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City of Syracuse Historic Resources Survey: Washington Square Neighborhood, Volume 1

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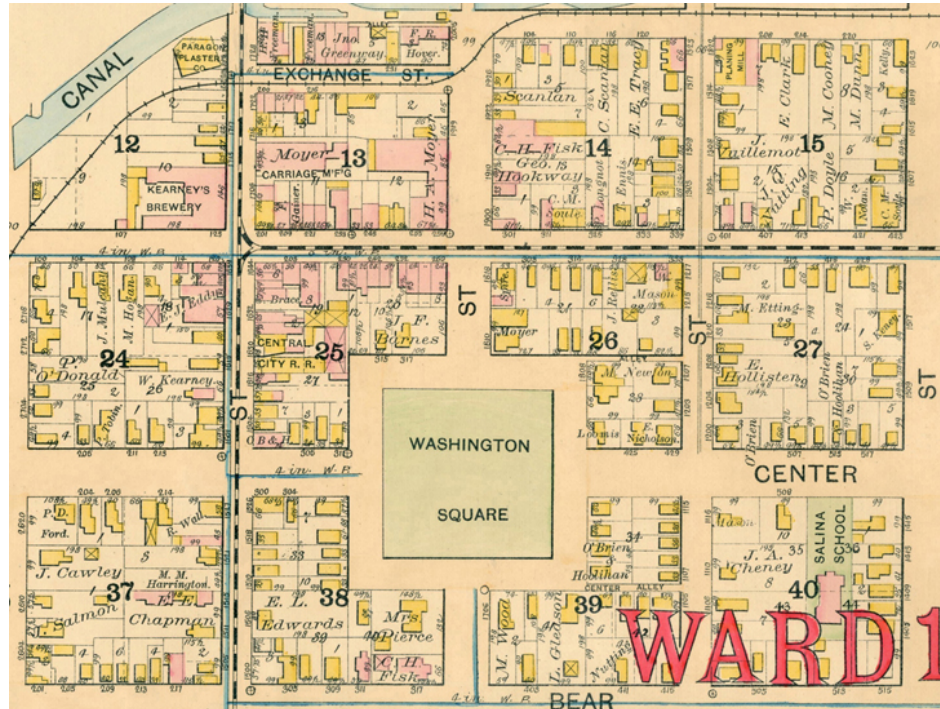
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CITY OF SYRACUSE

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY: WASHINGTON SQUARE NEIGHBORHOOD

VOLUME 1

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CITY OF SYRACUSE
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY:
WASHINGTON SQUARE NEIGHBORHOOD

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This has been a particularly enjoyable project, due in part to the subject. Both of the authors live in Syracuse, and we are grateful for this opportunity to learn even more about our community. As historians and architectural historians, we both found the Washington Square neighborhood fascinating for the depth of its history and the richness of its buildings and monuments. We truly enjoyed spending time in and walking the streets of the former Village of Salina.

The survey which we have completed builds on previous work over the past few decades by several experts on this history and architecture of Syracuse. These include Dennis Connors, the Curator of History at the Onondaga Historical Association; Evamaria Hardin, who prepared the American Institute of Architects guide to Syracuse's downtown and historic neighborhoods; Cleota Reed, who has carried out extensive research on the history of Ward Wellington Ward and the Arts & Crafts movement in Syracuse; and Cynthia Carrington-Carter, who identified many of Syracuse's early industrial architecture for a Multiple Properties Documentation Form. We owe a great debt of gratitude for the work of these pioneers for uncovering a great deal of information on the history and architecture of the former Village of Salina. We also benefited from the survey work that was carried out by a series of classes at the State University of New York-College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse, under the direction of George Curry. Professor Curry generously shared the notes and historical overview from his classes. Landscape architect Jeffrey Romano, who participated in Professor Curry's class, provided additional insights about the Northside. We also would like to acknowledge the interest in this project by historian Diane Shaw of Carnegie Mellon University, who led us to DeWitt Clinton's quote and other important aspects of early American town planning.

In addition, our tasks have been made even easier and more pleasant by the assistance that we have received from many people during the course of the survey. Our

thanks go first to Kate Auwaerter, the Historic Preservation Planner with the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency. Kate developed the survey, and prepared the application for a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant through the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP); this CLG grant made the survey possible. Kate also made available the resources of the City and the County, and provided the kind of gentle oversight and shepherding of the project that helped us a great deal and kept us on track.

We benefited greatly from the assistance of others as well. The analysis of historic maps was a crucial part of this survey, and we were fortunate to have two remarkable sources in Syracuse. The staff at the Research Center of the Onondaga Historical Association, and Darle Balfourt and John Olson at the Maps and Cartographic References Department of the Syracuse University Library, all were generous with time and map resources, and made sure that we had the information that we needed. Finally, Tony Opalka and his associates at the OPRHP provided both detailed comments and general guidance, often on short notice, which proved extremely helpful. We are grateful to Tony and his associates for their assistance.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the City of Syracuse and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), Bruce G. Harvey and Samuel D. Gruber completed a historic resources survey of the Washington Square neighborhood on the City's Northside. The project was funded by a Certified Local Government Grant to the City of Syracuse from the OPRHP. Work for the project was carried out in general accordance with a proposal from Harvey Research and Consulting dated April 24, 2013.

The historic resources survey of the Washington Square neighborhood was designed as a part of the City's initiative to identify in a comprehensive way the community's historic resources. The information and recommendations gathered from this project will contribute to the City's ability to target its revitalization and code enforcement efforts. This survey focused on what is now known as the Washington Square neighborhood, which is one component of the Northside of Syracuse. This neighborhood came into being in the late 1790s as the planned Village of Salina that in turn emerged from an ad hoc community that arose in the early 1790s near the southeastern edge of Onondaga Lake. This community was composed of entrepreneurs who sought to exploit the nearby briny springs to produce salt for consumption and trade. As such, the Village of Salina was one of the earliest areas of settlement in what is now the Syracuse area, second only to the Onondaga Hollow/Onondaga Hill area.

Despite its age, and the fact that both the planned street grid and many of the early houses remain, the Washington Square neighborhood has never been the subject of an intensive architectural survey. This survey was intended to provide a general overview of the status of historic resources in the community, to document up to 20 historic resources that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to identify additional historic resources, including buildings, districts, objects, and

landscapes, that may benefit from local, state, or national designation. The fieldwork for the survey was conducted between July 2013 and September 2013.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior Standards, the procedures of the OPRHP, and guidelines found in *National Register Bulletin No. 49, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*.

2.0 METHODS

Survey Information and Area Surveyed

The historic resources survey of the Washington Square neighborhood was conducted by Bruce G. Harvey and Samuel D. Gruber (surveyors). The fieldwork for the survey was conducted from July through September 2013; research and writing of survey materials was carried out in August and September 2013. Copies of the report are available at the OPRHP in Waterford and the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency (SOCPA) in Syracuse.

In consultation with the SOCPA, the surveyors carried out a reconnaissance of the Washington Square neighborhood, which encompasses 52 city blocks on the City's Northside, bound approximately by Hiawatha Boulevard, Lodi Street, Kirkpatrick Street, and Grant Boulevard (see Figure 1 for the boundaries). The primary goal of this reconnaissance, carried out on foot and by automobile, was to provide a description and assessment of the current conditions of the neighborhood's historic buildings. The results of the reconnaissance are presented in Chapter 5 in the form of block-by-block descriptions accompanied by representative photographs.

A second goal of the reconnaissance was to identify up to 20 historic resources, including buildings, objects, districts, and landscapes, that are eligible for the NRHP. This list was approved by the OPRHP and the SOCPA. The surveyors then prepared an intensive-level survey form, using the OPRHP's template, for each of the 20 resources. These forms, and the accompanying photographs, form Volume II of this report.

Historic Resources Survey
Washington Square Neighborhood
Syracuse, NY

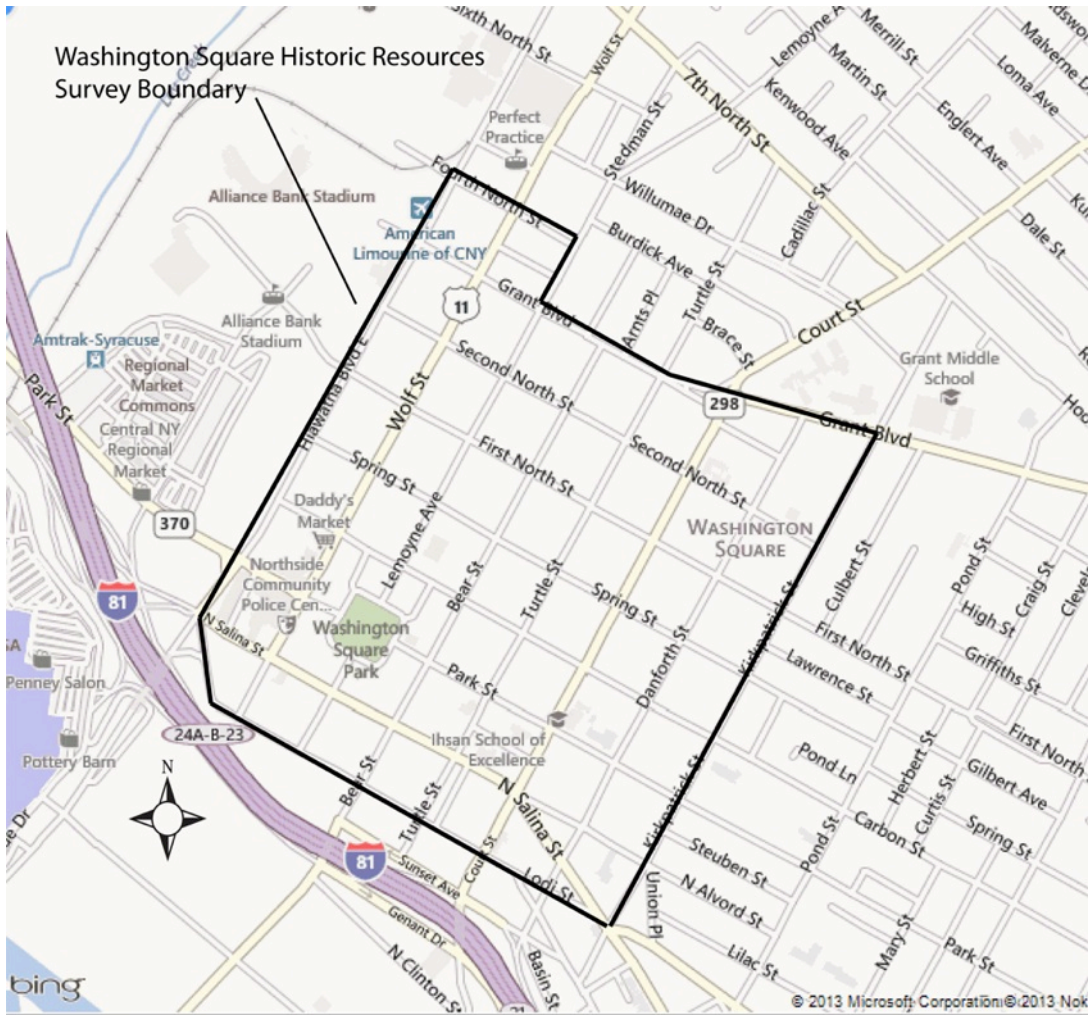


Figure 1: Map of the Survey Area

Methods

The project began with research into the history of the Village of Salina and the Washington Square neighborhood as part of the City of Syracuse. The purpose of this research was to identify the historical themes that were important in the physical layout and architectural development of the neighborhood, and the contexts within which to assess the significance of individual buildings and other historic resources. Research was conducted at the Local History and Genealogy Office of the Onondaga County Public Library, the Onondaga Historical Association, the Map Room of the Syracuse University Library, and the offices of the SOCPA.

The surveyors carried out an architectural reconnaissance of the Washington Square neighborhood. This reconnaissance consisted of a pedestrian inspection of all four sides of each block within the survey area (see Figure 1). During the course of the reconnaissance, the surveyors took written notes regarding the current status of each block pertaining to the condition and integrity of the historic buildings on the block, and took at least one digital photograph of each component of a block. In addition, the surveyors identified historic resources that might be included in the intensive architectural survey.

The surveyors selected buildings for inclusion in the intensive survey in accordance with several factors. Previous studies and walking tours of the neighborhood over the past three decades have identified many historic resources that appear to meet National Register eligibility criteria and might be included in the intensive level architectural survey. Historic resources that had been previously identified as eligible for the NRHP or as worthy of local designation were given priority; little formal documentation exists for any of these resources. These resources were examined during the course of the reconnaissance, and their condition and integrity noted in accordance with the standards defined below. While allowances were made for condition, in the case

of buildings that had been abandoned, all of the resources that were included in the intensive survey showed at least fair integrity according to the standards defined below. The surveyors also took into consideration the historic dynamics of the neighborhood, and sought to have the important historical themes represented in the intensive survey, recognizing that many seemingly unremarkable buildings are likely to have historic significance. In addition, the surveyors sought a representation of the important architectural styles that were included in the neighborhood.

The historic resources that were included in the intensive survey, and that are included in Volume 2 of this report, have been recommended eligible for the NRHP. Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process.¹ First, the significance of a resource must be determined. The basis for determining the significance of a resource is an understanding of the historic context. According to Savage and Pope, “The key to determining whether the characteristics or associations of a particular property are significant is to consider the property within its historic context.”² There are four broad evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a resource and its eligibility for the NRHP within its historic context. Any resource (building, structure, site, object, or district) may be eligible for the NRHP if it:

- A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

¹ Beth L. Savage and Sarah Dillard Pope, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. US Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, DC, 1998.

² Ibid., 11

- D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance.³

If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. After a resource is specifically associated with a significant historic context, one must determine which physical features of the resource are necessary to reflect its significance. This must include a consideration of the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association*. If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) or person(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

³ Marcella Sherfy and W. Ray Luce, *National Register Bulletin 22: Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years*. US Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, DC (n.d.)

During the course of the reconnaissance, the surveyors evaluated the integrity of the historic resource with regard to inclusion in the intensive survey. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were rejected from consideration. For the purpose of this project, four levels of architectural integrity were employed. These include:

- Excellent*** - All original construction materials and design remain intact and unchanged.
- Good*** - The majority of original construction materials remain intact and unchanged except for roofing and other renewable elements.
- Fair*** - A substantial number of original architectural elements have been altered, such as the installation of aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding, the substitution of historic doors and windows with non-historic replacements, and the construction of non-historic additions.
- Poor*** - Has been radically altered from its original design by non-historic renovations and/or additions.

Inventory Form

The surveyors also completed an OPRHP Intensive Survey Form for each resource surveyed as part of this project. The forms were completed according to the guidelines of the OPRHP. Each form records basic background historical information on the building in its associated historic context, architectural details and description, and information on historical or architectural significance. The basic information about each resource includes its common and historic name, street address, and present and historic use. Not all buildings have recognized common or historic names, but this information, if included, was gleaned primarily from historical records or from materials generated by previous studies of the former Village of Salina. All of the resources included in the intensive survey are on public roads and are visible to the public.

The descriptive portions of the form concentrate on the architectural details that are visible on each structure. The information on materials, structural system, roof type and material, and height of the structure was noted during the field survey. The date of construction for most of the buildings is often not precise, unless records or previous studies were found that specify an exact date. In some cases the surveyors were able to identify new sources indicating the architect and date of construction. Otherwise, the surveyors assigned an approximate date based on architectural style and materials, and a comparative analysis of historic maps. Building condition was noted during the field survey and is based only on basic exterior analysis. Few structures were rated “Excellent” because there was no way to verify many of the determining factors. Buildings that were rated “Good” appeared to have no major visible problems. Structures identified as “Fair” had some visible exterior issues, including badly peeled paint, racked siding, missing roof shingles, or apparent damage. “Deteriorated” was used only for buildings which had severe exterior damage that seemed to be receiving no maintenance.

The historic and/or architectural significance of each building is addressed within the form as well. Architectural significance for the structures was assessed based on the design and integrity of the building, and its ability to convey the significance of the Washington Square neighborhood. Assessing the historical significance of the buildings and their neighborhoods required an understanding of the historical development of the Village of Salina and its transformation to the Washington Square neighborhood within the City of Syracuse. Information on the particular buildings was primarily synthetic in nature, drawing on individual building histories prepared by previous studies and supplemented with limited original building research including newspapers and historic maps.⁴ This allowed the buildings to be placed within the context of the development of the Village of Salina, and also identified significant historic associations for some structures.

⁴ Of particular use for this study were Dennis J. Connors, *Boilers, Barons & Bureaucrats* (Syracuse, NY: Onondaga County Parks, 1986); Evamarie Hardin, *Syracuse Landmarks: An AIA Guide to Downtown and Historic Neighborhoods* (Syracuse, NY: Onondaga Historical Society, 1993).

3.0 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Introduction

The Village of Salina, what is now the Washington Square neighborhood in Syracuse, emerged on the shore of Onondaga Lake at the dawn of the nineteenth century, drawing for its existence on the salt that likewise came from the edge of the Lake. Its location on the rise of land that overlooks the southeastern end of the Great Salt Lake was born of an instinctive need for a safe and healthful spot close to the sources of the salt, while its contours, its pattern on the land, arose from a traditional and eminently rational approach to what towns and cities were supposed to look like in the new nation. Starting from the simplest elements of geometry—two lines meeting at a right angle—that were drawn in relation to the needs of those early producers of salt, the Village remains visible to the most casual observer. It appears as a neat, tidy, and orderly grid of streets amid the surrounding streets that meandered around hills that have been lowered and crossed streams that are no longer visible. Now a part of the City of Syracuse, the once-proud Village of Salina has a history of its own that, like its pattern on the landscape, has merged with its larger and younger neighbor.

Syracuse has been the subject of several historical studies over the years. These studies vary in purpose and in scholarly rigor, but many provide very useful information. The following overview draws heavily from these previous studies in a synthetic way, with additional insights gained from the historic maps available to the researchers, as well as from the wealth of historic buildings that remain in the neighborhood.

Early History

The first European settlers in the area, a group of French men led initially by the Jesuit priest, Father Simon LeMoyne, realized the potential within the briny springs that

bubbled up from subterranean beds near the lake. Subsequent French settlers a year later created the small community of Sainte Marie in the mid-17th century, and began making salt at the springs; at the beginning of the eighteenth century, English settlers arrived in an attempt to draw the Onondagas away from their alliance with the French, and also began to boil the brine to make salt. The Onondagas continued this tradition through the eighteenth century, even to the point of bringing salt to trade in Albany and Montreal by the 1720s. Given the vital human need for salt, the salt springs at Onondaga Lake were of particular concern for the British as they sought to maintain their hold on the region in the mid-eighteenth century; William Johnson in particular was careful to maintain good relations with the Onondagas, and to keep control of the salt springs which he convinced the Onondagas to sell to him. Although Johnson died in 1774, before the Revolutionary War, his Loyalist sympathies meant that his heirs lost his claim to the land around Onondaga Lake, which then reverted to the new State of New York.⁵

While there were few colonists who visited the area during the Revolutionary War, the Onondagas remembered the salt springs. Several of the earliest settlers in what is now Syracuse, Revolutionary War veterans including Ephraim Webster, Asa Danforth, and Comfort Tyler, were on collegial if not friendly terms with the Onondagas, who again pointed out the salt springs to the newcomers. Based in what is now Syracuse's south side and on Onondaga Hill, these early settlers trekked the several miles to the lake to boil small amounts of salt. Even in those early years of the new republic, in the late 1780s and early 1790s, news traveled fast. The new nation needed salt, and here was an opportunity for those looking for opportunity and profit. It was, however, a wilderness, complete with swamps, deadly mosquitoes, and nearly unbroken forests.

⁵ Several general historical sources provide information about the early white settlement in the Syracuse area. Those that were of particular use for this brief overview include Dennis Connors, *Crossroads in Time: An Illustrated History of Syracuse* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 2007); Lillian Steele Munson, *Syracuse: The City that Salt Built* (New York, NY: Pageant Press International Corporation, 1969); Dwight H. Bruce, ed., *Onondaga's Centennial: Gleanings of a Century* (Boston, MA: The Boston History Company, 1896).

Initial Settlement at Salt Point

The principal salt spring which the early settlers found was located near the southeastern edge of Onondaga Lake. The earliest settlement, therefore, was also located there in order to make the most efficient use of the springs. In its earliest years, the settlement was known as Salt Point; Salina, the official name of the village that grew out of the initial settlement, was given in the early nineteenth century, but took several years to be recognized by its residents.

The earliest permanent Euro-American settler in the Syracuse area, Ephraim Webster, arrived in 1786 following his service on the American side in the Revolutionary War. Webster was on generally friendly terms with the native Onondagas, a relationship that proved valuable to the two men whom he soon encouraged to settle in the area: Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler. In 1788, these men, with their families, arrived in what was then known as Onondaga Hollow, along what is now the Seneca Turnpike on Syracuse's south side. Hearing of the salt springs at Onondaga Lake, Danforth and Tyler brought an iron kettle with them to the lake to boil the brine for salt. It was a small operation at first, for private consumption only.⁶

In the 1788 Treaty of Fort Schuyler, the new State of New York acquired from the Onondaga Nation an enormous parcel of land, including the land surrounding the south end of Onondaga Lake. This purchase agreement, however, stipulated that the land adjacent to the lake was to be held by the State of New York and the Onondaga Nation in common. The State, therefore, was unable to grant the land for private sale. Such legal details did not stop those who had heard of the salt springs from coming to the area in search of a fortune. Word of the springs had spread very quickly to Albany, New York City, and other cities along the east coast, and new settlers began to arrive at the salt springs in 1789 and 1790.

⁶ Munson, *Syracuse*, 34-39.

These early settlers formed a community near the salt springs, which they called Salt Point. Where dry land now lies, adjacent to Onondaga Lake, these early settlers found a wide swath of marsh. At that time, the level of Onondaga Lake was nearly three feet higher than it is now.⁷ As a result, the levels of Onondaga Creek and Harbor Creek, which drain into Onondaga Lake, were higher, creating marshes that extended back into what is now the City of Syracuse.⁸ Not only did the marshes make it difficult to access the brine and to get the salt on boats, but they also were breeding grounds for legions of mosquitoes that brought debilitating, often deadly, fevers to those who lived nearby. Compounding the difficulties was the shortage of basic goods, which had to be brought overland in these pre-Erie Canal years. The settlers sought higher ground for their community that was at least dry, even if it did not allow them to escape the mosquitoes. They found this area for their community adjacent to the original salt springs on a low bluff just off the southeast end of Onondaga Lake, to the east of the mouth of Onondaga Creek.

Salt Point through the 1790s, however bustling, was a crude, roughshod shantytown consisting of squatters who could not yet purchase the land from the State. Recognizing the value of the salt springs to the State and to the new nation, the State of New York in 1795 created a new treaty with the Onondaga Nation, in which the Onondagas ceded their rights to the land along the lake. This cession opened the land both to regular settlement and to state control and supervision.

Even before the state took control of the land, however, settlement intensified at Salt Point. New arrivals brought with them new ideas and new energy, despite the deplorable conditions. Two key men in particular were to have a great influence on the development of Salina and of Syracuse generally. James Geddes first arrived in the summer of 1793, having read about the salt springs in his local Philadelphia newspapers.

⁷ Ibid., 40-41.

⁸ See Ibid., 193-195.

Geddes was a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, born in 1763. After his initial visit, Geddes returned to Pennsylvania later that year, only to come back to Salt Point the next year with gear for making salt, together with a number of people to help. Geddes set up his salt boiling operation with new and better gear, approximately one mile to the west where Harbor Brook entered Onondaga Lake.⁹

Shortly thereafter, Elisha Alvord, and soon his brother, Diocleisan Alvord, arrived at the invitation of Asa Danforth to create a company that would make salt, the Federal Salt Company. Elisha Alvord, born in Farmington, Connecticut in 1773, was the son and grandson of Revolutionary War veterans. In 1790, he traveled with his father and family to Homer, New York in what then was Onondaga County, to claim his father's bounty land in the Military Tract, a nearly two million acre region in central New York that the new State government set aside for veterans as payment for their participation in the Revolutionary War. He too moved to Salt Point in 1793.¹⁰ Other early settlers included Nathaniel Loomis, Hezekiah Olcott, Asa Danforth Jr., John Danforth, Thomas Gaston, and Deacon Loomis, most of whom remained active in the salt industry; Olcott, indeed, became a member of the Federal Salt Company which was headed by Elisha Alvord. In 1793, the little community already had a population of 63.¹¹

⁹ Ibid., 42-50.

