



9994 and 9990 NY-90, view south



10070 NY-90, view southeast



Maple Street, view northeast



10061 NY-90, view southeast



10085 NY-90, view northeast



Genoa Central School, view southeast



9987 NY-90, view northeast



Maple Street, view north



NY-90, view southeast



1009 South Street, view west

List of Properties in District

990	Academy Street	Contributing
991	Academy Street	Contributing
1041	Maple Street	Not Contributing
10085	Ny-90	Contributing
10117	Ny-90	Contributing
10146	Ny-90	Contributing



New York State Proposed Historic District Inventory Form

Report Created: August 8, 2024

	Municipality: Genoa	# of Properties: 6
Hamlet of Genoa Historic District	County: Cayuga	Acreage: 89.68

Narrative Description The Hamlet of Genoa Historic District includes the civic/institutional, religious, commercial, and residential buildings that form the core of the Hamlet of Genoa. The buildings are located along Main Street (NY-90) and several its side streets: South, Maple, Academy, and Stevens Streets. Salmon Creek, the primary drainage between Cayuga and Owasco lakes, flows north to south through the hamlet. Contributing residences within the district date from the early nineteenth century through the early twentieth century and are primarily modest, wood-frame examples of popular styles including Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. Commercial buildings in the district include the ca.-1885 Genoa Hotel, a pair of ca.-1900 single-story former stores (one of which is now Smith's General Store Museum), and a ca.-1930 single-story store. Two contributing churches are located in the district: the 1843 Gothic Revival-style Genoa Presbyterian Church and the 1830 Early Classical Revival-style Universalist Church (now a private residence). At the south end of Academy Street is the two-story, brick and cast stone, Georgian Revival-style former Genoa Central School completed in 1939. Non-contributing buildings within the district include the ca.-1970 fire station and several prefabricated homes.

Statement of Significance The hamlet of Genoa was founded in the late eighteenth century due to its location along Salmon Creek, which provided water power for early grist and saw mills. By 1830, the hamlet had mills, residences, at least two stores, and a church. Several extant residence date from this early period. Rail service arrived in Genoa by 1853, augmenting its modest manufacturing sector, which included a boot and shoe factory and an agricultural implement factory. In the mid-nineteenth century, the Genoa Academy was established and reportedly had a student body of over 300 at one time. It was replaced with the former Genoa Central School, completed in 1939. Development was concentrated along main Street and its three early side streets (Mill, Academy, and Church Streets) until North, Maple, and Bradley Streets were developed as residential areas in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Although several contributing buildings within the historic district have lost integrity of materials through unsympathetic alterations, the district as a whole appears to retain sufficient integrity of setting, materials, design, feeling, and association to convey its significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development as an example of a nineteenth-century rural hamlet in Cayuga County. The district also appears to meet Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its collection of period homes and civic/religious

buildings representing popular styles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Boundary Description The proposed historic district boundary includes parcels along Main Street (NY-90) beginning at the west at 9981 NY-90 and continuing through 10149 NY-90 at the east. The boundary also includes parcels located on Maple Street (south from Main Street through 1084 Maple Street), Stevens Street (all parcels), Academy Street (all parcels excepting 987 Academy Street at the far south), and South Street (north from Main Street through 980 South Street).

Boundary Justification The proposed boundary includes the entirety of the early-nineteenth-century core of the hamlet of Genoa along with some of the residential areas that developed north of Main Street in the latter half of the century. Resources omitted from the proposed boundary (notably, the parcels along North and Bradley Streets) are late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residences that lack integrity of materials and design, or have been replaced with late-twentieth-century residences.

Sources/ Bibliography Barthel, Otto. 1904. The New Century Atlas of Cayuga County, New York. Century Map Co., Philadelphia, PA.
Beers, F.W. 1875. County Atlas of Cayuga, New York. Walker and Jewett, New York, NY.
Geil, Samuel. 1853. Map of Cayuga County, New York. Samuel Geil. Philadelphia, PA.
Gray, O.W., and G.D. Lothrop. 1859. Map of Cayuga and Seneca Counties, New York. A.R.Z. Dawson. Philadelphia, PA.
Storke, Eliot. 1879. History of Cayuga County, New York. D. Mason and Co. Syracuse, NY. D. Mason and Co. Syracuse, NY.

