United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places 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 parative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

instructions. Place	additional certification	comments, entries,	and narrative items	on continuation sh	eets if neede	d (NPS Form 10-900a).	
1. Name of Pro	operty						
historic name	North Salina Street	t Historic District	oric District Boundary Increase				
other names/site	e number		N/A				
name of related	multiple property lis	ting N/A					
Location							
street & number	Portions of Ash, Bu Belden & Gephardt			earl Streets and E	N/A	not for publication	
city or town	Syracuse				N/A	vicinity	
state New Yo	ork code	NY county	Onondaga	code 067	zip coo	de 13202	
3. State/Federa	I Agency Certificat	ion					
for registering requirements so In my opinion, be considerednationalSignature of certification of the state of Federal'a	properties in the Naset forth in 36 CFR F the property X n significant at the folstatewide	tional Register of Iterational Register of Iteration Part 60. neets does not owing level(s) of s local	Historic Places and the Mation significance:	al Register Crite	cedural and	cumentation standards I professional Immend that this property	
Signature of comm	nenting official			Date			
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government						
4. National Pa	ark Service Certific	ation					
	n the National Register	ional Register		rmined eligible for the oved from the Nation		egister	
Signature of the	Keeper Keeper			Date of Action	319		

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5. Classification					
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Category of Property (Check only one box.)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)			
		Contributing	Noncontributing		
x private	building(s)	46	18	_ _ buildings	
x public - Local	x district	3	0	_ sites	
public - State	site	0	0	structures	
public - Federal	structure	1	0	_ objects	
	object	50	18	_ Total	
Name of related multiple p (Enter "N/A" if property is not part o		Number of conf listed in the Na	tributing resources tional Register	previously	
N/A		82			
6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)			
INDUSTRY/manufacturing fa	acility	COMMERCE/TRADE/business			
COMMERCE/TRADE/busine	ess	DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling			
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling	J				
7. Description					
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.		Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)			
Italianate, Queen Anne, Bea	ux Arts,	foundation: stone, concrete			
Late 19th and early 20th centu	ıry 2 & 3 part	walls: brick, st	one, wood		
Commercial blocks; Early 20	th century industrial				
		roof: metal, a	sphalt		
		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

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985, the North Salina Street Historic District encompassed 82 residential and commercial buildings in the north side of Syracuse, outside of the city's downtown core. The purpose of the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase is to add more than fifteen full and partial blocks of buildings that are similar in architectural character, historical significance, integrity and age. Most of the added blocks are south of the original historic district; one side of one block has been added on the north; other additions intersect or parallel North Salina Street. The nominated boundary nomination adds 46 contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and one contributing object within the expansion area, along with 18 non-contributing buildings. The boundary expansion also updates and reassesses the 1985 building list to reevaluate buildings that were previously determined as noncontributing or significantly altered or demolished. The combined resource count stands at 129 contributing buildings, 26 non-contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and one contributing object for both the listed district and the boundary increase.

With the nominated boundary increase, the period of significance is being extended from the original circa 1850-1934 date range to circa 1850-1960. These dates better recognize the vitality of the district in the first half of the twentieth century. It also reflects more accurately the continued development of the corridor by the immigrant Italian community up until the construction of I-690 and I-81, two major highways in Syracuse, and the beginning of urban renewal efforts that isolated sections of the city, impacting the North Salina Street area. The end of the revised period of significance represents with the city reaching its peak population of 220,583 (1950) and the rapid decline in population after 1960 due to suburbanization and economic decline, resulting in Syracuse losing one-third of its residents in the second half of the twentieth century (147,070 in 2000). Furthermore, the revised period of significance includes a broader representation of the area's unusual mix of high- and low-style commercial buildings, manufacturing enterprises, public architecture, and residences.

Narrative Description

Syracuse is the third largest city in New York State, centrally located in Onondaga County. North Salina Street was the original transportation corridor between the early nineteenth century villages of Salina and Syracuse. It became an important commercial and manufacturing district after the two villages amalgamated in 1848, due to

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the neighborhood's proximity to the Erie Canal, Oswego (side-cut) Canal, and railroads. In 1985, documentation for the listed historic district provided a thorough discussion of the its architectural character and development, resulting in a collection of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century commercial buildings that were predominantly Italianate in style, with commercial space and residential/office space in the same building. The expanded district retains these characteristics and adds resources through the mid-twentieth century that display similar feeling and association.

As stated in the 1985 nomination:

The typical commercial row building in the district had a shop located at the first floor with apartments or offices at the upper floors. This traditional use continues to present day. While architectural styles in the district vary, common characteristics include: brick construction, scale of design, 2/2 window sash and modest brick cornices.

The architecture of the district is predominantly Italianate in style. Constructed between the 1860s and 1880s, the facades of these row buildings are characterized by regularized, round-arched window openings and corbeled brick cornices. All variations of the style can be found, such as in the east side of the 700 block of N. Salina St.

The north end of the district contains the older buildings, which are smaller and simpler in design than the later buildings constructed at the south end of the street, closer to the city's metropolitan center. All the buildings on the 900 block of N. Salina St. are only two (instead of three or four) stories high and have simple detailing. (Section 7, page 2.)

Building types in the listed district included a church complex and a few residences, with a majority being twopart commercial buildings. Predominant architectural styles in the original historic district included Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Eastlake, Romanesque Revival, and Gothic Revival.

The expanded district nomination reassesses the 1985 building list, reclassifying buildings within the original district that have been newly-identified, renovated, or demolished. It adds 46 more contributing buildings, 18 non-contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and one contributing object within the expansion area. The entire expanded district includes a combined total of 159 resources: 129 contributing buildings, 26 non-contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and one contributing object. The new boundary better reflects the historical significance of this portion of Syracuse and includes additional buildings that reflect a new understanding of the area's association with the Oswego Canal. Further, it includes a broader representation of the area's unusual mix of high and low-style commercial buildings, manufacturing enterprises, public architecture, and residences.

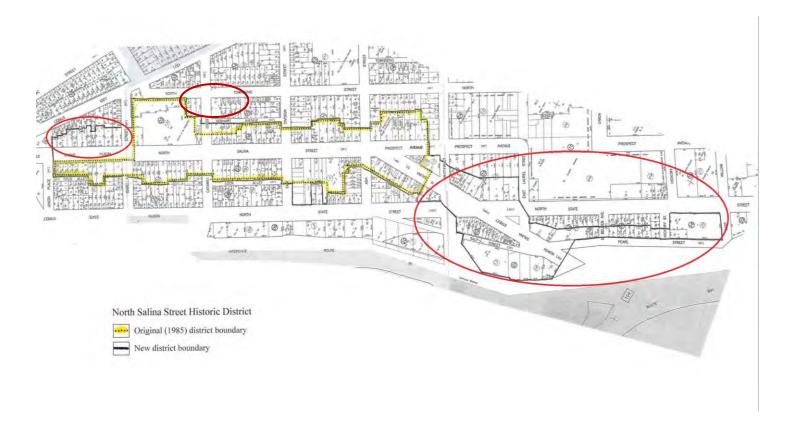
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Additions to the Historic District (Boundary Increase)

A 2015 survey of historic architectural resources in the blocks that surround the 1985 North Salina Street Historic District revealed that many buildings were similar in scale, age, architectural design, and integrity to those in the listed district. In addition, the expansion area, which was historically dominated by the presence of the Oswego Canal, includes industrial buildings that complement the commercial buildings in the original district and more accurately represent the role of the north side of Syracuse in the city's history. Originally, the period of significance ended at 1934. The boundary increase revises the period of significance from circa 1850 to 1960 to allows for the inclusion of a small number of important historic commercial buildings built in the immediate post-WWII years.

Most of the blocks being added in the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Expansion are located at the south end of the existing district as indicated by the larger circle below; the smaller circle shows the addition of the east side of one block at the north end of North Salina Street. The original North Salina Street Historic District included the following streets and blocks: Lock Alley (number 102 was included in the boundary but not described in the 1985 nomination); the north half of the 500 block of North Salina Street and all of 600, 700,



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and 800 blocks and the west side of the 900 block; 1109-1127 North Townshend Street, plus a parochial school building belonging to Assumption Parish; and the 500 block of Prospect Avenue. The nominated boundary expansion adds the following streets and blocks: 100 and 200 blocks of Ash Street; 200 block of Butternut Street; 200 block of Catawba Street; 300 block of Division Street; 200 block of East Belden Avenue; Green space at the intersection of East Laurel Street and North Salina Street; 300 block of East Willow Street; west side of 100 block of Gebhardt Avenue; 300, 400, and east side of the 900 block of North Salina Street; 600 and 700 blocks of North State Street; east sides of 300 and 400 blocks and both sides of the 500 block of Pearl Street.

The following is a description of the blocks, arranged alphabetically:

Ash Street: 100 and 200 Blocks—These two blocks are on either side of the intersection of North Salina Street, Prospect Avenue, and Ash Street. The east side of the 100 block, lying to the south of North Salina Street, contains only one building, a contributing resource at 114 Ash Street. The remainder of the block is open, paved parking lots. The 200 block of Ash Street lies to the north of Prospect Avenue. Only the contributing building that adjoins 518 Prospect Street ("Hoffman Castle") is included in the district.

Butternut Street: 200 Block—The 200 block of Butternut Street is a short block between North Salina Street on the west and Prospect Avenue on the east. A small triangular park, which first appears on a 1908 Hopkins Map, is located immediately west of the 200 block, bounded by Butternut, North Salina Street, and North State Street. Above the intersection with North Salina Street, at the western end, the south side of the block features three connected buildings. The first is the side elevation of a non-contributing building at 488 North Salina Street, and the second is a non-contributing building (204). Only the third (206), in the center of the block, contributes to the historic district. The rest of the block is part of a large parking lot that also fronts onto the 500 block of Prospect Avenue. The north side of the 200 block includes the side elevation and parking lot for the Sarah and Richard Pietrafesa Training Center (built 1950; extensively renovated, 2015).

Catawba Street: 200 *Block*—additions to the district end opposite Gebhardt Avenue and consist of just two contributing buildings, one on each side of the block.

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East Belden Avenue: 200 Block—This short block slopes upward from Pearl Street to North State Street. The south side of the block is taken up primarily by the side elevation of the Angeloro Building, a large four-story brick building at 422-424 Pearl Street. One non-contributing building (205) is added to the district on the north due to it being part of the lot/parcel for 500 Pearl Street; both are non-contributing due to alteration and deterioration.

East Division Street: 300 Block—This street also intersects Gebhardt Avenue, and only a few buildings between North Salina Street and Gebhardt Avenue are included in the expanded district. The south side of the block contains only the side elevation of 658-660 North Salina Street, with a large parking lot behind it. Two buildings are located on the north side: a side elevation of 700 North Salina Street and 307-309 East Division Street, a contributing, three-story, brick commercial building.

East Laurel Street—This street extends from North Salina Street where it is an extension of Salt Street, east past North State Street, Prospect Avenue, and North Townsend Street. No buildings front on East Laurel Street within the expanded boundary of the historic district. However, East Laurel Street forms the southern boundary of Schlosser Park, a site that contributes to the historic district. Moreover, the side elevation of 600 North State Street faces East Laurel Street.

East Willow Street—One block of East Willow Street lies within the expanded historic district at the southern end, between Pearl Street and North State Street. The entire block is taken up by the former Nettleton Shoe factory, which has an East Willow Street address but also extends along the southern half of the 300 block of Pearl Street. The East Willow Street façade has five stories; however, East Willow Street rises towards a bluff to the east, and the southeastern corner of the building (at North State Street) is below grade. The building retains good integrity despite metal framed replacement windows set within the original brick arched window openings.

Gebhardt Avenue: 100 Block (west side)—This short, narrow, one-block street extends from East Division Street to Catawba Street behind the east side of North Salina Street. The east side of the street is largely vacant and is excluded from the district. The west side of the street is densely built-up at the southern end, with one contributing garage (and other garages associated with properties on North Salina Street). Buildings are more scattered on the north end of the west side, with one contributing brick residence and two non-contributing houses built after the period of significance.

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North Salina Street: 300 Block—The east side of the 300 block of North Salina Street was extensively altered due to the construction of Interstate 81 in the 1960s, and by construction after the period of significance. The west side of the block holds two large, important buildings that help anchor the expanded district. One contributing building (330) remains on the east side. It has an altered stucco clad and faux timber framed facade; its façade, but retains its form and contributes to the streetscape. A second building on the east side, 344 North Salina Street, is non-contributing as it was built after the period of significance. On the west side is the contributing Britten Building, built in 1891 and has good integrity despite the renovation of some of the storefronts. Across the intersection with Salt Street/East Laurel Street is the Learbury Building at 329 North Salina Street, originally, the John Gray Shoe Factory. It is a large, contributing, four-story brick factory building renovated as a medical building in 2012.

North Salina Street: 400 Block—The 400 block of North Salina Street contains thirteen contributing buildings and three non-contributing buildings. Integrity on the east side is generally good. Alterations were made to the storefronts of several buildings, including a new brick façade on 466 North Salina Street; none of these alterations, however, render the buildings as non-contributing. One new non-contributing building has been added to this side of the block, 488 North Salina Street, at the corner of Butternut Street. The west side of the 400 block has generally good integrity. However, 439 and 447 North Salina Street are non-contributing buildings due to incompatible alterations.

North Salina Street: 500 Block, south end—The district expansion adds three parcels that were excluded from the original nomination, primarily due to age. The Sarah and Richard Pietrafesa Training Center at 500 North Salina Street remains non-contributing; it is a former c. 1950 bank building that was extensively renovated in 2015 into an office building/health services center. The single-story building and parking lot at 501-05 North Salina Street date to around 1990 and remain non-contributing due to age. 507-13 North Salina Street was originally excluded from the district because of its c.1960 full-height tile façade, but now contributes to the historic streetscape. Its late nineteenth-century façade was restored in 2014.

North Salina Street: 900 Block (east side)—The east side of the 900 block was not included in the original 1985 district, apparently because of differences in scale and function (more residential than commercial) and lesser integrity. Two residential buildings at the south end of the block are separated by a vacant lot: a contributing brick Italianate house at 900 North Salina Street that retains generally good integrity, and a re-sided non-

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contributing frame Italianate house at 912 that does not. The center section of the block features three brick commercial buildings (between one and three stories in height) that have retained generally good integrity. One of them, the contributing one-story brick bank building at 920 North Salina Street, was constructed around 1940, one of the later buildings in the expanded historic district. After a gap, there is a grouping of four small-scale commercial buildings the north end of the block with mixed integrity; two of the buildings are non-contributing.

North State Street: 600 Block—The east side of this block has suffered losses since the period of significance and now consists of two pairs of contributing buildings separated by a non-contributing building. The two portions (600 and 602) of the Day Motor Company complex at the corner with East Laurel Street continue to contribute, together with the two attached brick buildings (622 and 628-30) at the corner with the 400 block of North Salina Street. The non-contributing, one-story masonry building between these pairs of buildings was built around 1990, with a fenced parking lot in front. Schlosser Park faces the west side of this block. This is a triangular park, bounded also by East Laurel and North Salina streets, that is a contributing site containing a contributing object—the notable equestrian monument by Frederick Moynihan of General Gustavus Sniper, a Civil War veteran from the neighborhood.

North State Street: 700 Block—This block of North State Street is truncated by its complex intersection with North Salina and Butternut streets. The small triangular park described above on Butternut Street faces the west side of the block. The west side of this block holds two contributing buildings at 701 and 705 North State Street, with a non-contributing garage (built 1970) in between. Both contributing buildings have maintained fair to good integrity.

Pearl Street: 300 Block (east side)—The east side of the 300 block of Pearl Street is filled by two large brick buildings; the west side is vacant land disrupted by the construction of two interstate highways and is not included in the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary expansion. The former Nettleton Shoe Factory occupies nearly the entire southern half of the block; it is an amalgam of several buildings fronting on both Pearl Street and East Willow Street, and spans what had been Granger Alley. The building features an East Willow Street address, and the building has been described partially under that section. The Pearl Street front is five stories in height, with several stores on the ground floor and a double arched opening where the alley once ran. The north end of the 300 block is dominated by a three-story brick factory building built for Rogers & Hilton

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around 1920. Although the original large rectangular window openings have been filled with siding into which smaller modern metal-framed window have been set, the building has no other additions and retains good integrity.

Pearl Street: 400 Block (east side)—The east side of the 400 block of Pearl Street shows fair to good integrity, moving south to north. Most of the block consists of low one- and two-story commercial buildings, with two non-contributing structures near the corner with Hickory Street and one large contributing building at the corner of East Belden Avenue. At the south end of the block, 400 Pearl Street is a late-twentieth century, one-story, concrete building attached to 404 Pearl Street, an intact early-twentieth-century, one-story brick building that contributes to the historic district; the actual corner is a parking lot for the business. The building at 410 Pearl Street was heavily modified around 2005; although it retains its scale and basic form, it is considered noncontributing to the district. Further north, the Angeloro Building (422-424 Pearl Street), at the corner of East Belden Avenue, is the largest and most imposing building on the block; constructed of brick and rising four stories, its storefront has been altered, but the upper floors retain good integrity despite the replacement of some original windows.

Pearl Street: 500 Block—Three contributing properties remain on the east side of this block, all interconnected. The first, 500 Pearl Street, at the corner of East Belden and Pearl streets, is a front-gabled residence converted to commercial use. A side addition connects it to a complex of buildings (502-504), joined together since the early twentieth century that is occupied by the Columbus Bakery. This business has operated at this location since 1926; however, the buildings have been significantly altered over the years. Behind the bakery is an earlytwentieth century tenement (504 Rear) accessed from East Belden Avenue. It retains integrity and is a rare survivor of its type, therefore being contributing. The rest of the block is a large parking lot.

