



The Advocate

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Cazenovia Heritage
P.O. Box 103
Cazenovia NY 13035

In This Issue

Legonovia 2026	1
Highlighted Resources	2
Advocacy Updates	2-3
Spotlight on Windows	3-6
Window Workshop?	6
Historic Trades Classes	7
Know Your Caz: Roads, Part IV	7-8

Legonovia Is Back! Sunday, May 3rd

Legonovia returns for its third year when children and parents/grandparents will come together on May 3rd to re-create Cazenovia's historic architecture in Lego blocks. Tickets may be purchased at the door on the day of the event; however, because tickets sell out at 200 attendees, all are encouraged to purchase tickets in advance. See the website for details and to purchase tickets: www.cazheritage.org, Programs & Events tab. Doors will open at the Burton Street Elementary School at 12:45 PM.



Also coming up in May: In recognition of *National Preservation Month*, an **Architectural Walking Tour of the Cazenovia College Campus** is scheduled for **Saturday, May 16th at 2:00 PM**. Join us for a look at the campus before it transitions to its future phases of use.

Highlighted Resources: The Burr Street Mystery



18 Burr



16 Burr



14 Burr St

If you travel down Burr Street, you can't help but notice the three brick houses on the south side, looking like architectural triplets. What's their story? We've been intrigued for years, and here's what some folks have told us:

- *"William Burr built the houses for train/railroad workers."*
- *"William Burr built the houses for his brothers."*
- *"William Burr built the houses for his three daughters."*
- *"The houses were built from leftover bricks from the 1872 re-construction of the Methodist Church."*

On **Sunday, June 28th**, the answer will be revealed! We will first do a **dedication of the NYS Historical Marker at the Wool Factory next to Buyea's at 1:30 PM**, then walk up Sims Lane to Burr Street. Using research undertaken by Cazenovia Heritage, we will describe the history of these plots and houses, as well as their rather unique architecture. Come join us!



Advocacy Updates

Gothic Cottage: The Town has executed the contract with SHPO allowing the roughly \$979,000 project to move forward. The next step is the issuance of an RFP by the Town for an architectural firm to develop the specifications for the restoration work. That specifications phase is expected to last several months.

Renew Albany Street: This on-going effort received a boost with the recent award of the Downtown Revitalization Grant. The latter provides an opportunity for restoration on various commercial properties in the Business District, many items of which had been identified previously by Cazenovia Heritage. These will be proposed as the Village goes through the Strategic Allocation Process in the months ahead.

Demolition of Significant Historic Properties: This project for the Town will result in a drafted law governing the demolition of significant historic resources in the Town, which today have no protection. The project team -- made up of members of the public, Cazenovia Heritage, CPF, and Town Councilors -- began in January and is targeted to complete its work this summer. Town Board review and public hearings will then be held.

Athletic Complex – Reisman & Sigety Halls: The decision on whether to include the Athletic Complex in the Village Historic District was passed back to the Village Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) last winter for public hearings and a recommendation. The HPC will take this up in April. Cazenovia Heritage supports inclusion of the complex in the Historic District to ensure enhanced oversight of this 14-acre site. The site plan for Reisman and Sigety Halls has not yet been received by the Village from the County Sheriff. Cazenovia Heritage remains

concerned about the destruction of Sigety Hall for a parking lot at the center of the Historic District and campus, as well as the impacts to community character and the project sites.



Spotlight on Windows

The frigid temps this winter and resultant energy bills can cause us to wonder about how effective our windows and insulation are, and whether new windows might be in order. Before taking that step, it's essential to understand how important windows are to your house's architectural and historic integrity.

Probably nothing more reflects a house's integrity than its windows. Restoration of original/historic windows – which can be supplemented with frame insulation -- is almost always preferred over replacement with 21st century replicas; in addition to preservation benefit, the older windows will likely outlast most any window bought today.

When to consider modern-made windows? When you can replace an *inappropriate* modern window with a period appropriate, modern-built window; for example, replacing 20th century single pane windows on an 1810 Federal home. Or, when restoration of original windows may not be possible due to irreversible rot or homeowner limitations. In such cases, the homeowner may have no choice but to purchase new windows. Fortunately, better quality modern-built windows are being made in designs appropriate to the age and style of your home.

What window style to use? Much of the style is reflected in the number of panes or "lights" in the

window. This is due to changes in manufacturing technology, aesthetics, and architectural fashion. One of the most visible features is the pattern of divided lights—small panes of glass separated by wood or metal bars called **muntins**. These muntins divide a sash into multiple panes, a necessity when early glassmaking could only produce small sheets. The muntin holds individual panes in place and creates the characteristic grid patterns seen in historic buildings. This is informally referred to as the number of panes over a number of panes, i.e., "12 over 12" or "6 over 6," etc.

