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CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT FOR LORENZO STATE HISTORIC SITE

By

William Paul Fritz

A thesis
submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Landscape Architecture

State University of New York
College of Environmental Science and Forestry
Syracuse, New York

May 1997

Approved by:
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FRITZ, WILLIAM P. "Cultural Landscape Report for Lorenzo State Historic Site." Typed and bound thesis, 449 pages, 1997.

This Cultural Landscape Report documents the changes in the landscape at Lorenzo State Historic Site in Cazenovia, New York. Lorenzo was the home of the Lincklaen/Ledyard family for 160 years, starting in 1806 when John Lincklaen established the estate and lasting until 1968 when the property was sold to New York State. In this report, the site history was compiled into four historic periods. Based on a list of character-defining landscape features, the features on the site were identified and researched. The existing conditions of the site were then documented and resulted in an analysis comparing the landscape and its features from the established period of significance with the landscape features in 1996. As a result, the integrity of the site was able to be evaluated. General treatment recommendations were made based on this analysis and the **Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Periods.**

This report is a result of research supported by an agreement with the Friends of Lorenzo on behalf of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Central Region. The Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation has identified the need to document changes in the landscape over time in an effort to preserve the integrity of historic landscapes as well as surrounding architectural elements usually associated with them.

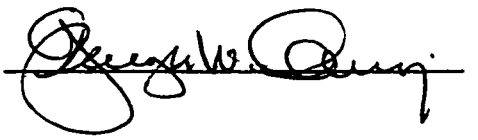
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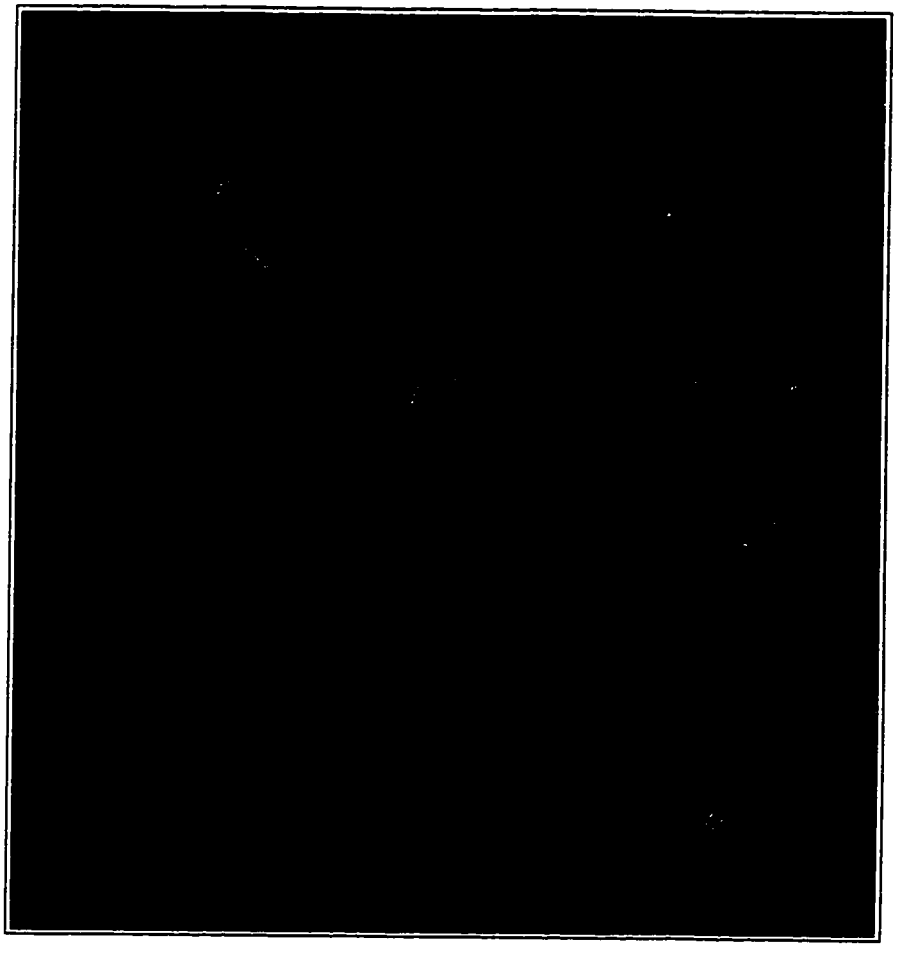
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Cultural Landscape Report

