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Finger Lakes!**

**Walking Tours of 6 Towns
on The Finger Lakes**

A Walking Tour of Auburn, New York

from walkthetown.com

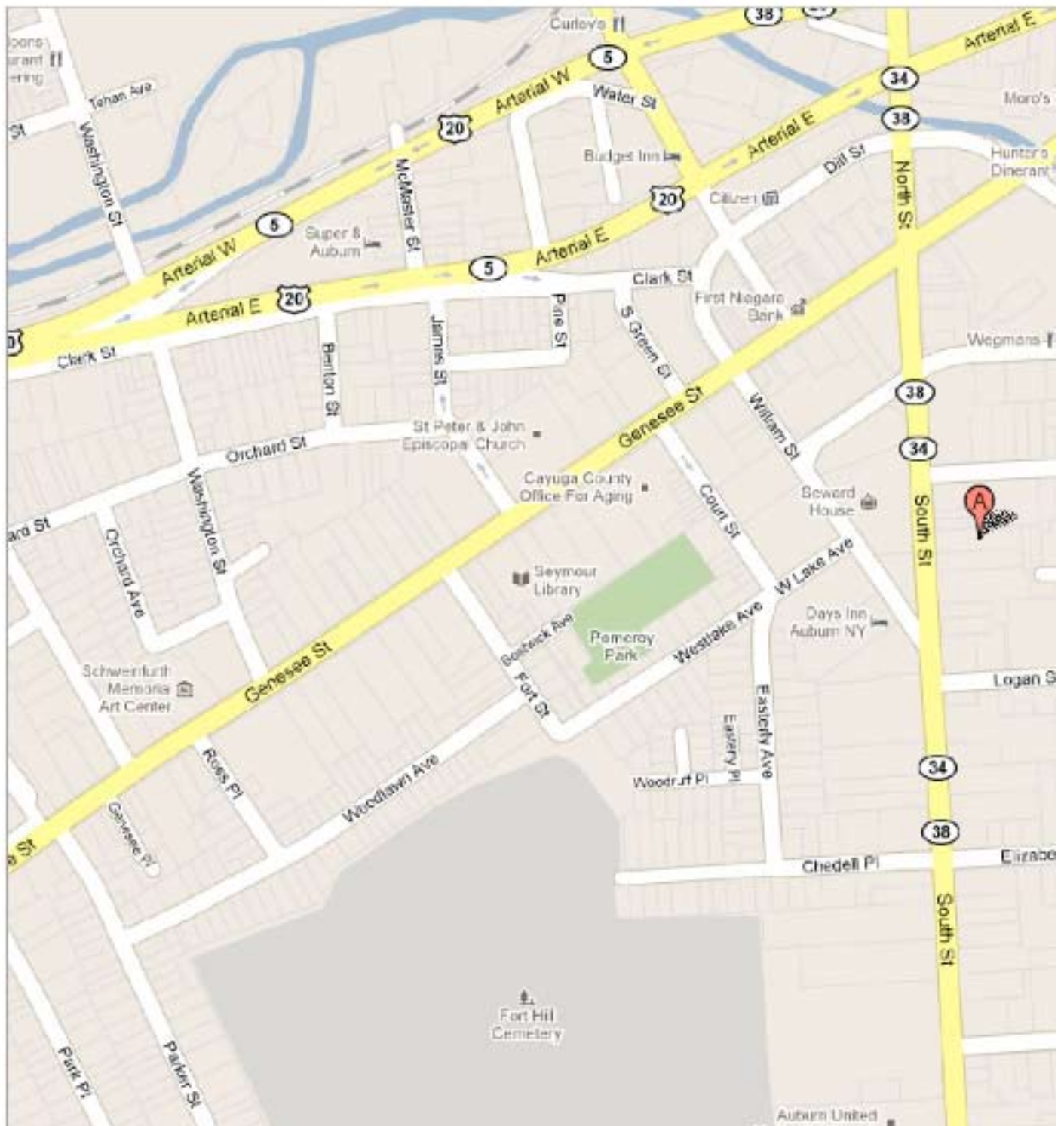
As a veteran of the Revolutionary War Captain John L. Hardenbergh received a land bounty in western New York. The captain was a veteran of John Sullivan's campaign against the Iroquois in 1779 and after the war he had been a deputy under the surveyor general when the original townships in the Onondaga Military tract were mapped. Where other veterans opted for more settled communities, Hardenbergh disposed of his award in favor of a spot he knew beside the rushing waters of the Owasco River. By 1793 he had cleared some land, put up a log cabin and built a mill on the Owasco Outlet near the convergence of several early roads.

When he wasn't grinding flour Hardenbergh busied himself laying out roads and selling lots to fellow veterans. The Seneca Turnpike, providing direct connections eastward toward Albany, was operational as far west as Auburn in 1799. By 1800 the little settlement had been named Hardenbergh's Corners and boasted a post office, with couriers arriving on horseback every two weeks. By 1810 there were seventeen mills humming along the Oswaco River as it tumbled 170 feet through the community.

Early political machinations were already shaping the future of Hardenbergh's village. It was renamed Auburn in 1805 when it was tapped as the seat of power for the new Cayuga County. In 1816, the New York State legislature sited and began construction of a major state penitentiary in Auburn. Over the years the ideas for treating prisoners inside its massive limestone walls spawned the "Auburn System" by which prisoners worked together in shops and fields in strict silence, to return to their cells at night. The cheap source of local labor did much to spur the local economy until the practice was abolished in 1882.

The transportation lines, the abundant water power, and the inexpensive labor pool conspired to lure industry from established eastern markets. There were manufacturers of agricultural implements and carpets and iron works and corn starch. For a time Auburn was the center of the American silk industry, with many growers starting the cultivation of the mulberry tree. After the Civil War the seeds of the American Express Company were sown in Auburn as the Merchants Union Express Company made the town the center of a great express business. William G. Fargo commenced his eventful career in the transportation business as agent in the old Auburn and Syracuse Railroad freight depot on Genesee Street.

Cayuga County has applied for more state historical markers than any other county in New York and we will begin our explorations of Auburn's rich contribution to that heritage in the front yard of the town's most illustrious citizen...



1. William H. Seward House
33 South Street



1821 was a big year, his 20th, for William Seward. He was admitted to the New York State Bar that year and met his future wife, Frances Adeline Miller, who was a classmate of his sister at Troy Seminary College. Seward moved here to his wife's hometown and entered into a law partnership with his father-in-law, Judge Elijah Miller. Seward entered politics and won his first election, a state senate seat in 1830. He would later win terms as governor and United States senator and challenge for the presidency. He served as Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of State and was included in the plot to assassinate the president; he was attacked in his home that day by a man named Payne who wounded him and his son. Seward survived and eventually served as Secretary of State under Andrew Johnson until 1872.

The house was built by Judge Miller in 1816 and contains mementoes from his career, including letters from Lincoln. Seward often entertained dignitaries in the expanded Italianate house during the Civil War. The Seward House, now open to the public and declared a National Historic Landmark in 1964, also boasts an extensive collection of fine art on the mansion walls.

AT THE FRONT OF THE SEWARD MANSION WALK OVER TO THE SMALL PARK AT THE JUNCTION OF SOUTH STREET AND WILLIAM STREET TO SEE A LIKENESS OF THE MAN.

2. Seward Statue
Seward Park
William Street at South Street



The city was chided for its lack of recognition of William H. Seward, who brought Auburn a national recognition. The oversight was rectified in 1888 with the dedication of this bronze likeness by Walter G. Robinson in the small triangular park adjacent to the Seward House.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK DOWN SOUTH STREET.

3. Kings & Queens Court 63-65 South Street



Two Civil War-era houses were razed for the construction of these paired Colonial Revival mansions. Queens Court at #63, constructed for financier Fred Fay and his wife Flora, boasts a full front gable with a round window highlighted by floral laurels. Kings Court features a rooftop balustrade. Both buildings are wrapped in corner stone quoins and have a small second story iron balcony over a center entrance. After the Fays passed in the 1930s the buildings were converted into multi-unit housing.

TURN AND WALK BACK DOWN SOUTH STREET TOWARDS THE CENTER OF TOWN.

4. Sartwell House 44 South Street



South Street was laid out within two years of the founding of the community, before 1800, and gradually stretched away from town. Today it retains its historical residential appearance with substantial houses set back on large lots. Some of Auburn's largest estates were carved out along South Street and also one of its most historic - abolitionist Harriet Tubman had her last home at 180 South Street where she died at age 90 in 1914.

This is a fine example of Italianate residence, rendered in brick. It sports prominent stone quoins, arched window heads and thick roof brackets. Henry J. Sartwell built the house in the 1860s. Sartwell operated a dry goods store in Auburn and later manufactured shoes and boots.

5. Hutchinson-Nellis House
40-42 South Street



Like many properties in mid-19th century Auburn this Italianate structure, sans the later porch addition, was developed as a duplex. The tall windows, low hipped roof and overhanging eaves supported by carved brackets are all hallmarks of the style.

6. Memorial City Hall
24 South Street



David Munson Osbourne left the family farm at the age of 15 and scraped around until striking it rich manufacturing agricultural machinery. One of Auburn's most respected citizens, Osborne served three terms as mayor (1877–1880); a position later held by both his son and one of his grandsons. His youngest daughter Helen, born in 1864, grew up to become an early leader of the Girl Scouts; her husband James J. Storrow, a prominent banker was the second national president of the Boy Scouts of America.

In the 1920s the city hall in Auburn was crumbling so Helen and her sister Emily Osborne Harris built this one as a memorial to their father. The historical Boston architectural firm of Coolidge, Shepley, Bullfinch and Abbott decorated their three-story Colonial Revival brick building with a classical Ionic portico and corner Ionic pilasters. Inside the high ceilings, stenciling, wood paneling, marble accents, and ornate City Council chamber is modeled on an old Boston courtroom. The new city hall was dedicated on April 5, 1930.

7. Schine Theater
12-14 South Street



Junius Myer Schine began his career peddling candy and dresses and parlayed his profits into purchasing a roller rink in Gloversville, New York. From there he and his brother Louis built a fiefdom of hotels and movie houses across the country. “The Auburn” was the third foray for the Schines in city and they brought their best. Atmospheric theater architect John Eberson brought an outer space-themed Art Deco appearance to the theater and a parade and festivities were planned for the grand opening on September 15, 1938. Most of the city’s schools and businesses shut down at noon so people could take in the spectacle.

The Schines sold the entirety of their holdings in 1965 for a reported \$150 million and The Auburn suffered through a succession of ever-more negligent owners until it shuttered in 1979. For many years its only connection to the movies was as a video store. In February 1998 the Cayuga County Arts Council purchased the vacant building and began rehabilitating the property.

8. Auburn Savings Bank/Phoenix Building
2 South Street at Genesee Street



The Auburn Savings Bank was organized with the new year in 1849. This building was raised at the most prominent spot in town in 1875. In its original form it was a grand Second Empire structure with a mansard roof that rolled around the corner. Today, known as the Phoenix building, the ground floor has been completely compromised and the mansard roof removed. The altering of the top floor caused the clock tower to be shortened; the tower has also lost its original iron cresting.

TURN LEFT ON GENESEE STREET.

**9. National Bank of Auburn
120 Genesee Street**



Nathaniel Garrow came to Auburn as a 16-year old in 1796 and made a living as a wood chopper and fur trader. In 1809 he was appointed justice of the peace and won election as Cayuga County sheriff in 1815. In 1816 he founded the Bank of Auburn First Bank in Demaree's Tavern. Garrow would go on to be elected to the Twentieth Congress in 1827. This Neoclassical headquarters was constructed for the bank in 1927, featuring stout fluted Doric columns.

ON STATE STREET ACROSS FROM THE OLD NATIONAL BANK. TURN LEFT ON DILL STREET.

**10. Saint Mary's Church
15 Clark Street at Dill Street**



The parish organized in 1868, meeting in a temporary wooden structure that cost \$800 and was known as the "Shanty Church." A more fitting edifice was underway with a cornerstone laying ceremony on September 18, 1870. The architect was the go-to designer for the Catholic Church, Patrick Keely; he designed nearly six hundred churches and every 19th century cathedral in new England. St. Mary's Church building is an excellent example of modified Gothic architecture, a style characterized by great point and height, with delicacy and precision in design. The edifice, built entirely of gray limestone, is 135 feet long and the ceiling is 65 feet high.

TURN RIGHT ON GENESEE STREET.

11. U.S. Post Office and Courthouse **151-157 Genesee Street**



This monumental civic building appeared on the Auburn streetscape between 1888 and 1890. It was designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style that was the rage for government buildings at the time. The rough-hewn limestone, multi-hued materials, powerful entrance arches and corner tower are all design trademarks pioneered by Henry Hobson Richardson, the most influential of America's post-Civil War architects. The massive, asymmetrical, two and a half story main block is one of a number of post offices in New York State designed by the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, Mifflin E. Bell. The building was surplus by the federal government in the 1980s and acquired by Cayuga County.

12. Cayuga County Court House **152-154 Genesee Street**



Thanks to its central location in the newly formed Cayuga County, Auburn was designated the county seat in 1805. By 1809 a wooden frame courthouse costing \$10,000 had been erected on this site. In the 1830s architect John Hagan was retained to design a new courthouse and he delivered plans for a two-story Greek temple with a Doric portico of six fluted columns and a large dome. Constructed of limestone the new courthouse, with a price tag of \$30,000, was finished in 1836. In 1922 a fire destroyed the dome and gutted most of the interior; it was rebuilt in a Neoclassical style. Another renovation in 1979 connected the courthouse to the adjacent old County Clerks Building, a Victorian brick structure of 1882.

13. Saints Peter and John Episcopal Church
169 Genesee Street



The original church was erected in 1811, the first to be built in Auburn. The current building was constructed between 1868 and 1870 on plans drawn by Henry Dudley, an English-born architect known for his Gothic Revival churches. It is constructed of rock faced limestone laid in random ashlar and trimmed with dressed limestone. The 200-year old site now contains the church, a 1930s stone parish house built in complementary Gothic Revival style, and a cemetery where the first burials took place in 1812.

14. Edwin R. Fay Mansion
174 Genesee Street



Edwin Reed Fay, born in Aurelius in 1829, left the Cayuga County family farm for business pursuits in town and by 1868 was engaged in the manufacture of gloves and mittens. In 1892 he founded the private banking house of Edwin R. Fay & sons with his two sons, Fred and Charles. Edwin, who was also president of the Auburn Savings Bank, died at the age of 100 in 1930. He is buried at Fort Hill Cemetery in the only above-ground crypt in the graveyard.

15. Seymour Library
176-178 Genesee Street



When James S. Seymour died in 1875 at the age of 84 his list of bequests was so substantial that they were printed in the New York Times. Included were gifts to churches, schools, and houses

for the needy. Today he is most remembered for funding the Auburn Memorial Library and the Seymour Library. Seymour began his career as a bank clerk in Hartford, Connecticut and came to Auburn in 1817, becoming president of the Bank of Auburn, a post he would hold for 58 years.

