

MP-1488

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 Dunne, Morgan, House  
other names/site number N/A  
name of related multiple property listing Architecture of Ward Wellington Ward in Syracuse, NY 1908-1932

### Location

street & number 464 Allen St

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

  
city or town Syracuse  
state New York code NY county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13210

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

national  statewide  local

Nicholas P. Lynch Deputy SHPO Date 19 JUNE 2017  
Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

[Signature]  
Signature of the Keeper

8/18/17  
Date of Action

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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.)

<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	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	<b>Total</b>

**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**

Architecture of Ward Wellington Ward in Syracuse NY 1908-1932

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Vacant  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Prairie/Foursquare  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

foundation: brick  
walls: brick, wood, stucco, aluminum  
roof: asphalt  
other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Morgan A. Dunne Residence is a two and one-half story, single family Prairie/Arts & Crafts style residence located in central New York State in the City of Syracuse on the east side of the 400 block of Allen Street, a residential street in the Westcott Neighborhood. The house is located between Harvard Place and East Genesee Street, closer to East Genesee. The house was designed by local architect Ward Wellington Ward and, although not specifically referenced in the National Register Multiple Property Document *Architecture of Ward Wellington Ward in Syracuse, New York, 1908-1932* (1996), the house meets the registration requirements outlined in *section F/item one* for one or two family residences. The house is wood frame with parts of the original exterior covered in yellow aluminum siding, but test examination shows that much of the original angled clapboard siding remains intact and that the original exterior appearance can be restored. The building retains a significant amount of original fabric. All of the windows, one exterior door, and most interior doors survive; a portion remains of a decorative porch parapet wall over the entrance; an original trellis survives on the small back porch adjacent to the kitchen, and it is highly likely that many more features are intact beneath the siding. The front porch and the entrance porch are intact, though some elements have been covered or removed. The missing elements are well documented in original architectural drawings preserved at the Onondaga Historical Association and can be replicated and replaced. The interior is highly intact and preserves its original plan and most of the historic features, including floors, steps, windows, doors, fireplace, closets, built-in storage areas and some hardware. The kitchen was substantially remodeled and enlarged, probably in the 1970s, at which time (or earlier) the butler's pantry was eliminated and a half bathroom installed in its place. The 1970s kitchen fixtures have all been removed, exposing the original pine floor, although this is in poor condition.

Ward was known for incorporating decorative elements from such well-known Arts and Crafts artists as Henry Mercer. The house features decorative Mercer Moravian Pottery tiles in the living room fireplace and other period decorative elements such as leaded-glass windows, built-in wood cabinets and a fireplace inglenook. The surrounding neighborhood is largely made up of early twentieth century residences, but the Dunne house is the only documented Ward-designed building on Allen Street identified to date.

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## **Narrative Description**

### **Location & Setting**

Located at 464 Allen Street in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York, the Morgan Dunne House is in the University Hill/Westcott neighborhood on the southeast side of the city, close to Thornden Park. The Westcott neighborhood consists mostly of two-story detached single-family homes built between 1900 and 1925, the majority retaining period features and several with porches. Also present in the larger neighborhood are a number of purpose-built two-family houses, some as side-by-side attached twin dwellings, but mostly as flats, with near-identical first and second story apartments. This block of Allen Street remains mostly occupied by homeowners, though some larger houses have been converted into apartments. Overall, the Greater Westcott Neighborhood is a mix of owner-occupied and rental properties of which this block of Allen Street is an important historical and aesthetic component. The houses appear to share similar setbacks and features such as sidewalks and tree lawns. Several have macadam paved driveways along the edges of the lot for access to garages. Many of the tree lawns have recent plantings or trees, with some having mature trees, but nothing that indicates planned landscaping.

### **Dunne House Exterior**

The Dunne residence is a mostly rectangular plan, two and one-half story house on a lot measuring 50-feet wide by 136-feet deep. The house sits on a brick base, which is composed of three horizontal courses and one soldier course. Still partially visible is a coal chute that provided access to the basement coal bin near the street end of the north (entrance) elevation (beneath the living room). This chute is closed by a hinged metal door, upon the front of which is embossed "Majestic Coal Chute." Two window wells on the south side of the house allow light into that side of the basement and especially into the laundry room. A window well, to the storage area on the west (rear) side of the house, was later covered when a niche in the dining room wall immediately above the well was remade as an opening with French doors.

A fully excavated basement is beneath the main part of the house. The basement plan was arranged with a coal bin under the north part of the living room, a laundry room under the kitchen and a vegetable storage room under the dining room. A coal burning furnace was in the center of the house, beneath the living room. Functions of these spaces may have changed but the configuration remains the same. Concrete window wells indicate where the narrow basement windows are located at irregular intervals in the exterior brick foundation.

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On the north side of the lot, a narrow driveway enters and extends to the rear of the house, ending at a wood-frame, two-car garage with a front gable roof and shed roof extension over the door. It may have been a two-bay garage, but it now presents as a large single-bay with a non-historic overhead door. The garage has been re-sided with vinyl, obscuring any historic details and clues to the date of construction. cursory investigation demonstrates that the structure probably dates to before 1950. The garage is not shown on either the Hopkins maps of 1924 or 1938, suggesting it was added after 1938, and, therefore, according to the multiple property document registration requirements, is noncontributing due to age. It is also noncontributing due to alteration.

The asymmetrically designed, two and one-half story house is distinguished by a gable-on-hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, giving it a picturesque appearance. The roof was designed without gutters and intended to be shingled; however, it is not known how the existing asphalt shingle roof compares with the original. Two small gables are on the north and west elevations that cut into hipped roof segments. This was a favorite device of Ward Wellington Ward and occurs repeatedly in his designs. In the Dunne residence, these small gables were originally articulated with decorated boards, similar to those used above the main entrance, the master bedroom windows on the street façade, and over the sleeping porch on the rear elevation. The roof gables are now covered with aluminum siding, but it is likely that the decorated boards survive underneath.

The lower half of the house was clad in dark stained cedar clapboards, now covered by aluminum siding but intact. Investigation reveals that the boards project at an angle to the wall and are arranged with one overlaying the other to create a decorative pattern on alternate thin and thick clapboard surfaces. The second story of the house retains its historic stucco exterior. This is now a smooth surface painted a pale green. Based on the original drawings, the stucco may originally have been textured or pitted, perhaps using pebble-dash or dry-dash techniques. Many original still-extant lancet pane windows of the house appear to be double hung, but some ground-floor and second floor windows actually open by swinging inward on hinges. Original locking hardware is in place. Most windows have non-historic storm windows.

