

American Radiator Company Factory Complex

North Buffalo neighborhood, Buffalo, Erie County

Slide 1: Title Slide

The American Radiator Company Factory Complex, located in Buffalo, Erie County, is a large industrial facility constructed between 1891 and 1952 by the Pierce Steam Heating Company and its successor companies, the American Radiator Company and the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Company. The complex is on the east side of Elmwood Avenue in Buffalo, adjacent to the former New York Central rail lines known as the “Belt Line.” This project is the fourth factory complex to be nominated at this intersection of Elmwood Avenue and the Belt Line, and the third tax credit project undertaken here by developer Rocco Termini.

The American Radiator Company Factory Complex is significant under criterion A in the area of Industry as an important manufacturing and research facility for the largest producer of radiators in the United States at the turn of the twentieth-century. American Radiator not only used the facility to manufacture radiators, but the Institute of Thermal Research, one part of the complex, helped develop and market products and aided in the advancement of the field of steam heating.

The complex is also eligible under criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of a turn-of-the-twentieth century manufacturing facility in Buffalo.

Slide 2: Map

The American Radiator Company Factory Complex consists of three distinct sections related to specific functions of the American Radiator Company production:

- 1.) the Institute of Thermal Research (built 1910 and expanded in 1924)
- 2.) the Equipment Plant (built in stages between 1891 and 1952)
- 3.) the Malleable Foundry (built 1915, expanded several times by 1935).

Slide 3: Institute of Thermal Research

The importance of the Elmwood facility to the company was highlighted by its selection as home for the “Institute of Thermal Research,” a facility that not only pushed the bounds of radiator technology throughout the country, but was highlighted on advertisements, pamphlets, and research papers for its innovations. The first portion of the institute was constructed in 1910 and designed by the architectural firm of Schmidt, Garden & Martin from Chicago. The building was regarded as being designed in an architectural type referred to as “Gardenesque,” a combination of Classical design elements with a Prairie style influence as developed by chief designer Hugh Garden. Although built and designed to complete research, the Institute of Thermal Research also contained company offices, serving as factory administration building as well and exemplifying the factory administration building type.

Slide 4: Equipment Plant

In contrast to the highly designed administration building, the Equipment Plant epitomized the jumbled development common for industrial facilities. Constructed in a piecemeal fashion, each addition had an individual use, such as “Chaplet Making” or “Machine Shop.” In addition, the very valuable “Iron and Wood Pattern Shop” and “Wood Pattern Storage” were far removed from the foundry, probably to protect them from risk of fire, with the “Assembling Department,” “Machine Department,” and “Testing Rooms” between them.

Slide 5: Malleable Foundry

The third component of the factory complex, the Malleable Foundry, was constructed in 1915 to the designs of Chicago architect John E. Youngberg. By 1915, the American Radiator Company was one of the largest outfitters of radiators in the country and could afford to create a large-scale malleable iron foundry for their purposes that did not sacrifice quality for quantity. The facility built in 1915 was originally 81,000 square feet and featured a large furnace at the western end of the building.

This is the American Radiator Company Factory Complex. Any questions?

East Hill Historic District

Springville, Erie County

Sponsor: Village of Springville

Grants: CLG

Slide 1:

The East Hill Historic District is significant as a highly intact collection of residential buildings that reflect the evolution of fashionable architectural styles in the Village of Springville, in Erie County. The Village of Springville is located about an hour south east of Buffalo. This residential corridor, located just east of the historic commercial downtown, developed as the land was subdivided from farmland into more compact, yet stately residential development. East Hill refers to a large hill at the east end of the village on which residential development occurred.

Slide 2:

The period of significance for the East Hill Historic District encompasses the years in which the majority of architectural development occurred, beginning with the construction of the earliest extant resource, a Greek Revival house at 154 East Main Street erected around 1835, and closing in 1935 with the construction of the house at 215 East Main Street. This period spans nearly 100 years of growth from Springville's incorporation through its gradual rise to wealth with the introduction of railroad and eventual stagnation with the presence of the automobile and the post-World War II economy. Within this larger period of significance, the majority of resources were constructed between 1880 and 1920, the years in which there was an economic and population boom.

Slide 3:

The nominated district consists of 61 contributing resources and 31 non-contributing resources. While records are sparse, the majority of buildings appear to have been built by unknown local builders. There is a collection of more high-style buildings, which may have been architect designed, given their scale and unique features, which suggests a trained professional.

Slide 4:

Many of the properties are associated with some of the most influential Springville residents from the century between ca. 1835 and ca.1935, when the village grew to become a prosperous community. While the historic district was home to many business owners and farmers in

Springville, it was also home to two more prominent residents. Dr. Ralph B. Waite, who lived at 367 East Main Street, was a prominent dentist and inventor of an early type of Novocain, derived from cocaine.

The historic district also has ties to Glenn "Pop" Warner, the notable football player and coach who created the "Warner System" of single- and double-wing offences and introduced or perfected elements such as shin guards, the tackling dummy team, the three point stance, and plays such as the screened pass, bootleg, and the spiral punt. Warner was born and lived at 235 East Main Street during his youth, and retained strong ties to the Springville community throughout his life. In 1954, Warner donated funds to the Concord Historical Society that allowed for the purchase of the George E. Crandall House at 98 East Main Street for use a museum that now bears his name.

I should note that this nomination has received one letter of support, from State Assemblyman David DiPietro, and no objections.

This is the East Hill Historic District. Are there any questions?

Holley Village Historic District

Holley, Orleans County

Sponsor: Village of Holley

Grant: Preserve New York

Slide 1:

The Holley Village Historic District encompasses 37 properties that make up the commercial and institutional core of the village of Holley. The historic district centers around a rectilinear village “square” which serves as the hub for a radial street plan that was designed by surveyor Elisha Johnson in 1822. Holley’s distinctive street plan reflects a sophisticated design directly influenced by fashionable city planning ideals of the era. The village’s uncommon layout, designed and oriented to fit into a curve of the Erie Canal’s alignment known as the “Holley Loop,” served as the framework for development of a significant and highly intact collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century commercial, religious, residential, and educational architecture.

Slide 2:

The Holley Village Historic District meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as a good representative collection of locally-significant commercial, residential, religious and civic architecture. The district is also significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its association with the settlement and growth of Holley, which was a small, yet bustling, canal-side (and later railroad) transportation hub and center of commercial activity for the surrounding rural, agrarian region.

Slide 3:

While the Public Square is ringed with commercial buildings that date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the historic district also encompasses a few examples of residential architecture, primarily modest Greek Revival and Italianate examples. Two buildings included in the historic district date to the Erie Canal era of the early 1800s, and are stone buildings built along what had once been the tow path. That path is still discernable today. The district also includes the intact Charles Frisbie House, which is a good example of a Queen Anne style residence.