Beginning with Seymour's the first books were lent on a subscription basis in 1876 from the second floor of the Auburn Savings Bank. In the 1890s Willard E. Case offered to donate some of the Case family money, accumulated through the Oswego Starch Company, banks and railroads, to construct a permanent home for the library. The New York City architectural firm of Carrere and Hastings, who would contribute many classical designs to Washington D.C., drew up plans for this Beaux Arts inspired building. With interior woodwork fashioned by European craftsmen, the Case Memorial began housing the Seymour Library in 1903.

16. Cayuga Museum of History and Art 203 Genesee Street



This grand Greek Revival brick mansion was built in 1836 by John Seymour. But he couldn't pay for it. In the 1840s it was sold to Sylvester Willard, a physician from Bristol, Connecticut who emigrated with his wife Jane Frances Case, two daughters, Georgiana and Carolina, and in-laws Erastus and Mary Case to Auburn. Sylvester Willard and Erastus case were original partners in the creation of the Oswego Starch Company in 1848, joining with other Auburn men in backing Thomas Kingsford in processing corn into starch. The Kingsford starch factory would grow into the world's largest of its kind.

In 1916 Theodore E. Case was living here when he built a small laboratory on the foundations of the estate greenhouse. Here he developed the Thallofide tube that was originally used by the United States Navy in a top secret infrared signaling system. In 1921 he started work on a process that would bring sound to film. The introduction of the "talkies" made Theodore Case a wealthy man and built the largest house in town at 108 South Street, a magnificent Tudor-style mansion. This house became a private school and in 1936 the Case family donated it for use as a museum. The Case Research Lab also remains on the property.

TURN LEFT ON ROSS PLACE. TURN LEFT ON WOODLAWN AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON FORT STREET.

17. Bradley Memorial Chapel
19 Fort Street



The main entrance to the Fort Hill Cemetery is graced by this stone chapel modeled on the St. Buryan country church in Cornwall, England. The chapel was crafted by Julius A. Schweinfurth who was born in Auburn in 1858. Three of the four Schweinfurth boys became architects of some renown, Charles in Cleveland, Julius in Boston, and Albert in San Francisco. He died in 1931 and proceeds from his trust funded the Schweinfurth Art Center on Genesee Street.

The chapel was created as a memorial to Silas Bradley in 1893, replacing the original wooden lodge here. Connecticut-born Bradley arrived in Auburn in 1837 at the age of 20 and rapidly established himself as a leading merchant in town. In 1877 he became president of the National Bank of Auburn, a position he held until his death in 1883.

18. Fort Hill Cemetery
19 Fort Street



The first burials in this graveyard took place in 1851. The fort of “Fort Hill” was a garrisoned village of the Cayuga Indians. The cemetery features a 56-foot high limestone obelisk monument to Chief Logan, famed chief of the Cayugas. Many notables are interred here, including William Seward, 12th Governor of New York, United States Senator and United States Secretary of State, and celebrated Union spy and abolitionist Harriet Tubman. Most of the town’s leading citizens from were laid to rest here as well.

AFTER VISITING THE CEMETERY RETURN TO THE ENTRANCE AND TURN RIGHT ON WESTLAKE STREET. TURN LEFT ON WILLIAM STREET.

19. Westminster Presbyterian Church
17 William Street



Slavery led to a rift in the Presbyterian church in Auburn that led to the founding of this congregation in 1861. Harriet Tubman would be married in the chapel in 1869 and that year the church laid the cornerstone of the present sanctuary on land purchased from William Seward. Today's appearance dates to the late 1890s and a makeover in the multi-hued, rough-faced stone manner of the Richardsonian Romanesque style.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET AND TURN RIGHT TO RETURN TO THE SEWARD ESTATE AND THE BEGINNING OF THE TOUR.

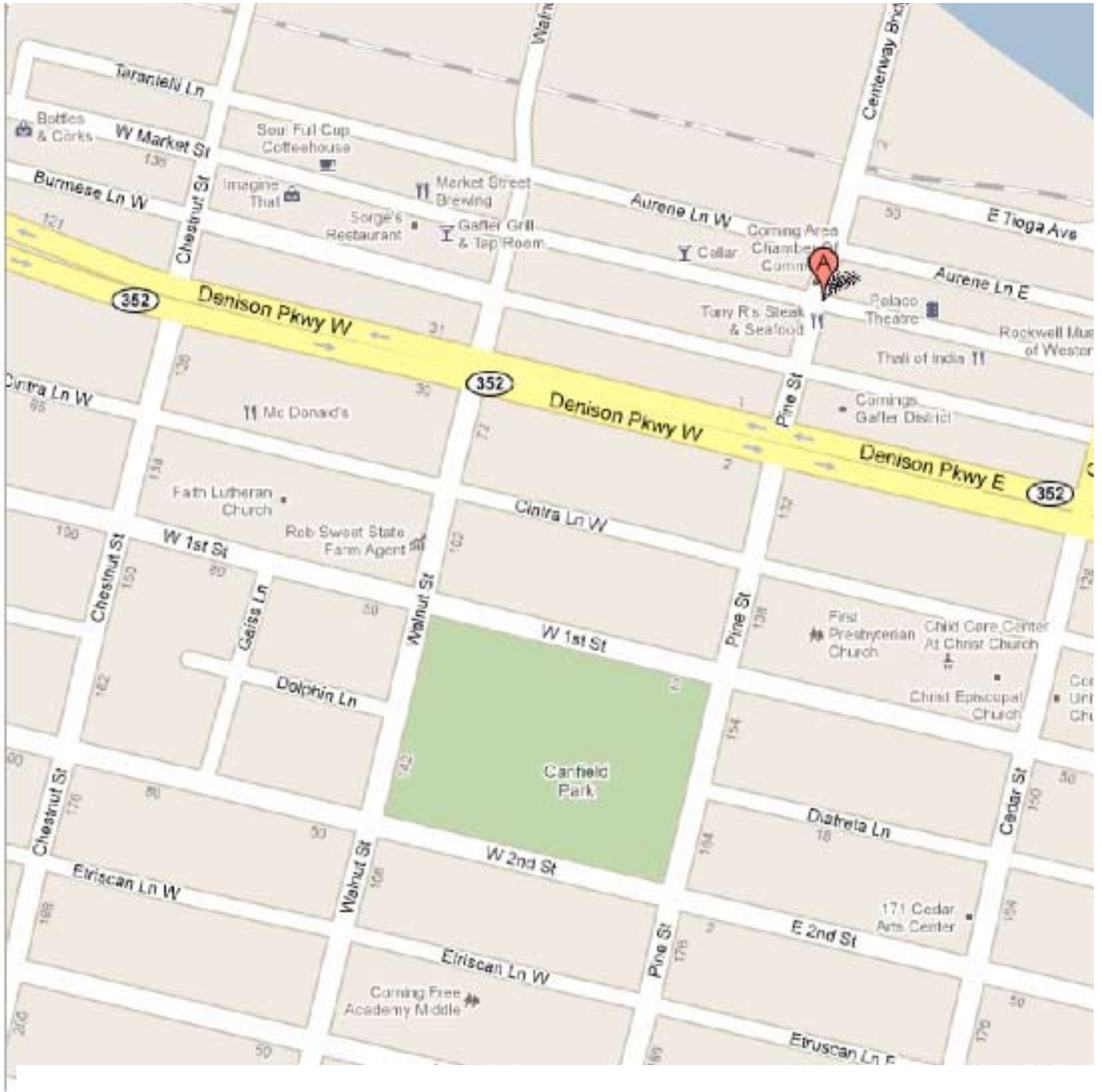
A Walking Tour of Corning, New York from **walkthetown.com**

Erastus Corning never had anything to do with glassmaking and probably never visited the town that bears his name. Corning began his business career in Troy, New York in 1808 at the age of 13 behind the counter of his uncle's hardware store. In his work as a hardware man Corning was a dealer in all manner of iron products, from nails and stoves to farming equipment and railroad tracks. The Corning hardware store was one of the most significant businesses in the Hudson Valley by the 1830s and morphed into the Rensselaer Iron Works, which, under Corning's guidance, installed the first Bessemer converter in the United States. Meanwhile, Corning was founding the Albany State Bank and branching into railroads which he would organize into America's largest corporation, the New York Central. Amidst these interests Corning dabbled in politics, putting in a term as mayor of Albany and doing a stint in the New York state senate.

With his few moments of spare time Corning invested in land speculation in western New York. One place that caught his interest was timberlands along the Chemung River. With the opening of the Chemung Canal in 1833 large mills were sprouting to float logs and finished lumber out of little villages in the region. Corning was at the head of one investor group that gobbled up a village along the canal so the town was named for him. The plan was to build a railroad from the new anthracite coal lands of northeast Pennsylvania and ship it out via the canal.

With the canal and the railroads the village of Corning blossomed as a transportation center. One of the manufacturers who was attracted by the area's cheap coal and transportation was Amory Houghton who was running the Brooklyn Flint Glass Works in, of course, Brooklyn, New York. When the people of Corning offered to put up \$50,000 to his \$75,000 Houghton began work on a new glass plant on June 1868 and was producing cut glass by October 22, 1868. The business was now the Corning Glass Works and the community was on its way to being "Crystal City." Houghton left the business and the company's new name and retired to his farm in Westchester County in 1870.

There were other industries in the hustling little town - there were firms making iron and bricks and drills and stoves but they would all pale behind the global corporation that became one with the name of the town. The face of that town would change forever in the summer of 1972 when flood waters from Hurricane Agnes wiped away businesses and factories. In the aftermath Corning has reinvented itself as an art town and tourist destination with the Corning Museum of Glass at its heart. Our walking tour will stop in on Corning and the Gaffer District but first we'll start in a park named for a city engineer a century ago...



1. Steuben County Courthouse
Canfield Park at southwest corner of Pine Street and 1st Street



Steuben County was created in 1796 and formed from Ontario County . Steuben County was named for Friedrich von Steuben, the general in the American Revolutionary War and the County Seat is Bath. In 1853 the County was divided in two jury districts, with Corning and Bath as half shire towns. A courthouse was constructed here on a hill above the Erie Railroad at the cost of \$14,000. In 1905 another division was made when Hornellsville was made the third of the shire towns.

In 1902 this land, known as the Public Square, was gifted to the county and J. Foster Warner of Rochester won a design competition. The resulting Neoclassical building features a full entablature supported by a pair of stout Ionic columns. The primary design consideration , however, seemed to be to do away with the “very objectionable ascent necessary to reach the present Court House.” So the moderate flight of stone steps seen today may have been what caught the building committee’s eye during the competition.

FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE COURTROOM STEPS, WITH YOUR BACK TO THE COURTHOUSE, TURN RIGHT AND WALK OVER TO THE CORNER OF PINE STREET AND 1ST STREET.

2. World War Memorial Library
Pine Street at First Avenue



The Corning City Club ponied up \$5,000 to purchase this lot, the old Rogers property, in 1894. By 1897 they had constructed a new clubhouse with a blend of classical and colonial elements so that the club could move from its restrictive quarters in the town opera house. In 1930, when there still was only one World War, the building was outfitted as both a library and living tribute to the soldiers of the Great War from 1914 to 1918. It served as the county library until 1975 when the collection moved over to Nasser Civic Center Plaza. After standing vacant for many years the building has been rehabilitated as public housing.

3. First Presbyterian Church
1 East 1st Street



The first Presbyterian services were held around town in 1812 although a small wooden church would not be until 1832, when the congregation had reached about 100. The present stone church is the third meetinghouse to serve the Presbyterians; it was constructed in 1867 at the cost of \$36,000.

CONTINUE WALKING EAST ON 1ST STREET.

4. Christ Episcopal Church
39 East 1st Street at Cedar Street



The incorporation of Christ Church predates the incorporation of the City of Corning by seven years, 1841 to 1848. However, the congregation led a vagabond existence until 1853, meeting in other churches, a school or members' homes. A Gothic-styled church was constructed on Walnut Street that was home to the church until the flame-licked building was abandoned in 1889. The parish relocated into this gray stone English Gothic church in 1895. The tower bell, cast in 1871 in Troy, New York, was salvaged from the fire that destroyed the original church.

Some 85 stained glass windows adorn the sanctuary. Louis Comfort Tiffany came to Corning personally at the laying of the cornerstone of the church and consulted with Mrs. Amory Houghton, Jr. who donated \$5,000 for Tiffany's windows depicting the ascension of Christ.

5. Corning First United Methodist Church
144 Cedar Street at First Street



In 1832 Painted Post was set off as a separate circuit containing (as of 1837) Little Flatts, Painted Post, "Addison Village", West Addison, Erwin Centre, Campbell and Tioga. In 1833 a class formed at Caton, which was set off with Corning in November 1839. Another division occurred in 1843 when Erwin, Painted Post and Campbell formed a circuit named after the latter two towns. In 1861-62, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Corning built a church which seated 700. On June 26, 1893 H. O. Dorman & Co., began tearing down the First Methodist Church, at Cedar and First streets, preparatory to erecting on the site a larger house of worship, the corner-stone of which was laid Monday, October 2, 1893. The fine Romanesque brick and terra-cotta church was built on plans by Henry Tuthill and dedicated on June 10, 1894. It cost \$40,000, including the pipe organ.

TURN LEFT ON CEDAR STREET.

6. Rockwell Museum of Western Art
111 Cedar Street



From his office in Rochester Andrew Jackson Warner contributed many splendid buildings to the central New York landscape in the latter half of the 1800s. Here he drew up plans for a Romanesque vision in orange brick trimmed out in terra-cotta and locally quarried limestone for Corning's City Hall in 1893. The total price tag was less than \$29,000.

Bob Rockwell grew up on a cattle ranch in Colorado and attended Stanford University in California but landed in Corning at the age of 22 in 1933 helping run the family department store. He would remain until his death in 2009, sating his love of the West by amassing the greatest collection of western art east of the Mississippi River. After the old city hall was spared demolition in the 1980s the vast Rockwell collection moved here.

TURN RIGHT ON EAST MARKET STREET.

7. The Henkel Block
72 East Market Street



When this brick building with prominent arched Romanesque windows was constructed in 1893 it was the only five-story “skyscraper” in Corning. A water-powered elevator transported folks between floors. For many years a Food Mart operated here; today the floors above the ground story have been converted into luxury apartments.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON MARKET STREET, WALKING WEST.

8. Tuthill Offices
45 East Market Street at Cedar Street



Henry Guernsey Tuthill was born in East Otto, New York and moved to Corning in the 1850s where his family were cabinet and furniture makers. When the Civil War erupted Tuthill organized about 60 men into Company A of the 104th New York Volunteer Infantry. He mustered into Federal Service as Captain on March 8, 1862. Tuthill saw action in seven battles and was wounded in four, including losing the tips of two fingers while leading his company at Antietam. At Gettysburg Captain Tuthill was shot through the groin while defending Seminary Ridge and carried the ball in his body the rest of his life, for which he received a \$30 per month pension.

