United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places DRAFT
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter “N/A” for “not applicable.” For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

| historic name          | Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory |
| other names/site number | Borden None Such Factory |
| name of related multiple property listing | Industrial Resources in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York |

Location

| street & number     | 600 North Franklin Street |
| city or town        | Syracuse |
| state               | New York |
| county              | Onondaga |
| code                | NY |
| code                | 067 |
| zip code            | 13204 |

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national       ___ statewide       __X__ local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) ____________________________________________________

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory

Name of Property

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- x private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- x building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Industrial Resources in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- INDUSTRY/ manufacturing facility
- INDUSTRY/warehouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse
- COMMERCE/TRADE/office building
- RECREATION & CULTURE/sports facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- No style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: stone, concrete
- walls: brick, aluminum, reinforced concrete
- roof: EPDM
- other: 
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Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph
The Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory at 600 North Franklin Street is an early twentieth century industrial building located on the north side of Franklin Square in the northwest section of Syracuse. The building faces North Franklin Street, with its west elevation along Solar Street and its east and north elevations overlooking what was once a railroad spur, now part of the rear parking lot. Behind the factory is a noncontributing one-story, three-bay brick and concrete garage that was built in 1988, after the period of significance (1904-1957). The nominated resources retains its historic integrity as an example of masonry mill construction with its five-story, multi-bay brick factory and office building and attached three-story warehouse, constructed in 1904. Merrell-Soule company expanded the building to include another brick cold-storage warehouse in 1913 that illustrates modern poured-in-place concrete construction technology. After being sold to the Borden Company, a two-story brick machine shop on the west end was converted and expanded in 1957 for a research and development space and its façade was redesigned with five bays of rectangular windows and stone sills and five more bays in a recessed portion to the east. Brick and concrete are the overall primary materials used in the building's construction and include intact historic exterior features such as the repetition of full-height, arched bays on most exterior walls, blind end bays, and a corbelled frieze at the cornice. The interior retains wood floors, wood support posts, and bull-nosed window sills in the oldest sections of the building. Concrete mushroom columns are a predominant feature in the 1913 warehouse. The building meets registration requirements outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, Industrial Resources in the City of Syracuse (2010) by illustrating two types of industrial construction. The three original sections and the ca. 1919 machine shop are clearly identifiable as common mill construction (Section F-6), while the 1913 warehouse is an example of a poured-in-place concrete construction with mushroom columns (Section F-8).

Location & Setting
The Merrell-Soule None Such Factory at 600 North Franklin Street is an early twentieth century industrial building located on the north side of Franklin Square in the north section of Syracuse. This
area of Syracuse was a manufacturing center that developed around the turn-of-the-twentieth century. The building is a multi-story brick factory similar to the majority of other buildings in the vicinity. These former industrial buildings are gradually being rehabilitated for commercial and residential use. In 1990, Franklin Square park was created as a visual hub for the area by closing the end of North Franklin Street to traffic. The front of the building is now accessed by an east-west driveway called Dupli Park Drive. A large asphalt paved parking lot is at the east end of the property and can be accesses from either North Franklin Street or Solar Street to the west. This access drive along the north side of the building was originally railroad tracks that could access either the nominated property or the Amphion player piano factory to the north.

When viewed from North Franklin Street, the Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory is a brick commercial building of two to five stories in height, with the tallest (4-5 stories) sections at the east end of factory; these are also the oldest portions of the nominated property. The west end contains the two-story section that was renovated into research and development spaces in the mid-twentieth century. The building construction history of the building is as follows:

- 1904-- L-shaped factory of common mill construction with an east-west oriented warehouse building and an intermediate factory connecting the two wings. In 1910, the intermediate factory was extended northward.
- 1913, a new warehouse was constructed parallel to the main factory, creating an F-shaped building layout. This nearly windowless, concrete building was likely intended for cold storage when built; however, several improvements in 1923 transformed it from a multi-purpose warehouse to a fully operational cold storage unit.
- 1919, a machine shop was added to the southwest corner of the original warehouse, creating an E-shaped building layout.
- 1921, a small boiler house was added to the western end of the original warehouse.
- 1957, then-owners Bordon Foods constructed a research center and cooling tower complex in the space between the cold storage wing and the ca. 1919 machine shop, which was incorporated into the research center by being renovated into a laboratory complex. The original factory windows were replaced with glass block infill during the mid-twentieth century, presumably ca. 1957, in conjunction with the research center expansion.
Recently, the 1957 research center and machine shop/laboratory wing were renovated to accommodate a new climbing gym and exercise facility. The original 1904 factory wing was renovated in the 1990s and 2000s into office spaces. The construction of the building is indicated on the following aerial view with A being the main 1904 factory; B is the 1904 intermediate connector; C is the 1904 warehouse; D is the 1913 warehouse/cold storage; E is the ca. 1919 machine shop converted in 1957 to laboratories; F is the 1921 boiler house; and G is the 1957 research center.

Exterior - South elevation/facade

Proceeding from east to west (parking lot to Solar Street), the 1904 factory (A) is a five-story, five-bay, brick factory built on a raised stone foundation oriented north-to-south with a recessed three-bay
stair tower to the west. The main elevation of the 1904 building faces North Franklin Street, which is now closed to traffic. The 1904 factory façade is 55 feet and features full-height, arched bays that are recessed with full-width windows. There is slight corbelling at the upper corners of the arches. The window openings have arched brick lintels and concrete sills. All windows in the entire building are replacements or the glass block infills installed in the 1950s. The replacement windows are paired, six-over-nine metal sash, while the shorter window openings in the stair tower have paired four-over-four metal sash. The front entrance is through a slightly recessed, modern glass door in the central bay flanked by modern coach light style lamps, while the entry door in the stair tower has been reduced in size and has visible brick infill around it. The stair tower door is also glass and is sheltered by a small, modern, arched roof. The cornice has corbelled brick and the roof is slightly pitched to central roof drains. Decorative anchor bolts are on the corners.