Slide 4:

The boundaries also encompass several examples of church buildings, such as First Methodist Episcopal Church, constructed at the north end of the square in 1868, shown here. Also included is the former Holley High School, which was constructed in 1930-31. Largely vacant

since the 1970s following the opening of the new high school, Holley High School was selected as one of the Landmark Society of Western New York's "Five to Revive" in 2013.

We are making a small adjustment to the boundary of the historic district map to include the rectory and parsonage for St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church Complex located at 11 and 13 South Main Street as well.

This is the Holley Village Historic District. Are there any questions?

Barna C. Roup House

Perry, Wyoming County

Sponsor: Barna C Roup LLC

Slide 1:

Built in 1898, the Barna C. Roup House is a locally significant Queen Anne style house located in the Village of Perry, Wyoming County, New York. The house was constructed during the village's period of major growth and was owned by Barna C. Roup, a notable local attorney. The Roup House is significant under criterion C in the area of Architecture, as an excellent representative example of the "Free Classic" mode of the Queen Anne style. It further is significant as part of a body of early work in Perry by J. Mills Platt, who became one of Rochester's best known architects, and contributed the design of several civic, religious and institutional buildings to the village of Perry.

The house was later purchased by Dr. W. H. Miller, who in 1927 made some alterations to the building to adapt it for use as his residence and medical offices. He enclosed a porch to the east while dividing the rear of the home into exam rooms and created additional finished space in the attic. The period of significance for the residence begins with its initial construction in 1898 and ends in 1927 with the alterations made by Dr. Miller.

Slide 2:

The building has retained a high degree of integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It embodies a number of distinctive characteristics of its type and period, including its unusual, turreted, wrap-around porch that responds to the house's siting up on a small rise, visible heading away from the main commercial district. The Barna C. Roup House is a good example of the Free Classic variant of the Queen Anne style, which evolved in the late 1800s. Features including the grouped Doric columns on bases, use of turned spindle balustrades and friezes, and the prominent Palladian window at the front gable all are typical elements of the Free Classic variant.

Slide 3:

The Barna C. Roup House is largely intact, but was in precarious condition, with the porch and part of the roof in danger of collapse. After sitting vacant and in foreclosure, the house was recently purchased by the Barna C. Roup LLC. This group is part of the Perry NY LLC, which over the past 10 years has purchased and rehabilitated properties along Main Street in Perry. The Roup House is a new endeavor for the group of local investors, focusing on a residential building, and is utilizing the historic preservation tax credits to bridge the gap between rehabilitation and the market value for resale or rental opportunities.

This is the Barna C. Roup House. Are there any questions?

Sts. Peter and Paul Orthodox Church

Lovejoy Neighborhood, Buffalo, Erie County

Sponsor: Sts. Peter and Paul

Draft: UB Students

Slide 1:

Sts. Peter and Paul Orthodox Church Complex is significant as the primary Russian Orthodox church located in the City of Buffalo, New York. The congregation is the oldest Orthodox Church in Western New York and the oldest church still in operation in the Diocese of New York and New Jersey. The parish is significant as it is the only Orthodox church located in the Lovejoy neighborhood and one of the few located within the City of Buffalo.

The history of the church correlates with the history of Russian immigration to America and in Buffalo, which occurred in three main phases, reflecting the religious persecution and upheaval occurring in Eastern Europe throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The congregation was first established in Buffalo's Lovejoy neighborhood in 1894 by a group of Russians who had fled persecution in their homeland. Atheistic movements, such as the Bolshevik Revolution, greatly influenced the number of immigrants fleeing Russia to freely practice their religion in the United States during the early twentieth century. During this era, Buffalo's Russian/Russian-American population swelled to more than 35 thousand by 1920, precipitating the need for a larger and more substantial worship space, which was constructed in 1932-33. The church represents the history of the Russian community in Lovejoy during these eras, but also served a large Russian population throughout the Buffalo/Niagara region. Because of its strong associations with Buffalo's growing Russian and Eastern European immigrant community, the Sts. Peter and Paul Orthodox Church is significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History.

Slide 2:

In addition to its cultural significance, Sts. Peter and Paul Orthodox Church also satisfies the requirements of Criterion C in the area of architecture. The church, designed in 1932 by local architect Joseph E. Fronczak, is as a good, locally significant example of a Byzantine Revival style cross-in-square plan church. The ornamentation of the building derives from the complex, highly detailed Byzantine architectural tradition, but also reflects the simplification and geometric forms of the Art Deco era. The complex also contains a good example of a mid-twentieth century Modern designed parish hall, and a rectory and garage reflects early twentieth century residential architecture.

The period of significance begins with the construction of the earliest extant building associated with the church complex, the parish house and storage building built ca. 1912, and ends in 1965 with the construction of the Parish Hall, encompassing the era in which the present church complex was developed.

Slide 3, 4, 5:

Sts Peter and Paul Orthodox Church is also significant in the area of Art, as its plain stucco walls are contrasted by the vivid and gilded murals of Russian-born artist Nicholas Zadorozhny. Four murals are located in the pendentives that support the drum of the central dome. The largest mural is located in the half-dome above the sanctuary in the apse, behind the iconostasis. This work depicts the Holy Trinity. The murals were completed in 1948.

I should note that the initial draft for this nomination was prepared by a group of students at the University of Buffalo's new Advanced Graduate Certificate in Historic Preservation and MS. Arch in Historic Preservation program.

This is the Sts. Peter and Paul Orthodox Church. Are there any questions?

Burton Hall, Easton, Washington County

Burton Hall has been a building of exceptional importance to the Town of Easton since its completion in 1901. Long the nexus of social, educational and political activity in the town, this building was constructed through the philanthropy of lifelong Easton resident Isaac A. Burton, who generously financed its construction. In 1900 Burton, a retired banker and farmer, offered the town \$5,000 to fund the erection of a mixed-use building to serve as a place of assembly for Easton residents and as the center of town government, mandating only that the town make small interest payments on the sum during his lifetime; he additionally pledged monies for the town's library, which was to be contained therein. Burton, whose failing health did not allow him to attend the dedication ceremony in September 1901, died in December 1902, thereby freeing the town from its financial obligation to him. Judge Thomas Lillie, a speaker at the dedication ceremony, reminded Easton residents of Burton's generosity and implored them "to keep the hall always open for the uses which he [Burton] intended it."¹ Burton Hall was designed by Saratoga Springs-based architect R. Newton Brezee (1851-1929), a preeminent architectural practitioner in this era, and built by local carpenter Horace Dodds of Center Cambridge, and it remains in large measure as constructed at that time, notwithstanding minor modifications made in 1926 and more recently. It served from 1901 until 1949 as the

¹"Burton Hall dedicated in Easton," information included in "Our Century" column, *The Salem Press*, 7 January 1999.

location of the town's circulating library, until a new building was erected, directly across Route 40, to serve that function. Burton Hall has since the time of its completion offered itself for a wide range of purposes, among them various entertainments, Grange events, and local business, political and social meetings, in addition to more conventional town functions such as the principal meeting place of local government and as a polling place. It continues to serve as the focal point of town government and it is there that court proceedings and other town business are dispensed. Architecturally, Brezee's design for the exterior was executed in a manner which affiliates it with Neoclassical and Colonial Revival impulses. The interior layout allowed for a large space for public assembly in addition to areas dedicated to town functions, among them the circulating library and the clerk's office. Few buildings, if any, can speak as ably to the history of Easton since 1900 as Burton Hall, given the direct association between it and various facets of local life and its continuing function in the manner intended by its erectors. The building is being nominated in the local context in association with Criterion A and C, in the areas of Architecture, Art, and Social History. Significance in the area of Art is being invoked given the survival of an early, if not original, stage curtain. It remains an important legacy of Isaac Burton's philanthropy to Easton and shares considerable associations with the community's history in the years after 1900.