After the war Tuthill again worked in the woodmaking business before turning to architecture in the 1880s. He quickly became a busy architect around Corning but he used this one, erected in 1885, as his offices. He was joined in his practice in 1890 by his son Samuel Eugene. H.G. Tuthill and son, Practical and Superintending Architects soon were regarded as the best architect/builders in the Souther Tier, especially esteemed for their churches in New York and Pennsylvania.

9. H.G. Williams Block
21-25 East Market Street



This is another decorative Victorian brick building designed by Henry Tuthill, constructed in 1887. Tuthill decorated the brick facade in terra-cotta, including a pair of small lions' heads and an observant owl perched on the roof.

10. Concert Hall Block
2-6 East Market Street at Pine Street



Most of Market Street went up in flames in the summer of 1856 and this is one of the few buildings to survive the conflagration, although no one alive then would recognize it today. When it was built in 1851 the three-story building was outfitted in the Greek Revival style. The third floor was set aside as a hall for concerts, lectures and public meetings.

In 1918 the Wellington Bank moved in from across the street and applied a Neoclassical appearance to the facade. In 1951 the entire third floor was sliced off and the old brick sheathed in Kentucky limestone.

11. First National Bank Building
5-9 East Market Street at Pine Street



Franklin N. Drake began his career as a clerk in a drug store and eventually purchased timber and coal lands that blossomed into the Bloss Coal Mining and Railroad Company. He moved to

Corning in 1867 and established the First National Bank of Corning in 1882. In 1910 the bank purchased this property that had been the Drake Block and home of the J.M.Greig department store. The block was given a rich Beaux Arts makeover in brick and stone and named the First National Bank Building. Be certain to walk around the back on Centerway Square and see the decorative treatment given the drive through windows.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK INTO CENTERWAY SQUARE.

12. Centerway Square Market Street at Pine Street



When Pine Street was closed to vehicular traffic in 1988 this plaza was outfitted with brick pavers, wrought iron fixtures and period lighting. The restored stone clock tower was erected in 1883 as a memorial to Erastus Corning. Housing a bell that weighs 1,400 pounds, the 50-foot high tower sports a water spout at the base, a souvenir of its days as a watering hole for town horses.

RETURN TO MARKET STREET AND TURN RIGHT, CONTINUING TO TRAVEL WEST.

13. Centerway Block 2 West Market Street



This wonderfully decorated Victorian Gothic brick building dates to the 1880s. It boasts a cast iron facade for the storefronts along the ground floor.

14. Palace Theatre
17 West Market Street



It is believed that the Little Princess Theatre operated here in the 1800s but for most of its life this Neo-Colonial two-story building has done retail duty. On July 31st, 2009 the refurbished Palace opened as an intimate first-run movie house.

15. Rockwell Center
23 West Market Street



Now a training center, this was the location of Rockwell's, the town's major department store until 1991. In addition to the merchandise customers recall the displays of Bob Rockwell's western art and antique toys and a pneumatic tube system that would whisk a cylinder containing the purchase slip to the business office for recording and return with a sales receipt enclosed.

16. May-Callahan Block
34-36 West Market Street



When this commercial three-story commercial block opened in 1895 it housed a maker of sweets, a purveyor of cigars, a bootmaker and a dance hall upstairs. Lloyd Sprague hung out his insurance shingle in 1921 and remained active in the business until his death in 1992 at the age of 98. His son Ted and Ted's wife Mary Ann were in the forefront of historic preservation along Market Street and this Romanesque brick building, trimmed in sandstone and terra cotta, was one of the first properties to be restored.

17. The Club House
51-59 West Market Street at Walnut Street



This simple three-story brick building was constructed by Stephen Thurston Hayt in 1879 for his Southern Tier Roller Mill. Hayt, from Ithaca, had worked in New York politics as a member of the state senate and as Canal Commissioner before coming to Corning to grind flour.

Hayt would die in 1907 and in 1926 the Corning Glass Works bought the building. It was converted into a club house for recreational activities and in the 1950s used as an office building. The old mill proved its mettle in the harrowing aftermath of Hurricane Agnes when it served as the corporate headquarters for the Corning Glass Works and a radio transmitter rigged on the top floor was the sole link to the outside world.

TURN RIGHT ON WALNUT STREET INTO THE CORNING INCORPORATED COMPLEX.

18. Corning Glass Works Riverfront Plaza Arch
1 Riverfront Plaza at Walnut Street



After Corning Glass Works changed its name to Corning Incorporated in 1989 this memorial arch was commissioned. The firm of Welliver McGuire incorporated a mosaic of iridescent gold Aurene art glass into the arch that was designed to mimic the company's former headquarters constructed in 1925. The massive panels, each 52 inches wide and 11 feet tall were created by Frederick Carder, who founded Steuben Glass in 1903 with Thomas G. Hawkes and invented the Aurene glassmaking process in 1905. Carder remained Corning's design director until he retired in 1959 at the age of 96. To bring the priceless panels to the arch the company developed moving techniques never before tried. In addition to Carder's glass the classical arch is embellished with decorative brickwork, art glass and terra cotta detailing.

TURN LEFT AND WALK ACROSS THE CORNING GROUNDS OR DOWN AURENE LANE TOWARDS THE MAIN CORNING PARKIN LOT AT THE END OF CHESTNUT STREET.

19. Little Joe Tower
Corning Glass Works at Chestnut Street



This landmark tower - 196 feet high - was used by Corning glassmakers in the production of thermometer tubing. Hot glass was pulled by cable to the top, creating a continuous tube. It was then cooled and cut to length. “Little Joe” is said to have been one of the skilled technicians who spent his days perfecting the technique known as “vertical draw.”

TURN LEFT ON CHESTNUT STREET AND WALK OUT TO MARKET STREET. TURN LEFT.

20. Hawkes Building
73-79 West Market Street



Irish-born Thomas Gibbons Hawkes came to New York at the age of 17 in 1863, determined to “see the world.” By 1870 he was running a shop in the Corning Glass Works and married a local girl in 1876. Hawkes was determined to start his own shop and in 1882 was granted his first patent for cut glass, a pattern later called Russian. That same year Stephen Hayt constructed another building near his flour mill and outfitted the top two floors with cutting frames for Hawkes Rich Cut Glass Company. The firm would remain here until 1916 and continue producing crystal until 1964 when it was acquired by Tiffin Art Glass Company. The building is now home to Vitrix Hot Glass Studio, although the Hawkes legacy is proudly remembered by a painted banner across the facade.

TURN LEFT ON WALNUT STREET.

21. United States Post Office 129 Walnut Street



James Knox Taylor was Supervising Architect of the United States Department of the Treasury from 1897 to 1912 and his office oversaw the construction of hundreds of Neoclassical buildings throughout the United States, including a number of post offices in New York State. This one was built of pressed yellow brick on top of a granite foundation in 1908-1909. The entrance pediment features elaborate terra cotta decoration. Many of the federal post offices from that era have been abandoned but the Corning facility is still handling mail 100 years later.

22. Frank B. Hower Scottish Rite Cathedral 146 Walnut Street at 1st Street



“Scotch Masonry” dips its roots back into the 1700s but the 33-degree system of the Order in America dates to May 31, 1801. This building, New York’s only freestanding purpose-built Scottish Rite Cathedral, was constructed in 1921, funded largely by a \$40,000 gift from Frank B. Hower, an early promoter of the automobile in America. Architect James Walker imbued the brick cathedral with moorish design elements; it served the Masons until it was sold and more than 4,000 items, including swords, masonic aprons and historic artwork put up for auction in 2005.

WALK A FEW MORE STEPS TO RETURN TO CANFIELD PARK AND THE START OF THE TOUR.

A Walking Tour of Elmira, New York

from **walkthetown.com**

The land-grant program offered to veterans of the Revolutionary War spurred development of the north bank of the Chemung River in the 1780s. Most of the soldiers sold their interests to land speculators but some packed up and came to carve a homestead out of the wilderness. Captain Curtis Rumsey is given the credit as being perhaps the first, building his log cabin in the vicinity of Miller's Pond that is named for him. The hamlet was called Newtown in its formative days at the intersection of Newtown Creek and the Chemung River. The adoption of the name Elmira in 1828 is smothered in the historical muck but local tradition hands down the colorful tale that a rambunctious child's mother spent so much time calling her name that the townsfolk grew to accept their village as Elmira.

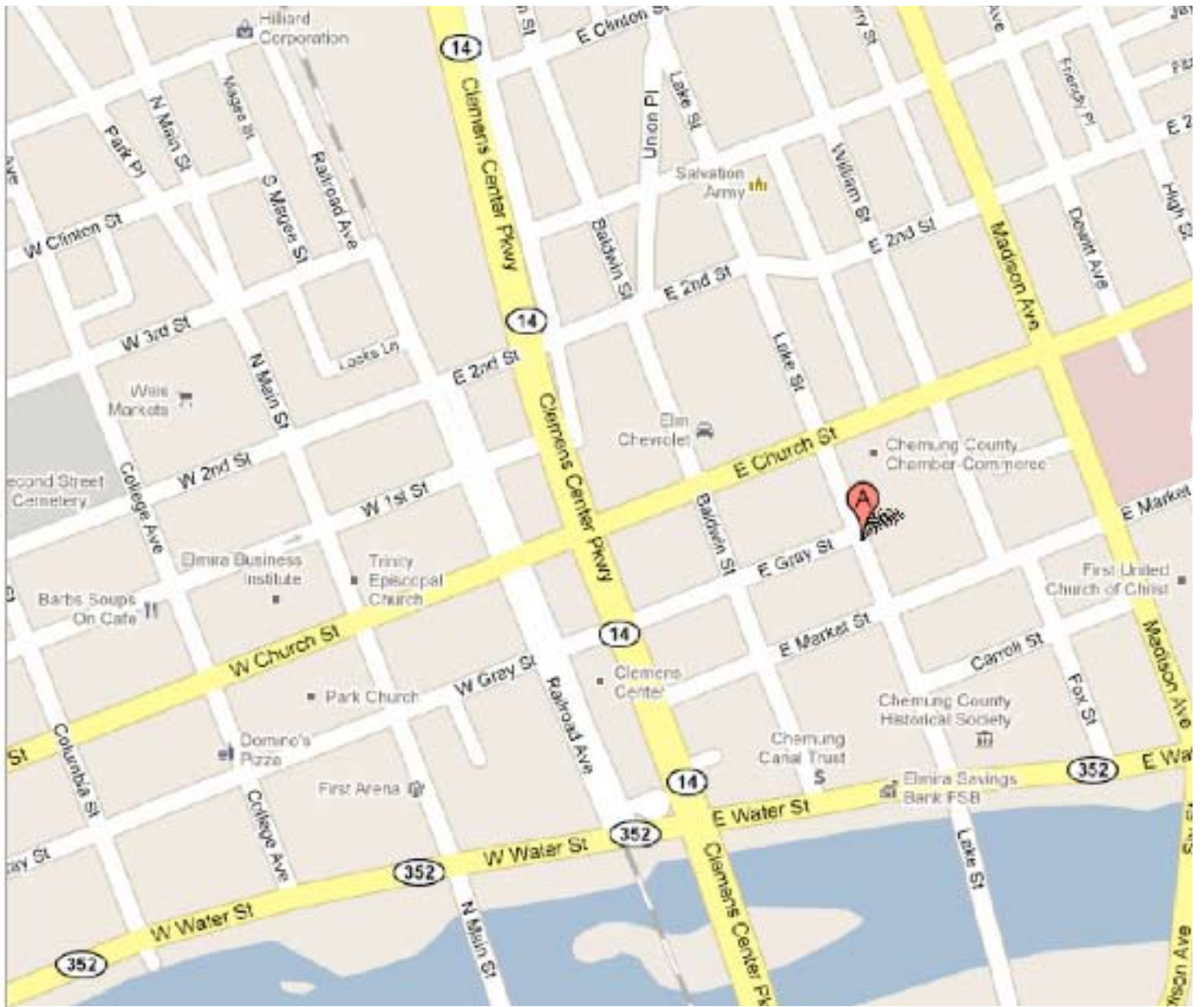
The town was kickstarted into the national economy with opening of the Chemung Canal in 1832 that connected the Chemung River here with the rich timberlands surrounding Seneca Lake and thus the new Erie Canal and New York City by water. In the canal building craze that was gripping New York at the time a feeder canal made connections with Corning to the west. In 1836 Chemung County was organized with Elmira the county seat. By 1849, the New York and Erie Railroad was completed to Elmira and was soon crossed by the New York Central in the town. Then canvas was now complete for the emergence of Elmira and a transportation center. The New York & Erie Railroad tagged Elmira as the "Queen City of the Southern Tier."

Elmira's most significant growth began during the Civil War when it was a major troop staging area with a large prison camp. In 1864 the village was incorporated as a city and that same year the Union camp was converted into a Civil War prison. Hastily patched together, "Hellmira" became one of the most notorious prison camps of the conflict. Roughly one in four Confederates died at Elmira, either wasting away from malnutrition or perishing during a brutal winter. Woodlawn Cemetery, about two miles north of the original prison camp site was designated a National Cemetery in 1877; all traces of the camp today have vanished under a residential area.

On Christmas Eve, 1866, a fire destroyed most of the buildings in the downtown area. In retrospect it served mainly to wipe the platter clean before Elmira's most prosperous period. Between 1870 and 1890 the population doubled. Its superior transportation facilities made Elmira a manufacturing center. There were metal foundries and woolen mills and lumber mills and processing plants for the surrounding dairy region. Other products that poured from Elmira factories included glass bottles, office equipment, tools and wood pipe.

It was also during this period that Elmira welcomed its most distinguished guest, Mark Twain, who married local girl Olivia Louise Langdon in 1870. The couple moved to Hartford, Connecticut but returned to the Langdon family's Quarry Farm each summer where Twain authored many of his most famous works, including *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, in a small writer's cottage set up on the property. The Samuel Clemens family would be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery and his grave is adorned by a monument 12 feet high or "mark twain," the expression from which his adopted pen name derived.

The city's population reached 47,000 in 1930 and essentially stopped growing after that. In June 1972 flood waters from Hurricane Agnes filled buildings along the Chemung River with as much as six feet of water, wiping out most of the downtown area. Many of the buildings that survived the subsequent urban renewal program are civic buildings and it is a fine collection reflecting Elmira's one-time status as the the most important city in New York's Southern Tier. But before we visit them our walking tour will begin at the oldest commercial building in the city, one that was standing back when that mischievous Elmira was still alive...