¹⁰ See the biography of Thomas G. Alvord, <http://boards.ancestry.com/localities.northam.usa.states.newyork.counties.onondaga/6434/mb.ashx>

¹¹ Bruce, ed., *Onondaga's Centennial*, 933-934.

Creation of the Village of Salina

The State of New York was coming to have a greater interest in the salt works at Onondaga Lake, particularly following the revised treaty with the Onondaga Nation in 1795, by which the state gained full control of the land around the lake. The first state action at the site, however, was to build a road. Simeon DeWitt, the Surveyor-General for New York, hired James Geddes, who had been making a name for himself at Salt Point, to lay out a road at the salt works. A map from 1797 shows the location of the community of Salt Point in relation to Onondaga Creek and Onondaga Lake (Figure 2). A detail view of the community shows the results of Geddes' initial work (Figure 3). The road which DeWitt commissioned him to survey lay along the edge of the slight bluff on which the shantytown community of Salt Point had emerged, above the marsh and the salt boiling lots. This road, which was soon called Free Street, is now Hiawatha Boulevard. A second road, laying at right angle to the new Free Street, extended to the southeast from the southern end of Free Street and provided access to a canal that lay in front of the salt lots. Originally known as Canal Street, it is now North Salina Street. This simple intersection formed the initial framework of what became the Village of Salina.

It is important to note that the only developments noted on this 1797 map are located to the west of Free Street and to the south of Canal Street; the interior portion of the L-shaped street pattern was blank. It is clear, however, that the Salt Point community had houses, albeit of temporary construction, together with at least one tavern. Writing in 1896, Dwight Bruce described the houses at Salt Point:

The first houses were not only primitive; they were peculiar. The sills were laid on four posts which were set up with plates on the top. The posts were grooved on the sides facing each other and into these grooves were dropped the ends of sticks



Figure 2: Near the Salt Lake, Simeon DeWitt, 1797. Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, NY

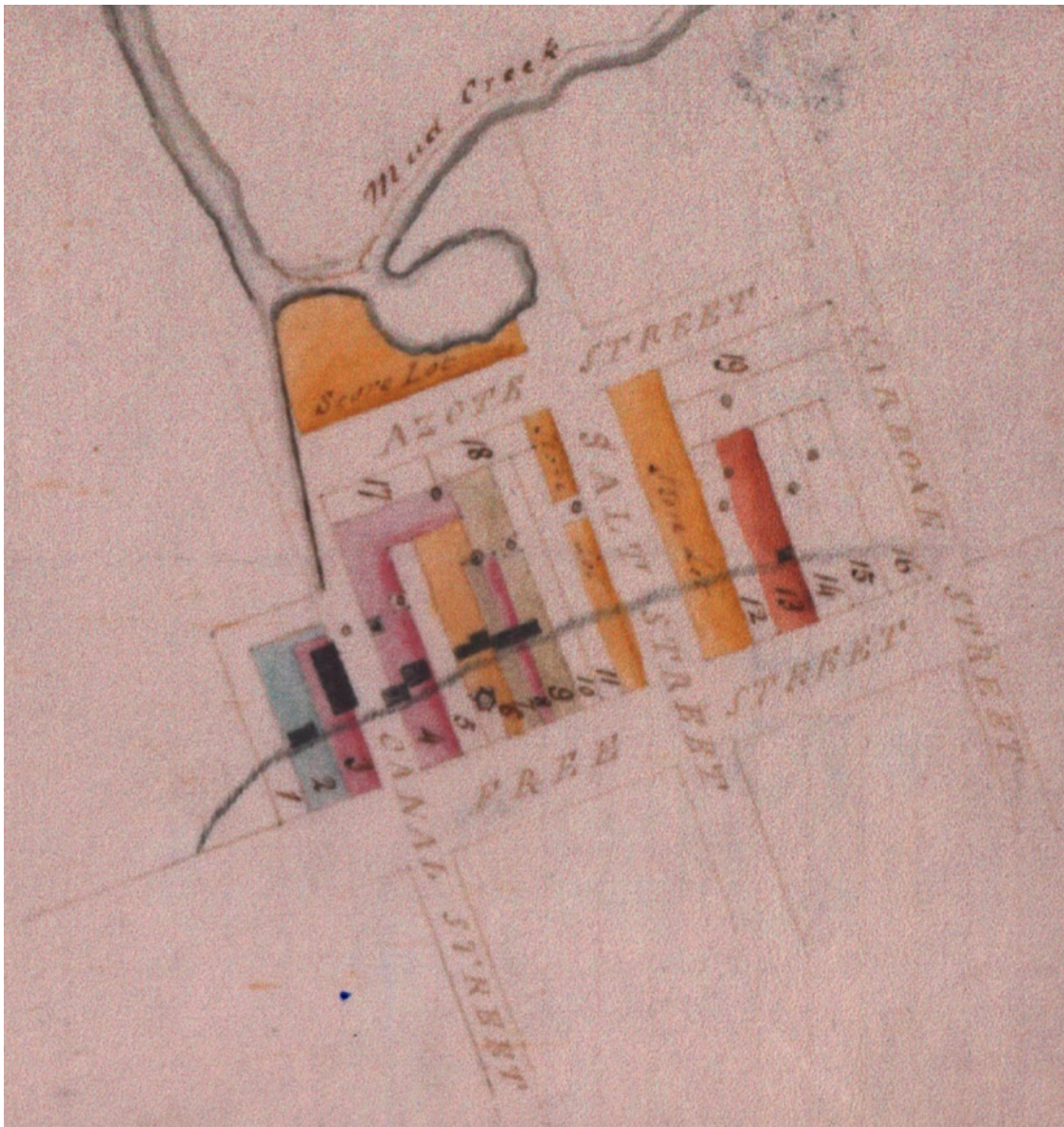


Figure 3: Near the Salt Lake, detail, Simeon DeWitt, 1797. Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, NY

laid horizontally one upon the other, forming the rough sides of the building. The outside was then plastered with clay or mud intermixed with straw, making a comfortable, if a queer looking dwelling.¹²

The 1797 map is particularly valuable, as it shows the status of the community of Salt Point, such as it was, just as the state was taking a more active role in the salt works. In that year, the state legislature passed a law that regulated the salt works as a part of the 15,000 acre Salt Springs Reservation. The law allowed for the formal ownership of land, together with permission to operate a salt boiling operation at Onondaga Lake; those who had been operating there as squatters had first priority in the assignments of salt boiling lots, with the remainder being open to public auction. The law also specified the duty, or tax, that the salt manufacturers would have to pay to the state. The legislation also called for the creation of a public storehouse where the marsh joined the bluff on which Salt Point was located, together with a causeway from the warehouse to Basin Harbor on Onondaga Lake.¹³

A 1798 amendment to the law required the laying out of a village at Salt Point. The Surveyor-General again called upon James Geddes to lay out the new village. His commission was straightforward:

Be it enacted, that the superintendent shall, on the grounds adjoining to the southeast side of Free street, so named on the map of the Salt Springs, made by the Surveyor-General, lay out a square for the village, consisting of sixteen blocks, each six chains square, with intermediate streets, conforming to the streets laid down on the said map, made by the Surveyor-General, and divide each lot into four house lots, and deliver a map and description thereof to the Surveyor-General.¹⁴

¹² Bruce, ed., *Onondaga's Centennial*, 933.

¹³ Munson, *Syracuse*, 61-66.

¹⁴ Quoted in Bruce, ed., *Onondaga's Centennial*, 933.

As directed by the 1798 amendment, Geddes made use of the two streets that he had already laid out: Free Street (now Hiawatha Boulevard) and Canal Street (now North Salina Street) as the basis for his grid: Free Street formed the western edge, while Canal Street was incorporated into the plan as one of the streets extending to the east. Another street was created parallel to Canal Street, later known as Mechanic Street and now known as Lodi Street, which formed the southern edge of the state-mandated village.

The requirement that the new Village of Salina be laid out according to a grid plan was, by the end of the eighteenth century, common throughout the new nation. Simeon DeWitt, the Surveyor-General for New York when Salina was created, famously observed that “The rage for erecting villages is a perfect mania,” and the grid plan had even by that time become traditional.¹⁵ This approach to town planning and design has ancient roots; with their passion for order, the ancient Romans planned out new villages and cities in their far-flung lands on a grid pattern, with all streets at right angles to one another. Many medieval European towns and cities featured grid plans, either based on earlier Roman grids or made entirely new for town expansions and new town foundations. Renaissance planned towns regularly employed grids, and this approach to town planning received a significant boost in the 1660s following the devastating fire in the City of London when nearly all of the proposals for reconstructing the City involved the use of grids with wide streets.¹⁶

In the early years of the American colonies, several of the early towns were laid out according to a grid plan, including Albany, New York; New Haven, Connecticut; Savannah, Georgia; and Perth Amboy, New Jersey. The most important precedent for American cities in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, however, was Philadelphia. William Penn laid out his new city between the Delaware and the Schuylkill Rivers with a grid plan, including open areas for public enjoyment. Philadelphia was arguably the most

¹⁵ Quoted in Diane Shaw, *City Building on the Eastern Frontier* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 2004), 19.

¹⁶ John W. Reps, *The Making of Urban America: A History of City Planning in the United States* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1965), 193.

important city in America at the time of the Revolutionary War, and cast a long shadow over the vast numbers of new towns that were created in the late eighteenth and into the nineteenth centuries, nearly all of which were created on a grid. According to John W. Reps, “the overwhelming majority of American towns were begun and extended on the gridiron plan. Much of the early impetus to the grid plan, aside from its intrinsic ease in surveying, its adaptability to speculative activities, and its simple appeal to unsophisticated minds, stemmed from the position and influence of Philadelphia.”¹⁷

It is important to note that the plans for many of these new American towns, like the new Village of Salina, were created on paper first, before a shovel or plow ever broke the ground. Platting the village was an important step to acquiring legitimacy, attracting settlers and commanding higher prices for “developed” land. “Any plan was actually a promising sign of urban aspiration because a premeditated design separated the man-made environment from unimproved, and hence devalued, nature. The plat alone could be a compelling document of urban aspiration. Spafford's 1824 New York State Gazetteer included Lodi, one and half miles east of Syracuse, as if it were a real place, even though 'it is as yet but a village on paper.' Platting inspired confidence on the part of purchasers as well. So much so that they were willing to pay “city” prices for as yet unimproved land.”¹⁸

The original description of the village as provided in the 1798 act was for the 16 blocks only, with a rigid grid plan bound to the west by Free Street, to the south by Mechanic Street (now Lodi Street), to the east by Turtle Street, and to the north by Spring Street. Geddes named the north-south streets, Wolf, Bear, and Turtle, after clans in honor of his Onondaga Nation friends. Before the new village was laid out, however, the state-appointed superintendent of the salt works modified the plan. This modification allowed for a public square. Located in the center of the village, equidistant from Free and Mechanic Streets, the new square was a part of the tradition of gridiron street plans as

¹⁷ Ibid., 294.

¹⁸ Shaw, *City Building*, 26.

they developed in the American colonies; both Savannah, GA and Philadelphia included provisions for such open spaces within the grid. The new village square was created by taking one of the corner house lots on the center four blocks, with access provided by Centre Street (now LeMoyne Avenue) and Salt (now Park) Street.

Salina in the Early Nineteenth Century

An 1810 survey map by James Geddes shows the square in place (Figure 4). In addition, it clearly shows each of the blocks divided into four sections, corresponding to the pre-determined house lots; unfortunately, it does not provide any information as to the location of existing buildings. Free Street clearly is the dominant road, as it extends along the edge of the bluff above the salt works. By this time, it had been extended to the southwest past Canal Street and provided access to Onondaga Creek. Canal Street, what is now Lodi Street, framed the boundary of the village by extending to the southeast, soon curving to the south toward what is now Syracuse and intersecting with an east-west road that led toward the village of Geddes. Other roads extended to the northwest toward Liverpool, and to the northeast toward “Fort Brewington.” As Lillian Munson has noted, “All roads of Onondaga County eventually led to the salt springs.”¹⁹

By the time that this map was created, in 1810, the salt industry in Salina had begun to stabilize, as the state took a more active role in regulating the production and distribution of salt. Under the local guidance of a superintendent of the salt works, the State renewed and extended the original leases and began to enforce more uniformity in the process so as to ensure quality. Williams Stevens, the first superintendent in 1797, was succeeded in 1801 by Asa Danforth, who held the office until 1806 when Dr. William Kirkpatrick gave up medicine and took the reins of the salt springs.²⁰ The early, ad-hoc salt boiling operations that the earliest settlers created were giving way to more

¹⁹ Munson, *Syracuse*, 92.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 111.

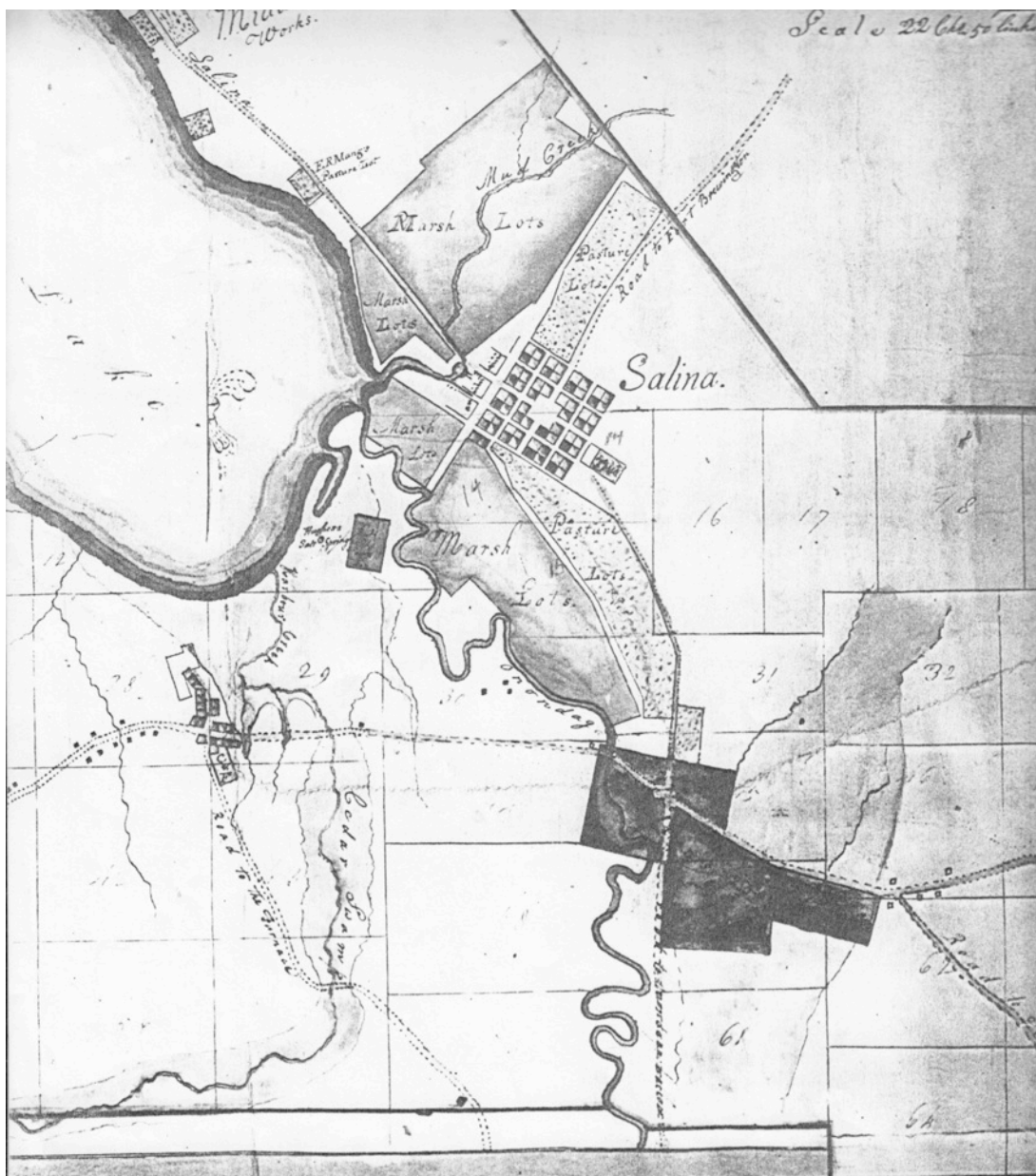


Figure 4: Survey Showing Village of Salina, James Geddes, 1810. Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, NY.

substantial blocks of larger kettles in permanent frame and brick buildings, led by the Federal Company which was organized in 1800.

In addition, the infrastructure of the Village was beginning to take shape. In addition to the final layout of the streets, Salina gained its first school in 1805, located at the southeast corner of the square (adjacent to a pond that was located at the center of the square). In 1808, Elisha and Dioclesian Alvord built the first brick building in the area, a three-story hotel located in what is now an empty lot at the southeastern corner of North Salina and Exchange Streets; the building remained standing in the late nineteenth century.²¹ The village also had several stores selling dry goods, the first being opened by Benjamin Carpenter in 1795. The first decade of the nineteenth century saw the opening of additional stores and other businesses, primarily on or near Free Street: Richard Goslin's store on Free Street; Richard Johnson's store near the pump house; a hatter on Salina Street, Davenport Morey's distillery and brewery at the foot of Bear Street; Samuel Smith, a cabinetmaker; and the prominent merchant, Thomas McCarthy, who established his store on Free Street. All of these men, in addition to their commercial businesses, were involved in making salt. By the early 1820s, according to Dwight Bruce, William Clark had a store "on the westerly side of the Oswego Canal, on Free street [sic], where most of the business houses were then congregated."²²

The 1810 map also shows that the new village, officially named Salina by the Surveyor-General, remained surrounded by marshes. As early as the late 1790s, Salina residents had begun to work on draining the marshes surrounding Onondaga Lake, which provided marginal improvements in the health of the residents.²³ The cause of the problem, however, lay with the lake's outlet. Onondaga Creek, and others, flow into the lake which then drains at the lake's northwestern end to the Seneca River, which eventually becomes the Oswego River and drains into Lake Ontario at Oswego. The

²¹ Bruce, ed., *Onondaga's Centennial*; see also Munson, *Syracuse*, 143.

²² Bruce, ed., *Onondaga's Centennial*, 948-950.

²³ *Ibid.*, 934.

short, half-mile connecting passage between Onondaga Lake and the Seneca River, however, was jammed and formed a dam which kept the level of the lake as much as three feet higher than the river. Joshua Forman and James Geddes pushed a bill through the state legislature in late 1821 and early 1822 that provided for improvements to the Onondaga Lake outlet. Once completed, the level of Onondaga Lake dropped by nearly three feet, which finally allowed the marshes adjacent to Salina to drain. Incidentally, this action also allowed Onondaga Creek to flow more freely into Onondaga Lake, which opened up new lands in the new community of Syracuse (Munson 1969: 193-195).²⁴

While this water improvement had a direct, physical impact on the Village of Salina, the coming of the Erie Canal was vastly more significant. The canal was derided early in the nineteenth century as “Clinton’s Ditch” or “Clinton’s Folly” when it was being promoted by Governor Dewitt Clinton, but had a powerful impact on the development of the state and the nation. Construction on the canal began in 1817. In 1819, a section of the canal was opened to great fanfare between Utica and the small settlement at what is now Syracuse; the canal was completed from Albany to Buffalo in 1825. The Oswego Canal, which connected the Erie Canal and Lake Ontario from Syracuse to Oswego, was completed in 1828. Even before this, however, a 1.5 mile branch connected Syracuse and Salina; this provided a substantially more efficient way for the salt produced at Salina to find its way to markets throughout the nation, and thus proved yet another stimulus for the salt industry.

The salt industry in both Salina and Syracuse began to diversify in the late 1810s and early 1820s. As the wood that was used to boil the brine became more difficult to procure locally, some began to experiment with producing salt by solar evaporation. This method made a coarser salt than what was produced by boiling, but was purer; it found favor among those who used salt for packing meat and fish. Although the salt makers in Salina had invested a great deal in the infrastructure for boiling, and thus were reluctant to take up the new process, their neighbors in Syracuse took advantage of support from

²⁴ Munson, *Syracuse*, 193-195.

the state legislature in 1820 to develop a solar salt facility between the two villages. Joshua Forman himself set up the Syracuse Coarse Salt Company in 1821; when this company was purchased in 1822 by a syndicate based in Albany and managed by Moses Burnet, Forman created the Onondaga Solar Coarse Salt Company. Together, the two companies built and operated a pump works that began to produce salt in 1823.²⁵

Salina and Syracuse Growing Together

With the growing wealth of its citizens, based in salt, and the development of its infrastructure, leaders in Salina successfully petitioned the state for incorporation as a village in 1824, a year before their neighbor to the south was incorporated. By that time, there were approximately 100 houses in Salina, together with 60 salt manufacturing businesses.²⁶ While the new Village of Salina could boast of an established community and more significant wealth, Syracuse was located directly on the Erie Canal and was led by those who sought development more actively and aggressively. As Bruce observed, “The opening of the canal through the latter village in 1825 gave it a good groundwork for boasting of its prospects, while the older village prided itself upon its men of wealth, its enormous and growing salt works, and the general solidity of its institutions.”²⁷ Lillian Munson likewise noted that “Salina had the greatest wealth and the most solid institutions of any village in the county.”²⁸

These solid institutions included some of the earliest churches in the region. The United Church of Onondaga Hollow and Salina had a congregation in Salina which separated in 1822, and was organized as the First Presbyterian Congregation of Salina. The congregation built its first church in 1822 on the square in Salina.²⁹ Methodists were also present in Salina by the 1820s, though without a resident pastor until the 1840s. The

²⁵ Ibid., 186-188.

²⁶ Bruce, ed., *Onondaga's Centennial*, 952.

²⁷ Ibid., 950.

²⁸ Munson, *Syracuse*, 221.

²⁹ Ibid., 233-234.

congregation built a small, one-room meeting house in 1829 on Bear Street, where the present brick church now stands. Roman Catholics likewise developed a parish in Salina in the 1820s, and petitioned the Bishop of Albany for a resident priest. Their first church was built in 1829 on Canal Street near Turtle Street, and was placed under the patronage of St. John the Baptist.³⁰

All of these churches are shown on a map of Salina from 1836 (Figure 5): the “Presbyterian C.H.” on the northwestern portion of the square, the “Methodist C.H.” on the east side of Bear Street near Spring Street, and the “Rom. Cath Church” on the south side of Canal Street between Turtle and Court Streets. The extent of development in Salina is clearly evident in this map, as the original 16-block grid had already been enclosed within a larger network of streets that connected it to Syracuse. Some of the current street names appear on this map, including the original Wolf, Bear, and Turtle, along with Court Street which was parallel with Turtle Street, Pond Street in the eastern part of Salina, and Division Street which marked the boundary between Syracuse and Salina. Other street names had not yet changed: Mechanic Street would later become Lodi Street, Canal Street would later become Salina Street, Centre Street would later become LeMoyne Street, and Salt Street would later become Park Street.

The infrastructure of the salt industry is also partially visible on the 1836 map. The most obvious, of course, is the Oswego Canal which ran parallel to Mechanic Street before turning to the northwest along Free Street. Where it cut across a portion of Free Street, the village laid out Exchange Street parallel to it. In addition, the state office building, which housed the offices of the superintendent of the salt works, was located at the corner of Free/Exchange Street and Canal Street. The Bank of Salina (incorporated in 1832) was located one block to the east at the corner of Canal and Wolf Streets, while the Alvord’s hotel is shown on the south side of Salina Street at Exchange Street.

³⁰ Ibid., 237.