Lorenzo State Historic Site
Cazenovia, New York

Prepared For:

Friends of Lorenzo,
On Behalf of Lorenzo State Historic Site,
Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Central Region



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgments i
List of illustrations v
Introduction 1
I. John & Helen Lincklaen Ownership Period (1806-1847) 17
II. Ledyard & Helen Lincklaen Ownership Period (1847-1894) 73
III. Charles & Helen Fairchild Ownership Period (1894-1931) 133
IV. Eliphalet & Jane Remington & Family Ownership Period (1931-1968) 185
V. NYSOPRHP Ownership Period (1968-1996 Existing Conditions) 217
VI. Analysis 267
VII. Recommendations 341
Conclusion 357

Appendices
Appendix A: List of Completed NYSOPRHP Studies/Reports/Surveys 385
Appendix B: Residents of Lorenzo 389
Appendix C: Miscellaneous Graphic Documentation 393
Appendix D: Ledyard Lincklaen Notation 399
Appendix E: November 1902, *Country Life In America* Article 403
Appendix F: Miscellaneous Documentation (Third Historic Period) 409
Appendix G: Miscellaneous Correspondence (Third Historic Period) 413
Appendix H: Documentation Associated with Ellen Shipman 417
Appendix I: Vegetation in the Formal Garden Borders (1996) 425
Appendix J: Vegetation in the undertory of Garden Enclosures (1996) 429
Appendix K: Mission Statement for Bureau of Historic Sites 433
Appendix L: 1971 National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form 437

Bibliography
Vita

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Cover Charles and Helen Fairchild in the formal garden at Lorenzo. (LSHS, Photograph Collection Box 2C).

INTRODUCTION

Figure 0.1 Context Map: Cazenovia, New York. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF). 1

Figure 0.2 Location Map: Lorenzo State Historic Site within the Town of Cazenovia, New York. (Madison County Planning Department). 2

Figure 0.3 Landscape Feature Table. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF). 7

Figure 0.4 Map comparing land reserved by John Lincklaen and existing acreage of LSHS and historic central core. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF). 8

Figure 0.5 Abbreviated Lincklaen/Ledyard family genealogy including primary residents of Lorenzo. (LSHS Archives). 14

Figure 0.6 Chronology of Lorenzo occupants. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF). 15

CHAPTER I

Figure 1.1 New York State's Native American occupancy in the early 17th century. Redrawn from John H. Thompson, ed., *Geography of New York State* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1996), 114, fig. 35 . (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF). 18

Figure 1.2 Engraving of John Lincklaen, c. 1797, by Charles Balthazar Julien Feuret de Saint-Memin. (LSHS, Box 1Q, Folder 4). 21

Figure 1.3 A map showing land tracts acquired by Cazenove and Lincklaen for the Club of Four. Redrawn form John Lincklaen, *Travels in the Years 1791 and 1792 in Pennyslvania, Vermont, and New York.* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1887), 142. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF). 23

Figure 1.4 *A Map of a Reserved Part of the Road Township*, drawn by Alexandre Autrechy, c. 1793. (LSHS, Map Collection). 24

Figure 1.5 Enlargement of *A Map of the Road Township Reservation, 1798.* (LSHS, Map Collection). 27

