

5. Transition from garden-temple to temple-home. In 1801 Robert Mitchell's Plans and Views in Perspective in the Description of Buildings. He shows temple for living purposes, but pronounces it inapplicable.
  6. In America this ideas was embraced, and the objection disregarded.
- C. Greek revival in America.
1. Architectural handbooks come to America.
    - a. 1762 - Thomas Major's Ruins of Paestum.
    - b. 1770 - Stuart's Antiquities of Athens.
  2. Interpretation - America embodied Greek orders as presented by English publications, but did not follow their interpretation of current Hellenic structures. Antagonistic spirit towards British dominance which sprang up in first decade of nineteenth century put an end to our conforming to English architectural tradition. In 1790 the first authentic example of Greek order was used in the Thaddeus Burr House at Fairfield, Conn.
  3. Appearance of Professional Architects.
    - a. James Hoban. Attended architectural school of Dublin Society. Arrived in South Carolina 1789 where he erected State House of Charleston. Later he built the president's house in Washington.
    - b. Stephen Hallet. He arrived from France the same year.
    - c. Benjamin Latrobe. Crossed in 1796. Exerted tremendous influence. One of the

strongest architectural links between old world and new in his day. He designed the Pennsylvania Bank.

- d. George Hadfield - one of first to study in Rome, designed the portico at Arlington, Virginia.

American-born architects:

- a. Robert Mills, pupil of Latrobe, designed Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg.
- b. William Strickland, pupil of Latrobe, did work in Philadelphia.

#### 4. Semi-professionals.

- a. Jefferson.
- b. Major Perre Charles L'Enfant. He arrived from France at the end of the eighteenth century. Made an excellent plan for Washington, D. C.
- c. Dr. William Thornton. He was born in the West Indies in 1761. Educated in London. Arrived in Washington 1793, designed first capitol building. Important influence.
- d. Charles Bullfinch. Born in Boston in 1763, died in 1844. In June 1715 took a tour to Europe. 1818-1830 executed Thornton's plan for the capitol. In 1828 designed Maine State House.

#### 5. Talented Craftsmen.

- a. McComb - Born 1763, first of New York men in his day. City Hall of New York and St. John's Church.
- b. Samuel McIntyre. Designed in Salem, Massachusetts.
- c. Asher Benjamin of Greenfield, later of Boston.

#### 6. 1799-1801. Latrobe built Bank of Pennsylvania.

7. 1819-1826. Latrobe built Bank of United States along lines of the Parthenon.
8. Architects employed for public buildings, carpenters and amateurs for houses.
9. 1817. Jefferson built a professor's house for University of Virginia, became model for amateur designers.
10. Influx of French emigres had influence on architecture.
11. War of Greek Independence, 1821-27, gave final impetus to Hellenic movement. Even towns named after Greece.
12. Typical houses of new order.
  - a. George Hadfield's Doric Temple portico in Arlington, Virginia.
  - b. Nicholas Biddle remodelled house at Andalusia in 1835.
  - c. Berry Hill, Virginia, 1835, a Parthenon transplanted.
13. Minard LaFever's "Modern Builder's Guide, 1833.

#### Chapter V, "Materials and arrangements."

- A. Brick and wood continued from Colonial period, frame building predominating. Wood siding, boards laid with flush joints instead of clapboards. Shingles completely discarded. Pilaster of corner butted clapboards, or corner boards introduced, as clapboards were not mitred at corners.
- B. After 1800 great vogue for stucco. Often ruled to imitate ashlar or marble. Brick lost favor and when used, painted grey to imitate stucco.
- C. Cut stone used in large cities of northern seaboard.
- D. Occasionally marble.
- E. Cast-iron one of prominent materials for the first time.
- F. Flexibility of arrangement subordinated to classical symmetry. An addition was the porte cochere.

PETER HARRISON, 1716-1775.

Peter Harrison was born June 14, 1716, at Grimstone in Yorkshire. He came to America in 1740, following his older brother Joseph. He seems to have been a skilled draughtsman and a good constructor, although it is not known exactly where he got his training. Some say that he was a pupil of Wren and others that he assisted Van Brugh, though both of these worthies died when he was a mere lad. He early made maps of Fort George and the harbor of Newport, these with the assistance of his brother. His most famous works are the Redwood library at Newport, R.I. and the Kings Chapel in Boston. The King's Chapel plans were done in 1749, the Redwood Library opened in 1750. He did Christ Church in Cambridge in 1759, at which time he enjoyed the status of professional architect, as it was known at that time. He built a brick market in 1761 and a synagogue.

His was a many-sided character, and while he was an able gentleman architect, he was also a merchant, whaler, gentleman farmer and naval architect, designed lighthouses. He married Arabella Pelham, whose father was the owner of the old stone mill which has been called by some an old Norse monument. He was a Tory, and in the persecution of the time he lost his library and his drawings. His library was known to contain such works as Colin Campbell's Vitruvius Britannicus, Hoppus' Palladio, Kent's designs of Inigo Jones, Gibbs book of Architecture and other such volumes.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1743-1826.

Thomas, the son of Peter Jefferson, was born at Shadwell on the Rivanna river in the James Valley of Virginia, April 13, 1743. His early schooling was received in the family schools of clergymen of the vicinity. At seventeen he entered the college of William and Mary. He was at this time passionately fond of mathematics, music and architecture. In 1762-67 he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Monticello, Jefferson's first architectural essay, was begun in about 1770, when he was twenty-seven.

In lieu of formal training he turned to architectural books, among which he possessed Alberti, Builder's Dictionary, Chambers, Clerisseau, De L'Orme, Desgodetz, Gibbs, Halfpenny, Kent, Langley, Le Roy's Athens, Militzia, several editions of Palladio, Perrault, Piranezi, Stuart, and Revett, Vignola etc.

His greatest inspiration was undoubtedly Palladio, but he must not be regarded as a mere copyist. His own notions of good and bad and much study made whatever he did definitely his own. He revelled in the study of classic architecture at Nimes and in the whole Rhone Valley. Assisted by M Clerisseau, he planned a capitol for the state of Virginia modelled on the Maison Carree. His most important work is the buildings of the University of Virginia. In the work he asked both Latrobe and Dr. Thornton for suggestions. They both suggested a treatment for the main axis on the green which Jefferson immediately seized with avidity and the result is the library modelled on the Pantheon.

Jefferson is not the father of the Greek revival but of the Classic revival, his work taking its spring from the roman classicism: Benjamin Henry Latrobe introduced the Greek revival into America. Jefferson's work at Charlottesville is well known. He designed a court house for Buckingham county and an Episcopal church for Charlottesville, and helped many of his friends in their

problems of homebuilding. He spent his later years in full possession of all his faculties, and interested to the last in what he calls the noblest of the arts. He died just fifty years to a day after he had written the declaration of independence.

BENJAMIN HENRY LATROBE, 1764-1820.

Latrobe was born in Yorkshire, England, the youngest son in the family of a Moravian minister. His father was of French extraction, the family having migrated to England during the Huguenot persecution. His mother was Ann Margaret Nutis of Philadelphia, who was sent to a seminary in Germany, and there met and married Latrobe's father.

At the age of twelve, Latrobe was sent to a Moravian school in Saxony. When he had completed his entrance examinations he went to the University of Leipzig, there to get himself a well-rounded education in three years. In 1785 he left the university and went on tour, Meeting up with some of his old school fellows, he enlisted in the Prussian army and was seriously wounded. Resigning, he recovered and again went on tour, giving much of his attention to great masterpieces of architecture wherever he went. Returning to England, he decided that he was best fitted by nature for the career of an architect, and in about 1787 he entered the office of Cockrell, then one of the foremost London architects. In three years he set up for himself, and found plenty of work as a civil engineer and architect. He was appointed surveyor of the public offices in London and married. His wife died after bearing him two sons.

Seeking change, Latrobe came to America, where he found employment immediately. In 1799 his design was accepted for the Bank of Pennsylvania, and that and other inducements caused him to remove to Philadelphia, where he built the Bank, demolished in 1866. This was the first structure in America to show decided Greek tendencies. It was Latrobe who first gave direction to the Revival. His books were captured by a French Privateer on his trip over, and the Bank building done without that help is a tribute to his knowledge of Stuart and Revett. His detail was handled very well and was not tied down by books. His Doric essay was the Bank of the United States. The customs house

at Philadelphia was completed by his pupil, William Strickland, and finished in 1824. Concerning the parrotlike copying of the Greek temples which was so prevalent during his time, without regard to function, he says this: "The question would be as to its real or apparent utility in the place in which it appeared, for nothing in the field of good taste, which ought never to be at warfare with good sense, can be beautiful which appears useless or unmeaning."

Mills was also a pupil of Latrobe. Latrobe also started the Gothic revival in this country with the country estate at Sedgely. He designed a waterworks for Philadelphia and filled the office of surveyor of the public building for the government. This last embraced the execution of the plan of Dr. Thornton for the Capitol in Washington. He died in New Orleans finishing his son's job of building a waterworks for that city.

DR. WILLIAM THORNTON, 1761-1828.

Dr. William Thornton was born on May 27, 1761, on the island of Tortola in the West Indies, to which his parents had removed from England in that same year. At the age of five he was sent to England to be educated, preparing himself as he grew older for medicine at the University of Edinburgh. He graduated in 1784, continuing his studies at Paris, where he made some splendid social contacts. He then did extensive traveling on the continent, after which he came to America and settled in Philadelphia. His early talent in drawing manifested itself on one occasion in his duplication of the engraving on a five pound note in such a manner as to be indistinguishable to his elders. His architectural training can not have exceeded three months, some say three weeks. At any rate, he had the "God-given spark", and even after the commission had engaged Hallet to prepare a drawing for the capitol he was given a chance at it. His design was so superior to the other submitted that he was awarded the premium, in 1792. In 1798 he had designed the Philadelphia Library.

Dr. Thornton is credited with the design of several houses which do him more honor than the capitol, in the mind of Mr. Newcombe. These are the Octagon house in Washington, Tudor Place in Georgetown, and Woodlawn in Fairfax county, Virginia. He was very interested in applied science and was head of the patent department, which he personally saved from the British in 1814.

ROBERT MILLS, 1781 - 1855.

