

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

RECEIVED 2230

OMB NO. 1024-0018, NPS FORM

APR - 8 1997

421

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Baldwinsville Village Hall

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 16 West Genesee Street [] not for publication

city, town Baldwinsville [] vicinity

state New York code NY county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13027

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [x] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [x] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

J.W. Aldous
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Signature of certifying official

19 March '97
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
[x] entered in the National Register.
[] See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the National Register. [] see continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register.
[] other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall Signature of keeper Date of Action/ 5/9/97

Baldwinsville Village Hall, Baldwinsville,

Onondaga Co., New York

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property

(do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>01</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>01</u>		Total

Name of related multiple property listings (enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

00

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT / city hall / fire station

GOVERNMENT / city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN / Renaissance

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof METAL

other _____

Narrative Description

(describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETBaldwinsville Village Hall
Baldwinsville, Onondaga CountySection number 7 Page 2

The Baldwinsville Village Hall is located in the village of Baldwinsville, a community of 7,000 residents located on the Seneca River approximately 15 miles northwest of Syracuse, New York. The building is situated on West Genesee Street at the center of the village, immediately west of the Syracuse Street business district. Built in 1897, the two-story brick building is rectangular in plan and incorporates a hipped metal roof, a prominent belfry at the facade and a hose tower at the rear. The building currently houses the village clerk's offices, the police department and traffic court. It is positioned at the front of an irregularly shaped parcel containing parking west and north of the building. A temporary, non-historic trailer is attached to the northwest corner of the building and currently provides additional space for the police department.

The Village Hall was designed in the Renaissance Revival style by Syracuse architect Charles Erastus Colton and originally incorporated municipal offices, a court room, an assembly hall and a fire station. In the 1950s, the fire station was relocated to a new site, and the former engine bay was enclosed to provide additional office space. The Genesee Street facade consists of a cast iron "storefront" zone at the first story consisting of an office entrance at the center, an entrance at the east end leading directly to stairs to the second floor, and the former engine bay at the west end, partially infilled with modern windows and a stucco spandrel. Structural bays are articulated by decorative cast iron pilasters which support a classical entablature and cornice separating the first and second stories. The two historic doorways retain round arched transoms with radiating muntins. Doors now consist of aluminum and glass replacements with panic hardware. The second story is five bays in width and faced in buff-colored pressed brick. Bays one, three and five project forward from the wall plane several inches and are detailed with simulated rustication and round arched windows. Bays two and four contain rectangular windows and brick corbelling at the top. The second story is capped by a denticulated and modillionated entablature and cornice. Pediments are placed above bays one and five and an elaborately detailed belfry rises above bay three at the center of the facade. The belfry consists of a base, squared columns, balustrades, and pediments at each of its four faces. It is capped by a pyramidal metal roof. The hipped roof covering the building is also covered with metal roofing.

The west and east (side) elevations of the building are five bays in depth and faced in buff-colored brick at both stories. Bays one and five include round arched windows at both stories and simulated rustication. Bays two, three and four are recessed at the second story and contain paired windows as follows: Paired rectangular windows in bays two and four and paired round arched windows in bay three. The entablature and cornice continue the detailing described previously and are capped by a pediment above bay three. A steel fire escape is attached to the center of the west elevation, and a temporary trailer projects from the north end of this side at the first story.

The north (rear) elevation is faced in salmon colored common brick and contains undecorated window openings. A hose tower projecting from the rear of the former fire engine bay, rises approximately 60 feet. The base of the tower is faced in brick.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Baldwinsville Village Hall
Baldwinsville, Onondaga County

Section number 7 Page 3

Above the roofline, the tower is faced in sheet metal. The top of tower contains four round arched openings and is covered by a pyramidal roof.

The interior of the building retains its original bearing walls and remnants of historic rooms and finishes, particularly the lobby and stairhall. However, much of the interior has been altered through major changes (e.g. the conversion of the engine bay into office space ca. 1950) or incremental changes (e.g. the installation of suspended ceilings and fluorescent lighting fixtures throughout much of the building and the construction of lightly framed partitions ca. 1930-1990). At the first floor, the wainscoted lobby and white oak staircase remain largely intact. The remainder of the first floor is currently divided between offices serving the village clerk and the police department. Holding cells are located toward the back of the building in the area now occupied by the police department. Two of these appear to be original. Window casings throughout the first floor also appear to date from the building's original construction. The second floor contains a large room currently used for court as well as a storage room containing village records. In spite of numerous alterations, the second floor retains original hardwood floors and window casings.

