trim is delicate. The front part of the house is in good shape in the interior, being gradually refinished in excellent taste. The rear part is not so good. The exterior is very poor all around, and needs much repair and paint. Source of information: Mrs. Bradley. (See enlargement no. 44, app. 2)

FARMHOUSE BETWEEN KINGS FERRY AND UNION SPRINGS.

This house was built during the period of transition between Federal and Greek revival styles. It is interesting chiefly because it is partly demolished and offers an opportunity for the study of construction methods. Notice size of timbers and the bracing of the corner post. Also notice the mortises cut to receive the studs. The interior woodwork is mostly of the reeded type, and under three layers of wallpaper the wall is painted a brilliant blue. The cut stone foundation and steps are quite unusual, and the glazing is very old and full of irregularities. (See enlargement no 45, app. 2)
This house, on the east side of route 348, is an interesting example of Greek revival stone work, showing an attempt at simplification, in omitting the architrave of the entablature, and in the massive doorway of the recessed type.

This brick house of two stories is of the later period, having a hipped roof instead of the temple form roof. It is quite gross and ponderous in detail. It is interesting in that it retains the Greek revival color scheme, the brick being painted grey in imitation of stone.

The marker shows the route of the Sullivan expedition, along which route grew the towns under discussion. (See enlargement no. 46 app. 2)
MURRAY HOUSE, UNION SPRINGS.

This one and a half stone house is on the west side of Main Street in Union Springs, overlooking the lake. The house was originally in the Howland family, and was built about 1832. Both the design and workmanship are very good, the joints of the stone work project about one quarter of an inch with a semi-circular profile. The small porch at the right was added recently by Mr. Murray, and the columns are of sheet iron. The addition at the rear was made about 1900. The side and transom lights of the front door are divided into thirteen panes, symbolic of the thirteen original states.

The interior woodwork is refined and in good scale. The thickness of the walls (over eighteen inches) is accented by the white paneling of the jambs. This paneling is hinged and recessed, and may be swung over the windows as blinds. The second story windows in the gable end, cutting up through the cornice, were made so by Mr. Murray. (See enlargement no. 47, app. 2)

Source of information: Mr. Murray.
21 MAIN STREET, UNION SPRINGS.

The house is interesting mainly because of its door, which is a fine example of the recessed type of door. The Ionic pillars in the thickness of the wall are twelve and a half diameters high, which is unusually thin for the Greek revival period. The broken entablature which these pillars support is exquisitely carved and in fine proportion. Especially interesting is the widened variation of the egg and dart molding seen in the taenia and the ovolo under the cornice, as well as in the border of the transom light. The capitals are rather archaic in flavor, and the doorway is framed with a modified architrave. (See enlargement no. 48, app. 2)

JOHN C. YAWGER HOUSE, MAIN STREET, UNION SPRINGS.

The house, which is south of the business block on the west side of Main Street in Union Springs, was built 1832-34, as is shown by the increase in valuation of property in the deed. The original occupant was John C. Yawger, the present occupant Mr. Beyea. The one and a half story frame house has por­ticos on the east and west sides. The east portico has two Doric columns, the third being in the garage. (See photograph of end of column showing construction) The pediment is rather high­pitched and the frieze is mis­understood or simplified.
(See sketch) The doorway has narrow sidelights and a large transom. The windows are tall, twelve light, with battered frame. Those in the gable end of the house were enlarged by Mr. Beyea. The grilles are good; four are not in use, and are stored in the attic.

At present there is no fireplace, a fake one having been removed by Mr. Beyea when he refinshed the interior, (woodwork, etc.) He has also jacked up the floors. The floors are wide planks averaging 14 inches. The furnishings are good, and include some antiques.
(See enlargement no. 49. App. 2)
Source of information: Mr. Beyea.
This church, built in 1834, is on the east side of Main Street, north of the business block in Union Springs. Mr. Barstow is the pastor of it. It is interesting to note that the church in Auburn is the offshoot of this church. There is a variation of the Corinthian order in the four-column portico recalling the Adams style. The portico in this case is on the gable end. A small tower with tall shuttered openings stands over it, supported directly on the columns. The doorway is tall, about twelve or fourteen feet high. The windows, also, are very tall and have the projecting lintel and batter jambs.

There has evidently been an architect of sorts at work here, as may be seen by the attempts at Greek refinement. This refinement, seen in the upward lift of the gallery, is unusual, as the study of Greek refinements was not published till 1838 although it was noticed by Allason in 1814 and confirmed later by Cockerell and Haller.

There are narrow spiral stairs inside. The trim is heavy, with plaster molding at
the ceiling. The furnishings are new, save for several old benches in the gallery. The con-
dition of the church is very good except for the set-
tlement of the porch foundations and rotting of the column base blocks.
(See enlargements nos. 50, 50a, 50b. App.2)
Source of information: Mr. Beyea of Union Springs.

