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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 narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Tibbetts-Rumsey House
other names/site number N/A
name of related multiple property listing N/A

Location

street & number 310 West State Street

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Ithaca
state New York code NY county Tompkins code 109 zip code 14850

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

 national statewide X local

Roy Daniel Nulty 4/9/2018
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

DSAPU
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Alexis Chen Nulty 2/25/18
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
 Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
 County and State

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.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th Century: Stick

foundation: stone, brick

 walls: wood

 roof: asphalt, synthetic slate

 other: _____

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

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

Ithaca is a city located at the south end of Cayuga Lake in Tompkins County in central New York State. The Tibbetts-Rumsey House is located at 310 West State Street on the west side of the city. It stands a few blocks from the Ithaca Commons, in a neighborhood that has always been a mix of commercial and high-style residential buildings, with several residences currently functioning as commercial buildings. The Tibbetts-Rumsey House is an imposing two and one-half story, architect designed residence originally constructed in 1880 and expanded twice, the first time by 1904 and second in 1910. It exhibits the features of both the Stick and Queen Anne styles and is a design of Ithaca architect Alvah Bugbee Wood, an early graduate of the school of architecture at Cornell University (1874). The house has a high peaked, cross-gabled roof with a hipped gabled roof rear section. It has full-height center projecting bays on each elevation. The house is wood-frame, clad with clapboard and has decorative gables and millwork under the eaves. The house stands 40-feet high from its raised stone foundation to its full attic and the interior contains two large formal parlors, a dining room, library, butler's pantry and kitchen in the first floor, six second-floor bedrooms and a partially completed attic, presumably for servant's quarters. The house had some alterations when used as an office, mostly limited to the main entrance and first floor. It is currently vacant, but it retains a high degree of integrity in terms of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Narrative Description

The Tibbetts-Rumsey House, at 310 West State Street, is located on the north side of West State Street, a few blocks west of downtown Ithaca, in a primarily commercial area (formerly mixed residential and commercial). It sits just west of the (non-historic) Salvation Army building at the northwest corner of West State Street and Albany Street. The main façade of the house is separated from the public sidewalk by a small strip of grass. A paved asphalt driveway on the east side of the house runs from the street to the rear of the property. The house is rectangular in plan with a large single-story porch clad with synthetic shingles extending across two-thirds of the main façade and a rear addition that includes an enclosed porch. The foundation is stone with a brick foundation visible in the rear. The main body of the house has a steeply pitched, cross-gabled roof with a rear hipped roof portion, mostly covered in synthetic tile. Its complex gabled roof has centrally placed gables in each elevation.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

EXTERIOR

The main façade (south elevation) of 310 West State Street is dominated by a single-story porch with a center stair. The west end of the façade has a three-sided projecting bay of windows extending through the first and second floors of the house, terminating in an overhanging eave. A small gable with a high-pitched roof, decorative millwork and vergeboard, projects from the roof directly above this three-sided bay. The right side of the main façade has a projecting rectangular bay extending through two and one-half stories of the house, ending with another projecting gable with decorative vergeboard, milled wooden panels with a floral design, and overhanging eaves supported by wooden brackets. The front door opening is partially infilled to contain a non-historic steel and glass door, but retains the original wood frame with a drip-molded lintel.

A concrete walk extends from the sidewalk to a centrally placed set of stairs with wood treads and risers, framed by short, square chamfered wood posts, one with a turned knob (missing on the other post). These stairs lead up to a spacious, wooden porch that needs repair but is largely intact. The floor is wood and the porch ceiling is painted, exposed wood rafters. The wooden porch skirt that covers the area below the floor has wooden panels repeating along the front and sides with a decorative millwork X-pattern. A smaller version of this wooden panel is repeated underneath the porch railing that runs between turned wooden posts on square support posts supporting a shed roof. The area directly above the stairs has a projecting pediment of applied stick work with decorative mill work in each section. A decorative border of wooden scallops extends under the porch roof eave to the right and left of the porch gable. Diagonal wood bracing with matching mill work panels extend from the posts to the gable.

As previously stated, the main entrance has its original wooden frame but a non-historic replacement door. The windows on the first and second floors of the façade are all one-over-one wood sash. Each window has a small corbel on the lower edge of the upper sash where the horizontal rail meets the vertical sash. The windows in the first and second floors all have wooden shutters of undetermined age except for three windows in the first-floor porch section. Shutters conforming to two of these windows are currently stored in the attic. Two of these first-floor windows are in the east end of the façade and one is to the west of the door in the projecting bay, and all three extend from the floor of the porch nearly to the full height of the entrance. The first-floor windows all have wood drip-molded lintels. Second-floor windows on the main façade are aligned with the first-floor windows. A small, projecting decorative pent roof is over the two windows in the east end with a decorative scallop border under the eave. A tripartite single-lite window is in the gable end over paired second floor windows. Small decorative panels flank the window and the pent roof and feature narrow diagonal boards.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

On the west elevation, an exterior red brick chimney stack extends from the foundation through the roofline near the southwest end. The first-floor level of this chimney has two separate sections divided by a stone band. The lower portion is a solid brick panel and above, the center and corners are recessed with corbeling in the upper parts. The brickwork narrows in the second-story and is marked by two angled shoulder stones in the lower portion and corbelling at the top under the scallop-edged eave. A change in the color and heavy mortar application of the brick in the roof section indicates that this part of the chimney was either repaired or replaced. The chimney is framed in the first and second floors by a flat wood molding. Another chimney is visible on the northeastern roof section of the house.

Other features of the west elevation include a projecting center bay with a gable similar to the east bay (small pent roof with scalloped border, milled vergeboard and wood angled eave brackets), except that the tripartite window in the gable end has a one-over-one sash window flanked by two smaller single-light windows. North of the center bay is a recessed first floor section with two, two-over-two windows and a projecting second floor with two angled brackets in the northwest end. Paired one-over-one windows are in the southwest corner and a one-over-one window is centered in the north wall of the projection. The roofline is slightly lower than the rest of the elevation but is unified with the rest of the house by the scalloped border. All windows have wood moldings with drip-molded lintels and all lack shutters. Four basement-level windows with small red shutters are on the west elevation.

The north, or rear, elevation has a brick foundation partially covered by cement and a centrally located rectangular projecting bay extending out slightly from the rear of the house from the hipped roof. The projecting second-story section on the west elevation is visible in the northwest end of this elevation and the lower recessed first floor portion is a solid clapboard covered wall. A centrally located projecting bay has a paired one-over-one window in the gable end, three larger one-over-one windows in the second-story, and two taller two-over-two windows in the first floor. The gable end has a prominent overhang but lacks the decoration seen in the other elevations, except for the scallop border along the edge. Windows in the upper floors have drip-molded lintels and square-edged moldings.