1. Chemung Canal Bank Building
415 East Water Street



This is the oldest commercial building in Elmira, constructed in 1833 when the Chemung Canal opened and a place was needed to store all the new cash pouring into town. Constructed of brick during a time when most town structures were wood, the building has indeed endured. An Italianate-flavored third floor was added to the transitional Federal/Greek Revival styled building in 1868 to rent out as living space. A more classical appearance arrived in a 1903 remodeling by Pierce and Bickford. The Bank moved out in 1920 and after a half-century of use as office space the property was purchased by the Chemung County Historical Society which renovated the building in 1993 to house the area's largest history museum.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE MUSEUM AND FACING THE CHEMUNG RIVER, TURN RIGHT AND WALK OVER TO THE CORNER OF LAKE STREET. TURN RIGHT, WALKING AWAY FROM THE RIVER.

2. Chemung County Courthouse Complex
210-228 Lake Street



Organized in 1836, the county seat settled in Elmira and this group of four government buildings evolved through the remainder of the century. The oldest building in the group also sports the last addition, an Ionic portico installed in 1899. The building was designed to handle the overflow business of the original courthouse and jail and new houses the District Attorney.

The centerpiece Italianate courthouse with its three-story belltower was started in 1861 and stands as an important work of architect Horatio Nelson White, who authored several other courthouses in New York State.

At the southern end of the complex two castle-like buildings, the Chemung County Clerk's

Office and Court House Annex, were constructed in 1875 and 1895, respectively. The pair were designed to blend with the existing courthouse with Italianate-styled decorations and painted brick.

**3. Arnot Art Museum
235 Lake Street**



Scottish-born John Arnot came to this area in 1819 as a 30-year old merchant and became one of the young community's first business and political leaders. By 1833, when he constructed this brick Greek Revival house with fluted Ionic portico, Arnot was the town's richest man and first president of the Chemung Canal Bank. His son Matthias followed him into the banking game and became an early promoter of manned flight in the United States and an avid collector of paintings and sculptures. At his death, Arnot bequeathed the house he was born in as well as \$10,000 for remodeling it, \$200,000 for an endowment fund, and his art collection, to the community for a public art museum, which was opened in 1913. The permanent collection includes works of the Flemish, Dutch, German, and French schools.

**4. Chemung County Commerce Center
400 East Church Street at southeast corner of Lake Street**



This was the second home of the Steele Memorial Library, built in 1923 with a \$110,000 gift from the legacy of steel magnate Andrew Carnegie. It was one of only a few of more than 2,500 Carnegie-financed libraries worldwide which did not carry the Carnegie name. The two-story red brick building trimmed with limestone was designed in a Colonial Revival style; it now houses county offices.

5. Lake Street Presbyterian Church
300 Lake Street at northeast corner of East Church Street



In 1861 a group of 116 members of the First Presbyterian Church and four new converts set out to form the Second Presbyterian Society and purchased ground on this corner. The core of today's church was completed the next year and received an extensive Italianate makeover in 1876, bringing its appearance into harmony with the government buildings to the south on Lake Street.

TURN LEFT ON EAST CHURCH STREET.

6. Elmira City Club
320 East Church Street at Lake Street



The private Elmira City Club has held an esteemed place in the local social scene since it was established in 1889. The first president was Spencer Meade, son of General George Meade, the Union commander at Gettysburg. The Renaissance Revival brick building on a rough stone foundation anchors this prominent corner opposite City Hall.

7. City Hall
317 East Church Street



Busy architects Joseph H. Pierce and Hiram H. Bickford were most responsible for shaping the look of Elmira from their office on Lake Street between 1885 and 1925. They designed several hundred buildings around town. Here they brought the ornate Neo-Renaissance style to the streetscape in

1895. The pediments are terra cotta figures representing agriculture, science, and the arts. With decorations on nearly every inch of the building City Hall stands as an early representation of the style that was to dominate American municipal buildings in the years to come. It also represents the height of architectural achievement in Elmira at the peak of its prosperity.

8. Century Club **214 East Church Street**



The Century Club was organized in Elmira in 1880 with Alexander Samuel Diven at its head. Diven had been a United States Congressman from New York and an officer in the Civil War. He later was famously engaged with the operation of the Erie Railroad. The club's stated purpose was "to provide for social intercourse among the professional and business men." One who frequently sought recreation at the club, initially located in the Masonic temple and then the Robinson Building, was Samuel Clemens. Billiards was a popular activity although club bylaws prohibited drinking of intoxicating liquor, and "playing for stake, bet or wager." In 1905 the club moved into this handsome Neoclassical stone building awash in pilasters and a columned portico. Bowling alleys were in the basement, lunch served upstairs and separate card rooms were provided for the wives of members. The club's 600-member roster dwindled through the first decades of its namesake new century and the building was sold to the Knights of Columbus in 1933. Since 1988 it has been owned by Yunis Realty.

9. U.S. Post Office and Court House **East Church Street at Clemens Center Parkway**



Built in 1903 at the cost of \$275,00 under the direction of James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the United States Treasury, the federal government received a new monumental Neoclassical home, replacing an office in the Masonic Temple. The lobby contained Vermont marble walls and staircase and featured oak woodwork.

10. Steele Memorial Library **101 East Church Street**



The son of an itinerant New York Methodist minister, Joel Dorman Steele emerged from the Civil War as an educator who earned a reputation for discipline and academic excellence. He was recruited in 1866 by the Elmira Free Academy and over the next several years in Elmira began putting his lesson plans on paper. His guides and textbooks proved so successful that Steele abandoned teaching in 1872 to devote himself full-time to writing. His sales would number in the hundreds of thousands of copies and Steele texts would be used for decades after his death in Elmira in 1886 at the age of 50.

In 1893 his widow Esther Baker Steele spearheaded a drive to create a memorial library to her husband. A spectacular five-story French Renaissance building was constructed at the corner of Lake and Market streets to begin lending books - most from the 6,779-volume collection from Steele's personal library. The library moved up Lake Street to East Church Street in the 1923 and into its current digs in 1979. The original Steele Memorial Library was razed in favor of a parking lot in the 1960s.

11. First Baptist Church **121 West Church Street**



First Baptist was founded in 1829 with 38 members who met in each other's homes. This is the third building to serve the congregation, dedicated in 1892. The church is a variation of the Richardsonian Romanesque style pioneered by Henry Hobson Richardson, the most influential American architect of the post Civil War era. It features such hallmarks of the style as rough-hewn stone trim around orange brick; powerful arched doors and windows, a corner turret and mini-pillars and windows grouped in sets of threes. The building remained in service until 2009.

12. Trinity Church

302 North Main Street at Church Street



The first Episcopal services in Elmira were conducted in 1832 and Trinity Church was incorporated as a parish the following year. The present brick church was constructed between 1855 and 1858 on plans drawn by Henry Dudley who populated towns across New York with Gothic-styled churches. The Arnot Memorial Chapel was designed by another master of the Gothic form, Richard M. Upjohn, in 1880.

13. Elmira Popcorn Truck

North Main and Church streets



Italian-born Frank Romeo began selling “the best popcorn in town” in 1922, several years after returning from World I, where he was disabled. Beginning in 1929 the popcorn was dispensed from a hand-crafted truck assembled on the top of a Chevrolet chassis. Romeo worked this corner with his “Red Wagon” until 1971 when he finally called it quits at the age of 76. He sold the truck which put in another year of duty before being retired as well.

In 1986 the truck’s owner, Kenneth White, offered to donate the Red Wagon to the city, which ignored him. Instead, a group of antique car enthusiasts formed the Popcorn Truck Preservation Society and restored the vehicle and later constructed a Carriage House for permanent display at no expense to the taxpayer. Today the Red Wagon makes regular appearances around Elmira, still dispensing the town’s best popcorn.

TURN LEFT ON NORTH MAIN STREET.

14. Park Church
208 West Gray Street at Main Street



The congregation dates to the 1840s and is steeped in abolitionist and anti-slavery history. Thomas Kennicott Beecher, one of 13 children of Presbyterian minister Lyman Beecher and brother of fiery preacher Henry Ward Beecher and sister of influential author Harriet Beecher Stowe, was an early pastor here from 1854 until his death in 1900. The eclectic Turkish-influenced church of limestone and brick was designed by Horatio Nelson White and constructed between 1874 and 1876. A bronze statue of Thomas Beecher stands in the churchyard.

15. First Arena
155 North Main Street at Gray Street



Opened in 2000, the multi-use facility has played host to minor league hockey, college basketball, concerts and conventions with a seating capacity of 3,800.

16. Iszard's Department Store and Tea Room
150 North Main Street and Market Street



Samuel French Iszard was born in New Jersey in 1868 and earned his retail chops in the dry goods business in Philadelphia. In 1904 he came to Elmira and quickly built a reputation as a merchandiser in his shop at Baldwin and East Water streets. On November 15, 1924, Iszard's moved into Elmira's first modern department store designed by local go-to architects Pierce and Bickford. The store became the standard-bearer for the shopping experience in the Southern Tier for

generations before closing in 1993 after being sold to McCrory's of Rochester. Since the 1990s the old emporium has been home to Exotrope, a software development company.

WALK BACK A FEW STEPS TO GRAY STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

17. Mark Twain Hotel

147 West Gray Street at Main Street



When a world-class hotel opened in Elmira on March 23, 1929 there was little doubt it would carry the name of Elmira's most revered citizen. The 250-room brick Colonial Revival hotel hosted the city's most illustrious visitors until it closed after 44 years and was converted into housing for the elderly. The second floor contains murals and a museum devoted to Twain.

18. Clemens Center

207 Clemens Center Parkway at Gray Street



The Clemens Center was formed in 1975 and boasts two spectacular performance spaces. Mandeville Hall is available for intimate performances and recently restored Powers Theater transports patrons back to the exotic majesty of going to the theater. The 1,618-seat hall is festooned in gold leaf with spectacular murals and reconstructed opera boxes harkening back to its glory days when it opened as Keeney's Theatre in 1925. Frank Keeney owned a string of vaudeville houses in New York and New Jersey; Fanny Brice made her amateur debut as a solo singer at Keeney's popular Brooklyn vaudeville theater.

19. *Star-Gazette*
201 Baldwin Street at Gray Street



The paper was founded as the weekly *Elmira Gazette* in 1828; it became an evening daily in 1856. In 1906 Frank Ernest Gannett, a 30-year old Cornell University graduate, purchased a half-interest in the paper, sowing the seeds for a news empire that would result in *USA Today* some 75 years later. Gannett took the *Gazette* and merged it within a year with the competing *Evening Star* to create the *Star-Gazette*. The paper became a morning publication in 1982.

TURN RIGHT ON BALDWIN STREET.

20. Chemung Canal Trust Company
One Chemung Canal Plaza at East Water Street



The community's oldest bank took its first deposits on November 2, 1833. After a year in temporary quarters, this is the bank's third headquarters, opened in 1971. The first now serves as the home of the Chemung County Historical Society; the second was cleared for the parking lot here. For its new home Chemung Canal Trust Company turned to an equally venerable local firm, the architectural shop of Haskell, Conner & Frost that had been started in 1893 by Joseph H. Considine which delivered a modernistic six-story truncated eclipse of a building. The firm still operates in Elmira as Foor & Associates Architects.

TURN LEFT ON EAST WATER STREET AND CONTINUE BACK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT, WHERE THE CHEMUNG CANAL TRUST BEGAN ITS OWN JOURNEY.

A Walking Tour of Ithaca, New York

from **walkthetown.com**

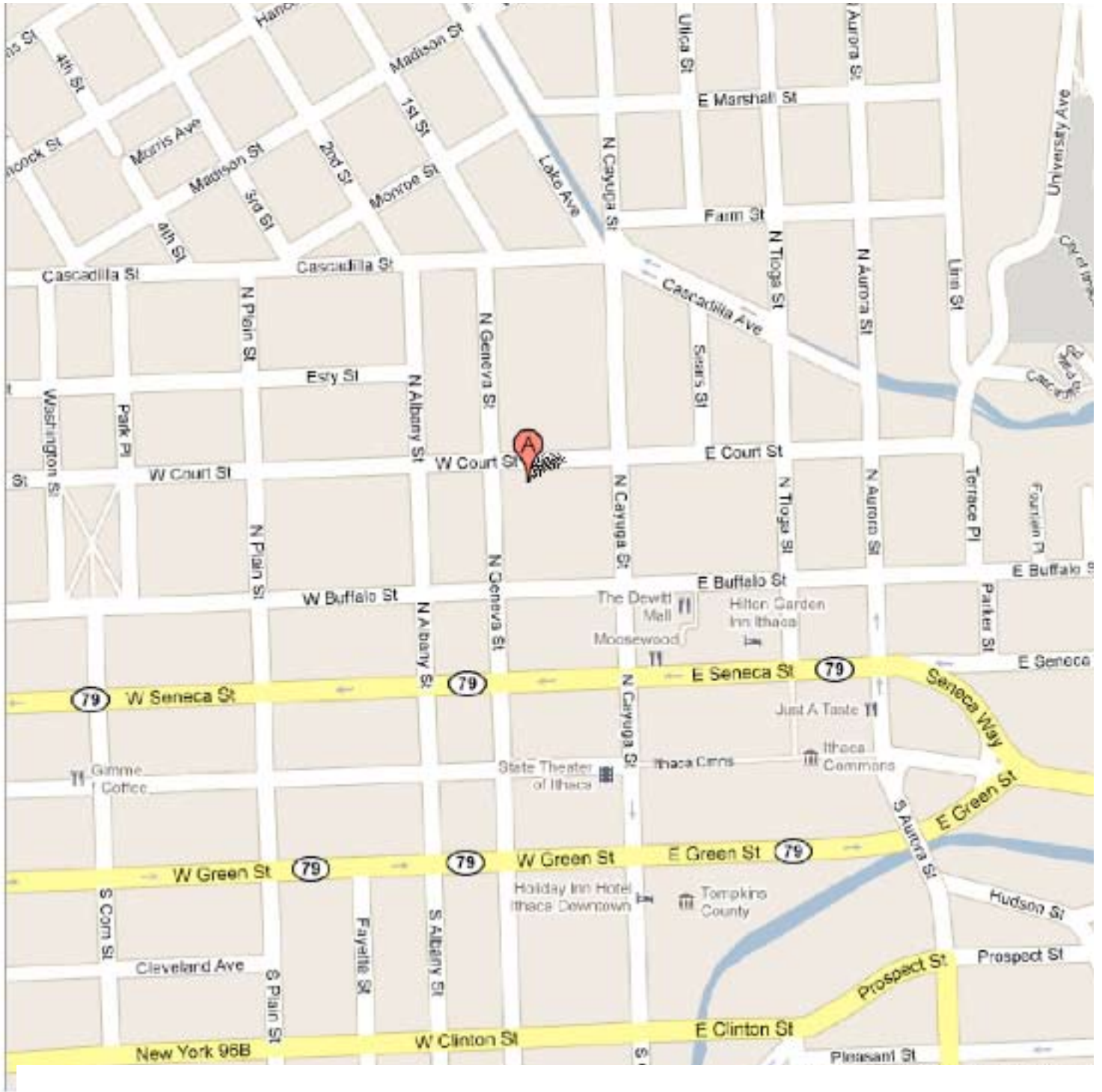
Perched at the southern end of the Cayuga Lake, the largest of the Finger Lakes, Ithaca has always been defined by its unique topography. The gorges and waterfalls for what it is famous are ballyhooed today to attract people to the city; historically they have made it difficult for folks to get here. In the 19th century the railroads went elsewhere along easier routes and in the 20th century the interstate system similarly bypassed the city - there is no highway within a half an hour of Ithaca.