Robert Mills was born in Charleston, South Carolina, August 21, 1781, son of William Mills of Dundee Scotland, and Anne Taylor of the Carolina aristocracy. His education began at Charleston College. Later he studied under Hoban, who was himself a young man engaged in building his masterpiece, the White house. The competition for the White house was won by him in 1792. When Hoban first came to America he practiced in Charleston, where he doubtless knew the Mills family. Mills remained with Hoban but two years, after which he made a tour of the eastern seaboard, the first See America First Tour. He studied then in the library of Jefferson, and Jefferson recommended that he study with Latrobe, who was then engaged in building the capitol. Mills worked with Latrobe, and was sent by him to Philadelphia to look after his commissions there, 1800-1810, as either a partner or associate of Latrobe.

Between 1836-1851 he was architect of public buildings, appointed by Jackson. In 1812 he built a bridge across the Schuylkill River, 360 feet, in wooden span, built the Bunker Hill monument and the Washington monument, which was originally designed to be 600 feet high and to have about its base a pantheon 100 feet high. He was much in public life and advocated among other things abolition, relief of the poor, manual training in schools, reduction of fire hazards. He built the monumental church at Richmond, Virginia which he tried to make fireproof, and he experimented with acoustics. He also advocated strict regulation of dram shops.

He removed to Baltimore, which city was his home until 1820, when he went back to Charleston. He was engineer and architect of the state board, and much of the state work between 1820 and 1830 may be ascribed to him. The most important building of this period is the state hospital for the insane at Columbia. This is an admirable piece of

work showing good orientation, interesting roof gardening, and all the more remarkable for its lack of precedent. From 1836 through 1851 he worked in Washington on the Monument, and did the colonade on the east facade of the Treasury Building, 1836-39. In 1850 Jefferson Davis, who was then a member of the senate committee on public buildings, asked Mills to prepare drawings for addition of two wings to the capitol and the enlargement of the dome. This Mills did, and in view probably of Mills' age, U. Walter of Philadelphia was selected to build them.

WILLIAM STRICKLAND, 1787 - 1834.

William Strickland, the son of a carpenter, was born in Philadelphia. Both he and his brother George inherited a good constructive ability. William early manifested a taste for drawing and engraving, and made engravings for the PORTFOLIO. When he was sixteen he entered the office of Latrobe, where he worked side by side with Robert Mills. In 1809, at the age of twenty-two, he built the Masonic Temple of Philadelphia, which curiously enough was in the Gothic style. There is no question that Strickland got his Greek leanings from Latrobe.

In 1815 Strickland prepared plans for a hall for the Academy of Natural Sciences. This hall was an unpretentious building of three stories. He built Latrobe's plan for the Bank of the United States, finishing it in 1820. During this time Latrobe was very busy designing the Water Works for the city of New Orleans. After his death in 1820 the work was entrusted entirely to Strickland, and many call him the architect of that work. In 1823 he was commissioned to do the United States Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, and in 1829 to build a house for the United States Mint. This Mint building was originally of good proportions and had a very fine exastyle Ionic portico, but like many other government buildings, it was conceived at too small a scale and was later added to, and thus the proportions of the original were destroyed. The structure which stood in Chestnut Street has been taken down; the columns are preserved on the grounds of a Jewish hospital.

The structure which does Strickland most honor is his Merchants Exchange, at Third, Walnut, and Dock Streets in Philadelphia. The main rectangular mass, with its lovely in antis portico, fronts on Third. But at the rear, where Walnut runs into Dock Street, there is a semi-circular portico or colonaded rotunda flanked by admirable steps and surmounted by a replica of the choragic monu-

ments of Lysicrates. The classic orders in this building are handled with consummate grace, and the architect is not circumscribed by the books of the time. The most grammatical of the works is the branch bank of the United States, now the Customs House in Erie, Pennsylvania. It is in the manner of the Parthenon and is hexastyle rather than octastyle. In his native city Strickland also did the Arch Street Theatre, St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Chestnut Street Theatre. In 1828 he restored the Independence Hall to its condition in 1781.

Strickland was professor of architecture in the Franklin Institute, where he had as a pupil Thomas U. Walter, then a bricklayer. He went to the middle west in his later years and there exerted a strong influence. He built several residences there, one of which, Belmont in Nashville, is particularly well known. He also built the State Capitol there, and died in harness, superintending the job.

THOMAS USTICK WALTER, 1804 - 1887.

Walter was born in Philadelphia, and early displayed a marked mathematical ability and a fine artistic sense. At fifteen he entered the office of Strickland, who was at that time supervising the Bank of the United States, now the Customs House. He stayed with Strickland long enough to acquire the art of linear drawing and a general notion of what consisted the profession of architecture. He was then urged by the master to learn construction at first hand, which he did, mastering the profession of bricklayer. For seven years after resigning from Strickland's office he pursued an arduous course of study in mathematics and the physical sciences, not neglecting painting, probably attending Strickland's lectures at the Franklin Institute, as did also Gedeon Shyrock. He reentered Strickland's office and for two years studied architecture. The next year he was a member of the Franklin Institute, at the age of twenty-five, which indicates how far he had gone in his scientific studies. After his two years with Strickland, Walter set himself up in practice and in 1831 he was awarded the commission for the Philadelphia County Prison.

It is interesting to see Walter and Strickland, of widely divergent ages, arriving almost simultaneously: Strickland's most important jobs - United States Naval Asylum, 1827, and the United States Mint, 1829 - 33, and Walter's above-mentioned prison, and Girard College, 1833-47. The successful completion of Girard College assured Walter of his place in the profession. It is one of the handsomest monuments of the Greek revival.

In 1838 the Building Committee of the college sent Mr. Walter to Europe to do some scouting for them in the great seats of learning in Great Britain and on the continent.

During the early days of his practice in Philadelphia, Walter's office and home were adjacent,

and he was a sort of godfather to his draughtsmen (the boys).

All this was just leading up to his great work, the additions to the Capitol in Washington. The structure, as completed by Bullfinch, was soon outgrown. In 1851 President Fillmore appointed Walter to make a dome and design a couple of wings. The scheme for the extension contemplated wings to be placed at the north and south ends of the old Capitol and connected therewith by corridors. These wings were to be 143 feet from north to south and 239 feet from east to west, exclusive of porticos and approaches. In his first report, December 23, 1851, Mr. Walter said: "The architecture of the exterior is designed to correspond in its principal features to that of the present building, and the disposition of the various parts is intended to present the appearance of one harmonious structure and to impart dignity to the present building, rather than to interfere with its proportions or detract from its grandeur or beauty."

While in Washington, Walter was employed with a great deal of other government architecture, extension of the patent office, repairs to the old Congressional Library, the extension of the Treasury building, the general post office extension, and the government Hospital for the Insane. The porticos of the treasury building are among the finest of the Greek revival. Walter retired from Washington to private practice till his death.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING  
EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE.

1817. Erie Canal commenced July 4, near Utica.  
 1818. First steamboat (Walk in the Water) on Lake Erie built at Black Rock.  
 1819. Jemima Wilkinson, "the Universal Friend," dies at Jerusalem, Yates Co.  
 " Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary founded.  
 " De Witt Clinton elected governor.  
 1820. Auburn Theological Seminary incorporated.  
 1821. Harbor of New York closed by ice in January.  
 " Lockport founded, incorporated in 1829.  
 " Troy Female Seminary established.  
 1822. Yellow Fever in New York, about 2,500 persons died.  
 1823. Joseph C. Yates elected governor.  
 " Champlain Canal completed; it was commenced in October, 1816.  
 " New State Constitution went into operation January 1.  
 " Hudson River Steamboat monopoly dissolved by the Supreme Court of the United States.  
 1824. De Witt Clinton re-elected governor.  
 " Gen. La Fayette arrives in the harbor of New York Aug. 13.  
 1825. New State Prison commenced at Sing Sing.  
 " Syracuse village incorporated.  
 " Geneva village incorporated.  
 " Completion of the Erie Canal Oct. 26: grand celebration in New York Nov. 4.  
 " Delaware and Hudson Canal commenced, finished in 1829.  
 1826. Abduction of William Morgan Sept. 11: Anti-Masonic excitement commenced.  
 " American Seamen's Friend Society instituted.  
 1828. De Witt Clinton died suddenly at Albany Feb. 11.  
 " Oswego Canal completed: commenced in 1826.  
 1829. Martin Van Buren governor; after being in office three months he resigned, and was succeeded by Enos T. Throop.  
 " Safety Fund Act passed April 2.  
 " American Institute of the city of New York,

- for the promotion of Domestic Industry and the advancement of the Arts, established.
1829. Explosion of the Steam Frigate *Fulton*, Brooklyn, June 4, 26 persons killed.
- " John Jay died at Bedford.
1830. Literary Convention at New York on education Oct. 20.
- " Col. Marinus Willett died at New York Aug. 3, aged 90 years.
- " Elias Hicks, a celebrated preacher among the Friends, died.
- " Joseph Smith publishes the "Book of Mormon" at Palmyra.
1831. President James Monroe died in New York July 4.
- " University of the City of New York incorporated April 18.
- " Tariff Convention at New York, 500 delegates, April 26.
1832. Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad incorporated April 25.
- " The Cholera breaks out in New York June 27, continued till Oct. 19 - upwards of 4,000 persons died.
- " Utica and Buffalo incorporated as cities.
- " Hudson River open to Albany Jan. 5.
- " Red Jacket, a celebrated Seneca chief, died Jan. 20, near Buffalo.
1833. William L. Marcy governor.
- " Chemung and Crooked Lake Canal completed.
- " Chenango Canal commenced.
- " Grand Island sold by the state to the East Boston Company.
1834. Rochester incorporated as a city.
1835. Great fire in New York, seventeen millions worth of property destroyed, Dec. 16.
1836. State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, instituted March 30.
1837. William H. Seward governor.
- " Wreck of the *Mexico* on Hempstead Beach Jan. 2.
- " Tunnel of the Harlaem Railroad completed Oct. 26.
- " Steamboat *Caroline* at Schlosser burnt, and precipitated over the Falls of Niagara by

