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National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

NATIONAL
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This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

B. Associated Historic Contexts

1. Settlement and Development of the Village of Moravia; 1789-1865
2. Social and Economic Development of the Village of Moravia; 1865-1941

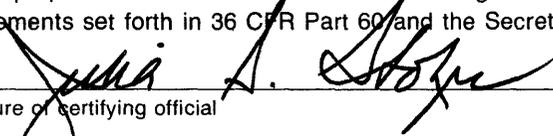
C. Geographical Data

The corporate limits of the Village of Moravia, Cayuga County, New York.

See continuation sheet

D. Certification

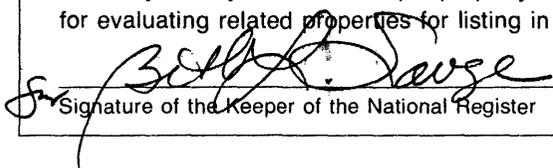
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.


Signature of certifying official

8/25/92
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.


Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

10/29/92
Date

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number E Page 1

SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT: 1789-1865

The village of Moravia rests at the southern tip of Owasco Lake in Cayuga County, New York. This region of central New York once belonged to the Algonquin Indians until the 1300s when the Iroquois Nations seized it. It then became the home of the Seneca and Cayuga tribes. One of their burial grounds is believed to be located at the present day Indian Mound Cemetery, just east of Moravia.

During the Revolutionary War, the promise of land was used to attract men into the army. In 1782, the State of New York set aside 1.8 million acres of land in central and western New York for Revolutionary War Veterans. The Military Tract was divided into 28 townships, six square miles each (Ellis, p. 153.). Some of this land was settled by veterans but much of it was sold to speculators. A case in point is the first white settler in Moravia, who is reported to have bought the land from a speculator (Goulet, p. 4.).

Settlement in Central New York began in earnest in the 1790's. Moravia, became attractive to settlers because of the availability of significant natural resources. The land was fertile for farming and raising live stock and trees were plentiful for fuel and building material needs. Just east of Moravia, in Montville, the Goodrich and Pierce Creeks converge to form Mill Creek which rushes down the hill to Moravia. This provided another natural resource which became very important to the village's early development, water power. The early settlers harnessed the power from the creeks and established several mills for various industries.

The first settlers in Moravia, originally known as Owasco Flats, were from Connecticut, Western Massachusetts, and Vermont (Goulet, p. 5). A speculator by the name of Ten Eyck, reportedly gave 100 acres of land to John Stoyell, the first white settler and a veteran of the Revolutionary war, on the agreement that he would, in turn encourage settlement in the area. In 1789, Stoyell settled in what is now the northern end of the village but sold off lots along Main street between Cayuga and Church Streets, and along West Cayuga, Aurora and Church Streets. This area exhibits the earliest architecture in Moravia.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number E Page 2

There are few intact examples of architecture in the village which reflect this initial period of settlement. Portions of the Morse farmhouse and the Cotton Skinner House may contain remnants of early cabins built in the 1790's or early 1800's. However, several intact houses from the c.1810-1830 period are indicative of the architectural traditions and practices typical of permanent construction in New England during these years. John Stoyell built his house near the corner of North Main Street and Oak Hill Road. This structure reflected the Federal style houses prevalent in his home state of Connecticut. Although this house still exists, many alterations have compromised its integrity, leaving only the general massing to indicate its significance. John Stoyell wielded a great deal of influence in Moravia. Besides being a wealthy landowner and farmer, he also became a mill owner, town supervisor, and Justice of the Peace. This influence shaped the physical and economic development of the village.

Other intact examples of the Federal Style of architecture are scattered throughout the village. At 21 West Cayuga Street stands a small vernacular Federal house built between 1810 and 1830 and retains good integrity. A significant example is located at 11 Church Street. Elias Rogers constructed this house around 1820 with sophisticated detailing typical of the Federal Style such as the overall symmetry, classical door surround, and the fan design in the gable. Elias Rogers established a forge in partnership with Jethro Wood, manufacturing the iron plow which Wood invented. Rogers' success in this and other business ventures made him one of the leading citizens of Moravia. At 8 Smith Street, the Elias Hall/Cyrus Powers House retains the details associated with the Federal Style similar to those found on the Elias Rogers House. Built by Hall around 1815, Cyrus Powers purchased the house in the 1820s. In 1826, Millard Fillmore, a Summerhill native and future president, married Abigail Powers in this house. The house was moved from the corner of Church and Allen Street to its present location in 1870.

