has been remodeled, and is not noteworthy.

OLD METHODIST CHURCH, PENN YAN.

On the corner at the west side of the courthouse park on Main Street is a two-story building which was at one time the Methodist Church, and is now a residence. It was built in 1826 and in pre-civil war days was used as a station for the underground railway. In 1896 it was converted into a one-family house, and about twenty years ago into a two-family house.

It is of wood and has four simple Doric pilasters across the front. The corner pilasters are twice as wide on the front as they are on the sides; they have a batten down the center, probably covering a joint. The windows are three lights wide, and the upstairs windows have thirty lights, about five inches by eleven inches. Downstairs the windows have twenty lights. The doorway is not remarkable, and the metal grille over the glass was probably added in 1896. The interior has been completely redone, and is not interesting. The present occupants are Mrs. Aronson and a Mr. Bullet.

Source of information: Mrs. Aronson.

REILLEY HOUSE, PENN YAN.

On Main Street, just two houses west of the Methodist Church, is a very charming Federal house. It is in the Roman style rather than the Greek. But because it is well done, it seems appropriate to describe it here. It was built about 1820, but the original owner is not known.
At present the house is owned by Mrs. Reilley of Penn Yan who runs it as an apartment house.

It is built of wood, and has a four-column portico and a thin entablature with a dentil course which is so fine as to be hardly noticeable. The lightness of the entire portico is distinctly akin to Geneva houses. The tympanum of the pediment is of tongue-and-groove boards running vertically. In the pediment there is also a small leaded fan-light. The doorway has four pilasters and a fan-light over the head. This light has the original metal work but not the original glass. The second-story windows are original in the facade, being of twelve lights and having the original thin sash bars. The stairway is Victorian, the interior trim not remarkable. The furnishings are modern, and the house is in excellent condition.

CLARK HOUSE, PENN YAN.

The house is on the north side of Main Street, and was built of wood about 1835 or -40. The present occupants are Mr. George White and Mr. Walter Shepard, the owner is Mr. Clark of Penn Yan. The house is not unusual, having a Doric portico with four piers which are rather tall and narrow. The carpenter evidently built the house with Lafevre's book in one hand and a hammer in the other. The general effect is quite bad. The window area is large in relation to the wall surface, and this relationship, suggesting
spaciousness, is at odds with the skimpy inter-
columniations. (See photograph above for sizes)

CURTIS HOUSE, 129 CLINTON STREET, PENN YAN.

This two-story frame house was built in 1834. It has no portico, and has a very thin cornice and

entablature with a prominent dentil course. The doorway has two heavy Doric columns in the thickness of the wall. The door itself is painted red and has small horizontal panels. The windows have no ornamental trim, and the sash bars are oval in section on the exterior. The stair is more graceful than usual. The fireplace in the dining room, which was at one time the kitchen, has been boarded up, but the mantle piece remains, and is very similar to that of the Arnot house in Elmira. The interior trim is reeded, with square bosses at the corners.

The house has been lived in by only two families, the Curtis family who built the house, and the Perkins family who now owns it. Most of the original furniture remains, notably a large
sideboard in the dining room. The exterior is in good condition; the house is painted tan with dark red trim, an unusual color combination successfully carried off.
Source of information: Mrs. Perkins.
(See enlargements nos. 20, 20a. app. 2)

THE GUERTHA W. PRATT HOME, 224 CLINTON STREET, PENN YAN.
The house is interesting mainly as an example of the transition to the Romantic style of 1850-1890. The reaction against the simplicity of the earlier period first became apparent in a clumsy elaboration of Greek motifs.
Source of information: Occupant of the Pratt Home for old ladies.

402 LIBERTY STREET, PENN YAN.
This one-story frame house has been recently remodeled.

EAST MAIN STREET, PENN YAN.
This house was built about 1850.
HOUSE ON CLINTON STREET NEAR MAIN, PENN YAN.

The pillars of the porch are exact duplicates of the porch pillars of the carpenter's in Dundee. The doorway is very similar to that on the Curtis house, also on Clinton Street.

BEAUMONT HOUSE, PENN YAN.

Fireplace in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beaumont, Penn Yan.

HANSEN FARM NORTH OF PENN YAN, ROUTE 14A.

This is a typical New York State farmhouse.
HOUSE ON ROUTE 14A BETWEEN PENN YAN AND GENEVA.

Typical New York state farmhouse.

Another typical farmhouse on the same road.

HOUSE SOUTH OF HALL.

This house two miles south of Hall which was being torn down shows very clearly the type of wall construction extant in the Greek revival period.
RICE HOUSE, ROUTE 14A

This house, about six miles south of Geneva, is owned by Mr. Willard Rice of that city, and is occupied by George Pelling. This rather clumsy Greek revival doorway was added to an earlier Colonial house. (See enlargement no. 21, app.2)

FORDON HOUSE, ROUTE 14A

The Fordon house just south of Geneva has wooden frieze window grilles of rather intricate design. The architrave has been omitted in the interest of lightness.
COMMUNITY CHURCH, LAKEMONT.

This church is interesting because, although it looks like Greek revival, it was built around 1900, and is therefore a revival of a revival. Source of information: Mrs. Sawyer, Lakemont.

SAYER HOUSE, LAKEMONT.

The house of Mrs. B. C. Sawyer was built around 1840, was originally owned by Philip Roof, and was at one time the home of Starkey Seminary professors. This type of doorway is found in several places on the west side of Seneca Lake. (See enlargement no. 21 B app. Source of information: Mrs. Sawyer.