- the British, Dec. 30.
1838. General or Free Banking Law passed April 18.
- " Banks of New York authorized to suspend their payments for one year, from May 16, 1837.
- " English steam packets Great Western and Sirius arrive at New York.
- " Battle of Prescott, U.C., Nov. 13, "canada patriots" captured.
1839. Tenants on the Rensselaer estate convene at Berne July 4, payment of rent refused: sheriff resisted: military force called out: difficulties suppressed in December.
- " District school Libraries established by law.
- " Schooner Amistad with 54 Africans taken near Montauk Point Aug. 26.
1840. Draw-bridge at Albany gives way, upwards of twenty lives lost, Aug. 18.
- " Jesse Buel of Albany, an eminent agricultural writer, died at Danbury, Ct. Oct. 6.
- " Steamboat Lexington burnt in Long Island Sound, Jan. 13.
1841. Railroad from Boston to Albany completed.
- " Alexander McLeod, of Upper Canada, one of the party who burnt the steamboat Caroline, arrested Jan. 27.
- " Steam packet President sails for Liverpool March 11 - never heard from.
- " First Washington Temperance meeting held in New York, five delegates from Baltimore attended, March 24.
- " Explosion of powder at Syracuse Aug. 20 - about twenty-five persons killed.
- " Steamboat Erie burnt on Lake Erie Aug. 9 - about 180 persons perished.
1842. Grand Croton celebration in New York in October.
- " Right Rev. John Dubois, Catholic Bishop of New York, died Dec. 20.
1843. William C. Bouck governor.
- " Land slide at Troy, ten or twelve buildings crushed and a number of persons killed, Feb. 17.
- " Grand State Agricultural Fair at Rochester, commenced Sept. 19 - thirty thousand persons

- supposed to be present.
1844. Gen. Morgan Lewis, distinguished in many public offices, died in New York, April 7, aged 90.
- " Gen. James Wadsworth, one of the first settlers of the Genesee Country, died at Genesee, June 8, aged 76.
- " Long Island Railroad (94 miles in extent) completed July 18.
- " Great Agricultural Fair at Poughkeepsie, Sept. 18.
- " Two persons killed by the Anti-renters in Rensselaer Co., Dec. 20.
1845. Silas Wright governor.
- " Great Fire in New York, upwards of 200 buildings burnt - about six millions worth of property destroyed; July 19.
- " Dep. Sheriff Steele murdered at Andes, Delaware Co., by the Anti-renters, Aug. 7;
- " Governor Wright declares Delaware Co. to be in a state of insurrection.

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MADIS GLE SA

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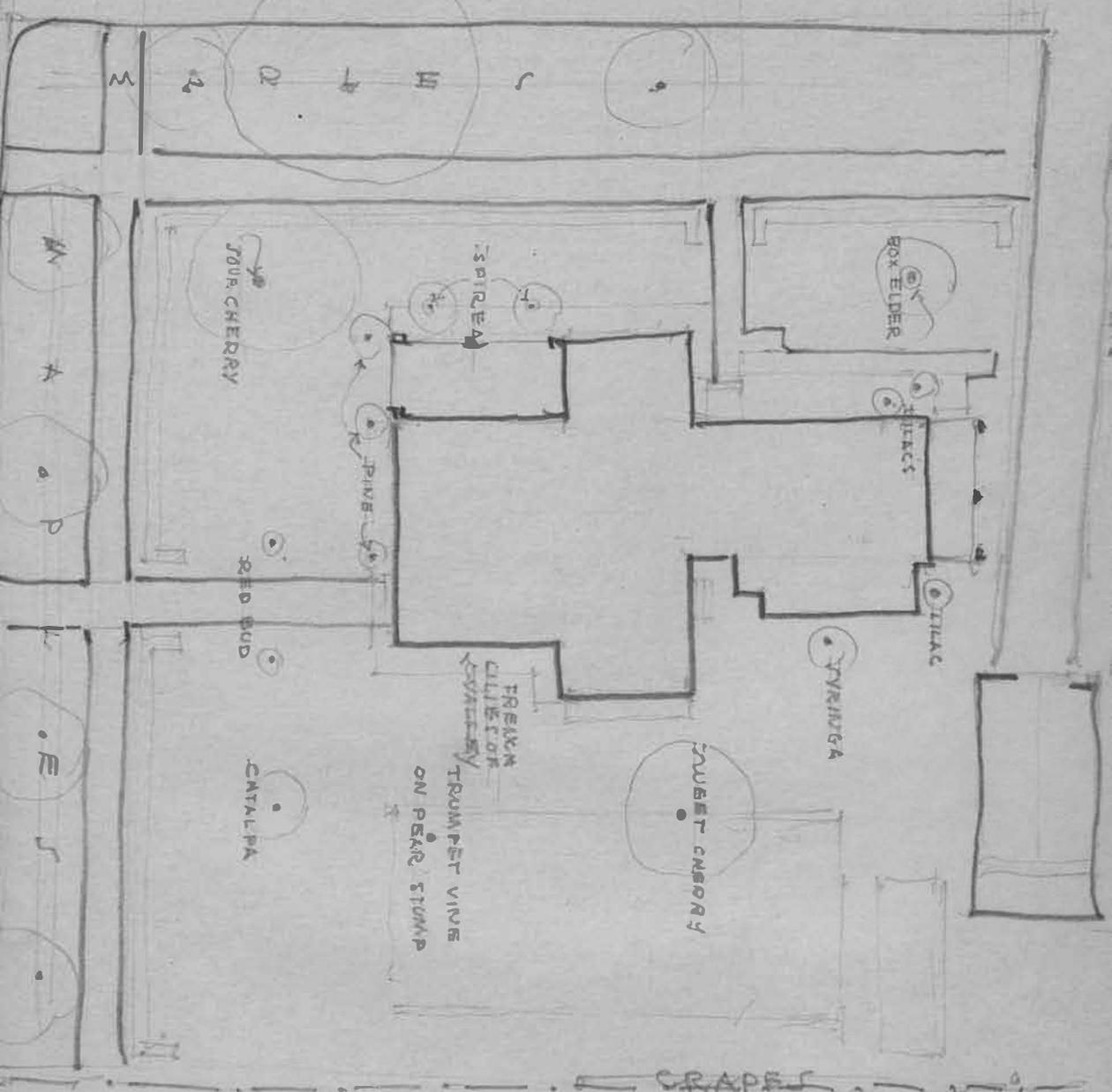
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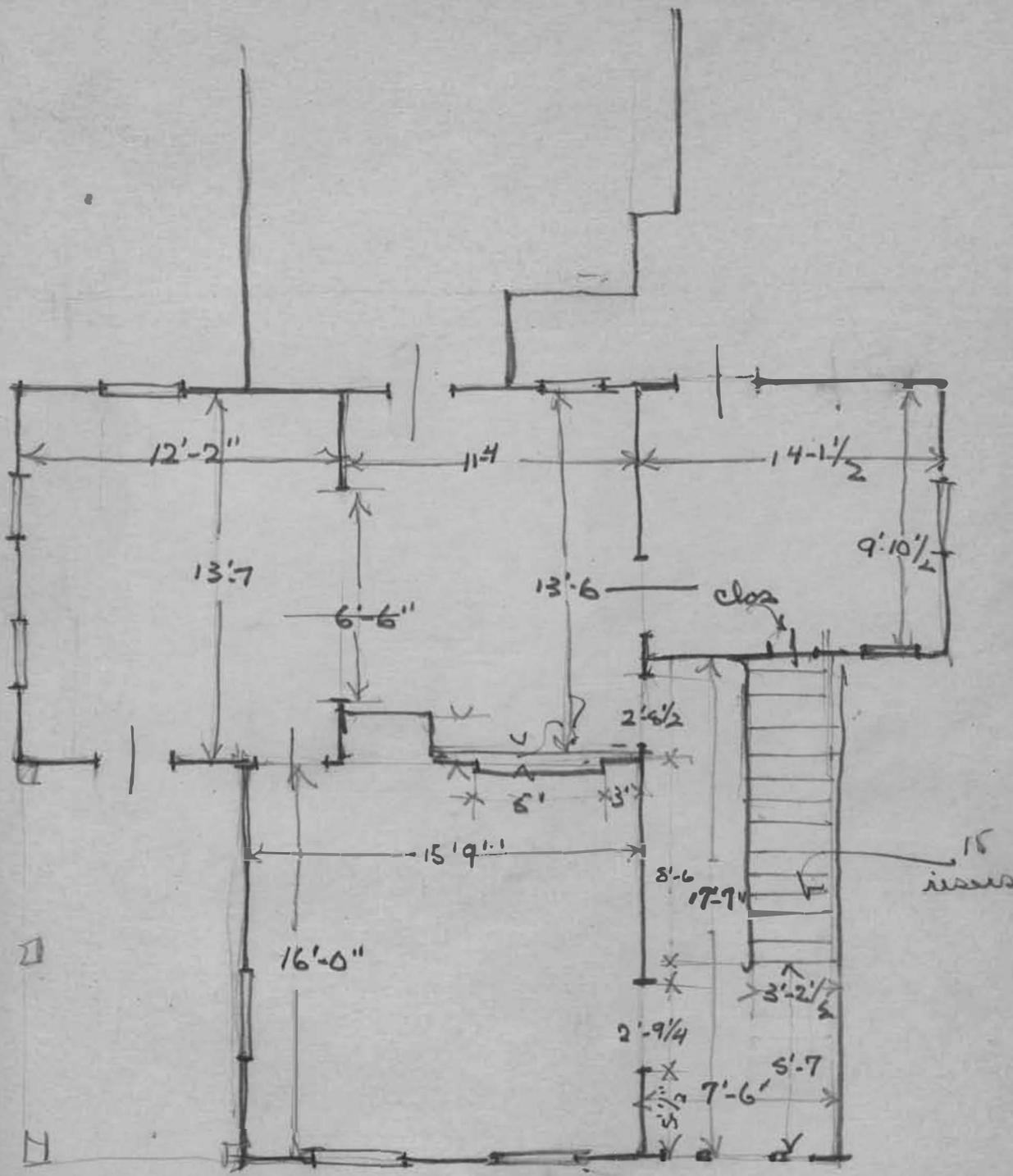
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PLOT PLAN