## **North Elevation**

Access to the interior is from the main doorway in the north or side elevation, now reached by walking up the narrow asphalt driveway and turning left, and then up two brick steps to the right onto and through a small porch. Since the garage in the rear of the house was a later addition, the driveway is also likely to be a later

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insertion and probably replaced a walkway that gave a more suitable approach to the main door. The entrance porch is composed of piers sided with angled clapboards and trellis inserts. The piers are intact, but covered with aluminum siding. The piers support a projecting gable with two decorative brackets under the eave. To the east is a sloping shed-roof covering supported by vertical clapboard brackets. This placement is barely visible from the street, obscured by the east end porch. The balustrade that once was atop of the projecting gable roof is gone and the decorative boards in the gable end are extant but covered with aluminum siding. The main entrance to the house from the porch is through a door flanked by identical rectangular leaded windows composed of small rectangular clear glass panes surrounding a central empty cartouche. The original door has been replaced, but the windows remain.

To the west of the main entrance is a one-story projecting three-sided polygonal bay window at the north end of the dining room. It extends slightly from the building's rectangular mass, and its height extends to just below the second floor windows. The remaining fenestration on the north elevation is marked with two single rectangular windows with lancet panes set to the left of the main door and opening into the living room, and a pair of windows above the dining room polygonal bay. On the second floor is a rectangular window with lancet panes set at the western edge, providing northeast light into the upstairs master bedroom and the area designated as the dressing room on the original plan. Centered above the entrance porch gable is a double window for the upstairs bathroom.

### **East (Street) Façade**

When viewed from Allen Street, the east façade is dominated by a wide projecting one-story wing consisting of an enclosed concrete paved porch and open terrace, both accessible from the living room. The porch was partially screened from the street by a low clapboard-sided parapet wall, which survives substantially intact under later aluminum siding. A pair of wood and glass doors with lancet panes opens onto the porch from the living room and the doors are flanked by full height windows. The terrace was defined by piers that mixed the clapboards with trellis work. The space between the piers was filled by a low classical balustrade, now replaced with a non-historic iron railing. Historic architectural renderings clearly depict the balustrade, which will assist with façade restoration. The original porch structure remains, but historic renderings show that the porch was open and, sometime later, non-historic double-hung windows enclosed the porch. The windows are currently covered with board but are clearly visible behind the covering and on the north and south sides of the porch.

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Also visible is the eave with vertical non-historic siding and triangular brackets. Historic renderings show this space to be plain fascia.

In the second story, a pair of original doors is beneath a bracket-supported gable similar to the one over the entrance porch and each door is similar in design to the windows (lancet panes in the upper portion over large glass, set into wood framing). The gable provides an irregular asymmetrical break in the roof eave. The doors give access to a deck on top of the ground level porch. To the east of the doors is a window with lancet panes over a large glass lower portion. Non-historic siding covers the eaves and gutters, but exposed portions show the wood is still extant and reparable.

### **South Elevation**

Located in the south elevation is a centrally placed original wood and glass service door with lancet panes, on the ground level. A wood threshold is set within the otherwise continuous brick base of the house. The door opens slightly above ground level and is reached by two exterior wooden steps. To the right of the door are two separate rectangular windows with lancet panes that illuminate the living room. To the left is a group of three connected nearly square windows with lancet panes set in a high position corresponding to interior kitchen counters. Originally, the sink was beneath these windows. Further to the left (west), at the southwest corner of the house, is a small kitchen porch, screened by a wooden trellis that is mostly intact but in need of repair.

The second level is marked with three sets of windows. Pairs of rectangular windows with lancet panes light the front and back bedrooms. A group of three connected narrow rectangular windows with lancet panes light the interior stairway. At the roof level, a small projecting shed dormer has three low lancet-paned windows. These light the interior stairs to the attic. The sides of the dormer were covered in shingles (now covered with aluminum) and a stucco clad chimney rises from the center of this dormer.

### **West (Rear) Elevation**

When compared with historic drawings, the west elevation is the most altered of the house, though these changes probably occurred early in the house's history. Originally, the ground floor was marked only by a set of three relatively small joined rectangular windows in the dining room which were part of a wide built-in buffet alcove and a recessed entrance at the south end. In the original building drawing, the dining room windows are shown as the only windows without lancet panes, and there is the suggestion of an integrated design that flowed

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across the glass of all three openings. At some point these windows were removed, the alcove was opened and a double wood and glass door inserted with a hooded entry covering. These doors allow direct access to the back yard and required the covering of the window well below. To the right (south) is the kitchen porch. This is a smaller version than the main entrance porch but includes a similar trellis and clapboard-sided piers. This arrangement remains. The original kitchen door has been replaced, but the original window next to it remains.

All windows are grouped in the second story. A pair of windows is set in the bedroom above the dining room. These are aligned with paired doors below. Above the kitchen porch is a projecting sleeping porch, indicated by a gable. This was originally open, but it is now infilled with non-historic double-hung windows that currently enclose the space. In the center of the stucco portion are two small windows set into a slightly projecting surround. Directly above is a roof dormer with paired windows and a pyramid shaped roof.