LEECH HOUSE, NORTH OF STARKEY

The Leech house, about two miles north of Starkey, was built about 1835 and has been in the same family for six gene-
rations. The whole second floor is a ballroom built for the owner's seven daughters in which to entertain their beaus. Source of information: Mrs. Leech.

ANGUS FARM, ANGUS.

The back part was built by Walter Angus in 1832, the front part in 1846. All the materials came from the farm, and it is cobbled only on the surface.

The front doorway is of the recessed type. It has paneled piers supporting a plain lintel over which there is a tiny pediment with tendril ornaments in lead. The capitals have deep undercutting. (See enlargement no 21 A)

Source of information, grandson of Walter Angus who now owns the farm.

EARL FARM, EARL.

The Earl farm is a late example of the work built after the style had already begun to become romantic. This Victorian feeling is especially noticeable in the cornices.
METHODIST CHURCH, DRESDEN.

This church is interesting because of the Gothic details on classic pilasters.
From: Barber and Howe, *Historical Collections of New York State*. Geneva in 1845.
GENEVA.

Geneva was founded in 1794 by Messrs. Annin and Barton, and incorporated in 1812. In 1845 the town contained about 480 dwellings, one Episcopal, one Presbyterian, two Methodist, one Baptist, one Associate Reformed, one Reformed Dutch, one Catholic, and one Universalist church, a bank with a capital of $400,000, and two newspaper printing offices. Part of the prosperity of the town can be attributed to the fact that the Cayuga and Seneca canal connected Geneva with the Erie canal at Montezuma, a distance of twenty miles, one half canal and one half slack-water navigation. For the rest, there were several thriving business enterprises. In 1810 William Steuben De Zeng and Abrahain Dox established the Ontario Glass Works, the first glassworks in New York state except in Metropolitan areas. There was great demand for fruit trees, and one of the first important industries was the nursery business of Boardman and Wheeler, established in 1817. Isaac Hildreth carried it on until 1846. John Whitwell, who came from Cheshire, England to Geneva in 1829, bought and shipped grain.

Geneva College was founded by the inhabitants and incorporated in 1825, having a president, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of Latin and Greek languages and literature, a professor of statistics and civil engineering, a professor of modern languages, history and belle-letters, a professor of chemistry and mineralogy. There was also a medical department having four professors. This college was one of the first to introduce modern methods by which students could get a scientific and literary education without the study of the classics.
CLARK - BOSWELL HOUSE, SOUTH MAIN STREET, GENEVA.

This two-story brick house at the end of Main Street on the east side, overlooking the lake, has a four-column Ionic portico of wood, entirely across the long side of the house, which makes the intercolumniation exceptionally wide, about five and a half diameters.

The interior is roomy, well-lighted, and furnished in good keeping with the house, and although the house has been redecorated several times, the simplicity of the very early work has been retained. Andrew Burns, a brewer who had his mill in the gully to the south of the house, bought lot #10 in 1824 and built the house on it shortly after. The portico was added probably around 1840. The present owner is Mr. Foster P. Boswell, professor at Hobart.

(See enlargements no. 22, 22a, pp. 2)

Source of information: Mrs. Boswell; Mr. George M. B. Hawley, Geneva historian.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, MAIN STREET, GENEVA.

This house is located on the corner of St. Clair and Main Streets. The two-story wooden frame house, built in 1830, has a four-column Doric portico across the center of the front of the house. It was originally the Adrian Muller House, oldest auction company in the state of New York, and now located at 40 Wall Street, New York. It is now the President's House of Hobart College, Dr. Wil-
The house is three rooms deep, and has been much added on to, to its detriment, in the rear. The height and thickness of the columns may be criticized as making the pediment seem too light. The main entrance is not, as might be supposed, through the portico, but from a porch on the north end of the house. The entry hall is quite tremendous in scale, and from the entry hall a stair with one landing leads to the upstairs. To the right of the entry hall is Dr. Eddy's study, and to the left, entered from the hall, the music room. The rooms at the south end of the house are large and connecting. For view of President's House as it existed before President Eliphalet Mott Potter purchased it and remodeled the front, placing the porch and entrance on the north side, see Illustration 59 of George M. B. Hawley's "Pictorial History of Geneva." (See enlargements nos. 23, 23a. app. 2) Source of information: George M. B. Hawley.

The original Hobart College group is on Main Street, facing the lake. (See sketch) Geneva Hall,
the northernmost of the buildings, is also the oldest, having been erected 1821-22 from funds furnished by the people of Geneva and vicinity. In 1929 it was rebuilt, only the outer walls remaining unchanged, and is now virtually fireproof. The building originally had a small cupola which consisted of eight Doric pillars supporting a small dome, the whole on a simple rectangular base. The bell therein was moved to the Middle Building, which burned down in 1885, so that it would be inaccessible to student pranksters. The cupola was later removed also. Trinity Hall, the third building from the north, directly after the Middle Building, was built in 1838. It originally had a plain entrance, but the entrance portico was moved from Geneva Hall and is now on Trinity. (See enlargement no 24 app. 2) The porch over the doorway is quite unlovely in its proportions, the distance between the Doric pillars being six diameters. Because of this wide intercolumniation, the sense of sturdiness usually associated with the Doric order is lost, and the entablature appears too heavy, and insufficiently supported. The fan-light over the door is a simple semi-circle, and the sidelights appear to be too wide. The impression given by the whole composition is one of stolid clumsiness.

Merritt Hall, the southernmost of the group of buildings, was built in 1879, of the stone used in the old medical building, torn down previously.