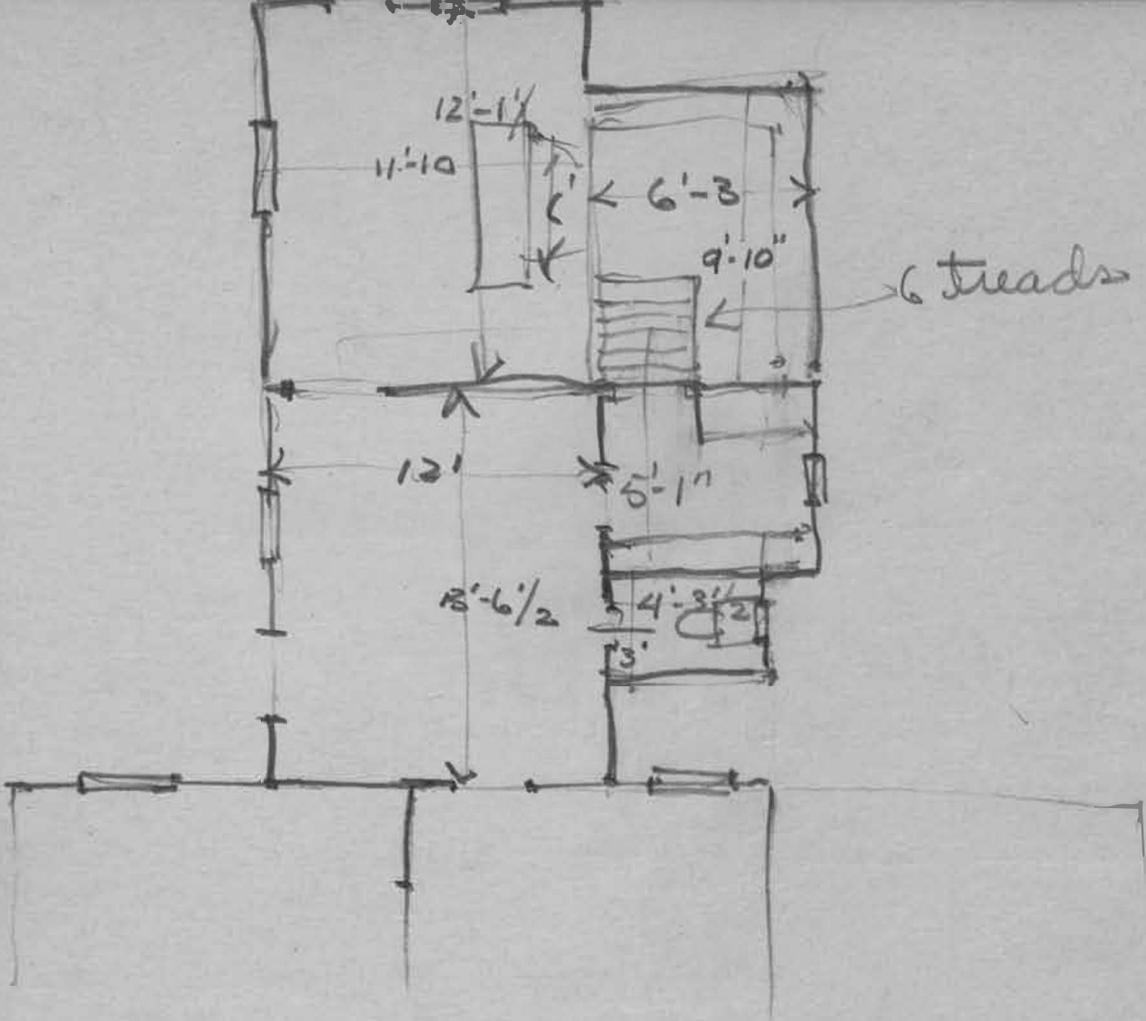




CEILING 8" thick

FLOOR HEIGHT 8'-9 1/2"

# GROUND PLAN



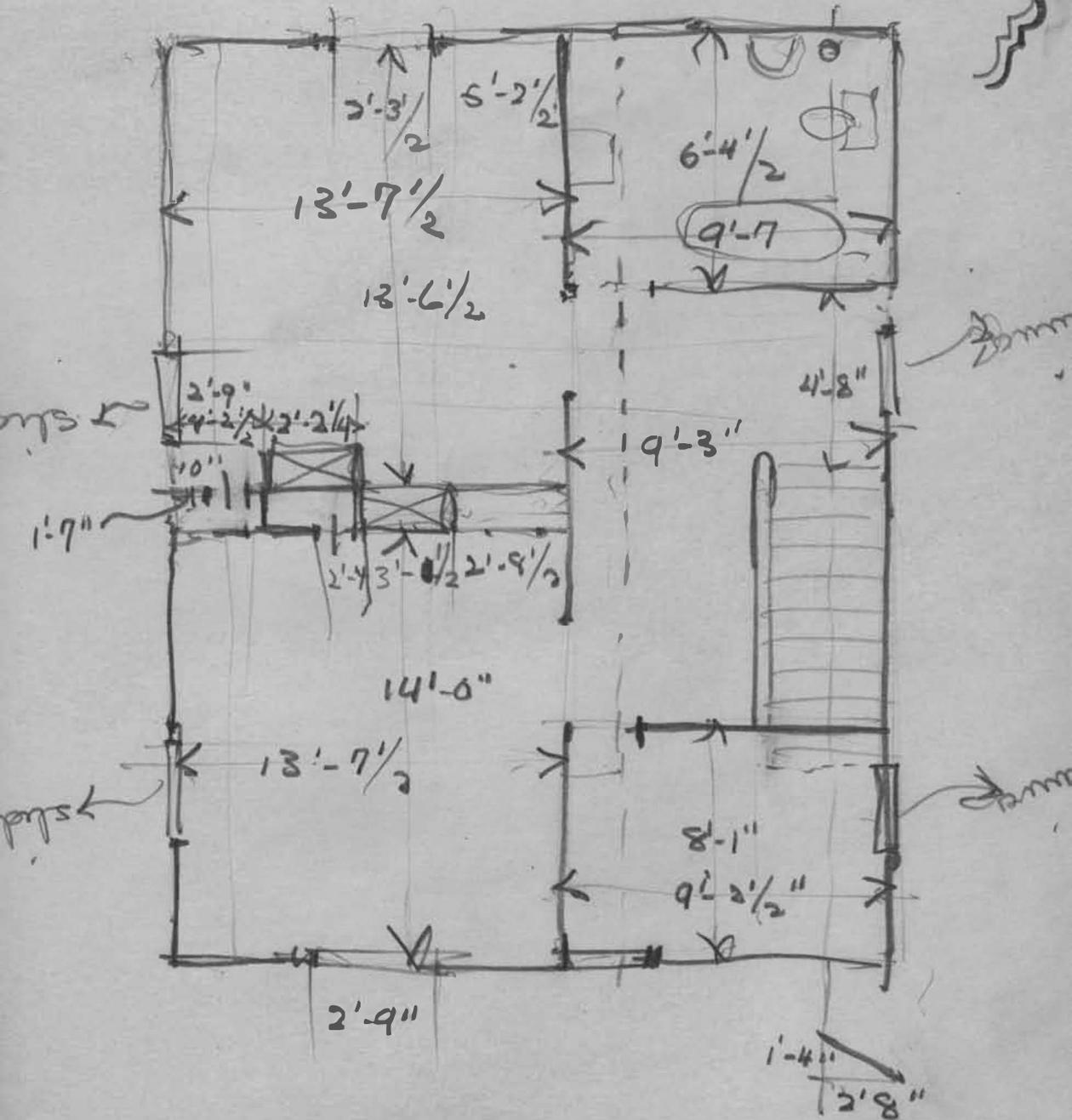
ceiling thickness 4"

height - 7'-6"

doors 6'-7" - 6'-3"

trusses 6"

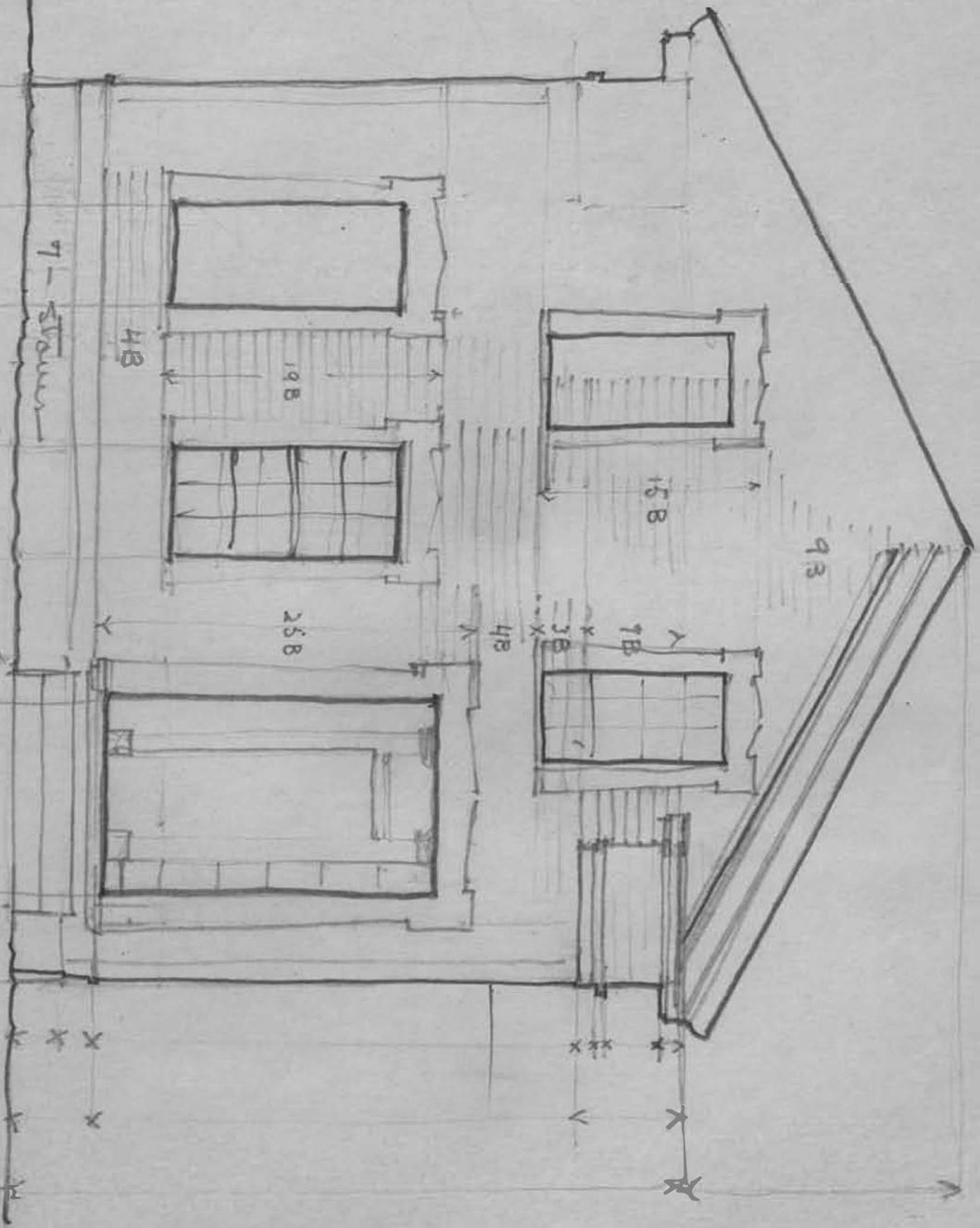
CEILING MOLD.