SPRING MILL GROUP.

The Spring Mill, built 1839-40, is on the west
side of the larger northern
spring in Union Springs.
The mill was at one time
that of George Howland,
who owned much land around
here. It is now a factory
manufacturing bakelite au-
to parts by steam power.
The mill is of simple rug-
ged stonework, and has an
end. The doorway is not
pretentious now, though it
may have been at one time.
Across the mill race sev-
eral hundred feet to the
north are the remains of
the older mill and its
race. The stones are a-
bout 5' by 2½' by 1'. The
old stone warehouse west of
this, about two hundred
feet on the north side of the old inlet, was
built about 1845. It has stood empty on marshy
ground for years but is still sound.
(See enlargement no. 51, App. 2)
Source of information: State Education Bureau
Sign.

OLD STONE MANSE, UNION SPRINGS.

This, the first house north
of the Presbyterian church,
was built 1845-47. It
was built by George How­
land and occupied by his
son-in-law. It then pass­
ed through the hands of
the Miller family, the Be­
yea family, and is now own­
ed by Major and Mrs. Lawton.
The house is of simple stone
almost as rugged as the mill, the gray stone averag­
ing about 1' by 1½'. The doorway is recessed, and
has two small stone Doric pillars in the thickness
of the wall. There is a wide
flagstone terrace partway across
the front, and a portico may have
been contemplated to be added
later in connection with this ter­
race. The cornice and simple
frieze are limestone. The archi­
trave is omitted, either from e­
conomic considerations or to give
a lighter appearance. The wind­
ows have stone lintels and sills.

The curved stairs are about
four feet in width, the trim is
the same as that in the Beyea and
Murray houses. The floors are modern, made of nar­
row boards. The furnishings are good and in keep­
ing with the style. The condition of the house is
excellent, the lawn is well-tended, with a garden
to the north. (See enlargements nos. 52, 52a, App 2)
Source of information: Gardener of the manse.
HOLLAND HOUSE, UNION SPRINGS.

The house stands in a manorial park on the east side of the main road, just south of Union Springs. It was built by a member of the Holland family about 1840, and is a fine example of the Gothic revival style which, we must remember, flourished at the same time as the Greek revival. It is notably well built, the foundation stones being laid in lead instead of mortar. It has a roof-line like a fever chart and boasts a small Roman bath complete with caldarium, tepidarium and frigidarium.

Source of information: Professor Dunbar.

SCHENCK HOUSE, NORTHEAST OF UNION SPRINGS, ROUTE 326

The Schenck house is one of several houses south of the second T intersection north of Union Springs on route 326. It was built in 1832, and belongs to the O'Hara family. From the time it was built it has been in only one other family, the Schenck family. It is of brick and stone with wood trim, and was probably built by the architect builder of Union Springs. It was copied closely after a house on Geneva Street in Auburn now demolished. It has a Doric portico, and projecting pilasters in brick at the corners of the house. The portico projects from the long side of the house. The doorway is delicately carved, has an elliptical light over the door opening, and has carved brackets.
supporting the transom. The door hardware and kitchen cranes are wrought iron.

There are two fireplaces in the front parlors, one in the kitchen which has a baking oven, and one in the cellar, all very shallow, not more than twelve inches. The spiral staircase has mahogany turned newel and hand rail. The floors are plank two inches thick. The trim is good but not too elegant. (See sketches) The ceiling downstairs is 9'-3".

The furnishings are not original. The house is in very good condition, the brick work in excellent shape. The cellar has flagstone floors and brick piers supporting the upper partitions. The woodwork could stand paint, and the front porch sags a bit.

Source of information: Mrs. O'Hara.
(See enlargements no. 53, 53a. App. 2)
HOLLAND HOUSE, ON THE LAKE ROAD NORTH OF UNION SPRINGS.

This two-story wooden frame house about half a mile north of Union Springs was built by one of the Holland family, about 1838. It now belongs to the American Salt Company and is rented by Mr. John Heller. The interior has been much changed, and has lost much of the charm and dignity which it must have had at one time. On the ground floor there are four rooms, two on each side of the stair hall. The rooms once opened into each other through large sliding door which have been changed due to the settling of the house. The house rests on a tall foundation as may be seen at the left of the illustration, and the rooms in the basement were servants quarters and kitchen. At present the house is in even worse condition than the picture indicates. The south side has settled much, and in consequence of that the floors are badly off level and the plaster has cracked in many places.

Source of information: Mr. Heller.

YAWGER HOUSE ONE MILE SOUTH OF CAYUGA.

This brick house is one of the best of the Greek revival houses on the two lakes, and the most complete country house. There is a full second story, although to outward appearance it is only a story and a half. (For plan see sketch.) The breezeway from front door to back door is notable. The interior trim and plaster work is especially good, the door jambs being ornamented with rosettes, and the chandeliers
hanging from fine acanthus leaf ornaments on the ceiling. At the rear there are fine porticos overlooking the lake, and at the south there is an interesting carriage wing now being made over for a garage. There are good cast iron window grilles stored in the basement, where there is also the kitchen and servants' quarters.

