

Connective Corridor Historic Walking Path Highlights

1. **Site of the Home of Jesse Truesdell Peck**, first chairman of the Syracuse University Board who played an instrumental role in locating the University on its present site. The house was later acquired by the University and served as a residence for James R. Day, SU's chancellor from 1894 to 1922.
2. **Temple Society of Concord**, present synagogue was built in 1910 but it is the oldest continuous Jewish congregation in Syracuse, dating to 1841. It is the last temple remaining in this part of the city whose roots are in the traditional Jewish neighborhood that stood to its immediate west.
3. **Grace Episcopal Church** dates to 1876 and was designed by one of Syracuse's earliest architects of note, Horatio Nelson White.
4. **University Methodist Church**, present structure replaced earlier Victorian church destroyed in spectacular fire of 1914.
5. **National Guard Armory** and former site of the Syracuse Academy/Onondaga Orphan Asylum, which was erected originally in 1835. The school lasted until 1845 and then was converted into orphanage. Its height and hilltop location made it one of the early landmarks in Syracuse for boats approaching from the east on the Erie Canal.
Genesee Grande Hotel. Its first iteration was in 1957 at the Mohawk Manor Motel, a classic suburban style motel. Mohawk Manor replaced the M. Crouse Klock estate, a 42-room mansion that was designed in 1908 by noted architect Albert Brockway in the Georgian Revival style, one of Brockway's larger commissions. Klock was a local millionaire connected to the famous Crouse Family of Syracuse. Home was the setting in 1929 of one of the great society weddings in Syracuse history. Also the tragic scene in 1924 of an accidental fire that killed Nannie Klock, Crouse's wife. Klock mansion replaced an earlier Greek Revival mansion, built in 1844 by Aaron Burt. Burt was a leading citizen in the early village days of Syracuse and his estate was quite extensive, covering today what is the entire block and extending south to the University. He also served as a superintendent on the Erie Canal for construction and maintenance from 1816 until 1837. He then turned his attention to railroads, serving as a commissioner for the Syracuse & Utica RR, the first to arrive in Syracuse. He oversaw construction of the railroad. He also was one of the founders of the Syracuse Academy in 1835.
6. Toward the **SE corner of the Forman Park** is a geographic point of interest. It is where two survey lines crossed in 1825. The first is a boundary line of the 1804 Walton Tract, a sale of state salt lands that allowed for the settlement and development of the nucleus of Syracuse. The second line marks the eastern edge of the 1825 village of Syracuse.
7. On the north side of Forman Park, at **717 East Genesee Street**, there stands one of only three survivors of the large Victorian homes that once surrounded Forman Park. Two are located just west of the Parkview Hotel but have had modern additions added to their facades so that the original homes are almost completely obscured. However, the **Abraham Kraft House** to the immediate east of the Hotel, although also modified, still retains a reasonable semblance of its Second Empire style.
8. **Forman Park** is clearly one of the earliest "park" landscapes in Syracuse, having been created as a public square in 1839. Originally the space was bisected at a NW-SE angle by the turnpike, which preceded it, today's Genesee Street. The two small triangles were privately owned and, led by one of the owners, Lewis Redfield, the others were convinced to donate the land to the village for a park. Redfield recommended it be named Forman Park, after Joshua Forman, the

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- individual often considered the “father” of Syracuse. Later, Redfield’s daughter erected the monument to her father and Forman, his friend, at the park’s western end. The monument also includes the figure of a Native American with a bundle of five arrows to signify the unbreakable strength of the Iroquois Confederacy. Clearly, this monument needs further interpretation for visitors to understand the significance of the three figures. At one time, the center of the park also boasted an elaborate, Victorian cast iron fountain.
9. **First Church of Christ Scientist**, a circular landmark erected in 1923 to the designs of local architect Gordon Wright. Probably the most significant architectural landmark in the area of Forman Park, unless one is an admirer of the 1960s Holiday Inn roots of the Renaissance Hotel. Just about where the Federal Credit Union addition stands to the immediate west of the church, once stood the **home of William Metcalfe Clarke** (1800-1884). Clarke was one of Syracuse’s most strident abolitionists and he is well documented as a participant in Underground Railroad activities. It is likely the home located here may have sheltered fugitive slaves. He lived here from 1849 until 1866.