On the west side of the block, at the intersection of North Salina and Pearl streets, is a small green space, identified as Ashland Park in the 1892 Vose Map. Between approximately 1900 to the 1930s, it became the Public Market for the City of Syracuse, before reverting to its identity as Ashland Park by 1938. The triangular open space originally extended further south to the intersection with East Belden Ave, but the lower half of the space has been cut off by an access road from North Salina Street to Pearl Street, and joined to a parking lot that extends south to Hickory Street. The area continues to be maintained as a green space and contributes to the expanded historic district.

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Apparent differences in streetscape integrity possibly led to the selecting of the southern boundary of the listed district. The irregularity of the street pattern and gaps in the streetscape were believed to be the result of losses of original structures due to mid-twentieth century highway construction. New research shows that the current layout of streets surrounding the lower end of North Salina Street was largely in place by the early 1820s. The extant streetscape was the result of the junction of the Erie and Oswego canals near the intersection of Water and Montgomery Streets. Factoring into this was the difficulty of connecting the differing street grids of the Villages of Salina and Syracuse. With a few exceptions, the architecture of this section of North Salina and Pearl Streets had achieved its present form by the early to mid-twentieth century and should be added to the North Salina Street Historic District. Similarly, at the north end of the 1985 district, the east side of the 900 block of North Salina Street appears to have been excluded due to concerns with individual building integrity. However, in retrospect, it is important to the integrity of the overall streetscape and will be added to the original historic district.

Sites and Objects

The oblique intersections at the lower end of North Salina Street created three open spaces, one at the intersections of North Salina and Pearl streets, another at North Salina and North State streets, and the last at North Salina, North State, and Butternut streets. By the 1930s, all three of these open spaces became public parks. Ashland Park, the southwest space at the intersection of North Salina and Pearl Streets, was the largest, and served as the Public Market for the City of Syracuse through the early twentieth century. The area continues to be maintained as a green space, although smaller in size and lacking any architectural features. The next space to the north, at the intersection of North Salina and North State streets, was unnamed in the 1890s but became known as Schlosser Park in the early twentieth century; it is the setting for a monument erected in 1905 to General Gustavus Sniper, a local German-American veteran of the Civil War. Finally, the intersection of North Salina Street with North State and Butternut streets was identified as a park by 1908, and was the site of a monument commemorating Philip Eckel, the City's second fire chief who lost his life in a fire. The Eckel Monument was moved to Fayette Park in downtown Syracuse, and the park removed; a remnant green space remains. Of the three sites, Schlosser Park remains the most intact; it and the Sniper Monument contribute strongly to the historic district as a contributing site and object.

Resource Review

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In 1985, the listed North Salina Street Historic District documented 84 buildings with thirteen buildings being non-contributing, either due to a loss of integrity or being constructed after the period of significance. With the expanded district, the combined number of resources consists of 131 contributing buildings, 23 non-contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and one contributing object. Due to the re-evaluation and addition of buildings (including demolitions) within the boundary of the original historic district, eight listed buildings were identified as being contributing to the listed district that were originally omitted from the resource list. These are the buildings at 102 Lock Alley, seven secondary buildings(garages) at 618-620, 712-714, 716-718, 722, 753, 947-949 North Salina Street and 506 Prospect Avenue. The blocks added to the historic district in the current expansion add 51 contributing buildings, 15 non-contributing buildings, three contributing sites, and one contributing object.

Nearly half of the non-contributing buildings in the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase are due to age, assumed to be a reflection of late-twentieth and early-twenty-first century trends due to the proximity to the local hospital and downtown. The other half of the non-contributing buildings are classified as such due to extensive renovation resulting in with loss of character defining features, use of non-historic materials and lack of association with the nominated expansion and listed district. Renovated buildings that have much of the historic fabric and features concealed may be considered contributing, assuming that the features can be restored. This happened recently with the removal of non-historic siding from the Angeloro Building (507-13 N. Salina Street), which uncovered the extant historic fabric, allowing it to now be considered contributing with the revision and expansion of the listed district.

The two buildings at 642-50 and 727-29 North Salina Street were listed as non-contributing in 1985 due to midtwentieth century alterations; however, the alterations have been determined as compatible and the buildings retain their form and association with the district. These buildings are now considered contributing. Nine other buildings in the listed district were also non-contributing, largely due to alteration and are still considered as such. These buildings are 516 Prospect Avenue and 619, 649, 706-10, 801-05, 821, 827, 847-849, 901-03 North Salina Street. Since the 1985 listing, several buildings have been demolished, including four recently lost to fire. These buildings are 557, 601, 608-12, 630-34, 643, 645-47, 649-55, 657-59, and 730-32 North Salina Street; and 508-510, 512, 514 Prospect Avenue. The four lost to fire were 713-15, 717, 721 and 725 North

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list and the reasons for the determination.

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Salina Street. The boundary expansion adds fourteen more non-contributing buildings, as noted in the resource

The following buildings list provides information on primary and secondary resources. Contributing and non-contributing determinations were made through site inspections and research as to dates of alteration. Dates for additional resources were largely determined through city records, and map and records research at local libraries and the historical association. Previously listed properties that are noted as are vacant lots are counted in the boundary increase. The list is arranged alphabetically by street and by address.

Resource list

204 Ash Street, ca. 1900. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay residence with prominent front gable/front gabled roof and raised stone foundation. Three-bay façade with off-center/side entrance beneath one-story hip roof porch with turned supports and railing. Brick cladding on first floor, vinyl siding on second floor. Even fenestration with combination of single and paired windows. Windows in brick portion have curved soldier brick lintels. Projecting secondary entrance on east side.

Butternut Street, North State and North Salina Streets, ca. 1880. One contributing site.

Historically, a remaining portion of the former historic public market site; triangular shaped public park outlined with wide paved sidewalks. Center has lawn area trees and historic signs. Two recently installed metal benches (non-historic) are located at the northeast corner. Directly opposite another public park at N Salina, N State and E Laurel Streets.

204 Butternut Street, ca. 1970. One non-contributing building, due to age.

One story, two bay commercial building, brick with recessed entrance, small window and flat roof.

206 Butternut Street, ca. 1890 with ca. 1950 renovations. One contributing building.

Two-part brick commercial building, three stories with flat roof. Recessed central commercial entrance, with two bays on upper floors divided by a pilaster, each floor containing triple windows. Extensively renovated c. 1950 including windows and entrance.

301-307 Butternut St., ca. 1970. On non-contributing building, due to age.

One-story concrete drive-thru bank with five auto bays. Concrete foundation and form with brick in lower section and metal upper, roof and canopy. Canopy supported by brick piers with pneumatic teller stations. South end wall has large glass teller window.

204-208 Catawba Street, ca. 1870. One listed, contributing building—not counted.

Two-story brick building, flat roof, 6-bay façade with off-center single entrance beneath hipped porch hood supported by decorative wood brackets. 1-over-1 windows on first and second floors with brick segmental arch headers and flat stone sills. Decorative brick corbelling under projecting eave line.

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207 Catawba Street, ca. 1900. One contributing building.

Two-and-a-half story brick residence on stone foundation. Center entrance under front-gable porch roof supported by modern metal poles. Entrance flanked by projecting bays: left-hand bay (south) is square, featuring paired, 1-over-1 sash windows on two floors with stone lintels and sills and small square attic window in the pedimented gable-end; right-hand (north) projecting bay is three sided with single 1-over-1 windows on two floors with stone lintels and sills, and 1-over-1 sash window in broken pediment of gable-end.

307-309 East Division Street, ca. 1885. One contributing primary building and one contributing secondary building.

Two-story brick commercial building with asymmetrical façade and flat roof. Window openings feature stone sills and brick segmental arch headers. Two ground-floor openings with stone sills are located under a projecting, second-story bay window. Two-story, c. 1930 addition added to east (right) side with single, overhead garage door and a pedestrian pass-through to access tenement building (504 Pearl Street rear). Attached two-story brick garage with single overhead door facing Gebhardt Avenue.

313 East Willow Street/301-319 North State Street, ca. 1885. One contributing building.

Five-story brick factory building, L-shape plan, occupying majority of city block. Eight-bays wide on E. Willow St., four-bays wide on N. State St., twelve bays on E. Willow St. Each bay consists of two double windows in segmental arch openings on lower floors, single sash windows on upper floors. Upper floors have three or four windows in each bay, bays separated by shallow brick pilasters. Flat roof, brick corbels at eave line.

105 Gebhardt Avenue, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-story brick building with brick parapet with simple brick corbeling. First floor features wide opening with exposed I-beam header. Opening features wood overhead door and narrow man door separated by vertical wood paneling. Second floor features centered, single, 1-over-1 sash window with brick segmental arch header. Flat roof sloped downward toward rear, shallow cornice on front.

117 Gebhardt Avenue, ca. 1900. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Two-story, frame, gable-front residence with vinyl siding on all elevations except brick-faced first-floor of front façade. Front porch replaced with projecting pent roof. Vinyl replacement windows. Non-contributing due to loss of design, materials, and workmanship.

123 Gebhardt Avenue, ca. 1900. One contributing building.

One-and-a-half story, frame, gable-front residence. Gable-end projects over first floor, which is 3-bays wide with off-center entrance. Concrete block foundation, vinyl siding and windows. Building is typical of early 20th century workers housing constructed on city's north side.

125 Gebhardt Avenue, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-story brick residence with flat roof. Front façade is three bays wide featuring raised central entrance flanked by paired, 1-over-1 windows. Second floor features single central, 1-over-1 window flanked by paired, 1-over-1 windows. Windows have flat concrete sills and window and door openings feature wide, multi-course, segmental arch headers. Windows are modern replacements.

127 Gebhardt Ave., Vacant lot, not counted.

102 Lock Alley, ca. 1900. One listed contributing building, not counted.

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Two-story brick commercial building with flat roof that slopes down toward the rear of the lot. Three-bay façade with off-center single door opening with segmental arch header. Opening has been partially in-filled and modern door installed. Door is flanked by single window opening with arched header and stone sill and by an overhead garage door with stone header. Second floor has wooden access door above garage door and two single window openings; each opening has segmental arch header and stone sill. Beneath roof edge is decorative brick corbeling.

317-327 North Salina Street, Britton Block, 1891. One contributing building.

Four-story brick block with commercial on first floor and residences on upper floors. Metal-framed windows and doors on first floor. Upper floors have six asymmetrical bays with five two-story round-arched window openings with two narrow full-height bays interspersed. Fourth floor bays have one, three, or four narrow round-arched windows. Date inscribed in panel at fourth floor level.

329 North Salina Street, ca. 1920. One contributing building.

Four-story brick factory building, steel frame, flat roof, rectangular plan. Eighteen bays across the façade, six bays deep. Entrance occupies the center three bays and features a modern glass pavilion. All other bays feature by modern one-over-one sash windows. Corbeled bricks at eave line. Renovated 2012.

330 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-story brick commercial row building. First floor storefront with storefront window flanked by recessed shop door and tenant door. Three-bay second story with tall, modern metal sash windows. A stucco-faced façade was added c. 1960 featuring tall gable parapet wall with faux half-timbering.

344-350 North Salina Street, ca. 1923/1960. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Two-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building with large, 1-story addition featuring a projecting flat-roof canopy built after the period of significance. Addition led to original storefront being bricked over; main entrance now through addition. Non-contributing due to loss of form and scale, as well as age of large addition.

401 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two- story, flat-roof, brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor features double, multi-pane French doors. A wooden band delineates first and second floors. Second floor features three, paired, 6-over-6 windows with flat brick surrounds. Decorative brickwork runs the width of the building above the first-floor doors and below the wide metal cornice with frieze band.

409-411 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roof, brick commercial row building. First story sided in imitation stone; features two recessed entrances in the center and tenant door on the left side (south) of the façade. Three, square fixed windows with concrete sills are located between the doors. Four bays on second and third floors, each with a single 6-over-6, wood sash window and stone sill. Third floor windows have flat stone lintels. Second story windows have painted brick lintels, including painted lintel that spans the two windows on the right side of the facade. Between the windows are two French doors. Elaborate brick corbelling under projecting cornice.

413-415 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roof, brick, commercial row building. First floor storefront features recessed entrance and shopfront windows under sign band. Tenant door located to the right (north) of the store entrance. Second and third floors are three bays wide with 1-over-1 modern metal windows, each with a stone sill and lintel. Elaborate brick corbelling under projecting cornice is similar to the cornice at 409-11 N. Salina St.

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417-419 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roof, brick, two-part commercial building with two storefronts. First floor storefront features recessed entrance flanked by tall shop windows on wood paneled bulkheads. Narrow tenant door with transom located to the right (south) of the storefront. Second and third floors are three-bays wide with 1-over-1 replacement windows, each with a stone sill and lintel. Elaborate brick corbelling under projecting cornice is similar to the cornice of 409-11 N. Salina Street. Appears as continuation of 413-415 N. Salina Street but break in cornice and wider space between end bays indicates two separate buildings. Sanborn maps indicate two buildings as well.

420 North Salina Street (North State Street & North Salina Street), Schlosser Park, 1890, One contributing site with one contributing object.

Triangular Park, later named in honor of Charles Schlosser, active in the Syracuse German community, who donated the land. Park is created by the intersection of North State and North Salina Streets and bordered on the south by East Laurel Street; area is surrounded by paved walks fencing and non-historic metal benches on the southeast and southwest corners. Park is a large grassy area with a line of mature trees and a 1905 monument dedicated to General Gustavus Sniper. Monument features the general astride his horse an equestrian monument made of cast bronze, on granite base stepped granite base with dedicatory plaque on one side and raised letters on other side spelling Sniper; General Sniper is dressed in a GAR uniform; horse has one leg raised; artist/sculptor: Frederick Moynihan.

423 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roof, brick, commercial row building. First floor has been bricked-in featuring two, single modern metal doors, and two square window openings with brick headers and sills. Second and third floors are three-bays wide with single, 1-over-1 replacement windows that are smaller than the window openings, requiring wood blocking to the window head. Each opening features stone lintels and sills. Elaborate brick corbelling under projecting cornice.

425 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roof, brick, commercial row building. First floor has center entrance opening under brick header flanked by modern square windows with stone sills. Tenant door is located to the right (north) of the commercial entrance. Rough-cut stone belt course above first floor. Second and third floors are symmetrical with four bays. Outer two bays have single modern 1-over-1 windows beneath round brick arches on second floor. Inner two bays have paired, modern, 1-over-1, metal sash windows with stone sills. Brick pilasters frame the façade from the first floor to the cornice line; on the first floor, the pilasters include alternating stone and brick; above the first floor, the pilasters are raised brick. Roof line is stepped out with decorative brick work over the center two bays with a broken cornice line. Brick chimney rises above roof line with decorative brick work.

429 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-story, flat-roof, brick, commercial row building. First floor storefront features flush, off-center commercial entrance with two shop windows separated by brick piers. Tenant door located to the left (south) of the commercial entrance. Wood paneled sign band above first story. Second floor features four, 1-over-, metal windows each with a stone sill and lintel. Elaborate brick corbeling under a slightly projecting roof line.

435 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-story, flat-roof, brick, two-part commercial building. First floor shopfront features slightly recessed, off-center, commercial entrance next to a shopfront window over wood paneled bulkhead. Left (south) of the

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commercial entrance is tenant door. Doors and windows separated by brick piers. Wood paneled sign band above first story. Second story is three-bays wide with 1-over-1 windows with stone sills and lintels. Elaborate brick corbeling under a slightly projecting roof line.

437 North Salina Street, ca. 1890, 1968. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Extensively altered, three-story commercial building, remodeled after the period of significance. Upper two floors clad in modern metal panels with a recessed porch on the right (north) side. First floor features a recessed entrance on left side (south) with a modern plate glass window to the right.

443 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roofed, 4-bay wide, brick, commercial row building. First floor has been altered with new brick façade under projecting shed-roof with large decorative wood brackets. Recessed commercial entrance is flanked by two shop windows in arched openings. Tenant recessed behind brick arch. Second and third floors have a single window in each bay with flat stone lintels and sills, 1-over-1 modern sash except for 6-over-1 sash windows in two outer bays (south) of second floor. Elaborate brick corbelled cornice.

447 North Salina Street, ca. 1890/1968. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Two-story, flat-roofed, commercial row building. Non-contributing due to recladding of façade in non-historic materials: brick on first floor and corrugated metal on second floor. First floor features a modern metal single door flanked by modern plate-glass windows, with a solid metal door on the left side. Second floor has ca. 1968 fenestration pattern of two unevenly-spaced single windows.

449 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Narrow, three-story brick commercial row building. First floor storefront features modern, recessed entrance flanked by tall shopfront windows. Tenant door on left (south) side. Second story features paired, modern 1-over-1 sash windows (with blocking) and stone sills, each pair under a corbeled brick arch and separated by flat brick pilaster. Third story features modern, 1-over-1 windows (with blocking) with brick, segmental arch lintels and stone sills. Elaborate corbels under projecting metal cornice with pediment in the center.

460 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building. First floor has full-height modern plate glass windows and modern metal doors within original cast-iron pilasters and a horizontal sign band. Second and third floors are 8-bays wide, each with a single modern metal window per floor with flat stone sills and lintels. Elaborate brick corbelling under projecting cornice.

466 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, brick, commercial row building, 7-bays wide, with flat roof. The first-floor features replacement, brown-brick facing and rounded arched window and door openings. Upper two stories feature single-pane, fixed windows with operable hoppers; the second-floor windows fit into rectangular openings and the third-floor windows fit into arched openings each featuring a decorative keystone. The upper story bays are framed by white brick pilasters with metal capitals underneath a projecting cornice.