The First Presbyterian Church Complex, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County

The First Presbyterian Church Complex is an exceptional architectural resource located in the Village of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, New York. The church, designed by the Cleveland, Ohio-based architect Sidney Rose Badgley and completed in 1893, was the third house-of-worship erected for this congregation, following those previously built on the same property ca. 1820 and 1844. Badgley, a native of Ontario, Canada, was a prolific architect who executed commissions in both his native country and the United States, and whose American work is most closely associated with the City of Cleveland. The nominated church is representative, stylistically, of the Romanesque Revival style, with palpable indicators of the influence of architect H.H. Richardson's personal interpretation of this mode, and is additionally significant for its interior, which incorporates distinctive elements of both the auditorium and Akron plans, which were popular in this era of ecclesiastical design and characteristic features of churches designed by Badgley. Heightening the effect of the building's imposing scale and fully developed design was its construction with locally quarried Gouverneur marble, a regional stone known for its tremendous quality and durability. The commercial quarrying of this distinctive stone represented one aspect of the region's remarkable mineral wealth, which brought prosperity to Gouverneur in this era. The sophistication of the church's design was not lost on period observers in St. Lawrence County, as noted in an account offered at the time

the building was dedicated, “It is an ornament to the village and should be an object of pride to the entire county.” It remains remarkably intact, inside and out, to the date of its erection at the end of the nineteenth century, with minimal alterations. In addition to the church, this nomination includes the adjacent manse, which was built in 1904 and which offers itself as an example of Queen Anne-style domestic design. Like the church, it is highly intact and retains most of its original character-defining architectural features. The property is being nominated in association with Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as both buildings are highly intact specimens of their representative type, period and style. The church’s significance in this context is manifold; it embodies any number of principles of large-scale Late Victorian-era religious design, with its Romanesque styling, aspects of both the auditorium and Akron plans, and as an important example of the work of Canadian-born architect Sidney R. Badgley.

The Uplands, Keene Valley, Essex County

The Uplands is an impressively scaled and highly intact example of seasonal Adirondack camp architecture erected in two principal phases between ca. 1910 and ca. 1925 in the Keene Valley area of Essex County, New York. The earliest portions of this sprawling domestic complex were erected for Joseph T. Alling of Rochester, New York, a well-known citizen of that city and a noted philanthropist whose business interests were centered in paper and, in later years, electronics manufacturing. In 1922 the house and property were purchased by Samuel Thorne of Rye, New York, an attorney. Like the Allings, the Thornes had summered at the nearby Ausable Club, beginning in 1915, prior to acquiring The Uplands. Shortly after the Thorne’s purchase the original Alling house was aggrandized, ca. 1925, with the construction of a new south block and an attached laundry wing, along with a detached ice house and automobile garage to the immediate south. The house presently continues to largely convey its appearance from the period ca. 1910-25, without significant alteration or modification. Although built as a seasonal camp in a rugged and mountainous setting, the architecture of The Uplands does not exhibit the distinctive rustic vernacular referred to popularly as the Adirondack style, which found broad expression in seasonal camp architecture in that region at the turn of the twentieth century, and instead exhibits what at first glance appears more conventional Late Victorian styling and aspects which associate it with the Shingle Style. Nevertheless, the design exhibits rustic sentiment, particularly in regards to features of the interior design, while the exterior, with its horizontal emphasis, deeply projecting eaves and abstracted detailing, suggests the influence of newer and more progressive influences. While an incomplete set of blueprints for the original ca. 1910 house built for Alling have been identified—these were discovered in the house in recent years— these are unmarked and fail to identify the architectural office responsible for the design, and the architect for both

the initial and the subsequent ca. 1925 building campaigns remains unknown. The Uplands is being nominated in association with Criteria A and C, in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation and Architecture, respectively, as an outstanding and remarkably intact example of seasonal Adirondack camp architecture built during the first quarter of the twentieth century. It remains a fully developed expression of this type which survives in a highly intact and evocative mountain setting.

St. Francis de Sales Parish Complex, Geneva, Ontario County

Slide 1--St Francis de Sales Parish is the oldest Roman Catholic parish in the city of Geneva and for a long time, was the only Roman Catholic parish from 1832 to 1904. Even though the parish was established early in the nineteenth century, the period of significance for the complex is from 1864 to 1955, reflecting the expansion of the extant property and the construction of the four buildings that make up the parish complex.

Slide 2—The property is significant for social history and architecture (Criteria A and C). The extant church dates from 1864 and has Gothic Revival and Romanesque features. The interior of the church was remodeled in 1935 to celebrate the centennial of the dedication of the first church and still retains much of the decoration work done by Lusk Studios of Rochester. The memorial stained glass windows were added at the same time. The only “change” is the chancel which was severely damaged in a 1965 arson fire.

Slide 3—Next to the church is the rectory that was originally built in 1868 and expanded in 1874. It appears that the rectory also received an early twentieth century interior updating, as indicated by the dining room with built-in cupboards and cabinets, decorative fireplaces and leaded glass windows in the main stairwell. During the renovations of the church (1935), the rectory was also used for weddings for parish members.

Slide 4—The two remaining buildings on the property are a school and convent, both built in 1874. Seen here is the convent, used for housing the Sisters of St. Joseph who taught in the school. The two images on the left clearly show the 1910 expansion of the building, and the image in the lower right is of the chapel that was part of that expansion. The convent now houses the offices of Catholic Charities of the Finger Lakes, and much of the interior historic fabric is retained in the offices.

Slide 5—Between the rectory and the convent is the school, also built in 1874, expanded in 1909 and given a new one story wing in 1955 that is now used as a parish hall. You can see the entrance to the hall in the extreme right in the lower right image. The school is also the reason for this nomination: Catholic Charities is planning to use federal tax credits to rehabilitate the building into senior housing.