 10. **Site of the Rosenbloom House**. Now occupied by a parking lot, this site on the south side of Forman Park was the long-time home of a prominent Jewish Family. Solomon Rosenbloom arrived in Syracuse from Bavaria in 1847. He first worked as a peddler, like many Jewish immigrants of that era, but was skilled in the shoemaker’s trade and eventually established a shoe store downtown. Along with his sons, he grew that into a large dry goods store chain. Solomon also was one of the founders of the Adath Jeshurun Congregation, a temple that split from Concord in 1864, but later re-joined it in the early 20th century.
 11. **Route 81 Underpass**. These challenging viaducts are the center of debate as their future is currently being debated. Prior to the construction of the Interstate, this area boasted lush, towering elm trees in front of stately Victorian homes, one of which was the long-term home of Archimedes Russell, one of Syracuse’s most prolific, late 19th century architects.
 12. **Original site of the Caleb Davis House in 1851** was at the NE corner of McBride and Genesee, essentially on the front lawn of Peck Hall. This has significance to the Underground Railroad, as this was the site where the fugitive slave, William Henry, was hid for several days following his rescue by ardent abolitionists from the custody of federal marshals in Clinton Square – the famous Jerry Rescue of October 1, 1851.
 13. The two large buildings occupying the block facing East Genesee and immediately west of Rt. 81 were originally built to house facilities of Syracuse University’s College of Medicine. The first west of Rt. 81 is **Reid Hall**, built in 1914, which also housed a dispensary. The older one, farther west, is **Peck Hall**, built in 1896. Previously residences occupied the site.
 14. **Site of Chemical Company #1 Firehouse** approximately corresponds to the N-S sidewalk between the two driveways on the south side of the 500 block of East Genesee. Although Syracuse has had many fire station buildings in its history, this one was somewhat unique in that it was privately financed by a wealthy individual named Hamilton S. White. He had grown up across the street in the still-standing Greek Revival house built by his father. White, although a businessman, had a passionate interest in fire-fighting and served as a city fire commissioner and honorary chief. He had a firehouse built on this site and lavishly furnished in Victorian trappings. White promoted a number of fire-fighting and alarm devices using the latest technology of the day, often financed with his

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- own resources. He died in 1899 in a fire-fighting incident and a monument to White was erected in the west end of Fayette Park.
15. **Site of St. Joseph's French Catholic Church** is located approximately where the driveway to the Bank of America building is currently situated. This brick structure began in the late 1840s as a Baptist Church but was converted in 1869 to a Roman Catholic Church with a base congregation of parishioners who were of French-Canadian ancestry. It was lost to urban renewal in the 1960s, a loss that was mourned by many downtown workers and those descendants of its founders who looked on it fondly. By the 1960s, its existence was the most tangible reminder remaining that Syracuse once had a small but distinct French-Canadian immigrant population.
 16. **The angled, NW-SE orientation of East Genesee Street's 500 Block** is the most visible location along the Corridor's overlay of Genesee Street where the non-grid route of the original turnpike can be experienced. Genesee is the oldest thoroughfare in downtown, dating to 1805. It pre-dates the first street survey that laid Syracuse out as a simple grid street pattern in the early 19th century. This "branch" of the Seneca turnpike angled up from the main route that ran south of Syracuse. Its route was determined more by issues of topography. However, village surveyors oriented the street grid in a basic north-south and east-west pattern. The turnpike became Genesee Street, left to run at an angle across the grid in a number of spots, creating some odd triangles along the way. Over time, those triangular plots were taken over by parks (Forman and Fayette) or urban renewal's efforts to make bigger blocks for redevelopment, and Genesee got "straightened" here and there or cut into segments.
 17. **The Hamilton White House** was originally built for banker, investor and railroad promoter Hamilton White. The house was one of many large residences belonging to prominent families, which surrounded Fayette Park. The Greek Revival building was extensively renovated in 1980 and is now used for commercial office space. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
 18. **Fayette Firefighter Memorial Park** For more than 150 years, this site has been an open public green space, originally set aside as a public square for residents of what was then known as the Village of Syracuse. The area became a fashionable residential district, hosting some of the finest homes in town. Commonly known as Fayette Park, this 1.2 acre park has been known as Centre Square (1827), LaFayette Park (1838), and Fayette Park (1917). The Syracuse Common Council officially changed the park's name to Fayette Firefighters Memorial Park on October 10, 1972, to honor and recognize those Syracuse firefighters killed in the line of duty. The park features three memorials to fallen firefighters, including the 19-foot tall Phillip Eckel Memorial, dedicated to the Syracuse Fire Chief who lost his life in 1886; the memorial to Hamilton S. White who died fighting a fire in 1899, and the Monument to Firemen in memory of the eight men who perished in the 1939 Collins Block fire. In 1985, a fire bell dating from 1871 was added to the park and presently hangs from a 12-foot tall bell tower
 19. **Park Central Church** - The current building, opposite Fayette Firefighters Memorial Park, was built in 1872. Its design is the work of famed Syracuse architect, Archimedes Russell. The Henninger Memorial organ, installed in 1967, is one of the finest instruments of its kind in Central New York.