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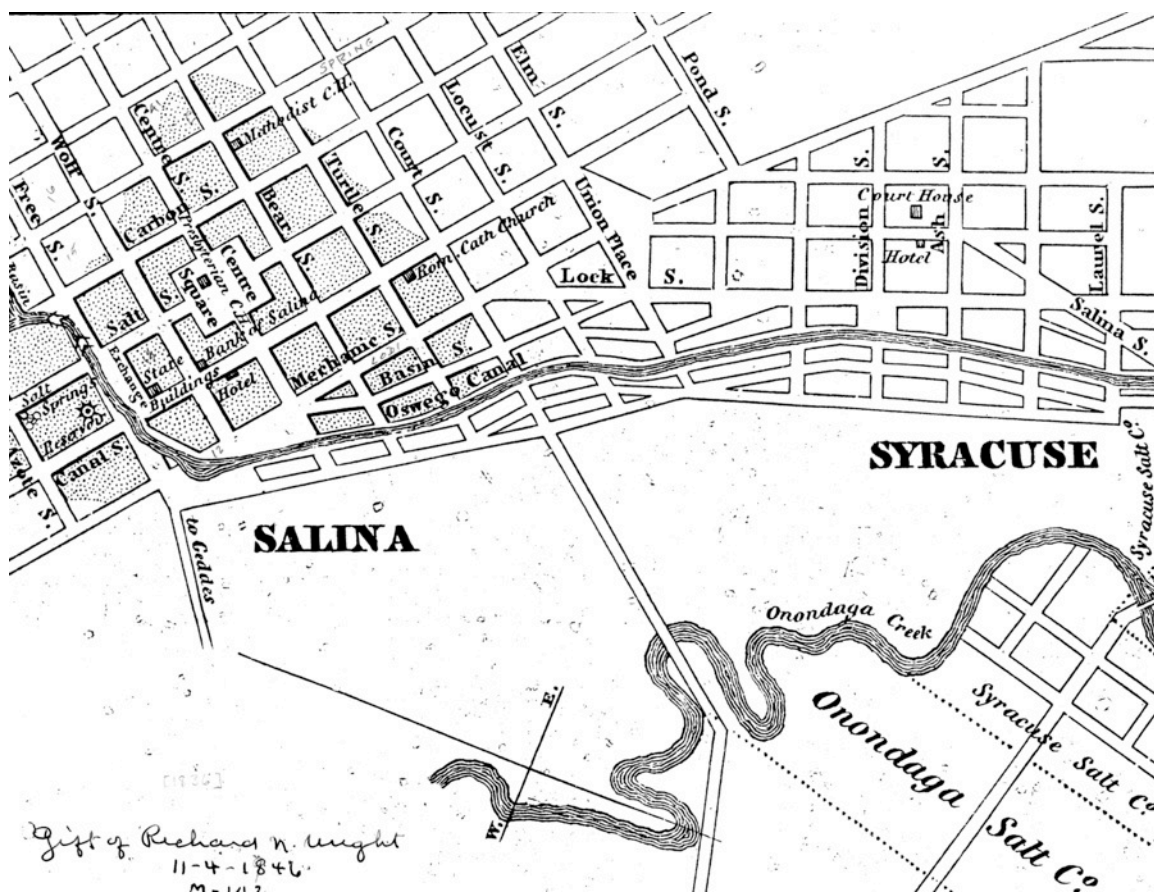


Figure 5: Gordon's Gazetteer, 1836, detail. Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, NY.

The Villages of Salina and Syracuse were bitter rivals from the 1820s into the 1840s, with numerous examples of violence. While Salina had the wealth, based largely on the salt industry, Syracuse had the more aggressive boosters along with the more prominent transportation connections. In addition to the Erie Canal, Syracuse gained its first rail line in 1836, with a steam locomotive connecting it to Auburn in 1839; the Syracuse & Utica Railroad was also completed in 1839, which was the final link in a railroad connection between Syracuse and Albany.³¹ While these connections gained additional prominence for Syracuse, the two villages shared a significant amount of salt manufacturing infrastructure between the boiling and solar processes. By the 1840s, despite a great deal of animosity between citizens of the two communities, leaders in each recognized the need to work together in securing a charter as a city. Various attempts from the mid-1830s to the mid-1840s, led largely by the salt interests in both villages, led to a united charter application in March 1847; the state legislature finally approved the charter in early 1848.³²

Figure 5 was produced during the period of attempted reconciliation of the two villages. When Syracuse was named the seat of Onondaga County in 1828, to the dismay of the residents of the older community of Onondaga Hollow, its leaders needed to build a new courthouse to replace the one on Onondaga Hill.³³ The site chosen for the courthouse was located just on the Syracuse side of Division Street that formed the boundary between the two villages. With the adjoining jail, it occupied an entire block between Division and Ash Streets, while a hotel was located across Salina Street from the courthouse.

A map from 1848 (Figure 6) shows the extent of Salina, by then Syracuse's First Ward, just after the merger. While few buildings are shown on this map, and none

³¹ Ibid., 286.

³² Ibid., 287-214 *passim*

³³ Ibid., 217-223.

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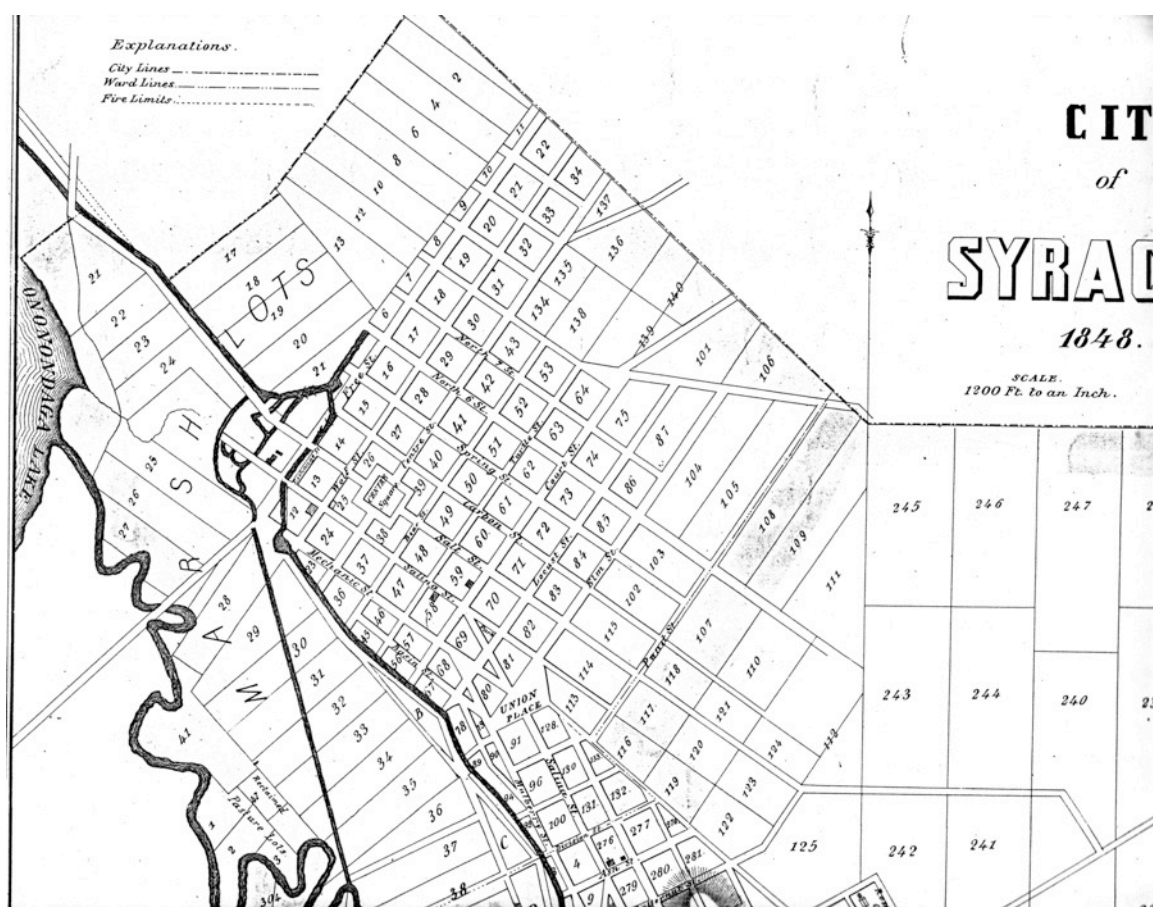


Figure 6: Map of the City of Syracuse, Sarony and Major, 1848. Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, NY.

identified, one key change is important to note. By 1848, Canal Street had been renamed Salina Street. In 1836, Canal Street terminated where Elm Street (now Kirkpatrick Street) joined the triangular Union Place (see Figure 5 above). By 1848, Salina Street in what had been Salina was connected with Salina Street in Syracuse by means of a new diagonal street that was cut across Locust Street (now Danforth Street) to meet Mechanic Street at Union Place; drivers could then cut across Union Place to continue on Syracuse's Salina Street. This coarse, forced merger of streets across Union Place can be seen even more dramatically in the 1854 Salina Atlas (Figure 7).

The Unified Industrial City

Amid all of the political wrangling between Syracuse and Salina, the salt industry in the newly combined City of Syracuse continued to expand. Syracuse reached its peak production in 1862, when it produced over 9 million bushels of salt. The combination of the Erie Canal, running through downtown Syracuse, and the Oswego Canal, which ran alongside the former Village of Salina where a part of Interstate 81 now runs, together with the city's growing railroad connections, provided an unparalleled access to the nation's markets. A survey of the salt wells in Syracuse provides a view of the Salina area in 1870 (Figure 8). It offers little in the way of information about buildings in the neighborhood, though it does show the key buildings associated with the salt industry where the Oswego Canal crosses Salina, Free, and Exchange Streets. This map clearly shows how Free Street was largely obliterated by the Oswego Canal between Salina Street and Park Street, which was the reason that Exchange Street was created in 1828. Exchange Street featured both the Inspector's Office and the Barrel Stand, while the Pump Station, which sent brine to the boiling houses and the solar evaporation areas, was located on the west side of the Oswego Canal and Free Street. It is worth noting also that the two streets on either side of Salina Street had their modern names by 1870: Lodi Street to the south and Park Street to the north. Crossing the square, however, remained Centre Street; LeMoyne Street had yet to be so named. Of additional interest is that the

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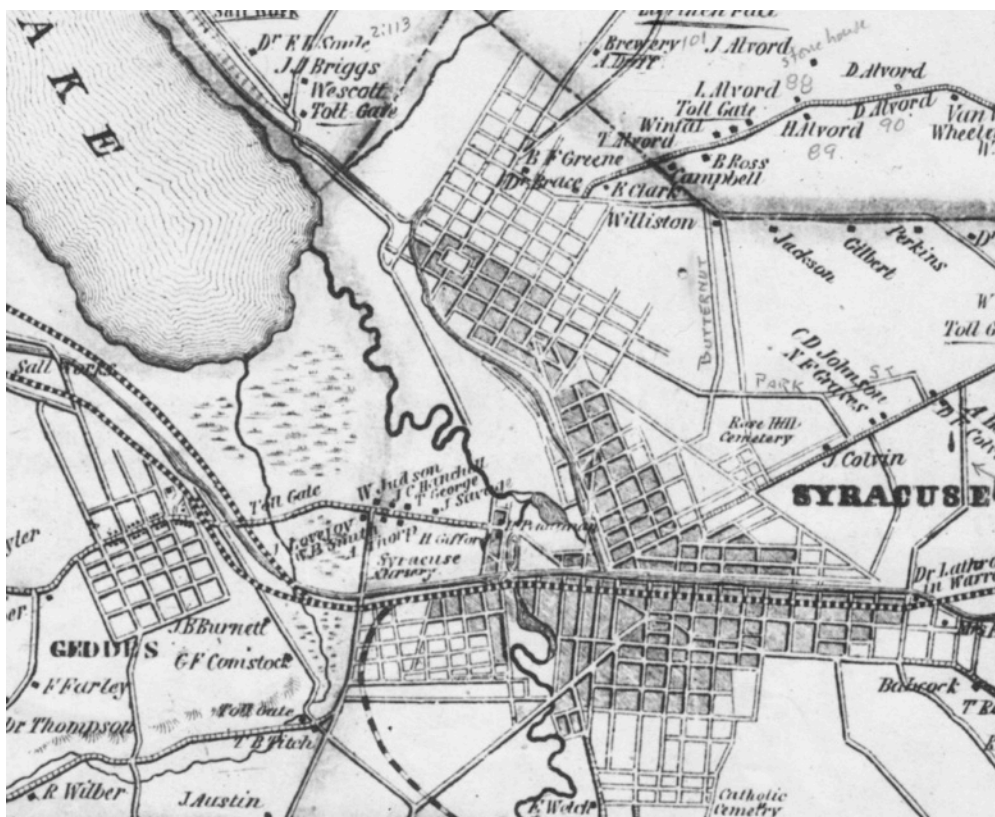


Figure 7: Salina Atlas, 1854, detail. Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, NY

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Figure 8: Survey of Salt Works, George Geddes, 1870. Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, NY.

alleys between Washington Square and Park Street, on either side of Centre Street, now Commonwealth Ave and Lacy Place, are marked on the 1870s map.

A nearly simultaneous map, from the Clarke Atlas of 1873, provides additional details (Figure 9). In particular, this is the first map to identify the square as Washington Square. This map also shows the streetcar line that extended up Salina Street from downtown Syracuse, along with the Syracuse & Northern Railroad on the south side of the Oswego Canal; this line was opened in 1871 and connected Syracuse with Watertown, Ogdensburg, and other smaller cities in northern New York. After undergoing various foreclosures and reorganizations, the line eventually became a part of the New York Central Railroad in the early twentieth century. Finally, in addition to the Salina Pump House which is shown on the 1870 map, this 1873 map identifies the current locations of the First Ward Methodist Episcopal Church near the corner of Bear and Spring Streets, the First Ward Presbyterian Church at the corner of Turtle and Park Streets, and St. John the Baptist Catholic Church at the corner of Court and Park Streets, along with the Salina School on Bear Street between Carbon and Spring Streets.

In addition to buildings and train tracks, the 1873 Clarke map shows the location of the First Ward Cemetery on the block bounded by Second North Street, Bear Street, Center Street (now LeMoyne Avenue), and Third North Street (now Grant Boulevard) (see Figure 9). This cemetery replaced the original Presbyterian Church cemetery, which had been located next to the church on the square. In 1829, the cemetery was relocated to the lot shown on the 1873 map, where it remained until 1935 when the City disinterred the human remains and reinterred them in Woodlawn Cemetery.

These maps from the 1870s show Salina at the height of its wealth and prominence. When studied in conjunction with the historical record of population, industrial development, and political influence, they allow for a solid understanding of the history of Salina in the late nineteenth century. For a more comprehensive grasp on the nature of the neighborhood, however, we must turn to the buildings themselves, as so

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Figure 9: Map of the City of Syracuse, Clarke, 1873. Courtesy Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, NY.

many of them remain from this era—the houses, schools, churches, stores, and factories that provided the settings within which Salina’s inhabitants and business leaders formed their community. A more extensive discussion of the buildings can be found below, but it is important to note that a burst of houses, both high style and more modest, were built from the 1850s through the 1880s.

The initial plan of Salina, as required by the 1798 act of legislature, called for each block to consist of four building lots. The remnants of this plan can be seen in the prominent buildings that are located at the corners of the blocks. Not all of the original lots as laid out by James Geddes in 1798 had buildings, though, and by the middle of the nineteenth century, many of these large parcels of land were being subdivided. New houses that were built throughout the last half of the nineteenth century now line the center parts of the blocks, which were filled in with the houses of what Dennis Connors has dubbed the “boilers, the barons, and the bureaucrats.” The boilers were those who carried out the hard labor of the salt industry. While some prospered, most lived modestly in small wood frame houses, many of which survive. The barons were those men who owned salt boiling works. These men varied in wealth, but all made up part of the manufacturing class. Many worked in extended families, and together built some of the lasting buildings in the district. They also tended to diversify their financial interests so that many of the “barons” were also active in other areas of industrial production, in transport, in banking, and as wholesale and retail merchants. The bureaucrats, meanwhile, were those who worked either for the state as inspectors or other officials in the salt industry, or for the new City government. These houses were built in historic architectural styles that include primarily variations on the Italianate style, together with late Greek Revival and variations on the Queen Anne style (see Chapter 4 below for information on architectural styles).

An 1892 map of Syracuse provides a great deal of detail as to the way that the blocks in the First Ward had developed, and show the various types of buildings that now populated the neighborhood (Figure 10). Throughout the nineteenth century North Salina

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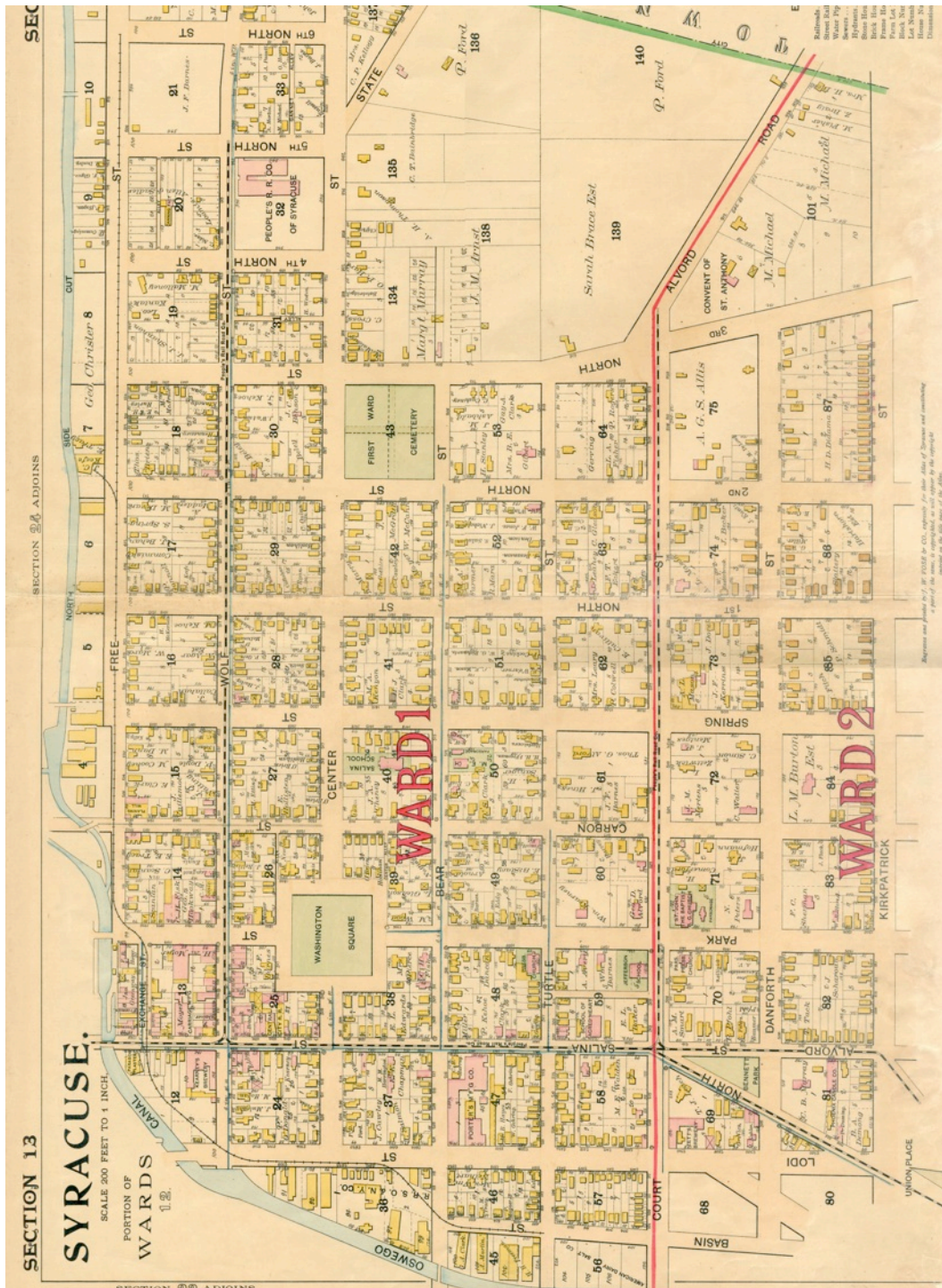


Figure 10: Map of Syracuse, 1892, Sheet 13. Courtesy Syracuse University Map Collection.

Street was the main artery connection between Salina (later the First Ward) and Syracuse. An innovation that appears in the 1892 map is the streetcar line. The city built its first horse-drawn streetcar line in 1859 that extended up Salina Street from Clinton Square northwest to Wolf Street. By the late nineteenth century, as shown on Figure 10, the streetcar lines operated by the Peoples Railroad Company of Syracuse ran on North Salina Street and Wolf Street, while the main terminal and car yards were on Wolf Street between 4th North and 5th North.

A close examination of this 1892 ward map reveals nearly endless details, including the concentration of commercial and industrial buildings at the corner of North Salina and Wolf Streets, with additional scattered industrial buildings along North Salina and Lodi Streets. Free Street, meanwhile, essentially began at Park Street where the Oswego Canal made a turn to the northwest; the few buildings along the west side of Free Street, what is now Hiawatha Boulevard, backed up to a branch of the Oswego Canal. The rail line along Free Street curved to the east to follow Exchange Street which contained numerous commercial and industrial buildings.

When this ward map was updated in 1908, the Oswego Canal still ran across the southwestern edge of the former Village of Salina, and occupied the portion of Free Street between Park Street and North Salina Street (Figures 11 and 12). In an indication of things to come, however, the 1908 map shows the initial stages of a connection between the south end of Free Street, where a mill race and railroad tracks crossed, and Hiawatha Street. The rest of the 1908 map is dense with development, showing that nearly all of the possible building lots were occupied. In addition, the 1908 map shows an ever-widening array of manufacturing plants in the neighborhood, pointing to the industrial diversification in Syracuse that followed the decline of the salt industry.

From the peak of over 9 million bushels of salt in 1862, the city's production was down to 4 million bushels in 1892 and continuing to decline. By 1908, production in Syracuse had declined to the point that the State auctioned its property at

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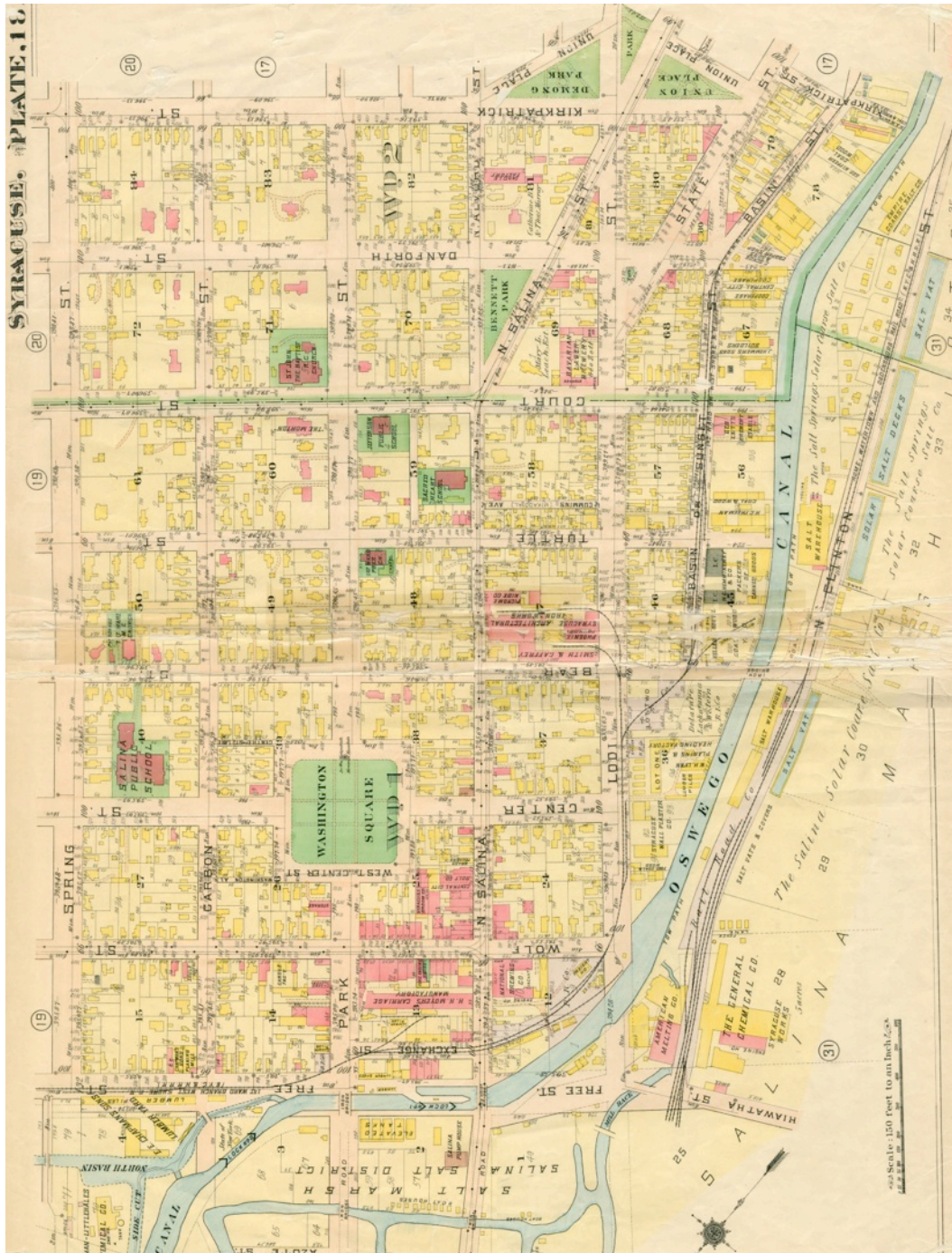


Figure 11: Map of Syracuse, 1908, Sheet 18. Courtesy Syracuse University Map Collection.