472-474 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, flat-roof, brick commercial row building. First floor has off-center recessed entrance flanked by plate glass windows under cast-iron frame with shallow cornice. Second and third floors are 5-bays wide, each with a narrow 1-over-1 sash window and flat stone sills and lintels. Projecting metal cornice at roof line with decorative brackets.

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478 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Narrow, three-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building. Shopfront with recessed center entrance flanked by plate-glass windows. Tenant entrance to the left (north) of storefront features a solid metal door. The second and third floors are 3-bays wide, with modern 1-over-1, metal sash windows set into decorative arched window openings with brick banding between each window. Brick corbelling under brick cornice.

484 North Salina Street, vacant lot. Not counted.

488 North Salina Street, ca. 1968. One non-contributing building, due to age.

One-story, two-bay brick commercial building built after the period of significance. South elevation shows concrete block construction with brick cladding on rest. Flat roof, recessed entrances and small paired windows on north and west elevations.

500 North Salina Street, ca. 1950/2015. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Originally a single-story bank but extensively renovated in 2015 with new exterior cladding and as a two-story office building; non-contributing due to loss of original form and materials.

501-505 North Salina Street, ca. 1990. One non-contributing building, due to age.

Low, single-story, cement block commercial building with faux-stucco exterior. Aluminum door set into center opening, metal security door to east; non-contributing as being built after period of significance.

507-513 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Three-story, brick commercial, row building. First floor features rebuilt, three-bay storefront (c. 2015) with recessed entrances, large transom windows and wide sign band. Upper two stories are divided into six, asymmetrical bays delineated by projecting brick pilasters that rise above the eave line. Second story window openings feature brick segmental arches and a rusticated stone sill that runs the length of the façade. Window openings on the third-floor feature individual stone sills and decorative, full arches. The upper brick parapet features brick corbeling and recessed brick panels.

517 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor features c. 1950 storefront with recessed entrance, shopfront windows framed in tile, and a wide metal paneled sign band. Second floor features modern windows flanked by narrow panels set into wide openings. Third floor features narrower window openings with decorative brick, segmental arches. Decorative corbeling and inset panels at roof edge.

522-524 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, commercial row building. Storefront replaced with tall metal panels and horizontal windows and off-center commercial entrance and. Tenant door located to the right (south) of storefront. Second floor features an inset band of four windows under a flat brick lintel. Third floor features an asymmetrical grouping of four, 1-over-1 sash windows set into arched brick openings and featuring stone sills. Elaborate brick corbelling under a projecting brick cornice. Storefront and second floor altered c. 1950.

523 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. Storefront features recessed commercial entrance and tenant door on left (south) side and large plate glass windows on low base. Wide, flat sign band located above storefront. Three, modern, 1-over-1 sash windows on second floor with stone lintels. Corbelled brick cornice. Storefront was altered c. 1950.

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525-527 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor storefront features recessed central entrance flanked by plate glass windows with fixed transoms. Recessed tenant door located to left (south) of storefront. Second floor features 1-over-1windows with flat stone sills and lintels. Corbeled brick cornice is a continuation of the corbeling at 523 N. Salina St.

526-528 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor, c.1960 storefront has recessed, center entrance with double doors, flanked by shop windows. Tenant door is located to the right (south). Modern, 1-over-1 sash windows on second and third floors feature stone lintels and sills. Corbeled brick under slightly projecting cornice.

529-535 North Salina Street, 1919. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor is modern orange brick and second floor is original glazed white brick with bands of decorative glazed tile above the second story windows. First floor has recessed central entrance with double metal door flanked on each side by modern, 1-over-1 sash, triple windows. Second floor is divided into three bays by projecting brick pilasters, each bay features a band of four, modern, 1-over-1 sash windows. Façade altered after 1985, including new brick first floor façade.

530 North Salina Street, 1896. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Four-story brick commercial block. Triangular plan fills the site at the fork of N. Salina St. and Prospect Ave. Eight bays on each street façade, one bay at the tip. Elements of Queen Anne and Neo-Classical styles. First floor features original cast iron storefronts. Upper floors feature metal framed 1-over-1 sash windows with transoms. Round arch window openings with projecting brick arches on fourth floor. Molded brick dado at each floor level, sheet metal cornice and standing seam roof. Projecting bay window from second, third, and fourth floors at south end of each elevation, curved walls at north corner bay. Open green space at end of triangle formed by North Salina Street and Prospect Avenue.

539 North Salina Street, ca. 1895. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Narrow, three-story brick commercial row building, 2-bays wide. First floor storefront has a commercial door to the left (south) next to a store window and a single fixed transom over the door and window. Tenant door is to the right (north). Second floor has two ten-light French doors framed by brick piers with curved brackets supporting a pent roof, with carved medallions above the pent roof below third floor. Third floor has paired windows with a stone sill and modern, 1-over-1 sash below a flat brick arch with stone keystone. Round clock face is centered in parapet capped by metal cornice with central arch and anthemion. Carved stone bands decorate low-relief pilasters which frame the façade above the first floor.

541-545 North Salina Street, ca. 1895. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick commercial row building, nine-bays wide. Two recessed commercial storefront entrances on the first floor featuring double wooden doors and flanked by shop windows on paneled, wooden bases. The double tenant door is located between the storefronts. Second floor has 1-over-1 sash windows with flat brick arch openings. Roof line has brick entablature below metal cornice with paneled brick parapet. Brick piers divide overall façade into three bays with groups of four windows symmetrically flanking single masonry opening of narrow center bay. Decorative piers at second floor level. Storefront altered c. 1920, second floor windows replaced c. 1990.

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549 North Salina Street, ca. 1880. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor storefront features recessed commercial entrance with double wooden door flanked by shop windows on paneled wood bases. Alternating stone and brick piers frame the storefront. Tenant door is located to the right (north) of the storefront. One-over-one, wood sash windows on upper floors, segmental arch window openings at second floor, round arched openings at third floor. Inset sill courses, corbeled brick and metal cornice with bracketed overhanging eaves.

551-553 North Salina Street, ca. 1880. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor storefront features recessed commercial door flanked by shopfront windows on paneled wooden bases. Wooden tenant door with transom is located left (south) of the storefront. Round arched window heads with projecting brick hoods on second and third floors. Brick and metal cornice with bracketed overhanging eave. Storefront altered c. 1920.

557 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

561-563 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, commercial row building, four-bays wide. First floor, modern metal-framed storefront features recessed entrance with fixed transom next to tall shop windows on brick base. Recessed tenant entrance located left (south) of the storefront. Projecting metal cornice delineates first and second floors. Second and third floors have 1-over-1 sash windows with segmental arch openings and molded cast-iron window hoods. Projecting metal cornice with decorative bracket. Storefront replaced c. 1960.

567-581 North Salina Street & 114 Ash Street, ca. 1890/1900. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-and-a-half story, brick commercial row building, six-bays wide, Queen Anne style. Façade divided into two identical building fronts. First floor storefronts feature double entrance doors flanked by shopfront windows on wood paneled bases. Two tenant doors are separated by a brick pier at the center of the facade. Second floor has 1-over-1 sash windows in segmental arch openings with projecting brick archivolts. Carved imposts at second floor supporting brick piers which extend to gabled dormers above the roofline. Ornate decorative brick and tile work throughout. Facing 114 Ash Street is a connected two-story brick commercial addition built circa 1900. Original 3-bay façade has been reconfigured on fist floor with replacement tripartite, full-height window; original brick flat arches remain. Three, single, 6-over-6 windows on second floor. Flat roof sloping down toward rear. Building was originally freestanding.

600-606 North Salina Street, ca. 1885. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, corner, brick commercial row building with six bays on N. Salina St. and five bays on Ash St. Two commercial storefronts on N. Salina St. featuring recessed entrances flanked by tall shop windows. Tenant door located between storefronts. Projecting cornice above storefronts. Cut-away, recessed entrance to commercial space at corner. Above storefront is a two-story circular bow window faced in decorative stamped metal. Decorative brick surrounds around paired and single windows on uppers stories, windows modern, 1-over-1 sash. Corbeled brick cornice on N. Salina St. side, metal-clad cornice on Ash St.

601 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

603-605 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. Storefront features off-center, recessed commercial door next to two shopfront windows. Tenant door located to left (south) of shopfront. Second floor

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windows are 1-over-1, metal sash with projecting arched window heads and flat stone sills. Corbeled brick under projecting metal cornice.

607-609 North Salina Street, ca. 1865. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. Storefront features off-center, recessed commercial entrance next to modern shop windows on a brick base. Tenant door located to the right (north) of the storefront. Second floor features 1-over-1 windows with flat stone lintels and sills. Key design brickwork below bracketed cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 2000.

608-612 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

613 North Salina Street, ca. 1886. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-and-a-half-story, brick commercial row building, two-bays wide. Wood storefront features recessed entrance flanked by display windows on wood bulkheads and with fixed transoms. Recessed, wood tenant door located left (south) of the storefront with fixed transom. Brick and stone-banded piers divide the first-floor bays. Paired 1-over-1 sash windows in arched openings on left bay of upper floors. Two-story, wood paneled oriel window on right bay of upper floors. Above the oriel, the attic story features three windows recessed under a single broad brick arch. Decorative brick banding on second and third floors. Roof line over the left bay features brick corbeling under a projecting metal cornice with decorative iron railing. Right bay rises to a peaked gable with wide metal coping and ornamental metal cresting.

614-616 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick commercial row building, three-bays wide. Storefront replaced c. 1960 with faux stone siding, metal framed door to north side with modern horizontal metal framed fixed windows. Second-story features 1-over-1 sash windows with projecting brick arch window heads and stone sills. Corbeled brick cornice.

615-617 North Salina Street, ca. 1877. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick commercial row building, four-bays wide. Wood storefront features recessed entrance flanked by display windows on wood bulkheads and with fixed transoms. Recessed, wood tenant door with fixed transom to the left (south) of shopfront. Second floor has modern, 1-over-1 sash windows in brick, segmental arch window hoods and stone sills; third floor has original, 2-over-2 sash windows with round-arched window openings with acanthus leaf design in keystones. Elaborate bracketed overhanging wood cornice above decorative brick corbeling.

618-620 North Salina Street, ca. 1882. One listed contributing primary building and one contributing listed secondary building, not counted.

Two-story, brick, commercial row building, two-bays wide. Modern storefront features recessed entrance flanked by metal framed display windows on wood bulkheads under wide sign band. Tenant door located right (south) of storefront features modern metal door with in infill below a fixed glass transom. Brick and stone-banded piers divide the first story bays. Second floor features wood frame oriel window with 1-over-1 sash windows in left bay and a single, 1-over-1 sash window in the right bay with flat stone sill. Projecting metal cornice above narrow brick corbel. One-story, brick garage in rear, c. 1900, features two metal overhead doors and a single arched window opening with stone sill.

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619 North Salina Street, ca. 1965. One listed non-contributing building, not counted.

One-story brick building built after period of significance with flat roof and center recessed entrance. Rear of building has an additional half story and features tall brick chimney.

626 North Salina Street, ca. 1900. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, commercial row building, six-bays wide. Cast-iron pilasters and cornice frame the first floor, which is divided into two storefronts flanking a central tenant entrance. Storefronts feature recessed entrances flanked by displays windows on wood bulkheads and wide sign bands. Second floor features 1-over-1 windows in segmental arch openings and round-arched openings on the third floor. Both floors feature continuous window stone sills. Decorative raised panel and arcaded brickwork between floors and up the center of the façade. Brick parapet with two attic window openings rises above the center of the roofline. Square brick finials with metal caps project above the roofline at parapet corners and outer roofline corners. Decorative, iron railing runs along roofline and upper parapet.

630-634 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

633-639 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. Non-historic faux stone at storefront level, storefront features off-center, recessed entrance next to a band of fixed display windows. Modern, 1-over-1 sash windows on second floor under brick, segmental arch, window hoods. Elaborate corbeled brick cornice.

638 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, five-bays wide. First floor storefront features single tenant door on right (south) side with solid panel infill and two display windows. Second story features 1-over-1 sash windows with segmental arch lintels and flat stone sills. Decorative brick corbeling beneath roof line.

642-650 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, white glazed-brick, commercial row building. Storefront features recessed commercial and tenant doors on right (south) side of façade next to full-height display windows in metal frames on low brick bulkhead, remodeled 1969. Second and third stories are 5-bays wide, featuring bands of paired 2-over-2, metal frame windows in each bay. The window bans feature continuous flat sills and lintels. Status changes from non-contributing to contributing.

643-649 North Salina Street, 2012. One listed, non-contributing building, due to age.

Two-story, four bay, brick-faced building is located on the site of two previously listed buildings (643 and 645-47 North Salina Street) that were demolished ca. 1990. Its design was guided by the Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board to fit into the historic streetscape.

656 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, painted brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor features commercial entrance with paired, multi-pane doors with side lights and narrow transom. Recessed tenant entrance located to the right (south). Modern, 1-over-1 sash windows in arched openings and with stone sills on upper floors. Decorative arcaded brickwork design above third floor windows. Elaborate brick corbelling under peaked roof line.

657-659 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

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658-660 North Salina Street, ca. 1885. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, corner commercial row building, seven-bays wide on both N. Salina St. and E. Division St. Period cast-iron storefront on N. Salina St. featuring two recessed storefronts with recessed entrances flanked by large display windows. Center tenant entrance. Six-over-six sash windows under segmental brick arches on second floor and round arch openings on the third floor, three windows on each side of a central panel with a single window opening framed by brick pilasters. Decorative brickwork throughout. Continuous rough-cut stone sills on second and third floors.

700 North Salina Street, ca. 1880. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, corner commercial row building, three-bays on N. Salina St. and eight-bays wide on E. Division St. Main commercial entrance located in the canted corner bay. Ground floor of E. Division St. features fixed-pane windows with stone sills and 3 entrances. N. Salina St. side features 2, fixed-pane windows and a tenant door. One-over-one sash windows on second floor with stone sills and corbeled brick archivolts. Corbeled brick cornice.

701-703 North Salina Street, ca. 1870/1885. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, corner commercial row building, four-bays wide on N. Salina St. and nine-bays wide on W. Division St. First floor features brick infill without windows, only a modern double door on the left (south) side of the N. Salina St. façade. One-over-one sash windows on first and second floors within segmental arch surrounds. Projecting brick pilasters separating bays on front façade rise above roof line to short, brick finials with metal caps. Corbeled brick under the projecting cornice.

702 North Salina Street, ca. 1926. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick, commercial row building, four-bays wide. Modern, fixed, display windows in dark metal frames across ground floor. Cantilevered second story porch accessed by 2 single doors in the center flanked by single 1-over-1 sash windows in metal frames. Tiled pent roof projects from façade between roof parapets. Now a part of adjoining 700 N. Salina St.

705-709 North Salina Street, ca. 1875. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building, five-bays wide. Storefront features faux-stone siding, angled recessed central entrance flanked by plate glass windows. Tenant door right (north) of storefront. Second story features, wood, 2-over-2, vertical pane windows with curved window hoods and flat stone sills. Corbeled brick cornice under narrow metal cornice.

706-710 North Salina Street, ca. 1890/1965/2010. One listed non-contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, commercial row building. Entire façade replaced c. 1965 and remodeled again with cement board paneling and double-glazed, metal windows, c. 2010. Non-contributing due to loss of original design, materials, and workmanship.

712-714 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One listed contributing primary building and one listed contributing secondary building, not counted.

Three-story, painted brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. Storefront features recessed entrance flanked by tall display windows on low bulkheads under flat sign band. Tenant door to left (north) of storefront. Second story features tall, 1-over-1 sash windows with segmental arch brick headers and stone sills. Third floor features smaller 1-over-1 sash windows with flat brick headers and stone sills. Corbeled bricks under the projecting cornice. One-story, three-bay, brick garage with three metal overhead doors, facing Gebhardt Avenue.

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713-715 North Salina Street, vacant lot, not counted.

Formerly the site of a listed ca. 1880 three-story, two-part brick, commercial row building that was destroyed by fire August 2018.

716-718 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One listed contributing primary building and one listed contributing secondary building, not counted.

Three-story, brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. Storefront features paired, wood doors with fixed-glass transom next to two, tall display windows on low brick bulkheads and fixed glass transoms. Tenant entrance to right (south) of storefront features wood door and fixed glass transom. 1-over-1 sash replacement windows on second floor with flat stone sills and lintels. Smaller window openings on third floor feature vertical slider windows with arched stone window heads and flat stone sills. Decorative brickwork under bracketed projecting cornice. Detached brick garage building facing Gebhardt Avenue features 1-story section with overhead door and a 2-story section with fixed wood panel on ground floor and two, boarded over window openings with segmental arches and narrow stone sills on the second floor under corbeled brick roofline.

717 North Salina Street, vacant lot, not counted.

Formerly the site of a listed ca. 1920 three-story, buff brick, two-part commercial building that was destroyed by fire August 2018.

721 North Salina Street, vacant lot, not counted.

Formerly the site of a listed ca. 1875 three-story, brick, two-part commercial building that was destroyed by fire August 2018.

722 North Salina Street, Evertz Building, ca. 1920. One listed contributing primary building and one listed contributing secondary building, not counted.