 20. **Teall Carriage House** - A bay window has been added but the old loft windows and doors have been retained in the original style. Typically, in a structure such

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- as this, the carriage used on Sundays and for special occasions was lifted by pulley to the second floor for storage. Grain and hay were also raised into the loft through a smaller door-window combination to the left of the center door. A stable for horses and grooms quarters were on the ground floor where the everyday carriage was kept. A wrought iron stairway leads to the loft. The carriage house was extensively remodeled in 1977 and now houses a salon.
21. **The Hills Building** is a local example of efforts by architects in the 1920s to adapt Gothic designs to tall buildings. The Hills building was designed by Melvin King. The structure is primarily a "Metropolitan" style with its roof line setbacks, but is ornamented with many Gothic design elements to the point of having an elaborate but stylistically misplaced gargoyle.
 22. **St. Paul's Cathedral** - Designed by Henry Dudley of New York, the Cathedral is the third home of an Episcopal congregation founded in 1826. This beautifully severe, English Gothic composition of Onondaga limestone culminates in a 225-foot stone spire with a 7-foot cross at the top – a remarkable example of masonry skill. The Anglican-style interior features glazed brick and intricately carved woodwork and stained glass windows, including one fashioned and signed by the famed Tiffany Company. This church has had little alteration from its original design and was designated a cathedral in 1972.
 23. **311 Montgomery Street** - This building was erected in 1895 for the CNY Telephone & Telegraph Company. The sophisticated adaptation of Italian Renaissance Revival was designed by Henry Wilkinson to mask the commercial nature of the building on a primarily residential street. A bicycle storage room was provided for employees who commuted by that popular 1890's mode. Now used as residential and office space, the building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
 24. **Onondaga Historical Association** - In 1906, after only 10 years occupying the building (above) at 311 Montgomery Street, the telephone company needed a larger structure and built this five-story Second Renaissance Revival building. Several residences were razed to make room for the building, including one that Horatio Nelson White designed and lived in. The light colored brick façade is embellished with fine stonework. One of the most distinctive features of the building is the bold cornice with a series of lions' heads, which symbolize the sun and its powers in Renaissance architecture. The operators who worked at the telephone company were trained to use the new dial telephone, which arrived in Syracuse in the 1920s. The building now houses the Onondaga Historical Association's general History Museum, Research Center, and Museum Store.
 25. **The Carnegie Building** was designed by Syracuse architect James A. Randall as Syracuse's first public library. It housed 40,000 volumes. The project was made possible by a \$200,000 donation from Andrew Carnegie. The building is constructed of Indiana limestone and Italian marble. The round-arched entrance is flanked by colossal columns. The sculptured medallions and heavy keystones above the window are typical features of the Beaux Arts style.
 26. **The First Baptist Church & Mizpah Tower** - Architect Gordon Wright designed this building for a unique combination of religious and commercial uses in the English Gothic style, typified by its pointed arch. The tower is modeled after that of the Canterbury Cathedral. The First Baptist and Central Baptist churches were organized in 1821 and 1848, respectively, and consolidated in 1910. In 1912, the congregation moved into this church. In 1981, the tower was struck by lightning, prompting the removal of its spires.

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27. **The Cathedral of Immaculate Conception** (formerly St. Mary's Catholic Church) - Four different architects contributed to the design of the Cathedral. Michael J. O'Connor designed the main part of the building. The church was dedicated and the cornerstone laid in November of 1874. The sanctuary and towers were added in 1903 and 1906 respectively, designed by Archimedes Russell. Because the bell tower would not support the weight of a 30,000-pound cast iron bell, many years later electronic Flemish carillons were installed. The adjacent rectory was built in 1913 by James Randall and the added baptistery was completed in 1958, designed by James Curtin. The spectacular Rose Window, above the entrance to the church facing Columbus Circle, has a cluster of eight highly embellished windows. These Lancet windows remained hidden from sight for many years by a protective covering for the organ pipes. They were rediscovered in 1978 when the church restored the organ and interior of the building.