Baldwinsville Village Hall, Baldwinsville,
Name of Property

Onondaga Co., New York
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark an "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1897

Significant Dates

1897

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Charles E. Colton, Architect.
G.W. VanDusen, H.I. Miller, builders

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): Primary location of additional data:

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Building Survey # _____
 - recorded by Historic American Engineering
 - State historic preservation office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Div. for Hist. Preservation, Waterford, NY

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETBaldwinsville Village Hall
Baldwinsville, Onondaga CountySection number 8 Page 2

The Baldwinsville Village Hall satisfies Criterion C for its architectural significance as a distinguished example of late nineteenth century civic architecture. Designed by the noted Syracuse architect Charles E. Colton, and built in 1897, the building exemplifies the Renaissance Revival style and reflects the growing popularity of eclecticism in American architecture in the years immediately following the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

During the eighteenth century, rifts on the Seneca River hindered navigation at the future site of Baldwinsville and required the portage of boats and freights plying the river. The rifts also afforded a passable fording place for north-south travellers in the region. This transportation nexus, with its potential for water-powered mills became attractive to settlers in the 1790s and early 1800s. A state road between Onondaga Hill and Oswego crossed the river here in 1806-1807, and by 1814, a mill complex and store had been established by Dr. Jonas Baldwin. The construction of a dam led to the construction of a short canal and a boat lock which later was incorporated into the New York State canal system. In 1817, a post office was established in the promising settlement of Baldwin's Bridge. Additional mills congregated at this site in the decades which followed. Baldwinsville incorporated as a village in 1848 and by 1857 counted a population of 5000. The village continued to experience growth during the second half of the nineteenth century with the continuing development of agriculture in the region and milling on the Seneca River, and the establishment of manufacturing firms in the village specializing in machines, pumps and cigars.

Municipal services were initiated with the purchase of a fire engine and hose in 1854 and the construction of a watch house and village hall on Canal Street. A jail was established in the basement of Union Hall in the 1850s and public assemblies were conducted in the third floor of the same building. In December, 1896, the two-story frame village hall and fire house burned. Early in 1897, the village commissioned architect Charles Colton of Syracuse to replace the ruined building with a new structure. Colton's plans were approved by the village in June, 1897 and published with a detailed description in the June 10 issue of the Baldwinsville Gazette & Farmer's Journal. The article describes the design as "in the popular Renaissance [style]" and the materials as including buff-colored pressed brick, Onondaga limestone, and red roof tiles. With the possible exception of the roof, the building appears to have been built as described.

Charles Erastus Colton (1847-1914) began his architectural career as a student in the office of Archimedes Russell in Syracuse between 1873 and 1876. Russell's practice in Syracuse began in 1868 and continued until 1914, and is best remembered for his Romanesque and Beaux Arts style institutional and commercial designs. Colton's career and stylistic preferences appear in many ways to resemble Russell's. His most prominent designs in the early 1890's, including the monumental Syracuse City Hall (1892) are Romanesque in style. Colton's design for the Gere Bank Building in Syracuse (1894) appears to have been influenced by the progressive commercial designs of Louis Sullivan of Chicago. By 1897, however, both Colton and Russell had undertaken significant commissions in Beaux Arts classical or Renaissance Revival styles, greatly popularized

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Baldwinsville Village Hall
Baldwinsville, Onondaga County

Section number 8 Page 3

by the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Both architects continued to design buildings consistent with Beaux Arts principles for the remainder of their careers.

Colton was also significant in the development of architectural technology as a pioneer in the development of fireproof construction. In 1892, Colton designed the Kirk Block in Syracuse with masonry floors at a time when his competitors were still designing multi-story commercial blocks with wooden floors. His 1894 Gere Bank Building in Syracuse contained fireproof bank vaults within the areaway beneath the sidewalk. His search to improve fire safety led to an 1899 patent application for an innovative internal fire escape. Colton also appears to have played a significant role in the development of the architectural profession in Syracuse. He was a founder and leading member of the Western New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1887 and a leader in the establishment of the Syracuse Association of Architects in 1888.

