Appendix C
Photographs of NR-Listed and Eligible Properties in the APE
The Michael Dolpin Rowhouse was determined eligible for the NR in 1994 under Criterion C. The Michael Dolpin Rowhouse is located at 112-116 Burnet Avenue. The two-story Italianate brick building was constructed in 1872 for Michal Dolpin, a Syracuse lumber dealer. The building is ornamented with a bracketed cornice and saw-tooth band. The matching one and two-bay porches are representative of the Eastlake style detailed with brackets and spindlework friezes. The Michael Dolpin Rowhouse is eligible for the NR under Criterion C as a rare surviving example of an unaltered Victorian rowhouse.
The Syracuse Corner Block Company factory was determined eligible for the NR in 2009 as a part of the multiple properties nomination for Industrial and Large Scale Commercial Buildings in the City of Syracuse. The three-story red brick factory is located at 204 Burnet Avenue and was constructed in 1895. The factory produced square turning, head, base, and corner blocks. The factory is associated with the industrial and commercial growth of the city during the Industrial Boom and Diversification period (1870-1929) and is significant under Criterion C.
The Cabinet Fabrication Group property consists of four interconnected historic buildings located at 122-124 Burnet Avenue: 1864 Brayton-Falker House, 1896 Central City Brass and Manufacturing Company factory, 1902 factory addition, and 1940s cinder block addition. The 1940s cinder block addition is not considered eligible for the NR.

The Brayton-Falker House was determined eligible for the NR in 1977 under Criterion C, as a refined example of the High Victorian Italianate style. The house is a two-story red brick Italianate building. The Caldwell & Ward Brass Company is the successor to the Onondaga Brass Company founded in 1850. The Onondaga Brass Company was reorganized in 1896 as the Central City Brass and manufacturing Company at 120 Burnet Avenue, adjacent to the Italianate home of Porter B. Ward, one of the owners of the company. In 1896, a four-story red brick rectangular factory building was constructed on the parcel southwest of the Brayton-Falker House. In 1902, Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect, was hired to design a large addition to the factory. This red brick addition is a one bay two-story/three bay one-story (south) with clerestory monitor type windows at the roof line located on the east side of the existing factory, south of the Brayton-Falker House. In 1906, the company was incorporated after consolidating with several smaller competitors and, in 1907, the company was re-incorporated as the Caldwell & Ward Brass Company. The Caldwell & Ward Brass Company factory and addition were determined eligible for the NR in 2009 as a part of the multiple properties nomination for Industrial and Large Scale Commercial Buildings in the City of Syracuse. The 1896 factory and 1902 addition are associated with the industrial and commercial growth of the city during the Industrial Boom and Diversification period (1870-1929) and are significant under Criterion A and Criterion C.
The Queen Anne style residence was determined eligible for the NR in 2004 under Criterion C, as an intact example of a late nineteenth century Queen Anne Style residence. The residence is located at 315 North Clinton Street and was constructed in 1880. The two-story red brick and terra cotta building exhibits a cutaway bay window topped by a projecting attic gable. Decorative corner brackets appear below. The windows are segmental-arched with stone sills united into a horizontal stringcourse spanning the width of the front elevation on the first and second stories.
The Amphion Piano Player Building was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. The L-shaped brick building is two-stories along Clinton Street with a three-story extension at the back.
The Elgin A. Simonds Company Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. The Elgin A. Simonds Company building is located at 212 West Division Street and was constructed ca. 1908. The building displays three distinct architectural styles indicative of the three periods of construction. The original structure is a three- and four-story red brick building with broad triple hung windows. Elgin A. Simonds Furniture Company was founded in 1899; Elgin Simonds had previously been associated with Gustav Stickley from 1891 to 1898 as Stickley & Simonds. By 1922, the Simonds Furniture Company was one of the most widely known furniture manufacturer in the country. Elgin Simonds died in 1903 but the business continued until 1936.
The Syracuse Post Office and Courthouse was listed on the NR in 1987 under Criterion C, as a significant example of monumental twentieth century Neo-Classical architectural design prevalent for government buildings during this time period. The Syracuse Post Office is located at 101 North Clinton Street and was constructed between 1926 and 1928. The three-story limestone Neo-Classical building is located on a pie-shaped parcel. The symmetrical façade has a slight concave curve and is highlighted by a two-story recessed portico with six large Doric columns. A full entablature encircles the building between the second and third floors. The building was originally built as a Federal building, home to the U.S. Post Office, a U.S. District Court, and to other federal offices. The building was located adjacent to the Erie Canal and is one of several historically important buildings which surround Clinton Square, the city’s central open space.