Two-story, buff brick, two-part commercial building, three-bays wide. First floor storefront is covered in vertical wood panels. It features a recessed central entrance and no windows. A tenant door is located right (south) of the commercial entrance. Second floor features paired, 1-over-1 sash windows that share a flat stone sill, flanked by single one-over-one sash windows with flush, arched brick window heads and flat stone sills. Above the center window is a glazed tile panel with the name "Emil E. Evertz". The roof line features a narrow projecting metal cornice and rises to two clipped gable ends. Single-story brick detached outbuilding, four-bays wide with two large blocked-in window openings, metal double doors raised on a concrete sill, and a single metal door with covered transom.

723-725 North Salina Street, vacant lot, not counted.

Formerly the site of a listed ca. 1865 three-story, brick, two-part commercial building that was destroyed by fire August 2018.

724 North Salina Street, ca. 1865. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Single-story, brick, building that was the former garage for the adjoining building (720 N. Salina St.). Two-bay façade with modern roll-up garage door on left (south). Former storefront features modern vertical board siding with center metal door. The parapet wall features patterned brick design including flush panels delineated with header bond brick courses.

727-729 North Salina Street, 1901/1950. One listed building, now contributing, not counted.

Two-story, brown brick, former firehouse with stone foundation and flat roof. Tall, hose-drying tower located toward the rear northwest corner of the building. The main facade was updated ca. 1950 with a yellow brick

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façade. The ground floor features two, metal, overhead doors and a man door right (north) of the overhead doors that is recessed back from the main façade. A projecting, flat, metal awning runs the length of the façade including over the recessed man door. Second floor features a row of three metal hopper windows along the front façade.

730-732 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

731-733 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

734-738 North Salina Street, ca. 1858. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, painted-brick, commercial row building, five-bays wide. First floor features a recessed tenant door flanked by two storefronts. The storefront to the left (north) features a recessed commercial entrance and display windows on a low bulkhead. Above the storefront is a sign band and a narrow projecting cornice. The storefront to the right (south) also features a recessed entrance. The display window openings are shortened and surrounded by paneling. The cornice has been removed over the storefront. 1-over-1 sash replacement windows on the second and third floors feature flat stone lintels and sills. Decorative brick corbeling is located under a narrowly projecting sheet metal cornice.

737-741 North Salina Street, ca. 1875/1956. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building, three-bays wide. First floor features a commercial entrance and modern, full-height, plate glass windows on a low bulkhead. The second floor has modern 1-over-1 sash windows in openings that feature flat stone sills and segmental brick arches. Elaborate brick corbeling is located below a narrowly projecting brick and metal cornice. Single-story, flat-roof modern addition constructed in 1956 on the south side of the building.

740-742 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, painted brick, commercial row building, five-bays wide. First floor storefront features a recessed commercial entrance with wood door, flanked by full-height display windows in wood frames and on low, wood paneled bulkheads. The recessed tenant entrance is located left (north) of the storefront and features a wood paneled door. A metal cornice projects along the entire length of the building above the storefront level. Modern, 1-over-1 sash windows that are smaller than the openings are located on the second floor. The openings feature flat stone stills and brick, segmental arch hoods. Decorative brick corbelling is located below a narrowly projecting cornice.

744-746 North Salina Street, ca. 1895. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story, brick, commercial row building, four-bays wide. First floor features a recessed entrance on the right (south) side of the storefront. Storefront features tall display windows in metal frames on brick bulkhead. One-over-one, wood sash windows on the second-floor feature flat stone sills. A continuous brick header course runs the length of the façade immediately above the window openings. The building features a parapet wall with a short-stepped section over the center of the façade.

745 North Salina Street, ca.1875. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story red brick and granite commercial row building, three bays, high-style Victorian style. Rusticated stone piers flank the first floor storefront and side entrance. Bands of rough-cut stone on piers that separate the upper floor bays. Original one-over-one sash windows. Round arched brick window surrounds with large

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keystones on second floor, rectangular openings on third floor with stone lintels. Decorative brickwork throughout. Angled brickwork in the gabled parapet above the central chimney. Storefront renovated ca. 1960.

748-752 North Salina Street, ca. 1885. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story painted brick commercial row building, four-bays wide, Italianate style. Two inset storefront windows flanking the central entrance. Non-historic one-over-one sash windows on second and third floors with arched brick window heads. Decorative brick belt courses, corbeled brick cornice. Windows and storefront renovated ca. 2016.

751 North Salina Street, ca. 1862. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, three-bays. First floor storefront with side entrance, now with windows covered by vertical plank sheathing. second floor windows covered in plywood, with stone lintels and sills. Corbeled brick under the cornice.

753 North Salina Street, ca. 1840. One listed contributing primary building and one listed contributing secondary building, not counted.

Two-story wood frame house, three bays, Greek Revival style, side gabled roof with cornice returns. Original doorway opening in left bay. Now has eight-over-one sash window in center, single door on right. Second floor features three eight-over-one sash windows. Side gable roof, vinyl siding. One-story brick garage, sloping shed roof, single wide bay.

754 North Salina Street, ca. 1865. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, four-bays, Italianate style. Original corbeled brick above storefront removed, replaced by board sheathing. second floor has one-over-one sash windows with molded cast-iron window heads. Corbeled brick cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 2000.

755 North Salina Street, Walier Building, ca. 1890. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Four-story brick commercial building with six-bays on N. Salina St. and eleven bays on Catawba St., Romanesque style. First floor storefront with bays separated by granite piers. Piers of arcaded façade with two-over-two sash windows separate the upper story bays. Round arched openings at the fourth floor. "Walier" carved in stone in the parapet above N. Salina St., with brick balustrade above. The fourth and eighth bays from the front corner on Catawba St. elevation have no windows. Restored 2008.

758 North Salina Street, ca. 1855/1950. One listed contributing building, not counted.

One-story wood frame house Greek Revival style with 1950 commercial addition. Residence is set back from N. Salina St. and sited on a rise; three bays on N. Salina St. and five bays deep on Catawba St. Front gable roof with enclosed projecting pediment supported by four Ionic style columns. Transverse gable roof over two-story wing at rear. One-story modern storefront added to the front of the façade c. 1950. Synthetic siding added to main house c. 1970. House is visible beyond the 1950 commercial addition that is one story, flat overhanging roof, with large glass and aluminum walls, stone foundation and cladding. Addition falls within the period of significance.

800-802 North Salina Street, ca. 1900/1920. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story brick commercial row building, three bays on N. Salina St. and eight bays on Catawba St, with canted front corner. Ca. 1920 storefront projects from the original façade on first floor across N. Salina St. and a single bay of Catawba St., with large glass windows and modern door, and a recessed door with Gothic Revival style surround on left side. Mural (c. 2006) covers windows on second floor of N. Salina St, with one single and

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two double one-over-one sash windows on third floor. One-over-one sash windows on canted corner, double one-over-one sash windows on second and third floors of Catawba St. Period entrance on corner of Catawba St. with canopy supported by cast-iron brackets. Wood brackets support overhanging eaves.

801-805 North Salina Street, 1967. One listed non-contributing building, not counted.

One-story brick commercial building, built after the period of significance. Two stories with four bays on each side. Brick cladding; vertical bands of window separated by light colored panel; flat roof; site on lot with sloping grade.

804 North Salina Street, 1934. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick residential building. One-story enclosed brick porch across first floor façade with recessed central metal door, flanked by modern horizontal windows. Triple one-over-one sash window in center of second floor façade, smaller triple-light window at attic level of façade.

807-813 North Salina Street, ca. 1880. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story brick commercial row building, eight-bays, eclectic revival styles with Gothic and Renaissance motifs. Contrasting stone banding on brick piers that divide two separate storefronts and side entrances. Replacement one-over-one sash windows on second and third floors with molded cast-iron window hoods and anthemion design. Incised decorative banding beneath bracketed sheet metal cornice. The façade is divided equally into two identical halves with projecting center bays, each of which is emphasized at the roofline by ornamental pediments. Storefront renovated ca. 2000.

808 North Salina Street, Assumption Church Parish Center, 1880/1934. One listed contributing building, not counted. H.P. Weber, architect (1934 remodeling).

Three-and-a-half story brick building on a raised granite basement. Seven bays wide, fourteen bays deep. Romanesque Revival style. Round arch windows at ground level, upper two stories feature five modern single one-over-one sash windows in two-story recessed sections with round arches. Square Romanesque tower at each front corner with hip roofs clad in red tiles, flanking a gabled roof clad in red tiles. Towers have pairs of round-arched windows separated by a central column at top floors, beneath arcaded brick cornice. Metal cross rising from front gable.

810 North Salina Street, St. Francis College and Convent, ca. 1900. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story brick school building, with eleven-bay façade and partially raised basement, set back from the street behind a lawn, abuts Assumption Church to the north. Renaissance Revival style. Central five bays project slightly with the entrance in the center; "St. Francis College and Convent" is carved in relief above the second-floor center windows. First floor windows have stone jack arches, upper floor windows have round arch openings with continuous stone sills. Brick corbels beneath overhanging eaves, hipped roof clad in red tiles.

812 North Salina Street, Assumption Catholic Church, 1865/1934. One listed contributing building, not counted. H.P. Weber, architect (1934-restoration).

Two-story nave flanked by one hundred-foot tall twin towers. Romanesque Revival style. Central entrance recessed behind Romanesque arches, beneath front nave gable. Seven bays on the sides, each with a triple-hung window in arched opening on main nave level, paired windows in arched openings on second floor, all with stone sills. Towers are surmounted by shallow domes, cupolas, and crosses. Roof and sanctuary interior were severely damaged by an Easter Sunday, 1934 fire and interior restored/rededicated in 1935.

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815-819 North Salina Street, ca. 1875. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story painted brick commercial row building, five bays, Italianate style. First floor storefront with side entrances, individual storefronts divided by cast iron piers with acanthus leaves on top of capitals. Original diamond pattern transom windows now covered in wood sheathing. Originally had two-over-two windows on second and third floors, in segmental arch openings on second, round arched openings on third, now most are covered in plywood. Corbeled brick beneath a bracketed sheet metal cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 1960.

821 North Salina Street, Syracuse Auto Electric, 1954. One listed contributing building, not counted.

One-story concrete block garage building, now considered contributing. Building has large bay, wood door and window in façade. Set back from street out of the building profile with adjacent properties. Listed previously as 819 North Salina Street.

823-825 North Salina Street, ca. 1875. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, four bays. First floor storefront with side entrance. Replacement one-over-one sash windows on second floor with stone sills and lintels. Corbeled brick cornice. Vinyl siding applied to south side of building. Storefront renovated ca. 2000 with newer windows.

827 North Salina Street, ca. 1850/1958/1970. One listed-non-contributing building, not counted. One and one-half story, wood frame free-standing house with front gable roof. Two bays wide, four bays deep. Projecting one-story, full-width storefront c. 1958, with single door and double window, synthetic stone veneer; aluminum siding added ca. 1970. Building is still non-contributing due to severe alteration and significant loss of form and fabric. Renovated façade obscures the form, design, and feeling of the original building and dates to after the period of significance.

831-833 North Salina Street, ca. 1860, 1938. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, four bays, Italianate style. First floor storefront with side entrance. Replacement one-over-one sash windows on second floor in arched window openings with stone sills. Arcaded brick corbels beneath flat sheet metal cornice, with hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. A three-story wood frame ell extends behind 829 N. Salina St. Storefront renovated ca. 1980. Building includes one-story, brick addition to south side of main building, constructed between 1924 and 1938 according to Sanborn maps; storefront of addition extensively altered ca. 1965. Early twentieth-century maps depict addition to 831-833 N Salina St.

835-837 North Salina Street, ca. 1862. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, three bays, Italianate style. First floor storefront with side entrance, clad in wood with plain sheet metal bracketed cornice above. Second floor features modern one-over-one sash windows in projecting arched brick window hoods. Corbeled brick cornice. Compatible storefront renovation ca. 1970.

841 North Salina Street, ca. 1890. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story, two-part brick commercial building, four bays, Eastlake style façade decoration. First floor period wood storefront with side entrance, recessed off-center entrance flanked by display windows and transoms. Decorative pressed metal sheathing on upper floors with channeled moldings at window surrounds, and paneled motif between second and third floors. Replacement single one-over-one windows on second and third floors. Floral motifs between brackets under the overhanging cornice. Left three bays of second and third floors form a projecting bay. Side entrance door replaced ca. 1960.

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843 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, three bays. Former stucco cladding partially removed. First floor storefront with side entrance, faced with buff brick. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows in arched brick openings, louvered shutter covering the center and left windows. Corbeled and molded brick cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 1965.

847-849 North Salina Street, ca. 1875/201060. One listed-non-contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, three bays, non-contributing due to loss of materials and workmanship on façade. Front extensively renovated with fiber-cement board siding, non-historic metal double doors and four-light metal framed window on first floor, beneath shingled pent roof. Second floor clad in vertical paneling, with three asymmetrical one-over-one sash windows. Corbeled brick cornice from original building is only visible historic element.

848-856 North Salina Street, ca. 1882. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Three-story painted brick corner commercial building, eight bays on N. Salina St. and five bays on Isabella St., Italianate style. Continuous storefront across first floor with off-center entrance to upper floors, two entrances to separate stores, with narrow cornice above. Second and third floors have replacement one-over-one sash windows with round arched openings and keystones on 2nd floor, segmental arches with keystones on third floor. Corbeled brick cornice. Storefront restored c. 2010.

851-853 North Salina Street, ca. 1875. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, four bays, Italianate style. First floor storefront with side entrance. Second floor has replacement one-over-one sash windows within projecting ached brick window heads. Corbeled brick cornice.

855-857 North Salina Street, ca. 1875. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, four bays on N. Salina St., six bays on Isabella St., Italianate style. First floor storefront altered with ca. 1960 brick façade, central entrance flanked by two large arched plate glass windows, beneath shingled pent roof. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows with projecting corbeled arched window heads. Corbeled brick beneath sheet metal cornice.

901-903 North Salina Street, ca. 1930/1990. One listed non-contributing building, not counted.

1938 Hopkins atlas indicates that this was the site of a gas station. One-story, two-bay garage remains, but circa 1990 alterations include new doors, pent roof, and vertical board siding; loss of original design, materials, and workmanship make building non-contributing.

902 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One contributing building.

Two-story brick residence, Italianate style with flat roof with overhanging eaves supported by paired brackets, above brick corbels. Three-bay façade with entrance on right, two modern one-over-one sash windows with stone sills. Second floor has three replacement one-over-one sash windows with decorative shutters, stone sills and lintels. One-story hip roof porch supported by Doric columns on stone pedestals, with curved dormer above the off-center staircase. Stone foundation.

904 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

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910-912 North Salina Street, ca. 1870. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Two-story residence with low roof and overhanging eaves. Enclosed porch on left side at junction of front and side wings. Stone foundation. All windows have been replaced and original fenestration altered. Character defining features removed when vinyl sided ca. 1990. Non-contributing due to alteration of design, replacement of windows, doors, and siding with non-historic materials.

911 North Salina Street, 1919. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, three bays, early twentieth-century commercial style. Central entrance with modern metal-framed double door, flanked by large double windows in metal frames, all under projecting shingled hip roof segments. Second floor has a pane of large plate glass in pivoting wood sash beneath three-transom sash. Flat parapet section rises from center of roof line, with date stone. First floor brick, storefront door and windows replaced ca. 1965.

914 North Salina Street, 1900. One contributing building.

Three-story commercial brick row building, three bays, early twentieth century commercial style. First floor storefront with side entrance, recessed storefront entrance flanked by display windows. Second and third floors have non-historic one-over-one sash windows in arched brick openings, within inset two-story panels separated by pilasters, brick corbeling at the top of each. Storefront renovated ca. 1970 but still reflects historic form.

916-918 North Salina Street, ca.1900. One contributing building.

Two-story brick two-part commercial building with four bays. First floor storefront with side entrance. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows in arched brick openings. Brick corbels. Storefront has recessed entrance and wood infilled store windows.

917-919 North Salina Street, ca. 1868. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial building, four bays. First floor storefront with side entrance. One-over-one sash windows on second floor with stone lintels and sills, now covered in domed awnings. Corbeled brick cornice. Synthetic stone façade on storefront added ca. 1970.

920-922 North Salina Street, ca.1940. One contributing building.

One-story brick commercial building, three bays with enframed windows on façade; recessed single entrance on left; storefront window are glass and metal, appear to be replacements; two large three-part windows to right. Contrasting single brick course above the windows, projecting metal cornice below roofline capped with concrete band. Inset contrasting concrete squares in entablature. West elevation has glass block window, non-historic secondary entrance and brick infilled windows. Asphalt paved drive along west elevation separates 920 from 930 N Salina St.

921-923 North Salina Street, ca. 1868. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, four bays. First floor storefront with side entrance, arched driveway entrance to alley beneath the right bay. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows with stone sills and lintels. Corbeled brick cornice.

925-931 North Salina Street, ca. 1865/1920. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building with one-story garage attached on north side and extensive one story garage at back. Commercial building is five bays, Italianate style. Two separate period storefronts flank central entrance. Sheet metal cornice at second floor level. Arched brick window openings with modern one-over-one sash have hood molding with acanthus leaf keystones. Corbeled brick cornice. One-story, brick garage addition has been attached to the north side of the building. Flat roof and central garage opening with

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overhead door flanked by pedestrian entrance doors. Historic atlases indicate that this addition was constructed between 1908 and 1924. Projecting sign added ca. 1970. Large two-story (built into slope) rear addition added after 1928 holds additional garage space and backs onto Titus Alley. Previously identified as 925-933 North Salina St.

930 North Salina Street, ca.1900. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Three-story residential building that was originally a two-part commercial building. Façade extensively altered with vinyl siding, new fenestration and with paired replacement windows. Building considered non-contributing due to loss of historic fabric and character defining features.

932-934 North Salina Street, ca.1920. One contributing building.