28. **Columbus Monument and Fountain** - Erected in 1934, the monument centered on Columbus Circle was unveiled to a crowd of 40,000 people. The 11-foot bronze statue atop the monument was sculpted in Florence, Italy by Lorenzo Baldi and financed by Syracusans of Italian descent. It faces west since this is the direction in which Columbus sailed to America. The surrounding fountain is by James Dwight Baum, who supervised the entire project. A popular outdoor meeting and luncheon spot, the circle is surrounded by several of Syracuse's architectural jewels. Columbus Circle is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the buildings immediately surrounding the circle form one of Syracuse's Preservation Districts.
29. **The Fourth County Courthouse's** cornerstone was laid in 1904. The building opened to the public on the first day of 1907. The grand scale and intricate stonework typify this Beaux Arts building, a style popular for public buildings at the turn of the century. Also common is the projecting central portico, which faces Columbus Circle. Syracuse architects Archimedes Russell and Melvin King further dramatized the entry with a large copper dome and grand staircase. The main lobby, also called the atrium, has marble columns and marble floors. It is finished in dull gold and blues with an ornamental plaster work and beveled glass. Four murals by William Dodge depict incidents in the lives of Minnehaha, Hiawatha, Pere LeMoyné and Asa Danforth. Three symbols of law and justice on murals at the head of the main marble 30 staircase are the work of Gustave Gutgemon.
30. **Wesleyan Methodist Church** - The oldest religious building in the city was built in 1874 in the simple style of a Greek Revival meetinghouse. The congregation was formed in 1843 by a group of Methodists who separated from the parent church because it would not take a stand against slavery. Many abolitionists had a hand in organizing the congregation. Alterations were made to the building in 1877 and in 1910. The brick was painted and stained glass was put in the windows. The tower was added later. During renovations in 1994, African-style carvings were found on the cellar walls, lending credence to the theory that this building was a stop on the Underground Railroad. The carvings are now on display at the Onondaga Historical Association Museum.
31. **The John H. Mulroy Civic Center**, completed in 1976, contains a 2117-seat concert hall, a 463-seat studio theater and a 300-seat community room. With superb acoustics, it is an ideal performance space for symphony and opera. Many touring Broadway shows and national recording artists perform at the Civic Center.

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32. **The Onondaga County War Memorial** is dedicated to men and women of Onondaga County who served in the armed services. Designed by Edgerton & Edgerton, the cornerstone was laid in 1950 by the Gold Star Mothers of Onondaga County. When it was completed the following year, it was considered one of the finest multi-purpose buildings in the country and an engineering feat. The main hall, which is 250 feet long, 138 feet wide, and 60 feet high is spanned by a roof of poured concrete that does not require interior supports. The names of 50,000 veterans are on the walls of the promenade, and the names of 55 battles are boldly inscribed on the exterior.
33. **The Everson Museum**, named after its principal benefactor, Helen S. Everson, was designed by architect I.M. Pei – his first museum commission. The building is arranged as a squared pinwheel consisting of four cantilevered gallery blocks around a sculpture court. These forms were poured in concrete, the surface of which has a hammered finish to bring out its pink granite aggregate. The adjacent reflection pool offers another perspective of the building. The Everson is considered to be one of the ten most architecturally-exciting museums in the country. The Everson houses a substantial collection of contemporary and traditional artworks, including nationally-recognized examples of Asian and American pottery, European porcelains, and American salt-glazed stoneware.
34. **Dey's Plaza** - The main structure of this five-building complex was constructed in 1893 for Dey Brothers Department Store. It was designed by noted architect, Archimedes Russell in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, using post and beam construction. Dey's was the leading retail store in Syracuse at the time. The first four stories contained sales floors and company offices. The fifth floor was used to store stock. Much of the sixth floor housed the factory of the Dey's Patents Company, which manufactured timekeeping equipment. Over a 76-year period, the store underwent periodic renovations to expand its footprint and stay contemporary. In 1969, a year-long renovation added 40,000 square feet by connecting the store to adjacent buildings on East Jefferson and South Warren streets. Also at this time, the entire building façade, including windows, was covered with 66,000 square feet of sparkling white marble and embellished with a large-scale Dey Brothers logo in their signature blue. After the store's demise in 1995, the building was converted into a modern office building and the original facade was restored. Today, after another renovation, building features first floor retail and upscale residential apartments on the upper floors.