The Oakwood Cemetery (1859-1940) was determined eligible for the NR in 1991 under Criterion C for its landscape architecture, art, and funerary architecture. The Oakwood Cemetery is located at 940 Comstock Avenue and encompasses approximately 160 acres of landscaped terrain and eight miles of circulating roadways with cobble lined gutters. The Oakwood Cemetery is characterized by 86 contributing elements, including 4 buildings (Victorian Gothic/ Eastlake style chapel and receiving vault [1880], Romanesque Old Office [1902] and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Bridge [1902], and the 1891 barn [no longer extant by 2011]), 1 site (rural landscape design), 21 structures (vaults and mausoleums), and 60 objects (statuary and sculptures). Monuments and mausoleums represent a variety of architectural styles including Gothic Revival, Baroque, Romanesque, Egyptian Revival, Classical Revival, Neoclassical, and Art Deco.

Oakwood Cemetery is a designed rural landscape functioning as a burial ground and as an urban park. The original 82-acre cemetery was designed in 1859 by master landscape architect, Howard Daniels (1815-1864), a contemporary of Andrew Jackson Downing and Frederick Law Olmstead. Daniels' design of Oakwood emphasized the pastoral, picturesque qualities of the scenery as they could be enhanced by plan and design or enhanced in existing or introduced plantings; obtrusive lot enclosures such as cast iron fences were excluded from the design. Oakwood Cemetery is characterized by over 300 varieties of trees and shrubs; many of the mature trees predate the establishment of the cemetery. The cemetery contains numerous intact examples of funerary art and architecture throughout the period of significance with many examples by well-known regional architects, including Horatio Nelson White, Archimedes Russell, and Joseph Lyman Silsbee and artists such as stone sculptor John C. Esser, stone carver James Sharkey, and metal sculptor, Eli Harvey. Oakwood Cemetery also contains the graves of many locally prominent Syracuse citizens.
The former Temple Adath Yeshurun was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C as an example of Neo-Classical architecture. The former synagogue is located at 610-15 South Crouse Avenue and was built in 1921.
The Oak Knitting Company Mill Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criteria B and C. The Oak Knitting Company Building is located at 102 West Division Street. The brick building was constructed in 1899 and is a four-story rectangular structure. Simple brick pilasters define the bays, which contain rectangular window openings. The Oak Knitting Company began operations in 1899, and by 1915, the clothing manufacturer employed 165 workers. The Oak Knitting Company Mill Building is an example of early 20th century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York, and as an example of the architecture of Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect in the Victorian period.
The New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station was determined eligible for the NR in 2009 under Criteria A and C. The New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station is located at 815 Erie Boulevard East (the passenger station) and at 400 Burnet Avenue (the baggage and mail building, and the mechanical/power plant). The New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station represents a complex of buildings located on either side of the elevated bed constructed to accommodate the rail tracks (currently, the I-690 Interstate roadway). It was designed by J.P. Gallagher and constructed ca. 1934 by the Walsh Construction Company. The Passenger Station, located south of the original rail tracks, is a four-story, three bay central block flanked by two three-story recessed symmetrical wings. The building has a steel frame and the exterior is Indiana Limestone; it exhibits the features and characteristics of the Art Deco style. The Baggage and Mail Building, and Mechanical /Power Plant, located north of the original rail tracks, represent the freight station complex (shown here). The buildings are connected through a covered platform that extends 690 feet along the southern façade. The freight station complex is connected to the passenger station through two tunnels that ran under the elevated rail tracks. The freight station complex buildings are utilitarian with steel frames within concrete and gray brick exteriors. The coal stack is constructed of yellow glazed brick.

The New York Central Railroad Passenger and Freight Station is significant under Criterion A for its place in the history of railroads in Syracuse, the premier Central New York city that achieved its status as the region's industrial giant in part because of its location along New York State's most important east-west transportation route. In addition, the building is significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of the Art Deco style. It is the only remaining New York Central Railroad Company passenger station in the city of Syracuse and is one of the few railroad related properties within the community.