Gershom Morse, another early settler, purchased land in the southern part of the village in 1794. Like Stoyell, Morse was a prominent citizen, a large landowner, farmer, and Justice of the Peace. His house still stands on South Main Street. The main block of the house, built c.1830, retains significant period

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number E Page 3

detailing in the interior, and incorporates a rear ell which is believed to contain Morse's original log cabin.

The Stoyell and Morse houses, along with the Congregational Church on Church Street, the Halls/Powers house on Smith Street, are the earliest examples of architecture in Moravia today. In 1831, Jonathan Hussey constructed a stone house at 18 South Main Street reflecting both Federal and Greek Revival Style elements. Called Hussey's Castle, it is the only stone house in the village, built by the same mason who built the Stone Mill. Hussey was a prominent lawyer in Moravia.

Among the earlier manifestations of the Greek Revival Style in Moravia is the Cotton Skinner House on Church Street. Skinner arrived in 1795 and bought 27 acres of land on Church Street from John Stoyell in 1800. The house on Church Street was originally a log cabin which Skinner and another early settler named Jabez Bradley, established as a store, believed to be the first in the village (Luther, p. 19.). Later, Skinner expanded the cabin, redesigning it as his residence. Today this structure, owned by the neighboring Baptist Church, retains much of its Greek Revival period detailing. Another typical example of this style is located at 17 Aurora Street. This front gable two story house retains such Greek Revival detailing as corner pilasters, enclosed gable, and wide frieze boards. The sophisticated design elements and verticality of this structure reflects is later construction of c1850. 31 West Cayuga Street constructed around 1840, exhibits simpler features and a more horizontal plan.

The Village of Moravia was incorporated in 1837, then again in 1859 when its boundaries were expanded. The growth of the village was sustained by agriculture and manufacturing. After the 1830s, transportation routes were improved between the village and nearby regional markets, such as Auburn, Ithaca, and Cortland. Also by this period, Artemas Cady, the son of Zadoc Cady, owner of the first Tavern in Moravia, established a coachline service which ran between Moravia and Auburn (Luther, p. 8.).

The village, from its early days, supported a number of businesses. Many of the early settlers operated more than one business. Cotton Skinner, for instance had several businesses. He began as a shoemaker and ran a general store. He is also known to have established a brickmaking business, supplying

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number E Page 4

bricks for several buildings in the village such as the North Hotel, school house, and some residences (Luther, p. 20.).

Zadoc Cady, prior to opening his tavern on Main Street, worked as a millwright and carpenter at a local mill. His wife supplemented the business by weaving and running the hotel associated with the Tavern. The Tavern no longer exists. The Cadys, in 1816, built a store north of the tavern. In 1830, Artemas Cady built the brick store building which still stands at the northwest corner of Main and Cayuga Streets (Luther, p. 41.).

By 1859, Moravia had become the center of business for a large area serving the communities of Locke, Montville, Sempornius, Venice, Summerhill, and Genoa (Wright, p. 274.). It supported two hotels, two general stores, a harness shop, tailor shop, livery, smithy, shoe shop, and hat shop. Many of these businesses operated out of private residences.

Few of the structures associated with these early businesses remain. Dr. David Annable built the North Hotel, or Moravia House, in 1814 (Luther, p. 31.) on the southeast corner of Cayuga and Main Streets. Lemuel Porter built the Heald Hotel, best known as the Goodrich House, in 1852 on Main Street. This hotel survived until 1988 when it was demolished and replaced by a new bank building and parking lot. The store at the northwest corner of Cayuga and Main Streets is the oldest surviving structure along Main Street associated with a business. Artemas Cady constructed this building, known as the Brick Store, in 1830.