(See enlargements nos 54, 54a, App. 2)

Source of information: Mr. Cook, present owner.
From: Barber and Howe, *Historical Collections of New York State.*
CAYUGA.

Cayuga in 1845 was a village of thirty dwellings, and is interesting to us only as the site of a tremendous work of engineering of the period, Cayuga Bridge, then the longest in the world, being one mile and twenty yards. The first bridge was finished in 1800 and was built on mud sills.

The second was built on piles, and the third, built also on piles in 1833 at a cost of $15,000. by the Manhattan Company of New York, stood till 1857 when it was destroyed by an ice jam and was never rebuilt, the road being rerouted around the end of the lake. (See photostat)

McGermick House, Cayuga.

Approach to old Cayuga bridge.

Baptist Church in Cayuga.
(See enlargement no. 55. App. 2)
MORSE HOUSE, TWO MILES NORTHEAST OF CAYUGA ON ROUTE 90.

This two-story brick house with one-story side wings was built about 1840 by Mr. Morse, who came up from Broome county at that time. The end of the wing and the side of the house proper are veneered with cobblestone, as may best be seen in the enlargement no. app. · Note also the quoins at the corners. The ceilings on the main floor are eleven feet high and on the second story eight feet. Only three of the rooms on the main floor are used, and the rest have fallen into disrepair. There is a good spiral stair in the main entrance hall, and a service stair only one foot six inches in width from the dining room to the room above. There are seven fireplaces with good mantels, and the window jambs have paneled interior blinds in the thickness of the wall. (See sketch of interior trim.) The corner column of the porch puts its side to the front and has a very sharply carved cushion molding. The kitchen and servants' quarters were in the basement, which, due to a change in level of the ground, is all above ground at the rear and south side. It is also interesting to note that the present owner, Mr. Charles Chase Travers, removed a portico on the south end.

Source of information: Mr. C. C. Travers.

(See enlargement no. 56, 56a, 56b. App.2)
HOUSE ON THE GREAT WESTERN TURNPIKE.

This two-story wooden house near Aurelius, on the north side of the road at the top of a small rise, has an Ionic portico somewhat shorter than the classic proportion, as may be seen from enlargement no. 56Capp. 2. There is a gracefully curving stair in the entrance hall. The house is at present owned by a dentil, Dr. Douglas in Auburn, who is remodeling it.

Hammond
AUBURN.

Auburn was taken from Aurelius in 1823. It was first settled in 1803, by Colonel L. Hardenbergh, and was for many years called "Hardenbergh's Corners." It became a post village in 1800, and in 1805 the county town; and received its present name from Dr. Crosset. At this time, the village consisted of but a few log dwellings, a store or two, a grist-mill etc., all situated near the bank of the creek.

In 1807, the building of the courthouse was commenced, and the county courts removed to this place from Aurora. In 1811, the village is supposed to have contained about three hundred inhabitants; the court-house was the only public building; even this was in an unfinished state. The construction of an academy, a three-story brick building, and a neat little Episcopal church were commenced, and a Presbyterian society formed during this year.

In 1815, Auburn was incorporated a village, at which time it contained one thousand inhabitants. From this period, its improvement became more rapid and uniform; walks were now put down on the principal streets. In 1816 the state prison was founded in this place; the first Presbyterian church in North Street was commenced, and the Bank of Auburn, capital $200,000, was chartered.

The Auburn Theological Seminary was established by the synod of Geneva in 1819. The erection of the Auburn Prison was commenced in 1816, the original building containing 550 cells.
COURT HOUSE, AUBURN.

The original Cayuga County Court house on Genesee Street in Auburn is of hexastyle Doric order, and prior to 1923 it had a rather ornate dome. The original drawings of the building by the architect Hagerman may be seen in the Auburn art museum on Genesee Street. (See enlargement no 57 app. 2) There was a fire in 1923 in which the dome burned. See account in Auburn Citizen-Advertiser. When the court house was rebuilt, a third story was put between the architrave and the cornice in a sort of exaggerated frieze. The stone work is very well done. (See sketch.) (See enlargements no. 57a. App. 2)
Source of information: Auburn Citizen-Advertiser.
HAGERMAN HOUSE, 68 SOUTH STREET, Auburn.