The Smith Restaurant Supply Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1985 under Criteria A and C. The Smith Restaurant Supply Building is located at 500 Erie Boulevard East and was originally adjacent to the Erie Canal. The brick building was constructed in 1876 and occupies half of a city block at the edge of the central business district. The building is three stories high, and is three bays wide along Townsend Street and 8 bays wide along both Erie Boulevard and Water Street. Large doorways at each level were originally used for loading goods onto trucks along Water Street and onto barges on the adjacent canal. Nathan Cobb constructed the building in 1876 and it has been used throughout its history for manufacturing and storage. In the late 19th and 20th century, the building housed many different firms including Cobb, Merrick & Co., Phoenix Foundry, Anglo-American Rapid Vehicle Co., Stearns Automobile Co., Heffron-Tanner Co., and a soap and chemical manufacturing company. The Smith Restaurant Supply Building is one of the few canal-era manufacturing/warehouse buildings remaining in downtown Syracuse. It is one of the oldest surviving buildings of any type in the Central Business District.
The Terminal Building Warehouse was determined eligible for the NR in 2009 as a part of the multiple properties nomination for Industrial and Large Scale Commercial Buildings in the City of Syracuse. The eight-story brick warehouse is located at 740 East Erie Boulevard and was constructed in 1930. The warehouse is associated with the industrial and commercial growth of the city during the Depression Era (1930-1941) and is significant under Criteria A and C.
The Niagara Hudson Building was listed on the NR in 2010 under Criterion A, as a symbol of the Age or Electricity, and Criterion C, as an outstanding example of Art Deco architecture. The Niagara Hudson Building consists of two adjoined structures, located at 300-320 West Erie Boulevard; they were constructed in between 1930 and 1932. The main office building is a seven-story steel-frame building constructed in the Art Deco style. The main building is constructed in a ziggurat form and is symmetrical about the central axis that is the tower. The first floor is sheathed in black Vitrolite glass and houses display windows flanking the wide entry at the base of the tower. The simple vertical chrome decorative strips placed between each of the display windows are shades housing concealed lighting tubes, an integral feature of the building. When lit, the light from these fixtures is reflected from the chrome panels that are mounted directly on the wall of the building to which these fixtures are attached. In the center of the tower above the sixth floor is the stainless steel sculpture called “The Spirit of Light.”

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

Once completed, the buildings became the headquarters for Niagara Hudson, the nation's largest electric utility company, and expressed the technology of electricity through its modernistic design and materials, and extraordinary program of exterior lighting. The new and powerfully sculpted and decorated building with its central tower and figurative winged sculpture personifying electric lighting offered a symbol of optimism and progress in the context of the Great Depression.
The People’s African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion Church was determined eligible for the NR in 2012 under Criteria A and C. The People’s AME Zion Church is located at 711 East Fayette Street. The People’s AME Zion Church is a modest Gothic Revival brick structure covered in stucco and built on a cut limestone foundation. The simple well-proportioned façade has a gable roof and a bell tower on the west corner topped by a frieze band under the hipped roof. Originally, the roof had a crenellated battlement with a St. Andrew’s cross at the point of the roof. The People’s AME Zion Church was designed by prominent local architect, Charles Colton and constructed in 1910-1911. Colton melded traditional late nineteenth century Romanesque and Gothic Revival styles with exposed early twentieth century structural components. Colton’s design included contemporary features such as white Litholite (an artificial cast stone product) instead of natural stone, sand lime brick instead of hard fired brick, open structural steel trusses instead of traditional wood sanctuary roof construction, and twentieth century leaded glass windows.

The building is the oldest standing African American church in the City of Syracuse. The AME Zion Church has promoted freedom and equality for African Americans through its leadership roles in the Underground Railroad, voting rights campaigns, and organized efforts for equal access to education and jobs. In the twentieth century, this church became a center of civil rights activism, working for equal rights in housing, jobs, education, and politics.
The Sylvester Apartment building was determined eligible for the NR in 2015 under Criteria A, for its association with the Progressive Era, and Criterion C, as an example of an early twentieth century apartment building. It is located at 900 East Fayette Street and was constructed in the first decades of the 20th century. The Sylvester is a four and a half-story brick building with four columns of bay windows on the front elevation and one column of bay windows on each of the side elevations. Each column of bay windows is capped by a turret. The back elevation exhibits balconies that extend the length of the building. The first floor was designed as a series of store fronts. The Sylvester was designed by Charles Erastus Colton, a locally prominent architect, for Mary B. Hand, a prostitute and ‘madam’ well known in Syracuse’s red light district. The Sylvester is associated with the Progressive Era (1890-1920) and the reforms aimed at stopping prostitution in American cities. Hand’s investment in real estate and construction of The Sylvester was an apparent effort to become a legitimate business person. Hand constructed the Sylvester to be used not as a brothel but as a residence for the middle class. The Sylvester is also a good local example on an early twentieth century mid-sized apartment building constructed for middle income residents.