The stair tower is set back, attached to the west central wall of the 1904 building, essentially recessed from the façade by a distance of six arched bays. Immediately west of the stair tower is a one-story, concrete loading dock with brick veneer that occupies the space between the stair tower to the east and the warehouse/cold storage building (D) to the west and the intermediate connector (B), with the upper floor of the connector just visible beyond the flat roof of the loading dock. The loading dock has an overhead door and a pedestrian door and was likely constructed in the late 1950s during the research center expansion. The remaining space in front of the loading dock and stair tower is a courtyard with a lawn, poured concrete walk to entrance and asphalt paving.

Continuing west, the warehouse/cold storage section (D on the aerial view) is a five-story, reinforced concrete 1913 warehouse with brick veneer, approximately 60 feet wide and built on a raised concrete foundation. Like the 1904 factory (A), this part features recessed, arched bays and a corbelled cornice. The original fenestration of the warehouse consisted of full-width windows in the upper walls of the first and fifth floors, but the window spaces were infilled with brick sometime in the mid-twentieth century. The front elevation is four-bays wide and the east side is six-bays long.

West of the warehouse is the 1957 research center (G on the aerial view), located adjacent to the western wall. This part of the research center is a four-bay, two-story facility with a five-story equipment tower extending above the eastern two bays and sharing a wall with the warehouse (D). The research center is a steel-framed, concrete block building that is faced with brick laid in common
bond, and the eastern bays are divided by narrow steel strips. The equipment tower is sided with aluminum and has wide, multi-light windows with concrete sills. The windows in the two-story section are fixed frames with three-over-three square lights, which replaced the original glass block windows. This wing has a largely open interior and was recently converted into a rock climbing gym. To accommodate this facility, a new entrance was installed, replacing an overhead door, with signage and lights over the new doorway.

The westernmost part of the facade is the building portion indicated as E on the aerial view. It was built ca. 1919 and is a two-story, brick wing built on a raised stone foundation. It was incorporated into the research center as a laboratory when the latter was built in 1957. The south elevation of the research lab is five bays wide and was renovated with newer brick to match the new research center building (G). Only one historic sliding window remains on the eastern side. This window and the sliding light windows on the first floor of the south elevation have replaced the glass block that was installed during the 1957 renovation; however, the second-story glass block windows are extant. The ell of the research lab and center (E and G) has a two-story lobby and stair tower, which was added after the 1957 expansion and renovation. The stair tower has a recessed door and second-story window facing east; the window has an arched brick lintel similar to those in the rest of the building. This lintel is the only feature of the original (ca. 1919) exterior on the south and east sides.

**West Elevation**

When viewed from Solar Street, the west elevation consists of the research lab (E) and a 1921 boiler house, noted as F on the aerial view. This side of the research lab is twelve bays long and retains the original brick walls, brick arcing and stone foundation, and a stairwell. The two-stories are indicated by windows in the arcing that are wide and have concrete sills. The upper windows are glass block that was part of the 1957 renovation. First floor windows are recent replacements of large single glass lights in metal frames. Like the older portions of the factory, the brick wall has a corbelled cornice and the roof appears flat but is actually pitched slightly to central roof drains. A decorative anchor bolt is in the upper front corner of the wall and is identical to those on the rest of the factory building.
The 1919 machine shop (E) abuts the southwest corner of the 1904 warehouse (C) and the 1921 boiler house (F) that was built in the ell between these two sections. The boiler house is a one and one-half story, concrete block structure with a flat roof and a single glass block window on the west side situated at the roofline. The windows on the north side are infilled with concrete block. Two hollow metal pedestrian doors are on the west side. A north door is situated in a tall, wide opening that presumably housed a tall overhead door. A metal panel was used to infill the excess space after the narrower pedestrian door was inserted. Excess space above the door is boarded. The south door is sheltered by a modern shed-roofed exterior lobby. The brick stair tower at the north end of the machine shop was part of the 1957 renovation that transformed the building into a research center laboratory. This tower features two multi-light windows and provides access to the roof of a small, one story, former compressor room addition tucked between the buildings. This small addition is likely contemporary with the machine shop and was presumably repurposed when the boiler house was built in 1921. A fire escape extends from the third floor of the 1904 warehouse to the compressor room roof.

**North Elevation**

The north side of the building is composed of the 162-foot long, sixteen-bay, three-story 1904 warehouse wing (C on the aerial view) and the comparably narrower elevations of Sections B and A on the east end. The elevation is uneven with Section C’s elevation projecting slightly north of the intermediate connector (B), and the slightly recessed 1904 factory elevation at the east end. The north side of the building was historically flanked by a slightly elevated rail line, which curved around and away from the east side of the building. A full-width railroad dock was originally located across the north elevation; discolored brick and remnants of corbelling marks its location on the brick piers between the first and second floors. A remnant of the dock is still in place on the 1904 factory. The grade is slightly higher on the north side of the building and conceals the stone foundation of the 1904 warehouse.

As previously mentioned, the warehouse is brick with a low parapet concealing a double-pitched roof with north and south roof drains and a three-foot-high parapet on the east end. The warehouse shares several common elements with the other early twentieth century wings of the building, including arched, recessed bays; arched brick lintels above the full-width window openings; concrete
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sills; blind end bays; and a corbelled frieze. Five of the bays have full-width, extra tall, arched doorways rather than windows. The windows on the second-floor are shorter than those on the third. There are no first-floor windows, but a few bays have arched double-doorways, most of which have been infilled with brick or concrete block. The third-floor window openings are comparable in size to those found elsewhere in the building. The windows on the third floor were replaced with glass block and concrete infill (presumably during the 1950s) while the window openings and doorways on the lower floors were infilled with concrete block or brick.

