09)	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)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	360 WASHINGTON ST W & WEST S	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	100 WATER ST E	Viaduct		Open Space				
Syracuse	250 WATER ST E	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributes to Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	257 WATER ST E	Viaduct		Open space				
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)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	323 WATER ST E/330 Erie Blvd E/ Strepel's Locksmiths	Viaduct	NR-listed (contributes to the Hanover Square Historic District) (06740.000632)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	730 WATER ST E & FORMAN AVE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	800-16 WATER ST E & FORMAN AVE	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	421 WATER ST E & TOWNSEND ST	Viaduct			X			Not NRE
Syracuse	1011 WATER STE & UNIVERSITY A	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	319-21 WATER ST E / 319 East Water Street	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.004565)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	215 WATER ST E TO ERIE BLVD E/ Former 4 story J&J Crouse Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Non-contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.013092)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C

MCD	Property Name/Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	246-48	WATER ST E/ 246 East Water Street	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.011724)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	251 Aka 253	WATER ST E/ 251 East Water Street	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740. 013177)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	258	WATER ST E/ 258 East Water Street	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.003584)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	311-17	WATER ST E/311- 317 East Water Street	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.005893)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	327-35	WATER ST E/ 327 East Water Street	Viaduct	NR-listed (Non- Contributing in the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740. 013180)				NRL N/C	NRL N/C
Syracuse	203	WATER ST E/ Bress Chevrolet	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	235/237	WATER ST E/ Commercial Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740. 001449)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	239	WATER ST E/ Commercial Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2104 Expansion) (06740.001450)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	135	WATER ST E/ Dana Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
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)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	101-13	WATER ST E/101 Salina Street South/Onondaga County Savings Bank	Viaduct	NR-listed (Individually) and NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District) (90NR02098)	The Onondaga County Savings Bank Gridley Building located at 10113 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)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	123	WATER ST E/ Phoenix Buildings	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributes to Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL

MCD	Property Name/Address		Study Area	Existing NR Status/ USN Number	Description of Historic Property/Applicable NR Criteria	<50 Years Old	Recommended Not Eligible	Recommended Eligible	SHPO Recommendation
Syracuse	325	WATER ST E/ Warehouse	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.000633)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	243-49	WATER ST E/Commercial Building	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District 2014 Expansion) (06740.001451)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	125-31	WATER ST E/Philips Block (125-127)/Phoenix Building (129)	Viaduct	NR-listed (Contributing to the Hanover Square Historic District)				NRL	NRL
Syracuse	324	WATER ST W TO ERIE BLVD W	Viaduct	Not Eligible (06740.013738)					Not NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
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 Slisbee. 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 Slisbee. (Building 55)			NRL	NRL
Syracuse	205	WEST ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	215-17	WEST ST N	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
Syracuse	111-13	WILLOW STE	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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)			NRE	NRE
Syracuse	313	WILLOW ST E/301-19 State Street N	Viaduct	NR-eligible (within the North Salina Street Historic District 2016 Expansion)				NRE	NRE
Syracuse	234-48	WILLOW ST W & FRANKLIN ST	Viaduct				X		Not NRE
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)			NRL	NRL



Department of Transportation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MARIE THERESE DOMINGUEZ
Commissioner

WAHID ALBERT, P.E.
Chief Engineer

December 3, 2019

John Bonafide
Director, Bureau of Technical Preservation Services
Division for Historic Preservation
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park - P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

RE: **Section 106 Consultation**
PIN 3501.60 (OPRHP 16PR06314)
Interstate 81 (I-81) Viaduct Project
City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York

Dear Mr. Bonafide:

On August 12, 2019, as part of Section 106 consultation for the I-81 Viaduct Project, the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), in coordination with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), held a meeting to engage Consulting Parties in the assessment of effects on identified historic properties. At this meeting, the NYSDOT provided a copy of the draft Finding Documentation for the Consulting Parties' review and comment. The documentation, prepared in accordance with the standards specified in 36 CFR §800.11(e), included a description of steps taken to identify historic properties.

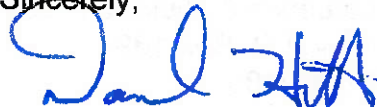
In response, several of the Consulting Parties provided written comments on the assessment of the Pioneer Homes (USN 06740.014017), noting the opinion that the Pioneer Homes warrants reconsideration as a historic property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. As described in a letter from the City of Syracuse, Division of City Planning, "...Pioneer Homes retains sufficient integrity of site and design to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C" (K. Auwaerter, September 12, 2019).

In response to a request from the NYSDOT on November 21, 2016, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) had previously considered the potential eligibility of the Pioneer Homes as a historic district representing a planned community within the context of the "public housing project" property type, meeting National Register Criterion A under Community Planning and Development. The NYSDOT also recommended Pioneer Homes as eligible under Criterion C for its distinctive features of design. On December 7, 2016, the SHPO provided the opinion that the Pioneer Homes housing complex is not National Register-eligible, citing a significant loss of integrity.

To ensure that the views of Section 106 Consulting Parties are given due consideration, the NYSDOT, in coordination with the FHWA, respectfully requests comments from the SHPO regarding the merit of reconsidering the eligibility of the Pioneer Homes for the National Register, as suggested in the enclosed Consulting Party correspondence.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Jessica Prockup at jessica.prockup@dot.ny.gov or (518) 417-6642.

Sincerely,



Daniel P. Hitt, RLA
Director, Office of Environment

DH/ms/bb

Encl: Letter from Cynthia Carrington Carter, Preservation Association of Central New York, September 11, 2019

Letter from Kate Auwaerter, City of Syracuse, September 12, 2019

Letter from Dean Biancavilla, The American Institute of Architects Central New York, September 12, 2019

cc: R. Davies, FHWA NY Division (w/ encl.)
H. Anker, FHWA NY Division (w/ encl.)
M. Lynch, OPRHP / SHPO (w/ encl.)
K. Howe, OPRHP / SHPO (w/ encl.)
M. Ranslow, ACHP (w/ encl.)
M. Frechette, NYSDOT (w/ encl.)



**Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

February 24, 2020

Mary Santangelo
Environmental Specialist II
NYSDOT
50 Wolf Rd
Albany, NY 12054

Re: FHWA
Interstate 81 (I-81) Viaduct Project/PIN 3501.60
I-81 at 690, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY
16PR06314
PIN 3501.60

Dear Mary Santangelo:

The Office of Environment submitted correspondence dated December 3, 2019, requesting SHPO comments regarding a reassessment of NR eligibility for Pioneer Homes. The NYSDOT letter and associated materials uploaded to CRIS have been evaluated by this office.

Despite being one of the first public housing projects in New York State, Pioneer it is not National Register eligible because of loss of integrity. According to the Multiple Property Document called "Public Housing in the United States," prepared by the National Park Service, Pioneer would not meet the Registration Requirements for eligibility.

- First, two ranges of the complex were destroyed for the construction of I-81, resulting in the loss of significant elements of the symmetrical site plan of the project. This has resulted in not only the loss of some of the components of the project, but also drastic change in Pioneer's setting.
- Second, there has been alteration of key character-defining architectural features of the property, including installation of entirely different roof structures, inappropriate window replacement and alteration of building entries.

These alterations have been deemed disqualifying for listing in the NPS document in other similar properties in other parts of the United States and are important enough to cause the property to be not eligible for the National Register.

Sincerely,

James Finelli, Historic Preservation Program Analyst

Appendix C

Correspondence



9/12/2019

September 11, 2019

To the New York State Department of Transportation:

The Preservation Association of Central New York (PACNY), a Consulting Party in the Section 106 Process for the Interstate 81 Viaduct Project, is pleased to provide the following comments on the *Preliminary Draft Design Report/Draft Environmental Impact Statement* (April 2019). PACNY's mission is to advocate for preservation and viable use of historic resources in the five-county Central New York region.

1. 3.2.3, Community Grid Alternative: PACNY strongly supports the Community Grid Alternative as the best option for minimizing adverse effects on historic resources while enhancing the historic urban fabric of the City of Syracuse. However, PACNY urges DOT to consider extending the project area to the I-81 embankment south of the viaduct, preferably to Brighton Avenue, but at least to Colvin Street. Extending the Community Grid to connect with city streets south of the viaduct through removal of the embankment could have the following benefits to historic resources:
 - a. It would disperse traffic before getting to downtown and avoid having all traffic dump directly into the historic Pioneer Homes complex (see following comments on Historic and Cultural Resources).
 - b. It would help address the economic damage done with the original construction of I-81 that diverted traffic from South Salina Street, and would thereby enhance the viability of National Register-listed and eligible resources including the South Salina Street Historic District, South Presbyterian Church, and the Sears Building.
 - c. It would restore access to the original entrance to National Register-listed, nationally significant Oakwood Cemetery, which was cut-off by the construction of I-81. This highway barrier severed the cemetery from the city and has directly led to ongoing deterioration in the oldest parts of the cemetery due to lack of access and visibility. Providing access to the cemetery along a new boulevard in place of I-81 would provide renewed prominence and relevance to Oakwood Cemetery. In addition, converting I-81 to a lower, slower road would reduce ongoing high levels of noise pollution in the cemetery.
2. 6-4-1.1.4 Identification of Historic Properties:
 - a. PACNY refers to the recommended corrections to the historic properties list provided by the City of Syracuse Preservation Planner.
 - b. PACNY urges DOT and the New York SHPO to reconsider the evaluation of the Pioneer Homes complex as not eligible for listing in the National Register. PACNY believes the complex is historically significant and retains integrity. Similar public housing complexes in Buffalo and elsewhere across the country have been determined eligible for National Register listing and have gone on to be redeveloped using the federal historic tax credits.

- c. Area of Potential Effects (Appendix E-1): The APE should be expanded around the I-81/I-481 interchange and elsewhere along I-481 to address potential secondary effects on historic properties. Historic properties within an expanded APE in this area should include the historic Jewish cemeteries along Jamesville Road in the Town of Onondaga (Workmen's Circle, Anshe Sford, Ahavath Achim, and Chevra Shas). The elevation of the cemeteries on a hillside that faces I-481 could expose them to increased noise and pollution from a busier I-481. In addition, Clark Reservation, a historic New York State Park, and the Old Erie Canal State Historic Park should also be included in the APE for the same reasons.
3. 6-4-1.3.5, Mitigation: Although the Community Grid Alternative will greatly reduce damaging effects of I-81 on circulation, noise levels, and pollution within Syracuse, there will still remain adverse effects from the remaining highway, especially if the embankment section south to Colvin Street is maintained (see prior comment 1-c). PACNY strongly recommends that the past and ongoing effects from the highway be considered in any proposed program of mitigation for the project. Since its construction over 50 years ago, I-81 has had devastating effect on the nationally significant Oakwood Cemetery that has exacerbated the deterioration of the historic landscape, including its vegetation, road system, buildings, and monuments. I-81 has also greatly impacted the viability and use of the oldest section of the cemetery closest to I-81, an area plagued by vandalism and deterioration.

The I-81 Viaduct project has the potential to affect numerous historic resources in the City of Syracuse in a positive way. PACNY looks forward to your agency's consideration of our concerns in the next draft of the Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,



Cynthia Carrington Carter
Secretary
Preservation Association of Central New York



12 September 2019

Ms. Jessica L. Prockup
Environmental Specialist 3
Environmental Impact Statements & Special Projects Bureau,
New York State Department of Transportation
Office of Environment
50 Wolf Road, POD 4-1
Albany, NY 12232

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Re: FHWA/NYS DOT
Interstate 81-Viaduct Project /PIN 3501.60
Section 106 process / Consulting Party comments
on preliminary DEIS; *SHPO 16PR006314*

Dear Ms. Prockup,

The American Institute of Architects Central New York Chapter is an official Consulting Party in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and per our letter received from Mr. Daniel Hitt, RLA, Director of the Office of the Environment, NYSDOT and per direction from FHA as lead agency dated January 2015. This current letter is to submit commentary on the preliminary historic resources information supplied to us regarding the above project received July of 2019.

First let us state that we are pleased that NYSDOT has come out in favor of the "Community Grid Alternative" in the preliminary DEIS. This option if sanctioned has the opportunity for the City of Syracuse to undertake revitalization programs for the city as a whole and for these neighborhoods specifically.

We have reviewed the Architectural Resource Survey (Sept. 2016), the supplemental information to the inventory and evaluation of historic properties in the survey transmitted via the letter by NYSDOT (Nov. 2016) and the additional clarification of the status of certain properties within the APE via the NYSDOT letter (Dec. 2016).

Additional information was provided on Monday August 12, 2019 at a meeting of Consulting Parties at the local offices of the NYSDOT in Syracuse. This was the 'DRAFT Finding Document / Section 106 Effect Finding' (Nov. 2018) with the attached supporting materials. This was also provided in the 19 April 2019 - released preliminary DEIS under Appendix E-4.



We do not support the ‘Viaduct Alternative’ due to the required demolition of 10 buildings eligible or listed on the National Historic Register of Historic Places that would be acquired and removed per statements on pg. 16 of the DRAFT finding document.

In particular the loss of the Freight Station adjacent to the Interstate 690 and currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places and as a locally Eligible/ Architecturally Significant site in the City of Syracuse, would be unacceptable since it is part of the whole remaining complex of the ‘former NY Central RR Passenger and Freight Station complex’, 94NR00743.

Another loss would be Peck Hall and Reid Hall which would be demolished and are part of the historic architectural legacy of Syracuse University downtown.

Another proposed demolition of the National Register eligible Syracuse Herald Place building at 212 Herald Place would be a huge mistake. This building recently completed an adaptive reuse project of conversion into apartments under the approval of the National Park Service and the historic preservation tax credit program.

And finally through this review, we find an opportunity to support a local housing development venture still in the planning stage. In considering the unique historic significance of the “Pioneer Homes” complex, we can recommend an advantageous reevaluation of the recent “non-eligible” designation. There is precedent to remove “alterations” to the original complex which could open an additional 40% tax credits [20% federal and 20% state] to this major, city & community-supported housing revitalization project. We believe the “alterations” to the original design can be removed under a possible historic preservation tax credit project under National Park Service supervision. The offending elements of gabled roofs, front and rear porches or canopies, and the windows which were replaced sometime in the past could all be proposed for removal under a tax credit project.

After a preliminary consultation with the review unit of SHPO that oversees the tax credit projects in advance of NPS review we found that this opinion was shared as to the viability of such a project. In addition such a project would return the complex to National Register eligibility and with a completed project it would earn the National Register listing.

A reversal of the determination of eligibility would allow the Syracuse Housing Authority Development Team an alternative of offering the complex to private developers who in turn could take advantage of the tax credit program to renovate the complex for mixed use development that would compliment the proposed Blueprint 15 planning goals.

The American Institute of Architects
Central New York

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We agree with the findings of 'Adverse Effect' for the 'Viaduct Alternative' as stated in the DRAFT finding document on pg 24.

We support the 'Community Grid Alternative' not only because there would be no required demolitions of historic buildings but also because of the potential for the City of Syracuse to receive land back from the removal of I-81 Viaduct. The return of such land offers a long-term, economic based mechanism for the growth and revitalization of the city and the region.

Sincerely,

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Dean A. Biancavilla, AIA
AIA CNY I-81 Task Force
AIA Central New York

Anthony E. Rojas, AIA, president
AIA Central New York

DB/db

cc: Mark Frechette, Project Engineer, NYSDOT



DIVISION OF CITY PLANNING

CITY OF SYRACUSE, MAYOR BEN WALSH

September 12, 2019

Owen Kerney
Assistant Director

Ms. Jessica Prockup
Environmental Specialist II
NYSDOT
50 Wolf Street
Albany, NY 12232

Dear Ms. Prockup:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the *Section 106 Finding Documentation* for the Interstate I-81 Viaduct Project. The following comments are based on the documents provided at the Section 106 Consulting Parties meeting held at the Senator Hughes State Office Building on August 12, 2019.

Building Eligibility Assessment

This office has carefully reviewed the *Updated Building Eligibility Assessment Table (November 2018)* as well as the other supplemental materials provided. The following properties located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) have been determined “not eligible” for listing in the National Register by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We respectfully request that SHPO reconsider the eligibility of the following properties:

- 1) Pioneer Homes (S. Townsend St, E. Adams St, Monroe St, Raynor Ave, and E. Taylor St): In a letter dated December 7, 2016, SHPO determined that Pioneer Homes is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places due to “loss of integrity”. It is this office’s opinion that Pioneer Homes retains sufficient integrity of site and design to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The construction of the viaduct over Almond Street resulted in the removal of no more than 10% of the original building fabric of the housing development. In addition, alterations to the individual buildings are primarily additive in nature and do not substantially detract from the overall integrity of the development.
- 2) Presidential Plaza (E. Genesee, S. Townsend and Adams Sts): It is the opinion of this office that Presidential Plaza is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. It is the only intact example of an Urban Renewal-era, superblock development in downtown Syracuse. In 1963, the City selected the team of Reynolds Aluminum Service Corporation of Washington D.C. and Eagen Real Estate of Syracuse to develop the 13.5-acre site that the city had cleared using federal “slum clearance” dollars. At its completion, Presidential Plaza included three high-rise apartments -- Jefferson Towers at 507-17 S. Townsend St (1967), Harrison House at 426-502 Madison St (1974), and Madison Hall at 601 S. Townsend St (1975); the Madison Townhouses also at 601 S. Townsend St (1975); and four office buildings, including the former Marine Midland Bank at 522 E.

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Genesee St (1970), 550 E. Genesee St (1973), the Presidential Plaza Medical Office Building at 600 E. Genesee St (1964), and the former American General Life Insurance Building (now SUNY Upstate Medical building) at 513-17 Harrison Pl (1974). The majority of the buildings were designed by a single architecture firm: Keyes, Lethbridge and Condon of Washington D.C. (Note: Although a number of the individual buildings in Presidential Plaza are less than 50 years old, by the end of construction of the I-81 Viaduct Project, these buildings will have crossed the 50-year threshold.)

- 3) Other comments/revisions regarding eligibility determinations:
 - a. Franklin Square Historic District: As a result of the first phase of a comprehensive, reconnaissance-level survey of the city's historic resources (initiated in 2019), the boundaries for a new historic district within the Franklin Square area have been identified. The district boundaries are attached.
 - b. 215 Burnet Ave: This property was recently determined eligible for the National Register as a result of the above-noted historic resources survey. The survey form is attached.
 - c. North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase. In regard to the footnote on page 35 of the eligibility assessment table, the district expansion was listed in the National Register on 4/5/2019.
 - d. Everson Museum: The Everson Museum turned 50 years old in 2018. (The table indicates that it is less than 50 years old.)

Direct and Indirect Effects Assessment

In regard to *Appendix D: Proposed Changes to Historic Properties in the APE*, this office has the following comments.

- 1) Indirect effects assessment: The consultant has provided a detailed assessment of the direct, physical effects that the Viaduct and Community Grid alternatives will have on historic resources. However, the consultant has provided little analysis of indirect effects. For example, the removal of the viaduct as part of the grid alternative will have a major (potentially positive) effect on the visual character surrounding Smith Restaurant Supply Building (500 E Water St), Reed and Peck Halls (601 E. Genesee St) and other resources located in the immediate vicinity. A similar analysis would be helpful surrounding the new interchange at Crouse and Irving Avenues, which will be in close proximity to the former NY Central Railroad Passenger Station. We request that NYSDOT include a thorough analysis of the indirect effects to historic resources as part of the Section 106 documentation.
- 2) Oakwood Cemetery: The consultants find that there will be "no adverse effect" to Oakwood Cemetery as a result of either the Viaduct or the Community Grid options. It is worth noting that the original construction of the highway had and continues to have a profound negative impact on this nationally significant, historic landscape. The construction of the highway embankment eliminated the main, west entrance to the cemetery off Oakwood Ave and forced the abandonment of the stone entrance gate, the original administration building and the main chapel. The western section of the cemetery has since been subject to ongoing vandalism and deterioration due to its isolation and lack of visibility. In addition, the visual impacts of the

highway on the cemetery as well as noise and pollution have been significant. As the I-81 Viaduct Project progresses, we request that NYSDOT take into consideration mitigation measures to reduce the existing and ongoing adverse impacts of the roadway on this National Register-listed resource.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. We appreciate the effort that NYSDOT has taken throughout this process to identify historic resources and to seek measures and design alternatives that avoid potential impacts to those resources.

If this office can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at 315-448-8108 or kauwaerter@syrgov.net.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kate Auwaerter". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kate Auwaerter
Preservation Planner

Attachments

Title: **215 Burnet Avenue (Andrew Bankson House/Rizzo Apartment House)**

Description: View of primary (south) elevation.

Date of Photo: April 2019



Title: **215 Burnet Avenue (Andrew Bankson House/Rizzo Apartment House)**

Description: View of primary (south) elevation and west elevations.

Date of Photo: April 2019



Historic Property Name: Andrew Bankson House

Historic Use: Domestic

Description:

The Andrew Bankson House at 215 Burnet Avenue is located in the Hawley-Green section of Northside Syracuse, roughly 200 feet north of Interstate 690 and Interstate 81. The building is a three-story-tall, three-bay wide, Second Empire-style residence built circa 1852 and converted to multi-family residential and commercial use sometime during the twentieth century. It consists of a rectangular main block, a three-story ell to the northeast, and two-story, gable-roof addition to the north. The main block and the ell have mansard roofs covered with asphalt shingles. The lower roof slope overhangs and is bound by a simple cornice with decorative, paired brackets beneath the eaves. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof on the north side of the ell. Seven shallow, gabled dormers are located on the main block. The ell features a pediment-shaped dormer on the east elevation. The exterior walls of the building are of brick laid in running bond with vinyl siding on the east elevation of the ell. A portion of the eastern wall of the building has been rebuilt with concrete block. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash units with painted stone sills, some of which are set into arched surrounds. The entrance at the southwest corner of the main block comprises a modern paneled door set into a molded surround, covered by a hipped-roof porch with molded square column supports. A second entrance, also a modern paneled door, is located on the east elevation of the ell.

Parcel ID: 03.-07-07.0

Architectural Classifications: Second Empire

Foundation Materials: Stone

Wall Materials: Brick

Roof Materials: Asphalt shingle

Other Materials: N/A

Major Alterations: Unknown

Architects/Builders: Unknown

Brief description of property's significance:

The Andrew Bankson House at 215 Burnet Avenue is significant as an example of Second Empire-style residential architecture on the Northside of Syracuse. Burnet Avenue and surrounding streets in the Hawley-Green neighborhood were laid out in the early nineteenth century, at the crossroads of the three villages (Salina, Lodi, and Syracuse) that were ultimately incorporated as the City of Syracuse in 1848. Residential development along Burnet Avenue (historically known as Second North Avenue) occurred rapidly during the second half of the nineteenth century, facilitated by the economic stimulus of the nearby Erie Canal, multiple railroad lines, and other industrial interests. The Andrew Bankson House was constructed circa 1852 for Andrew Bankson, a railroad expressman. The house was later owned by Reverend J.S. Backus, pastor at the First Baptist Church, and C.N. Adams, owner of the North Side Hatter and Furrier store on North Salina Street.

The Andrew Bankson House represents the Second Empire style through its mansard roof and bracketed cornice. It is a well-preserved and representative example of the Second Empire style in Syracuse. The building retains a high level of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Sources:

Gruber, Samuel D. National Register of Historic Places form for Hawley-Green Historic District Boundary Expansion, 2016. On file, New York State Historic Preservation Office, Waterford, New York.

Hardin, Evamaria. *Syracuse Landmarks*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1993.

Onondaga County Historical Association files. On file, Onondaga County Historical Association, Syracuse, New York.

“Andrew Bankson House.” Building-Structure Inventory Form, 1976. USN No. 06740.000380. On file, New York State Historic Preservation Office, Waterford, New York.

Area of Significance: Architecture

Periods of Significance: Circa 1852

Significant Dates: Unknown

Significant Persons: Unknown

Cultural Affiliations: Unknown

Appendix D

Project Maps

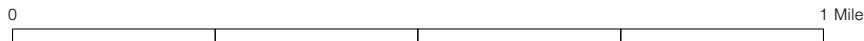
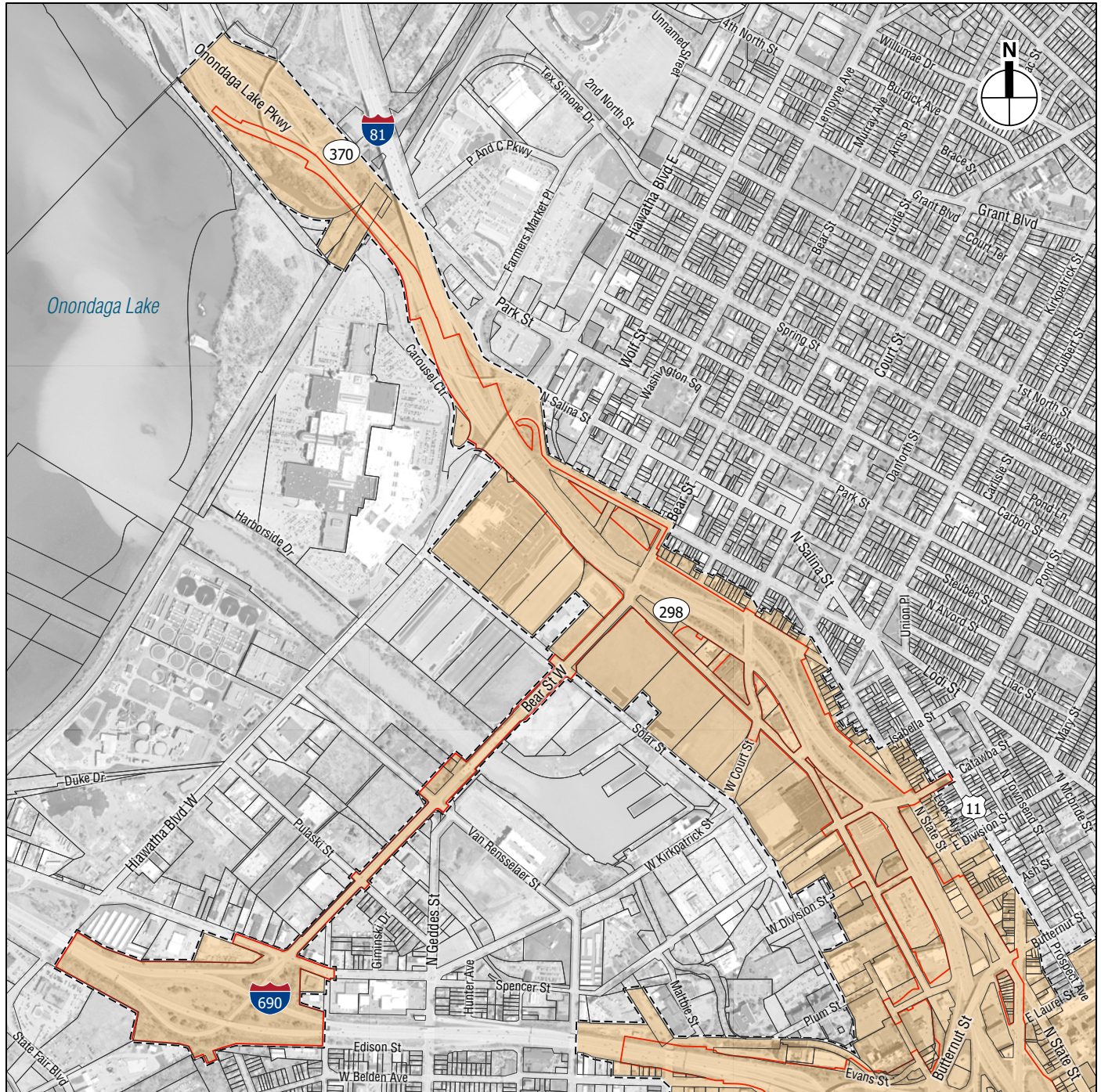
Property Key for Figure 2, Historic Properties




Building or Historic District ID #	Address/Location	
HD-1	Hanover Square Historic District	NR-listed
HD-2	North Salina Street Historic District	NR-listed
HD-3	South Salina Street Downtown Historic District	NR-listed
HD-4	Franklin Square Historic District	NR-eligible
1	145 ARSENAL DR REAR/ Onondaga Hollow Burial Ground, House Family Cemetery	NR-eligible
2	804 BELDEN AVE W	NR-eligible
3	111-15 BURNET AVE	NR-eligible
4	112-16 BURNET AVE/ Michael Dolphin Building/ Barboni Building	NR-eligible
5	204 BURNET AVE/ Corner Block Factory Shop/ Turack Motor Service	NR-eligible
6	210 BURNET AVE	NR-eligible
7	211 BURNET AVE/ Doll House	NR-eligible
8	212 BURNET AVE	NR-eligible
9	314 BURNET AVE	NR-eligible
10	316 BURNET AVE	NR-eligible
11	400 BURNET AVE & 815 ERIE BLVD E/ New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station	NR-listed
12	122-24 BURNET AVE/ Brayton-Folker House/ Caldwell & Ward Brass Co Office/ "Cab Fab"	NR-eligible
13	219 BURNET AVE & MC BRIDE ST Dollard House	NR-eligible
14	200 BURNET AVE & TOWNSEND ST/ Lammert Residence	NR-eligible
15	117 BUTTERNUT ST & SALT ST/ Veterans Fastener Supply Corp	NR-eligible
16	315 CLINTON ST N/ Residence (Paul Cowley & Associates)	NR-eligible
17	667 CLINTON ST N/ Amphion Piano Player Building	NR-eligible
18	717 CLINTON ST N & DIVISION S Simonds Building	NR-eligible
19	101 CLINTON ST N & GENESEE ST/ Syracuse Post Office and Courthouse	NR-listed
20	940 COMSTOCK AVE & COLVIN ST/ Oakwood Cemetery	NR-listed
21	410-18 CROUSE AVE S	NR-eligible
22	601-15 CROUSE AVE S & HARRISON S/ Temple Adath Yeshurun/Hotel Skyler	NR-eligible
23	102 DIVISION ST W & CLINTON S/ Oak Knitting Co. Mill	NR-listed
24	500 ERIE BLVD E & TOWNSEND ST/ Smith Restaurant Supply	NR-eligible
25	740 ERIE BLVD E TO WATER ST E/ Terminal Building Warehouse (U Haul Warehouse)	NR-eligible
26	300-20 ERIE BLVD W/ The Niagara Hudson Building	NR-listed
27	711 FAYETTE ST E/ People's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	NR-listed
28	900 FAYETTE ST E & CROUSE AVE/ The Sylvester	NR-eligible
29	312 FILLMORE AVE/ The Heritage at Loretto	NR-eligible
30	610 FAYETTE ST E/ Reid Hall	NR-eligible
31	429 FRANKLIN ST N/ Remington Monarch Typewriter Company Building/New Process Gear Plant #3	NR-eligible
32	455 FRANKLIN ST N & PLUM ST/ Regal Textile Plant	NR-eligible

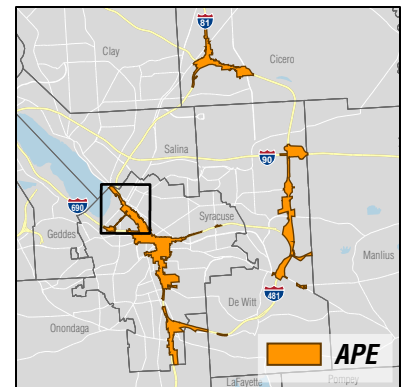
Building or Historic District ID #	Address/Location	
33	432 FRANKLIN ST N TO CLINTON/ C.C. Bradley Plant	NR-eligible
34	311 GENANT DR TO CLINTON ST N/ Syracuse Lighting Co. Plant	NR-listed
35	237-43 GENESEE ST E/ Courier Building	NR-listed
36	309 MCBRIDE ST/ Peck Hall	NR-eligible
37	713-15 GENESEE ST E	NR-eligible
38	728 GENESEE ST E & FORMAN AVE	NR-eligible
39	719 GENESEE ST E TO ORANGE AL/ National Casket Co.	NR-eligible
40	400 GENESEE ST W & WALLACE ST/ Engine Company 12	NR-eligible
41	620 GENESEE ST W TO BELDEN AV/ First Presbyterian Church and Belden House	NR-eligible
42	226-30 GENESEE ST W TO CLINTON S/ FOE #53	NR-eligible
43	308 GENESEE ST W TO WILLOW ST	NR-eligible
44	725 HARRISON ST & MADISON ST/ Washington Irving School	NR-eligible
45	212 HERALD PL & FRANKLIN ST N/ Syracuse Herald Building	NR-eligible
46	429 JAMES ST/ Norton House	NR-eligible
47	437 JAMES ST/ Church of the Saviour	NR-eligible
48	457 JAMES ST	NR-eligible
49	408-22 JAMES ST & BURNET AVE/ The Snowden Hotel/ Apartments	NR-eligible
50	323-35 JAMES ST & STATE ST N	NR-eligible
51	452 LAFAYETTE RD	NR-eligible
52	471-81 OSWEGO BLVD/ 1 Webster's Landing/ VIP Structures	NR-eligible
53	200-232 PARK AVE & PLUM ST	NR-eligible
54	301 PROSPECT AVE TO LAUREL ST/ Saint Joseph's Hospital Nurse's Home	NR-eligible
55	114-18 SALINA ST N/ One Clinton Square Commercial Building	NR-eligible
56	120-22 SALINA ST N/ 100 Clinton Square Commercial Building	NR-eligible
57	126-28 SALINA ST N/ Commercial Building	NR-eligible
58	99 SALINA ST N/ Clinton Square	NR-eligible
59	108-12 SALINA ST N & JAMES ST/ Community Chest Building (Third National Bank)	NR-listed
60	100 SALINA ST N & JAMES ST/ Syracuse Savings Bank	NR-listed
61	382 SENECA TNPk E/ House	NR-eligible
62	485 SENECA TNPk E	NR-eligible
63	214 STATE ST N & WILLOW ST E/ Saint John the Evangelist Rectory	NR-eligible
64	215 STATE ST N & WILLOW ST E/ St John the Evangelist Church	NR-eligible
65	429 STATE ST N & BELDEN AVE E/ A. Angeloro Commercial Building	NR-eligible
66	509 STATE ST N	NR-eligible
67	511-513 STATE ST N	NR-eligible
68	521-23 STATE ST N	NR-eligible
69	525-27 STATE ST N	NR-eligible
70	707-09 STATE ST N TO SALT ST	NR-eligible
71	820-28 STATE ST N	NR-eligible

Building or Historic District ID #	Address/Location	
72	909 STATE ST N TO OSWEGO BLVD/ Wag Foods	NR-eligible
73	202 TOWNSEND ST N & BURNET AV/ Samuel Stapehy House	NR-eligible
74	205 TOWNSEND ST N/ Wolverine Apartments	NR-eligible
75	206 TOWNSEND ST N/ Frederick Featherly House	NR-eligible
76	West Genesee Street Bridge over Onondaga Creek	NR-eligible
77	Erie Boulevard West Bridge over Onondaga Creek	NR-eligible
78	205 TOWNSEND ST S/ 205 South Townsend Street	NR-eligible
79	301 TOWNSEND ST S & FAYETTE S/ Park Central Presbyterian Church	NR-eligible
80	307 TOWNSEND ST S & GENESEE S/ Hamilton White House	NR-listed
81	233 WASHINGTON ST E/ Syracuse City Hall	NR-listed
82	501 WASHINGTON ST E/ Brown Place	NR-eligible
83	101-13 WATER ST E/ Onondaga County Savings Bank Bldg	NR-listed
84	119-21 WATER ST E/ Gere (Robert) Bank Building	NR-listed
85	208 WATER ST W/ Amos Block	NR-listed
86	301 WATER ST E & ERIE BLVD E/ Weighlock Building	NR-listed
87	376 WATER ST W TO ERIE BLVD W/ Commercial	NR-eligible
88	123-29 WILLOW ST E/ Howard & Jennings Pump Factory/ Colella Galleries Building	NR-eligible
89	230 WILLOW ST W/ C.W. Snow & Company Warehouse	NR-listed
90	317-327 SALINA ST N/ Britton Block (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)	NR-listed
91	329 SALINA ST N/ Learbury Centre (Contributing to the North Salina Street Historic District 2019 Expansion)	NR-listed
92	200 MADISON ST (515 Montgomery St) Onondaga County War Memorial	NR-listed
93	727 STATE ST S/ Everson Museum of Art	NR-eligible
94	800 CLINTON ST N/ Destiny Arms	NR-eligible
95	215 Burnet Avenue	NR-eligible
96	Old Erie Canal State Historic Park	NR-eligible
97	Butternut Creek Aqueduct	NR-eligible
98	600 North Franklin Street/ Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory	NR-listed
A	945 Spencer Street	Not Eligible
B	515 Liberty Street	Not Eligible
C	234-48 West Willow Street	Not Eligible
D	606 Nichols Avenue	Not Eligible
E	2404 Burnet Avenue	Not Eligible
F	426 Church Street, North Syracuse	Not Eligible
G	5859 South Bay Road, Cicero	Not Eligible
H	6896 East Genesee Street, DeWitt	Not Eligible
I	Ambergate Road and East Genesee Street/ Stone Gates at Ambergate Road	Not Eligible
X	105-109 South Townsend Street	Demolished
Y	325-327 Irving Avenue	Demolished
Z	404 Martin Luther King Boulevard East	Demolished

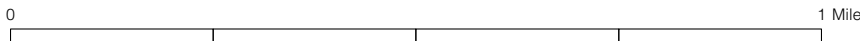
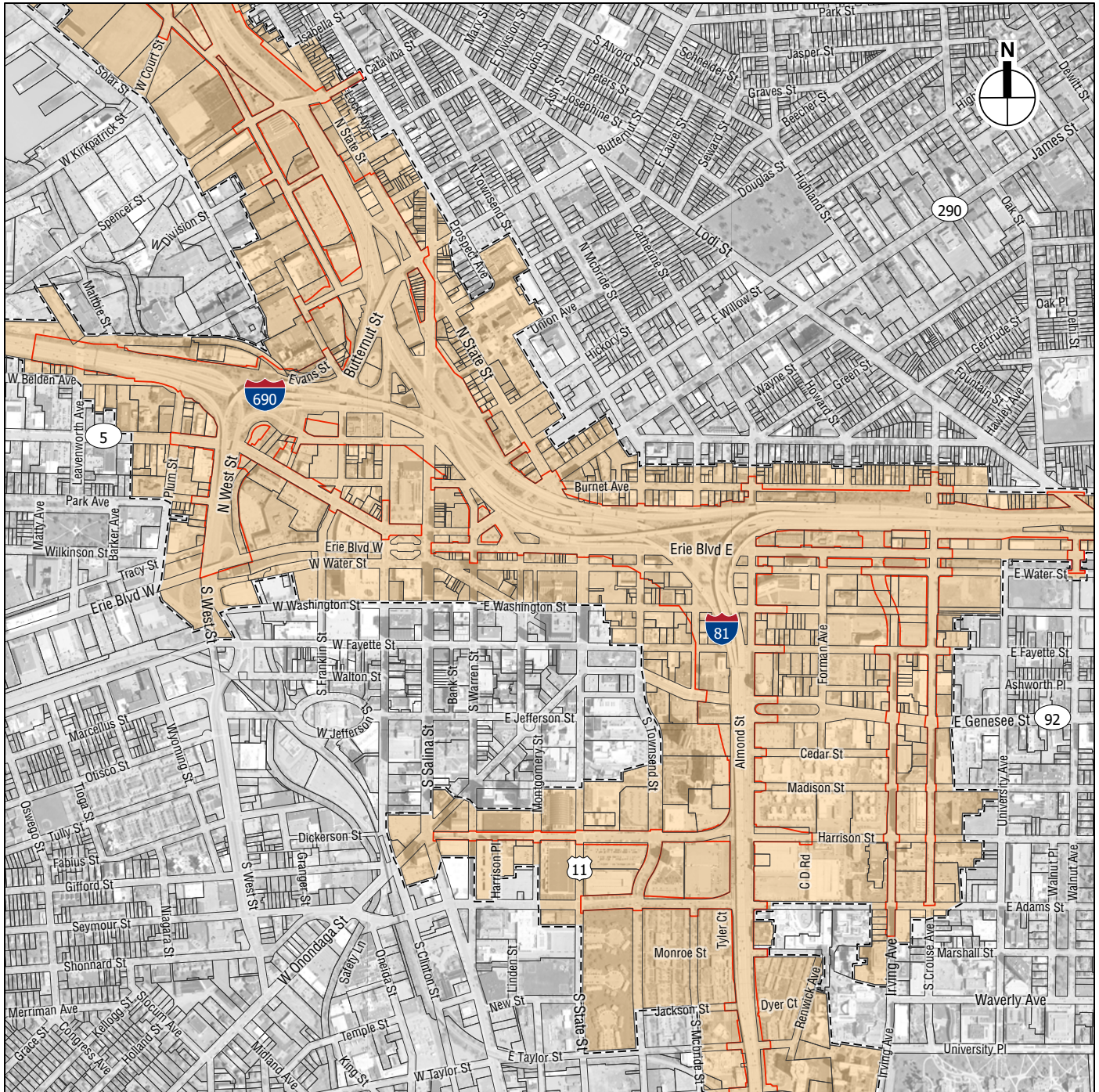
Building or Historic District ID #	Address/Location	
U-1	500 Genesee Street East	Unevaluated
U-2	550 Genesee Street East	Unevaluated
U-3	600 Genesee Street East	Unevaluated
U-4	50 Presidential Plaza	Unevaluated
U-5	60 Presidential Plaza	Unevaluated
U-6	426-502 Madison Street to Harrison Street (80 Presidential Plaza)	Unevaluated
U-7	513-527 Harrison Street to Townsend Street (90 Presidential Plaza)	Unevaluated
U-8	500 Harrison Street	Unevaluated
U-9	550 Harrison Street	Unevaluated
U-10	East Genesee Street Parking Garage	Unevaluated



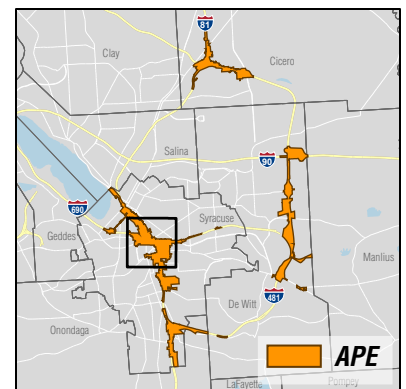
-  Area of Potential Effects (APE)
-  Limits of Disturbance (LOD), Combined Alternatives
-  Tax Parcels



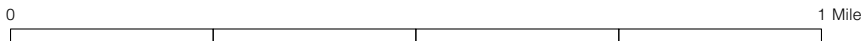
Area of Potential Effects (APE) - Central Study Area
Figure 1a



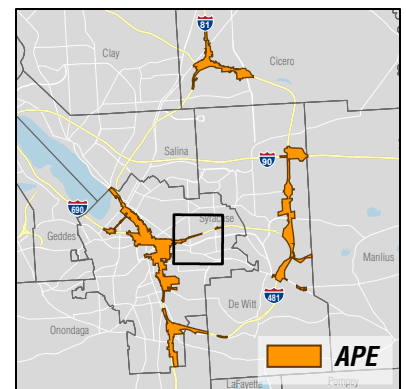
- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Limits of Disturbance (LOD), Combined Alternatives
- Tax Parcels



Area of Potential Effects (APE) - Central Study Area
Figure 1b

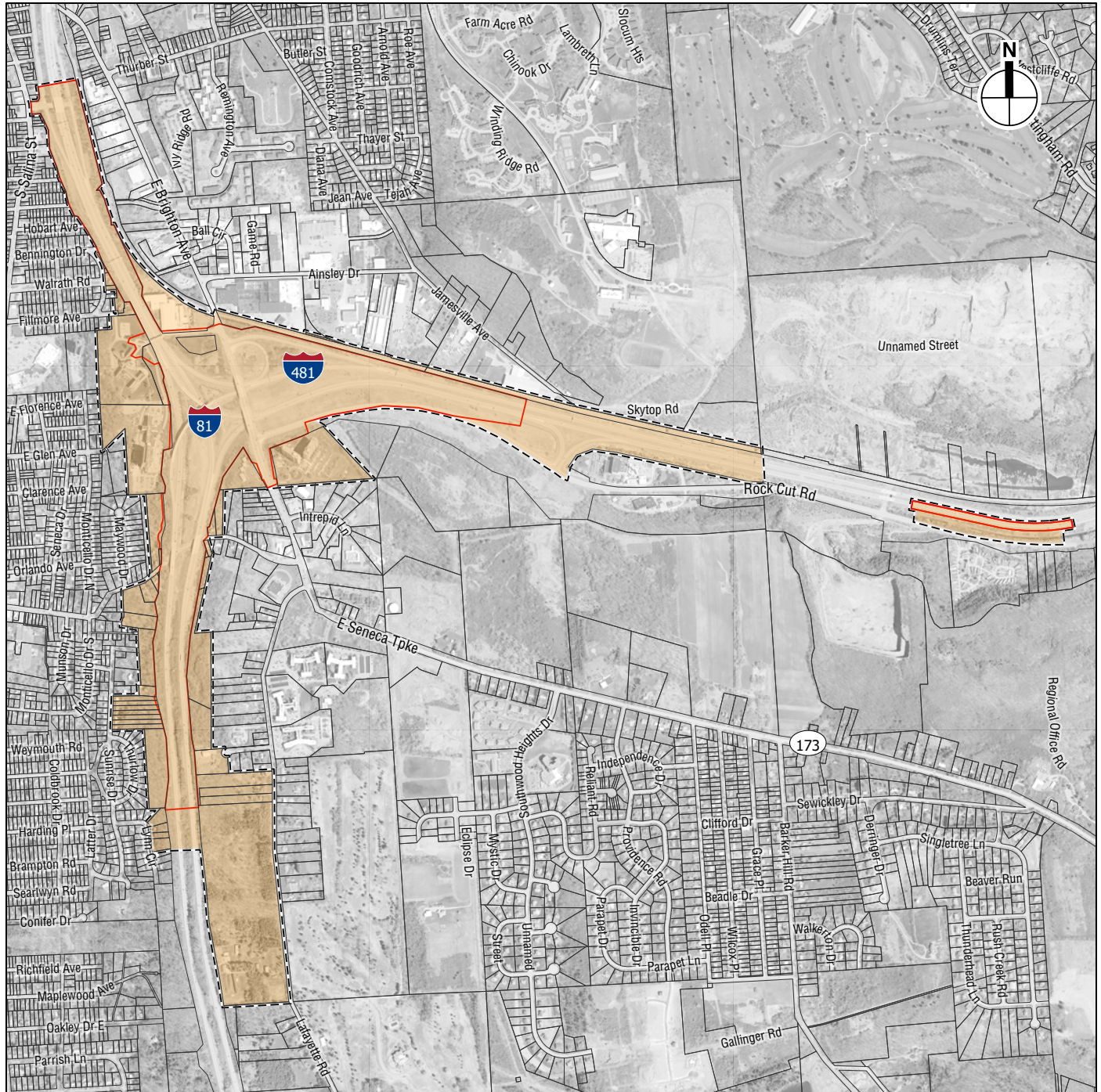


- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Limits of Disturbance (LOD), Combined Alternatives
- Tax Parcels



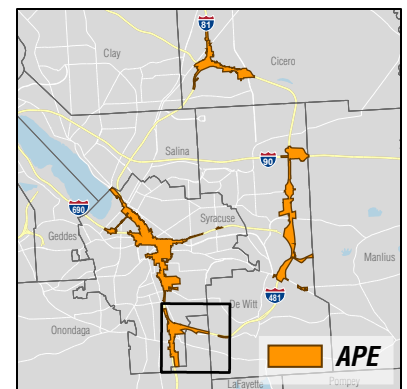
Area of Potential Effects (APE) - Central Study Area
Figure 1c

09.10.2020



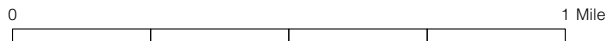
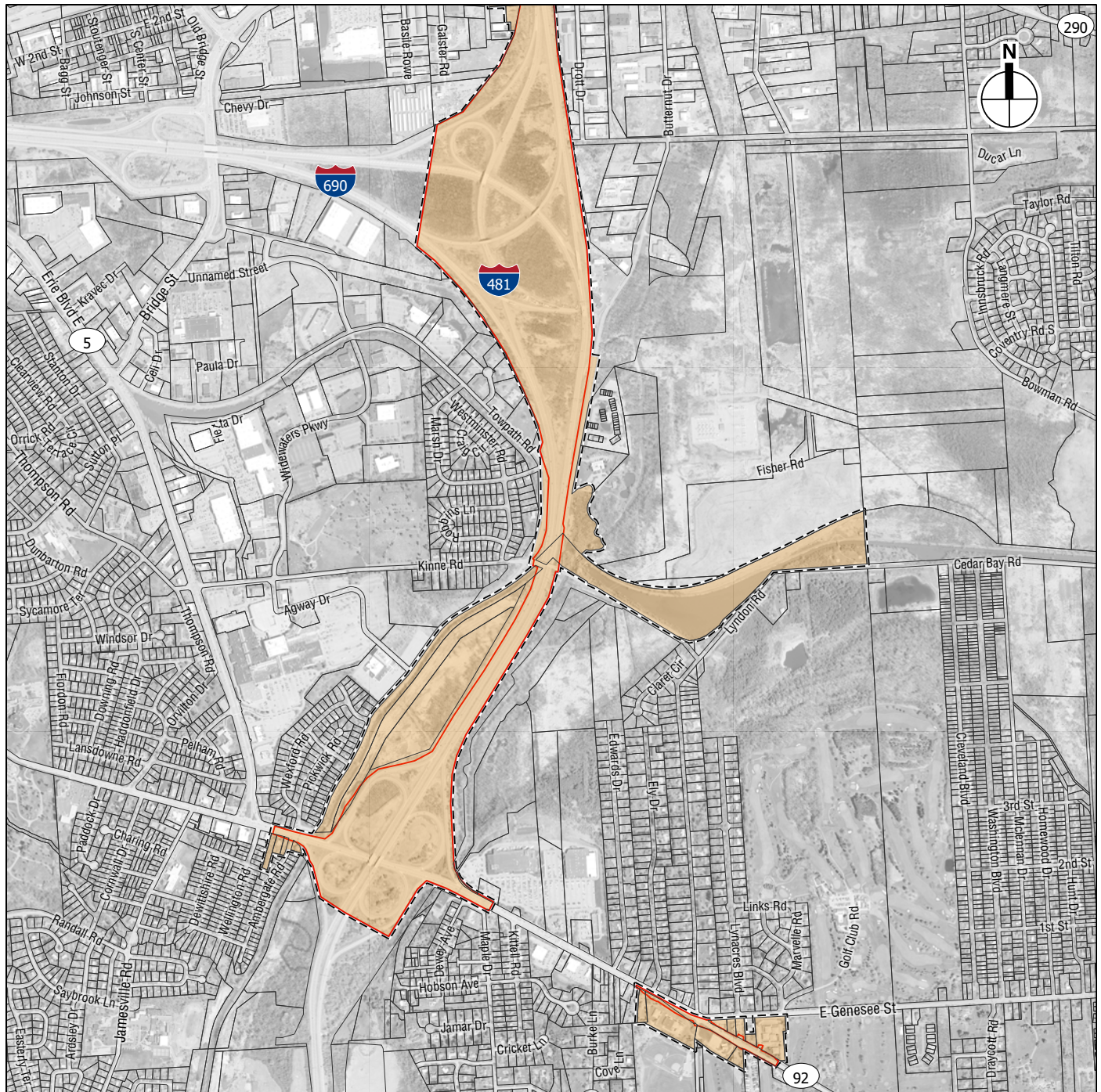
0 1 Mile

- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Limits of Disturbance (LOD), Combined Alternatives
- Tax Parcels

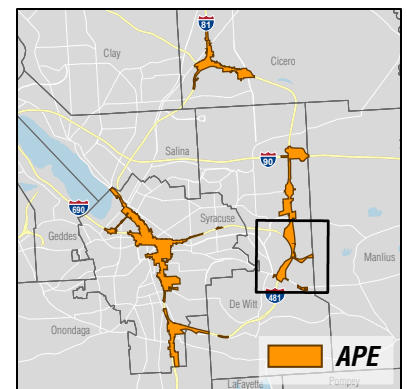


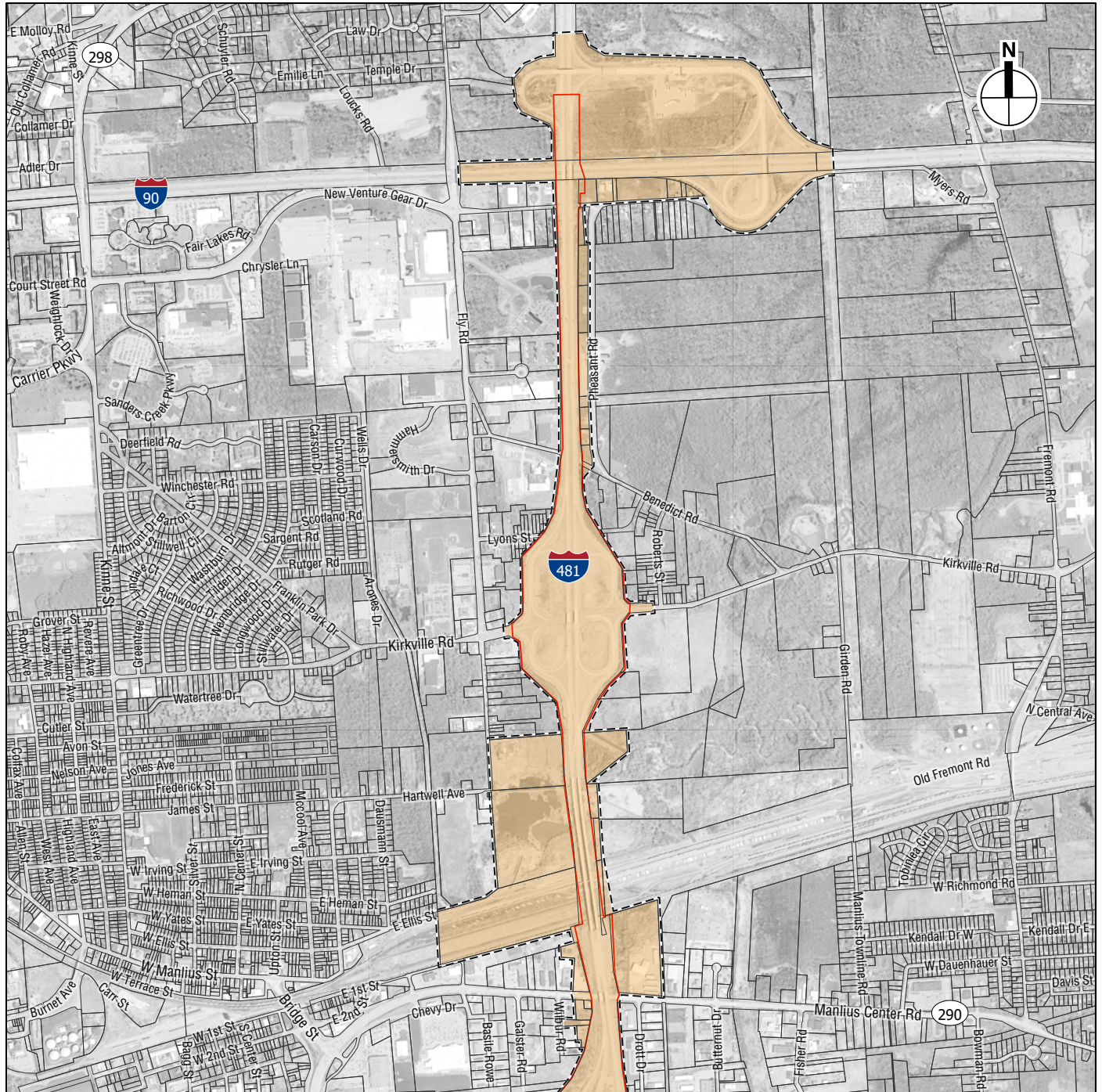
Area of Potential Effects (APE) - South Study Area
Figure 1e

09.10.2020



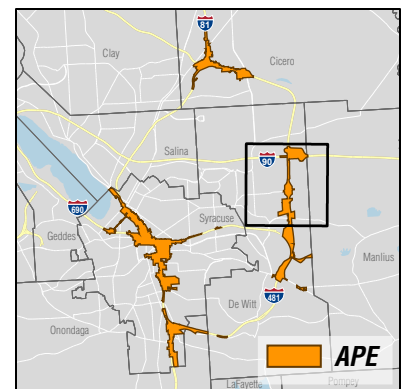
- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Limits of Disturbance (LOD), Combined Alternatives
- Tax Parcels



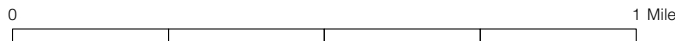
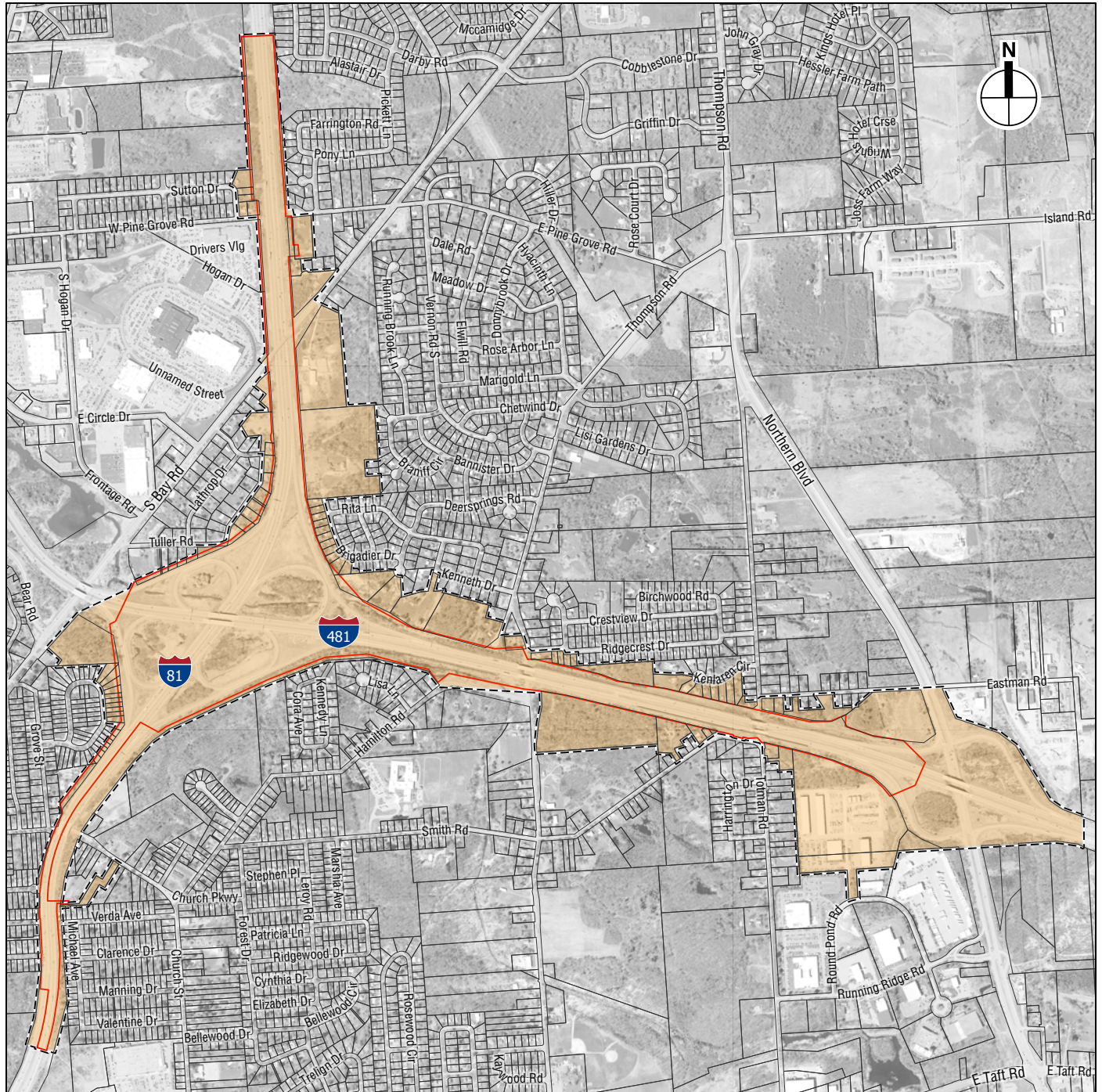