Slide 6—The school was in use until 1981, when it was used for offices, but became vacant around 2005, except for the parish hall. In spite of its vacancy, the building is still largely intact, suffering only from deferred maintenance and donating the chalkboards to an Amish school. The complex still houses an active parish and the plans to convert the school will allow both the parish and Catholic Charities to continue their mission of service to the local community, while preserving a well-known building with strong emotional connections to the neighborhood.

We have support from the Parish and Catholic Charities for the listing and more importantly, a signed statement of support from the Diocese of Rochester.

PARK AVENUE AND STATE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, BROCKPORT, MONROE CO.

Slide 1—Brockport is a Certified Local Government and this nomination is being funded by a CLG grant. As you saw in the nomination draft, the district roughly parallels the listed commercial historic district (NR listed 2004) and contains 61 contributing residences, one park (seen in the upper left), a town/village hall/museum and one church, which was individually listed in the registers in 1999. The lower right slide is a view of State Street and the rest are views of Park Avenue.

Slide 2—The period of significance for the district is ca. 1820 to 1930, reflecting the village's beginnings as a canal town, through its period of industrial growth, which is nicely described in the nomination narrative. Work done by a local researcher identified buildings in the district constructed by early builders and the various updates and "modernizations" made to several houses as they changed owners.

Slide 3—The streets in the village were first laid out in 1820 and the nominated district was completely built out by 1930. Examples of extant architecture range from early nineteenth century Greek Revival to Italianate and several version of Queen Anne.

Slide 4—Spring Street in the upper image has some of the best examples of Colonial Revival residential architecture that marks the end period of district. The district also contains some examples of more modest nineteenth century housing, including houses at the east end of State Street that were workers' housing built by the Gordon Family who ran a sawmill/lumbering operation in the village.

We have one letter of support from one homeowner, and judging by the public information meeting held last February, the majority of the residents and the mayor support the district's listing in the registers.

Questions? Comments?

Nineteenth Ward/Rochester nominations: As I mentioned at the last meeting, the Landmark Society of Western New York and the Nineteenth Ward Association sponsored four historic district nominations. Two were presented at the last meeting and the final two are being presented today. Like the previous two nominations, the districts are significant for community planning and development (Criterion A) and architecture (Criterion C). These districts were also sponsored by a grant from the Preservation League of New York State.

Slide 1: The Chili-West Historic District reflects the early development of the Nineteenth Ward since its streets were originally part of the town of Gates that got annexed to the city of Rochester in stages, beginning in the 1870s. The main core of the district is a wedge shaped area that is “bookended” (to borrow a term from the consultant) on the west by a Catholic Church complex, (click mouse!) now owned by a different religious group and on the east by the West Avenue Methodist Church, (click mouse) which still maintains a presence.

Slide 2: The two major roads in the district are Chili and West Avenues and we are looking at Chili Avenue here, so named since it was the main road to the Town of Chili west of Rochester. The district is large, containing roughly 329 primary contributing buildings, mostly residences, with a period of significance extending from 1874 (the date of the first annexation) to 1935, when the district was completely built out.

Slide 3: Here we have the extreme west edge of the district that contains a small block of commercial buildings across from the former St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church complex. The map in the upper right shows the area from roughly around the time of the first annexation and the red line marks the boundary between the town of Gates and the city of Rochester. Lozier Street is the most westerly residential street in the district, extending between Chili and West Avenues.

Slide 4: The south side of West Avenue marks the northern edge of the district and contains some of the earliest extant architecture, large houses and one of a few early twentieth century apartments buildings, the Westmoor (c. 1925), located at 327 West Ave. As explained in the nomination, only one side of West Avenue is included due to industrial and large non-historic housing units development on the northside.

Slide 5: The streets in the district have a wide variety of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture represented, with the majority of the housing stock constructed between 1885 and 1905. The Nineteenth Ward falls into an eligible census tract, which would allow property owners to take advantage of tax credit programs to maintain their buildings.

Slide 6: Buildings in the district illustrate the beginning of the Nineteenth Ward as a newly developing residential area responding to the need for housing as Rochester rapidly became a major industrial city in western New York State. Large tracts were purchased and subdivided by developers as the demand for housing for workers and managers grew and more areas were annexed to the city. Since this is the third (and fourth time) you're reading the story of the development of the Nineteenth Ward, I won't bore you with a repetition.

To date, we have one letter of support and one letter of objection. Questions? Comments?

Sibley-Elmdorf Historic District

Slide 1- Several blocks south of the Chili-West is the Sibley-Elmdorf Historic District, so named since the land the streets were carved out of were originally part of Rochester industrialist Hiram Sibley's large estate that his heirs subdivided and sold as the Sibley Tract. The Elmdorf Tract was a turn-of-the-twentieth century south of the Sibley Tract and the maps illustrate the rush to meet the demand for housing. The period of significance is slightly later than Chili-West, beginning in 1904 with the first streets laid out and ending in 1947, with the end of construction.

Slide 2: The district has a nice variety of early twentieth century domestic architecture, and like Chili-West, the majority tend to fall into the Colonial Revival category and American Foursquare categories but it does have a large number of Arts and Crafts and Tudor style buildings.

Slide 3: the two major north-south streets in the district are Woodbine and Wellington Avenues, with Woodbine having a distinctive bend near Aberdeen Park. We're looking at two views of Woodbine and a view looking across Aberdeen Park from Woodbine in the upper right.

Slides 4-5-6: These slides of the various streets in the district give you a good view of the extant historic architecture and integrity of the district.

Slide 7: The non-residential properties in the district are a church at the north end of Wellington Avenue, the former Westminster Presbyterian Church, constructed ca. 1915 and two schools at the extreme ends of the district. The school in the lower left is the School 16, an elementary school built in 1913 and added onto in 1915, 1917 and 1921, indicating the rapid growth of the neighborhood. The building in the lower right is West High School at 501 Genesee Street, originally building in 1905, designed by prominent Rochester architect J. Foster Warner.

Any questions? Comments?