Figure 1.6	Land bordering Cazenovia Lake purchased and acquired by John Lincklaen, c. 1794-1797. Redrawn from Peter Hugill, *Upstate Arcadia: landscape aesthetics, and the triumph of social differentiation in America* (London: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 1995), 39, fig. 2-3. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	28
Figure 1.7	*Cazenovia, 1798.* Attributed to Alexandre Autrechy. (LSHS, Box A, Folder 8, Item 15).	29
Figure 1.8	Initial acreage reserved by John Lincklaen at the south end of Cazenovia Lake, c. 1798. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	31
Figure 1.9	Engraving of Helen L. Lincklaen, c. 1797, by Charles Balthazar Julien Feuret de Saint-Memin. (LSHS, Box 1Q, Folder 5).	35
Figure 1.10	Jonathan Denise Ledyard, c. 1870. Photograph by Johnson Brothers, Cazenovia, New York. (LSHS, Box 1P, Folder 12).	35
Figure 1.11	"View of Cazenovia from the West Hill," by William G. Boardman, 1848. (LSHS, Mansion Collection).	39
Figure 1.12	Acreage owned and/or reserved by John Lincklaen, c. 1806-1822. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	41
Figure 1.13	Acreage owned by Helen Lincklaen after the division of the property in 1826. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	42
Figure 1.14	Topography and hydrology at Lorenzo during the first historic period. Redrawn from USGS, 1983. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	46
Figure 1.15	"A View of Colonel Lincoln's [Lincklaen's] Seat," by Caroline Betts, c. 1821. (LSHS, Mansion Collection).	49
Figure 1.16	Buildings and structures: John and Helen Lincklaen ownership period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	50
Figure 1.17	Vegetation in the outer acreage: John and Helen Lincklaen ownership period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	54
Figure 1.18	Enlargement of survey drawn by Enos Cushing, 1814. (LSHS, Map Collection).	56
Figure 1.20	Spatial organization of outer acreage at the end of the first historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	61
Figure 1.21	Spatial organization of central core at the end of the first historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	63

Figure 1.22	Views and vistas: John and Helen Lincklaen ownership period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	65
Figure 1.23	Roads constructed before and after the establishment of Lorenzo. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	68

Chapter II

Figure 2.1	Ledyard Lincklaen, 1862. Photograph by Ezra G. Weld. (LSHS, Box 1Q, Folder 6).	73
Figure 2.2	Helen C. S. Lincklaen, c. 1875. Photograph by Horton. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1Q, Folder 2).	76
Figure 2.3	Aerial view of the Village of Cazenovia, c. 1893. Drawn by Burleigh. (LSHS, Slide Collection, File H, Item 43).	78
Figure 2.4	Map showing acreage acquired during Ledyard Lincklaen's stewardship. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	80
Figure 2.5	Map showing acreage conveyed to the railroad and the Atwell Lot purchased by Charles Fairchild. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	80
Figure 2.6	View south of the Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad and associated buildings, 1875. (LSHS, Slide Collection, File C, Item 165).	81
Figure 2.7	The original farm buildings built by John Lincklaen, c. 1870. (LSHS, Slide Collection, Slide F, Item 162).	82
Figure 2.8	Map of the properties surrounding Lorenzo, c. 1890. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	83
Figure 2.9	The farm complex at Lorenzo. Sketch by Ledyard Lincklaen, 23 August, 1854. (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).	85
Figure 2.10	The boathouse and protective "island," 1891. Photograph by Charles P. Marshall. (LSHS, Photographic Collection)	86
Figure 2.11	Main entrance porch, c. 1885. Photograph by Dwight Williams Jr. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 15, Item 5).	88
Figure 2.12	View southwest from the east land of the main entry drive, 1891. Photograph by Charles P. Marshall. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).	89