Two-story, three-bay concrete block commercial building with variegated brick façade. First floor storefront with side entrance on left with adjoining curved glass block wall; off-center storefront with recessed entrance. Second floor has three tripartite horizontal plate glass windows.

935 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, three bays. First floor storefront with central entrance. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows with stone lintels and sills, now covered in awnings. Corbeled brick cornice. First floor modern brick facing and hooded entrance added ca. 1975.

937-939 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story painted brick commercial row building, four-bays, Italianate style. First floor storefront with side entrance. Sheet metal cornice at second floor level. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows, smaller than originals, with arched corbeled window heads and stone sills. Corbeled brick cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 1975.

938 North Salina Street, ca.1920/1930/1960. One non-contributing building, due to alteration.

Commercial building with three-story, gable-front section next to a single-story section. Historic atlases indicate that the three-story section may originally have been a residence; by 1970, Sanborn maps indicate that the buildings had the current configuration. However, upper floors now have vinyl siding with no fenestration; ground floor is clad with fiber-board panels that cover original materials. Building is non-contributing due to alterations outside the period of significance and loss of original design, materials, and workmanship.

941-943 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-story brick commercial row building, five bays, Italianate style. First floor storefront with side entrance. Bracketed cornice at second floor level. Second floor has replacement one-over-one sash windows; stone sills and arched brick lintels. Corbeled brick cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 1980.

944 North Salina Street, ca. 1920. One contributing building.

One-story brick commercial building with attached garage. Commercial section has two large and one smaller storefront glass windows with multi-light transoms; single side entrance with glass transom. Garage section has a central overhead garage door flanked by glass windows with four-light transoms.

947-949 North Salina Street, ca. 1860. One listed contributing primary building and one listed contributing secondary building, not counted.

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Two-story brick commercial row building, four bays. First-floor clad in brick, second floor in aluminum siding. North bay added ca. 1970. Second floor has modern one-over-one sash windows with decorative shutters. North bay added c. 1970. One story, frame garage with pyramidal roof in rear of property.

953-955 North Salina Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

600 North State Street, ca. 1920. One contributing building.

Three-story brick commercial row building, three bays on N. State St., eight bays on E. Laurel St. Early International Style. First floor storefront with single side entrance and three large modern plate glass windows. Second and third floors have a central double window flanked by single one-over-one sash windows, all with metal frames. E. Laurel St. façade has storefront on first bay, E. Laurel St. then rises so that the second floor is at grade by the rear. Second and third floors have tripartite windows. Simple brick corbeled brackets at corners and along sides supporting a narrowly overhanging eave. Storefront renovated ca. 1990.

602 North State Street, ca. 1900. One contributing building.

Three-story brick two-part commercial building, three bays. First floor storefront with recessed side store entrance. Second and third floors have a large central tripartite window with stone sills flanked by modern one-over-one sash windows with stone sills and lintels. Corbeled brick cornice beneath wooden bracketed eaves. Storefront renovated ca. 1990.

606 North State Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

610 North State Street, ca. 1990. One non-contributing building, due to age.

One-story commercial building built after the period of significance; set back from the street with parking lot in front.

622 North State Street, ca. 1885. One contributing building.

Three-story brick three-part commercial building, three bays. First floor storefront with two entrances, tall paneled cornice above. Second floor has paired one-over-one sash windows in modern metal frames, with stone sills and lintels. Third floor has a tall Romanesque-style round arched window in each bay. Angled brick course between second and third floors, brick pilasters separate the bays. Tall section above third floor windows appears to have been added, ca. 1900. Storefront renovated ca. 1990.

624-630 North State Street, ca. 1900. One contributing building.

Four-story brick two-part commercial building, three bays, set in a triangular lot at intersection of N. State St. and N. Salina St. replacing an earlier building. First floor storefront with single off-center brick pier. Upper stories have one-over-one sash windows in non-historic metal frames with stone lintels and sills. Corbeled brick cornice. Discontinuous party wall with 622 N. State St., a portion of which extends into 628-630 N. State St. at the third floor. Storefront renovated ca. 1990.

701 North State Street, ca. 1890. One contributing building.

Two-story painted brick two-part commercial building, three bays. First floor storefront with side entrance, recessed store entrance flanked by display windows. Second floor has six-over-six sash windows with window hoods outlined in contrasting painted brick, with stone sills. Curved brick parapet wall.

705 North State Street, ca. 1970. One non-contributing building, due to age.

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One-story, three-bay cement block storage building built after the period of significance; set back from street; currently covered with non-historic vertical siding.

707-709 North State Street, ca. 1880. One contributing building.

Three story brick commercial building, four bays. Two storefronts, separated by brick piers with rough-cut granite stones, each with a recessed store entrance framed by plate-glass windows. Second and third floors have a double one-over-one sash window in each bay, two sets on each side of a central brick pilaster, each set with continuous stone sills and lintels. Stepped brick parapet wall with domed finials. Storefront renovated ca. 1980.

1105-1127 North Townsend Street, Assumption Academy, 1896/1905/1930. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Former parochial school, expanded in 1905 & 1930. Three-story brick school structure. Eighteen bays wide, seven bays deep, Italianate style with Neo-Classical style addition and Gothic Revival style entrances. Stone water table, round arched window openings. Two entrances with arched stone hoods, denticulated cornice. Hipped roofs with jerkin head dormers. Windows replaced c. 1975. School closed 1981; building subsequently converted to apartments

320-324 Pearl Street, ca. 1920. One contributing building.

Three-story free-standing brick commercial/factory building, five bays on Pearl Street, three bays on Hickory Street, concrete foundation. Rectangular grid front with brick pilasters separating the bays, slender flat concrete capitals. Original windows removed, replaced with vertical siding and irregularly spaced modern windows of various sizes. Shallow corbels at the tops of window bays leading to flat brick cornice. Reconfigured entrance with modern single door, roll-up garage door. Very shallow side gable roof.

400-404 Pearl Street, ca. 1920. One contributing building.

Low one-story painted brick commercial building with addition at rear of lot along part of Hickory Street. Principal building is four bays; façade is asymmetrical with a single-car overhead garage door on right beneath shallow arch opening, two single windows in center, partially boarded over, with flush brick arch pattern, and a single window in round-arched opening on left. Stepped parapet gable. At rear of lot, one-story concrete block addition built c.1966 on the south side of the building features single garage entrance with overhead door facing Pearl Street. The south elevation of the addition faces Hickory Street, but there are no openings onto that street.

410 Pearl Street, ca. 1920. One non-contributing building, due to alteration. One-story, three-bay, brick commercial building. Façade completely altered c. 2005 with artificial stone, new windows, new doors. Non-contributing due to loss of materials and workmanship.

412 Pearl Street, ca. 1920. One contributing building.

Three-story brick commercial row building, seven bays. Extensively altered first floor with three bays on right removed and replaced with vertical board siding. Two bays on left also replaced with vertical board siding. Metal cornice with dentils between first and second floors. Second floor has mix of single one-over-one modern sash windows and two modern horizontal opening windows, brick jack arches. Taller metal cornice with dentils at roofline.

416 Pearl Street, ca. 1870. One contributing building.

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Two-story painted brick commercial row building, two bays. First floor storefront with central door flanked by large plate-glass windows beneath full-width pent roof. Second floor has two one-over-one modern sash windows with stone lintels and sills. Projecting cornice.

418 Pearl Street, ca. 1870. One contributing building.

Two-story brick commercial row building, three bays, Eastlake style. First floor storefront with side entrance on right beneath hip roof door cap with curved brackets, modern single door flanked by bay windows, with nearly full-width pent roof. Second floor has three modern one-over-one sash windows in segmental arch openings. Geometrical patterned metal cornice. Storefront renovated ca. 1970.

422-424 Pearl Street, Angeloro Building, 1911. One contributing building.

Four-story brick commercial row building, eight bays on Pearl St., six bays on E. Belden Ave. First floor storefront with entrance in canted corner, extensively altered with modern plate glass windows, modern doors. Upper floors have four bays in center, each with a single sash window, square openings with shallow segmental arch on second and third floors, round arched windows on fourth. Two bays on each side of central section, with a single sash window in same configuration as the center. Brick parapet above central bays with pediment, date and "A. Angeloro" carved in parapet. Brick corbeling below projecting cornice.

500 Pearl Street, ca. 1900 and 205 East Belden Avenue. Two non-contributing buildings due to alteration on one parcel.

500 Pearl St.: ca. 1900 two-and-one-half story frame building that fronts on both Pearl and East Belden. East Belden Street slopes down to Pearl Street, allowing the Pearl Street façade to be three stories in height. The building has five bays of boarded windows and entrance on the East Belden Avenue side, and two bays on the second and third floors of the Pearl Street façade. The first-floor Pearl Street storefronts refaced with non-historic brick and non-historic entrances and non-historic cornice.

205 East Belden Avenue: ca. 1920, two-story concrete commercial building with brick exterior. with asymmetrical façade and flat roof. Window openings are boarded but cast concrete sills and soldier brick segmental lintels. Two ground-floor openings are also boarded but have cast concrete sills and are under a projecting, second-story bay window (also reclad and boarded). Attached ca. 1930 two-story garage and pass-thru to rear of building.

502-504 Pearl Street, ca. 1895. One non-contributing building (502), due to loss of integrity and one contributing building (504) in rear.

502 Pearl St.: Ca. 1895, two-story frame commercial building with front gable and side-wing. Asbestos shingle in upper stories and continues to sides of building. Concrete foundation and applied brick at ground level with one remaining storefront and non-historic entries. Brick is non-historic and dramatically alters the ground level. Non-historic sloping shingle cornice between first and second floors. Non-contributing due to alteration.

504 Pearl St.: Contributing ca. 1900 two-story masonry house set within small courtyard behind 504 Pearl Street. Asymmetrical four-bay façade with off-center single entrance flanked by a single one-over-one sash window on right and two single one-over-one sash windows on left. Side gable roof, textured masonry block exterior cladding. Access to building by a gated cut-through on East

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Belden Street. This tenement is the only one of its type remaining in the district and, possibly in the north side of Syracuse.

503 Pearl Street & North Salina Street, Ashland Park, 1938. One contributing site.

Small, triangular shaped park with wide paved walk through west side with wood and concrete benches. Two lawn areas are surrounded by historic wrought iron fencing. Triangular shaped lawn on east side has mature trees with four in-ground non-historic light fixtures and public utility box near point; entire park is surrounded by paved walkway.

506-524 Pearl Street. Vacant lot, not counted.

504 Prospect Avenue, 1886. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-and-a-half story brick residence, three-bay façade and five bays deep. Elements of Queen Anne and Neo-Classical styles. Steeply pitched hipped roof with full entablature and cornice continuous around the entire house. Large dormer rises from eave of projecting section on façade, with a triple window of modern one-overone sash. Gables over two two-story bays on the north (left) side. Large full-width business office addition on façade, with projecting one-and-a-half story entrance bay.

506 Prospect Avenue, ca. 1890. One listed contributing primary building and one listed contributing secondary building, not counted.

Two-and-half story brick residence, three-bay façade and five bays deep, Queen Anne style. Projecting one-story full-width enclosed porch. Modern one-over-one sash windows, in round arch openings on second floor. Clapboard facing on gable. Porch added ca. 1920, enclosed ca. 1960, synthetic siding boxed over cornice ca. 1970. Ca. 1900 one and one-half-story detached brick barn/garage in rear of property, metal sloping roof; large non-historic garage door on south elevation with door to west and window to east; other windows in east and north elevations.

508-514 Prospect Avenue. Parking lot, not counted.

Large asphalt paved parking lot with large lawn area and entrance from Prospect Avenue. Formerly the site of three ca. 1886 listed residences that were demolished.

516 Prospect Avenue, St. Joseph's Health Center, 1968. One listed non-contributing building, due to age, not counted.

Two-story, brick health-care building with flat roof built after the period of significance. The Prospect Avenue facade of the building features only an entrance at the ground floor; the side elevations feature narrow vertical window bands.

518 Prospect Avenue, Hoffman Castle, 1889. One listed contributing building, not counted.

Two-and-one half story brick residence, two-bay façade and four bays deep. Elements of Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styles. Irregular façade with recessed entrance beneath arched opening on right, narrow full-height turret on left from corner with conical roof rising above the eave. Tall shallow brick corbels rise along all walls toward eave. Patterned red and gray slate roof. Sandstone dormers carved in Baroque style. Windows blocked down and replaced ca. 1970. Low rectangular brick entrance section added ca. 1995.

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within the past 50 years.

8. 8	State	ement of Significance			
(Ma	rk "x"	able National Register Criteria in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)		
for National Register listing.)			Commerce		
x A		Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our	Industry		
		history.	Social History		
	В	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	Architecture		
[X]		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	Period of Significance		
		and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	ca.1850-1960		
	D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.		Significant Dates		
			1850, 1892, 1916, 1960		
		a Considerations in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Person		
Property is:			(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)		
	Α	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	N/A		
	В	removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation		
	С	a birthplace or grave.	N/A		
	D	a cemetery.			
	E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Architect/Builder unknown		
	F	a commemorative property.	UIIAIIOWII		
	G	less than 50 years old or achieving significance			

Period of Significance (justification) The period of significance begins in 1850 with the district's association with the Oswego Canal and its earliest resources to when commerce and retail shifted from the city to outlying suburbs (1960).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A; however, one active church with three contributing buildings were previously listed in 1985.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase is significant under Criterion A in the areas of community planning and development, industry and social history for its association with the growth and development of the North Salina Street commercial corridor in the City of Syracuse, expanding the original listing's period of significance and boundaries with additional resources. The North Salina Street neighborhood became a prosperous mercantile center thanks to its strategic location on the road that linked the booming salt trade of the Village of Salina (later annexed by Syracuse) with the Erie Canal and other important transportation routes to the south. The nominated boundary increase better illustrates the important role that the German and Italian immigrant communities played in shaping the neighborhood into a successful business district and broadens the understanding that their impact had on the physical development of the expanded district.

The nominated district also shows the evolution from industrial to commercial, beginning with its early years as the link between the early nineteenth century villages of Salina and Syracuse, adding information on the impact of the Oswego Canal, and showing how the intersection of roads, canals and later railroads gave the district its unusual street pattern. The properties within the expansion on North Salina, Pearl, and North State streets and the intersecting blocks of Gebhardt and East Belden Avenues and East Willow, East Laurel, Butternut, Ash, East Division, and Catawba streets all share the same historical associations as the listed properties in the original North Salina Street Historic District nomination (NR listed 1985), but better reflects the actual boundaries of the district during the nineteenth century and the first-half of the twentieth century. The original period of significance was from 1850 to 1934 and the district expansion extends the end date of the period of significance to 1960. This date recognizes the development of the corridor that continued until the advent of major highways in Syracuse, specifically the construction of I-690 and I-81, two major highways that had a tremendous physical impact on the nominated district and the city of Syracuse.

The North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase is also significant under Criterion C for its extant collection of historic architecture. The combined existing historic district and expansion area contain a cohesive collection of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century commercial properties in varied architectural styles that include Italianate, High Victorian, Romanesque, Queen Anne and Neoclassical styles. The original nomination delineated a five-block area of North Salina Street that encompassed the most high-style

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architectural resources along the corridor. The expanded boundary includes additional architectural resources that display the continued growth, prosperity and responses to mid-twentieth century changes that vary from its high-style Victorian Era resources through often overlooked more modest commercial, industrial, and residential structures that reflect the same period and use similar materials and architectural motifs.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase shares and expands the narrative of the original North Salina Street Historic District (NR listed 1985). At that time, it was described as follows:

The North Salina Street Historic District is an architecturally and historically significant group of buildings that represent the intact core of one of Syracuse's distinctive neighborhoods. Situated on the north side of Syracuse, the district contains a five-block commercial area and a small enclave of residential, religious, and school buildings that illustrate the neighborhood's development between 1850-1934. The district contains the largest collection of architecturally distinctive nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial row buildings in Syracuse, including examples of the Italianate, Victorian Gothic, Romanesque, Queen Anne, and Neoclassical styles. The residences range from a modest example of the Federal style to a group of large-scale late Victorian period buildings that exhibit modest Queen Anne and Neoclassical style features. The area was home to the city's German community in the nineteenth century and the Italian immigrants in the early twentieth century. Well-preserved commercial buildings on either side of North Salina Street reflect the area's prosperity as an urban mercantile center, while the contiguous block of modest Queen Anne houses on Prospect Street and the dominant towers of Assumption Church demonstrate the close relationship between business and social life in a typical nineteenth-century American city.¹

The original nomination also limited its focus to how the North Salina Street neighborhood developed in the mid-nineteenth century as the main artery connecting the villages of Salina and Syracuse, and to some degree, the contributions of German and Italian immigrants to its growth. It considered the eclectic collection of architecture in terms of function, age, and style of buildings within the district. The nominated boundary increase strengthens these themes through added resources and an expanded period of significance to better illustrate the importance of this section of the city of Syracuse.

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

¹ John Harwood, North Salina Street Historic District National Register Nomination, 1985, section 8:1.

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The history of North Salina Street as a mercantile center began with the nineteenth century growth and development of the rival villages of Salina and Syracuse. The Village of Salina was one of the first post-American Revolution era settlements in the area, located close to the salt flats at the southern end of Onondaga Lake. The community was laid out in 1798 on a grid using the Salt Road, which would later be renamed North Salina Street, as the anchor line for the plan.² Salina grew and prospered through the early 1800s due to the success of the salt industry, which provided an essential commodity for the rapidly expanding nation.³

Located south of Salina, the Village of Syracuse was slower to develop and was little more than an "unnamed cross roads" at the time that Salina was established.⁴ By the 1820s, the community began to take shape when a group of wealthy investors from Albany created the Syracuse Company and purchased land in what would become the current downtown section of Syracuse. The company actively promoted the development of that area, and Syracuse's outlook improved considerably after New York State announced that it would construct a new canal through the fledgling community. In 1819, a section of the Erie Canal opened to great fanfare between Utica and the small settlement of Syracuse.⁵ The entire canal was completed from Albany to Buffalo in 1825, linking Syracuse to markets across the United States.