John Stoyell founded the first industry, a grist mill, in the Moravia area in 1797 near where the Goodrich and Pierce Creeks join to form Mill Creek. He also established a saw mill near where the Stone Mill now stands. In the early 1820s, Elias Rogers and Isaac Watts Skinner opened a foundry which manufactured the first cast iron plough with interchangeable parts. The foundry was located at the confluence of Pierce and Goodrich Creeks and was one of the most important industries for Moravia. This plough, which significantly improved agricultural production, was designed by Jethro Wood, a Moravian, who first patented his invention in 1814. Other industries developed along the Mill Creek taking advantage of the water power such as tanneries, carriage shops and smithies. No industrial buildings from this period have survived in the village.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number E Page 5

The relative lack of extant structures associated with early business may be partly attributed to the floods of 1833, 1863, and 1865, which washed out areas along Mill Creek and Main Street (Luther, p. 62.). The cause of these floods was also the source that powered Moravia's earliest industries, the "Big Dam." The first dam built to harness this energy was constructed by Stoyell for a saw mill near the site of the present stone mill. This was washed away in the 1833 flood. Construction of the "Big Dam" was begun in 1829 (Luther, p. 302.) and resulted in the creation of Sylvan Lake, a source of recreation for Moravians throughout the 1800s. The impounded water was released through a raceway to "Little Dam" which powered the Cotton Mill and several other industries such as blacksmith shops and furnaces. In later years, the dam suffered several spectacular failures, 1833, 1863, and 1865, resulting in extensive losses of property along Mill Creek.

Lewis Moss of New Berlin, New York, constructed a cotton mill in 1829 to process cotton believed to have been imported to the area via canals. The venture became unprofitable at an early date. The mill building survived several disasters, the various floods and a fire, and remained an important water power facility in Moravia for many years. The company which ran the original cotton mill industry in Moravia constructed a company store and several houses for employees and their families on East Cayuga and Factory (now Williams) Street (Luther, p. 7). Though the mill changed its product through the years, starting with cotton, then flour, and finally bean processing, it remained a reliable economic resource in the community.

The early settlers in Moravia quickly established several institutions in Moravia. The earliest and initially the most important institution in the village was the Congregational Church. The New England denomination organized in Moravia in 1806, meeting in a house constructed in 1799. John Stoyell, the first deacon, donated land on Church Street where the present Church was constructed in 1823. The Federal Style building reflects design elements popularized by Charles Bullfinch. Although altered in 1870-1874 and again in 1988, the church building retains its distinctive massing and three-stage bell tower, recalling a building type closely associated with the architectural traditions of New England. The Congregationalists played an important role in unifying the social and political life of the community. Members of the congregation including

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number E Page 6

John Stoyell, Artemas Cady, and Elias Rogers were particularly influential in the development of the village during the first four decades of the nineteenth century (Luther, p. 133, 169.).

In 1819, the Methodist Church organized, meeting in a house until 1840 when they acquired a former Quaker meeting house constructed in 1822. This structure no longer exists. The Methodists constructed their own frame church in 1847 on the corner of Church and Smith Streets and later, in 1872 replaced it with a brick structure which burned in the early 1980s. In 1987, the Methodists bought the former Congregational Church.

St. Matthew's Episcopal Church originally constructed a church building in 1823 on Church Street. The land was donated by a prominent citizen of Moravia, Rowland Day, who was a store owner, post-master, and State Assemblyman (Goulet, p. 10.). Fire destroyed the church but was rebuilt in 1842-43 and rebuilt again in 1897-98 (Goulet, p. 10.). The village established a cemetery c. 1820 between what is now Fillmore Glenn State Park and the elementary school. The earliest surviving cemetery in the village, it lies on a triangular piece of land with no defined boundaries and contains good examples of early nineteenth century funerary art.

School was held informally from the early settlement of Moravia but had no separate building until 1799, when the Congregational Church constructed a school house. The village organized a school district in 1812 and held their first meeting in 1813. In this year, Congregational Society, the Masons, and the School district joined efforts and constructed a brick school house on Main Street. Two school districts were created in the village in 1839. The north district held classes in a school house on West Cayuga Street and the south school district met in a building constructed on School Street. In 1839, the Moravian Institute opened to satisfy the demand for higher education (Luther, p. 115.). This institution graduated several prominent people including Andrew D. White, president of Cornell University and later Minister to Germany (Luther, p. 116.).

The Masons were the first major fraternal organization, 1789, to organize in Moravia. In 1810 they were recognized as "the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Owasco Flats in the Town of Sempronius" (Goulet, p. 11.). In 1839, the Masons bought the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number E Page 7

~~building which they helped build as the school house, located at the corner of Main and Cayuga Streets. This remained their lodge until 1907 when the building burned and the present Sylvan Lodge on Main Street was constructed.~~

The early settlement and development of Moravia is reflected in its surviving institutions and historic architectural resources built before 1865. Although many of the early buildings have not survived, those which do provide insight into the character of the village and its inhabitants during its formative years. They represent the prevailing construction practices and the popular architectural fashions of the period, and illustrate strong cultural and architectural similarities with New England, where many of the early settlers originated. As such, Moravia's surviving early nineteenth century buildings are significant touchstones in our understanding of the early history of the village.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: 1865-1941.