Figure 2.13	View west from the service courtyard, showing south wing of the mansion and the carriage barn. Sketch by Ledyard Lincklaen, "Carla. 27 April, 1856." (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).	90
Figure 2.14	The north facade of the caretaker's cottage, c. 1870. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 6).	91
Figure 2.15	The playhouse in the formal garden, c. 1875. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 5).	92
Figure 2.16	Elevations of the carriage house/stables, c. 1892. (LSHS, Blueprint Collection).	93
Figure 2.17	Diagram of buildings in the central core during the second historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	94
Figure 2.18	The stone retaining wall along the shoreline adjacent to the boathouse, 1891. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).	95
Figure 2.19	View east from the Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad depot, c. 1890. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box C, Folder 14, Item 8).	98
Figure 2.20	Vegetation along the south shoreline of Cazenovia Lake, c. 1890. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box B, Folder 7, Item 14).	99
Figure 2.21	The south field, c. 1890. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 32).	99
Figure 2.22	The west apple orchard, c. 1885. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 7).	100
Figure 2.23	The east apple orchard, c. 1860. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 6).	101
Figure 2.24	View of east field from the east lane of the main entry drive, c. 1890. (LSHS, Photographic Collection Box 1F, Folder 4).	102
Figure 2.25	"Residence of Ledyard Lincklaen taken 14 May, 1860 by Albert P. Weld." (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).	104
Figure 2.26	The front lawn from the main entrance porch, 1870. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 13, Item 34).	104
Figure 2.27	View north from the formal garden's central walk. Sketch inscribed "September 27th, 1865;" probably drawn by George S. Ledyard, Sr. (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).	105

Figure 2.28	View west of the formal garden's north cross-walk, c. 1870. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 11).	106
Figure 2.29	View north form the southeast parterre of the formal garden, c. 1870. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 6).	107
Figure 2.30	View northeast from the central walk in the formal garden, c. 1872. (LSHS, Cazenovia Pictorial Record Album, p. 36).	109
Figure 2.31	View north of the playhouse, 1894. Photograph by Marshall. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 2C).	109
Figure 2.32	View north from the center circle of the formal garden, c. 1890. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 7).	110
Figure 2.33	View south of central walk, 1890. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 8).	111
Figure 2.34	View south of central walk, 1895. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 2C).	111
Figure 2.35	Diagram of the formal garden and vegetable garden, c. 1858. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	112
Figure 2.36	Diagram of the formal garden and vegetable garden, c. 1890. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	113
Figure 2.37	Spatial organization of the outer acreage during the second historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	117
Figure 2.38	Spatial organization of the central core during the second historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	119
Figure 2.39	View north from the main entrance porch of the mansion, 1880. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 13, Item 37).	120
Figure 2.40	View east from the main entrance porch of the mansion, 1855. (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).	121
Figure 2.41	View west from approximately the service courtyard, 1860. Photograph by A. P. Weld. (LSHS, Box 1F, Folder 4).	121
Figure 2.42	View east from the Road to Pompey, c. 1890. (LSHS, Slide Collection, File C, Slide 141).	123
Figure 2.43	View east of Ledyard Avenue, c. 1890. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box C, Folder 14, Item 12).	124

Figure 2.44	View north from the formal garden's central walk, 1876. (LSHS, Cazenovia Pictorial Records Album, p. 16).	125
Figure 2.45	Helen C. S. Lincklaen on the path within the south garden enclosure, c. 1880. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1Q, Folder 2).	126
Figure 2.46	View from the boathouse showing post and rail fence enclosures at the farm complex, 1855. Sketch drawn by Ledyard Lincklaen. (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).	127
Figure 2.47	View north from the south field showing fence enclosure at south end of the formal garden. Sketch by Ledyard Lincklaen, 30 October, 1853. (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).	128
Figure 2.48	The ha-ha wall and the east entrance of the main entry drive. (LSHS, Cazenovia Pictorial Records Album, p. 30).	129
Figure 2.49	View north from the east entrance of the main entry drive, 1885. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 13, Item 38).	129
Figure 2.50	Sketch of granite boulder and sundial by Ledyard Lincklaen, 1856. (LSHS, Fairchild, Housebook, p. 44).	130

Chapter III

Figure 3.1	Charles and Helen Fairchild in the northeast corner of the formal garden, c. 1920. Photograph by E. C. Covell. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 2C).	133
Figure 3.2	Map showing acreage acquired by the Fairchilds from L. Murray Ledyard in 1907. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	135
Figure 3.3	The New York Central Railroad station at the southwest corner of Cazenovia Lake, c. 1905 [postcard]. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).	136
Figure 3.4	"The Start," Links-o-Lincklaen, c. 1898. (LSHS, Slide Collection, File E, Slide 198).	137
Figure 3.5	The east side of the old farmhouse, c. 1900. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 2).	139
Figure 3.6	The east side of the new farmhouse, c. 1930. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 28).	139

