

Architectural Heritage Trail

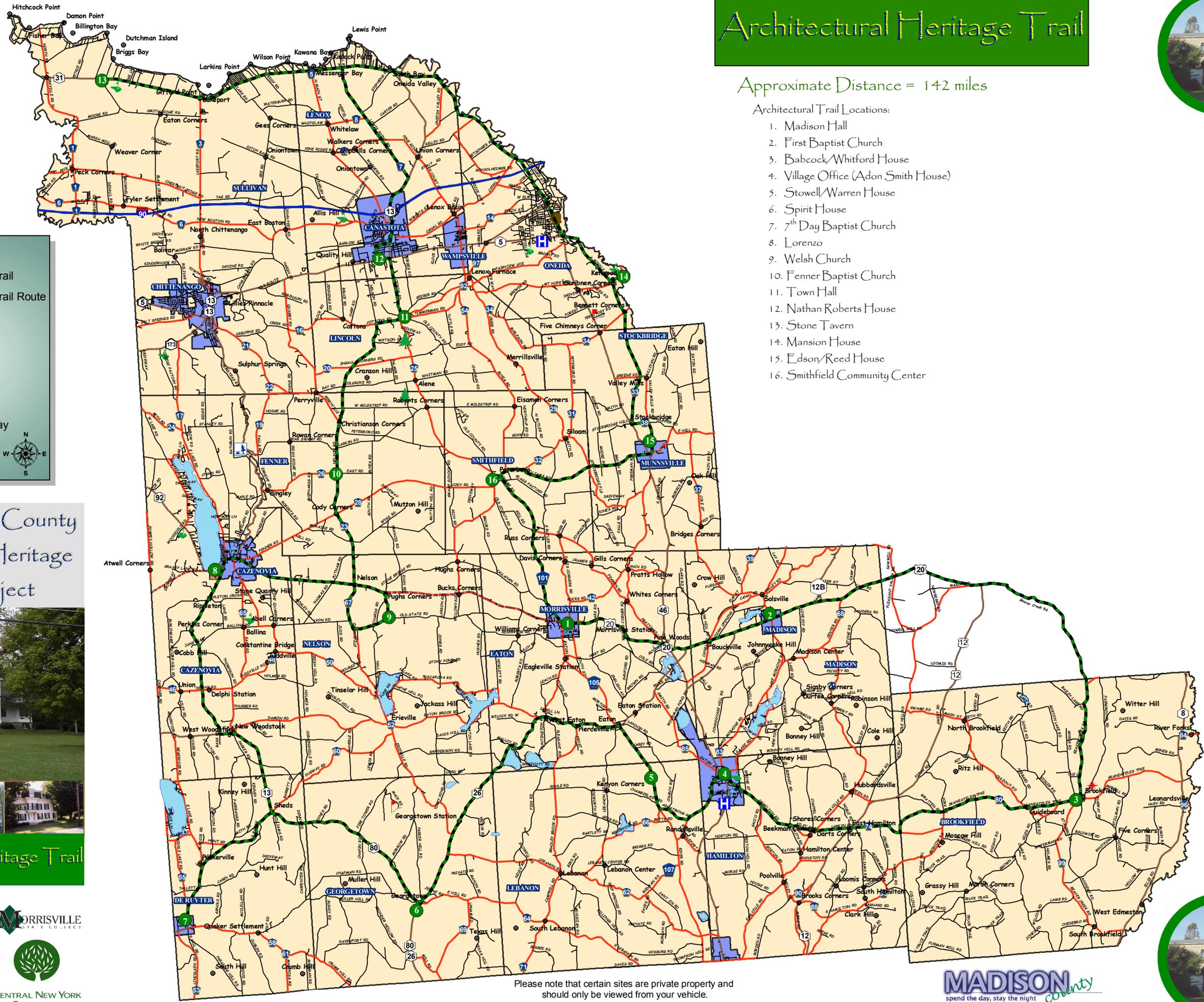
Approximate Distance = 142 miles

Architectural Trail Locations:

1. Madison Hall
2. First Baptist Church
3. Babcock/Whitford House
4. Village Office (Adon Smith House)
5. Stowell/Warren House
6. Spirit House
7. 7th Day Baptist Church
8. Lorenzo
9. Welsh Church
10. Fenner Baptist Church
11. Town Hall
12. Nathan Roberts House
13. Stone Tavern
14. Mansion House
15. Edson/Reed House
16. Smithfield Community Center

Legend

-  Architectural Trail
 -  Architectural Trail Route
- ### Roads
- #### Road Type
-  US Highway
 -  Interstate
 -  State Highway
 -  County Highway
 -  Local Road
 -  Waterbodies



Please note that certain sites are private property and should only be viewed from your vehicle.