WATSON HOUSE, MAIN STREET, GENEVA.

This oft-altered house was built by W. W. Watson in 1838. He was a saddler in a leather store, and lost the house on mortgage to Phineas Proudy who built the Lafayette Inn. Proudy gave the house to his daughter, Augusta Proudy Chew, whose husband,
Alexander Lafayette Chew, founded the first national bank, in Geneva. Beverly Chew, his father, was the first U. S. officer in New Orleans. Lafayette was once his guest there, and the baby was named after him. The Geneva house was in the Chew family until two years ago, when it became the property of Ulysses Prentice Hedrick. 
Source of information: George M. B. Hawley.

MASSONIC TEMPLE, MAIN STREET, GENEVA.

This building, on the west side of Main Street near the center of Geneva, was built as a Dutch Reformed Church and consecrated on January 17, 1833. It was sold in 1887 to satisfy a mortgage, and purchased by the Village of Geneva in 1889 for a city hall. In 1890 it was bought by St. Stephens Catholic Church. On July 17, 1917 George Hawley bought it, planned and supervised its reconstruction, removing the tower and doubling its length to the rear, and sold it at cost to the Masons. Levi Judd was its original builder.

Before the tower was removed by George Hawley, the building was much lighter in appearance. The tower was five stories in height and was surmounted with a tiny burnished copper dome. (For its original appearance see photographs in George Hawley's PICTORIAL HISTORY OF GENEVA, in the Geneva Free Library. Without this tower the building has much the same effect as a pedestal without a statue. The intercolumniation of the portico is rather unusual in that there are two columns at each
end and space for another at the same interval in the middle. The doubling of the length of the building by Mr. Hawley has made the fenestration of the side tiresomely repetitious. In spite of the many vicissitudes through which it has passed, the building retains a certain dignity and reassuring solidity. The approach to the building of three, five, and seven steps is symbolical in Masonry.
Source of information: George M. B. Hawley.

UNIVERSALIST CHurch, MAIN STREET, GENEVA.

The church was built in 1834 by Imley Prescott, at a cost of $6,500, on land bought from Abram Post in 1831. Prescott presented it to the Church Society.

The building is of brick painted white, the interior and exterior both being exceedingly well kept. The structure has a very Federal flavor. In the interior there are Doric columns supporting a balcony. The doorway has arched panelled wood soffit and reveal, and generally speaking a New England character. The stairs have a very simple hand rail, and solidly boarded side; they spiral steeply up to the balcony from the entrance hall.
Source of information: George M. B. Hawley. For pictures of library with tower, before the tower was removed, see Hawley's Pictorial History of Geneva.

FOLGIER HOUSE, MAIN STREET, GENEVA.

This two-story wooden frame house was built at the beginning of the Greek Revival period, about 1820. It has a porch of superimposed Ionic orders, which give it a southern character, and is, in fact, an excellent indication of the influence of the south
on Geneva culture.

The house was built by Dr. Mandeville and sold to Lang, who in 1832 sold it to George Gallagher. In 1837 he sold it to Judge Jacob Sutherland, who sold it to Folgier, Secretary of the Treasury. The house was bought by Margaret and Agnes Swan, Agnes Swan marrying a man named Hutchins. The medallions at either side of the front door are Hutchins relics, and add much to the charm of the house.

Source of information: George M. B. Hawley.

SAVAGE HOUSE, 5 GENESEE PARK, GENEVA.

This two-story wooden house was built about 1855. Joseph Fellows, agent of the Pulteney estate, owner of all the land near that section, gave Genesee Park to the town of Geneva, and it was he who built this house. It came into the possession of Henry Savage, and is known by his name.

The capitals are of the Ionic order, unusual in that they have acorn ornaments. (See enlargements no. 25, app. 2.) The doorway has side and transom lights with leaded divisions. There are bead and reel moldings around the center panel. The furnishings are not original, and
the condition of the house is poor. The present occupant is Mr. Maney. Source of information: Mr. Maney; Mr. George M. B. Hawley.

**GEORGE C. SEELY HOUSE, GENESEE STREET, GENEVA.**

This one and a half story wooden frame house is located on the southwest corner of Genesee Street and Lewis Street. The Ionic capitals are very nicely carved, and the doorway, also carved, is of the recessed type with Ionic colonettes. Over the windows is carving in palmette design.

George C. Seely came from Auburn in 1845 and built the house soon after. He sold it to the First Congregational Church in 1849, then foreclosed the mortgage. Source of information: Tenant; also George Hawley

**ROBERT MITCHELL HOUSE, 42 GENESEE STREET, GENEVA.**

This two-story brick house was built between 1850 and -56. It has a Doric four-column portico, and is now occupied by Dr. Dickinson.
KNICKERBOCKER HOUSE, 196 GENESEE STREET, GENEVA.

This is a two-story brick building painted white. The entablature is made more interesting and the pattern of the fenestration is accented by breaking the frieze windows down into the architrave.

HIRAM H. SEELEY HOUSE, 143 WILLIAM STREET, GENEVA.

A lot was purchased here on April 1, 1843, by Hiram Seely, brother of George Seely, and the house built on it soon afterward. He lived and died there. The house was then bought by Thomas H. Sweeny, in Hono-ra S's (his wife's) name.

The house is a white wooden one with a four-column Doric portico, and a triangular ventilator in the pediment.

Source of information: George Hawley.

218 WASHINGTON STREET, GENEVA.

There is nothing unusual about this house except the portico, which has three paneled piers instead of the common arrangement of four.
226 WASHINGTON STREET, GENEVA.