The one-story brick warehouse was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York.
The Remington (Monarch) Typewriter Company Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. The Remington Typewriter Company building is located at 429 North Franklin Street and was constructed ca. 1903. The five-story brick building is rectangular in shape with a large number of windows and a flat roof. Wall surfaces are flat, broken only by closely-spaced segmental arched window openings with stone sills. Corbelled brickwork appears at the top of the walls beneath the eaves. The Remington (Monarch) Typewriting Company manufactured the Monarch Typewriter, winning an international endurance test held in Paris in 1907. In 1915, the building was purchased by the New Process Gear Corporation and became Plant No. 3.
The Regal Textile Company Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. The Regal Textile Company building is located at 455 North Franklin Street and was constructed ca. 1904. The four-story red brick building exhibits simple brick pilasters defining each of the bays. Window openings are segmental arched and corbelled brickwork decorates the top of the wall below the cornice. The building was designed by James Randall & Asa Merrick, who were among the most important of early twentieth century architects in central New York.
The C.C. Bradley Plant Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as a significant example of early twentieth century industrial/manufacturing architecture in upstate New York. The C.C. Bradley Plant building is located at 432 North Franklin Street and was constructed in 1903. The building consists of a number of individual structures. The original office building is a three-story brick structure with segmental arched window openings and a limestone foundation. The windows have stone sills and soldier coursed brick arches. The original machine shop is a one-story brick addition on the north side of the main building; bays are separated by brick pilasters with exposed wood beams at the top. Clerestory monitor type windows occur along the raised portion of the roof.

The C.C. Bradley Company was started in Syracuse in 1832 by Christopher Columbus Bradley. The Bradley Company invented and manufactured many agricultural and industrial products including the Bradley Reaper, the Bradley Hammer, and the Briggs Milling Machine.
The Syracuse Lighting Company Building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criteria B and C. The Syracuse Lighting Company Building is located at 311 Genant Street. The brick building was constructed in 1911 and is three stories divided into five bays on the main (east-facing) façade. Bays are separated by brick pilasters and the wall is topped by a dentillated cornice. Additions to the building were made on the south and north facades. Merritt C. Conway designed the building in 1899. During the 1880s, several electric companies were formed including the Syracuse Electric Light and Power Company which became the Syracuse Lighting Company in 1900. In the 1920s and 1930s, the company distributed electricity and cooking gas throughout Central New York. Formation of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation in 1929 united the upstate utilities, including the Syracuse Lighting Company, into one ownership. The present Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation was formed as a successor to Niagara Hudson in 1950. This building, also referred to as the Fulton Street Stearn & Electric Light Plant, is the only remaining intact structure representing upstate New York utility services in the 20th century.
Peck Hall at University College was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criteria A and C. Peck Hall is located at 309 South McBride Street. The four-story rectangular red brick building was designed by Albert Brockway of Benson and Brockway and constructed in 1896. The building is designed in a modified Renaissance style.

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

Reid Hall at University College was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criteria A and C. Peck Hall is located at 610 East Fayette Street. The three-story rectangular red brick building was constructed in 1914 and represents a Neoclassical architectural style. Reid Hall was constructed as a dispensary for the Syracuse University Medical College located to the southwest (now known as Peck Hall). The dispensary in Reid Hall was connected to Peck Hall by a tunnel. Although the Syracuse University Medical College moved from this location in 1937, Reid Hall remained in operation as a dispensary until 1957. Reid Hall is eligible under Criterion A for its association with local medicine and education and under Criterion C as an intact example of early 20th century Neoclassical architecture in downtown Syracuse.
The Courier Building was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion A and C. The building is located at 237-43 East Genesee Street. It is also known as the Frazee Block, Cutlery Block, Fire Engineer Block, and Potter Building. It was built in 1844, and is a four-story, trapezoidal shaped, Greek Revival style brick building. It was updated in 1918 with Chicago Commercial style design elements when modified for use as a Moose Lodge (1918-1946). The Courier newspaper occupied the building from 1856 to 1905. It was the site of Daniel Webster’s 1851 “Syracuse Speech” in which he equated resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law with treason. In response, crowds in the area freed an escaped slave from the custody of federal marshals, galvanizing opposition to slavery in Central New York.