0 1.5 3 6 9 Miles

2006 Madison County
Bicentennial Heritage
Trails Project



Architectural Heritage Trail



Madison County Bicentennial 1806 — 2006



The Architectural Heritage Trail

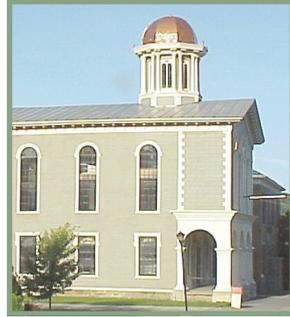


Madison County's Architectural Heritage Trail



Madison Hall
Route 20, Morrisville
Madison Hall in the Town of Eaton, designed by architect J. K. Laas of DeRuyter, was constructed as Madison

County's third courthouse in 1865. The front arcade is detailed in rusticated wooden voussoirs atop limestone steps. The upper windows are arch headed with molded labels as if to suggest masonry construction, and the cupola drum features eight pairs of slender columns. The roof edges are bracketed and the relatively low pitch of the gable roof with a standing seam metal roof covering is a major feature of the Italianate style. [National Register of Historic Places]



First Baptist Church
3689 North St., Madison
The Federal-style, white-framed First Baptist Church was built in 1833 in the Town of Madison by Elijah Bicknell of Morrisville. Eight triple

lancet Gothic Revival windows with stained glass punctuate the expansive walls, and the front gable is fully triangulated to form a pediment. The frame was originally set up on a low stone and mortar wall, but in 1904 George and Warren Lyons raised the building up on a higher wall to form a basement. The pedimented portochere and the front entry portico seem to have been added in 1904.



Babcock/Whitford House
2398 Beaver Creek Rd., Brookfield
This handsome, Second Empire style house in the Town of Brookfield—with its bracketed cornices,

projecting entry bay on large brackets and mansard roof—is an architectural match with its important history. Oliver Babcock, the town founder, built the original rear section about 1820. Calvin Whitford bought the house in 1850 and added the five-bay front portion. Whitford was an active Abolitionist, and his house served as a stop on the Underground Railroad. In the 1870s the third floor within the mansard roof was added along with the Italianate brackets and the larger-paned two-over-two window sash.



Hamilton Village Office (Adon Smith House)
3 Broad St., Hamilton
The Village Office of Hamilton, a two-and-a-half story brick structure with Italianate elements, was erected

in 1850 as a summer residence by Adon Smith, a wealthy real-estate developer and banker. Its low-pitched hipped roof, large ornamental brackets, crowning large cupola and extensive porches characterize the Italianate style. In 1943, the village purchased the house to serve as a USO for servicemen. In 1950, it became the village office. [National Register of Historic Places]



Stowell/Warren House
2213 River Rd., Lebanon
The oldest stone house in the Town of Lebanon, the Stowell/Warren House is said to have been built by Enoch Stowell, Jr., in 1824. Stowell's son Horace

became an ardent Abolitionist and made the house one of the stations on the Underground Railroad. The Federal-style house has rich colors and horizontal random coursing of the rubble stone work. The sweeping porch and engaged corner gazebo with Italianate bay were added in the late 19th century.