Figure 3.7	View southeast from the farmhouse showing the dairy barn, 1928. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 27).	140
Figure 3.8	One of the barns located at the south end of the farm complex, 1928. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 26).	140
Figure 3.9	The golf clubhouse located at the south edge of the farm complex, c. 1900. Note south fence line of the farm complex. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 2C).	141
Figure 3.10	Elevation drawings of South Cottage, 1914. (LSHS, Blueprint Collection).	142
Figure 3.11	The northeast corner of the garden shed/ice house and the appearance of a shed roof in the background, c. 1900. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box J, Folder 18).	144
Figure 3.12	Map of the buildings and structures in the central core and outer acreage during the third historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	145
Figure 3.13	Links-o-Lincklaen, "The Pines," 1898. (LSHS, Slide Collection, File, Slide 159).	148
Figure 3.14	Links-o-Lincklaen, "Hole Two," 1898. (LSHS, Slide Collection, File, Slide 160).	148
Figure 3.15	Open fields on the farm, c. 1900. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 25).	149
Figure 3.16	Vegetation along the south shoreline of Cazenovia Lake, c. 1920. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box B, Folder 7, Item 5).	150
Figure 3.17	View west from the main entrance porch showing the west apple orchard, c. 1905. (LSHS, Linclaen/Ledyard Papers, Box 7K, Folder 11, Item 1a).	151
Figure 3.18	Pine seedlings in the west apple orchard, c. 1915. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 9).	152
Figure 3.19	The east field, 1908. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 4).	153
Figure 3.20	The east field, c. 1910. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 4).	154
Figure 3.21	The east field, c. 1920. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 24).	154

Figure 3.22	The front lawn, c 1900. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 13, Item 3).	156
Figure 3.23	The front lawn, c. 1920. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 7).	156
Figure 3.24	The front lawn, c. 1927. Photograph by Patt Telfer. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 16, Item 2).	157
Figure 3.25	View south of the main entry drive's east lane, c. 1930. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 13, Item 22).	157
Figure 3.26	The vegetation around the mansion, c. 1920. Photograph by H. V. Randall. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 3, Item 17).	158
Figure 3.27	The service courtyard, 1924. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 1, Item 18).	159
Figure 3.28	View of the formal garden's central walk, c. 1925. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 6).	161
Figure 3.29	The northeast corner of the formal garden, c. 1925. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 4, Item 1).	161
Figure 3.30	The rose arbor, 1926. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 4, Item 8).	162
Figure 3.31	Table of the flowers recorded in November 1902 *Country Life in America* article. (LSHS, Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box 7K, Folder 11, Item 1).	163
Figure 3.32	The south half of the formal garden's central walk, c. 1900. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 8).	164
Figure 3.33	The northwest section of the formal garden, c. 1910. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 6).	164
Figure 3.34	The center circle of the formal garden, c. 1910. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 7).	165
Figure 3.35	View north of the formal garden's central walk, c. 1915. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 7).	165
Figure 3.36	Diagram of the formal garden, c. 1905. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	166