0 1 Mile

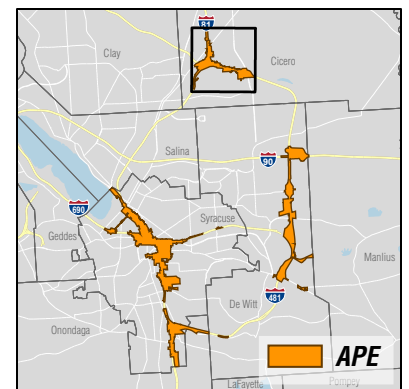
- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Limits of Disturbance (LOD), Combined Alternatives
- Tax Parcels



Area of Potential Effects (APE) - East Study Area
Figure 1g

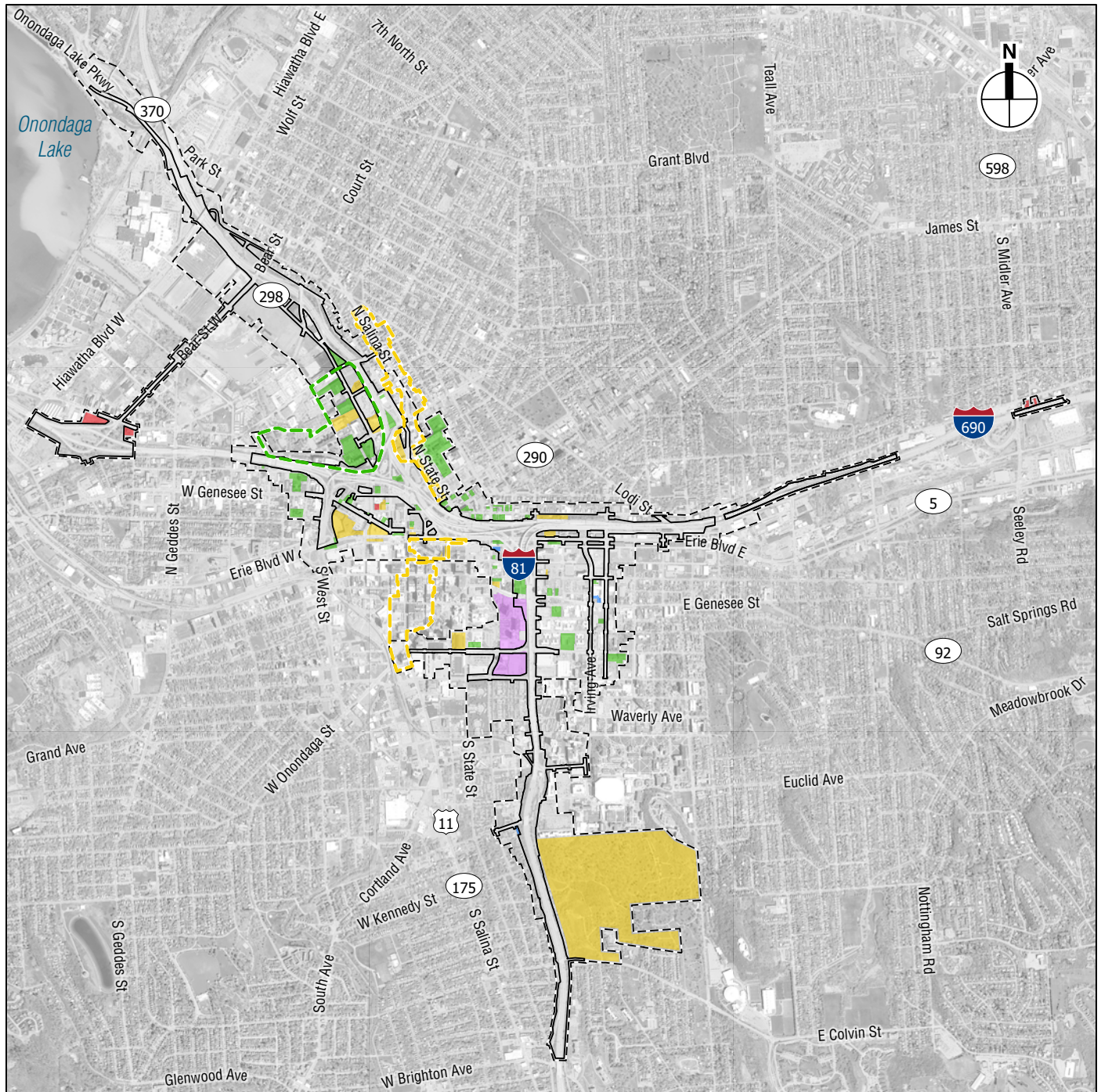


- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Limits of Disturbance (LOD), Combined Alternatives
- Tax Parcels



Area of Potential Effects (APE) - North Study Area
Figure 1h

09.11.2020



0 1 Mile

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

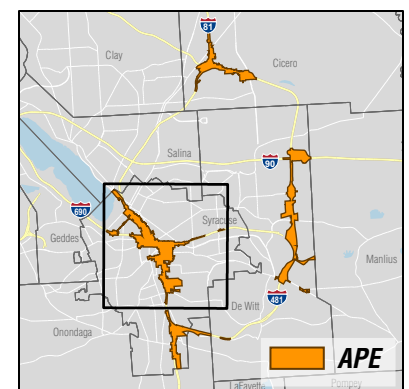
Limits of Disturbance (LOD),
Combined Alternatives

Historic District Boundaries (only those
intersecting APE are shown)

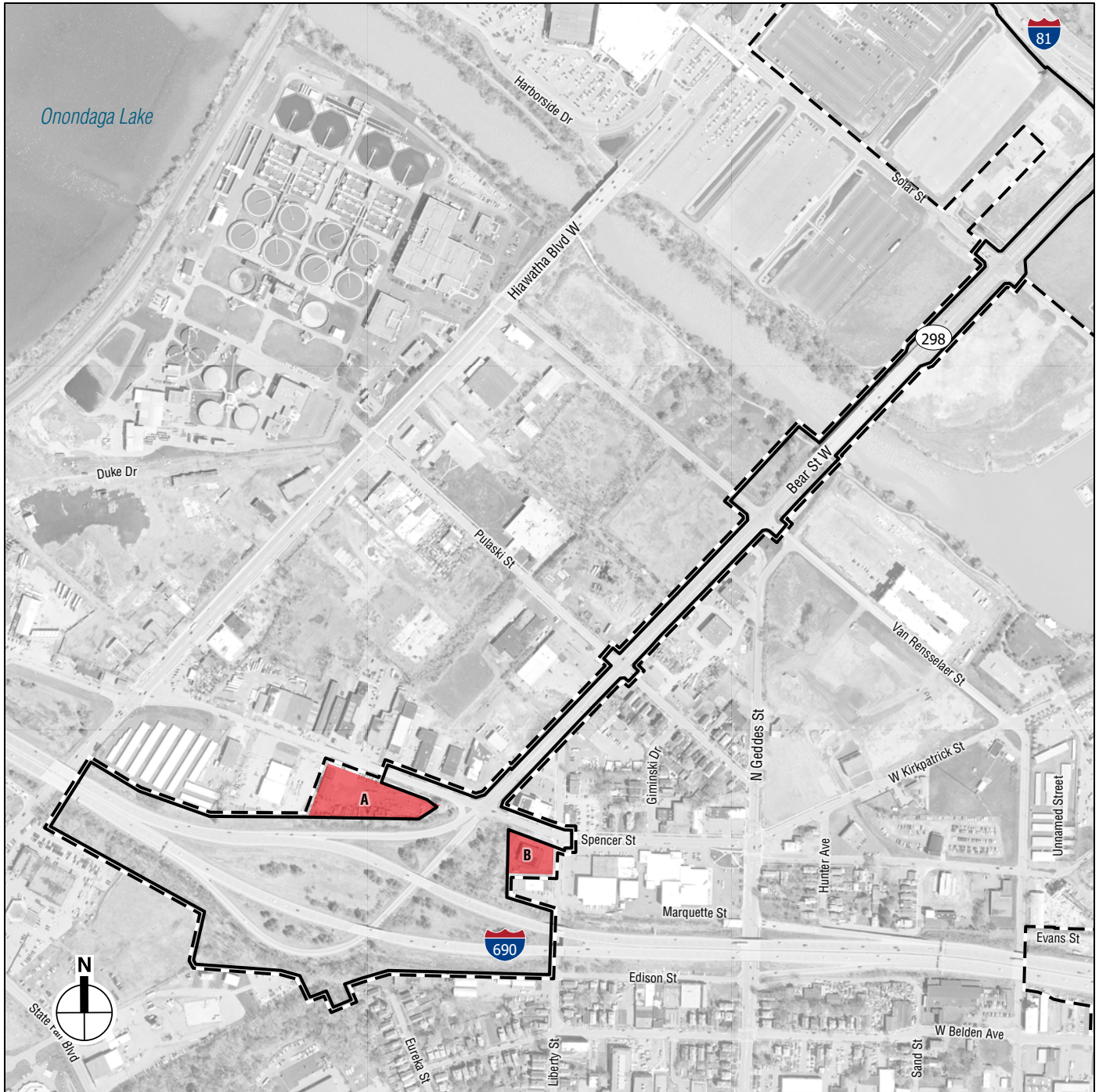
NR-listed
NR-eligible

Historic Properties

NR-listed
NR-eligible
Not NR-eligible
Demolished
Unevaluated

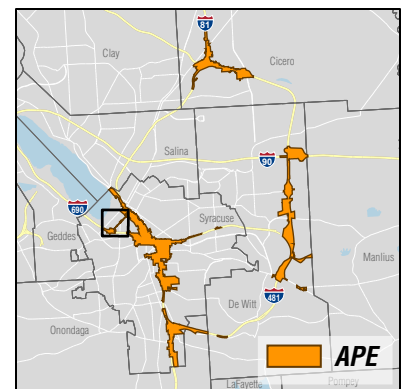


Historic Properties and Districts - Central Study Area
Figure 2a

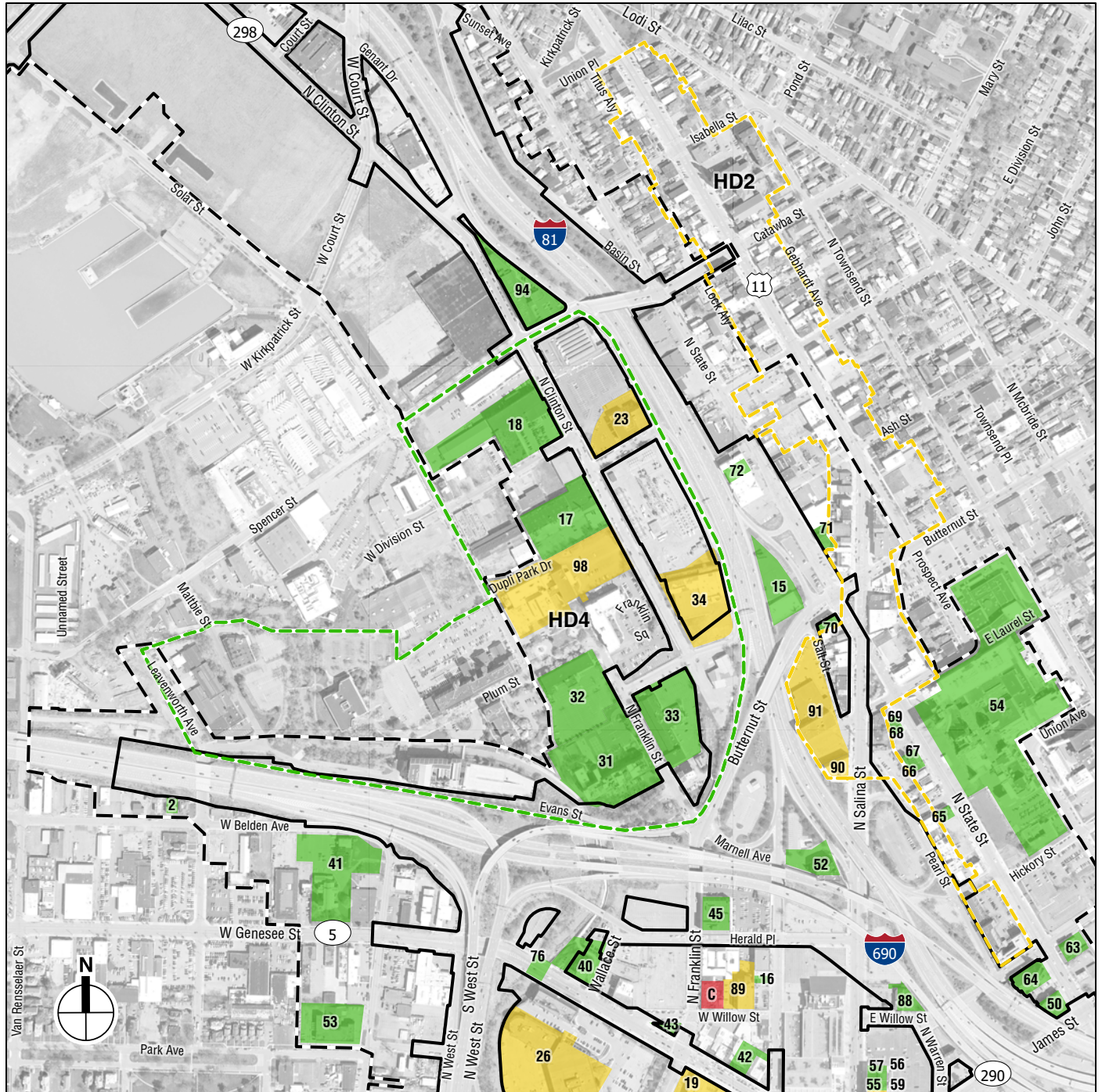


0 2,000 Feet

- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Limits of Disturbance (LOD), Combined Alternatives
- Historic Properties
- Not NR-eligible



Historic Properties and Districts - Central Study Area
Figure 2b



--- Area of Potential Effects (APE)

— Limits of Disturbance (LOD),
Combined Alternatives

Historic District Boundaries (only those
intersecting APE are shown)

--- NR-listed

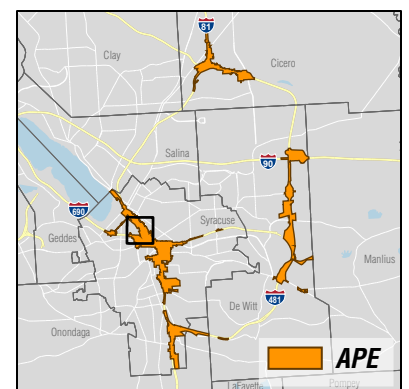
--- NR-eligible

Historic Properties

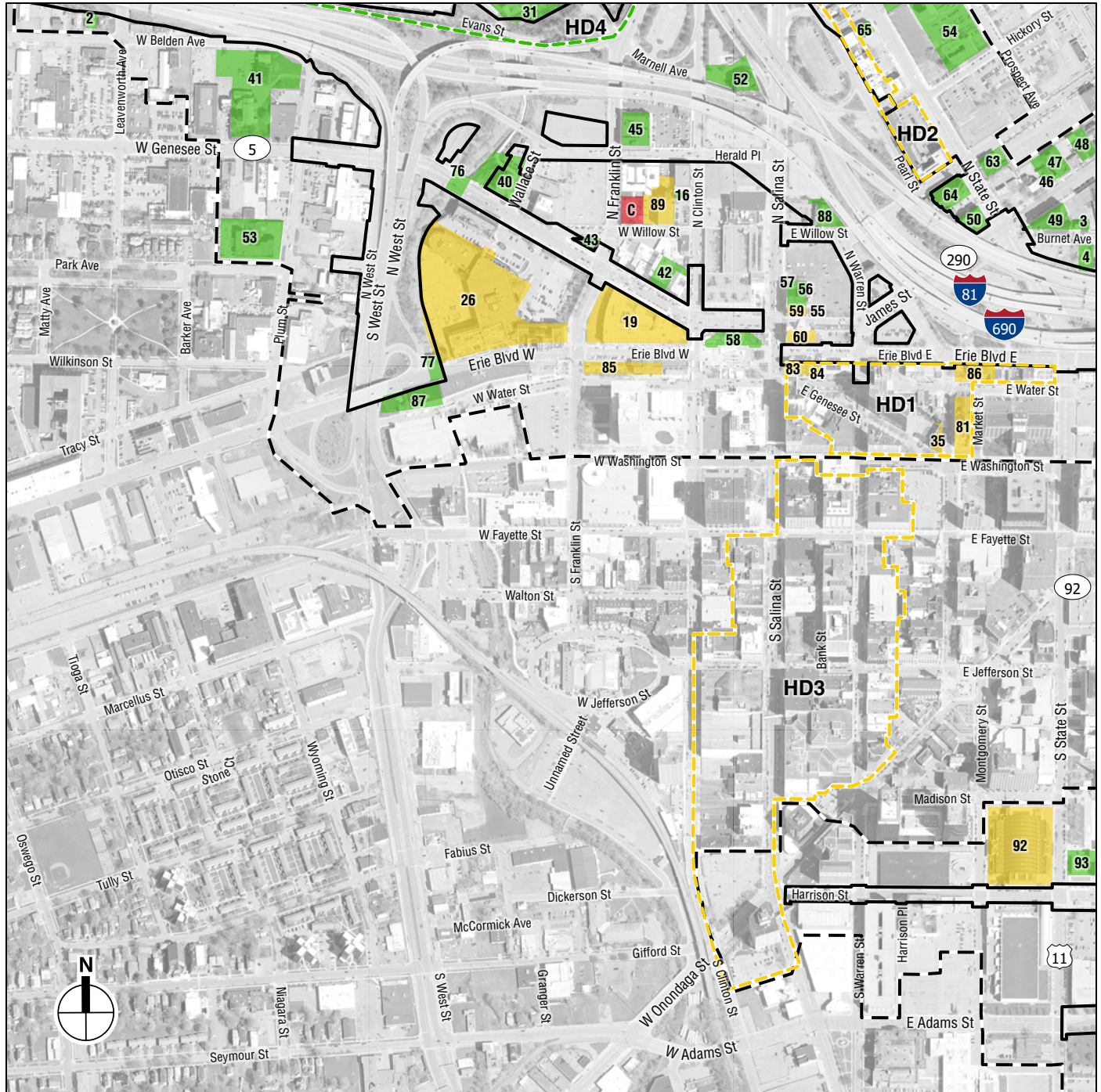
NR-listed

NR-eligible

Not NR-eligible



Historic Properties and Districts - Central Study Area
Figure 2c



Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Limits of Disturbance (LOD),
Combined Alternatives

Historic District Boundaries (only those
intersecting APE are shown)

NR-listed

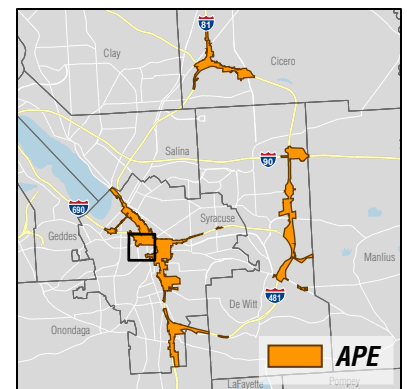
NR-eligible

Historic Properties

NR-listed

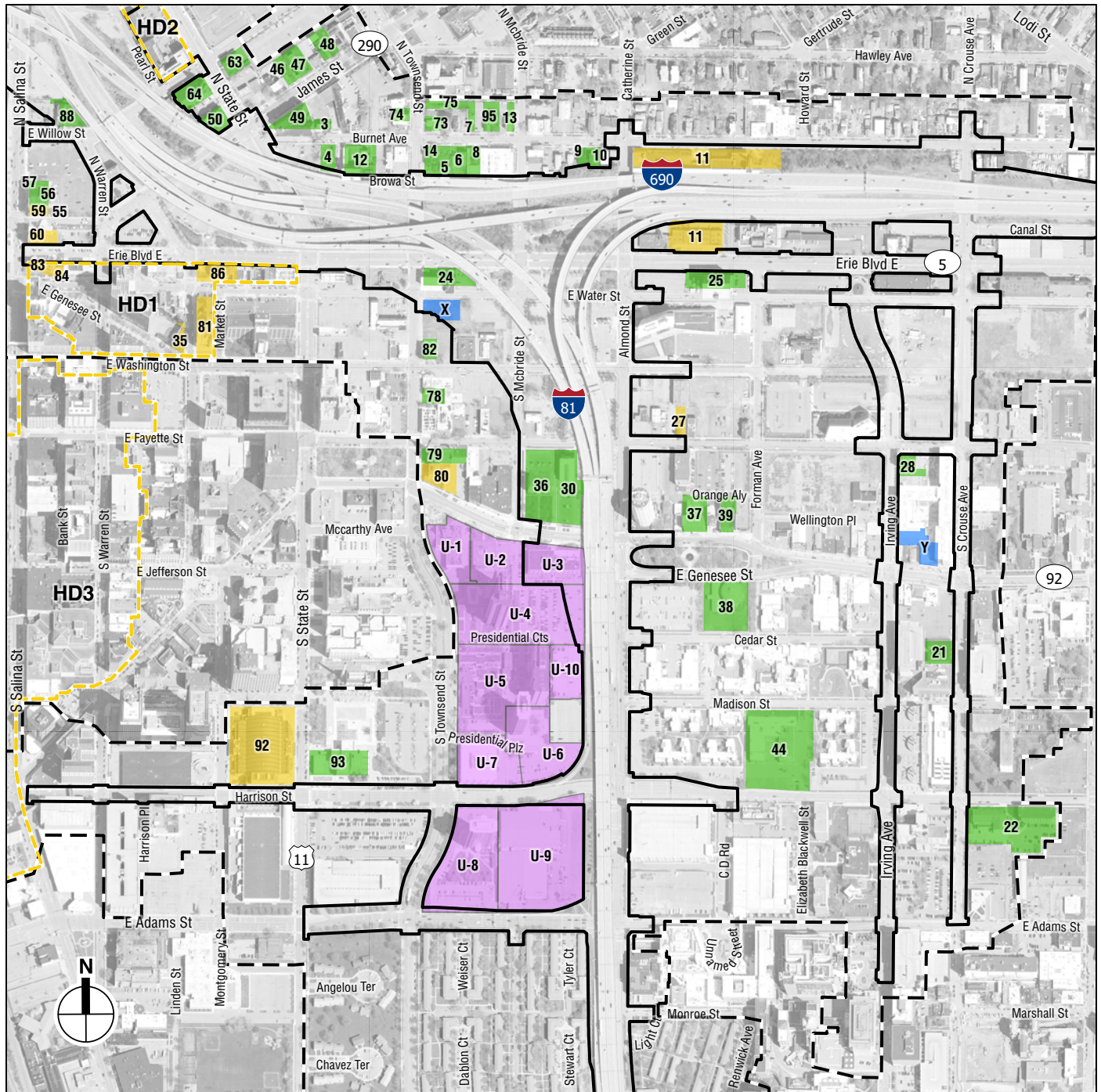
NR-eligible

Not NR-eligible



Historic Properties and Districts - Central Study Area
Figure 2d

09.11.2020



Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Limits of Disturbance (LOD),
Combined Alternatives

Historic District Boundaries (only those
intersecting APE are shown)

NR-listed

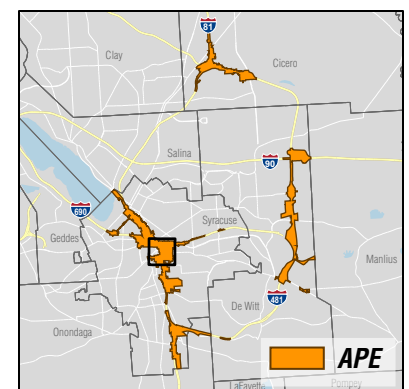
Historic Properties

NR-listed

NR-eligible

Demolished

Unevaluated

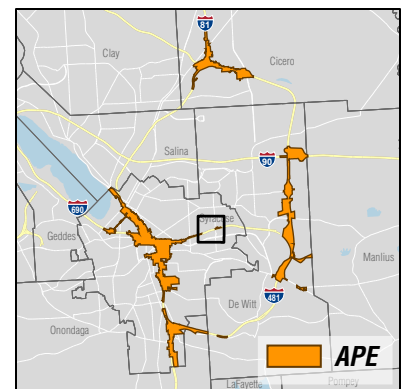


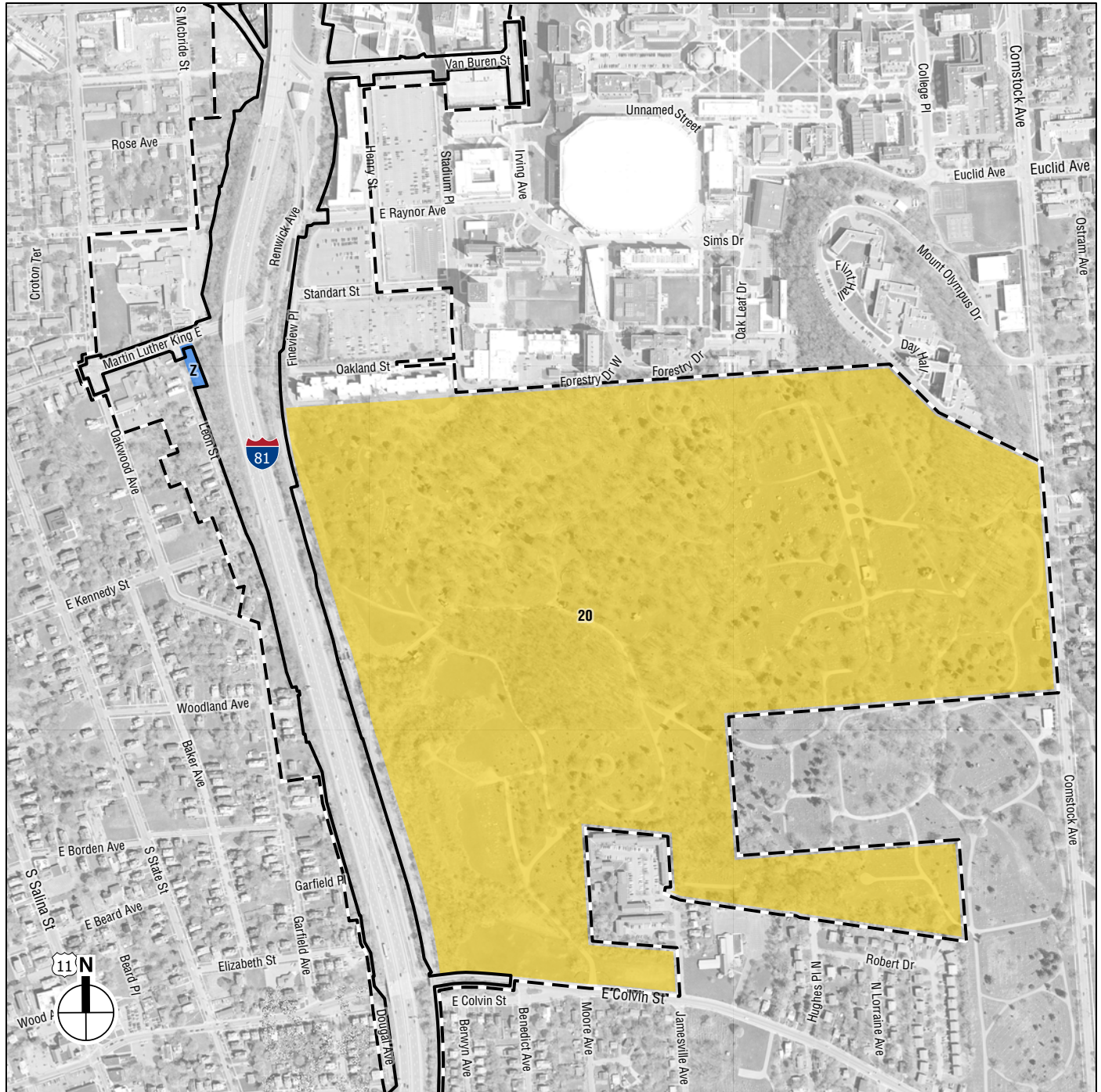
Historic Properties and Districts - Central Study Area



- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Limits of Disturbance (LOD), Combined Alternatives

- Historic Properties
- Not NR-eligible

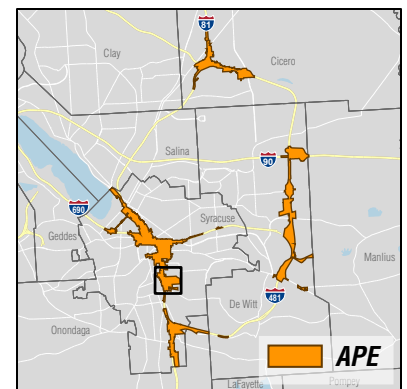


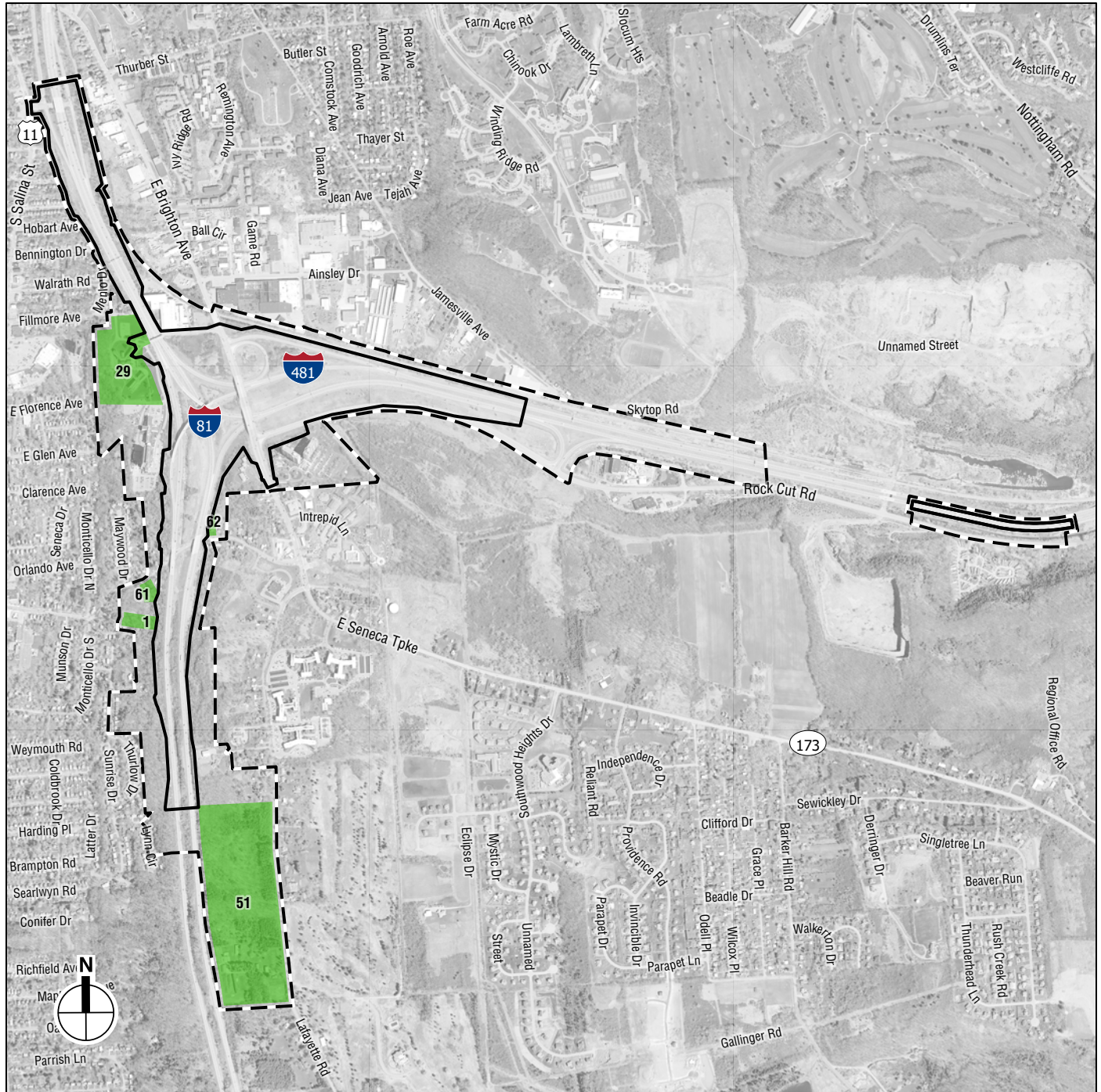


0 2,000 Feet

- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Limits of Disturbance (LOD), Combined Alternatives

- Historic Properties
- NR-listed
- Demolished

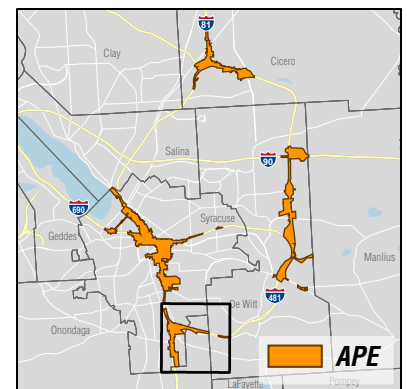




0 2,000 Feet

--- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
 --- Limits of Disturbance (LOD),
 Combined Alternatives

Historic Properties
 NR-eligible



Historic Properties and Districts - South Study Area
Figure 2h

0 2,000 Feet

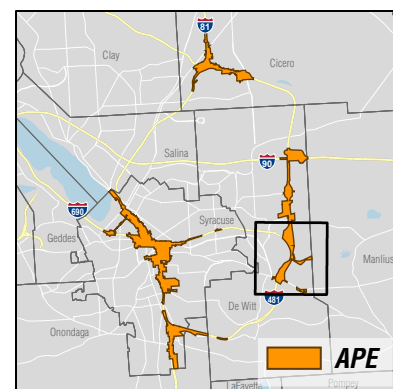
---| *Area of Potential Effects (APE)*

 *Limits of Disturbance (LOD),
Combined Alternatives*

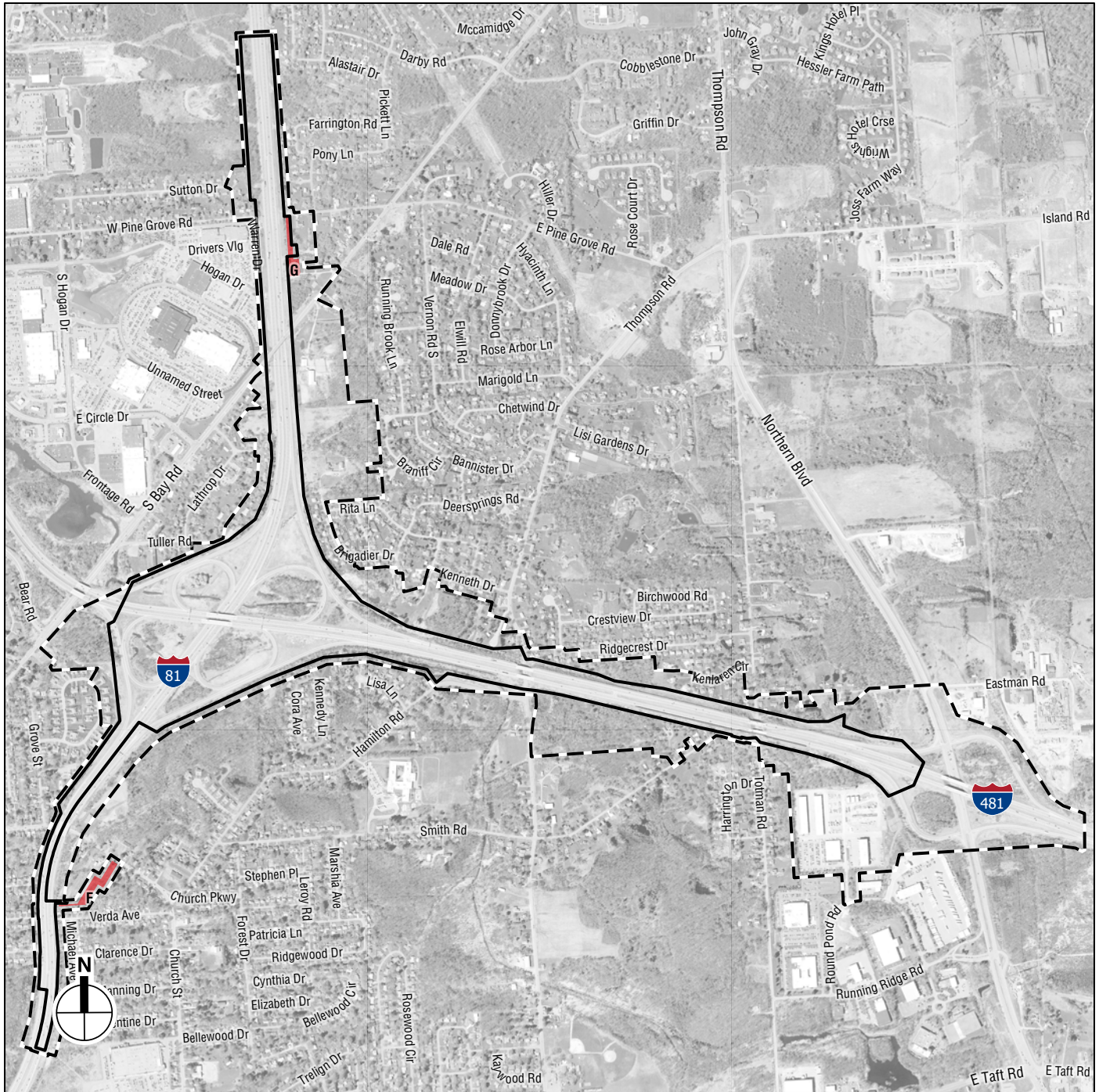
Historic Properties

 NR-eligible

Not NR-eligible



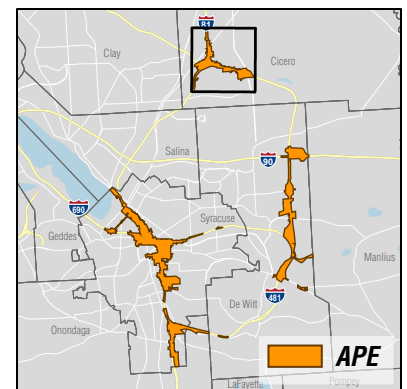
Historic Properties and Districts - East Study Area
Figure 2i



0 2,000 Feet

--- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
— Limits of Disturbance (LOD),
Combined Alternatives

Historic Properties
Not NR-eligible



Appendix E
Supporting Documentation/Nomination Forms
and Photographs for National Register-Listed
or Previously Determined Eligible Properties

Resources Name/ Address	NR ID/ USN	Resource Summary	Form Types
Old Erie Canal State Historic Park	06704.000034	NR-eligible (Building 96)	Building-Structure Inventory Form
Buttermilk Creek Aqueduct	06704.000184	NR-eligible (Building 97)	Resource Evaluation; Summary USN Report; Building-Structure Inventory Form
New York State Canal System		NR-eligible	Resource Evaluation
215 Burnet Avenue	06740.000380	NR-eligible (Building 95)	Resource Evaluation; Supplemental Information
800 CLINTON ST N/ Destiny Arms	06740.011623	NR-eligible (Building 94)	Update to SHPO 2015 Resource Evaluation
102 DIVISION ST W & CLINTON S/ Oak Knitting Co. Mill	16NR00090/ 06740.001306	NR-listed (Building 23)	National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
Franklin Square Historic District	06740.014850	NR-eligible (HD-4)	Resource Evaluation; Supplemental Information
600 North Franklin Street/ Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory	19NR00033/ 06740.14658 06740.014850	NR-listed (Building 98)	National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form Draft
311 GENANT DR TO CLINTON ST N/ Syracuse Lighting Co. Plant	16NR00089/ 06740.001463	NR-listed (Building 34)	National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
727 STATE ST S/ Everson Museum of Art	06740.004512/ 06740.001812	NR-eligible (Building 93)	Eligibility Evaluation
200 MADISON ST (515 Montgomery St) Onondaga County War Memorial	06740.001164/ 90NR02127	NR-listed (Building 92)	Building-Structure Inventory Form
West Genesee Street Bridge over Onondaga Creek and Erie Boulevard West Bridge over Onondaga Creek	06740.010377; 06740.009729	NR-eligible (Buildings 76 and 77)	Resource Evaluation
North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase	15NR00141	NR-listed (HD-2)	National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
Clinton Square/ 99 SALINA ST N	06740.014781	NR-eligible (Building 58)	Historic Resource Inventory Form

06704.000034

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. 067-04-0034
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

OELSP

YOUR NAME: Carl Stearns DATE: February 1983

204 N. Townsend St.

YOUR ADDRESS: Syracuse, NY 13203 TELEPHONE: 315/471-2162

ORGANIZATION (if any): Crawford & Stearns

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Old Erie Canal State Park, CIP-1200185
2. COUNTY: Onondaga/Madison TOWN/CITY: Dewitt/Manlius VILLAGE: _____
3. ~~STREET/LOCATION~~ & Oneida & Sullivan
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☒ b. private ☐
5. PRESENT OWNER: OPRHP-Central Region ADDRESS: Jamesville, NY 13078
6. USE: Original: Canal Present: State Park
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: earthen berms
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
(if known) b. wood frame with light members ☐
c. masonry load bearing walls ☒ retaining walls and abutments
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):
1850s: enlargement of Erie Canal

12. PHOTO: 13/19, towpath at Cedar Bay 13. MAP:
13/31, chimney at Poolsbrook-Glass factory



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☒
f. other: Instances of Parks' ownership & DOT maintenance leads to
confusion and neglect
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: farms and roads
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):

The Old Erie Canal State Park is OPRHP-Central Region's largest and longest lineal park, stretching some 35 miles in length.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1817-1823 (Erie Canal)

ARCHITECT: _____

BUILDER: _____

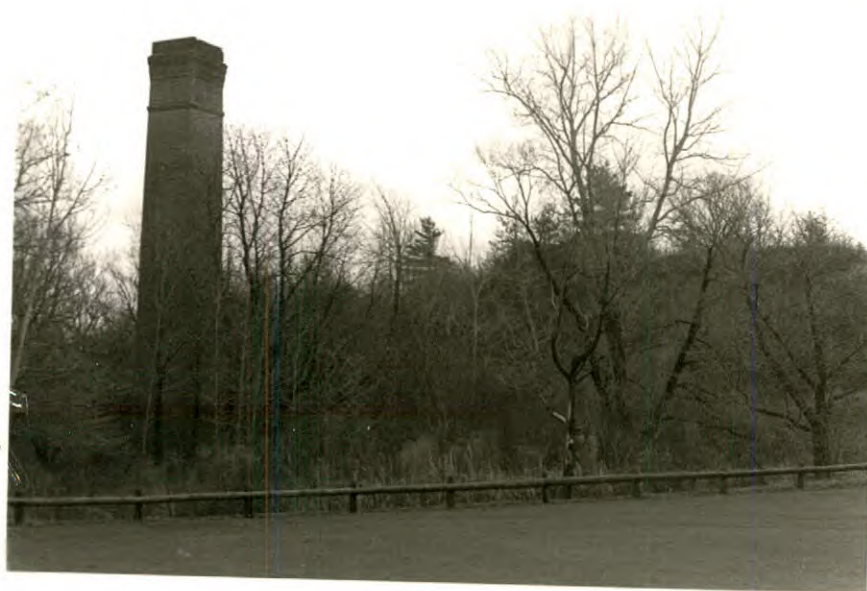
20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The importance of the Erie Canal, in the development of upstate New York, is a matter of record. This park both makes that historic resource available to the public and to a maintenance and stabilization program through the development and management of recreation facilities.

The brick chimney was part of a glass factory

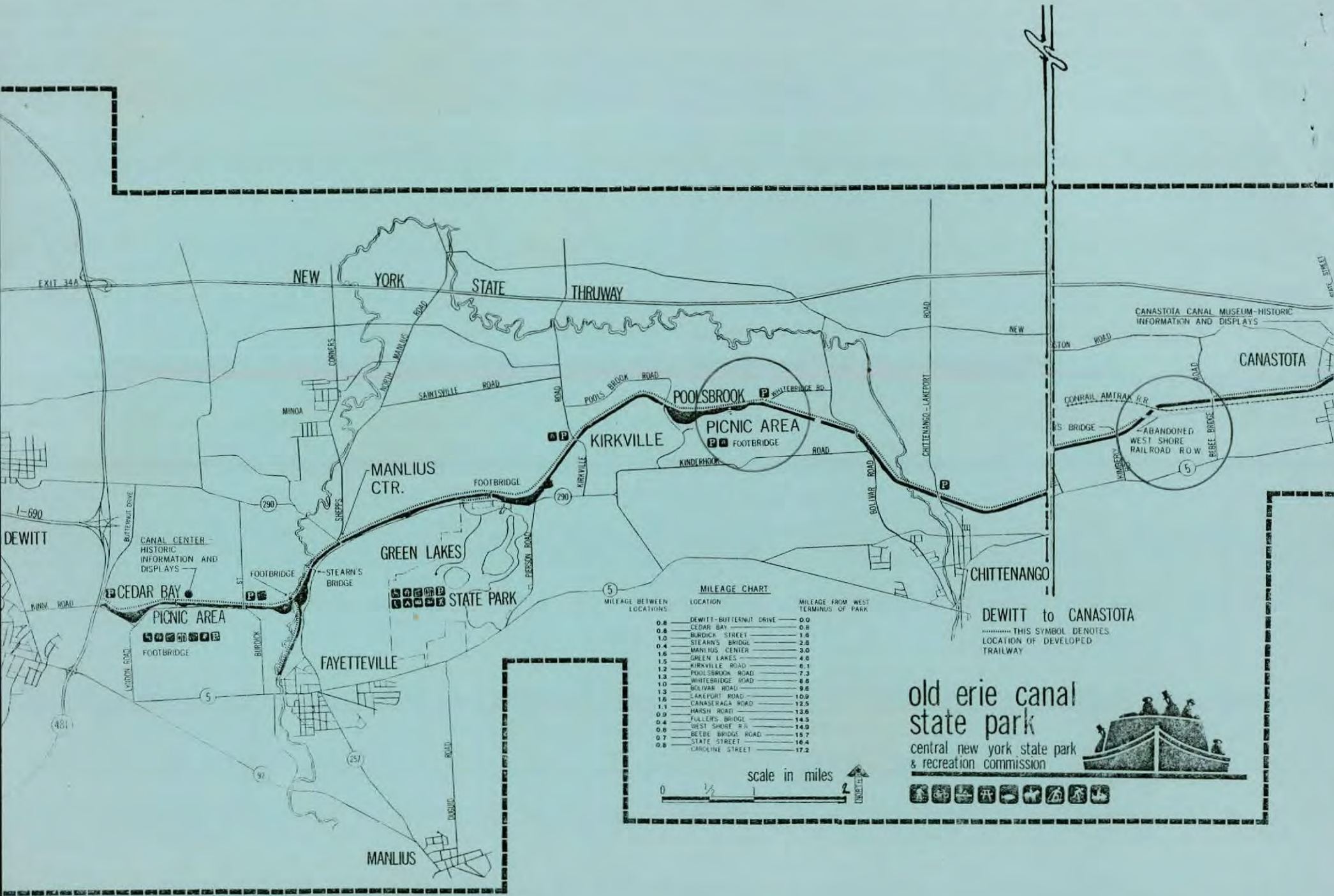
21. SOURCES: Noble E. Whitford, History of the Canal System in the State of New York, Brandow Printing Company, Albany, NY-1906.

22. THEME: Recreational/Transportation/Industrial



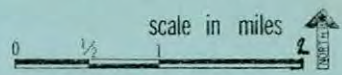
14/3 West Shore Railroad Grade Between Chittenango and Canastota





MILEAGE CHART

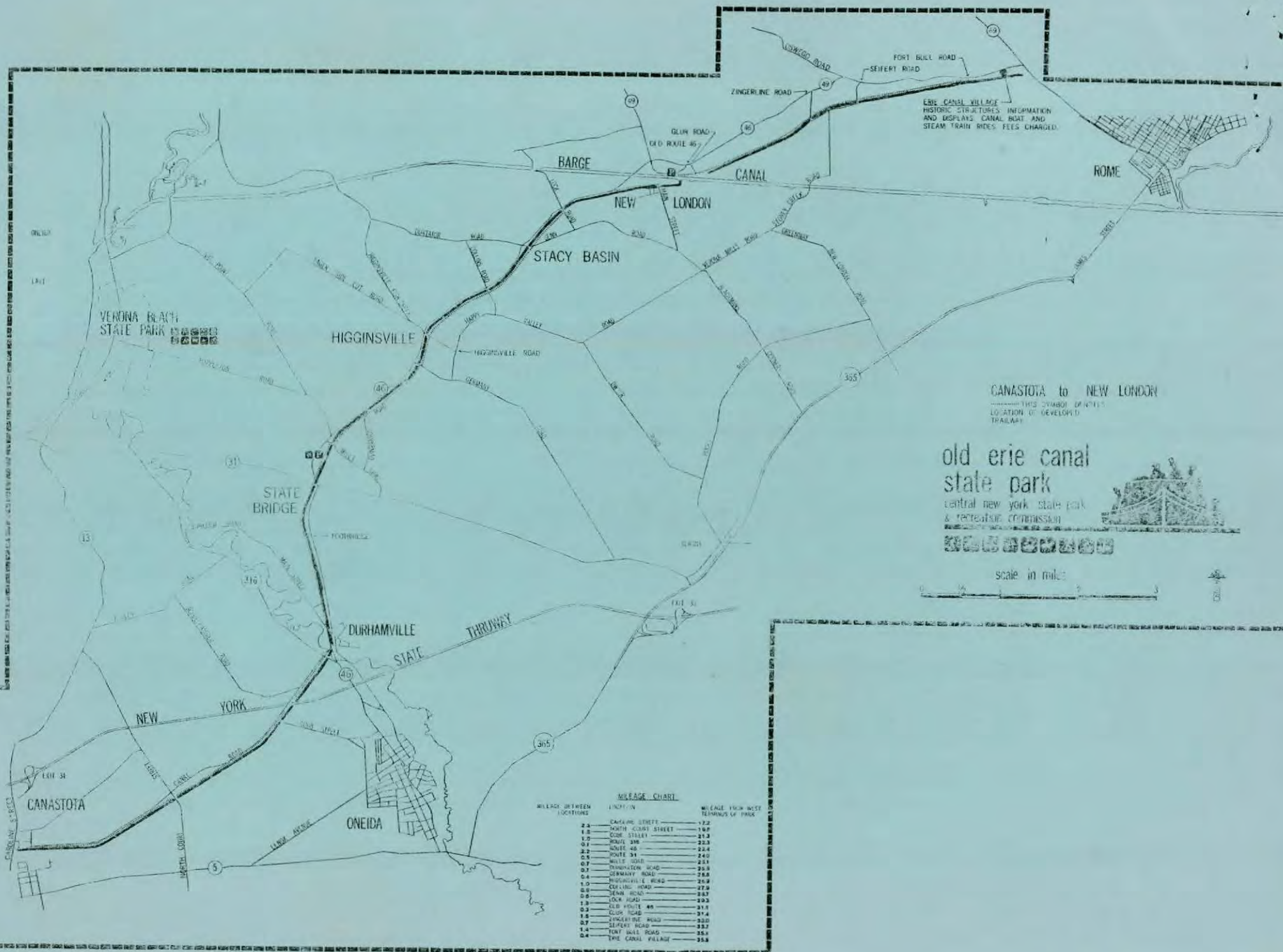
MILEAGE BETWEEN LOCATIONS	LOCATION	MILEAGE FROM WEST TERMINUS OF PARK
0.8	DEWITT - BUTTERNUT DRIVE	0.0
0.8	CEEDAR BAY	0.8
0.8	BURDICK STREET	1.6
1.0	STEARN'S BRIDGE	2.6
0.4	MANLIUS CENTER	3.0
1.6	GREEN LAKES	4.6
1.5	KIRKVILLE ROAD	6.1
1.2	POOLSBROOK ROAD	7.3
1.0	WHITEBRIDGE ROAD	8.3
1.6	BOLIVAR ROAD	9.9
1.3	LAKEFORT ROAD	11.2
1.1	CANASERAGA ROAD	12.3
0.9	HARSH ROAD	13.2
0.4	FULLERS BRIDGE	13.6
0.4	WEST SHORE R.R.	14.0
0.8	BEIBE BRIDGE ROAD	14.8
0.7	STATE STREET	15.5
0.8	CANASTOTA	16.3



DEWITT to CANASTOTA
 THIS SYMBOL DENOTES
 LOCATION OF DEVELOPED
 TRAILWAY

old erie canal
 state park
 central new york state park
 & recreation commission





CANASTOTA to NEW LONDON
 THIS SYMBOL INDICATES
 LOCATION OF DEVELOPED
 TRAILWAY

**old erie canal
 state park**
 central new york state park
 & recreation commission



Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

Resource Evaluation

Date: 09/02/2015

Staff: Anthony Opalka

USN Number: 06704.000184

Name: Buttermilk Creek Aqueduct

Location: Butternut Dr, Dewitt NY

Resource Status:

1. **Determination:** Eligible
2. **Contributing:**

Criteria for Inclusion in the National Register:

- A. ☒ Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns in our history.
- B. ☐ Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. ☒ 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.

Summary Statement:

The Buttermilk Creek Aqueduct is eligible for the State and National Registers for its significance in the history of New York State's canal system from its inception in 1817 (completed 1825), and its first enlargement in the period between 1835 and 1862. This particular aqueduct would have been in use from the first enlargement until the replacement of the 19th century canal by the Barge Canal, which was fully operational by 1918.



Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

9/2/2015

Summary USN Report

Building

Buttermilk Creek Aqueduct

USN Number: 06704.000184

USN Class: Structure

Parent USN:

Master Eligibility: Eligible

Individual Eligibility: Eligible

Parent Eligibility:

Contributing:

Complex:

Demolished:

National Historic Landmark:

State Board Approved:

State Register Listed:

Eligibility Notes:



BUILDING INVENTORY

Address: Butternut Dr, Dewitt NY



Buttermilk Creek Aqueduct

Alternate Address: Dewitt NY

Historic Name:

Historic Address: NY

Parcel Id:

Construction Year:

Number of Units:

Location Description:

Summary of Significance:

Physical Summary:

Sources:

Alterations (0)

Architects (0)

Architecture Classifications (0)

Areas of Significance (0)

Cultural Affiliations (0)

Current Uses (0)

Historic Uses (0)

Materials - Foundation (0)

Materials - Other (0)

Materials - Roof (0)

Materials - Wall (0)

Outbuildings (0)

Periods of Significance (0)

Significant Dates (0)



Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

9/2/2015

Summary USN Report

Building

Buttermilk Creek Aqueduct

Significant Persons (0)

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. 067-10-0002 OECSP

QUAD _____

SERIES _____

NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Carl Stearns DATE: February 1983

204 N. Townsend St.

YOUR ADDRESS: Syracuse, NY 13203 TELEPHONE: 315/471-2162

ORGANIZATION (if any): Crawford & Stearns

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Limestone Creek Aqueduct, Old Erie Canal State Park

2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Manlius VILLAGE: _____

3. STREET LOCATION: Rte. 257; West side; over Limestone Creek

4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☒ b. private ☐

5. PRESENT OWNER: NYS-DOT ADDRESS: _____

6. USE: Original: Canal Aqueduct Present: Feeder Flume

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: concrete (flume)

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
b. wood frame with light members ☐
c. masonry load bearing walls ☒ also piers and barrel vaults
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):

Concrete flume replacing original wooden plank "trunk" twentieth century.

12. PHOTO: 13/22 Towpath bridge from SE 13. MAP: 13/21 Flume piers from SE



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: Limestone Creek
Limestone Feeder with remains, side cut lock and
lime kilns
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: 1850-52 (Sept. 1849 contract)

ARCHITECT: Canal Department, New York State

BUILDER: Bangs, Kingsley & Company

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

Although less visible to public roads than the Butternut Creek Aqueduct, this structure is very similar and was completed slightly earlier. Only "Change Bridge" surviving in the region built to serve Fayetteville Feeder.

21. SOURCES: Todd Weseloh, Canal Museum, Syracuse, NY (roll 332 at Canal Museum)
Jean Milovicz, DOT, Syracuse, NY

22. THEME: Transportation



RESOURCE EVALUATION**DATE:** 11/29/93**STAFF:** L. Garofalini**PROPERTY:** New York State Canal System**MCD:** Multiple**ADDRESS:** _____**COUNTY:** Multiple**PROJECT REF:** _____**USN:** _____**NR REF:** _____**Survey REF:** _____**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 criteria * A,C,D for inclusion in the National/State Register of Historic Places.

_____ Property contributes to a district which meets criteria

* _____ for inclusion in the National/State Register of Historic Places.

Post SRB: _____ **SRB date:** _____ **NR application pending** _____*** 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.** 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:

The New York State canal system including the 1918 barge system and the extant remains of its predecessors (the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, Genesee, Chemung, Chenango, Black River and related private canals, i.e., Western Inland Navigation, Chenango Extension and Junction Canals) is the most extensive canal system in North America and is of national significance for the pivotal

and varied roles which it has played in not only the historical growth and development of New York State and states of the upper Midwest, but also of the nation, primarily in areas of transportation, commerce, and engineering.