The intermediate factory/connector (B) is a two-story, five-bay-wide, brick building. As stated, the north elevation of this wing is slightly recessed relative to the 1904 warehouse and slightly projects north relative to the factory (A). When the three wings were built in 1904, the north elevation of this intermediate section was recessed behind the elevations of both sections of the factory and warehouse. In 1910, the north wall of the intermediate section was expanded further north to its current position and shares the same common elements of the other early twentieth century wings, such as recessed, arched bays; arched windows with concrete sills; and a corbelled frieze. The roof of this building is pitched to a central roof drain, and a tall parapet was added as part of the 1910 construction. All windows, except the westernmost bay, have glass block infill with a central clear panel or ventilation unit. The fenestration in the west bay was reconfigured sometime after the 1910 expansion. The first-floor opening is a door, while an extra tall door opening was cut into the second-floor window space; the latter doorway is now sealed with concrete block. The third-floor window opening was enlarged to accommodate a keyhole-shaped opening of undetermined function and was subsequently infilled with brick. Several simple anchor bolts are evenly spaced on the intermediate factory wall, as well as a single star-shaped bolt.

The rear elevation of the 1904 factory (A) is similar to that of the front with five recessed, arched bays. The remnant railroad dock has pipe railings and a partial shed roof, and is accessed by a second-story, overhead door in the fourth bay from the corner. A former doorway in the second bay has been sealed. The windows on the second story are shorter than those on the upper floors and still contain the glass block infill that was installed in the mid-twentieth century.
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East Elevation

The east elevation of the building is composed of the 143-foot east side of the 1904 factory building (A), which is fourteen bays long and features blind end bays. The common elements of the building are here, such as arched bays, arched windows with concrete sills, and corbelled cornice. The third through fifth floors feature non-historic windows and the second floor retains glass block infills from the mid-twentieth century. On the south end bays, the windows are square with a clear panel insert, while the north end bays are shorter and fully infilled with glass block. The lower central portion of the elevation is partially obscured by a large loading dock and non-historic stairwell. The loading dock is a simple concrete platform built ca. 1925 that is enclosed with a shed roof and features five overhead doors. The stairwell is located on the south side of the dock and provides sheltered access to the first floor which lies below grade. Its glass curtain wall lights the interior of the dock.

Interior - Overview

The nominated property has two main entries on the south/façade, in the 1904 factory and the 1957 research center, as well as secondary entries in the 1904 factory, machine shop and boiler house. The original front entrance was in the 1904 factory, which functioned as the primary entrance until 1990. It is still an entrance; however, being off of the parking lot, entry to the 1904 factory building is also through a lobby in the stair tower or via two doors (one glass, the other a security door) by the east loading dock. The 1957 research center also has a prominent non-historic entrance and another entrance in the stair tower lobby. Secondary entrances exist at the machine shop stair tower (north end of E) and two doors in the boiler house. The intermediate factory (B) 1904 warehouse and cold storage warehouse are accessed via interconnections with the other adjacent sections of the building.

Much of the historic interior fabric has been preserved, which in the 1904 sections includes original wooden floors, squared or slightly chamfered solid wood support posts, wooden structural beams, sliding steel fire doors, and bull-nosed brick window and door openings. The 1904 factory section was recently renovated with materials compatible with the historic character of the building and is currently used for offices. The 1904 warehouse, intermediate factory and cold storage warehouse are currently used as warehouse space with unoccupied/unused zones. The 1957 research center and
portions of the machine shop (E) were recently renovated for use as a recreational complex. The boiler house is still used as a boiler house.

**Interior – 1904 Factory (A)**

Access to the interior is through a front entrance that enters into a small, glassed-in vestibule on a landing between the first and second floors. Stairs to the left descend to the lobby of the first floor, the interior of which has been divided into offices and cubicles with drop ceilings, carpeting, and plasterboard walls but still retains the open feeling of the original factory space. From the lobby, a short flight of enclosed stairs ascends to a landing and then turns to ascend the main staircase between the first and second floors. The staircase is original although it has been modernized with carpeting and a wooden railing. A long hallway outside the office space runs along much of the east wall providing access to the east doorways near the loading dock. An original staircase enables circulation between these below-grade entries and the first and second floors. The hallway leads to the northern end of the wing, which is divided into two open, currently unused spaces that feature the original stone foundation, brick walls, and wood ceiling. The foundation in the west room is covered with glazed, rectangular tile. The chamfered wooden support posts in the east room are exposed but those in the western room are encased with non-historic materials.

The majority of the second floor consists of an open central space and a conference room ringed with offices. The finishes in the office areas are recent and include carpeting, wood panel wainscoting, and a barrel-vaulted, plastered ceiling in the central open space. The historic wooden columns in this space have been sheathed in plasterboard. The north portion of the second floor is an anteroom for the eastern loading dock. It has a dropped metal ceiling but the original wood ceiling above is still extant. The original wood beams have been replaced with steel, but the wood support posts are retained. The third through fifth floors were renovated to be compatible with the historic character of the building, accomplished by large, open-plan office spaces that expose the original wooden columns, wooden beams, and wooden ceiling. Utilities and ductwork are also exposed but do not obscure the historic fabric. Historic arched window openings are retained while the bullnose brickwork around the windows is covered by plasterboard.
Another entrance to the 1904 factory is through a lobby on the first floor of the stair tower. The fourth and fifth floor elevator lobbies were renovated and preserve the unpainted brick walls, corbelled beam supports, and arched doorways. Sliding steel fire doors separate the stair tower from the main factory and are left in place on several floors. Within the stairwell, the windows into the elevator shaft are infilled with brick, but the bull-nosed openings are still evident and used as shelves. A stair tower contains lavatories, a staircase and elevator, which provide access to the adjacent connector as well. The stairs are concrete with simple pipe-rail hand rails.

