Appendix E
Historic Resource Inventory Forms for Properties Recommended NR-eligible
## Appendix E: Historic Resources Inventory Forms

### Table E-1: Properties Recommended National Register-eligible

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter ID</th>
<th>Address/Name</th>
<th>Brief Description</th>
<th>Study Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>145 ARSENAL DR REAR/ Onondaga Hollow Burial Ground, House Family Cemetery</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>111-15 BURNET AVE</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Viaduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>211 BURNET AVE/ Doll House</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Viaduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>314 BURNET AVE</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Viaduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>219 BURNET AVE &amp; MC BRIDE ST Dollard House</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Viaduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>200 BURNET AVE &amp; TOWSENDE ST/ Lammert Residence</td>
<td>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 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.</td>
<td>Viaduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>117 BUTTERNUT ST &amp; SALT ST/ Veterans Fastener Supply Corp</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Viaduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>410-18 CROUSE AVE</td>
<td>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 a relatively intact example of Second Empire-style institutional building.</td>
<td>Viaduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>312 FILLMORE AVE/ The Heritage at Loretto</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>713-15 GENESEE ST E</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Viaduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>728 GENESEE ST E &amp; FORMAN AVE</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Viaduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>620 GENESEE ST W TO BELDEN AVE/ First Presbyterian Church and Belden House</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Viaduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Address/ Name</td>
<td>Brief Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>308 GENESEE ST W TO WILLOW ST</td>
<td>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 that was the birthplace and one-time headquarters of Byrne Dairy. It is significant under Criteria A and C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>JAMES ST/ Norton House</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>JAMES ST/ Church of the Saviour</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>JAMES ST</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>323-35</td>
<td>JAMES ST &amp; STATE ST N</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>200-23</td>
<td>PARK AVE &amp; PLUM ST</td>
<td>The building at 200-232 Park Avenue 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>SALINA ST N/Clinton Square</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>SENECA TNPK E/ House</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>23 STATE ST N</td>
<td>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 19th century double house drawing on Queen Anne and Italianate-style architectural sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>27 STATE ST N</td>
<td>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 19th century double house drawing on Queen Anne and Italianate-style architectural sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>STATE ST N &amp; WILLOW ST E/ St John the Evangelist Church</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>STATE ST N</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>STATE ST N TO OSWEGO BLVD/ Wag Foods</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>107-109</td>
<td>TOWNSEND ST/ Phoenix Foundry &amp; Machine Co.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior Walls:</th>
<th>wood clapboard</th>
<th>wood shingle</th>
<th>vertical boards</th>
<th>stone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brick</td>
<td>poured concrete</td>
<td>concrete block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cement-asbestos</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof:</td>
<td>asphalt</td>
<td>wood shingle</td>
<td>metal</td>
<td>slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>stone</td>
<td>brick</td>
<td>poured concrete</td>
<td>concrete block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alterations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition:</td>
<td>excellent</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>fair</td>
<td>overgrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Building:</td>
<td>garage</td>
<td>barns</td>
<td>shed</td>
<td>silo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carriage house</td>
<td>privy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Features:</td>
<td>mature trees</td>
<td>smaller trees</td>
<td>bushes, hedges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>slate sidewalk</td>
<td>concrete sidewalk</td>
<td>walls</td>
<td>lawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Surroundings:</td>
<td>open land</td>
<td>woodland</td>
<td>scattered buildings</td>
<td>densely built-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>commercial</td>
<td>industrial</td>
<td>residential</td>
<td>agricultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 publicly 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 and 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 Eunis 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

Case, Dick


Daughters of the American Revolution

Deetz, James and Edwin S. Dethlefsen

Lewis Publishing

*Syracuse Herald*
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.

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.

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

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

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
- [x] stone
- [ ] brick
- [ ] poured concrete
- [ ] concrete block
- [ ] vinyl siding
- [ ] aluminum siding
- [ ] cement-asbestos
- [ ] not applicable

Roof:
- [ ] asphalt
- [ ] wood shingle
- [ ] metal
- [ ] slate
- [ ] unknown

Foundation:
- [x] stone
- [ ] brick
- [ ] poured concrete
- [ ] concrete block
- [ ] not applicable

Alterations:
Condition:
- [ ] excellent
- [x] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] overgrown

Associated Building:
- [ ] garage
- [ ] barns
- [ ] shed
- [ ] silo
- [ ] carriage house
- [ ] privy
- [ ] other

Landscape Features:
- [ ] mature trees
- [ ] smaller trees
- [x] bushes, hedges
- [ ] slate sidewalk
- [x] concrete sidewalk
- [ ] walls
- [ ] lawn

Building Surroundings:
- [ ] open land
- [ ] woodland
- [ ] scattered buildings
- [x] densely built-up
- [ ] commercial
- [ ] industrial
- [ ] residential
- [ ] agricultural

PREPARED BY: JoLayne Morneau & Elizabeth D. Meade
ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.
ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016
DATE: September 14, 2016

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).