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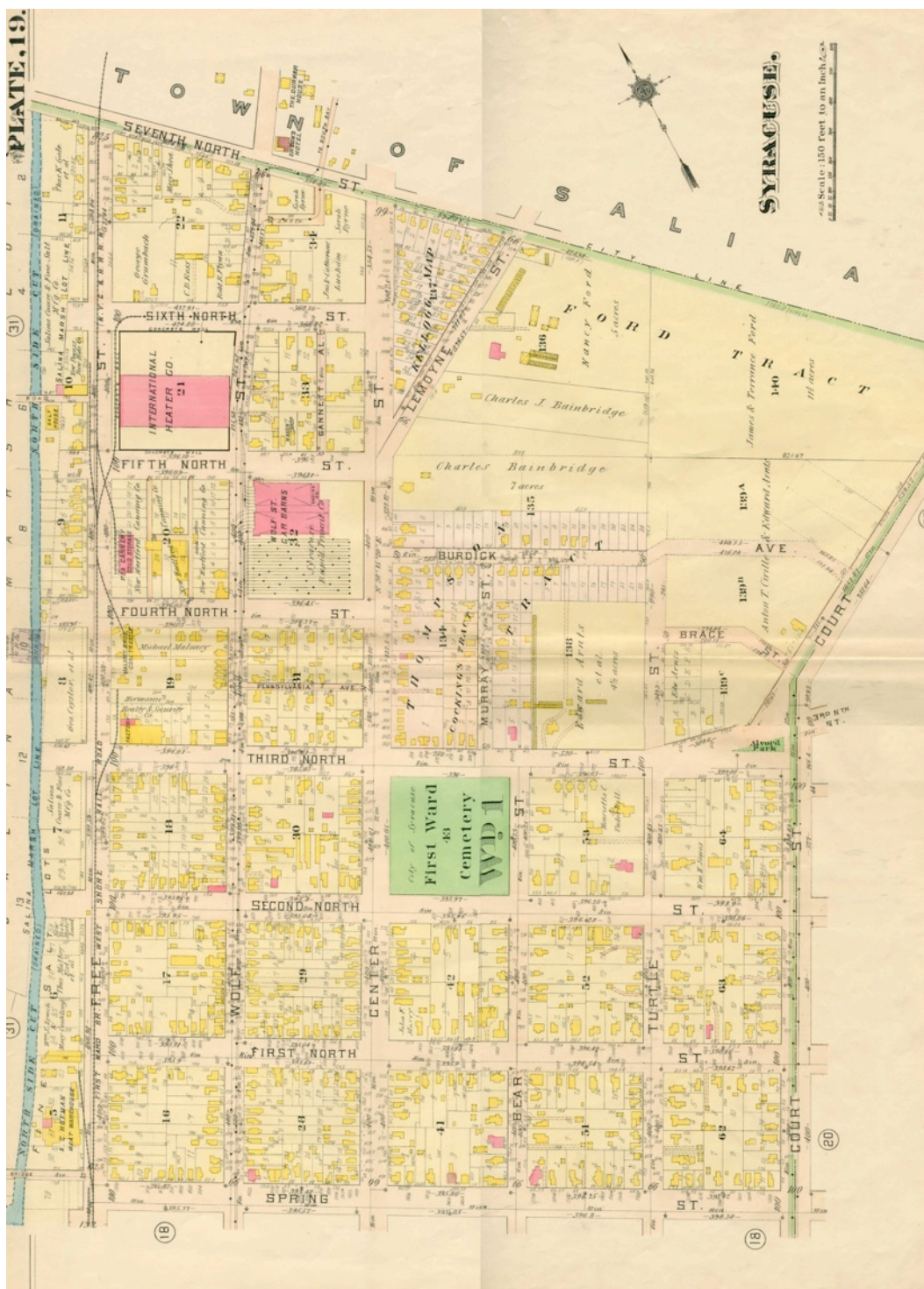


Figure 12: Map of Syracuse, 1908, Sheet 19. Courtesy Syracuse University Map Collection.

the salt springs, including pipelines, reservoirs, and pumping machinery. The State was out of the salt business entirely by 1914, when the position of Salt Springs Superintendent ceased to exist in Syracuse.³⁴ In its place, new industries arose in the City, many of them located in the First Ward.

As discussed below, the Moyer Automobile factory, which had converted from a nationally-known carriage company, was located along Wolf and Exchange Streets between North Salina and Park Streets. Figure 11 shows the Moyer Carriage Manufactory spanning the length of the block between North Salina and Park Street, behind the new Fire Engine House #4 (rebuilt in 1911) on Wolf Street. Other industries include foundries and metal working factories, a wall plaster factory, a lumber milling facility, a broom factory, and of course, breweries.

In its final update in 1924, the Ward Map shows a major change to the landscape (Figures 13 and 14). The Oswego Canal, which had been so vital to the development of the salt works in Salina, had been replaced by Oswego Boulevard. This was a highly significant change, given the nature of Salina's historical development, and is indicative of the changing nature of Syracuse's manufacturing economy and the way that that manufacturing capacity connected to the outside world. Gone were the canal boats carrying bushels of salt, replaced by railroad lines and sidings leading directly to loading docks of foundries, breweries, and candle factories. In 1924, Free Street extended all the way to Lodi Street, where the New York Central Railroad lines cross. On the other side of the tracks, Hiawatha Street continued the line of Free Street to the south and west toward Geddes.

The Moyer Motor Car factory remained in 1924, extending to the south from Park Street between Wolf and Exchange Streets. In witness to the rapid pace of change in the automobile industry of the early twentieth century, however, much of the Moyer factory complex was purchased in 1916 by the Porter-Cable Machine Company, which

³⁴ Ibid., 316-317. See also Valerie Jackson Bell, "The Onondaga New York Salt Works (1654-1926)," *Science Tribune*, October 1998; viewed online, <http://www.tribunes.com/tribune/sel/bell.htm>.

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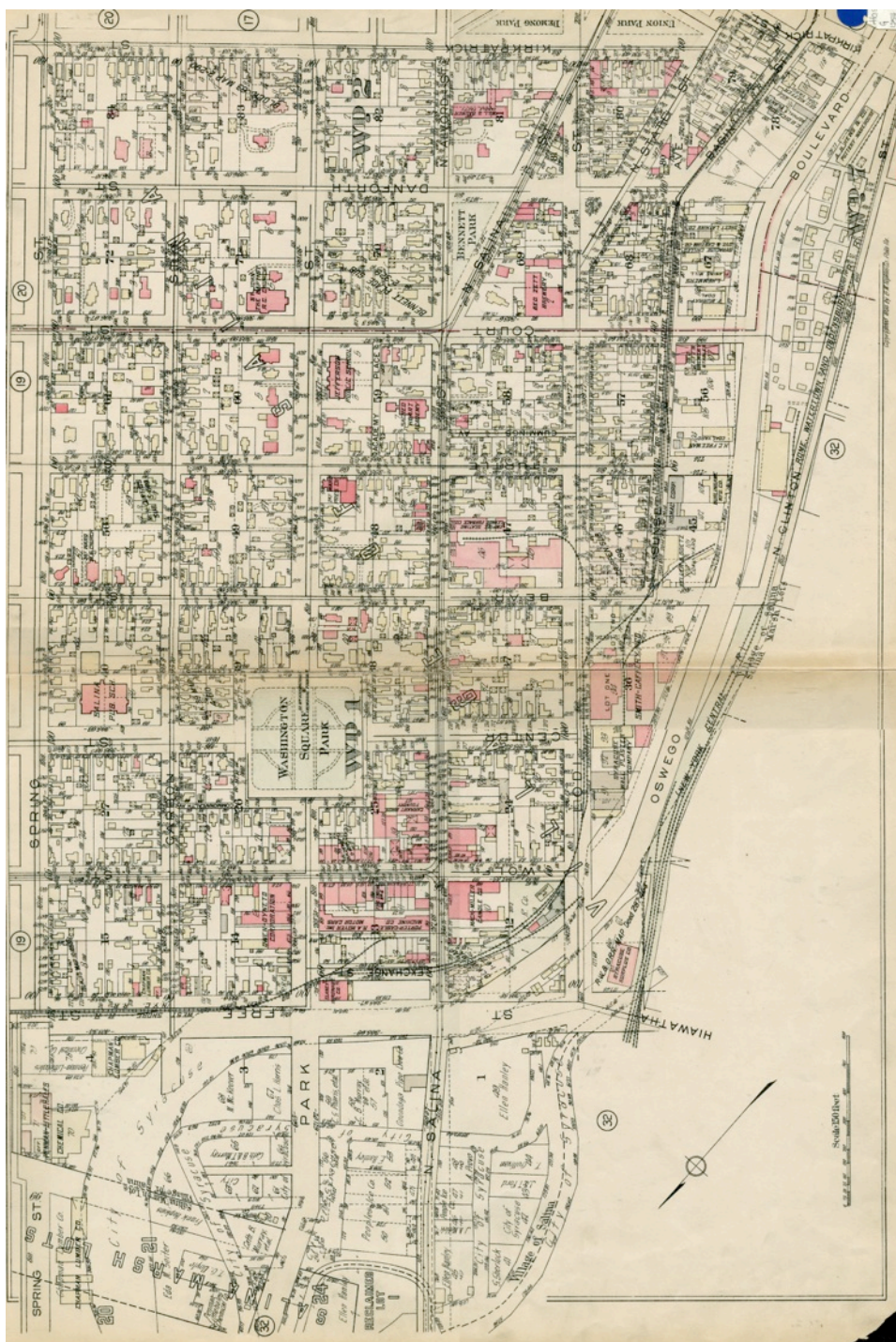


Figure 13: Map of Syracuse, 1924, Sheet 18. Courtesy Syracuse University Map Collection.

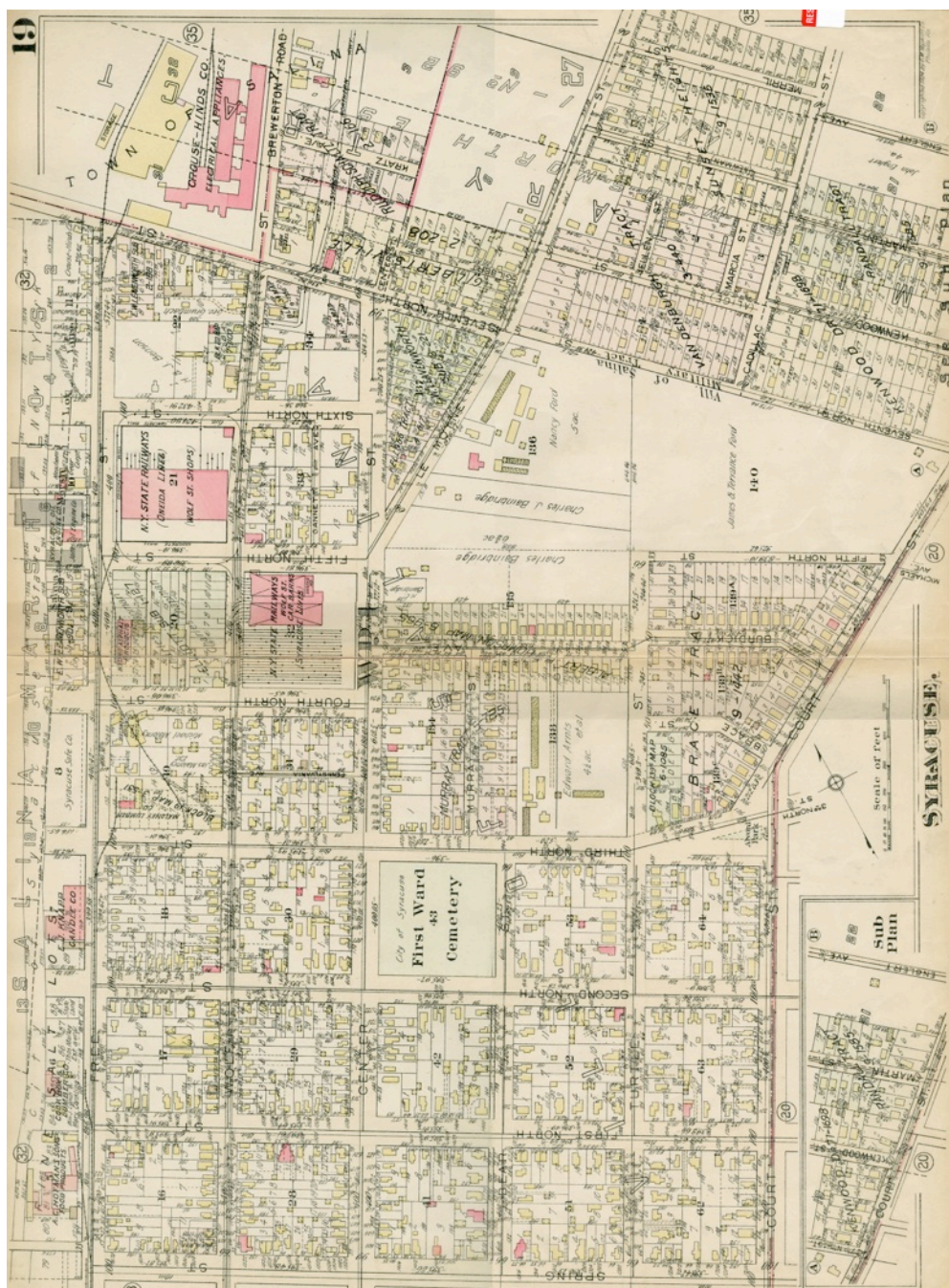


Figure 14: Map of Syracuse, 1924, Sheet 19. Courtesy Syracuse University Map Collection.

manufactured hand power tools. The large, four-story automobile factory which Moyer had commissioned Ward Wellington Ward to construct at the corner of Park Street and Wolf Streets, meanwhile, had already been sold and was, in 1924, the Owen-Dyneto Corporation (see below for more about Moyer and Ward).

Industries in Salina

As noted above, the salt industry in Salina peaked in the early 1860s, and declined throughout the late nineteenth century. Its role in building both Salina and Syracuse, however, was singular and vital. In addition, the salt industry, and those men and women associated with it, spun off a number of other industries, many of which remained in what is now the Washington Square neighborhood. The first to be spun off, and the one that was most directly associated with salt, was coopering, or barrel-making. Barrels were a requirement for the shipping of salt, which was needed as soon as production outstripped local consumption; this happened as early as the mid-1790s. In the early years, farmers would make barrels on the side, during the winter months, but the business became so brisk that many gave up farming entirely in order to produce the mountains of barrels needed to ship all of Salina's salt. Indeed, Canal Street was occasionally known as Cooper Street in the first decades of the nineteenth century, in recognition of the barrels being produced there.³⁵ African-American William "Jerry" Henry, the subject of Syracuse's famous "Jerry Rescue" of 1851, was working as a cooper on the Northside when he was arrested by Federal agents in violation of the Fugitive Slave Act. According to Bruce, many of the coopers were German immigrants; Bruce also observed that the cooperage industry "at one point nearly equaled in extent the business that gave it existence."³⁶

Germans were among the earliest immigrants in the Salina area; the first to arrive was Dr. John Jacob Mang, a physician, who arrived with his family from Wurtemberg in

³⁵ Ibid., 155.

³⁶ Bruce, ed., *Onondaga's Centennial*, 952.

1804.³⁷ While many of the Germans who arrived in the early nineteenth century were involved in both the salt trade and producing salt barrels, they also formed the basis of the brewing industry which was very prominent in Salina. As early as 1804, Dr. Mang opened the first commercial brewery in Salina at the corner of Wolf and Canal Streets. More German immigrants arrived in the early nineteenth century, and several became involved in the brewery industry. By 1845, Syracuse had seven breweries, and by the later nineteenth century, many of the prominent German-American brewers lived and worked in the Washington Square area.

Brewing activity peaked in the 1880s with approximately 40 operating breweries, many located in the Washington Square neighborhood and run by and serving the large German immigrant community. In 1890, nearly one third of Syracuse residents – approximately 30,000 people – identified themselves as having German ancestry. By the late nineteenth century, as the salt industry declined, brewing had become one of the city's leading industries. In 1896 Syracuse breweries employed about 400 workers. When Prohibition became the law of the land, from the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1919 until its repeal in 1933, only a handful of Syracuse's breweries survived, frequently by making non-alcoholic "soft" drinks. The Haberle Brewery on Butternut Street was the last to close, in 1962. Kearney's Brewery was located on the southwest corner of North Salina and Butternut Street, where a Family Dollar Store was recently built (see Figure 10). Mr. Kearney's house at 1506 Park Street, meanwhile, was included in the intensive survey for this project.

Among the many brewers, perhaps the most prominent was Xavier Zett, who established a brewery and malt house at the corner of Lodi and North State Streets in 1858; this brewery complex is shown on Figure 10. The brewery went through several name changes between 1858 and 1937; Xavier Zett (1858-1877), Xavier Zett & Son (1879-1882), George Zett (1882-1898), George Zett Brewing Co. (1898-1902), George Zett Brewery (1902-1920), George Zett Brewery, Inc. (1933-34), and Syracuse Brewery,

³⁷ Munson, *Syracuse*, 115.

Inc. (affiliated with Genesee) (1934-1937).³⁸ In 1908 Zett was offering "quality brews" including lager, ales and porter from their plant. Prohibition, however, forced them to switch to the production of soft drinks. The main building was destroyed by fire in 1943, leaving only the annex (designed by Louis Lohman in 1887); in recent years, most of this has been demolished with only a shell remaining. Figure 15 shows a current view of what remains of the Zett Brewery.

The third prominent industry in the former Village of Salina, after salt and beer, was candles. Like the breweries and the cooperage businesses, the production of candles for religious uses was dominated by German immigrants. Anton Will was an immigrant from Bavaria; in the early 1850s, he developed processes for producing beeswax candles that were of a suitable quality to be used in Catholic masses, and created his candle business in 1855. Anton's wife, Rosina, carried on the company after Anton's death by suicide in 1866; in 1875, she married Christian Eckerman, who took part in the leadership of the firm which then changed names to the Eckerman and Will Candle Company.³⁹

At the same time that Anton Will was establishing his business, Francis Baumer, another Bavarian immigrant, also started making liturgical candles in the Washington Square area. Will's business grew to the point that he built a large, four story brick factory building on North Alvord Street, designed by prominent Syracuse architect Charles E. Colton, which still stands (Figure 16). The Baumer Factory was included in the intensive survey for this project. In 1896, Baumer merged his candle company with the Eckerman & Will Candle Company to form the Will & Baumer Candle Company. In 1903, Will & Baumer moved its offices to what is now the corner of Park Street and Buckley Road on the Syracuse-Liverpool border, and built its factory complex in 1912; the company remains in business though now located in Tennessee.

³⁸ <http://trayman.net/Brewery/Syracuse.htm>

³⁹ See a brief history of the Will & Baumer Candle Company on the Company's website, <http://www.willbaumer.com/aboutus.jsp>



**Figure 15: Remains of former Zett Brewery, corner of Lodi and Court Streets.
Photograph by Bruce G. Harvey, 2011**



Figure 16: Former Baumer Candle Factory, 811 North Alvord Street. Photography by Bruce G. Harvey, 2010.

When Francis Baumer merged his company with Eckerman & Will, however, and the company diversified its product line to include residential as well as religious candles, his production supervisor, Jacob Steigerwald, decided to form his own company that would focus solely on liturgical candles. Steigerwald opened his new firm, the Cathedral Candle Company, in 1897.⁴⁰ The company's original factory remains on Kirkpatrick Street, though it is hidden behind a new façade (Figure 17). Another spin-off from the Will & Baumer Candle Company was the Muench-Kreuzer Candle Company, which was created in 1925 by the brothers Alexis and Norbert Muench, who had worked with Will & Baumer; their factory on Hiawatha Boulevard has recently closed and is being converted to condominiums.

While the breweries and candle factories were numerous throughout the Washington Square area, other businesses and factories had individual locations. New industrial development took place particularly along the western edge of the neighborhood, on Wolf and Bear Streets and near Hiawatha Boulevard. Two manufacturing enterprises were especially prominent.

The Moyer Carriage and Automobile complex grew to encompass four large and impressive factory buildings, all of which survive as some of the finest turn of the twentieth-century industrial buildings in the city. Harvey A. Moyer first created his carriage works in Cicero, NY in 1876, and later moved his operations to his new carriage factory in Syracuse in the early 1880s, now the Penfield Building at the corner of Wolf and North Salina Streets. He subsequently expanded the operations with the large brick factory building at the southwest corner of Park and Wolf Streets; a small, one-story secondary building is located behind the plant on Exchange Street. He gained national prominence for his carriages by the early twentieth century, and in 1908 he began making automobiles. An illustration from a 1902 map shows the extent of his factory complex, located on Wolf Street between North Salina Street and Park Street (Figure 18).

⁴⁰ Links between the Cathedral Candle Company and Will & Baumer are mentioned briefly on the website for the Cathedral Candle Company, <http://paschalcandles.com/history.cfm>.



Figure 17: Cathedral Candle Company factory, Kirkpatrick Street. Photograph by Samuel D. Gruber, 2013.

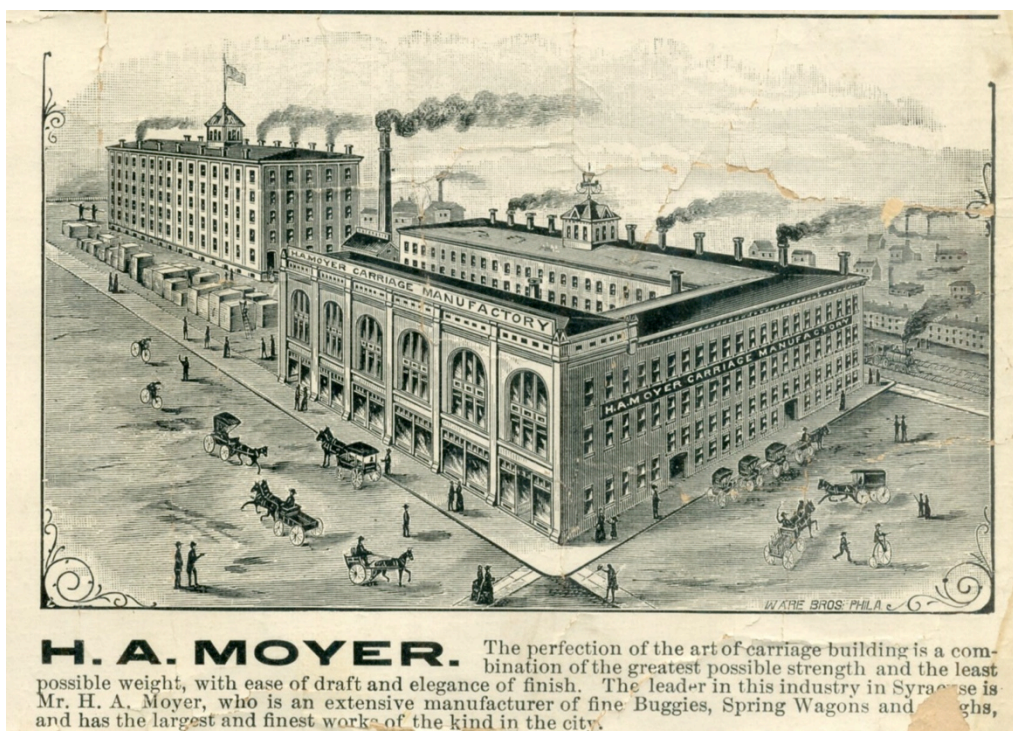


Figure 18: Drawing of the H.A. Moyer Automobile Factory, 1902.