Spirit House
Georgetown
Built in 1868 by Timothy Brown, Spirit House is one of a kind. Brown, who claimed to have no training in architecture,



said he built the house on instructions from the "spirits." The house boasts two-story window bays framed by filigreed pilasters and capped by triple-tiered compound fascias decorated with complex turned hanging pendants that have coped, wing-like side brackets. The full-story high roof cornice elements achieve a compatibility of proportion with the volume of the house. [National Register of Historic Places]



Seventh Day Baptist Church
Utica St., DeRuyter
The first church built

in the Town of DeRuyter, this late Federal-style building was erected in 1835 for \$3000 on land donated by Olive Mitchell. The original tiered steeple and the projecting entry bay remain. [National Register of Historic Places]

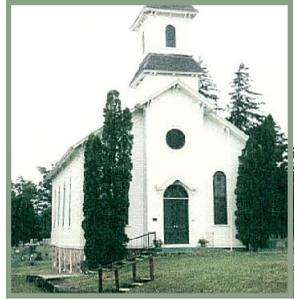


Lorenzo
7 Rippleton Road, Cazenovia
Lorenzo, the Town of Cazenovia's most famous architectural landmark, is a State Historic Site administered by the New

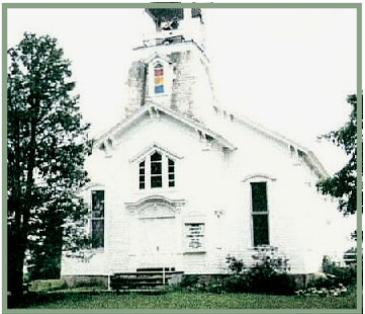
Historic Preservation. It is notable for the restrained, Adamesque five-bay brick façade with its blank arches, central roof pediment and balustrades. John Lincklaen, who founded Cazenovia in 1793, had the mansion built in 1807. It remained in the Lincklaen and Ledyard families until the 1960s.



9 Welsh Church
3717 Welsh Church Rd., Nelson
 The Welsh Church in the Town of Nelson was built in 1876 for \$6000 and is still functioning, at least in the summer months. The tiered, broached steeple roofs cap the gable of the front projecting bay with a small rose window and an Italianate label over the semi-circular transom of the front door. To the west of the church is the burial ground for many of the original Welsh settlers of the township.



10 Fenner Baptist Church
3122 Bingley Rd., Fenner
 Located in Fenner Corners, the First Baptist Church and Society was built in 1820 at a cost of \$2601.42. The bracketed roof cornices are reminiscent of the Welsh Church in Nelson, with Italianate character, but the mansard tower base and the octagonal drum above the open balcony are quite distinct and



11 Town Hall
Clockville
 Located in the Town of Lincoln, the Town Hall was built as a two-room schoolhouse in 1853. It is the epitome of Greek Revival architecture, with its tower and massive front door surround, although its fully-triangulated front gable is a



12 Federalist-style carryover.
Nathan Roberts House
3293 W. Seneca Turnpike
Canastota,
 The Nathan Roberts House in the Town of Lenox was erected in 1820 for the Erie Canal engineer whose efforts were instrumental in directing the route of the canal through Canastota. Its delicate, pedimented front gable with three bays of blank arches is complemented by three-bay, single-story wings.



13 Stone Tavern
898 Route 31, Bridgeport
 Edward Damon built the Stone Tavern in the Town of Sullivan between 1840 and 1850. It is unusual for its cobblestone walls and gabled front with its five bays, a pair on each side flanking a door bay on two levels. The front triangular gable and



are in the Greek Revival style. The corner quoins of Onondaga strain of limestone set off the small size and deeper colors of the cobblestones.

14 Mansion House
70 Kenwood Ave., Oneida
 The Oneida Community Mansion House, built from 1861 to 1878, is the original home of the Oneida