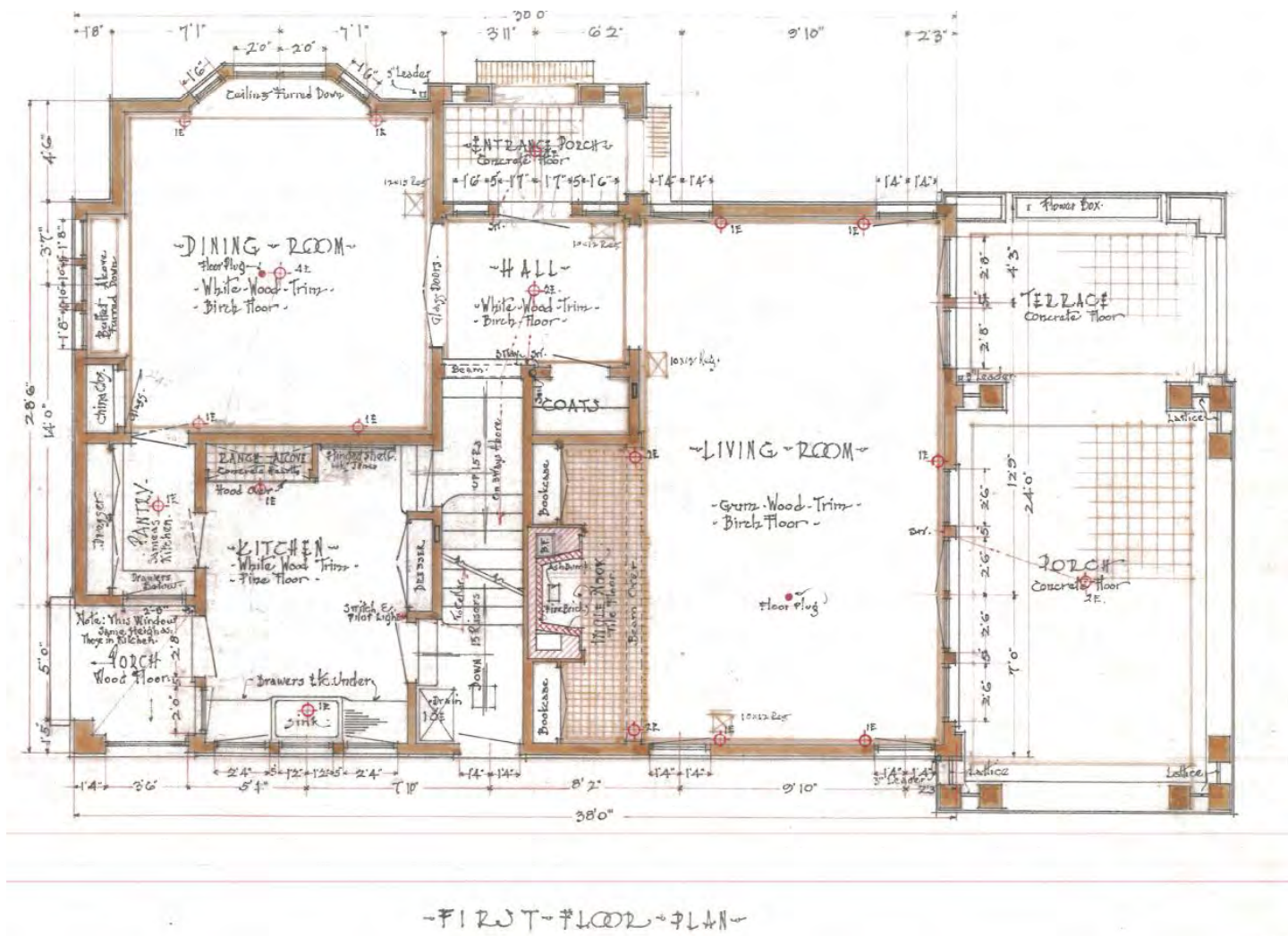
## **Interior**

The interior retains most of its original plan and many of its original finishes and features in all the rooms except the kitchen (baseboards, narrow ceiling moldings, wood sills, door and window surrounds). On the ground level, the floors of the living and dining room are of white birch with metal heat grates and are well preserved. Upstairs, the bedroom flooring is also of white birch. All floors appear to be original and in relatively good condition. According to documents, the walls of some rooms were originally wallpapered and a small patterned brown sample of the wall paper is in the collection of art historian Cleota Reed. This was sent to the Moravian Tile Works as a color match for the fireplace tiles described below. No traces of wall paper survive intact, and for many years the interior walls were only painted.



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Dunne House, historic floor plans.

From the north elevation main entrance, entry was into a rectangular hall with passage to the east into the living room and passage to the west into the dining room. The rear wall of the hall contains a coat closet (to the left from entering) and next to it, the beginning of an enclosed stairway with its original wood stairs and risers. The large rectangular living room opened onto the expansive (now enclosed) porch and small open terrace. The prominent feature in the living room, toward the center of the house, is an inglenook with a Moravian (Mercer) tile fireplace beneath a wooden mantel, with its setting indicated by paneled pilasters. Built in bookshelves flanked the fireplace, but the framing of only one remains on the right with the lower part covered by non-historic louvers. To the left of the fireplace, the wall was opened to allow access to the side service door and to the kitchen. All of the framing features of the bookcase remain in place.

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The fireplace mantel features a wood shelf supported by large brackets and has a diamond design in the center. Tile is also in the floor/hearth area and in front of the book case and kitchen entrance. Twelve decorative tiles on the face of the fireplace are in the Byzantine style with fauna and flora designs. All of the tiles used are in simple geometric shapes. Records at the Moravian Pottery Works in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, list all of the tiles ordered and their total price (\$22.91). The facing employs “150 little bricks, brown, buff, plain,” as well as green slip and tan stain cuts, blue half rounds and miters, green slip cubes and other tiles.<sup>1</sup>

To the right of the entrance hall is the dining room, which occupies the northeast portion of the first floor. Wood and glass doors originally separated this space from the hall, but these have been removed. On axis from the living room, the view across the entrance hall through the dining room doors originally led to the recessed buffet alcove. Next to this is a built-in china closet, with a full height wood and glass door with lancet window panes. Next to this was a pantry that connected to the kitchen. The pantry has been replaced by a half bathroom, but the original pantry window, which looks out onto the kitchen porch, remains. A new door from the kitchen has been opened at the opposite side of the same wall. On the north side of the room is a polygonal shallow bay window, with windows set in each of the three sides.