North Salina Street was originally the primary route between the Village of Salina, the region's early industrial center, and established trading routes to the south; however, the original 1985 nomination neglected to discuss the impact on the road when the State of New York authorized a side-cut off the Erie Canal to the salt works in Salina. The cut, which was also completed in 1819, extended from the Erie Canal in the center of the new Village of Syracuse to Salina that increased the commercial importance of North Salina Street. Less than ten years later, the side-cut canal was extended north to Oswego, connecting the Erie Canal to Lake Ontario. The renamed Oswego Canal provided an efficient way for the salt produced at Salina to find its way to additional markets. It also proved a powerful magnet for businesses that needed to both ship and receive large amounts of raw and processed goods. As the nineteenth century progressed, the arrival of the railroads in Syracuse at first supplemented the canals, and more commercial and manufacturing businesses located close to these vital transportation corridors and along North Salina Street.

²Samuel D. Gruber and Bruce G. Harvey, *Historic Resources Survey: Washington Square Neighborhood* (prepared for the City of Syracuse, 2013), 88.

³Evamaria Hardin, *Syracuse Landmarks: An AIA Guide to Downtown and Historic Neighborhoods* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1993), 157. ⁴Hardin, 157.

⁵Gruber and Harvey, 24.

⁶Noble E. Whitford, *History of the Canal System of the State of New York* (Supplement to the Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor of the State of New York, 1905), 446-448.

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The villages of Salina and Syracuse were fierce rivals up until the 1840s. Salina had wealth, based largely on the salt industry, but Syracuse had aggressive boosters and prominent transportation connections. In addition to the Erie Canal, Syracuse was linked to a growing web of rail lines that included a line connecting Syracuse to Auburn, completed in 1839, and the Syracuse & Utica Railroad (also completed in 1839) that provided a direct rail connection between Syracuse and Albany. While these connections bolstered Syracuse's prominence in the region, Syracuse and Salina shared a significant amount of salt-manufacturing infrastructure between the two communities.⁷ Eventually, and "despite a great deal of animosity between citizens of the two communities, leaders in each recognized the need to work together in securing a charter as a city." In 1848, the two villages merged to become the City of Syracuse. Salina became the First Ward of the City of Syracuse and continued to play an important role in the salt industry for an additional fifty years.

Street Patterns

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The oblique junction of canals of the Oswego Canal branching off from the Erie Canal, left a mark on the Syracuse landscape that is still evident today. The streets that connected the new Village of Syracuse to the established Village of Salina were forced to follow the path of the side-cut canal; in addition, they were constrained by a bluff, known as Prospect Hill that still extends to the southeast behind the district. Furthermore, the Village of Salina was laid out as a rectangular grid of streets oriented along a southwest-to-northeast axis, while the Village of Syracuse was oriented along the east-west axis of the Erie Canal. This melding of topography, roads, canals, and the two villages created the complex set of intersections along the lower portions of North Salina Street. Maps from Syracuse's formative years show that this pattern of streets existed by 1822. A contemporary *Map of Salina, Syracuse, and Lodi* shows the Village of Syracuse extending only three blocks to the south of the Erie Canal, ten blocks to the east from the junction of the side cut, and five blocks north of the Erie Canal.

The two westernmost of these five blocks had a triangular shape due to the direction that the side-cut left the Erie Canal and the northwest-to-southeast orientation of streets established by the Village of Salina. North State

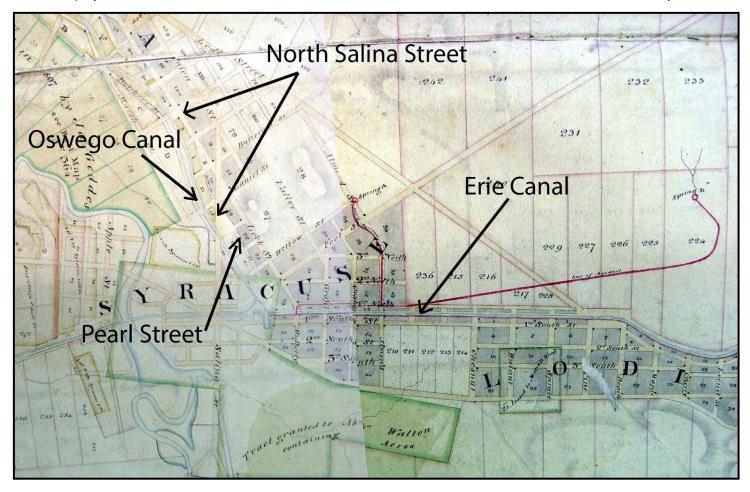
⁷Gruber and Harvey, 28.

⁸Gruber and Harvey, 28.

⁹ Hardin, 157.

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Excerpt of Map of Salina, Syracuse, and Lodi, 1822. Compiled from the Maps of the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, by John Randal, 1822 & 1843. New York State Archives, Record Group B1623, Mix #287. Map is annotated for this nomination to show streets and canals.

Street, originally called Lock Street, was the main street paralleling the side-cut canal to the northeast, with Pearl Street, originally known as Salt Street, between it and the canal. Pearl Street branched off North Salina Street near its junction with North State Street. It then paralleled North Salina Street to the southeast, following the northeast side of the Oswego Canal and separated from the canal by a single row of salt boiling buildings. By contrast, North Salina Street extended directly north from the Erie Canal (west of the intersection with the side-cut canal), crossed the canal, and connected to Ash Street, what was then called Union Street, one block north of Butternut Street. The resulting oblique angle was within the original North Salina Street Historic District.

The following decade saw the area along the side-cut canal continue to develop. By 1827, the Village of Syracuse had expanded east and west of the junction of the two canals, resulting in more densely developed

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section of North State and North Salina streets. By the 1860s, the grid was filled in with fully developed streets off North Salina Street with Pearl Street being one of the most important. Above North Salina's intersection with the side-cut canal, Pearl ran to the southeast, creating a triangular-shaped park on the west, then known as Ashland Park (a portion of which is still extant). Pearl then continued southeast to the Erie Canal, parallel to the northeast side of the Oswego Canal, crossing Bridge Street (now East Belden Avenue), Hickory Street, East Willow Street, and James Street. By this time, buildings lined both sides of Pearl Street from North Salina Street south, and a horse-drawn streetcar line ran through the center of North Salina Street, further intensifying its use as a transportation corridor.

Bird's-eye aerial views of Syracuse from 1868 and 1874 provided three-dimensional illustrations of the area, depicting how salt manufacture and commercial growth existed side by side, but constrained and facilitated by the intersections of road, streetcar, rail, and canal. These views showed that the flow of commercial row buildings split when North Salina Street turned to the south. One portion continued across a truss bridge over the Oswego Canal, and another portion continued along Pearl Street, parallel to the Oswego Canal. In the 1868 view shows Syracuse when salt production was at its height. The entire northeastern edge of the Oswego Canal was lined with nearly identical long rectangular salt sheds with the narrow end facing the canal and a tall chimney at the opposite end. These buildings manifested the importance of the salt industry to Syracuse's economy as they lined the canal side of Pearl Street. The northeastern side of Pearl Street was depicted with a row of commercial buildings that were similar to the buildings on North Salina Street.

Another bird's eye view from 1874 provided a different perspective, approaching the area from the west. It showed the two blocks of Pearl Street (from what is now East Belden Avenue to East Willow Street) with a green space and a series of small buildings between the warehouses to the west and the commercial buildings to the east. In addition, the slope of Prospect Hill could be seen, along with churches and houses east of North Salina Street. By the early twentieth century, the Oswego Canal was filled in and converted into a paved roadway known as Oswego Boulevard, which became the path for Interstate 81 in the 1960s. The salt boiling sheds were gone and the stretch of land between Pearl Street and the former Oswego Canal remained vacant except for a railroad spur line of the New York Central Railroad.

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As previously noted, the district had an unusual street pattern resulting from the intersection of North Salina Street with the Oswego Canal. Village grids led to the creation of triangular pieces of land too small for development, but existed as part of the streetscape since the mid-1800s. One such triangular space was created by the oblique intersection of Pearl and North Salina streets. It was identified as Ashland Park in the 1880s and later became the Public Market Place for the City of Syracuse, featuring a row of market stalls. By 1938, it was no longer a market and the space reverted to its original park name. The tip of the Ashland Park triangle is in the district on the west side of the intersection of Pearl and North Salina streets.

Further north, at the intersection of East Laurel, North State, and North Salina streets, was a larger triangular green space that was simply identified as a park in the city 1908 Hopkins Atlas. By 1938, it was Schlosser Park, as it is known today, named after Charles Schlosser, a wagon maker who came to Syracuse in the mid-1800s. He donated the land, which was located in front of his business at the corner of East Laurel and North Salina streets, to the city for a small park. Schlosser Park includes a monument to Civil War General Gustavus Sniper (1836-1894), who immigrated to Syracuse from Germany when he was a child.

Criterion A: Social History/Immigration¹⁰

In the early nineteenth century, North Salina Street was called Cooper Street due to the proliferation of cooper shops, which provided barrels for the salt industry. As the principal route between Salina and Syracuse, North Salina Street was also the site of the second Onondaga County Courthouse, built in 1829 on the east side of the 600 block of the street, destroyed by fire in 1856. Most of the early buildings were small tradesmen's residences or shops. According to the 1985 nomination document, "By mid-century, the city's northside was being built-up by German immigrants, whose skill at carpentry made them valuable in building the barrels and vats used in transporting salt. North Salina Street developed as the center of their community." An indication of the prominence of the German population and the importance of North Salina Street was the construction of Assumption Church (812 North Salina Street) in 1865 to serve the growing German Catholic population. In addition to the church, the campus grew to take up most of a city block and included a convent, school, and parish hall.

¹⁰Most of this discussion is taken from the 1985 nomination.

¹¹Harwood, 8-1.

¹²The wood frame building at 753 North Salina Street is the earliest remaining example of these homes.

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Perhaps one of the community's most famous German immigrants was Gustavus Sniper, who gained fame for leading the 185th New York Regiment in several critical Civil War battles and was also a three term New York State Assemblyman. He and his family lived at 504 Prospect Avenue. After his death in 1894, a civic group of local veterans commissioned a statue of General Sniper sitting astride his horse, "Bill." The statue was designed by Syracuse architect Charles E. Colton, and erected in Schlosser Park in 1905. 15

The salt industry declined after the Civil War, which forced an economic realignment within the community. The German craftsmen transferred their mechanical and carpentry talents to the manufacture of domestic goods (clocks, furniture, etc.). "In the period of economic growth during and immediately after the Civil War, North Salina Street developed as a commercial and small manufacturing center, encouraged by civic improvements such as paved streets and sidewalks." ¹⁶ The city's first horse-drawn streetcar line was started in 1859, extending up North Salina Street from Clinton Square to Wolf Street. 17 The oldest buildings and the smallest in scale were located at the north end of North Salina Street, closest to Salina. Later in the nineteenth century, "as the Clinton Square area of Syracuse emerged as the city center, demand for property at the south end of North Salina Street increased, and several large 'block' buildings were constructed." These commercial row buildings had stores or light manufacturing on the first floor, with residences on the second and third floors.

By the end of the century, most of these buildings were owned and occupied by Syracuse residents of German descent, who operated such businesses as tailoring shops, shoemaking, candle making, saloons, millinery shops, cabinet making, cigar making, undertaking, and groceries. In 1900, North Salina Street was home to eleven saloons, six groceries and meat markets, confectionaries, furniture makers, bakers, tailors, and bootmakers. There was also a large German social hall named the Syracuse Turnverein, later known as Turner Hall, located at 619 North Salina Street.¹⁹ The American Turner Society provided "congenial gathering places" for Germans across the country as well as physical fitness regimes and support for Germans to assimilate their old culture

^{14 &}quot;Neighborhoods of Syracuse, New York: Northside, Wikipedia—the Free Encyclopedia, 2018. Online at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northside, Syracuse.

¹⁵ Dennis Connors, "Who Was Gen. Gustavus Sniper?", Syracuse New Times, January 22, 2014. Online at http://www.syracusenewtimes.com/who-was-gen-gustavus-

¹⁶Harwood, 8-2.

¹⁷Harvey and Gruber, 37.

¹⁸Harwood, 8-2.

¹⁹The group changed the name in 1938 to the American Turners to avoid any association with the German-American Nazi Bund; "Turnverein Plans to Change Name," Syracuse Journal, March 10, 1938, 23.

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with their new way of life in America."²⁰ The Syracuse Turners remain an active presence on North Salina Street, although by 1960 they had replaced their original hall with a new single-story building.

Starting in the 1890s, the neighborhood began a transition; in the first decades of the twentieth century, residents of German descent left and homes and businesses were then occupied by first and second-generation Italian immigrants. Many of these newer immigrants arrived in Syracuse from other parts of New York State to work as laborers in the city's many factories and construction businesses. Like the German community before it, the Italian community soon made its mark on the city's northside, creating their own residential neighborhoods, establishing new church congregations, and opening new businesses. In 2003, the City of Syracuse recognized the contributions of its Italian residents by declaring North Salina Street to be the city's *Little Italy*.

Criterion A: Commerce & Industry

The North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase adds blocks and streets that feature the same mix of small businesses and light industry as in the original district that was particularly apparent along Pearl Street. Salt sheds lined the west side of Pearl Street along the Oswego Canal well into the late nineteenth century; however, the east sides of the 300, 400, and 500 blocks featured commercial blocks and small factory buildings with residences in the upper floors. This three-block section had two saloons along with two cigar makers, a machinist, a varnisher, and a second-hand store, while many laborers lived in the upper floors of these blocks. By the early 1900s, a pattern had developed along Pearl Street in which the 300 block primarily featured light manufacturing, the 400 block was primarily residential with some small businesses and saloons, and the 500 block was oriented to food with grocery, produce, and meat stores. ²¹ In the 1910s, the lower portion of the Nettleton Shoe Factory on the 300 block of Pearl Street included the Dodge Company (typewriter ribbons), Llewellyn & Doyle (machinists), and Rogers & Hilton (electrical repairing). Laborers, meanwhile, resided at nearly all the several addresses in the 400 block, including the Angeloro Building, constructed 1911. It housed the Vecchio Brothers, cigar makers, on the ground floor and apartments for Italian-American workers on the upper stories. ²² Meanwhile, the 500 block of Pearl Street included two saloons, two restaurants, two produce stores, two grocers, and a meat store, along with a barber and a shoe polisher. Of particular note is the

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²⁰Syracuse Turners website, 2005, "Turner Movement," http://www.syracuseturners.com/History.html.

²¹The Syracuse Directory, 1908 (Syracuse, NY: Sampson & Murdock, 1908), 830.

²² George Angeloro, interview, February 27, 2017, Syracuse, NY.

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Columbus Bakery at the corner of Pearl and East Belden streets, which was founded in 1897 by Italian immigrants. The bakery made and sold Italian bread out of its modest storefront for the past 120 years and is considered a community landmark.

The properties within the original district are primarily commercial, but the boundary increase area includes several industrial buildings that are more characteristic of the mix of business and light industry common in the late nineteenth-early twentieth century North Salina Street corridor. Founded in Syracuse in 1879, the A. C. Nettleton Company made shoes at its five-story brick shoe factory at 313 Willow Street that was built around 1885. The company invented the men's loafer in 1937 and continues to operate today as a maker of high-end men's footwear.²³ The building extended only half the width of the current block, due to the block being bisected by Granger Alley, running from Pearl to North State streets. By 1908, the alley was removed and the building connected to others on East Willow Street. Sixteen years later, the factory absorbed most of the buildings on Pearl Street, wrapping completely around East Willow Street, with a substantial front on North State Street. Nettleton's L-shaped Willow Street shoe factory operated out of this space until 1983. Today the former factory has been converted to office, commercial, and residential uses.

The Learbury Building (329 North Salina Street) was constructed for the John Gray Shoe Factory around 1903. In 1922, Learbury Clothing Company purchased the building and remained there until 1988, operating both a clothing factory and retail store out of its four-story factory. In 2017, the building was no longer used for industry and was readapted into a behavioral mental health out-patient center. Much of the rest of the block holds the center's one-story clinical facilities on a site that was originally a large lumber yard with a rail line running through it. In 1908, a smaller early twentieth century, brick industrial building was located at 318-324 Pearl Street. It was the location of Rogers & Hilton, electricians, who also manufactured dynamos and motors and continues at present as a precision machine and tool company.

Criterion C: Architecture

²³Hardin, 187.

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Pearl Street and Oswego Blvd, looking south, ca. 1935. The Learbury Building is one the left side of the image, near the center. Image courtesy of the Onondaga Historical Association.

The North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase encompasses the largest cohesive collection of nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century commercial architecture in Syracuse, along with a smaller number of factories and municipal/non-commercial buildings, and a few early to mid-nineteenth-century residences. The entire district (listed and increase) encompasses a wide variety of styles starting with a few Federal and Greek Revival buildings (often obscured by later additions) to mid-to-late-nineteenth century styles like Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, and a number of early twentieth century buildings of Neoclassical and mostly two-part commercial design. In addition to the mix of functions and styles, the area

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retains "low" and "high-style" buildings that represent the range of economic resources available within an immigrant neighborhood.