(1) Horace Mann School, 602 Craig Street, Schenectady

Consultant: Michael Lopez of the Troy Architecture Program (TAP)

Criterion A: Public education, in response to the **doubling of population** in Schenectady (1st decade, 20th C.), associated with the growth of **ALCO** (American Locomotive Company) and **GE** (General Electric)

- Associated with **broad educational reform** in the city (free textbooks, special education, school meals, open-air classes, ungraded ESL support)
- **Superintendent Abraham Roger Brubacher** began his tenure 1908
- **Charles Proteus Steinmetz** was on the Board of Education and elected President in 1912

Criterion C: Architecture, specifically Progressive-era improvements in fire safety, lighting, and academic space

- Built by city engineers and architects (anonymous)
- Intended to **emphasize importance of education**
 - Large Palladian windows above their main entrances
 - Use of stone and contrasting brick
 - Decorative panels on the pavilions
- **Good integrity** on upper floors; first floor spaces preserved but broken up with cubicles during use as medical clinic

Period: 1907 (Construction) – **1960** (Beginning of population decline in Sch'tady)

Comparables: Franklin School (on Register since 1983)

Reason for Nomination: Hamilton Hill project by **The Community Builders**

- Reusing 2 schools for affordable/senior housing
- Also rehabilitating a number of houses
- Goal to create a community sense of renewal
- Currently rehabilitating Mooradian Building in Troy

Built in 1908 as part of an aggressive building campaign to accommodate soaring student enrollment in the public schools, the Horace Mann School (first named the Craig Street School) is locally significant within the Hamilton Hill neighborhood of in Schenectady, NY. It meets National Register Criterion A for education because of its association with the development of the local public school system and Criterion C for architecture because of its representation of Progressive-period school construction. The design of the Horace Mann School took into account concerns about fire safety, proper lighting, and academic space; its fire resistant materials, fenestration, and layout are representative of the development and standardization of school design between 1900 and 1910. Its period of significance is its date of construction, 1908, to the beginning of the city's population decline in 1960.

(2) St. Columba School, 400 Craig Street, Schenectady

Part of the same Community Builders project as Horace Mann

***Consultant:* Michael Lopez of the Troy Architecture Program (TAP)**

Integrity: Strong integrity in terms of retention of **interior features** (auditorium, classroom cloakrooms and blackboards, corridors, science lab)

Criterion A: Parochial education, in response to the **national implementation** of a separate system of parochial schools to preserve Catholic identity and the **local development of national parishes** in the city of Schenectady

- Poor Farm land sold by County for development in early 20th C
- St. Columba Parish founded for the Irish in 1907
- Horace Mann School (2 blocks away) opened in 1907
- Associated with the building campaigns of **Bishop Edmond F. Gibbons**

Criterion C: Architecture, additional improvements in ventilation and construction, plus **Collegiate Gothic style**

- Locally-important architects from Albany: **Walter H. van Guysling**, and **M.L. & H. G. Emery**
- Guysling's other NR buildings feature whimsical interpretations of Dutch architecture: Hudson River Day Line (Albany); R.B. Wing Building (Albany); also Gothic Revival Philip Schuyler School (shares details with St. Columba)
- Emery brothers' NR buildings: Beaux Arts Elks Lodge (Albany – only façade remains); Gothic steeple of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church

***Period of Significance:* 1923** (Construction) – **1960** (Beginning of population decline in Schenectady)

Reason for Nomination: Hamilton Hill project by **The Community Builders**

- Currently occupied by the Boys and Girls Club of Schenectady
- **Hoping to relocate to more modern facilities** when the affordable housing program begins

St. Columba School in Schenectady, NY, is an intact example of an early twentieth-century school that is locally significant under criterion A in the area of education because of its association with the twentieth-century growth of local parochial schools in the Diocese of Albany. The diocese's Catholic schools were seen as a means of protecting the Catholic faith and preserving the cultural heritage upon which the area's immigrant parishes were founded. The school served as a unifying force for Schenectady's Irish population, the city's oldest immigrant group, which by the 1920s was dispersed throughout the city. The school also drew students from the mix of Italians and Poles in the immediate Hamilton Hill neighborhood.

In addition, St. Columba School is significant under criterion C in the area of architecture because it exemplifies the standardized school design of its era. Specifically, the 1923 building's reinforced concrete construction, spacious lofty classrooms, and expansive banks of windows illustrate concerns and standards related to fireproofing and safety, as well as optimal ventilation, heating, and lighting to promote a healthy learning environment. Noted Albany architects Walter H. van Guysling and M.L. and H.G. Emery designed St. Columba School following these standards.

The building's construction date of 1923 to the beginning of the area's population decline in 1960 serves as its period of significance.

(3) Globe Woolen Company Mills, Court & Stark Streets, Utica

Consultant: Kimberly Konrad Alvarez of Landmark Consulting

Historic District: 4 Complexes/ 12 Buildings

1. **Woolen Mill complex** (built 1872-3)
 2. **Worsted Mill complex** (built 1886)
 3. **Storehouse #2** (built 1872-3)
 4. **Storehouse #3** (built 1872-3)
- Complex best understood in terms of **2 ownerships** (Globe Woolen Company and American Woolen Company) and **3 expansion periods** (initial construction, addition of worsted manufacturing, incorporation into the AMC's production network – 2nd decade, 20th C.)
 - **High integrity** – current owner of Mills #1, #2, and #4 deserves great credit

Criterion A: Industry/Processing/Extraction: Manufacturing Facility

- One of Utica's dominant industries
 - Size enabled by introduction of steam power in mid-19th C
- One of the most intact mill complexes in the city
- Important collection of industrial structures representing the organization of production/labor
 - Ramps between Mills #1 and #2 allowed work to be moved from floor to floor
 - **Outbuildings** provided additional finishing: **pressing, dyeing, drying**
 - Another set associated w/ **shift from steam → electric power**
- Associated with **Theodore S. Faxton**, locally-important industrialist and philanthropist

Criterion C: Architecture, representative work of **Azel J. Lathrop**

- Self-taught architect; began as a craftsman and builder
- Architect of NR-listed bank in Boonville and several prominent buildings in Utica

Period: **1873** (Construction) – **1953** (Closing of mill by AMC)

Reason for Nomination: 3 owners

- NR sought for redevelopment as mixed housing, retail, and commercial space by the Miller-Valentine Group: Multifamily Asset Management/ Affordable Housing Development (Cincinnati, OH)
- Storehouses #2 and #3 owned and fully occupied by local developer and Boilermaker Road Race, Inc. (finish line in front of Mill #1)

The Globe Woolen Company Mills (known locally as Globe Mills) are significant under Criterion A as an historic district for their association with one of Utica's dominant industries, as one of the most intact woolen mill complexes still extant in the city, and as an important collection of industrial structures representing the organization of production and labor in the Northeastern United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition, the mills are significant under Criterion C because they reflect the industrial architectural standards of their time and are a representative work of the prominent local architect, Azel J. Lathrop, under the patronage of one of Utica's leading benefactors, Theodore S. Faxton. The Globe Woolen Company was originally organized in 1847, and their first mill was built on this site fronting Court Street that same year. The mill was located alongside Nail Creek and a large retention pond despite the fact that the mill utilized steam-driven equipment. The company suffered a disastrous fire in 1871 that leveled the small complex of mill buildings. (Fig.6) Almost immediately, the company built the nominated complex, with larger and more substantial buildings in the latest Italianate style filling much of the block delimited by Court and Stark Streets. Noteworthy businessman and civic leader, Theodore S. Faxton, a large stock holder and founding member of the Globe Woolen Company, served as president of the company from 1855 until his death in 1881. Faxton was instrumental in rebuilding the complex, involving local architect and builder Azel Lathrop to design and supervise the construction of the four-story mill buildings. In 1916, the mill complex was sold to the American Woolen Company, a New England firm that owned a large number of textile mills up and down the East Coast. The Globe Mills continued in operation in Utica until 1930 after which they were run on and off on a skeleton basis until the company was liquidated in 1953 and the property sold in 1955. Since the closing and sale, these buildings have served as a reminder of the significance of the Globe Woolen Company Mills during the economic and cultural heyday of the city.