The house is of wood, stuccoed.

MORRILL VAN GIESEN HOUSE, 275 WASHINGTON STREET, GENEVA.

The guardian of the two Van Giesen boys, who were deaf mutes, wrongfully used their money to build this house. When the law concerning deaf mute guardianship was changed, the Van Giesens sued, and won the house.

It was built about 1860, of brick painted gray, with white wood trim. The four-column Ionic portico faces the lake, on the east side of the house, because there was at that time an uninterrupted vista to the lake shore. The doorway has a small two-column Ionic porch. The second story windows break up through the entablature; they at one time had window grilles.

(See enlargement no. 26, app. 2)
Source of information: George Hawley.
The Doric porch is so well in keeping with the old architecture on Main Street that one might be deceived into thinking it belonged originally on the house. As a matter of fact the house was built in about 1827, and the porch added about thirty years ago. The original house was very small, and if one looks closely, one can see the line of demarcation between the original block and the main addition, the line coming right after the second window from the north.

The house was built by Henry Schirmerhorn, sold to Richard S. De Zeng in 1839, John C. Beech in 1843, John S. Proudy (who lived there after he sold the Lafayette Inn) in 1846, to Edgar H. Hurd in 1877, and to Dr. Andrew H. Smith, who added the aforementioned portion. His heirs sold to Frank Case. Source of information: George Hawley.

The two-story brick house, painted white, has a four-column Doric portico. The doorway is of a simple type, with sidelights. The downstairs windows are excellent in scale. In the interior, the square corner bosses have carved rosettes. (See sketch.) There are many fireplaces, both of wood and marble.

The house was built by Tunis Van Giesen, and sold to Samuel A. Foote, who owned all the land as far as the Washington Street cemetery, and who add-
ed wings and the portico. Foote sold the house to Smith, who sold it to Bishop De Lancey. Miss Smart, the next owner, ran an exclusive girls' school which she called "De Lancey's Girls' School." It was afterward used as the Dixon Sanitarium by which name it is best known. The N.Y.A. has recently acquired it for a residence project. Source of information: George Hawley. (See enlargement no. 27, app. 2)

OLD SCHOOL, GENEVA.

A house in the southwest corner of the Main Street park. This was called the Park of Hygiene, and the house was used around 1840 as a school. The porch is modern. (1920) Source of information: George Hawley.

LAFAYETTE INN, GENEVA.

Phineas Prouty came from Langdon, N. H., served in Captain Taylor's Horse Artillery in the war of 1812. He built the so-called Lafayette Inn in 1837. Since Lafayette came through Geneva in 1825, this is a misnomer, and the story that
Lafayette slept there is a fairytale. As a matter of fact Lafayette stopped at the crossroads near there for about twenty minutes while waiting for his cavalry escort to arrive from Phelps.

There are two small wings flanking the main temple form at right angles to it. The order of the portico is Doric, and the pediment is very light. The columns are about eight and a half diameters high, and the outer intercolumniations are two diameters wider than the inner. The latticed porches were probably added about 1850. I do not believe the second story porch to be original.

The pediment is flush-boarded, and has a small semi-elliptical window. The cupola is well designed and very similar to the one on the Boody house on Seneca Lake, just east of Geneva. An interesting variation of the cornice is that the raking cornice does not alight exactly on the line of the main cornice, but slightly inside, and there is a tiny upsweeping curve at the intersection. (See enlargements no. 28, 28a, 28b. app. 2)

Source of information: George Hawley.

BOODY HOUSE, ROSE HILL, SENECA LAKE.

This house, built in 1838, is very similar in feeling to the Lafayette Inn. It is one of the few houses with a hexastyle portico. Side wings are what I imagine the Lafayette Inn must have looked like before the addition of the latticed porch. The volutes of the Ionic columns are much larger than usual, and the doorway is very wide. The cupola is somewhat similar to that of the Inn, though heavier in its ornamentation.

TUTTLE HOUSE, GENEVA.

The Tuttle house is located on the Geneva-Canandaigua road, on the Preemption Line, across from the Lafayette Inn. The original house, raised by Tuttle in the 1840's, consisted only of the lower story and the south porch. The rest has been added on by William Fordon, the present owner, the portico about 1820. It is a two-story house made of cobblestone, stone and wood, and the second story of stucco. The main portico is Ionic, with rather heavy columns, about six and a half diameters high; the capitals are very ornate. The porch to the south has small Doric columns, and there is also a wooden porch between the columns on the second story. In the north-south pediments are palladian windows. The doorway has paneled pilasters with anthemion ornament. The lower half of the windows is new, the upper six lights may be original.

Source of information: Mr. Fordon; George Hawley.

LUTHER SAGE KELLY HOUSE, 26 WILLIAM STREET, GENEVA.

Luther Kelly was a great merchant here for many years. He was the father of Yellowstone Kelly, famous Indian scout under General Miles, and buried in Kelly Mountain, Montana.

The two-story brick house has curious semi-Egyptian, semi-Corinthian capitals on the porch facing the east. The property probably extended to Main Street. The porch may have been added later.

Source of information: George Hawley.

DR. EDDY HOUSE, WILLIAM STREET, GENEVA.

This house is the first one west of the Masonic Temple, on the south side of William Street. It is a very simple two-story building, nearly square, of brick with wood trim painted white.
The transom over the doorway is supported on well-carved brients. The door has one large panel with an egg and dart molding. The windows have stone sills and lintels.