Most of the expanded district consists of late nineteenth to early twentieth century mixed-use commercial buildings. As noted in the original nomination, throughout the nineteenth century, North Salina Street was an enclave for German immigrants who lived above their businesses along the street. ²⁴ The typical building in the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase remains a late nineteenth to early twentieth century mixed-use commercial building of brick construction, between three and five-stories high, with two-over-two sash windows and modest brick cornices. Many buildings originally had outbuildings, but very few stables, storage buildings, or garages survive.

Predominant Styles

The original district boundary was drawn to include the most distinct examples of high-style architecture, including Queen Anne, Italianate, Romanesque Revival and Neoclassical styles; however, the commercial buildings located at the north end of the district are smaller and simpler in design. Moving south toward the city center, the buildings grow in scale and in decorative detail. Buildings in the expansion area add to the mix of styles in the original district indicating a range of diversity in terms of wealth and architecture. The following outlines the expansion areas and the predominant styles found within the component blocks.

Italianate: The 400 block of North Salina Street is dominated by a row of three-story Italianate-style buildings. The facades are symmetrically arranged over first-floor storefronts and feature one-over-one windows with flat, stone lintels and sills, and decorative metal and brick cornices. These buildings are similar to other modest Italianate structures within the existing district although this particular block of buildings presents a very uniform appearance in height and decorative detail.

Queen Anne: At the northern end of the 400 block of North Salina Street is 449 North Salina Street, which features elements of the Queen Anne style. It is an attenuated, three-story building featuring a peaked cornice, decorative brick corbels, paired semi-arched windows and decorative brick pilasters.

²⁴Harwood, 7-2

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Romanesque Revival: The Britton Block (319-25 North Salina Street), constructed in 1891, is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style. Like other "block" buildings located in the original district, it is a substantial brick commercial building featuring multiple storefronts. The façade of the building is divided into five bays by full-height decorative brick pilasters. Within each bay, above the shop fronts, are two-story, arched window openings. The fourth floor features narrow arched windows that are grouped in sets of three and four. The building is crowned by a decorative stepped parapet wall. Another example of Romanesque Revival architecture is located at 622 North State Street. It is an imposing three-story building with tall arched windows on the third floor with brick arches (though what was possibly a substantial metal cornice has been removed from the front façade).

The Angeloro Block at 422-424 Pearl Street is another typical example of the Romanesque Revival in the expansion area. Constructed 1911, it is a four-story featuring brick pilasters that divide the front façade into three main bays. The second and third story windows feature segmental arches and the fourth story windows feature full rounded arches below brick corbelling and a narrow metal cornice. The center bay of the front façade rises to a raised brick pediment featuring the building name and date.

The building at 507-13 North Salina Street was excluded from the original nomination because of the c. 1960 face attached to the facade. In 2014, this addition was removed revealing the original late Romanesque Revival brick façade, which features polychrome stone/brick pilasters on the first floor that rise as projecting brick to above the roof line. The pilasters divide the façade into six bays; within each bay are narrow arched windows and decorative brick corbeling. This building is similar to 707-09 North State Street, which also features the stone and brick pilasters on the first floor, which frame the store fronts and then rise above the roof line to a square stepped parapet wall.

Neoclassical: Located at 466 North Salina Street is a three-story, seven-bay block with Neoclassical features, including white brick, full-height pilasters with decorative capitals that symmetrically divide the façade. The capitals "support" a protecting metal cornice. This building is similar in style to 642-650 North Salina Street, which was listed as non- contributing in the original nomination; it has since been rehabilitated revealing a simplified Neo-Classical façade, and now contributes to the expanded nomination.

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Early Twentieth Century Commercial: By the early twentieth century, the North Salina Street corridor was for the most part built out. Infill buildings constructed subsequently were primarily small, one- and two-story buildings that catered to the automobile era, specifically small mechanic's garages. Examples within the existing district include 724 and 931 North Salina Street; within the expansion area are 404 Pearl Street and 944 North Salina Street. All these one-story buildings were built from 1920 to the late 1940s and have flat roofs behind low, square or stepped parapet walls. The Day Motor Company, Inc., at the corner of East Laurel and North State streets, is an exception. This Ford dealership was built in the 1920s and represented a more substantial investment in the area.

Industrial Buildings

The 1985 historic district omitted industrial properties that are now being included with the nominated boundary increase, specifically, three industrial buildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The earliest and largest is the circa 1885 Nettleton shoe factory and show room located at the corner of East Willow and Pearl Street. It is a five-story, brick building on a stone foundation that takes up half a city block. Its elevations are broken into bays by full-height, projecting brick pilasters that have decorative bands of stone on the first floor. The arched windows are generally two-over-one with decorative, arched brick hoods. Converted to office and residential use in the late 1980s, the property is an excellent example of late nineteenth-century industrial architecture.

In addition to the Nettleton factory is the Learbury Building (329 North Salina Street), constructed around 1920 and is another second manufacturing building being added. It was built as a shoe factory but later converted into a clothing factory and show room. The building is a four-story, brick building on a rusticated stone foundation. It is eighteen bays across and six bays deep. The regular rows of windows have stone sills but no lintels. The roof line features decorative brick corbelling. Its simplified form has fewer decorative features than the Nettleton Shoe Factory. Now used for offices, this building has good architectural integrity. The third industrial building is the Rogers & Hilton electrical firm dating from the beginning of the twentieth century. It is the smallest factory in the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Expansion. Located at 318-324 Pearl Street, the company built dynamos and motors.

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Municipal/Non-commercial Architecture

Within the nominated boundary increase, one former municipal building has been identified. Located at 727-29 North Salina Street is a fire station that was designed by Charles Colton of Syracuse and constructed in 1901. In 1950, it was substantially altered, including the removal of its third floor, and the construction of a yellow-brick front façade with large, two-bay overhead doors on the street level, and three metal hopper windows on the second floor. It retains its tall brick hose tower toward the rear of the property.

Religious Architecture

Early atlases and bird's-eye views of the North Salina Street neighborhood depict a number of churches in close proximity to the North Salina Street corridor, including three Lutheran churches that faced each other on three corners of the intersection of Prospect and Butternut streets. Perhaps the most prominent and the last remaining church within the district is the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption. The parish was founded in 1845, and was continually overseen by the Franciscan Friars Conventual for more than 150 years. The order was founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi and members came to the United States in the mid-nineteenth century from Germany to settle in Syracuse to minister to German Catholics throughout the northeast. They built a friary in 1859 that is still extant and connected to the church. As noted in the original nomination, the current church was constructed in 1865 and was designed by the important central New York architect, Horatio Nelson White, as "the most lavish of all his Romanesque Revival style churches." ²⁵ The church's two domed towers are a prominent landmark on the north-side skyline.

A mosque opened in the expanded historic district in the early twenty-first century in a turn-of-the-twentieth-century commercial building on North Salina Street. It continues the tradition of new immigrants securing their ethnic identity and creating robust communities by establishing religious and cultural institutions.

Residential Architecture

Although now primarily a commercial district, a few residential structures survive along North Salina Street attesting to its early to late nineteenth century history. The earliest house (now converted for office and residential use) is located at 753 North Salina Street; and is a rare Federal style frame building constructed prior to 1850. Diagonally across North Salina Street and set back from the street is a Greek Revival style house at 758

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North Salina Street; it features a columned temple front mostly obscured by a shop addition. A third early frame residence is located at 827 North Salina Street; however, an addition was added around 1958 to what appears to

be an early gable-front residence. Visible just above the addition's parapet are two windows in the gable end.

The original district identified a small collection of late-Victorian residences with modest Queen Anne and Neo-

Classical detailing on Prospect Avenue. From this time period, the most imposing residence was built at 518

Prospect Avenue. Known as the "Hoffman Castle," it was constructed in 1889 by Charles L. Hoffman, president

of the National Brewing Company, inspired by a castle on the Neckar River in his native Germany.²⁶ This house

had elements of both the Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styles, with features that included large, square

massing with rounded arches on the first story, a corner turret, polychrome slate roof, and fine interior

woodwork and stenciling.

The nominated boundary increase adds two interesting houses that date to the 1870s. The Italianate house at 902

North Salina Street is a two-story brick house with a later full-width front porch, three arched windows on the

second floor, and decorative brick corbelling under a wide-overhanging cornice. The brick, two-story, six-bay

house at 204 Catawba Street was built as a multifamily dwelling. It features one-over-one windows with stone

sills, low-arch hood molding, and brick corbeling under a slightly projecting roof.

A decidedly modest dwelling is located off East Belden Avenue (though its address is 504 Pearl Street Rear).

Accessed through a narrow, gated alley, the masonry block building is two stories tall with an asymmetrical

façade and one-over-one windows. Dating to around 1900, this is an unusual and rare surviving example of

workers' tenement housing in the district and in the city, tucked into an inner courtyard behind the Columbus

Bakery.

Twentieth-Century Decline and Revival

The North Salina Street corridor functioned as a commercial and light manufacturing center well into the

twentieth century, even though the period between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw major

²⁵Harwood, 7-2.

²⁶Hardin, 175.

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changes in Syracuse. By 1900, the salt industry was replaced by a diversity of new industries and manufacturing ventures. Unable to compete with efficient rail systems, the Erie Canal closed in 1919 and was filled in during the 1920s to be replaced in sections by Erie Boulevard and later by Interstate 690. The Oswego Canal within Syracuse was also filled in, first replaced by the West Shore line of the New York Central Railroad; later by Oswego Boulevard and then by Interstate 81.

Most of the buildings in the North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase were in place by the early twentieth century, and most later buildings are small service structures like the mechanics' garages on Pearl Street and North Salina Street. By the 1950s, Sanborn maps of North Salina Street show a cohesive commercial and light industrial district with machinists' shops, paint shops, automobile repair shops, furniture stores, upholstery shops, and dry cleaners as well as restaurants, clubs, social organizations, and residences.

The 1960s were also a turning point in the city's history and the end point for the expanded district's period of significance. Post-war suburbanization took its toll on Syracuse along with urban renewal programs, that were intended to bring new luster to a fading downtown. The result was the demolition of significant portions of the city. Fortunately, North Salina Street missed the era's clearance programs; however, the corridor did suffer the effects of the decline in the city's population (33 percent by 2000) and the loss of businesses. It was during this period that some property owners sought to update their nineteenth-century buildings with the installation of "modern" facades, as seen at 437 North Salina Street and 706-710 North Salina Street.

After languishing for several decades, the fortunes of the North Salina Street corridor began to change in the late 1990s. By 2003, in recognition of the Italian immigrants who settled on the city's north side during the latter half of the nineteenth century, the city officially designated the neighborhood as Syracuse's "Little Italy" and invested in substantial streetscape improvements along North Salina Street. Active neighborhood advocacy organizations such as NorthsideUP and the Greater North Salina Street Business Association worked jointly to improve the quality of life and encourage the next generation of business owners in the neighborhood.

NorthsideUP was instrumental in securing New York Main Street grant funding for the community, which resulted in the investment of approximately \$575,000 in façade and interior improvements of commercial and mixed-use buildings along North Salina Street.

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Historically the home of the city's new immigrant communities, the northside is again changing with a fresh influx of new Americans. People hailing from all over the world are starting new businesses along North Salina Street. It is now common to see Middle Eastern clothing stores, Halal markets, and restaurants serving African and South Asian cuisine alongside the more traditional Italian mainstays and professional offices, supply stores, and appliance repair shops. A mosque provides religious support along with the still active Assumption Roman Catholic church. In recognition of its special place in the community, the northside recently adopted the name of "Gateway to Many Nations."

Conclusion

The North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase delineates the largely-intact mercantile and manufacturing corridor that developed between the early villages of Salina and Syracuse in the nineteenth century and is historically significant for community development and architecture. Its form was created in the first decades of the nineteenth century by the intersection of canals and street grids within topographic constraints. First serving the salt industry, the district grew into a diverse commercial and light manufacturing center that was built primarily by the city's early German immigrants after the Civil War and inherited and further developed by Italian residents at the turn of the twentieth century. It contains one the highest concentrations of nineteenth-century buildings within Syracuse, with locally significant examples of a range of architectural styles applied to commercial buildings, factories, public buildings, and residences. Despite urban flight and urban renewal, a sense of community has persisted into the twenty-first century, supported by the district's cohesive historic character, distinctive architecture, and renewed welcome of immigrants.

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase Name of Property

Previous documentation on file (NPS): Primary location of additional data: preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been State Historic Preservation Office requested) Other State agency previously Listed in the National Register Federal agency previously determined eligible by the National Register Local government designated a National Historic Landmark University recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # Other recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # Name of repository: Onondaga Historical Association recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 10. Geographical Data **Acreage of Property** 15.15 acres (Do not include previously listed resource acreage.) **UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) See pages 62 & 63. 405904 405994 4768473 18N 476598 18N Zone Zone Easting Northing 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.

4768579

Northing

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

2

18N

Zone

405931

Easting

The boundary increase includes properties primarily located at the northeast, east and south ends of the listed district as indicated on the enclosed map. Properties in these areas illustrate the growth and development of the listed district and exhibit the same continued historical narrative and extant architectural character for identified resources along the North Salina Street corridor throughout its period of significance.

18N

Zone

405937

Easting

11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Bruce G. Harvey, Ph. D., (edited by Kate Auwaet	er, Preservation Planner)
organization City of Syracuse	date _14 September 2017
street & number 4948 Limehill Dr.	telephone N/A
city or town Syracuse	state NY zip code 13215
e-mail KAuwaerter@syrgov.net	

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase

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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: North Salina Street Boundary Increase

City or Vicinity: Syracuse

State: New York County: Onondaga

Photographer: Bruce G. Harvey & Sam Gruber

Date Photographed: 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number: see pages 64-65 for photo key.

0001 of 0028: East Willow & Pearl Street looking north, showing former Nettleton Shoe Factory.

0002 of 0028: View looking south from Pearl and Hickory Streets showing former factory at 320-324 Pearl.

0003 of 0028: View of west elevation of Nettleton Shoe Factory, viewed from N State Street.

0004 of 0028: Looking south from 502 Pearl Street.

0005 of 0028: Looking north along Pearl Street from East Belden, Ashland Park is on the left.

0006 of 0028: 319-325 N Salina Street, view looking southwest.

0007 of 0028: 330 N Salina Street, view looking northeast.

0008 of 0028: Gen, Sniper Statue, Schlosser Park (420 N Salina St), view looking east.

0009 of 0028: 400 Block of N Salina Street, view looking northwest.

0010 of 0028: 622 N State Street & 466 to 488 North Salina Street, view looking north.

0011 of 0028: 423 to 435 N Salina Street.

0012 of 0028: 435 to 449 N Salina Street, view looking northwest.

0013 of 0028: Looking southwest along N Salina Street from intersection with North State Street.

0014 of 0028: Looking northeast along N State Street & East Laurel St.

0015 of 0028: 602 to 622-630 N State Street, view looking northeast.

0016 of 0028: West side of 500 block of N Salina Street where listed and boundary increase converge.

0017 of 0028: Looking southwest from 547-553 N Salina St.

0018 of 0028: 478 to 466 & 622-30 N Salina St., view looking southeast.

0019 of 0028: 307 E Division Street at the corner of Gebhardt Ave.

0020 of 0028: West side of Gebhardt Ave. looking northwest.

0021 of 0028: Southeast corner of N Salina & Catawba Streets.

0022 of 0028: West side of 800 block of N Salina at Isabella St.

0023 of 0028: East side of 900 block of N Salina Street looking southeast toward Assumption Church (NR listed)

0024 of 0028: 902 N Salina St., view looking northeast from Isabella St.

0025 of 0028: 910 & 914 N Salina St., view looking northeast.

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0026 of 0028: West side of 900 block of N Salina St. (NR listed). 0027 of 0028: 932-940, 938 & 930 N Salina St (left to right). 0028 of 0028: 920 to 914 N. Salina St.

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 required to obtain a

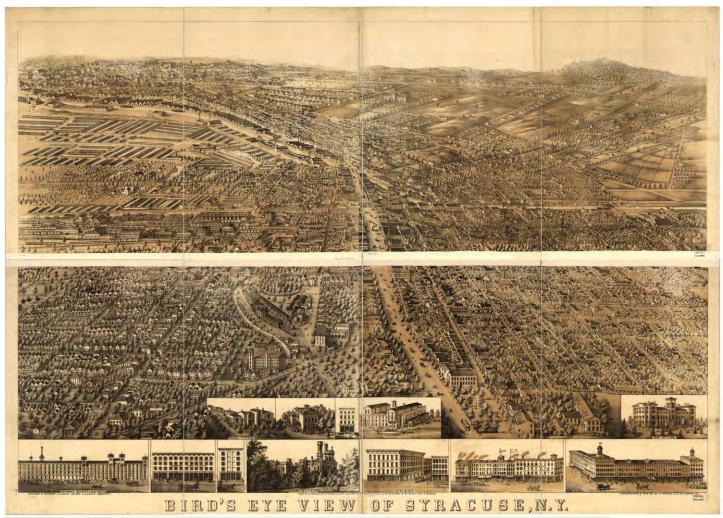
benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing

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.