FRONT OF MAIN BLOCK

See next page

columns 5 1/2"  
slabs 4 1/2"  
rafters 7 1/2"  
(all)





projection of sill, 2"

1'-4"

cellar window 3 light opening 2'-9"

1'-8"

1'-5"

cellar window

sill

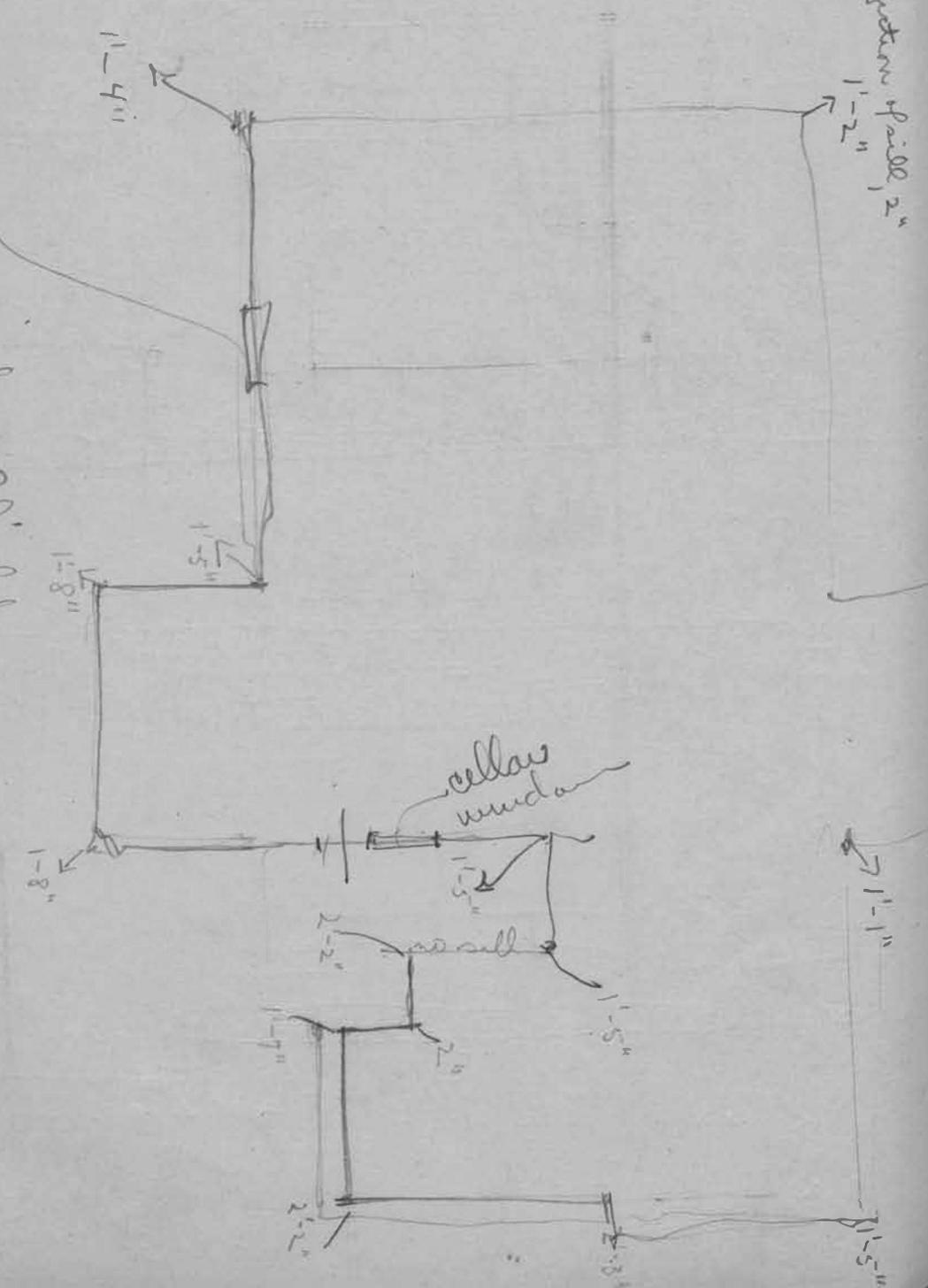
1'-8"

1'-11"

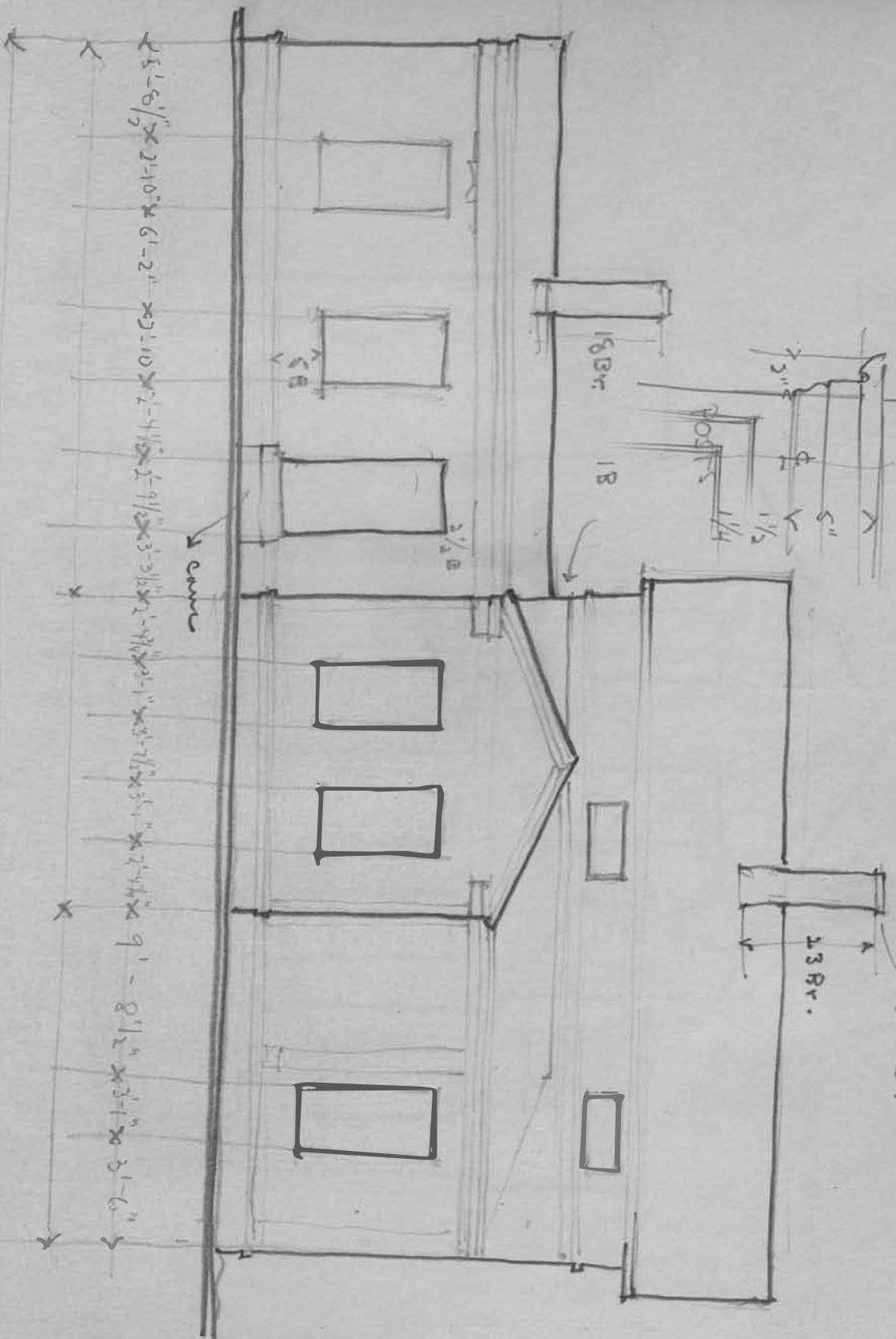
1'-5"

1'-7"

1'-5"