To the east, the remainder of the north elevation consists of a first-floor enclosed porch and a recessed second floor section with one, one-over-one double hung window in the north and east walls. The enclosed single-story wood porch has non-historic doors, a newer wood stair and railings (non-historic), and five, two-over-two wood

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

sash windows in the west end and six non-historic one-over-one aluminum sash in the east end. A row of squared balusters runs along the upper part of the porch with visible rafter tails and a scalloped border in the eaves. The lower portion of the porch has a wooden skirt that matches the milled X patterns seen in the front porch. A modern asphalt shed roof is over the enclosed porch. The basement has one window in the foundation center section and is shuttered.

Like the rest of the house, the east elevation has a full-height projecting center bay; however, this one is divided into three sections beginning with a first-floor three-sided bay, second-floor rectangular bay with windows in each side, and a decorative gable end, set back from the lower bays. The first-floor bay windows are set into wide moldings, are one-over-one sash, the same as the second-floor façade windows. The first-floor windows have mill work panels above and below the windows matching the porch. Solid wood edge brackets separate the first and second floor bays. Each side of the second-floor bay contains a one-over-one sash window, the same as the first-floor bay. The roof overhangs and the eaves have rafters and a scallop edged border. The gable end has the same decoration as seen in the other gable ends.

South of the center projection is a tall, one-over-one sash window in the first floor and another one-over-one window with shutters directly above in the second-floor. The foundation in the north elevation is a combination of stone and brick with a side cellar entrance, north of the center projecting section. Above are two unevenly spaced one-over-one windows in the first floor. The roof eave from the enclosed porch extends over the windows. Three basement windows are in the foundation consisting of one four-lite fixed window near the enclosed porch, a window with shutters under the first-floor south end window, and the last in the center of the projecting bay.

INTERIOR

Originally built as a four-bedroom residence, it was later expanded to six bedrooms and consists of two floors, a partially completed attic and a full basement. The floor plan of the house is intact to its 1904 appearance when it was expanded with much of the historic fabric and features surviving from both 1880 (its original construction) and 1904. Off the main entrance, parlors are on either side of the foyer. Each parlor retains a set of four-panel, eight-foot tall stained oak double doors, with the inset panels in a lighter, contrasting stain. The doors retain the original hardware of black porcelain knobs and ornate copper astragal locks. The rest of the doors in the first floor have white porcelain knobs and ornate brass rosette keyholes. Door casings and crown moldings are large and ornate throughout. Both parlors have masonry fireplaces with tessellated encaustic-tile hearths in three

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

colors and ornate, marbled granite mantels, in three contrasting finishes, with gilt-incised abstract foliate patterns in the darker sections. Both parlors retain the original wood flooring. The ceiling height of the rooms in the first floor is ten-feet, although it appears that the ceiling in the west parlor has been altered, giving it the illusion of being higher.

Opposite the entrance is a staircase with 18 steps of original wood treads and risers. An ornate carved oak newel post has a rounded rail that connects to two upper (second floor), similarly carved and stained oak posts. A balustrade runs up the stairs and continues along the upstairs hall back toward the front of the house and consists of two-inch turned, beaded balusters. The newel post is turned from an eight-inch-thick post, ornately carved, with a melon-shaped top and multiple incised leaves and floral areas throughout. A drilled round hole is in the top of the newel post, which may be the remnant of a connection for a newel-post light. There is one surviving early electric pendant light in the downstairs hall near the kitchen, which drops directly from the base of the upstairs newel post. The floor of the foyer consists of light and dark stained wood in patterns of narrow vertical strips and sections of narrow diagonal strips.

Behind the parlors are a library to the west and a dining room to the east. The library has built-in bookshelves along two walls that are from the period, original wood flooring and large *lincrusta* panels patterned with leaves and flowers beneath the windows. The south wall was covered with drywall, obscuring the baseboard moldings and original plaster wall, and this appears to be the only major alteration to the interior of the first floor when the house was used as an office. The ceiling has a grid of thick, grooved wood molding with fanciful carved wooden pendants at the intersections and remnants of original gas-light fixtures. The north wall also has a floor to ceiling Eastlake style mirror.

Off the hall is the dining room on the east with the large three-window bay centered in the east wall. The room connects to the kitchen through a pass-through arched alcove. The original wood floor has the remnants of a foot-activated call button in the central part of the room where a dining table would be placed. Two additional doors connect to the parlor to the south and a butler's pantry to the north. The butler's pantry retains its original built-in wall-to-wall oak and glass cabinets and drawers (with original drawer pulls), beadboard ceiling, and walls. The floor appears to be the same linoleum covering as in the kitchen. Cabinet doors are inset with ornate hinges in a leaf design; drawers have cast-brass bin pulls with ornate floral and foliate motifs.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

The kitchen area is divided into a main area with beadboard wainscoting, and another area with evidence showing where a cook stove was connected to a brick chimney stack. Another area contains a storeroom with open shelves, and the enclosed back porch. An open doorway connects to another section of the kitchen that contains the plumbing connections for a historic porcelain, wall-mounted drainboard sink that was removed and is now stored in the basement. Next to this is a shallow-counter area with wooden beadboard cabinets. The pass-through area into the dining room is contained in a beadboard wall with a curved end. In general, the kitchen retains a number of features, including beadboard storage cabinets and wainscoting, original doors and shelving, windows, and door and window moldings.

The second floor mirrors the floor plan of the first floor, except that there are six large bedrooms and the remnants of one large bathroom at the rear of the house. The upstairs ceilings are nine-and-one-half feet tall. Many of the second-floor plaster ceilings are compromised by water damage, or by large fluorescent light fixtures that were affixed to the ceilings by the previous owner; however, the ornate casings, baseboards, doors, and hardware remain largely intact. The hardwood floors are extant but need of repair. Some of the wood floors are particularly fine, with two contrasting woods used in a simple pattern.

Located in the north end, a second, narrower servants' staircase connects to the first-floor kitchen area and the attic level. The staircase is enclosed and consists of the original wood treads and risers. The attic is mostly a large open area and unfinished, but the northwest corner has some small finished rooms with original wood floors, plain window moldings, wood baseboards and applied turned-corner coverings. The hallway area encasing the stairway has stained, vertical beadboard. The wood doors retain the original porcelain knobs. The unfinished portion contains a portion of the original 1880 roof that was left rather than be removed when the house was expanded c. 1904.