Streetscapes



NY-90, view northwest



10073 NY-90, view north



9994 and 9990 NY-90, view south



10070 NY-90, view southeast



Maple Street, view northeast



10061 NY-90, view southeast



10085 NY-90, view northeast



Genoa Central School, view southeast



9987 NY-90, view northeast



Maple Street, view north



NY-90, view southeast



1009 South Street, view west

List of Properties in District

990	Academy Street	Contributing
991	Academy Street	Contributing
1041	Maple Street	Not Contributing
10085	Ny-90	Contributing
10117	Ny-90	Contributing
10146	Ny-90	Contributing



New York State Proposed Historic District Inventory Form

Report Created: August 8, 2024

	Municipality: Venice	# of Properties: 8
Poplar Ridge Historic District	County: Cayuga	Acreage: 178.65

Narrative Description The Hamlet of Poplar Ridge Historic District includes the civic/institutional, religious, commercial, and residential buildings that comprise the hamlet of Poplar Ridge in the Town of Venice. The hamlet is organized around the intersection of NY-34B and Poplar Ridge Road, and does not have any side streets off of these major roads. Contributing residences within the district date from the early nineteenth century through the early twentieth century and are primarily modest, wood-frame examples of popular styles including Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. The district includes one contributing commercial building (the two-story, nineteenth-century Mosher Store at 2482 NY-34B), one contributing school (the mid-nineteenth-century former School No. 3 at 1917 Poplar Ridge Road), one early-nineteenth-century church (the wood-frame, vernacular Poplar Ridge Friends Meeting House), the ca.-1900 Neocolonial-style Hazard Library, an early-twentieth-century concrete block former firehouse (2478 NY-34B), and the Poplar Ridge Friends Cemetery. Non-contributing buildings within the district include a fire station constructed in 2001 and an auto repair shop constructed ca. 2000.

Statement of Significance The hamlet of Poplar Ridge was founded in the early nineteenth century at the intersection of the Ridge Road (a primary north-south road between Cayuga and Owasco Lakes; now NY-34B) with Poplar Ridge Road. The hamlet was a typical Central New York rural hamlets in the mid-nineteenth century, providing services to the wider farming community via a general store, hardware store, hotel, wagon shop, blacksmith, and a harness shop. Lacking a major source of water power and bypassed by the railroads, Poplar Ridge did not develop significantly after the mid-nineteenth century.

Although several contributing buildings within the historic district have lost integrity of materials through unsympathetic alterations, the district as a whole appears to retain sufficient integrity of setting, materials, design, feeling, and association to convey its significance under National Register Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development as an example of a nineteenth-century rural hamlet in Cayuga County. The district also appears to meet Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its collection of period homes and civic/religious buildings representing popular styles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Boundary Description The proposed historic district boundary includes parcels along NY-34B beginning at the south at 2466 NY-34B and continuing north through 2599 NY-34B, as well

as parcels along Poplar Ridge Road from its intersection with NY-34B east through 1922 Poplar Ridge Road.

Boundary Justification The proposed boundary includes the nineteenth-century core of the hamlet of Poplar Ridge. Resources omitted from the proposed boundary are nineteenth-century residences and farmsteads that lack integrity of materials and design, or have been replaced with late-twentieth-century residences.

Sources/ Bibliography Barthel, Otto. 1904. The New Century Atlas of Cayuga County, New York. Century Map Co., Philadelphia, PA.
Beers, F.W. 1875. County Atlas of Cayuga, New York. Walker and Jewett, New York, NY.
Geil, Samuel. 1853. Map of Cayuga County, New York. Samuel Geil. Philadelphia, PA.
Gray, O.W., and G.D. Lothrop. 1859. Map of Cayuga and Seneca Counties, New York. A.R.Z. Dawson. Philadelphia, PA.
Storke, Eliot. 1879. History of Cayuga County, New York. D. Mason and Co. Syracuse, NY. D. Mason and Co. Syracuse, NY.