Though the house looks older, it was built after 1870, which was the year Dr. Herbert M. Eddy, who built it, began practicing in Geneva with his father. It was copied after a house since demolished. Mrs. Prescott, wife of a Cornell professor, is the daughter of Dr. Eddy.
EASTERN VIEW OF ITHACA, TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.
ITHACA.*

Ithaca was taken from Ulysses in 1821. The village was founded by the late Simeon De Witt, surveyor-general of the state. At the height of the Greek revival period, 1845, it was a thriving town containing "upwards of seven hundred dwellings, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, one Episcopal, one Baptist, and one Dutch Reformed church, the Ithaca academy, two banks, several printing offices, a very extensive map-publishing establishment, a variety of mills and manufactories, and about four thousand inhabitants."

CORSON HOUSE, ITHACA.

Cascadilla Cottage, better known as the Corson House, stands close by the Cornell University campus in whose life it has figured so prominently. It is apparent that it was intended as a sort of double house. The well-established legend is that it was originally the house of the Giles brothers, John and Samuel. A double stairway, symmetrical under a domed skylight, leads to the upstairs, and the house is roughly symmetrical about the central east-west axis.

This fine old historical home has housed many interesting families. The evidence, both architectural and historical, seems to point to the early forties as date of construction. In 1840 Otis Eddy, whose name has been preserved in Eddy Street, and who owned and developed much of the land of what is now the eastern part of the city, sold the land to John and Samuel Giles, (and it is reasonable to suppose that the house was built soon after.) Samuel Giles was trustee of the village in 1835 and supervisor of the county in 1845. John died and in his will, dated February 1, 1864, left his share to his wife, Mary Ann Giles, who later sold out to Samuel. Samuel died (will dated Sept. 21, 1871) and left the house to his brother Ai W. Giles. Ai Giles sold the house in the following year and it changed hands several times. In 1885 the house was sold at auction to Arad S. Beach, who

*Barber and Howe, Hist. Collections of New York.
Cornice detail

Kitchen fireplace

Windows on west facade

Panelled pilasters and palmette.
sold to Hiram Corson in 1887. From that time until 1911, the year of his death, the Corson house was the gathering place of students of French and English literature, of which departments Corson was head. Corson was a personal friend of Walt Whitman, Tennyson, and Browning. He was a mystic, a romanticist and a firm believer in spiritualism.

Coney Sturgis, at present (1933) Spanish professor at Oberlin College, occupied the house from 1912 to 1918. During that time it was used by him as a boarding and preparatory school for Cornell. In 1918 Rev. Horn of the Lutheran Church moved in, and for a long time the house was used as the rectory of the church: at times services were held in the large west parlors. During the influenza epidemic of 1918, Rev. Horn opened a suite of rooms for the nurses who were busy tending cases in Cascadilla dorm.

In 1933 the house was the workshop and home of Bryant Fleming, the university's landscape architect.

On March 8, 1935, the Ithaca Journal ran an item stating that Cascadilla Manse had been bought by two alumni, Stanton Griffis of New York and Nicholas H. Noyes of Indianapolis, Ind. It was rumored that the purchase price was about $2000.00, also that the house might some day come to Cornell University. The house is now being torn down.

A few inches to the north of the center line of the house, over the landing of the double stairway, is a plastered dome with a bullseye skylight at the top. The newel posts of the stairs are solid mahogany with a curious Greek (?) volute. (See detailed enlargements nos. 29 etc. app. 2)
The woodwork has been much changed and altered, but the original spirit remains throughout. (See details of door, windows, etc., enlargements nos. 29, a, b, c, d, app. 2)

The order of the small porches in the center of the north and south facades and the flanking porches on the west facade is Ionic, very well carved and in excellent proportions. The whole building is a well-studied piece of architecture. Source of information: Ithaca Journal News, Friday, December 29, 1933, and March 8, 1935.

BANK OF NEWBURGH AND THE JUDD HOUSE, ITHACA

These two houses are included because they are the best examples of the style from which the Greek revival sprang. A comparison of these with other houses discussed shows the difference between the two styles.

Bank of Newburgh: (otherwise WHITON HOUSE)
Captain Charles Humphrey, attorney admitted to the bar in Newburgh in 1816, came to Ithaca as representative of Newburgh Bank to establish a branch in Ithaca. The bank was established in 1815 or 1819, and probably housed in a temporary building. In 1821 Simeon De Witt sold the directors a lot on Owego Street for ten cents, and on it a substantial building was erected to serve both as a bank, with its vaults in the cellar, and as a home. Luther Gere, carpenter and builder, constructed both banks (a Colonial bank building, now Atwater's Grocery, was also intended to serve this dual purpose) and served as president of both. In 1829 the Bank of Newburgh merged with the Bank of Ithaca. The original building became a private residence. For nearly forty years it was the home of John L. Whitton, prominent in the baking business in Ithaca about the middle of the last century. Subsequently the house met with misfortunes and served all sorts of purposes, becoming more and more dilapidated. It was at one time a boarding house, at another a
corset emporium, and was best known for a while as the "Blue Front Mission." In 1912 it was rescued by Rev. Edward A. George, pastor of the First Congregational Church of the city, who saw its possibilities. He had the house moved from State Street to a site back of the Presbyterian Church and, curiously enough, set up its new foundation on land which had once been a part of Captain Humphrey's garden, (whose house is discussed below.)

The door and window frames of the Newburgh Bank are panelled, the woodwork is generally fluted. The stairway is beautifully set, and approached through an archway. Some of the mantels bear on their surface semi-detached, fluted columns, all of them decorated with "sunbursts." One relic of the interior decorations remains, preserved by John L. Whiton's daughters, and to be restored to its ancient location - a set of black andirons belonging to the dining room fireplace.