**Interior – Intermediate Factory/Connector (B)**

Of the original three 1904 sections/wings, the intermediate factory/connector shows the most alteration and concealment of historic fabric. Enlarged in 1910, and again at some undetermined later date, its structural system was reinforced by the replacement of its wooden support posts with steel pipe columns. Entrance to this section is through a door at the southeast corner, which provides access to a first floor south hallway. On the second floor, an open arched doorway connects to the adjacent 1904 factory (A). On the third floor, a non-historic wood veneer door has been inserted into the arched door opening.

The first floor is subdivided by a concrete block wall creating a hallway and interior room; the latter has a partially tiled wall. The upper two floors are open, with concrete floors, exposed utilities and brick walls. The wooden ceiling on the second floor is concealed by metal decking and a drop-ceiling, with steel beams supported by steel posts. On the third floor, steel support posts replace the original wooden beams. The slight pitch of the roof is visible in this ceiling that accommodates the roof drain. The floor at the north end of the third story is pitched to a drain and finished with simple clay tiles; these are painted to match the concrete covering of the remainder of the floor. A large, sliding fire door is on each of the upper floors. On the second floor, the fire door formerly provided access to an exterior staircase but is now enclosed by the courtyard loading dock. On the third floor, the fire door provides access to the adjacent 1904 warehouse to the west.
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**Interior – 1904 Warehouse (C)**

This portion of the nominated property is accessed from an entrance at the southeast corner by the stairs and freight elevator. The stairs between the first and second floors are non-historic but are in-kind wood replacements with wood railings. Linoleum-covered landings are between the first and second floors. A short flight of stairs ascends from the first-floor landing to the second floor or another short flight of steps descends to a sealed steel door. The first floor is open warehouse space with exposed wooden beams and chamfered wooden posts, divided into two large rooms. A wood ceiling is only partially visible on the first floor due to a drop ceiling in the east room. The north wall in the west room is covered with plain, rectangular glazed tile, while the remaining walls include exposed brick and drywall. The west end of the first floor is converted office space, presumably done after 1977 with drop ceilings, linoleum flooring, concealed columns, and wall board.

The second floor is composed of a single, large space with small, temporary offices currently built out along a portion of the south wall. A drop ceiling spans most of the open warehouse space, and drywall covers some of the walls. The historic wooden floor is covered with an industrial epoxy; patches of exposed wood at the western end show that the floor planks were laid on the diagonal. Window openings on the south wall are now doorways accessing the research center and labs. An enclosed wood staircase leads up to the third floor and fourth floors and wood walls and wood landings. A freight elevator has a sliding steel fire door and an exterior fire escape is accessed through a smaller steel fire door in the west wall.

Like the second floor, the third floor is composed of a single large space with a wood floor, chamfered wooden posts, brick walls, ceiling pipes, wood ceiling and wood beams. The open space accentuates the slightly pitched roof sections that accommodate two sets of roof drains. The end wall beams rest on a series of corbelled supports. Natural lighting is through glass block windows on the north side. On the south side, the eastern half of the window openings are infilled reflecting the construction of the 1913 cold storage warehouse and the 1957 research center. The differing dates of construction are suggested by the use of structural clay tile to fill in the windows blocked by the warehouse and concrete blocks in the research center, accentuated by decorative bands of red brick.
Interior – Warehouse/Cold Storage (D)

This section of the nominated property is accessed from the 1904 warehouse via double-wide doorways on the first through third floors and via the stairs and the freight elevator on the fourth and fifth floors. The doorways on the first and second floors are open and a large, sliding fire door is in the third-floor entry. The doorways to the fourth and fifth floors are accessed from the stairs and are narrower than the lower floor doorways. The fourth and fifth floor doorways are a combination of sliding steel fire doors on the stairwell side, and heavy, cork-insulated hinged doors. The freight elevator entries are enclosed with French style cork-insulated doors.

This part of the nominated property has five floors of similar construction/design of open spaces with reinforced concrete ceilings, floors, walls, and three rows of concrete mushroom columns. Flat piers with angled buttresses support the ceiling along the walls. In general, the columns are massive on the first floor and become gradually smaller in diameter on the upper floors; however, there is some variability in column size on some floors. The first floor is a single open room with infilled window spaces visible in the upper part of the walls. The second through fourth floors are divided into north and south rooms with a structural clay tile wall. The fifth floor is mostly open with a small, concrete enclosure in the southwest corner that served as a vault. It is one bay wide and encompasses two columns; the “mushroom caps” project out from the vault’s wall. The vault is accessed by a security door made by the Cary Safe Company (1878-1929) of Buffalo, New York. These divisions were built in 1923 when the warehouse was fully converted into a cold storage wing. Evidence of the cold storage conversion may be found in a small room with freezer doors on the third and fourth floors and the columns in the south room on the second floor, which are partially sheathed with aluminum that appears to be covering a layer of insulation.

Interior – Machine Shop/Research Lab (E)

This portion of the building is directly accessed via stair towers on the northwest side, the lobby of the 1957 research center stair lobby, or via a doorway in the southwest wall from the 1904 warehouse. The stairs in the north tower have metal treads and simple pipe railings, while both the stairs and railings in the stair lobby are metal. The interior of the machine shop/research lab generally displays its 1957 modifications when it was converted from a machine shop to a laboratory, except for the first
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Floor where the laboratories were removed to accommodate an exercise facility that includes a weight room, and a yoga studio and some vacant spaces.

