

STOP 12 - 612 Second Street

This house dates from the early 1840s. Harvey Crawford and his wife Emmerette came to live here in 1843. Emmerette (1825-1920) was a granddaughter of Revolutionary War veteran Thomas Ingersoll, who settled in Liverpool around 1800. Emmerette lived from horse and wagon days through the first automobiles and bicycles. In 1914 she said her great ambition was to ride in a flying machine. Her husband Harvey and his brother Jasper as children worked at pumping salt water into reservoirs for the salt boiling blocks.

STOP 13 - 701 Second Street (Across the street)



This 1924 Colonial Revival house is the work of architect Ward Wellington Ward (1875-1932). Ward's career produced 288 houses in the greater Syracuse and Rochester areas, including his own 1915 house on Old Liverpool Road. (Ward's house eventually became

Le Moyne Manor, now demolished.) Many of Ward's homes were constructed in the Arts and Crafts style. Because of this Ward's homes featured hand-crafted decorative elements including stucco and half-timbered wall cladding and stained glass. The Arts and Crafts movement was popular in the Syracuse area. Gustav Stickley was another devotee. This house at 701 Second Street was built for A.V. Zogg, a much-respected principal of Liverpool High School.

STOP 14 - 714 Second Street (Corner of Second and Hickory)

Sometime around the 1880s and 1890s this lot once belonged to Jimmy "The Rabbit" Thelan. It was the site of a hotel, tavern and dance hall. The building burned in 1884 and the current house dates from about that time.

STOP 15 - Pease Point (Across the street from 714 Second Street – stretching to Onondaga Lake)

In the early 1800s, James Pease (1804-1857) erected a hewn log house on Pease Point. Legend has it that upon completion of the house, he invited his bride (Hannah

Toles, 1810-1881) to walk with him toward the lake where he led the lady to the spot and said something to the effect of "All of this is mine and thine." It is also said that she "never pined for a more humble cottage or a grander mansion." Both James and Hannah are buried in the Liverpool Village Cemetery.

Directions: Turn right at the corner of Second and Hickory



STOP 16 - Trolley Turn Around (Center of Street where Hickory meets Third Street)

The end of Third Street at Hickory was the turnaround for the trolley line that ran between Liverpool and Syracuse. The trolley first ran in 1903 and heralded the beginning of Liverpool's life as a commuter community.

Directions: Cross the Street and Turn Right

STOP 17 - 513, 511, and 509 Third Street

These modest houses date from the 1830/1840s. 511 Third Street belonged to the Hart family. Patriarch Sylvester Hart (1830-1900) was a carpenter. James, a son, ran a livery service and served for a time as chief constable for Liverpool village.

509 Third Street belonged to the Brenners, a family of German basket makers. Matilda Brenner was born in this house in 1863 and married Albert Nowack, another German-born basket maker. The Nowaks and their children made baskets in the shop well into the 20th century. The willow barn still stands behind the house.

STOP 18 - 502 Third Street

The garage behind this house is a great example of a restored willow barn. This shop was moved from next door (500 Third). There are many willow barns still in the village – many of them converted to sheds or garages. Keep an eye out for them as you walk through the village.

STOP 19 - 417 Third Street (Across street – opposite corner)

This house first appears on a map in 1860, but probably dates to around 1850. The owner most likely was John S. Forger, the son of William Forger, a very early salt manufacturer. John had salt interests and operated two brickyards, one on First Street between Birch and Bass and the other near Bloody Brook near Old Liverpool Road. It is uncertain if Forger actually lived in this house. In 1874 it was sold to H.S. Dunham and again in 1893 to James G. Miller, who lived on Second Street but rented this property to his parents, John and Prudence. John and James were butchers. Behind the house is a barn which appears to have had basket-weaving activity between 1855 and 1893.

Directions: Turn left to return to A.V. Zogg

We hope you enjoyed this historic walk. The Village Museum and Liverpool Public Library have collaborated on several other walking tours. Please visit the museum or the library to pick up a copy of the tours and find out more about Liverpool Village history.