The building was for many years a colonial yellow with white trimmings. Originally an uncovered, narrow porch ran across the front of the house, extending before the door and one window on each side of the door. The steps were at either end. The railing on the porch was open fluted work.

After the bank had been established, Captain Humphrey purchased another lot from Simeon De Witt, and on it built his own home, on Cayuga Street near the Presbyterian Chapel, about 1828. The Humphrey house, which is also known as the JUDD HOUSE, was built by Ira Tillotson, another
early contractor, and cost probably $1778.02. Some building costs are given, and they are interesting as a standard for present day building costs:

"Digging cellar (eight feet deep) - $9.62. Logs for columns (hand-carved pillars in front of house - $5.00.) White ash plank for thresholds - 40 cents. Twelve-foot oak timber at 5 cents a foot. Five days' mason work - $6.87. Five hands for raising house, 50 cents each. Sawed timber in house - $62.89. Carting lumber - 18 cents. 84 feet of stuff for eaves troughs at one cent a foot. 7,000 shingles - $12.35."

Humphrey died in 1850. In 1855 the house was sold by his executors, William R. and Ann E. Humphrey, to Henry Halsey for $3600.00. The Halsey family lived there for many years, and after the death of Mr. Halsey sold the house to Charles Garrett, who sold it to the present owner (1925) Dr. J. W. Judd, in 1912. This house, as well as the Bank of Newburgh, has hand-carved woodwork, mahogany stair rails. In the basement of Dr. Judd's home is a large fireplace with its kettle and crane still in place, and remains of a Dutch oven in which family baking must have been done. The present owners are restoring the details in harmony with the original plans, and some rooms are papered with interesting reproductions of designs of the period. Practically none of the original furniture remains, but Dr. and Mrs. Judd are likewise replacing it with best possible substitutes. Source of information: Ithaca Journal, October 17, 1925; and Ithaca Daily News, December 17, 1912, an article by Cynthia Morgan St. John. (See enlargements no. 30, 30a, 31. app. 2)
HOUSES ON GENEVA STREET, ITHACA.

The commercial prosperity of Ithaca before the panic of 1837, at which time many lost their fortunes, is well-illustrated in the three Greek revival houses facing on North Geneva Street. Although of the same general type, they are varied in design and proportion. The corner house, now

the Finch residence, was erected about 1830 for Edward L. Porter, by Mr. Halliday, architect and builder. The portico bears a resemblance to that of the Judd house, erected in 1828.

The middle house, built previous to 1836 by Chauncy L. Grant, has a great deal of individuality. The portico, extending only partially across the front, tends to lighten the general appearance, as do the decorative panels of the frieze in which the small windows again appear.

In the third house, built about 1840 by James A. Turner, there is a more strict adherence to the Greek temple style.

In just the short period of time which elapsed between the building of the first house and the third, we see a transition of feeling from the
Entablature and column of Turner house. 

Door detail of Turner house.

early to the later Greek revival.  
(See enlargements no. 32,33,34. App. 2)  

DEAN HOUSE, 405 TIOGA STREET, ITHACA.

"The Dean house on Tioga Street is an isolated example of the Corinthian order. It has been remodeled to its detriment and I show only the old part of the house. The porch is too shallow to be useful. The side pilasters may be criticized as being too light but the detail is very nice, especially the cast iron capitals, the decoration over the door, and the cast iron grille in the front. The cornice is light and graceful."  
While this is the only example of the Corinthian capital in Ithaca, it is by no means the only example in the region. The Masonic Hall in Union Springs and the Presbyterian Church, also in Union Springs, both have modified Corinthian orders. The carving over the door is very similar to that of the Partridge House in

* Report of Charles Morse Stotz.
Seneca Falls. The lintel, however, of the Partridge house is flat. (See enlargement no.35,a. app 2)
The cornice of the Dean house is really too simple for the elaborate capitals. The relation of the architrave to the frieze is not particularly pleasant, in that they are of very nearly the same depth. The general effect of the main temple form must have been very good before the clumsy wings were added.

GILBERT T. GARRETT HOUSE, 14 SENEECA STREET WEST, ITHACA.

This two-story temple form house of wood is particularly interesting in that it was built in 1865. Garrett, the builder, was a shipwright who built lake boats. The order of the portico was copied from the old Congregational Church across the street, which was razed 1885. In 1869 the house was sold to Peter Fish, sold the same year at auction to Mr. Cutler, a cabinet-maker in town. He willed the house to his sister, Mrs. B. T. Jervis. The rear addition dates from 1886. There is a hipped roof over the main temple form instead of the usual pediment. The sides of the house have no window openings, all light coming from the windows in the south or north facades. Another curious variation is the rather tall stylobate, (four feet) the main floor level being reached by a flight of six stone steps.
This building has often been changed, and the present tower is not original, but a replica of the original, recently added. The date of erection is 1843. It was erected under the presidency of Colonel Speed, by order of the board of trustees. J. H. Maurice, architect. James Hate, builder.

(See enlargements nos. 36, a,b. App. 2)

The small fountain on the facade is an interesting bit of cast-iron work, being slightly Gothic in feeling.
This two-story frame house was built by Captain Sheppard, who skippered a line of boats on Cayuga Lake. It is said that he brought the lumber for the house by boat from Cayuga, and that he brought twice as much lumber as he needed, and half of it was stolen before the house was built. See drawings appendix page Also enlargements nos. 37, 37a, 37b. App 2) Source of information: Mrs. Bailey, present owner.
CLINTON HOUSE, ITHACA.