The first settlers with names like Yaple and Dumond and Hinepaw came west from the Hudson Valley after the Revolutionary War to claim land in the Finger Lakes region offered as a reward for service. Ithaca was planned by Simeon DeWitt, the State Surveyor General, and it was named by him in 1804 because of its location within the Town of Ulysses - the ancient Greek whose home was on the island of Ithaki.

In the 1820s New York was in the throes of a canal craze and Ithaca saw itself as a budding water-based metropolis. In 1821 businessmen put a steamboat, The Enterprise, on the lake. Ground was broken in 1825 for a grand new hotel, the Clinton House, to accommodate the anticipated water traffic. The village bustled into the 1830s but those railroads didn't come and the Panic of 1837 did and Ithaca's growth essentially stagnated.

One who came and stayed was Ezra Cornell, an itinerant carpenter who was hired by Colonel Jeremiah S. Beebe to manage his flour mill of Fall Creek. Cornell became involved with the construction of lines for the new telegraph and invented the idea of protecting wires on wooden poles with glass insulators. He parlayed his ingenuity into a fortune as a founder of the Western Union company. Cornell drifted into the New York State Senate and Assembly and used the state's Morrill Land Grant to create Cornell University on farmland located on East Hill.

Ithaca was known for producing high-quality shotguns and clocks as well but it would be Cornell University and the Ithaca Conservatory of Music that opened in 1892 and became Ithaca College in the 1960s that came to define the city, that was incorporated in 1888. Today there are about 30,000 residents of Ithaca and 30,000 students in the city. We'll probably see plenty of both on our walking tour that will start on a patch of land that has remained undeveloped since it was set aside 200 years ago...



1. DeWitt Park
northwest corner of Buffalo and Cayuga streets



Abraham Bloodgood once owned all the land that comprises today's downtown Ithaca, about 1,400 acres. In 1795, Bloodgood transferred 1,000 acres to his son-in-law, Simeon De Witt, in exchange for services rendered. DeWitt would double his holdings and laid out the town that would become Ithaca. This lot became the town's first park, a portion of which DeWitt sold to the Presbyterian Church in 1810. It was known as Public Square Park until its name was changed to honor the town founder. Over the years the park has been ringed by historic churches and decorated with monuments to local war veterans.

FROM THE CENTER OF THE PARK WALK OVER TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE PARK AT CAYUGA STREET.

2. First Presbyterian Church
315 North Cayuga Street at Court Street



This Romanesque stone building is the third church for the congregation that began in town in 1804 with a membership of 14. The first meetinghouse was raised in 1816. The foundation for this building in 1899, all the stone of its 1853 predecessor was used. The church's seven stained glass windows were all designed by Maitland, Armstrong and Company of New York.

WALK CLOCKWISE AROUND THE PARK. THE NEXT BUILDING ON THE SQUARE IS...

3. Second Tompkins County Courthouse
121 East Court Street



Simeon DeWitt provided land for the first county courthouse in 1817 and a primitive wooden structure hastily erected to help prevent Tompkins County from being spliced back onto Seneca and Cayuga counties. It stood until 1854 when it was replaced by this six-bay brick building, since covered in stucco. John F. Maurice designed the courthouse in the Gothic Revival style and it is the oldest such courthouse in New York and the oldest public building in Tompkins County.

TURN RIGHT AND FACE THE EASTERN END OF THE PARK.

4. First Baptist Church
309 North Cayuga Street



Founded after the harvest season of 1821 by 23 people in Danby, New York, the church moved a few miles north to Ithaca in 1826. The first home for the First Baptist Church in Ithaca was built in 1831, with a young Ezra Cornell serving as one of the carpenters. Upon the building's destruction by fire in 1854, a second structure was built and used until the growing community required a larger building. The present structure was completed in 1890, with financial assistance from John D. Rockefeller. Its architect was William Henry Miller, who designed a number of major buildings on the Cornell campus and in downtown Ithaca. Now widely recognized as an example of Romanesque architecture, the building has been called the "Jewel of DeWitt Park." In 1971 it was designated a historic landmark by the Landmarks Preservation Commission of the City of Ithaca. It is also listed on the New York State and National Registers of Historic Landmarks.

CONTINUE WALKING CLOCKWISE AROUND THE PARK OUT TO BUFFALO STREET AND TURN LEFT.

5. Boardman House
120 East Buffalo Street



This Italianate brick house, trimmed in brown, was constructed in 1866 for George McChain of the Geneva, Ithaca and Athens Railroad. English-born carpenter and self-taught architect, Alfred B. Dale, designed the house. Judge Douglas Boardman, who was later to become the first Dean of the Cornell University Law School, purchased the house in 1886. In November 1910, Grant Egbert decided to purchase the house and make it the architectural centerpiece of what was then known as the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, soon to be Ithaca College. It remained the hub of Ithaca College's downtown campus for decades and even after the school moved to its present location on the South Hill Campus, the Boardman House continued to house the Ithaca College Museum of Art. It was sold in 1972 and today serves as private offices.

CONTINUE TO TIOGA STREET AND TURN LEFT.

6. Tompkins County Courthouse
320 North Tioga Street



This courthouse is the third to serve the county, constructed in 1932. It was designed in a more traditional classical style intended to invoke the majesty and power of the law that its predecessor, created in a Gothic style associated with ecclesiastical architecture, may not have.

7. Temple Beth El
402 North Tioga Street at Court Street



The Jewish community in Ithaca began stirring in 1906 in the home of Isadore Rucker. Temple Beth-El was formed in 1924 and there were only about 60 Jewish families (plus hundreds of students) in town when this brick, Middle Eastern-influenced temple was constructed in 1929.

TURN RIGHT ON COURT STREET.

8. St. Paul's United Methodist Church
402 North Aurora Street



The roots of Methodism in Ithaca go right back to 1790 when the town consisted of four cabins and about 25 souls. When a circuit-riding Methodist preacher named William Colbert was denied the chance to speak to the good people of Ithaca a Presbyterian named Mrs. McDowell invited him to preach in her house. A meeting house would come along about 1818 and today's handsome Romanesque church building was dedicated in 1909.

TURN RIGHT ON AURORA STREET.

**9. The William Henry Miller Inn
303 North Aurora Street**



There was no architecture program at Cornell University when 20-year old William Henry Miller arrived on campus in 1868. He would be the school's first student although he was soon too busy to worry about graduating. Miller would design over 70 buildings around Ithaca and the Cornell campus, including this eclectic brick house for the Stowell family, prosperous wholesale grocers, in 1878. Confectioner R.C. Osborn bought the house in 1914 and his family lived here until 1996 and was opened as an inn three years later.

**10. First Unitarian Society of Ithaca
306 North Aurora Street**



Unitarians from Boston began preaching around Ithaca in 1865 and gathered in their first church, a wooden Carpenter Gothic meeting house, in 1873. For a brief time James Smith Bush, great-great-grandfather of President George W. Bush taught Sunday School in the structure that burned in 1893. Go-to Ithaca architect William Henry Miller provided the Romanesque-flavored design for the stone replacement church, donating his services in memory of his mother.

TURN RIGHT ON BUFFALO STREET. TURN LEFT ON TIOGA STREET.

11. **Town Hall** **215 North Tioga Street**



This was one of many post offices across New York State that was designed by the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, James Knox Taylor. Constructed in 1910, the single story stone and brick building stands as a splendid example of the Beaux Arts style of architecture that was the go-to design for American public buildings in the early 20th century. The exuberantly decorated Tioga Street facade sports fluted Ionic columns flanking large arched window openings. In 2000 the building was re-adapted for use at Ithaca town offices.

12. **Ithaca Commons** **Cayuga, Tioga, Aurora, and Seneca streets**



This pedestrian mall rode into existence in 1974 on a wave of similar urban renewal spaces that engulfed American downtowns at that time to combat suburban malls. The Commons was the first pedestrian mall constructed in New York, built entirely with local funds. Landscape architect Marvin Adelman won awards with his design.

Most pedestrian malls lost out to the big boxes with their convenient parking by the 1990s and re-opened to vehicular traffic but despite a similar decline Ithaca Commons - named in a contest whose winner evoked the country's first park at Boston Commons - sidestepped that fate. Several festivals are hosted here through the year with the main celebration coming during the summer with the Ithaca Festival.

13. First National Bank of Ithaca
202 East State Street at Tioga Street



The First National Bank of Ithaca took its first deposits in 1864 and through mergers developed into a major financial force in the community as evidenced by this six-story Art Deco headquarters that was built in 1932. Architect Richard Metzger sheathed the building in Indiana limestone and polished granite and decorated the sleek entrance with marble and bronze.

The space behind the bank along Tioga Street was once the site of the Cornell Public Library, started with some of Ezra Cornell's Western Union millions in 1863. Ithaca's largest building was then constructed between 1864 and 1866, capped by an open octagonal cupola. Cornell contributed 3,000 volumes, with a goal of eventually holding 30,000. To make the library self-supporting, the building contained commercial space for a post office, a bank and other businesses. The fabulous building was sold to the First National Bank of Ithaca in 1960 which immediately demolished it to make way for drive-in windows.

TURN RIGHT ON STATE STREET ON THE COMMONS.

14. Finch Block
158 East State Street at Tioga Street



Italianate was the dominant commercial style of architecture in American downtowns of the mid-19th century. This four-story corner anchor is one of the best restored representatives on the Commons with exuberant cast-iron window hoods and a decorative cornice at the roofline. Bookstores occupied this space for many decades; Dudley Finch was the first when the building opened in 1868.

TURN LEFT ON CAYUGA STREET.

**15. Tompkins County Public Library
101 East Green Street at Cayuga Street**



Lending books has a long, but not always smooth, history in Tompkins County. Circulation got off to a rousing start on March 4, 1867 in a magnificent facility that was the vision of town benefactor Ezra Cornell. Over the years the Library was home to many businesses and organizations and the large lecture hall was used as the Happy Hour Movie Theater from 1908 to 1929. That all crashed to an end with the Great Depression. After actually closing for a time in the early 1930s the library embarked on a peripatetic existence that brought it to its latest home here, in a converted Woolworth's five and dime store, in 2000.

TURN LEFT ON GREEN STREET.

**16. City Hall
108 East Green Street**



The stripped down classicism of the Art Deco style is apparent in this brick building that was constructed in 1939 for the New York State Electric and Gas Company. Today's billion-dollar company started humbly on October 28, 1852 with six Ithaca businessmen pledging a total of \$75,000 and incorporating as the Ithaca Gas Light Company. The following year methane gas lights appeared on Ithaca's streets for the first time. The city purchased the building for its government offices in 1964. The brick Greek Revival building on the northeast corner of Seneca and Tioga streets that had served as the Ithaca City Hall since 1844 became the first victim of an energetic urban renewal program.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS ON GREEN STREET BACK TOWARDS CAYUGA STREET.
CROSS AND CONTINUE ON EMORE BLOCK TO GENEVA STREET. TURN RIGHT.
TURN RIGHT ON STATE STREET.**

17. *Cornell Daily Sun*
139 West State Street



The *Cornell Sun* was an upstart publication when it was founded in 1880 by William Ballard Hoyt to challenge the school's original publication, operating since 1868, the *Cornell Era*. In its opening salvo the *Sun* boasted, "We have no indulgence to ask, no favors to beg." It has been an independent, entirely student-run Monday-Friday newspaper ever since. One of the nation's oldest dailies, the *Sun* became the first collegiate member of the Associated Press in 1912.

Among the distinguished alumni who graced the masthead of the *Sun* are E.B. White, long-time contributor to *The New Yorker* magazine and author of *Charlotte's Web* and *Stuart Little*; novelist Kurt Vonnegut; and pioneering sports journalist Dick Schaap. Since 2003 the paper has operated out of this one-time Elks Lodge, constructed in 1916.

18. *Ithaca Journal*
123 West State Street

The newspaper that would become the *Ithaca Journal* put out its first edition in 1815. By 1870 there was finally enough going on around town to merit printing daily. The paper was purchased by Frank Gannett in 1912 and became an early cog in the media empire that would one day result in *USA Today*. The paper has used these offices since 1905 and the paper was printed here for a century before moving to a facility outside Binghamton in 2006.

19. State Theatre
107 West State Street



The State Theatre began life as automobile showroom and garage for the Ithaca Security Company in 1915 - the expansive upper floor display windows betray its origins. Before that the two-story Bank of Newburgh occupied this site for nearly 100 years before it was hauled over to Court Street in 1912. The Berinstein family purchased the building in 1928 with designs on converting the

space into a movie and vaudeville house. Not that Ithaca was lacking in entertainment options - at one point downtown boasted seventeen grand theaters. But the Berensteins saw their new venue as a place to transport patrons to exotic locales of the mind and hired architect Victor Rigaumont to incorporate Moorish, Gothic and Renaissance motifs into the transformation of the old garage. Tiny lights resembling stars were inserted into the painted ceiling and movie-goers on opening night, December 6, 1928, were greeted by an indoor cloud machine. The State survived until the 1990s, outlasting every other movie palace in Ithaca. Ultimately it dodged the wrecking ball and has been revived as an active stage by volunteers.

TURN LEFT ON CAYUGA STREET.

20. Clinton House 120 North Cayuga Street



When it was constructed between 1828 and 1829 at a cost of \$25,000 the Clinton House was more than worthy to carry the name of DeWitt Clinton, two-time governor of New York and prime mover in the construction of the Erie Canal. The massive five-story hotel was designed in the Greek Revival style with each of the front columns composed of a single oak tree, surrounded by layers of brick, with a stucco outer coating. The building contained over 150 rooms for guest and offices and stood out of all proportion in a rural community of less than 4,000 folks, clearly looking towards the future. A local newspaper, the Casket, described the Clinton House as “a hotel of superior order and of the first class...equalled by few and surpassed by none in the State.”

In its nearly 180 years the Clinton House has survived a Victorian makeover by prominent local architect William H. Miller in the 1870s, a fire that destroyed the upper two floors in 1901 and various additions and remodelings in the 20th century. In 1972 Historic Ithaca purchased the Clinton House and carried out extensive restoration work; it now rents the property out.

TURN LEFT ON SENECA STREET.

21. Immaculate Conception Church
113 North Geneva Street at Seneca Street



Circuit riding preachers ministered to Ithaca's small band of Catholics until a parish was formed in 1848. There were two churches erected here before this Gothic Revival structure by architect A. B. Wood was raised in 1896. It is actually constructed of two colors of stone - pinkish brown beneath the water table and orang buff above. The entrances on Seneca Street are beneath Gothic arches and the outer architraves are supported by pink marble Corinthian columns.