Liverpool Public Library
310 Tulip Street
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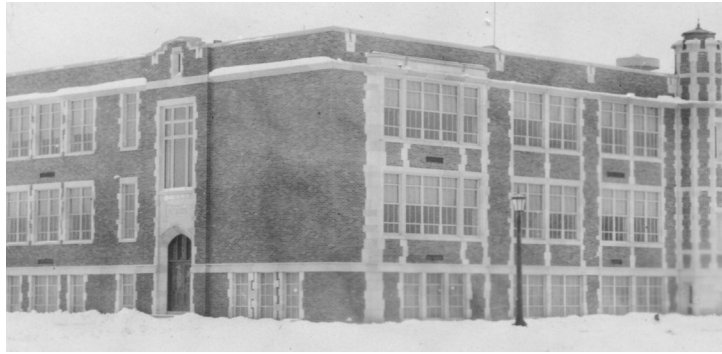
Liverpool Walking Tour IV

Schools, Trolleys and a Famous Architect



Collaboratively produced by Liverpool Public Library and the Village of Liverpool Historian's Office

Walk with us on a journey back in time to discover people and places of Liverpool Village's past. On this tour, we will look at a variety of architectural home styles, learn about the builders who designed them, the people who resided in them and how they influenced the growth of Liverpool as a community.



STOP 1 - A.V. Zogg (800 4th Street)

(There is parking along Fourth Street)

Originally part of the willow fields of Louis Gettman (1819-1892), the A. V. Zogg building was constructed on this lot as the Liverpool Junior-Senior High School and dedicated in 1929. It was the first high school in Liverpool. Previously, students of all ages attended school at the 1848 Union School, which stood where the Liverpool Public Library is today. The new high school was state-of-the-art for its time, including science labs, manual training shops, home economics rooms, cafeteria and kitchen, and a gymnasium with bleachers. Separate entrances marked Boys and Girls are located at opposite ends of the building. A new high school was constructed in 1967 in the northern suburbs of Liverpool. Today the A.V. Zogg building houses the movie company Syracuse Studios.

Directions: Walk down Birch toward Onondaga Lake

STOP 2 - 416 Third Street (Corner of Third and Birch)

This early 20th-century house is a Sears kit house. Several Sears kit houses of various dates still stand in the village. Property owners ordered the plans and building materials, which were shipped by train, and then contracted to have the house built on site. Kits included everything from the lumber, lath, doors, windows, moldings, flooring and hardware to the paint. (Another Sears kit home of a different design can be found at 1012 Oswego St.)

Directions: Continue down Third Street toward the village center

STOP 3 - 407 Third Street

This home is circa 1900 and was likely built by builder Royal Houghton (1862-1938), who constructed many of these homes in the village. Houghton lived in Liverpool for 60 years and was chairman of the board of the Liverpool Methodist Church and a former member of the village board. This is a typical American Four Square: a two-story square house with front porch and attic dormer windows.

STOP 4 - 312 Third Street

A fine example of the bungalow, this style was popular from about 1910 to 1940. Early examples of this style are often associated with the Craftsman movement in American design. There are several bungalow neighborhoods in the village dating to the 1920s built by the A.C. Lamb Company. Bungalows were quite affordable and flexible because they were sometimes built and sold with the upstairs unfinished so the homeowner could finish it when he could afford it.

STOP 5 - 305 Third Street

This pre-Civil War house is Greek Revival style, as are many of this era in the village. This was the home of Keziah Lee, who was born in 1803 and moved to Liverpool in 1804. Much of what we know about life in early Liverpool comes from Keziah's memories, as she was interviewed extensively for an 1894 series of Liverpool Telegraph articles. Keziah had 12 children and many more descendants in the area, one of whom was Eugene Lee, the last surviving World War I veteran in the county. Lee died at the age of 105 in 2004, the oldest living Marine to serve in combat in World War I.

Directions: Turn right on Balsam Street – heading toward Onondaga Lake

STOP 6 - 206 and 207 Balsam Street

These homes are among the oldest standing structures in the village, possibly dating back to around 1820. The first minister to the Presbyterian congregation, Phineas Camp, lived at 206 Balsam. Camp came to Liverpool in 1828, a period of religious revival, sponsored by the American Home Missionary Society.