Since the construction of the first canal in New York State by the Western Inland Navigation Lock Co. in 1792, the canal system has undergone a constant evolution to arrive at its present day configuration as the New York State Barge Canal System. This system represents one of the greatest engineering achievements of the early 20th century, rivaled only by the building of the Panama Canal (1914).

The entire New York State canal system is 525 miles in length and consists of the major extant branches of the state system - the Erie, the Champlain, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca canals, which since the creation of the Barge Canal in 1918, have been combined to provide an uninterrupted homogeneous navigation system linking the Atlantic Ocean with the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain via the Hudson River. The Erie is the main line and stretches across the state from Waterford (opposite Troy on the west bank of the Hudson River) to Tonawanda and Buffalo on the Niagara River; the Champlain runs north near the easterly boundary of the state from Waterford to Whitehall, at the southern end of Lake Champlain; the Oswego, from a point near Syracuse, connects the Erie canal with Lake Ontario; and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, which leaves the Erie west of Syracuse, runs southward, connecting with Cayuga and Seneca lakes. The Hudson River links the entire system to the Port of New York and the Atlantic Ocean.

The significance of the Barge Canal's predecessors cannot be overstated, as all contributed to the establishment of an inland navigation system that spanned New York State, thereby securing New York City's position as the nation's leading Atlantic port and center of trade and commerce, as well as fixing upstate New York's geographic development patterns. The Western Inland Navigation Lock Company's construction of locks around the rapids in the Mohawk River at Little Falls (1792) was the first attempt to create a reliable water route into the state's western frontier territories. The construction and elaboration of the canal system between 1817 and 1862 [Old Erie Canal (1817-35), Old Champlain Canal (1819-1918), Enlarged Erie Canal (1836-1905), as well as the lateral canals; i.e., Oswego, Black River, Genesee, Chemung, Chenango, Junction Canal, Chenango Extension Canal,

Cayuga and Seneca, Crooked Lake] allowed New York state to capture and maintain the largest share of east-west traffic in the country. By giving New York the first viable trans-Allegheny route to the interior, the Erie Canal and the Enlarged Erie allowed New York City in the second quarter of the 19th century to quickly and decisively eclipse the then-larger ports of Boston, Newport, Philadelphia and Baltimore to become the pre-eminent center for trade and commerce on the eastern seaboard; the canal's continued utility for the shipment of bulky, low-cost goods helped New York to maintain its edge over its rivals despite the development of rail, road and air connections to all these cities in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The New York State canal system and its predecessors satisfy National Register Criteria A, C and D with significance in the categories of: Architecture, Archaeology, Commerce, Community Planning and Development, Economics, Engineering, Settlement, Industry, Maritime History, Politics/Government, Social History, Recreation and Transportation. Additional categories of significance may be revealed in future research.

Under Criterion A the canal system is significant for the central role it has played in the 19th and 20th century growth and development of New York State and the states of the upper Midwest as well as for its impact on the development of civil engineering as a distinct profession and the development of engineering techniques in the United States.

Under Criterion C the canal system is significant as a distinguished navigation system incorporating a broad range of engineering features and the specific canal-related property types which evolved throughout the period of significance.

Under Criterion D the canal system is significant for its archaeological potential to yield important information on early engineering techniques, transportation corridors, maritime and social histories.

Assuming adequate integrity (according to National Park Service standards), any canal-related feature is considered potentially eligible as a contributing component to this significant historic resource. Contributing features of the canal system include, but are not limited to, any and all built engineering features such as channels, prisms, locks, dams, aqueducts, bridges, towpaths, retaining walls, berm banks, turning basins, feeders, weighlocks,

waste weirs, culverts as well as navigational aids (i.e., lighthouses, buoys), maintenance fleet, boat wrecks, and terminals and/or built structures/buildings associated with the canals, whether publicly or privately constructed or owned.

The Period of Significance established for the New York State canal system begins in 1792 with the construction of the Western Inland Navigation Lock Company and, given that the entire system is still in use today as a navigable waterway, has a floating end date consistent with the National Park Service 50 year threshold. Features less than 50 years old must be considered exceptionally significant.



Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

Resource Evaluation

Date: 11/15/2019

Staff: Anthony Opalka

USN Number: 06740.000380

Name: Andrew Bankson House (Rizzo Apartment House)

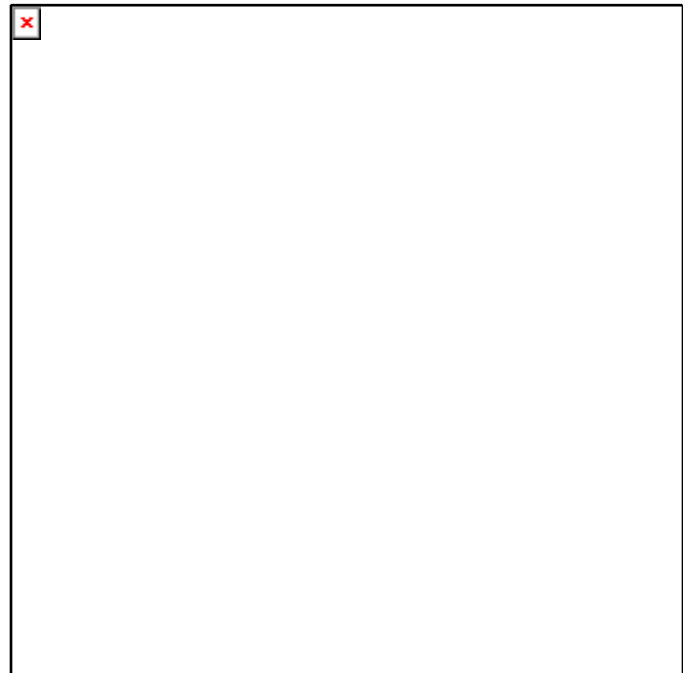
Location: 215 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse NY 13206

Resource Status:

1. **Determination:** Determined SR/NR eligible by the Commissioner of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation on the date noted above.
2. **Contributing:**

Criteria for Inclusion in the National Register:

- A. ☐ Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns in our history.
- B. ☐ Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. ☒ 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.



Summary Statement:



Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

Resource Evaluation

The Andrew Bankson House at 215 Burnet Avenue is significant as an example of Second Empire-style residential architecture on the Northside of Syracuse. Burnet Avenue and surrounding streets in the HawleyGreen neighborhood were laid out in the early nineteenth century, at the crossroads of the three villages (Salina, Lodi, and Syracuse) that were ultimately incorporated as the City of Syracuse in 1848. Residential development along Burnet Avenue (historically known as Second North Avenue) occurred rapidly during the second half of the nineteenth century, facilitated by the economic stimulus of the nearby Erie Canal, multiple railroad lines, and other industrial interests. The Andrew Bankson House was constructed circa 1852 for Andrew Bankson, a railroad expressman. The house was later owned by Reverend J.S. Backus, pastor at the First Baptist Church, and C.N. Adams, owner of the North Side Hatter and Furrier store on North Salina Street.

The Andrew Bankson House represents the Second Empire style through its mansard roof and bracketed cornice. It is a well-preserved and representative example of the Second Empire style in Syracuse. The building retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Title: **215 Burnet Avenue (Andrew Bankson House/Rizzo Apartment House)**

Description: View of primary (south) elevation.

Date of Photo: April 2019



Title: **215 Burnet Avenue (Andrew Bankson House/Rizzo Apartment House)**

Description: View of primary (south) elevation and west elevations.

Date of Photo: April 2019



Historic Property Name: Andrew Bankson House

Historic Use: Domestic

Description:

The Andrew Bankson House at 215 Burnet Avenue is located in the Hawley-Green section of Northside Syracuse, roughly 200 feet north of Interstate 690 and Interstate 81. The building is a three-story-tall, three-bay wide, Second Empire-style residence built circa 1852 and converted to multi-family residential and commercial use sometime during the twentieth century. It consists of a rectangular main block, a three-story ell to the northeast, and two-story, gable-roof addition to the north. The main block and the ell have mansard roofs covered with asphalt shingles. The lower roof slope overhangs and is bound by a simple cornice with decorative, paired brackets beneath the eaves. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof on the north side of the ell. Seven shallow, gabled dormers are located on the main block. The ell features a pediment-shaped dormer on the east elevation. The exterior walls of the building are of brick laid in running bond with vinyl siding on the east elevation of the ell. A portion of the eastern wall of the building has been rebuilt with concrete block. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash units with painted stone sills, some of which are set into arched surrounds. The entrance at the southwest corner of the main block comprises a modern paneled door set into a molded surround, covered by a hipped-roof porch with molded square column supports. A second entrance, also a modern paneled door, is located on the east elevation of the ell.

Parcel ID: 03.-07-07.0

Architectural Classifications: Second Empire

Foundation Materials: Stone

Wall Materials: Brick

Roof Materials: Asphalt shingle

Other Materials: N/A

Major Alterations: Unknown

Architects/Builders: Unknown

Brief description of property's significance:

The Andrew Bankson House at 215 Burnet Avenue is significant as an example of Second Empire-style residential architecture on the Northside of Syracuse. Burnet Avenue and surrounding streets in the Hawley-Green neighborhood were laid out in the early nineteenth century, at the crossroads of the three villages (Salina, Lodi, and Syracuse) that were ultimately incorporated as the City of Syracuse in 1848. Residential development along Burnet Avenue (historically known as Second North Avenue) occurred rapidly during the second half of the nineteenth century, facilitated by the economic stimulus of the nearby Erie Canal, multiple railroad lines, and other industrial interests. The Andrew Bankson House was constructed circa 1852 for Andrew Bankson, a railroad expressman. The house was later owned by Reverend J.S. Backus, pastor at the First Baptist Church, and C.N. Adams, owner of the North Side Hatter and Furrier store on North Salina Street.

The Andrew Bankson House represents the Second Empire style through its mansard roof and bracketed cornice. It is a well-preserved and representative example of the Second Empire style in Syracuse. The building retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Sources:

Gruber, Samuel D. National Register of Historic Places form for Hawley-Green Historic District Boundary Expansion, 2016. On file, New York State Historic Preservation Office, Waterford, New York.

Hardin, Evamaria. *Syracuse Landmarks*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1993.

Onondaga County Historical Association files. On file, Onondaga County Historical Association, Syracuse, New York.

“Andrew Bankson House.” Building-Structure Inventory Form, 1976. USN No. 06740.000380. On file, New York State Historic Preservation Office, Waterford, New York.

Area of Significance: Architecture

Periods of Significance: Circa 1852

Significant Dates: Unknown

Significant Persons: Unknown

Cultural Affiliations: Unknown

Update to SHPO 2015 Resource Evaluation of 800 North Clinton Street

Syracuse NY 13202

USN Number 06740.011623

Former Easy Washing Machine Co.
(currently Destiny Arms)

Summary Statement from SHPO Resource Evaluation dated 3/25/2015

This property is eligible for the State and National Registers of Historic Places as an intact example of a brick factory building, constructed in 1905 to house the Hotaling-Warner Macaroni Co. The building was expanded and acquired by the Easy Washing Machine Co. in 1920. It retains a substantial degree of architectural integrity in its austere facade elements. It sits on a low stone base with four stories above, brick pilasters separate large expanses of window between, and there are brick arches above each window. Above the fourth story windows in each bay are brick corbels, and a continuous band of corbels mark the parapet. The building displays a high degree of integrity of setting, location, feeling, association, workmanship, design and materials.

Updated Narrative Description of Property:

This early twentieth century brick industrial building, recently converted into an apartment complex, occupies a wedge-shaped block formed by North Clinton Street, Spencer Street, Genant Drive, and West Kirkpatrick Street. The building is located in downtown Syracuse in a largely industrial setting. It is situated approximately one hundred feet west of I-81. A large parking lot occupies the southeastern section of the lot.

The main block of the building is a rectangular-plan section fronting on North Clinton Street; it is four stories in height and has a flat roof. This original section, constructed circa 1905, has a stone foundation, projecting piers, recessed spandrel panels, segmental arched window openings and a corbelled cornice. The west elevation of the main block, along North Clinton Street, is nineteen bays wide, the bays defined by the pier-and-spandrel design; the south elevation, fronting on Spencer Street, is seven bays deep. A four-story rectangular-plan brick addition, flat roofed, extended the main block an additional ten bays along North Clinton Street. That section displays the same fenestration pattern, segmental-arch window apertures and spandrel panels as the earlier block, but it lacks the latter's corbelled cornice.

A third brick section, wedge-shaped and flat-roofed, is connected to the first addition and fronts on North Clinton Street. It is three stories in height and lacks many of the stylistic features that distinguish the two earlier sections. The three-story section comprises seven bays, each of which contains slightly larger, rectangular-shaped windows. A brick cornice, simpler in design than that employed on the main block, embellishes the eaves. The foundation is of poured concrete construction.

Two additional smaller sections, also constructed of brick, are appended along the east elevation of the building. One is a flat-roofed tower that slightly exceeds the height of the building, with an entrance at ground-story level, small rectangular windows at second- and third- story levels, and a painted mural on the upper part of the building advertising "Syracuse Furniture Forwarding, Allied Van Lines, Household & Commercial Storage." A two-story brick structure is appended to this tower. This flat-roofed section has a simple cornice and brick pilasters. The fenestration pattern on this section has been recently changed, with larger openings replaced by smaller rectangular apertures.

A single-story section, which served as the power house for the original circa 1905 block, extended from the east elevation of the main block, has been recently demolished. This section had a flat roof, a corbelled cornice, and both segmental-arched and rectangular window openings.

Narrative Description of current National Register Eligibility post renovation (2017):

The core of the building at 800 North Clinton Street was constructed circa 1905. A 1911 Sanborn map shows that the building comprised only the main block (the southwestern portion of the current building), a rectangular-plan structure with elevations on North Clinton Street and Spencer Street, and a single-story square-plan addition to the

east, which served as a boiler room. This previous addition to the east was recently demolished during the renovation of the building. The building is identified on the 1911 Sanborn map as being of mill construction, a structural system comprising a load-bearing masonry envelope and heavy timber structural members conceived to minimize damage in case of fire. The building is identified on the 1911 map as the Hotaling-Warner Co. Macaroni Factory.

As shown on 1924 Hopkins map of Syracuse, the building (identified as the Foulds Macaroni Company) had been expanded substantially by that time, and included all of the sections described above. The rectangular-plan core had been extended to the north, the wedge-shaped northern section had been constructed along North Clinton Street beyond it, and was not attached to the rest of the building at that time. The single-story eastern boiler room section remained in place and the stair tower and adjoining single-story addition east of the tower had also been constructed. A small free-standing building is also shown in the northeastern part of the parcel.

The 1950 Sanborn identifies the building as the Easy Washing Machine Corporation. The company was sold in 1955 and ceased operation completely in 1963 (Gas Engine Magazine Staff 2001). The building served various industrial and light-industrial uses for the remainder of the twentieth century, and was vacant for approximately twenty years before being redeveloped (Moriarty 2015). From 2015 through 2017, the building was renovated for conversion to an apartment complex called Destiny Arms. As part of this redevelopment, the windows throughout the structure (formerly multi-light casement sash) were replaced with modern windows comprising four fixed lights and a single-light transom. The original single-story section of the building was also demolished as part of the conversion and the fenestration pattern on the two-story addition was reconfigured. A main entry to the building was created in the tower, which did not contain an entry prior to the conversion.

The building continues to meet NR Criterion C as an example of early twentieth century industrial architecture. The property's period of significance extends through its use as an industrial building, circa 1955. Despite the alterations to the building that occurred during its recent conversion to apartments, as a whole, the building retains much of its historic appearance, including materials, design details such as cornices, expressed piers and spandrel panels, and fenestration pattern. With the exception of the small single-story section (recently removed), the form of the building is also intact to the early 1920s. Each extant section of the building had been constructed by 1924 and contributes to the building's significance. The wedge-shaped northern section of the building, for example, while later in date than the main block, is shown on the 1924 map, and its materials (including concrete foundation and brick walls) appear to be original to its construction.

Historic Maps:

G.M. Hopkins Co. *Syracuse and Suburbs*. New York. 1924.

Sanborn Map Company. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of the City of Syracuse. 1911; 1950.

Other Sources:

Gas Engine Magazine Staff "Easy Washing Machine Co.," *Gas Engine Magazine*. May/June 2001.

Moriarty, Rick "Work to start soon on apartments at abandoned Syracuse factory," Syracuse.com

https://www.syracuse.com/business-news/index.ssf/2015/10/work_to_start_soon_on_destiny_arms_apartments_at_abandoned_syracuse_factory.html

Accessed August 28, 2018.

Schwerzler, Kay "Using His Noodle," *Chicago Tribune*. April 4, 1993.

8/29/2018



0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

Former Easy Washing Machine Company (06740.011623)
(currently Destiny Arms), 800 North Clinton Street

Location Map



The south and east elevations of 800 North Clinton Street (06740.011623),
Former Easy Washing Machine Company (currently Destiny Arms).
Photo date: 8/2018

1



The west and south elevations of 800 North Clinton Street (06740.011623),
Former Easy Washing Machine Company (currently Destiny Arms).
Photo date: 8/2018

2

Former Easy Washing Machine Company (06740.011623)
(currently Destiny Arms), 800 North Clinton Street



The east and north elevations of 800 North Clinton Street (06740.011623),
Former Easy Washing Machine Company (currently Destiny Arms),
showing the northernmost section of the building.
Photo date: 8/2018

3

Former Easy Washing Machine Company (06740.011623)
(currently Destiny Arms), 800 North Clinton Street



Pre-renovation south elevations of 800 North Clinton Street (06740.011623), 4
Former Easy Washing Machine Company
Photo date: 8/2014



Pre-renovation west elevation of 800 North Clinton Street (06740.011623), 5
Former Easy Washing Machine Company.
Photo date: 8/2014

Former Easy Washing Machine Company (06740.011623)
(currently Destiny Arms), 800 North Clinton Street

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Oak Knitting Company
other names/site number Oak Knitting Mill

2. Location

street & number 102 West Division Street

N/A
N/A

 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 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

OAK KNITTING COMPANY

Name of Property

ONONDAGA CO., NY

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	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)

Industrial Resources in the City of Syracuse

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone, concrete

walls: brick

roof: EPDM

other: metal

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Located approximately one mile northwest of City Hall and downtown Syracuse, the former Oak Knitting Company building was purposely located near the New York Central Railroad, the Erie Lackawanna Railroad and the Oswego Canal, the latter now filled in and part of I-81, a major roadway through the heart of Syracuse. The building is a four-story, brick industrial building located at the northeast corner of West Division Street and Genant Drive, adjacent to I-81 in the northwest quadrant of the city and at the southeast end of Onondaga Lake. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, the area was going through an industrial transition and the Oak Knitting Company was one of the first of many large industrial buildings constructed in the district. The original section of the Oak Knitting Company mill building was constructed in 1899-1900, expanded in 1900-1901, and had additions between 1908 and c1931-1942.

The four-story, red brick building sits on a raised basement, is seventeen-bays wide and ten-bays deep along Genant Drive, and has a two-bay, four-story stair tower on West Division Street. The building has a flat roof with metal copings. The oldest part of the building has a limestone foundation. Newer sections have poured concrete or concrete block foundations. The earliest two sections of the 146 x 100 foot rectangular building were built using common mill construction of load bearing masonry walls and wooden joists supported by heavy wooden posts. The footprint is basically rectangular with one two-story addition at the northwest end and a one-story L-shaped addition in the northeast corner of the building. The exterior of the building is defined by plain brick piers that divide the bays. Within the bays are large rectangular window openings with stone sills. The windows in the center section have arched brick lintels; all others are rectangular. Each bay has a corbelled brick cornice. Successive owners have replaced a number of the windows at various times and today the windows are an eclectic mix of materials and styles, with several surviving originals. The flush facade is interrupted by a stair tower and a non-historic porch at the main entrance. A loading dock area is on the west side of the building with several additional loading dock doors on the east.

Portions of the building are still used for industrial purposes and retain their open format and much of the historic fabric (wood floors/ceilings, wood support posts, stairs, freight elevator, and exterior brick and stone walls). A portion of the interior on the north side of the building is used for office and commercial space and retains its historic interior configuration and much of its historic fabric. A portion near the center was partitioned into apartment/living space, but much of this is reversible. Section 5 is open (used for warehousing/storage) and of more recent construction materials. It is not currently being used due to structural problems with the north wall. Although not individually referenced in the National Register Multiple Document Form *Industrial Resources of the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York*,

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(2010), Oak Knitting meets the registration requirements defined in section F-6 as clearly being identifiable as a late nineteenth century building of common mill construction with turn-of-the-century additions done in the same manner.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

Syracuse is a city in central New York State, southwest of Oneida Lake and at the southeast end of Onondaga Lake. The city formed in the early nineteenth century near the junction of Onondaga Lake, the Erie Canal and the Oswego Canal. Both canals have been filled-in and the former Oswego Canal is now Interstate 81 (I-81), which effectively bisects the city. This juncture of lake and canal was the location of much of the city's industry and many of the extant buildings are now a mix of commercial and residential uses with some light industry. The Oak Knitting Company is on the east end of this former primarily industrial area. The building stands in its original location at the top of a rise at the corner of West Division Street and Genant Drive. It is fairly isolated from other larger former industrial buildings by I-81 to the east, large parking lots to the north and west and electric transmission equipment in the block to the south.

General Description

Constructed between 1899 and 1931, Oak Knitting is a four-story brick building with a stone and concrete foundation. One of its distinctive features is the large number of windows on each floor, separated by brick piers and panels. The building fronts onto West Division Street with the main entrance near the east end and a secondary entrance in a full-height stair tower to the west. Windows in the stair tower appear to be original. This elevation also has an advertising billboard and lighting atop the cornice over the entrance.

The building was constructed in five sections as illustrated in the following diagram. The original section of the Oak Knitting Company mill building (Section 1) was constructed in 1899-1900, followed in 1900-1901 by Section 2, both of which are depicted on a 1906 Sanborn map. A building permit issued in 1908 may have been for Section 4, which first appears on a 1911 Sanborn map (bleach house). Section 3 has a steel frame rather than the heavy timber used in the first two sections, indicating its construction between 1911 and 1924, also verified by Sanborn maps. Section 5 may date from as early as 1931, but was definitely constructed prior to 1942 as indicated by an updated (1942) Sanborn map.

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South Elevation

Facing West Division Street, the south elevation (façade) contains the main entrance near the southwest corner of Section 1. The entry is seven steps above the public sidewalk. The stairs and a ramp provide access to the recessed glass and aluminum door with sidelights. The wood pergola style porch, stone steps and planter and concrete walkway/ramp are recent non-historic additions. The entrance was redone in the 1990s. The south elevation consists of the south ends of Sections 1, 2 & 3, unified by an overhanging cornice and brick corbelling. Section 1 is six bays wide along West Division Street with seven bays in Section 2 and five bays in Section 3, with two of these bays in the stair tower. All bays except one have large rectangular window openings with stone sills; those in Section 2 have brick arched lintels. The bay immediately to the east of the entrance is solid brick on all levels. Most of the windows in Section 3 are twelve-over-

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twelve double-hung sash on the first and second floors and replacement windows of four-light casements topped with eight-light transoms in the upper floors.

Section 2 was constructed only a year after the company began operations. Windows in the first two floors are a different height (shorter) than the upper two floors, as this portion was originally only two stories high; it was expanded to a full four stories in 1907, as documented by a newspaper article describing the proposed addition. This is the portion of the elevation with arched brick lintels. The windows have the same stone sills, casements and transoms as seen in Section 1. One exception is a partially brick infilled window opening with a centrally placed, nearly square, multi-light metal and glass window with a concrete sill. Sections 1 and 2 shares a matching stone water table and an ashlar foundation.

Section 3, at the west end of the façade, has the same fenestration as the rest of the façade but differs because of the stair tower and concrete foundation. A stair tower at the east side of Section 3 abuts Section 2 and is two bays wide and one bay deep. The windows that light the tower are staggered to coincide with the stairs, and each is tall and narrow with eight-lights of wood and fixed glass. Due to the slope of the site, the secondary entrance is higher than the main entrance and has a metal fire escape landing and stair on the west side of the stair tower. An entry into the basement is in the second bay and a short concrete ramp descends to the door. Windows in the basement level are fixed rectangular paired eight-light windows. As previously mentioned, the windows in the upper two floors are non-historic double-hung sash replacement windows arranged in pairs under multi-light fixed transom. The windows in the body of the building have stone sills that match the others on the façade. The windows in the stair tower have brick sills.

West elevation

Most of Section 3 and part of Section 4 compose the west elevation, which appears taller since it is at the portion of the site that begins the descending part of the slope. The pattern of brick and window continues on the west side of Section 3 and all of the windows in the second, third and fourth floors are non-historic paired double-hung sash replacement windows with multi-light fixed transoms. Three windows remain at the southwest end of the first floor. These are large multi-light metal industrial windows where the eight center lights pivot for ventilation. These appear to be replacements for the original windows due to the ill-fit at the sill and the shadow lines along the frames. The two bays to the north of these windows have been infilled with concrete blocks except for small, paired fixed windows one block level above the sill. A concrete loading dock is to the north of the infilled windows and a metal stairway provides access from the parking lot. Window openings at the end of the loading dock are also infilled, two with doors and the rest with concrete block. The dock also covers the windows that originally lit the basement. Additional basement windows are directly south of the dock, resting on the concrete foundation, and are eight-light glass and wood fixed windows.

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Set back from the northwest corner is the west side of Section 4, an early twentieth century, two-story brick bleach house with a flat roof. The west side of Section 4 is only two bays wide. The upper story had three windows in each bay; the openings have been covered with plywood. On the lower level, a large opening at the north end is infilled with concrete block, except for a metal door. Another large first floor opening has a three part metal and large multi-light fixed window over a large metal lower infilled section. Newer brick replaces the sections between the upper and lower windows and brick corbeling is barely visible under the cornice. Changes in the color of the brick and mortar in this section indicate much repair and/or alteration.

East Elevation

Sections 1 and 5 compose the east elevation, which runs along Genant Drive facing I-81. Section 1 is the oldest part of the building and extends for ten bays from the south end of the elevation. This elevation has the same brick and fenestration as the façade but with square windows, no lintels, and stone sills. Windows are similar, with five-over-five fixed transoms over eight-lights in the upper floors and six-lights in the lower floors, except for four two-light lower sections in the second floor north end. This section of the elevation is unified by brick corbeling and an ashlar water table, which is partly obscured by concrete that also obscures the foundation pattern of brick and random ashlar stone. The concrete is the remnant of a loading dock and there are double wood and metal loading dock doors in bays three, five, seven and nine. Tie rods are visible between the second and third floors and one on ground level between bays three and four. The remnants of a metal fire-escape are located between the third and fourth floors at the north end of this elevation. A hoist bar is centered at the eaves above the seventh bay.

North of Section 1 is Section 5, the last addition on the building (c1931-1942), which is slightly recessed from Section 1. This brick addition rises to the second story of Section 1 and is brick with a concrete foundation and a flat roof. Two loading dock bays on the first floor are infilled with brick and four large, metal, multi-light windows are above the bays. The section is essentially one-story that rises to the same height as the second story of section 1. The interior is largely open space.

North elevation

The north side is composed mostly of Sections 4 and 5. The portion of Section 5 is to the east and is a solid brick wall with one window opening that is infilled with brick. The foundation has been replaced on this and the west side with concrete block. A loading dock has been added at the basement level on the west side of this addition. A shed roof, sloping down from south to north, has been constructed over the dock area. There is a large overhead garage door opening onto the loading dock. The concrete foundation continues in Section 4 and the section itself is four bays wide.

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The paired windows between the bays are covered with plywood. Corbelling at the cornice matches that on the façade of the building. The upper two stories of Sections 1, 2, and 3 are visible above Sections 4 and 5. The windows in these sections match those on the building façade.

Interior

Although the building has a number of loading docks and doors, the main entrance is in the south elevation of Section 1. The entrance opens into the first floor lobby and stair hall that contains a non-historic stair and doors to the right and left. To the right (east) side of the hall is an office suite in what was the original location of the Oak Knitting Company offices, but the current offices were renovated in 2001. The floors are carpeting over wood and the walls are painted plaster board, dividing the offices into four rooms and closets. The ceilings are pressed tin and are assumed to be reinstalled from the original office complex.

To the left of the entrance lobby is a narrow hall that extends north. The right side of the hall was the original exterior wall of Section 1 and the window openings are clearly visible but now infilled with brick. Opening off the south end of the hall is a second office suite of two rooms, closet and bathroom, which also dates from the 2001-2002 renovation. North of the office suites in Sections 1 and 2 are open industrial spaces that have their original layout/configuration of large open spaces with heavy timber support posts throughout. The wood posts and beams are connected with heavy steel brackets. The floors are tongue and groove wood with numerous patches and areas covered with plywood. Brick is exposed in the walls. A hall across the rear of Sections 1 and 2 provides access to Section 3, which is open industrial space with steel beams, wood flooring and wood ceilings. A freight elevator, which occupies the same location as the original elevator, opens into the hall in Section 1. The north wall has a few original wood frame windows with center portions that pivot and a hopper transom.

Access between the floors is supplied by the main entrance stair, the original staircase in the Section 3 stair tower, and two elevators (the previously mentioned freight elevator and a small passenger elevator at the end of the narrow hall off of the lobby, installed in 2001). The stairs are at the front of the building; one within Section 1 and the other in the stair tower attached to Section 3. An additional interior (non-historic) stairwell was constructed on the east side of the building when the office suite was renovated (2001). It connects the first with the second floor within the office suite in the southeast corner of the building. Offices have been constructed in the easternmost section on all four floors. Offices and two apartments were constructed in Section 2 in 2001. The westernmost section of the building retains its open layout and the steel support posts and large windows are the defining features.

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Sections 4 and 5 most recently served the building as shipping departments with loading docks and interior wide open spaces. Several original windows are intact on the interior of Section 4; each consists of three stacked rectangular wood hopper windows. Plans are to repair and paint the existing historic windows that are in fair condition. Interior storm windows will be installed in these locations, as well. Windows that are beyond repair will be replaced in kind with wood and aluminum clad windows. The more recent wood and steel replacement windows will be removed and replaced with wood and aluminum clad windows replicating the original windows on each elevation. The proposed repair of the historic windows and the installation of new windows replicating the originals will return the look of the building as it was during the period of significance.

Section 5 shows serious damage, especially with the bowing outward of the north exterior wall. The addition (ca. 1931) was two stories in height on a full basement, but on the interior it is one vast open space with only the steel frame dividing the basement from the space above. Flooring originally divided the space but heavy water damage deteriorated the upper floors rendering the floors unsafe and requiring removal (done recently). Due to serious concerns with this part of the building, Section 5 is currently empty and not being used.

The exterior of the former Oak Knitting Mill retains a high level of architectural integrity. On the interior, some areas of the original open industrial space have been partitioned and converted for current uses; however, the current proposed plans for renovation intend to remove all of the 2001 partitions and the building will be converted into apartments and offices. The heavy wooden timber columns will remain visible throughout the developed portions of the building and the large window openings will fill the interior spaces with natural light, as was the case when it was designed by Archimedes Russell to serve the industrial needs of the Oak Knitting Company.

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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.)

- ☒ 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1899-1956

Significant Dates

1899, 1901, 1907, 1908, 1927, 1956

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Archimedes Russell (sections 1 & 2)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance (1899-1956) reflects the initial date of construction through subsequent historic expansions and the use of the building as a textile mill and grocery warehouse.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Summary

The Oak Knitting Company building is historically significant under Criterion A in industry as outlined in Section B “**Industrial Boom and Diversification**” of the Multiple Property Documentation Form *Industrial Resources of the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York* (2010). After the decline of the city’s early industries (most notably the salt industry), a large variety of newer industries appeared, building on the reclaimed salt flats in the northwest section of the city, continuing the function of this part of the city as an industrial quarter. The quarter was well removed from the commercial center and residential sections of the city, but connected by roads, rail and waterways to these sections and beyond. The Oak Knitting Company was part of this diversification, constructed on a former salt manufacturing site. By 1910, 29 textiles mills and factories in this area were collectively the second largest employer in the city, only surpassed by the large iron and steel mills that required more workers. Textile mills, Oak Knitting Mill included, were additionally important in the city as providing employment opportunities for women. The proliferation of private industry after 1870 made Syracuse into one of the premier upstate cities in New York, producing a wide variety of goods that ranged from clothing and caskets to agricultural implements, typewriters, brass goods and railroad car windows. After the building’s industrial use ceased in the 1920s, the former mill was used as a warehouse for more than fifty years with its most important occupant being the American Stores Company, Inc. of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which owned the building from 1931 to 1955. Beginning as a small chain of grocery stores, American expanded to more than 1,200 stores, 33 of them in the Syracuse area. In 1937, America transformed itself into Acme, which pioneered a new larger, self-service shopping experience that also included parking lots at its stores. Syracuse, with its central location as an established transportation hub, became the regional headquarters for all Central New York stores and the warehouse at 102 West Division Street was its distribution center.

Oak Knitting is also eligible under Criterion C in architecture as an excellent example of a late nineteenth century industrial factory built using common mill construction, as defined in section F-6 in the Multiple Property Document. Each of the five sections of the mill illustrates construction techniques typical of its period, beginning with common mill construction in the earlier sections and ending with concrete and brick masonry in the most recent. In addition to meeting registration requirements outlined in the document, the building is an example of a later work designed by Archimedes Russell (1840-1915), perhaps Central New York's most prolific architect and certainly the premier architect in the city at that time.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORIAL CONTEXT

As outlined in the Multiple Property Document *Industrial Resources of the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York*, salt was an essential commodity and the salt springs near Onondaga Lake became the source for salt that was traded, first by the Onondaga Nation of the Iroquois and later the eastern settlers who moved into the area after the American Revolution. For much of first half of the nineteenth century, salt and salt related industries composed the economic base of the region and were responsible for the growth of Syracuse, incorporating as a city in 1848. After the Civil War, the salt industry, which had been the foundation of the Syracuse's earliest industrial development, began to decline and in its place scores of diverse industries began to drive the booming local economy. The 1892 Sanborn map for the area depicted row upon row of solar salt vats at the corner of North Clinton and West Division Streets in the northwest portion of the city. The salt vats were housed in simple wooden sheds that were quickly and easily removed. As the salt flats were abandoned, the area was opened up for redevelopment. In 1899, an article in the *Syracuse Evening Herald* announced that a large new knitting mill was to be constructed on West Division Street near the Oswego Canal. Local businessmen, Charles E. Crouse and Adolph G. Velasko, teamed up to start the Oak Knitting Company. Crouse was a pioneer in the local wholesale grocery business and was a local financier. Velasko grew up in the Syracuse area, graduating from the Syracuse City Schools and afterwards was employed as a manufacturers' agent for several knitting mills in New York City and Philadelphia. In 1896 he returned to Syracuse and became the manager of the Clinton Knitting Company, a manufacturer of ladies and children's knitted underwear. After partnering with Crouse, Velasko became the manager of the new business venture named the Oak Knitting Company, with local architect Archimedes Russell hired to design the new mill and office building.

The Oak Knitting Company History

The Oak Knitting Company was the third such enterprise in Syracuse, following the founding of the Clinton Knitting Company (1893) and West Brothers Manufacturers (1894), for the production of knit underwear. The first section of the Oak Knitting building was constructed in late 1899 to early 1900 and manufacturing began in February 1900. The company initially provided employment for 80 individuals, the majority being women. Before operations were underway, the company received orders for the high quality ladies' knit underwear promised by the company. Almost immediately, the company needed additional space, and in the fall of 1900 plans were drawn up for a three story addition (two-stories

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on a raised basement) that was ready for occupancy on January 1, 1901.¹ This new section was constructed on the west side of the original building as warehouse space to store raw materials and finished merchandise, freeing up space for additional machinery in the main building. An updated 1906 Sanborn map showed the building as a four-story mill with a two-story addition to the west.

In 1903, Adolph Velasko announced that the company would buy the adjacent lot to the west for future expansion; however, in the fall of 1903, a major increase in the price of raw cotton negatively impacted knitting mills throughout the country, halting Oak Knitting's expansion plans. Cotton prices were generally at their lowest in October and November and increased through the following months until it reached a maximum in July, just as the new crops were beginning to be harvested. In spite of the normal cycle, prices continued to increase in the fall of 1903, and in that year, cotton prices were at their highest in a decade. An article in the *Syracuse Herald* on September 27, 1903 stated that "notwithstanding the present demoralization in the textile market, local mills are busy." At the time, the Oak Knitting Mill employed 150 individuals (25 men and 125 women) and early in October 1903, an article proclaimed that the Oak Knitting Mill would remain open.² A January 1904 article indicated that the local mills were not affected as much as those in other cities due in part to a large stock pile of raw cotton stock stored in the company's warehouse.

Oak Knitting withstood the downturn experienced by many and, by the end of the first quarter of 1904, was once again operating on a positive footing. An article on page five of the *Syracuse Post Standard* (March 20, 1904) stated that the company's advance output for nine months was sold and that due to the high demand for its products, another addition to the Syracuse plant was under consideration. Instead, the next expansion was the acquisition of the Fashion Knitting Company in the village of Arcade, Wyoming County that was made a subsidiary of the Oak Knitting Company in 1904.

In the December 1905 issue of the *Textile World Record*, an announcement was made that the Oak Knitting Company installed new knitting and sewing machines at its Syracuse and Arcade locations and the company was contemplating adding even more knitting machines. In January 1907, another announcement in the *Syracuse Post Standard* reported that the company planned to erect a four-story addition to serve as a warehouse for the factory. Once the warehouse was completed (1907), the company could open up space for more equipment and operators and this area is assumed to be the upper two floors that were added to Section 2. In December, 1908 the Oak Knitting Company was granted a building permit for yet another addition. At some point during this period of rapid expansion, a two-story bleach house (section 4) was constructed at the rear on the northwest corner of the building in addition to the two stories constructed atop the first addition. Both were depicted on a 1911 Sanborn map.

¹ "Doubling Capacity of Knitting Plant," *Syracuse Post Standard*, 14 Oct. 1900.

² "Will Not Close," *Syracuse Journal*, 6 Oct. 1903, 3.

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Also in 1908, the company was incorporated with Charles E. Crouse as president, with 12,199 shares of stock; Adolph G. Velasko, vice-president and treasurer, with 1,299 shares; and George J. Sager, secretary, with two shares.³ For many years, Sager was a partner with his brother in the Sager Brothers Company that produced fine silk and mohair knit goods. At age 68, Sager was in retirement when he joined the Oak Knitting Company. In 1911, the company appeared to be doing well, producing an average of 12,000 garments, and on December 1, 1911, it purchased the Ypsilanti Underwear Company of Ypsilanti, Michigan.⁴ At the company's annual meeting held on December 31, 1915, President Charles E. Crouse announced that 1914 was the company's most productive year and that the company was actively expanding its already large workforce of nearly 700 employees.

By the 1920s, the textile and knitting industries in the northern states entered into a period of decline and transition as southern states became the leaders in the industry due to easier access to raw materials and competitive wage structures. During this period, Oak Knitting had the added misfortune of losing its leader, when Charles Crouse died in 1920. Adolph Velasko stepped into the role of company president but retained his position as treasurer. William V. Walrath was named vice-president and secretary of the company, and both managed the company until 1927, when they entered into a merger agreement between Oak Knitting and the Lullwater Manufacturing Company of Eastport, Georgia. Shortly after the agreement, the company made plans to relocate all operations to Georgia. Machinery in the Syracuse and Arcade plants was dismantled and the equipment was moved to Atlanta, Georgia. After the merger, the company was known as the Oak Knitting Company of Georgia, with Adolph G. Velasko as president and general manager and Oliver J. Purnell, from the Ypsilanti, Michigan, branch of Oak Knitting Mills as vice president. Walter T. Chandler, former president of Lullwater Manufacturing Company, became a member of the board of the reorganized firm. By 1930, the Syracuse city directory listed only three knitting mills where, at the industry's peak in the 1910s, twenty-nine knitting mills operated in Syracuse.

American Stores Company

The year 1930 marked the end of the period of industrial boom and diversification (1870-1929) in Syracuse as empty industrial buildings were finding new life as warehouses. With the closing of the Oak Knitting operations in Syracuse, 83,000 square feet of manufacturing space stood empty and was offered for sale. It was leased for three years (1928-1931) by the Fern Furniture Company as a regional distribution warehouse. After Fern Furniture's lease expired in 1931, the building was acquired by the American Stores Company, Inc. of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The company was formed in 1917 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with the merger of five local grocery store chains. By 1920, The American

³ "Permits of Build," *Syracuse Herald*, 26 Feb. 1908, 2.

⁴ "Oak Knitting Company Gets Ypsilanti Mill," *Syracuse Journal*, 1 Dec. 1911, 4.

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Stores Company was operating 1,243 stores. By 1930, the company had more than doubled the number of stores and was operating in adjacent states. In 1931, 33 American Stores were in the city of Syracuse and the warehouse at 102 West Division Street was keeping them supplied with in-house store brands. In 1937, the company opened a new type of store that was a larger, self-service operation and offered a parking lot for its customers. This new supermarket was named the Acme Market and became the model for the future growth of the company. By 1942, the company had 576 supermarkets. Within a decade, the American Stores Company was the fourth largest grocery chain in the nation. Syracuse, with its central location as an established transportation hub, became the regional headquarters for all Central New York stores and the warehouse at 102 West Division Street was its distribution center. In 1955 the company built a vast new warehouse on Thompson Road in East Syracuse near Exit 35 of the recently constructed New York Thruway, and the building at 102 West Division Street became vacant.

In 1956, the building became the property of Midstate Warehouse, which leased portions to firms needing warehouse space. In 1960, William D. Birchenough, Sr. of Skaneateles purchased the building, leasing most of it as warehouse space but keeping the westernmost section of the building for his manufacturing company, Weather Products Dynamic Pak. Over the years, part of the interior was divided into office space and two apartments were built on the fourth floor. Currently, the building is still home to Dynamic Pak, and one office suite is rented to Onondaga Environmental Institute, a local not-for-profit organization, while another is occupied by Appel Osborn Landscape Architecture.

Criterion C: Architecture

Textile mill architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century had its roots in England prior to the industrial revolution and early mills built in America followed the same design. One of the earliest textile mills was the Slater Mill, built in Pawtucket, Rhode Island around 1793 by British immigrant Samuel Slater. The mill was basically a large open area with high ceilings that housed mechanized spinning and weaving equipment. Since the machinery was water powered, early mills were located along streams with the machinery connected by pulleys to large waterwheels. By the late nineteenth century, new technology freed the mill from water sites by using steam and, later, electric driven machinery. Technology also improved textile machinery, requiring larger space to house large and sometimes heavy machines for mass production of goods and warehouse areas for storing raw material. The rectangular, multi-story masonry form became the basic physical configuration for the early factory building following a common construction of load-bearing masonry walls and heavy interior timber framing.⁵ Although the buildings were considered fireproof, interior floors and ceilings were often wood.

⁵ Landscape & Prospect, *Syracuse Cultural Resources Survey: Volume 1—The Historic Architecture of the Central Business District*, 1993, 13.

OAK KNITTING COMPANY

Name of Property

ONONDAGA CO., NY

County and State

Built in five stages, the oldest portions of the Oak Knitting Company mill building followed the pattern of late nineteenth century common mill construction (section 1 & 2—see page 5). Constructed of brick, the building had rows of windows for natural interior illumination. Large support timbers with chamfered corners were seen as slow burning in case of fire, allowing time to call for assistance. As an added precaution, the boiler was located in a separate, one-story brick building on the north side of the mill and, later, sprinklers were added throughout the building, often insisted upon by insurance companies. Elevators allowed for the ease of movement of raw materials and finished products between floors. The corner location, removed from other tall buildings, ensured excellent natural light throughout the building, which was augmented with electric lights. According to a 1911 Sanborn Insurance map, Oak Knitting had steam heat, electric lights and sprinklers in the main manufacturing building. As the building was expanded, new additions had the same brick exterior, stone foundation and fire suppression systems but section 3 (ca. 1911) was built with steel frame construction. Only the section 4 bleach house on the north side of the building lacked sprinklers. A 1953 Sanborn map indicated that the engine and boiler house were expanded and encompassed by section 5.

In addition to practical considerations, the design also reflected popular architecture of the period as used for industrial buildings. Oak Knitting's decorative features were limited to brick corbeling, cornice and stone sills and water table to contrast the brick. The original portion of the building was designed by local architect Archimedes Russell (1840-1915), the city's most prolific architect at the time. Originally from Massachusetts, he came to Syracuse in 1862 where he trained in the office of architect Horatio Nelson White, and in 1868 he opened his own firm. During his long career (1868-1915), he designed nearly 600 buildings in the Syracuse area and 250 more throughout central New York. When Syracuse University established the one of the oldest architecture programs in the country (1873) Russell taught at the school, educating students until he left his professorship in 1881. Russell was known for his use of new materials and techniques as they became available, and he was especially interested in fireproof construction. After its construction, the local newspaper described the sprinkler system and method of construction of the Oak Knitting mill as providing "absolute fire protection." The engine and boiler house were located in a separate building at the rear of the mill, further reducing the threat of fire. Russell designed the original mill and the 1900 addition to the building.

Throughout his career, Russell designed practically every type of building in the reigning architectural style of the period. According to the *Syracuse Cultural Resources Survey* (1993):

His work touched all levels of society. He leaves a legacy of public architecture--churches, schools, and commercial buildings, which endure as focal points in the city landscape--residential architecture, from grand brick and stone mansions to modest clapboard homes. At least 60 of his buildings are in existence today in Syracuse, and probably at least that many remain elsewhere in Central New York. What remains is a good cross-section of Russell's practice--buildings remain of every type and every style. Integrity ranges from excellent to poor. Twelve of his buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic

OAK KNITTING COMPANY

Name of Property

ONONDAGA CO., NY

County and State

Places, and seven are located in Local Preservation Districts. Many more are eligible for historic designation, not only for their connection to the architect but also for their individual artistic value. Currently designated buildings represent only a fraction of Russell's extant body of work. Many commissions which are potentially eligible for historic designation have been adequately documented.

In order to fully appreciate an architect's significance, it is necessary to understand their entire body of work, from the high-profile commissions to the most modest. This is especially true of an architect like Russell, whose prolific practice was confined for the most part to Syracuse and central New York, and who had such a profound impact on the Syracuse landscape of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.⁶

The report went on to state that several examples of his late nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial buildings still exist in Syracuse, including buildings in the Geddes/Fayette Street and the Franklin Street areas. Oak Knitting Company Mill, at 102 W. Division Street in the Franklin Street area, is one of these and was specifically mentioned in the report as a prime example of his industrial design.

Conclusion

As one of Syracuse's extant late nineteenth/early twentieth century industrial resources, Oak Knitting Mill's building remains as an excellent example of a particular building type and construction, clearly representing the city's post Erie Canal industrial diversification. It also stands as an excellent example of the later work of Archimedes Russell and his use of common mill construction applied to newer "fireproof" methods and technologies. The diverse industries that developed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century periods had particular needs for factory and warehouse buildings, all defined by function-related technologies. Elevators were an innovation that allowed for the use of multi-story buildings, and Oak Knitting embraced the invention by installing a freight elevator. Like most factory/mills of the period, the building was brick and stone with principal support posts that decreased in dimensions with each successive floor. Even during its use as a warehouse, the Oak Knitting Mill building retained its identifiable open-floor mill character and construction, giving it a substantial level of historic and architectural integrity and a period of significance of 1899 through 1956.

⁶Landscape & Prospect, *Syracuse Cultural Resources Survey: Volume 2: The Historic Architecture of Archimedes Russell*, "Recommendations," 1.

OAK KNITTING COMPANY

Name of Property

ONONDAGA CO., NY

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Macaulay, David. *Mill*. Boston: MA: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1983.

"New Industry—Large Knitting Mill to be Built--Oak Knitting Company." *Syracuse Evening Herald*, 14 October 1899, 8.

"Oak Knitting Company Gets Ypsilanti Mill." *Syracuse Journal*, 1 December 1911, 4.

"Permits of Build." *Syracuse Herald*, 21 Dec. 1908, 6.

"Two Knitting Plants will Go to Atlanta." *Syracuse American*, 9 October 1927, 15.

"Will Not Close." *Syracuse Journal*, 6 October 1903.

maps:

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City of Syracuse, vol.2. New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Company, 1892

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City of Syracuse, vol.2. New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Company, 1892 updated to 1906

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City of Syracuse, vol.3. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1911

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, City of Syracuse, vol.3. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1911 updated to 1942

OAK KNITTING COMPANY

Name of Property

ONONDAGA CO., NY

County and State

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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other
Name of repository: Onondaga Historical Association

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>405863</u> Easting	<u>4768084</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries are indicated by the heavy line on the attached map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those associated with the property acquire by the Oak Knitting Company during their occupation of the building and are currently defined according to the attached tax map. The boundary is the same as for the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia Carrington Carter (edited by Virginia L. Bartos, NYS OPRHP)

organization Renaissance Studio

date June 2016

street & number 219 Crawford Ave.

telephone 315-446-1310

city or town Syracuse

state NY

zip code 13224

e-mail ccarringtoncarter@verizon.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

OAK KNITTING COMPANY

Name of Property

ONONDAGA CO., NY

County and State

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 2000x3000 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. For districts, key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Oak Knitting Company

City or Vicinity: Syracuse

County: Onondaga State: NY

Photographer: Virginia L. Bartos

Date Photographed: 13 April 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0012: South and east elevations of Oak Knitting, view looking northwest from Genant and West Clinton.

0002 of 0012: Looking toward west end of south elevation, showing stair tower.

0003 of 0012: West and north elevations, view looking southeast from adjacent parking lot.

0004 of 0012: West elevation (steel frame section), view looking east.

0005 of 0012: North elevation, looking south, with section 5 in the forefront.

0006 of 0012: Interior view of industrial space in section 3.

0007 of 0012: Interior view of industrial space in section 1 showing common mill construction.

0008 of 0012: Basement section of section 2 show foundation/common mill construction.

0009 of 0012: Freight elevator, section 2 (basement).

0010 of 0012: Interior view of stair, south elevation stair tower.

0011 of 0012: Interior view of section 3 showing steel frame construction (3rd floor).

0012 of 0012: Pressed tin ceiling, 1st floor office (original location of Oak Knitting offices).

Property Owner:

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

name Oak Knitting Mill Commons, LLC (Timothy M. Lynn)

street & number 100 Madison St.

telephone _____

city or town Syracuse

state NY

zip code 13202

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.460 et seq.).

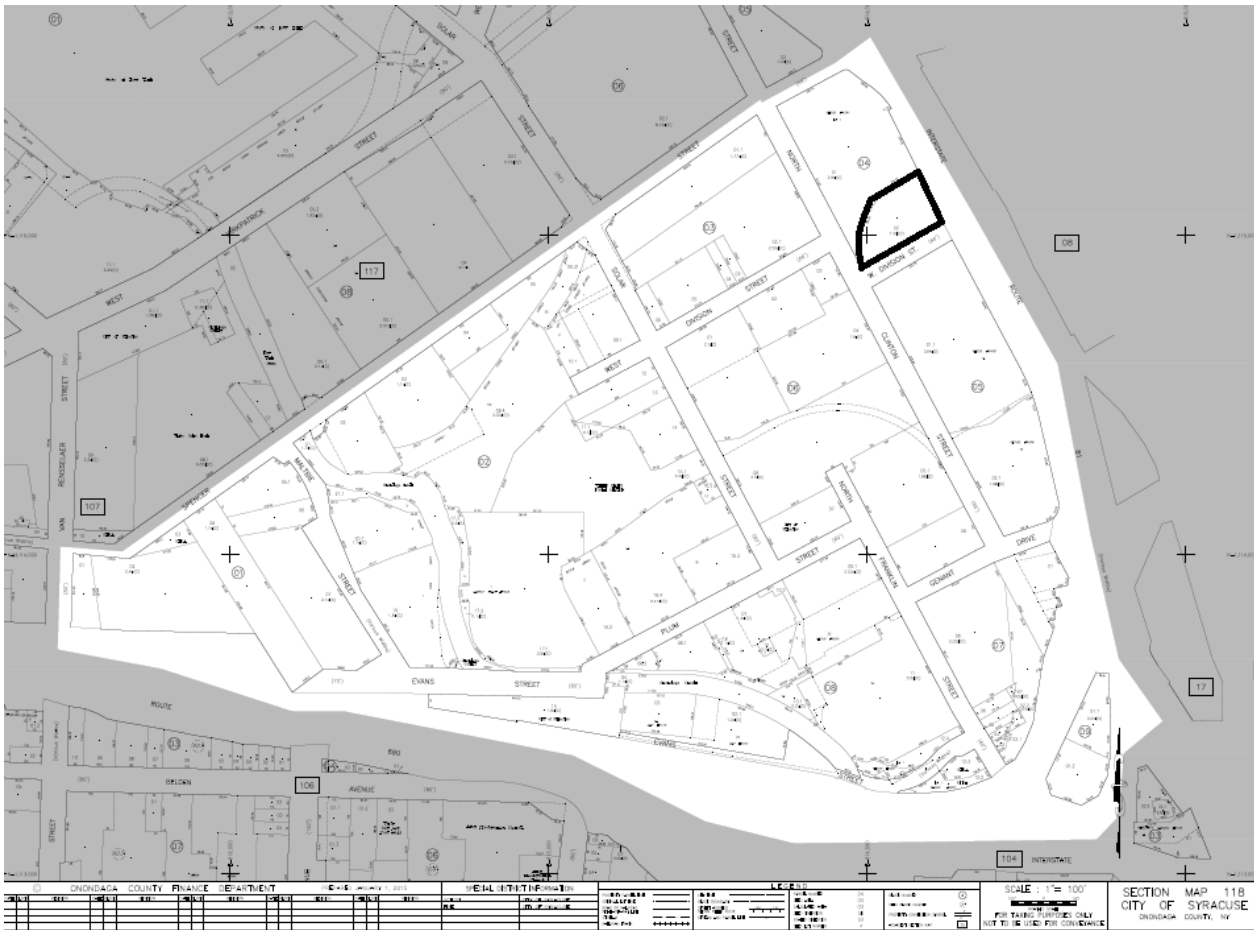
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

OAK KNITTING COMPANY

Name of Property

ONONDAGA CO., NY

County and State



Oak Knitting property boundary:

OAK KNITTING COMPANY

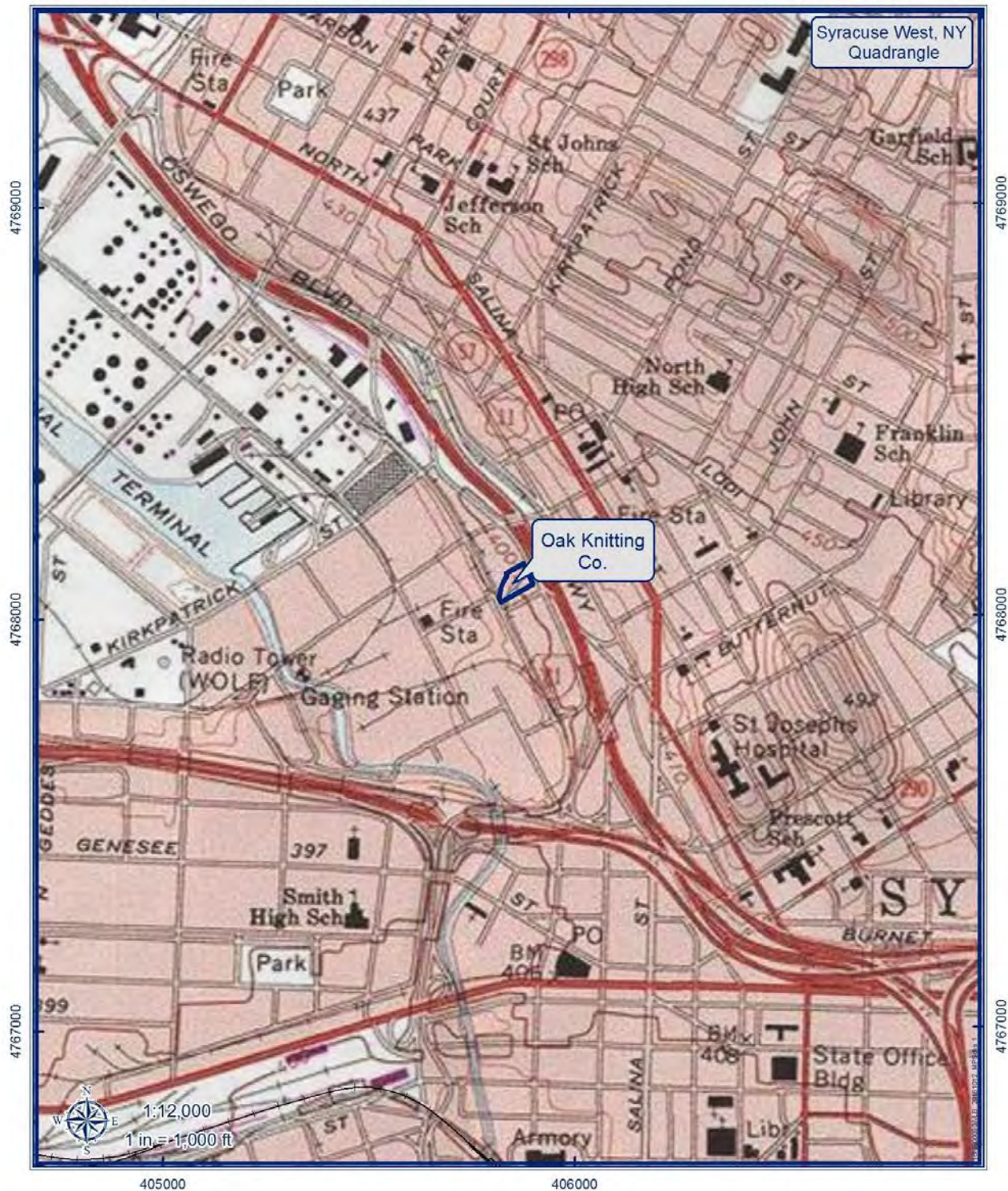
Name of Property

ONONDAGA CO., NY

County and State

Oak Knitting Company
City of Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY

102 West Division Street
Syracuse, NY 13204



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

0 310 620 1,240 Feet



Oak Knitting Co.