The first-floor circulation pattern proceeds from the stair lobby into an L-shaped hallway that has doors to the exercise area. The weight room has the original (ca. 1919) brick walls exposed but the original window openings are infilled with concrete block. The concrete floor is shielded by steel diamond plate decking to provide protection from dropped weights. The original structural system on the first floor is presumed to be wood supports and beams hinted at by infilled beam pockets visible along the ceiling. The steel beams now support some of the pockets. These and the steel support columns were presumably installed during the 1957 laboratory renovation. The yoga room has a laminate wood floor, a drop ceiling and exposed steel columns. Most of the walls are drywall, leaving only the west exterior brick wall exposed. The north end is open with partial plasterboard walls, steel beams and trusses obscuring a historic wood ceiling. It also has a linoleum tile floor. The brick walls and wooden ceiling at the north end are the primary elements which date from the ca. 1919 construction, while the structural steel dates to the 1957 laboratory renovation. The remainder of the finishes and room configurations are recent installations.

The second floor is a single open room with two rows of steel columns supporting steel beams. Behind the steel are the original wooden beams and wooden roof that are pitched to a central roof drain. The original window openings are visible in the walls but have been infilled with concrete block on the east and brick on the south. The windows on the east side were infilled to accommodate the construction of the research center. Dilapidated layers of linoleum tile over asbestos tile show the marks of where laboratory walls were recently removed.

**Interior – Boiler House (F)**

The boiler house addition is a one-and-one-half story concrete block building with an elevated concrete ceiling, catwalks and a concrete floor with drains. It still contains the boiler and associated machinery. The compressor room is a single-story addition with a sky-light tucked in the space near the stair tower. It is a single, empty room finished with linoleum floor, drywall, and a drop ceiling and provides access to the 1904 warehouse.
The 1957 research center was recently converted into a sports facility with tall, climbing wall and a gym. The main entry is through a door and a small, interior glass vestibule and a rear door connects to the 1904 warehouse. The interior space is nearly entirely open, with climbing apparatus installed on the structural steel of the former equipment tower. The second floor consists of a catwalk and a platform under the former equipment tower which now serves as additional climbing space. The catwalk and platform may be accessed by the stair lobby or a similar staircase situated on the east side. The exposed steel, catwalk, and staircase in the stair lobby are the surviving features of the 1957 construction.

**Integrity**

The Merrell-Soule None Such Mincemeat Factory building retains historic integrity to the period of significance (1904-1957), especially in terms of form, massing, materials, feeling, and association. Several intact, original features on the exterior include the brick walls or brick veneer for the 1904 warehouse and 1857 research center. Some prominent historic features include the repetition of full-height, arched bays with corbelled details on most exterior walls (excluding the 1921 boiler house and 1957 research center), blind end bays, and a corbelled cornice. On the interior, wood floors, wood support posts, and bull-nosed window sills are found in oldest sections of the building, as well as details such as corbelled beam supports and sliding steel fire doors. Concrete mushroom columns are found in the 1913 warehouse. In renovated areas, the openness of the industrial space is preserved along with remaining historic fabric whenever possible.
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark “x” in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. (Marked)
- Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. (Marked)
- Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:
- Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- Removed from its original location.
- A birthplace or grave.
- A cemetery.
- A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- A commemorative property.
- Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Industry
- Architecture

Period of Significance
1904-1957

Significant Dates
1904, 1910, 1913, 1921, 1957

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

- N/A

Cultural Affiliation
- N/A

Architect/Builder
- Irving S. Merrell – Architect/Engineer (1904)
- Detor Construction - Builder (1957)

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance extends from 1904, when the first three sections of the building were constructed, to 1957, when the final historic expansion occurred.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
- N/A
The Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory, at 600 North Franklin Street in the City of Syracuse, is significant under Criterion A in the area of industry for its association with the development of this section of the city into an industrial area consisting of factories of various productions and functions, representing the tremendous diversification of industry in Syracuse around the turn-of-the-twentieth century. The factory was one of the only buildings in the area producing comestible products, while its neighbors produced a variety of non-food items ranging from knitted goods to player piano parts. The nominated property was used by the Merrell-Soule company to produce and market a widely popular canned mincemeat product; the company later added powdered milk to its production. Mincemeat was produced at the factory until 1981, when its then owner moved production to another factory in Pennsylvania. The nominated property is related to the historic context outlined in the *National Register Multiple Property Document Form*, “Industrial Resources in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County” (2010) in the section titled “Industrial Boom and Diversification.”

It is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent example of early twentieth century industrial common mill and reinforced concrete construction. The building meets registration requirements outlined in the above mentioned multiple property document form as illustrating two types of industrial construction. The 1904 sections and the ca. 1919 machine shop are examples of common mill construction (MPDF section F-6). The 1913 warehouse is an example of a poured-in-place concrete building with mushroom columns (MPDF section F-8). The 1957 expansion and renovation to create a research center and associated laboratory reflected the company’s commitment to innovation and the level of research and development that helped to make Borden Company (and Merrell-Soule before them) such successful brands. Much of the form, design and materials are still evident in these sections. The nominated property clearly meets the registration requirement that the building retain a substantial level of architectural integrity and be associated with the era of industrial boom and diversification.
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory
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Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Industry

Syracuse was an industrial center in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as diverse manufacturers made use of the natural, agricultural, and transportation resources available within the city. Merrell-Soule was one of many businesses that flourished during a period of economic and industrial expansion in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by offering innovative, internationally recognized, and enduring products. This legacy was carried on for generations by the Borden Company. Even though their products are no longer manufactured at 600 North Franklin Street, the factory complex is a tangible reminder of how the diverse businesses that developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries made Syracuse an economic powerhouse in Upstate New York.

The Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory was built in 1904 on a lot parceled out from the salt marshes that formed the basis of Syracuse’s early economic development. Eventually earning Syracuse the nickname “Salt City,” the saline marshes at the southern end of Onondaga Lake were identified as a significant resource by late eighteenth century European settlers. Salt was a treasured commodity for millennia, with its primary uses as both a seasoning and a preservative. Salt was harvested from the marshes using solar evaporation and, in later years, boiling. The salt industry thrived throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, but after the Civil War it began to decline as salt mining became a more profitable enterprise as opposed to the evaporation process. By the turn-of-the-twentieth century, the easily cleared marsh land became prime commercial real estate for the development or expansion of new local industries. The adjacent Oswego Canal, a new railroad spur, and the availability of power from the recently established electric company helped attract business interests, and the area became known as the city’s “New Industrial Center.”

Canning was one such industry that particularly benefited from the region’s natural and agricultural resources. The Merrell-Soule Company was founded in 1868 by the partnership of G. Lewis Merrell and Oscar F. Soule, two Syracuse residents who were engaged in the developing canned food, primarily for produce. In the second half of the nineteenth century, domestic and commercial canning
ventures occasionally experienced technological failures that could result in lost product or even food poisoning. One of their early successes was patenting a technique for canning corn. The produce was acquired from local farmers as well as from 1500 acres of company owned farmland. Merrell and Soule’s successes enabled them to rapidly expand their operations from Syracuse into the surrounding communities of Fayetteville and Chittenango. At Fayetteville, the factory was strategically located at an Erie Canal landing.

In 1885, Merrell-Soule developed one of its most famous, and certainly its most enduring, product known as None Such Mince Meat. By the nineteenth century, mincemeat changed from the spicy meat mixture documented in late Medieval histories to a sweetened and highly spiced blend of fruit, meat, and/or nuts. Mincemeat pie was an American staple with recipes appearing in early cookbooks such as Amelia Simmons’s American Cookery (1796). Her recipe for a “Minced Pie of Beef” called for a chopped and salted beef mixed with beef suet, chopped apples, raisins and sugar and seasoned with one quart of wine or sweet cider, mace, cinnamon and nutmeg and bake for 45 minutes. Preparation of a recipe with so many ingredients was onerous, and a reliance on apples made this a treat that most families could only enjoy in the autumn and winter. The development of a commercial product with shelf-life was considered a potentially profitable venture that more than one company pursued. The first commercial mincemeat was produced in nearby Port Byron in 1882, but Merrell-Soule’s condensing technique for reducing the mixture’s moisture content enabled the Syracuse company to increase the shelf-life, and thus profitability, of its version.

By 1902, Merrell-Soule employed approximately 200 people in its Syracuse mincemeat factory, as well as 350-450 seasonal workers at the Fayetteville and Chittenango canneries. The demand for None Such outgrew the factories, so the company decided to invest $100,000 in a larger facility on a newly available salt marsh lot situated at 600 North Franklin Street, the last address on the street. A three-acre lot was purchased from the Syracuse Solar Salt company for $9,000. The north side of the lot was bounded by a new railroad switch yard, and it was expected that 1,000 carloads of mincemeat would be shipped annually from the new factory. An estimated 400 employees could double the output of mincemeat production, canning and shipping, which, by 1902, was 12 million

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2 Amelia Simmons, American Cookery, second edition (Hartford, CT: Hudson & Goodwin,1796), 24; reprint Kansas City, MO: Andrews McMeel Publication, 2012. Online at [https://d.lib.msu.edu/fa/1#page/22/mode/2up](https://d.lib.msu.edu/fa/1#page/22/mode/2up).
cans annually. G. Lewis Merrell’s son, Irving S., was an engineer who designed the factory and supervised the team of construction workers. Irving Merrell became the company’s vice-president in later years.

When the building was complete it included the five-story main factory and the three-story warehouse forming an ell, which were connected by a stair tower and an “intermediate factory” space. The company boasted that the facility had two acres of floor space. The west elevation of the building’s three-story warehouse was emblazoned with painted door-plate signage that proudly announced, “Home of NONE SUCH Mince Meat.” The factory’s front elevation faced North Franklin Street and had three signs that read “None Such,” “Food Products,” and “Merrell-Soule Co.” Shortly after the factory’s construction, Merrell-Soule developed a new product that would arguably be even more significant to the company’s fortunes than its flagship mincemeat. In 1907, it improved an existing method of spray-drying milk into a shelf-stable powder by starting with an already condensed liquid. The resultant product was christened “Klim” (milk spelled backwards) and was also produced in the North Franklin Street factory.

The success of both Klim and None Such Mincemeat eventually attracted the attention of the Borden Company, which specialized in dairy products. The Borden Company was named for Gail Borden, an inventor, writer, and, most significantly, a pioneer in the milk products industry. A native of central New York, Borden traveled to Europe in 1851 where he witnessed children dying from tainted milk, a common problem in the early days of food preparation and storage. He remembered learning about Shaker methods of vacuum packing produce and he resolved to develop a method to safely can milk. Ultimately, he developed condensed milk that was packaged with heat to ensure shelf-stability and safety. The dairy company he founded to market his condensed milk became the leading producer of canned milk products. Over time, the Borden Company added or acquired subsidiaries to handle its variety of dairy, non-dairy, and even non-food, items. In 1928, Borden purchased Merrell-Soule and continued the production of None Such Mince Meat at the Syracuse factory. In 1929, the company rebranded as the Borden Food Products Company.