35. **The Syracuse Area Landmark Theatre**, built in 1927 at a cost of \$1.4 million, was the result of a collaboration between Marcus Loew and architect Thomas W. Lamb. Lamb, a prolific and imaginative architect, created an Indo-Persian "fantasy world." In the magnificent lobbies and auditorium, rich reds and golds are accented with ornate marble, terrazzo, tapestries, exotic furnishings and filigreed chandeliers, including one designed by Louis Tiffany. Featuring a sweeping grand staircase, a grand promenade, a gilded vault and a proscenium arch, this magnificent theatre was saved from demolition in 1977 by an outpouring of public support. The 2,900 seat theatre has excellent stage facilities and superb acoustics. One of only a handful of such gems remaining in the United States, the building has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Landmark Theatre stage house was expanded in 2011 to accommodate Broadway-sized theater productions.
36. **The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Station** was built in 1941. Architect Frederick B. O'Connor's modern, streamlined design was symbolic of speed and transportation. Constructed with a polished granite base, buff colored

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- brick and limestone trim, the building was touted as “completely fireproof.” Trains ran on elevated tracks behind the building that were built in the 1930s when new regulations prohibited rail lines from running at street level through the city. The Station served passengers until 1958. The front extension was added around 1961.
37. **The Jefferson Street Armory**, completed in 1907, was the third armory to be built on the site. Constructed of brick and limestone, it originally contained a drill hall, rifle and pistol ranges, a riding shed and a stable for horses. The structure is actually three buildings in one. The oldest building, on the west side, was once used to quarter the cavalry. The building on the east side housed the infantry. The two buildings were connected with the construction of an arched roof auditorium. As a result of the original deed that conveyed the land to the State, the grounds that surround the Armory are public property and known as Jefferson Park. The armory is now home to the Museum of Science and Technology (MOST) and boasts an IMAX Theater among its attractions.
 38. **The Jefferson Clinton Hotel** was built in 1927 and designed by Syracuse architect Gustavus Young. It was one of approximately 20 hotels in the Armory Square area that serviced the railroads. With 11 floors, it was the tallest structure of its time. When standing on the western corner, the building’s unusual shape presents the illusion of a façade with nothing behind it. Now the hotel features 60 well-appointed luxury suites.
 39. **Butler Building** - A distinguishing feature of this commercial building with its cast-iron storefront, is the vertical groupings of windows under arches. This widely used design feature was introduced by H.H. Richardson, and developed by Henri Louis Sullivan, both noted architects. The pilasters with ornate capitals separating window bays are Neo-Classical Revival elements.
 40. **307-313 South Clinton Street** - These two buildings were constructed in 1874. The smaller structure on the right served as a factory with lodgings, probably for its workers, on the upper floors. The building on the left was occupied by the Galvanized Iron Works as a foundry. The fifth floor and cornice were added in the early 1900s. The building later housed Milton’s Furniture Mart with office space above.
 41. **The Neal and Hyde Building**, a striking example of the Richardson Romanesque style, was designed by architect Asa L. Merrich and built in 1883. It served as a dry goods warehouse and store for wholesalers William Neal and Salem Hyde until the mid-1900s. The keystone in the central arch bears Salem Hyde’s initials. Original gabled towers were removed from the roof line in the 1950s. This impressive structure was renovated in 1999 and today houses offices and a restaurant.
 42. **The Bentley-Settle Building** was erected in 1895 as a warehouse for the BentleySettle wholesale grocery firm. Its advertisement is still visible on the west façade of the building. The firm was organized in 1896 when R.E. Bentley purchased interests of wholesale grocers G.N. Crouse & Company, and continued as a wholesale business until 1973. In the mid-1970s, a group of artists and early pioneers of Armory Square occupied studio space on the upper floors, before opening Eureka Studios at 210 Walton Street. The Bentley-Settle Building underwent a complete renovation in 1987.
 43. **128 Walton Street** was constructed in the 1860s. The building was originally a horse stable for a building on West Fayette Street. Note the second level hayloft door where bales were stored for the horses on the first floor. The façade was embellished with fine brick detailing.