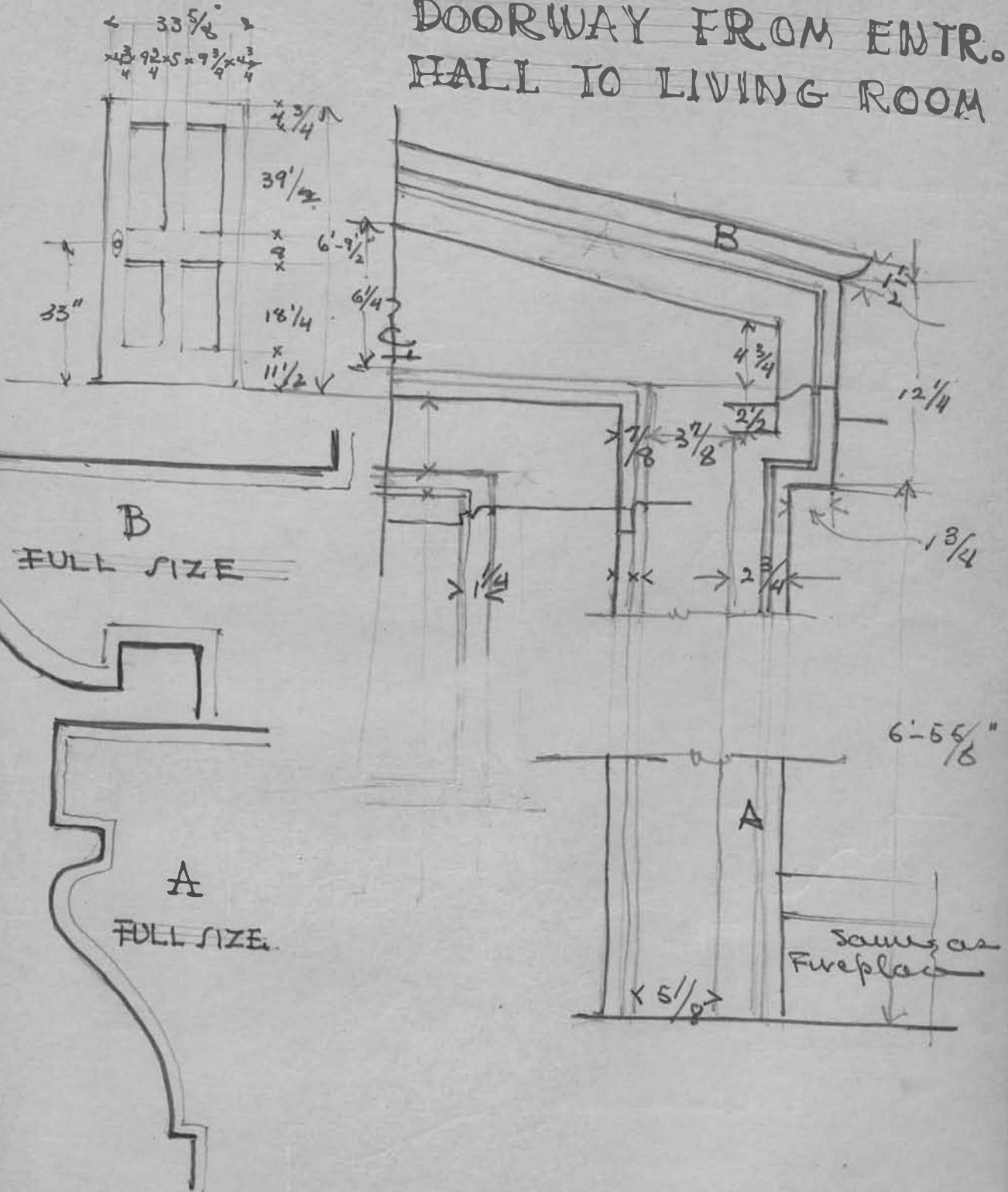


SOUTH ELEVATION





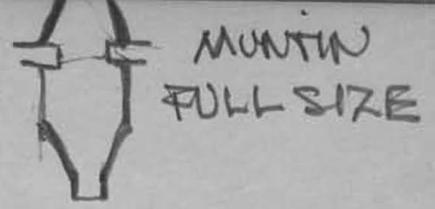
# DOORWAY FROM ENTR. HALL TO LIVING ROOM





WINDOW IN SOUTH  
PARLOR

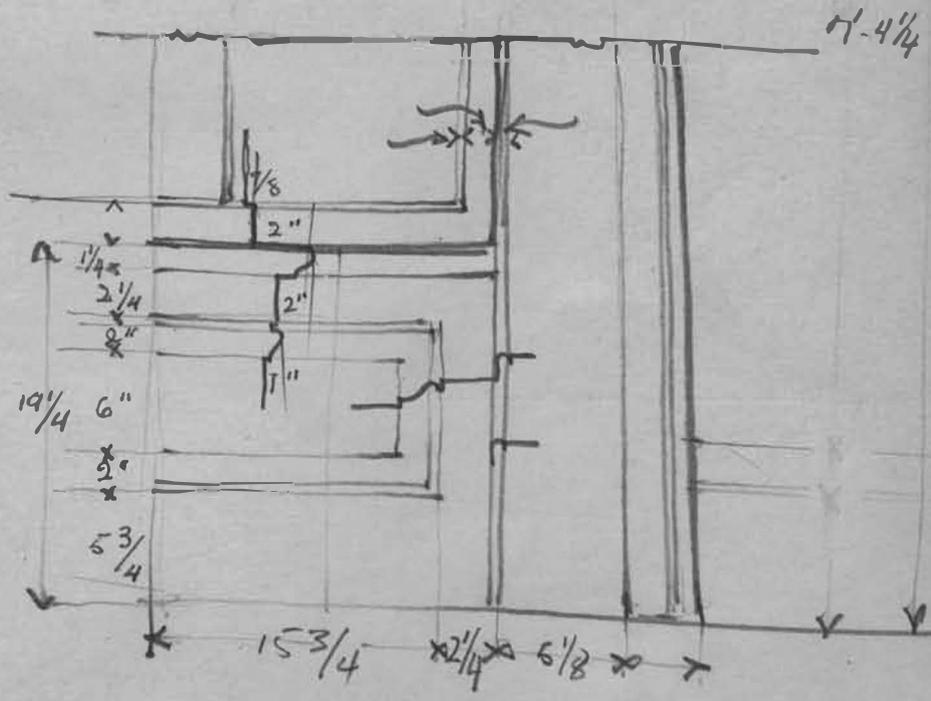
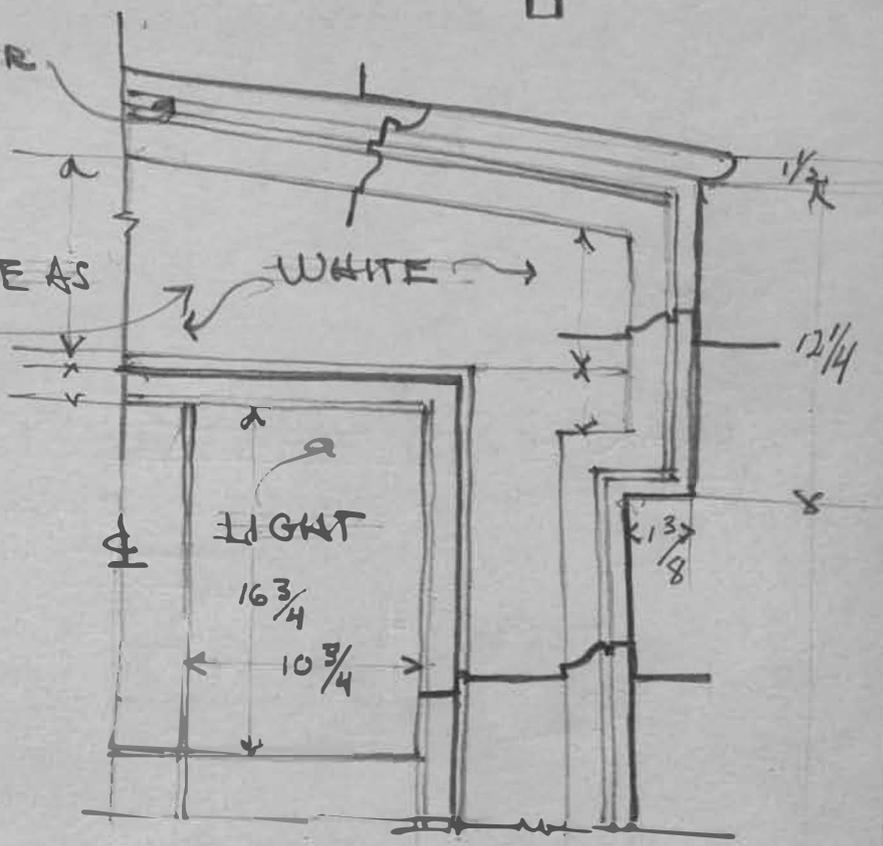
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TRIM SAME AS DOOR

WINDOW HEAD SAME AS  
DOOR

CENTERBAR 1"