This two-story wooden house was built in 1834 by the architect Hagerman for his house. After the panic of '37, the house was bought by Dr. O. D. Munson, who went to California during the gold rush of '49 leaving the house to his wife, from whom it went to his daughter, Mrs. R. S. Marshall, who occupies the house at present. There is a well-designed Ionic portico facing west on South Street and at each side of the portico are small wings. The south wing houses a library. (See photograph of room with black marble fireplaces) The main block has a stair hall along the right side and to the left of the hall in front is a parlor, at the rear is a large dining room overlooking the garden. In the north wing is a room which was Mrs. Marshall's room as a girl. The dining room is connected with the kitchen and servants' quarters in the basement by a stair and a dumb waiter. This house is the only one I found in which these rooms are still used for their original purpose. The interior woodwork is fine, and has more carving than usual, (see sketch). The frames had at one time papier-mache rosettes applied to them. This rosette seems to be characteristic of the work in and near Auburn. The grounds are well kept, and I can think of no more typical or better preserved Greek revival house. (See enlargements no. 58, 58a, 58b, 58c, 58d, 58e. App. 2) Source of information: Mrs. Marshall.
HAGERMAN HOUSE.

The front parlor

Dining room.

Library

Street facade.
JOHN SEYMOUR HOUSE, WEST GENESSEE STREET, AUBURN.

This two-story brick house was built about 1833, on the corner of Genesee and Washington Streets, by John Seymour, a visionary promoter who first saw the possibilities of Genesee Street as the great road to the west. He contracted to build a number of houses on Genesee Street, but these plans broke down under the pressure of the financial panic of 1837, and the houses were never completed. His own house, however, even though it has suffered much at the hands of the interior desecrators, still retains much of its early charm.

The interior woodwork and the general workmanship of the interior are excellent. The sliding doors still move with the pressure of one finger. There was a portico on the garden side, similar to the one on the front. The building is now used as the Auburn art museum.

(See enlargements no. 59. App. 2)
Source of information: curator of the museum.
HOUSES ON GENESEE STREET IN AUBURN.

Near the Seymour house on Genesee Street are several Greek revival houses, all built after the panic of 1837. The false pediment seen on two of these is characteristic of the later work in this vicinity. Note that the second story windows on these two with false pediment break down through the entablature, and one even has a cast iron balcony, curiously southern in feeling.

Source of information: Curator of the museum.
84 SOUTH STREET, AUBURN.

(See enlargement no. 60, App. 2)
FARMHOUSE SOUTH OF LODI.

Doorway of P. Grace farmhouse, east side of Seneca Lake, about four miles south of Lodi.

FARMHOUSE SOUTH OF LODI.

Typical farmhouse, 2305R, three miles south of Lodi.

DENIG POTEN HOUSE, NORTH OF LODI.

This house, about half a mile north of Lodi, was built about 1840 by Thomas Judd. There are
evident similarities between it and the Camp house. It is very simple Doric of good proportions, with an Ionic entablature. (See enlargement 61, app. 2)

**JOHNSTON FARM, NORTH OF LODI.**

The farm, one mile north of Lodi, has interesting window grilles, similar to those on farm 2305R. Source of information: caretaker of Johnston farm.

**OVID.**

Ovid, the half-shire seat, was organized in 1789, the other half-shire being Waterloo.

**LAKE VIEW GRANGE, OVID.**

It has been a grange for the last fifteen years, but was built as a Baptist church. The house was built in 1862, and services were held in December of that year. The church has lost its stone character, and the little tower is abortive romanticism. (See enlargement no. 62, app 2) Source of information: Churches and Pastors of Seneca County.
The court house group in Ovid consists of three buildings with four-column Doric porticoes: the big papa bear, the middle-sized mama bear, and the tiny baby bear. The large building at the north was the court building, the second the county treasurer's office, the third the county clerk's. The large building is still used as a court house, county court being held there in June, supreme court in September. The second building stood vacant for years, and is now the library. The third is a Grand Army room.

The first building, which is also sheriff's office, his living quarters being on the main floor, as is the grand jury room. The court room, reached by a curving stair, is not at all remarkable in
detail, has a plaster cornice molding and central ceiling plaque much like that of the Camp house. The portico has between the two central columns a small balustrade, quite similar to that of the captain's walk of the Camp house. It also has a small belfry whose bell is rung to announce the opening of court session.

The second building, also two stories, has an extraordinarily thin Doric order, the columns being ten diameters high. The two center columns are spaced about eight inches wider than the outer columns. The cornice is proportionately lightened.

The smallest of the three buildings, only one story, is, I think, one of the finest pieces of Greek revival in this section of the state. Its exterior proportions are exquisite. The interior has been much abused as the Grand Army room and is not in any way remarkable. (See enlargements nos. 63, 63a-g. App. 2)

MANNING HOUSE, OVID.

In this building across the street from the Lake View Grange is a printing office, the home of the Ovid Gazette, under the command of Mr. McKeel.
Like the Grange building, it has ceased to be imitation of stone, and one becomes very conscious of the surface quality of the material, wood. The columns have become very thin, ten diameters high, and I believe it would have been well to have omitted the false parapet over the portico. The emphasis on the surface has been heightened by bringing the surface of the glass in the windows out almost flush with the wall.