At the end of the Civil War, Moravia experienced an economic boom period which saw the growth of significant institutions and the construction of many new residences and commercial buildings. The one event which most contributed to this growth was the arrival of the railroad. The route for the Southern Central Railroad line between Ithaca and Auburn was surveyed and graded by Hector C. Tuthill, a Moravia businessman who owned a foundry and was a president of the Bank (Goulet, p. 12.). This was enough to encourage growth in the village even though the depot was not constructed until 1870 at the end of Mill (now Central) Street.

The majority of residential and commercial buildings constructed in the 1870s and 1880s were designed in the Italianate Style. Commercial buildings of the period were constructed of brick and cast iron and by 1890, lined both sides of the Main Street business district. Extant examples include the Union Block (1870), the Jennings and Parker Block at 22-24 Main Street (1872), and the three story commercial building at 8-12 Main Street (c.1880) and 17-21 Main Street (c.1880). Typically, these buildings included retail space at the first story and apartments or storage space in the upper stories. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number E Page 8

~~Union Block includes a large, third floor auditorium.~~

Unfortunately, many of these buildings have been lost in the twentieth century, preventing consideration of the business district as an historic district.

Residential construction rose sharply in the late 1860s and 1870s. Empty lots on existing streets such as Church, Congress, Smith, and Factory were quickly filled in with large and fashionable residences of the popular Italianate Style. Park and Mill Streets were extended and two new streets were created, Keeler and Walnut. Many Italianate residences were constructed by prominent citizens along Church and North Main Streets. Frank Williamson, William Selover, and Cyrus Powers constructed imposing Second Empire Style residences based on Bicknell (Bicknell: Victorian Architecture) architectural pattern book design. Selover's house is located on Williams Street, Powers' is on Church Street, and Williamson's is on Main Street. All three houses retain a high degree of integrity.

While most of the Italianate houses in the Church Street area are of frame construction, several examples on North Main Street are constructed of brick. In 1863, William Keeler bought some of the farmland from the John Stoyell estate. From this land, Keeler developed residential lots in the 1870s along North Main Street and Keeler. This development encouraged more growth in the northern part of the village resulting in a neighborhood unified in style, massing, and setback. This area's buildings and setting retain outstanding integrity. Outstanding examples include the c.1870 H. H. Tuthill House at 18 North Main Street and the c.1870 residence at 19 North Main Street.

Expansion also occurred at the western side of the village in response to the arrival of the railroad. In addition to residences, new businesses, which relied on the railroads to transport their goods, were established such as a lumber yard and a coal company. A three story multi-unit residential structure in the Italianate Style, built in its current configuration c.1884, still exists along Grove Street. This building was a hotel at one time, catering to railroad costumers. Most of the houses built in this area reflected a simplified Italianate Style in frame construction.

Philanthropy of this period is exemplified by the creation of the Powers Library Association in 1880. Doctor Cyrus Powers

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number E Page 9

~~purchased the lot and planned the erection of the building but~~
died before construction began (Luther, p. 307.). Powers lived most of his life in Moravia. He studied medicine in Geneva, New York, then returned to Moravia where he developed a large practice. He travelled extensively and collected "one of the largest and most valuable private libraries in central New York" (Luther, p. 307.). This collection formed the base of the Powers Free Library which opened in 1883 and still stands on Church Street. The brick library rests on a high stone foundation. It is three bays wide with a front facing, steeply pitched gable roof emphasized by brick corbelling. The centered front entrance is capped by an elaborate hood and is flanked by segmentally arched windows.

The late 19th century also saw the establishment and construction of two new churches. The Baptist denomination organized in 1870 and constructed the First Baptist Church on the corner of Church and William Street in 1875. A tower and front entrance was later added in 1891. A Roman Catholic parish was organized in 1872. The St. Patrick's parish acquired the former Methodist Church on Church Street and moved it to Grove Street. They used this structure until 1884 when it was replaced by the present Victorian Gothic Style church.