Figure 3.37	The vegetable garden, c. 1905. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box F, Folder 3).	167
Figure 3.38	The walk through the west garden enclosure, c. 1900. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 1).	168
Figure 3.39	Spatial organization of the central core, secondary entry, and South Cottage lot during the third historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	171
Figure 3.40	The view west from the main entrance porch of the mansion, c. 1920. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box F, Folder 7).	173
Figure 3.41	The view north from the mansion's main entrance porch. Photograph by Anna R. Fitcher, 1913. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 13, Item 36).	174
Figure 3.42	The view north from the west gate of the entry drive, c. 1910. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 12, Item 2).	174
Figure 3.43	View east from the Road to Pompey, c. 1910. Photograph by Anna R. Fitcher. (LSHS, Photographic Collection, Box C, Folder, 14).	175
Figure 3.44	View east of Ledyard Avenue, c. 1920. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box C, Folder 14, Item 7).	177
Figure 3.45	A section of the secondary entry drive north of the carriage house/stables, c. 1930. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 15, Item 3).	177
Figure 3.46	The walk in the south garden enclosure, c. 1900. Photograph by Augustus Pruyen. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box F, Folder 1).	178
Figure 3.47	View east of the formal garden's north cross-walk, 1926. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 9).	179
Figure 3.48	The fence surrounding the garden enclosures, c. 1910. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 8).	180
Figure 3.49	The water trough and a garden bench in the formal garden, c. 1924. Photograph by E. C. Covell. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 2C).	181
Figure 3.50	View north of the north entrance of the formal garden, June 1924. Photograph by Eliphalet Remington. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 6).	182

Figure 3.51 The rose arbor in the formal garden, c. 1925. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 6). 183

Figure 3.52 The timber props supporting the limbs of the major honeylocust in the formal garden, c. 1910. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 8). 184

Chapter IV

Figure 4.1 Eliphalet and Jane Remington on the front lawn, c. 1930. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1R, Folder 5). 186

Figure 4.2 George and Annie Ledyard, c. 1955. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1P, Folder 5). 187

Figure 4.3 Jonathan D. Ledyard in the formal garden, 1964. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 6). 187

Figure 4.4 The railroad depot and outbuildings, c. 1935. (LSHS, Photograph Collection). 189

Figure 4.5 Aerial view of the Pontiac car dealership, c. 1950. (LSHS Photograph Collection, Box 1G, Folder 2). 190

Figure 4.6 Aerial view north of Lorenzo and Cazenovia Lake, 1958. Photograph by Aerial Surveys, Henry DeWolf, Rochester, New York. Postcard published by Dexter Press, Inc. (LSHS, Photograph Collection). 190

Figure 4.7 Map of the property at end of the fourth historic period. (Fritz, SUNY CESF, 1996). 191

Figure 4.8 The west side of South Cottage, c. 1960. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 5). 193

Figure 4.9 Aerial view east of Lorenzo, c. 1960. Photograph by Dan Owen & Company. (LSHS, Photograph Collection). 195

Figure 4.10 Mowing west field with an Allis-Chambers iron-wheel tractor, c. 1930. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 31). 196

Figure 4.11 Harvesting wheat in the south field with a Dehring reaper, c. 1930. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 29). 196

Figure 4.12	View of the mansion from the west wood lot, c. 1950. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 2, Item 6).	197
Figure 4.13	View into the west wood lot, c. 1950. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 2, Item 3).	197
Figure 4.14	One of the last remaining apple trees located at the west end of the east apple orchard, c. 1960. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 6).	198
Figure 4.15	The flower bed located north of South Cottage, c. 1965. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 5).	199
Figure 4.16	A large tree blown down on the eastern half of the main entry drive, 1955. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).	200
Figure 4.17	The front lawn, c. 1960. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 16, Item 3).	200
Figure 4.18	Aerial view of the central core, 1958. Photograph by Henry DeWolf. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 3, Item 31).	201
Figure 4.19	The service courtyard, c. 1940. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 1, Item 14).	202
Figure 4.20	Vegetation in the Church Cottage lot, c. 1940. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 6).	202
Figure 4.21	Roses located in the north section of the vegetable garden, c. 1940. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 4, Item 8).	203
Figure 4.22	Iris bed at the east edge of the vegetable garden, 1965. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 3).	204
Figure 4.23	The vegetable garden, 1963. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 3).	204
Figure 4.24	Fruit trees in the west section of the formal garden, c. 1940. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 7).	205
Figure 4.25	The loss of the Norway Spruce in the northeast corner of the formal garden from storm damage, c. 1955. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).	206
Figure 4.26	Flower/vegetable bed in the northeast section of the formal garden, c. 1950. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 6).	207