22. St. Catherine's Greek Orthodox Church
120 West Seneca Street at Geneva Street



The first to worship at this site were members of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church who erected a simple Greek Revival meetinghouse here in 1831. The congregation became disenchanted with the Reformed Church in the 1870s and had to go to court to sever their bonds and form an independent Congregational church they called the First Church of Christ. The first church of the First Church of Christ wasn't going to be that Dutch Reformed church so they tore it down and replaced it in 1884 with an impressive Romanesque building of orange brick set upon a stone foundation based on plans by William Henry Miller. Louis H. Tiffany contributed two of the stained-glass windows in the church that is dominated by a corner belltower. The congregation stayed until 1959 and after a short tour of duty as the home of the Ithaca College music department the church returned to ecclesiastic service when St. Catherine's bought the building in 1966.

TURN RIGHT ON GENEVA STREET. TURN RIGHT ON BUFFALO STREET.

23. St John's Episcopal Church
210 North Cayuga Street at Seneca Street



St. John's Episcopal Society was organized on April 8, 1822 at a meeting held in the Methodist chapel. Prior to then the Reverend Dr. Babcock and a Father Nash had ministered to the Episcopal community in a missionary capacity. In 1824 the church purchased a lot on the corner of Seneca and Cayuga Streets where they built a house of worship. Bishop Hobart consecrated the building on September 11, 1826. In 1844 the church was altered and enlarged, and in 1855 a parsonage was purchased. The church was torn down in 1860 and a larger building was constructed.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT DEWITT PARK.

A Walking Tour of Seneca Falls, New York

from walkthetown.com

Today Seneca Falls is known as the birthplace of the struggle for women's rights that began in earnest in America in the 1840s but in the 19th century the town was known for the industry that was powered by those namesake falls. Job Smith is accepted as the first white settler in the area, arriving in 1787 where he set up a portage business for travelers to get around the series of rapids that tumbled some forty feet in the course of about a mile on the Seneca River. He was soon joined in the enterprise by Lawrence Van Cleef who settled the area known as "The Flats" beneath the falls and whose name would drift into history as the lake that was formed on that land when a reservoir was created for the Erie Canal system.

The Bayard Land Company was formed to exploit the power pent up in the rushing waters with the industrious Wilhelmus Mynderse serving as the concern's resident business agent. Mynderse located here permanently in 1795 and soon had a grist mill in operation. Other mills and dams and the Seneca and Cayuga Canal would follow as he carved the most lasting legacy in the village's history. The settlement was called Mynderse Mills for a time before the village was incorporated in 1831. In a few more years Seneca Falls was the third largest flour milling center in the world.

The water was also powering tanneries and distilleries and woolen mills. The most important technology developed along the Seneca River involved pumps and hydraulic engines. The town became known the world over for the quality of its water pumps and when the Silsby Manufacturing Company applied the technology to design and build their first Steam Fire Engine in 1856 Seneca Falls staked a claim as the "fire engine capital of the world."

The go-go days of the 19th century began to come to an end in 1890 when the business district was decimated by fire. Then New York State decided to convert the old Erie Canal into the Erie Barge Canal which would modernize the old canal beds and locks and accommodate larger tonnage vessels and motorized propulsion. In Seneca Falls, the new, larger channel and locks required more water, to supply the forty-nine foot lift of the proposed locks. Sixty residential and 116 commercial buildings were either torn down or removed including the Goulds Manufacturing Company, Rumsey Pumps, American LaFrance and the Braman Mills (site of one of the original Mynderse mills).

Seneca Falls' industrial heritage began to recede from the public imagination. History books written in the 1930s scarcely made mention of it. Instead, an event that took place back in 1848 in a small brick chapel began to gain magnified importance in the story of women in America. Henry and Elizabeth Cady Stanton had moved to Seneca Falls in 1847 from Boston and she became increasingly involved in the community to combat the dearth of big-city intellectual stimulation she had known in Massachusetts. She had been exposed to social reform through her cousin, abolitionist Gerrit Smith and Quaker friend Lucretia Mott. While traveling together to London for a World Anti-Slavery Convention in 1840 the two women talked about holding a similar gathering for women's rights. Eight years later, on July 19 and 20, 1848, Mott, Stanton, Mary Ann M'Clintock, Martha Coffin Wright, and Jane Hunt acted on this idea when they organized the First Woman's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls. Some 300 people attended and at the end of the two days, 100 people made a public commitment to work together to improve women's quality of life. Today that beginning is celebrated at the Womens Rights National Historical Park and that is where we will begin our tour, at the visitor center...



WALKING OUT OF THE VISITOR CENTER, TURN RIGHT TO THE BUILDING NEXT DOOR AT THE CORNER.

**1. Women's Interfaith Institute
140 Fall Street**



This Romanesque church was constructed in the early 1870s when the congregation moved over from its chapel. In 2003 the sanctuary was purchased by the Women's Interfaith Institute, founded in the Berkshire Hills of Western Massachusetts in 1992 under the leadership of Dr. Allison Stokes. On March 5th, 2009, three days after renovations on the Great Hall, the building was struck by fire; it was saved by firefighters from nine companies.

TURN AND WALK TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE VISITOR CENTER, DOWN TO THE CORNER OF MYNDERSE STREET.

**2. Wesleyan Methodist Church
northwest corner of Mynderse Street and Fall Street**



This is the site of the First Women's Rights Convention on July 19 and 20, 1848, although it would not be recognizable to any of the attendees today. The small red brick chapel had been constructed in 1843 for a congregation that began that year with 26 members. The work was completed in October for a cost of \$1,770. The church rapidly became a local gathering spot for antislavery activity, political rallies, and free speech events. The congregation sold the building in 1871 it was enlarged and extensively altered by subsequent owners, losing all ecclesiastical functions as it housed a theater, store and an automobile showroom. When the site was purchased by the National Park Service in 1985 the birthplace of women's rights in America was serving as a coin-operated laundry. The building was rehabilitated using a bit of the original walls in 2009.

CONTINUE WALKING EAST ON FALL STREET.

3. Hotel Clarence
108 Fall Street at State Street



The Goulds Manufacturing Company financed the construction of a Spanish-style first-class hotel in town in 1919. The four-story fireproof brick hotel rose on the site of the former Hoag House that burned on Thanksgiving morning, 1918. George B. Post & Son of New York City drew up the plans for the Gould Hotel that featured 72 rooms and eight apartments, fifty of which were equipped with baths, hot and cold water and telephone connections - all amenities that travelers expected only in big cities in 1920. After a recent six-million dollar makeover the hotel has re-opened as the Hotel Clarence, named for the angel in *It's A Wonderful Life*; Seneca Falls fancies itself as the model for the movie's fictional Bedford Falls.

TURN RIGHT ON WATER STREET AND WALK DOWN TO THE WATER.

4. Cayuga-Seneca Canal
Water Street



The original falls of the Seneca River were a series of rapids that tumbled over forty feet in the course of a mile. The first settlers dammed the rapids to create three falls, concentrating the power of the water that was used to power early industry. To enable navigation on the river the Cayuga-Seneca Canal opened in 1817, eight years before the Erie Canal was completed. It was joined to the Erie Canal in 1828.

In 1914 New York State decided to enlarge the Erie Canal system to accommodate bigger boats. The Seneca River was dammed and crews tore down the canal walls and buildings on the islands in the river. they then deepened the riverbed and built new, wider retaining walls. When water rushed in to fill the new canal in 1915, Seneca Falls disappeared under the water.

5. Seneca Knitting Mills across Cayuga-Seneca Canal



The first knitting mill appeared in Seneca Falls in 1830 and this massive three-story stone Seneca Woolen Mill, the sole survivor of the town's days at the center of the Industrial Revolution, was constructed in 1844. The Seneca Knitting Mill company came along in 1860 with Seabury S. Gould at its head. After 155 years the mills sputtered to a close in 1999. One of the few extant examples of a large intact mill of its era, the building is slated to be the home of the National Women's Hall of Fame.

WALK BACK UP TO FALL STREET AND TURN RIGHT, CONTINUING TO WALK EAST.

6. Partridge Building 115 Fall Street



Born in Connecticut in 1797, Erastus Partridge migrated to Cayuga when he was 23 and engaged in the mercantile business. His store expanded to the point that he opened a banking and exchange office in one corner in 1837. The financial business would evolve into the Bank of Seneca Falls with Erastus as president and his son LeRoy as cashier. Partridge died in 1873. The fire that leveled Seneca Falls in 1890 claimed the Partridge Building that was rebuilt in 1894 with a mansard roof and a landmark central clock tower. Fire struck again in 1988 and the more restrained current appearance followed.

7. Seneca Museum of Waterways and Industry
89 Fall Street



The Fall Street business district is largely the product of the rebuilding which followed the fires of 1859 and 1890. The Romanesque style was in vogue after the 1890 conflagration so the influence of arches and decorative brickwork is much in evidence. This was once a men's clothing store and now houses a museum dedicated to the rise of industry in 19th century Seneca Falls.

8. Seneca Falls Savings Bank
76 Fall Street



Seneca County's first savings bank was authorized in 1861 and organized in 1870. The first deposit was taken on August 8, 1871 - the minimum deposit being \$1.00. Jacob P. Chamberlain served as the first president. The bank spent most of the 20th century in this Neoclassical vault, fronted by twin fluted Doric columns. It was purchased in 1979 as the home of the Women's Hall of Fame.

9. The State Bank of Seneca Falls
54 Fall Street



If this corner building doesn't quite look like a bank it may be because it began life as the rambling Seneca Falls Hotel in 1798, modeled after a New England inn. It would later be torn down in 1858 and rebuilt as the Stanton House. In 1920 the three-story brick Italianate guest house was given a Neoclassical facelift for The State Bank of Seneca Falls, the successor to Erastus Partridge's bank started in his store in 1837.

10. SL DuVall Goldsmith
28 Fall Street



Downtown Seneca Falls was once lined with Federal and Greek Revival buildings from the 1820s and 1830s. Few survive today but this small red brick structure, lying just outside the main business district, has been here since around 1830 when it was built by David B. Lum as his hat shop. Lum wrote the first history of the town, chronicling events through 1875.

11. Trinity Episcopal Church
27 Fall Street



The parish was established in 1831, a year after a small group of Episcopalians began meeting in the store of Eleazer Hills and Everard Peck. In 1834 a house of worship was constructed across the canal at the corner of Bayard and Ovid streets. The cornerstone for the current church was laid on December 19, 1885. The Troy architectural firm of Brown & Dawson contributed the plans for the mixed Gothic and early English meeting house and blue limestone quarried in the town of Fayette was carted in for its construction. The building was trimmed in Onondaga limestone. The bell, altar and choir window were transported across the water from the old church. The final price tag for the new Trinity Episcopal was \$40,000 and the first services were held here on Easter Sunday, April 24, 1886. Three of the stained glass windows were executed in the studio of Louis Comfort Tiffany, whose art glass studio was the busiest in America.

TAKE A FEW STEPS BACK TO CAYUGA STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

12. First Presbyterian Church **23 Cayuga Street**



The first Presbyterian church on this site, a wooden frame affair, was constructed in 1817. Ten years earlier the First Presbyterian Church of Seneca Falls had been formed. The building was sold in 1842 and hauled to State Street where it began a new life as Concert Hall. It was replaced on this site by a brick meetinghouse that served until this English Gothic church with its dual towers came along in the 1870s. The larger of towers rises 166 feet and the northern tower stands 90 feet high. The price tag for the handsome sanctuary was \$60,000.

13. Seabury S. Gould House **28 Cayuga Street**



Pump manufacturing in Seneca Falls began in 1839 when Paine and Caldwell began to build wooden pumps in a former cultivator shop on the island between Bridge and Ovid Streets. A year later, Abel Downs began to craft wooden pumps in an old cotton factory and then Cowing and Seymour started churning out pumps from an old clock factory. Unable to keep up, the pioneer Paine & Caldwell soon went out of business. In 1844, Abel Downs and John Wheeler joined forces and two years later they became Downs, Mynderse & Co. In 1848, a 36-year old Connecticut man named Seabury Gould bought into the firm but he wasn't interested in wooden pumps.

Gould cast the world's first all-iron pump that quickly found favor with settlers opening the West and railroads that required water to power their steam engines. In 1869 as Seabury Gould was transitioning power to his son, the name of the company was changed from Downs & Company to Goulds Manufacturing Company. Goulds became one of the world's largest pump manufacturers and operated independently until selling interests to ITT Industries in 1997 for \$815 million in cash. Seabury S. Gould, who would die in 1886, built the town's finest Italian villa here in 1854; the brick house has been beautifully maintained as it does duty as professional offices.

14. *Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument*
Village Park at Cayuga Street and Park Street



The granite and bronze monument to Union soldiers and sailors from the Civil War was dedicated on May 30, 1889. The memorial was made possible through a bequest from the estate of Albert Cook, a president of the First National Bank of Seneca Falls.

WALK INTO VILLAGE PARK ON THE NORTH (RIGHT) SIDE.

15. *Mynderse Academy*
12 North Park Street



Wilhelmus Mynderse, the earliest resident proprietor of a large portion of the site of Seneca Falls, donated a chunk of his land for the creation of the Seneca Falls Academy in 1832. He also furnished the greater parts of the subscription of \$1,665.32 to construct the first school building. This Colonial Revival structure was the third to handle the educational needs of the village.

WALK OUT TO STATE STREET AND TURN LEFT.

16. First United Methodist Church
2 Chapel Street at State Street



There is no better indication that Seneca Falls was bursting with wealth following the Civil War than a flurry of church building between 1870 and 1873 that saw four churches raised in the village. This one, with Italianate and Gothic influences, was constructed in 1872. Methodism had its first stirrings in Seneca Falls in 1812 and in 1829 the group incorporated as the Seneca Falls Methodist Episcopal Church and began work on a meeting house on donated land. The church was remodeled in 1857 and finally torn down in 1871 to make way for the current house of worship.

17. Village Hall
60 State Street at Park Street



In 1841, the first train arrived in Seneca Falls on the Rochester and Auburn Railroad. In 1853 the line was consolidated into the New York Central Railroad which continued to run trains into the village. The passenger station and the freight depot across the street are representative of the High Victorian Italianate style rendered in red brick and sporting single scroll-sawn wooden roof brackets. The beautifully preserved 150-year old railroad buildings have been readapted: the passenger station houses Village Hall and the freight station provides space for small businesses. The buildings served the railroad until 1958 but the track is still active - Seneca Falls is the boarding point for the Finger Lakes Railway.

**18. United States Post Office
34-42 State Street**



The Seneca Falls Post Office, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was designed like so many others in New York State as a Depression-era project in 1932-34. It is irregular in plan, with a “U” shaped, two story main block with a one story interior section, and a one story rear wing with a mailing platform. The facades are clad in buff colored brick and limestone and executed in the Classical Revival style with Art Deco decorative detailing.

TURN RIGHT ON FALL STREET TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT THE VISITOR CENTER.