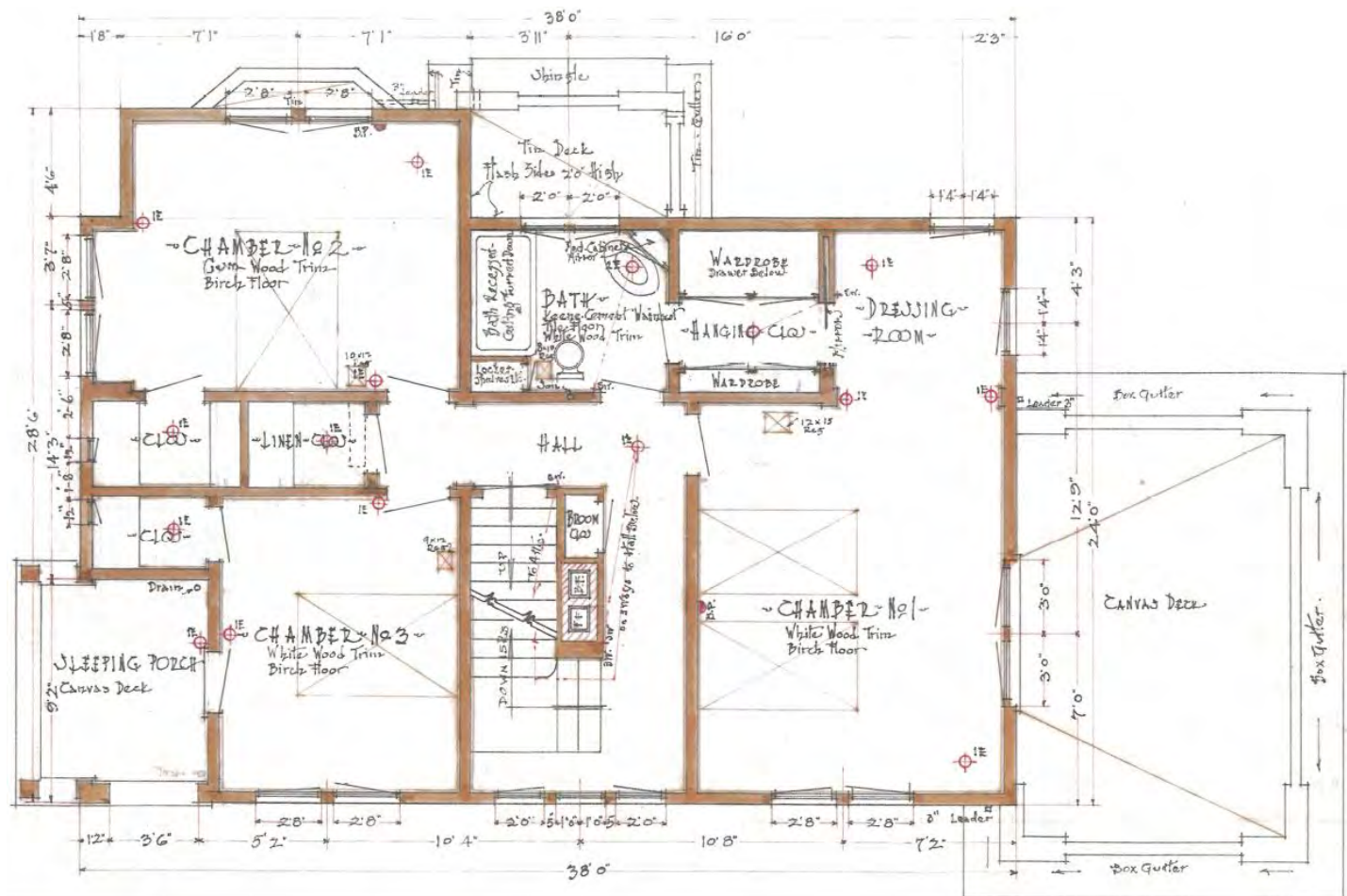
The stairs are currently configured slightly different from the original drawings. The drawings indicate a rise of two steps to a landing and from the right hand side of the landing a narrow door opening into the kitchen. The stairs rise steeply to the second floor, but turn near the top. Three large windows illuminate the stair. A floor that doubles back is where a landing and a bench at the stair turn might be expected. A doorway on the left is to the stairs to the attic. An examination of the first floor landing wall shows no trace of a door being walled up. It may be that the wall was entirely rebuilt and plastered, and that the doorframe was moved 90 degrees and used for the new door from the kitchen to the dining room. This may have been done at the same time as a ground floor bathroom was inserted into the former pantry. A slightly wider and curved bottom stair on the second and longer range suggests that this is the case.

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<sup>1</sup>Onsite interview between Samuel Gruber and Cleota Reed, 22 June 2016.

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~ SECOND FLOOR PLAN ~

Dunne House, historic floor plans, second floor.

Entry to the master bedroom is to the east above the living room. The master bedroom extends across the entire front of the house, with windows on three sides. Doors give access to the roof of the front porch. The southeast corner contains a built-in corner bookcase with a lower cabinet and a wood door decorated with a cross-piece. At the north end of the room, the space narrows into an alcove to allow for a built-in, walk-through closet, apparently part of the original arrangement. From the closet, one can enter through a door directly into the bathroom next door. The bathroom occupies the space immediately above the downstairs entrance hall. Much of the decorative black and white pattern wall tile in the bathroom appears to be original. At the west end of the second floor are two bedrooms, corresponding to the dining room and kitchen below. The bedroom over the kitchen is the smaller of the two, but it has a sleeping porch in the southwest corner. This porch retains its original form, though it has been re-paneled and has windows inserted into what were originally open spaces.

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## **Integrity**

Completed ca. 1914, the Dunne House is a relatively intact and representative example of Ward Wellington Ward's residential architecture in Syracuse. As stated in the NPS Multiple Property Documentation Form *Architecture of Ward Wellington Ward in Syracuse, New York, 1908-1932*, Ward was influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement in Central New York, and this is evident in his work, especially in the houses he designed for high-end clientele. To be eligible for nomination as part of the multiple property document, buildings must display the high artistic values characteristic of Ward's work and, specifically, embody the Arts and Crafts aesthetic. The Dunne House is directly associated with Ward Wellington Ward, retains the distinctive characteristics of Ward's work, and retains substantial integrity of form, massing, materials and stylistic detailing on both the exterior and interior. In addition, it meets the specific registration requirements for one or two family houses with its interior spatial arrangements that define the exterior form.

Among the distinctive design features displayed in the Dunne Residence are its gable-on-hipped roof, angled cedar clapboards, decorative lattice work and gable designs, doors and windows with original panes, original hardware, original wood floors, and original fireplace of Moravian (Mercer) tiles. The house has been empty for several years, but an examination reveals that most of the original details are still intact and others can be replicated. The original drawings for the house, including complete plans and elevations, are preserved at the Onondaga Historical Association, providing a source for the historic rehabilitation of lost features. The floor plans included in this text are part of the original set of drawings.

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**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.

**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1911-1914

**Significant Dates**

1911, 1914

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Ward Wellington Ward

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**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period extends from beginning of the construction to the completion of the house (1911-1914).

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A**

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

The Morgan Dunne House, located at 464 Allen Street in Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York, is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a fine example of a residence designed by prolific Syracuse architect, Ward Wellington Ward. As outlined in the National Register Multiple Property Document *Architecture of Ward Wellington Ward in Syracuse, New York, 1908-1932* (September 1996), Ward was known for using a variety of designs for his residences related to the Arts and Crafts Movement in the early twentieth century (Tudor Revival, Swiss Chalet, California Bungalow, English Cottage, Prairie, etc.) presumably in response to his clients' tastes and social status. The Morgan Dunne House falls into the category of *Associated Property Types—One or Two-Family Residences (Section F-1)* in the multiple property document and meets registration requirements as being constructed during the period of significance and displaying distinctive characteristics of Ward's work.

Although appearing modest when viewed from the street, the house Ward designed at 464 Allen Street was befitting a business owner and an official with the local Roman Catholic Diocese. Morgan Augustine Dunne was the treasurer at the Roman Catholic Cathedral and the founder of a company that made candles purposely for religious services. His wife was a former school principal and the two were socially active beyond cathedral activities. The Dunne House appears modest a result of recent cladding with aluminum siding, but investigation shows that many of the Arts and Crafts details used by Ward are still extant. The building's interior retains a number of period features previously described in this document (decorative tiles, leaded glass windows, fireplace inglenook and extensive use of interior woodwork). The house retains its location, form, and much of its historic fabric as well as feeling and association with a number of other surrounding early twentieth century residences, illustrating the development of the street as a desired residential neighborhood.