Figure 4.27	Diagram of the formal garden, c. 1950. (Fritz, 1996, SUNY CESF).	208
Figure 4.28	The west garden enclosure, 1944. Photograph by Leonard. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 1).	209
Figure 4.29	A section of the path in the west wood lot, c. 1950. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 1).	211
Figure 4.30	The village welcome sign, c. 1930. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box C, Folder 14, Item 5).	212
Figure 4.31	The martin house in the service courtyard, c. 1960. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 2).	213
Figure 4.32	Timber props supporting the major honeylocust in the formal garden, 1944. Photograph by Leonard. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 2C).	215

Chapter V

Figure 5.1	Map of Lorenzo State Historic Site, 1996. (Fritz, 1996, SUNY CESF).	220
Figure 5.2	Aerial view of the farm complex, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	223
Figure 5.3	The west side of South Cottage, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	224
Figure 5.4	South Cottage garage, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	225
Figure 5.5	Carriage and collections storage building, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	226
Figure 5.6	Maintenance and restoration crew building, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	226
Figure 5.7	Maintenance and restoration storage building, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	227
Figure 5.8	Gazebo/viewing stand, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	228
Figure 5.9	Fuel station in the maintenance/storage complex, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	229
Figure 5.10	The north facade of the mansion, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	230

Figure 5.11	Playhouse, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	231
Figure 5.12	Garden shed/ice house, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	232
Figure 5.13	Carriage house/stables—visitor center, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	233
Figure 5.14	Church Cottage, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	234
Figure 5.15	Smokehouse, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	234
Figure 5.16	Remnant of the east apple orchard, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	238
Figure 5.17	Young apple trees east of Church Cottage, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	238
Figure 5.18	East field, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	240
Figure 5.19	Flower bed along entrance walk to South Cottage, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	240
Figure 5.20	Front lawn, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	242
Figure 5.21	Service courtyard, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	242
Figure 5.22	The major honeylocust after the 1996 storm destroyed its major limbs. (Photograph by the author).	244
Figure 5.23	The planting beds along the formal garden's central walk prior to re-establishment, c. 1980. (LSHS, Grills).	245
Figure 5.24	The planting beds along the formal garden's central walk, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	245
Figure 5.25	The vegetable garden space, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	246
Figure 5.26	Church Cottage lot, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	247
Figure 5.27	Aerial view of the maintenance/storage complex, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	250
Figure 5.28	Aerial view of the central core, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	250
Figure 5.29	View north from the front lawn, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	252
Figure 5.30	View west of Ledyard Avenue, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	254

Figure 5.31	West wood lot path, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	254
Figure 5.32	Visitor parking lot, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	256
Figure 5.33	The stone steps at the east end of the ha-ha wall, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	257
Figure 5.34	The ha-ha wall along the front lawn, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	258
Figure 5.35	Hitching post adjacent to the main entry drive's west extension, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	260
Figure 5.36	Tree planting marker stone in the west garden enclosure, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	260
Figure 5.37	Viewing platform, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	261
Figure 5.38	Typical garden bench, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	263
Figure 5.39	The horse trough located at the south edge of the west wood lot, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	263
Figure 5.40	Purple martin house at the northwest corner of the vegetable garden space. (Photograph by the author).	264
Figure 5.41	Typical interpretive sign at Lorenzo located adjacent to the Grover Cleveland commemorative tree in the west wood lot, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	265
Figure 5.42	Memorial stone located near the main entry drive's west entrance, 1996. (Photograph by the author).	266

Chapter VI

Figure 6.1	Spatial organization of the central core during the first historic period. (Fritz, SUNY CESF, 1996).	291
Figure 6.2	Spatial organization of the central core during the second historic period. (Fritz, SUNY CESF, 1996).	292
Figure 6.3	Spatial organization of the central core during the third historic period. (Fritz, SUNY CESF, 1996).	293
Figure 6.4	Spatial organization of the central core at Lorenzo, 1996. (Fritz, SUNY CESF, 1996).	294

Chapter VII

Figure 7.1	Typical new information/directional signage design, 1997. (Shannon, 1997).	349
Figure 7.2	Map showing future site of the Rippleton Schoolhouse. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).	354

INTRODUCTION

The property known as Lorenzo is primarily significant for its association with John Lincklaen, a Holland Land Company agent who founded the village of Cazenovia in 1793. The prominent role Lincklaen played in the development of the village and surrounding area exemplifies an important phase of land development strategy which occurred during the post-American Revolution era. The original 575 acre farm/estate established by Lincklaen at the south end of Cazenovia Lake reflected his over thirty year commitment to the area and his distinguished country gentleman social status.