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3 Merrell-Soule to Build, The Sunday Herald, November 16, 1902.
Klim and None Such continued to be produced at 600 North Franklin Street throughout much of the twentieth century. By the 1930s, a 50,000-gallon water tower was installed on the roof emblazoned with the names of both signature products. None Such remained a company staple and in the late 1940s was the only Syracuse food to have a nationwide distribution. While mincemeat remained a best-seller with a national market, Klim was sold for domestic consumption and was distributed internationally by the Red Cross as a non-perishable staple in war-torn Asia, Africa, and Europe. The milk was also used as a ration by the US Army. Klim was fed to prisoners of war and the cans were used to create everything from escape tunnel ventilation tubing to bellows for improvised coffee makers.

While the most profitable division of the Borden Company sold non-food items, particularly glues and other bonding agents, the foods division underwent a major expansion in the late 1950s. The rise of supermarkets limited milk prices, much to the detriment of the dairy industry, but offered much more diversity for shoppers. Borden embraced this opportunity by acquiring a range of recognized brands including Snow's chowders, Wise potato chips, Cracker Jack, and Wyler’s non-carbonated beverages.

The heightened diversity of supermarket products had a major impact on the old factory at 600 North Franklin Street, leading to a major expansion in 1957, as Borden Food Products decided to add a state-of-the-art research and development center to the factory. The machine shop wing along Solar Street was renovated as a laboratory complex, complete with lab space, conference rooms, and library. Tucked into the space between the former machine shop and the 1913 warehouse wing was a new two-story pilot plant featuring commercial and scaled-down equipment to facilitate the experimental products and packaging being developed in the adjacent laboratory. The east side of the pilot plant was a five-story open tower built to accommodate large drying equipment. The lower façade of the research and development center was designed to look more modern than the old factory and given a new, sleek brick veneer, glass block windows, and aluminum to side the drying tower. The center was designed by architects of the Detor Construction Company of Syracuse, and ultimately cost about $1.25 million to complete. Approximately 50 employees joined the workforce at

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600 North Franklin when the center opened in 1957 to work on developing new and improving existing Borden food products.  

While the fortunes of Borden fluctuated through the 1960 to the 1980s, the building at 600 North Franklin Street saw little change or new improvements. Several small fires occurred in the 1970s, that were believed to be arson, and in 1975, the plant’s manager petitioned the city for removal of the ageing water tower that stood on the roof for many years. This request was initially denied by the planning board due to a temporary moratorium on the demolition of historic structures; however, the tower was eventually taken down.

By 1981, None Such Mince Meat was still a nationally recognized brand, but its appeal was largely seasonal. As the mincemeat factory now only employed about 40 employees, Borden chose to move the production of None Such to one of its other factories in Pennsylvania. Work continued in the research lab and Borden Food Products stayed on Franklin Street for another decade. In 1990, the address changed as Gail Borden Drive was established to provide access to the building after the end of North Franklin Street was closed off to create Franklin Square park. Soon after in 1997, Borden decided to close its now-outdated research center and sell the building to Dupli, a paper products company. With that sale, the structure at was given an alternate address of 1 Dupli Park Drive and its life as a factory producing food mincemeat and powdered milk ended after nearly a century. In 2016, an unrelated business began locally producing mincemeat and powdered milk. Known as the Farmer Street Pantry, its website specifically references the history of mincemeat production in Syracuse. Another local company, the Cayuga Milk Ingredients factory, in nearby Aurelius, recently began manufacturing of powdered milk, but neither company has yet to achieve the success of the early days of Merrell-Soule.

**Criterion C: Architecture**

The Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory is an excellent example of an early twentieth century industrial building illustrating both common mill construction, mostly in the earlier portions,

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and reinforced concrete construction in the cold storage warehouse section. The majority of the complex is common mill construction, characterized by timber framing with heavy member posts and beams, structural brick walls, and stone foundations. As is typical of common mill construction, the heavy wooden posts decrease in size on upper floors. The roofs of the buildings are slightly pitched to accommodate roof drains, and the original warehouse has both a shallow gable in the center bay and upward-pitched bays to the north and south that funnel water into the drains. Common mill construction resulted in long, narrow loft spaces in which workers were stationed along the windowed walls to take advantage of daylight and the central bays were used for circulation, storage, etc. This building and others in the New Industrial Center area were electrified by the utility plant nearby, but no-cost natural light could still be used by workers sitting near the windows. In fact, daylight continued to be a major source of illumination in most factories through 1940.

The load-bearing capacity of masonry walls typically limited the size of windows in buildings of common mill construction. One way to maximize the strength of the walls and increase the size of the windows was to separate bays with piers. This approach was used by Merrell-Soule, resulting in the appearance of recessed window bays. The recessed arcade was celebrated as an aesthetic by using blind recessed bays on the ends of the three largest common mill-constructed wings (i.e., Sections A, C, and E). According to Bradley, this was a typical attitude as the “aesthetic basis of American industrial building design was an ideal of beauty based on function, utility, and process held by engineers.” The repeating pattern of recessed windows with their arched lintels and jutting brick piers created a symmetry and rhythm that was dignified and economical as it needed little ornamentation beyond a simple corbelled cornice. By continuing these characteristics on the 1910s additions, Merrell-Soule communicated strength and stability of both the building and the business inside.

Though some of the defining features of common mill construction were altered or replaced in the machine shop (E) through its renovations as a laboratory (1957) and exercise facility (2010s), this wing still illustrates both eras of early twentieth century and mid twentieth century design. The former

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machine shop retains its structural brick walls, a portion of the first-floor wood ceiling, and the wooden beams and exposed roof decking on the second floor. Some interior spaces show the lab conversion and its emphasis on a mid-century modern aesthetic through the sleek exterior brick veneer on the east and south elevations and glass block windows.