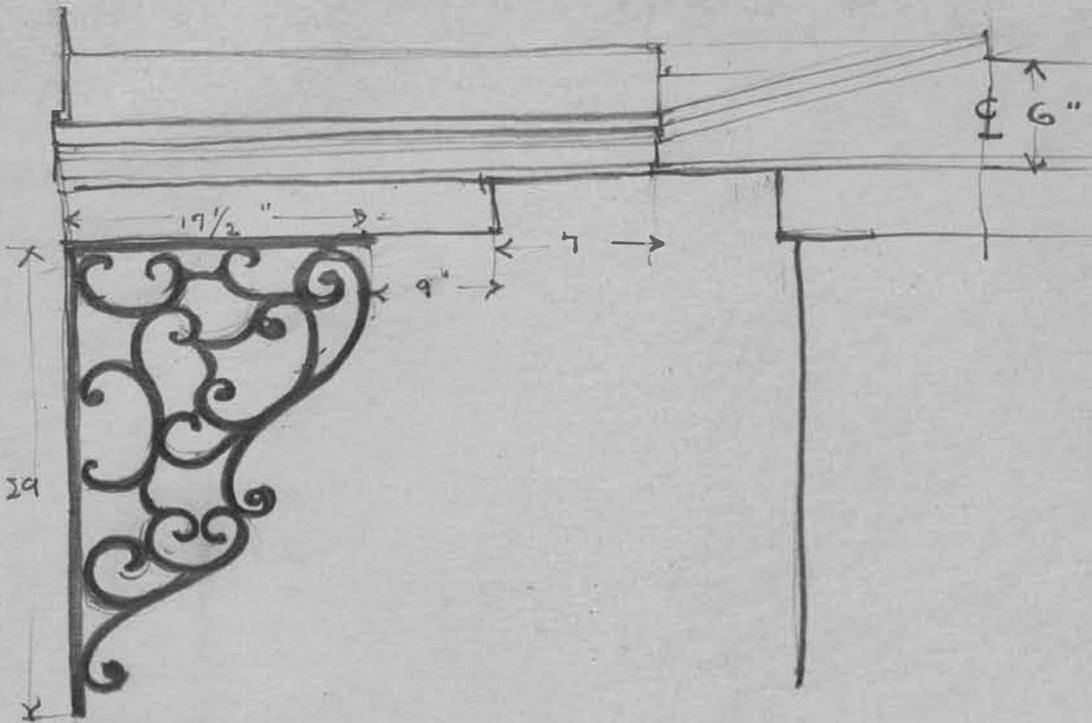


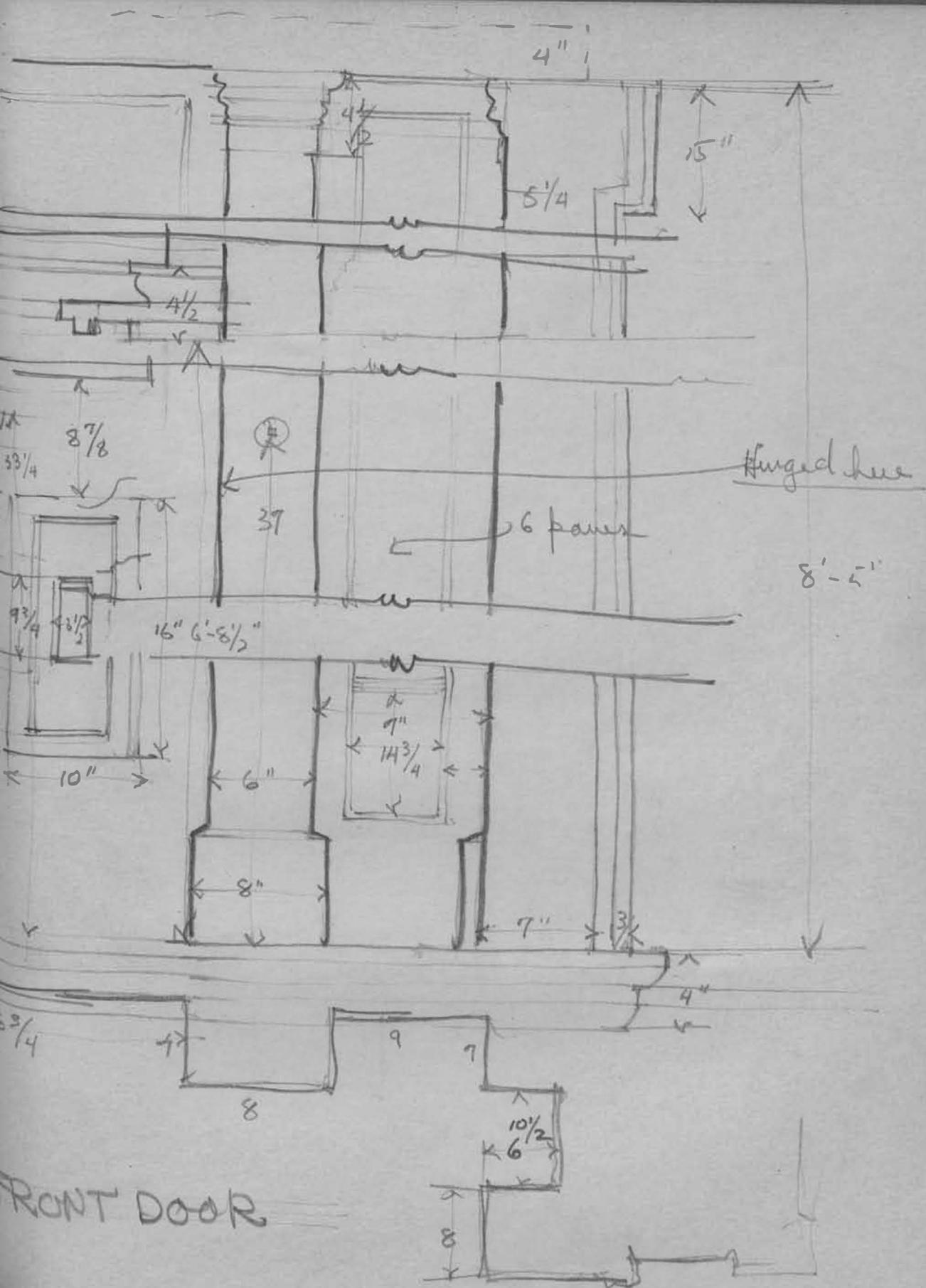


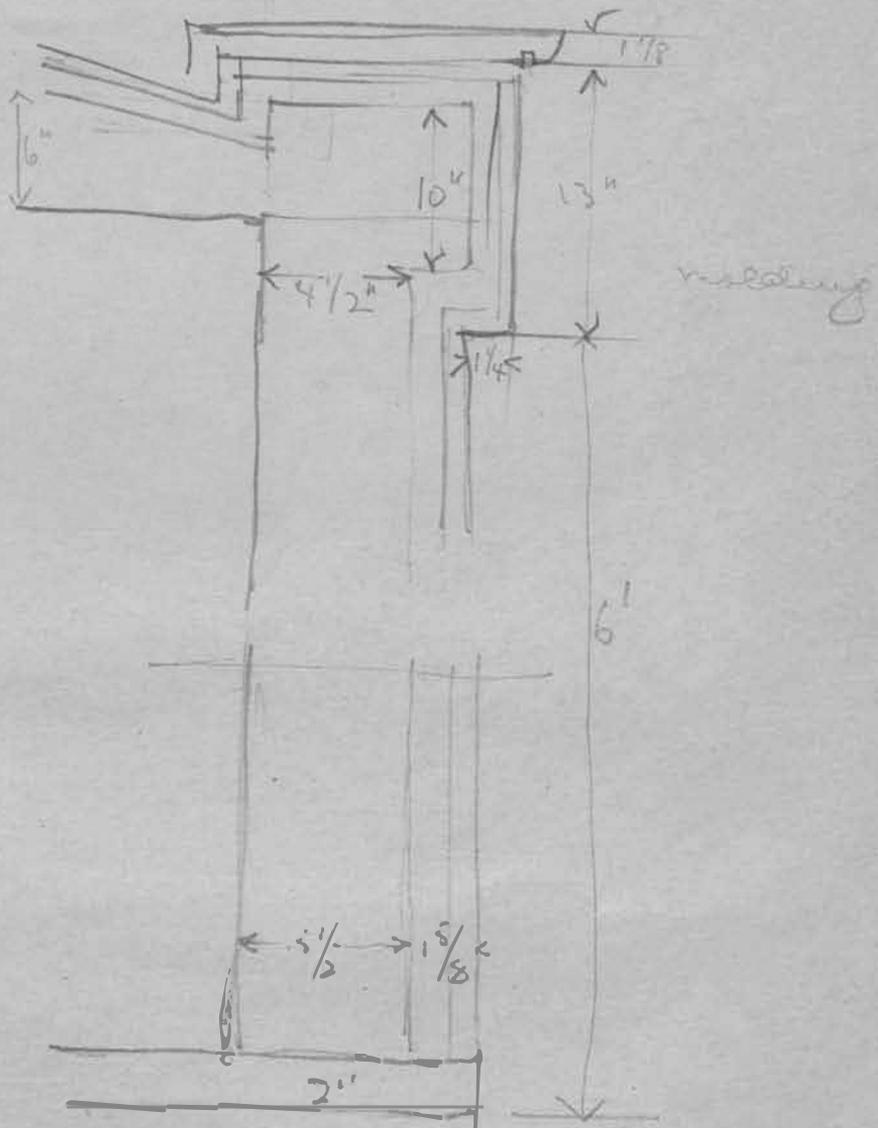


WINDOW GRILLE 34 X 18 3/4

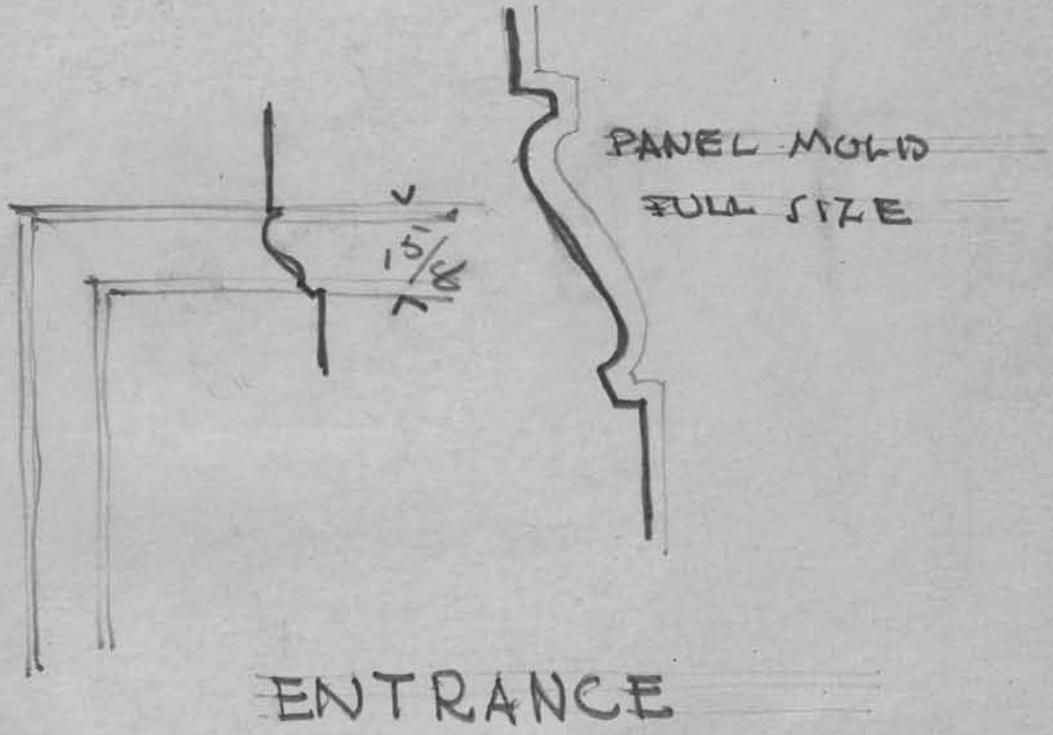
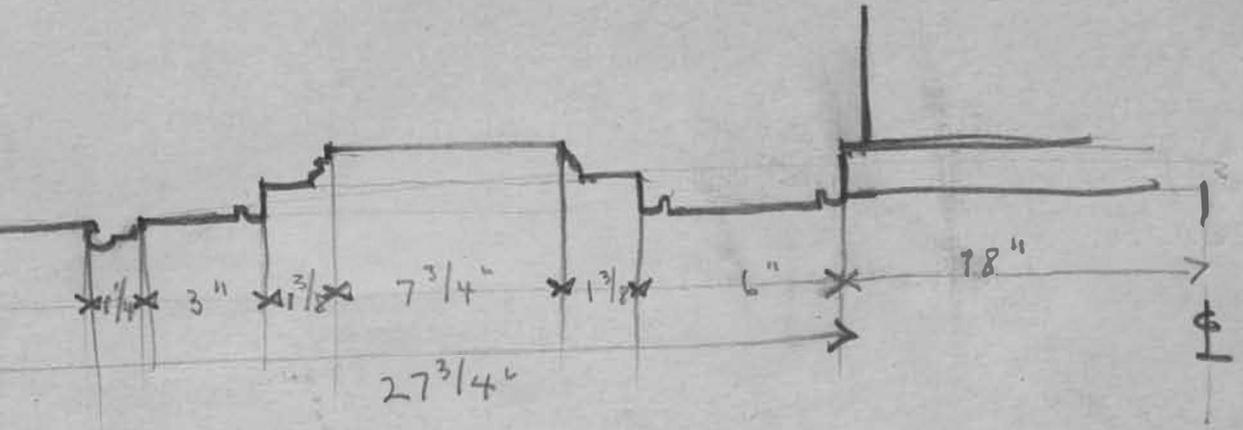
KITCHEN DORCH