The house has a full basement. Foundation walls are visible, more than one foot thick, with dressed block on the exterior and smaller, fieldstone and mortar on the interior and brick in the rear section. The basement is divided into three large sections by brick walls. There are original wood-plank doors accessing these sections. The ceilings are seven-feet high, with a wooden joist system and a series of supports of brick and steel columns. The floor is poured concrete and concrete footers are visible for the brick chimneys. Single-lite basement windows are throughout the foundation walls. The south section of the basement includes six windows (some under the front porch) as well as the base of the large ornamental brick chimney; the middle section has four windows as

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

well as the rear section. An original walk-out door on the east side of the basement, consisting of four panels, with the upper two of glass, leading out to a stone stair for egress.

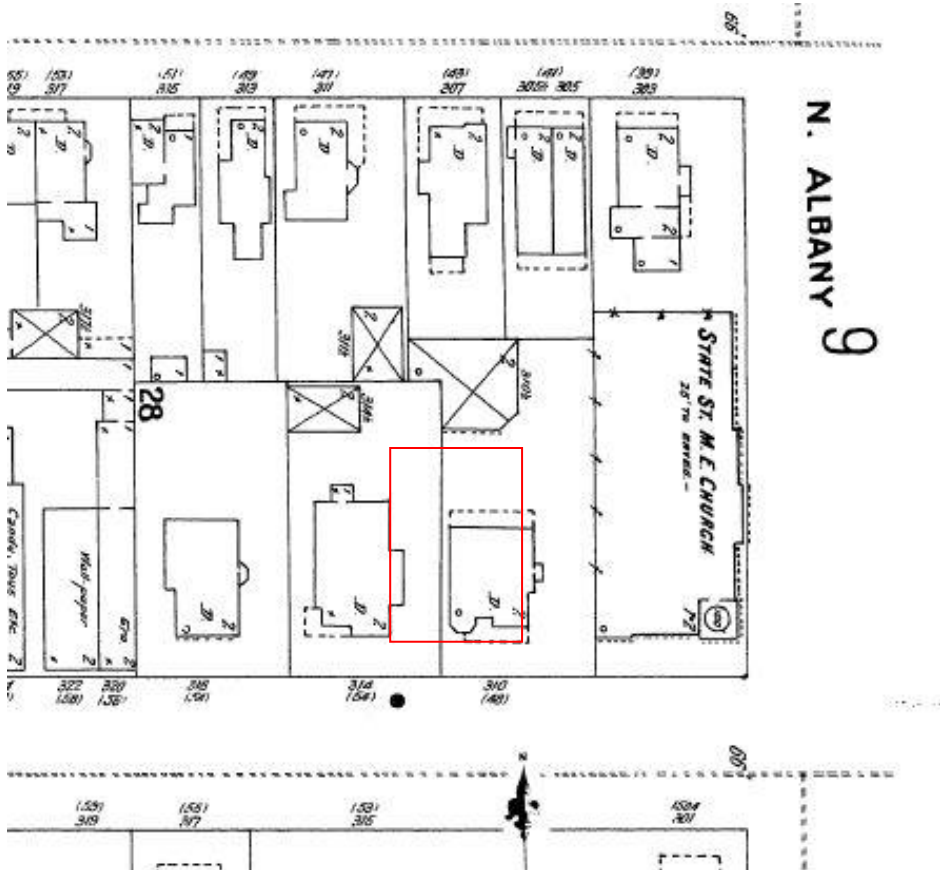
Between 1898 and 1904, the rear of the building was expanded and raised from one and one-half stories to two-stories, as indicated by Sanborn Insurance maps. The presence of a brick foundation along the northeastern base of the house indicates another addition in the 1910s when a rear porch originally ran across the entire rear length of the house (depicted on a 1910 Sanborn map). A 1919 Sanborn map shows the present enclosed porch on the northeast and the one-story porch across the façade. The house retains a high degree of architectural integrity with the only exterior alteration being the removal of the original double doors on the facade. The previously described later additions to the house all occur in the rear and were done to match the rest of the house.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State