In 1909 he built the large brick automobile factory at the northwest corner of Wolf and Park Streets. Moyer commissioned his son-in-law, the well-known Syracuse architect, Ward Wellington Ward, to design the new automobile factory. Moyer's buildings, at the corner of Wolf and Park Streets, and on North Salina between Wolf and Exchange Streets (across from the Kearney Brewery) can be seen on Figure 10. The Moyer Factory was included in the intensive survey for this project.

In 1917, with his automobile company facing difficult competition, Moyer sold his original carriage factory to the Porter Cable Company, which manufactured power tools. The Porter Manufacturing Company had begun in the 1870s with a factory on North Salina Street; the 1892 map of Syracuse (Figure 10) shows their large factory on the west side of Bear Street between North Salina and Lodi Streets, much of which remains. Porter Cable developed and manufactured many innovative hand-held power tools, and remained in Harvey Moyer's original carriage building on North Salina Street until 1958, when they sold it to the Penfield Manufacturing Company, which had made mattress and bedding in a factory in Armory Square since the 1890s.

Salina's Commercial District

The heart of the commercial area of Salina was near the southwest corner of the district, at the intersection of Wolf and North Salina Street. This corner and part of the 1600 block of North Salina Street and the 200 block of Wolf Street still preserve some of the oldest non-residential structures in the area. Some of these nineteenth-century buildings, especially those on the south side of North Salina Street that once housed grocery stores, dry-goods establishments, taverns, and cooper shops, still stand. Immediately to the west and north of this intersection Harvey Moyer developed his carriage factory complex. .

4.0 ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Federal and Greek Revival Styles

The earliest surviving houses in the area are of mixed forms. These include relatively modest upright and wing type wood frame houses on cobblestone and rough stone foundations, and also more costly and impressive Federal and Greek Revival style houses built of brick on stone foundations, often decorated with classical elements around doors, cornices, and porches.

The wood frame houses have mostly been significantly altered over the years, and at this stage they cannot be dated by documents and maps any earlier than 1892. The size, form, and style, however, suggest construction dates between the 1830s and 1860s. Among the earliest of these recognizable upright and wing houses may be 1310 Spring Street. It is one of only a few houses built on a cobblestone foundation. The use of cobblestone construction in this region was most common in the 1830s and 1840s. The house also has a turned gable, a common element of the style. The nearby William G. Clarke House at 1408 Spring Street is one of the best examples of cobblestone construction in the City of Syracuse.

Some of the best examples of Greek Revival style houses in the Salina area are on Park Street where the exemplary Parke-Avery house faces the Clark-Kearney House in the 1500 block.

Italianate Style

The Italianate style is a building type that architecturally defined the prosperous middle and professional class in mid-nineteenth century Syracuse and throughout Upstate New York. The former Village of Salina has one of the largest concentrations in the Syracuse area of intact mid-nineteenth century Italianate brick and wood-frame houses.



Clark-Kearney House, 1506 Park St.



Parke-Avery House, 1509 Park St

Large well-constructed masonry houses, like those of Ira Williams, John Eastwood, and Amos Mason dominate the corner sites of the original village plan. Somewhat later smaller wood-frame infill buildings are common on many mid-block sites.

What we now call the Italianate Style evolved from the earlier Italian Villa Style, or American rural and suburban residential architecture. It was a popular house style, and was the most common architectural “high” style for a well-designed house in the mid-nineteenth century, especially in the 1850s and 1860s. In Salina the villa association was appropriate since the houses were set in semi-urban setting, but on ample lots that allowed them to be seen as imposing country estate houses set amid flowers and orchards.

Italianate houses, which could be built of wood or brick, are easily recognizable by their distinctive cube-like shape and their overall formal regularity of fenestration and applied architectural ornament. Many of the Salina houses also are topped with the common square or rectangular cupola on a low hipped roof – a distinctive element that gave greater height to the house to allow to it be seen from further distance, but which could also allow inhabitants, by means of interior stairs, an imposing vista as well as more interior light to the house center.

Italianate houses are especially common in Central New York. In addition to Salina, they once filled the downtown residential streets of Syracuse, though almost all examples have been demolished to make room for larger and later commercial buildings. Isolated and often excellent examples can still found on many of the roads leading into the city and on the main routes between towns and villages. In Salina, most Italianate houses were once surrounded by ample yards, lawns, and gardens near the street and on large rear lots. Stables and carriage houses were often in the rear of urban Italianate residences (while barns and other buildings were in the vicinity of the rural houses).

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Amos Mason House, 700 Court Street



715 Turtle Street



713 Court Street. Wood Italianate with later porch.



801 Court Street. Wood Italianate with changes.



802 Turtle Street. A well-maintained Italianate.



706 Turtle Street

Italianate houses are usually two to three stories high, square or rectangular in plan, with low-pitched hip, gable, or shed (roof with one slope) roofs. Brick houses were often covered with stucco and painted. Ornamentation was of pressed metal, stone, or wood (as with the John Lynch house on Washington Square). Later versions of Italianate houses could be more rectangular in plan (with the shorter side facing the street). These could also be slightly taller, and often included projecting side window bays that lessened the geometric purity of the cube, and added some variety and a hint of dynamism to the plan and exterior elevation.

The distinctive feature of nearly all Italianate houses is a cornice supported by brackets (“bracketed cornice”) and decorative, projecting window “heads” (above openings). Ornamentation of more elaborate brick houses, which are sometimes faced in smooth stone, may also include quoins and window decoration that varies from floor to floor. A recessed doorway is common. Italianate houses are vertical in emphasis due to their tall windows and vertical proportions.

Homestead House

The Homestead House is one of the most common in America, and reflects a simple wood frame construction vernacular building tradition. This house was not developed by architects, but is the result of the easiest and most common construction methods for readily available building materials – specifically pre-cut lumber and siding. Early examples of this house in various sizes can be found throughout the Salina area.

Such materials for a simple house could be purchased by the late nineteenth-century from catalogs or from many lumber yards that also provided building materials and construction services. The homestead house was popular on farms, and it often referred to simply as a “farmhouse type,” but it was also popular for workers in urban areas and thus we see many examples in Salina, especially in the blocks close to the

industrial area along the present-day Hiawatha Boulevard. The rectangular shape of the house made it easy to frame and sheath. The straightforward gable roof, lacking hips and valleys, was also easy for any carpenter to build. Two stories under one roof provided the most economical ration of floor space to building shell.

They were the easier and fastest houses to erect. They were popular for narrow lots since they could be slotted in with their gable ends and entrances facing the street. Most nineteenth-century houses of this type had simple clapboard siding, and wood window frames beneath a simple gable roof. Today this arrangement is common, though aluminum and especially vinyl siding has covered many of these buildings. This same house, with various additions and expansions forms the basis of many of the twentieth century revival styles.

A variation of the Homestead House is the Tri-Gabled Ell, where the house has a simple ell plan, and the roof has three gables instead of two. The porch can still be at the front, facing the street, but sometimes it is tucked between the two legs of the ell.

Queen Anne & Shingle: 1880 To 1900

The Queen Anne style became fashionable in the United States in the late 1870s. The style is often called “Victorian” since it is the most recognizable and most visually exciting of all the many nineteenth-century variations of domestic architecture, many of which are equally “Victorian”. Queen Anne refers specifically to houses that have all or some of these typical characteristics: an irregular plan, asymmetrical form, hip, multi-gabled roofs or a combination of roof types, towers, dormer windows, stained glass windows, bay windows, turrets (small towers at the corners of buildings), encircling porches, and tall chimneys with decorative brick and shingle patterns.

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610 Danforth Street



600 block of Danforth Street

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1022 Danforth Street



600 Block of Danforth Street

The best examples of the style in the Salina area are on Danforth Street, where six examples – all unique in their design – can be found on the 600, 700, and 1000 blocks. To these, we can add the two masonry houses designed by Archimedes Russell and built by George Zett in the 700 block of Danforth. Some of these houses have turrets and towers, and the grand house at 1022 Danforth Street has its impressive two-level stick style porch intact.

Part of the popularity of the Queen Anne style was due to technological innovations that allowed plentiful and relatively cheap lumber from the Upper Mid-West and elsewhere to be mechanically cut into standard sizes and shapes, and shipped by railroad across the country. Power saws, lathes, and drills allowed an almost limitless choice of decorative details. These could be ordered out of an assortment of builder catalogs and even general mail order retail catalogs. Queen Anne houses and contemporary late Victorian styles were also the first houses to be fully designed with healthful ventilation, as well as internal heat and plumbing, and even gas for lighting.

Many examples are scattered through the survey area, though most of these have had their original details, siding, and roofing removed or covered. The investment in large and significant Queen Anne style houses in the area, mostly as infill buildings where larger lots were subdivided, is an indication of the continuing popularity and prestige of this neighborhood at the end of the 19th century. Because the Queen Anne houses are infill, they do not, however, fully define the neighborhood (as the style did, for instance, on West Onondaga Street).

Queen Anne houses are mostly built of brick with wood shingles or stucco on upper floors, or more commonly of wood frame with clapboard siding and an assortment of shingle patterns. They often have windows of many different designs. Elements of Gothic Revival, Stick Style, Eastlake, and Classic architecture may be included in Queen

Anne houses. Color was an important, and one or more additional colors were used to highlight details.

Queen Anne is the style that represents "Victorian" to many people. It is visually the liveliest of the styles of the Victorian era and was popular in Syracuse and throughout the United States. Because the style is so decorative in nature and dependent upon irregular shapes, forms and components, however, Queen Anne houses have suffered greatly over the past century due to social, cultural, and demographic changes. Porches, cornices, pinnacles, and other elements have been removed and either not replaced, or replaced with inferior materials or unsympathetic more modern interpretations.

Queen Anne houses were often quite large and date from the last decades when the professional middle class was likely to have live-in domestic help and childcare. For later generations, these houses have been too big (and expensive to maintain) and so have been transformed for apartments, offices, or other new uses.

Wide and Narrow Victorian and Modified Queen Anne:

The early twentieth century versions of the Queen Anne and simpler late nineteenth-century style still display some of the complexities of shape and the same sense of having been designed from the inside out, but without much of the ornament.. The dimensions of these houses are usually smaller than full Queen Anne houses, sometimes with lower ceilings, smaller windows, and less steep roof pitches. The style is also sometimes called Princess Anne.

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800 Block, North Alvord Street, Victorian or modified Queen Anne house

These wood frame and wood sided house types are common throughout Syracuse and helped house the growing population in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They are essentially balloon frame buildings on a square or rectangular plan, and made visually interesting by the inclusion of multiple bays and often pediments of various sizes – over the porch, over a projecting bay in the facade, and in the gable. Many of these houses can be seen through the streets of Salina and the Northside. Many have lost decoration and original siding, but their shapes are clear. In some instances, decoration in gables remains.

Colonial Revival

Colonial Revival houses are based on designs from the Colonial period in American history. Georgian Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival are among the common types of the style, which is distinguished by classical detailing and simplicity of form. The style had its beginnings in the 1870s when at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia a colonial kitchen and other exhibits of early American life were featured, sparking interest in colonial architecture.

Early versions of the style were creative and sometimes eclectic, often out of scale and not quite symmetrical. By the end of the nineteenth century, however, the design and proportions were generally more faithful to eighteenth-century originals. Abandoning the rich colors of the late Victorian period, Colonial Revival houses were painted white, cream, yellow, or gray with white trim. Small-paned windows, columns, and Palladian were common. Dutch Colonial Revival variations were also extremely

popular. They are usually identified by their gambrel roofs (a roof with two slopes of different pitches on either side of the ridge).

While the Colonial Revival was popular in Syracuse, there are few examples in the survey area. The most impressive example is the large house built for William W. Foster at 904 Carbon Street. The house was designed by Brockway and Benson and erected in 1904 (not 1880 as popularly reported) on the site of the house of Foster's father-in-law, Jeremiah F. Benson, who had been a leader in the salt industry and who died in his house earlier that year. The three story house with a Dutch style gambrel roof is one of the finest colonial revival structures in the city of the first phase of popularity for this style.

American Foursquare

One of the most common and popular house types in the late nineteenth century and continuing for several decades is what is now called as the American Foursquare, an urban house type that resembles the traditional American farmhouse. Described by Clem Labine and Patricia Poore as "the most house for the least money," the type is simple and unpretentious. The American Foursquare is usually a roughly cubic wood frame structure on a square plan, topped with a hipped roof with a large dormer, heavy eaves, and a porch across the front, but it could also be built in a variety of materials – wood, brick and coast clock – and take almost any kind of siding. In some ways the Foursquare



904 Carbon Street, an impressive example of Dutch Colonial Revival

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519 Court Street, an example of the American Four Square



"Trolley Flats," 1000 block of 1st North Street

is reminiscent of the Colonial Revival house popular during the same period, and some of the door, window, trim, and porch features employ Colonial Revival details. The house type is also associated with the Craftsman movement, and variations were often featured in Gustav Stickley's Craftsman magazine. Stickley wrote that "The ruling principle of the Craftsman house is simplicity," and no contemporary house type was simpler than this. Because of its straight-forward design and simplicity the house type was easy to adapt. A few details could transform a Foursquare into a "Colonial," while extended eaves and stucco siding turned it into a somewhat vertical Prairie style home. Most American Foursquare houses were sided with narrow clapboards, and sometimes had shingles on the upper story. Many of these houses, however, have now been resided with aluminum or vinyl.

A popular urban variety of the American Foursquare was developed as two family units with near identical apartments on the first and second floors. In Syracuse these are common, and are often called "Trolley Flats," since they were built for families without cars, and garages were often not included on site. These houses are most easily recognized by large double-decker porches on the facades, and near identical fenestration on the rear and sides. Some of these houses have two separate but equal entrances from the lower porch – one entrance leads to a straight stair to the second story apartment. A variation has a single entrance into a small vestibule with a door in the ground floor to the side, and the stair straight ahead. Most of the houses are simply sided with clapboard and shingles – often in combination – with clapboards used on the first floor and shingles above. Sometimes the attic is expressed with a large dormer, indicating a room or even small apartment on the third floor.

Craftsman and Arts and Crafts Houses

Syracuse was a center of the Arts and Crafts movement and the city boasts a large selection of Arts and Crafts houses. Some of these houses were influenced by Gustav

Stickley and the (often anonymous) architects who worked for him, and many more designed and influenced by Ward Wellington Ward, who worked independently, and had more than 200 commissions in Central New York. Stickley's influence on architecture was felt mostly through the published plans in his magazine *The Craftsman* (1901-1916), which was published in Syracuse through 1905.

The style, but even more the building philosophy expressed in the magazine, gave its name to the wider style. A true Craftsman house is one that is built according to plans published in Stickley's magazine, but others soon published plans for houses with Craftsman-like details. By World War I, and continuing today, the term "Craftsman" was applied to any house that expressed broad Arts and Crafts ideals about integrity and utility of design and a linkage between the way of living with a way of building.

Craftsman and Arts and Crafts houses could include any or all of the following features: wood, stone, or stucco siding; low-pitched roof; wide eaves with triangular brackets exposed roof rafters; porch with thick square or round columns and stone porch supports; exterior chimney made with stone; open floor plans; few hallways; numerous windows, some windows with stained or leaded glass; beamed ceilings; dark wood wainscoting and moldings; and built-in cabinets, shelves, and seating.

The Stickley influence in the Washington Square area is not great. It is mostly a matter of timing, as the greatest part of house building in the area was already complete by 1892, before Stickley turned to architecture. There are, however, a small number of simple one and two story houses that include bungalow elements. Many more of these exist north of Grant Boulevard and east of Kirkpatrick Street than closer to Washington Square.

There are also a few houses by Ward Wellington Ward. The presence of these few, mostly modest houses, may be due to Ward's association with the Moyer family into which he married. His first big commission in Syracuse was the H. A. Moyer

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1112 1st North Street



521 Court Street

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1700 Park Street



1703 Park Street

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1514 Park Street



307 Kirkpatrick Street

Automobile Factory, which was completed in 1909 at Wolf and Park Streets, and that may explain a few near-contemporary Ward-designed houses in the area. There are other houses, presently unattributed, that demonstrate familiar elements from Ward's work as well as more general Arts and Crafts and Tudor Revival elements common in the teens and twenties of the twentieth century. Three especially interesting and attractive examples – all quite different from each other – are on Park Street.

Religious Buildings

None of the earliest religious buildings of the village of Salina survive, but more substantial successor buildings erected by the original Christian congregations in the mid-nineteenth century still serve the neighborhood. Three churches, all built in brick and employing a Romanesque style, are significant architectural landmarks in the area. St. John the Baptist Catholic church was designed by noted Syracuse architect Horatio Nelson White in 1867, and is the most architecturally impressive with its high tower embedded in its facade visible from every direction, and its large transept and polygonal apse visible from the north. It is one of the very best 19th-century churches in the region. The church is also associated with an impressive and attractive school built in the 1920s.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, designed by G. P. Randall in 1855, is also a fine church, especially on the inside. Its facade tower has been shortened and the original brick walls are now covered with stucco.

Lastly, the mid-block former First Ward Methodist Church on Bear Street has several interesting design features, including its massive central facade tower. The church was expanded once in the nineteenth century, but is now deteriorated and underutilized. The adjacent Italianate rectory building is also worthy of note.

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St. John the Baptist Catholic Church



Former First Ward Methodist Episcopal Church



Westminster Presbyterian Church

All three churches are eligible for National Register listing due to their historical and architectural significance.

Institutional Buildings

The earliest public buildings were those associated with the salt industry along North Salina Street. After the merging of Salina and Syracuse in 1848, all government buildings were erected either between the two centers, or closer to Syracuse and the Erie Canal. Subsequently, the most notable public buildings erected in the area were schools. Several of these were inserted into the village fabric in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Five former school buildings survive, although none is now used for educational purposes. Two of these were Catholic schools; the School of the Sacred Heart on 1300 block of North Salina Street, built before 1892. Now an athletic club, it

retains many original features. A second school, associated with St. John the Baptist, was built in the 1920s.

The former Grant School, designed by Charles E. Colton in 1898, is located on 2nd North Street near Kirkpatrick. The building is largely intact, but has had its original decorative entrance covered. It is now the Neumann Residence, run by a religious order. Like the School of the Sacred Heart, it was built in a familiar institutional style that combined Classical and Colonial Revival elements.

The Salina School on LeMoyne Avenue and the Jefferson School on Park Street were erected in the area as part of the massive expansion of the public school system in the early twentieth century. Both buildings are now renovated and adaptively reused for housing. James Randall (1861-1940), one of the region's most prolific school designers is responsible for the Jefferson school, built in 1916.

Commercial and Industrial Buildings

The Washington Square neighborhood includes a mix of commercial and industrial buildings. These are mostly concentrated on the south and west edges of the area, along Lodi, North Alvord, and North Salina Streets on the south, and Wolf Street and Hiawatha Boulevard on the west.

The oldest commercial buildings are clustered around the intersection of North Salina and Wolf Streets. Several two- and three-story brick buildings, mostly in a generic Romanesque style, once served and in some cases still serve, as retail establishments. This mix of buildings also includes an impressive Fire Station, designed like a large brick house and built on Wolf Street. This is indicated on a map of 1908, but has a cornerstone date of 1911. A small Art Deco style bank building for the First Trust and Deposit Company was erected on the corner of North Salina and Wolf Streets in 1929. This

cluster of masonry buildings and a few other adjacent warehouse and manufacturing facilities, though built over a period of about fifty years, still creates an



Former Grant School, 2nd North Street



Former Sacred Heart School, North Salina Street

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Former Salina School, Lemoyne Ave



Former Jefferson School, Park Street

coherent urban district which is distinct from the more open and residential streets nearby.

Manufacturing facilities in the area include the remnants of the George Zett Brewery on Lodi Street, several large multi-story and open plan factories that once were part of the H. A. Moyer carriage and automobile plants, and two candle factories: the ornate Francis Baumer Candle Company (1887) on North Alvord Street that shares certain architectural features with institutional buildings of the 1880s and 1890s, and the more functional Cathedral Candle factory at 510 Kirkpatrick Street which opened in 1897 and retains its original parts though a more recent facade wing has been added. The Cathedral Candle Company building continues to operate as a candle factory.

Several former factory buildings, almost all of them two-story brick structures, can be found on North Salina Street, with an additional example also on the 200 block of Bear Street. These early factories were built to the street edge of the lot, and some had access to rail lines in the rear. They were mostly simple brick buildings with abundant windows.

Parks and Monuments

The Village of Salina was laid out with only one primary public communal space designed for gatherings or recreation; this was what is now known as Washington Square. Drawing on New England precedents, it served as the village green and as such is probably the oldest park in the city. Since the village was set amidst so much open land, including wilderness, the need for natural space was not recognized. Houses were set on large lots, so extra green space was not required.

The square was known originally as Centre Square, and was renamed North Park when Salina was incorporated into the City of Syracuse in 1848. It has gone under several

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Former Zett Brewery, NE corner of Lodi Street and Court Street



Former Factory, NW corner of Lodi Street and Court Street

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Washington Square Neighborhood
Syracuse, NY



Commercial Block, 1600 block of North Salina Street



Former Factory, 1600 block of North Salina Street

Historic Resources Survey
Washington Square Neighborhood
Syracuse, NY



Original portion of Cathedral Candle Company, 510 Kirkpatrick Street



Former Baumer Candle Factory, 811 North Alvord Street

Historic Resources Survey
Washington Square Neighborhood
Syracuse, NY



Former Picrome Hide Company Factory, 1400 block of North Salina Street



Former Factory, 1200 block of North Salina Street

Historic Resources Survey
Washington Square Neighborhood
Syracuse, NY



Former Smith & Gaffrey Factory, 200 block of Bear Street



Former factory, 213-219 4th North Street

Historic Resources Survey
Washington Square Neighborhood
Syracuse, NY



Former Moyer Factory, SW corner of Park Street and Wolf Street



Former Moyer Factory, NW corner of Park Street and Wolf Street

Historic Resources Survey
Washington Square Neighborhood
Syracuse, NY



Former Factory, SW corner of Exchange Street and Park Street



Former Factory, 1500 block of North Salina Street

names through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A newspaper article in 1900 called it Wolf Park, though an 1873 map identified it as Washington Square Park (see Figure 9). The first public school in Salina was built on the southwest corner in 1805. The Presbyterian Church was built in the northwest corner in 1822, and a cemetery established.

The church was ordered to move in 1843, but it was not until 1855, when a new building was erected at Park and Turtle Streets, that the church was torn down. The schoolhouse was demolished in 1839 during widespread “park improvements,” that divided the park into four quadrants for dedicated recreational purpose. There were more improvements in 1847 when the park was enlarged, graded and enclosed by a wooden fence. The wooden fence was removed in 1872 and a metal fence was installed encircling the park, as well a new cement sidewalk which replaced earlier plank walkways.

The cemetery was removed in 1829, after concern that the burials were too close to the houses. The new cemetery was called the First Ward Cemetery, and was situated on empty land at the east end of the village surrounded by 2nd North, 3rd North (Grant), Lemoyne, and Bear Streets. That cemetery was closed in 1935 and all the remains were removed to Woodlawn Cemetery. Today, the former First Ward cemetery is maintained as a city park.

In 1911, the Kirkpatrick Monument, also known as the LeMoyne Fountain, was installed, with sculpture by noted American Renaissance artist Gail Sherman Corbett, a Syracuse native. The original water element, which was divided to serve people and horses, has not been replaced in the recent restoration.

A few small parks have been added to the urban fabric. These include Grosso Park, formerly Bennett Park, which occupies a triangular parcel of land bordering North Salina Street. A plaque on the site relates that the park was deeded to the city in 1865

Historic Resources Survey
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Washington Square



Washington Square



Kirkpatrick Monument in Washington Square



Kirkpatrick Monument, detail

and was originally named after Miles W. Bennett, one of the former owners of the property. The World War II Veterans Memorial, a 12-sided limestone structure with a bronze commemorative marker affixed to its sides, was dedicated on August 14, 1946. Grosso Park was re-dedicated on June 23, 1980 in memory of former City Councilor Joseph Grosso who lived nearby.