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

## Historical Context

By the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, Syracuse transformed from a canal town with an economy primarily related to the salt industry into a major upstate city with a diverse industrial base. City directories listed a number of manufacturers producing items ranging from bicycles, typewriters, caskets, china (“Syracuse China”), railroad car windows, steam gauges, gears and automobiles. Many of these industries were built on the former salt flats in the northwest section of Syracuse, creating an industrial district, while the city center developed as the commercial section. New residential areas located well away from the industrial quarter, with more fashionable neighborhoods being east of the city center in more parklike, suburban settings, accessible at first by the trolley, followed by improved roads for automobiles. Many of these areas contained sizable lots with architect designed homes, front lawns, paved walks and drives, and eventually garages.

Allen Street was in one of these eastside areas that developed as a prime residential area in the early twentieth century known as University Hill. It was an important north-south roadway that connected to the trolley line at East Genesee Street at its north end and was named for A. H. Allen, father-in-law of Alderman James L. Hill.<sup>2</sup> The continuous stretch of the 400 and 500 blocks of Allen Street were developed by James Pennock around 1900, with some design work possibly done by the office of prominent Syracuse architect Archimedes Russell. The street became a fashionable, residential neighborhood with most of the earliest houses being large eclectic late Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style buildings. Interspersed with these were other revival style houses with Arts & Crafts details and interiors from the 1910s and 1920s, many being inserted into the neighborhood when earlier lots were divided for greater density. Incorporating Arts & Crafts details may have been influenced by Gustav Stickley, one of the proponents of the Arts and Crafts movement in America, who lived three streets east of Allen Street in a Queen Anne style house (438 Columbus Ave, NR listed 1984). Stickley redesigned some of the exterior of his house and the entire interior in the Arts & Crafts style after a fire. On the other hand, developer James Pennock rejected the Arts & Crafts, choosing instead a Beaux-Arts house designed by leading local architect Albert Brockway and built in 1910 at the corner of Allen Street and East Genesee Street.

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The Arts and Crafts Movement began in Great Britain and was popularized in America in the late nineteenth century by British architect C.R. Ashbee and Americans Elbert Hubbard and Gustav Stickley, largely through publications such as Stickley's magazine *The Craftsman* and Hubbard's *The Fra*. Like its British counterpart, the American Arts and Crafts Movement was a reaction to industrialization and the loss of quality in mass produced goods. It was also a reaction to the highly decorated consumer goods that filled many equally ornate American homes. The movement used the medieval guild system as its inspiration and promoted a return to the handcrafted items that celebrated simplicity of design and the value of natural materials. This carried over into architecture, especially with the designs of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California who popularized the use of gentle pitched roofs with large exposed rafter ends in the eaves, limited use of decorative features and use of natural materials such as wood and stone. Their Gamble House (1908) in Pasadena became the model for Arts and Crafts architecture, which inspired a number of styles, including the California Craftsman bungalow.

On Allen Street, more Arts & Crafts influenced houses and Craftsman Style bungalows were built between 1910 and 1925, including some designed by prolific Syracuse architect Ward Wellington Ward, which included two modest houses in the 300 block of Allen Street (William McKee House, 1911; Roy Carpenter House, 1912) and two larger ones on that same block facing East Genesee Street (Frank Collins House, 1919; Kelly House, 1923). Ward also designed houses on the southwest corners of Allen Street and Concord Place (John B. Tuck Residence, 126 Concord Place) and Clarke Street (Anna Stohrer Residence, 700 Allen Street, 1923), and several houses on the adjacent Euclid Avenue.

While planned as a part of growing urban street grid in the 1890s, Allen Street developed much along the lines of later garden suburbs, with set-back houses on double-wide lots, facing open green or landscaped front yards. Around 1901, this block of Allen Street was developed with extra-wide berms allowing tree planting and wide paved sidewalks for strolling. After 1910 and accelerating after 1920, new smaller houses were erected on the open lots between the larger, earlier houses of the initial Pennock Development. All the houses (including the Dunne house) had front porches. Significantly, in addition to a front porch, the Dunne house included a usable flat terrace, accessible from the main bedroom, above the porch, further allowing an appreciation of the mix of urban greenery and public promenade. Later, many houses on Allen Street, including the Dunne house, had a

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<sup>2</sup> "The Roads of the City of Syracuse, Number 64, Streets Named After Colvin Brothers --How Peat Street Came to be Called so --Walton Street and why so Named-- In memory of Thomas T. Davis," *The Sunday Herald Syracuse*, 1 January 1882.