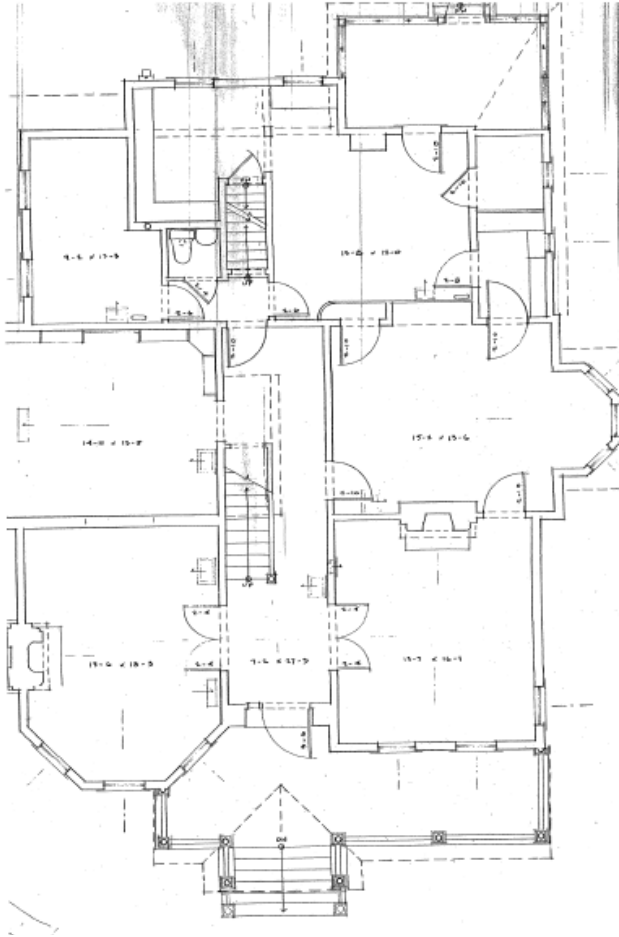
1898 Sanborn Map



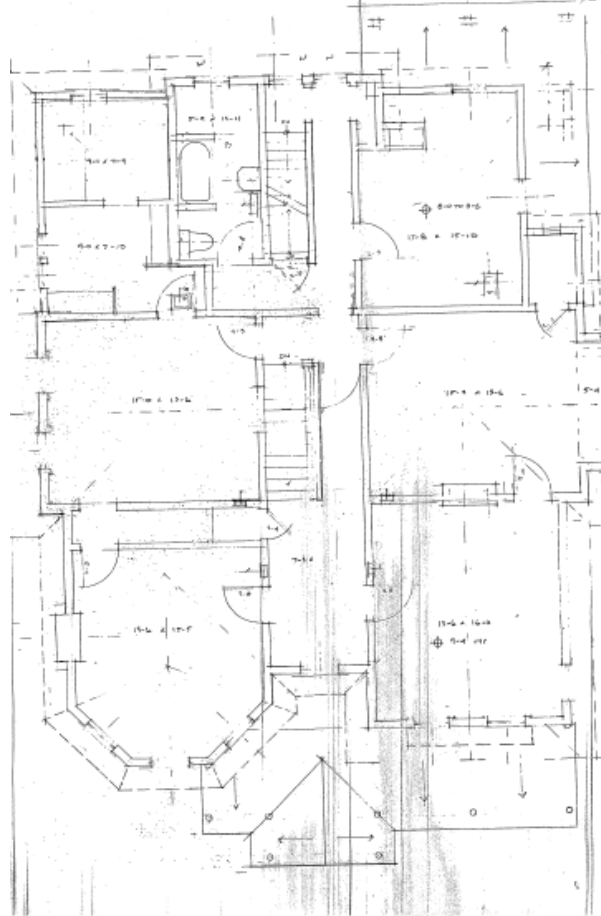
1904 Sanborn Map

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State



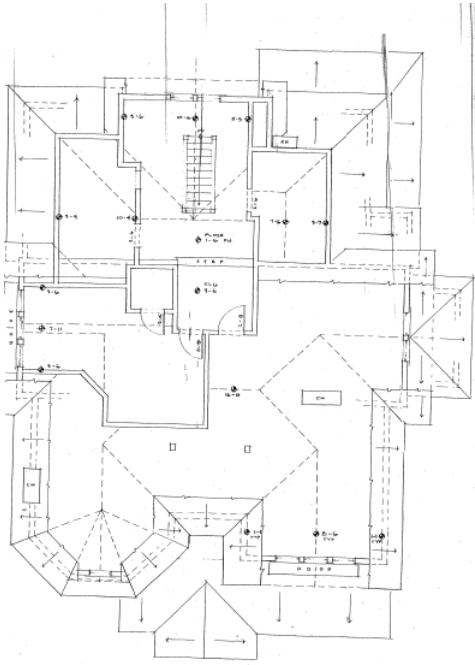
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State



ATTIC

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

1880-1966

Significant Dates

1880, 1904, 1910, 1966

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Alvah B. Wood

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the house in 1880 and ends when it was sold out of the Rumsey family in 1966.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

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

The Tibbetts-Rumsey House is significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its association with the lives of two important Ithaca families in the late-nineteenth and under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact representative example of the work of local architect Alvah B. Wood (1850-1909). The Tibbetts and Rumsey families were both well known for their contribution to local politics, serving in leadership roles first for the village and, later, the city. They were also prominent business people, running nearby factories or having large mercantile concerns in the city or its surroundings. The Tibbetts family were the first occupants of the house, in residence for five years before selling it to the Rumsey family, who held the house until 1966. J. Warren Tibbetts hired architect A. B. Wood to design a fashionable house for himself, his wife and two daughters in 1880. The building was enlarged by the Rumsey family sometime between 1898 and 1904 and again in 1910. Wood was an 1874 graduate of Cornell University with degrees in engineering and architecture. He was in private practice in the city of Ithaca and may have supervised the 1904 update, which was possible since it was done prior to his death in 1909. In terms of design, the house reveals Wood's use of the eclectic by combining features of the Stick style (stickwork applied to vergeboard, tall floor length windows in façade, large eaves with angled brackets, etc.) with some characteristics of the emerging Queen Anne style (complex roof, turned posts, asymmetry).

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

Early History of Ithaca

Ithaca was originally part of the Military Tract, which consisted of 1.5 million acres of land in central New York reserved as payment for Revolutionary war veterans. The lands were surveyed in 1788, divided into twenty-eight townships and veterans could draw lots for the land, with privates limited to 600 acres each. The tract included Cayuga Lake, where Ithaca was established at its southwest end. Sloping lands along the west side of the lake offered wonderful views of the lake and countryside, which included the Ithaca Falls, which later became important for industry.

Ithaca's beginnings as an organized community date to 1807, when Simeon DeWitt laid out its basic street grid. The Catskill Turnpike (which began at Catskill on the Hudson River and traveled west to Ithaca) was an

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

important stagecoach route, traveling through Ithaca along what became Owego Street, later known as State Street, heading west through the settlement. This road served as a main thoroughfare and was developed by early settlers with commercial interests along the street, which continued during the first half of the nineteenth century.¹ Owego (State) and Aurora Streets formed the center of Ithaca, and as more people settled near the crossroads, the growing population allowed it to be incorporated as a village in 1821. Commercial buildings located along Owego (State) Street included the Ithaca Hotel (1809), the first bank in the village (1815), the Clinton House hotel (1828) and the Bank of Ithaca (1830).

By the early 1830s, residents of Ithaca intended that the village become an important transportation center for Tompkins County, but the Panic of 1837 and sloping terrain of the village prevented such development. The major railroad lines through the area in the 1840s skirted the village. Fortunately, the opening of the smaller Ithaca and Owego Railroad in 1834 connected the village to the New York and Erie Railroad. The expansion of the Pennsylvania coal industry in the 1850s impacted Ithaca with coal being shipped by rail from Owego (Tioga County) to the village. It was transferred to boats and transported north via Cayuga Lake. The Civil War increased demand for coal reviving the idea of making Ithaca a transportation center.²

In 1857, Ezra Cornell purchased what was known as the DeWitt Farm north of the village and donated 200 acres of the land for a university. The opening of Cornell University in 1868 played a crucial role in the growth of Ithaca, making it an important center for higher education that was just one of the factors contributing to Ithaca's change in status from a village to a city in 1888. In addition to the university, the presence of manufacturing concerns contributed to the substantial growth of Ithaca. Older businesses such as the Ithaca Paper Company (1838) combined with the rise of new local businesses such as the Ithaca Calendar Clock Company (1866) and the Morse Chain Company (1906) to contribute to Ithaca's prominence in the region.

The Tibbetts and Rumsey Families

By 1880, Ithaca was well on its way to recovering from an economic panic (the Panic of 1873), largely through the opening of new businesses and industries, one of these being a paint factory, owned by J. Warren Tibbetts. He was born in Athens, Pennsylvania (1843) and moved to the area with his family when his father began a

¹Daniel R. Snodderly, *Ithaca and Its Past: The History and Architecture of Downtown*. (Ithaca, NY: DeWitt Historical Society of Tompkins County, 1982), 11.

²Ibid, 12.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

medical practice in Danby. When he was barely eighteen, he enlisted in the NYS First Cavalry in 1861 and re-enlisted in the 109th NYS volunteers in 1862. He rose through the ranks, making captain shortly before the 109th was mustered out in 1865. After the Civil War, Tibbetts settled in the Hudson Valley of New York, where he decided to pursue a business education, attending Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie. After completing his studies, he went into the mercantile business in the hamlet of Pond Eddy (Sullivan County, New York). After eight years of successful business ventures, he sold his mercantile business to return to his home town of Ithaca in 1879 "to give his children the advantages of the society and education it so fully confers."³ He went into business in the new field of ready-mixed paints, at first with the Superior Paint Company of nearby



West State Street, c. 1905 (310 West State Street is visible on the left.)