The Moravia School District also benefitted from the prosperity of the late 19th century. In 1868, the two districts were united and a new school was constructed in 1869. The Moravia Union Free School stood three stories and was constructed of brick on the site of the old frame Moravia Institute on Church Street. The Moravia Institute was moved to the rear and later, in 1897, was torn down to facilitate the erection of a new wing to the Union Free School. This Italianate structure with cupola was razed in 1924 (Luther, p. 117.). Hosea Curtice, the first principal of the Union Free School, established a private school on Park Street in 1879. Also Italianate in style, this building still retains its architectural integrity and is currently maintained as a residence.

The flood of 1863 washed away many graves in Moravia's cemetery located south of the village. The Cemetery Association was established to study the best location for a new cemetery. They purchased ten acres of land on a hill northeast of the village. The land was said to be ideal because "it had been the depository of the remains of the deceased Sachems, chieftains,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number E Page 10

~~and warriors of the brave Cayugas" (Wright, p. 198). The~~
cemetery was thus called "Indian Mound Cemetery" and was laid out in and ornamented in a manner typical during the rural cemetery movement of the mid and later nineteenth century.

Many new municipal services were founded in the late 19th century. The Alert Fire Company was established in 1876. This company was replaced in 1882 by the Fitts Engine Company and Tuthill Hose Company. The Moravia Hook and Ladder Company was added in 1886. Although altered extensively, the fire house, constructed in 1882, still stands. The first gas lights were installed in 1876 and natural gas pipe lines laid in 1897. In 1891, a heating and electricity power plant was constructed. The village contracted to have the Moravia Water Works built in 1884-85 which supplied water to all parts of the village. This was sold to the village in 1910 (Goulet, p. 15). In 1884, the Empire State Telephone and Telegraph Company built Moravia's first telephone circuit.

In 1863, A. O. Hicks established the Cayuga County Courier (Luther, p. 318.). The name changed in 1870 to the Moravia Valley Register. Other newspapers existed prior to the Cayuga County Courier, such as the Moravia Citizen and the Moravia Republican, founded in the 1860s, but the Register was more lasting (Goulet, p. 14.).

Residential architecture in the 1880's, 1890's, and 1900's in Moravia was largely characterized by variations on the Queen Anne Style. Nos. 52 and 36 South Main Street, built in 1887 and 1902-04 respectively, are among the finest surviving examples in the village. Several fourplexes were constructed in the village during this period including an Italianate building at 15 East Cayuga Street and a Queen Anne style building at 40 Main Street. Other styles of the period were less well represented in Moravia's residential building stock, however, modified examples of the Colonial Revival and Shingle Styles remain extant.

Main Street, between Church and Cayuga Streets, was paved with brick in 1912 followed in 1917 by North Main Street. These improvements included gutter and curbs. A bus service between Moravia and Auburn was established around 1910, stopping in Montville, Niles, and Wasco. These amenities and civic improvements attracted new residents and businesses and helped sustain Moravia's economy during the first three decades of the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number E Page 11

twentieth century. Although new construction occurred at a somewhat slower pace during this period, several significant buildings including the Masonic Lodge (1907) reflect the national popularity of the Colonial Revival, Neo-classical, and Renaissance architectural styles.

In 1950, those buildings located above Mill Creek on the east and west side of Main Street were condemned and demolished by the State. The buildings on the west were of frame construction, the block on the east side was called the McCredie Block which was constructed of brick and stood two stories tall. Both rested on iron girders above the Creek (Luther, p. 308.). In more recent years, Moravia has seen the loss of several other significant buildings such as the Goodrich Hotel at the corner of Aurora and Main Streets and the Methodist Church on the corner of Smith and Church Streets.

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type _____

II. Description

III. Significance

IV. Registration Requirements

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet for additional property types

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency

- Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository: _____

I. Form Prepared By

name/title R. Ann Safley
organization _____ date _____
street & number 112 Tioga Street telephone (814) 536-3500
city or town Johnstown state PA zip code 15905

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number F Page 1

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: HISTORIC DISTRICTS.

Description:

During the historic resources survey phase, two important concentrations of historic resources with strong historic district potential emerged in Moravia. Both districts are primarily residential in character and are largely comprised of single family residences on relatively small village lots. The two districts retain significant historic settings and streetscapes and derive much of their visual character from Nineteenth century architectural design and siting.