The National Casket Company building was determined eligible for the NR in 2002 under Criterion C. The three-story brick building, constructed in the early 20th century, has a large stone foundation with carved stone frieze panels between the three floors with an Art Deco repeating motif at the roofline.
The Engine Company #12 Fire Station was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as a significant example of an early twentieth century Colonial Revival architecture and as one of two remaining historic fire stations in downtown Syracuse. The Engine Company #12 Fire Station is located at 400 West Genesee Street and was constructed in 1923. The fire station is a three-story red brick Colonial Revival style building.
The F.O.E. #53 building was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as an important example of Georgian Revival style commercial architecture. The building is located at 220-226 West Genesee Street and was constructed 1924. The five-story Georgian Revival style commercial building has a molded architrave around the central entrance with “FOE 53” carved above the doorway. The first floor consists of storefronts. The second floor windows are round arched; dados beneath the windows feature fluting and central rosettes. The third floor windows have jack arches and raised keystones. A full entablature at the fourth floor level has rosettes in the fascia. At the fourth and fifth floors, the wall surface resembles a colonnade with Composite style columns and full entablature with modillions. The building was constructed for the Fraternal Order of Elks, #53 and, for many years, was call the “New Eagles Temple.”
The Washington Irving School was determined eligible for the NR in 2004 under Criteria A and C. The Washington Irving School is located at 725 Harrison Street. It was constructed in 1926 and is a large scale Georgian Revival building with a central projecting pavilion that is likely constructed of cast stone; this façade contains the main entry. On either side of the central pavilion are long symmetrical wings containing four groups of triple windows with corner pavilions that project slightly from the façade.

The Washington Irving School was designed by the regionally renowned architect James A. Randall (1861-1940) of Syracuse. The building is a prominent example of the type of large neighborhood schools popular during the mid-twentieth century. The Washington Irving School is significant under Criterion A for its association with educational facilities and under Criterion C as an example of a large Georgian Revival style neighborhood school.
The Syracuse Herald Building (City of Syracuse Department of Community Development, Division of Buildings & Property Rehabilitation building) was determined eligible for the NR in under Criteria A and C. The Syracuse Herald Building is located at 220 Herald Place. The four-story rectangular brick building was constructed in 1928 for the Herald Company. It is a Classical Revival style with the façade is constructed of buff colored brick with a polished granite watertable. Copper sheathing distinguishes the first two levels of the five central bays. Fluted pilasters flank the doorways above which extends an entablature decorated with rosettes. The top of the building wall is decorated with a bracketed overhanging cornice.

The Herald Company was founded in 1877 by Arthur Jenkins, a printer from Buffalo, whose ambitions as a reporter caused him to start his own paper. In 1917, the Herald was the first paper in the city to use rotogravure, a major step forward for photojournalism. Mary Jenkins took over as president of the paper after her father’s death. It was under her leadership that the Syracuse Herald Building was constructed. In 1939, the Syracuse Herald merged with the Syracuse Journal to become the Herald-Journal. The Syracuse Herald Building was the headquarters for the paper until the 1970s when a new building was constructed on Clinton Square.
The Snowdon Hotel was determined eligible for the NR in 1975 under Criteria A and C. The building conforms to a wedge-shaped lot at the intersection of James Street, North State Street, and Burnet Avenue, just northeast of the Central Business District. The brick and stone building was constructed in 1902 by Henry J. Ryan. This six-story apartment building consists of two main wings with a courtyard between them. Designed by Archimedes Russell, the Snowdon Hotel was commissioned in 1894 for Walter Snowdon Smith. The Snowdon Hotel reflects a distinctive example of the eclectic architecture of Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Snowdon Hotel is the only surviving example of an apartment building designed by Russell.
The Marshall & Sons Warehouse, (also known as VIP Structures, Inc.), was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criteria A and C. When constructed, the building was adjacent to the Oswego Canal. The brick building was constructed in 1893 for Jacob Marshall, a prominent local merchant who dealt in the wool and leather trades. The building is five stories high with twelve bays on its front façade. The building exhibits a unique trapezoidal footprint designed to fit its oddly shaped corner lot. Designed by Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Marshall & Sons Warehouse reflects a distinctive Romanesque Revival style which is distinctive for a warehouse building of this period. The Marshall & Son Warehouse is one of few canal-era manufacturing/warehousing buildings remaining in downtown Syracuse and is a fine example of Russell's commercial architecture.