The grouping of buildings also illustrates typical mill construction of the period, which was characterized by the use of slow-burning materials of brick, heavy timber framing, slate or metal roofs along with large windows, and wide open floor plates with heavy wood flooring to absorb the vibrations of machinery. Functionally, the complex includes two large mill buildings – one of which housed woolen manufacturing and the other worsted manufacturing – with a number of adjacent ancillary supporting structures for raw material storage, power generation or finishing processes.

The period of significance for this historic district spans 80 years, beginning with the construction of the current mill property in 1873 until its final closure and shut down as a mill in 1953.

(4) Rice-Dodge-Burgess Farm, West Winfield (Herkimer Co)

Initiated by Joe Novitski and owner Susan Huxtable

Historic District: 6 Components

1. Building – **Stone house** (1830)
2. Building – **Timber-framed barn** (early to mid-19th c.)
3. Structure – **Stone smoke house** (early to mid-19th c.)
4. Site – **Dodge family graveyard**
5. Structure – **Dam, mill pond, and mill ruins** (between 1815-1830)
6. Site – **Farm fields** (56.7 acres)

- Part of the growth – and disappearance – of the **hamlet of Chepachet**
- Associated with a local land developer (**Charles Rice**) and two generations of a notable local family (**Sanders Dodge** and **Sarah Dodge Burgess**)
 - Since the death of Sarah Dodge Burgess, has **remained in the extended family** up to the current owner **Susan Huxtable**
 - Sarah's great-grandson was **Charles Bissell Gere, Jr.**, Syracuse preservationist

Integrity: **Outstanding** – **Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling**

- Land recently placed unto a conservation trust w/ Otsego Land Trust

Criterion A: Agriculture, representative post-Revolutionary, settlement-era farm

- From **late 18th frontier subsistence** and **early 19th century land speculation**
- Through **mid-19th century local manufacture and mixed farm production**
- To the **late 19th century dairy industry** and the **early 20th century heritage tourism** that still characterizes the area

Criterion C: Architecture, Vernacular **Federal** style with mixed **Greek Revival interior** features; fanlight over entrance

Period of Significance: 1830 – 1923

- Significant Dates: **1830, 1835, 1889**

Phone call of Support from **State Senator James Seward** (51st District)

The Rice-Dodge-Burgess Farm is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of agriculture for its association with the evolution of agricultural industry in central New York and as a representative example of a settlement-era farm that evolved over two centuries to reflect those changes. The 56.7-acre nominated farm includes a stone house, outbuildings, graveyard, dam, mill pond, mill ruins, and fields. Its most significant building is the outstanding, early 18th century, New England-plan stone house, locally-significant under Criterion C. The period of significance begins in 1830, when Charles Rice, a landowner and early Winfield settler, built the stone house on a knoll overlooking Chepachet Pond and mills. Five years later, Rice sold the improved farm complex to Sanders edge, son of another early settler. The period of significance ends in 1923 with the death of owner Sarah Dodge Burgess, Dodge's heir and daughter.

The Rice-Dodge-Burgess Farm exemplifies the arc of development in central New York south of the Mohawk River – from late 18th frontier subsistence and early 19th century land speculation, through mid-19th century local manufacture and mixed farm production, to the late 19th century dairy industry and the early 20th century heritage tourism that still characterizes the area. The stone house and its remaining outbuildings and structures are also the most intact surviving features of the hamlet of Chepachet, named by late 18th century settlers from the vicinity of Chepachet, Rhode Island.

Throughout the 19th century, the economy of the community was transformed by continually-improving networks of roads, canals, and railroads that supported manufacturing and commerce as well as mixed agriculture and dairy farming. However, by the early 20th century, these same transportation links hollowed out the community by facilitating competition from urban factories and more efficient farms in western New York State and the Great Plains. The area, while still prosperous, lost almost all of its value-added agricultural industries (and at least half of its population) and reverted to raw milk production. Much of the hamlet and all of the mills on Chepachet Pond have disappeared, leaving the stone house of the Rice-Dodge-Burgess Farm little changed since its construction in 1830.

The house itself is especially significant for its character-defining features and integrity in terms of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It was been owned and cared for by a single extended family for the past 180 years and is an eloquent witness to the past.

Feedback from the State Review Board

Horace Mann School: Request for more information on architect

- Not known by name
- May have been the City Architect at the time: W. Thomas Wooley
 - Designed another contemporary school: Brandywine
 - Moved to Auburn in 1908
 - Reference made in 1909 Proceedings of the Common Council – Department of Engineering Report that the work on the next round of schools had been completed in that department (no reason given)

Globe Woolen Company Mills: Request on brownfields status

- Consultant reports that “a SEQR Phase 1 study was performed as part of the due diligence process and the site was found to be clean with no recommendations to proceed to a Phase 2 review.”
- Main School **Supported by Assemblymember Ellen Jaffee, Sen. Kirsten Gillebrand**
- 45 Mountain Avenue, Hillburn, Rockland County
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- [Façade] Main School is significant at the state level under Criterion A in the areas of Law and Social History as the focus of a prominent school desegregation battle in 1943. Developed by the managers of a local ironworks, the hamlet of Hillburn grew during the late nineteenth century. The community’s white residents lived on Hillburn’s ordered streets, while the black community lived in the hollow to the west.
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- [Brook School / Main School] By 1888, the local school district included a white and a black school. Racially separate facilities were formally legalized by 1896 federal law and by a similar New York State law in 1899. In 1912, Main School was built to replace the white community’s aging frame school. The light-filled, airy concrete and hollow tile school with eight classrooms presented a marked contrast to the small, frame Brook School for black students. Over the next several decades, discontent over the unequal, segregated educational facilities grew within Hillburn’s black community. Both local action and an NAACP appeal failed in 1931, as segregated schools remained legal under New York law. When the discriminatory law was overturned in 1938, Hillburn’s school board failed to act.
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- [Women / Leaving Hillburn] In 1943, the Suffern Central High School, a new centralized school which would house the 7th through 12th grades for the district, was completed. The change left enough room for all of

Hillburn's elementary students to attend Main School, but the school board made no move to integrate the Main and Brook Schools. Empowered by improved economic conditions, models of strong female leadership in the community, and examples of successful school boycotts across the northeast, Hillburn's black community decided to take a stand against the school board. A coalition of black parents reached out to the NAACP for legal assistance and coordinated a strike against Brook School.