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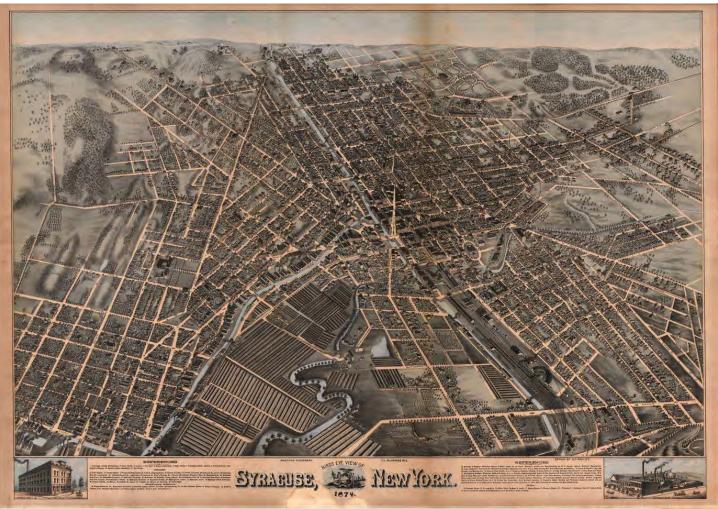
North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase Name of Property



1868 *Bird's eye view of Syracuse*, *N.Y.* by J. C. Laass, L. Laass, and E. Sachse & Co. Online at https://www.loc.gov/item/2004627688/. North Salina Street is near the center of the map (top half).

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase Name of Property

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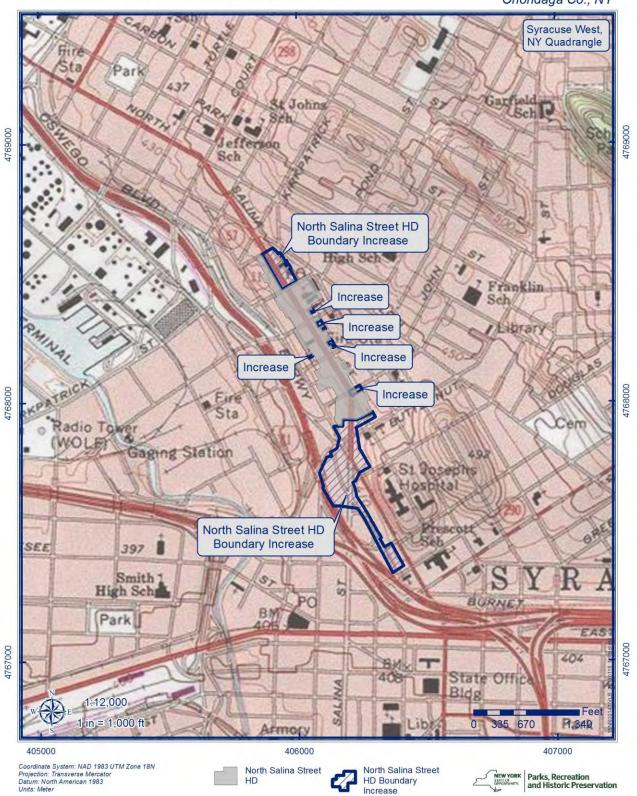
1874 *Bird's Eye View of Syracuse, New York* by The American Oleograph Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Online at https://www.loc.gov/item/2004627688/. Salt flats in in lower portion and Oswego Canal is to the left. North Salina Street is left side near the center. The Erie Canal runs diagonally through the center from top to bottom.

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase

Name of Property

North Salina Street HD Boundary Increase

City of Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY



North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase Name of Property

City of Syracuse, North Salina Street HD Boundary Increase Onondaga Co., NY $\Sigma = 15.15 \text{ Acres}$ 2.44 Acres Point Easting Northing Point Easting Northing 405904 4768598 8 406356 4767455 3 405931 4768579 9 406402 4767370 405994 4768473 4767345 10 406362 4 405937 4768446 11 406135 4767604 5 405866 4768575 406081 4767728 12 406287 4767964 406135 4767903 6 13 406297 4767940 4767937 14 406173 4768300 Point Easting Northing Acres A 406057 4768355 0.03 В 406086 4768306 0.09 C 406101 4768285 0.03 D 406130 4768232 0.12 E 406232 4768054 0.09 406045 4768182 0.04 13 4767700 12 12.16 Acres 4767400 1:6,000 Feet 165 330 660 0 1 in = 500 ft 10 406500 406200 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: North American 1983 North Salina Street North Salina Street Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation **HD** Boundary Increase

Onondaga County, NY County and State

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase Name of Property

Section 10 continued:

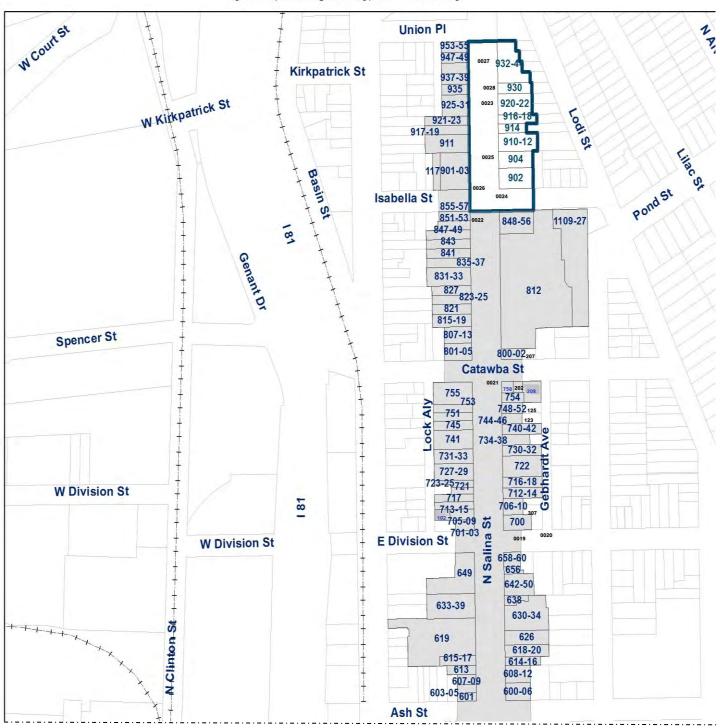
UTM Coordinates:

5.	18N	405866E	4768575N
6.	18N	406287E	4767964N
7.	18N	406297E	4767940N
8.	18N	406356E	4767455N
9.	18N	406402E	4767370N
10.	18N	406362E	4767345N
11.	18N	406135E	4767604N
12.	18N	406081E	4767728N
13.	18N	406135E	4767903N
14.	18N	406173E	4767937N
A.	18N	406057E	4768355N
В.	18N	406086E	4768306N
C.	18N	406101E	4768285E
D.	18N	406130E	4768232N
E.	18N	406232E	4768054N
F.	18N	406045E	4768182N

Onondaga County, NY County and State

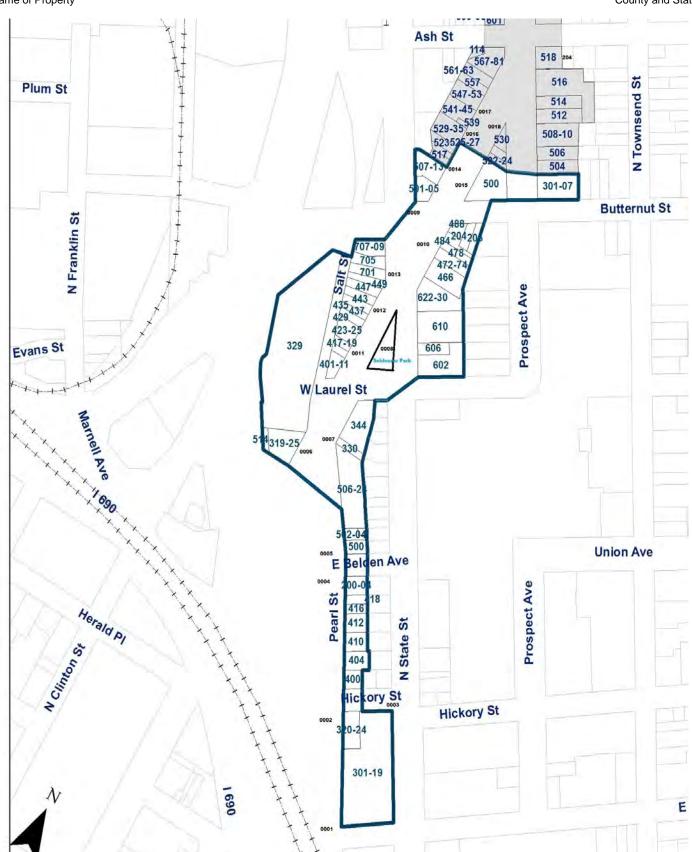
North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase Name of Property

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY Photo Key



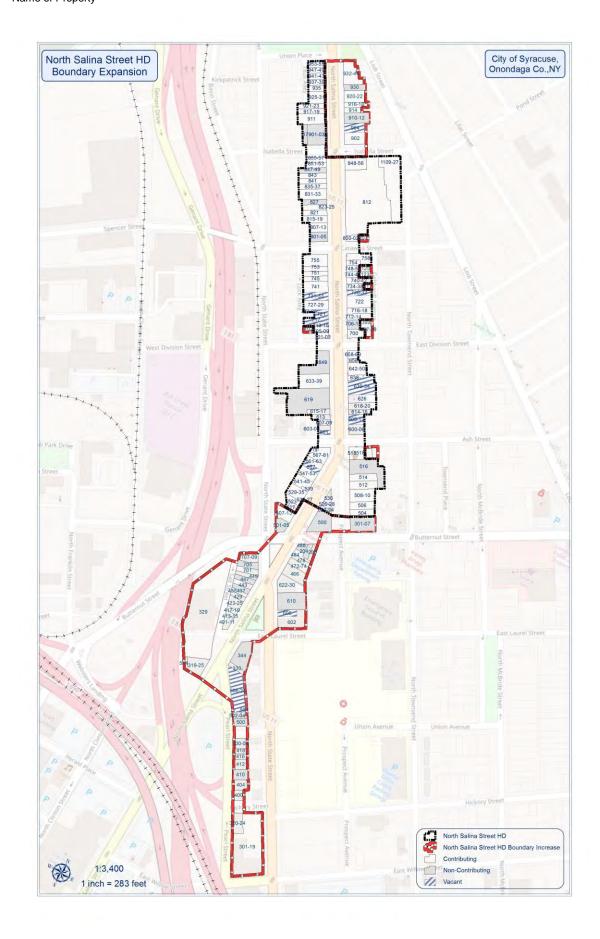
North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State



Onondaga County, NY
County and State

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Increase Name of Property







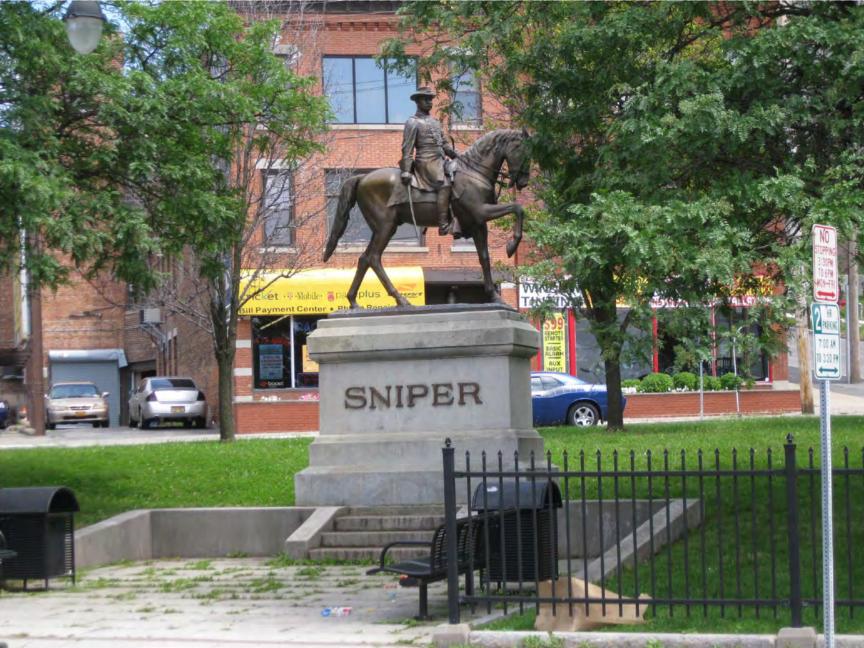




















































National Register of Historic Places Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Boundary Update			
Property Name:	North Salina Street Historic District (Boundary Increase)			
Multiple Name:				
State & County:	NEW YORK, Onondaga			
Date Rece 3/4/201		List: Date of 16th Day: 4/5/2019	Date of 45th Day: 4/18/2019	Date of Weekly List: 4/5/2019
Reference number:	BC100003623			
Nominator:	SHPO			
Reason For Review	:			
X Accept	Return	Reject 4/5/	2019 Date	
Abstract/Summary Comments:				
Recommendation/ Criteria				
Reviewer Alexis	Abernathy	Discipline	Historian	
Telephone (202)35	54-2236	Date		
DOCUMENTATION	: see attached commer	nts : No see attached SI	LR : No	

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the

National Park Service.



Knise & Krick, Inc.

DESIGNERS - BUILDERS - CONSULTANTS TO INDUSTRY FOR TOOLS, GAGES, FIXTURES & SPECIAL MACHINERY

Established 1926

324 Pearl Street Syracuse, NY 13203 Phone (315) 422-3516 Fax (315) 422-3594

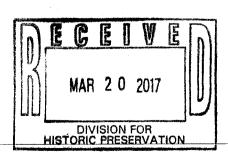
P.O Box 6058 Syracuse, NY 13217

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to voice my objection to my building be added to the "Historic Preservation District". I am Terry Bunch, owner of a building at 324 Pearl Street, Syracuse, New York 13203.

Sincerely:

Terry Bunch



To New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historical Preservation.

I own a building located at 410 Pearl Street, and I do NOT want it to be part of this registry. It is already a highly-restricted area and difficult enough to work within the regulations of the city of Syracuse. What we need is development in the repressed area. Cuomo should make it a part of the empire zone instead.

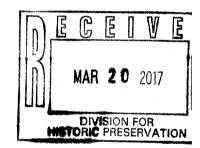
Sincerely

Leah Pekarsky March 13, 2017

Snun betwee me this 13th day of March 2017

MATTHEW R. EATON
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Onondaga County
Reg. No. 01EA6341623

My Commission Expires 05/09/20 21



March 10 2017

Sauro Photographic Art

412 Pearl Street

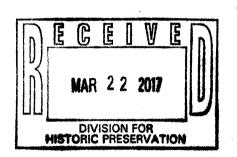
Syracuse, NY, 13203

To whom it concerns

I am writing to voice my objection to my building be added to the "Historic Preservation District". I am , Duane Sauro, owner of a building at 412 Pearl street , Syracuse , N.Y. 13203.

Duane Sauro

Duom Sauro Lic # 113 923786



STATE OF NEW YORK
OUNTY OF ONONDAGA

March $\frac{20}{,2017}$

WAS - 2017

MELISSA SCHWARTZ

Notary Public - State of New York

NO. 04SC6162309

Qualified in Onondagg County

My Commission Expires

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF ONONDAGA

Sworn before me this 25

of March, 20

Denise Seymour
Commissioner of Deeds
City of Syracuse

My Commission Expires December 31, 2018

March 16, 2017

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Division for Historic Preservation Peebles Island P.O. Box 189 Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Re: North Salina Street Historic District

To Whom It May Concern:

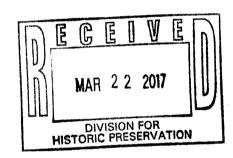
As the owner of the property located at 416 Pearl Street, Syracuse, NY 13203, I am opposed to my property being included in an historic district being considered for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places by the New York State Board for Historic Preservation.

Very truly yours,

Demua cuillou

Demetra Christou

Demetra's Alterations 416 Pearl Street Syracuse, NY 13203



La la responsa de la Constantina.

A Hacked Acknowledgment Trulant AND

STATE OF NEW YORK /)
COUNTY OF (Inonalagae) \$8:
114h Ml Jasa
On this // day of ///www.201, before me, the undersigned, a
Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared Jonetra Chaistou
personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to
be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and
acknowledged to me that she executed the same in her capacity, and that by her
signature on the instrument, the individual, executed the instrument, and that
such individual made such appearance before the undersigned in
, New York.
Suth W. Womfillely
Notary Public_
Commission Expires:
Affix Notary Stamp or Seal ANITA P. LOMBARDI
Notary Public, State of New York No. 01LO6120175
Qualified in Opendage County
Commission Expires 12/13/20 20

John St. Denis (Owner) 424 Pearl St./202 E. Belden Syracuse, NY 13203

March 16, 2017

New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation Division for Historic Preservation Peebles Island P.O. Box 189 Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Commissioner Harvey:

I respectfully object to the proposed National Register Listing.

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Sincerely

John St. Denis Owner

To: Michael F. Lynch, P.E. AIA Director, Division for Historic Preservation

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

From: Leonard J. Tucci 3640 Wilderness Blvd W Parrish, FL 34219

-and-

Leonard C. Tucci (Power of Attorney)

2827 Hiltonwood Rd Baldwinsville, NY 13027

Re: 606-610 North State St, Syracuse, NY 13203

We would like to **object** to our building being placed on the list of Historic Preservation Districts. This building has no historic relevance, as it is a one story block construction. Please see enclosed photo.

FEB 2 7 2017

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Thank you.

Leonard C. Tucci (Power of Attorney)

RITA C. MYERS NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF NEW YORK

Qualified in Madison County No. 01MY6006963 Commission Expires 05/11// P





Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO Governor ERIK KULLESEID
Acting Commissioner



11 February 2019

Alexis Abernathy National Park Service National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following nomination, on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

North Salina Street Historic District Boundary Expansion, Onondaga County (60 owners, no objections)

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank

National Register Coordinator

New York State Historic Preservation Office