The 1913 warehouse addition (Section D) was built using a new construction method: poured in place, reinforced concrete with mushroom-shaped concrete columns. Reinforced concrete construction came into common use after 1905, or shortly after the completion of the original three Merrell-Soule wings (Sections A, B, and C). Mushroom columns were an efficient innovation that allowed for flat slab construction and consequently less concrete. The column style was patented by Claude A. P. Turner in 1908 but did not become popular until they were incorporated into the new U.S. Army Supply Base in Brooklyn in 1918. (footnote?)

From a structural standpoint, the 1913 warehouse addition (D) is an example of leading-edge construction technology. From an aesthetic perspective, the company chose to visually unite the new concrete wing with the rest of the building by sheathing it in brick and incorporating familiar elements such as recessed, arched bays and a corbelled cornice. The bays for this wing were largely ornamental, as the fenestration consisted of narrow windows on the upper walls of the first and fifth floors only. Even though most floors were windowless, the otherwise blind bays extended from the foundation to the roofline in keeping with the overall aesthetic of the building. The result was a uniform appearance that presented stability and tradition to the street in the face of rapid growth during the second decade of the twentieth century.

The original three wings were designed by Irving Merrell, the son of Merrell-Soule’s co-founder and later company vice-president. The 1903 architectural renderings indicate that Merrell was a mechanical engineer, though he was not licensed by New York State until 1924. Professional licenses for engineers were not required in the first decades of the century; the earliest license appears to have been granted in 1921.12 During the nineteenth century, industrial buildings were typically designed by the industrialists themselves, whose functional needs drove building

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construction. It wasn’t until the early twentieth century that first engineers, and later architects, were actively engaged in designing factories, mills, and other industrial architecture.13

Klim’s success prompted the early expansions of the factory. In 1910, the intermediate factory was expanded northward. In 1913, a five-story, largely windowless warehouse addition was built parallel to the main factory, abutting the south wall of the original warehouse. Architectural drawings dated 1915 show plans for a machine shop to be built on the west side of the lot adjacent to Solar Street. Steam heat was installed around 1922 with the aid of a small boiler house tucked into the northwest corner of the complex. By matching the brickwork of the large additions to the original buildings, the company presented a unified appearance for the otherwise sprawling complex. Though no architect or engineer’s name was printed on the plans, it is likely that Irving Merrell continued to design the building’s early additions.

Irving S. Merrell was unusually positioned with expertise gained from his dual roles as an industrialist who needed to work within the building as well as an engineer who could be relied upon to produce a structurally sound and efficient design. Just as his building united the old and the new during a dynamic period of construction technology, so did he personally bridge the traditions of industrial design personnel. The historic plans available for the 1910 additions lack the name of any architect or engineer of record. Based on the unified appearance of the building, it suggests that Merrell remained active in the building’s evolution and may have actually designed these additions. Merrell’s continued involvement in the business strengthens this supposition along with his decision to obtain a license when so required by New York State.

With its combined common mill and reinforced concrete construction, the nominated property exemplifies a structure built on the cusp of changing practices in industrial architecture. The designer, Irving Merrell, served as both manufacturer and industrial engineer, and ensured that the rapidly growing complex remained unified in appearance through the use of recurring architectural elements. Despite embracing innovation by adopting the as-yet uncommon mushroom columns for his new warehouse, Irving Merrell ensured that the building’s façade remained stately and venerable.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)


"Borden to Build New Center." Syracuse Herald, August 7, 1956


"Editors to Tour New Borden Plants." Herald Journal, December 1, 1957.


“Merrell-Soule to Build.” Sunday Herald, November 16, 1902.

Historic Maps and Illustrations:

Undated Photograph Booklet (ca. 1904) in Merrell-Soule Archives at Onondaga Historical Association

Undated Photographs of 600 North Franklin Street (ca. 1920s, 1930s, 1950s) on file at Onondaga Historical Association

Primary location of additional data:
State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
x Other
Name of repository: Renaissance Studio, Syracuse NY

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

x preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested) #40,443
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey 
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record 
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

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Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory
Onondaga County, NY

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.1 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18N Zone   Easting Northing
     Zone   Easting Northing

2 Zone   Easting Northing
     Zone   Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the same as for the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andrea Zlotucha Kozub and Cynthia Carrington Carter
organization Renaissance Studio date 9/30/19
street & number 219 Crawford Ave telephone 315-446-1310
city or town Syracuse state NY zip code 13220
e-mail andrealzk@icloud.com

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property’s location.
  A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- Continuation Sheets

- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)
Photographs:
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory
City or Vicinity: Syracuse
County: Onondaga State: New York
Photographer: Andrea Zlotucha Kozub
Date Photographed: January 2019
Description of Photograph(s) and number: See attached pages.

Property Owner:
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name N/A
street & number 
telephone 
city or town 
state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory

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Merrill-Soule Factory aerial view from Google

Factory south elevation viewed from Franklin Park.
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South elevation of machine shop/research labs

West Elevation viewed from Solar St.
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory
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East elevation.
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory
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North Elevation
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory
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Office space in 1904 Factory section (A)
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory
Onondaga County, NY

Offices and entry hall in 1904 Factory Building
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory
Onondaga County, NY

Name of Property
County and State

Second floor offices in 1904 Factory
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

Freight elevator in 1904 warehouse
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory
Name of Property
Onondaga County, NY
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Interior view of 1904 warehouse
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory

Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY

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Interior View of warehouse/cold storage section
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory
Name of Property

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Interior view of warehouse/cold storage building
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory

Onondaga County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

View of Intermediate section (B)
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
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Interior view of Intermediate building
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory

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Upper floor of machine shop (E)
Lower floor of machine shop
Merrell-Soule None Such Mince Meat Factory

Entry to Research center