"The erection of this hotel was begun in 1828 and completed in 1831 under the direction of Henry Ackley, Henry Hibbard and Jeremiah S. S. Beebe. Its builders were Luke and John Morris of Aurora. This was considered the most pretentious hotel between New York and Buffalo in the early days. It underwent the usual change, getting a mansard roof which it later lost in a fire. Ithaca Journal News March 25, 1901; March 16, 1931."*

(See enlargement no. 38, app. 2)

306 NORTH-COURT STREET, ITHACA.

Built in 1845-1850, the house is an unusual variation of the temple form. Other examples are the stage coach tavern near Newfield, and a house on Genesee Street in Auburn.
COLONIAL BUILDING, STATE STREET, ITHACA.

The building, mistakenly called "Colonial Building", now the headquarters of Atwater's Grocery, and the Dennison School of Dancing, was built by Luther Gere. Like the Bank of Newburgh, it was intended for and used as a combination bank, with its vaults in the cellar, and home.
Source of information: Discussion of Bank of Newburgh, above. Enlargement no 39, app. 2)

OLD STONE HEAP TAVERN, WEST HILL OUTSIDE ITHACA.

This was a farmhouse and later a tavern. Abner Treman stopped there on his way to his claim in Trumansburg.
(See enlargements no. 40, 40a. App 2)
Source of information: New York State marker.

VARNA METHODIST CHURCH, VARNA.

The church was built about 1835, typical of the best of small church architecture of the period.
(See enlargements no.41,app.2)
HOUSE NEAR VARNA.

Window frame from house near Varna, showing construction.

FARMHOUSE, EAST GENOA.

This house is not notable except for its rather well worked out entablature, window frames, and frieze window grill.

GENOA.

Genoa was organized as Milton in 1789, name changed to Genoa in 1808. The first settler was Clark, in 1791.

GREEK REVIVAL STORE, GENOA.
NOLAN FARM, GENOA.

The farm is situated on a hilltop at a road intersection just west of Genoa. It is a two-story wooden frame house and was built around 1840. On the small columns that support the porch roof are a rather heavy entablature, and Ionic capitals. The doorway is of the recessed type, with attenuated Ionic pillars, particularly notable because it is so near the corner. The various entablatures and capitals of the main cornice, door cornice, corner pilaster build up into a terrific mess. The grilles are good, and resemble those of the farmhouse in East Genoa, discussed above. The condition of the house is only fair, but a group of pine trees add much to the naive charm of the place.

(Source of information: Mr. and Mrs. Nolan, owners.)

HOUSE IN CHAPEL CORNERS.

Doorway of a house in Chapel Corners, one mile east of Aurora.
GREEK REVIVAL ON THE EAST SIDE OF CAYUGA LAKE, INCLUDING THE TOWNS OF SOUTH LANSING, LUDLOWVILLE, LAKE RIDGE, KINGS FERRY, WILLETS, AURORA, LEVANNA, FARLEYS, UNION SPRINGS, and CAYUGA.

CAYUGA COUNTY:

"Cayuga county was formed from Onondaga in 1799; but other counties have since been taken from it. Greatest length N. and S. 55, greatest breadth E. and W. 23 miles. Upon the south the surface rises into ridges along Cayuga Lake, the Owasco Lake and inlet, and the Skaneateles Lake. The disposition of the waters shows an irregular surface. The popular ridge, east of Cayuga Lake, rises in some places to 600 feet above, but has a gentle slope toward the lake, displaying finely cultivated farms. The easterly declivity of this and other hills is more abrupt. On the north of Auburn, the country is comparatively level, yet has a rolling appearance from the many large gravel hills scattered over the plain, assuming in many places the semblance of stupendous mounds formed by art. This gravel has much limestone, and produces excellent wheat. Few portions of the state possess more fertile lands, or can boast of higher cultivation. In all the fruits of the climate, this country is prolific. About two-thirds of the land is under improvement. The southern portion is most thickly settled. The Cayuga Lake, which forms a large part of the western boundary, is a beautiful sheet of water 36 miles long and from 1 to 4 broad. The country is divided into 22 towns, population 50,364.(1845)*

CENTERS OF INTEREST, AND VARIATIONS IN STYLE AND CONSTRUCTION.

The style seems to have had its fullest development at Union Springs. "Union Springs, so called from two springs, whose united waters form a use-

*Barber and Howe, HIST, COLL. OF NEW YORK.
ful mill stream, laid out in 1813 on the Cayuga Lake ten miles s. W. from Auburn, has about fifty dwellings."*

The preceding description is somewhat inadequate. Union Springs boasted, in the thirties of the last century, several excellent quarries employing about 250 men, including forty or fifty stone cutters, whose skill is attested by the two Doric columns on the old Howland house and other local stone work. These quarries supplied much of the stone for the Erie Canal. It is interesting to note, also, that the pavement on lower Broadway comes from there. There were also gypsum mines, a foundry, two mills, one of which still is used, though operated now by steam power, and producing bakelite auto parts instead of flour. There was a boat yard which made canal boats, there was an iron foundry, a ferry across the lake, and a port from which the grain of the countryside was shipped up the lake. Later there was a brick yard and a planing mill. In the building which is now the Frontenac Rod and Gun Club and before that was a residence, was at one time an exclusive girls' school. The Seventh-Day Adventist school on the hill back of town was a Quaker Academy founded by the many Quakers who settled the region. With the decline of the lake traffic, and general rerouting of the arteries of travel, caused by the railroads and the automobile, Union Springs has dwindled to a population of 700, but enough of the wealth that was gained in the last century has remained to keep the buildings in decent repair.