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

OAK KNITTING COMPANY

Name of Property

ONONDAGA CO., NY

County and State

Oak Knitting Company
City of Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY

102 West Division Street
Syracuse, NY 13204



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

0 100 200 400 Feet

Oak Knitting Co.
RR Removed



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

OAK KNITTING COMPANY

Name of Property

ONONDAGA CO., NY

County and State



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Stephanie A. Miner, Mayor

September 16, 2016

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: Syracuse Lighting Company
311 Genant Drive
Syracuse, NY 13202

Oak Knitting Mill
102 W Division Street
Syracuse, NY 13202

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

I have been informed that the Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board (SLPB) reviewed the National Register nominations for the Syracuse Lighting Company and for the Oak Knitting Mill at its September 1, 2016 meeting, and concurs that the proposed nominations meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. A letter from the SLPB has been sent under separate cover.

As chief elected official, I would like to add that the City of Syracuse is in full support of the nominations of these historically and architecturally significant resources to the State and National Registries.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephanie A. Miner".

Stephanie A. Miner
Mayor

OAK KNITTING COMPANY

Name of Property

ONONDAGA CO., NY

County and State



September 19, 2016

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: Syracuse Lighting Company
311 Genant Drive
Syracuse, NY 13202

Oak Knitting Mill
102 W Division Street
Syracuse, NY 13202

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

The Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board (SLPB) reviewed the National Register nominations for the Syracuse Lighting Company and for the Oak Knitting Mill at its September 1, 2016 meeting. I am pleased to inform you that the SLPB concurs that the proposed nominations meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Syracuse Lighting Company and the Oak Knitting Mill are associated with a significant period in the industrial history of Syracuse, which was marked by the decline of the early salt industry and the rapid emergence of a diversity of new industries. The textile industry – as exemplified by the Oak Knitting Mill – was particularly important in Syracuse, second only in employment to the iron and steel mills. This late 19th- early 20th century industrial boom was possible only with access to reliable power sources, supplied by businesses such as the Syracuse Lighting Company. Through their history and architecture, these properties provide important, tangible links to the industrial heritage of the community.

The SLPB strongly encourages listing of the Syracuse Lighting Company and Oak Knitting Mill in the State and National Registries.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Donald S. Radke".

Donald S. Radke, Chair
Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board

512 City Hall Commons, 201 E. Washington St., Syracuse, New York 13202/(315) 448-8108/fax (315) 448-8705



Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

Resource Evaluation

Date: 12/13/2019

Staff: Daniel Bagrow

USN Number: 06740.014850

Name: Franklin Square Historic District

Location:

Resource Status:

1. **Determination:** Determined SR/NR eligible by the Commissioner of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation on the date noted above.
2. **Contributing:**

Criteria for Inclusion in the National Register:

- A. ☐ Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns in our history.
- B. ☐ Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. ☒ 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.



Summary Statement:



The Franklin Square Historic District is located within the Lakefront neighborhood in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County. The district is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and meets Criteria C in the area of architecture as a well-preserved assemblage of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century industrial buildings in Syracuse. The district encompasses much of the Franklin Square neighborhood and represents the industrial development that occurred on the city's Northside during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The period of significance begins in 1880, when industrialists started to develop the Franklin Square neighborhood, and ends in 1938, by which time the latest contributing resource, the Syracuse Supply Company at 308 Maltbie Street, was constructed. The district is roughly bounded by Evans St to the south, I-81 to the east, Spencer St to the north, and Leavenworth Ave to the west.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, the Syracuse Solar Salt Company occupied a large parcel near the salt marshes at Onondaga Lake and the Erie and Oswego canals. The Franklin Square industrial district was later built on this land. The salt industry fueled the city's economic development for decades, but during the late nineteenth century, new manufacturing and commercial enterprises emerged. The harvesting of salt soon declined. The resulting open land of the former Syracuse Solar Salt Company, with its easy access to canal and rail transportation, presented a valuable opportunity for the expansion of local industries and the diversification of Syracuse's economy. A wide variety of local manufacturers and businesses constructed new factories, warehouses, and offices in the Franklin Square Historic District at the turn of the twentieth century. These companies included the Syracuse Electric Company, Merrell-Soule, the C.C. Bradley Company, and the New Process Gear Company, among others.

When many local industries relocated to the suburbs of Syracuse during the mid- to late twentieth century, most of the old industrial buildings within the Franklin Square Historic District were converted for commercial and residential use. These converted historic structures represent the industrial heritage of Syracuse and architecturally employ similar features, including full-height brick pilasters, corbelled brickwork, and wide, segmented windows with cast-stone sills. The district also contains a water tower and three steel truss bridges. The construction of modern office and apartment buildings during the late twentieth century has not significantly intruded on the integrity of the district overall.

Most of the buildings within the Franklin Square Historic District are individually listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and retain a high degree of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Of the 24 resources located within the district seven are non-contributing and these include 507 Plum Street, 144 Evans Street, 215 Genant Drive, 460 North Franklin Street, 232 West Division Street, 721 North Clinton Street, 706-716 North Clinton Street.

Many of the eligible and listed buildings meet registration requirement outlinee in the Industrial Resources of the City of Syracuse MPDF.

Written by Kristen Herrick, RGA Cultural Resource Consultants
Edited by Daniel Bagrow, OPRHP

Source: Herrick, Kristen. 2019. Comprehensive Reconnaissance-Level Historic Resources Survey, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York. Richard Grubb & Associates. Unpublished; on file at Peebles Island State Park, Waterford, NY .

Franklin Square Historic District

District Details

Number of Properties: 24

Brief Description of the District: Franklin Square neighborhood bounded by Spencer Street, Genant Drive, Maltbie Street, and Evans Street

Summary of Significance: Late 19th and early 20th century industrial development in Syracuse; Architecture

Boundary Justification: Integrity of resources is higher within the district boundaries than in the surrounding area

Periods of Significance: 1880-1938

Eligibility Statement

Franklin Square Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Industry under Criterion C for Architecture as a well-preserved assemblage of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century industrial buildings in Syracuse. The district encompasses much of the Franklin Square neighborhood and represents the industrial development that occurred on the city's Northside during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the solar evaporation sheds of the Syracuse Solar Salt Company occupied the land on which the Franklin Square industrial district was later built, a large parcel near the salt marshes at Onondaga Lake and the Erie and Oswego canals. The salt industry fueled the city's economic development for decades, but during the late nineteenth century, new manufacturing and commercial enterprises emerged. The harvesting of salt soon declined. The open land of the Syracuse Salt Company, with its easy access to canal and rail transportation, presented a valuable opportunity for the expansion of local industries and the diversification of Syracuse's economy.

A wide variety of local manufacturers and businesses constructed new factories, warehouse, and offices in the Franklin Square Historic District at the turn of the twentieth century. The Syracuse Electric Company opened a generating facility on the east side of Franklin Square, further incentivizing new construction. Among the first manufacturing plants built were the Frontenac Co. bicycle factory and the Lefever Fire Arms Co. factory at 400 Leavenworth Avenue, both dating to circa 1880 and combined into the Durston Gear. Co. building by 1922. The Oak Knitting Co. Mill, a textile manufactory at 102 West Division Street, followed by 1899. The C.C. Bradley Company, makers of agricultural machines, built a manufacturing plant at 432 North Franklin Street in 1903. The following year, Merrell-Soule constructed a mincemeat factory at 600 North Franklin Street and the Regal Textile Co. built a manufacturing plant at the corner of North Franklin and Plum streets.

After the turn of the twentieth century, Franklin Square continued to grow. In 1906, the O.M. Edwards Company built a railroad car window factory at the corner of Plum and Solar streets. Furniture maker E.A. Simonds opened a factory at 717 North Clinton Street in 1908. The Amphion Player Piano Company purchased the circa 1903 Syracuse Wallpaper Company factory at 687 North Clinton Avenue in 1910, later expanding the building as its business prospered. By 1915, the New Process Gear Company opened three plants in Franklin Square, constructing two on Plum Street and purchasing the former Remington (later Monarch) Typewriter Company building at 429 Franklin Street. The Syracuse Fire Department built a new firehouse in Franklin Square at 238 West Division Street around 1915, likely influenced by the rapid growth of the industrial district. The latest contributing building within the Franklin Square Historic District is the Syracuse Supply Company Building at 308 Maltbie Street, constructed between 1924 and 1938.

By the mid- to late twentieth century, most of these local industries had gone out of business or relocated to the suburbs of Syracuse. Many of the remaining factory buildings were converted for commercial and

residential use. In 1988, a new park—Franklin Square Park—was created at the corner of North Franklin, Plum, and Solar streets as an amenity for the new residents and tenants of the neighborhood. It was from this park that the neighborhood took its name.

Together, they represent the industrial heritage of Syracuse as its economy shifted from the production of salt to a wider range of manufactories and commercial enterprises. The buildings within Franklin Square Historic District employ similar architectural features, including full-height brick pilasters, corbelled brickwork, and wide, segmented windows with cast-stone sills. The district also contains a water tower and three truss bridges over Onondaga Creek adjacent to Bridgewater Place (former New Process Gear Factory #2). The construction of modern office and apartment buildings during the late twentieth century has not significantly intruded on the integrity of the district overall. Most of the buildings within Franklin Square Historic District are individually listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and retain a high degree of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship.

Bibliography

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144 Evans Street, Syracuse, New York 13204
Parcel ID: 118.-08-02.1
Circa 1995
Parking garage
One non-contributing primary structure

144 Evans Street is a four-story concrete parking garage constructed circa 1995. It is located immediately east of New Process Gear Factory #2 at 500 Plum Street.



215 Genant Drive, Syracuse, New York 13204

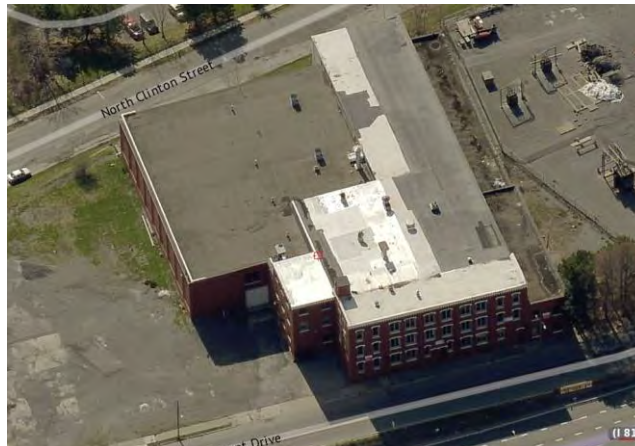
Parcel ID: 118.-07-01.0

Circa 1995

Commercial

One non-contributing primary building

215 Genant Drive is a one-story tall, six-bay wide, concrete block warehouse constructed circa 1995. The roughly L-shaped building has an asphalt-shingled roof and metal roll-top garage doors.



Syracuse Lighting Co. Building (Niagra Mohawk)
 311 Genant Drive, Syracuse, New York 13204
 Parcel ID: 118.-05-02.1
 1911
 Commercial
 One contributing primary building

Syracuse Lighting Co. Building at 311 Genant Drive is a three-story tall, five-bay wide, brick industrial building constructed in 1911. The building consists of an L-shaped main block; a square, two-story addition to the southwest; a narrow two-story addition to the northwest; and two large sections in the rear. It has a rolled-asphalt roof with a low brick parapet and dentillated cornice on the primary (northeast) elevation of the main block. The main elevation is divided into five bays by brick pilasters, with two windows on each floor level in each bay. The one-over-one aluminum-sash windows here have segmental arch lintels painted white to provide colorized texture. The additions are more vernacular in design and have multi-light fixed aluminum windows.



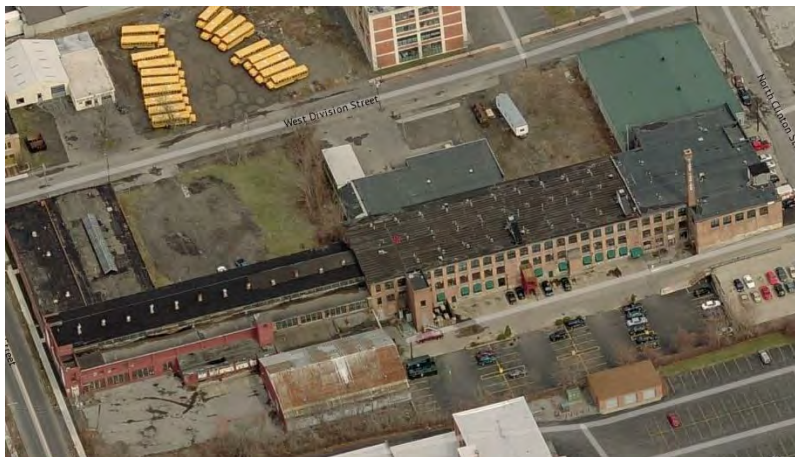
Frontenac & LeFever Co. Building (Durstion Gear Co./Burns Brothers)
 400 Leavenworth Avenue, Syracuse, New York 13204
 Parcel ID: 118.-01-07.0
 Circa 1880
 Commercial
 One contributing primary building

Frontenac & LeFever Co. Building at 400 Leavenworth Avenue is a two-story tall, 17-bay wide brick industrial building constructed circa 1880. The roughly L-shaped building has a cast-stone foundation and was originally built as two separate buildings that were connected by 1922. The building's flat roof is covered by rolled asphalt and features a corbelled brick cornice. Most of the windows throughout the building have segmental arch brick surrounds. The windows vary in size and generally consist of segmented aluminum units with cast-stone lintels. Much of the southeast elevation is obscured by ivy, under which painted letters reading "BURNS BROS." is visible.



Syracuse Supply Building
308 Maltbie Street, Syracuse, New York 13204
Parcel ID: 118.-02-20.1
Circa 1924-1938
Commercial
One contributing primary building

Syracuse Supply Building at 308 Maltbie Street is a two-story tall, seven-bay wide brick industrial building constructed sometime between 1924 and 1938. The rectangular building has a slanted northwest wall, on which there is an exterior brick chimney and a small three-story tower. The exterior of the building is divided by cast-stone pilasters with carved capitals and inset cross-shaped designs at the roofline. Each floor is also delineated by cast-stone belt courses. Windows are mostly fixed, segmented aluminum units arranged in bands that give the sense of a floating upper floor.



Amphion Piano Player Building

667 North Clinton Street, 158 Solar Street & 156 West Division Street, Syracuse, New York 13204

Parcel ID: 118.-06-04.0; 118.-06-01.0

Circa 1903-1924

Commercial

One contributing primary building

Amphion Piano Player Building at 667 North Clinton Street, 158 Solar Street & 156 West Division Street is a three-story brick industrial building constructed between circa 1903 and 1924. It consists of a rectangular main block that faces North Clinton Street to the northeast and a long L-shaped wing that faces Solar Street to the southwest. The main block has two one-story, late twentieth-century additions to the northwest. The building has a flat roof covered by rolled asphalt. A tall, interior brick chimney pierces the roof of the main block. The bays on both the main block and the southwest addition are divided by full-height brick pilasters. Windows generally consist of fixed, segmented aluminum units with segmental arch surrounds. The southwest addition has glass block windows and fixed, multi-light aluminum windows with jack arch surrounds.



706-716 North Clinton Street, Syracuse, New York 13204

Parcel ID: 118.-04-01.0

1938-1951

Commercial

One non-contributing primary building

706-716 North Clinton Street is a highly altered, one-story industrial building constructed between 1938 and 1951. It occupies the space bounded by North Clinton Street, Spencer Street, and Genant Drive. The square-shaped building is clad in synthetic siding and has replacement vinyl windows throughout. A multi-story atrium at the intersection of Genant and Spencer has widely overhanging eaves and large plate glass windows.



232 West Division Street, Syracuse, New York 13204

Parcel ID: 118.-03-05.0

Circa 1972

Commercial

One non-contributing primary building

732 West Division Street is a one-story commercial garage constructed circa 1972. It consists of two adjoined, rectangular concrete buildings. Windows include fixed plate glass units. Two roll-top garage doors are located on the southeast elevation.



E.A. Simonds Building
 717 North Clinton Street, Syracuse, New York 13204
 Parcel ID: 117.-03-02.1
 Circa 1908-1926
 Commercial
 One contributing primary building

E.A. Simonds Building at 717 North Clinton Street is a three-story tall brick industrial building constructed circa 1908. The L-shaped building consists of a rectangular main block, a four-story brick addition to the southeast, and a one-story concrete-block addition to the southwest. The building's flat roof is covered by rolled asphalt. The main block features a corbelled brick cornice. Full-height brick pilasters divide the bays on the main block. Full-height cast-stone pilasters with carved capitals and inset cross-shaped designs along the roofline divide the bays on the southeast addition. Windows generally consist of fixed, one-over-one, vinyl replacement units



721 North Clinton Street, Syracuse, New York 13204

Parcel ID: 118.-03-01.1

Circa 1908

Multi-family residential

One non-contributing primary building

721 North Clinton Street is a highly altered three-story brick industrial building constructed circa 1908. The building, converted for residential use during the late twentieth century, has a large rooftop addition and replacement vinyl windows throughout.



428 North Franklin Street, Syracuse, New York 13204

Parcel ID: 118.-07-06.0

Circa 1924

Commercial

One contributing primary building, one contributing secondary building (garage)

428 North Franklin Street is a three-story tall, three-bay wide brick commercial building constructed circa 1924. The rectangular building has a one-story shed-roof addition to the northeast, a one-story flat-roof addition to the southeast, and a one-story, L-shaped, hipped-roof addition to the southeast. The main block has a low parapet wall, a bracketed cornice, a flat roof covered by rolled asphalt, and a shed-roof dormer. The third floor on the main block features carved cast-stone panels. Windows generally consist of six-over-six, vinyl-sash replacement units with brick lintels and cast-stone sills. The property also contains a one-story, four-bay, hipped-roof garage constructed circa 1924.



Remington (Monarch) Typewriter Company Building
 (New Process Gear Factory #3)
 429 North Franklin Street, Syracuse, New York 13204
 Parcel ID: 118.-08-10.1
 Circa 1903
 Commercial
 One contributing primary building

Remington (Monarch) Typewriter Company Building (New Process Gear Factory #3) is a five-story tall brick industrial building constructed circa 1903. The rectangular building has three projecting wings, two on the northwest side and one on the southeast side, and multiple rooftop additions. Corbelled brickwork runs beneath the cornice. Windows generally consist of eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement units with segmental arch lintels and cast-stone sills.



C.C. Bradley Plant
432 North Franklin Street, Syracuse, New York 13204
Parcel ID: 118.-07-08.0
1903
Commercial
One contributing primary building

C.C. Bradley Plant at 432 North Franklin Street is a brick industrial building constructed in 1903. It consists of a three-story tall, five-bay wide main block; a one-story tall, 26-bay wide wing to the northwest; and a one-story tall addition to the northeast. The building's flat roof is covered by rolled asphalt. The main block has corbelled brickwork beneath the cornice. The bays on the northwest wing are separated by full-height brick pilasters. Windows generally consist of fixed, paired, segmented vinyl replacement windows with segmented arch lintels and cast-stone sills. A tall brick chimney stack stands just east of the building. On the northeast addition, large painted letters read "BRADLEY."



460 North Franklin Street, Syracuse, New York 13204

Parcel ID: 118.-06-05.1

1990

Multi-family residential

One non-contributing primary building

460 North Franklin Street is a seven-story tall brick apartment building constructed in 1990. The L-shaped building has a low parapet wall and cast-stone belt courses on the lower and uppermost levels. The main elevation features multiple projecting and receding wall surfaces to break up the wall expanse.



Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory
 600 North Franklin Street, Syracuse, New York 13204
 Parcel ID: 118.-06-08.0
 1904-1957
 Commercial
 One contributing primary building

Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory is a brick industrial building constructed in stages between 1904 and 1957. The building consists of a five-story original factory and multiple later, interconnected additions that extend to the southwest. These additions vary in height between two and four stories. The building has a flat roof covered by rolled asphalt. Corbelled brickwork runs beneath the bracketed cornice. Full-height brick pilasters divide the bays on the building's façade. Windows generally consist of segmented plate-glass replacement windows with segmental arch lintels and cast-stone sills and glass block windows.



Regal Textile Co. Building
443 Plum Street & 455 North Franklin Street, Syracuse, New York 13204
Parcel ID: 118.-08-09.1
Circa 1904
Commercial
One contributing primary building

Regal Textile Co. Building at 443 Plum Street & 455 North Franklin Street is a four-story tall brick industrial building constructed circa 1904. The L-shaped building has a flat roof covered by rolled asphalt. Corbelled brickwork runs beneath the bracketed cornice. Full-height brick pilasters delineate each bay on all elevations. Windows generally consist of fixed, segmented vinyl replacement windows with segmental arch surrounds.



New Process Gear Factory #2
500 Plum Street, Syracuse, New York 13204
Parcel ID: 118.-08-03.0
1912
Commercial
One contributing primary building

New Process Gear Factory #2 at 500 Plum Street is a six-story tall brick industrial building constructed in 1912 and converted for commercial use in the late 1980s. The rectangular building has a low parapet wall, an inner courtyard, and multiple rooftop additions. Along the roofline there are several triangular parapets. The building's façade is divided by cast-stone pilasters and belt courses. Windows are all plate glass replacement units. Two steel through-truss pedestrian bridges span Onondaga Creek immediately north of the building.



507 Plum Street, Syracuse, New York 13204

Parcel ID: 118.-02-17.1

1991

Commercial

One non-contributing primary building

507 Plum Street is a three-story tall brick office building constructed in 1991. The building overlooks Onondaga Creek and has two canted entrances, one each on the northwest and southeast elevations.



New Process Gear Factory #1
528 Plum Street, Syracuse, New York 13204
Parcel ID: 118.-08-09.3
Circa 1915
Commercial
One contributing primary building

New Process Gear Factory #1 at 528 Plum Street is a four-story tall brick industrial building constructed circa 1915. The rectangular building has a low parapet wall with a flat roof covered by rolled asphalt. Corbelled brickwork runs beneath the cornice. There are also two small rooftop additions. The bays on all elevations are divided by full-height brick pilasters. Windows are all fixed, segmented aluminum windows with cast stone sills set in wide, rectangular surrounds. A steel water tower stands adjacent to the southeast corner of the building.



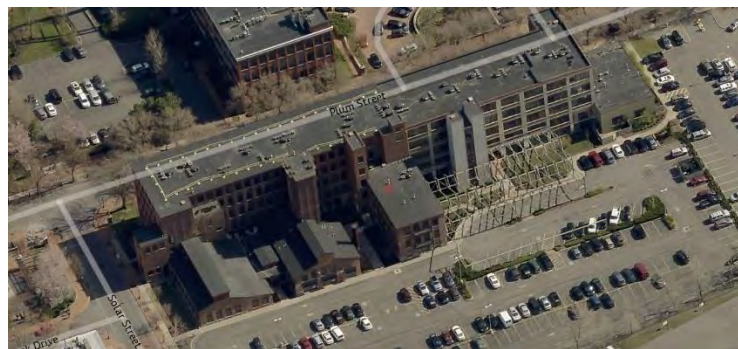
New Process Gear Water Tower
528 Plum Street, Syracuse, New York 13204
Parcel ID: 118.-08-14.0
Circa 1916
Water tower
One contributing primary structure

New Process Gear Water Tower at 528 Plum Street is a water tower constructed circa 1916. The cylindrical metal tank has a conical metal roof and is supported on four steel I-beam legs with concrete foundations. The words "NEW PROCESS GEAR" are painted on the side of the tank. The structure stands adjacent to the southeast corner of New Process Gear Factory #1 at 528 Plum Street.



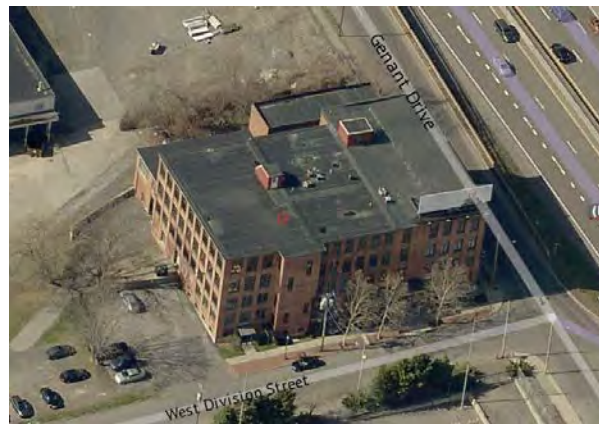
New Process Gear Pedestrian Bridge
500 Plum Street, Syracuse, New York 13204
Parcel ID: N/A
Circa 1916
Pedestrian bridge
One contributing primary structure

New Process Gear Pedestrian Bridge is a steel through-truss bridge constructed circa 1916. It provides pedestrian access over Onondaga Creek to New Process Gear Factory #2 at 500 Plum Street, today known as Bridgewater Place. A steel railing was added to the bridge during a restoration project in 1991.



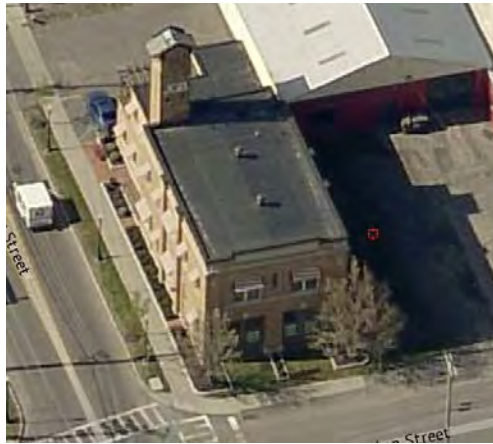
O.M. Edwards Building
 101 Solar Street, Syracuse, New York 13204
 Parcel ID: 118.-02-16.3
 1906
 Multi-family residential
 One contributing primary building

O.M. Edwards Building at 101 Solar Street is a five-story tall brick industrial building constructed in 1906. It was converted for residential use sometime during the late twentieth century. The building consists of a five-story main block, a five-story addition and one-story addition to the west, and three one-story additions to the north. Several tall, narrow additions also adjoin the building's north elevation. The building's flat roof is covered by rolled asphalt. Corbelled brick cornice runs beneath the cornice. The façade is divided by full-height brick pilasters on all elevations. Windows generally consist of segmented, plate glass replacement units with cast-stone sills. The three north additions feature corbelled brickwork details. The doorways on the main block are flanked by rectangular panels with corbelled brickwork.



Oak Knitting Co. Mill Building
102 West Division Street, Syracuse, New York 13204
Parcel ID: 118.-04-02.0
1899
Multi-family residential
One contributing primary building

Oak Knitting Co. Mill Building at 102 West Division Street is a five-story tall brick industrial building constructed in 1899. The rectangular building consists of a five-story main block and two two-story additions to the northwest. The building's flat roof is covered by rolled asphalt. Corbelled brickwork runs beneath the cornice. The bays on all elevations are divided by full-height brick pilasters. Windows generally consist of paired one-over-one, vinyl replacement units.



Engine Co. 14
 238 West Division, Syracuse, New York 13204
 Parcel ID: 118.-03-06.0
 1915
 Commercial
 One contributing primary building

Engine Co. 14 at 238 West Division Street is a two-story tall, two-bay wide brick firehouse built in 1915. The building consists of a rectangular main block with a smaller two-story rear addition. A narrow brick tower with a gabled roof extends from the rear elevation of the main block (originally used for drying rubber hoses). The building's flat roof is covered by rolled asphalt and features a parapet with molded stucco panels. The exterior walls of the building are of brick laid in common bond with four buttresses, two each on the southwest and northeast elevations. Windows are primarily six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash units. The windows on the southwest, northeast, and rear elevations have brick jack arches and awnings. On the primary elevation, the two first-floor bays each contain four, nine-light fixed windows with decorative brick surrounds and stucco keystone.

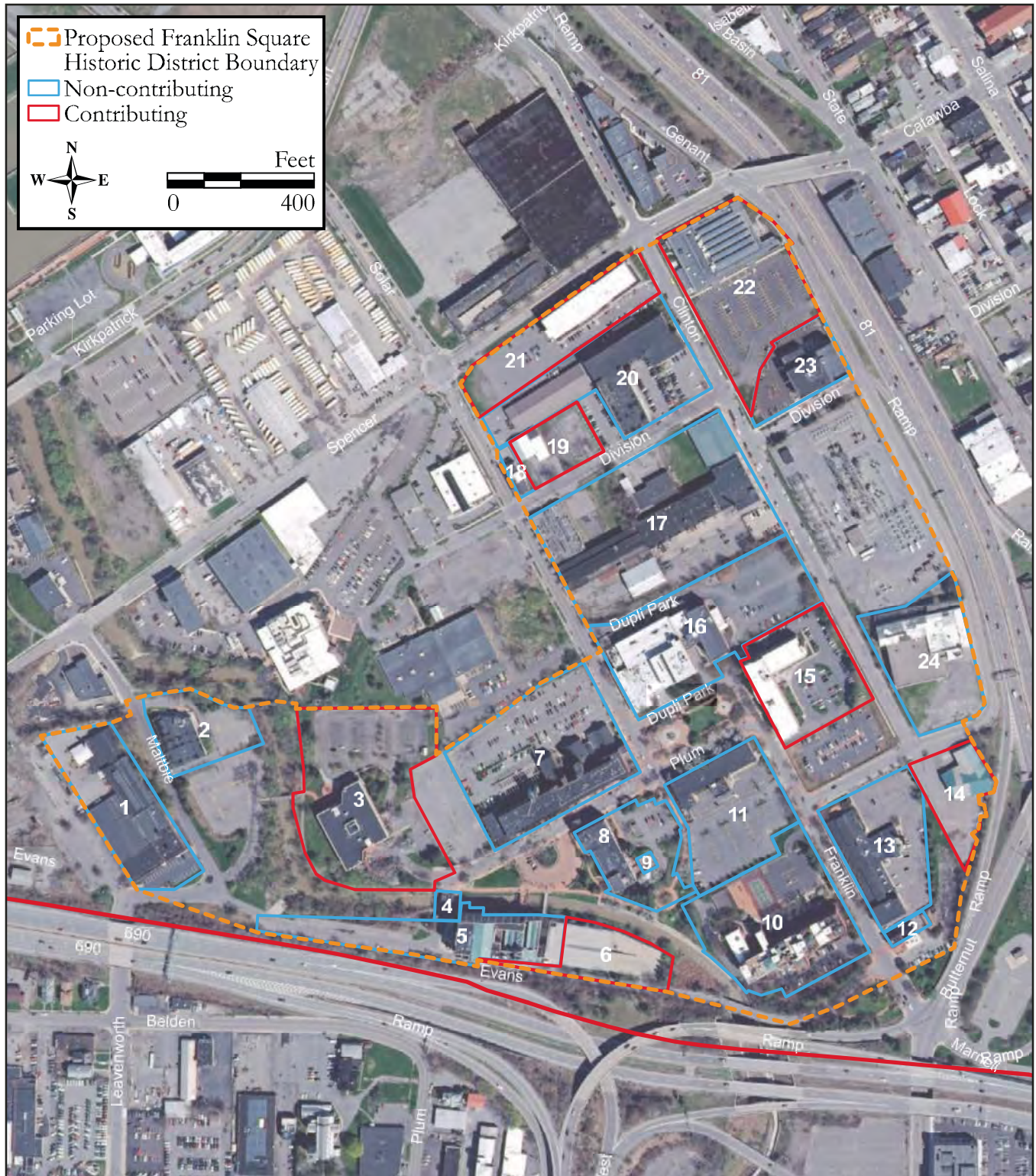


Figure 4.3: Aerial photograph showing the proposed boundaries of the newly NRHP recommended eligible Franklin Square Historic District (ESRI 2013).

Table 4.3: Summary of contributing and non-contributing resources within the newly recommended NRHP-eligible Franklin Square Historic District.

Figure 4.3 Resource #	USN	Property Name / Address	Previous NRHP Determination	Recommended NRHP Determination
1	06740.001465	Frontenac & LeFever Building (Durstons Gear Co./Burns Brothers) / 400 Leavenworth Avenue	Eligible	Eligible (Contributing)
2	06740.011641	Syracuse Supply Building /308 Maltbie Street	Eligible	Eligible (Contributing)
3	N/A	507 Plum Street	N/A	Eligible (Non- Contributing)
4	06740.001467	New Process Gear Pedestrian Bridge / 500 Plum Street	Eligible	Eligible (Contributing)
5	N/A	New Process Gear Factory #2 / 500 Plum Street	Eligible	Eligible (Contributing)
6	N/A	144 Evans Street	N/A	Eligible (Non- Contributing)
7	06740.001468	O.M. Edwards Building / 101 Solar Street	Listed	Eligible (Contributing)
8	06740.001469	New Process Gear Factory #1 / 528 Plum Street	Eligible	Eligible (Contributing)
9	07640.001470	New Process Gear Water Tower / 528 Plum Street	Eligible	Eligible (Contributing)
10	06740.001213	Remington (Monarch) Typewriter Company Building (New Process Gear Factory #3) / 429 North Franklin Street	Eligible	Eligible (Contributing)
11	06740.001461	Regal Textile Co. Building / 443 Plum Street & 455 North Franklin Street	Eligible	Eligible (Contributing)
12	N/A	428 North Franklin Street	N/A	Eligible (Contributing)
13	06740.001460	C.C. Bradley Plant / 432 North Franklin Street	Eligible	Eligible (Contributing)
14	N/A	215 Genant Drive	N/A	Eligible (Non- Contributing)
15	N/A	460 North Franklin Street	N/A	Eligible (Non- Contributing)
16	06740.014658	Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory / 600 North Franklin Street	Eligible	Eligible (Contributing)
17	06740.001455; 06740.011644	Amphion Piano Player Building / 667 North Clinton Street, 158 Solar Street & 156 West Division Street	Eligible	Eligible (Contributing)
18	06740.001459	Engine Co. 14 / 238 West Division Street	Eligible	Eligible (Contributing)
19	N/A	232 West Division Street	N/A	Eligible (Non- Contributing)
20	06740.001458	E.A. Simonds Building / 717 North Clinton Street	Eligible	Eligible (Contributing)
21	N/A	721 North Clinton Street	N/A	Eligible (Non- Contributing)
22	N/A	706-716 North Clinton Street	N/A	Eligible (Non- Contributing)
23	06740.001306	Oak Knitting Co. Mill Building / 102 West Division Street	Listed	Eligible (Contributing)
24	06740.001463	Syracuse Lighting Co. Building (Niagra Mohawk) / 311 Genant Drive	Listed	Listed

*NRHP = National Register of Historic Places

USN = Unique Site Number



Plate 4.9: View of the Oak Knitting Co. Mill Building at 102 West Division Street.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Kate Auwaerter

Date: July 24, 2019



Plate 4.10: View of Engine Co. 13 at 238 West Division Street.

Photo view: Northeast

Photographer: Kate Auwaerter

Date: July 24, 2019



Plate 4.11: View of the E.A. Simonds Co. Building at 717 North Clinton Street.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: Kate Auwaerter

Date: July 24, 2019

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

DRAFT

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory

other names/site number Borden None Such Factory

name of related multiple property listing Industrial Resources in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York

Location

street & number 600 North Franklin Street

N/A

not for publication

city or town Syracuse

N/A

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 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	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

Industrial Resources in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/ manufacturing facility

INDUSTRY/warehouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

COMMERCE/TRADE/office building

RECREATION & CULTURE/sports facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone, concrete

walls: brick, aluminum, reinforced concrete

roof: EPDM

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory at 600 North Franklin Street is an early twentieth century industrial building located on the north side of Franklin Square in the northwest section of Syracuse. The building faces North Franklin Street, with its west elevation along Solar Street and its east and north elevations overlooking what was once a railroad spur, now part of the rear parking lot. Behind the factory is a noncontributing one-story, three-bay brick and concrete garage that was built in 1988, after the period of significance (1904-1957). The nominated resources retains its historic integrity as an example of masonry mill construction with its five-story, multi-bay brick factory and office building and attached three-story warehouse, constructed in 1904. Merrell-Soule company expanded the building to include another brick cold-storage warehouse in 1913 that illustrates modern poured-in-place concrete construction technology. After being sold to the Borden Company, a two-story brick machine shop on the west end was converted and expanded in 1957 for a research and development space and its façade was redesigned with five bays of rectangular windows and stone sills and five more bays in a recessed portion to the east. Brick and concrete are the overall primary materials used in the building's construction and include intact historic exterior features such as the repetition of full-height, arched bays on most exterior walls, blind end bays, and a corbelled frieze at the cornice. The interior retains wood floors, wood support posts, and bull-nosed window sills in the oldest sections of the building. Concrete mushroom columns are a predominant feature in the 1913 warehouse. The building meets registration requirements outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Industrial Resources in the City of Syracuse* (2010) by illustrating two types of industrial construction. The three original sections and the ca. 1919 machine shop are clearly identifiable as common mill construction (Section F-6), while the 1913 warehouse is an example of a poured-in-place concrete construction with mushroom columns (Section F-8).

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The Merrell-Soule None Such Factory at 600 North Franklin Street is an early twentieth century industrial building located on the north side of Franklin Square in the north section of Syracuse. This

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area of Syracuse was a manufacturing center that developed around the turn-of-the-twentieth century. The building is a multi-story brick factory similar to the majority of other buildings in the vicinity. These former industrial buildings are gradually being rehabilitated for commercial and residential use. In 1990, Franklin Square park was created as a visual hub for the area by closing the end of North Franklin Street to traffic. The front of the building is now accessed by an east-west driveway called Dupli Park Drive. A large asphalt paved parking lot is at the east end of the property and can be accessed from either North Franklin Street or Solar Street to the west. This access drive along the north side of the building was originally railroad tracks that could access either the nominated property or the Amphion player piano factory to the north.

When viewed from North Franklin Street, the Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory is a brick commercial building of two to five stories in height, with the tallest (4-5 stories) sections at the east end of factory; these are also the oldest portions of the nominated property. The west end contains the two-story section that was renovated into research and development spaces in the mid-twentieth century. The building construction history of the building is as follows:

- 1904-- L-shaped factory of common mill construction with an east-west oriented warehouse building and an intermediate factory connecting the two wings. In 1910, the intermediate factory was extended northward.
- 1913, a new warehouse was constructed parallel to the main factory, creating an F-shaped building layout. This nearly windowless, concrete building was likely intended for cold storage when built; however, several improvements in 1923 transformed it from a multi-purpose warehouse to a fully operational cold storage unit.
- 1919, a machine shop was added to the southwest corner of the original warehouse, creating an E-shaped building layout.
- 1921, a small boiler house was added to the western end of the original warehouse.
- 1957, then-owners Bordon Foods constructed a research center and cooling tower complex in the space between the cold storage wing and the ca. 1919 machine shop, which was incorporated into the research center by being renovated into a laboratory complex. The original factory windows were replaced with glass block infill during the mid-twentieth century, presumably ca. 1957, in conjunction with the research center expansion.

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Recently, the 1957 research center and machine shop/laboratory wing were renovated to accommodate a new climbing gym and exercise facility. The original 1904 factory wing was renovated in the 1990s and 2000s into office spaces. The construction of the building is indicated on the following aerial view with A being the main 1904 factory; B is the 1904 intermediate connector; C is the 1904 warehouse; D is the 1913 warehouse/cold storage; E is the ca. 1919 machine shop converted in 1957 to laboratories; F is the 1921 boiler house; and G is the 1957 research center.



Exterior - South elevation/facade

Proceeding from east to west (parking lot to Solar Street), the 1904 factory (A) is a five-story, five-bay, brick factory built on a raised stone foundation oriented north-to-south with a recessed three-bay

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stair tower to the west. The main elevation of the 1904 building faces North Franklin Street, which is now closed to traffic. The 1904 factory façade is 55 feet and features full-height, arched bays that are recessed with full-width windows. There is slight corbelling at the upper corners of the arches. The window openings have arched brick lintels and concrete sills. All windows in the entire building are replacements or the glass block infills installed in the 1950s. The replacement windows are paired, six-over-nine metal sash, while the shorter window openings in the stair tower have paired four-over-four metal sash. The front entrance is through a slightly recessed, modern glass door in the central bay flanked by modern coach light style lamps, while the entry door in the stair tower has been reduced in size and has visible brick infill around it. The stair tower door is also glass and is sheltered by a small, modern, arched roof. The cornice has corbelled brick and the roof is slightly pitched to central roof drains. Decorative anchor bolts are on the corners.

The stair tower is set back, attached to the west central wall of the 1904 building, essentially recessed from the façade by a distance of six arched bays. Immediately west of the stair tower is a one-story, concrete loading dock with brick veneer that occupies the space between the stair tower to the east and the warehouse/cold storage building (D) to the west and the intermediate connector (B), with the upper floor of the connector just visible beyond the flat roof of the loading dock. The loading dock has an overhead door and a pedestrian door and was likely constructed in the late 1950s during the research center expansion. The remaining space in front of the loading dock and stair tower is a courtyard with a lawn, poured concrete walk to entrance and asphalt paving.

Continuing west, the warehouse/cold storage section (D on the aerial view) is a five-story, reinforced concrete 1913 warehouse with brick veneer, approximately 60 feet wide and built on a raised concrete foundation. Like the 1904 factory (A), this part features recessed, arched bays and a corbelled cornice. The original fenestration of the warehouse consisted of full-width windows in the upper walls of the first and fifth floors, but the window spaces were infilled with brick sometime in the mid-twentieth century. The front elevation is four-bays wide and the east side is six-bays long.

West of the warehouse is the 1957 research center (G on the aerial view), located adjacent to the western wall. This part of the research center is a four-bay, two-story facility with a five-story equipment tower extending above the eastern two bays and sharing a wall with the warehouse (D). The research center is a steel-framed, concrete block building that is faced with brick laid in common

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bond, and the eastern bays are divided by narrow steel strips. The equipment tower is sided with aluminum and has wide, multi-light windows with concrete sills. The windows in the two-story section are fixed frames with three-over-three square lights, which replaced the original glass block windows. This wing has a largely open interior and was recently converted into a rock climbing gym. To accommodate this facility, a new entrance was installed, replacing an overhead door, with signage and lights over the new doorway.

The westernmost part of the facade is the building portion indicated as E on the aerial view. It was built ca. 1919 and is a two-story, brick wing built on a raised stone foundation. It was incorporated into the research center as a laboratory when the latter was built in 1957. The south elevation of the research lab is five bays wide and was renovated with newer brick to match the new research center building (G). Only one historic sliding window remains on the eastern side. This window and the sliding light windows on the first floor of the south elevation have replaced the glass block that was installed during the 1957 renovation; however, the second-story glass block windows are extant. The ell of the research lab and center (E and G) has a two-story lobby and stair tower, which was added after the 1957 expansion and renovation. The stair tower has a recessed door and second-story window facing east; the window has an arched brick lintel similar to those in the rest of the building. This lintel is the only feature of the original (ca. 1919) exterior on the south and east sides.

West Elevation

When viewed from Solar Street, the west elevation consists of the research lab (E) and a 1921 boiler house, noted as F on the aerial view. This side of the research lab is twelve bays long and retains the original brick walls, brick arcading and stone foundation, and a stairwell. The two-stories are indicated by windows in the arcading that are wide and have concrete sills. The upper windows are glass block that was part of the 1957 renovation. First floor windows are recent replacements of large single glass lights in metal frames. Like the older portions of the factory, the brick wall has a corbelled cornice and the roof appears flat but is actually pitched slightly to central roof drains. A decorative anchor bolt is in the upper front corner of the wall and is identical to those on the rest of the factory building.

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The 1919 machine shop (E) abuts the southwest corner of the 1904 warehouse (C) and the 1921 boiler house (F) that was built in the ell between these two sections. The boiler house is a one and one-half story, concrete block structure with a flat roof and a single glass block window on the west side situated at the roofline. The windows on the north side are infilled with concrete block. Two hollow metal pedestrian doors are on the west side. A north door is situated in a tall, wide opening that presumably housed a tall overhead door. A metal panel was used to infill the excess space after the narrower pedestrian door was inserted. Excess space above the door is boarded. The south door is sheltered by a modern shed-roofed exterior lobby. The brick stair tower at the north end of the machine shop was part of the 1957 renovation that transformed the building into a research center laboratory. This tower features two multi-light windows and provides access to the roof of a small, one story, former compressor room addition tucked between the buildings. This small addition is likely contemporary with the machine shop and was presumably repurposed when the boiler house was built in 1921. A fire escape extends from the third floor of the 1904 warehouse to the compressor room roof.

North Elevation

The north side of the building is composed of the 162-foot long, sixteen-bay, three-story 1904 warehouse wing (C on the aerial view) and the comparably narrower elevations of Sections B and A on the east end. The elevation is uneven with Section C's elevation projecting slightly north of the intermediate connector (B), and the slightly recessed 1904 factory elevation at the east end. The north side of the building was historically flanked by a slightly elevated rail line, which curved around and away from the east side of the building. A full-width railroad dock was originally located across the north elevation; discolored brick and remnants of corbelling marks its location on the brick piers between the first and second floors. A remnant of the dock is still in place on the 1904 factory. The grade is slightly higher on the north side of the building and conceals the stone foundation of the 1904 warehouse.

As previously mentioned, the warehouse is brick with a low parapet concealing a double-pitched roof with north and south roof drains and a three-foot-high parapet on the east end. The warehouse shares several common elements with the other early twentieth century wings of the building, including arched, recessed bays; arched brick lintels above the full-width window openings; concrete

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sills; blind end bays; and a corbelled frieze. Five of the bays have full-width, extra tall, arched doorways rather than windows. The windows on the second-floor are shorter than those on the third. There are no first-floor windows, but a few bays have arched double-doorways, most of which have been infilled with brick or concrete block. The third-floor window openings are comparable in size to those found elsewhere in the building. The windows on the third floor were replaced with glass block and concrete infill (presumably during the 1950s) while the window openings and doorways on the lower floors were infilled with concrete block or brick.

The intermediate factory/connector (B) is a two-story, five-bay-wide, brick building. As stated, the north elevation of this wing is slightly recessed relative to the 1904 warehouse and slightly projects north relative to the factory (A). When the three wings were built in 1904, the north elevation of this intermediate section was recessed behind the elevations of both sections of the factory and warehouse. In 1910, the north wall of the intermediate section was expanded further north to its current position and shares the same common elements of the other early twentieth century wings, such as recessed, arched bays; arched windows with concrete sills; and a corbelled frieze. The roof of this building is pitched to a central roof drain, and a tall parapet was added as part of the 1910 construction. All windows, except the westernmost bay, have glass block infill with a central clear panel or ventilation unit. The fenestration in the west bay was reconfigured sometime after the 1910 expansion. The first-floor opening is a door, while an extra tall door opening was cut into the second-floor window space; the latter doorway is now sealed with concrete block. The third-floor window opening was enlarged to accommodate a keyhole-shaped opening of undetermined function and was subsequently infilled with brick. Several simple anchor bolts are evenly spaced on the intermediate factory wall, as well as a single star-shaped bolt.

The rear elevation of the 1904 factory (A) is similar to that of the front with five recessed, arched bays. The remnant railroad dock has pipe railings and a partial shed roof, and is accessed by a second-story, overhead door in the fourth bay from the corner. A former doorway in the second bay has been sealed. The windows on the second story are shorter than those on the upper floors and still contain the glass block infill that was installed in the mid-twentieth century.

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East Elevation

The east elevation of the building is composed of the 143-foot east side of the 1904 factory building (A), which is fourteen bays long and features blind end bays. The common elements of the building are here, such as arched bays, arched windows with concrete sills, and corbelled cornice. The third through fifth floors feature non-historic windows and the second floor retains glass block infills from the mid-twentieth century. On the south end bays, the windows are square with a clear panel insert, while the north end bays are shorter and fully infilled with glass block. The lower central portion of the elevation is partially obscured by a large loading dock and non-historic stairwell. The loading dock is a simple concrete platform built ca. 1925 that is enclosed with a shed roof and features five overhead doors. The stairwell is located on the south side of the dock and provides sheltered access to the first floor which lies below grade. Its glass curtain wall lights the interior of the dock.

Interior - Overview

The nominated property has two main entries on the south/façade, in the 1904 factory and the 1957 research center, as well as secondary entries in the 1904 factory, machine shop and boiler house. The original front entrance was in the 1904 factory, which functioned as the primary entrance until 1990. It is still an entrance; however, being off of the parking lot, entry to the 1904 factory building is also through a lobby in the stair tower or via two doors (one glass, the other a security door) by the east loading dock. The 1957 research center also has a prominent non-historic entrance and another entrance in the stair tower lobby. Secondary entrances exist at the machine shop stair tower (north end of E) and two doors in the boiler house. The intermediate factory (B) 1904 warehouse and cold storage warehouse are accessed via interconnections with the other adjacent sections of the building.

Much of the historic interior fabric has been preserved, which in the 1904 sections includes original wooden floors, squared or slightly chamfered solid wood support posts, wooden structural beams, sliding steel fire doors, and bull-nosed brick window and door openings. The 1904 factory section was recently renovated with materials compatible with the historic character of the building and is currently used for offices. The 1904 warehouse, intermediate factory and cold storage warehouse are currently used as warehouse space with unoccupied/unused zones. The 1957 research center and

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portions of the machine shop (E) were recently renovated for use as a recreational complex. The boiler house is still used as a boiler house.

Interior –1904 Factory (A)

Access to the interior is through a front entrance that enters into a small, glassed-in vestibule on a landing between the first and second floors. Stairs to the left descend to the lobby of the first floor, the interior of which has been divided into offices and cubicles with drop ceilings, carpeting, and plasterboard walls but still retains the open feeling of the original factory space. From the lobby, a short flight of enclosed stairs ascends to a landing and then turns to ascend the main staircase between the first and second floors. The staircase is original although it has been modernized with carpeting and a wooden railing. A long hallway outside the office space runs along much of the east wall providing access to the east doorways near the loading dock. An original staircase enables circulation between these below-grade entries and the first and second floors. The hallway leads to the northern end of the wing, which is divided into two open, currently unused spaces that feature the original stone foundation, brick walls, and wood ceiling. The foundation in the west room is covered with glazed, rectangular tile. The chamfered wooden support posts in the east room are exposed but those in the western room are encased with non-historic materials.

The majority of the second floor consists of an open central space and a conference room ringed with offices. The finishes in the office areas are recent and include carpeting, wood panel wainscoting, and a barrel-vaulted, plastered ceiling in the central open space. The historic wooden columns in this space have been sheathed in plasterboard. The north portion of the second floor is an anteroom for the eastern loading dock. It has a dropped metal ceiling but the original wood ceiling above is still extant. The original wood beams have been replaced with steel, but the wood support posts are retained. The third through fifth floors were renovated to be compatible with the historic character of the building, accomplished by large, open-plan office spaces that expose the original wooden columns, wooden beams, and wooden ceiling. Utilities and ductwork are also exposed but do not obscure the historic fabric. Historic arched window openings are retained while the bullnose brickwork around the windows is covered by plasterboard.

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Another entrance to the 1904 factory is through a lobby on the first floor of the stair tower. The fourth and fifth floor elevator lobbies were renovated and preserve the unpainted brick walls, corbelled beam supports, and arched doorways. Sliding steel fire doors separate the stair tower from the main factory and are left in place on several floors. Within the stairwell, the windows into the elevator shaft are infilled with brick, but the bull-nosed openings are still evident and used as shelves. A stair tower contains lavatories, a staircase and elevator, which provide access to the adjacent connector as well. The stairs are concrete with simple pipe-rail hand rails.

Interior – Intermediate Factory/Connector (B)

Of the original three 1904 sections/wings, the intermediate factory/connector shows the most alteration and concealment of historic fabric. Enlarged in 1910, and again at some undetermined later date, its structural system was reinforced by the replacement of its wooden support posts with steel pipe columns. Entrance to this section is through a door at the southeast corner, which provides access to a first floor south hallway. On the second floor, an open arched doorway connects to the adjacent 1904 factory (A). On the third floor, a non-historic wood veneer door has been inserted into the arched door opening.

The first floor is subdivided by a concrete block wall creating a hallway and interior room; the latter has a partially tiled wall. The upper two floors are open, with concrete floors, exposed utilities and brick walls. The wooden ceiling on the second floor is concealed by metal decking and a drop-ceiling, with steel beams supported by steel posts. On the third floor, steel support posts replace the original wooden beams. The slight pitch of the roof is visible in this ceiling that accommodates the roof drain. The floor at the north end of the third story is pitched to a drain and finished with simple clay tiles; these are painted to match the concrete covering of the remainder of the floor. A large, sliding fire door is on each of the upper floors. On the second floor, the fire door formerly provided access to an exterior staircase but is now enclosed by the courtyard loading dock. On the third floor, the fire door provides access to the adjacent 1904 warehouse to the west.

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Interior – 1904 Warehouse (C)

This portion of the nominated property is accessed from an entrance at the southeast corner by the stairs and freight elevator. The stairs between the first and second floors are non-historic but are in-kind wood replacements with wood railings. Linoleum-covered landings are between the first and second floors. A short flight of stairs ascends from the first-floor landing to the second floor or another short flight of steps descends to a sealed steel door. The first floor is open warehouse space with exposed wooden beams and chamfered wooden posts, divided into two large rooms. A wood ceiling is only partially visible on the first floor due to a drop ceiling in the east room. The north wall in the west room is covered with plain, rectangular glazed tile, while the remaining walls include exposed brick and drywall. The west end of the first floor is converted office space, presumably done after 1977 with drop ceilings, linoleum flooring, concealed columns, and wall board.

The second floor is composed of a single, large space with small, temporary offices currently built out along a portion of the south wall. A drop ceiling spans most of the open warehouse space, and drywall covers some of the walls. The historic wooden floor is covered with an industrial epoxy; patches of exposed wood at the western end show that the floor planks were laid on the diagonal. Window openings on the south wall are now doorways accessing the research center and labs. An enclosed wood staircase leads up to the third floor and fourth floors and wood walls and wood landings. A freight elevator has a sliding steel fire door and an exterior fire escape is accessed through a smaller steel fire door in the west wall.

Like the second floor, the third floor is composed of a single large space with a wood floor, chamfered wooden posts, brick walls, ceiling pipes, wood ceiling and wood beams. The open space accentuates the slightly pitched roof sections that accommodate two sets of roof drains. The end wall beams rest on a series of corbelled supports. Natural lighting is through glass block windows on the north side. On the south side, the eastern half of the window openings are infilled reflecting the construction of the 1913 cold storage warehouse and the 1957 research center. The differing dates of construction are suggested by the use of structural clay tile to fill in the windows blocked by the warehouse and concrete blocks in the research center, accentuated by decorative bands of red brick.

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Interior – Warehouse/Cold Storage (D)

This section of the nominated property is accessed from the 1904 warehouse via double-wide doorways on the first through third floors and via the stairs and the freight elevator on the fourth and fifth floors. The doorways on the first and second floors are open and a large, sliding fire door is in the third-floor entry. The doorways to the fourth and fifth floors are accessed from the stairs and are narrower than the lower floor doorways. The fourth and fifth floor doorways are a combination of sliding steel fire doors on the stairwell side, and heavy, cork-insulated hinged doors. The freight elevator entries are enclosed with French style cork-insulated doors.

This part of the nominated property has five floors of similar construction/design of open spaces with reinforced concrete ceilings, floors, walls, and three rows of concrete mushroom columns. Flat piers with angled buttresses support the ceiling along the walls. In general, the columns are massive on the first floor and become gradually smaller in diameter on the upper floors; however, there is some variability in column size on some floors. The first floor is a single open room with infilled window spaces visible in the upper part of the walls. The second through fourth floors are divided into north and south rooms with a structural clay tile wall. The fifth floor is mostly open with a small, concrete enclosure in the southwest corner that served as a vault. It is one bay wide and encompasses two columns; the “mushroom caps” project out from the vault’s wall. The vault is accessed by a security door made by the Cary Safe Company (1878-1929) of Buffalo, New York. These divisions were built in 1923 when the warehouse was fully converted into a cold storage wing. Evidence of the cold storage conversion may be found in a small room with freezer doors on the third and fourth floors and the columns in the south room on the second floor, which are partially sheathed with aluminum that appears to be covering a layer of insulation.

Interior – Machine Shop/Research Lab (E)

This portion of the building is directly accessed via stair towers on the northwest side, the lobby of the 1957 research center stair lobby, or via a doorway in the southwest wall from the 1904 warehouse. The stairs in the north tower have metal treads and simple pipe railings, while both the stairs and railings in the stair lobby are metal. The interior of the machine shop/research lab generally displays its 1957 modifications when it was converted from a machine shop to a laboratory, except for the first

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floor where the laboratories were removed to accommodate an exercise facility that includes a weight room, and a yoga studio and some vacant spaces.

The first-floor circulation pattern proceeds from the stair lobby into an L-shaped hallway that has doors to the exercise area. The weight room has the original (ca. 1919) brick walls exposed but the original window openings are infilled with concrete block. The concrete floor is shielded by steel diamond plate decking to provide protection from dropped weights. The original structural system on the first floor is presumed to be wood supports and beams hinted at by infilled beam pockets visible along the ceiling. The steel beams now support some of the pockets. These and the steel support columns were presumably installed during the 1957 laboratory renovation. The yoga room has a laminate wood floor, a drop ceiling and exposed steel columns. Most of the walls are drywall, leaving only the west exterior brick wall exposed. The north end is open with partial plasterboard walls, steel beams and trusses obscuring a historic wood ceiling. It also has a linoleum tile floor. The brick walls and wooden ceiling at the north end are the primary elements which date from the ca. 1919 construction, while the structural steel dates to the 1957 laboratory renovation. The remainder of the finishes and room configurations are recent installations.

The second floor is a single open room with two rows of steel columns supporting steel beams. Behind the steel are the original wooden beams and wooden roof that are pitched to a central roof drain. The original window openings are visible in the walls but have been infilled with concrete block on the east and brick on the south. The windows on the east side were infilled to accommodate the construction of the research center. Dilapidated layers of linoleum tile over asbestos tile show the marks of where laboratory walls were recently removed.

Interior – Boiler House (F)

The boiler house addition is a one-and-one-half story concrete block building with an elevated concrete ceiling, catwalks and a concrete floor with drains. It still contains the boiler and associated machinery. The compressor room is a single-story addition with a sky-light tucked in the space near the stair tower. It is a single, empty room finished with linoleum floor, drywall, and a drop ceiling and provides access to the 1904 warehouse.

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Interior – 1957 Research Center (G)

The 1957 research center was recently converted into a sports facility with tall, climbing wall and a gym. The main entry is through a door and a small, interior glass vestibule and a rear door connects to the 1904 warehouse. The interior space is nearly entirely open, with climbing apparatus installed on the structural steel of the former equipment tower. The second floor consists of a catwalk and a platform under the former equipment tower which now serves as additional climbing space. The catwalk and platform may be accessed by the stair lobby or a similar staircase situated on the east side. The exposed steel, catwalk, and staircase in the stair lobby are the surviving features of the 1957 construction.