The Baldwinsville Village Hall represents Colton's work at the height of his career. The Renaissance Revival design with its balanced facade and classical detailing is unique in the village and stands in sharp contrast to his medieval Syracuse City Hall of 1892. The picturesque roofline accentuated by multiple pediments, bell cupola and hose tower contribute to the building's distinctive presence in the village streetscape. In spite of alterations to the engine bay and interiors, the village hall reflects the architectural tastes of period and remains a tangible symbol of Baldwinsville's late nineteenth century prosperity and confidence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Baldwinsville Village Hall
Baldwinsville, Onondaga County

Section number 9 Page 2

Major Bibliographical References

Hardin, Evamaria. Syracuse Landmarks, an AIA Guide to Downtown and Historic
Neighborhoods. Syracuse, New York: Onondaga Historical Association and Syracuse
University Press, 1993.

"Our New City Hall," Gazette & Farmer's Journal, Baldwinsville, New York: June 10,
1897, p. 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Baldwinsville Village Hall
Baldwinsville, Onondaga County

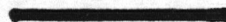
Section number 10 Page 2

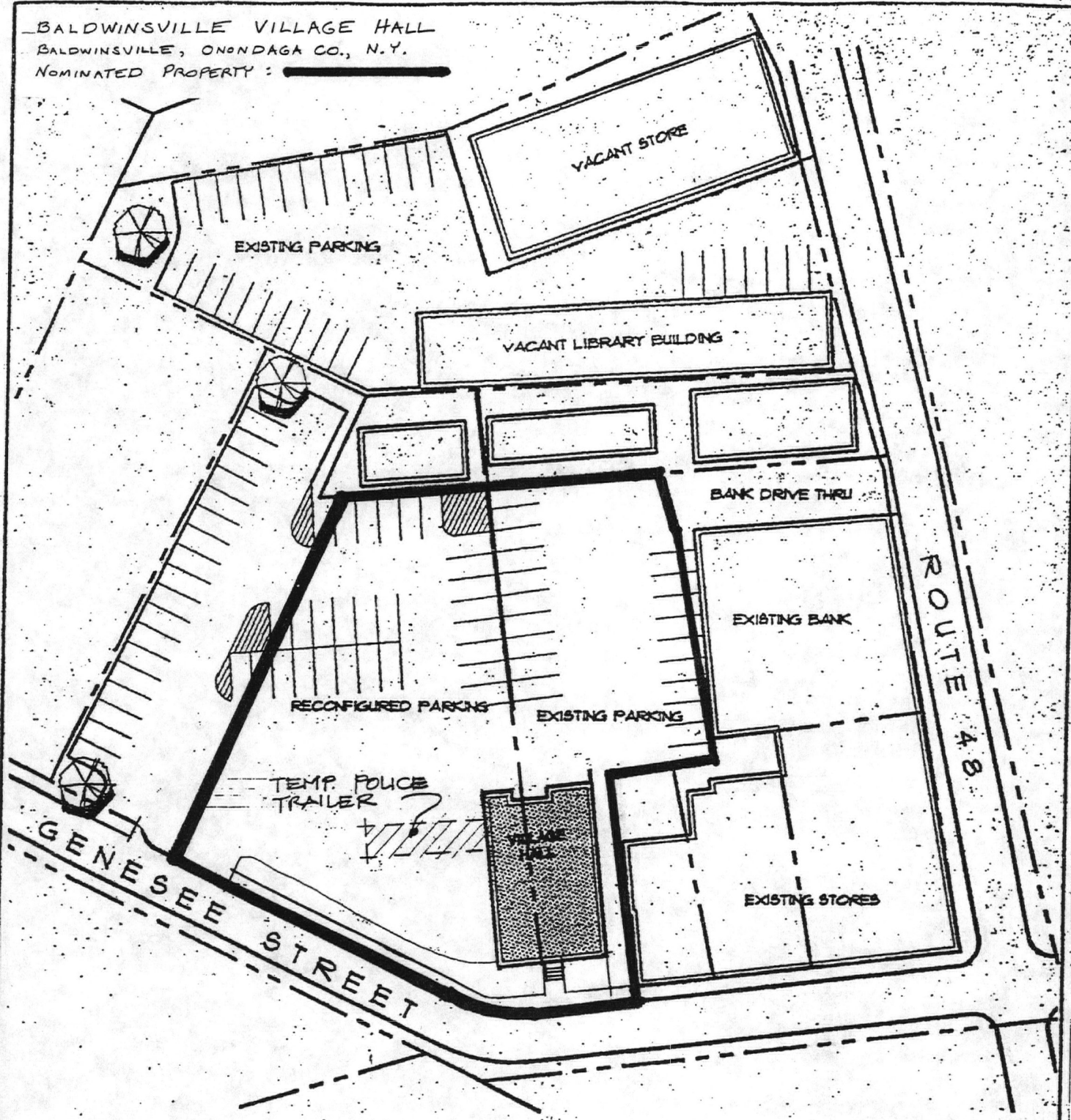
Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property coincides with the building lot on which the village hall currently stands, as illustrated on the attached site plan. This lot is approximately 200 feet wide along Genesee Street and approximately 225 feet in depth.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property contains the original village hall building lot and the immediate surroundings currently owned by the Village of Baldwinsville.