Streetscapes



2478 NY-34B, view east



1882 Poplar Ridge Road, view south



1857 Poplar Ridge Road, view north



1876 Poplar Ridge Road, view south



View north along NY-34B



1917 Poplar Ridge Road, view north



1901 Poplar Ridge Road, view north



2588 NY-34B, view east



Hazard Library, view northwest



1856 Poplar Ridge Road, view southwest



2599 NY-34B, view west



Poplar Ridge Cemetery, view east



2472 and 2466 NY-34B, view southeast



2531 NY-34B, view west



Poplar Ridge Friends Meeting House, view south

List of Properties in District

2482	Ny-34b	Contributing
2487	Ny-34b	Contributing
2599	Ny-34b	Contributing
Opposite 2599	Ny-34b	Contributing
2513	Ny-34b	Contributing
1868	Poplar Ridge Road	Contributing
1901	Poplar Ridge Road	Contributing
1917	Poplar Ridge Road	Contributing



Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

New York State Proposed Historic District Inventory Form

Report Created: August 8, 2024

	Municipality: Locke	# of Properties: 0
Fillmore Glen State Park	County: Cayuga	Acreage: 1108.29

Narrative Description Fillmore Glen State Park is a state park of more than 1,000 acres (primarily, forested and reforested land) surrounding the long, narrow gorge formed by Dry Creek as it descends towards Owasco Lake. Five named waterfalls are located within the park, along with the "Cowsheds", a cantilevered limestone ledge formed by the creek as it eroded softer layers of stone beneath. Built features within the park include a dam, campsites, trails, pavilions, and a large parking lot. Southeast of the parking lot is a replica of the log cabin that was Millard Fillmore's boyhood home (nearby in the Town of Niles), which was constructed in the 1960s from materials salvaged from a ca.-1800 cabin nearby. Trails feature stone steps and retaining walls built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The ca. 1928 main pavilion is a long, I-shaped building with cross-gable roofs, clapboard siding, and six-over-six wood windows. The interior features a central gathering space with six pairs of French doors and open ceilings supported by wood trusses bearing on stone columns. An adjacent 130-acre golf course, located in the Town of Locke south of the park's western portion, includes a nineteenth-century residence converted to a clubhouse.

Statement of Significance The geological features of Fillmore Glen State Park were a popular local attraction well before the park was acquired by the State of New York in 1925 and established as "Glen State Park". The main pavilion was constructed ca. 1928. Between 1934 and 1938, a CCC camp headquartered at the park constructed new trails and enhanced existing trails with stone steps, bridges, and retaining walls. The park's initial 39 acres was expanded through the acquisition of additional parcels to over 1,000 acres of mostly wooded land. The adjacent golf course was developed in the mid-twentieth century on a former farm, and does not appear to be historically significant. The significant park features dating to its establishment and development from 1925 through the 1930s (the main pavilion, trails, stone stairs, bridges, and stone retaining walls) appear to be extant and to retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Fillmore Glen State Park Historic District is recommended to meet National Register Criterion A in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation and Conservation as an example of a public park created and largely developed in the early twentieth century and for its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps, respectively. The proposed period of significance begins with New York State's acquisition of the park in 1925 and ends in 1942 when New Deal-era park improvement programs presumably ceased.

Boundary The proposed boundary includes the extent of land within Fillmore Glen State

Description Park.

Boundary Justification The proposed boundary includes the historic extent of Fillmore Glen State Park along with any additional, contiguous acreage that was acquired since the end of the period of significance (1925-1942). The adjacent golf course does not appear to be related to the park and is therefore not recommended for inclusion in the Fillmore Glen State Park Historic District boundary.

Sources/ Bibliography GoFingerLakes. 2024. "Fillmore Glen State Park." Available at: <https://www.gofingerlakes.org/locations/fillmore-glen-state-park/> (Accessed July 2024).

Streetscapes



Replica cabin, view southwest



View east towards stone bridge and dam



CCC memorial and interpretive sign



Main pavilion, view west



Main pavilion, view northeast

List of Properties in District

There are no Inventory Forms contained within this Proposed District.



Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

New York State Proposed Historic District Inventory Form

Report Created: August 8, 2024

Church Street/Congress Street Historic District	Municipality: Moravia	# of Properties: 0
	County: Cayuga	Acreage: 38.21

Narrative Description The Church Street/Congress Street Historic District comprises 122 contributing buildings, one contributing structure, and 11 non-contributing buildings just southeast of the Village of Moravia's central business district. Contributing buildings within the district include residences, three churches, a library, a school, commercial buildings, and a post office.

Statement of Significance The Church Street/Congress Street Historic District represents the early settlement period (1789-1865) through the period of social and economic development (1865-1942) in the Village of Moravia. The district is listed in the S/NRHP for its association with Moravia's settlement and development, as well as for its collection of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century architecture.

Boundary Description Safley, R.A. 1992. Church Street/Congress Street Historic District. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

**Boundary
Justification**

**Sources/
Bibliography**

Streetscapes



South Main Street, view northwest



Powers Library, 29 Church Street, view north