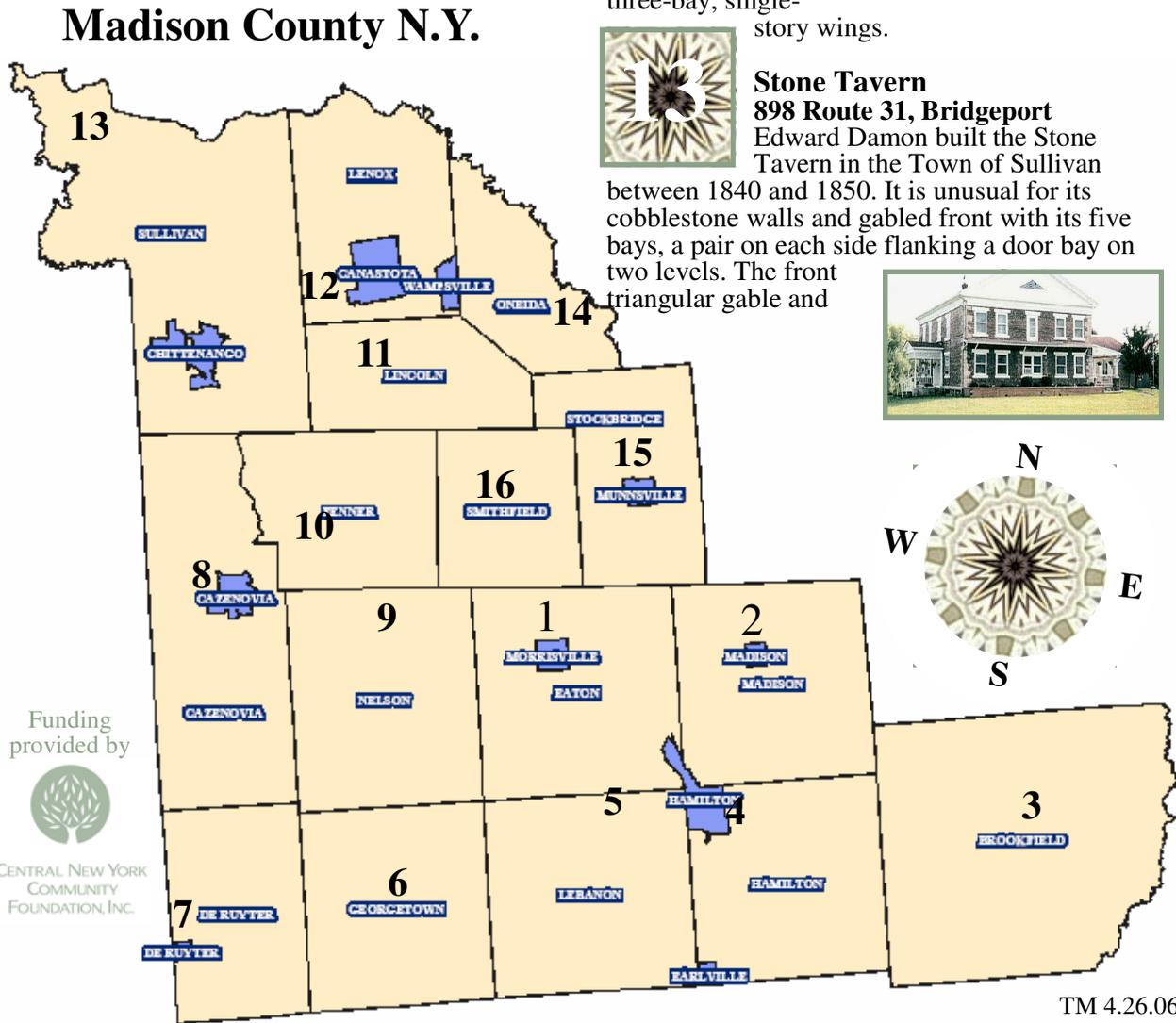


Community, founded in 1848 by John H. Noyes to be a utopia for the Perfectionists. It is a virtual catalogue of 19th-century architecture. [National Register of Historic Places]

15 Edson-Reed House
6180 Valley Mills St., Munnsville
 Nathan Edson, the first white settler in the township of Stockbridge, built the Edson-Reed House soon after his arrival in Munnsville in 1791. The house, built as a post-colonial residence, has been extensively altered through the years. In 1972, Garcia Edson sold the home.



16 Smithfield Community Center
5253 Pleasant Valley Rd.
Peterboro
 The Smithfield Community Center was built as a Presbyterian church in 1820. Here in 1835 Gerrit Smith convened the first complete meeting of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society. In 1871, he purchased the property and had it remodeled for the Evans Academy, giving it Italianate touches and a truncated steeple. In 1974, it became the Smithfield Community Center. [National Register of Historic Places; a site on New York State's Underground Railroad



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