Within the St. Joseph’s Hospital complex (pictured here) is the St. Joseph’s Hospital Nurses Home was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C. The St. Joseph’s Hospital Nurses Home is located at 321-323 Prospect Avenue, on the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and Laurel Street. The St. Joseph’s Hospital Nurses Home is a four-story red brick building, square in plan, with a symmetrical façade. The main entrance on the east side is through a one-story porch in the center bay on the second floor, due to the steep grade change. This building is an example of the institutional architecture of Archimedes Russell, one of Central New York’s most prominent architects of the Victorian period. Built in 1910, the St. Joseph’s Hospital Nurses Home reflects the influence of Melvin King, who became Russell’s partner in 1906. The building exhibits none of the Romanesque or Beaux Arts detailing which characterizes Russell’s earlier work, instead demonstrating a refined neoclassicism which King seems to have favored.
One Clinton Square was determined eligible for the NR in 2006 under Criterion C, as a significant example of nineteenth century commercial architecture. It is located at 114-118 North Salina Street and was constructed in 1893. The five-story red brick building exhibits Romanesque Revival style detailing, with iron post and lintels around the first floor storefronts. The building was constructed for the Hildreth-Humbert Company, a furniture and carpeting retailer. One Clinton Square is associated with the commercial district adjacent to the Erie Canal.
100 Clinton Square was determined eligible for the NR in 2006 under Criterion C, as a significant example of twentieth century commercial architecture in downtown Syracuse. The commercial building is located at 120-124 North Salina Street and was constructed in 1927. The five-story buff colored brick building exhibits full height brick piers that divide the façade into two equal halves. Window openings are rectangular and unadorned, with simple stone sills and soldier coursed brick lintels.
The commercial building was determined eligible for the NR in 2006 under Criterion C, as one of the oldest examples of early commercial Italianate architectural design in Syracuse. The building is located at 128 North Salina Street and was constructed ca. 1852. The four-story red brick building features Italianate detailing. The fourth story windows are round arched, with carved stone imposts and raised brick voissures, while the second and third story windows have rough hewn stone sills and lintels. The cornice exhibits dentils and corbelled brick brackets. The building is one of the oldest buildings in downtown Syracuse and represents a utilitarian design typical of the Italianate style associated with the initial commercial growth period of the 1800s.
The Third National Bank was listed on the NR in 1972 under Criterion A, for its associated with the late nineteenth commercial district of Syracuse, and Criterion C, as an example of restrained High Victorian architectural style designed by Archimedes Russell. It is located at 107 James Street (the corner of James Street and North Salina Street) and was constructed in 1885. The Third National Bank is a five and a half stories red brick and rusticated regular ashlar sandstone building with a slightly projecting corner pavilion. The building has straight-topped and round-arched windows, end gables, a round corner turret, and a roofline broken by a profusion of gables, gablets, and dormers with some Queen Anne style features. The Third National Bank was designed by Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect, and is associated with the commercial district adjacent to the Erie Canal.
The Syracuse Savings Bank was listed on the NR in 1971 under Criterion C, as an example of commercial architecture designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee. It is located at 102 North Salina Street and was originally constructed in 1876. The Syracuse Savings Bank is five and a half stories with a central tower. It is constructed of buff colored Ohio sandstone with red sandstone detailing, and incorporates Gothic details with steep roofs and arched windows. This was the first office building in the city with a passenger elevator. Banking rooms were in the basement and first floor; offices were located on the upper floors. The Syracuse Savings Bank was designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee, a prominent local architect. John Moore was the builder and the construction was largely fireproof. A coordinated system of electric clocks was installed throughout the building by Charles Fasoldt of Albany, a well known clock maker.
The Angeloro commercial building was determined eligible for the NR in 1997 under Criterion A, for its association with the history of the Italian-American community and under Criterion C, as a distinctive and intact example of a turn-of-the-century commercial building. The commercial building is located at 421-425 North State Street and was constructed in 1904 for A. Angeloro. The three-story brick building is distinguished by an unaltered storefront with flanking display windows and a pressed metal cornice, patterned brick belt courses, segmentally arched door and window openings and a modillionated pressed metal cornice above the façade. Window sills are rock-face limestone and a carved stone tablet at the center of the façade bears the inscription: “A. Angeloro, June 1904” along with the image of a barrel.
