APPENDIX B

Supplemental Historic Resources Screening of Amended APE

I-81 Viaduct APE map

Building Eligibility Evaluations for properties within the Amended APE boundary:

- 5859 South Bay Road, Cicero
- 2404 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse
- 426 Church Street, Syracuse
- 606 Nichols Avenue, Syracuse
I-81 Viaduct Project
Building Eligibility Evaluation: 5859 South Bay Road, Cicero

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

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

The house appears to date to the mid-nineteenth century, but does not appear on maps or historic aerial photographs until after 1956, suggesting that the house was moved to its current location in the mid-twentieth century, possibly when I-81 was constructed. The concrete block foundation and cinderblock chimney are further evidence that the building was moved. The residence does not meet the National Register eligibility criteria due to loss of historic integrity. Not only does the building lack integrity of location and setting, but modern additions and extensive changes to the building’s fenestration have also compromised its integrity of design and materials.
Building Eligibility Evaluation: 2404 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse

The residence at 2404 Burnet Avenue was constructed circa 1925. The two-story wood-frame residence faces north onto Burnet Avenue. It is set back slightly from Burnet Avenue and is surrounded by a paved parking area. The building’s form is essentially an example of the American foursquare, which was primarily an outgrowth the Prairie style, exemplified by its boxy form, hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer, and hipped porch. This building’s form is slightly unusual in that it also has an upper-story hip-roof section that projects from the east side of the front façade above the porch. This projection features ribbon windows and a flared lower wall. A shed-roofed single-car garage is attached to the east elevation of the house. The building has been extensively altered within the last fifty years. The building has been resided in what appears to be aluminum siding and the porch has been enclosed and clad in what appears to be vinyl siding that mimics vertical boards. Windows throughout the structure appear to be relatively recent replacements. The front door and the wood stair leading to it also appear to have been replaced in recent years. The residence does not retain sufficient historic integrity to meet the NR eligibility requirements.
Building Eligibility Evaluation: 426 Church Street, Syracuse

The residence at 426 Church Street was constructed circa 1915. It is set back slightly from Church Street on a partially wooded lot and faces north towards the roadway. It is a one-and-a-half-story wood-frame residence with a cross-gable roof and a small enclosed hip-roofed entry porch. A relatively large single-story addition is appended at the rear; this has three gable dormers and contains three garage entry bays. The single-bay front façade features a molded cornice with returns. The residence has been extensively altered within the last fifty years, with changes including vinyl siding, replacement windows and doors, and rear additions. In particular, the tripartite picture window on the first story of the front façade and the large garage addition on the rear change the character of the building. The residence does not retain sufficient historic integrity to meet the NR eligibility requirements.
Building Eligibility Evaluation: 606 Nichols Avenue, Syracuse

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