ABANDONED HOUSE, NORTH OF OVID.

The house is about one mile north of Ovid, on the road to Seneca Falls. It is still in very good condition, though abandoned. The second floor ceiling is about eight feet. It was built about 1840. The kitchen fireplace, with its dutch oven, is still in good shape; the brick of the fireplace is painted bright blue. The cast iron door of the oven was made by J. Purdie of Waterloo. The fireplaces are interesting, and have small pillars supporting the mantelpiece, but they have been painted black and do not photograph well. (See enlargement no.64.App2)

ROSS STEELE HOUSE, ROMULUS.

It is a two-story wood frame house, with a lower story-and-a-half wing built earlier, extending to the west. The main block was built about
1852. The columns are particularly interesting because of the ornamented jacket below the volutes. (See attached enlargement) The base is also rather unusual in profile. (See enlargement) The main doorway is richly ornamented, with finely carved egg and dart moldings. The pilasters supporting the entablature over the door are paneled on the inner side. The door itself, not visible on the enlargement, has one large panel surrounded by an egg and dart molding. The whole effect is very rich.

The interior furnishings are completely Victorian and very depressing. (See enlargements no.

Source of information: occupant.
SWAN HOUSE, ROMULUS.

The Swan house, across the street from the Steele house, was built by Swan, Mrs. Steele's father, at about the same time as the earlier part of the Steele house. The present owner is Mr. Landis. Source of information: occupant of Steele house.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ROMULUS.

This, the Presbyterian church of Romulus, was built in 1838. It is of brick painted white, of very good though not at all unusual design. Source of information: New York State marker.

SCHOOLHOUSE, ROMULUS.

The small building next to the church was originally the Romulus academy, and was moved in from its original site east of town about 1840.
SMITH HOUSE, EAST OF MAIN STREET, ROMULUS.

Probably the earliest Greek revival building in Romulus, built about 1832.
Source of information: Mrs. Smith.

USHER HOUSE, 48 BAYARD STREET, SENECO FALLS.

The Usher house is two stories and of brick. It was built by the Latham brothers, contractors, about 1830. The carving of the details is especially notable. (See sketch of double cyma molding. The doorway, of the recessed type, with two small semi-detached columns in the thickness of the wall, supporting a small entablature on each side of the transom light, is especially good. (See enlargement no. 65, app. 2) Source of information: Mrs. Usher, descendant of Hyram Burt who built the house.

- Sections
- Trim
- Corner Boss
HOSKINS HOUSE, 40 CAYUGA STREET, SENECA FALLS.

It is a two-story brick house, with additions to the rear and south side. The doorway originally had a hood, and in Victorian times this hood was removed and a very elaborate porch extended clear across the front of the house. The shape of this porch can easily be seen by examining the brick work in the enlargement (no. 66, a. app. 2)

The interior woodwork and furnishings are especially good. There are many fine prints and beautiful chairs. The finest piece of furniture is a French mirror that once belonged to the Governor of Jamaica, about 1700. In a slave insurrection, he escaped in a small boat, with the aid of his faithful slaves. When order had been restored, he returned to Jamaica to recover what possessions he could, among them the mirror.

The ceilings of the rooms are about ten feet high. The best fireplace, in the back wing, has small Ionic order.

Source of information: Occupant.

ERASTUS PARTRIDGE HOUSE, CAYUGA STREET, SENECA FALLS.

Built slightly later than the Hoskins house, by Erastus Partridge, a rich banker, it is now used
as a home economics school. It was built by the same carpenter who built the Hoskins house, and is a very fine example of Greek revival architecture. The doorway is especially fine. (See enlargement no. 67 app.2)
Source of information: Mrs. Usher.

SACKETT HOUSE, SENECA FALLS.

This house is famous as the home of Gary V. Sackett (1780-1865), Judge of Court of Common Pleas, and pioneer of the canal system. It is also known as the Rensselaer house. This house is included only as an interesting example of the style that preceded the Greek revival. (See enlargements no. Source of information: New York State marker.)
227 CAYUGA STREET, SENECA FALLS.

This house is not to be confused with real Greek revival, being only a copy forty-five years old. Source of information: tenant.

WATERLOO.

Waterloo was first settled in 1775, and was founded in 1815 by Elisha Williams. It was made a half-shire village in 1822 and was taken from Junius in 1829.

JOSLYN MANOR, 223 WEST MAIN STREET, WATERLOO.

Only the main portion of the house is original. The righthand wing has been added about 1870, as may be deduced from the brick work and the Gothic revival porch. The capitals of the columns are unusual in that the necking of the column has been dropped to about eight inches below the cushion molding. (See enlargements no. 68, 68a, 68b. App. 2)

SEELY ESTATE, 15 LOCUST STREET, WATERLOO.