Historic Resources Survey
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Grosso Park, World War II Veterans Monument



Former First Ward Cemetery, looking SW from Grant Boulevard

5.0 CURRENT STATUS OF HISTORIC RESOURCES IN THE WASHINGTON SQUARE NEIGHBORHOOD

The surveyors carried out a reconnaissance of the survey area within the Washington Square neighborhood. The purpose of the reconnaissance was to assess the nature of the historic resources that remain in the neighborhood, and to identify, if any exist, pockets of concentrations of intact historic buildings that have retained integrity as defined in Section 2 above. We have organized the results of this reconnaissance in summaries of each of the individual blocks. The results are listed here by streets, and then in ascending order of street number, and are accompanied by representative photographs of the blocks. Figure 19 presents a map showing the block numbers in the survey area that are referenced below.

Historic Resources Survey
Washington Square Neighborhood
Syracuse, NY

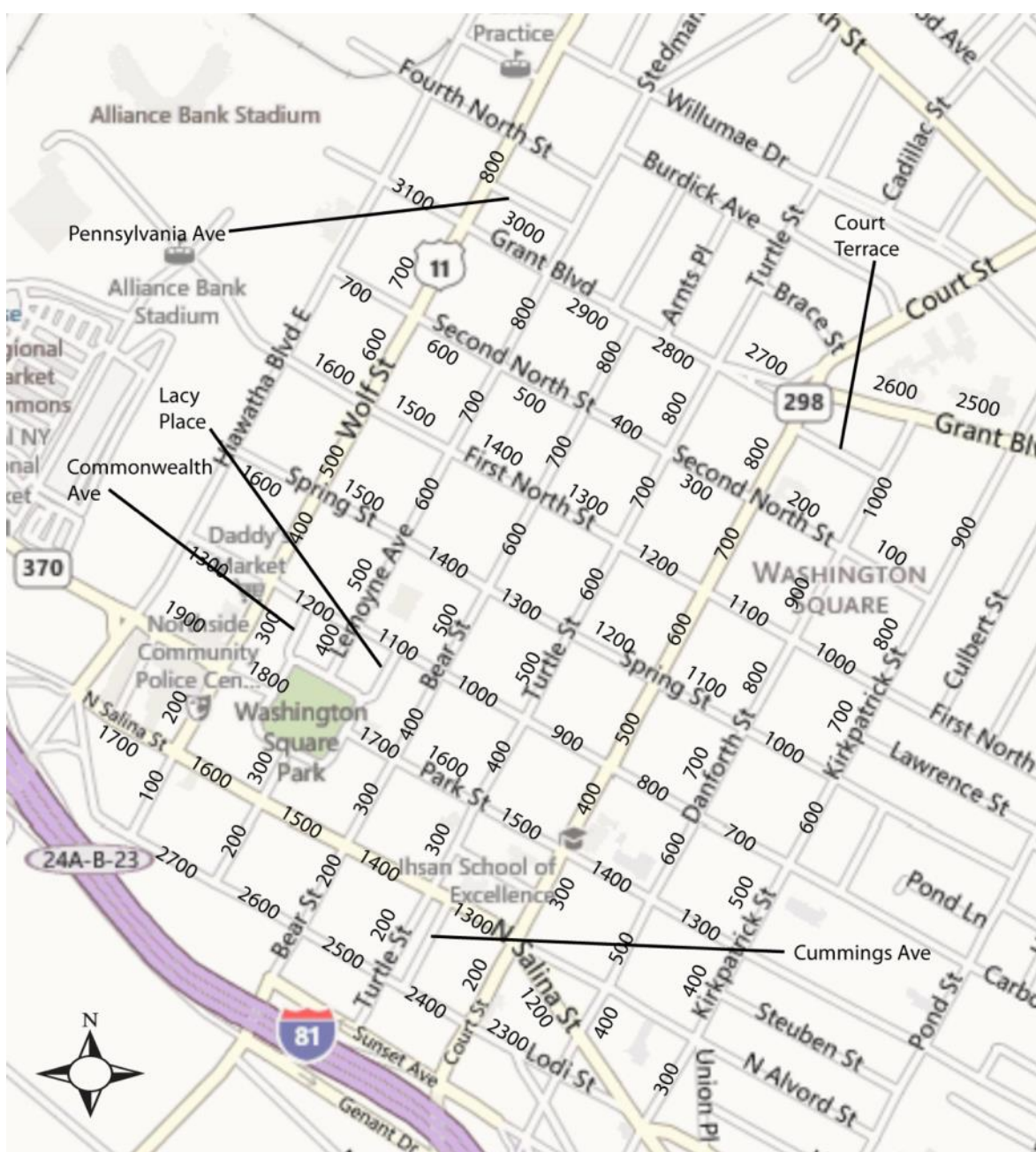


Figure 19: Map of the Survey Area, showing block numbers.

1st North Street

1000 Block

The north side of this block, which extends to the west from Kirkpatrick Street at the eastern edge of the survey area, has been compromised by the loss of the original building at the northeast corner of Danforth Street, and the infill of a modern apartment building in the middle of the block. A notable building is located at 1008 1st North adjacent to the modern apartment building, a two and one-half story side gable house with its original open double porch across the façade. Its neighbor to the west also retains an open double porch, though it has lost some of its integrity; both buildings appear to have been built in approximately 1910. The south side of the block has remained more intact with a mix of one, one and one-half, and two story frame houses. In particular, nos. 1009 and 101 are both one and one-half story front gable frame houses resting on fieldstone foundations; retaining good integrity, both appear to have been built in the 1870s to 1880s.



N side of 1st North Street, 1000 block



S side of 1st North Street, 100 block

1st North Street

1100 Block

The continuity of this block has been compromised with the construction of two large modern apartment buildings, one each on the north and sides of the street in the middle of the block. The buildings that remain are one and one-half and two story frame houses that have retained only fair to poor integrity. The notable exception is 1112 1st North Street, on the north side of the street, which is a one and one-half story cross gable house in the Bungalow style with a projecting open porch beneath an overhanging front gable supported by decorative brackets. The house has retained good to excellent integrity. The house next to it, no. 1008, also is a bungalow with much less elaborate architectural details, and that has retained fair to good integrity.



S side of 1st North Street, 1100 block



1112 1st North Street

1st North Street

1200 Block

This block, which extends west from Court Street to Turtle Street, is largely intact with no gaps or modern infill buildings, with houses on relatively large lots. The block contains a mix of building types and sizes, including a small, one-story front gable frame cottage at no. 1208 that has retained good integrity. It lies next door to a large brick two-story house with a hip roof and a blind front gable rising from the front facet; the house has been altered by the addition of an enclosed brick full-width front porch. Other buildings include a small front gable single-cell house, and a two-story front gable frame house at no. 1214 that has retained good integrity.



N side of 1st North Street, 1200 block



S side of 1st North Street, 1200 block

1st North Street

1300 Block

This block features a mix of small cottages from the early twentieth century, all of which have multiple additions, and two-story frame houses in Italianate and late Victorian styles which have retained only fair integrity. A notable exception is no. 1317 at the SE corner of Bear Street, which is a large two-story house with a mix of Tudor Revival and Arts & Crafts elements. It lies next door to a large, two and one-half story frame double house, no. 1313, with a hip roof and resting on a cast stone foundation, in the Colonial Revival style.



N side of 1st North Street, 1300 block



S side of 1st North Street, 1300 block

Historic Resources Survey
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Syracuse, NY

1st North Street

1400 Block

This block is largely intact, with no gaps or modern infills. It is composed primarily of modest one and one-half and two story frame single cell houses. Given the extent to which these small houses have been added to, which is a natural part of the evolution of these houses, the houses on the block have retained only fair to poor integrity. A notable building is located at 1405, a small front gable house with decorative wavy verge boards with looped ends.



S side of 1st North Street, 1400 block



1403-1405 1st North Street

1st North Street

1500 Block

The 1500 block of First North Street has seen some alterations, in the form of modern infill and an open lot on the north side, and infill by a commercial building on the SE corner with Wolf Street. The houses that remain on the block are primarily modest one- and two-story frame houses built from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A notable building is located no. 1511, a large building from the early twentieth century that features Renaissance Revival features, with a stucco first floor and a brick second floor, beneath a complex hipped roof with a central entrance beneath a narrow arched cap. It has retained good to excellent integrity.

2nd North Street

100 Block

This block, which extends to the west from Kirkpatrick Street at the east end of the survey area, has been compromised by a modern apartment building in the middle of the south side. The remaining buildings on the south side of the block are houses from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, frame construction and two stories in height. Most have retained only fair to poor integrity; the one notable feature is a set of cobblestone porch supports on no. 105, an early twentieth century house. The one significant house on the block is the Neumann Hall Residence on the north side of the block. This is an imposing brick Colonial Revival house with a hip roof, multiple courses of stone, and two evenly-spaced gabled dormers on the front roof facet. Unfortunately, the entrance has been substantially altered.



N side of 2nd North Street, 100 block



Neumann Hall Residence, 2nd North Street

2nd North Street

200 Block

The north side of the 200 block of 2nd North Street is dominated by the Dominican Monastery of the Perpetual Rosary, at the SE corner of Court Street, a modern complex of buildings. The only other building fronting on the north side of the 200 block is a two-story front gable frame house with shingle siding; it appears to have retained good integrity. The south side of the block is intact with a row of one and two-story frame houses from the late nineteenth century. One notable house is located at 207 2nd North Street, a Craftsman Bungalow house that was built in approximately 1910, with a steeply-pitched side gable roof, a flat-roof dormer, and a projecting enclosed hip-roof porch.



N side of 2nd North Street, 200 block



S side of 2nd North Street, 200 block

2nd North Street

300 Block

This is an intact block with no modern infill buildings or open lots. Most of the houses are tall two-story frame houses in a mix of styles from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The houses overall have maintained only fair to poor integrity. A notable house is located no. 315, a tall two-story double house with twin projecting gables set within the main front gable.



S side of 2nd North Street, 300 block



315 2nd North Street

2nd North Street

400 Block

This is an intact block with no gaps or modern infill buildings. Most of the houses on both sides of the block are substantial two-story frame houses that were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and which have retained fair to good integrity. Of note are no. 412, an L-plan late-Victorian house, a Queen Anne house at no. 406, and an American Foursquare house at no. 403.



N side of 2nd North Street, 400 block



S side of 2nd North Street, 400 block

2nd North Street

500 Block

The north side of the 500 block of 2nd North Street is occupied by the former 1st Ward Cemetery, which is now an open park which occupies the entire block bounded by 2nd North Street, Lemoyne Ave, Bear Street, and Grant Boulevard. The south side of the block contains only four houses. The most notable is a two story frame house in the Arts & Crafts style with a gambrel roof punctuated by a recessed dormer.



N side of 2nd North Street, 500 block

2nd North Street

600 Block

The 600 block of 2nd North Street has been compromised with the loss of much of the north side, replaced by a large modern commercial building and a parking lot. The south side of the block is dominated by a row of closely-spaced narrow two-story front gable frame houses, which have retained only fair to poor integrity. One notable house is no. 604-606 on the north side of the street, a large double house underneath a single front gable.

2nd North Street

700 Block

This block, extending to the east from Hiawatha Boulevard, has been compromised by the loss of buildings, particularly on the south side of the street where much of the eastern half is now a parking lot. The remainder of the south side features three houses from the late nineteenth century that have some remaining architectural details but otherwise show only fair to poor integrity. The north side of the block, however, features a row of four closely-spaced two-story frame front gable houses, which appear to have been built in the 1880s. These houses have retained fair to good integrity.

4th North Street

100 Block

The entire north section of this block, which extends west from Lemoyne Avenue to Wolf Street, is occupied by a modern warehouse building. The south side of the street, however, is intact with a row of two-story frame houses from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These houses primarily have retained only fair to poor integrity, though one, no. 115, has retained several original architectural details.

4th North Street

200 Block

Few buildings remain on this block, which extends to the east from Hiawatha Boulevard to Wolf Street at the northwest edge of the survey area. No. 205, on the south side of the block, is an Italianate style house from the late nineteenth century that has retained many of its architectural features. It lies adjacent to a brick factory building, built in the early twentieth century, that has retained much of its original Art Deco architectural features.

Bear Street

200 Block

This is a mixed block with a nineteenth-century brick factory on the east side. The west side of the block features only three remaining frame houses, with the northern half of the west side of the block a vacant lot. The houses are one and one-half and two stories in height, constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries as workers' houses. They have retained only fair to poor integrity.



W side of Bear Street, 200 block



E side of Bear Street, 200 block

Bear Street

300 Block

The east side of this block, which extends from North Salina Street to Park Street, is largely intact with two story frame houses. It features primarily houses built in the late nineteenth century including Italianate and Queen Anne styles. The west side is less intact, with an empty lot at the corner of North Salina Street and another missing house on the block. The southern part of the block has three closely-spaced frame houses adjacent to the empty lot, built in the late nineteenth century and in fair integrity. Two mid- nineteenth century houses lie on the northern portion of the east side, both Italianate houses of the mid- nineteenth century and clad in stucco. The Avery-Burton House, located at the corner with Park Street, is included in the intensive survey portion of this project.



E side of Bear Street, 300 block



W side of Bear Street, 300 block

Bear Street

400 Block

The west side of this block is largely intact, with closely-spaced two story frame house that have retained generally fair integrity. The houses are a mix of late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles, including an Italianate house (411) with a nearly flat roof and overhanging eaves supported by double brackets. Others include late Victorian, narrow Queen Anne houses. The east side of the block is less intact, with two houses that were built in the mid-twentieth century and earlier, nineteenth century houses that have retained only fair to poor integrity.



E side of Bear Street, 400 block



W side of Bear Street, 400 block

Bear Street

500 Block

The east side of this block, which runs between Carbon and Spring Streets, is dominated by two important landmarks: the 1st Ward Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Henry Pierce House, one of the city's few octagonal houses. Both of these buildings are included in the intensive survey portion of this project. The rest of the east side of the block is intact with houses from the late nineteenth century, including a two story house with twin two story projecting full-height window bays flanking a central door, each surmounted by a pedimented gable (508 Bear Street). The west side of the street, though largely intact, features houses that have retained only fair to poor integrity, including a two story frame house with a mansard roof (503 Bear Street).



E side of Bear Street, 500 block



W side of Bear Street, 500 block

Bear Street

600 Block

This block features a significant modern infill, an apartment building on the west side of the street. The block otherwise is intact, with a mix of modest two story frame houses built in the late nineteenth century. 601 Bear Street is a two story frame house with a side gable roof featuring returned eaves. While the original porch supports have been replaced by modern decorative metal, the door surround is an interesting Colonial Revival example with pilasters framing the single door; likewise, the single windows are set within original frames that include a small projecting cornice.



E side of Bear Street, 600 block



W side of Bear Street, 600 block



601 Bear Street

Bear Street

700 Block

This block is generally intact, with only one empty lot on the east side of the street. the remaining houses on the block primarily are modest two story frame houses built in the late nineteenth century that have retained only fair to poor integrity. The house at 715 Bear Street, while showing poor integrity, is an interesting example of the Bungalow style; it is a one story house with a rectangular footprint, with the narrow end facing the street, surmounted by a broad hip roof, while a row of window lines the façade. Facing this house across the street is 714/716 Bear Street, which is a two story Italianate house in generally good condition and retaining fair to good integrity; it features a flat roof with an overhanging eave supported by paired brackets, elaborate carved window frames, and an narrow hipped porch roofs supported by square columns with elaborate capitals.



E side of Bear Street, 700 block



W side of Bear Street, 700 block



714/716 Bear Street

Bear Street

800 Block

The west side of this block, which extends from 2nd North Street to Grant Boulevard, is a part of the former 1st Ward Cemetery. Only four houses from Bear Street on the east side of this block. One, at the corner of Grant Boulevard, is a c. 1960 split level house, while the others are a mix of late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses. Among these is a one and one-half story frame Craftsman house from the early twentieth century. It features a broadly sloped front gable roof and a central flat roof dormer. It has cast stone walls on the first floor side walls, beneath the side gable defined by a heavy cornice; a one-car a detached garage is at the rear of the property.



E side of Bear Street, 800 block

Carbon Street

700 Block

This block is largely intact, and features a row of one- and two-story frame late-Victorian houses on the south side, having retained fair to good integrity. Two adjoining houses, 709 and 711 Carbon Street, are particularly good examples of modest narrow, Queen Anne-inspired frame houses, and have retained generally good integrity. The north side of the block is less intact, and the houses feature fair to poor integrity. Of particular note, though, is a detached two-car garage constructed of cast stone blocks with a hip roof, adjacent to 704 Carbon Street.



N side of Carbon Street, 700 block



S side of Carbon Street, 700 block

Carbon Street

800 Block

This block is not intact, with only three houses fronting on it. The south side includes only one house, located in the center of the block: a two-story frame house in a late Victorian style that has retained good integrity. The north side of the block features two narrow late-Victorian/Queen Anne style houses that have retained only fair to poor integrity.



N side of Carbon Street, 800 block



S side of Carbon Street, 800 block

Carbon Street

900 Block

The south side of the block features an intact row of two-story frame houses built during the late nineteenth century in a narrow late-Victorian/Queen Anne style. The houses all have been compromised, and retain only fair integrity. Only three houses are located on the north side of the block. One (912) is a two-story Italianate house that has retained only poor integrity. The other two houses on the block have retained fair to good integrity: 904 is a two and one-half story frame house in the Colonial Revival style with a gambrel roof, and 908 is a two story front gable house in the Bungalow style, with a brick first floor and a frame second floor.



N side of Carbon Street, 900 block



S side of Carbon Street, 900 block



908 Carbon Street

Carbon Street

1000 Block

This is an intact block with no gaps or modern infill. Most of the houses on both sides of the street are relatively small, two-story frame Italianate houses from the late nineteenth century. Most have retained only fair to poor integrity; one (no. 1010) has been resided, but otherwise retains good integrity. The Edwin Hills House is located at 1011 Carbon Street, on the south side of the street; built in 1875, it retains its original two-story carriage house at the rear of the property.



N side of Carbon Street, 1000 block



S side of Carbon Street, 1000 block



1011 Carbon Street

Carbon Street

1100 Block

This is a largely intact block with no modern infill, and only empty house lot. Most of the houses are modest one and one-half and two-story frame houses, in a narrow late-Victorian style, from the late nineteenth century which have retained only fair to poor integrity. Two of the houses appear to be abandoned with boarded-over windows. Two other houses are noteworthy: 1105, which fronts on Lacy Place, features an unusual basement garage; 1112 rests on a fieldstone foundation which indicates an earlier construction date, perhaps in the early 1880s.



N side of Carbon Street, 1100 block



S side of Carbon Street, 1100 block

Carbon Street

1200 Block

This block, which extends to the east from Wolf Street, is largely intact though both corners with Wolf now contain modern industrial and commercial buildings. The houses which lie to the west of these new buildings are a mix of late nineteenth and early twentieth century frame houses. All have had new siding applied, but otherwise show fair to good integrity.

Court Street

200 Block

This block extends from Lodi Street to North Salina Street near the southeastern edge of the survey area. The east side of the block is dominated by the remains of the Zett Brewery, a narrow three-story brick building with elaborate corbelling that fronts on Lodi Street. The west side of the block features a former factory building that now houses the Speach Candy Company; of brick construction, this small-scale building is two stories in height above a partially raised basement and in good condition and integrity. The remainder of the block features modest frame houses, two stories in height and built in the late nineteenth century in variations on Queen Anne and Italianate styles. Most have retained only fair to poor integrity. 209 Court Street is an example of an Italianate style house with a flat roof and overhanging eaves, and an asymmetrical three-bay façade.



W side of Court Street, 200 block



209 Court Street

Court Street

300 Block

Most of the 300 block of Court Street , which extends from North Salina Street and North Alvord Street to Park Street, has been cleared of historic buildings. A large open parking lot is located at the corner of North Salina on the west side of the street, while the northern part of the west side, between Pastime Drive and Park Street, is occupied by the Fahey Court building. The east side of the block has mostly vacant lots. A modern brick apartment building is located at the southern end of the block near North Alvord Street, while the block's one historic building is located just to the north. This is a two story frame house in a combined Italianate/Queen Anne style with a flat roof and overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, and a projecting three-sided, two-story window bay on the façade. It has retained fair to good integrity.



E side of Court Street, 300 block



W side of Court Street, 300 block

Court Street

400 Block

The east side of this block is dominated by St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, which extends north from the intersection with Park Street; this building is included in the intensive survey portion of this project. Only three houses are located on the east side of the street in this block. One is a stucco-clad side gable house adjacent to the rear of the church, built in the early twentieth century with Arts & Crafts features; one is a two story frame house with a cross gable roof and a stone foundation, built in the late nineteenth century; and one is a simple two story Italianate house with a flat roof and overhanging eaves. The southern portion of the west side of the street was cleared in the 1970s or 1980s to make way for a funeral home, which extends approximately half the length of the block. Two houses remain on the northern section of the west side, both of them historically and architecturally significant: the Rice-Abbott House (c. 1850) at 413 Court Street, and the John Beer House (1868) at 409 Court Street. Both have been included in the intensive survey portion of this project.



E side of Court Street, 400 block



W side of Court Street, 400 block



408 Court Street

Court Street

500 Block

This block, which extends from Carbon Street to Spring Street, is partially intact. A modern brick apartment building, with a parking lot, has been built in the middle of the east side of the block. The block is anchored at the southeastern end by the Ira Williams House, a significant Italianate house built in 1856; it has been included in the intensive survey portion of this project. The remainder of the block, both the east and west sides, contains many architecturally interesting buildings. These include 514 Court Street, a side gable house built in the early twentieth century according to designs by Ward Wellington Ward. 521 Court Street is a one and one-half story side gable house with a full-width porch supported by single and grouped columns and which extends to form a porte-cochere. Other houses on the block include two story frame houses from the late nineteenth century in variations on Italianate and Queen Anne designs.



W side of Court Street, 500 block



514 Court Street



521 Court Street

Court Street

600 Block

This block is largely intact with no gaps. A large house at the southern end of the west side of the street at the corner of Spring Street, has been extensively altered. A large commercial building at the southern end of the east side, meanwhile, has also been altered but has retained fair to good integrity. The rest of the block features several buildings of architectural interest. Most of the block is populated by two and two and one-half story frame houses built in the late nineteenth century, primarily in variations on the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. 620 Court Street, for example, at the corner with 1st North Street, is a two story frame house with a side gable house punctuated by two prominent gabled dormers, with Eastlake features.



E side of Court Street, 600 block



W side of Court Street, 600 block



620 Court Street

Court Street

700 Block

The west side of this block is intact, with closely-spaced two story frame houses that have retained generally good integrity. These houses were built in the late nineteenth century, and include both vernacular front gable houses and Italianate houses. 713 Court Street is a good example of an Italianate house blended with Queen Anne features, including a square central block and side wing, a shallow hip roof with overhanging eaves supported by small brackets, a decorative sawn entablature, and a wrap-around porch. The east side of the block has been impacted by the placement of a brick apartment building in the center of the block. The southern end of the east side of the block is anchored by the 700 Court Street, the Amos L. Mason House (1864), a significant Italianate house with stucco siding; it has been included in the intensive survey portion of this project.



E side of Court Street, 700 block



W side of Court Street, 700 block



713 Court Street

Court Street

800 Block

This block, which extends from 2nd North Street to Grant Boulevard, is a long block that is intersected on the east side by Court Terrace, which is a one-block street that was created at the beginning of the twentieth century. The east side of the block is dominated by the Dominican Monastery of the Perpetual Rosary at the corner of 2nd North Street. There are three houses on the east side of the street between the Dominican Monastery and Court Terrace, all set on a slight rise above the street and shaded by trees; all of them are two story frame houses, built near the turn of the twentieth century and having fair to good integrity. The west side of the long block is intact with no gaps or infills. The houses are all frame except for the southernmost house on the block, a small two story brick house which has been extensively altered; the remaining frame houses were built in the late nineteenth century, either vernacular gabled houses or combinations of Italianate and Queen Anne styles.



E side of Court Street, 800 block



W side of Court Street, 800 block

Court Terrace

This is a one-block street that runs east-west between Court Street and Danforth Street, parallel to and one-half block south of Grant Boulevard. Based on map evidence, this street was created near the turn of the twentieth century; it does not appear on the 1892 map of Syracuse (see Figure 10 above), but is shown on the 1908 updated map of Syracuse (see Figure 12 above). It is an intact block with closely-spaced houses, modest in scale. The houses primarily are variations on the Bungalow style, one and one-half stories in height with broadly sloping side gable roofs. The houses have retained generally fair to good integrity, the principal alterations including vinyl siding and enclosed front porches. One original detached garage remains, on the south side of the street near Court Street.