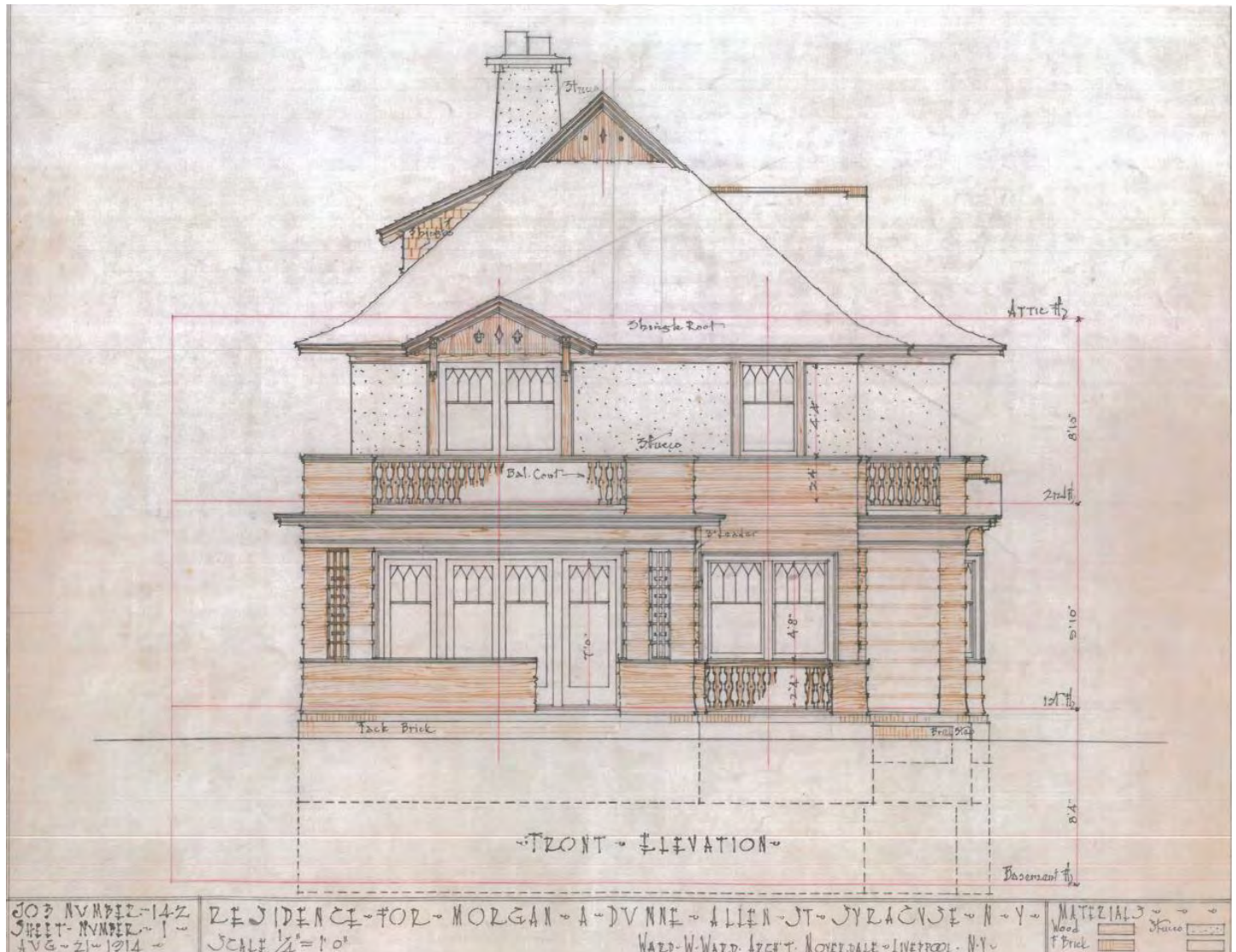


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detached garage located at the end of a very narrow drive, many added shortly after construction of the main house. Already by the 1920s, most new houses in the neighborhood were being built with single or shared garages.

### Criterion C: Architecture



Historic rendering of Morgan Dunne House, front elevation.

As described in the National Register Multiple Property Document *Architecture of Ward Wellington Ward in Syracuse, New York, 1908-1932* (September 1996), architect Ward Wellington Ward was a creative, prolific advocate and practitioner of Arts & Crafts design in Central New York in the first decades of the twentieth century. After his arrival in Syracuse in 1908 he began to receive commissions for many private houses,

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especially in the expanding residential neighborhoods of the city's eastside. His first eastside house was the Tuck House (1910), also on Allen Street, at the corner of Concord Place, which was a modification of a Colonial Revival design. Ward subsequently embraced and developed a personal style based on the principles of the Arts & Crafts Movement, evident in his use of simplified details and natural materials that was fully apparent in the Dunne House, completed in 1914. Houses like the Dunne House and several similar residences erected around the same time had ample living and dining space, but were made less rambling than their earlier counterparts by dispensing with lots of little parlors and other ancillary rooms. The plans of the houses facilitated easy circulation of people and full cross-ventilation for climate control.

Around 1911, Morgan Augustine Dunne (1875-1933) engaged Ward to design his new house on Allen Street. Dunne was a well-known businessman (secretary and treasurer of the Archibold-Brady Corporation, which manufactured structural steel and electrical parts) and a newly appointed city parks commissioner. He recently married Miss Helen Brennan, the principal of the Vine School, a local primary school. Dunne was also the treasurer and a trustee of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, active in the Knights of Columbus and founder of a candle company making candles used in religious services. He later served on the boards of the Catholic charities known as Loretto Rest, the Catholic Home for the Aged, and the Grimes Foundation. He was also a member of one of the committees that planned the Ka-Noo-No Karnival Commercial Parade, a Mardi Gras type event that featured floats from the various businesses and industries of the city. The parade and festivities were an annual event from 1905 until the 1920s.<sup>3</sup> Helen Dunne was active with the cathedral's Altar and Rosary Society and with local musical groups (the Harmony Circle and Civic Morning Musicals).

While the house was under construction, the couple lived on East Genesee Street and moved into the house around 1914. The house was described as being an attractive adaptation of old English architecture, but the new house was more characteristic of Ward's residential work in the Arts & Crafts Prairie style with its two-story main block and slightly extending two-story rear block.<sup>4</sup> It featured a medium height gable on hipped roof with flared ends. Gable ends in the roof and over the entrances featured milled wood with geometric cut-outs. Extending from the house was a front porch with wood cut-out balustrades on the roof and trellis work in the support piers. The upper portion of the house was stucco-covered and the lower part clad with horizontal wood

<sup>3</sup>"Clinton Square History's Stated Through the Years," *Syracuse Herald Journal*, 31 January 1940, 7.

<sup>4</sup>"Old English Architecture Exploited in New Dwelling," *Syracuse Post-Standard*, 12 December 1914, 20.

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clapboards of varying widths emphasizing its mass. Doors and windows featured small lancet leaded glass pieces over larger plain glass sections.

Inside the house, Ward's design was of a compact, asymmetrical plan, revolving around a central stairway, parts of which could be easily linked in a continuous flowing space. This openness eliminated the need for superfluous areas such as separate parlors for entertaining, requiring less maintenance and the need for fewer servants and smaller servant's quarters rather than what was required for the nearby Victorian-era homes or in Ward's later, larger houses of the 1920s. Essentially, the Dunne House had only three important spaces on the ground floor: a primary public area or living room, the dining room, and the kitchen. In the living room, the focal point was an inglenook and hearth/fireplace decorated with Arts & Crafts tiles produced by the Moravian Pottery Works of Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Across the small entrance hall, he placed a comfortable dining room with bay windows and, behind this, the kitchen. The living room also had access on the eastside to a large front terrace, which linked to the street via a walkway. The connection between room and porch was described in the local paper as having French doors leading "to a deep porch that extends across the front of the house. Part of the porch is covered and part of it, an open terrace. The floor is concrete, which makes it very easy to clean. Awnings on both front and side make of the porch an added room."<sup>5</sup>

Rather than face the street, the main entrance was on the north side of the house, also described in the newspaper as located "where a small covered porch leads to a center hall." It continued:

The door is fitted with a burnished brass handle and contains a leaded glass window. Small windows of similar style, on either side of the door help to make the hall very bright... On the left as you enter, an archway opens into the living room, which is finished in mahogany and extends across the entire front of the house. An inglenook on the west side of the room contains the fireplace and built in bookcases... The bookcases are mahogany with glass doors. The mantel is in mahogany. The walls of the room are papered and the ceiling is tinted... The dining room is on the left of the hall. It is entered through double French doors and is finished in old ivory. It is trimmed in blue and the lighting fixtures are in Butler's silver. The material of both the center, suspended fixture and the sidewall brackets is composition. The room is well lighted by a bay window on the north and four small windows, high up, on the west. All of the windows are casement and of leaded glass. A built-in glass and china cabinet in mahogany with glass doors contrasts well with the ivory woodwork.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> "Residence of Morgan Dunne, One that Adds Much to Attractiveness of the University Hill Section," *Syracuse Herald*, 23 July 1916, 35.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

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The article continued to describe the remaining rooms in the house, pointing out the ample number of cabinets, cupboards, and closets for storage. Bedrooms had balcony porches with canvas decks and one porch was a sleeping porch. It also mentioned that the kitchen included a built-in hood over the range to vent cooking odors from the inside of the house.