³D. Morris Kurtz, *Ithaca and Its Resources, Being an Historical and Descriptive Sketch of the "Forest City" and Its Magnificent Scenery* (Ithaca, NY: Journal Association Book & Job Print, 1883), 65.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

Havana (Schuyler County) and, in 1880, he opened his own company, the Forest City Mixed Paint Works at the corner of West State and Meadow Streets in Ithaca. By 1880, the center of State Street was well established as the heart of the commercial district in Ithaca and the extreme west end of the street became a prime location for industry, being close to Six Mile Creek, which supplied hydropower for mills and factories.

Tibbetts's wife, Anna, obtained a deed for an empty lot on State Street (dated April 3, 1880) that was next to the State Street Methodist Church (no longer extant). Building a house at this location allowed Tibbetts to walk a few blocks west each day to reach his paint factory. He engaged local architect A. B. Wood to design a house suitable for a business owner, his wife, and their two daughters in a section of State Street was quickly developing as a fashionable neighborhood. It had tree lined streets and was far enough away from both the busy commercial center and the noise and dirt of the industrial district of the city to live in healthy, serene surroundings with neighbors of similar status. The builder broke ground on April 8th and by December 17th, the family moved into its handsome two-story house. It had two prominent, two-story bays and a front porch facing the street. The house was fashionable, with decorative woodwork in the gables and across the porch. This was a house built for a successful business owner, with rooms for entertaining, and had sufficient space for the family's two daughters.

An 1883 publication, *Ithaca and Its Resources*, described the advantages that Ithaca had to offer in terms of business, industry and education. It stated that Tibbetts's business, known as the Forest City Mixed Paint Works, could only grow larger as ready-mixed paints were gaining acceptance:

Thirty-two distinct colors are manufactured at the Forest City Mixed Paint Works, and as an illustration of the popularity and reputation they are acquiring it might be mentioned that C. E. Clark, architect of the National Capitol, at Washington D. C., gives these paints the preference over those of all other manufacturers. Forest City Mixed Paint is not only unchangeable in color, economical and durable, but is superior on account of its body and wearing properties, and as this fact becomes more fully known the demand for it must still more largely increase and this industry become of still more value to the business interests of Ithaca.⁴

Unfortunately, the investment in the factory was significant and it took some time to become profitable. This may be why Tibbetts decided to sell his house in 1885 to move into a smaller residence on Cayuga Street and then to sell the factory a few years later. Tibbetts remained prominent in local affairs, being elected as Tompkins

⁴Ibid., 64-65.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

County sheriff for a number of terms. He was also elected to the first City Council when the village transitioned into the City of Ithaca in 1888.

Charles J. Rumsey purchased the house from Tibbetts in 1885 and the house went through two expansions during the Rumsey family's ownership. At the time of the purchase, Rumsey was well-known in Ithaca as a prosperous business owner and politician. He was one of the owners of a hardware business, established by his brother, John, which opened in the village in 1858. The business thrived, especially during the Civil War (1861-1865) largely due to John Rumsey fortuitously investing in iron spikes and nails just before outbreak of the war. As the price of spikes and nails skyrocketed, he used this windfall to greatly expand the hardware business and to build a tin factory next to the hardware store on East State Street. In 1876, he made his brother, Charles, a partner in the business after being a clerk for several years. In 1878, John Rumsey sold this interests in the business and it became known as C. J. Rumsey & Co., owned by partners Charles Rumsey, Edwin Gillette and Edgar Finch. After Finch withdrew from the business, Rumsey and Finch ran the store, reversing a trend of downward sales that marked the final years of John Rumsey's ownership. The new partnership was described as "so harmonious, so prosperous, so admirable, so beneficial to the community."⁵

By 1883, the business had twelve employees and a wide variety of goods, requiring a "large three story and basement building being filled to its entire capacity and part of a second building fronting on Tioga Street."⁶ The company was also known for giving away "Happy Thought" brand stoves as prizes at the Tompkins County Fair to the parents of the "handsomest child under two years of age" at the fair's baby show, contributing to its popularity. Charles Rumsey's reputation was such that when he was first elected village president (1883), it was reported that the position was "an office whose complex duties he succeeds in discharging most acceptably to citizens generally without regard to their political affiliations." The account continued:

The members of this firm [C. Rumsey & Co.] ...are also satisfied that what Ithaca needs most from a commercial point of view is the encouragement of a movement for the enlargement of the manufacturing interests of the place, having sufficient business sagacity to plainly foresee that any increase of those interests will be necessarily accompanied by a corresponding growth and enlargement of the established mercantile trade of the place. Should this liberal sentiment fortunately continue to develop through the encouragement of President Rumsey and other

⁵Thomas Burns, *Initial Ithacans Comprising Sketches and Portraits of the Forty-Four Presidents of the Village of Ithaca (1821 to 1888)* (Ithaca, NY: Press of the Ithaca Journal, 1904), 158.

⁶Kurtz, *Ithaca and Its Resources* (1883), 71.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

equally progressive citizens, the future commercial importance of Ithaca may with good reason be expected to very considerably increase.⁷

Apparently, the citizens of Ithaca were pleased with Rumsey's efforts and re-elected him as president in 1884 and 1885. By 1885, West State Street was a mixed neighborhood of high-style residences and small businesses. In 1886, another A. B. Wood House was finished next door to the Tibbetts House at 314 West State Street, built for Deforest Williams, vice-president of the Ithaca Glass Works. As it had for Tibbetts, the location of the house at 310 West State Street allowed Rumsey to walk, if he chose, to his store a short distance east in the commercial district. Charles Rumsey added a large, ornate brick carriage barn to the rear of the property around the turn-of-the-twentieth century and presided over at least one substantial update to the house around the same time. The house was expanded from four bedrooms to six and the roof extended. The house retained the architect's original form but the rear was expanded to two full stories from the original one and one-half stories with the upper floor overhanging the first story. The interior included an expanded kitchen, complete with a butler's pantry and attic level servants' quarters accessible by a new, rear staircase. This update included a rear porch off the kitchen that was enclosed in 1910. The 1920 federal census recorded a chauffeur and a maid as being part of the Rumsey household.