Integrity

The Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory building retains historic integrity to the period of significance (1904-1957), especially in terms of form, massing, materials, feeling, and association. Several intact, original features on the exterior include the brick walls or brick veneer for the 1904 warehouse and 1857 research center. Some prominent historic features include the repetition of full-height, arched bays with corbelled details on most exterior walls (excluding the 1921 boiler house and 1957 research center), blind end bays, and a corbelled cornice. On the interior, wood floors, wood support posts, and bull-nosed window sills are found in oldest sections of the building, as well as details such as corbelled beam supports and sliding steel fire doors. Concrete mushroom columns are found in the 1913 warehouse. In renovated areas, the openness of the industrial space is preserved along with remaining historic fabric whenever possible.

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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.)

- ☒ 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

Architecture

Period of Significance

1904-1957

Significant Dates

1904,1910,1913,1921,1957

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Irving S. Merrell – Architect/Engineer (1904)

Detor Construction - Builder (1957)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from 1904, when the first three sections of the building were constructed, to 1957, when the final historic expansion occurred.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory, at 600 North Franklin Street in the City of Syracuse, is significant under Criterion A in the area of industry for its association with the development of this section of the city into an industrial area consisting of factories of various productions and functions, representing the tremendous diversification of industry in Syracuse around the turn-of-the-twentieth century. The factory was one of the only buildings in the area producing comestible products, while its neighbors produced a variety of non-food items ranging from knitted goods to player piano parts. The nominated property was used by the Merrell-Soule company to produce and market a widely popular canned mincemeat product; the company later added powdered milk to its production. Mincemeat was produced at the factory until 1981, when its then owner moved production to another factory in Pennsylvania. The nominated property is related to the historic context outlined in the *National Register Multiple Property Document Form*, "Industrial Resources in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County" (2010) in the section titled "Industrial Boom and Diversification."

It is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent example of early twentieth century industrial common mill and reinforced concrete construction. The building meets registration requirements outlined in the above mentioned multiple property document form as illustrating two types of industrial construction. The 1904 sections and the ca. 1919 machine shop are examples of common mill construction (MPDF section F-6). The 1913 warehouse is an example of a poured-in-place concrete building with mushroom columns (MPDF section F-8). The 1957 expansion and renovation to create a research center and associated laboratory reflected the company's commitment to innovation and the level of research and development that helped to make Borden Company (and Merrell-Soule before them) such successful brands. Much of the form, design and materials are still evident in these sections. The nominated property clearly meets the registration requirement that the building retain a substantial level of architectural integrity and be associated with the era of industrial boom and diversification.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Industry

Syracuse was an industrial center in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as diverse manufacturers made use of the natural, agricultural, and transportation resources available within the city. Merrell-Soule was one of many businesses that flourished during a period of economic and industrial expansion in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by offering innovative, internationally recognized, and enduring products. This legacy was carried on for generations by the Borden Company. Even though their products are no longer manufactured at 600 North Franklin Street, the factory complex is a tangible reminder of how the diverse businesses that developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries made Syracuse an economic powerhouse in Upstate New York.

The Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory was built in 1904 on a lot parceled out from the salt marshes that formed the basis of Syracuse's early economic development. Eventually earning Syracuse the nickname "Salt City," the saline marshes at the southern end of Onondaga Lake were identified as a significant resource by late eighteenth century European settlers. Salt was a treasured commodity for millennia, with its primary uses as both a seasoning and a preservative. Salt was harvested from the marshes using solar evaporation and, in later years, boiling. The salt industry thrived throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, but after the Civil War it began to decline as salt mining became a more profitable enterprise as opposed to the evaporation process. By the turn-of-the-twentieth century, the easily cleared marsh land became prime commercial real estate for the development or expansion of new local industries. The adjacent Oswego Canal, a new railroad spur, and the availability of power from the recently established electric company helped attract business interests, and the area became known as the city's "New Industrial Center."

Canning was one such industry that particularly benefited from the region's natural and agricultural resources. The Merrell-Soule Company was founded in 1868 by the partnership of G. Lewis Merrell and Oscar F. Soule, two Syracuse residents who were engaged in the developing canned food, primarily for produce. In the second half of the nineteenth century, domestic and commercial canning

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ventures occasionally experienced technological failures that could result in lost product or even food poisoning. One of their early successes was patenting a technique for canning corn. The produce was acquired from local farmers as well as from 1500 acres of company owned farmland.¹ Merrell and Soule's successes enabled them to rapidly expand their operations from Syracuse into the surrounding communities of Fayetteville and Chittenango. At Fayetteville, the factory was strategically located at an Erie Canal landing.

In 1885, Merrell-Soule developed one of its most famous, and certainly its most enduring, product known as *None Such Mince Meat*. By the nineteenth century, mincemeat changed from the spicy meat mixture documented in late Medieval histories to a sweetened and highly spiced blend of fruit, meat, and/or nuts. Mincemeat pie was an American staple with recipes appearing in early cookbooks such as Amelia Simmons's *American Cookery* (1796). Her recipe for a "Minced Pie of Beef" called for a chopped and salted beef mixed with beef suet, chopped apples, raisins and sugar and seasoned with one quart of wine or sweet cider, mace, cinnamon and nutmeg and bake for 45 minutes.² Preparation of a recipe with so many ingredients was onerous, and a reliance on apples made this a treat that most families could only enjoy in the autumn and winter. The development of a commercial product with shelf-life was considered a potentially profitable venture that more than one company pursued. The first commercial mincemeat was produced in nearby Port Byron in 1882, but Merrell-Soule's condensing technique for reducing the mixture's moisture content enabled the Syracuse company to increase the shelf-life, and thus profitability, of its version.

By 1902, Merrell-Soule employed approximately 200 people in its Syracuse mincemeat factory, as well as 350-450 seasonal workers at the Fayetteville and Chittenango canneries. The demand for None Such outgrew the factories, so the company decided to invest \$100,000 in a larger facility on a newly available salt marsh lot situated at 600 North Franklin Street, the last address on the street. A three-acre lot was purchased from the Syracuse Solar Salt company for \$9,000. The north side of the lot was bounded by a new railroad switch yard, and it was expected that 1,000 carloads of mincemeat would be shipped annually from the new factory. An estimated 400 employees could double the output of mincemeat production, canning and shipping, which, by 1902, was 12 million

¹ Thomas Hunter, "Canned Innovation – CNY History," November 13, 2014, www.syracuse.com.

² Amelia Simmons, *American Cookery*, second edition (Hartford, CT: Hudson & Goodwin, 1796), 24; reprint Kansas City, MO: Andrews McMeel Publication, 2012. Online at <https://d.lib.msu.edu/fa/1#page/22/mode/2up>.

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cans annually. G. Lewis Merrell's son, Irving S., was an engineer who designed the factory and supervised the team of construction workers.³ Irving Merrell became the company's vice-president in later years.

When the building was complete it included the five-story main factory and the three-story warehouse forming an ell, which were connected by a stair tower and an "intermediate factory" space. The company boasted that the facility had two acres of floor space. The west elevation of the building's three-story warehouse was emblazoned with painted door-plate signage that proudly announced, "Home of NONE SUCH Mince Meat." The factory's front elevation faced North Franklin Street and had three signs that read "None Such," "Food Products," and "Merrell-Soule Co." Shortly after the factory's construction, Merrell-Soule developed a new product that would arguably be even more significant to the company's fortunes than its flagship mincemeat. In 1907, it improved an existing method of spray-drying milk into a shelf-stable powder by starting with an already condensed liquid. The resultant product was christened "Klim" (milk spelled backwards) and was also produced in the North Franklin Street factory.

The success of both Klim and None Such Mincemeat eventually attracted the attention of the Borden Company, which specialized in dairy products. The Borden Company was named for Gail Borden, an inventor, writer, and, most significantly, a pioneer in the milk products industry. A native of central New York, Borden traveled to Europe in 1851 where he witnessed children dying from tainted milk, a common problem in the early days of food preparation and storage. He remembered learning about Shaker methods of vacuum packing produce and he resolved to develop a method to safely can milk. Ultimately, he developed condensed milk that was packaged with heat to ensure shelf-stability and safety. The dairy company he founded to market his condensed milk became the leading producer of canned milk products. Over time, the Borden Company added or acquired subsidiaries to handle its variety of dairy, non-dairy, and even non-food, items. In 1928, Borden purchased Merrell-Soule and continued the production of None Such Mince Meat at the Syracuse factory. In 1929, the company rebranded as the Borden Food Products Company.

³ Merrell-Soule to Build, *The Sunday Herald*, November 16, 1902.

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Klim and None Such continued to be produced at 600 North Franklin Street throughout much of the twentieth century. By the 1930s, a 50,000-gallon water tower was installed on the roof emblazoned with the names of both signature products. None Such remained a company staple and in the late 1940s was the only Syracuse food to have a nationwide distribution.⁴ While mincemeat remained a best-seller with a national market, Klim was sold for domestic consumption and was distributed internationally by the Red Cross as a non-perishable staple in war-torn Asia, Africa, and Europe. The milk was also used as a ration by the US Army. Klim was fed to prisoners of war and the cans were used to create everything from escape tunnel ventilation tubing to bellows for improvised coffee makers.⁵

While the most profitable division of the Borden Company sold non-food items, particularly glues and other bonding agents, the foods division underwent a major expansion in the late 1950s. The rise of supermarkets limited milk prices, much to the detriment of the dairy industry, but offered much more diversity for shoppers. Borden embraced this opportunity by acquiring a range of recognized brands including Snow's chowders, Wise potato chips, Cracker Jack, and Wyler's non-carbonated beverages.⁶

The heightened diversity of supermarket products had a major impact on the old factory at 600 North Franklin Street, leading to a major expansion in 1957, as Borden Food Products decided to add a state-of-the-art research and development center to the factory. The machine shop wing along Solar Street was renovated as a laboratory complex, complete with lab space, conference rooms, and library. Tucked into the space between the former machine shop and the 1913 warehouse wing was a new two-story pilot plant featuring commercial and scaled-down equipment to facilitate the experimental products and packaging being developed in the adjacent laboratory. The east side of the pilot plant was a five-story open tower built to accommodate large drying equipment. The lower façade of the research and development center was designed to look more modern than the old factory and given a new, sleek brick veneer, glass block windows, and aluminum to side the drying tower. The center was designed by architects of the Detor Construction Company of Syracuse, and ultimately cost about \$1.25 million to complete. Approximately 50 employees joined the workforce at

⁴ Borden Company Advertisement, *Post-Standard*, August 15, 1948.

⁵ Brown, D.D. "The Brew Goes On: The Story of 'The Blower' in Italian POW Camps," *Military History Journal* 1991.

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600 North Franklin when the center opened in 1957 to work on developing new and improving existing Borden food products.⁷

While the fortunes of Borden fluctuated through the 1960 to the 1980s, the building at 600 North Franklin Street saw little change or new improvements. Several small fires occurred in the 1970s, that were believed to be arson, and in 1975, the plant's manager petitioned the city for removal of the ageing water tower that stood on the roof for many years. This request was initially denied by the planning board due to a temporary moratorium on the demolition of historic structures; however, the tower was eventually taken down.

By 1981, None Such Mince Meat was still a nationally recognized brand, but its appeal was largely seasonal. As the mincemeat factory now only employed about 40 employees, Borden chose to move the production of None Such to one of its other factories in Pennsylvania. Work continued in the research lab and Borden Food Products stayed on Franklin Street for another decade. In 1990, the address changed as Gail Borden Drive was established to provide access to the building after the end of North Franklin Street was closed off to create Franklin Square park. Soon after in 1997, Borden decided to close its now-outdated research center and sell the building to Dupli, a paper products company. With that sale, the structure at was given an alternate address of 1 Dupli Park Drive and its life as a factory producing food mincemeat and powdered milk ended after nearly a century. In 2016, an unrelated business began locally producing mincemeat and powdered milk. Known as the Farmer Street Pantry, its website specifically references the history of mincemeat production in Syracuse. Another local company, the Cayuga Milk Ingredients factory, in nearby Aurelius, recently began manufacturing of powdered milk, but neither company has yet to achieve the success of the early days of Merrell-Soule.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory is an excellent example of an early twentieth century industrial building illustrating both common mill construction, mostly in the earlier portions,

⁶ <http://www.company-histories.com/Borden-Inc-Company-History.html>

⁷ "Borden to Build New Center," *Syracuse Herald*, August 7, 1957; Editors to Tour New Borden Plants, *Herald Journal*, December 1, 1957.

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and reinforced concrete construction in the cold storage warehouse section. The majority of the complex is common mill construction, characterized by timber framing with heavy member posts and beams, structural brick walls, and stone foundations. As is typical of common mill construction, the heavy wooden posts decrease in size on upper floors. The roofs of the buildings are slightly pitched to accommodate roof drains, and the original warehouse has both a shallow gable in the center bay and upward-pitched bays to the north and south that funnel water into the drains. Common mill construction resulted in long, narrow loft spaces in which workers were stationed along the windowed walls to take advantage of daylight and the central bays were used for circulation, storage, etc.⁸ This building and others in the New Industrial Center area were electrified by the utility plant nearby, but no-cost natural light could still be used by workers sitting near the windows. In fact, daylight continued to be a major source of illumination in most factories through 1940.⁹

The load-bearing capacity of masonry walls typically limited the size of windows in buildings of common mill construction. One way to maximize the strength of the walls and increase the size of the windows was to separate bays with piers.¹⁰ This approach was used by Merrell-Soule, resulting in the appearance of recessed window bays. The recessed arcade was celebrated as an aesthetic by using blind recessed bays on the ends of the three largest common mill-constructed wings (i.e., Sections A, C, and E). According to Bradley, this was a typical attitude as the “aesthetic basis of American industrial building design was an ideal of beauty based on function, utility, and process held by engineers.”¹¹ The repeating pattern of recessed windows with their arched lintels and jutting brick piers created a symmetry and rhythm that was dignified and economical as it needed little ornamentation beyond a simple corbelled cornice. By continuing these characteristics on the 1910s additions, Merrell-Soule communicated strength and stability of both the building and the business inside.

Though some of the defining features of common mill construction were altered or replaced in the machine shop (E) through its renovations as a laboratory (1957) and exercise facility (2010s), this wing still illustrates both eras of early twentieth century and mid twentieth century design. The former

⁸ Betsey Hunter Bradley, *The Works: Industrial Architecture of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 1.

⁹ Bradley, *The Works*, 106.

¹⁰ Bradley, *The Works*, 162.

¹¹ Bradley, *The Works*, 202.

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machine shop retains its structural brick walls, a portion of the first-floor wood ceiling, and the wooden beams and exposed roof decking on the second floor. Some interior spaces show the lab conversion and its emphasis on a mid-century modern aesthetic through the sleek exterior brick veneer on the east and south elevations and glass block windows.

The 1913 warehouse addition (Section D) was built using a new construction method: poured in place, reinforced concrete with mushroom-shaped concrete columns. Reinforced concrete construction came into common use after 1905, or shortly after the completion of the original three Merrell-Soule wings (Sections A, B, and C). Mushroom columns were an efficient innovation that allowed for flat slab construction and consequently less concrete. The column style was patented by Claude A. P. Turner in 1908 but did not become popular until they were incorporated into the new U.S. Army Supply Base in Brooklyn in 1918. (footnote?)

From a structural standpoint, the 1913 warehouse addition (D) is an example of leading-edge construction technology. From an aesthetic perspective, the company chose to visually unite the new concrete wing with the rest of the building by sheathing it in brick and incorporating familiar elements such as recessed, arched bays and a corbelled cornice. The bays for this wing were largely ornamental, as the fenestration consisted of narrow windows on the upper walls of the first and fifth floors only. Even though most floors were windowless, the otherwise blind bays extended from the foundation to the roofline in keeping with the overall aesthetic of the building. The result was a uniform appearance that presented stability and tradition to the street in the face of rapid growth during the second decade of the twentieth century.

The original three wings were designed by Irving Merrell, the son of Merrell-Soule's co-founder and later company vice-president. The 1903 architectural renderings indicate that Merrell was a mechanical engineer, though he was not licensed by New York State until 1924. Professional licenses for engineers were not required in the first decades of the century; the earliest license appears to have been granted in 1921.¹² During the nineteenth century, industrial buildings were typically designed by the industrialists themselves, whose functional needs drove building

¹² Office of the Professions website, www.op.nysed.gov, accessed February 17, 2019.

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construction. It wasn't until the early twentieth century that first engineers, and later architects, were actively engaged in designing factories, mills, and other industrial architecture.¹³

Klim's success prompted the early expansions of the factory. In 1910, the intermediate factory was expanded northward. In 1913, a five-story, largely windowless warehouse addition was built parallel to the main factory, abutting the south wall of the original warehouse. Architectural drawings dated 1915 show plans for a machine shop to be built on the west side of the lot adjacent to Solar Street. Steam heat was installed around 1922 with the aid of a small boiler house tucked into the northwest corner of the complex. By matching the brickwork of the large additions to the original buildings, the company presented a unified appearance for the otherwise sprawling complex. Though no architect or engineer's name was printed on the plans, it is likely that Irving Merrell continued to design the building's early additions.

Irving S. Merrell was unusually positioned with expertise gained from his dual roles as an industrialist who needed to work within the building as well as an engineer who could be relied upon to produce a structurally sound and efficient design. Just as his building united the old and the new during a dynamic period of construction technology, so did he personally bridge the traditions of industrial design personnel. The historic plans available for the 1910 additions lack the name of any architect or engineer of record. Based on the unified appearance of the building, it suggests that Merrell remained active in the building's evolution and may have actually designed these additions. Merrell's continued involvement in the business strengthens this supposition along with his decision to obtain a license when so required by New York State.

With its combined common mill and reinforced concrete construction, the nominated property exemplifies a structure built on the cusp of changing practices in industrial architecture. The designer, Irving Merrell, served as both manufacturer and industrial engineer, and ensured that the rapidly growing complex remained unified in appearance through the use of recurring architectural elements. Despite embracing innovation by adopting the as-yet uncommon mushroom columns for his new warehouse, Irving Merrell ensured that the building's façade remained stately and venerable.

¹³ Bradley, *The Works: Industrial Architecture of the United States*, 17-21.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Borden Company Advertisement." *Post-Standard*, August 15, 1948.

"Borden Company History." <http://www.company-histories.com/Borden-Inc-Company-History.html>

"Borden to Build New Center." *Syracuse Herald*, August 7, 1956

Bradley, Betsey Hunter. *The Works: Industrial Architecture of the United States*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Brown, D. D. "The Brew Goes On: The Story of 'The Blower' in Italian POW Camps." *Military History Journal* 8(6), 1991, www.samilitaryhistory.org

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Hunter, Thomas, "Canned Innovation – CNY History," November 13, 2014 www.syracuse.com,

Office of the Professions. www.op.nysed.gov accessed February 17, 2019.

Simmons, Amelia. *American Cookery*. second edition. 1796. Facsimile edition printed in Albany, NY.

"Merrell-Soule to Build." *Sunday Herald*, November 16, 1902.

Historic Maps and Illustrations:

Atlas of the City of Syracuse, NY and Suburbs by G. M. Hopkins and Co., 1908, 1924, 1938.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Syracuse, NY. updated to 1951.

Undated Photograph Booklet (ca. 1904) in Merrell-Soule Archives at Onondaga Historical Association

Undated Photographs of 600 North Franklin Street (ca. 1920s, 1930s, 1950s) on file at Onondaga Historical Association

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☒ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested) #40,443
☐ 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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: **Renaissance Studio, Syracuse NY**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.1 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18N
Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing

2 Zone Easting Northing

4 Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the same as for the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andrea Zlotucha Kozub and Cynthia Carrington Carter
organization Renaissance Studio date 9/30/19
street & number 219 Crawford Ave telephone 315-446-1310
city or town Syracuse state NY zip code 13220
e-mail andrealzk@icloud.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory

City or Vicinity: Syracuse

County: Onondaga State: New York

Photographer: Andrea Zlotucha Kozub

Date Photographed: January 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: See attached pages.

Property Owner:

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

name N/A
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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Merrill-Soule Factory aerial view from Google



Factory south elevation viewed from Franklin Park.

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South elevation of machine shop/research labs



West Elevation viewed from Solar St.

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East elevation.

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North Elevation

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Office space in 1904 Factory section (A)

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Offices and entry hall in 1904 Factory Building

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Second floor offices in 1904 Factory

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Freight elevator in 1904 warehouse

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Interior view of 1904 warehouse

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Interior View of warehouse/cold storage section

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Interior view of warehouse/cold storage building

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View of Intermediate section (B)

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Interior view of Intermediate building

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Upper floor of machine shop (E)

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Lower floor of machine shop

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Entry to Research center

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Syracuse Lighting Company

other names/site number Central New York Power Corporation

2. Location

street & number 311 Genant Drive

N/A

not for publication

city or town Syracuse

N/A

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 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Robert J. Peypont DSNPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

11/2/16
Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	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)

Industrial Resources in the City of Syracuse

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/ energy facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone, concrete and brick

walls: brick, steel

roof: concrete, EPDM

other: _____

Narrative Description

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(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Syracuse Lighting Company building covers a block in the northwest section of the city of Syracuse, New York. It is bounded by Genant Drive on the east to North Clinton Street on the west and National Grid property to the north. The building was constructed in stages between 1893 and 1950, with the oldest being the eastern section overlooking Genant Drive that housed the company's corporate offices. The building's present configuration includes two mid-twentieth century additions: a small, three-story, brick addition in the ell on the southeast end of the building and a two-story brick addition across the north side. The building is a combination of steel-frame construction with a brick exterior and a decorative corbelled cornice that runs along the façade of the oldest portion, which has regularly spaced windows. The remainder of the building's exterior has widely spaced windows, mostly limited to the lower level or over large loading doors. There are double entry doors (one infilled with brick) in the center bay and a single door in the northernmost bay. The windows are one-over-one-sash on the façade and multi-lights set into metal frames in the rest of the building. Except for the south portion, the building is on a raised basement/foundation of brick and stone. The roof is flat and part is concrete and the rest EPDM. Loading docks are located on the North Clinton Street side of the building. The area, which is now used as a garage, has a large overhead door on the east side. The interior of the building retains much of its appearance to when it was used as a training center for National Grid and has been vacant since 2003. In spite of being vacant, the building retains the character of an industrial building from the city's period of industrial diversification that extended from the late nineteenth century through the Great Depression. Although not specifically referenced in the Multiple Property Document *Industrial Resources of the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York* (2010), the building meets registration requirements as outlined in the form for Ancillary Buildings (Section F-10) and Steel Frame Construction (Section F-9).

Narrative Description

Location and Site

The former Syracuse Lighting Company building is located in the northwest quadrant of the city of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York. It faces Genant Drive and Interstate 81 to the east, which is located where the Oswego Canal once flowed. On the west side of the property is North Clinton Street that was previously a railroad spur that brought coal to the site. To the north is a large property containing transmission equipment for National Grid. The large brick industrial building was constructed in five stages between 1893 and 1954. Areas

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1, 2, and 3, (see following diagram) were built as a unit in 1893 on the west side of the property and together were the generating plant. An office section was added in 1899 to the east side and it was heavily damaged by a fire on March 15, 1910. After the fire, a concrete building was constructed within the brick walls of the earlier building and the renovated structure opened in 1911. A small stair tower addition located in the ell on the south side of the building first appears on a 1954 Sanborn map. The ell and portion of the section facing Genant Drive and the north section (Area 6) served as the employee training center, indicated by interior divisions of office and classroom/training space. The remainder of the interior is large open space, except for the foundation level that contains massive stone and brick supports for the structure. Although the generating machinery was removed, the interior has evidence of its function with extant truss and column supports, along with brick arches (now infilled). The interior walls, floors and several windows are reflective of the period of significance. Overall, the large utilitarian building retains its location, size, form and materials. Over the years, it lost the tall smoke stacks that once towered above the flat roof and the coal conveyer that had supplied the building from a coal pile on the west side of North Clinton Street; however, the building is still clearly recognizable as the industrial power plant that once served the city of Syracuse.

Exterior

On the façade/east elevation is the five-bay wide, one-bay deep, three-story, brick-faced, concrete office building on a raised foundation, shown on the diagram as Area 4. The roof is flat and there is a decorative corbelled cornice that has been painted white. Brick pilasters divide the bays and mark the corners of the façade. The public entrance to the building is in the center bay. At one time there were side-by-side entry doors each topped with an arched brick crown. The door opening to the south has been in-filled with brick. There is a single door in the northernmost bay of this building. The window openings are rectangular under a segmental arched crown and windows in the middle bays are paired. The original windows have been removed and only the storms remain. Six-light rectangular cellar windows are at the level of the sidewalk. This section was built in 1911 to house the company's corporate offices and was constructed within the walls of an earlier building that was damaged by fire on March 15, 1910. The brick firewall between this building and the 1893 generation plant saved the industrial building from damage.

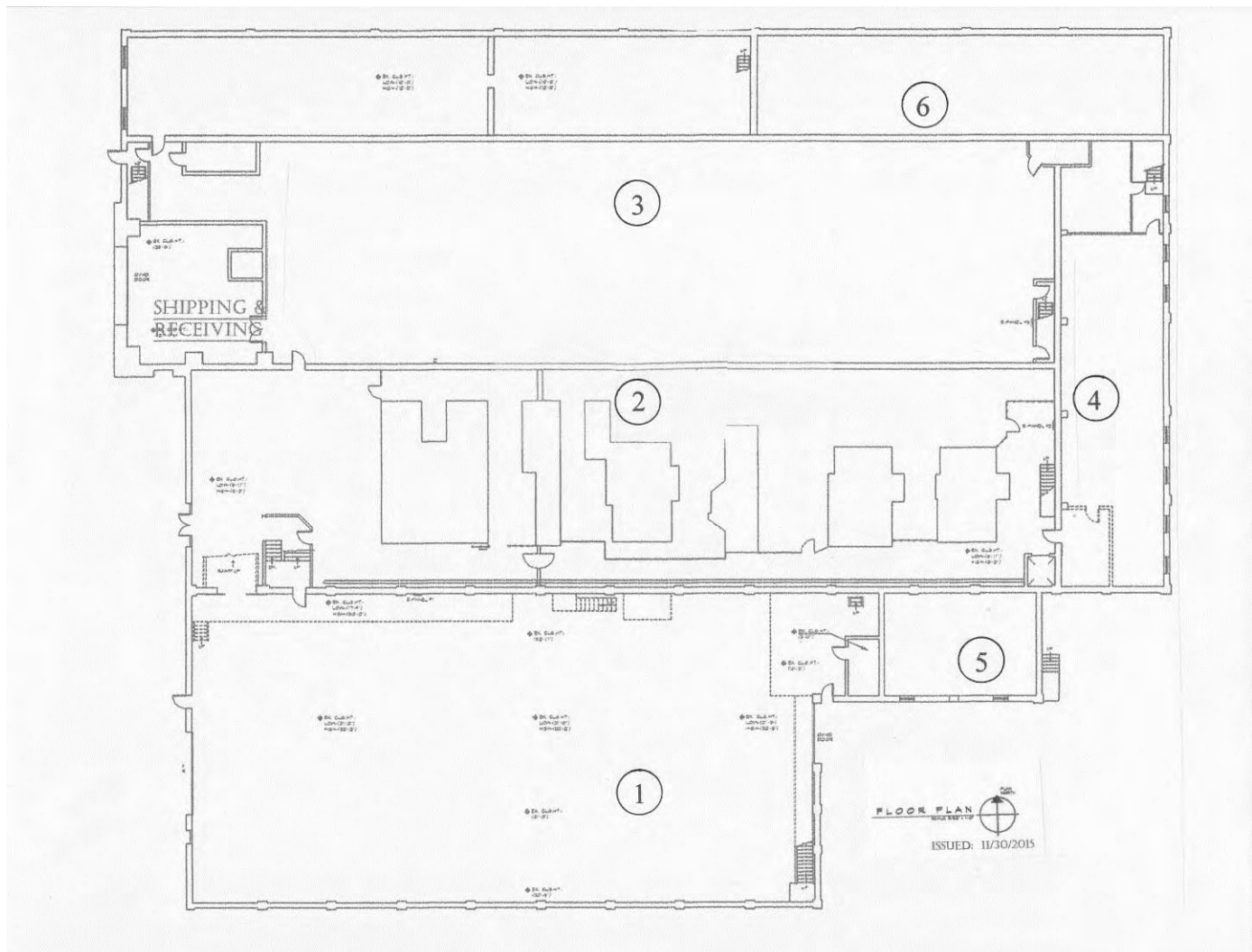
A stair tower addition is set back from the street on the south side of the façade (Area 5). A large garage (Area 1) faces Genant Drive from behind the tower addition (Area 5). A large overhead garage door dominates the two-story brick façade of the garage and opens onto a parking lot. A door opens onto a small metal deck

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accessed by a flight of metal stairs on the south side of the first floor of the stair tower addition. There is a large window to the north of the door. There are two large windows symmetrically placed above the door and window on each of the upper floors.

Also facing Genant Drive at the north end of the office building is the two-story, twentieth century brick addition featuring a flat roof and a corbelled cornice. The addition abuts the north pilaster of the office building and a single pilaster marks the north corner of the addition. There are two large industrial windows on each floor. Each has a metal frame with 16 lights with the center opening for ventilation.



When viewed from the north, the brick addition on the north side of the building is nine- bays wide and spans the width of the building (Area 6). Brick pilasters divide the bays. The easternmost four-bays are two-stories; the western five-bays are one and one-half stories in height, each with a flat roof. The windows match those on the east end of the addition and are metal with 16 lights. Continuing around the west side of the building, the

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former brick generation plant is located behind the office building (Areas 1, 2 & 3) and is the earliest component of the complex. It is approximately 175 feet wide and 215 feet deep and, as built, was divided into three sections. The section identified as Area 3 is two and one-half stories and slightly deeper, front to back, than the other two sections. Areas 1 and 2 are two-stories in height although there is no second floor within Area 1. Iron roof trusses are supported on structural brick piers that divide the bays. Each section has brick pilasters at the corners and a corbelled brick cornice. Areas 2 and 3 have a raised foundation. The fenestration pattern is asymmetrical in Area 3 and a very large overhead door has been cut into the south end below three industrial windows. Most windows are 16 lights in metal frames and match those on the north side of the building. There is a second large overhead door in Area 1 that is now used as a garage.

Area 1 comprises most of the south end of the building, is nine-bays wide, windowless and divided by brick pilasters. Connected on the east end is a mid-twentieth century, three-story, brick stair tower (Area 5) that was constructed in the ell between the office building and the generation plant. It has a flat roof and a corbelled cornice to match the façade (Area 4). The first floor window openings are in-filled with plywood. The windows on the second floor have been in-filled with glass block leaving only the center of each to open. On the third floor are metal industrial windows each with twelve lights.

Interior

Area 4 is the public face of the building, facing Genant Drive and with the main (public) entrance in the center bay. This part of the building was the office building that served as the company's headquarters. The front door opens onto a landing between the first floor and the basement. At the top of the stairs is a hall with one large room to the right and another to the left. The finishes in these rooms are simple and utilitarian with concrete clad steel ceiling beams that are either exposed or concealed by drop ceilings. All floors have linoleum tile and wiring conduits; heating units are attached to the plaster walls. Windows retain their wide moldings. Chamfered concrete support columns are visible along the rear wall in several rooms. There were additional offices on the second and third floors. At the north end of building is a stair tower. The basement area had a showroom for electronic appliances in the basement and the large open room is finished in much the same way as the offices above. The space was later used for training and still retains built-in shelving on the west wall.

Connected to Area 4 are Areas 2 and 3 that comprise the major industrial space of the generating plant. The area is accessed from the office building from a hall at the top of the entry stairs through a door directly opposite the

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stairs. Areas 2 & 3 are also accessible from the stair tower at the north end of the building, which opens into Area 3, or through a second stair tower serving the entire complex that is located in Area 5. Areas 2 & 3 are currently separated by a brick wall that originally had a series of brick arches allowing belting and other machinery to run between the two sections. The arches are filled in by brick but still visible in the walls. Both areas are large open areas with concrete floors. Area 3 has a steel truss system in the west end of the space supported by massive brick piers and exposed reinforced steel beams supporting the trusses.

Area 3 is one of the oldest portions of the building, constructed in 1893. The open interior space had a mezzanine level in the east half of the space. During a 1971 renovation, the space was divided horizontally for a full second floor. A row of the cast iron columns that supported the mezzanine level are now part of the support system for the second floor. Windows in the west wall and two windows in the north wall provide the only natural light in Area 3. The basement of this area has a series of substantial brick and concrete piers built to support the heavy dynamos that occupied the floor above, as well as having a number of regularly spaced piers built adjacent to the massive stone foundation walls.

Area 2 also features brick walls and concrete floors. Steel beams support the second floor with the ceiling clad in metal between the beams. Several vertical steel beams form a row of columns near the center of the room. The interior space was subdivided into two larger areas near the center with a CMU wall and heavy steel door separating the west section from the east section. The west section has internally located restrooms and a locker room. A small office is in the northwest corner and a staircase is near the southwest end of the area. Extant metal and multi-light windows provide natural lighting into the west section. The east section of Area 2 was also subdivided at one time as indicated by differences in floor paint and remnant markings on the floor. In the southeast end is another rest room, locker room and storage area and a narrow hall along the wall of Area 4. The southeast corner of Area 2 has a passenger elevator that retains its brass cage gate and historic early twentieth century features. Massive stone foundation piers are in the basement of this area that supported the heavy dynamos on the first floor. Area 2's second floor is a large open space with exposed steel roofing trusses.

Access between Area 2 and Area 1 is through two single doors in the shared wall. The former industrial space in Area 1 (the former engine room) is now used as a garage and has an open interior with steel trusses supporting the roof. The walls are brick and the floor is poured concrete, which slopes to the east. A large metal garage door is centered in the west wall between the windows, which appears to be original. A caged area in the east

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end of the garage provides limited/secure access to the Area 2, which presumably connects to the three story northeast portion of Area 1 that contains offices and a stair.

Area 6 is on the north end of the building and was built as a training center and has open classroom space on each floor. There is abundant nature light from the large windows on the north and east sides. The exterior brick walls are painted on the interior and the flooring is linoleum. Several walls contain fixtures and connections for electrical equipment used in training and an original time clock is under one of the windows. All windows along the north wall are original. The basement under the western half of Area 6 has channels that separated electrical wires that fed various parts of the city and surrounding areas.

Plans from a 1971 renovation indicate that Areas 3 and 6 were used for records storage, but all of the shelving has been removed. The building retains a high degree of integrity, especially with the interior spaces still reading as a former industrial building. The various ages of the additions can still be determined as one travels through the different sections. Each of the areas contain historic walls, floor and ceiling fabric as well as features such as the brick arches, stairs, windows and the historic passenger elevator. The basement area is most impressive with the massive stone foundations and several substantial brick and stone support piers. Also visible are massive steel beams supporting the upper floor.

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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.)

- ☒ 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Engineering/industry

Architecture

Period of Significance

1893-1954

Significant Dates

1893, 1911, 1920, 1954

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance spans the time from when the first part of the building was constructed through its final expansion.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Syracuse Lighting Company
Name of Property

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Syracuse Lighting Company building at 311 Genant Drive in Syracuse, New York is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of industry for development of power transmission as industrial power sources shifted from coal to electricity, which became the basis for the tremendous growth of factories in the northwest section of Syracuse. Electric power generated by Syracuse Lighting eventually extended to residences until it was replaced by newer generating plants in the 1930s. After 1865, the salt industry, which had been the foundation of the city's industrial development, began to decline and in its place scores of diverse industries began to drive the booming local economy. In 1883 the first generating plant to provide electricity to the city was constructed on North Fulton Street (now Genant). By 1893, the company was operating in a new building and as industry grew, so did the demand for power, requiring the company to expand as well. As a former industrial building, Syracuse Lighting has a clear association with Section E, **"Industrial Boom and Diversification"** (pages 5 through 9), of the National Register Multiple Property Document *Industrial Resources of the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York* (2010) and is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for meeting registration requirements for an ancillary type building (power generation) defined in section F-10 and steel frame construction (section F-9). Built in six sections between 1893 and 1950, the building is an excellent example of steel and masonry construction methods and the need for a safe and efficient power generating plant for the city of Syracuse. Massive masonry foundations were combined with structural steel, brick and concrete to create a fireproof building that would generate a steady source of electricity. Power generated by Syracuse Lighting eliminated the need of individual factories to produce their own power and directly impacted the growth and diversification of industry in Syracuse and its immediate surroundings. At its peak, the power plant provided electricity to hundreds of industrial buildings in the city, and as it expanded, exhibited the latest in industrial design and practices.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Context

As outlined in the National Register Multiple Property Document *Industrial Resources of the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York* (2010), the first industries in the Syracuse area were based on the extraction and processing of natural resources, especially salt. Onondaga Creek at Onondaga Lake was known for its salt springs, which was the natural resource utilized by the Iroquois and later the pioneer settlers. By 1790 the salt springs were being tapped and the salt processed, which led to the development of the salt production and related industries. After the completion of the Erie Canal (1825), the area was connected to the Hudson River and New York City, increasing the demand for salt, as well as the population, which grew in Syracuse from 250 residents in 1820, to 11,000 in 1826. Salt remained the foundation of the city's economy with new warehouses, commercial establishments and many new businesses, several appearing along

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the canal. Syracuse established its first industrial precinct where Genesee Street crossed the Onondaga Creek near the present day location of Armory Square.¹ The area was home to a number of mills as well as commercial establishments, inns and taverns. The completion of the Oswego Canal in 1828 connected Oswego Harbor (Lake Ontario) with the Erie Canal in Syracuse, opening additional markets in Canada and the upper Great Lakes. By the 1830s, most industrial development was adjacent to the canals, but in 1839, the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad added another means of transportation to the city, which was followed by a number of rail lines soon after.

As the salt industry declined after the Civil War, industry began to diversify, creating a new era of industrial growth in the city. One of the most important businesses was the C. E. Lipe Company machine shop (1880), which established an industrial incubator and inventors' workshop at 208 South Geddes Street, resulting in the development of a wide variety products being manufactured in Syracuse. Charles E. Lipe's workshop was dubbed "the cradle of Syracuse industry."² By 1899, the Syracuse City Directory listed an array of diverse products (and their manufacturers) that included caskets, bicycles, gears, typewriters, soda ash, china, railroad car windows, steam gauges and lanterns. In 1902, the Franklin Car Company added automobiles to the list.

The Syracuse Lighting Company

It was during this period of industrial diversification that the Syracuse Lighting Company was founded as an essential participant of the technological advances that made the electrification of the city of Syracuse possible. By 1893, the company was operating in a new building on Fulton Street (now Genant Street) and was providing lighting and power to the city. The Syracuse Lighting Company (later Syracuse Electric) also provided the electricity that powered hundreds of local industrial buildings. The property was sited along the Oswego Canal (now Interstate 81) and the Rome, Watertown and Oswego Railway tracks. The salt industry once occupied much of this portion of the city, and Syracuse Lighting built its first power plant in 1883 on the location of the former Syracuse Solar Salt Company's salt sheds (west of the railroad tracks). As it evolved, the company continued to generate power from this location until the second half of the twentieth century and continued to occupy its building until 2002.

The 1883 generating plant powered twenty-one electric street lights in downtown Syracuse. Its equipment consisted of three coal fired steam engines, three boilers of 180 horsepower each, and two arc dynamos housed in a one-story brick building. Much of the year, the water for the boiler was taken directly from the Oswego Canal located to the east of the building. A large cistern provided the necessary water during the winter months when the canal froze. In 1886, the Syracuse Lighting Company merged with the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company, a national leader in electrical

¹Dennis J. Connors, *Crossroads in Time: an illustrated history of Syracuse* (Syracuse, NY: Onondaga Historical Association, 2006), 26.

² Lipe-Rollway Corporation History, .3.

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innovation and generation, and electrical service was expanded to power the first incandescent lamps that were installed in Syracuse. As demand increased, the generation plant was enlarged. A large Allis engine and a number of additional dynamos were installed in 1887 to power the city's street railroad company and by 1890 a building addition was constructed specifically to house additional dynamos. By 1893, the company found this enlarged building inadequate to meet the growing demands of the community, and the decision was made to construct a whole new facility in front of the existing building and demolish the 1883 building after completion. According to the local newspaper, the new plant was large enough to accommodate forty-four 200 horse-power boilers; six 1,000 and 1,500 horse-power engines and approximately 8,000 horse-power dynamos and power machinery. This allowed the plant to provide power to 1,000 arc lights and 25,000 incandescent lights, plus provide an additional 1,500 horse-power for railways, motors, and more.

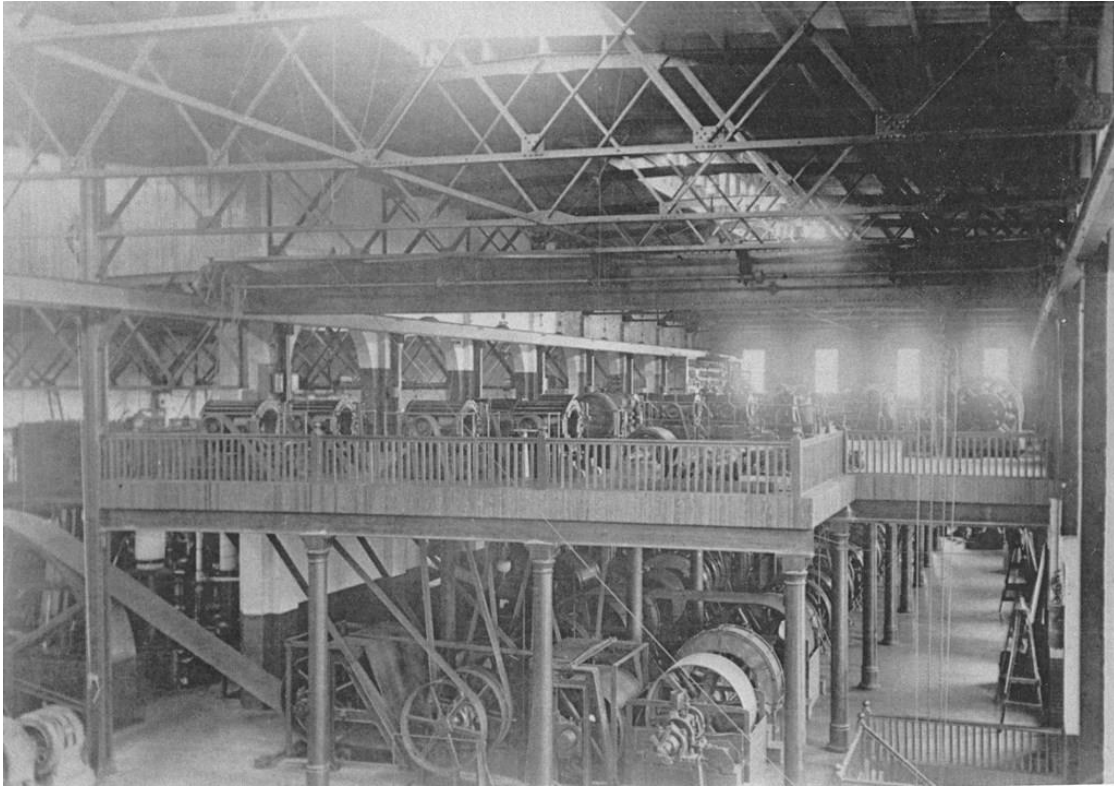
According to a *Syracuse Journal* article, at the time of its construction, the building was the second largest generation plant in the United States.³ The interior was described as having vast expanses of open space needed to house the massive equipment used to generate electric power. In the basement, massive stone support piers augmented the substantial stone foundation to support the weight of the dynamos on the floor above. In the two and one-half story northern section (Area 3), an iron and concrete mezzanine housed arc generators that were connected to the steam engines on the floor below. Open arches between the sections of the building allowed massive belts to pass through the wall to generators in the next room. In 1893, the new power plant opened and it was reported that the engines drove the longest and largest lines of shafting and pulleys in operation within New York State.⁴

³ "Electric Lighting" *Syracuse Journal*, April 12, 1893.

⁴ "Syracuse a Village a Century Ago", *the U.G.I. Circle*, March 1924, 28.

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Interior Area 3, showing arc generators on the mezzanine level connected to the steam engines below, circa 1895

At the end of the nineteenth century, electricity was viewed with some awe and trepidation. In 1878, the publisher of the *Syracuse Herald* newspaper brought Cornell Physics Professor William Anthony to Syracuse to demonstrate the use of electricity. While a crowd of a few thousand observers watched in amazement, Professor Anthony generated electricity to light an arc lamp with a carbon filament eight- inches long and three- inches wide.⁵ Three years later a demonstration of electric lighting was held in downtown Syracuse at the Vanderbilt Hotel.⁶ Still when permits were being sought for the installation of city street lights in 1882, one alderman made a motion that light poles be enclosed by a ten foot high fence to protect pedestrians from dangerous electricity that would run down the poles when wet.⁷ The motion was defeated and twenty-one street lights were installed in downtown Syracuse.

Syracuse Lighting quickly expanded from providing electricity solely for street lights to generating enough power to supply local businesses with lighting and power. By 1885, the proprietors of Dey Brothers & Company dry goods store on South Salina Street announced they were replacing the store's gas lights and would instead illuminate the it entirely with electric light provided by Syracuse Lighting Company. As electricity became reliably available from the Syracuse Lighting Company, local companies like the Amos Flour Mill in Armory Square abandoned private generating plants and connected to Syracuse Lighting Company's service grid.

⁵ "Thousand Stood on Erie Canal Bridge to See Illumination" *Syracuse Herald*, October 23, 1929, 4.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ *The U.G.I. Circle*, 22

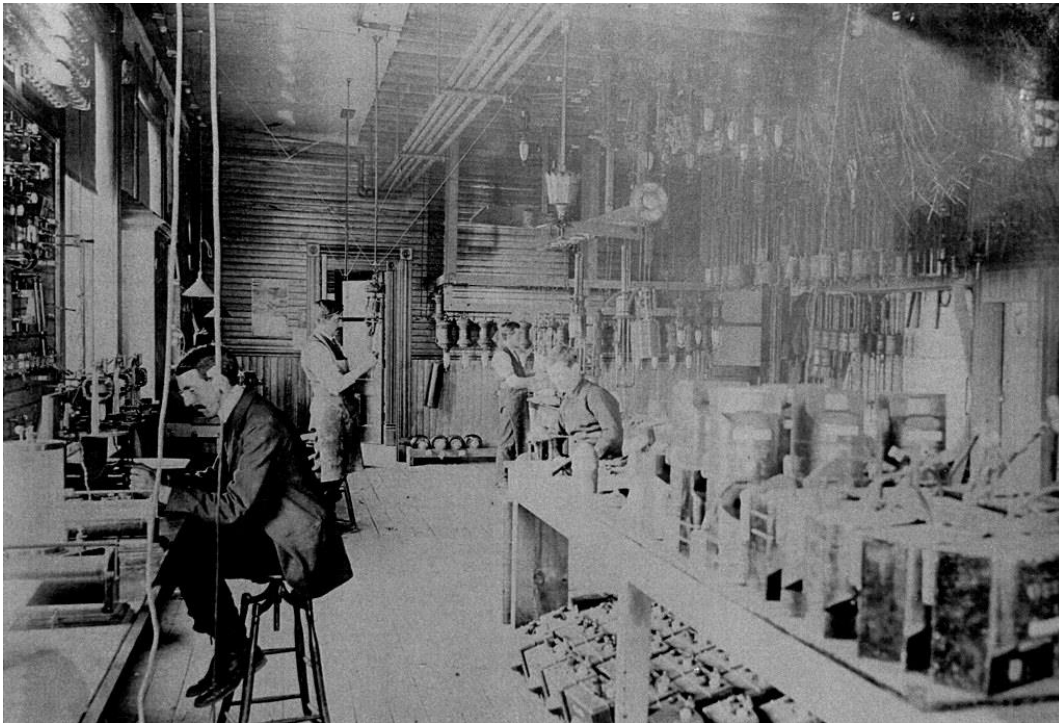
Syracuse Lighting Company

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A front page article in the *Syracuse Herald* on August 18, 1901 described the process providing illumination pushing the twenty-one long black switches in the Lighting Company's generating plant and resulting satisfaction that such a simple motion illuminated the entire city. By 1906, the company added boiler houses on Wallace Street and Montgomery Street and in 1907, advances in engineering allowed electricity generated by hydropower from Niagara Falls to be brought into the city and further expand the grid. By 1910, hundreds of businesses and factories were powered by electricity from the Syracuse Lighting Company.



Experimentation in the laboratory at the Syracuse Lighting Company

During his term as superintendent for the Syracuse Lighting Company, Albert P. Seymour, Jr. (1846-1908) received numerous patents for inventions that led to major improvements in the industry. Based on experiments done at the plant, Seymour developed a porcelain insulator (patent #483,771–Oct. 4, 1892) that replaced wooden insulators, which had been the industry standard. Along with other patented improvements, Seymour invented a porcelain socket for incandescent electric lamps manufactured for residential use (patent #568,919–Oct. 6, 1896). Seymour, the son of an iron manufacturer, grew up in the town of Westmoreland, Oneida County, New York approximately 40 miles east of Syracuse. Seymour made his way to Syracuse where his experimentation and innovations brought him recognition and financial success. He went on to found the Pass & Seymour Company with James Pass of Syracuse China to manufacture his patented electrical porcelain insulator, sockets and other products.

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On March 15, 1910, Syracuse was thrown into darkness and, according to newspaper accounts, 400 manufacturing plants were crippled after a fire heavily damaged the section of the Syracuse Lighting Company building facing the Owego Canal. A brick firewall between the front office section of the Lighting Company building and the generating plant saved the plant from destruction, limiting the damage to the office building. Power gradually was restored the following day, but the damaged building was a loss. The company needed an office building to serve as its headquarters and house its ever expanding staff. To accommodate those needs, a new concrete building was constructed within the brick walls of the damaged building. When it was completed in 1911, offices occupied the upper floors, while the basement was outfitted with training rooms for employees and a showroom for new electrical appliances for the public to explore the wonders of new electronic appliances and their proper use. An advertisement appeared in the December 16, 1913 edition of the *Syracuse Journal*, offering numerous wonderful electric Christmas gifts such as electric chafing dishes, coffee percolators, tea kettles, curling irons, ranges, bread toasters, heating pads, flat irons, cigar lighters, and water heaters. The advertisement stated that using an electric grill was “to know again the joy of children’s play.”⁸ All the gifts were available in the display room of the Syracuse Lighting Offices.

In 1920, the Syracuse Lighting Company invested \$400,000 to bring power from Niagara Falls, the Salmon River and the steam plant of the Niagara Falls, Lockport and Ontario Power Company at Lyons to help supply all the electricity used in Syracuse. The company reported that the action was necessary due to the steady growth in the consumption of electricity in the city, especially by industrial plants.⁹ To further augment power delivery, Syracuse Lighting Company was one of 59 power companies that united in 1929 and were incorporated as the Niagara Hudson Power Company. In 1932, the Niagara Hudson Power Company built a new company headquarters at 300 Erie Boulevard in downtown Syracuse (NR listed 2010), an impressive, modern Art Deco building. The old office building at 311 Genant Drive became a training center and a repository for company records. After several years of operation, the mezzanine level in Area 3 was removed and a full second floor was built in 1971 to accommodate the ever growing records storage. The mezzanine was removed, but the row of the metal support columns was left in place to provide support for the second floor.

One final addition was added to the building at 311 Genant Drive in 1954. Built on the north side of the main building, the addition provided training rooms where employees could learn all phases of working with electricity in a safe environment. Employees learned the full array the company tasks from climbing poles and installing wires to learning how to instruct customers to operate new electrical appliances. The company training center was in operation until 2002 and the building itself was vacated in 2003.

⁸ “The Magic Grill”, *Syracuse Journal*, Dec. 16, 1913, 14.

⁹ “City to Use Only Power From Niagara” *Syracuse Journal*, 1920.

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From 1893 to 2003, the building at 311 Genant Drive was literally the workhorse for the Syracuse Lighting Company and was expanded with the latest in construction techniques as needed. The building became an important local example of an early large scale power generation plant with its function clearly expressed by its unique physical appearance. The offices facing Genant Drive and the generating plant adjacent to its west (shown as Areas 1, 2, 3 & 4 on the diagram in section 7, page 5) were the earliest portions of the building, with decorative features limited to the offices. The power generating plant was approximately 175 feet wide and 215 feet deep and was totally utilitarian in appearance. In designing the building, fire protection was of utmost importance, especially after the 1910 fire. Flame retardant materials were used in its construction (brick, stone, concrete, and steel) to guard against the huge coal fired boilers that were a constant fire hazard. The exterior and interior walls were brick with concrete floors and metal trusses supporting the roof. A further attempt to deter fire damage required that the building be divided into three sections, separated by fire walls. The boilers were separated from machinery by brick walls and two heavy steel fire doors (Area 1). As the building was expanded, metal framed windows were installed as part of the fireproof construction. Sometime after 1928, the plank roof was replaced with a concrete roof in the area containing the boilers. Six metal chimneys and one massive brick chimney towered above the roof of the boiler room removed when the area was converted into a garage (1954).

Another major requirement for the design of the building was a wide open space to house the massive equipment used to generate electric power that allowed for the vertical spacing necessary between steam engines and the arc generators. Open arches between the sections of the building allowed massive belts to pass through the wall to generators in the next room, while the arches themselves distributed the weight evenly throughout the walls. Below the floors, the weight of the heavy dynamos required extra reinforcement and in the basement, individual massive stone supports were constructed under the equipment at regular intervals. As additional equipment was added more concrete and brick footings were added as well. Although the arches were infilled, they are still visible in the walls as are the support systems of iron columns, brick and steel piers and massive basement supports, providing an excellent study on design and construction techniques of industrial buildings from the late nineteenth through the mid twentieth centuries. During this period, form clearly followed function. As part of the utilitarian design, structural brick and reinforced steel pier supports were left exposed, as were the roof trusses that they supported, dividing the walls into bays. An exterior corbelled brick cornice is the only ornamentation on the power generation portion of the building.

One exception was the office building component of the complex, since it was the public face of the company and literally looked out on the canal (later Interstate 81). This section was constructed in 1911 within the repaired walls of the 1899 office building that was damaged by fire in 1910. Except for its size, the building appeared much the same as office buildings of the period that were built in downtown Syracuse. On the façade, brick pilasters divided it into regular bays with even fenestration. Windows were either single or paired and all had decorative arch lintels and painted stone sills.

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Doors had the same arched decoration and regularly spaced exterior lamps provided lighting for pedestrians, indicating that this is where people should enter, if they have business with the company. The interior had no formal lobby in keeping with the philosophy of a utilitarian industry and was very different in tone as a company headquarters from the later a high style Art Deco building that replaced it (Niagara Hudson/Mohawk Building, NR listed 2010).

Conclusion

Without the Syracuse Lighting Company, Syracuse's industrial diversification (1870–1929) would have been far less successful, impacting the growth and success of the city of Syracuse itself. The building became the center of operations for the electrification of the city of Syracuse from its construction in 1893 through the first quarter of the twentieth century, and supplied hundreds of other Syracuse industries with the power they needed to manufacture the diverse products that made the city an industrial center in New York State. In 1924, an industry publication stated that, "In addition to the advantaged of location, the low power rates have played no small part in the decision of manufactures to consider Syracuse ahead of other cities and this also has many times been the deciding factor in influencing others to enlarge their Syracuse holdings, rather than establish branches elsewhere."¹⁰ Even after the building ceased generating electricity, it continued to serve as a company training center and storage facility until 2002.

Although the chimneys were taken down and the antiquated machinery was removed to make way for the building's new purpose as a storage facility for the company's archives, Syracuse Lighting still reads as an industrial building. It retains its original form, much of the original construction materials, orientation and utilitarian appearance. On the interior, the division of space and the massive support footings are still visible as are the channels along the wall in the north section where the wires were separated as they exited the building. The building is one of several buildings in the northwest section of the city that housed industry in one form or another. Syracuse Lighting is waiting for a new use and how it can contribute to the next chapter in the history of this section of Syracuse.

¹⁰ *The U.G.I. Circle*, 31.

Syracuse Lighting Company
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"Afraid to Go Home In Dark After Big Fire." *Syracuse Journal*, 16 March 1910, 5.

"City to Use Only Power from Niagara" *Syracuse Journal*, 1920, Onondaga Historical Association clipping file

Connors, Dennis J. *Crossroads in Time: an illustrated history of Syracuse*. Syracuse, NY: Onondaga Historical Association, 2006.

"Fire in Power House Plunges Section of City into Darkness" *Syracuse Post-Standard*, Nov. 22, 1910, front page.

"Formidable Fulton Street" article from unnamed/undated trade journal, Onondaga Historical Association clipping file.

Photographs of the Syracuse Lighting Company from the Onondaga Historical Association's photo files.

Syracuse, NY. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1892, 1911, and 1954.

"Syracuse a Village a Century Ago", *the U.G.I. Circle*, (Gas & Electric Companies journal) Vol. IV, No. 9, March 1924, 16-33.

"Thousand Stood on Erie Canal Bridge to See Illumination" *Syracuse Herald*, October 23, 1929, 4.

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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: Onondaga Historical Association

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ±1.99 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18N 405985 4767845
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Syracuse Lighting Company
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property boundary is depicted on the attached map with a bold line (118 -05-02.1.).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the same as for the period of significance. The lot includes all of the property that was associated with the Syracuse Lighting Company building and its associated parking lot to the south.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia Carrington Carter, preservation consultant (edited by Virginia L. Bartos, NYS OPRHP)
organization _____ date September 2016
street & number 219 Crawford Ave. telephone (315) 446-1310
city or town Syracuse state NY zip code 13224
e-mail ccarringtoncarter@verizon.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 2000x3000 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. For districts, key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Syracuse Lighting Company

City or Vicinity: Syracuse

County: Onondaga State: New York

Photographer: Virginia L. Bartos

Date Photographed: 13 April 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Syracuse Lighting Company

Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY

County and State

0001 of 0019: Area 4 (office building) & part of Area 6 (training/records storage)southwest view from Genant Drive.
0002 of 0019: Detail view of public entrance from Genant Drive, Area 4.
0003 of 0019: Area 6, view looking southwest from Genant Drive.
0004 of 0019: Area 4 again, looking northwest from Genant Drive
0005 of 0019: Areas 1 (left) and 5 (center), looking west from Genant Drive.
0006 of 0019: South and west elevations, looking northeast from North Clinton Street.
0007 of 0019: Detail view of west elevation.
0008 of 0019: Interior view of Area 1.
0009 of 0019: Interior view of Area 2 looking toward Genant Drive.
0010 of 0019: Historic elevator, southeast corner of Area 2.
0011 of 0019: Interior view of training classroom, Area 4.
0012 of 0019: Detail view of classroom.
0013 of 0019: Detail view of training room, Area 6.
0014 of 0019: Infilled brick arches, Area 3.
0015 of 0019: Cast iron support posts, Area 3.
0016 of 0019: Basement of Area 4.
0017 of 0019: Basement of Area 2.
0018 of 0019: View of foundation and support piers.
0019 of 0019: Detail view of support pier.