The St. John the Evangelist Rectory was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as a distinctive example of the architecture of Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. St. John's Rectory is located at 214 North State Street and was constructed in 1874. The rectory is a three-story brick building constructed in the Victorian Italianate style. Three-story projecting bays flank a central two-tiered porch on the main façade. Tall, narrow windows with projecting hood moldings light the first floor, and the windows become proportionally smaller with each upper floor. A cupola with trabeated windows and gold cross tops the low pitched hipped roof. The rectory was designed by Archimedes Russell, and is the earliest Russell designed residence in Syracuse. Saint John the Evangelist Church is still extant at 215 N State Street.
The brick commercial building was determined eligible for the under Criterion C. The commercial building is located at 707-09 North State Street and was built in the early 19th century. The three and a half-story building exhibits limestone sills and lintels with a parapet roof line and quarter arch windows on the top level.
The Wolverine Apartments were determined eligible for the NR in 1975 under Criterion C, as an example of early twentieth century apartment architecture. The Wolverine Apartments are located at 205 North Townsend Street and were constructed in 1929. The four-story red brick building contains a raised basement with stone foundation. The windows have jack arches with stone keystones and stone sills. The arched entrance exhibits a decorative monogram grillwork above the carved stone entryway.
The Frederick Featherly House was determined eligible for the NR in 1976 under Criterion C, as an example of nineteenth century Greek Revival architecture. The Frederick Featherly House is located at 206 North Townsend Street and was constructed in 1852. The two-story painted brick building exhibits windows with stone lintels and sills. The main entry is a trabeated doorway with rectangular transom and sidelights. The north wing, added in 1875, has a stilted segmental arch with enriched hoodmolds, typically associated with the High Victorian Italianate style. The yard is enclosed with a wrought iron fence.
The Samuel Stapely House was determined eligible for the NR in 1976 under Criterion C, as an example of Italianate-style residential architecture. The Samuel Stapely House is located at 202 North Townsend Street and was constructed ca. 1850. The two-story brick building possesses its original doorway with a rectangular transom and sidelights; it exhibits an enriched molding on the transom bar. The windows have stone lintels and sills.
A Greek Revival style residence constructed ca. 1850, it is a two-story brick structure with a two-story rear ell. The gable end of the roof faces the street. The windows have stone lintels and sills. The building sits on a stone foundation and has a projecting brick water table. Determined NR-eligible under Criterion C, it is the only remaining example of a modest Greek Revival style house, a once common type, in what is now the central business district of Syracuse.
The Park Central Presbyterian Church was determined eligible for the NR in 1985 under Criterion C, as an example of the Gothic Revival style of architecture designed by Archimedes Russell. It is located at 310 South Townsend Street and was constructed in 1872-1873. The Park Central Presbyterian Church is a Victorian Gothic Revival style church with a central nave flanked at the entrance by two towers of differing heights. The red brick is accented with limestone trim on the buttresses and archivolts. The Park Central Presbyterian Church was designed by Archimedes Russell, one of Syracuse's most famous and regionally prominent architects. The associated Parish House was determined eligible for the NR in 1993 under Criterion C, as an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style of architecture. It is located at 504 East Fayette Street and was constructed in 1926. The four-story buff colored brick building has a raised basement story; windows are contained in groups of two and four in three-story gothic arched arcades. The entrance contains three doorways with a Gothic-arched opening.
The Hamilton White House was listed on the NR in 1973 under Criterion B, for its association with Hamilton White, and Criterion C, as an example of Greek Revival architecture. It was constructed in 1845. The Hamilton White house is a two and a half-story Greek Revival style residence with a high stone foundation. The residence has an ornately grilled frieze, a projecting box cornice, hipped roof, and cupola. Hamilton White moved to Syracuse in 1839 and was a banker, businessman, and railroad promoter, in addition to being one of the founders of the Syracuse Water Company, the Syracuse Fire Department, and the Geddes Coarse Salt Company. Hamilton White was a locally prominent citizen of Syracuse and his descendants became Governor of New York and President of Cornell University.
The commercial building was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C. The two-story red brick building was constructed circa 1865 by the Empire Windmill Company and the property was purchased by Cobb and Herrick in 1869. The structure was used as a foundry by Cobb and Herrick and its successor firm, the Phoenix Foundry and Machine Company, which was founded in 1881. The Phoenix Foundry and Machine company closed after financial troubles in 1893. The building was later occupied by the Brennan Manufacturing Company, also known as Brennan Motor Works, which had previously established its business enterprise in the building at 107 South Townsend Street before expanding into the buildings to the north. Founded by Patrick H. Brennan, the company initially produced bicycles and bicycle parts and after the advent of the automobile, began to manufacture gasoline-powered engines.