Going up the east side of the lake from Ithaca, one notices almost immediately some changes in the style of the houses. There are innumerable farmhouses in the style which seems to have carried pretty much the same throughout the state, (See illustrations) but in the more pretentious houses there are several notable changes. First,

*Barber and Howe, HIST. COLL. OF NEW YORK.
the temple style is abandoned and the broad side of the house faces the road. From the broad side there projects a small portico. The pitch of the pediment tends to be slightly higher than in the Elmira district, and the Ionic order is used more often and more gracefully. More and better stone is used, there being many buildings completely of stone between Aurora and Union Springs. Stairways take less room and are gracefully curved or spiral. Many minor differences become evident. Doorways are more graceful, carving is more delicate, approaching Colonial elegance.

The stonework of the region is massive and usually quite irregular. (See illustration) Rock is only a few feet below the surface and foundations have rarely settled more than fractions of inches. Wood was apparently plentiful: several houses have floorboards 22 inches wide and two inches thick, smooth on one side and hewn on the other. The plaster work was not of the best. Most houses which at one time had coved moldings around the ceiling have had to remove these moldings and put in beaverboard. The iron work in hinges, cranes, door handles, etc. in many cases remains and is much like the early Colonial work of Connecticut. Brick work of the period looks as though the workmen had just cleaned it and left a week ago.
JAMES B. WALKER HOUSE, LAKE RIDGE, ROUTE 348.

This house, situated between Ludlowville and Lake Ridge, was built shortly after 1830. The original farm consisted of two hundred acres. The present occupant is Mrs. Mary A. Woolley.

The house, made of pine wood, was probably erected by a builder from Aurora or Springport. The style is quite heavy looking Doric, and the entablature has prominent mutules. There is a small parapet over the porch roof, and the pediment of the portico has quite a steep slope. The window frames have a slight batter, and the windows have a small superimposed pediment with modified dentils. The small balcony window under the center of the portico in the second story was probably added later. The shuttered doorway, which is nine feet tall, has battered jambs.

There is a large kitchen fireplace, four by three feet by two feet deep. The stair hall is ample, the stairs are three feet wide, with curiously turned spindles and newel post. (See sketch below) The floors in the parlors at the front are covered with the original fabric. Among the furnishings are two good mahogany drop leaf tables, one Empire. In general the house is in good condition. The floors need leveling. The exterior, which is painted yellow with white trim, will need
paint soon.

The landscaping is rather pretentious. At one time there was a curving carriage drive at the front, and a side garden and planned outbuildings at the back. The kitchen yard is paved with huge flagstones.

Source of information: The housekeeper for Mrs. Woolley, has lived all her life in the vicinity. (See enlargement no. 42, 42a. App.2)
ALPERT FARM, TWO MILES SOUTH OF KINGS FERRY.

This one and a half story wooden frame house, mistakenly called "Colonial Home" on a sign before it, was built about 1830. Its owner is Miss Alpert, but the name of the original owner is not known.

On the southwest side of the house is a small Doric porch of no particular beauty. Over this porch are good grilles of cast iron. The doorway is of a simple type, with side and transom lights. The windows have straight sides, the jambs are not battered.

The fireplace in the house is rather too tall for its width, which gives a rather bad effect. The stairs, which are spiral, have maple handrails and newel post. (See enlargement no. The floors have wide planks. The trim is very heavy and awkward. (See sketch) The furnishings are very bad, but the condition of the house on the whole is not bad, though the exterior needs paint and the interior refinishing.
Source of information: Miss Alpert.

BRADLEY HOUSE I, 1 MILE SOUTH OF KINGS FERRY.

This one and a half story wooden frame house was built about 1836. Its original owner is not known, the house at present belonging to Mr. T. F. Bradley, who also owns a house in Kings Ferry. (See discussion below) The portico projecting from the long side is of very graceful small Ionic order.
The column capitals are badly fitted, which may indicate that they were made in Union Springs and sent here to be put up. The doorway is of the recessed type, with side and transom lights and two small attenuated Ionic pillars in the thickness of the wall. The windows are very simple, and the jambs have no batter. The grilles on the facade and north side are excellent.

In the interior, the trim is not elaborate. The fireplace is not original, and the floors have recently been replaced. The furnishings are modern, and the whole condition of the house is very good. It is being refinished even now. The exterior is painted white.

Source of information: Carpenter on the refinishing job.
(See enlargement no. 43,43a. app.2)
The second Bradley house, built about 1834 or -5, is located west of the main intersection in King’s Ferry. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are both schoolteachers. The name of the original occupant is not known. The house is a two-story frame one having a Doric porch at the side, and an Ionic recessed door. The droopy capitals are due to a curious misunderstanding of architectural refinement. (see sketch) The doorway gives a very rich effect. (See enlargement). The panels have bead and reel molding, the bar under the side lights egg and dart, and the transom bar has a palmette design carved upon it. There are curious wood consoles at the side of the steps. (See sketch.) The frieze windows have wooden grilles which have gone to pieces.

The gracefully curved stairs of this house are a delight to the eye. They are painted white, with a mahogany hand rail and newel post, against an effective background: The curved hall is papered with a brown paper figured with decorative gold hunting horns. In fact, the whole interior is in excellent taste. There is one very fine old chair of elegant thin design, with a thin inlaid strip of lighter wood. The floors are wide pine board, the