Property Owner:

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

name Norman Swanson, President, Swanson Fulton, LLC

street & number 505 East Fayette St.

telephone N/A

city or town Syracuse

state NY

zip code 13202

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.460 et seq.).

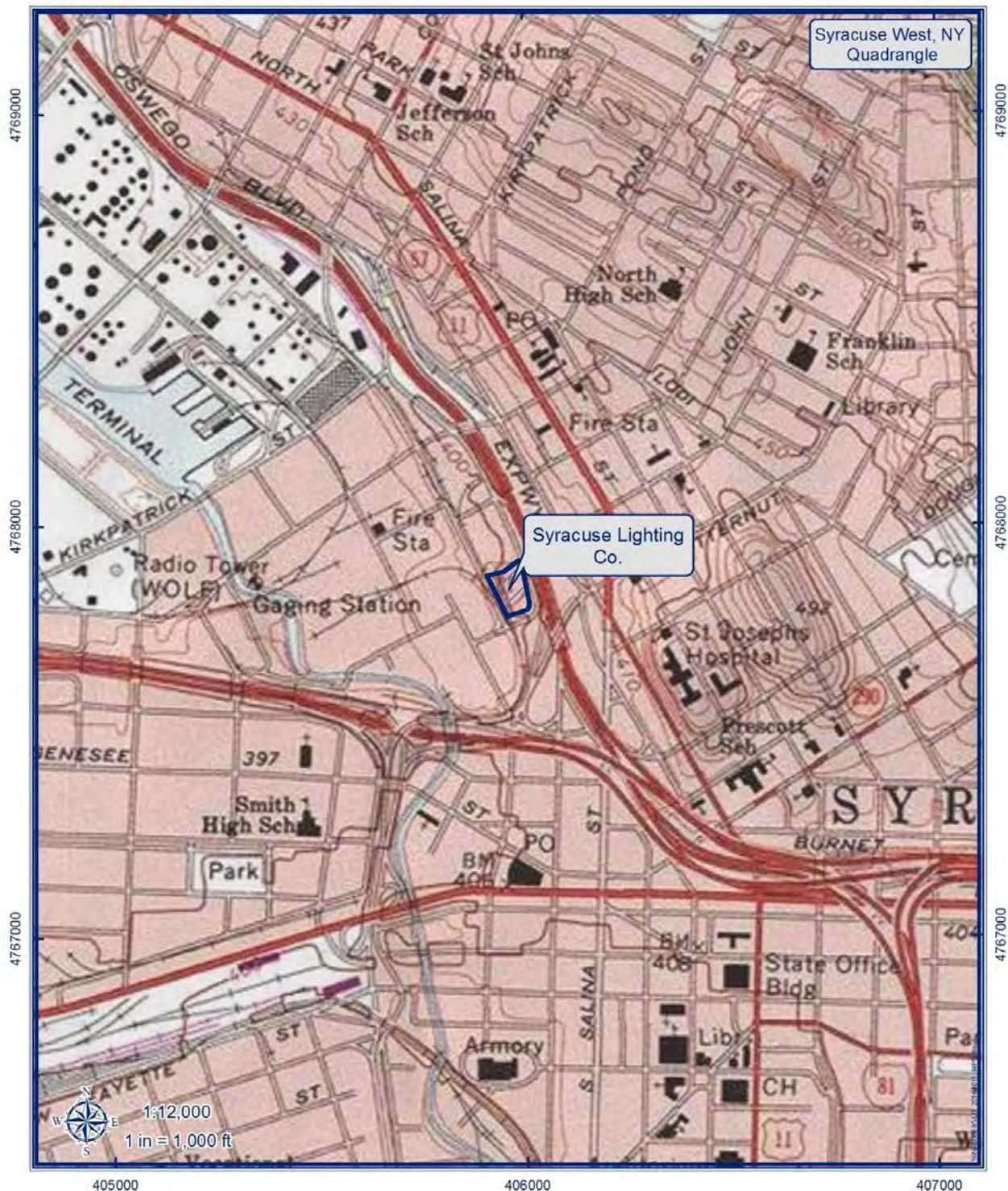
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Name of Property

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County and State

Syracuse Lighting Company
City of Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY

311 Genant Drive
Syracuse, NY 13202



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

0 310 620 1,240 Feet



Syracuse Lighting



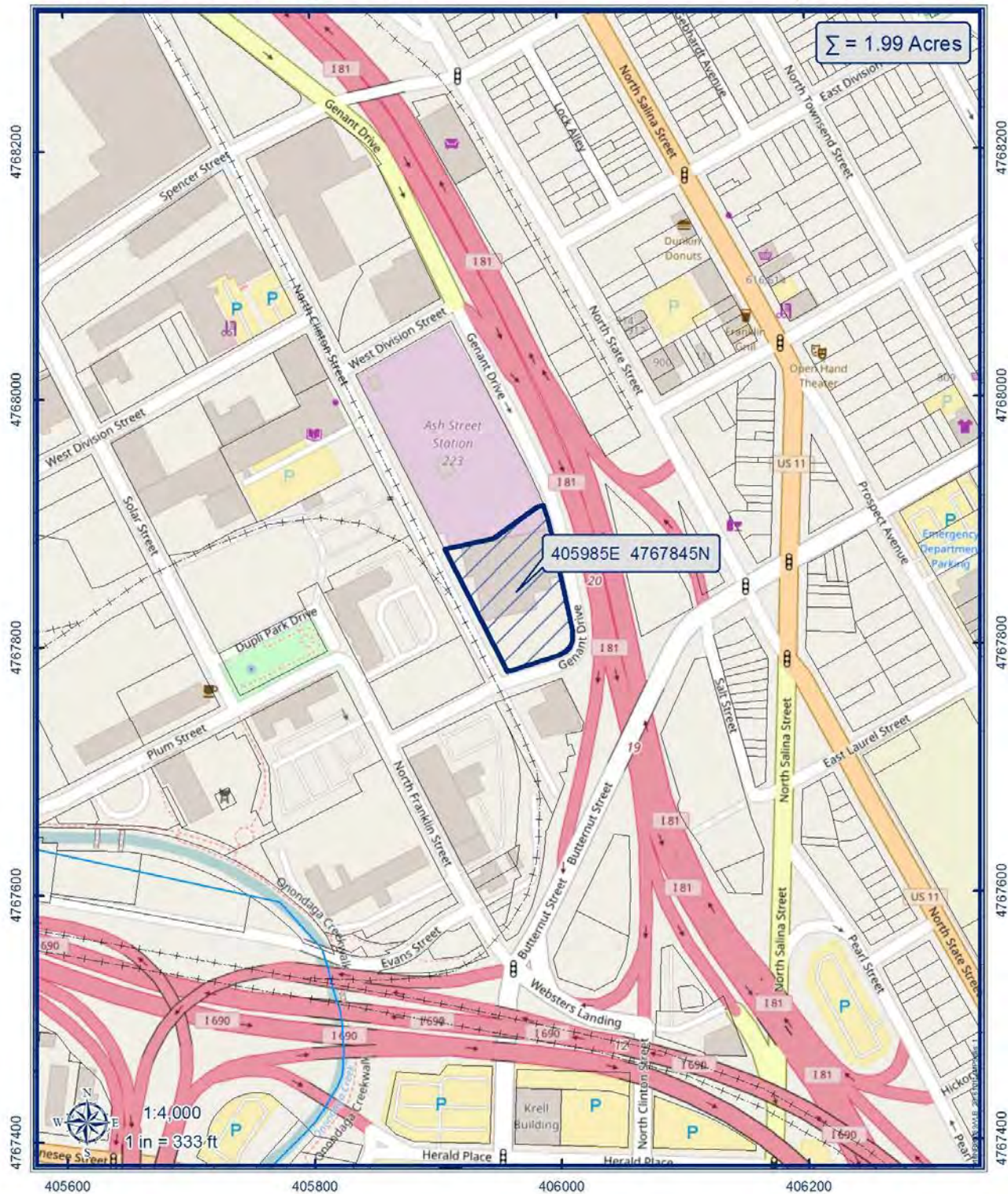
Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

Syracuse Lighting Company
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

Syracuse Lighting Company
City of Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY

311 Genant Drive
Syracuse, NY 13202



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

0 100 200 400 Feet



Syracuse Lighting



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

Syracuse Lighting Company
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Stephanie A. Miner, Mayor

September 16, 2016

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: Syracuse Lighting Company
311 Genant Drive
Syracuse, NY 13202

Oak Knitting Mill
102 W Division Street
Syracuse, NY 13202

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

I have been informed that the Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board (SLPB) reviewed the National Register nominations for the Syracuse Lighting Company and for the Oak Knitting Mill at its September 1, 2016 meeting, and concurs that the proposed nominations meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. A letter from the SLPB has been sent under separate cover.

As chief elected official, I would like to add that the City of Syracuse is in full support of the nominations of these historically and architecturally significant resources to the State and National Registries.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephanie A. Miner", is written over a horizontal line.

Stephanie A. Miner
Mayor

Syracuse Lighting Company
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State



*SYRACUSE
LANDMARK
PRESERVATION
BOARD*

September 19, 2016

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: Syracuse Lighting Company
311 Genant Drive
Syracuse, NY 13202

Oak Knitting Mill
102 W Division Street
Syracuse, NY 13202

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

The Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board (SLPB) reviewed the National Register nominations for the Syracuse Lighting Company and for the Oak Knitting Mill at its September 1, 2016 meeting. I am pleased to inform you that the SLPB concurs that the proposed nominations meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Syracuse Lighting Company and the Oak Knitting Mill are associated with a significant period in the industrial history of Syracuse, which was marked by the decline of the early salt industry and the rapid emergence of a diversity of new industries. The textile industry – as exemplified by the Oak Knitting Mill – was particularly important in Syracuse, second only in employment to the iron and steel mills. This late 19th - early 20th century industrial boom was possible only with access to reliable power sources, supplied by businesses such as the Syracuse Lighting Company. Through their history and architecture, these properties provide important, tangible links to the industrial heritage of the community.

The SLPB strongly encourages listing of the Syracuse Lighting Company and Oak Knitting Mill in the State and National Registries.

Sincerely,

Donald S. Radke, Chair
Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board

Eligibility Evaluation for USN 06740.001812

Unnamed USN

Close

Eligibility Determination: Eligible

Determined By: Anthony Opalka

Determination Date: 09/09/2019

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:** 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 component may lack individual distinction
- ☐ **D:** Have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history

Criteria Considerations

- ☐ **A:** owned by 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

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Everson Museum of Art is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, Architecture, as an outstanding example of modern architecture in Syracuse. It was designed by I.M. Pei and constructed in 1968, the first museum designed by Pei and one that has been credited with launching his career. The building, a series of boxlike forms, was designed to evoke a sculpture and upon its opening it was called "a work of art for other works of art." It includes four massive cantilevered galleries, a poured-in-place concrete structure, and a bush-hammered exterior.



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. 05740.00/164
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

diag

YOUR NAME: Monty Baker DATE: May 29, 1987

YOUR ADDRESS: 213 William St., Minoa, NY TELEPHONE: (315) 656-8315

ORGANIZATION (if any): Veterans Party, Syracuse, New York

IDENTIFICATION

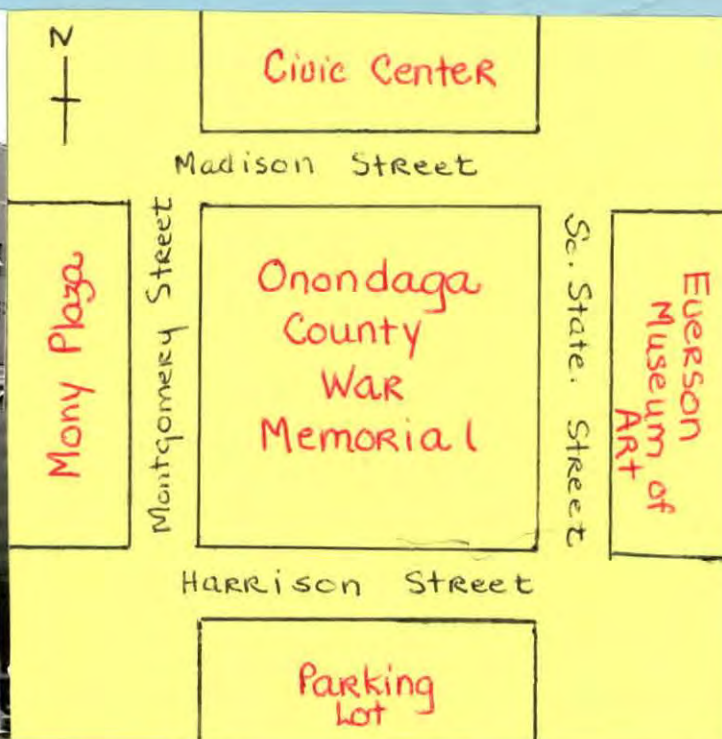
1. BUILDING NAME(S): Onondaga County War Memorial
2. COUNTY: Onondaga TOWN/CITY: Syracuse VILLAGE: _____
3. STREET LOCATION: Montgomery Street #200
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☒ b. private ☐
5. PRESENT OWNER: _____ ADDRESS: _____
6. USE: Original: multi-purpose auditorium Present: same
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
Interior accessible: Explain public access

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☒ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other: _____
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
b. wood frame with light members ☐
c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
d. metal (explain) steel reinforced concrete (shell vaulting)
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:



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: Memorial Hall (a veterans shrine)
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)

Centrally located in downtown Syracuse, Onondaga County, the edifice compliments commercial buildings as well as official government sites and an art museum.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
The building occupies a full city block. The exterior walls are carved with the names of 55 major battles of WW I and WW II. Interior contains a 9,000 seat open arena and 16 meeting rooms. Corridors list the names of individual Onondaga County veterans from WW I, WW II, Korea, and Vietnam. Memorial Hall (30' x 100') has two murals, (16' x 24').

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: October 22, 1949 - September 12, 1951

ARCHITECT: Edgarton & Edgarton Architect Engineer Associates

BUILDER: A cooperative of 80 separate Onondaga County Contractors

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE: Architecturally, the building is the result of "the most advanced form of shell vaulting" in the country at the time (1949-51). The War Memorial incorporates a 160' span, void of supporting members.

The emphasis on veterans' service supplies historical import. The building symbolizes the sacrifices made by American men and women from one generation to another and from one war to the next. This historical continuity perpetuates the County's gratitude to past, present, and future veterans from Central New York and reinforces the concept of a "Living Memorial".

21. SOURCES: Onondaga Historical Association
The Post-Standard, Syracuse, New York
Preservation Association of Central New York
Condit, Carl, American Building Art. Oxford: Oxford University Press,
1960.
22. THEME:

RESOURCE EVALUATION

PROPERTY Onondaga Creek Bridges: West Genesee St., Erie Boulevard, Washington Street

DATE October 14, 2008 **ADDRESS** above

MCD Syracuse **COUNTY** Onondaga

UNIQUE SITE NUMBER West Genesee Street: 06740.010377 ✓
Erie Boulevard West: 06740.009729 ✓
West Washington Street: 06740.004921 ✓ (3 USNs)

I. The property is individually listed on the SR/NR.

Name of listing: _____

 The property is a contributing component of a SR/NR district.

Name of district: _____

II. X The properties meet 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. 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.

Based upon the information submitted, it is the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that the stone arched bridges crossing Onondaga Creek in the City of Syracuse are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as outstanding examples of nineteenth-century stone bridge technology. All constructed of Onondaga Limestone, the bridges are specifically described as follows:

WEST GENESEE STREET

The original request for bids for construction of the West Genesee Street bridge is dated April 23, 1851. A second notice was advertised in the paper on February 4, 1852 for "completion" of the bridge, perhaps implying that construction had started in 1851 and the first contractor could not finish it for some reason. This double arch structure was completed in 1852 under a contract awarded by the City Council in the spring of that year to Joseph Breed. Breed was apparently selected based on proposals submitted to the office of the "City Surveyor" who had prepared the plans. Joseph Breed (1811-1871) was also a contractor for the enlargement of the Erie Canal and appointed in 1849 a "Superintendent of Canal Repairs," a position he held for about a year. A

first-person, contemporary narrative published in 1857, notes that the previous wooded bridge was removed in 1850 and replaced with the "present artistic superstructure."

In 1868, a report by engineer George Geddes expressed concern about this bridge as contributing to the constriction of water flow since its two arches were only of *"twenty-four feet width between abutments and pier."* A c.1870 stereograph card in the collection of the Onondaga Historical Association shows the bridge in place, and although its south side is seen from a distance, the form and design appear consistent with the present structure.

On December 28, 1885, the City Engineer (John Borden) provided the Common Council with an estimate of \$1500 for repairing the arch of the West Genesee Street bridge, apparently due to undermining by water erosion. On January 18, 1886, the City Clerk submitted four proposals to the Council for repairing the arch of the bridge. The winning proposal was awarded to Patrick Ready for \$1854. The proposals stated that the plans and specification for repairing the bridge were prepared by the City Engineer.

A contract with Ready was prepared on February 1, 1886 and city records indicate that the project account was closed out by December 1887. In 1888, civil engineer H. W. Clarke prepared a report that states the West Genesee Street bridge, *"has been partly rebuilt upon the same old plan."* Finally, in a 1901 newspaper article, the West Genesee Street bridge is referred to as *"that old bridge."*

The form and portions of the West Genesee Street stone bridge date to the decade before the Civil War.

ERIE BOULEVARD

The history of the triple stone arch beneath Erie Boulevard at Onondaga Creek is clear from the published records of the New York State Canal Commissioners. Constructed as a culvert carrying the Erie Canal over the creek, the structure was completed in 1838 as part of the initial efforts at enlarging the Erie Canal. The earlier 1820's aqueduct over the creek had failed in the summer of 1834 and the crossing was temporarily repaired until the new aqueduct was put into service in the spring of 1839. One of the arches suffered a major failure in 1907 and was extensively repaired at that time, yet much of the 1838 structure remains intact.

The three arches of this culvert make it one of the largest surviving structures of that type from the 1835-1862 enlargement period. It is also associated with what was one of the most notable engineering disasters that occurred in the history of the Erie Canal, the failure of the structure in 1907.

WASHINGTON STREET

The very wide stone bridge at this point not only conveys Washington Street across the creek but also supports a portion of a surface parking lot immediately south of the street.

A portion of this bridge may date as early as 1852 when the Syracuse and Utica Railroad (predecessor to the New York Central) requested proposals from contractors to construct *"two*

stone arches over the Onondaga Creek, of thirty feet span each. " By 1860, maps showed that the railroad had expanded their trackage across the creek by widening the crossing to the south, perhaps to provide additional connections to their maintenance yards then located immediately west of the creek. In 1856, the *Syracuse Journal* reported that the New York Central Railroad, which had absorbed the Syracuse & Utica Railroad, was building a "*high and very substantial wall between Franklin Street and the Creek, on the line of their track, for the purpose of guarding the embankment and the encroachment of dirt and water from the lots of their neighbors.*" There currently is a limestone embankment wall in this area whose construction is integrated with and consistent with the south face of the bridge. This may date the bridge's south face and associated wall to 1856.

Geddes' 1868 engineering report confirmed that the arches of the Washington Street bridge were built with a width of 30 feet each. By 1870, the railroad had constructed a new passenger station that literally spanned the creek, itself, just south of Washington Street. It is possible that this 1870 station construction required further expansion of the bridge structure to the south (and a rebuilding of the associated retaining wall). Therefore, it is uncertain if the stonework visible from Fayette Street dates to 1856 or 1870. It certainly appears to be there in an engraving published in 1891.

The 1870 station was eventually demolished and replaced with a new station and train shed in 1895. Period photographs show the bridge and associated retaining wall at that time supporting decorative iron railings and some of the vertical iron structural columns for the train shed. The 1895 train station structures were demolished by 1939. Presently, portions of the 1895 railing remain intact on top of the retaining wall along with approximately the bottom 8" of a structural I-beam from the train shed.

If the original 1852 masonry bridge is still in place, it would line up directly with the Washington Street right-of-way and form only an interior portion of the present structure. The bridge and wall stonework visible from Fayette Street may date to as early as 1856 and certainly at least to 1870.

The properties retain a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, craftsmanship, feeling, and association.

**IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS RESOURCE EVALUATION, PLEASE
CALL ANTHONY OPALKA AT 518-237-8643 X3278.**

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase

other names/site number N/A

name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number Portions of Ash, Butternut, Catawba, E Laurel, E Willow, Pearl Streets and E Belden & Gephardt Avenues; also portions of N Salina St

N/A

not for publication

city or town Syracuse

N/A

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 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

R. Daniel Muebeck
Signature of certifying official/Title

2.6.2019
Date

DSHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
46	18	buildings
3	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
50	18	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

82

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Italianate, Queen Anne, Beaux Arts,

Late 19th and early 20th century 2 & 3 part

Commercial blocks; Early 20th century industrial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone, concrete

walls: brick, stone, wood

roof: metal, asphalt

other:

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase
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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985, the North Salina Street Historic District encompassed 82 residential and commercial buildings in the north side of Syracuse, outside of the city's downtown core. The purpose of the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase is to add more than fifteen full and partial blocks of buildings that are similar in architectural character, historical significance, integrity and age. Most of the added blocks are south of the original historic district; one side of one block has been added on the north; other additions intersect or parallel North Salina Street. The nominated boundary nomination adds 46 contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and one contributing object within the expansion area, along with 18 non-contributing buildings. The boundary expansion also updates and reassesses the 1985 building list to reevaluate buildings that were previously determined as noncontributing or significantly altered or demolished. The combined resource count stands at 129 contributing buildings, 26 non-contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and one contributing object for both the listed district and the boundary increase.

With the nominated boundary increase, the period of significance is being extended from the original circa 1850-1934 date range to circa 1850-1960. These dates better recognize the vitality of the district in the first half of the twentieth century. It also reflects more accurately the continued development of the corridor by the immigrant Italian community up until the construction of I-690 and I-81, two major highways in Syracuse, and the beginning of urban renewal efforts that isolated sections of the city, impacting the North Salina Street area. The end of the revised period of significance represents with the city reaching its peak population of 220,583 (1950) and the rapid decline in population after 1960 due to suburbanization and economic decline, resulting in Syracuse losing one-third of its residents in the second half of the twentieth century (147,070 in 2000). Furthermore, the revised period of significance includes a broader representation of the area's unusual mix of high- and low-style commercial buildings, manufacturing enterprises, public architecture, and residences.

Narrative Description

Syracuse is the third largest city in New York State, centrally located in Onondaga County. North Salina Street was the original transportation corridor between the early nineteenth century villages of Salina and Syracuse. It became an important commercial and manufacturing district after the two villages amalgamated in 1848, due to

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the neighborhood's proximity to the Erie Canal, Oswego (side-cut) Canal, and railroads. In 1985, documentation for the listed historic district provided a thorough discussion of the its architectural character and development, resulting in a collection of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century commercial buildings that were predominantly Italianate in style, with commercial space and residential/office space in the same building. The expanded district retains these characteristics and adds resources through the mid-twentieth century that display similar feeling and association.

As stated in the 1985 nomination:

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 1860s and 1880s, 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. (Section 7, page 2.)

Building types in the listed district included a church complex and a few residences, with a majority being two-part commercial buildings. Predominant architectural styles in the original historic district included Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Eastlake, Romanesque Revival, and Gothic Revival.

The expanded district nomination reassesses the 1985 building list, reclassifying buildings within the original district that have been newly-identified, renovated, or demolished. It adds 46 more contributing buildings, 18 non-contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and one contributing object within the expansion area. The entire expanded district includes a combined total of 159 resources: 129 contributing buildings, 26 non-contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and one contributing object. The new boundary better reflects the historical significance of this portion of Syracuse and includes additional buildings that reflect a new understanding of the area's association with the Oswego Canal. Further, it includes a broader representation of the area's unusual mix of high and low-style commercial buildings, manufacturing enterprises, public architecture, and residences.

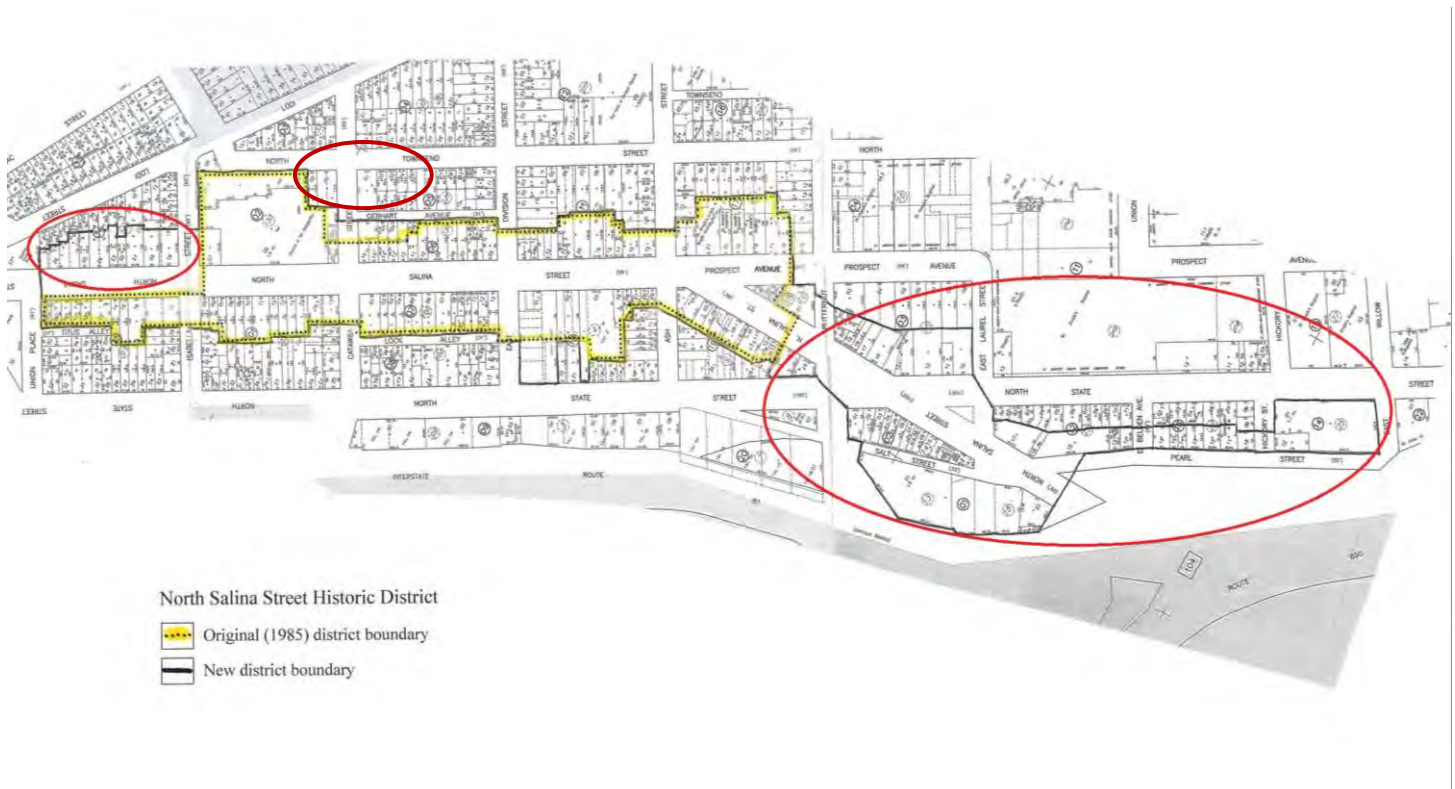
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Additions to the Historic District (Boundary Increase)

A 2015 survey of historic architectural resources in the blocks that surround the 1985 North Salina Street Historic District revealed that many buildings were similar in scale, age, architectural design, and integrity to those in the listed district. In addition, the expansion area, which was historically dominated by the presence of the Oswego Canal, includes industrial buildings that complement the commercial buildings in the original district and more accurately represent the role of the north side of Syracuse in the city's history. Originally, the period of significance ended at 1934. The boundary increase revises the period of significance from circa 1850 to 1960 to allow for the inclusion of a small number of important historic commercial buildings built in the immediate post-WWII years.

Most of the blocks being added in the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Expansion are located at the south end of the existing district as indicated by the larger circle below; the smaller circle shows the addition of the east side of one block at the north end of North Salina Street. The original North Salina Street Historic District included the following streets and blocks: Lock Alley (number 102 was included in the boundary but not described in the 1985 nomination); the north half of the 500 block of North Salina Street and all of 600, 700,



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and 800 blocks and the west side of the 900 block; 1109-1127 North Townshend Street, plus a parochial school building belonging to Assumption Parish; and the 500 block of Prospect Avenue. The nominated boundary expansion adds the following streets and blocks: 100 and 200 blocks of Ash Street; 200 block of Butternut Street; 200 block of Catawba Street; 300 block of Division Street; 200 block of East Belden Avenue; Green space at the intersection of East Laurel Street and North Salina Street; 300 block of East Willow Street; west side of 100 block of Gebhardt Avenue; 300, 400, and east side of the 900 block of North Salina Street; 600 and 700 blocks of North State Street; east sides of 300 and 400 blocks and both sides of the 500 block of Pearl Street.

The following is a description of the blocks, arranged alphabetically:

Ash Street: 100 and 200 Blocks—These two blocks are on either side of the intersection of North Salina Street, Prospect Avenue, and Ash Street. The east side of the 100 block, lying to the south of North Salina Street, contains only one building, a contributing resource at 114 Ash Street. The remainder of the block is open, paved parking lots. The 200 block of Ash Street lies to the north of Prospect Avenue. Only the contributing building that adjoins 518 Prospect Street (“Hoffman Castle”) is included in the district.

Butternut Street: 200 Block—The 200 block of Butternut Street is a short block between North Salina Street on the west and Prospect Avenue on the east. A small triangular park, which first appears on a 1908 Hopkins Map, is located immediately west of the 200 block, bounded by Butternut, North Salina Street, and North State Street. Above the intersection with North Salina Street, at the western end, the south side of the block features three connected buildings. The first is the side elevation of a non-contributing building at 488 North Salina Street, and the second is a non-contributing building (204). Only the third (206), in the center of the block, contributes to the historic district. The rest of the block is part of a large parking lot that also fronts onto the 500 block of Prospect Avenue. The north side of the 200 block includes the side elevation and parking lot for the Sarah and Richard Pietrafesa Training Center (built 1950; extensively renovated, 2015).

Catawba Street: 200 Block—additions to the district end opposite Gebhardt Avenue and consist of just two contributing buildings, one on each side of the block.

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East Belden Avenue: 200 Block—This short block slopes upward from Pearl Street to North State Street. The south side of the block is taken up primarily by the side elevation of the Angeloro Building, a large four-story brick building at 422-424 Pearl Street. One non-contributing building (205) is added to the district on the north due to it being part of the lot/parcel for 500 Pearl Street; both are non-contributing due to alteration and deterioration.

East Division Street: 300 Block—This street also intersects Gebhardt Avenue, and only a few buildings between North Salina Street and Gebhardt Avenue are included in the expanded district. The south side of the block contains only the side elevation of 658-660 North Salina Street, with a large parking lot behind it. Two buildings are located on the north side: a side elevation of 700 North Salina Street and 307-309 East Division Street, a contributing, three-story, brick commercial building.

East Laurel Street—This street extends from North Salina Street where it is an extension of Salt Street, east past North State Street, Prospect Avenue, and North Townsend Street. No buildings front on East Laurel Street within the expanded boundary of the historic district. However, East Laurel Street forms the southern boundary of Schlosser Park, a site that contributes to the historic district. Moreover, the side elevation of 600 North State Street faces East Laurel Street.

East Willow Street—One block of East Willow Street lies within the expanded historic district at the southern end, between Pearl Street and North State Street. The entire block is taken up by the former Nettleton Shoe factory, which has an East Willow Street address but also extends along the southern half of the 300 block of Pearl Street. The East Willow Street façade has five stories; however, East Willow Street rises towards a bluff to the east, and the southeastern corner of the building (at North State Street) is below grade. The building retains good integrity despite metal framed replacement windows set within the original brick arched window openings.

Gebhardt Avenue: 100 Block (west side)—This short, narrow, one-block street extends from East Division Street to Catawba Street behind the east side of North Salina Street. The east side of the street is largely vacant and is excluded from the district. The west side of the street is densely built-up at the southern end, with one contributing garage (and other garages associated with properties on North Salina Street). Buildings are more scattered on the north end of the west side, with one contributing brick residence and two non-contributing houses built after the period of significance.

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North Salina Street: 300 Block—The east side of the 300 block of North Salina Street was extensively altered due to the construction of Interstate 81 in the 1960s, and by construction after the period of significance. The west side of the block holds two large, important buildings that help anchor the expanded district. One contributing building (330) remains on the east side. It has an altered stucco clad and faux timber framed facade; its façade, but retains its form and contributes to the streetscape. A second building on the east side, 344 North Salina Street, is non-contributing as it was built after the period of significance. On the west side is the contributing Britten Building, built in 1891 and has good integrity despite the renovation of some of the storefronts. Across the intersection with Salt Street/East Laurel Street is the Learbury Building at 329 North Salina Street, originally, the John Gray Shoe Factory. It is a large, contributing, four-story brick factory building renovated as a medical building in 2012.

North Salina Street: 400 Block—The 400 block of North Salina Street contains thirteen contributing buildings and three non-contributing buildings. Integrity on the east side is generally good. Alterations were made to the storefronts of several buildings, including a new brick façade on 466 North Salina Street; none of these alterations, however, render the buildings as non-contributing. One new non-contributing building has been added to this side of the block, 488 North Salina Street, at the corner of Butternut Street. The west side of the 400 block has generally good integrity. However, 439 and 447 North Salina Street are non-contributing buildings due to incompatible alterations.

North Salina Street: 500 Block, south end—The district expansion adds three parcels that were excluded from the original nomination, primarily due to age. The Sarah and Richard Pietrafesa Training Center at 500 North Salina Street remains non-contributing; it is a former c. 1950 bank building that was extensively renovated in 2015 into an office building/health services center. The single-story building and parking lot at 501-05 North Salina Street date to around 1990 and remain non-contributing due to age. 507-13 North Salina Street was originally excluded from the district because of its c.1960 full-height tile façade, but now contributes to the historic streetscape. Its late nineteenth-century façade was restored in 2014.

North Salina Street: 900 Block (east side)—The east side of the 900 block was not included in the original 1985 district, apparently because of differences in scale and function (more residential than commercial) and lesser integrity. Two residential buildings at the south end of the block are separated by a vacant lot: a contributing brick Italianate house at 900 North Salina Street that retains generally good integrity, and a re-sided non-

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contributing frame Italianate house at 912 that does not. The center section of the block features three brick commercial buildings (between one and three stories in height) that have retained generally good integrity. One of them, the contributing one-story brick bank building at 920 North Salina Street, was constructed around 1940, one of the later buildings in the expanded historic district. After a gap, there is a grouping of four small-scale commercial buildings the north end of the block with mixed integrity; two of the buildings are non-contributing.

North State Street: 600 Block—The east side of this block has suffered losses since the period of significance and now consists of two pairs of contributing buildings separated by a non-contributing building. The two portions (600 and 602) of the Day Motor Company complex at the corner with East Laurel Street continue to contribute, together with the two attached brick buildings (622 and 628-30) at the corner with the 400 block of North Salina Street. The non-contributing, one-story masonry building between these pairs of buildings was built around 1990, with a fenced parking lot in front. Schlosser Park faces the west side of this block. This is a triangular park, bounded also by East Laurel and North Salina streets, that is a contributing site containing a contributing object—the notable equestrian monument by Frederick Moynihan of General Gustavus Sniper, a Civil War veteran from the neighborhood.

North State Street: 700 Block—This block of North State Street is truncated by its complex intersection with North Salina and Butternut streets. The small triangular park described above on Butternut Street faces the west side of the block. The west side of this block holds two contributing buildings at 701 and 705 North State Street, with a non-contributing garage (built 1970) in between. Both contributing buildings have maintained fair to good integrity.

Pearl Street: 300 Block (east side)—The east side of the 300 block of Pearl Street is filled by two large brick buildings; the west side is vacant land disrupted by the construction of two interstate highways and is not included in the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary expansion. The former Nettleton Shoe Factory occupies nearly the entire southern half of the block; it is an amalgam of several buildings fronting on both Pearl Street and East Willow Street, and spans what had been Granger Alley. The building features an East Willow Street address, and the building has been described partially under that section. The Pearl Street front is five stories in height, with several stores on the ground floor and a double arched opening where the alley once ran. The north end of the 300 block is dominated by a three-story brick factory building built for Rogers & Hilton

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around 1920. Although the original large rectangular window openings have been filled with siding into which smaller modern metal-framed window have been set, the building has no other additions and retains good integrity.

Pearl Street: 400 Block (east side)—The east side of the 400 block of Pearl Street shows fair to good integrity, moving south to north. Most of the block consists of low one- and two-story commercial buildings, with two non-contributing structures near the corner with Hickory Street and one large contributing building at the corner of East Belden Avenue. At the south end of the block, 400 Pearl Street is a late-twentieth century, one-story, concrete building attached to 404 Pearl Street, an intact early-twentieth-century, one-story brick building that contributes to the historic district; the actual corner is a parking lot for the business. The building at 410 Pearl Street was heavily modified around 2005; although it retains its scale and basic form, it is considered non-contributing to the district. Further north, the Angeloro Building (422-424 Pearl Street), at the corner of East Belden Avenue, is the largest and most imposing building on the block; constructed of brick and rising four stories, its storefront has been altered, but the upper floors retain good integrity despite the replacement of some original windows.

Pearl Street: 500 Block—Three contributing properties remain on the east side of this block, all interconnected. The first, 500 Pearl Street, at the corner of East Belden and Pearl streets, is a front-gabled residence converted to commercial use. A side addition connects it to a complex of buildings (502-504), joined together since the early twentieth century that is occupied by the Columbus Bakery. This business has operated at this location since 1926; however, the buildings have been significantly altered over the years. Behind the bakery is an early-twentieth century tenement (504 Rear) accessed from East Belden Avenue. It retains integrity and is a rare survivor of its type, therefore being contributing. The rest of the block is a large parking lot.

On the west side of the block, at the intersection of North Salina and Pearl streets, is a small green space, identified as Ashland Park in the 1892 Vose Map. Between approximately 1900 to the 1930s, it became the Public Market for the City of Syracuse, before reverting to its identity as Ashland Park by 1938. The triangular open space originally extended further south to the intersection with East Belden Ave, but the lower half of the space has been cut off by an access road from North Salina Street to Pearl Street, and joined to a parking lot that extends south to Hickory Street. The area continues to be maintained as a green space and contributes to the expanded historic district.

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Apparent differences in streetscape integrity possibly led to the selecting of the southern boundary of the listed district. The irregularity of the street pattern and gaps in the streetscape were believed to be the result of losses of original structures due to mid-twentieth century highway construction. New research shows that the current layout of streets surrounding the lower end of North Salina Street was largely in place by the early 1820s. The extant streetscape was the result of the junction of the Erie and Oswego canals near the intersection of Water and Montgomery Streets. Factoring into this was the difficulty of connecting the differing street grids of the Villages of Salina and Syracuse. With a few exceptions, the architecture of this section of North Salina and Pearl Streets had achieved its present form by the early to mid-twentieth century and should be added to the North Salina Street Historic District. Similarly, at the north end of the 1985 district, the east side of the 900 block of North Salina Street appears to have been excluded due to concerns with individual building integrity. However, in retrospect, it is important to the integrity of the overall streetscape and will be added to the original historic district.

Sites and Objects

The oblique intersections at the lower end of North Salina Street created three open spaces, one at the intersections of North Salina and Pearl streets, another at North Salina and North State streets, and the last at North Salina, North State, and Butternut streets. By the 1930s, all three of these open spaces became public parks. Ashland Park, the southwest space at the intersection of North Salina and Pearl Streets, was the largest, and served as the Public Market for the City of Syracuse through the early twentieth century. The area continues to be maintained as a green space, although smaller in size and lacking any architectural features. The next space to the north, at the intersection of North Salina and North State streets, was unnamed in the 1890s but became known as Schlosser Park in the early twentieth century; it is the setting for a monument erected in 1905 to General Gustavus Sniper, a local German-American veteran of the Civil War. Finally, the intersection of North Salina Street with North State and Butternut streets was identified as a park by 1908, and was the site of a monument commemorating Philip Eckel, the City's second fire chief who lost his life in a fire. The Eckel Monument was moved to Fayette Park in downtown Syracuse, and the park removed; a remnant green space remains. Of the three sites, Schlosser Park remains the most intact; it and the Sniper Monument contribute strongly to the historic district as a contributing site and object.

Resource Review

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In 1985, the listed North Salina Street Historic District documented 84 buildings with thirteen buildings being non-contributing, either due to a loss of integrity or being constructed after the period of significance. With the expanded district, the combined number of resources consists of 131 contributing buildings, 23 non-contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and one contributing object. Due to the re-evaluation and addition of buildings (including demolitions) within the boundary of the original historic district, eight listed buildings were identified as being contributing to the listed district that were originally omitted from the resource list. These are the buildings at 102 Lock Alley, seven secondary buildings(garages) at 618-620, 712-714, 716-718, 722, 753, 947-949 North Salina Street and 506 Prospect Avenue. The blocks added to the historic district in the current expansion add 51 contributing buildings, 15 non-contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and one contributing object.

Nearly half of the non-contributing buildings in the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase are due to age, assumed to be a reflection of late-twentieth and early-twenty-first century trends due to the proximity to the local hospital and downtown. The other half of the non-contributing buildings are classified as such due to extensive renovation resulting in with loss of character defining features, use of non-historic materials and lack of association with the nominated expansion and listed district. Renovated buildings that have much of the historic fabric and features concealed may be considered contributing, assuming that the features can be restored. This happened recently with the removal of non-historic siding from the Angeloro Building (507-13 N. Salina Street), which uncovered the extant historic fabric, allowing it to now be considered contributing with the revision and expansion of the listed district.

The two buildings at 642-50 and 727-29 North Salina Street were listed as non-contributing in 1985 due to mid-twentieth century alterations; however, the alterations have been determined as compatible and the buildings retain their form and association with the district. These buildings are now considered contributing. Nine other buildings in the listed district were also non-contributing, largely due to alteration and are still considered as such. These buildings are 516 Prospect Avenue and 619, 649, 706-10, 801-05, 821, 827, 847-849, 901-03 North Salina Street. Since the 1985 listing, several buildings have been demolished, including four recently lost to fire. These buildings are 557, 601, 608-12, 630-34, 643, 645-47, 649-55, 657-59, and 730-32 North Salina Street; and 508-510, 512, 514 Prospect Avenue. The four lost to fire were 713-15, 717, 721 and 725 North

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Salina Street. The boundary expansion adds fourteen more non-contributing buildings, as noted in the resource list and the reasons for the determination.

The following buildings list provides information on primary and secondary resources. Contributing and non-contributing determinations were made through site inspections and research as to dates of alteration. Dates for additional resources were largely determined through city records, and map and records research at local libraries and the historical association. Previously listed properties that are noted as are vacant lots are counted in the boundary increase. The list is arranged alphabetically by street and by address.

Resource list

204 Ash Street, ca. 1900. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay residence with prominent front gable/front gabled roof and raised stone foundation. Three-bay façade with off-center/side entrance beneath one-story hip roof porch with turned supports and railing. Brick cladding on first floor, vinyl siding on second floor. Even fenestration with combination of single and paired windows. Windows in brick portion have curved soldier brick lintels. Projecting secondary entrance on east side.

Butternut Street, North State and North Salina Streets, ca. 1880. One contributing site.

Historically, a remaining portion of the former historic public market site; triangular shaped public park outlined with wide paved sidewalks. Center has lawn area trees and historic signs. Two recently installed metal benches (non-historic) are located at the northeast corner. Directly opposite another public park at N Salina, N State and E Laurel Streets.

204 Butternut Street, ca. 1970. One non-contributing building, due to age.

One story, two bay commercial building, brick with recessed entrance, small window and flat roof.

206 Butternut Street, ca. 1890 with ca. 1950 renovations. One contributing building.

Two-part brick commercial building, three stories with flat roof. Recessed central commercial entrance, with two bays on upper floors divided by a pilaster, each floor containing triple windows. Extensively renovated c. 1950 including windows and entrance.

301-307 Butternut St., ca. 1970. On non-contributing building, due to age.

One-story concrete drive-thru bank with five auto bays. Concrete foundation and form with brick in lower section and metal upper, roof and canopy. Canopy supported by brick piers with pneumatic teller stations. South end wall has large glass teller window.

204-208 Catawba Street, ca. 1870. One listed, contributing building—not counted.

Two-story brick building, flat roof, 6-bay façade with off-center single entrance beneath hipped porch hood supported by decorative wood brackets. 1-over-1 windows on first and second floors with brick segmental arch headers and flat stone sills. Decorative brick corbelling under projecting eave line.

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207 Catawba Street, ca. 1900. One contributing building.

Two-and-a-half story brick residence on stone foundation. Center entrance under front-gable porch roof supported by modern metal poles. Entrance flanked by projecting bays: left-hand bay (south) is square, featuring paired, 1-over-1 sash windows on two floors with stone lintels and sills and small square attic window in the pedimented gable-end; right-hand (north) projecting bay is three sided with single 1-over-1 windows on two floors with stone lintels and sills, and 1-over-1 sash window in broken pediment of gable-end.

307-309 East Division Street, ca. 1885. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.

Two-story brick commercial building with asymmetrical façade and flat roof. Window openings feature stone sills and brick segmental arch headers. Two ground-floor openings with stone sills are located under a projecting, second-story bay window. Two-story, c. 1930 addition added to east (right) side with single, overhead garage door and a pedestrian pass-through to access tenement building (504 Pearl Street rear). Attached two-story brick garage with single overhead door facing Gebhardt Avenue.

313 East Willow Street/301-319 North State Street, ca. 1885. One contributing building.

Five-story brick factory building, L-shape plan, occupying majority of city block. Eight-bays wide on E. Willow St., four-bays wide on N. State St., twelve bays on E. Willow St. Each bay consists of two double windows in segmental arch openings on lower floors, single sash windows on upper floors. Upper floors have three or four windows in each bay, bays separated by shallow brick pilasters. Flat roof, brick corbels at eave line.

105 Gebhardt Avenue, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-story brick building with brick parapet with simple brick corbeling. First floor features wide opening with exposed I-beam header. Opening features wood overhead door and narrow man door separated by vertical wood paneling. Second floor features centered, single, 1-over-1 sash window with brick segmental arch header. Flat roof sloped downward toward rear, shallow cornice on front.

117 Gebhardt Avenue, ca. 1900. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Two-story, frame, gable-front residence with vinyl siding on all elevations except brick-faced first-floor of front façade. Front porch replaced with projecting pent roof. Vinyl replacement windows. Non-contributing due to loss of design, materials, and workmanship.

123 Gebhardt Avenue, ca. 1900. One contributing building.

One-and-a-half story, frame, gable-front residence. Gable-end projects over first floor, which is 3-bays wide with off-center entrance. Concrete block foundation, vinyl siding and windows. Building is typical of early 20th century workers housing constructed on city's north side.

125 Gebhardt Avenue, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-story brick residence with flat roof. Front façade is three bays wide featuring raised central entrance flanked by paired, 1-over-1 windows. Second floor features single central, 1-over-1 window flanked by paired, 1-over-1 windows. Windows have flat concrete sills and window and door openings feature wide, multi-course, segmental arch headers. Windows are modern replacements.

127 Gebhardt Ave., Vacant lot, not counted.

102 Lock Alley, ca. 1900. One listed contributing building, not counted.

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Two-story brick commercial building with flat roof that slopes down toward the rear of the lot. Three-bay façade with off-center single door opening with segmental arch header. Opening has been partially in-filled and modern door installed. Door is flanked by single window opening with arched header and stone sill and by an overhead garage door with stone header. Second floor has wooden access door above garage door and two single window openings; each opening has segmental arch header and stone sill. Beneath roof edge is decorative brick corbeling.

317-327 North Salina Street, Britton Block, 1891. One contributing building.

Four-story brick block with commercial on first floor and residences on upper floors. Metal-framed windows and doors on first floor. Upper floors have six asymmetrical bays with five two-story round-arched window openings with two narrow full-height bays interspersed. Fourth floor bays have one, three, or four narrow round-arched windows. Date inscribed in panel at fourth floor level.

329 North Salina Street, ca. 1920. One contributing building.

Four-story brick factory building, steel frame, flat roof, rectangular plan. Eighteen bays across the façade, six bays deep. Entrance occupies the center three bays and features a modern glass pavilion. All other bays feature by modern one-over-one sash windows. Corbeled bricks at eave line. Renovated 2012.

330 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-story brick commercial row building. First floor storefront with storefront window flanked by recessed shop door and tenant door. Three-bay second story with tall, modern metal sash windows. A stucco-faced façade was added c. 1960 featuring tall gable parapet wall with faux half-timbering.

344-350 North Salina Street, ca. 1923/1960. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Two-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building with large, 1-story addition featuring a projecting flat-roof canopy built after the period of significance. Addition led to original storefront being bricked over; main entrance now through addition. Non-contributing due to loss of form and scale, as well as age of large addition.

401 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-story, flat-roof, brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor features double, multi-pane French doors. A wooden band delineates first and second floors. Second floor features three, paired, 6-over-6 windows with flat brick surrounds. Decorative brickwork runs the width of the building above the first-floor doors and below the wide metal cornice with frieze band.

409-411 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roof, brick commercial row building. First story sided in imitation stone; features two recessed entrances in the center and tenant door on the left side (south) of the façade. Three, square fixed windows with concrete sills are located between the doors. Four bays on second and third floors, each with a single 6-over-6, wood sash window and stone sill. Third floor windows have flat stone lintels. Second story windows have painted brick lintels, including painted lintel that spans the two windows on the right side of the facade. Between the windows are two French doors. Elaborate brick corbelling under projecting cornice.

413-415 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roof, brick, commercial row building. First floor storefront features recessed entrance and shopfront windows under sign band. Tenant door located to the right (north) of the store entrance. Second and third floors are three bays wide with 1-over-1 modern metal windows, each with a stone sill and lintel. Elaborate brick corbelling under projecting cornice is similar to the cornice at 409-11 N. Salina St.

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417-419 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roof, brick, two-part commercial building with two storefronts. First floor storefront features recessed entrance flanked by tall shop windows on wood paneled bulkheads. Narrow tenant door with transom located to the right (south) of the storefront. Second and third floors are three-bays wide with 1-over-1 replacement windows, each with a stone sill and lintel. Elaborate brick corbelling under projecting cornice is similar to the cornice of 409-11 N. Salina Street. Appears as continuation of 413-415 N. Salina Street but break in cornice and wider space between end bays indicates two separate buildings. Sanborn maps indicate two buildings as well.

420 North Salina Street (North State Street & North Salina Street), Schlosser Park, 1890, One contributing site with one contributing object.

Triangular Park, later named in honor of Charles Schlosser, active in the Syracuse German community, who donated the land. Park is created by the intersection of North State and North Salina Streets and bordered on the south by East Laurel Street; area is surrounded by paved walks fencing and non-historic metal benches on the southeast and southwest corners. Park is a large grassy area with a line of mature trees and a 1905 monument dedicated to General Gustavus Sniper. Monument features the general astride his horse an equestrian monument made of cast bronze, on granite base stepped granite base with dedicatory plaque on one side and raised letters on other side spelling Sniper; General Sniper is dressed in a GAR uniform; horse has one leg raised; artist/sculptor: Frederick Moynihan.

423 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roof, brick, commercial row building. First floor has been bricked-in featuring two, single modern metal doors, and two square window openings with brick headers and sills. Second and third floors are three-bays wide with single, 1-over-1 replacement windows that are smaller than the window openings, requiring wood blocking to the window head. Each opening features stone lintels and sills. Elaborate brick corbelling under projecting cornice.

425 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roof, brick, commercial row building. First floor has center entrance opening under brick header flanked by modern square windows with stone sills. Tenant door is located to the right (north) of the commercial entrance. Rough-cut stone belt course above first floor. Second and third floors are symmetrical with four bays. Outer two bays have single modern 1-over-1 windows beneath round brick arches on second floor. Inner two bays have paired, modern, 1-over-1, metal sash windows with stone sills. Brick pilasters frame the façade from the first floor to the cornice line; on the first floor, the pilasters include alternating stone and brick; above the first floor, the pilasters are raised brick. Roof line is stepped out with decorative brick work over the center two bays with a broken cornice line. Brick chimney rises above roof line with decorative brick work.

429 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-story, flat-roof, brick, commercial row building. First floor storefront features flush, off-center commercial entrance with two shop windows separated by brick piers. Tenant door located to the left (south) of the commercial entrance. Wood paneled sign band above first story. Second floor features four, 1-over-, metal windows each with a stone sill and lintel. Elaborate brick corbeling under a slightly projecting roof line.

435 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-story, flat-roof, brick, two-part commercial building. First floor shopfront features slightly recessed, off-center, commercial entrance next to a shopfront window over wood paneled bulkhead. Left (south) of the

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commercial entrance is tenant door. Doors and windows separated by brick piers. Wood paneled sign band above first story. Second story is three-bays wide with 1-over-1 windows with stone sills and lintels. Elaborate brick corbeling under a slightly projecting roof line.

437 North Salina Street, ca. 1890, 1968. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Extensively altered, three-story commercial building, remodeled after the period of significance. Upper two floors clad in modern metal panels with a recessed porch on the right (north) side. First floor features a recessed entrance on left side (south) with a modern plate glass window to the right.

443 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roofed, 4-bay wide, brick, commercial row building. First floor has been altered with new brick façade under projecting shed-roof with large decorative wood brackets. Recessed commercial entrance is flanked by two shop windows in arched openings. Tenant recessed behind brick arch. Second and third floors have a single window in each bay with flat stone lintels and sills, 1-over-1 modern sash except for 6-over-1 sash windows in two outer bays (south) of second floor. Elaborate brick corbelled cornice.

447 North Salina Street, ca. 1890/1968. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Two-story, flat-roofed, commercial row building. Non-contributing due to recladding of façade in non-historic materials: brick on first floor and corrugated metal on second floor. First floor features a modern metal single door flanked by modern plate-glass windows, with a solid metal door on the left side. Second floor has ca. 1968 fenestration pattern of two unevenly-spaced single windows.

449 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Narrow, three-story brick commercial row building. First floor storefront features modern, recessed entrance flanked by tall shopfront windows. Tenant door on left (south) side. Second story features paired, modern 1-over-1 sash windows (with blocking) and stone sills, each pair under a corbeled brick arch and separated by flat brick pilaster. Third story features modern, 1-over-1 windows (with blocking) with brick, segmental arch lintels and stone sills. Elaborate corbels under projecting metal cornice with pediment in the center.

460 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building. First floor has full-height modern plate glass windows and modern metal doors within original cast-iron pilasters and a horizontal sign band. Second and third floors are 8-bays wide, each with a single modern metal window per floor with flat stone sills and lintels. Elaborate brick corbelling under projecting cornice.

466 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, brick, commercial row building, 7-bays wide, with flat roof. The first-floor features replacement, brown-brick facing and rounded arched window and door openings. Upper two stories feature single-pane, fixed windows with operable hoppers; the second-floor windows fit into rectangular openings and the third-floor windows fit into arched openings each featuring a decorative keystone. The upper story bays are framed by white brick pilasters with metal capitals underneath a projecting cornice.

472-474 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roof, brick commercial row building. First floor has off-center recessed entrance flanked by plate glass windows under cast-iron frame with shallow cornice. Second and third floors are 5-bays wide, each with a narrow 1-over-1 sash window and flat stone sills and lintels. Projecting metal cornice at roof line with decorative brackets.

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478 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Narrow, three-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building. Shopfront with recessed center entrance flanked by plate-glass windows. Tenant entrance to the left (north) of storefront features a solid metal door. The second and third floors are 3-bays wide, with modern 1-over-1, metal sash windows set into decorative arched window openings with brick banding between each window. Brick corbelling under brick cornice.

484 North Salina Street, vacant lot. Not counted.

488 North Salina Street, ca. 1968. One non-contributing building, due to age.

One-story, two-bay brick commercial building built after the period of significance. South elevation shows concrete block construction with brick cladding on rest. Flat roof, recessed entrances and small paired windows on north and west elevations.

500 North Salina Street, ca. 1950/2015. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Originally a single-story bank but extensively renovated in 2015 with new exterior cladding and as a two-story office building; non-contributing due to loss of original form and materials.

501-505 North Salina Street, ca. 1990. One non-contributing building, due to age.

Low, single-story, cement block commercial building with faux-stucco exterior. Aluminum door set into center opening, metal security door to east; non-contributing as being built after period of significance.

507-513 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, brick commercial, row building. First floor features rebuilt, three-bay storefront (c. 2015) with recessed entrances, large transom windows and wide sign band. Upper two stories are divided into six, asymmetrical bays delineated by projecting brick pilasters that rise above the eave line. Second story window openings feature brick segmental arches and a rusticated stone sill that runs the length of the façade. Window openings on the third-floor feature individual stone sills and decorative, full arches. The upper brick parapet features brick corbeling and recessed brick panels.

517 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor features c. 1950 storefront with recessed entrance, shopfront windows framed in tile, and a wide metal paneled sign band. Second floor features modern windows flanked by narrow panels set into wide openings. Third floor features narrower window openings with decorative brick, segmental arches. Decorative corbeling and inset panels at roof edge.

522-524 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, commercial row building. Storefront replaced with tall metal panels and horizontal windows and off-center commercial entrance and. Tenant door located to the right (south) of storefront. Second floor features an inset band of four windows under a flat brick lintel. Third floor features an asymmetrical grouping of four, 1-over-1 sash windows set into arched brick openings and featuring stone sills. Elaborate brick corbelling under a projecting brick cornice. Storefront and second floor altered c. 1950.

523 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. Storefront features recessed commercial entrance and tenant door on left (south) side and large plate glass windows on low base. Wide, flat sign band located above storefront. Three, modern, 1-over-1 sash windows on second floor with stone lintels. Corbelled brick cornice. Storefront was altered c. 1950.

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525-527 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor storefront features recessed central entrance flanked by plate glass windows with fixed transoms. Recessed tenant door located to left (south) of storefront. Second floor features 1-over-1 windows with flat stone sills and lintels. Corbeled brick cornice is a continuation of the corbeling at 523 N. Salina St.

526-528 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor, c.1960 storefront has recessed, center entrance with double doors, flanked by shop windows. Tenant door is located to the right (south). Modern, 1-over-1 sash windows on second and third floors feature stone lintels and sills. Corbeled brick under slightly projecting cornice.