Directions: Continue toward Second Street

STOP 7 - 412 Second Street

This huge white house was built for the Willis McCord family in 1893. The style is Queen Anne Revival, characterized by the tower and much "gingerbread." This house was constructed by Liverpool builder James Griffin Miler (1840-1920), who was responsible for several other substantial houses within a few blocks of

this one. (201 Third Street and 206 Third Street can be found in Liverpool Village Walking Tour I.)

Directions: Turn Right at the corner of Second and Balsam - Do not cross street

STOP 8 - 500 and 504 Second Street

These are fine brick townhouses built in the Italian villa style about the time of the Civil War. Most are built from brick made in Liverpool and most have cobblestone foundations, smooth cut stone sills and horizontal bands of brick at the fascia. These homes were built and sold in the 1870s as a real estate investment. 500 Second St. was the home of Jasper Crawford. 504 Second St. was the home of his son Amos Herbert Crawford. Amos was an entrepreneur, not always successful, who ran the grist mill and amusement park near the Sycamore Street bridge. He also had a willow-steaming operation. Amos wrote a series of newspaper columns in which he interviewed the oldest residents of the village and recorded their memories, going back to about 1807. His son Jasper became an accomplished photographer whose glass-plate negatives provide much insight into how Liverpool looked. In Jasper's old age he destroyed many of his negatives, but his son Toby saved a good number of them. The collection is in the Liverpool Public Library.

STOP 9 - 511 Second Street (To best view this house across the street is to stop in front of 512)



The style of this house suggests it was built around 1870 and appears on the 1874 village map. The owner was Charles A. Pease (1839-1920). The 1880 census lists Charles as a boatman. Like many other Liverpool residents, he apparently made his living working on the Oswego Canal, which opened in 1828 and ran parallel to the shore of Onondaga Lake where the

paved park road is now. Liverpool was a port town.

The 1892 census lists Charles' profession as basket maker. The small barn on this property is a typical basket-maker's shop. The upper story of the building was used to store peeled willow branches and the weaving was done on the first floor. There is no record of advertisements for Pease willow baskets, so Charles probably sold directly to wholesalers. (For additional information, please visit the Village Museum and Willow Museum next to the Gleason

Mansion.) Charles and his wife are both buried in the Liverpool Cemetery.

Their son Oliver Pease owned the house after their deaths. Oliver was known locally as "Mr. Gadget" or "Ollie." Oliver noticed the water in Onondaga Lake becoming contaminated and at a Liverpool Chamber of Commerce meeting held in 1945, Ollie asked "Who has taken this clean water away from us? Who has the right to do this? And what can we do about it?" The Onondaga Lake Reclamation Association was born that night.

STOP 10 - 518 Second Street

This little house, circa 1850, is a style called Carpenter Gothic. Although it is the only one of this style in the village, this



style was quite popular in other communities. Originally, this style was characterized by the vertical board and batten siding, steeply sloping roof, and the lacy-looking wood trim. The house has been renovated and these features no longer exist.

This was the Nicholas Timmons house. Timmons, his siblings and parents came from Ireland in the 1840s, probably drawn here by employment in the salt industry. An 1874 map shows N. Timmons as owning the canal store at the foot of Sycamore Street, as well as a building on First Street in the current area of Nichols parking lot. An 1871 advertisement for the canal store reads "Wanted! A thousand wives in the Liverpool vicinity to send their husbands to Timmon's Grocery for all their provisions.." Nicholas' sister-in-law, Mrs. Patrick Timmons, has the folkloric distinction of being John Fischer's first basket customer, plunging 50 cents on a sewing basket. Fischer is credited with bringing the basket industry to Liverpool in 1854, when he too came to America to work in the salt industry.

STOP 11 - 601 Second Street (Across the street)

This was the house of Charles Edwards (1846-1935), a builder and carpenter. The left section on Bass Street is the oldest part of this house; the larger section on Second Street was added about 1865. Charles Edwards fought in the Civil War and was the last surviving Civil War veteran in Liverpool. The annual Memorial Day parade route was created to pass by his house to honor him.