BALDWINSVILLE VILLAGE HALL
BALDWINSVILLE, ONONDAGA CO., N.Y.
NOMINATED PROPERTY : 



VILLAGE OF BALDWINSVILLE VILLAGE HALL STUDY GENESEE STREET SITE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Baldwinsville Village Hall

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Onondaga

DATE RECEIVED: 4/08/97 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/22/97
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/08/97 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/23/97
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 97000421

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/9/97 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS: **Entered in the National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Baldwinsville Village Hall
Onondaga Co., New York

Photo by P. Bianchavilla, 1997.

Neg. at: Holmes, King, Kallquist & Assoc.
Syracuse, N.Y.

Photo No. 1: West Genesee St. facade.



Baldwinsville Village Hall
Onondaga Co., New York

Photo by P. Bianchavilla, 1997.

Neg. at: Holmes, King, Kallqvist & Assoc.
Syracuse, N.Y.

Photo No. 2: Village Hall seen from S.W.



Baldwinsville Village Hall
Onondaga Co., New York

Photo by D. Bianchavilla, 1997.

Neg. at: Holmes, King, Kallquist & Assoc.
Syracuse, N.Y.

Photo No. 3: West elevation.



Baldwinsville Village Hall
Onondaga Co., New York

Photo by P. Bianchavilla, 1997.

Neg. at: Holmes, King, Kallquist & Assoc.
Syracuse, N.Y.

Photo No. 4: North elevation.



NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BALDWINSVILLE QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK
7.5 MINUTE SERIES



BALDWINSVILLE VILLAGE HALL
BALDWINSVILLE, ONONDAGA CO.
NEW YORK
BALDWINSVILLE QUAD.
UTM REFERENCE:
18/391526/4779100

Published in 1989 by the New York State Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.
Map base from 1973 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.
Map revisions made using aerial photography dated 1988, construction plans, official records and other sources. Features revised include: highways and other transportation facilities; civil boundaries; recreation sites; hydrography; and buildings. Gray tint indicates developed areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. Darker gray tint indicates open water features.
Revisions may not comply with National Map Accuracy Standards.
Correspondence concerning this and other maps of the Department of Transportation should be directed to: Map Information Unit, New York State Department of Transportation, State Campus, Albany, New York 12232.
Revisions by C.H. Lamb and R.L. Coryell



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24 000
1 000 000 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000 14000 16000 18000 20000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
INDEX TO 1:9600 (1"=800') MAP COVERAGE
BALDWINSVILLE (north)
BALDWINSVILLE (south)
Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American Datum.
To place on the 1983 North American Datum move the projection lines 7 meters south and 28 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.
1000-meter ticks based on the New York Transverse Mercator grid. Between 72° and 78° West Longitude, this grid is identical to Zone 18 of the Universal Transverse Mercator grid. Areas east of 72° and west of 78° are direct mathematical extensions of Zone 18.
10,000-foot ticks based on the New York State Plane Coordinate System, Central Zone.
Magnetic declination for 1989 is approximately 12.5° West
Contours, at 10-foot intervals, shown unrevised from 1973 U.S. Geological Survey map. Datum is mean sea level.

BOUNDARIES:
State
County
Town or City
Incorporated Village

ROADS:
Touring Route Markers:
Interstate
U.S.
State
County
State Highway number and limit
County road
Interchange number

Divided:
Wide mall or barrier
Narrow mall or barrier

Undivided:
4 or more lanes
Less than 4 lanes

Vehicle track; trail