After Rumsey's death in 1927, his son, Lawrence, continued to run the business along with Douglass Gillette until 1964. According to a newspaper account, after nearly 106 years of business, "changes in customer demands and buying habits have knocked out one of Ithaca's long established firms."⁸ Closing the business and liquidating the assets forced the retirement for both Rumsey and Gillette. Lawrence Rumsey had also taken ownership of the house at 310 West State Street c. 1927 where lived until his death in 1966. By that time, many of the grand houses on the street were demolished or converted to apartments or offices. The Rumsey estate subsequently sold the house to an architect who used it as an office. By 2012, the Salvation Army owned the property. The church next to the house was demolished and the Salvation Army built a new building on the former church site. Looking to expand parking for its building, the organization acquired 310 West State Street and demolished the carriage barn in 2014. The demolition alarmed local preservation groups who were able to get the city to locally landmark 310 West State Street. As a result, the Salvation Army sold the property to an

⁷ Ibid.

⁸"Ithaca Store Will Close After Sale," *The Post-Standard (Syracuse)*, 3 January 1964, 6.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

investor who resold the property to the current owners in 2016. Plans are currently underway to rehabilitate the building for its use once again as residential property.

Criterion C: Architecture

Constructed in 1880 and updated by 1904, the Tibbetts-Rumsey house was originally designed by local architect A. B. Wood. Alvah Bugbee Wood (1850-1909) was originally from Warwick (Orange County), New York. He came to Ithaca to study at Cornell University, graduating with degrees in architecture and engineering in 1874. Cornell was one of the first universities in the country to offer a formal degree program in architecture, described in 1883 as an asset to the city:

Among many other ways in which the existence of Cornell University in Ithaca has favorably affected the community, it has by virtue of its excellently conducted department of architecture given to the place several devotees to this line of effort, whose good taste and skillful training have been the means of developing better ideas among master-builders, artisans and the people of this village and vicinity generally in regard to the building of houses, business places and public structures. The many attractive residences erected here in later years, the considerable improvement in appearance of many of the village stores, and the much better taste shown even in the building of the commoner houses, sufficiently attest the truth of this statement.⁹

Wood was one of these “devotees” whose somewhat short career contributed to the improved appearance of the village. He began his architectural practice in 1875, continuing until his death at age 58 in 1909.

Wood’s design for the Tibbetts house came early in his career and was hailed as one of the “attractive new houses of Ithaca that [sic] are the ‘children of his brain,’ the handsome house of Captain J. W. Tibbetts on West State Street, being the chief example of Mr. Wood’s ability in this line of architectural work.”¹⁰ The house currently reflects expansions made around 1904 and 1910; however, the original form closely matched another of Wood’s designs for an unidentified Ithaca residence that followed the Stick style, popular in the 1870s. When comparing the two, both displayed the dual front gables, full-height three-sided façade bay, pronounced eaves with angled brackets, single story front porch and large first-floor façade windows. Differences with the Tibbetts house were the additional projecting full-height façade bay, extensive use of floral incised millwork boards, scalloped borders along the eaves, use of herringbone clapboarding in the gables to provide different exterior textures and additional projecting bays on the side elevations.

⁹Kurtz, *Ithaca and Its Resources* (1883), 85.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State



Unidentified A. B. Wood designed house in Ithaca.

Wood's plan for the house included wood balloon frame construction with wood clapboard, still an abundant construction material for residences in nineteenth-century Ithaca. In 1886, he designed a residence next door (314 West State Street) that was also wood frame, but with wood shingles on the exterior. The two houses serve as a study in two different late nineteenth century styles used by Wood and recurring characteristics indicative of his work, such as a steep cross-gabled roof, full-height façade bay window and decorative windows in the gable ends. These two styles were made possible by improvements in woodworking machinery and the perception of wood as an endless resource, which carried through to the early twentieth century.¹¹

Trained in the use of both wood and masonry, Wood appears to have favored wood for residences, and masonry for public buildings and churches, an extant example of the latter being Immaculate Conception Church (1898)

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors 1870-1960* (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 2009), 50.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

in Ithaca. He began his architectural career when the Stick style was still popular for residential work (1875). A precursor of the Stick style appeared in the publications of Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852) and Gervase Wheeler (1815-1889) who promoted “truthfulness” in architecture, or in other words, a wood house should look like wood rather than be painted to simulate stone. As stated by architectural historian Vincent Scully, the goal was to make the building appear as a “light, woven structure, reaching skyward, appearing to grow organically from the foundation.”¹² Although the dominant characteristics of the style were the application of decorative boards and millwork, architects like Wheeler emphasized the play of light and shadow through the use of projecting members.¹³

A. B. Wood appears to have kept well informed of changing architectural styles. When Tibbetts commissioned his house, Stick was losing popularity to the Queen Anne style that was introduced in 1876 at the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia with Great Britain’s exhibition building. It was a large, sprawling building with features that included half-timbering, multiple gables and tall, decorative brick chimneys. The building was illustrated in publications, and architects and builders adapted decorative elements that simulated its features, such as milled wooden applications that mimicked the half-timbering. Construction for wooden Queen Anne houses continued the use of the balloon frame, which allowed for a more flexible design and could support as much or as little decoration that the home owner desired. Mixing textures for the siding of houses became a common feature of the Queen Anne, along with decorative features such as stained glass windows, dormers, towers and extensive use of stained wood in the interior. In the Tibbetts house, the front porch gable resembled half timbering and the east elevation underscored the asymmetrical form of the Queen Anne, while the steep roof, projecting bays, eaves and extensive use of applied wood decoration emphasized the older Stick style.¹⁴

When the Rumseys expanded the house, new work matched that of the rest of the house. It is unknown if the Rumseys engaged Wood to make any of the changes. A hipped roof was added to the rear of the house and scallop trim applied to the eaves of the entire house and front porch. The rear was given a peaked gable, but without the decorative millwork seen in the other elevations. A turn-of-the-century view of West State Street shows a partial view of the facade with a peaked roof and dormers with matching millwork. The scallop trim is also visible in the photograph.

¹²Vincent J. Scully Jr., *The Shingle Style & the Stick Style* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1971), lvi.

¹³ Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1996), 111

¹⁴ Comparisons of the 1898 and 1904 Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that the extant porch was a later replacement.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

Unfortunately, a full catalog of A. B. Wood's work has yet to be compiled, considering that he was a prominent late nineteenth century architect for Ithaca. He developed a reputation for work in stone and brick, especially for public buildings, as seen in his designs for the Fall Creek School (1879-no longer extant) and the Immaculate Conception Church (1898) and its parochial school building. Other school buildings he designed included the 1884 Ithaca High School (destroyed by fire 1912), Groton High School, and the Wilkes-Barre High School. Further work included several depot buildings for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, including the stations in Ithaca (NR listed 1974) and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He also designed the early buildings for the Morse Chain Works, a company that expanded to become a major employer in Ithaca, closing in 2011. He also formed a partnership with T. B. Campbell in 1889, starting a construction firm (Campbell & Wood) that was responsible for building Cornell University's Sibley College and parts of Sage College and Morse Hall. The company had a brickyard that provided the materials for the buildings as well as paving bricks for a number of Ithaca's streets. Wood was also active in city affairs and was elected to the first common council of the city (1888), serving along with his former client, Captain J. Warren Tibbetts.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Historic Ithaca, Inc.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .22 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>376446</u> Easting	<u>4699694</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Teresa Halpert Deschanes (property owner)/edited by Virginia L. Bartos, Ph.D.
organization NYS OPRHP date 16 March 2018
street & number DHP-PIRC PO Box 189 telephone 518-268-2213
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188
e-mail virginia.bartos@parks.ny.gov

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.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

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: Tibbetts-Rumsey House

City or Vicinity: Ithaca

County: Tompkins State: New York

Photographer: Virginia L. Bartos

Date Photographed: 26 October 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0014: South elevation of Tibbetts-Rumsey House, viewed looking north from West State Street.