Other Sources:

Ancestry.com

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

Syracuse Herald
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.
**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 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof:</td>
<td>asphalt</td>
<td>wood shingle</td>
<td>metal</td>
<td>slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>stone</td>
<td>brick</td>
<td>poured concrete</td>
<td>concrete block</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alterations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition:</th>
<th>excellent</th>
<th>good</th>
<th>fair</th>
<th>overgrown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associated Building:</td>
<td>garage</td>
<td>barns</td>
<td>shed</td>
<td>silo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carriage house</td>
<td>privy</td>
<td>other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Features:</td>
<td>mature trees</td>
<td>smaller trees</td>
<td>bushes, hedges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slate sidewalk</td>
<td>concrete sidewalk</td>
<td>walls</td>
<td>lawn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Surroundings:</td>
<td>open land</td>
<td>woodland</td>
<td>scattered buildings</td>
<td>densely built-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commercial</td>
<td>industrial</td>
<td>residential</td>
<td>agricultural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PREPARED BY: Erica Mollon & Elizabeth D. Meade  
DATE: September 12, 2016  
ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.  
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.


Other Sources:
Ancestry.com

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


Other Sources:

Post Standard
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

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: ☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☐ 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.
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:**
- *Post Standard*
- *Syracuse Herald*
- *Syracuse Herald Journal*
A view of the front façade of the Dollard House at 219 Burnet Avenue, a Second Empire-style brick 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

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: ☒ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block ☐ vinyl siding ☐ aluminum siding
☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☐ 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 bring 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 Lammert (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.


**Other Sources:**

Bruce, Dwight H., editor

Fish, Pierre A., editor

*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.

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

The front and west elevations of the Lammert House
The west and rear (south) elevations of the Lammert House at 200 Burnet Avenue
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
- [X] brick
- [ ] poured concrete
- [ ] concrete block
- [ ] vinyl siding
- [ ] aluminum siding
- [ ] cement-asbestos
- [ ] not applicable

Roof: 
- [ ] asphalt
- [ ] wood shingle
- [ ] metal
- [ ] slate
- [X] unknown

Foundation: 
- [ ] stone
- [ ] brick
- [X] poured concrete
- [ ] concrete block
- [ ] not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: 
- [ ] excellent
- [X] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] overgrown

Associated Building: 
- [ ] garage
- [ ] barns
- [ ] shed
- [ ] silo
- [ ] carriage house
- [ ] privy
- [ ] other

Landscape Features: 
- [ ] mature trees
- [X] smaller trees
- [X] bushes, hedges
- [ ] slate sidewalk
- [ ] concrete sidewalk
- [ ] walls
- [ ] lawn

Building Surroundings: 
- [ ] open land
- [ ] woodland
- [ ] scattered buildings
- [X] 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 Sanity 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” (Roebber & 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

Institute of Traffic Engineers
1957 1958 Yearbook: Institute of Traffic Engineers.
1967 Traffic Engineering.

Merry, A.E.

Roebere, Eugene Franz and Howard Coon Parmelee

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

Another view of the west and part of the south elevation of the building.
Veterans Fastener Supply Corporation, 117 Butternut Street
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**  
**For NYSDOT Projects**  
New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications  

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& HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
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(518) 237-8643  

**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  

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Alterations: see attached narrative  

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<td>Landscape Features:</td>
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<td>bushes, hedges</td>
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<tr>
<td>slate sidewalk</td>
<td>concrete sidewalk</td>
<td>walls</td>
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<td>Building Surroundings:</td>
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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

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


https://books.google.com/books?id=3IYdAQAAIAAJ&pg=RA2-PA172&lpg=RA2-PA172&dq=410+south+crouse+avenue&source=bl&ots=ZBgwUtWuqL&sig=kJ4W8F25vbeUMcyU8bOgXLMw-dg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi9yviTyiTs43PAhXDkh4KHctsAec4KBDmAQgkMAU#v=onepage&q=410%20south%20crouse%20avenue&f=false
The front façade of 410-418 South Crouse Avenue, a late 19th century residential row located on the west side of 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

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.