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44. **144 Walton Street** - This building was built around 1903 to house a carriage repair shop. In the 1920s, the structure was altered to accommodate a gas station. In 1987, it was transformed into offices and retail shops.
45. **Armory Square** traces its beginnings to 1804 when Abraham Walton purchased a 50-acre plot that became known as the "Walton Tract." The area's proximity to the Erie Canal and major rail lines made it an ideal location for industrial operations. Most of the neighborhood's historic buildings were constructed between 1860 and 1890 as factories and warehouses. At the turn of the century, the area was densely built up and bustling with activity. There were more than 20 hotels in the neighborhood. With the closing of the Erie Canal in 1917 and the decline of the railroads in the 1930s, businesses relocated or ceased operation and the area also declined. Between 1940 and 1960, many buildings were vacated and left to deteriorate, others were torn down. A decade later, with national emphasis on revitalizing the urban environment, the rebirth of Armory Square began. Today, Armory Square has blossomed into one of Upstate New York's brightest examples of urban renaissance.
46. **The Hall-McChesney Building** was built in two sections, one in 1892 and the other in 1906. If you look closely, you can see the architectural differences in the two sections. It was named for the Hall-McChesney Publishing and Printing Company, which first occupied it. At the start of the Armory Square revitalization in the late 1970s, this was the first building to be rehabilitated for new uses. Edward Butler purchased the building and created residential, office, and restaurant space.
47. **The Misener Building** - This commercial block was erected in 1873 for the Gray Brothers Boot and Shoe Factory. Note the painted sign still visible above the third story advertising Gray Shoes. The building was purchased in the 1920s by the Misener Company, a manufacturer of circular saws. The new owners constructed the three-story addition on the west side of the building in 1930. Steel-frame construction on the addition made the large windows possible. This along with fire-proofing, made the 20th century factory safer and more efficient than its 19th century predecessors. Today the mixed-use block features retail space on the first level and luxury residential space upstairs.
48. **The Eureka Crafts** building was originally constructed in 1850 as a horse stable. It is one of the oldest structures in the Armory Square District. In the 1950s, the company that owned the brick building advertised its product by covering the exterior with aluminum sheeting. The building now houses a craft store and studio space. The present occupants include artists and craftspeople who were among the first to move to Armory Square at the time of its rebirth in the mid-1970s.
49. **The McArthur, Wirth & Cooney Building** was fire damaged, slated for demolition, and called an eyesore. This building now brightens the western-most border of the Armory Square historic district near Onondaga Creek. Onondaga Dynamo Works built and first occupied this three-story warehouse. McArthur, Wirth & Cooney, a supplier of tools and machinery for butchers and packers, owned the building for most of the 20th century. It was renovated in 1990 and most recently in 2010.
50. **Millpond Landing** was originally built for wholesale grocer A.S. Coan & Company as a three-story building in 1878. Syracuse architect Horatio Nelson White was the designer. In 1896 a fourth story was added. During much of the 20th century, Lerman Carpet Corporation owned and used the building as a warehouse. Later it was occupied by Onondaga Paper & Twine Company. The

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- structure was rehabilitated in 1989 and given new life as an office and retail building.
51. **The Warehouse** – The Warehouse is a former storage warehouse, dating back to the neighboring railroad yards and then the Syracuse-based Dunk and Bright Furniture Company. It was purchased in 2005 by Syracuse University which renovated the building by Syracuse alumnus Richard Gluckman of New York City-based Gluckman Mayner Architects. It is currently home to the School of Design of the College of Visual and Performing Arts and the Goldring Arts Journalism Program. The renovated structure provides flexible space for design studios, classrooms, and offices for the School of Design, while providing a downtown venue for public lectures, exhibitions, and galleries. The Warehouse marks the western boundary of the Connective Corridor, the cultural arts pathway connecting the main campus of Syracuse University to downtown and Armory Square. It underscores the growing momentum for the revitalization of downtown Syracuse.
 52. **The Stag Hotel** - This Italianate building is the oldest in the row of seven structures that constituted this block. It was one of the first hotels in the district, built around 1870 as the City Hotel and functioned as a hotel through 2011. Note the fine brickwork along the cornice line and above the window openings.