0002 of 0014: West and south elevations, view looking northeast from West State Street.

0003 of 0014: West and north elevations, view looking southeast.

0004 of 0014: North elevation and partial view of east elevation, view looking south.

0005 of 0014: Main stair and foyer, looking north from main entrance.

0006 of 0014: Rear servant's staircase from second floor landing.

0007 of 0014: West parlor, view looking south.

0008 of 0014: Fireplace in west parlor.

0009 of 0014: Detail view of bookcases and mirror in library (central west side of house).

0010 of 0014: Butler's pantry showing original cabinetry.

0011 of 0014: Detail view of one of the kitchen areas, north end of house.

0012 of 0014: Northwest second floor bedroom.

0013 of 0014: Finished room in attic (north end of house).

0014 of 0014: 1880 roof remnant

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

Property Owner:
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name N/A
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
 Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
 County and State

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
 City of Ithaca, Tompkins Co., NY

310 West State Street
 Ithaca, NY 14850



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: North American 1983
 Units: Meter



 Tibbetts Rumsey House

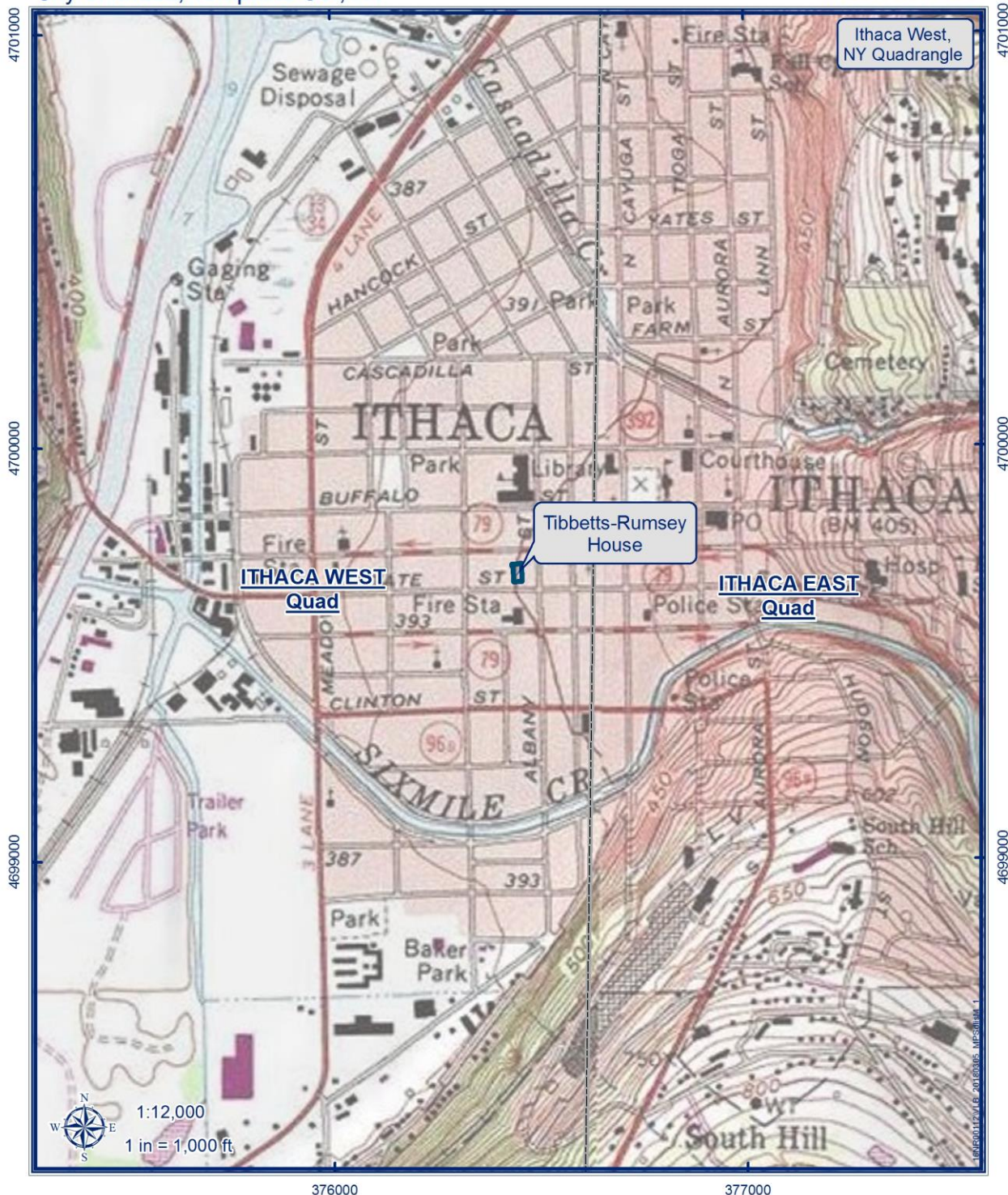
 NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY
 Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
Name of Property

Tompkins County, NY
County and State

Tibbetts-Rumsey House
City of Ithaca, Tompkins Co., NY

310 West State Street
Ithaca, NY 14850



1:12,000
1 in = 1,000 ft

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter





310



























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 4/19/2018 Date of Pending List: 5/4/2018 Date of 16th Day: 5/21/2018 Date of 45th Day: 6/4/2018 Date of Weekly List: 5/25/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 5/25/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

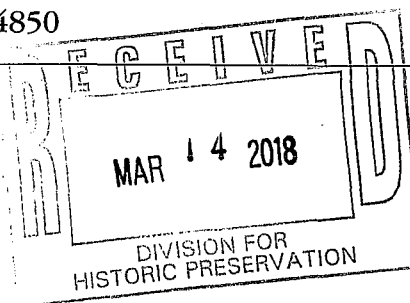


CITY OF ITHACA

108 East Green Street Ithaca, New York 14850

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR • SVANTE L. MYRICK

Telephone: 607/274-6501 Fax: 607/274-6526



February 21, 2018

Dr. Virginia Bartos
New York State Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division of Historic Preservation
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