529-535 North Salina Street, 1919. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor is modern orange brick and second floor is original glazed white brick with bands of decorative glazed tile above the second story windows. First floor has recessed central entrance with double metal door flanked on each side by modern, 1-over-1 sash, triple windows. Second floor is divided into three bays by projecting brick pilasters, each bay features a band of four, modern, 1-over-1 sash windows. Façade altered after 1985, including new brick first floor façade.

530 North Salina Street, 1896. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Four-story brick commercial block. Triangular plan fills the site at the fork of N. Salina St. and Prospect Ave. Eight bays on each street façade, one bay at the tip. Elements of Queen Anne and Neo-Classical styles. First floor features original cast iron storefronts. Upper floors feature metal framed 1-over-1 sash windows with transoms. Round arch window openings with projecting brick arches on fourth floor. Molded brick dado at each floor level, sheet metal cornice and standing seam roof. Projecting bay window from second, third, and fourth floors at south end of each elevation, curved walls at north corner bay. Open green space at end of triangle formed by North Salina Street and Prospect Avenue.

539 North Salina Street, ca. 1895. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Narrow, three-story brick commercial row building, 2-bays wide. First floor storefront has a commercial door to the left (south) next to a store window and a single fixed transom over the door and window. Tenant door is to the right (north). Second floor has two ten-light French doors framed by brick piers with curved brackets supporting a pent roof, with carved medallions above the pent roof below third floor. Third floor has paired windows with a stone sill and modern, 1-over-1 sash below a flat brick arch with stone keystone. Round clock face is centered in parapet capped by metal cornice with central arch and anthemion. Carved stone bands decorate low-relief pilasters which frame the façade above the first floor.

541-545 North Salina Street, ca. 1895. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick commercial row building, nine-bays wide. Two recessed commercial storefront entrances on the first floor featuring double wooden doors and flanked by shop windows on paneled, wooden bases. The double tenant door is located between the storefronts. Second floor has 1-over-1 sash windows with flat brick arch openings. Roof line has brick entablature below metal cornice with paneled brick parapet. Brick piers divide overall façade into three bays with groups of four windows symmetrically flanking single masonry opening of narrow center bay. Decorative piers at second floor level. Storefront altered c. 1920, second floor windows replaced c. 1990.

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549 North Salina Street, ca. 1880. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor storefront features recessed commercial entrance with double wooden door flanked by shop windows on paneled wood bases. Alternating stone and brick piers frame the storefront. Tenant door is located to the right (north) of the storefront. One-over-one, wood sash windows on upper floors, segmental arch window openings at second floor, round arched openings at third floor. Inset sill courses, corbeled brick and metal cornice with bracketed overhanging eaves.

551-553 North Salina Street, ca. 1880. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor storefront features recessed commercial door flanked by shopfront windows on paneled wooden bases. Wooden tenant door with transom is located left (south) of the storefront. Round arched window heads with projecting brick hoods on second and third floors. Brick and metal cornice with bracketed overhanging eave. Storefront altered c. 1920.

557 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

561-563 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, commercial row building, four-bays wide. First floor, modern metal-framed storefront features recessed entrance with fixed transom next to tall shop windows on brick base. Recessed tenant entrance located left (south) of the storefront. Projecting metal cornice delineates first and second floors. Second and third floors have 1-over-1 sash windows with segmental arch openings and molded cast-iron window hoods. Projecting metal cornice with decorative bracket. Storefront replaced c. 1960.

567-581 North Salina Street & 114 Ash Street, ca. 1890/1900. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-and-a-half story, brick commercial row building, six-bays wide, Queen Anne style. Façade divided into two identical building fronts. First floor storefronts feature double entrance doors flanked by shopfront windows on wood paneled bases. Two tenant doors are separated by a brick pier at the center of the facade. Second floor has 1-over-1 sash windows in segmental arch openings with projecting brick archivolt. Carved imposts at second floor supporting brick piers which extend to gabled dormers above the roofline. Ornate decorative brick and tile work throughout. Facing 114 Ash Street is a connected two-story brick commercial addition built circa 1900. Original 3-bay façade has been reconfigured on first floor with replacement tripartite, full-height window; original brick flat arches remain. Three, single, 6-over-6 windows on second floor. Flat roof sloping down toward rear. Building was originally freestanding.

600-606 North Salina Street, ca. 1885. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, corner, brick commercial row building with six bays on N. Salina St. and five bays on Ash St. Two commercial storefronts on N. Salina St. featuring recessed entrances flanked by tall shop windows. Tenant door located between storefronts. Projecting cornice above storefronts. Cut-away, recessed entrance to commercial space at corner. Above storefront is a two-story circular bow window faced in decorative stamped metal. Decorative brick surrounds around paired and single windows on upper stories, windows modern, 1-over-1 sash. Corbeled brick cornice on N. Salina St. side, metal-clad cornice on Ash St.

601 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

603-605 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. Storefront features off-center, recessed commercial door next to two shopfront windows. Tenant door located to left (south) of shopfront. Second floor

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windows are 1-over-1, metal sash with projecting arched window heads and flat stone sills. Corbeled brick under projecting metal cornice.

607-609 North Salina Street, ca. 1865. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. Storefront features off-center, recessed commercial entrance next to modern shop windows on a brick base. Tenant door located to the right (north) of the storefront. Second floor features 1-over-1 windows with flat stone lintels and sills. Key design brickwork below bracketed cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 2000.

608-612 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

613 North Salina Street, ca. 1886. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-and-a-half-story, brick commercial row building, two-bays wide. Wood storefront features recessed entrance flanked by display windows on wood bulkheads and with fixed transoms. Recessed, wood tenant door located left (south) of the storefront with fixed transom. Brick and stone-banded piers divide the first-floor bays. Paired 1-over-1 sash windows in arched openings on left bay of upper floors. Two-story, wood paneled oriel window on right bay of upper floors. Above the oriel, the attic story features three windows recessed under a single broad brick arch. Decorative brick banding on second and third floors. Roof line over the left bay features brick corbeling under a projecting metal cornice with decorative iron railing. Right bay rises to a peaked gable with wide metal coping and ornamental metal cresting.

614-616 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. Storefront replaced c. 1960 with faux stone siding, metal framed door to north side with modern horizontal metal framed fixed windows. Second-story features 1-over-1 sash windows with projecting brick arch window heads and stone sills. Corbeled brick cornice.

615-617 North Salina Street, ca. 1877. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick commercial row building, four-bays wide. Wood storefront features recessed entrance flanked by display windows on wood bulkheads and with fixed transoms. Recessed, wood tenant door with fixed transom to the left (south) of shopfront. Second floor has modern, 1-over-1 sash windows in brick, segmental arch window hoods and stone sills; third floor has original, 2-over-2 sash windows with round-arched window openings with acanthus leaf design in keystones. Elaborate bracketed overhanging wood cornice above decorative brick corbeling.

618-620 North Salina Street, ca. 1882. One listed contributing primary building and one contributing listed secondary building, not counted.

Two-story, brick, commercial row building, two-bays wide. Modern storefront features recessed entrance flanked by metal framed display windows on wood bulkheads under wide sign band. Tenant door located right (south) of storefront features modern metal door with in infill below a fixed glass transom. Brick and stone-banded piers divide the first story bays. Second floor features wood frame oriel window with 1-over-1 sash windows in left bay and a single, 1-over-1 sash window in the right bay with flat stone sill. Projecting metal cornice above narrow brick corbel. One-story, brick garage in rear, c. 1900, features two metal overhead doors and a single arched window opening with stone sill.

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619 North Salina Street, ca. 1965. One listed non-contributing building, not counted.

One-story brick building built after period of significance with flat roof and center recessed entrance. Rear of building has an additional half story and features tall brick chimney.

626 North Salina Street, ca. 1900. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, commercial row building, six-bays wide. Cast-iron pilasters and cornice frame the first floor, which is divided into two storefronts flanking a central tenant entrance. Storefronts feature recessed entrances flanked by display windows on wood bulkheads and wide sign bands. Second floor features 1-over-1 windows in segmental arch openings and round-arched openings on the third floor. Both floors feature continuous window stone sills. Decorative raised panel and arcaded brickwork between floors and up the center of the façade. Brick parapet with two attic window openings rises above the center of the roofline. Square brick finials with metal caps project above the roofline at parapet corners and outer roofline corners. Decorative, iron railing runs along roofline and upper parapet.

630-634 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

633-639 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. Non-historic faux stone at storefront level, storefront features off-center, recessed entrance next to a band of fixed display windows. Modern, 1-over-1 sash windows on second floor under brick, segmental arch, window hoods. Elaborate corbeled brick cornice.

638 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, five-bays wide. First floor storefront features single tenant door on right (south) side with solid panel infill and two display windows. Second story features 1-over-1 sash windows with segmental arch lintels and flat stone sills. Decorative brick corbeling beneath roof line.

642-650 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, white glazed-brick, commercial row building. Storefront features recessed commercial and tenant doors on right (south) side of façade next to full-height display windows in metal frames on low brick bulkhead, remodeled 1969. Second and third stories are 5-bays wide, featuring bands of paired 2-over-2, metal frame windows in each bay. The window bands feature continuous flat sills and lintels. Status changes from non-contributing to contributing.

643-649 North Salina Street, 2012. One listed, non-contributing building, due to age.

Two-story, four bay, brick-faced building is located on the site of two previously listed buildings (643 and 645-47 North Salina Street) that were demolished ca. 1990. Its design was guided by the Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board to fit into the historic streetscape.

656 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, painted brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor features commercial entrance with paired, multi-pane doors with side lights and narrow transom. Recessed tenant entrance located to the right (south). Modern, 1-over-1 sash windows in arched openings and with stone sills on upper floors. Decorative arcaded brickwork design above third floor windows. Elaborate brick corbelling under peaked roof line.

657-659 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

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658-660 North Salina Street, ca. 1885. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, corner commercial row building, seven-bays wide on both N. Salina St. and E. Division St. Period cast-iron storefront on N. Salina St. featuring two recessed storefronts with recessed entrances flanked by large display windows. Center tenant entrance. Six-over-six sash windows under segmental brick arches on second floor and round arch openings on the third floor, three windows on each side of a central panel with a single window opening framed by brick pilasters. Decorative brickwork throughout. Continuous rough-cut stone sills on second and third floors.

700 North Salina Street, ca. 1880. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, corner commercial row building, three-bays on N. Salina St. and eight-bays wide on E. Division St. Main commercial entrance located in the canted corner bay. Ground floor of E. Division St. features fixed-pane windows with stone sills and 3 entrances. N. Salina St. side features 2, fixed-pane windows and a tenant door. One-over-one sash windows on second floor with stone sills and corbeled brick archivolt. Corbeled brick cornice.

701-703 North Salina Street, ca. 1870/1885. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, corner commercial row building, four-bays wide on N. Salina St. and nine-bays wide on W. Division St. First floor features brick infill without windows, only a modern double door on the left (south) side of the N. Salina St. façade. One-over-one sash windows on first and second floors within segmental arch surrounds. Projecting brick pilasters separating bays on front façade rise above roof line to short, brick finials with metal caps. Corbeled brick under the projecting cornice.

702 North Salina Street, ca. 1926. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick, commercial row building, four-bays wide. Modern, fixed, display windows in dark metal frames across ground floor. Cantilevered second story porch accessed by 2 single doors in the center flanked by single 1-over-1 sash windows in metal frames. Tiled pent roof projects from façade between roof parapets. Now a part of adjoining 700 N. Salina St.

705-709 North Salina Street, ca. 1875. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building, five-bays wide. Storefront features faux-stone siding, angled recessed central entrance flanked by plate glass windows. Tenant door right (north) of storefront. Second story features, wood, 2-over-2, vertical pane windows with curved window hoods and flat stone sills. Corbeled brick cornice under narrow metal cornice.

706-710 North Salina Street, ca. 1890/1965/2010. One listed non-contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, commercial row building. Entire façade replaced c. 1965 and remodeled again with cement board paneling and double-glazed, metal windows, c. 2010. Non-contributing due to loss of original design, materials, and workmanship.

712-714 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One listed contributing primary building and one listed contributing secondary building, not counted.

Three-story, painted brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. Storefront features recessed entrance flanked by tall display windows on low bulkheads under flat sign band. Tenant door to left (north) of storefront. Second story features tall, 1-over-1 sash windows with segmental arch brick headers and stone sills. Third floor features smaller 1-over-1 sash windows with flat brick headers and stone sills. Corbeled bricks under the projecting cornice. One-story, three-bay, brick garage with three metal overhead doors, facing Gebhardt Avenue.

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713-715 North Salina Street, vacant lot, not counted.

Formerly the site of a listed ca. 1880 three-story, two-part brick, commercial row building that was destroyed by fire August 2018.

716-718 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One listed contributing primary building and one listed contributing secondary building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. Storefront features paired, wood doors with fixed-glass transom next to two, tall display windows on low brick bulkheads and fixed glass transoms. Tenant entrance to right (south) of storefront features wood door and fixed glass transom. 1-over-1 sash replacement windows on second floor with flat stone sills and lintels. Smaller window openings on third floor feature vertical slider windows with arched stone window heads and flat stone sills. Decorative brickwork under bracketed projecting cornice. Detached brick garage building facing Gebhardt Avenue features 1-story section with overhead door and a 2-story section with fixed wood panel on ground floor and two, boarded over window openings with segmental arches and narrow stone sills on the second floor under corbeled brick roofline.

717 North Salina Street, vacant lot, not counted.

Formerly the site of a listed ca. 1920 three-story, buff brick, two-part commercial building that was destroyed by fire August 2018.

721 North Salina Street, vacant lot, not counted.

Formerly the site of a listed ca. 1875 three-story, brick, two-part commercial building that was destroyed by fire August 2018.

722 North Salina Street, Evertz Building, ca. 1920. One listed contributing primary building and one listed contributing secondary building, not counted.

Two-story, buff brick, two-part commercial building, three-bays wide. First floor storefront is covered in vertical wood panels. It features a recessed central entrance and no windows. A tenant door is located right (south) of the commercial entrance. Second floor features paired, 1-over-1 sash windows that share a flat stone sill, flanked by single one-over-one sash windows with flush, arched brick window heads and flat stone sills. Above the center window is a glazed tile panel with the name "Emil E. Evertz". The roof line features a narrow projecting metal cornice and rises to two clipped gable ends. Single-story brick detached outbuilding, four-bays wide with two large blocked-in window openings, metal double doors raised on a concrete sill, and a single metal door with covered transom.

723-725 North Salina Street, vacant lot, not counted.

Formerly the site of a listed ca. 1865 three-story, brick, two-part commercial building that was destroyed by fire August 2018.

724 North Salina Street, ca. 1865. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Single-story, brick, building that was the former garage for the adjoining building (720 N. Salina St.). Two-bay façade with modern roll-up garage door on left (south). Former storefront features modern vertical board siding with center metal door. The parapet wall features patterned brick design including flush panels delineated with header bond brick courses.

727-729 North Salina Street, 1901/1950. One listed building, now contributing, not counted.

Two-story, brown brick, former firehouse with stone foundation and flat roof. Tall, hose-drying tower located toward the rear northwest corner of the building. The main facade was updated ca. 1950 with a yellow brick

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façade. The ground floor features two, metal, overhead doors and a man door right (north) of the overhead doors that is recessed back from the main façade. A projecting, flat, metal awning runs the length of the façade including over the recessed man door. Second floor features a row of three metal hopper windows along the front façade.

730-732 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

731-733 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

734-738 North Salina Street, ca. 1858. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, painted-brick, commercial row building, five-bays wide. First floor features a recessed tenant door flanked by two storefronts. The storefront to the left (north) features a recessed commercial entrance and display windows on a low bulkhead. Above the storefront is a sign band and a narrow projecting cornice. The storefront to the right (south) also features a recessed entrance. The display window openings are shortened and surrounded by paneling. The cornice has been removed over the storefront. 1-over-1 sash replacement windows on the second and third floors feature flat stone lintels and sills. Decorative brick corbeling is located under a narrowly projecting sheet metal cornice.

737-741 North Salina Street, ca. 1875/1956. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor features a commercial entrance and modern, full-height, plate glass windows on a low bulkhead. The second floor has modern 1-over-1 sash windows in openings that feature flat stone sills and segmental brick arches. Elaborate brick corbeling is located below a narrowly projecting brick and metal cornice. Single-story, flat-roof modern addition constructed in 1956 on the south side of the building.

740-742 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building, five-bays wide. First floor storefront features a recessed commercial entrance with wood door, flanked by full-height display windows in wood frames and on low, wood paneled bulkheads. The recessed tenant entrance is located left (north) of the storefront and features a wood paneled door. A metal cornice projects along the entire length of the building above the storefront level. Modern, 1-over-1 sash windows that are smaller than the openings are located on the second floor. The openings feature flat stone stills and brick, segmental arch hoods. Decorative brick corbelling is located below a narrowly projecting cornice.

744-746 North Salina Street, ca. 1895. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick, commercial row building, four-bays wide. First floor features a recessed entrance on the right (south) side of the storefront. Storefront features tall display windows in metal frames on brick bulkhead. One-over-one, wood sash windows on the second-floor feature flat stone sills. A continuous brick header course runs the length of the façade immediately above the window openings. The building features a parapet wall with a short-stepped section over the center of the façade.

745 North Salina Street, ca.1875. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story red brick and granite commercial row building, three bays, high-style Victorian style. Rusticated stone piers flank the first floor storefront and side entrance. Bands of rough-cut stone on piers that separate the upper floor bays. Original one-over-one sash windows. Round arched brick window surrounds with large

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keystones on second floor, rectangular openings on third floor with stone lintels. Decorative brickwork throughout. Angled brickwork in the gabled parapet above the central chimney. Storefront renovated ca. 1960.

748-752 North Salina Street, ca. 1885. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story painted brick commercial row building, four-bays wide, Italianate style. Two inset storefront windows flanking the central entrance. Non-historic one-over-one sash windows on second and third floors with arched brick window heads. Decorative brick belt courses, corbeled brick cornice. Windows and storefront renovated ca. 2016.

751 North Salina Street, ca. 1862. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, three-bays. First floor storefront with side entrance, now with windows covered by vertical plank sheathing. second floor windows covered in plywood, with stone lintels and sills. Corbeled brick under the cornice.

753 North Salina Street, ca. 1840. One listed contributing primary building and one listed contributing secondary building, not counted.

Two-story wood frame house, three bays, Greek Revival style, side gabled roof with cornice returns. Original doorway opening in left bay. Now has eight-over-one sash window in center, single door on right. Second floor features three eight-over-one sash windows. Side gable roof, vinyl siding. One-story brick garage, sloping shed roof, single wide bay.

754 North Salina Street, ca. 1865. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, four-bays, Italianate style. Original corbeled brick above storefront removed, replaced by board sheathing. second floor has one-over-one sash windows with molded cast-iron window heads. Corbeled brick cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 2000.

755 North Salina Street, Walier Building, ca. 1890. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Four-story brick commercial building with six-bays on N. Salina St. and eleven bays on Catawba St., Romanesque style. First floor storefront with bays separated by granite piers. Piers of arcaded façade with two-over-two sash windows separate the upper story bays. Round arched openings at the fourth floor. "Walier" carved in stone in the parapet above N. Salina St., with brick balustrade above. The fourth and eighth bays from the front corner on Catawba St. elevation have no windows. Restored 2008.

758 North Salina Street, ca. 1855/1950. One listed contributing building, not counted.

One-story wood frame house Greek Revival style with 1950 commercial addition. Residence is set back from N. Salina St. and sited on a rise; three bays on N. Salina St. and five bays deep on Catawba St. Front gable roof with enclosed projecting pediment supported by four Ionic style columns. Transverse gable roof over two-story wing at rear. One-story modern storefront added to the front of the façade c. 1950. Synthetic siding added to main house c. 1970. House is visible beyond the 1950 commercial addition that is one story, flat overhanging roof, with large glass and aluminum walls, stone foundation and cladding. Addition falls within the period of significance.

800-802 North Salina Street, ca. 1900/1920. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story brick commercial row building, three bays on N. Salina St. and eight bays on Catawba St, with canted front corner. Ca. 1920 storefront projects from the original façade on first floor across N. Salina St. and a single bay of Catawba St., with large glass windows and modern door, and a recessed door with Gothic Revival style surround on left side. Mural (c. 2006) covers windows on second floor of N. Salina St, with one single and

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two double one-over-one sash windows on third floor. One-over-one sash windows on canted corner, double one-over-one sash windows on second and third floors of Catawba St. Period entrance on corner of Catawba St. with canopy supported by cast-iron brackets. Wood brackets support overhanging eaves.

801-805 North Salina Street, 1967. One listed non-contributing building, not counted.

One-story brick commercial building, built after the period of significance. Two stories with four bays on each side. Brick cladding; vertical bands of window separated by light colored panel; flat roof; site on lot with sloping grade.

804 North Salina Street, 1934. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick residential building. One-story enclosed brick porch across first floor façade with recessed central metal door, flanked by modern horizontal windows. Triple one-over-one sash window in center of second floor façade, smaller triple-light window at attic level of façade.

807-813 North Salina Street, ca. 1880. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story brick commercial row building, eight-bays, eclectic revival styles with Gothic and Renaissance motifs. Contrasting stone banding on brick piers that divide two separate storefronts and side entrances. Replacement one-over-one sash windows on second and third floors with molded cast-iron window hoods and anthemion design. Incised decorative banding beneath bracketed sheet metal cornice. The façade is divided equally into two identical halves with projecting center bays, each of which is emphasized at the roofline by ornamental pediments. Storefront renovated ca. 2000.

808 North Salina Street, Assumption Church Parish Center, 1880/1934. One listed contributing building, not counted. H.P. Weber, architect (1934 remodeling).

Three-and-a-half story brick building on a raised granite basement. Seven bays wide, fourteen bays deep. Romanesque Revival style. Round arch windows at ground level, upper two stories feature five modern single one-over-one sash windows in two-story recessed sections with round arches. Square Romanesque tower at each front corner with hip roofs clad in red tiles, flanking a gabled roof clad in red tiles. Towers have pairs of round-arched windows separated by a central column at top floors, beneath arcaded brick cornice. Metal cross rising from front gable.

810 North Salina Street, St. Francis College and Convent, ca. 1900. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story brick school building, with eleven-bay façade and partially raised basement, set back from the street behind a lawn, abuts Assumption Church to the north. Renaissance Revival style. Central five bays project slightly with the entrance in the center; "St. Francis College and Convent" is carved in relief above the second-floor center windows. First floor windows have stone jack arches, upper floor windows have round arch openings with continuous stone sills. Brick corbels beneath overhanging eaves, hipped roof clad in red tiles.

812 North Salina Street, Assumption Catholic Church, 1865/1934. One listed contributing building, not counted. H.P. Weber, architect (1934-restoration).

Two-story nave flanked by one hundred-foot tall twin towers. Romanesque Revival style. Central entrance recessed behind Romanesque arches, beneath front nave gable. Seven bays on the sides, each with a triple-hung window in arched opening on main nave level, paired windows in arched openings on second floor, all with stone sills. Towers are surmounted by shallow domes, cupolas, and crosses. Roof and sanctuary interior were severely damaged by an Easter Sunday, 1934 fire and interior restored/rededicated in 1935.

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815-819 North Salina Street, ca. 1875. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story painted brick commercial row building, five bays, Italianate style. First floor storefront with side entrances, individual storefronts divided by cast iron piers with acanthus leaves on top of capitals. Original diamond pattern transom windows now covered in wood sheathing. Originally had two-over-two windows on second and third floors, in segmental arch openings on second, round arched openings on third, now most are covered in plywood. Corbeled brick beneath a bracketed sheet metal cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 1960.

821 North Salina Street, Syracuse Auto Electric, 1954. One listed contributing building, not counted.

One-story concrete block garage building, now considered contributing. Building has large bay, wood door and window in façade. Set back from street out of the building profile with adjacent properties. Listed previously as 819 North Salina Street.

823-825 North Salina Street, ca. 1875. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, four bays. First floor storefront with side entrance. Replacement one-over-one sash windows on second floor with stone sills and lintels. Corbeled brick cornice. Vinyl siding applied to south side of building. Storefront renovated ca. 2000 with newer windows.

827 North Salina Street, ca. 1850/1958/1970. One listed-non-contributing building, not counted. One and one-half story, wood frame free-standing house with front gable roof. Two bays wide, four bays deep. Projecting one-story, full-width storefront c. 1958, with single door and double window, synthetic stone veneer; aluminum siding added ca. 1970. Building is still non-contributing due to severe alteration and significant loss of form and fabric. Renovated façade obscures the form, design, and feeling of the original building and dates to after the period of significance.

831-833 North Salina Street, ca. 1860, 1938. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, four bays, Italianate style. First floor storefront with side entrance. Replacement one-over-one sash windows on second floor in arched window openings with stone sills. Arcaded brick corbels beneath flat sheet metal cornice, with hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. A three-story wood frame ell extends behind 829 N. Salina St. Storefront renovated ca. 1980. Building includes one-story, brick addition to south side of main building, constructed between 1924 and 1938 according to Sanborn maps; storefront of addition extensively altered ca. 1965. Early twentieth-century maps depict addition to 831-833 N Salina St.

835-837 North Salina Street, ca. 1862. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, three bays, Italianate style. First floor storefront with side entrance, clad in wood with plain sheet metal bracketed cornice above. Second floor features modern one-over-one sash windows in projecting arched brick window hoods. Corbeled brick cornice. Compatible storefront renovation ca. 1970.

841 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, two-part brick commercial building, four bays, Eastlake style façade decoration. First floor period wood storefront with side entrance, recessed off-center entrance flanked by display windows and transoms. Decorative pressed metal sheathing on upper floors with channeled moldings at window surrounds, and paneled motif between second and third floors. Replacement single one-over-one windows on second and third floors. Floral motifs between brackets under the overhanging cornice. Left three bays of second and third floors form a projecting bay. Side entrance door replaced ca. 1960.

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843 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, three bays. Former stucco cladding partially removed. First floor storefront with side entrance, faced with buff brick. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows in arched brick openings, louvered shutter covering the center and left windows. Corbeled and molded brick cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 1965.

847-849 North Salina Street, ca. 1875/201060. One listed-non-contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, three bays, non-contributing due to loss of materials and workmanship on façade. Front extensively renovated with fiber-cement board siding, non-historic metal double doors and four-light metal framed window on first floor, beneath shingled pent roof. Second floor clad in vertical paneling, with three asymmetrical one-over-one sash windows. Corbeled brick cornice from original building is only visible historic element.

848-856 North Salina Street, ca. 1882. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story painted brick corner commercial building, eight bays on N. Salina St. and five bays on Isabella St., Italianate style. Continuous storefront across first floor with off-center entrance to upper floors, two entrances to separate stores, with narrow cornice above. Second and third floors have replacement one-over-one sash windows with round arched openings and keystones on 2nd floor, segmental arches with keystones on third floor. Corbeled brick cornice. Storefront restored c. 2010.

851-853 North Salina Street, ca. 1875. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, four bays, Italianate style. First floor storefront with side entrance. Second floor has replacement one-over-one sash windows within projecting arched brick window heads. Corbeled brick cornice.

855-857 North Salina Street, ca. 1875. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, four bays on N. Salina St., six bays on Isabella St., Italianate style. First floor storefront altered with ca. 1960 brick façade, central entrance flanked by two large arched plate glass windows, beneath shingled pent roof. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows with projecting corbeled arched window heads. Corbeled brick beneath sheet metal cornice.

901-903 North Salina Street, ca. 1930/1990. One listed non-contributing building, not counted.

1938 Hopkins atlas indicates that this was the site of a gas station. One-story, two-bay garage remains, but circa 1990 alterations include new doors, pent roof, and vertical board siding; loss of original design, materials, and workmanship make building non-contributing.

902 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One contributing building.

Two-story brick residence, Italianate style with flat roof with overhanging eaves supported by paired brackets, above brick corbels. Three-bay façade with entrance on right, two modern one-over-one sash windows with stone sills. Second floor has three replacement one-over-one sash windows with decorative shutters, stone sills and lintels. One-story hip roof porch supported by Doric columns on stone pedestals, with curved dormer above the off-center staircase. Stone foundation.

904 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

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910-912 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Two-story residence with low roof and overhanging eaves. Enclosed porch on left side at junction of front and side wings. Stone foundation. All windows have been replaced and original fenestration altered. Character defining features removed when vinyl sided ca. 1990. Non-contributing due to alteration of design, replacement of windows, doors, and siding with non-historic materials.

911 North Salina Street, 1919. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, three bays, early twentieth-century commercial style. Central entrance with modern metal-framed double door, flanked by large double windows in metal frames, all under projecting shingled hip roof segments. Second floor has a pane of large plate glass in pivoting wood sash beneath three-transom sash. Flat parapet section rises from center of roof line, with date stone. First floor brick, storefront door and windows replaced ca. 1965.

914 North Salina Street, 1900. One contributing building.

Three-story commercial brick row building, three bays, early twentieth century commercial style. First floor storefront with side entrance, recessed storefront entrance flanked by display windows. Second and third floors have non-historic one-over-one sash windows in arched brick openings, within inset two-story panels separated by pilasters, brick corbeling at the top of each. Storefront renovated ca. 1970 but still reflects historic form.

916-918 North Salina Street, ca.1900. One contributing building.

Two-story brick two-part commercial building with four bays. First floor storefront with side entrance. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows in arched brick openings. Brick corbels. Storefront has recessed entrance and wood infilled store windows.

917-919 North Salina Street, ca. 1868. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial building, four bays. First floor storefront with side entrance. One-over-one sash windows on second floor with stone lintels and sills, now covered in domed awnings. Corbeled brick cornice. Synthetic stone façade on storefront added ca. 1970.

920-922 North Salina Street, ca.1940. One contributing building.

One-story brick commercial building, three bays with enframed windows on façade; recessed single entrance on left; storefront window are glass and metal, appear to be replacements; two large three-part windows to right. Contrasting single brick course above the windows, projecting metal cornice below roofline capped with concrete band. Inset contrasting concrete squares in entablature. West elevation has glass block window, non-historic secondary entrance and brick infilled windows. Asphalt paved drive along west elevation separates 920 from 930 N Salina St.

921-923 North Salina Street, ca. 1868. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, four bays. First floor storefront with side entrance, arched driveway entrance to alley beneath the right bay. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows with stone sills and lintels. Corbeled brick cornice.

925-931 North Salina Street, ca. 1865/1920. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building with one-story garage attached on north side and extensive one story garage at back. Commercial building is five bays, Italianate style. Two separate period storefronts flank central entrance. Sheet metal cornice at second floor level. Arched brick window openings with modern one-over-one sash have hood molding with acanthus leaf keystones. Corbeled brick cornice. One-story, brick garage addition has been attached to the north side of the building. Flat roof and central garage opening with

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overhead door flanked by pedestrian entrance doors. Historic atlases indicate that this addition was constructed between 1908 and 1924. Projecting sign added ca. 1970. Large two-story (built into slope) rear addition added after 1928 holds additional garage space and backs onto Titus Alley. Previously identified as 925-933 North Salina St.

930 North Salina Street, ca.1900. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Three-story residential building that was originally a two-part commercial building. Façade extensively altered with vinyl siding, new fenestration and with paired replacement windows. Building considered non-contributing due to loss of historic fabric and character defining features.

932-934 North Salina Street, ca.1920. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay concrete block commercial building with variegated brick façade. First floor storefront with side entrance on left with adjoining curved glass block wall; off-center storefront with recessed entrance. Second floor has three tripartite horizontal plate glass windows.

935 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, three bays. First floor storefront with central entrance. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows with stone lintels and sills, now covered in awnings. Corbeled brick cornice. First floor modern brick facing and hooded entrance added ca. 1975.

937-939 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, four-bays, Italianate style. First floor storefront with side entrance. Sheet metal cornice at second floor level. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows, smaller than originals, with arched corbeled window heads and stone sills. Corbeled brick cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 1975.

938 North Salina Street, ca.1920/1930/1960. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Commercial building with three-story, gable-front section next to a single-story section. Historic atlases indicate that the three-story section may originally have been a residence; by 1970, Sanborn maps indicate that the buildings had the current configuration. However, upper floors now have vinyl siding with no fenestration; ground floor is clad with fiber-board panels that cover original materials. Building is non-contributing due to alterations outside the period of significance and loss of original design, materials, and workmanship.

941-943 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, five bays, Italianate style. First floor storefront with side entrance. Bracketed cornice at second floor level. Second floor has replacement one-over-one sash windows; stone sills and arched brick lintels. Corbeled brick cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 1980.

944 North Salina Street, ca. 1920. One contributing building.

One-story brick commercial building with attached garage. Commercial section has two large and one smaller storefront glass windows with multi-light transoms; single side entrance with glass transom. Garage section has a central overhead garage door flanked by glass windows with four-light transoms.

947-949 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing primary building and one listed contributing secondary building, not counted.

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Two-story brick commercial row building, four bays. First-floor clad in brick, second floor in aluminum siding. North bay added ca. 1970. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows with decorative shutters. North bay added c. 1970. One story, frame garage with pyramidal roof in rear of property.

953-955 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

600 North State Street, ca. 1920. One contributing building.

Three-story brick commercial row building, three bays on N. State St., eight bays on E. Laurel St. Early International Style. First floor storefront with single side entrance and three large modern plate glass windows. Second and third floors have a central double window flanked by single one-over-one sash windows, all with metal frames. E. Laurel St. façade has storefront on first bay, E. Laurel St. then rises so that the second floor is at grade by the rear. Second and third floors have tripartite windows. Simple brick corbeled brackets at corners and along sides supporting a narrowly overhanging eave. Storefront renovated ca. 1990.

602 North State Street, ca. 1900. One contributing building.

Three-story brick two-part commercial building, three bays. First floor storefront with recessed side store entrance. Second and third floors have a large central tripartite window with stone sills flanked by modern one-over-one sash windows with stone sills and lintels. Corbeled brick cornice beneath wooden bracketed eaves. Storefront renovated ca. 1990.

606 North State Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

610 North State Street, ca. 1990. One non-contributing building, due to age.

One-story commercial building built after the period of significance; set back from the street with parking lot in front.

622 North State Street, ca. 1885. One contributing building.

Three-story brick three-part commercial building, three bays. First floor storefront with two entrances, tall paneled cornice above. Second floor has paired one-over-one sash windows in modern metal frames, with stone sills and lintels. Third floor has a tall Romanesque-style round arched window in each bay. Angled brick course between second and third floors, brick pilasters separate the bays. Tall section above third floor windows appears to have been added, ca. 1900. Storefront renovated ca. 1990.

624-630 North State Street, ca. 1900. One contributing building.

Four-story brick two-part commercial building, three bays, set in a triangular lot at intersection of N. State St. and N. Salina St. replacing an earlier building. First floor storefront with single off-center brick pier. Upper stories have one-over-one sash windows in non-historic metal frames with stone lintels and sills. Corbeled brick cornice. Discontinuous party wall with 622 N. State St., a portion of which extends into 628-630 N. State St. at the third floor. Storefront renovated ca. 1990.

701 North State Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-story painted brick two-part commercial building, three bays. First floor storefront with side entrance, recessed store entrance flanked by display windows. Second floor has six-over-six sash windows with window hoods outlined in contrasting painted brick, with stone sills. Curved brick parapet wall.

705 North State Street, ca. 1970. One non-contributing building, due to age.

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One-story, three-bay cement block storage building built after the period of significance; set back from street; currently covered with non-historic vertical siding.

707-709 North State Street, ca. 1880. One contributing building.

Three story brick commercial building, four bays. Two storefronts, separated by brick piers with rough-cut granite stones, each with a recessed store entrance framed by plate-glass windows. Second and third floors have a double one-over-one sash window in each bay, two sets on each side of a central brick pilaster, each set with continuous stone sills and lintels. Stepped brick parapet wall with domed finials. Storefront renovated ca. 1980.

1105-1127 North Townsend Street, Assumption Academy, 1896/1905/1930. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Former parochial school, expanded in 1905 & 1930. Three-story brick school structure. Eighteen bays wide, seven bays deep, Italianate style with Neo-Classical style addition and Gothic Revival style entrances. Stone water table, round arched window openings. Two entrances with arched stone hoods, denticulated cornice. Hipped roofs with jerkin head dormers. Windows replaced c. 1975. School closed 1981; building subsequently converted to apartments

320-324 Pearl Street, ca. 1920. One contributing building.

Three-story free-standing brick commercial/factory building, five bays on Pearl Street, three bays on Hickory Street, concrete foundation. Rectangular grid front with brick pilasters separating the bays, slender flat concrete capitals. Original windows removed, replaced with vertical siding and irregularly spaced modern windows of various sizes. Shallow corbels at the tops of window bays leading to flat brick cornice. Reconfigured entrance with modern single door, roll-up garage door. Very shallow side gable roof.

400-404 Pearl Street, ca. 1920. One contributing building.

Low one-story painted brick commercial building with addition at rear of lot along part of Hickory Street. Principal building is four bays; façade is asymmetrical with a single-car overhead garage door on right beneath shallow arch opening, two single windows in center, partially boarded over, with flush brick arch pattern, and a single window in round-arched opening on left. Stepped parapet gable. At rear of lot, one-story concrete block addition built c.1966 on the south side of the building features single garage entrance with overhead door facing Pearl Street. The south elevation of the addition faces Hickory Street, but there are no openings onto that street.

410 Pearl Street, ca. 1920. One non-contributing building, due to alteration. One-story, three-bay, brick commercial building. Façade completely altered c. 2005 with artificial stone, new windows, new doors. Non-contributing due to loss of materials and workmanship.

412 Pearl Street, ca. 1920. One contributing building.

Three-story brick commercial row building, seven bays. Extensively altered first floor with three bays on right removed and replaced with vertical board siding. Two bays on left also replaced with vertical board siding. Metal cornice with dentils between first and second floors. Second floor has mix of single one-over-one modern sash windows and two modern horizontal opening windows, brick jack arches. Taller metal cornice with dentils at roofline.

416 Pearl Street, ca. 1870. One contributing building.

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Two-story painted brick commercial row building, two bays. First floor storefront with central door flanked by large plate-glass windows beneath full-width pent roof. Second floor has two one-over-one modern sash windows with stone lintels and sills. Projecting cornice.

418 Pearl Street, ca. 1870. One contributing building.

Two-story brick commercial row building, three bays, Eastlake style. First floor storefront with side entrance on right beneath hip roof door cap with curved brackets, modern single door flanked by bay windows, with nearly full-width pent roof. Second floor has three modern one-over-one sash windows in segmental arch openings. Geometrical patterned metal cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 1970.

422-424 Pearl Street, Angeloro Building, 1911. One contributing building.

Four-story brick commercial row building, eight bays on Pearl St., six bays on E. Belden Ave. First floor storefront with entrance in canted corner, extensively altered with modern plate glass windows, modern doors. Upper floors have four bays in center, each with a single sash window, square openings with shallow segmental arch on second and third floors, round arched windows on fourth. Two bays on each side of central section, with a single sash window in same configuration as the center. Brick parapet above central bays with pediment, date and "A. Angeloro" carved in parapet. Brick corbeling below projecting cornice.

500 Pearl Street, ca. 1900 and 205 East Belden Avenue. Two non-contributing buildings due to alteration on one parcel.

500 Pearl St.: ca. 1900 two-and-one-half story frame building that fronts on both Pearl and East Belden. East Belden Street slopes down to Pearl Street, allowing the Pearl Street façade to be three stories in height. The building has five bays of boarded windows and entrance on the East Belden Avenue side, and two bays on the second and third floors of the Pearl Street façade. The first-floor Pearl Street storefronts refaced with non-historic brick and non-historic entrances and non-historic cornice.

205 East Belden Avenue: ca. 1920, two-story concrete commercial building with brick exterior. with asymmetrical façade and flat roof. Window openings are boarded but cast concrete sills and soldier brick segmental lintels. Two ground-floor openings are also boarded but have cast concrete sills and are under a projecting, second-story bay window (also reclad and boarded). Attached ca. 1930 two-story garage and pass-thru to rear of building.

502-504 Pearl Street, ca. 1895. One non-contributing building (502), due to loss of integrity and one contributing building (504) in rear.

502 Pearl St.: Ca. 1895, two-story frame commercial building with front gable and side-wing. Asbestos shingle in upper stories and continues to sides of building. Concrete foundation and applied brick at ground level with one remaining storefront and non-historic entries. Brick is non-historic and dramatically alters the ground level. Non-historic sloping shingle cornice between first and second floors. Non-contributing due to alteration.

504 Pearl St.: Contributing ca. 1900 two-story masonry house set within small courtyard behind 504 Pearl Street. Asymmetrical four-bay façade with off-center single entrance flanked by a single one-over-one sash window on right and two single one-over-one sash windows on left. Side gable roof, textured masonry block exterior cladding. Access to building by a gated cut-through on East

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Belden Street. This tenement is the only one of its type remaining in the district and, possibly in the north side of Syracuse.

503 Pearl Street & North Salina Street, Ashland Park, 1938. One contributing site.

Small, triangular shaped park with wide paved walk through west side with wood and concrete benches. Two lawn areas are surrounded by historic wrought iron fencing. Triangular shaped lawn on east side has mature trees with four in-ground non-historic light fixtures and public utility box near point; entire park is surrounded by paved walkway.

506-524 Pearl Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

504 Prospect Avenue, 1886. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-and-a-half story brick residence, three-bay façade and five bays deep. Elements of Queen Anne and Neo-Classical styles. Steeply pitched hipped roof with full entablature and cornice continuous around the entire house. Large dormer rises from eave of projecting section on façade, with a triple window of modern one-over-one sash. Gables over two two-story bays on the north (left) side. Large full-width business office addition on façade, with projecting one-and-a-half story entrance bay.

506 Prospect Avenue, ca. 1890. One listed contributing primary building and one listed contributing secondary building, not counted.

Two-and-half story brick residence, three-bay façade and five bays deep, Queen Anne style. Projecting one-story full-width enclosed porch. Modern one-over-one sash windows, in round arch openings on second floor. Clapboard facing on gable. Porch added ca. 1920, enclosed ca. 1960, synthetic siding boxed over cornice ca. 1970. Ca. 1900 one and one-half-story detached brick barn/garage in rear of property, metal sloping roof; large non-historic garage door on south elevation with door to west and window to east; other windows in east and north elevations.

508-514 Prospect Avenue. Parking lot, not counted.

Large asphalt paved parking lot with large lawn area and entrance from Prospect Avenue. Formerly the site of three ca. 1886 listed residences that were demolished.

516 Prospect Avenue, St. Joseph's Health Center, 1968. One listed non-contributing building, due to age, not counted.

Two-story, brick health-care building with flat roof built after the period of significance. The Prospect Avenue facade of the building features only an entrance at the ground floor; the side elevations feature narrow vertical window bands.

518 Prospect Avenue, Hoffman Castle, 1889. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-and-one half story brick residence, two-bay façade and four bays deep. Elements of Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styles. Irregular façade with recessed entrance beneath arched opening on right, narrow full-height turret on left from corner with conical roof rising above the eave. Tall shallow brick corbels rise along all walls toward eave. Patterned red and gray slate roof. Sandstone dormers carved in Baroque style. Windows blocked down and replaced ca. 1970. Low rectangular brick entrance section added ca. 1995.

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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.)

- ☒ 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce

Industry

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca.1850-1960

Significant Dates

1850, 1892, 1916, 1960

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification) The period of significance begins in 1850 with the district's association with the Oswego Canal and its earliest resources to when commerce and retail shifted from the city to outlying suburbs (1960).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A; however, one active church with three contributing buildings were previously listed in 1985.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase is significant under Criterion A in the areas of community planning and development, industry and social history for its association with the growth and development of the North Salina Street commercial corridor in the City of Syracuse, expanding the original listing's period of significance and boundaries with additional resources. The North Salina Street neighborhood became a prosperous mercantile center thanks to its strategic location on the road that linked the booming salt trade of the Village of Salina (later annexed by Syracuse) with the Erie Canal and other important transportation routes to the south. The nominated boundary increase better illustrates the important role that the German and Italian immigrant communities played in shaping the neighborhood into a successful business district and broadens the understanding that their impact had on the physical development of the expanded district.

The nominated district also shows the evolution from industrial to commercial, beginning with its early years as the link between the early nineteenth century villages of Salina and Syracuse, adding information on the impact of the Oswego Canal, and showing how the intersection of roads, canals and later railroads gave the district its unusual street pattern. The properties within the expansion on North Salina, Pearl, and North State streets and the intersecting blocks of Gebhardt and East Belden Avenues and East Willow, East Laurel, Butternut, Ash, East Division, and Catawba streets all share the same historical associations as the listed properties in the original North Salina Street Historic District nomination (NR listed 1985), but better reflects the actual boundaries of the district during the nineteenth century and the first-half of the twentieth century. The original period of significance was from 1850 to 1934 and the district expansion extends the end date of the period of significance to 1960. This date recognizes the development of the corridor that continued until the advent of major highways in Syracuse, specifically the construction of I-690 and I-81, two major highways that had a tremendous physical impact on the nominated district and the city of Syracuse.

The North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase is also significant under Criterion C for its extant collection of historic architecture. The combined existing historic district and expansion area contain a cohesive collection of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century commercial properties in varied architectural styles that include Italianate, High Victorian, Romanesque, Queen Anne and Neoclassical styles. The original nomination delineated a five-block area of North Salina Street that encompassed the most high-style

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architectural resources along the corridor. The expanded boundary includes additional architectural resources that display the continued growth, prosperity and responses to mid-twentieth century changes that vary from its high-style Victorian Era resources through often overlooked more modest commercial, industrial, and residential structures that reflect the same period and use similar materials and architectural motifs.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase shares and expands the narrative of the original North Salina Street Historic District (NR listed 1985). At that time, it was described as follows:

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 center, 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.¹

The original nomination also limited its focus to how the North Salina Street neighborhood developed in the mid-nineteenth century as the main artery connecting the villages of Salina and Syracuse, and to some degree, the contributions of German and Italian immigrants to its growth. It considered the eclectic collection of architecture in terms of function, age, and style of buildings within the district. The nominated boundary increase strengthens these themes through added resources and an expanded period of significance to better illustrate the importance of this section of the city of Syracuse.

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

¹ John Harwood, *North Salina Street Historic District National Register Nomination, 1985, section 8:1.*

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The history of North Salina Street as a mercantile center began with the nineteenth century growth and development of the rival villages of Salina and Syracuse. The Village of Salina was one of the first post-American Revolution era settlements in the area, located close to the salt flats at the southern end of Onondaga Lake. The community was laid out in 1798 on a grid using the Salt Road, which would later be renamed North Salina Street, as the anchor line for the plan.² Salina grew and prospered through the early 1800s due to the success of the salt industry, which provided an essential commodity for the rapidly expanding nation.³

Located south of Salina, the Village of Syracuse was slower to develop and was little more than an “unnamed cross roads” at the time that Salina was established.⁴ By the 1820s, the community began to take shape when a group of wealthy investors from Albany created the Syracuse Company and purchased land in what would become the current downtown section of Syracuse. The company actively promoted the development of that area, and Syracuse’s outlook improved considerably after New York State announced that it would construct a new canal through the fledgling community. In 1819, a section of the Erie Canal opened to great fanfare between Utica and the small settlement of Syracuse.⁵ The entire canal was completed from Albany to Buffalo in 1825, linking Syracuse to markets across the United States.

North Salina Street was originally the primary route between the Village of Salina, the region’s early industrial center, and established trading routes to the south; however, the original 1985 nomination neglected to discuss the impact on the road when the State of New York authorized a side-cut off the Erie Canal to the salt works in Salina. The cut, which was also completed in 1819, extended from the Erie Canal in the center of the new Village of Syracuse to Salina that increased the commercial importance of North Salina Street.⁶ Less than ten years later, the side-cut canal was extended north to Oswego, connecting the Erie Canal to Lake Ontario. The renamed Oswego Canal provided an efficient way for the salt produced at Salina to find its way to additional markets. It also proved a powerful magnet for businesses that needed to both ship and receive large amounts of raw and processed goods. As the nineteenth century progressed, the arrival of the railroads in Syracuse at first supplemented the canals, and more commercial and manufacturing businesses located close to these vital transportation corridors and along North Salina Street.

²Samuel D. Gruber and Bruce G. Harvey, *Historic Resources Survey: Washington Square Neighborhood* (prepared for the City of Syracuse, 2013), 88.

³Evamaria Hardin, *Syracuse Landmarks: An AIA Guide to Downtown and Historic Neighborhoods* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1993), 157.

⁴Hardin, 157.

⁵Gruber and Harvey, 24.

⁶Noble E. Whitford, *History of the Canal System of the State of New York* (Supplement to the Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor of the State of New York, 1905), 446-448.

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The villages of Salina and Syracuse were fierce rivals up until the 1840s. Salina had wealth, based largely on the salt industry, but Syracuse had aggressive boosters and prominent transportation connections. In addition to the Erie Canal, Syracuse was linked to a growing web of rail lines that included a line connecting Syracuse to Auburn, completed in 1839, and the Syracuse & Utica Railroad (also completed in 1839) that provided a direct rail connection between Syracuse and Albany. While these connections bolstered Syracuse's prominence in the region, Syracuse and Salina shared a significant amount of salt-manufacturing infrastructure between the two communities.⁷ Eventually, and "despite a great deal of animosity between citizens of the two communities, leaders in each recognized the need to work together in securing a charter as a city."⁸ In 1848, the two villages merged to become the City of Syracuse. Salina became the First Ward of the City of Syracuse and continued to play an important role in the salt industry for an additional fifty years.⁹

Street Patterns

The oblique junction of canals of the Oswego Canal branching off from the Erie Canal, left a mark on the Syracuse landscape that is still evident today. The streets that connected the new Village of Syracuse to the established Village of Salina were forced to follow the path of the side-cut canal; in addition, they were constrained by a bluff, known as Prospect Hill that still extends to the southeast behind the district. Furthermore, the Village of Salina was laid out as a rectangular grid of streets oriented along a southwest-to-northeast axis, while the Village of Syracuse was oriented along the east-west axis of the Erie Canal. This melding of topography, roads, canals, and the two villages created the complex set of intersections along the lower portions of North Salina Street. Maps from Syracuse's formative years show that this pattern of streets existed by 1822. A contemporary *Map of Salina, Syracuse, and Lodi* shows the Village of Syracuse extending only three blocks to the south of the Erie Canal, ten blocks to the east from the junction of the side cut, and five blocks north of the Erie Canal.

The two westernmost of these five blocks had a triangular shape due to the direction that the side-cut left the Erie Canal and the northwest-to-southeast orientation of streets established by the Village of Salina. North State

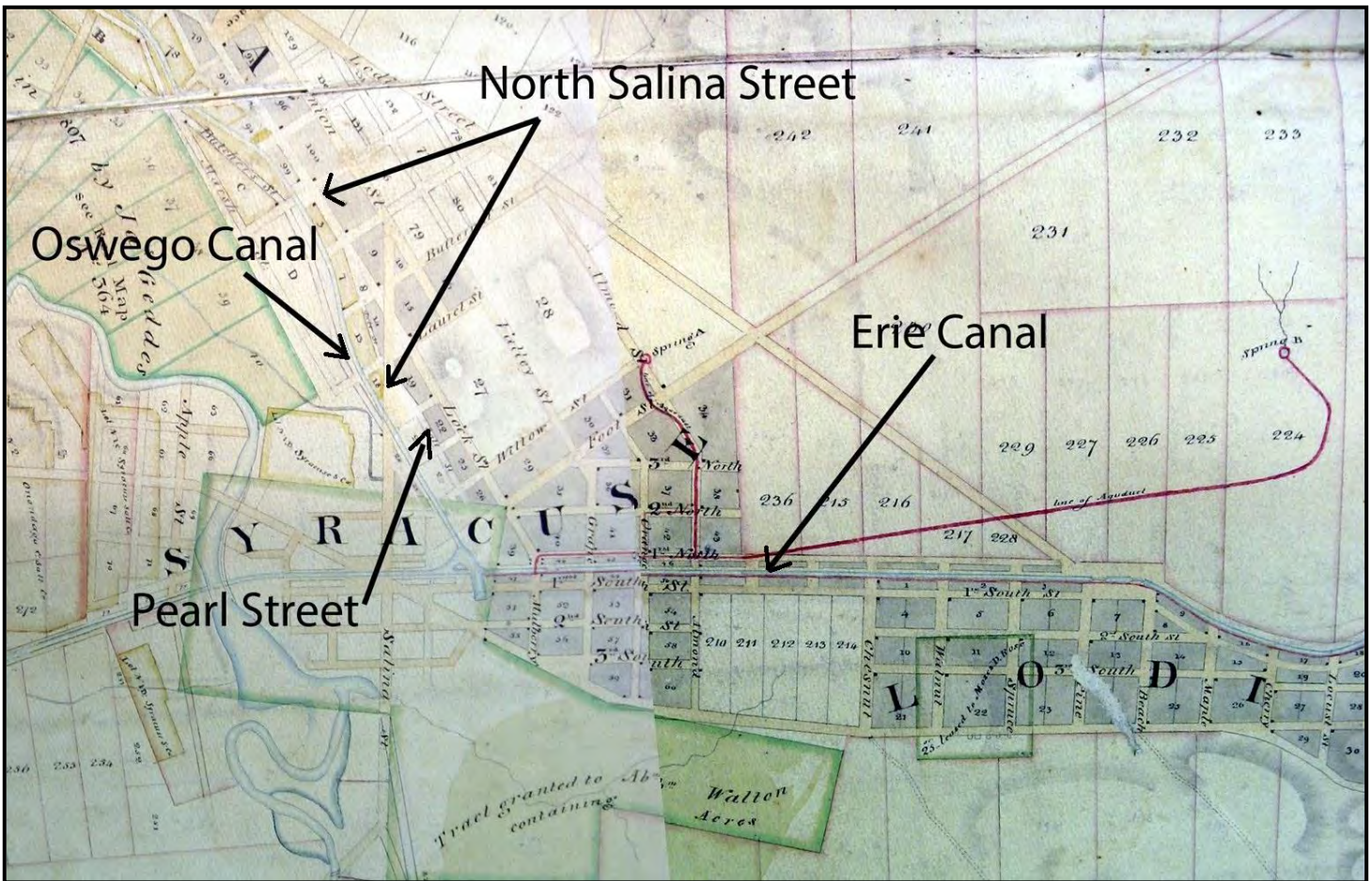
⁷Gruber and Harvey, 28.

⁸Gruber and Harvey, 28.

⁹ Hardin, 157.

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Excerpt of *Map of Salina, Syracuse, and Lodi, 1822*. Compiled from the *Maps of the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation*, by John Randal, 1822 & 1843. New York State Archives, Record Group B1623, Mix #287. Map is annotated for this nomination to show streets and canals.

Street, originally called Lock Street, was the main street paralleling the side-cut canal to the northeast, with Pearl Street, originally known as Salt Street, between it and the canal. Pearl Street branched off North Salina Street near its junction with North State Street. It then paralleled North Salina Street to the southeast, following the northeast side of the Oswego Canal and separated from the canal by a single row of salt boiling buildings. By contrast, North Salina Street extended directly north from the Erie Canal (west of the intersection with the side-cut canal), crossed the canal, and connected to Ash Street, what was then called Union Street, one block north of Butternut Street. The resulting oblique angle was within the original North Salina Street Historic District.

The following decade saw the area along the side-cut canal continue to develop. By 1827, the Village of Syracuse had expanded east and west of the junction of the two canals, resulting in more densely developed

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section of North State and North Salina streets. By the 1860s, the grid was filled in with fully developed streets off North Salina Street with Pearl Street being one of the most important. Above North Salina's intersection with the side-cut canal, Pearl ran to the southeast, creating a triangular-shaped park on the west, then known as Ashland Park (a portion of which is still extant). Pearl then continued southeast to the Erie Canal, parallel to the northeast side of the Oswego Canal, crossing Bridge Street (now East Belden Avenue), Hickory Street, East Willow Street, and James Street. By this time, buildings lined both sides of Pearl Street from North Salina Street south, and a horse-drawn streetcar line ran through the center of North Salina Street, further intensifying its use as a transportation corridor.

Bird's-eye aerial views of Syracuse from 1868 and 1874 provided three-dimensional illustrations of the area, depicting how salt manufacture and commercial growth existed side by side, but constrained and facilitated by the intersections of road, streetcar, rail, and canal. These views showed that the flow of commercial row buildings split when North Salina Street turned to the south. One portion continued across a truss bridge over the Oswego Canal, and another portion continued along Pearl Street, parallel to the Oswego Canal. In the 1868 view shows Syracuse when salt production was at its height. The entire northeastern edge of the Oswego Canal was lined with nearly identical long rectangular salt sheds with the narrow end facing the canal and a tall chimney at the opposite end. These buildings manifested the importance of the salt industry to Syracuse's economy as they lined the canal side of Pearl Street. The northeastern side of Pearl Street was depicted with a row of commercial buildings that were similar to the buildings on North Salina Street.

Another bird's eye view from 1874 provided a different perspective, approaching the area from the west. It showed the two blocks of Pearl Street (from what is now East Belden Avenue to East Willow Street) with a green space and a series of small buildings between the warehouses to the west and the commercial buildings to the east. In addition, the slope of Prospect Hill could be seen, along with churches and houses east of North Salina Street. By the early twentieth century, the Oswego Canal was filled in and converted into a paved roadway known as Oswego Boulevard, which became the path for Interstate 81 in the 1960s. The salt boiling sheds were gone and the stretch of land between Pearl Street and the former Oswego Canal remained vacant except for a railroad spur line of the New York Central Railroad.

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As previously noted, the district had an unusual street pattern resulting from the intersection of North Salina Street with the Oswego Canal. Village grids led to the creation of triangular pieces of land too small for development, but existed as part of the streetscape since the mid-1800s. One such triangular space was created by the oblique intersection of Pearl and North Salina streets. It was identified as Ashland Park in the 1880s and later became the Public Market Place for the City of Syracuse, featuring a row of market stalls. By 1938, it was no longer a market and the space reverted to its original park name. The tip of the Ashland Park triangle is in the district on the west side of the intersection of Pearl and North Salina streets.

Further north, at the intersection of East Laurel, North State, and North Salina streets, was a larger triangular green space that was simply identified as a park in the city 1908 Hopkins Atlas. By 1938, it was Schlosser Park, as it is known today, named after Charles Schlosser, a wagon maker who came to Syracuse in the mid-1800s. He donated the land, which was located in front of his business at the corner of East Laurel and North Salina streets, to the city for a small park. Schlosser Park includes a monument to Civil War General Gustavus Snider (1836-1894), who immigrated to Syracuse from Germany when he was a child.