A Walking Tour of Syracuse, New York **from walkthetown.com**

The salt springs that would come to define Syracuse were first discovered by Jesuit missionaries back in the 1650s. But it was not a pretty sight. For as far as the eye could see was dark, impenetrable swampland. Ephraim Webster was the first settler of European descent to try and make a go of it here, establishing a trading post near the mouth of the Onondaga Creek in 1786. James Geddes dug the first salt well in 1794 and ten years later, as a member of the State legislature, he obtained funds to build a 10-mile corduroy road across the marshy land to get the salt out to market and kick-start development in the region. Gradually the swamp was drained and soon the Erie Canal arrived. The canal not only facilitated the shipment of salt from the Onondaga Valley but caused farmers to shift production from wheat to more profitable pork and curing pork required salt. Until the brine fields and wells shut down in the early 1900s, almost all of the salt used in the United States came from “The Salt City.”

By the time the villages of Salina and Syracuse were merged to form the City of Syracuse in 1848 there were enough people living here to immediately make the new city one of the fifteen largest in the country. Salt production had fueled the growth but the industrial base quickly diversified. By 1860 Syracuse had several foundries, machine shops and factories producing agricultural implements, boots and shoes, furniture, saddlery, hardware and silverware. It was said a greater variety of products were coming from the city in the heart of the state than from New York City. Charles Dickens, who gave a reading in the Weiting Opera House in 1869 wrote of his experience in the rapidly growing city, “I am here in a most wonderful out-of-the world place, which looks as if it had begun to be built yesterday, and were going to be imperfectly knocked together with a nail or two the day after tomorrow.”

Manufacturing drove Syracuse well into the 20th century with the population peaking at 221,000 in 1950. Today’s population is about 2/3 of that but the metropolitan area has a population of over 700,000. Our walking tour will begin in Clinton Square, the historic center of downtown through which the Erie Canal once flowed and nineteenth-century freight and passengers were transferred to a parade of canal boats arriving at the Packet Dock...

1. *Soldiers and Sailors' Monument*
Clinton Square



Clinton Square first evolved in the early 1800s when roadways converged in the village. In 1820 the Erie Canal intersected the village crossroads here, and barges unloaded near the old Salina Street Bridge. The *Soldiers and Sailors' Monument* honoring Syracuse and Onondaga County Civil War veterans was dedicated on the square in 1910. The Beaux Arts monument was crafted by Clarence Howard Blackwell; the bronze sculptural groups by sculptor Cyrus E. Dallin weren't ready for the dedication but were installed shortly afterwards.

WALK OVER TO THE MONUMENT ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE SQUARE AND BEGIN WALKING CLOCKWISE AROUND THE SQUARE.

2. **Jerry Rescue Monument**
southwest corner of Clinton Square



On October 1, 1851 Syracuse played host to New York State Convention of the anti-slavery Liberty Party. Months earlier, Secretary of State Daniel Webster spoke in the city and promised that the new - and controversial - Fugitive Slave Law would be enforced in abolition-friendly enclaves such as Syracuse. He made good on his vow during the convention when federal marshals, accompanied by local gendarmes, arrested a man who called himself Jerry, who was working making salt barrels. The initial charge was thievery but it was soon known that Jerry, also known as William Henry, was apprehended as an escaped slave. An alarmed crowd of abolitionists assembled and battered down the door of the city jail to free Jerry, who was spirited across Lake Ontario into Canada. Nineteen indictments were returned against the rescuers but, despite many public admissions, there was only one conviction and that man died before his case could be heard on appeal. The event was commemorated right from the start around Syracuse; a four-story brick building was renamed the Jerry Rescue Building and after it was razed the story lived on in this 1990 memorial.

3. **Clinton Exchange** 4 Clinton Square



This Neoclassical structure looks out onto Clinton Square through a gently curving portico of stout Doric columns. It was constructed in 1928 to serve several federal masters, the city's main post office and a district court foremost among them. It has since been transferred to private ownership.

4. ***Post-Standard Building*** Clinton Square



Vivus W. Smith came on board the six-year old *Onondaga Journal* in 1827 in Onondaga Hill and two years later removed the newspaper to Syracuse where he merged its efforts with the John W. Wyman's *Syracuse Advertiser*. On September 10, 1829 the first edition of the newly combined paper hit the streets as the *Onondaga Standard*. The *Syracuse Post* first appeared in 1894 and quickly gained traction, so much so that when the papers merged on New Year's Day 1899 it became the *Post-Standard*. While the *Post-Standard* at the time was able to boast of the greatest circulation "than any other daily paper between Greater New York and Rochester" the city was being served by other papers as well. There was the *Syracuse Journal* and the *Evening Herald* that merged in 1939 on the centennial anniversary of the *Herald* and William Randolph Hearst was in town with the *Herald American*. All were purchased in 1944 by Samuel I. Newhouse and known collectively as the Syracuse Newspapers. The newspapers continued on independently aside from ownership until the *Herald-Journal* folded in 2001, leaving only the *Post-Standard* to soldier on.

5. Third National Bank
107 James Street at Clinton Square



Archimedes Russell, one of Syracuse's busiest architects through the Gilded Age blended Trenton pressed brick and Carlisle red sandstone for this Queen Anne vault in 1885. He gave the roofline a parade of steeply pitched gables and a flurry of ornamental touches. Third National Bank picked up its charter in 1864.

6. Syracuse Savings Bank Building
102 N Salina Street at Clinton Square



Syracuse Savings Bank took its first deposits in 1849 with Syracuse mayor Harvey Baldwin at the head of the organization. Progress at the bank was steady until twenty-five years later it was ready to do something big. A stiff design competition for a new headquarters yielded a local architect, Joseph Lyman Silsbee. Silsbee was only 26 and this was his first major commission but the bank was willing to place its \$281,000 bet on his design. Silsbee delivered a variation of High Victorian Gothic richly decorated with bands of red sandstone interspersed with pale buff Ohio sandstone. The 170-foot tall tower, hard by the Erie Canal, was the tallest building in Syracuse. The new bank was ready in 1876. It was the first office building in the city to be built with a passenger elevator and visitors could take a trip to the top for a dime. Silsbee set up shop himself on the top floor and remained until the 1880s when his burgeoning career took him to Chicago where he would employ Frank Lloyd Wright for a time. Syracuse Savings Bank stayed a century longer before it was swallowed by the Fleet/Norstar Financial Group in 1987.

7. Onondaga County Savings Bank (Gridley) Building
101 E Water Street



This is the oldest of the three grand old bank buildings that form the eastern wall of Clinton Square, constructed in 1869 for the Onondaga County Savings Bank. Architect Horatio N. White used the popular French Second Empire style of the day, distinguished by its elaborate mansard roofline. The entire building was constructed with Onondaga limestone. Typical of commercial buildings along the Erie Canal, the side facing the water is bereft of ornamentation. After the bank moved across the street in 1897 the building was sold to businessman Frances Gridley. In the 1970s the century-old bank with its landmark four-faced clock tower staved off execution and became a pioneer in adaptive re-use in Syracuse.

8. Onondaga Savings Bank
101 S Salina Street at E Water Street



This ten-story Renaissance-inspired structure was one of Syracuse's first steel frame skyscrapers when it appeared on the streetscape in 1897. The architect was English-born Robert Gibson who began his career by besting the legendary Henry Hobson Richardson for the Cathedral of All Saints in Albany but the star of the former bank is its richly ornate interior created by Angelo Magnanti, who did the inside work on the United States Supreme Court Building. The ceiling was painted as a Depression-era public works project by William Schwartz, a local artist, with a replica of an Old World astronomer's map. He added a series of ten arched murals depicting important events in the history of Onondaga County.

TURN LEFT AND EXIT CLINTON SQUARE ON EAST WATER STREET AND WALK INTO HANOVER SQUARE.

9. Gere Bank Building
121 E Water Street



Charles Erastus Colton was among the city's finest architects and this is among his finest buildings. Built in 1894, Colton's design was an adaptation of the popular design of the new skyscrapers of the day that approximated the look of a classical column with an ornate base (the ground floors), a relatively unadorned shaft (the middle floors) and a crown (the cornice). It was built as a bank for former mayor and then United States Congressman James J. Belden who then named it after his father-in-law, Robert Gere.

10. Phoenix Buildings
123-129 E Water Street



Several stripped-down Greek Revival commercial buildings from the 1830s survive on Hanover Square. These old brick canal warehouses were known as the Phoenix Buildings since they rose from the ashes of earlier wooden structures on the site.

WALK OVER TO GENESEE STREET THAT SLICES THROUGH HANOVER SQUARE AT AN ANGLE.

11. Flagship Securities Building
120 E Genesee Street



Built for the defunct Bank of Syracuse in 1896, this was the first steel-frame structure to rise in the city. Local architect Albert L. Brockway was a student of the influential École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, France and he provided the bank with a highly ornate marble facade. Hidden in the pedimented entranceways on either side are replicas of coins from the the 2,700-year old Greek showcase city of Syracuse now in modern-day Sicily.

12. Post Standard Building
136 E Genesee Street



This 1880 building was taken over by the newly merged Syracuse Post-Standard in 1899. Its Romanesque influences can be detected in its dominant arch and fenestration.

13. Larned Building
114 S Warren Street at Genesee Street



This brick office block was one of Syracuse's most desirable business addresses after it was finished in the fashionable French Second Empire style in 1869. The structure was originally crowned with a tell-tale mansard roof but it was later converted into a full floor; the Second Empire style can still be discerned, however, from the ornate cast-iron window caps. The building was designed by Horatio Nelson White for the sons of Captain Samuel Larned who made a fortune on the Erie Canal and built a hotel on this site in 1830; it would be destroyed by fire. In 1990, a crumbling Larned Building was converted into a parking garage with retail space on the ground floor while retaining the facade.

14. **S.A. & K. Building**

201 E Washington Street at Warren and Genesee streets



This triangular flatiron-style building was constructed with four floors by Amos Phelps Granger, a captain in the War of 1812 and a United States Congressman. Phelps died in 1866 at the age of 77, however, and did not see the completion of what became known as the Granger Block. In the 1890s an additional three stories were added to the Renaissance Revival office building - the new floors can easily be picked out today by the dividing belt course and the different window treatment. In 1898 the law firm of Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy purchased the building, and it became known as the S.A. & K. Building and is today a municipally owned property called City Hall Commons.

TURN LEFT ON WARREN STREET AT THE END OF HANOVER SQUARE.

15. **State Tower Building**

109 S Warren Street



Here is the tallest building in the city and Syracuse's finest Art Deco structure. The verticality of the 23-story office building is emphasized with vertical stripes of windows and the top floors of the 312-foot skyscraper are arranged in a series of setbacks. Brass and ceramic chevrons decorate the entrance. The architectural firm of Thompson and Churchill came out from New York City to direct the construction of the tower that was completed in 1928.

16. Grange Building
203 E Water Street at Warren Street



This four-story brown brick building was built in 1925 as an early automobile dealership, displaying Chevrolets for Bresee Chevrolet that had started in business in 1922. The dealership remains active today in Liverpool.

CONTINUE A SHORT BLOCK TO ERIE BOULEVARD AND TURN RIGHT. WALK ONE BLOCK TO MONTGOMERY STREET.

17. Erie Canal Museum
318 Erie Boulevard E at Montgomery Street



The original Erie Canal and the Enlarged Erie Canal ran through the heart of Syracuse. Today the historic waterway is Erie Boulevard and the Greek Revival building that stands at its edge dates to 1850. In its day, boats and barges were weighed and inspected here to determine tolls; they rested on a scale while the water was drained from the lock. Tolls were abolished in 1883 but the lock was still used for dry dock repairs and the weighlock building utilized as a canal office. Since 1962 the brick structure, the last of seven weighlocks on the canal, has done duty as the Erie Canal Museum.

18. Bullhead Boat
Erie Canal Museum
318 Erie Boulevard E



Boats that plied the Erie Canal were designed according to their function. Narrow packet boats carried only passengers. This bullhead boat carried perishable items and was suitable to withstand the pounding of waves on the Great Lakes. They were powered by animals on the canal and tugs on the open water. Nathan Roberts was a celebrated canal engineer responsible for building five double locks in Lockport that required using a new blasting powder from the DuPont Company to conquer the rock walls of western New York.

TURN RIGHT ON MONTGOMERY STREET.

19. City Hall
233 E. Washington Street at Montgomery Street



After being incorporated as a city in 1848 market stalls were converted into municipal offices and this arrangement served as City Hall for the next 40 years. In anticipation of a new facility a design competition was held in 1889 with eight local architects submitting plans; Charles E. Colton won. He borrowed heavily from the concepts of Henry Hobson Richardson, America's most influential architect of the late 1800s, by adapting a medieval Romanesque style with rough-cut limestone, truncated pillars, triple arches and a dominant tower. City Hall has undergone relatively few changes over the years, although the main entrance has switched sides since it originally faced the Erie Canal.

20. Hills Building
217 Montgomery Street



In the 1920s, following a building boom of skyscrapers for 25 years in New York City, builders were required to outfit their high rises with roofline setbacks to allow sunlight to reach the sidewalks of the urban canyons. The technique most famously manifested itself in the Empire State Building and Chrysler Building. The Hills Building, designed by Melvin King in the Gothic style and erected in 1928, is a local example of a 12-story building using setbacks. It carries the name of Clarence Hills, one of the town's leading real estate developer in the early 1900s. Look up on the south facade to see Syracuse's best gargoyle.

21. St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral
310 Montgomery Street at Fayette Street



This is the third meetinghouse for the congregation that organized in 1826, all located within an area of two blocks. English-born architect Henry Dudley, known as a champion of the English Gothic style, created one of his most noteworthy churches here in 1885. Constructed of gray Onondaga limestone, the composition is topped by a 225-foot spire surmounted by a seven-foot cross. The church, little altered since its inception, was designated a cathedral in 1972.

22. Onondaga Historical Association Museum
321 Montgomery Street



This handsome five-story red brick building was an early home of the telephone company; the fifth floor was occupied by the telephone operators and switchboards. Henry Wilkenson provided the Italian Renaissance design. Since 1906 it has served as the headquarters for the Onondaga Historical Association with one of the nation's largest regional collections.

23. Onondaga County Public Library
335 Montgomery Street



Steel tycoon Andrew Carnegie funded the building of more than 2,500 libraries in the early 1900s and this was one of them. Carnegie's gift of \$200,000 enabled local architect James A. Randall to use loads of granite and Italian marble in his Baroque Revival creation. The first books were checked out in 1905 and the building served for a century as the flagship of the library system before the collection was moved to the Galleries of Syracuse.

24. First Baptist Church/Mizpah Tower
215 E Jefferson Street at Montgomery Street



The Baptists organized in Syracuse in 1821, eventually evolving into the First Baptist and Central Baptist congregations. The two consolidated in 1910 and Gordon Wright designed this English Gothic church that was ready two years later. Wright used Canterbury Cathedral as his inspiration and gave the church a prominent corner tower with elaborate tracery and pinnacles. The three floors

above the church were originally connected to the YMCA building next door. In the 1940s the connection was closed and the space converted into a regular hotel. The church eventually assumed management of the commercial enterprise as well, naming it the Mizpah Tower, said to mean “temporary rest under the tower.” The First Baptist congregation departed in 1988 and the building has dodged destruction awaiting re-purposing.