The district around Church and Congress Streets reveals a variety of nineteenth and early twentieth century styles. The majority of the residences are of wood frame construction with the exception of several large high style houses which sit on larger lots and are constructed of brick. The district also contains several churches in a variety of styles and materials and a church green. Because of the diversity within this district, the churches, high style houses, and early Twentieth century houses blend in well to create the visual character which illustrates both significant historical contexts.

The North Main Street district is more consistent in style than in scale and material. Predominantly Italianate in style, this area exhibits large Italianate brick dwellings set on large lots as well as smaller wood frame examples set on average size village lots. The pervasiveness of this style documents the significance of the period of development that occurred after the Civil War.

Significance:

The two proposed districts are significant in both of Moravia's principal historic contexts as intact historic neighborhoods retaining a continuity of design, use, and setting. The cohesive nature of both districts and their lack of modern intrusions creates environments no longer present elsewhere in the village. The Church Street/Congress Street district represents the first era of growth in Moravia, reflecting the pioneer movement that took place in American after the Revolutionary War when much of Central New York was settled. This district displays the subsequent development of the village

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number F Page 2

in its diversity of resources and styles. The North Main Street district embodies the prosperity brought by the arrival of the railroads after the Civil War in its continuity of style from that period.

One residence in the Church and Congress Streets District can be associated with the life of one of the presidents of the United States. The Federal house on Smith Street was the residence of Judge Cyrus Powers where Millard Fillmore married Abigail Powers in 1826. Other residences can be identified with prominent local citizens. Both districts include many buildings significant for their architectural style and craftsmanship. Several residences in each district, such as the three examples of the Second Empire style, stand out for possessing exceptional architectural distinction.

Both districts include many buildings significant for their architectural style and craftsmanship. Several residences in each district, such as the three examples of the Second Empire Style, stand out for possessing exceptional architectural distinction.

Registration Requirements:

In order to satisfy the registration requirements, each district must demonstrate significance in the history of one or both of Moravia's principal historic contexts. The district must evoke a feeling and association of its historic period by retaining, for example, the continuity of historic streetscapes and a majority of intact historic buildings from the period of significance. Any non-contributing resources must be subordinant visual elements within the districts.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES.

Description:

Four churches and one cemetery exist that represent the historic religious life of Moravia. Three of the churches are located on Church Street in the Church Street/Congress Street Historic District while one is located on Grove Street. Recently, fire destroyed the Methodist Church which stood at the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number F Page 3

corner of Church and Smith Streets. This church has not been replaced and the lot now stands empty. The original village burial ground is located between the elementary school and Filmore Glen State Park. Indian Mound Cemetery is located outside of the incorporated village, to the east.

Religion played an important role in the social and cultural development of Moravia. One of the earliest and most influential of the churches established in the village was the Congregational church, a denomination with strong New England roots. The Church building, constructed by this congregation in 1823, is typical of Federal style meetinghouses in New England, and symbolizes the cultural traditions of the community's first settlers. The church remained the most influential institution in the village through the first half of the Nineteenth century.

Other Protestant denominations established in Moravia include St. Matthews Episcopal Church, established in 1832, The Baptist Church, established in 1870, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, established in 1819. All built church buildings on or in close proximity to Church Street. Extant church buildings include St. Matthews Episcopal Church (1898), the Congregational Church (1823), the Baptist Church (1874), and St. Patrick's Catholic Church (1884), located on Grove Street. All but the Catholic church are located within the Church Street/Congress Street Historic District.

Prior to 1863, the "Old Burial Ground," south of town, was the location where many of the earliest settlers were buried. The flood of 1863 severely damaged this cemetery and a new location for a cemetery was required. The Cemetery Association sought a picturesque site that would not be susceptible to flooding. They found such a site just east of the village. The Indian Mound Cemetery was said to have been the site of an old Indian burial ground. The Cemetery was laid out in 1863 outside of the incorporated village with plots and picturesque avenues designed by Fred E. Knight. This carefully planned approach to the cemetery was influenced by such examples as Boston's Mt. Auburn Cemetery, designed in 1831. Mt. Auburn became the model for many subsequent cemeteries and public parks throughout the Nineteenth century.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number F Page 4 **Significance:**

The churches of Moravia are significant to our understanding of Moravia's historical and architectural development. With the exception of the much altered Congregational Church, the buildings themselves are representative examples of architectural styles associated with Nineteenth century religious architecture and are of a high quality of craftsmanship. The history of the respective congregations, and the influence of religion in the social and cultural development of the village are significant themes in Moravia's two principal historic contexts.