 53. **The Crown Hotel** - Although it bears the name Hotel McAuliffe, this building is known as the Crown Hotel. Built in 1876, it was one of approximately 20 hotels in the area that accommodated the booming railroad industry. This hotel was located directly across the street from the New York Central Railroad station, which was torn down in the 1950s. The Crown Hotel was rehabilitated in 1990 for a restaurant and office space.
 54. **The Labor Temple Building**, built by local businessmen Jacob and Charles Crouse in 1887, was originally known as the Crouse Building. It housed the Penfeld & Wilcox Bedding manufacturers. Around 1927, it became the office location for various local labor unions, which prompted the name change. A severe fire ravaged the building in 1948. In 1984, developers Robert Doucette and George Curry restored the structure for retail, office and residential space adhering to federal preservation standards.
 55. **The Hogan Block** - This commercial block was built in 1895 by attorney Thomas Hogan in two stages to house a warehouse, a retail business, and a restaurant. Charles Colton designed it in the Second Renaissance Revival style. A characteristic feature is the different articulation of each floor. Extensive renovations from 1985 to 1987 have created new space for retail, offices, and residential uses.
 56. **The Seubert & Warner Building** - Local architect Charles Colton designed this building for Seubert and Warner, manufacturers of cigars in 1875. Later the Garret Paper Company operated here for many years. The first edition of the Syracuse Herald newspaper was printed in this building on January 14, 1877.
 57. **The Piper Phillips Block** was constructed around 1872 as a residential hotel for railroad employees. Originally, a horse stable connected the building with the Bentley-Settle Building on Walton Street. The two structures remain connected through an interior corridor. After the railroads left downtown in 1930s, this building and many others were left vacant for years. Extensive renovations were completed in 1987 creating upgraded office and retail space.
 58. **The Donohue Building** was constructed around 1885 by Syracuse physician Florince Q. Donohue to serve as an office and residence. The grouping of windows and the variety of textures makes this building a good example of

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- ornate Queen Ann style. Noteworthy is the ornate gable with two circular windows.
59. **The Kirk Hotel Building** - This and other nearby buildings were owned at one time by Syracuse after investing in railroad stock. Although most of it was constructed around 1870, the top floor was added in 1910 and is made of pressed metal. This residential hotel was one of many hotels and boarding houses built in response to thriving railroad activities in the area.
 60. **The White Memorial Building** was built in 1876 and designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee. This High Victorian Gothic style building was constructed by the sons of Hamilton and Horace White. Particularly noteworthy for its elaborately sculpted entry, complete with gargoyles; the iron cresting atop its slate roof; the pointed arches over the third story windows; and the decorative bands of black and sand colored brick contrasting with the dark red brick background. For almost a century, H.J. Howe Jewelers occupied the front corner of the building. The White Memorial Building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
 61. **The University Building** - Built by Syracuse University in 1897 on donated land, this Renaissance Revival building was originally a combined commercial venture and quarters for the University's Law School. The University has since sold its interest, but the name remains. It featured small ground floor shops that faced the street, with a grand foyer and stairway leading to the main public floor above. The very high arched windows on the main floor are typical of the style. Above this are office floors, topped by an elaborate metal cornice.
 62. **The SA&K Building**, originally known as the Granger Block, is a unique triangular structure that completely fills the block on which it stands. First built in 1842, the building burned in 1849, was rebuilt, and burned a second time. The present building was completed in 1867 with four floors. Three more floors were added in 1894. In 1898 the law firm of Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy purchased the building, and it became known as the SA&K Building. Presently, the building is referred to as City Hall Commons and has an attached glass atrium.
 63. **The Larned Building**, designed by Horatio White and erected in 1869, was one of the most prestigious office blocks in Syracuse for several decades. Originally, the building was crowned with a mansard roof, but this was altered in the early 1890s. The window treatment still echoes the Second Empire style. The Larned Building was named for Capt. Samuel Larned who ran a boat line on the Erie Canal. He bought the site in 1830 and built a hotel which was eventually destroyed by fire. His sons built the present structure. When another fire destroyed the building's interior, developers cleverly used the exterior façade to conceal a new parking garage.
 64. **The Old Post Standard Building** was originally built for a confectioner in 1884. This building was designed to fit a narrow commercial lot. It is an adaptation of the Richardsonian Romanesque-style, with decorative molded brick spandrels between floors. The Syracuse Post published its first issue here on July 10, 1894 then merged with The Standard paper, publishing the first Post-Standard on January 1, 1899. The entire façade of the building was remodeled during the merger. Note the symbol in the gabled pediment near the roof line. It represents a typesetter's pick, a tool used in preparing type for printing.