Other Sources:


1 Accessible at: http://www.historicaerials.com/.
The Syracuse Herald

The Syracuse Journal

Weaver, Carolyn L.
The Heritage at Loretto, 312 Fillmore
Location Map
Heritage at Loretto, 312 Fillmore Avenue

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

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.
A side view of the facility illustrating its cruciform plan

A rear view of the Heritage at Loretto facility

Heritage at Loretto, 312 Fillmore Avenue
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
For NYSDOT Projects
New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications

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

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.


Other Sources: Syracuse University Archives
http://archives.syr.edu/buildings/parkview.html
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.
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(518) 237-8643

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: ☒ brick ☐ wood clapboard ☐ wood shingle ☐ vertical boards ☐ stone
☐ 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*
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.
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM  
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P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188  
(518) 237-8643

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

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PREPARED BY:  Nathan J. Riddle & Elizabeth D. Meade  
DATE:  September 13, 2016  
ORGANIZATION:  AKRF, Inc.  
PIN:
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 crenellated 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 façades 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.

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 relocation 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

*The Christian Work and Evangelist*

Doran, Elizabeth

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

Hills, Frederick, editor

*New York Times*

*New York Tribune*

*Syracuse Herald*
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.

The Parish House associated with the First Presbyterian Church was originally built as an Italianate-style residence circa 1865.
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& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

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

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: Windows, doors, ground floor siding

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:
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
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.
### IDENTIFICATION

PROPERTY NAME (if any): John D. Norton House  
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 |
|       | stone   | brick        | poured concrete | concrete block |
|       | not applicable |

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

| Alterations: | excellent | good | fair | overgrown |
|              | 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 2, 2016  
ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc.  
ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016
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 panels 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.

Bankers’ Magazine and Statistical Register

Laass, J.C.
1868 *Bird’s eye view of Syracuse, NY.* Baltimore: E. Sachse & Co.

The Living Church

The Post Standard

Merrill, Leslie O.

Sweet, Homer D.L.

Syracuse Herald

Syracuse Then and Now
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.

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.
A view of the front and west elevations of the Norton House
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(518) 237-8643

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior Walls:</th>
<th>wood clapboard</th>
<th>wood shingle</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

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 2, 2016
ORGANIZATION: AKRF, Inc. PIN:
ADDRESS: 440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10016
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*


Church of the Saviour  

Hardin, Evamari  

*The Living Church*


*The Post Standard*


Roth, Leland M.

Shand-Tucci, Douglass

*Syracuse Herald*
Syracuse, NY.
Church of Saviour, 437 James St
Location Map
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.
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.
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

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Please check those that are applicable

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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 façade 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*


Ancestry.com


*Post Standard*


*Syracuse Herald*


*Syracuse Herald Journal*

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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 prevented 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

*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*

*Syracuse Evening Herald*

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

*Syracuse Herald-Journal*

*Syracuse Post Standard*
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.

The east façade of the Crichton Apartments

Crichton Apartments, 323-325 James Street
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 [x] stone
[ ] brick [ ] poured concrete [ ] concrete block [ ] vinyl siding [ ] aluminum siding
[ ] cement-asbestos [ ] not applicable

Roof: [x] asphalt [ ] wood shingle [ ] metal [ ] slate [ ] unknown

Foundation: [ ] stone [ ] brick [ ] poured concrete [ ] concrete block
[ ] not applicable

Alterations:

Condition: [ ] excellent [ ] good [x] 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 [x] 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 quoin. 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 façades. 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.


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

The south elevation of the former George Washington Public School

230-232 Park Avenue
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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](http://www.syracuse.com/living/index.ssf/2014/06/a_monument_to_soldiers_and_sailors_-_this_week_in_history.html)

*The Post-Standard*

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.
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 canon 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


*Post Standard*


*Syracuse Herald*

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.
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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

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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 over 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 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.

Other Sources:

Ancestry.com
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.
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

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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.


Other Sources:  

Ancestry.com  
Location Map

525-27 State St N

Property Boundary
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.
# 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

**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

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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 (Harden 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 (Harden 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.

Eisenstadt, Marnie

Hardin, Evamari

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

Moriarty, Rick

New York Tribune

Post Standard

Southern Tier Convocation of Western New York

Strong, Gurney S.
Tobin, Dave
The front (east) and north 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.
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.
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

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-own 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:**

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

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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.


Other Sources:

Sampson and Murdock

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

Another view of the front façade of 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

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
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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
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:**

**Other Sources:**
Beauchamp, William M.

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

Hopkins, G.M.

Iron Molder’s Journal

Knauss, Tim

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

Syracuse Herald
Phoenix Foundry & Machine Co., 109 Townsend St S To Block Al
Location Map
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.

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.
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.