Registration Requirements:

Church buildings in Moravia contribute to the significance of the Church Street/Congress Street Historic District if they retain their historic massing and a substantial degree of historic fabric and detailing at the exterior. Church buildings not located within the boundaries of an historic district must demonstrate broad historic or architectural significance, and must retain a high level of architectural integrity of both the interior and exterior in order to satisfy Criteria Consideration A.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: RESIDENCES.

Description:

Moravia's housing stock is characterized by a preponderance of detached Nineteenth century houses on small lots. The majority of these houses are of frame construction, although many of the larger houses built after 1865 are of brick construction. Architecturally significant houses are located in Moravia's two historic districts and on individual lots in areas which no longer retain district-level integrity.

Early residences were of log or timber frame construction associated mostly with the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The Morse house, for example, located on South Main Street near the High School, is one of the earliest residences in Moravia, constructed around the late 1790s. Part of this house is said to contain the original log structure which Morse built when Morse

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number F Page 5

first settled in Moravia. Gershom Morse arrived in Moravia in 1794 and became one of the village's leading citizens. His house retains the detailing of a simple Federal Style residence.

By the Civil War, balloon frame construction was the most commonly used method of construction. The Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles represent the post Civil War architectural traditions seen in Moravia. Most of these are wood frame buildings with the exception of several brick masonry examples. There are several examples of large Queen Anne and Colonial Revival Style houses along South Main Street which are notable for their fine craftsmanship and integrity. Along Aurora Street, there are additional examples of Greek Revival and Italianate residences which retain a high degree of integrity.

Moravia also possesses several multi-family dwellings. At 15 East Cayuga, for example, is a four-unit two-story frame apartment house built around 1880 in the Italianate Style. A Queen Anne fourplex, built ca. 1880, is located at 40 Main Street. Another example is 10-12 Aurora Street notable for its early construction. This two story frame Greek Revival Style residence is believed to have been constructed as a two family dwelling in the early 1800s. These multi-family dwellings are somewhat unusual from the prevailing practice of building detached, single family residences in the village, and would seem to suggest a late Nineteenth century demand for moderately priced rental housing in the village.

Significance:

This property type is significant to the history of both principal historic contexts under criteria A and C. Surviving residences in the two historic districts and elsewhere in the village illustrate development of the village of Moravia from its inception as a transplanted New England hamlet to a prosperous commercial and manufacturing center with worldly tastes. Residential architecture in the village documents the construction practices and stylistic influences of the Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries, and provides important insight into the evolving social and cultural traditions of the community. Many residences in the village retain an unusually high degree of integrity, and possess distinctive period craftsmanship and decoration.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number F Page 6

Registration Requirements:

Residences outside of the two historic districts, like those within, portray particular architectural styles and are associated with periods in the development of the village of Moravia. In order to qualify for listing, residences must be directly associated with a significant historic context, have been constructed during the periods of significance, and display the distinctive features characteristic to the period of construction. Residences which substantially retain integrity of form, detailing, and an overall historic appearance at the exterior may qualify as contributing components in the context of the two historic districts. Residences which retain significant historical associations and/or architectural distinction, and which retain integrity of construction, form, materials, and detailing at both the interior and exterior, satisfy the requirements for individual listing.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES.

Description:

Historic industrial structures in Moravia were generally located in close proximity to the Mill Creek or along the railroad right-of-way at the west end of the village. Industrial facilities included grist mills, foundries, a carriage works, lumber yards, grain elevators, and a textile mill. Structures associated with these facilities included plants, dams, mill races, and storage buildings. Few of these structures survive as intact features, although archaeological sites are likely to exist in the vicinity of the creek.

One of the few surviving properties associated with Moravia's industrial past is the Stone Mill Complex. The principal building in the complex, constructed between 1829 and 1832 by John Hamilton of Rochester, New York, displays elements of both the Federal and Greek Revival Styles. Of stone construction, it is two and a half stories tall with a front gable roof which is topped by a one bay wide monitor. The mill has experienced many later additions such as the grain elevator

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number F Page 7

in the late 1880s, a one story frame office in the early 1890s, and a warehouse and engine house in the late 1890s. Located on East Cayuga Street, the Stone Mill is a rare surviving example of masonry mill construction in Central New York State (New York State Building-Structure Inventory Form).