 65. **The Snow Drug Company Building** was designed in the Second Empire style for a narrow street façade. Built in 1870, it has a slate mansard roof with circular dormer windows. Features such as arched window openings, contrasting colors, and incised ornamentation, illustrate post-Civil War architecture.

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66. **The Franklin Buildings**, constructed in 1834, consisted of a much larger row of buildings than now exists. They made up the first shopping center in Syracuse. The four-story structure that now houses Koolakian & Manro Menswear is the only one that remains at its original height. Its Federal Style façade, marked by the white window lintels, is the only one of the three that was executed in stone.
67. **The Bank of Syracuse**, built in 1896, was the earliest steel-frame structure in the city. Albert Brockway designed the marble Neo-Classical façade to be imposing in spite of its small size. It is only 26 feet wide and made of white marble. Depicted in the pediments above the entrance are two sides of a coin from the ancient city of Syracuse, Sicily, for which Syracuse is named. The figures in the coin were used on the bank's checks and drafts.
68. **The M&T Bank Building** - This ten-story "skyscraper" was one of Syracuse's first steel frame structures, built in 1897. The ornate Renaissance ceiling on the main level is the work of Angelo Magnanti, who designed the interior of the U.S. Supreme Court Building. The ceiling was painted by William Schwartz in 1931, with a replica of a 15th Century astronomer's map. The arched murals by Schwartz document important events in the history of Onondaga County.
69. **Hanover Square** was the site of the village well and Syracuse's first commercial district. It was the main recruiting area during the Civil War, and the site of a spectacular bonfire made from recruiting booths at the War's end. In 1871, a huge crowd gathered here to witness the first recorded hot air balloon ascension in the Syracuse area. Now designated a Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places, the Square contains a variety of 19th century buildings, some dating back to 1834 when a fire leveled the original Square. Extensive renovation of the Square was completed in 1981.
70. **The State Tower Building**, built in 1927 and designed by Thompson and Churchill of New York, is still the tallest building in Syracuse. It was constructed on the site of the Bastable Theatre, which burned four years earlier. The only major 20th century addition to Hanover Square, it is a fine example of the "Metropolitan" style of Art Deco; its forms arranged in "set-backs" with vertical stripes of windows and decorated panels to emphasize verticality. Note also the characteristic stylized details in ceramics and brass. This building was refurbished in honor of its 75th anniversary.
71. **The Erie Canal Museum** houses the last remaining of seven weighing stations on the Erie Canal. The Weighlock Building was originally used for the collection of tolls and inspection of boats and barges on the Erie Canal. On the north side of the building, the piers formed a portico around the lock. Boats and barges rested on a scale when the water was drained from the locks; a toll was levied accordingly. The low-pitched pedimented roof and heavy supporting piers are characteristic of Greek revival architecture. Tolls were abolished in 1883, but skippers continued to use the locks as a dry dock for emergency repairs. In later years, the lock was enclosed and eventually the canal was filled in and is now Erie Boulevard. The building is now home to the Erie Canal Museum, which houses one of the few collections in the U.S. devoted solely to canal history. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
72. **City Hall** - Designed by local architect Charles Colton, this building is typical of the Romanesque and Gothic styles popularized by H.H. Richardson during this period. The style is highlighted by thick and robust rock-faced walls with turrets and deep-set windows. The peaks and massive arches are also characteristic; note the sharp, pitched roofs, the arcaded entrance porch and rusticated stone work. Built of Onondaga limestone, it stands on the site of the old market hall,

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- and contains the bell from that building in its 165-foot bell tower. In early Syracuse history, the bell was rung as a fire alarm. The reward of one dollar per alarm resulted in many false alarms.
73. **The Courier Building** – In 1844 this building was known as the Frazee Block. It was renamed Courier Building in October of 1856. Despite major alterations to the building, the historically important balcony remains intact on the Montgomery Street side. Daniel Webster gave his famous “Syracuse Speech” from this balcony on May 26, 1851. Webster warned local abolitionists that aiding and abetting fugitive slaves would be considered treasonous. Shortly after that speech, Syracusans, demonstrating what they thought of Webster and the Fugitive Slave Act, defied the extradition law and rescued a fugitive slave named Jerry from federal marshals and shepherded him through the Underground Railroad to safety in Canada.