As glass manufacturing improved during the 19th–20th centuries, panes became larger and the number of lights decreased. This technological shift is seen in the progression of architectural styles in the United States, including Cazenovia. Later, the "Revival Styles" such as Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, etc., reverted to small panes, this time simply for appearance sake. It can be noted that architectural styles had no "hard" start and stop dates, and one can often glimpse features of one style carrying over into another. Nonetheless, **the following pages provide examples of the predominant Architectural Styles in Cazenovia.** Take a drive around Cazenovia and *look at the windows!*

1. Federal (c. 1780–1830)

Typical window pattern: 12 over 12 or 6 over 6

After the American Revolution, architecture evolved into the Federal style, which retained the classical symmetry of the prior Georgian Style, but with more delicate proportions and refined details. Windows became taller and slimmer, and glass production improved, allowing somewhat larger panes.

L: 4635 Ridge Rd



R: 8 Chenango St



2. Greek Revival (c. 1825–1860)

Typical window pattern: 6 over 6

Greek Revival architecture adopted classical Greek temple motifs—columns, pediments, and bold geometry. Windows continued to enlarge as manufacturing improved.

L: Example



R: 79 Lincklaen



3. Italianate Style (c. 1870–1890s)

Typical window pattern: 2 over 2 or large single panes

These windows became taller, more narrow, and less subdivided, often with arched or curved tops, giving façades a more dramatic vertical appearance.

L: 5 Willow St



R: 117 Lincklaen St



4. Arts & Crafts / Craftsman (c. 1900–1930)

Typical window pattern: 6 over 1 or 4 over 1

The Arts & Crafts movement emphasized craftsmanship and natural materials. Window designs often combined small panes in the upper sash with a single large pane below, frequently with leaded or decorative glass in upper panes.

L: Example



R: 48 Nelson St



5. Queen Anne (American) (1880- 1910)

Typical window pattern: mixed; one over one; nine over one

Queen Anne Style deliberately adopted asymmetrical facades, dominant gables, and porches, allowing for a mix of window sizes and panes.

L: 17 Hurd St



R: 19 Hurd St



6. Colonial Revival (1910 -1930s and again, 1945 – 1960s)

This style sought to revive elements of colonial architecture, using elements of Georgian and Federal Styles, and popularized dormer windows.

Typical window pattern: 6 over 1 (most popular), 6 over 6, or 9 over 6

Divided panes were used for historical revival rather than necessity.

L: 6 Albany St



R: 57 Sullivan St



Speaking of Windows . . . We're taking a poll as to whether there is any interest in a 4-hour window workshop in 2027, conducted by Steve Jordan, our January speaker and expert window restorationist. **The first two hours** would focus on window evolution, glass, various types, weather seals, energy efficiency, storm windows, etc. The **second two hours** would be a hands-on demonstration on how to glaze windows. It's possible that you could

bring your own sash to work on. **If interested**, send an email to annefcz@gmail.com and indicate whether you'd like to attend **only the first two hours or the full four-hour** program.

And Speaking of Restoration: We want to remind all of a tremendous resource, *Historic Eastfield Foundation*, in East Nassau NY. The organization offers a vast range of workshops, typically 3-4 days, in **historic American trades and crafts**, including historic paints, preservation carpentry, fireplace construction, woodworking, metal working, textiles, printing, basketry, and of course, window restoration. Whether you're a DIY restorationist, or simply just want to learn more, you can explore at <https://www.historiceastfield.org/workshops>



Know Your Caz: Town Roads, Part IV

The final installment (*whew!*) on the origins of roads in the Town concludes below. CR denotes a reference in the *Cazenovia Republican*. NWS refers to New Woodstock. Thanks to research by Anne Ferguson, Rachel Hunt, Jeanne Whitney Smith, and Alice Young.

Parker Road: NWS. Possibly named for Dr. Donald Parker (1874-1949), much admired physician, who died in 1949. Road name in use in 1993.

Peck Hill Rd: Peck Hill was a Settlement found in 1870s north of the lake in the town of Manlius near Eagle Village. Peck Hill Road begins off of Peth Road.

Peth: Peth Settlement existed 1845, ½ mile north of North Lake Rd. Road appears without name on 1859, 1875, 1912 maps. No Peth families found in 1800s. 1845 *Madison County Eagle* referred to road by name.

Pompey Hollow: Road appears on early maps, built 1801 and refers to neighboring Town of Pompey, settled in 1794. Pompey took its name from the Roman General Pompey. Press reference of road in 1942.

Preston Lane: Named by Frank Dolan, developer of this tract between East Lake Rd and Ridge Rd. Honors George Preston, the Philadelphia banker who built Ormonde on East Lake Rd. 1969 CR

Railroad St: NWS. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Depot is on this street, where a fire was reported in 1879.

Rte 13 NWS: Rte 13 North was called Allen Street [possibly for William Allen (1775-1851)], and South Rte 13 was Union Street, beginning at the streetlight. The street names appear on 1875 map.

Rathbun: Road appears without name on early maps. Named for Rathbun/Rathbone families there in 1800s. 1860 census shows 4 Rathbuns on this road.

Ridge: Appears on early maps and named early, in 1845, for the lofty ridge along which the road runs.

Rippleton/Rte 13 S: The Rippleton hamlet near Burlingame Rd was originally called Mechanicsville, until about 1856/1860s, due to the number of small shops, mills, factories and blacksmiths along the creek. The name of Pig City came in the 1870s, continued until 1884. The name Rippleton is attributed to L. W. Ledyard who offered it when dedicating the re-modeled schoolhouse #7 in 1884, placing a sign with the name. "Rippleton" is found in England, Wales, and Toronto.

Rippleton Cross: Previously called Daniels Road, for family who owned property here. In 1870s, the railroads crossed here and a station was located at the corner of Lane and Daniels Roads.

Rte 80: Road found on early maps. In 1875, Rte 80 South was called DeRuyter Road. Rte 80 West in 1920 was Fabius Road. In 1938, both sections were designated State Road Rte 80.

School St: NWS. Appears on early maps as Water Street and remained as such until school was built.

Seven Pines: The road running through an area of about 14 homes located north of Lakeside Park. Originally summer cottages and camps only, built some time before 1931 when name is found. (*continued next page*)

Smith Road: NWS. In honor of David Smith (1771-1844), who was the first settler in NWS in 1794.

Stanton: NWS. The road without name exists on 1859 and 1875 maps. Name first appears 1961. Possibly named for Schuyler Stanton (1812-1891), a farmer in this area.

Stone Quarry: The road passes by the stone quarry owned by E. S. Jackson. Its stone was used in the foundation of the Lincklaen House, among other buildings. Earliest newspaper use found of road name is 1896.

Sunset Lane: Named 1960s-1970 by Mrs. Mather who owned land and rented cottages on the west side of the lake. CR 1970

Syracuse Rd/Rte 92/Turnpike Road: In 1800's, was part of "Lake Road." "The Syracuse Road" appeared in 1871 CR. The portion going North from Rte 20 up to today's West Lake Road was actually called West Lake in the 1920s. In 1935, NYS designated "the Turnpike Road" as Rte 92. In 1930s-1940s, the road was widened and moved 30 feet west. Use of the prefix "The" persisted into the 1950s and was dropped in the 1960s.

Syosset Drive: Named by Betty Billings who had the first house built on the road and named for the Long Island town in which she had previously lived.

Temperance Hill: Name refers to Temperance House at foot of road facing Syracuse Rd. Cyrenus Bartholomew opened the non-alcoholic tavern in 1815, providing food & lodging. The tavern closed in 1872 when the Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad opened and passed it by.

Ten Eyck: Named for Jacob Ten Eyck and/or family, it existed by 1876; ran from "near the Ten Eyck farm on Lincklaen St to just north of O. Blair's residence on Sullivan St."

Thomas: At eastern edge of Cazenovia, road named for Timothy Thomas, b. 1878, d. 1947. He moved here by 1914; was a dairy farmer by 1940; became Madison County Sheriff. Sold farm to George Mosely and moved to Lenox. First reference to Thomas Road in 1959 CR.

Thompson: Likely named for Jervis Thompson (1797-1879) and Jane Brownell Thompson (1802-1882) who owned property and lived in this area with their four sons by 1850.

Thurber: NWS. Road appears on early maps. Likely named for Thurber family that is listed on 1800 tax roll.

Tucker: The road appears without name on 1859 map; Many generations of Tucker families were in NWS since 1800. George Tucker appears on 1875 map at intersection of today's Damon Road and Main Street.

Tunnel Lane: For the nearby Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad tunnel, completed in 1872.

Water: NWS. Original name for today's School Street.

Webber: NWS. Named for Elisha and John Webber families who settled here ca. 1804

Wellington Drive: For Daniel Gerry Wellington (1864-1929) who sold the property in 1921 to developer, Nick Zupan.

West Lake: Today's road appears without name on early maps and in deeds and was a dirt road in the 1850s. However, the name was first applied in the 1920s to designate a section of today's Syracuse Rd, from Route 20 to where today's West Lake begins. Use of the name on today's road began in 1945. CR.

Woodfield: Originally the beginning of Grassy Lane Road. Today's road is from Rte 92 to the College Equine Center. Named by Major Chauncey Sampsell for Woodfield Farm which operated there in 1952.

Wright: Named for A. J. Wright, Buffalo businessman, who owned "Bittersweet" estate on Ridge Road built by Thomas McKean in 1906. Wright gave property on Chenango St in 1938 to the Town to be used as a baseball field.