Significance:

Moravia's industrial history is significant to an understanding of both of the village's historic contexts. As the only known surviving industrial building group to remain in Moravia, the Stone Mill Complex is significant for its early nineteenth century design and its association with the history of waterpower development and manufacturing in the village. Archaeological research will be required in order to evaluate the significance of potential industrial archaeology sites in the village.

Registration Requirements:

Industry played an important role in the economic development of Moravia, however few resources remain to illustrate its significance. In order to qualify for listing on the National Register for Historic Places, industrial properties must have a history of industrial use, must retain historic materials, construction and appearance, and must retain evidence of historic industrial processes or the archaeological potential to yield significant information.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPE: COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES.

Description:

The extant commercial properties of Moravia mostly date from the post-Civil War era. Commercial properties are usually two to three stories tall, mostly constructed of brick and typically designed in the Italianate style, with several important exceptions.

There are five dominant brick commercial blocks in Moravia located along Main Street which survive. All five are three

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number F Page 8

stories tall, four of which display Italianate details such as bracketed eaves and round or segmental arched windows. The store fronts on most of these buildings, originally designed with cast iron elements, have undergone some modernization. The Sylvan Lodge, built in the first decade of the 20th century as a combination commercial building and Masonic Hall, illustrates a more modern design with Renaissance style references. The smaller two story brick commercial buildings, although varying widely in dates of construction, generally reflect the Italianate Style.

One outstanding and rare surviving commercial building is located at 1 North Main Street. This late Federal style brick store is the oldest intact commercial building in Moravia. Built c. 1832, this store survived the various floods which washed away the earlier frame commercial buildings.

There are few examples of intact frame commercial structures in Moravia. One such structure at 12 Central Avenue (c.1870) is distinguished by modest Italianate style details and retains an intact storefront and a decorative cast iron balcony at the second story.

Significance:

The extant commercial properties in Moravia are architecturally and historically significant expressions of business development in the village between 1830 and 1910. Although several examples have been disfigured with non-historic storefront facades and window treatments, the buildings typically retain a substantial degree of integrity. Architecturally, the buildings are distinguished by a high level of nineteenth and early twentieth century design and craftsmanship.

Registration Requirements:

The surviving stock of historic commercial buildings on Main Street and Central Avenue no longer retain integrity as an historic district due to extensive demolition and new construction. However, as examples of an historic property type, individual buildings which retain integrity possess National Register significance. For this property type, integrity is defined to include the retention of the following features:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number F Page 9

- a) original massing and facade configuration.
- b) historic structural configuration.
- c) distinctive architectural detailing including cornices, brackets, corbelling, window lintels/hoods, etc.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.
Section number G Page 1

The Multiple Property Documentation Form nomination in the Village of Moravia is an outgrowth of a comprehensive historic resources survey of the village begun in 1984 and completed in 1990. The survey began as an effort to inventory historic buildings in the Church Street and Congress Street area of Moravia and was later expanded to include potentially eligible resources throughout the village. The final survey report, prepared by consultant Catherine Goulet in consultation with the Moravia Development Committee and the New York State Division for Historic Preservation, established a contextual history of the village of Moravia and identified and documented all properties and districts within the incorporated village which appeared to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Potential archaeological sites were not addressed by the survey. A preliminary evaluation of this survey, conducted on site by 36CFR61-qualified staff of the State Historic Preservation Office in 1991, resulted in additional inventory, and eligibility recommendations for two historic districts and 30 individual properties. Detailed instructions for the preparation of a Multiple Property nomination, including an outline of two principal historic contexts and related property types were developed by the State Historic Preservation Office on the basis of the survey documentation and field investigations. Registration requirements reflect the National Register Criteria as well as issues of local significance and comparative integrity and rarity. Eligibility recommendations will continue to be refined as potential National Register candidates are more fully documented and measured against the registration requirements established in Item F of the nomination form. It is anticipated that the context statements, property types and documentation supporting the two historic districts will represent the initial submission to the National Register, followed by individual properties selected on the basis of state and local preservation priorities.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Historic and Architectural Resources of the Village of Moravia, N.Y.

Section number H Page 1

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