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- [Summons & New City photos] Thurgood Marshall, the young head of the NAACP's legal department, assisted the community with its petition against the school board and appeal to the New York State Board of Education. The school board quickly established a new, gerrymandered zoning for the district, refused the parents' attempts to enroll their children at Main School, and issued summons to the parents of truant students. About a month after the strike began, the State Commissioner of Education heard Thurgood Marshall and the school board's counsel.
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- [All Enrolled] After completing an investigation, Commissioner George D. Stoddard ruled that Brook School should be closed and that all students, regardless of race, should attend Main School. The decision brought a swift end to one of the last, if not the last, formally segregated schools in New York State.
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- [Interiors] The events in Hillburn were widely covered by regional, state, and national media and the result was a small, but important victory for the NAACP. The battle inspired a bill, a poem, and encouraged white and black activists, particularly in New York City and its suburbs, to fight *de facto* neighborhood educational segregation in other communities.
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- [Interiors] Shocked by the decision, Hillburn's white parents swiftly enrolled their students in regional private schools; after a few years, integration gradually became a reality at Main School. The school was used as Hillburn's primary elementary school through 1968 and currently functions as the school district's administration building. In 2002, the school district expunged the records of the 49 students four truant by the school board nearly 60 years earlier and supported the installation of a monument honoring Thurgood Marshall in front of the building.

Daniel and Henry P. Tuthill Farm

- 1146 Main Road, Jamesport, Suffolk County
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- [Overview] The Daniel and Henry P. Tuthill Farm is significant under Criterion C as an intact example of a Greek Revival farmhouse on the north fork of Long Island. Although the Greek Revival was popular during the early 19th century, few farmers on the north fork built homes wholly in the style, instead preferring to add stylistic elements to typical vernacular forms.
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- [Façade / Door] Built ca. 1840 by Daniel Tuthill, the small house's one-and-a-half story, gable-front design is typical of modest interpretations of the Greek Revival style. A young farmer, Tuthill likely intended to express his success and worldliness through his choice of the regionally unusual style. During the late nineteenth century, a later generation of Tuthills added the Queen Anne-style wraparound porch and west wing.
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- [Interiors] Historic trim and details have been retained on the interior. House is currently being used as a real estate office, and as you can see the partitions made it difficult to photograph. The owners are listing the house with the intention of using historic tax credits to rehabilitate the property for a new, more compatible commercial use.

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- [Side view] The Tuthill farm is additionally significant under Criterion A in the area of agriculture as a representative example of a historic family farmstead on the north fork. Its intact collection of farm buildings, including a late 19th century barn, a ca. 1930 potato barn and early 20th century outbuilding reflect the Tuthill family's response to regional changes in agricultural practices.
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- [Two barns] By the nineteenth century, improvements in transportation and agricultural practice enabled north fork farmers to expand into larger-scale diversified commercial agriculture. As the century went on, the Tuthill family transitioned away from larger-scale diversified farming toward smaller-scale truck and market farming.
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- [Two barn individuals] The barn, built ca. 1884, facilitated the necessary storage and work space for these operations. Potato and cauliflower became the region's primary cash crops during the early 19th century. Potato barns, which were typically built into the ground near the side of the road, provided cooler storage conditions for the root crop. By the mid-twentieth century, family farming on the north fork declined due to the dual pressures of suburbanization and farm consolidation. Although it is no longer used for agricultural purposes, the Tuthill farm and outbuildings continue to reflect the long history of family farming on the north fork.
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- ***letter of support from Georgette Case, Riverhead Town Historian**
- ***coming in as a tax credit project**
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The Babylon Library

- 117 West Main Street, Babylon, Suffolk County
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- [Façade] The Babylon Library, designed by architect Arthur D. Pickering in 1911, is locally significant under Criterion C as an intact, representative example of the Neoclassical Revival style popular in public architecture in the early 20th century. The monumental, symmetrical style offered a sense of grandeur to civic buildings. Many early Carnegie funded libraries featured classical revival designs; this model of the library as a "temple of knowledge," impressive piece of architecture, and symbol of a community's cultivated taste was replicated across the country for projects of all sizes. The Babylon Library offers a modest, smaller-scale example of the grand library design.
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- [Side elevation] The library is additionally significant under Criterion A for education as a local reflection of a national trend of establishing libraries in smaller villages and towns across the country during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Babylon Library originated as a small book circle founded by local women in 1887. After membership grew to nearly 100 subscribers in 1908, the group's leaders began to envision creating a formal public library.
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- [Open interior] In 1909, the library formed a building committee and toured other Long Island libraries as well as prominent libraries in New York state and southern New England for ideas. The husband of one of the three women of the committee owned the only car in the village, and they put plenty of miles on it in their search! The committee chose Pickering's simple Neoclassical design which met their requirement that the library beautify the village and honor the individuals who had contributed to its construction. On the interior, curved

plaster ceilings marked the different areas of the library and the open plan allowed the librarians the flexibility to modify shelving and space over time.

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- [Corner / Receiving room] Receiving room was used for small programs and quiet reading space. Educational programs were held in the library during the evenings soon after the library's dedication. The building was maintained as a social library until 1933, when the village began giving it a yearly subsidy. The library remained open until 1968, when a larger library was built to serve the growing community. The building currently houses the Babylon Historical and Preservation Society.

Cottage in the Pines

- 1200 Route 42, Deer Park, NY 12780
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- [Façade] The Cottage in the Pines is locally significant under Criterion A for entertainment and tourism for its association with turn-of-the-century recreational boarding house culture in the Shawangunk Mountains. It is also locally significant under Criterion C as an intact example of the vanishing vernacular boarding houses typical of the region.
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- [Historic image] Built ca. 1895 by Peter Dunwald and his wife, Mary, this property is a good example of a late Victorian era vernacular building designed to serve as a boarding house. The couple and their family had recently moved from New York City and hoped to take advantage of the booming tourism market. Typical of other boarding houses in the region, the design of the Cottage in the Pines blended its simplified Queen Anne style with elements indicative of leisure and resort architecture. The large and airy white painted house featured wooden fish-scale siding, a chisel-point slate roof, an irregular plan typical of late nineteenth century residential design, and a large wrap-around porch supported by rustic unpeeled logs.
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- [Door / Dining Room] By the late nineteenth century, railroad lines connecting New York City with the mountains had made it easy for families to take summer vacations to the Shawangunk and Catskill mountains. Boarding houses, which provided less expensive accommodations than hotels or resorts, sprang up along the roads near each railroad stop. The property's location only eight miles from the major railroad hub of Port Jervis made it attractive to tourists. Peter Dunwald boasted the property's excellent food, 180 foot piazza, large rooms, cool air, and recreational opportunities in New York City area newspapers.
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- [Living room / Staircase] The Cottage in the Pines is a remarkably intact example of a boarding house, and has survived with few alterations. It retains the public spaces, large porch, spacious, airy rooms, and surrounding landscape that are characteristic of resorts of this era in New York.
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- [CIP property / Site Plan] The property is additionally significant under Criterion A for commerce for its association with the Dunwald family's varied and successful businesses. In addition to running the boarding house, family members were involved in farming, quarrying, lumbering, and a construction business. The represent the efforts of an energetic family making a successful living in the small community of Rio as railroad-related boarding house tourism in the Shawangunks began to dwindle.
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- [Bungalow / Sawmill / Shop] The Dunwald family built a sawmill, made masonry products during the winter, and kept the boarding house running by growing, harvesting and cooking local foods for meals. As Peter and Mary's sons grew older, they started their own business building houses in Port Jervis and nearby hamlets, and quarrying bluestone. Their workshops and bungalow reflect the family's adaptation to changing patterns of tourism and the growth of construction as a driving economic force in the region.