N side of Court Terrace



S side of Court Terrace

Danforth Street

500 Block

The 500 block of Danforth Street is a largely intact block, with a mix of frame houses from the late nineteenth century including Italianate and narrow late Victorian styles. The integrity of most of the houses on this block has been compromised, though several include notable details including 511 and 514. A substantial frame Italianate house at the southeast corner of North Alvord has been extensively altered to serve as the John Vendetti Post of the Italian American War Veterans.



E side of Danforth Street, 500 block



W side of Danforth Street, 500 block

Danforth Street

600 Block

The 600 block of Danforth Street is not intact, but it has some exceptional examples of high-style late nineteenth century architecture which have retained a high degree of integrity. Houses on the east side of the block near Park Street were removed to make way for an apartment complex. However, the two houses that remain at the northern end of the east side are excellent examples of Queen Anne architecture with irregular rooflines and facades, intricate details, and varied siding types including shingles and clapboards. The west side of the street also has only two houses, both in the center of the block; the northernmost lot is vacant, while the southernmost lot is occupied by the school for St. John the Baptist Catholic Church. The two houses on the west side of the block are likewise excellent examples of Queen Anne architecture with features such as a rounded corner turret and a recessed porch.



E side of Danforth Street, 600 block



W side of Danforth Street, 600 block

Danforth Street

700 Block

This block, while containing several notable buildings, has been compromised by the removal of buildings and by modern infill buildings. The west side of the block in particular has seen several modern apartment buildings in the northern half. Clearly the most significant buildings on the block are the two large brick houses at the southern end of the east side of the block. Both of these houses, which rest on fieldstone foundations, were built near the turn of the twentieth century. No. 702 Danforth, located at the NE corner of Carbon Street, has Colonial Revival elements including a semi-circular open porch at the center of the façade beneath a slightly projecting one-bay section with a gabled dormer rising from the eave, and quoins at the corners. No. 704 Danforth, immediately adjacent, is a larger brick building with Queen Anne features including a rounded corner turret with a conical roof, and a two-story open wrap-around porch supported by classical columns, while the expansive hip roof has overhanging eaves.



E side of Danforth Street, 700 block



W side of Danforth Street, 700 block

Danforth Street

800 Block

This block is anchored on the NE corner of 2nd North Street by a large brick commercial building, built in the late nineteenth century with an expansive hip roof and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, which once housed Webers Restaurant and has retained good integrity. The remaining portions of the block, with a building missing from only one lot, contain primarily two story frame houses in a mix of late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles that retained fair to good integrity. The west side of the street in particular contains a row of four Italianate style houses from the 1880s or 1890s that have retained generally good integrity. Perhaps the smallest house in the survey area is located at no. 812 on the east side of the block.



E side of Danforth Street, 800 block



W side of Danforth Street, 800 block



816 Danforth Street

Danforth Street
900 Block

This is a largely intact block between 1st North Street and 2nd North Street, with one gap at the SE corner of 1st North Street and one modern infill building. The remaining buildings are one- and two-story frame buildings, most of them built from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century though with occasional mid-twentieth century houses, which have retained generally fair integrity. There are good examples of Italianate houses at nos. 910 and 918, while no. 914 is a good example of modest Arts & Crafts house with a jerkin-head front gable roof and exposed rafter tails.



E side of Danforth Street, 900 block



W side of Danforth Street, 900 block

Danforth Street

1000 Block

This is a long block that extends to the south from Grant Boulevard in the northern section of the survey area, and is intersected on the west side by Court Terrace. There are small gaps on both side of the street where buildings have been removed, and an infill of a modern apartment building on the east side of the street. The historic buildings that remain on the block include a mix of one- and two-story frame houses. The block contains several notable examples, including no. 1001, which is an Italianate house built in the 1880s and which has an entrance porch with ornate decorative carvings. No. 1019, at the SW corner of Court Terrace, is a large house built in the 1880s or 1890s with simplified Queen Anne elements; no. 1022, located directly across the street, is a more ornate two and one-half story Queen Anne style house with a projecting open two-story porch with a pyramidal roof and a rear corner turret. The west side of the street between Court Terrace and Grant Boulevard, meanwhile, contains several good examples of simple, two-story frame narrow late-Victorian houses.



E side of Danforth Street, 1000 block



1022 Danforth Street

Grant Boulevard

2500 Block

This block extends to the west from Kirkpatrick Street, at the north end of the survey area. The north side of the street is occupied by the Motherhouse of the Sisters of St. Francis, and is not visible due to the encircling brick wall and trees. The south side of the street comprises modest one- and two-story frame houses that were built in the early twentieth century. These houses have retained only fair to poor integrity.



S side of Grant Boulevard, 2500 block

Grant Boulevard

2600 Block

The north side of the 2600 block of Grant Boulevard is occupied by the Motherhouse of the Sisters of St. Francis, and is not visible due to the encircling brick wall and trees. The south side of the street contains an intact row of modest one and one-half and two-story frame houses which were built in the early to mid-twentieth century, and which have retained fair integrity. One house of note is located at the NW corner with Danforth, which is an unusual brick and stucco side gable house, also built in the early to mid twentieth century.



S side of Grant Boulevard, 2600 block

Grant Boulevard

2700 Block

This is a short but intact block which extends from Court Street to Turtle Street, at the northern end of the survey area. It contains houses that were built from the 1890s into the first two decades of the twentieth century. The earliest house appears to be no. 2719 on the south side of the block, an Italianate house that has been restored, and appears to have retained good integrity and condition. The north side of the block contains several notable buildings, including no. 2708, a brick American Foursquare house with a hip roof and overhanging eaves, which contains both Art Deco and Colonial Revival elements and that has retained good to excellent integrity; and no. 2724, at the NE corner of Turtle, which is a ranch style house constructed of concrete blocks with a hip roof and overhanging eaves, with elements of the Prairie style.



N side of Grant Boulevard, 2700 block



S side of Grant Boulevard, 2700 block



2724 Grant Boulevard

Grant Boulevard
2800 Block

This is an intact block that is intersected on the north side by Arnts Place. The block features primarily two-story brick and frame houses with front gable roofs. There are several notable buildings on the block, including three neighboring two-story frame houses on the south side of the street, built in approximately 1890. Located on the north side of the street between Arnts Place and Murray Place, no. 2844 is a two story frame house with stucco siding, and a steeply pitched cross gable roof. It is clad in stucco, and features an open wrap-around porch. It has retained fair to good integrity, was built in the mid to late nineteenth century.



N side of Grant Boulevard, 2800 block



S side of Grant Boulevard, 2800 block



2817-2819 Grant Boulevard

Grant Boulevard
2900 Block

This is a small, intact block between Murray Avenue and Lemoyne Avenue at the north end of the survey area. The south side of the block is a part of the 1st Ward Cemetery which occupies the entire block bounded by Lemoyne Avenue, 2nd North Street, Bear Street, and Grant Boulevard. The north side of the block comprises five closely-spaced wood frame houses that front on Grant Boulevard, all of them two stories in height with gables that face the street. The two easternmost houses, nos. 2904 and 2906/2910, were built from the same pattern: a slender rectangular house with the narrow side facing the street, surmounted by a shallow hip roof with a projecting two-story front gable section covering two the three bays, featuring returned eaves.



N side of Grant Boulevard, 2900 block



2904, 2906/2910 Grant Boulevard

Grant Boulevard

3000 Block

This block, between Lemoyne Avenue and Wolf Street, has been extensively compromised by the replacement of the original buildings at both corners with Wolf Street with modern commercial buildings and parking lots, and by the alteration of most of the buildings. The houses that remain are primarily two story frame houses that were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and which have retained only fair to poor integrity.

Grant Boulevard

3100 Block

Little remains of a residential character on this block, which extends to the east from Hiawatha Boulevard to Wolf Street at the western end of the survey area. Four houses line the southern side of the block, all of them two-story frame buildings from the early twentieth century. The north side of the block features two commercial buildings from the 1920s and 1930s that have retained fair to good integrity and are good examples of early twentieth century brick commercial buildings. The northwest corner of Hiawatha Boulevard, while immediately outside the survey area, contains an excellent example of a small-scale commercial/industrial building in the Art Deco style of the early twentieth century.

Kirkpatrick Street

300 Block

This block extends north from North Salina Street to North Alvord Street. The east side of the block is occupied by Union Place, a triangular-shaped park that was bisected in the early 1840s by the connector between the Salina Street of the Village of Salina and the Salina Street that came up from Syracuse. Both the southern and northern ends of the block are open parking lots, with portion of the west side of the block is marred by an open parking lot, with five closely spaced houses between. The houses are widely mixed in style, scale, date of construction, and level of integrity. Two houses, both at the southern end of the block, are notable. 307 Kirkpatrick is a one and one-half story side gable house with strong Arts & Crafts elements, while 309 Kirkpatrick is a two and one-half story cross-gable Queen Anne style house with some shingle siding.



E side of Kirkpatrick Street, 300 block



307 Kirkpatrick Street



309 Kirkpatrick Street

Kirkpatrick Street

400 Block

The 400 block of Kirkpatrick Street is largely intact, and is intersected on the east by Steuben Street. Most of the houses are two stories in height and feature front gable roofs, though there are some hip roof examples. They appear to have been built primarily in the late nineteenth century, with a mix of late Victorian, narrow Queen Anne style and vernacular houses. The houses have retained only fair to poor integrity.



E side of Kirkpatrick Street, 400 block



W side of Kirkpatrick Street, 400 block

Kirkpatrick Street

500 Block

The west side of the 500 block of Kirkpatrick Street is intact, with a row of one- and two-story frame houses. Most of these narrow frame houses were built in the late nineteenth century in a modified Queen Anne/late Victorian style, and have maintained fair to poor integrity; the once exception is 505 Kirkpatrick, which is a narrow Victorian/Queen Anne with rich detailing. The one-story houses were built in the 1920s and 1930s, and also show fair to poor integrity. The east side of the street is dominated by the brick Cathedral Candle Company factory in the center of the block; it appears to be an older masonry factory building with a modern brick façade.



E side of Kirkpatrick Street, 500 block



W side of Kirkpatrick Street, 500 block

Kirkpatrick Street

600 Block

This is a largely intact block between Carbon Street and King Street with houses on closely-space lots. It is populated primarily by two story frame houses built in the late nineteenth century in late Victorian and late Italianate styles, with a mix of front gable and hip roofs. In addition, the west side of the street includes several one story and one and one-half story front gable workers' houses. The houses generally have retained fair to good integrity, despite several examples of vinyl siding and replacement windows.



E side of Kirkpatrick Street, 600 block



W side of Kirkpatrick Street, 600 block

Kirkpatrick Street

700 Block

The buildings on the northern half of the east side of this block have been lost, and replaced by a modern store and large parking lot. The remainder of the block is intact, though, with a mix of small, one story front gable houses and larger two story houses. Some of the one story houses, particularly on the west side of the street, may be mid-twentieth century infills. The two story houses include both vernacular front gable houses and one Queen Anne style house with a projecting window bay surmounted by a pedimented roof supported by curved decorative brackets. Like most of the houses on this block, however, it retains only fair to poor integrity.



E side of Kirkpatrick Street, 700 block



W side of Kirkpatrick Street, 700 block

Kirkpatrick Street

800 Block

This block appears to be largely intact, though there may be gaps on the west side of the street. The west side of the street is populated primarily by two story frame houses built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including vernacular front gable houses along with examples of late Victorian, narrow Queen Anne style and Bungalow/Arts & Crafts style. The houses on the west side of the street have retained fair to good integrity. The houses on the east side of the street, however, have lost much of their integrity. These houses are a mix of one and two story frame houses, generally front gables, with one modern infill house at 814 Kirkpatrick.



E side of Kirkpatrick Street, 800 block



E side of Kirkpatrick Street, 800 block

Kirkpatrick Street

900 Block

This is a long block that extends to the south from Grant Boulevard at the south end of the survey area. The block contains a very well-preserved row of workers' houses, one-story front gable frame buildings that were built in approximately 1910. Like many of these initially small houses, they have been added to over the decades, and now retain only fair integrity. However, since none has been removed or significantly heightened, together they create a visual rhythm with their front gable roofs. The alterations include replacement siding, windows, and doors, and new porches; in rare cases, a second floor has been added to the house.



E side of Kirkpatrick Street, 900 block



W side of Kirkpatrick Street, 900 block

Lemoyne Ave

500 Block

This, the first full block to the north of Washington Square, is largely intact. The east side is occupied entirely by the former Salina School, built in 1905, and now renovated for use as apartments. The west side of the block is composed of closely-spaced houses that are a mix of two-story frame houses and low, narrow front gable single-cell frame houses. Two notable houses are at no. 507/509, which is a two-story brick Italianate house with a square plan and which has retained good integrity; and no. 531, which is a large, two story frame house with a gambrel roof, and which has retained only fair integrity.



W side of Lemoyne Ave, 500 block



507/509 Lemoyne Ave

Lemoyne Avenue

600 Block

The 600 block of Lemoyne Avenue is an intact block consisting primarily of modest frame houses. This block includes a notable row of workers' housing, small front gable two-story frame houses. Two additional notable buildings include no. 623, a small Italianate house with a hip roof; and no. 601, a brick community building with Moorish architectural details.



E side of Lemoyne Ave, 600 block



W side of Lemoyne Ave, 600 block



601 Lemoyne Ave

Lemoyne Avenue

700 Block

This is an intact block with many interesting houses. Both sides of the street contain several small, front gable, single-cell workers' houses that were built in the late nineteenth century, together with several houses that were built in an Italianate/late Victorian style. Most of these houses have retained only fair to poor integrity. Notable houses on this block include two-story narrow late-Victorian houses at no. 707, no. 708/710, and no. 722/724. Good examples of the small single-cell workers' houses can be found at nos. 730 and 734 on the east side of the street.



E side of Lemoyne Ave, 700 block



W side of Lemoyne Ave, 700 block



730-734 Lemoyne Ave

Lemoyne Avenue

800 Block

The east side of this block consists of the 1st Ward Cemetery, which occupies the entire block bounded by 2nd North Street, Bear Street, Grant Boulevard, and Lemoyne Avenue. The west side of the street remains intact, with two-story frame houses that have retained generally fair integrity. The block contains several good examples of Italianate and late-Victorian houses, including no. 811, a flat-roofed Italianate house that has retained fair integrity; no. 819, a front gable house with Italianate features that has retained good integrity; and no. 835, a two-story L-plan house with both Queen Anne and Arts & Crafts stylistic elements.



W side of Lemoyne Ave, 800 block



819 Lemoyne Ave

Lemoyne Avenue

900 Block

This is a long block extending north from Grant Boulevard at the northern end of the survey area. It is intersected twice on the west side, by Pennsylvania Avenue and 4th North Street. The block consists of vacant land to the north of 4th North Street, and has suffered losses of original buildings in the other blocks on the west side. The most complete section on the west side is located between Grant Boulevard and Pennsylvania Avenue, with four two-story frame houses with fair integrity. The east side of the block is more intact with a row of primarily modest two-story houses, mostly of frame construction, and contains buildings of greater architectural interest. No. 916, for example, is a two-story frame house in a simple Italianate style with a nearly square front section and a rear two story ell, surmounted by a shallow hip roof. No. 928/930, meanwhile, is a two story brick house in the Italianate style with a shallow hip roof and overhanging eaves, and an open hip roof full-width porch. With the exception of one second floor window that has been filled with bricks, the house has retained generally good integrity.



E side of Lemoyne Ave, 900 block



W side of Lemoyne Ave, 900 block



928-930 Lemoyne Ave

Lodi Street

2300 Block

This block extends from Danforth Street to Court Street, near the southeastern edge of the survey area. The block is dominated by the remains of the former Zett Brewery, which includes a narrow, three-story brick building and a narrow, two story brick building across an open concrete base that once was occupied by the brewery. A modern brick commercial building now occupies the eastern edge of the block. The southern side of the block is outside of the survey area.



N side of Lodi Street, 2300 block

Lodi Street

2400 Block

This block is anchored at the eastern end by the Speach Candy Company, which occupies a former small brick factory building. The rest of the north side of the block is populated by modest two story frame houses. These houses, which are closely spaced on narrow lots, are all vernacular front gable houses that have retained only fair to poor integrity. The south side of the block is not in the survey area.



N side of Lodi Street, 2400 block



N side of Lodi Street, 2400 block

Lodi Street

2500 Block

The north side of this block contains four modest frame houses at the eastern end. These are one and one-half story houses that include two with front gable roofs, one with a side gable roof, and one gable front and wing at the corner with Turtle Street. These houses likely were built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, though all have lost much of their integrity through new siding windows, doors, and enclosed porches. The western end of the block is occupied by a modern one-story brick commercial building, housing Cooney Heating and Air. The south side of the block is not in the survey area.



N side of Lodi Street, 2500 block

Lodi Street

2600 Block

Only one historic building remains on the north side of this block, which extends from Bear Street to Lemoyne Ave. This is a small, one story frame building with a cast stone foundation. The side gable house is oriented to the side, not toward the street; it is abandoned and in poor condition. The remaining portion of the block is occupied by a modern one story brick commercial building and its associated parking lot.



N side of Lodi Street, 2600 block

Lodi Street

2700 Block

Most of the historic fabric of this block, at the southwestern edge of the survey area, has been lost. One building at the corner of Wolf Street, has retained fair integrity as a frame one and one-half story gable front and wing house. At the other end of the block, at the corner of Lemoyne Ave., is a two story frame house that has been severely altered and has lost its integrity. Between these is a portion of an older brick commercial building that has likewise lost its integrity.



N side of Lodi Street, 2700 block

North Salina Street

1100 Block

The south side of the block has an unusual configuration due to the intersection of North Salina and Lodi Streets. A short block between Kirkpatrick Street and Lodi preserves to masonry commercial building from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (1101-1107 N. Salina S.). A contemporary gas station is located across Lodi Street, occupying a triangular block. The north side of block is severely altered. Much of the block near Kirkpatrick Street is surface parking. To the west, in the center of the block, is a modest modern commercial building (Aunt Josie's Restaurant) and two surviving late nineteenth century buildings that originally were single-family homes; each has been significantly altered by the removal, covering, or replacement of original detail and siding. Between these houses and Danforth Street is the parking lot of a Wilson Farms drive store.



S side of North Salina Street, 1100 block



1105/1107 North Salina Street

North Salina Street

1200 Block

The south side of this block, which runs between Danforth Street and Court Street, contains a mix of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century masonry commercial and formerly residential structures. At the corner of Danforth Street is a broad (three lot) two-story nineteenth century brick industrial-commercial brick building (now Fantasy Nights club) that preserves the older character of the street. Adjacent to this is a small 2-story wood frame late nineteenth or early twentieth century residential property, later expanded and transformed, possibly in the 1920s, for commercial retail (no. 1209). These buildings are aligned with North Salina Street. The remaining structures on the block are aligned with the neighboring street grid. These include a much altered one story cottage type house (no. 1213), and the Fraser-Shepardson Funeral Home, in a substantial ca. 1900 brick Colonial Revival / Foursquare former residence (no. 1217). The remainder of the block is occupied by a large lot in the midst of which is a large wood frame house. This is the former T. J. Leach estate and house, built sometime before 1892. The north side of the street is the south edge of Grasso Park, formerly named Bennett Park.



S side of North Salina Street, 1200 block

North Salina Street

1300 Block

The south side of the street consists primarily of frame residential buildings and one brick structure, all dating from before 1892. Original late Victorian houses survive but all are much altered with removal of details and new siding. The first house, a Colonial Revival structure with a notable curved front porch (no. 1301) was built after 1908, the second house after 1892, and the remaining houses before 1892. The once impressive brick house at 1315-1317 North Salina Street that borders Cumming Ave., a small through-block alley, is now burned out and derelict. The north side of the street is anchored by the large brick former School of the Sacred Heart (1314 North Salina Street), built before 1892, more recently Pastime Athletic Club. The building has been altered and has a modern brick addition facing the street. The original rusticated stone foundation and two story brick institutional style building appears to be mostly intact, however, and the building might be eligible for NR listing based on architecture and history.



S side of North Salina Street, 1300 block



S side of North Salina Street, 1300 block



1301-1305 North Salina Street

North Salina Street

1400 Block

The south side of this block, which extends from Turtle Street to Bear Street, has a mix of one large two-story nineteenth century industrial-commercial building and several more recent one-story commercial buildings. The brick industrial building is in the center of the block (1417 North Salina Street). The building, erected after 1892, housed the Picrome Hide Company from at least 1908. Later was home to an electrical supply store. The structure is notable for its many windows with stone sills, and its brick construction with decorative brick cornice. The north side of the street has a few frame late nineteenth century houses, that have lost much of their integrity, amidst later modest commercial development and empty lots.



S side of North Salina Street, 1400 block



S side of North Salina Street, 1400 block

North Salina Street

1500 Block

The south side of this block preserves a mix of residential and commercial structures, including three nineteenth century houses near the corner of Bear Street which have lost much of their integrity, one of which is a frame Italianate house with original features partially hidden but preserved. In mid-block is a tall wood frame house that has the remains of Stick style decoration and a decorated bargeboard. At the west end of the block, at the corner of LeMoyne Ave., is a two story commercial building or possibly a stable, now an auto repair shop. The original part of this building was built before 1892, as a long narrow two story brick building filling the mid-block lot. To this has been added a more recent cinder-block workshop structure. The north side of the street preserves no historic fabric. There is only the modern Onondaga Flooring, Inc. building in mid-block, surrounded by surface parking.



S side of North Salina Street, 1500 block



1545 North Salina Street



1500 block of North Salina Street

North Salina Street

1600 Block

The south side of this block, near LeMoyne Ave., has three modest buildings of uncertain date that have been remodeled for commercial use. Two are wood frame (nos. 1601 and 1609), one is brick (1611 North Salina Street). In mid-block is a large open lot surrounded by garages and storage units of uncertain date, but possible mid-twentieth century. The west end of the block, near Wolf Street, is marked by a group of three well-preserved nineteenth century commercial buildings. One of these is a tall warehouse, now the Syracuse Antiques Exchange. Two smaller buildings near the corner were built for nineteenth century retail and continue their commercial function. They have been altered with ground floor surface additions, but the integrity of the buildings, including the exuberant façade of 1637 North Salina Street, appears substantially intact. These building may be eligible as part of potential Wolf Street historic district.



S side of North Salina Street, 1600 block



S side of North Salina Street, 1600 block



1611 North Salina Street

Park Street

1300 Block

The south side of this block is intact, with a row of two story houses extending from Kirkpatrick Street to Danforth Street. These houses were built primarily in the first two decades of the twentieth century, including good examples of Dutch Colonial Revival (frame) and Foursquare (brick) styles that show generally good integrity. The south side is anchored at the west end by a significant two story Arts & Crafts house with Colonial Revival features; the integrity of the house has been compromised. The north side of the block is only partially intact. The houses on the western half of the north side of the block were removed to make way for a modern apartment complex. The eastern half of the north side of the block, however, includes 1306 Park Street, a two story brick house with a hip roof, which has retained good integrity; two modest frame two story houses in a Queen Anne/late Victorian style; and a large two and one-half story frame Queen Anne house at the northwest corner of Kirkpatrick Street.



N side of Park Street, 1300 block



S side of Park Street, 1300 block



1306 Park Street

Park Street

1400 Block

The north side of the 1400 block of Park Street is occupied entirely by St. John the Baptist Catholic Church and its accompanying school. St. John the Baptist is the earliest Catholic parish in Syracuse. The present brick church was built in 1867 in a Romanesque style, while the school is a brick Colonial Revival building from the early twentieth century. The south side of the block is intact and features primarily a mix of Italianate and Queen Anne-/late Victorian frame two-story houses from the late nineteenth century, showing generally fair integrity. The most important house on the block (no. 1411) is a large Italianate house with stucco siding, a square cupola, and classical features, located at the SE corner of Court Street.



N side of Park Street, 1400 block



S side of Park Street, 1400 block



1411 Park Street

Park Street

1500 Block

The 1500 block of Park Street contains several very notable houses, primarily in brick. The most well-known is the Parke-Avery at 1509 Park. Built in 1850 and located on the south side of the street, it now serves as the Chua Di Lac Buddhist Temple. It is, however, the only house that fronts on the south side of the 1500 block of Park Street, as it adjoins Fahey Court. The north side of the block is more intact with significant houses, particularly at the western end. These houses include a significant Arts & Craft house the at 1514 Park Street, with three brick houses, built from the early nineteenth into the early twentieth centuries, extending to the east; two of these houses have been included in the intensive survey portion of this project. The original houses at the eastern end of the north side of the 1500 block of Park, however, have been demolished to make way for the modern Pirro Funeral Home at the NW corner of Court Street.