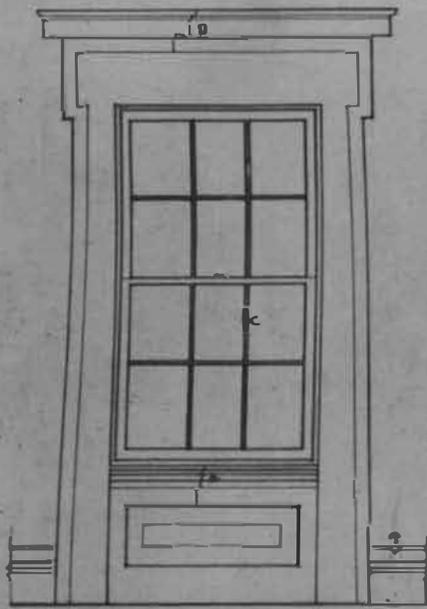
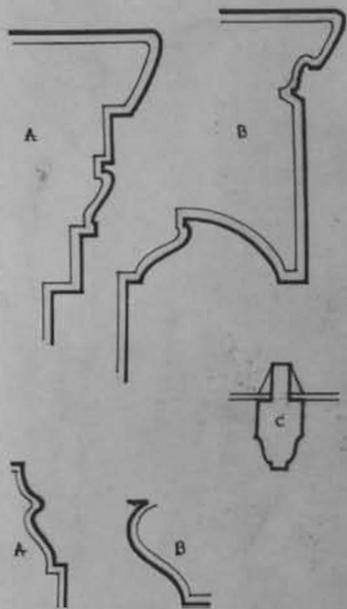




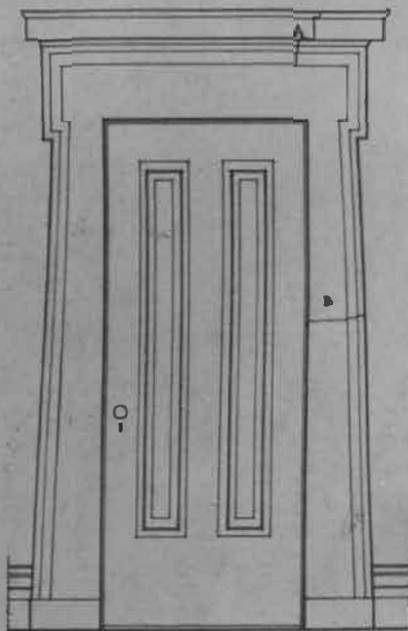
WINDOW FRAME



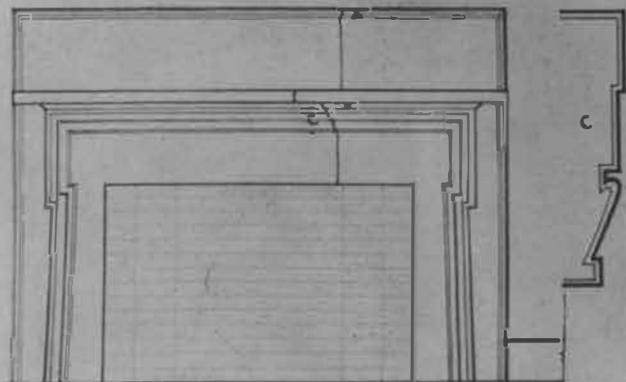
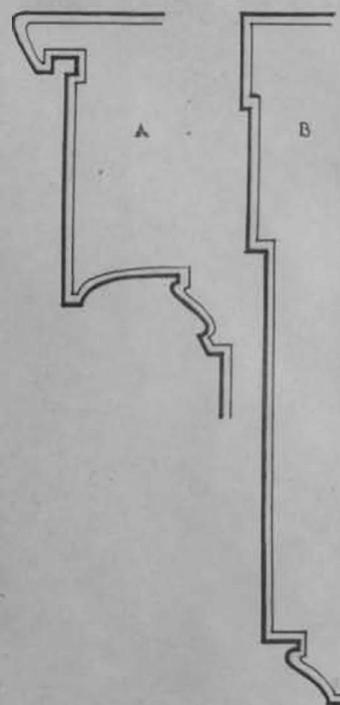
Details of Corson house Ithaca, N. Y.



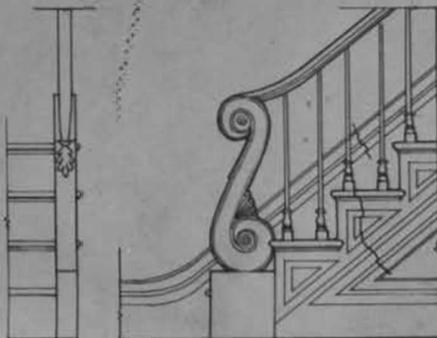
WINDOW DETAILS SCALE II



DOOR DETAILS SCALE II



FIREPLACE DETAILS SCALE II



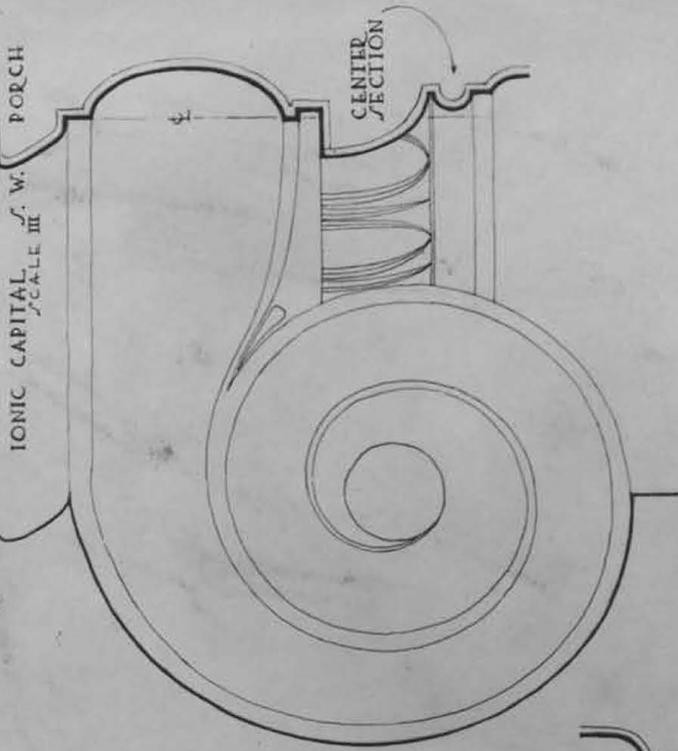
STAIR DETAILS SCALE II

GILES MANSE  
ITHACA NEW YORK  
EXTERIOR DETAILS



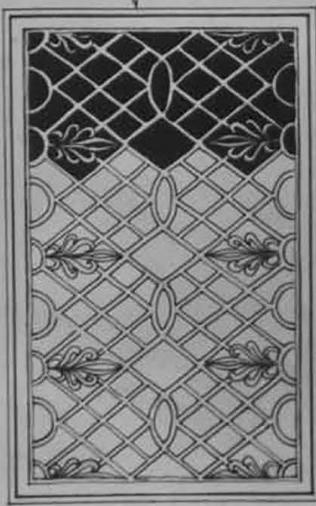
*Clifford*

IONIC CAPITAL  
SCALE III

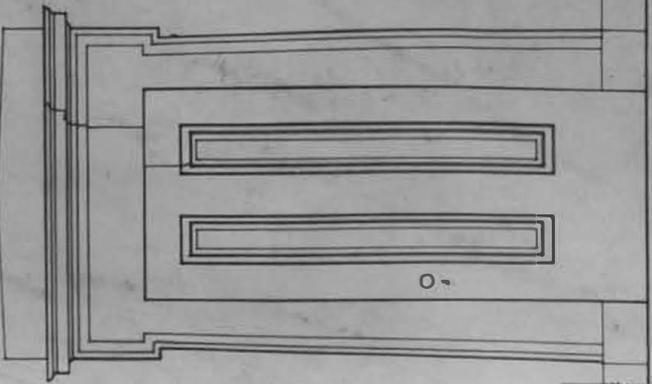
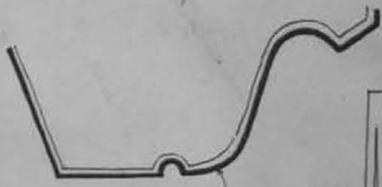


CENTER SECTION

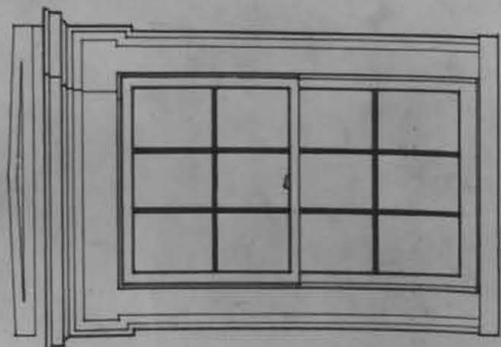
GRILLE OF  
CELLAR  
WINDOW  
CAST IRON  
SCALE I



SECTION OF  
GATE POST  
CAP  
SCALE III



DOOR DETAIL  
SCALE II



WINDOW DETAIL  
SOUTH FACADE  
SCALE II



COL. UPRN  
BASE  
SCALE III

GILES MANSE  
ITHACA, NEW YORK  
EXTERIOR DETAILS

- I  
SCALE I  
INCHES
- II  
SCALE II  
FOOT
- III  
SCALE III  
FOOT

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