This house was built by Judge Hadley of Waterloo, probably about 1828, as many characteristics of the Federal style would indicate. The doorway is excellent, having a frame of stone quoins, an elliptical transom, an antablature supported on two Ionic columns in the thickness of the wall. Against the wall are half columns, and between these and the full columns is a side light, panelled below. The moldings of the entablature and trim are mostly egg and dart variations.
The main cornice has quite a prominent dentil course and modillions, and is very light, much like the cornice on the Judd house.

The interior doorways are well detailed, having paneled pilasters with a palmette design. (See enlargements no. 69, 69a, 69b, 69c. App. 2) Source of information: Dr. Rene Breguet.

JAMES RUSSELL WEBSTER HOUSE, 108 EAST MAIN STREET, WATERLOO.

The house is typical Doric Greek revival, of brick with wood trim, stately and well-proportioned. At present it is in rather poor condition. The present owner is Mrs. J. Y. Moore. (See enlargements no. 70, 70a, 70b. App.2) Source of information: Mrs. Moore; Dr. Rene Breguet.

HUNT HOUSE, 401 EAST MAIN STREET, WATERLOO.

This house was built about 1830, shows many interesting variations of the Doric order as understood by carpenters of the time. The capitals, instead of having the usual cushion molding, have a curious torus molding. The cornice is too thin for the weight of the columns, and the raking cornice is only about half as thick as it should be. The pediment may have been rebuilt about 1860, which would account for the misunderstanding of the details. (See enlargements no. 71, 71a, 71b. App.2) Source of information: Mrs. Agnes E. Brewster, tenant; Dr. Rene Breguet.
**CHURCH, ODESSA.**

Tower of church in Odessa, showing tendency of church builders to combine the Gothic and Classic revivals. See enlargement 71 C

**GENERAL BOOTH HOUSE, SOUTHEAST OF ODESSA, ROUTE 224.**

This farmhouse southeast of Odessa, about three miles from Alpine, was built by General Booth about 1825 or 30. The next owner was Beardsley, the next a Mr. Pratt, who was supervisor of the Chemung Canal, and built a bridge across the Chemung at Elmira. The present owner is Judd Pratt, his son.

The house is very simple Greek revival. There is a low porch with posts around the original block, Doric pilasters at the corners. The doorway has simple pilasters, and the door has sidelights. The windows are twelve light on the ground floor, with a large panel under them. In the second story, they are nine light.

The newel post and handrail of the stairs are walnut. The moldings are square, the trim probably not original. Of the original furnishings, there are still bed recesses, and a built-in clock. The condition of the house is poor. Source of information: Mr. and Mrs. Pratt.
DOORWAY OF A FARMHOUSE NEAR EXCELSIOR, ON THE WATKINS GLEN - TRUMANSBURG ROAD.

![Doorway of a Farmhouse Near Excelsior](image1)

FARMHOUSE ONE MILE NORTH OF BURDETT.

It has four-column Ionic porticoes on two sides. See enlargement no. Columns have different bases, replaced in different styles as old ones rotted away.

![Farmhouse One Mile North of Burdett](image2)

See enlargement no. 71 C

WOODEN GRILLE IN FARMHOUSE IN REYNOLDSVILLE.

![Wooden Grille in Farmhouse in Reynoldsville](image3)

See enlargement 71 D
DOORWAY OF A FARMHOUSE HALF A MILE NORTH OF PERRY CITY ON ROAD TO TROUMANSBURG.

See enlargement 71 E
HALSEYVILLE HOUSE EAST OF TRUMANSBURG.

The Halseyville House, near the covered bridge on the Trumansburg road, was built in 1829 by Judge Nicoll Halsey. It is characterized by a fine simplicity of design and substantial construction. Halsey served successfully as county sheriff, supervisor, member of assembly, county judge, member of congress, and incidentally, carpenter, miller, farmer and blacksmith. He owned land in Ithaca, including the site of the present Ithaca Hotel, together with John Mc.Dowell and Richard W. Pelton. He sold the land to Luther Gere and John M. Pearson for $100.00.

Nicoll and his wife Euphias lived with his father's family near Ovid for two years after their marriage, then moved to Halseyville where they immediately began the erection of a home, mills, shops, etc. No railroad ran in that part of the country then, so production of actual building materials had to be carried on in the settlement beside the creek. Lumber for houses was cut from the forest and sawed on the spot. The hardware in the house was cast and forged in the home foundry. In 1833 Halsey had a wheat mill, six straw mills, a fulling mill, tan yard, and a colony of workmen.

For about twenty years after the erection of the Halseyville House, the anti-Masonic excitement was at its height. A charter had been granted in 1818 to the Fidelity Lodge at Trumansburg upon the petition of eight Free Masons. Ten years after, the lodge had a hundred and forty-two members. Then churches and politicians combined to fight Masonry, and Trumansburg was the center of local inquisition. Finally all but twelve members, of which Nicoll Halsey was one, withdrew. The "twelve apostles"
continued to hold meetings secretly, some in Halseyville house. By 1848 the feud had run its course, and a new charter was granted by the Grand Lodge to the Masons of Trumansburg.