Morgan Dunne occupied the house until his death in 1933. Helen Dunne continued to be active in church and social affairs and at some point, she moved into another residence at 129 Clark St. After her death in 1954, the house was sold to Carl H. Bissell, an engineer and executive of the Crouse-Hinds Company. He joined the company in 1901 after graduating from the Pratt Institute and remained with the company until 1955, when he retired as vice-president of engineering. Bissell was also an inventor and held a number of patents from the 1920s through the 1950s for electrical components.<sup>7</sup> Bissell died in 1963 and at some time after, the house became the residence of Amos Tyler (1931-2010), who was employed by Crucible Steel, where he was the company's first African-American foreman. Tyler was a former U.S. Army paratrooper who was active in the Dunbar American Legion Post 1642, serving as a commander and contributing to its longtime service in the neighborhood's Africa-American community.<sup>8</sup>

Few changes were made to the house during its occupancy except for it being sided in the mid twentieth century with aluminum. Underneath the siding, the original wood clapboards and decorative milled wood pieces are still extant, preserving Ward Wellington Ward's Arts & Crafts detailing of the exterior. The Morgan Dunne House is still an excellent example of Ward's application of Arts & Crafts design principles to smaller houses. Despite some loss of original elements and covering over of others, the house remains remarkably intact in structure, materials, plan, and most exterior and interior details. Detailed original presentation drawings survive, allowing lost elements to be replicated and replaced.

## Conclusion

As exemplified in the Dunne House and several other contemporary houses, Ward Wellington Ward was able to combine the decorative charm of Arts and Crafts with all the comforts of the modern home required by a

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<sup>7</sup> "Crouse-Hinds Co. Elevates Three to Vice-Presidencies," *Syracuse Post-Standard* (28 July 1950); and "Crouse-Hinds Career Executive to Retire," *Syracuse Post-Standard* (9 October 1955).

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growing white collar professional class. His early clients were often young professionals beginning married and family lives. They clearly desired distinctive houses, but required comfortable, affordable and easy-to-maintain new houses in the popular new streetcar suburbs of Syracuse. Many modest-sized houses designed by Ward and his contemporaries are now nestled among the older, larger residences in the University Hill/Westcott Neighborhood, of which Allen Street is one of the most attractive streets. The Morgan Dunne House was one of the more recent houses and had only three previous owners. All three heads of households were involved in Syracuse's once robust manufacturing economy. The residence attests to the essential stability of the neighborhood. Initially attractive for white middle-class white collar and professional employees, Allen Street was later integrated and more open to residents with a wider range of economic backgrounds. By the 1960s, many former private homes became rooming houses and rental properties, allowing for wider diversity. The Dunne House remained intact as a single family home, keeping it from being significantly altered.

Ward's background and training is well documented in the National Register Multiple Property Document *Architecture of Ward Wellington Ward in Syracuse, New York, 1908-1932* (September 1996). The Dunne House exhibits features characteristic of Ward's residential work, also well defined in the document ( exterior gable-on-hip roof, low pitched cross gables, lattice-surrounded porches, asymmetrical massing, use of craftsmen produced details, etc.) that show Ward's characteristically tasteful but economic detail work. In many ways the Dunne house can be seen as the prototypical early Ward house design; it is one of five nearly identical Ward houses standing in Syracuse built around the same time. Outside of these five, no other two of his designs are alike. The other houses similar to the Dunne House are 100 Berkeley Drive (Berkeley Park Historic District, NR listed 2002), 1917 West Colvin Street (Strathmore by the Park Historic District, NR listed 2006), 102 Scottholm Terrace (Scottholm Historic District, NR listed 2102) and 116 Rugby Road.

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<sup>8</sup> \*\*In Memory of Amos Tyler Jr. online at <http://obits.dignitymemorial.com/dignity-memorial/obituary.aspx?n=Amos-Tyler&lc=4097&pid=147451967&mid=4490193>.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**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: Gruber Heritage Global, Syracuse NY

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>409009</u> Easting	<u>4766257</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 Samuel D. Gruber (edited by Virginia L. Bartos, Ph.D., NYS OPRHP)  
organization Gruber Heritage Global date \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number 123 Clarke St telephone 315-423-0378  
city or town Syracuse state NY zip code 13210  
e-mail [samuelgruber@gmail.com](mailto:samuelgruber@gmail.com); [virginia.bartos@parks.ny.gov](mailto: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.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

Dunne, Morgan, House  
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- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Morgan Dunne House

City or Vicinity: Syracuse

County: Onondaga State: New York

Photographer: Samuel D. Gruber

Date Photographed: 22 May 2016

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

- 0001 of 0018: Dunne House east and north elevations, view looking southwest.
- 0002 of 0018: East and south elevations, view looking northwest.
- 0003 of 0018: Detail view of exposed original siding under dining room bay (north side of house).
- 0004 of 0018: Detail view of foundation showing original coal chute, north elevation.
- 0005 of 0018: North elevation entrance, view looking southwest.
- 0006 of 0018: Detail view of south elevation foundation, view looking east.
- 0007 of 0018: West elevation, view looking east.
- 0008 of 0018: Interior view of north entrance and hall.
- 0009 of 0018: Interior view looking from living room through to porch.
- 0010 of 0018: Detail view of living room window with original hardware.
- 0011 of 0018: View of inglenook with surviving fireplace and built-in bookshelves.
- 0012 of 0018: Detail view of fireplace tiles.
- 0013 of 0018: Interior view from living room through to dining room, view looking west.
- 0014 of 0018: Detail view of dining room bay window.
- 0015 of 0018: Detail view of main stair.
- 0016 of 0018: Second floor master suite with built-in cabinet.
- 0017 of 0018: View of master suite looking toward dressing alcove.
- 0018 of 0018: Noncontributing garage, northwest corner of property, view looking west.