N side of Park Street, 1500 block



S side of Park Street, 1500 block



1514 Park Street

Park Street

1600 Block

The 1600 block of Park Street is anchored on the SW side by the Westminster Presbyterian Church, a Romanesque Revival style building with a square tower in the center of the façade. The church has retained overall good integrity. The block is generally intact with only minor amounts of infill. In addition to the church, the block features a mix of two-story Italianate houses with fair integrity, and c. 1900 Queen Anne/late Victorian houses which have been modified.



N side of Park Street, 1600 block



S side of Park Street, 1600 block

Park Street

1700 Block

This is a partial block which extends from the eastern edge of Washington Square to Bear Street. The few houses on this partial block have seen several alterations.

Spring Street

1000 Block

The north side of the 1000 block of Spring Street is intact, with densely-packed one and two story modest, one- and two-story frame houses. Two houses on the north side are notable, including a one-story Bungalow style house at no. 1004, which has retained its open flat roofed wrap-around porch; and no. 1008, a two-story narrow Victorian house which has retained its original two-level open porches. The south side of the street has one or two gaps from lost houses, but also includes houses with interesting architectural details, including no. 1011, a narrow Colonial Revival house with a front gable gambrel roof and a recessed front corner porch, which still retains its detached three-car garage with cast stone walls and a hip roof.



N side of Spring Street, 1000 block



S side of Spring Street, 1000 block



1004 Spring Street

Spring Street

1100 Block

This is a largely intact block between Court Street and Danforth Street. The one exception is a modern infill building on the north side of the block. Most of the historic buildings on the block are two-story frame buildings built in the late nineteenth century in a narrow late-Victorian/Queen Anne style, though the houses on the south side of the street are slightly larger and more elaborate. Most of these buildings have retained only fair to poor integrity, though no. 1107, on the south side of the street, appears to have retained its original porches.



N side of Spring Street, 1100 block



S side of Spring Street, 1100 block

Spring Street

1200 Block

The 1200 block of Spring Street has been impacted by modern apartment at the SW corner of Turtle, and another modern apartment set back behind the north side of the street. Most of the houses are small two-story frame houses built in the early twentieth century which have been compromised. Notable exceptions include 1205 and 1207 Spring Street, on the south side, which are large two-story houses with hip roof and classical revival features within a foursquare plan; of these, 1207 has retained good to excellent integrity with its original brick walls, while 1205 has been compromised with a replacement porch and new siding on the first floor, though the status of the half-timbering on the second floor is unclear.



N side of Spring Street, 1200 block



S side of Spring Street, 1200 block



1205-1207 Spring Street

Spring Street
1300 Block

This is a largely intact block with a mix of low two-story frame houses built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most of these houses were built according to Italianate and late-Victorian styles, and have retained only fair to poor integrity. There are two notable houses on this block. No. 1310 is a one and one-half story frame house in a front gable and wing plan; it rests on a coursed cobblestone foundation which, with its form, suggests a construction date in the 1840s. No. 1316, which is located at the NE corner of Bear Street, is a significant Italianate house with a square plan, stucco siding, and a square cupola above the shallow hip roof with overhanging eaves. The house has retained good to excellent integrity, and has been included in the intensive survey portion of this project.



N side of Spring Street, 1300 block



S side of Spring Street, 1300 block



1310 Spring Street

Spring Street
1400 Block

This is a largely intact block between Lemoyne Ave and Bear St. The most notable feature of the block is the William G. Clark House, a two-story cobblestone house at 1408 Spring Street, the lone example of this type of construction in the survey area and one of only three in Syracuse, which was built in the mid-nineteenth century; it has been included in the intensive survey portion of this project. Most of the other houses on the block were built in the late nineteenth century and feature Italianate and late Victorian/Queen Anne styles. Several of these houses have retained fair to good integrity, including 1405, an Italianate house; 1407, with original siding, decorative shingles, and a porch; and 1413, with original window surrounds.



N side of Spring Street, 1400 block



S side of Spring Street, 1400 block

Spring Street

1500 Block

This block extends to the east from Wolf Street, and is largely intact with no gaps and only one infill building. The north side of the block is anchored at the west end by a large brick Italianate house at the NE corner of Wolf and, at the NW corner of Lemoyne, by a large brick community building with Moorish revival detailing (601 Lemoyne Ave).

Much of the rest of the block features modest frame houses from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, most of which have retained only fair to poor integrity. The block includes two small workers' cottages on the south side (nos. 1507 and 1509), both of which appear to date from the early twentieth century.



1510 Spring Street



NE corner of Wolf and Spring Streets

Turtle Street

200 Block

This block extends from Lodi to North Salina Streets at the southern end of the survey area. The northern portion of the block is occupied by commercial buildings that front on North Salina Street. The west side of the block is generally intact with houses, although the east side has lost buildings at the corner of Lodi Street. The houses that remain on the block are one and one-half and two story frame houses, modest in scale, that were built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. In general, they have not retained their integrity, and many are in poor condition, some abandoned.



E side of Turtle Street, 200 block



W side of Turtle Street, 200 block

Turtle Street

300 Block

This block intersects North Salina Street at its south end, where there is a mix of modern infill and missing buildings on both sides of the street. The block is, therefore, only partially intact. The west side of the block is anchored at the north end by Westminster Presbyterian Church, which fronts on Park Street. Adjacent to the rear of the church are four closely spaced houses built to the same pattern: narrow front gable frame houses, two stories in height. Each has a two bay façade with a door on one side and a window on the other, and a projecting full-width porch. The porches on three of the four houses have been enclosed, while one retains its original configuration: the porch roof is supported by four columns, each resting on a stone pier. Overall, the houses have retained fair to poor integrity. Pastime Drive intersects the east side of the street, with two houses on each side of this intersection, all in fair to poor integrity.



E side of Turtle Street, 300 block



W side of Turtle Street, 300 block

Turtle Street

400 Block

Houses that front on Park Street occupy much of the southern portion of the 400 block of Turtle Street. The remaining portion of the block includes three houses on the east side of the street, with one empty lot, and four houses on the west side. The most prominent of the houses on the west side is the Albert Freeman House at 417/419 Turtle Street, which was built in 1856; while it retains much of its Italianate appearance, it has only fair to poor integrity and is in fair condition. The remaining houses on the block were built in the late nineteenth century houses and are a mix of styles, primarily late Victorian narrow Queen Anne.



E side of Turtle Street, 400 block



W side of Turtle Street, 400 block



417/419 Turtle Street, Albert Freeman House

Turtle Street

500 Block

The east side of this block has been impacted by the construction of a low, one-story modern religious building at the intersection with Spring Street. The rest of the block, on both sides of the street, is generally intact, containing two story frame houses. There are three houses of note on this block. 513 Turtle Street is the H. Freeman House, a two story Italianate house with a flat roof and an overhanging eave; it retains fair to poor integrity with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a replacement door. 509 Turtle is the Sanger House, another two story Italianate house with a flat roof and overhanging eaves supported by brackets, with an attached two story addition. Finally, 508 Turtle Street is a large, two story frame house with a hip roof and an enclosed two story porch; there is evidence to suggest that it was designed by Ward Wellington Ward, the prominent Syracuse architect.



E side of Turtle Street, 500 block



W side of Turtle Street, 500 block



509 Turtle Street, Sanger House

Turtle Street

600 Block

This is a generally intact block with a mix of one and two story frame houses. The houses were built in the late nineteenth century, and are a mix of styles including vernacular gable front a wing plan houses and Italianate-influenced houses that show generally fair integrity. In particular, 612 Turtle Street is an imposing Italianate house, two stories in height with a square central block and a two story side wing. It features a flat roof with overhanging eaves, a projecting two story window bay on the façade, and an off-center door beneath a projecting cornice supported by decorative sawn brackets. It has been clad in vinyl siding and includes replacement windows and doors.



E side of Turtle Street, 600 block



W side of Turtle Street, 600 block



612 Turtle Street

Turtle Street

700 Block

This block, which extends from 1st North Street to 2nd North Street, is an intact residential block with no infills or gaps. It features predominantly two story frame houses, built in the late nineteenth century with a mix of Italianate and vernacular gabled houses. An early brick Italianate house is located on the west side of the street at the intersection with 2nd North Street. It features an asymmetrical three bay façade and windows that are set within arched brick moldings. The original cornice line has been removed, and the house has retained only fair condition.



E side of Turtle Street, 700 block



W side of Turtle Street, 700 block



712 Turtle Street

Turtle Street

800 Block

This is an intact block with closely spaced houses. The houses range in date of construction from the late nineteenth into the early twentieth century, and have retained generally fair to good integrity. Several of the houses are good examples of their type, including an early Italianate two story frame house with a flat roof (802 Turtle); a later Italianate house, two stories with a gable roof and an off-center door (814 Turtle), a larger, Queen Anne house with a complicated hip roof and a wrap-around porch (809/811 Turtle), and two adjacent houses from the early twentieth century that show Arts & Crafts influences (803 and 807 Turtle Street).



E side of Turtle Street, 800 block



W side of Turtle Street, 800 block



802 Turtle Street



814 Turtle Street

Washington Square

This, the first public park in the Syracuse area, was incorporated into the original plan for the Village of Salina in 1798. As seen in the 1810 Geddes Survey of Salina (see Figure 4 above), the village included a square in the very center of the 16-block plan, and it has remained an important and identifiable landscape component in the City of Syracuse to the present. A map from 1836 identified the square as Centre Square (see Figure 5); the earliest map to identify it as Washington Square was in 1873 (see Figure 9). According to the original plan, access to the square was by way of what is now Park Street and Lemoyne Avenue; by at least 1870, there was an alleyway at both sides of the north end of the square, providing access to Carbon Street. At different times, the square housed the Presbyterian church and a school, together with a cemetery which was relocated to what is now the former 1st Ward Cemetery. The houses surrounding Washington Square now reflect the nineteenth century history of the park. Important landmarks include the two houses that flank the northern entrance on Lemoyne Ave., with their matching curved porches, and the John Lynch House, which has been included in the intensive survey portion of this project. An early twentieth century brick apartment house is located on Park Street at the east end of the square. The south side of the square, close to North Salina Street, features generally modest two story frame houses in fair integrity, with some modern infill.



140 Washington Square



Washington Square, west side at Park Street

Wolf Street

200 Block

This block of Wolf Street, which runs from North Salina Street to Park Street was the center of the commercial district for the Village of Salina as it developed in the mid and late nineteenth century. With the parallel block on Hiawatha Street covered by a portion of the Oswego Canal from the late 1820s into the early twentieth century, this block became the heart of the business life of the village. Both sides of the street on this block were lined with brick commercial buildings by the time of the first map to show buildings, the 1892 map of Syracuse (see Figure 10 above); many of these buildings remain, even if altered in some ways. The west side is anchored at the north side by the massive, three story brick factory that once housed the Moyer Automotive Works, and at the south end by the First Trust and Deposit bank. Between these is the Fire Station No. 4. The east side of the street has less imposing, and more altered, brick commercial buildings, but remains generally intact.



W side of Wolf Street, 200 block



W side of Wolf Street, 200 block

Wolf Street

300 Block

The east side of this block, between Park Street and Carbon Street, has lost all of its fabric, much of it replaced by the modern brick commercial building occupied by Roma Tile & Marble. The west side of the block, however, is dominated by the 1908 four-story brick factory designed for the Moyer Automotive Works by Ward Wellington Ward, at the corner of Park Street. One narrow brick commercial building, with a flat roof and cornice supported by corbels, lies adjacent to the former Moyer factory near the southern end of the block. The central portion of the west side is occupied by a modern brick commercial storage building, while the northern end of the block features two, two story frame houses. One is a Foursquare house with a new hip roof and a new full-width hip roof porch; the other is a tall, rambling two story frame house in a Queen Anne style. Both houses have retained fair to poor integrity.



333 Wolf Street



339 Wolf Street



W side of Wolf Street, 300 block

Wolf Street

400 Block

Though largely intact, this block of Wolf Street between Carbon Street and Spring Street has suffered greatly from alterations to the modest, one and two story houses.

Predominantly a residential block, the one commercial building is a brick building on the west side at the corner of Carbon Street. There are few exceptions to the poor integrity of the houses on the block. One of these exceptions is 405 Wolf Street, a two story brick house with a shallow front gable roof and returned eaves. The one story, full-width hip roof porch has been enclosed, while the three window bays above feature segmental arch openings. It has retained fair to good integrity. 411 Wolf Street, meanwhile, is a one and one-half story Dutch Colonial Revival house with a gambrel roof facing the street. The eaves of the roof overhang the first floor chamfered corners, and are supported by decorative sawn brackets.



405 Wolf Street



411 Wolf Street

Wolf Street

500 Block

This is an intact residential block between Spring Street and 1st North Street, with the eastern side anchored at the south end by a brick Italianate house that has retained good integrity and condition. The rest of the block consists of small, closely spaced frame houses that were built primarily in the late nineteenth century, including examples of Italianate and Queen Anne styles, and vernacular front gable houses. Most have been extensively altered, and have retained only poor integrity.



E side of Wolf Street, 500 block

Wolf Street

600 Block

Originally a residential block, the 600 block of Wolf Street between 1st North and 2nd North Streets has been significantly altered with the addition of modern commercial buildings on both sides. The few residences that remain suggest that the block was built out in the late nineteenth century; this is supported by the 1892 map of Syracuse, which shows the block filled with residences (see Figure 10). The remaining houses, typical for a concentration of workers' housing, show a mix of one and two story frame houses, either Italianate in inspiration or examples of a vernacular front gable form.

Wolf Street

700 Block

On the southern portion of the west side of this block, between 2nd North Street and Grant Boulevard, has remained intact as a residential street. These are predominantly modest, two story frame houses with front gable roofs and three bay facades. All have been significantly altered and have lost much of their integrity. The few residences that remain on the east side of the block show evidence of being built in the Italianate or narrow Queen Anne style, and have likewise seen alterations including vinyl siding, new windows, and enclosed or new porches. Commercial buildings are interspersed along both sides of the block.

Wolf Street

800 Block

Very little remains in the way of historic fabric on this block, at the northwestern edge of the survey area. The west side of the block features a row of four modest workers' houses: narrow, two story front gable houses with three bay facades. They have retained fair integrity. Only two historic buildings remain on the east side of the street, at the southern end near Grant Boulevard: both of them two story frame houses with front gable roofs. One has been altered significantly with a one-story addition on the front, while the other has retained fair integrity.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The historic resources survey of the Washington Square neighborhood resulted in the identification of 22 historic resources that are eligible for the NRHP. These resources include 21 buildings, including residential, commercial, and industrial examples; and one landscape feature (Washington Square) and its associated object (the Kirkpatrick Monument in Washington Square). Table 1 presents a list of these resources.

Most of these significant resources are associated with the salt industry in the Village of Salina as the houses of salt manufacturers or, in the case of Washington Square and the Kirkpatrick Monument, as components of the village in which Syracuse's salt industry began and flourished. In addition, several resources are associated with industries that, while not directly tied to the salt industry, were located in Salina because of the wealth and prestige that attended upon the neighborhood's association with salt. This association with the salt industry, which is entrenched in the very form of the village, has also laid the basis for a series of additional recommendations on the basis of the present survey. These recommendations are presented below.

Multiple Property Documentation

A Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) is a cover document that allows the nomination a group of related significant properties that share certain themes, patterns, and trends of history. These themes and patterns are then organized into historic contexts, and the property types that represent those historic contexts.⁴¹ In the case of the Washington Square neighborhood, the properties are related under the unifying theme of

⁴¹ Antoinette J. Lee and Linda F. McClelland, *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, National Register Bulletin, 1991; rev. 1999).

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Table 1. Historic Resources Recommended Eligible for the NRHP

Street Number	Street Name	Name
317	BEAR ST	Avery-Burton House
510-512	BEAR ST	Former First Ward Methodist Church and Rectory
514	BEAR ST	Henry E. Pierce House
406	COURT ST	St. John the Baptist Catholic Church and School
413	COURT ST	Rice-Abbott House
409	COURT ST	John Beer House
502	COURT ST	Ira Williams House
700	COURT ST	Amos Mason House
406	DANFORTH ST	Catherine Murray House
700	DANFORTH ST	Charles Frank House
702	DANFORTH ST	George Zett House
811	NORTH ALVORD ST	Baumer Candle Factory
1601	PARK ST	Westminster Presbyterian Church
1504	PARK ST	Frank T. Miller House
1506	PARK ST	Clark-Kearney House
1509	PARK ST	Parke-Avery House
1316	SPRING ST	John Eastwood House
1408	SPRING ST	William G. Clark House
118	WASHINGTON SQ	John Lynch House
	WASHINGTON SQ	Washington Square Park/Kirkpatrick Monument
201	WOLF ST	Former First Trust and Deposit Company
301	WOLF ST	Former H.A. Moyer Automobile Factory

the development of the salt industry in the Village of Salina from 1795 to 1912. These dates represent the period of the formal involvement of the State of New York in the salt for the regulation of salt production to the final sale of all State-owned property in the Washington Square neighborhood.

A variety of individual buildings of various types could be included under this heading, including residential, religious, institutional, commercial, and industrial. The unifying historical theme would be the development of the salt industry, together with the development of industries by those who were associated with the salt industry including cooperages, breweries, wagons/carriages/autos, and candles. All of these industries were based in Salina because of the depth of the industrial traditions in the village and the people who came to take advantage of it, which in turn influenced the pattern of physical development of the village and the buildings that populated it. The people who created the new industries then stayed in the village including various immigrant groups to the region – first New Englanders, and then throughout the 19th century Irish and German settlers. These groups put their money into houses here because it had a reputation as a place of comfort, wealth, and accomplishment that was based ultimately on the salt industry.

In addition to the MPDF based on the development of the salt industry in Salina, the Washington Square neighborhood contains other buildings that could be nominated to the NRHP under the aegis of previously developed MPD forms, some of which have been included on the NRHP and others which remain in draft form. These MPDF themes include the architecture of Ward Wellington War, the architecture of Archimedes Russell, and Industrial and Large Scale Commercial Buildings. The following buildings may contribute to these MPD forms:

Architecture of Ward Wellington War

- Moyer Automobile Factory, 301-303 Wolf Street
- B. W. Fairchild House, 508 Turtle Street

Architecture of Archimedes Russell

- George Zett House, 702 Danforth Street
- Charles Frank House, 700 Danforth Street

Industrial and Large Scale Commercial Buildings

- Buildings on the south side of North Salina Streets from Turtle Street to Wolf Street, and on both side of Wolf Street from North Salina Street to Park Street
- Unidentified building on the SE corner of Hiawatha Boulevard and 4th North Street
- Moyer Carriage/Automotive factory complex along Exchange, Wolf, and Park Streets
- Original Cathedral Candle Company factory, 510 Kirkpatrick Street
- Former Smith & Caffrey factory, 200 block of Bear Sreet

Local Protection/Designation

The Washington Square neighborhood has a tremendous density of buildings, the vast majority of which are considerably older than 50 years. Unfortunately, many of these buildings, as described in Chapter 5 above, have not retained sufficient integrity, as defined in Chapter 2, to be considered eligible for the NRHP. There are many buildings, however, that, while perhaps not eligible for the NRHP, are nonetheless important to maintaining the sense of history and place in the Washington Square neighborhood. We have identified many buildings during the course of this survey that merit identification and protection at the local level, in the form of local designation. Table 2 presents an extensive but not comprehensive list of these buildings.

In addition to the local designation of theses historic buildings that are important to the history and the fabric of the community, we recommend that that the SOCPA

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Table 2. Buildings Recommended for Local Designation

Street Number	Street Name	Current Building Type
1112	1 st NORTH ST	Single Family
1208	1 st NORTH ST	Single Family
1214	1 st NORTH ST	Single Family
1313	1 st NORTH ST	
1317	1 st NORTH ST	
1405	1 st NORTH ST	Single Family
1511	1 st NORTH ST	Apartment
110	2 nd NORTH ST	
207	2 nd NORTH ST	
403	2 nd NORTH ST	
406	2 nd NORTH ST	
412	2 nd NORTH ST	
213-219	4 TH NORTH ST	Industrial
212-16	BEAR ST	Commercial
714-16	BEAR ST	Two Family
904	CARBON ST	Single Family
908	CARBON ST	Single Family
408	COURT ST	
514	COURT ST	
519	COURT ST	
521	COURT ST	Single Family
712	COURT ST	
713	COURT ST	Two Family
801	COURT ST	
620	COURT ST	Single Family
605	DANFORTH ST	
607	DANFORTH ST	Single Family
608	DANFORTH ST	Apartment
610	DANFORTH ST	Apartment
816	DANFORTH ST	
714	DANFORTH ST	Apartment
801	DANFORTH ST	Apartment
1022	DANFORTH ST	Two Family
2710-12	GRANT BLVD	Two Family
2717-19	GRANT BLVD	Single Family
2724	GRANT BLVD	Single Family
307	KIRKPATRICK ST	Single Family
309	KIRKPATRICK ST	Single Family
505	KIRKPATRICK ST	Two Family
510	KIRKPATRICK ST	Industrial
401	LEMOYNE AVE	Two Family
507-09	LEMOYNE AVE	Two Family

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Street Number	Street Name	Current Building Type
601	LEMOYNE AVE	Apartment
709	LEMOYNE AVE	
730	LEMOYNE AVE	Single Family
734	LEMOYNE AVE	Single Family
819	LEMOYNE AVE	Single Family
835	LEMOYNE AVE	Single Family
928-30	LEMOYNE AVE	Two Family
2400	LODI ST	Commercial
1301	NORTH SALINA ST	Single Family
1303-05	NORTH SALINA ST	Two Family
1629-35	NORTH SALINA ST	Commercial
1637	NORTH SALINA ST	Commercial
1306	PARK ST	Two Family
1700	PARK ST	
1703	PARK ST	Apartment
1411	PARK ST	Apartment
1510	PARK ST	
151-1516	PARK ST	
1706	PARK ST	Apartment
1925	PARK ST	Industrial
1004	SPRING ST	Single Family
1011	SPRING ST	Single Family
1207	SPRING ST	Single Family
1310	SPRING ST	Two Family
1413	SPRING ST	Two Family
419	TURTLE ST	Apartment
509	TURTLE ST	Apartment
513	TURTLE ST	Apartment
612	TURTLE ST	Two Family
706	TURTLE ST	
715	TURTLE ST	
802	TURTLE ST	Apartment
803	TURTLE ST	Two Family
807	TURTLE ST	Two Family
809	TURTLE ST	Two Family
814	TURTLE ST	Single Family
126	WASHINGTON SQ	Two Family
140	WASHINGTON SQ	Apartment
208-214	WOLF ST	Commercial
221-223	WOLF ST	Commercial
229	WOLF ST	Commercial
241-259	WOLF ST	Industrial

establish design guidelines for the neighborhood's designated buildings. In concert with these guidelines, we recommend further that the SOCPA initiate a process of educating the neighborhoods residents about the history of their community, the importance of the buildings in conveying that history, and the availability of potential loans and grants, in order to encourage the care of the buildings and the protection of their historic character.

Additional Research

The buildings that have been identified in this report, particularly those that have not been included in the intensive survey, were identified on the basis of their architectural merit. The surveyors were able to do a modest amount of research to indicate a basic level of significance for those that were included in the intensive survey. However, more research needs to be carried out on individual buildings, as nothing is known about the remaining buildings in the neighborhoods. Given the nature of this community, which included some of the wealthiest citizens of Syracuse in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it is likely that people of at least local significance, those who created and led the various industries in the Washington Square neighborhood, lived in the neighborhood. A large percentage of notable business, community, and political leaders in nineteenth century Syracuse were born in, lived in, or owned property in Salina. The association of these individuals with specific properties has not yet been established, but is possible given research. This research may help to establish the basis for additional recommendations for either National Register eligibility or local designation.

Archaeological Survey and Excavation

Chapter 1 of this report demonstrates that much of the earliest European settlement of the region was at Salt Point and in the area along what is now Hiawatha Boulevard. Historical records indicate that key buildings existed on lots that are now vacant and

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likely to be redeveloped in the future. For example, the first brick building in the area, a three-story hotel built in 1808 by Elisha and Dioclesian Alvord, was located in what is now an empty lot at the southeastern corner of North Salina and Exchange Streets. It would be prudent to document similar sites and to plan for their survey and limited excavation prior to any future building.

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