The rooms of the house are large and high-ceilinged. The square entrance hall discloses a winding stair mounting for three full stories, mahogany balustrade all the way up. The woodwork is simply carved, the floor boards are wide. The floor level of the rear rooms is four to five feet lower than that of the front rooms. The large cellar is floored with flagstones.

After Judge Halsey's death, the house had several owners, and at one time stood empty. In 1912 it came into the possession of the late Charles W. Halsey of New York City, great-grandson of the original owner, who restored the house in every detail possible.

COLONEL CAMP HOUSE, TRUMANSBURG.

The mansion built by Colonel Herman Camp in Trumansburg is one of the largest of the Greek revival residences in this part of the country. It stands alone except for one other house on the second street south of town, and parallel to Main Street. The house is about a hundred feet from the street, and is approached by a curving driveway which leads past the main portico to the wooden stable wing. The house is of brick and is two stories high. The main block of the house is nearly square, and there are two slightly lower wings attached at the rear, forming a u-shaped court. The stable wing is attached to the west side of the west wing and extends south parallel to it for about seventy feet. In the main block of the house there are four nearly similar rooms, twenty feet by twenty feet, by thirteen feet high. These rooms are separated by a hall nine feet wide, running clear through from the front door to the back porch. The eastern wing on the main floor was at one time Colonel Camp's private study. Where the present terrace is, on the east side, Colonel Camp, an ardent naturalist, had a conservatory, since removed. The west wing downstairs contains a large servants' dining room and a smaller kitchen and pantry. (See plan.) Upstairs are three servants' sleeping rooms, and in the upper part of the attached carriage house are three small rooms used as slaves' sleeping quarters.

The upstairs of the main block of the house is similar to the downstairs, except for the fact that the rooms do not open into each other, and that the northeast room is divided into two rooms by a partition. The third floor has two large sleeping rooms, presumably used by maids. In the center of the house on the third floor is a large
stairwell reaching the roof deck through a hatchway by three narrow flights of stairs. The upstairs of the east wing has at present two bedrooms, a bath and dressing room, but originally contained only two bedrooms. The east wing is about three feet wider than the west wing.

The details of the interior are very simple, but very well done. The fireplaces are almost identical, and those of the two east parlors downstairs in the main block and in Colonel Camp's apartment are of black marble with a light vein in it. There are no fireplaces in the northeast corner rooms upstairs, and the one in the northwest room is painted black in imitation of marble. The door and window trim is varied in section, upstairs, downstairs, and in the different rooms. In most of the important rooms there are simple plastered cornices around the ceiling, and downstairs there are ornamental ceiling plaques which originally held lighting fixtures. The newel posts, spindles and hand rails of the stairs are elaborately turned, and are of mahogany. The exterior trim is very simple. The windows and doors have stone lintels and sills. The main cornice is simplified in profile, and different from the cornice of the smaller wings. (See drawings.) The cornice of the wooden wing is still different, but unlike the others it does not have a wooden parapet above it.

It was one of the ambitions of Colonel Camp to have one of every kind of tree on his land, and in the planting of the grounds around his house it is still evident that he had a good start toward the fulfillment of his ambition. It is said that he had enough box hedge in his garden to reach from Trumansburg to Ithaca, about thirteen miles. The grounds were laid out quite formally, but today the outline of these grounds is only vaguely discernible in the present east garden, and has entirely disappeared in the land to the south of the house.
In 1890 the Free Press described Herman Camp as follows: "That he was head and shoulders above his fellows mentally as well as physically is beyond question." In 1805 the Camp brothers came over from Owego, where they were the leading merchants. They looked the ground over and then sent younger brother Herman to establish a bank. He was known as Colonel Camp for his services in the war of 1812, when he mustered out the only cavalry company in the state. He was sheriff of Tompkins County, Assemblyman of his district in 1820, postmaster for eighteen years, and president of the Tompkins County Bank. During the panic of 1857, he dispersed an angry mob by merely assuring them every dollar in the bank would be backed by gold. He lived a full life, having in all four wives and numerous children, and died in 1879, over ninety years of age. There was an elaborate fence around the house with turned spindles, somewhat similar to those of the roof deck balustrade. At the foot of the driveway was an elaborate gate which Colonel Camp insisted on keeping closed at all times. His death was caused by the fact that someone left the gate open. In a fit of rage, Camp kicked the gate, and died of apoplexy.

The house passed to John Camp, his son, and Alice Hermione Camp Griswold, his daughter. Then it came to Victoria Drummond, John Camp's wife, who passed it on to Frederick Camp Biggs, her son, and Maude Latta Biggs, his wife. They gave the house to their two children, Frederick Irwin Biggs, and the present occupant, Rebe Biggs Smith. Dr. and Mrs. Smith and their young son David live in the main block, which they are redecorating, and rent the east wing.