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**Property Owner:**

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

name University Hill Realty LLC  
street & number 500 Westcott St telephone 315-422-0709  
city or town Syracuse state NY zip code 13210

**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.

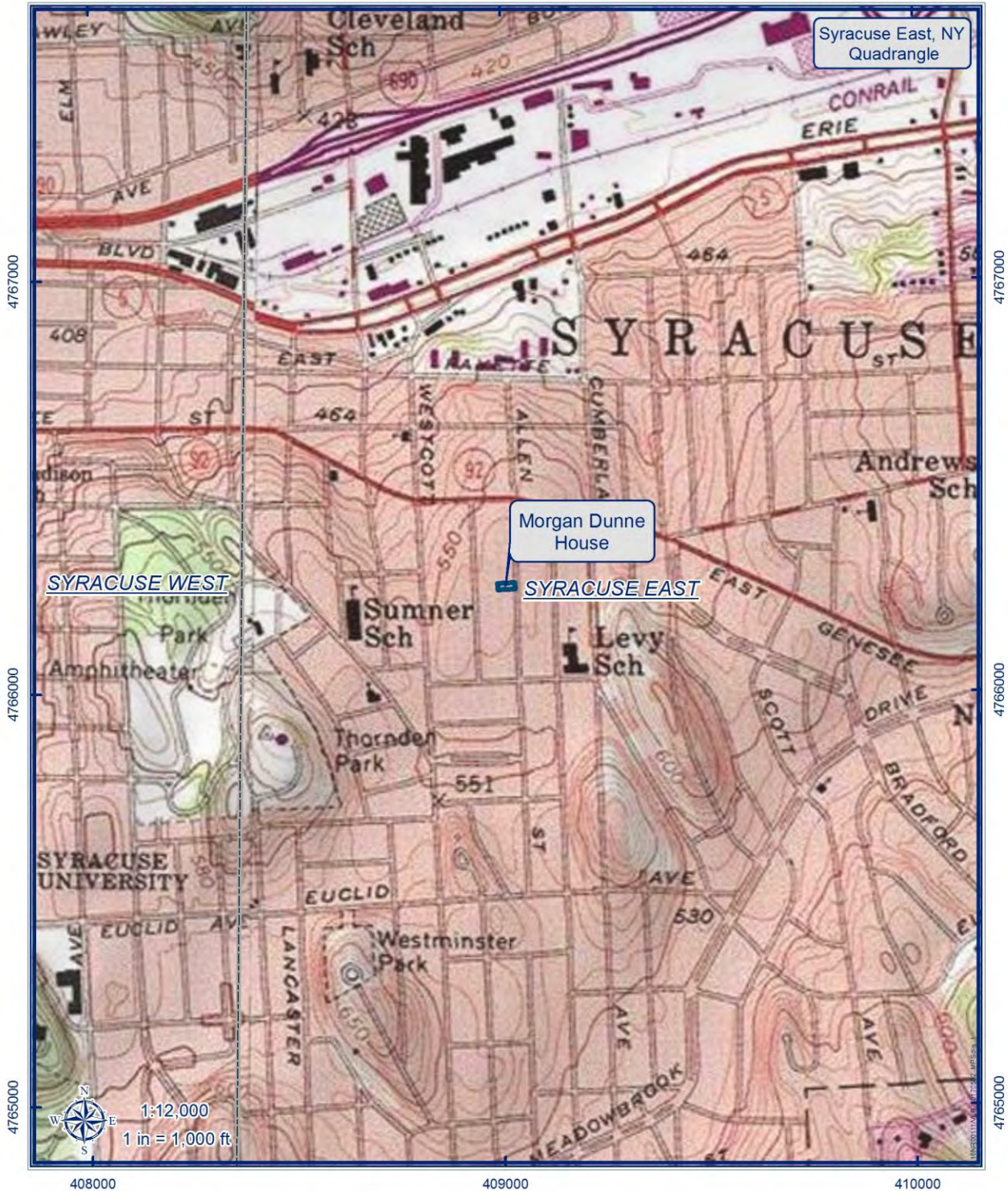


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Morgan Dunne House  
City of Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY

464 Allen Street  
Syracuse, NY 13210



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



 Morgan Dunne House

 NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Dunne, Morgan, House  
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY  
County and State

Morgan Dunne House  
City of Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY

464 Allen Street  
Syracuse, NY 13210



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



Morgan Dunne House



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation



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4

464









464































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: 7/7/2017      Date of Pending List: 8/2/2017      Date of 16th Day: 8/17/2017      Date of 45th Day: 8/21/2017      Date of Weekly List: 8/24/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      8/18/2017 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.

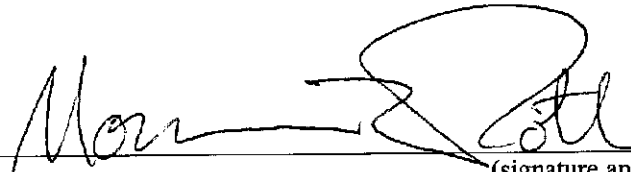
### STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

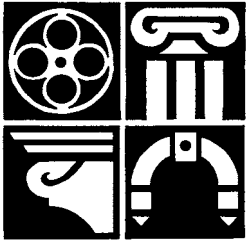
I, NORMAN ROTH, am the owner of the property at  
(print or type owner name)

46A ALLEN STREET, SYRACUSE NY - 13210  
(street number and name, city, village or town, state of nominated property)

I support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

 8/1/2016  
(signature and date)

500 WESTCOTT STREET  
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK  
13210  
(mailing address)



*SYRACUSE  
LANDMARK  
PRESERVATION  
BOARD*

May 25, 2017

Mr. Michael Lynch  
Director, Division of Historic Preservation  
NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation  
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau  
Peebles Island, PO Box 189  
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: Morgan A. Dunne House  
464 Allen Street

Dear Mr. Lynch:

The Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board is in receipt of your letter regarding the Morgan A. Dunne House, located at 464 Allen Street. The Board reviewed the nomination at its May 6, 2017 meeting.

The Dunne House is an excellent example of the architecture of Ward Wellington Ward, who designed houses for the growing professional-class of Syracuse during the early 1900s. Although this property has undergone some exterior alterations (chiefly new siding), the Board is gratified that these alterations appear to be superficial and that the house retains its overall architectural integrity and historic character. The Board concurs that the Dunne House meets the criteria for eligibility and strongly supports its listing in the State and National Registers.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Donald S. Radke".

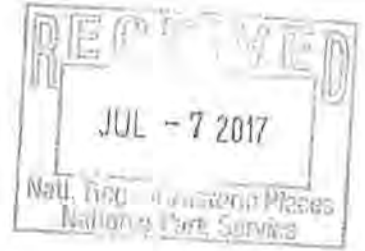
Donald S. Radke  
Chairman



**Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO  
Governor

ROSE HARVEY  
Commissioner



23 June 2017

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 nine nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

International Paper Administration Building and Time Office, Saratoga County  
Potter Historic District, Monroe County  
Second and Ostrander Historic District, Suffolk County  
Charles and Anna Bates House, Suffolk County  
Swan River Schoolhouse, Suffolk County  
Congregation Ohab Zedek, New York County  
George Sumner Kellogg House, Nassau County  
West High School, Cayuga County  
Morgan Dunne House (Ward Wellington Ward in Syracuse MPDF), Onondaga County

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

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank  
National Register Coordinator  
New York State Historic Preservation Office