233 WASHINGTON ST E/ Syracuse City Hall (90NR02109)

The Syracuse City Hall was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C as an excellent example of Romanesque Revival architecture. The building is located at 233 East Washington Street and was constructed from 1889 to 1893.
The four-story rectangular-plan red brick building known as Brown Place was constructed in 1890 by builder John A. Gee for Mrs. Mary Ann Kelly. The original entrance of the Queen Anne style structure was located at the corner of the building with a turret above and a pediment at the roofline. A bay window, depressed arch windows characterize the west façade; rounded arch windows and a checkerboard brick pattern between the windows of the third and fourth floors characterize the south façade. Mrs. Kelly ran her cigar manufacturing operations from this building for many years. The first floor was used for shops and a saloon and the second and third floors were apartments. Subsequently, the building was used as a hotel. Brown Place, a name given by the builder at the time of construction, is located between the commercial and industrial area to the north centered along the Erie Canal and the residential area to the south along Townsend Street. Brown Place is one of the few remaining examples of eclectic Victorian architecture in Syracuse. Although the criteria of eligibility were not specified, Criteria A and C appear to apply.
The Weighlock Building was listed on the NR under Criterion A and C. The building is located at 301 East Water Street and was built in 1850. The two and a half-story stone and red brick building was used to weigh canal boats as they passed, charging them according to the weight of their cargo.
The Onondaga County Savings Bank Gridley Building was determined eligible for the NR in under Criterion C. The building is located at 101-13 East Water Street and was constructed in 1867. The Second Empire style building is 3 ½ stories and constructed of Onondaga limestone. It was designed by architect, Horatio N. White.
The Gere Bank Building was determined eligible for the NR under Criterion C. The building is located at 119-21 East Water Street. It was constructed in 1894 by architect, Charles Colton. The building is 5 stories with the first floor of granite and the remaining floors constructed of brick and terra cotta.
The Amos Block was listed on the NR in 1978 under Criterion B, for its association with Jacob Amos, and Criterion C, as an example of Romanesque architecture designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee. It is located at 210-216 West Water Street and was originally constructed in 1878. The block consists of a full basement with four stories; an additional half story is located above the center portion. The western portion of the block comprises a single homogeneous architectural unit. The first story has an early twentieth century rusticated concrete block facing while the top three floors exhibit a variety of Romanesque style openings in different groupings. The eastern portion of the block was constructed in 1910 and has narrow rectangular openings and a cast-iron front on the first story. The Amos Block was designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee, a prominent local architect in 1878, for Jacob Amos, who was mayor of Syracuse from 1892 to 1896. The Amos Block is one of several buildings in Syracuse associated with the Erie Canal and represents the only known Romanesque architecture designed by Silsbee.
A large brick industrial building, 376 Water Street is four stories tall and features segmental and round arch windows and a corbelled cornice. The building is believed to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a relatively intact example of late 19th century industrial/commercial architecture.
The Colella Galleries Building (former Howard & Jennings Pump Factory) is a four-story Victorian Gothic brick building with contrasting stone trim was most likely designed by Charles E. Colton and constructed in 1879. The building is divided into two identical bays by brick and stone piers. The structure is one of the few remaining factory loft and commercial buildings which once lined Oswego Canal. The building initially housed the firm of Howard & Jennings who manufactured pumps there until 1900. The building survived an explosion and fire in 1975 that leveled all the remaining buildings on the block. The Colella Galleries building is eligible under Criterion C as one of the few Victorian Gothic commercial building façades remaining in Syracuse.
The C.W. Snow & Company Warehouse was determined eligible for the NR in 2007 under Criterion C, as an excellent local example of an early modern poured-in-place concrete building designed by Archimedes Russell. The Snow warehouse is located at 230 West Willow Street and was constructed in 1913. The warehouse is a four-story rectangular, poured-in-place, reinforced concrete industrial building with a flat roof. The curtain walls are painted brick. The building was constructed using the patented C.A.P. Turner design for mushroom columns (the flared columns support the concrete slab construction without the need for girders). A tall brick chimney, with a corbelled top, towers above the building at the northwest corner. The Snow warehouse was designed as a wholesale drug warehouse by Archimedes Russell, a regionally prominent architect, and was the only reinforced concrete utilitarian industrial building he ever designed.