WALK ACROSS INTO COLUMBUS CIRCLE.

25. Columbus Statue and Fountain Columbus Circle



When this 11-foot bronze rendering of Christopher Columbus was unveiled in 1934 it attracted a crowd of 40,000 people. Donated by Italian societies throughout the city, the statue was sculpted in Florence, Italy by Lorenzo Baldi. Dwight James Baur, who supervised the entire project, created the fountain. The Genoan explorer faces west as he did when he sailed to America.

26. Fourth County Courthouse 421 Montgomery Street on Columbus Circle



This monumental Beaux Arts structure of stone and marble occupies an entire block. The cornerstone was laid in 1904 and proceeded on plans drawn by Syracuse architects Archimedes Russell and Melvin King who provided for a classical projecting portico, a balustraded roof and a copper dome on top. Four murals by William Dodge depict incidents in the lives of Onandagan Indians Minnehaha, Hiawatha, Pere LeMoyne and Asa Danforth.

27. Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception
258 E Onondaga Street on Columbus Circle



The Cathedral traces its beginnings to the formation of the St. Mary's Church in 1841. The Victorian Gothic church constructed of Onondaga limestone came along in 1886. The tower, a later addition by Archimedes Russell, has never actually held a heavy bell but electronic Flemish carillons fill Columbus Square with music. In 1904 St. Mary's was named the Cathedral Church of the Central New York Roman Catholic Diocese.

LEAVE COLUMBUS CIRCLE ALONG ONONDAGA STREET THAT RUNS DIAGONALLY TO THE SOUTHWEST.

28. Plymouth Congregational Church
232 E Onondaga Street



The congregation formed in 1853 amidst anti-slavery fervor and early pastors Michael Strieby and Augustus Beard, ardent abolitionist both, named the church after Plymouth Church in Brooklyn where the fiery Henry Ward Beecher was delivering America's most impassioned anti-slavery sermons. The church was constructed in 1859 on plans by architect Horatio N. White. The building has lost its steeple and a quartet of turrets over the years but the elegance of White's design survives.

29. Hotel Syracuse
500 S Warren Street



George B. Post, one of America's leading hotel architects, designed Syracuse's premier guest house in the Neo-Colonial style. When it opened in 1924 the Hotel Syracuse featured 612 rooms and included its own emergency hospital. Retail shops lined the street level and tennis and squash courts were located on the roof. Its fortunes have not been so cheery in the 21st century as the landmark hotel has battled bankruptcy and faces an uncertain future.

TURN RIGHT ON WARREN STREET.

30. Galleries of Syracuse
441 S Salina Street



The centerpiece project of downtown Syracuse's revitalization, the Galleries of Syracuse were created by the architectural firm of King & King, the oldest architectural firm in New York State and the fifth oldest in the country. Founded in 1868, the firm is responsible for the County Courthouse and a number of notable buildings on the Syracuse University campus, including Manley Field House and Bird Library.

31. WFBL Building
431-433 S Warren Street



This splash of sleek Art Deco in downtown Syracuse was once the home of WFBL Radio. The call letters have nothing to do with Syracuse or Central New York but rather stand for “First Broadcast License” as the station was the first FCC-licensed radio station to sign on in central New York in 1922. In 1927 WFBL became one of the 16 charter stations of the CBS Radio Network. The property has not had a regular tenant since the 1980s when Meltzers III restaurant, whose sign is still affixed, departed and is in imminent danger of demolition.

TURN LEFT ON JEFFERSON STREET. TURN RIGHT ON SALINA STREET AND WALK A SHORT WAY DOWN.

32. Landmark Theatre
362 S Salina Street



In the Golden Age of silent films in the 1920s movie lovers could walk down Salina Street and sample what was playing at the Empire or the Stand or Keith’s or Temple or the Eckel. Marcus Loew wanted a piece of the action but when a deal for the Empire Theatre fell through he set out to build the city’s largest theater with 3,000 seats and an eight-story office tower. He spent \$1.9 million for the land and another \$1.4 million for Syracuse’s “last word in theatrical ornateness and luxuriousness.” He hired the country’s leading theater architect, Thomas Lamb (he had already done three theaters on Salina Street), to transport movie goer into and exotic world with a wealth of colors and materials – marble, terrazzo, tapestries, filigrial chandeliers, and expensive furnishings. Loew’s State Theatre opened in 1928 and would thrill movie-goers for almost a half-century before it went the way of most downtown movie palaces and closed in 1975 - but not before a Citizen’s Committee to Save Loew’s was formed. The Syracuse Area Landmark Theatre, or SALT, was formed to preserve and renovate the venue and has done so ever since.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO JEFFERSON STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

33. Jefferson Street Armory Armory Square



Abraham Walton was the first person to own this land, ponying up \$6,550 for 250 acres in this area in 1804 that came to be known as the Walton tract. Walton built a millpond here that was eventually filled in to get rid of mosquitoes and became Jefferson Park. And in 1859 it became an armory designed by Horatio White to house troops destined for the Civil War. When the armory burned White designed a second in 1874 and today is actually three buildings used to quarter the cavalry and the infantry. By 1900 the area was teeming with activity with more than twenty hotels in the neighborhood catering to the business brought in by the railroads. With the demise of the railroads after World War II the hotels left and many buildings were vacated or dismantled. But many remain and they have been revived as restaurants and specialty shops making Armory Square one of New York State's best successes of urban renaissance.

LEAVE ARMORY SQUARE TO THE NORTH ON FRANKLIN STREET.

34. Shot Clock Monument Armory Square



This clock honors the rule that changed basketball and saved the National Basketball Association. The 24-Second shot clock, which put an end to stalling tactics that were threatening the league, was used for the first time in an N A scrimmage organized by Danny Biasone on August 10, 1954 at Blodgett Vocational High School in Syracuse. In the first game with the clock, league scoring would rise by 13.6 points per game.

Coach Howard Hobson of Oregon and Yale is credited with the original idea, and many helped Biasone to bring the clock to fruition in Syracuse, notably Emil Barboni and Leo Ferris. It was Ferris and Biasone who devised a formula for the shot clock, selecting "24" by dividing 2,880 (the number of seconds in a 48-minute game) by 120 (the average number of shots in a game). The original shot clock is at LeMoyne College, is 25% smaller in size with one clock face.

The league that the shot clock saved had begun with several franchises in medium-sized cities, of which Syracuse was one. In the first year after the shot clock had been installed, the Syracuse Nationals, led by all-time forward Dolph Schayes, won the NBA championship. In 1963 the Nats departed for Philadelphia, the last of the small markets to surrender its team to the big city.

TURN RIGHT ON WALTON STREET.

35. Bentley-Settle Building 120-124 Walton Street



This six-story 1895 brick warehouse was constructed for the use of R.E. Bentley's wholesale grocer business. The trade continued until 1973 when the building, sporting fine ornamental brickwork, was converted into artist studios.

36. Neal & Hyde Building 318 S Clinton Street



Roger Starr Sperry, William Neal and Salem Hyde joined forces to pick up the pieces of Charles Chadwick's dry goods and notions business after Chadwick passed in 1878. Local architect Asa Merrick designed this warehouse for the new firm in 1883 with wide, beefy arches and rough-faced stone trim characteristic of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Still an impressive edifice it was once even more so - soaring gable towers were exorcised from the roofline in the mid-1900s. William Neal's wife, Harriet, was the sister of L. Frank Baum, creator of the "The Wizard of Oz."

37. Donohue Building
312 S Clinton Street



Physician Florence Q. Donohue built this splendid Queen Anne building as an office and a residence in 1885. Scarcely an inch of the arched window-dominated facade is not decorated with either rusticated stone, brick or terra-cotta. After the doctor's death the building did time as a bakery and endured some twenty years of vacancy before being re-adapted.

TURN RIGHT ON FAYETTE STREET.

38. McCarthy Block
217 S Salina Street at E Fayette Street



The great dry goods business of the McCarthy's was the first in Syracuse as Thomas McCarthy won prominence as a merchant and salt manufacturer in 1808. The first McCarthy store in the downtown district was known as the "Mammoth Store." it would burn in 1855. The current McCarthy Block was constructed in 1894 and was considered one of the finest in the city. The building was named one of the top four buildings built in New York State during the 19th century, and was the first fireproof building in Syracuse. If Rip Van Winkle dozed off when the McCarthys sold the building in 1905 opened and awoke today he would not notice much change. But for many years the building was clad in white panels as it operated as Hunter Tappen, and later as the Lincoln Department Store. Only a complete renovation in the 1990s allowed the classic brick architecture and ornate window treatments to emerge again.

CONTINUE ONE MORE BLOCK AND TURN LEFT ON WARREN STREET.

39. Key Bank
201 S Warren Street at Washington Street



This serious looking Neoclassical building with fluted Corinthian pilasters marching around dates to 1914 and masks a colorful history of this site. The first structure here was a frame dwelling built in 1824 by General Jonas Mann. The place was later a saloon operated by a German immigrant named Seigle. On New Year's Day 1844 several toughs from Salina came into the bar, purportedly bent on mischief. A brawl broke out, shotes were fired and the Syracuse Cadets, the local militia, were called to end the row. When the cadets had departed the mob ransacked the house and made a bonfire of all of the furniture; Seigle sold out shortly afterwards and moved on to Milwaukee. The building then became a coffee house, first Welch's and then Cook's, and gained a reputation as the most popular eating house in Syracuse. In 1867 the old building was hauled to the corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets and John Cook erected a hotel in its stead. He named it the Vanderbilt House in honor of the world's richest man, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt to give the enterprise some hefty street cred. The Commodore was reportedly so well pleased with this honor that he sent Cook a fine engraving of himself that was proudly displayed.

TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON STREET.

40. University Block
120 E Washington Street at S Warren Street



Green & Wicks, Buffalo's most famous architects, came east to build this Renaissance Revival high rise for Syracuse University in 1897. Eliphalet Remington II, whose father's rifles had armed the Union forces in the Civil War, donated the land. The project was intended to be a combined commercial venture and quarters for the University's Law School. The University sold the 142-foot tower in 1973. This block between Warren and Salina streets was the site of first railroad station in Syracuse in what was known as Vanderbilt Square, named for Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. The depot was demolished in 1870 and a new one constructed two blocks to the west. The railroad tracks would not be removed from Washington Street until 1936.

41. **White Memorial Building** **201 S Salina Street and E Washington Street**



Horace White was born in nearby Homer on April 19, 1802, and in 1838 moved to Syracuse. His brother Hamilton followed in 1839. Horace was quickly immersed in the Syracuse business community, involved in, among other ventures, the Geddes Coarse Salt Company. He founded the Bank of Syracuse while Hamilton was an officer with the Onondaga County Bank. The two brothers helped organize the Syracuse and Utica Railroad that became a part of the great New York Central. The Whites both died in the 1860s, leaving behind a legacy of industriousness and generosity that would continue through subsequent generations. The White Memorial Building was built by in 1876 by the children of Hamilton and Horace White. Architect Joseph Lyman Silsbee created the great High Victorian Gothic pile of Ohio sandstone and Onondaga granite and brick on one of the most prominent corners in town. A recent restoration removed decades of soot and revealed the decorative bands of red and black that distinguished the multi-use building.

TURN RIGHT ON SALINA STREET AND CONTINUE ONE MORE BLOCK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN CLINTON SQUARE.

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture:

Postmedieval English Colonial (1600-1700)

- * steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- * small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- * massive chimney
- * vertical board (batten) door
- * little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- * one room deep

Dutch Colonial (1625-1840)

- * side-gambrelled roof
- * usually one story
- * batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- * little or no eave overhang

French Colonial (1700-1830)

- * steeply pitched roof, either hipped or side-gabled
- * one story
- * tall, narrow door and window openings
- * doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- * walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

Spanish Colonial (1660-1850)

- * low-pitched or flat roof
- * normally one story
- * few small windows
- * multiple external doors
- * walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- * long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

Georgian (1700-1780)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- * row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

Adamesque (Federal) (1780-1820)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- * while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

Greek Revival (1825-1860)

- * gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- * entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
 - Doric: plain capitals
 - Ionic: capitals with scroll-like spirals
 - Corinthian: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- * narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- * cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture:

General Victorian Features (1840-1910)

- * roof ornaments
- * bay (protruding) windows
- * three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- * gingerbread porch trim

Gothic Revival Style (1835-1875)

- * high-pitched center gables
- * pointed arch windows and doors
- * pendants and finials extending from roof

Italianate Style (1840-1885)

- * brackets under roof cornices
- * cupolas on the roof
- * narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- * tall, slender windows

Second Empire Style (1855-1885)

- * mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- * molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- * eaves normally with decorative brackets below

Stick Style (1860-1890)

- * stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- * stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- * Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- * pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- * decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- * wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

- * asymmetrical facade
- * patterned shingles
- * turned porch posts and trim
- * corner towers and turrets
- * wraparound porch
- * steeply pitched, irregular roofline

Shingle Style (1880-1900)

- * shingled walls without interruption at corners
- * multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- * extensive porches
- * walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)

- * based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- * round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- * most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- * always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- * facade usually asymmetrical

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

Colonial Revival (1885 and beyond)

- * accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- * symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- * windows with double-hung sashes
- * large dormers
- * round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

Neoclassical (1895-1950)

- * facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- * facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- * revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- * often very large

Tudor (1890 -1940)

- * massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- * facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- * decorative half-timbering often present
- * steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- * tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- * walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

French Chateausque (1890-1930)

- * busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- * steeply pitched hipped roof
- * multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- * walls of masonry, usually stone

Beaux Arts (1890-1930)

- * wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- * masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- * facade with corner quoins and columns, often paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- * first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- * facade symmetrical

Spanish Mission Style (1890-1930)

- * shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- * porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- * commonly with red tile roof covering
- * widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- * wall surface usually smooth stucco

Pueblo Revival (1910-present)

- * flat roof with parapeted wall above
- * stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- * projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- * wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- * unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- * tile or brick floors

Prairie Style (1900-1920)

- * low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- * two stories with one-story porches or wings
- * massive square porch supports
- * detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- * hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- * one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

Craftsman (1905-1930)

- * low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- * roof rafters usually exposed
- * porches supported by square columns
- * decorative braces or false beams under gables
- * columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- * generally one or one-and-a-half stories

Art Deco (1920-1940)

- * zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- * towers and other vertical projections
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

Art Moderns (1920-1940)

- * streamline, curved corners
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- * horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- * windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- * glass-block windows or sections of the wall

International (1925-present)

- * no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- * smooth, unornamental wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- * windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls