

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Fayetteville began about 1800 as a commercial center for the surrounding farms and for travelers on the north branch of the Seneca Turnpike, now Genesee Street. The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 along with a one mile feeder canal link built by local investors created a new business center at the bottom of the hill. Water power, brought by the Ledyard Dyke, increased opportunities for mills and factories.

Between the two business districts the village merchants lined the street with splendid houses reflecting the architectural styles of the prosperous early and mid-19th century. Simpler houses were built on Elm Street. Most have foundations made from local limestone. Some still retain cut limestone walls along the sidewalks.

Fayetteville was named for the Marquis de LaFayette, who never visited the village. The top of the hill was called Manlius Four Corners until 1818. The village received a charter from New York State in 1844 and celebrated its Sesquicentennial in 1994.

19. **112 Center Street (c.1855)**
Unusual roof line arched in the center with window underneath repeating the curve. Off center front door with paired windows is shielded by finely detailed porch. Probably built for Nathan Seward, businessman and village president (mayor) in 1857.
20. **203 East Genesee Street (1840s)**
One story Greek portico with fluted columns between square piers.
21. **207 East Genesee Street (1881 around 1840s core)**
Rebuilt with ballroom on third floor for John Gaynor, contractor and cement supplier for harbor work throughout U.S. east coast.
22. **301 East Genesee Street (1830s)**
Built for Hervey Edwards, a merchant with store in upper village, warehouse in lower. Greek Revival with flush clapboard façade, floor length windows, acorn pendants on Gothic brackets. Original entrance on Edwards Lane. Samuel Snow, builder.
23. **305 East Genesee Street (1840s)**
Owned by L.P. Noble, son-in-law of Hervey Edwards, Abolitionist businessman who published the magazine which first serialized Uncle Tom's Cabin. Greek temple portico with paired columns, one story wing for entrance.
24. **311 East Genesee Street (c. 1870)**
Chalet Stick Style, a rarity in the village.

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A Walking Tour of FAYETTEVILLE, NY (Tour 1)

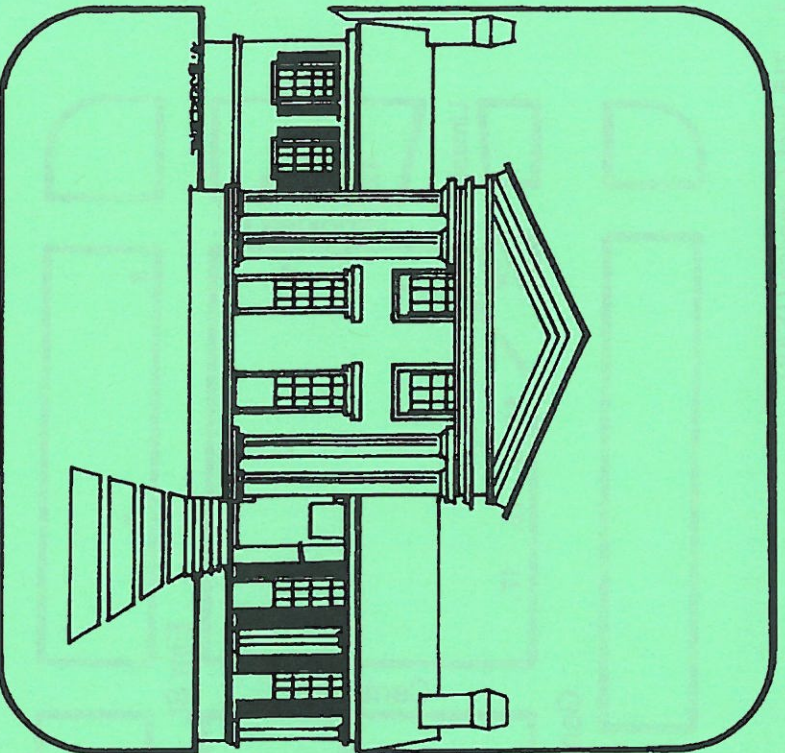
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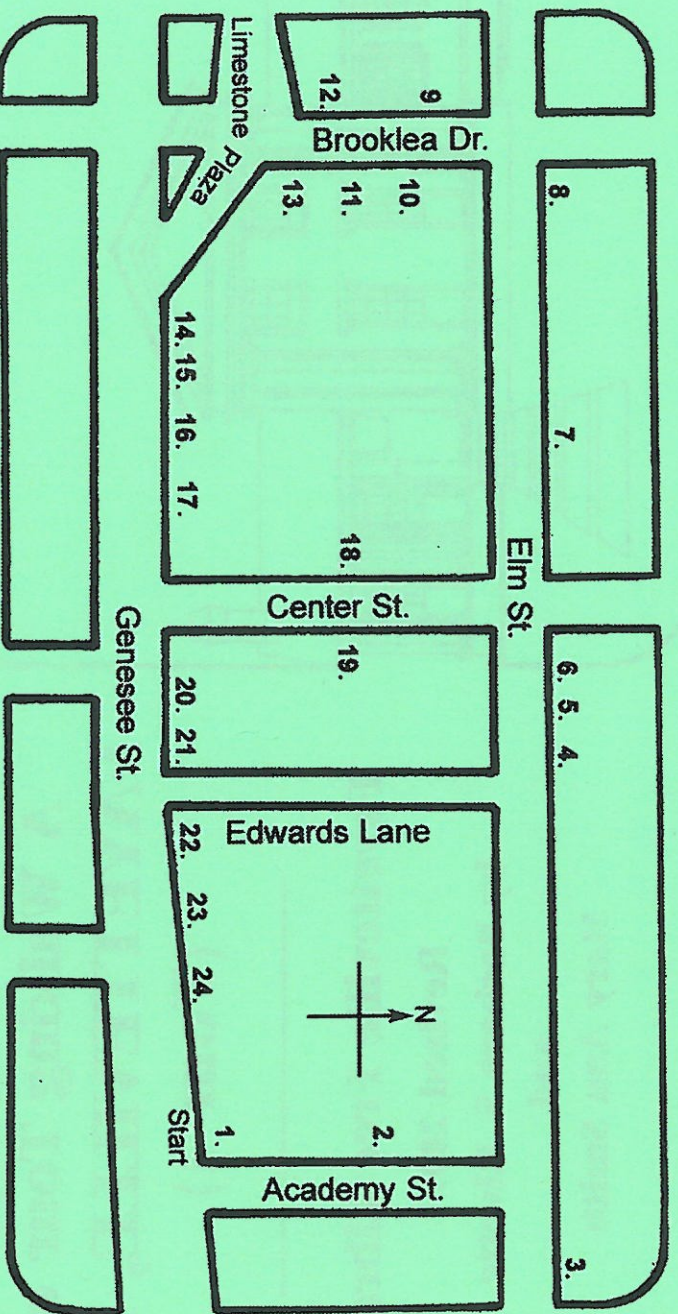
Revised 2007

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1. **315 East Genesee (1820s)**
Original stepped gables and segmental arched blind arcade are characteristic of regional Federal style as seen in local farm House (Palmer House, 7189 East Genesee) and Manlius village houses.
2. **109 Academy Street (1841)**
Parsonage of the earlier wooden Presbyterian church on site of present United Church. Home of President Grover Cleveland while his father was minister, 1841-50. Simple Greek Revival with raised basement used as meeting room.
3. **421 Elm Street (before 1850)**
For many years the home of Mary Hoyt, sister of President Grover Cleveland. Although expanded many times, it retains the "Dutch" front door that can be opened on the top while closed at the bottom and cigar shaped pillars on the porch that extends over the second floor bedroom windows. The Hoyt orchard to the west is now the location of two homes - 415 Elm, a Ward Wellington Ward design, and 411 Elm, built by Peter Hansen, designer for Stickley.
4. **309 Elm Street**
Simple farmhouse greatly remodeled in 1930s by architect Charles Umbrecht, who added reeded corner pilasters and pedimented entrance.
5. **305 Elm Street (1843)**
Modest Greek Revival remodeled by Umbrecht.
6. **201 Elm Street (1834)**
Early one room school house now a residence. Wood second floor added in the 1930 with more remodeling in 2004.
7. **113 Elm Street (1830s)**
Greek Revival with corner pilasters on main block and wing, good window detail.
8. **109 and 111 Elm Street (1840s)**
Originally identical houses now much remodeled.
9. **111 Brooklea Drive (1860s)**
Good example of commercial architecture of its period.
10. **110 Brooklea Drive**
For many years the location of hotel in "lower village". Started as story and a half wooden building, expanded many times into final version of three story "tudor style" village inn. Torn down in 2000.
11. **106 Brooklea Drive (1854)**
First village bank. Greek Revival pediment with Gothic Revival arched brackets. Original façade had center entry flanked by pointed arch windows.
12. **100 Limestone Plaza (1834)**
Originally three connected commercial buildings. Stone building in the rear (c. 1825), originally on canal feeder, may have been first commercial structure in village. President Cleveland once worked in one of the buildings and lived in the attic above.
13. **7 Limestone Plaza (late 1830s)**
Built by Burt and Teall, local merchants. Excellent brick Greek Revival dentil frieze at roofline. Recessed center door gave access to upper floors. Roofline changed in 2004.
14. **105 East Genesee Street (c. 1850 with 1884 embellishments)**
Heavy porch details from c. 1880 remodeling. Wall of limestone creates a commanding site.
15. **109 East Genesee Street (c.1845)**
Gothic Revival. Hood molding above first floor windows, pointed arch window above. Original finials remain although bargeboards are missing. Original finely detailed porch destroyed by 1999 winter snow.
16. **111 East Genesee Street (c1825 east wing)**
Received its present Greek Revival colonnade c. 1845. Owned by John McVicar, local merchant. Used as Fayetteville Free Library from 1922 to 2003.
17. **115 East Genesee Street (1830s)**
Two story Greek portico with fluted Doric columns between square piers. Original one-story house not part of rear wing.
18. **111 Center Street**
Most of this home was part of 1830 house on the north-west corner of Genesee and Center, moved here in 1930s and remodeled by Charles Umbrecht. Note original flat façade on first floor with early colored glass over door.