The following excerpt from the diary of Herman Camp gives an interesting insight on the activities involved in, and the money expended on, the building of the Camp house:
"House commenced in May, 1845.
Moved into house November 10, 1847.
Commenced the lawns in April, 1848.
Commenced setting out trees, shrubs and hedges, April 1848.
Made the gravel drives in the summer and fall of 1848.
Added the furnace in cellar February 9, 1854.
Built the greenhouse and cold vinery October and November 1854.
Built poultry yard in summer of 1855.
Planted orchard south of garden April 1856.
Planted grapes east side of poultry yard May 1859.
January 1845. Nails and spikes, total pounds, 4678. Total cost $239.43
1847-1848. Wrought iron, total lbs. 1246. Total cost $60.61
Cast iron 233.04
Locks, butts, screws and other door trimmings $219.79
1847-1849. Glass and putty 130.39
1849. Zinc, tin and copper, and tin and copper work $161.07
Lime, plaster, and marble dust 384.49
1845. Sand 62.12
1845. Lumber and timber 2036.73
Miscellaneous article and work 1025.66
1845-1847. Paper and putting it on 89.87"
(7½ days' work totaled $9.37 for one man, $7.50 for the other.)
1846-1848. Carpenter and joiner work $2920.58
1847-1848. Mason work 1977.11
1845-1849. Painting 989.88
238,781 bricks for 4955.12
1845. Stone 797.87
1845-1847. Digging cellar and grading grounds $598.12
1847-1848. Flagging 335.84
1848. Gravel drives and walks (to 27th February 1849) $118.00
Fencing (imperfect account because also under lumber and nails) $161.14
Lawns and gardens, road, trees $ 434.33
Furniture (purchased in April 1846 in New York $3623.47
Additional new furniture bought 1848 and 1853, bringing total to $4512.10

See enlargements no. 72, 72a-72m.
app. 2)

Source of information: Ithaca Journal News; diary of Herman Camp; Mrs. Smith, the owner.

facade

entrance drive

east wing, from the south

east elevation
front facade

garden house in the east garden

view of west side from carriage wing.

rock garden to the south

front lawn looking into east garden

east garden
downstairs east wing fireplace

capital detail

upstairs window, showing scale

downstairs fireplace, in northwest parlor.

wooden wing, from the east.
APPENDIX I
In his *Domestic Architecture of the Early American republic*, Howard Major writes a very comprehensive third, fourth, and fifth chapter on the "Inception of the Style", "The Development of Greek Revival", and "Materials and arrangements," in a clear vein, not too much cluttered with technical digressions. His second chapter, "an American Style for Americans", is in my opinion a bit over-enthusiastic. The first chapter is a statement of purpose. I have included here an outline of the third, fourth and fifth chapters to give an idea of the general beginning of the style.

Chapter III,"The Inception of the Style."

A. Why - After separation from England, America turned more to the continent and especially to ancient republics.

B. How - Movement began with the adoption of Roman form introduced by Thomas Jefferson, father of classic revival in America.

C. Where - The South was the first to feel this manifestation, in temple form of architecture. The first forms, Roman, were later superseded by the Greek.

D. Activities of Jefferson.

1. In 1769 he proposed building Monticello. Factors of order and coordination plus legal training led him to the study of Palladio.

2. In 1779, he made a sketch for the remodelling of the Governor's house at Williamsburg. The result was an amphiprostyle, octastyle temple, having distinctive characteristics of the period to follow - pediment carrying through and roofing building without breaks.

3. European trim 1784 - 89.

5. Jefferson was the first to erect such a style, although Europeans had the idea previously: Garden temples erected on English estates for purpose of landscaping. Also Colin Campbell's design for a church, 1715-1731.

E. Importance of Virginia State Capitol - the first temple-structure erected for purpose other than worship.

Chapter IV - "Development of Greek Revival".
A. Factors in the development.
1. Jefferson - his influence as Secretary of State, Vice President and President.

B. Classic Revival in England.
1. English translations of Palladio.
   a. 1715 - Giacomo Leoni.
   b. 1729 - Colin Campbell.
   c. 1735 - Edward Hopper.
   d. 1738 - Isaac Ware.
3. First Greek revival architect - James Stuart.
   a. 1758 - Greek Doric garden-temple at Hagley for Lord Lyttelton - prototype of American home of following century.
   b. 1760 - Gave origin to Graeco-Roman school in No. 15 St. James Square. Greek revival phase lasted 1780 - 1820. He acted as check to Palladian school and aided Adams' manner of classical restraint.
4. S. P. Cockerell (1754 - 1827) of Greek revival school, interesting because of his pupil Benjamin Latrobe.