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- Owner purchased in 2013 and is currently rehabbing property for use as b&b & vacation rentals
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- Walter Beckwith House
- 482 Jameson Hill Road, Stanfordville, Dutchess County
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- [Façade angle] The Walter Beckwith House, built ca. 1876, is significant at the local level under Criterion C as a good example of a Second Empire style residence in rural Dutchess County. A decade after purchasing a dairy farm south of Stanfordville, Walter Beckwith hired Poughkeepsie builder James H. Seaman to build an impressive new house and carriage house. Seaman, who had recently built several Second Empire houses in the city, employed a nearly identical design for the Beckwith House.
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- [N elevation] The Second Empire style was popularized by pattern books, and it is likely that Seaman drew inspiration from one or several published designs. The Beckwith House features the hallmarks of the style, including a mansard roof, brackets, and decorative dormer windows, highly decorative porches, and fine plasterwork and woodwork on the interior.
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- [N/S elevations, undergoing work] I've been working with this homeowner for a while, and received these pictures recently. The porches were severely deteriorated and had to be rebuilt; they've saved much of the architectural detail and plan to replicate any details that could not be repaired. and should be finished with this project by the end of summer.
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- [Stairhall & Detail] A few interior images. If this house is looking familiar to you, it is practically a mirror image of the Corlies-Ritter-Hart house in Poughkeepsie that I brought to the board last June. We had confirmation that that house was built by James Seaman, and have inferred that he also built this house as the plan, massing, porch brackets, plaster detailing, and marble fireplace surrounds are all identical.
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- [Parlors]
- [Upstairs]
- [Carriage house]
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- [Historic aerial] The property is also significant under Criterion A for its association with nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural patterns in the county.
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- [Barns x 2 slides] Early Stanford-area farmers practiced diversified agriculture with an emphasis on wheat. By the early nineteenth century, dairy farming became the region's primary enterprise. A series of additions to the farm's early barn reflect the growing importance of dairying, both to the farmers who operated the property as well as within the region.
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- [Barn interiors] The Hall family made a series of significant additions and modifications after purchasing the property in 1930. Though dairy farming at the property ceased in 1960, its agricultural buildings illustrate their historic use and patterns of growth.
- **Sylvan Grove Cemetery**
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- Sylvan Grove Cemetery is significant as a site associated with the early development of Staten Island, and is the final resting place of many prominent families who helped to settle the Staten Island neighborhood of Travis. The cemetery is also representative of the evolution of funerary art in the northeastern United States, from the late 18th to the early 20th century. Several prominent plots in the cemetery emphasize the influence of the French Huguenot family the Cannons, who helped to develop Travis on the western edge of Staten Island, followed by intermarriage into English families including Decker and Wood. Later 19th and early 20th century burials note the change of the neighborhood's population and change from family cemetery to commercially purchased plots.

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- **SLIDE**

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- Extant markers are exemplary of American funerary art of the 19th century and early 20th century, and denote the changes in both material and design. A period of significance has been established from 1781, when the cemetery was conveyed to the family that established the land as a cemetery, to c1930, when burials cease at the site.

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- There are 19 identified historic cemeteries on Staten Island. Since 1998, The **Friends of Abandoned Cemeteries of Staten Island** has advocated for 11 of these sites. The organization promotes and assists in their beautification and rehabilitation, maintenance of each site's written records, and engages local residents through events, programs and clean-ups. Sylvan Grove is the first of their cemeteries to be nominated for listing, with more to follow. Last year, the Historic Districts Council designated the initiatives of the Friends of Abandoned Cemeteries as one of their Six to Celebrate campaign.

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1964 – New York World's Fair Carousel

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- The New York World's Fair Carousel is a rare and surviving amusement park ride associated with the iconic New York World's Fair of 1964-1965. World's Fairs are known for fostering international ties, celebrating humanity's ingenuity and progressive technology. As part of the fair, the carousel transported millions of visitors back to the golden age of Coney Island amid the onset of the Space Age era.

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- The carousel is a combination of two historic Coney Island carousels, the Feltman Carousel and the Stubbmann Beer Garden Carousell. Both were products of master carver Marcus C. **Illions** and carousel builder/inventor William F. **Mangels**, who's carousels once covered the Coney Island Boardwalk. Their rides were known for their sought after organs, elaborate carvings and high speeds. In 1964, these two carousels were "hastily restored" by a local Coney Island artist and combined for the Fair in less than one month.
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- Now – that said – here are the technical parts of this nomination. While the carousel does not reside in its original location from the fair, it is only a short distance away and still within the Fair site – satisfying the requirements for moved properties. Typically, carousels possessing high artistic values are eligible for the National Register under criteria C; however, as a hybrid of two previous carousels, this resource is more appropriately eligible under criterion A for its association with the Fair. Few resources from the fair survive within Flushing Meadows-Corona Park. These include the New York State Pavilion (NR Listed 2009), the New York City Building, the Heliport, the New York Hall of Science, the Carousel, the Unisphere (NYC Landmark), and several other sculptural elements.
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The West Side Unitarian Church – Congregation Ramth Orah

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- The West Side Unitarian Church – Congregation Ramth Orah, is significant for its association with two important religious organizations historically located in the Manhattan neighborhood of Morningside Heights. The building was constructed in 1921 as the third site of worship for the Unity Congregational Society of the City of New York, which was founded in 1886 after a schism with the Unity Chapel Congregation. A little over ten years after its construction, the West Side Unitarian Church merged with another Unitarian church in 1932. Largely due to the Great Depression, the building remained for sale until 1942, when it was purchase by Congregation Ramath Orah. The building is additionally significant in as being one of the last completed commissions by the acclaimed New York City based architectural firm of Hoppin and Koen, who's original design for the building was more than twice the size. The firm's most notable works include the Mount, the country estate of writer Edith Wharton in Lenox Massachusetts, and the 1915 additions and remodeling of Hyde Park under Sara Delano Roosevelt. The nominated resource is only one of two ecclesiastic buildings designed by the firm.
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