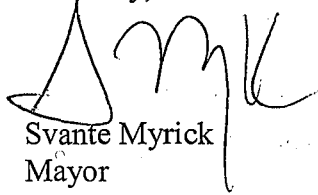
Re: Tibbetts-Rumsey House, 310 West State Street, Ithaca, Tompkins County

Dear Dr. Bartos:

At the meeting held on February 13, 2018, the Ithaca Landmarks Preservation Commission (ILPC) adopted the attached resolution concerning the eligibility of the Tibbetts-Rumsey House at 310 West State Street for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

I have reviewed the resolution and the considerations on which the ILPC has based their decision. I concur with the ILPC's determination that the nominated property meets National Register Criteria A and C, and know of no other reason why the property should not be listed. I fully support the nomination of the Tibbetts-Rumsey House at 310 West State Street to the State and National Registers of Historic Place and am honored to participate in the recognition of this significant historic resource.

Sincerely,



Svante Myrick
Mayor

Enc.



RE: Report on the Nomination of the Tibbetts-Rumsey House at 310 W State St, Ithaca, Tompkins County, to the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places

RESOLUTION: Moved by M.M. McDonald, seconded by S. Stein.

WHEREAS, in its capacity as a New York State Certified Local Government (CLG), as designated in 1986 by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (PARKS), the City of Ithaca is required to participate in the nomination process for properties being considered for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, and

WHEREAS, the Tibbetts-Rumsey House at 310 W. State St. is being considered by the New York State Historic Preservation Review Board for nomination to the State and National Registers of Historic Places at its meeting on March 16, 2018, and

WHEREAS, the specific requirements for participation include: (1) after reasonable opportunity for public comment, the Ithaca Landmarks Preservation Commission (ILPC) shall prepare a report stating whether or not, in its opinion, the property meets criteria for listing on the New York State and National Registers, and (2) the City's chief local elected official, Mayor Svante Myrick, shall transmit the Commission's report and his recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Office, and

WHEREAS, based on the recommendations of the ILPC and City of Ithaca Planning Board, the Tibbetts-Rumsey House at 310 W. State St. was designated by the City of Ithaca's Common Council as a contributing resource in the local Downtown West Historic District on April 1, 2015, and

WHEREAS, the ILPC considered the nomination to the State and National Registers at their regular meeting held on February 13, 2018, the agenda for which is routinely posted in advance of the meeting in City Hall, 108 E. Green St., and on the City's web site, and

WHEREAS, documentation reviewed by the ILPC includes the letter dated January 12, 2018 sent from R. Daniel Mackay, Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, at PARKS, and accompanying materials from PARKS, including the National and State Registers Criteria for Evaluation, Frequently Asked Questions About the State and National Registers of Historic Places in New York State, and the draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, and

WHEREAS, of the four criteria listed, the nomination has been proposed under criterion A and C as follows:

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- C. 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 or distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

WHEREAS, the ILPC concurs with Section 8 of the draft National Register of Historic Places Registration form, Statement of Significant, and specifically the statement:

“The Tibbetts- Rumsey House is significant under Criterion A as indicating the lifestyle of two important families of Ithaca in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-centuries. The Tibbetts and Rumsey families were active in local politics, either serving as president of the village and later city, or were elected to the first City Council of the City of Ithaca. They were also prominent businessmen, running nearby factories or have large mercantile concerns in the city or its surroundings. The house is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for being a design of Alvah B. Wood (1850-1909) who was an 1874 graduate of Cornell University with a degree in engineering and architecture.”

WHEREAS, in making a determination about whether Criterion A has been met as it relates to social history, the ILPC has noted the following:

Built in 1880, the house at 310 W. State St was constructed for Captain J. Warren Tibbetts, a prominent local businessman. Tibbetts was born in Ithaca, but after fighting in the Civil War, settled in the Poughkeepsie, New York area where he established a “ready-mixed paint” business. In 1880, he returned to the city to build a state-of-the-art paint factory, and like other successful businessmen at the time, build the fashionable home in the affluent section of State St west of the central business district. Tibbetts was actively involved in civic affairs, serving as the Tompkins County Sheriff for several terms and on the first City Council when the Village of Ithaca was chartered as a City in 1888.

After owning the residence for only five years, Tibbetts sold the property to Charles J. Rumsey. Rumsey was also a successful businessman and civically engaged. He partnered in several successful hardware businesses and owned a tin factory. He served as the Village president for three consecutive years between 1883 and 1885. Rumsey purchased 310 W. State St in 1885, and it remained in the Rumsey family until 1966.

WHEREAS, in making a determination about whether Criterion C has been met as it relates to architecture, the ILPC has noted the following:

310 W. State St was designed by Alvah B. Wood, a locally prominent architect responsible for numerous important commissions. Wood graduated

from Cornell University with dual degrees in architecture and engineering in 1874 and operated a successful architecture practice in Ithaca until his death in 1901. His significant works include the Immaculate Conception Church (1896), Ithaca High School (c. 1884), Fall Creek School (1879), and Lehigh Valley Rail Road Station (1898). He also partnered with T.B. Campbell and formed the construction company Campbell and Wood in 1889. The firm built several buildings on the Cornell University campus, including Sibley College and parts of Sage College and Morse Hall. He also served on the City of Ithaca's first Common Council with his former client, Captain J. Warren Tibbetts.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the ILPC finds that the documentation in the draft National Register nomination form demonstrates that the Tibbetts-Rumsey House at 310 W. State St. meets criteria for listing on the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, and be it further

RESOLVED, the ILPC notes that the Tibbetts-Rumsey House at 310 West State Street is an outstanding local example of its architectural style, and recommends including addition information under Criterion C to emphasize this significance, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the ILPC recommends the listing of the Tibbetts Rumsey House on the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places.

RECORD OF VOTE:

Moved by: M.M. McDonald
Seconded by: S. Stein
In Favor: M.M. McDonald, S. Stein, D. Kramer, E. Finegan, K. Olson, S. Gibian
Against: 0
Abstain: 0
Absent: 0
Vacancies: 1



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



15 April 2018

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Edith B. Ford Memorial Library, Seneca County
Austerlitz Historic District, Columbia County
Spencertown Historic District, Columbia County
Ingleside Home, Erie County
Westminster House Club House, Erie County
Copeland Carriage House, Saratoga County
Tibbetts-Rumsey House, Tompkins County
Buffalo General Electric Complex, Erie County

In addition, I have also enclosed a request for a change to contributing status for 348 Ashland Avenue in the Elmwood Historic District (West), Erie County. 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