Criterion A: Social History/Immigration¹⁰

In the early nineteenth century, North Salina Street was called Cooper Street due to the proliferation of cooper shops, which provided barrels for the salt industry. As the principal route between Salina and Syracuse, North Salina Street was also the site of the second Onondaga County Courthouse, built in 1829 on the east side of the 600 block of the street, destroyed by fire in 1856.¹¹ Most of the early buildings were small tradesmen's residences or shops.¹² According to the 1985 nomination document, "By mid-century, the city's 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."¹³ An indication of the prominence of the German population and the importance of North Salina Street was the construction of Assumption Church (812 North Salina Street) in 1865 to serve the growing German Catholic population. In addition to the church, the campus grew to take up most of a city block and included a convent, school, and parish hall.

¹⁰Most of this discussion is taken from the 1985 nomination.

¹¹Harwood, 8-1.

¹²The wood frame building at 753 North Salina Street is the earliest remaining example of these homes.

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Perhaps one of the community's most famous German immigrants was Gustavus Sniper, who gained fame for leading the 185th New York Regiment in several critical Civil War battles and was also a three term New York State Assemblyman. He and his family lived at 504 Prospect Avenue. After his death in 1894, a civic group of local veterans commissioned a statue of General Sniper sitting astride his horse, "Bill."¹⁴ The statue was designed by Syracuse architect Charles E. Colton, and erected in Schlosser Park in 1905.¹⁵

The salt industry declined after the Civil War, which forced an economic realignment within the community. The German craftsmen transferred their mechanical and carpentry talents to the manufacture of domestic goods (clocks, furniture, etc.). "In the period of economic growth during and immediately after the Civil War, North Salina Street developed as a commercial and small manufacturing center, encouraged by civic improvements such as paved streets and sidewalks."¹⁶ The city's first horse-drawn streetcar line was started in 1859, extending up North Salina Street from Clinton Square to Wolf Street.¹⁷ The oldest buildings and the smallest in scale were located at the north end of North Salina Street, closest to Salina. Later in the nineteenth 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."¹⁸ These commercial row buildings had stores or light manufacturing on the first floor, with residences on the second and third floors.

By the end of the century, most of these buildings were owned and occupied by Syracuse residents of German descent, who operated such businesses as tailoring shops, shoemaking, candle making, saloons, millinery shops, cabinet making, cigar making, undertaking, and groceries. In 1900, North Salina Street was home to eleven saloons, six groceries and meat markets, confectionaries, furniture makers, bakers, tailors, and bootmakers. There was also a large German social hall named the Syracuse *Turnverein*, later known as Turner Hall, located at 619 North Salina Street.¹⁹ The American Turner Society provided "congenial gathering places" for Germans across the country as well as physical fitness regimes and support for Germans to assimilate their old culture

¹³Harwood, 8-2.

¹⁴"Neighborhoods of Syracuse, New York: Northside, Wikipedia—the Free Encyclopedia, 2018. Online at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northside,_Syracuse.

¹⁵Dennis Connors, "Who Was Gen. Gustavus Sniper?", Syracuse New Times, January 22, 2014. Online at <http://www.syracusenewtimes.com/who-was-gen-gustavus-sniper/>.

¹⁶Harwood, 8-2.

¹⁷Harvey and Gruber, 37.

¹⁸Harwood, 8-2.

¹⁹The group changed the name in 1938 to the American Turners to avoid any association with the German-American Nazi Bund; "Turnverein Plans to Change Name," *Syracuse Journal*, March 10, 1938, 23.

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with their new way of life in America.”²⁰ The Syracuse Turners remain an active presence on North Salina Street, although by 1960 they had replaced their original hall with a new single-story building.

Starting in the 1890s, the neighborhood began a transition; in the first decades of the twentieth century, residents of German descent left and homes and businesses were then occupied by first and second-generation Italian immigrants. Many of these newer immigrants arrived in Syracuse from other parts of New York State to work as laborers in the city’s many factories and construction businesses. Like the German community before it, the Italian community soon made its mark on the city’s northside, creating their own residential neighborhoods, establishing new church congregations, and opening new businesses. In 2003, the City of Syracuse recognized the contributions of its Italian residents by declaring North Salina Street to be the city’s *Little Italy*.

Criterion A: Commerce & Industry

The North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase adds blocks and streets that feature the same mix of small businesses and light industry as in the original district that was particularly apparent along Pearl Street. Salt sheds lined the west side of Pearl Street along the Oswego Canal well into the late nineteenth century; however, the east sides of the 300, 400, and 500 blocks featured commercial blocks and small factory buildings with residences in the upper floors. This three-block section had two saloons along with two cigar makers, a machinist, a varnisher, and a second-hand store, while many laborers lived in the upper floors of these blocks. By the early 1900s, a pattern had developed along Pearl Street in which the 300 block primarily featured light manufacturing, the 400 block was primarily residential with some small businesses and saloons, and the 500 block was oriented to food with grocery, produce, and meat stores.²¹ In the 1910s, the lower portion of the Nettleton Shoe Factory on the 300 block of Pearl Street included the Dodge Company (typewriter ribbons), Llewellyn & Doyle (machinists), and Rogers & Hilton (electrical repairing). Laborers, meanwhile, resided at nearly all the several addresses in the 400 block, including the Angeloro Building, constructed 1911. It housed the Vecchio Brothers, cigar makers, on the ground floor and apartments for Italian-American workers on the upper stories.²² Meanwhile, the 500 block of Pearl Street included two saloons, two restaurants, two produce stores, two grocers, and a meat store, along with a barber and a shoe polisher. Of particular note is the

²⁰Syracuse Turners website, 2005, “Turner Movement,” <http://www.syracuseturners.com/History.html>.

²¹*The Syracuse Directory, 1908* (Syracuse, NY: Sampson & Murdock, 1908), 830.

²² George Angeloro, interview, February 27, 2017, Syracuse, NY.

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Columbus Bakery at the corner of Pearl and East Belden streets, which was founded in 1897 by Italian immigrants. The bakery made and sold Italian bread out of its modest storefront for the past 120 years and is considered a community landmark.

The properties within the original district are primarily commercial, but the boundary increase area includes several industrial buildings that are more characteristic of the mix of business and light industry common in the late nineteenth-early twentieth century North Salina Street corridor. Founded in Syracuse in 1879, the A. C. Nettleton Company made shoes at its five-story brick shoe factory at 313 Willow Street that was built around 1885. The company invented the men's loafer in 1937 and continues to operate today as a maker of high-end men's footwear.²³ The building extended only half the width of the current block, due to the block being bisected by Granger Alley, running from Pearl to North State streets. By 1908, the alley was removed and the building connected to others on East Willow Street. Sixteen years later, the factory absorbed most of the buildings on Pearl Street, wrapping completely around East Willow Street, with a substantial front on North State Street. Nettleton's L-shaped Willow Street shoe factory operated out of this space until 1983. Today the former factory has been converted to office, commercial, and residential uses.

The Learbury Building (329 North Salina Street) was constructed for the John Gray Shoe Factory around 1903. In 1922, Learbury Clothing Company purchased the building and remained there until 1988, operating both a clothing factory and retail store out of its four-story factory. In 2017, the building was no longer used for industry and was readapted into a behavioral mental health out-patient center. Much of the rest of the block holds the center's one-story clinical facilities on a site that was originally a large lumber yard with a rail line running through it. In 1908, a smaller early twentieth century, brick industrial building was located at 318-324 Pearl Street. It was the location of Rogers & Hilton, electricians, who also manufactured dynamos and motors and continues at present as a precision machine and tool company.

Criterion C: Architecture

²³Hardin, 187.

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Pearl Street and Oswego Blvd, looking south, ca. 1935. The Learbury Building is one the left side of the image, near the center. Image courtesy of the Onondaga Historical Association.

The North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase encompasses the largest cohesive collection of nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century commercial architecture in Syracuse, along with a smaller number of factories and municipal/non-commercial buildings, and a few early to mid-nineteenth-century residences. The entire district (listed and increase) encompasses a wide variety of styles starting with a few Federal and Greek Revival buildings (often obscured by later additions) to mid-to-late-nineteenth century styles like Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, and a number of early twentieth century buildings of Neoclassical and mostly two-part commercial design. In addition to the mix of functions and styles, the area

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retains “low” and “high-style” buildings that represent the range of economic resources available within an immigrant neighborhood.

Most of the expanded district consists of late nineteenth to early twentieth century mixed-use commercial buildings. As noted in the original nomination, throughout the nineteenth century, North Salina Street was an enclave for German immigrants who lived above their businesses along the street.²⁴ The typical building in the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase remains a late nineteenth to early twentieth century mixed-use commercial building of brick construction, between three and five-stories high, with two-over-two sash windows and modest brick cornices. Many buildings originally had outbuildings, but very few stables, storage buildings, or garages survive.

Predominant Styles

The original district boundary was drawn to include the most distinct examples of high-style architecture, including Queen Anne, Italianate, Romanesque Revival and Neoclassical styles; however, the commercial buildings located at the north end of the district are smaller and simpler in design. Moving south toward the city center, the buildings grow in scale and in decorative detail. Buildings in the expansion area add to the mix of styles in the original district indicating a range of diversity in terms of wealth and architecture. The following outlines the expansion areas and the predominant styles found within the component blocks.

Italianate: The 400 block of North Salina Street is dominated by a row of three-story Italianate-style buildings. The facades are symmetrically arranged over first-floor storefronts and feature one-over-one windows with flat, stone lintels and sills, and decorative metal and brick cornices. These buildings are similar to other modest Italianate structures within the existing district although this particular block of buildings presents a very uniform appearance in height and decorative detail.

Queen Anne: At the northern end of the 400 block of North Salina Street is 449 North Salina Street, which features elements of the Queen Anne style. It is an attenuated, three-story building featuring a peaked cornice, decorative brick corbels, paired semi-arched windows and decorative brick pilasters.

²⁴Harwood, 7-2

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Romanesque Revival: The Britton Block (319-25 North Salina Street), constructed in 1891, is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style. Like other “block” buildings located in the original district, it is a substantial brick commercial building featuring multiple storefronts. The façade of the building is divided into five bays by full-height decorative brick pilasters. Within each bay, above the shop fronts, are two-story, arched window openings. The fourth floor features narrow arched windows that are grouped in sets of three and four. The building is crowned by a decorative stepped parapet wall. Another example of Romanesque Revival architecture is located at 622 North State Street. It is an imposing three-story building with tall arched windows on the third floor with brick arches (though what was possibly a substantial metal cornice has been removed from the front façade).

The Angeloro Block at 422-424 Pearl Street is another typical example of the Romanesque Revival in the expansion area. Constructed 1911, it is a four-story featuring brick pilasters that divide the front façade into three main bays. The second and third story windows feature segmental arches and the fourth story windows feature full rounded arches below brick corbelling and a narrow metal cornice. The center bay of the front façade rises to a raised brick pediment featuring the building name and date.

The building at 507-13 North Salina Street was excluded from the original nomination because of the c. 1960 face attached to the facade. In 2014, this addition was removed revealing the original late Romanesque Revival brick façade, which features polychrome stone/brick pilasters on the first floor that rise as projecting brick to above the roof line. The pilasters divide the façade into six bays; within each bay are narrow arched windows and decorative brick corbeling. This building is similar to 707-09 North State Street, which also features the stone and brick pilasters on the first floor, which frame the store fronts and then rise above the roof line to a square stepped parapet wall.

Neoclassical: Located at 466 North Salina Street is a three-story, seven-bay block with Neoclassical features, including white brick, full-height pilasters with decorative capitals that symmetrically divide the façade. The capitals “support” a projecting metal cornice. This building is similar in style to 642-650 North Salina Street, which was listed as non-contributing in the original nomination; it has since been rehabilitated revealing a simplified Neo-Classical façade, and now contributes to the expanded nomination.

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Early Twentieth Century Commercial: By the early twentieth century, the North Salina Street corridor was for the most part built out. Infill buildings constructed subsequently were primarily small, one- and two-story buildings that catered to the automobile era, specifically small mechanic's garages. Examples within the existing district include 724 and 931 North Salina Street; within the expansion area are 404 Pearl Street and 944 North Salina Street. All these one-story buildings were built from 1920 to the late 1940s and have flat roofs behind low, square or stepped parapet walls. The Day Motor Company, Inc., at the corner of East Laurel and North State streets, is an exception. This Ford dealership was built in the 1920s and represented a more substantial investment in the area.

Industrial Buildings

The 1985 historic district omitted industrial properties that are now being included with the nominated boundary increase, specifically, three industrial buildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The earliest and largest is the circa 1885 Nettleton shoe factory and show room located at the corner of East Willow and Pearl Street. It is a five-story, brick building on a stone foundation that takes up half a city block. Its elevations are broken into bays by full-height, projecting brick pilasters that have decorative bands of stone on the first floor. The arched windows are generally two-over-one with decorative, arched brick hoods. Converted to office and residential use in the late 1980s, the property is an excellent example of late nineteenth-century industrial architecture.

In addition to the Nettleton factory is the Learbury Building (329 North Salina Street), constructed around 1920 and is another second manufacturing building being added. It was built as a shoe factory but later converted into a clothing factory and show room. The building is a four-story, brick building on a rusticated stone foundation. It is eighteen bays across and six bays deep. The regular rows of windows have stone sills but no lintels. The roof line features decorative brick corbelling. Its simplified form has fewer decorative features than the Nettleton Shoe Factory. Now used for offices, this building has good architectural integrity. The third industrial building is the Rogers & Hilton electrical firm dating from the beginning of the twentieth century. It is the smallest factory in the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Expansion. Located at 318-324 Pearl Street, the company built dynamos and motors.

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Municipal/Non-commercial Architecture

Within the nominated boundary increase, one former municipal building has been identified. Located at 727-29 North Salina Street is a fire station that was designed by Charles Colton of Syracuse and constructed in 1901. In 1950, it was substantially altered, including the removal of its third floor, and the construction of a yellow-brick front façade with large, two-bay overhead doors on the street level, and three metal hopper windows on the second floor. It retains its tall brick hose tower toward the rear of the property.

Religious Architecture

Early atlases and bird's-eye views of the North Salina Street neighborhood depict a number of churches in close proximity to the North Salina Street corridor, including three Lutheran churches that faced each other on three corners of the intersection of Prospect and Butternut streets. Perhaps the most prominent and the last remaining church within the district is the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption. The parish was founded in 1845, and was continually overseen by the Franciscan Friars Conventual for more than 150 years. The order was founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi and members came to the United States in the mid-nineteenth century from Germany to settle in Syracuse to minister to German Catholics throughout the northeast. They built a friary in 1859 that is still extant and connected to the church. As noted in the original nomination, the current church was constructed in 1865 and was designed by the important central New York architect, Horatio Nelson White, as "the most lavish of all his Romanesque Revival style churches."²⁵ The church's two domed towers are a prominent landmark on the north-side skyline.

A mosque opened in the expanded historic district in the early twenty-first century in a turn-of-the-twentieth-century commercial building on North Salina Street. It continues the tradition of new immigrants securing their ethnic identity and creating robust communities by establishing religious and cultural institutions.

Residential Architecture

Although now primarily a commercial district, a few residential structures survive along North Salina Street attesting to its early to late nineteenth century history. The earliest house (now converted for office and residential use) is located at 753 North Salina Street; and is a rare Federal style frame building constructed prior to 1850. Diagonally across North Salina Street and set back from the street is a Greek Revival style house at 758

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North Salina Street; it features a columned temple front mostly obscured by a shop addition. A third early frame residence is located at 827 North Salina Street; however, an addition was added around 1958 to what appears to be an early gable-front residence. Visible just above the addition's parapet are two windows in the gable end.

The original district identified a small collection of late-Victorian residences with modest Queen Anne and Neo-Classical detailing on Prospect Avenue. From this time period, the most imposing residence was built at 518 Prospect Avenue. Known as the "Hoffman Castle," it was constructed in 1889 by Charles L. Hoffman, president of the National Brewing Company, inspired by a castle on the Neckar River in his native Germany.²⁶ This house had elements of both the Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styles, with features that included large, square massing with rounded arches on the first story, a corner turret, polychrome slate roof, and fine interior woodwork and stenciling.

The nominated boundary increase adds two interesting houses that date to the 1870s. The Italianate house at 902 North Salina Street is a two-story brick house with a later full-width front porch, three arched windows on the second floor, and decorative brick corbelling under a wide-overhanging cornice. The brick, two-story, six-bay house at 204 Catawba Street was built as a multifamily dwelling. It features one-over-one windows with stone sills, low-arch hood molding, and brick corbeling under a slightly projecting roof.

A decidedly modest dwelling is located off East Belden Avenue (though its address is 504 Pearl Street Rear). Accessed through a narrow, gated alley, the masonry block building is two stories tall with an asymmetrical façade and one-over-one windows. Dating to around 1900, this is an unusual and rare surviving example of workers' tenement housing in the district and in the city, tucked into an inner courtyard behind the Columbus Bakery.

Twentieth-Century Decline and Revival

The North Salina Street corridor functioned as a commercial and light manufacturing center well into the twentieth century, even though the period between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw major

²⁵Harwood, 7-2.

²⁶Hardin, 175.

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changes in Syracuse. By 1900, the salt industry was replaced by a diversity of new industries and manufacturing ventures. Unable to compete with efficient rail systems, the Erie Canal closed in 1919 and was filled in during the 1920s to be replaced in sections by Erie Boulevard and later by Interstate 690. The Oswego Canal within Syracuse was also filled in, first replaced by the West Shore line of the New York Central Railroad; later by Oswego Boulevard and then by Interstate 81.

Most of the buildings in the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase were in place by the early twentieth century, and most later buildings are small service structures like the mechanics' garages on Pearl Street and North Salina Street. By the 1950s, Sanborn maps of North Salina Street show a cohesive commercial and light industrial district with machinists' shops, paint shops, automobile repair shops, furniture stores, upholstery shops, and dry cleaners as well as restaurants, clubs, social organizations, and residences.

The 1960s were also a turning point in the city's history and the end point for the expanded district's period of significance. Post-war suburbanization took its toll on Syracuse along with urban renewal programs, that were intended to bring new luster to a fading downtown. The result was the demolition of significant portions of the city. Fortunately, North Salina Street missed the era's clearance programs; however, the corridor did suffer the effects of the decline in the city's population (33 percent by 2000) and the loss of businesses. It was during this period that some property owners sought to update their nineteenth-century buildings with the installation of "modern" facades, as seen at 437 North Salina Street and 706-710 North Salina Street.

After languishing for several decades, the fortunes of the North Salina Street corridor began to change in the late 1990s. By 2003, in recognition of the Italian immigrants who settled on the city's north side during the latter half of the nineteenth century, the city officially designated the neighborhood as Syracuse's "Little Italy" and invested in substantial streetscape improvements along North Salina Street. Active neighborhood advocacy organizations such as NorthsideUP and the Greater North Salina Street Business Association worked jointly to improve the quality of life and encourage the next generation of business owners in the neighborhood. NorthsideUP was instrumental in securing New York Main Street grant funding for the community, which resulted in the investment of approximately \$575,000 in façade and interior improvements of commercial and mixed-use buildings along North Salina Street.

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Historically the home of the city's new immigrant communities, the northside is again changing with a fresh influx of new Americans. People hailing from all over the world are starting new businesses along North Salina Street. It is now common to see Middle Eastern clothing stores, Halal markets, and restaurants serving African and South Asian cuisine alongside the more traditional Italian mainstays and professional offices, supply stores, and appliance repair shops. A mosque provides religious support along with the still active Assumption Roman Catholic church. In recognition of its special place in the community, the northside recently adopted the name of "Gateway to Many Nations."

Conclusion

The North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase delineates the largely-intact mercantile and manufacturing corridor that developed between the early villages of Salina and Syracuse in the nineteenth century and is historically significant for community development and architecture. Its form was created in the first decades of the nineteenth century by the intersection of canals and street grids within topographic constraints. First serving the salt industry, the district grew into a diverse commercial and light manufacturing center that was built primarily by the city's early German immigrants after the Civil War and inherited and further developed by Italian residents at the turn of the twentieth century. It contains one the highest concentrations of nineteenth-century buildings within Syracuse, with locally significant examples of a range of architectural styles applied to commercial buildings, factories, public buildings, and residences. Despite urban flight and urban renewal, a sense of community has persisted into the twenty-first century, supported by the district's cohesive historic character, distinctive architecture, and renewed welcome of immigrants.

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Connors, Dennis. "Who Was Gen. Gustavus Sniper?," *Syracuse New Times*, January 22, 2014. Online at <http://www.syracusenewtimes.com/who-was-gen-gustavus-sniper/>.

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Hardin, Evamaria. *Syracuse Landmarks: An AIA Guide to Downtown and Historic Neighborhoods.* Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1993.

Harwood, John. *North Salina Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, 1985.

Interview with George Angeloro, Syracuse, NY, February 27, 2017.

Laass, J. C., L. Laass and E. Sachse & Co. *Bird's Eye View of Syracuse, N.Y.* Baltimore, MD: 1868. Online at <https://www.loc.gov/item/75694814/>.

The Syracuse Directory, 1908. Syracuse, NY: Sampson & Murdock, 1908.

Syracuse Turners website, 2005, "Turner Movement." Online at <http://www.syracuseturners.com/History.html>.

"Turnverein Plans to Change Name," *Syracuse Journal*, March 10, 1938, 23.

Whitford, Noble E. *History of the Canal System of the State of New York.* (Supplement to the Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor of the State of New York, 1905.) Albany, NY: Brandow Printing Co., 1906.

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: Onondaga Historical Association

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.15 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) **See pages 62 & 63.**

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>405904</u> Easting	<u>476598</u> Northing	3	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>405994</u> Easting	<u>4768473</u> Northing
2	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>405931</u> Easting	<u>4768579</u> Northing	4	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>405937</u> Easting	<u>4767964</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary increase includes properties primarily located at the northeast, east and south ends of the listed district as indicated on the enclosed map. Properties in these areas illustrate the growth and development of the listed district and exhibit the same continued historical narrative and extant architectural character for identified resources along the North Salina Street corridor throughout its period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bruce G. Harvey, Ph. D., (edited by Kate Auwaeter, Preservation Planner)

organization City of Syracuse

date 14 September 2017

street & number 4948 Limehill Dr.

telephone N/A

city or town Syracuse

state NY

zip code 13215

e-mail KAuwaeter@syr.gov

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: North Salina Street Boundary Increase

City or Vicinity: Syracuse

County: Onondaga State: New York

Photographer: Bruce G. Harvey & Sam Gruber

Date Photographed: 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number: see pages 64-65 for photo key.

- 0001 of 0028: East Willow & Pearl Street looking north, showing former Nettleton Shoe Factory.
0002 of 0028: View looking south from Pearl and Hickory Streets showing former factory at 320-324 Pearl.
0003 of 0028: View of west elevation of Nettleton Shoe Factory, viewed from N State Street.
0004 of 0028: Looking south from 502 Pearl Street.
0005 of 0028: Looking north along Pearl Street from East Belden, Ashland Park is on the left.
0006 of 0028: 319-325 N Salina Street, view looking southwest.
0007 of 0028: 330 N Salina Street, view looking northeast.
0008 of 0028: Gen, Sniper Statue, Schlosser Park (420 N Salina St), view looking east.
0009 of 0028: 400 Block of N Salina Street, view looking northwest.
0010 of 0028: 622 N State Street & 466 to 488 North Salina Street, view looking north.
0011 of 0028: 423 to 435 N Salina Street.
0012 of 0028: 435 to 449 N Salina Street, view looking northwest.
0013 of 0028: Looking southwest along N Salina Street from intersection with North State Street.
0014 of 0028: Looking northeast along N State Street & East Laurel St.
0015 of 0028: 602 to 622-630 N State Street, view looking northeast.
0016 of 0028: West side of 500 block of N Salina Street where listed and boundary increase converge.
0017 of 0028: Looking southwest from 547-553 N Salina St.
0018 of 0028: 478 to 466 & 622-30 N Salina St., view looking southeast.
0019 of 0028: 307 E Division Street at the corner of Gebhardt Ave.
0020 of 0028: West side of Gebhardt Ave. looking northwest.
0021 of 0028: Southeast corner of N Salina & Catawba Streets.
0022 of 0028: West side of 800 block of N Salina at Isabella St.
0023 of 0028: East side of 900 block of N Salina Street looking southeast toward Assumption Church (NR listed)
0024 of 0028: 902 N Salina St., view looking northeast from Isabella St.
0025 of 0028: 910 & 914 N Salina St., view looking northeast.

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

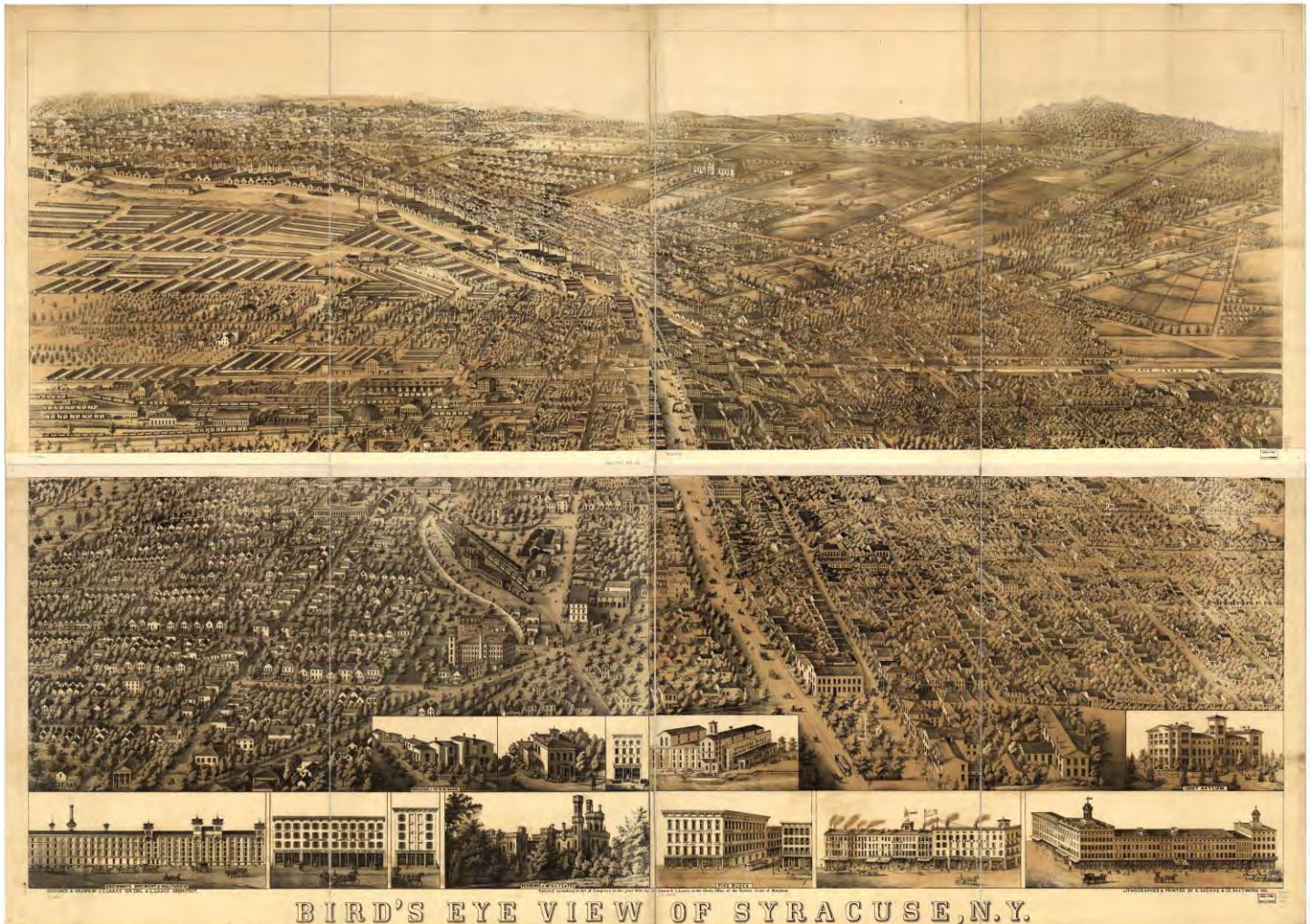
0026 of 0028: West side of 900 block of N Salina St. (NR listed).
0027 of 0028: 932-940, 938 & 930 N Salina St (left to right).
0028 of 0028: 920 to 914 N. Salina St.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State



1868 *Bird's eye view of Syracuse, N.Y.* by J. C. Laass, L. Laass, and E. Sachse & Co. Online at <https://www.loc.gov/item/2004627688/>. North Salina Street is near the center of the map (top half).

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State



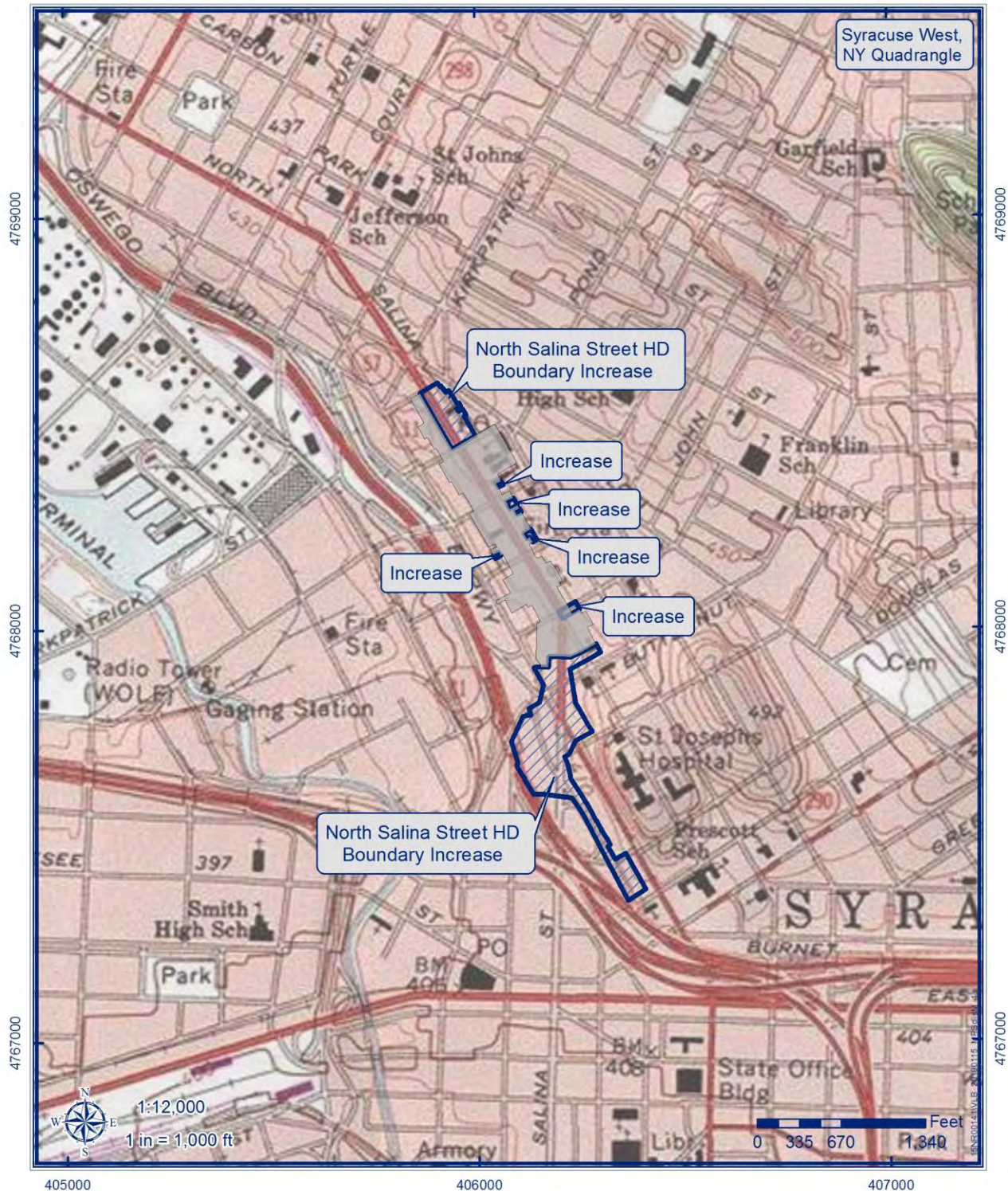
1874 *Bird's Eye View of Syracuse, New York* by The American Oleograph Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Online at <https://www.loc.gov/item/2004627688/>. Salt flats in in lower portion and Oswego Canal is to the left. North Salina Street is left side near the center. The Erie Canal runs diagonally through the center from top to bottom.

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

North Salina Street HD Boundary Increase

City of Syracuse,
Onondaga Co., NY



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

North Salina Street
HD

North Salina Street
HD Boundary
Increase



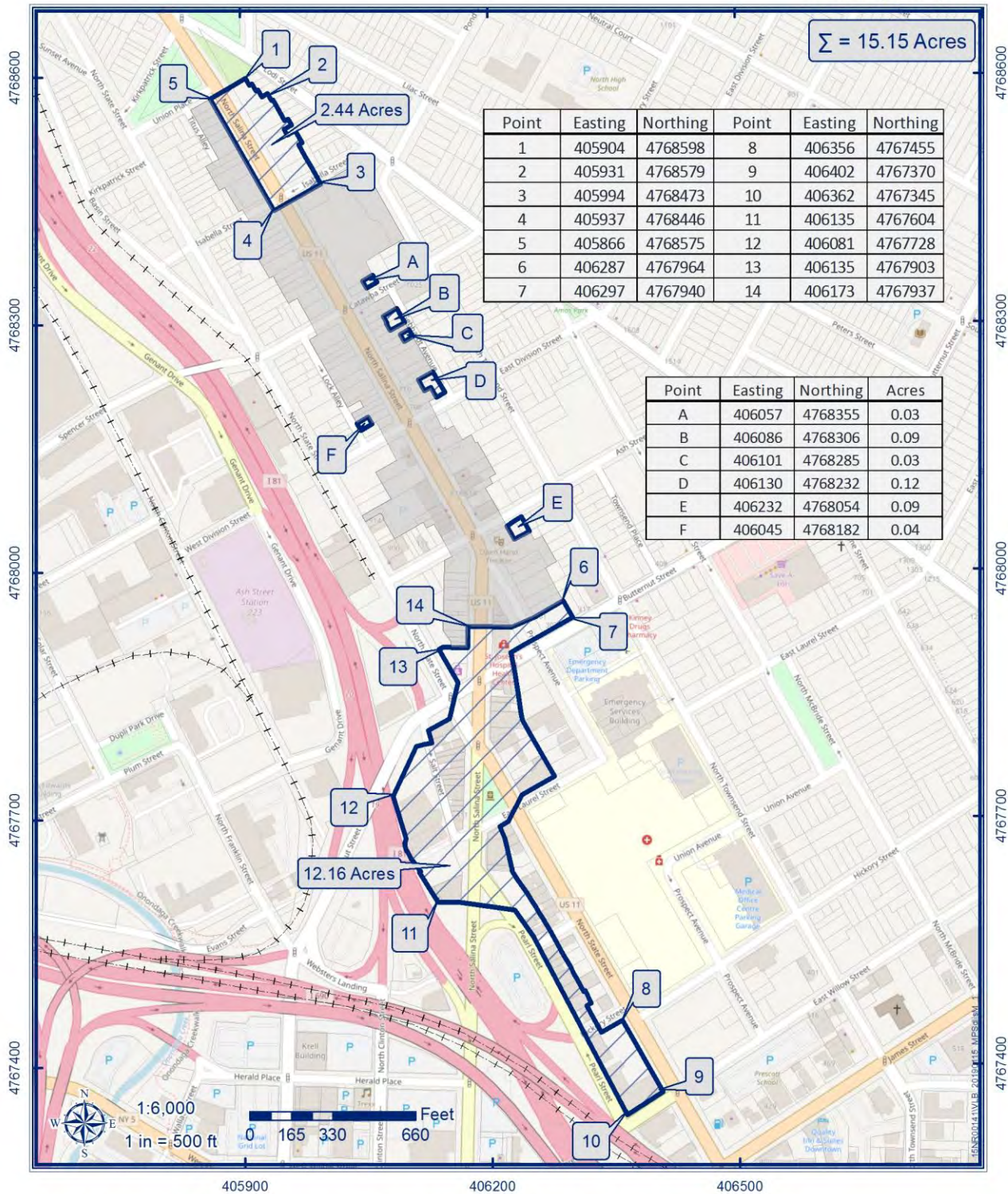
Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

North Salina Street HD Boundary Increase

City of Syracuse,
Onondaga Co., NY



North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

Section 10 continued:

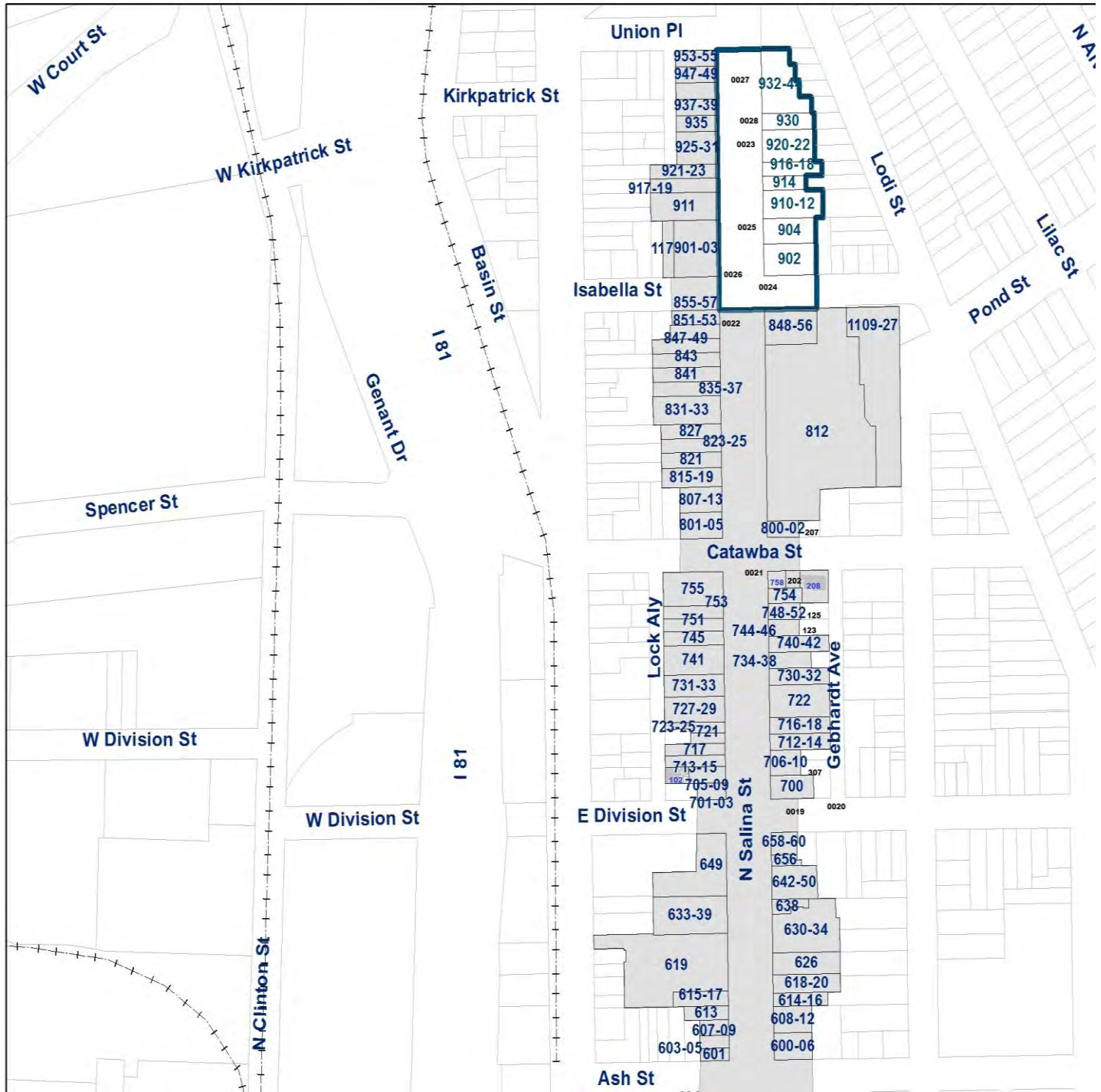
UTM Coordinates:

5.	18N	405866E	4768575N
6.	18N	406287E	4767964N
7.	18N	406297E	4767940N
8.	18N	406356E	4767455N
9.	18N	406402E	4767370N
10.	18N	406362E	4767345N
11.	18N	406135E	4767604N
12.	18N	406081E	4767728N
13.	18N	406135E	4767903N
14.	18N	406173E	4767937N
A.	18N	406057E	4768355N
B.	18N	406086E	4768306N
C.	18N	406101E	4768285E
D.	18N	406130E	4768232N
E.	18N	406232E	4768054N
F.	18N	406045E	4768182N

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase
Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY Photo Key

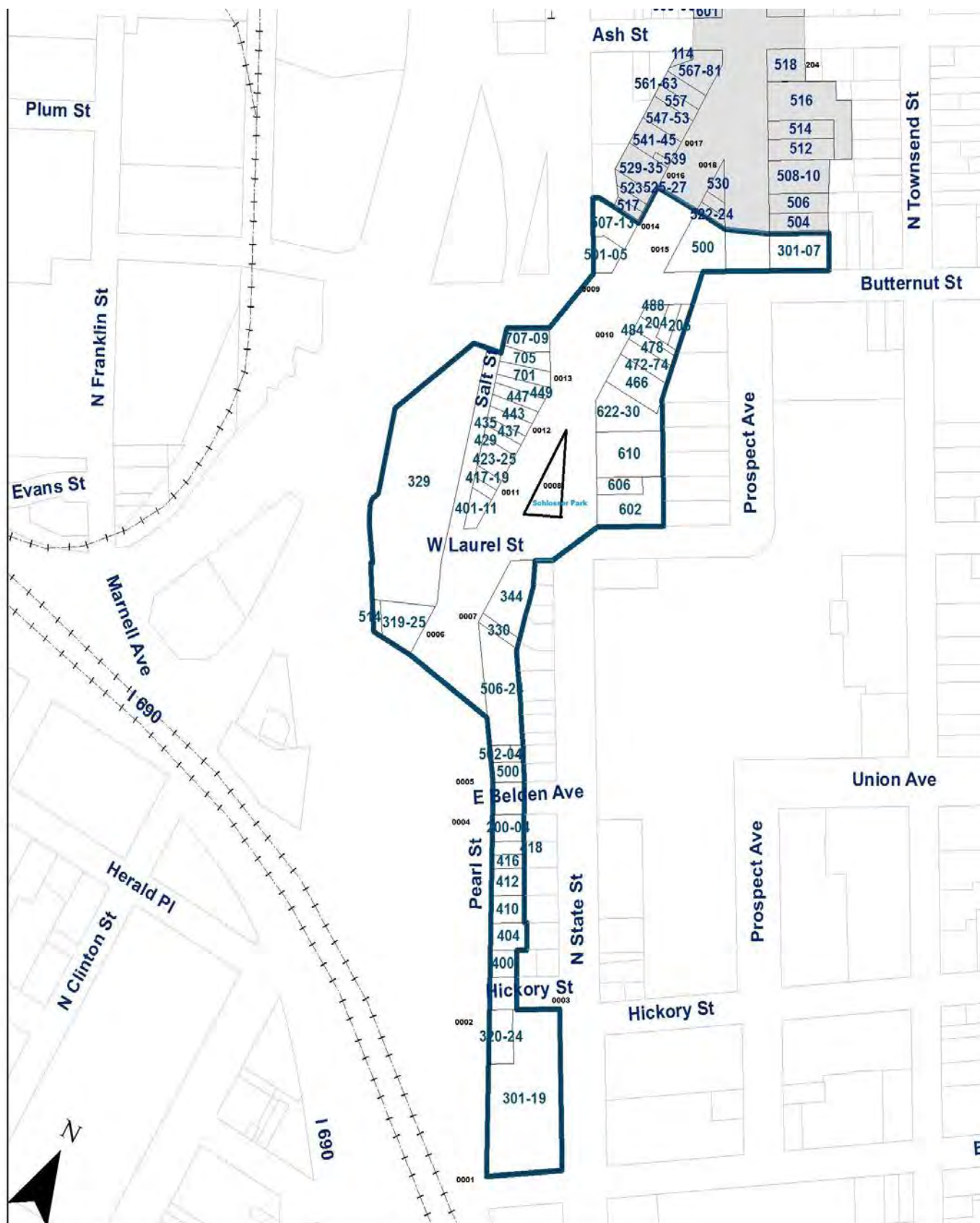


North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase

Onondaga County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

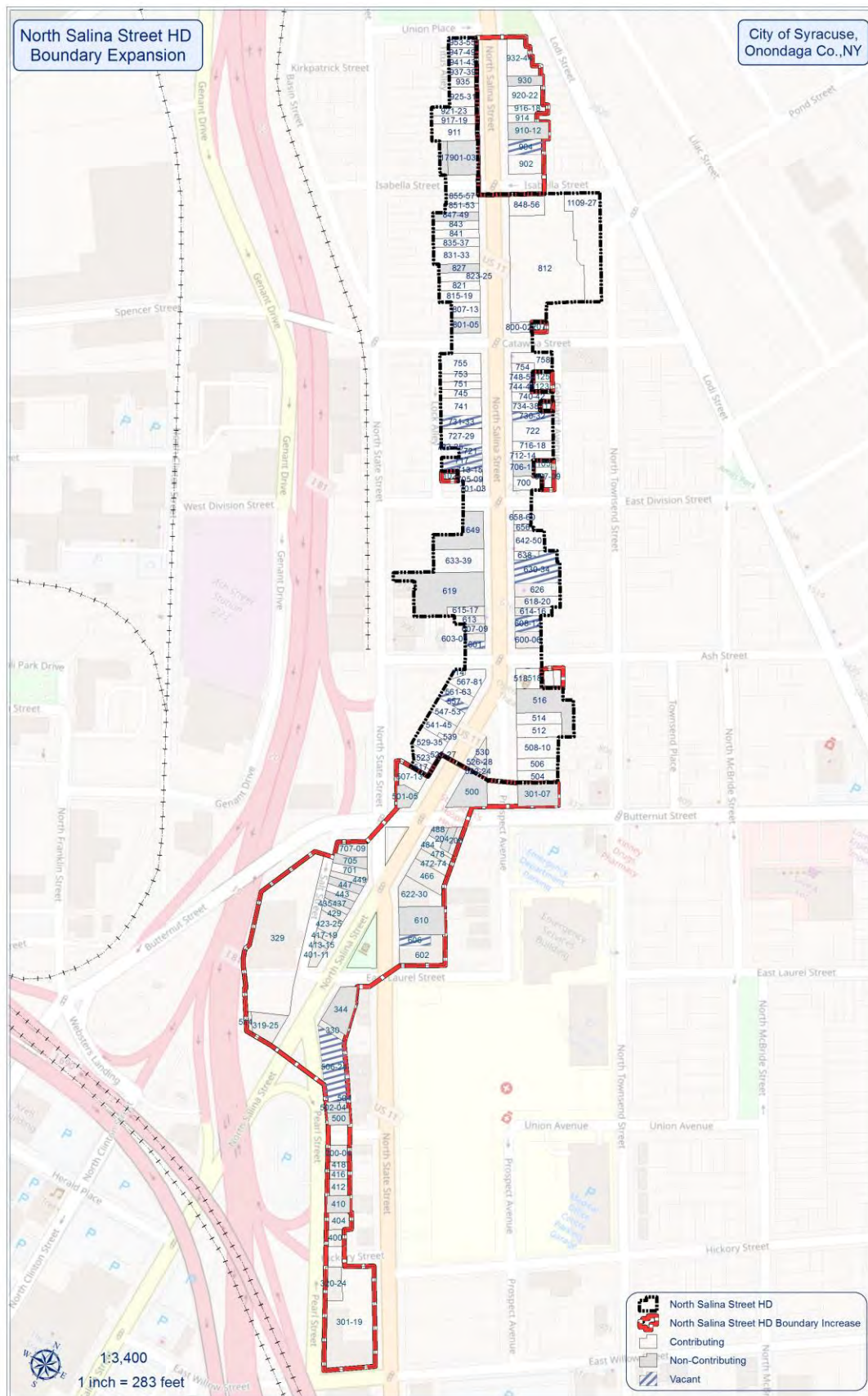


North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY

County and State



Knise & Krick, Inc.



DESIGNERS - BUILDERS - CONSULTANTS
TO INDUSTRY FOR
TOOLS, GAGES, FIXTURES & SPECIAL MACHINERY
Established 1926

324 Pearl Street
Syracuse, NY 13203

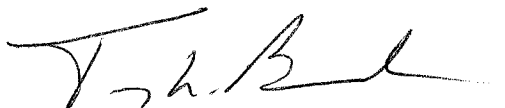
Phone (315) 422-3516
Fax (315) 422-3594

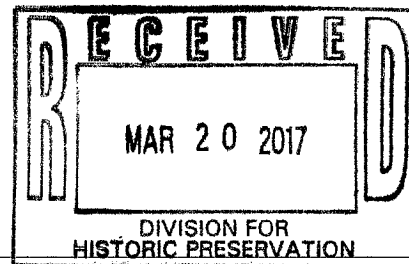
P.O. Box 6058
Syracuse, NY 13217

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to voice my objection to my building be added to the "Historic Preservation District". I am Terry Bunch, owner of a building at 324 Pearl Street, Syracuse, New York 13203.

Sincerely:

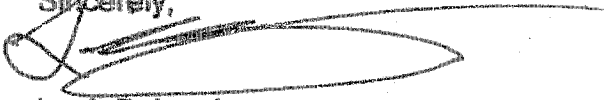

Terry Bunch



To New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historical Preservation.

I own a building located at 410 Pearl Street, and I do NOT want it to be part of this registry. It is already a highly-restricted area and difficult enough to work within the regulations of the city of Syracuse. What we need is development in the repressed area. Cuomo should make it a part of the empire zone instead.

Sincerely,

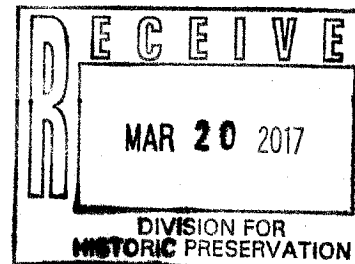


Leah Pekarsky
March 13, 2017

Seen before me this 13th day of March 2017



MATTHEW R. EATON
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Onondaga County
Reg. No. 01EA6341623
My Commission Expires 05/09/2021



March 10 2017

Sauro Photographic Art

412 Pearl Street

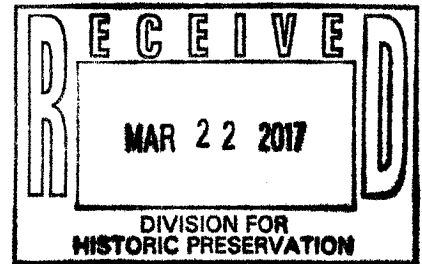
Syracuse, NY, 13203

To whom it concerns

I am writing to voice my objection to my building be added to the "Historic Preservation District". I am, Duane Sauro, owner of a building at 412 Pearl street, Syracuse, N.Y. 13203.

Duane Sauro

Duane Sauro
Lic # 113 923 786



STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ONONDAGA

Sworn before me this 20 day
of March, 2017

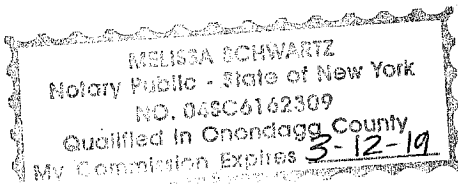
[Signature]

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF ONONDAGA

Sworn before me this 20 day
of March, 2017

Denise Seymour

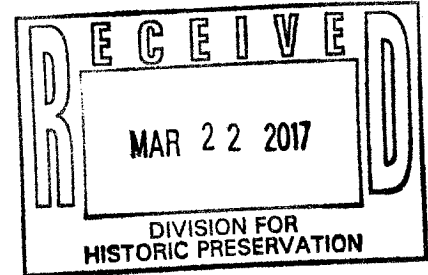
Denise Seymour
Commissioner of Deeds
City of Syracuse
My Commission Expires December 31, 2018



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

детна ситноч

Demetra's Alterations
416 Pearl Street
Syracuse, NY 13203



A Hacked Acknowledgment 3/16/2017 APT

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF Onondaga) ss:

On this 16th day of March 2017, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared Demetra Christou personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that she executed the same in her capacity, and that by her signature on the instrument, the individual, executed the instrument, and that such individual made such appearance before the undersigned in Syracuse, New York.

Anita P. Lombardi

Notary Public

Commission Expires:

Affix Notary Stamp or Seal

ANITA P. LOMBARDI
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01LO6120175
Qualified in Onondaga County
Commission Expires 12/13/2020

John St. Denis (Owner)
424 Pearl St./202 E. Belden
Syracuse, NY 13203

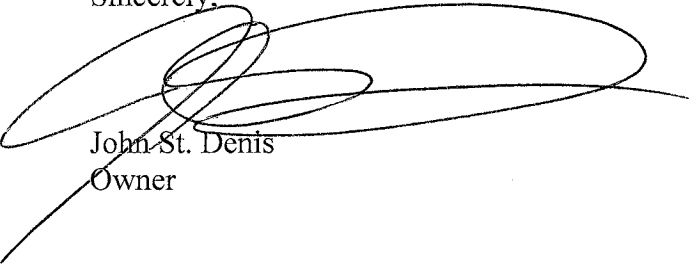
March 16, 2017

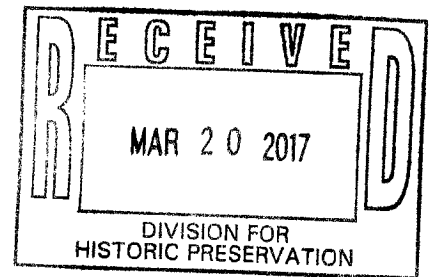
New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Commissioner Harvey:

I respectfully object to the proposed National Register Listing.

Sincerely,


John St. Denis
Owner



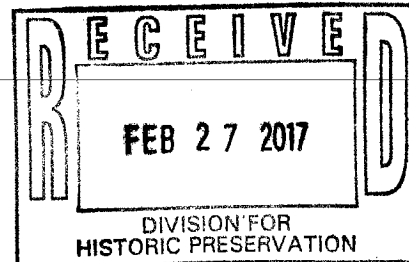
February 24, 2017

To: Michael F. Lynch, P.E. AIA
Director, Division for Historic Preservation

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

From: Leonard J. Tucci
3640 Wilderness Blvd W
Parrish, FL 34219

-and-



Leonard C. Tucci (Power of Attorney)
2827 Hiltonwood Rd
Baldwinsville, NY 13027

Re: 606-610 North State St, Syracuse, NY 13203

We would like to **object** to our building being placed on the list of Historic Preservation Districts. This building has no historic relevance, as it is a one story block construction. Please see enclosed photo.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "L. Tucci", written over a horizontal line.

Leonard C. Tucci (Power of Attorney)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Rita C. Myers", written in a cursive style.

RITA C. MYERS
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF NEW YORK
Qualified in Madison County No.
01MY6006963
Commission Expires 05/11/18



STATION 12

600
DAVID CLARK
Leasing Center

AVAILABLE
FOR LEASE
310 445-1010



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

For NYSDOT Projects
New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): Clinton Square

ADDRESS OR STREET LOCATION: 99 N Salina Street and 98 S Salina Street

COUNTY: Onondaga

TOWN: Syracuse

VILLAGE:

ORIGINAL USE: Public Square CURRENT USE: Public Square

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (if known): Cyrus Edwin Dallin -- sculpture Date Built: 1910, alterations 1925, 2001

DESCRIPTION

Please check those that are applicable

Exterior Walls: ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ cement-asbestos ☒ not applicable

Roof: ☐ asphalt ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate ☒ unknown

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block
☒ not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ overgrown

Associated Building: ☐ garage ☐ barns ☐ shed ☐ silo

☐ carriage house ☐ privy ☐ other

Landscape Features: ☐ mature trees ☐ smaller trees ☐ bushes, hedges

☐ slate sidewalk ☒ concrete sidewalk ☐ walls ☒ lawn

Building Surroundings: ☐ open land ☐ woodland ☐ scattered buildings ☒ densely built-up

☐ commercial ☐ industrial ☐ residential ☐ agricultural ☐

PREPARED BY: Erica Mollon & Molly McDonald

DATE: September 13, 2016

ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.

PIN:

ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016

Narrative Description of Property:

Clinton Square is an open space located in the heart of downtown Syracuse, located between West Genesee Street, Erie Boulevard East, and North Clinton and North Salina Streets. The rectangular park has a lawn extending to the east and west of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument to focal point of the Square. The stone monument, designed by sculptor Cyrus Edwin Dallin, rises as a square shaft on a large base which is raised up from street level by steps on all sides. The north and south face of the shaft have stone carved elements while the east and west faces feature bronze sculptures. The figures on the east side are entitled "A Call to Arms" and the west "An Incident at Gettysburg." (Onondaga Historical Association) Ionic columns are located at the four corners of the monument and support a simple architrave. A detailed frieze with floral garlands and helmets is located above this with dentils above. A simple cornice is supported by chunky modillions. The monument is topped with an orb supported on four sides by carved eagles with a floral garland connecting each.

Narrative Description of National Register Eligibility:

Clinton Square was established by the mid-19th century as a hub of trade and commerce adjacent to the Erie Canal. By 1905 it was a simple oval lawn enclosed by a low iron fence adjacent to the canal. Further renovations altered the square further and in 1910 the Beaux Arts paved plaza with the Soldiers and Sailors Monument as its centerpiece was dedicated to honor the Onondaga County residents who fought in the Civil War. In 1925 the Erie Canal was filled in and Erie Boulevard mapped as a major east-west thoroughfare through Syracuse with the area surrounding the plaza used as parking. In 2001 the square was rededicated and a reflecting pool and fountains constructed over the site of the Erie Canal. Clinton Square and the Soldiers and Sailors Monument within it are eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C as an early dedicated open space in downtown Syracuse and a designed landscape dominated by the distinguished Beaux-Arts monument designed by Cyrus Edwin Dallin.

Historic Maps: Sanborn maps for Syracuse published in 1892, 1910, and 1951.

Other Sources:

Onondaga Historical Association

2014 "A Monument to Soldiers and Sailors: This Week in History." *Onondaga Historical Association* June 22, 2014. http://www.syracuse.com/living/index.ssf/2014/06/a_monument_to_soldiers_and_sailors_-_this_week_in_history.html

The Post-Standard

2001 Layden, Sarah. "The Square comes full circle." *The Post-Standard* September 2, 2001.



9/14/2016

0 200 FEET

 Property Boundary

99 Salina St N & Erie Blvd W
Location Map



A view of Clinton Square, an early park in downtown Syracuse dominated by the Soldiers and Sailors Monument designed by sculptor Cyrus Edwin Dallin circa 1910

1