The history of Lorenzo is further enhanced by the significance of its subsequent occupants. Although the size of the property decreased over time, John Lincklaen and his heirs occupied and preserved the estate for 160 years. In 1968, New York State officially acquired 86.9 acres of the Lorenzo property, including the mansion and its immediate environs, and currently operates the Lorenzo State Historic Site under the jurisdiction of the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The site is located within the village and town of Cazenovia, eighteen miles southeast of Syracuse, in the County of Madison, State of New York (see figure 0.1 and figure 0.2).

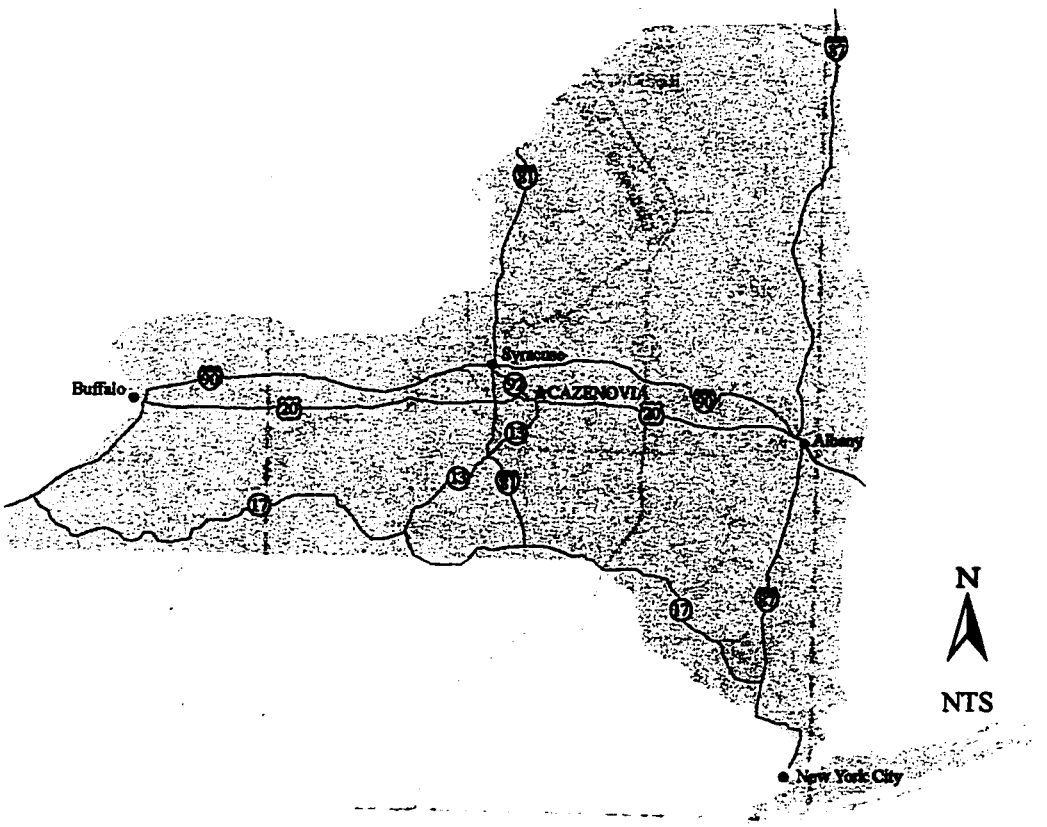


Figure 0.1: Context map: Cazenovia, New York. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

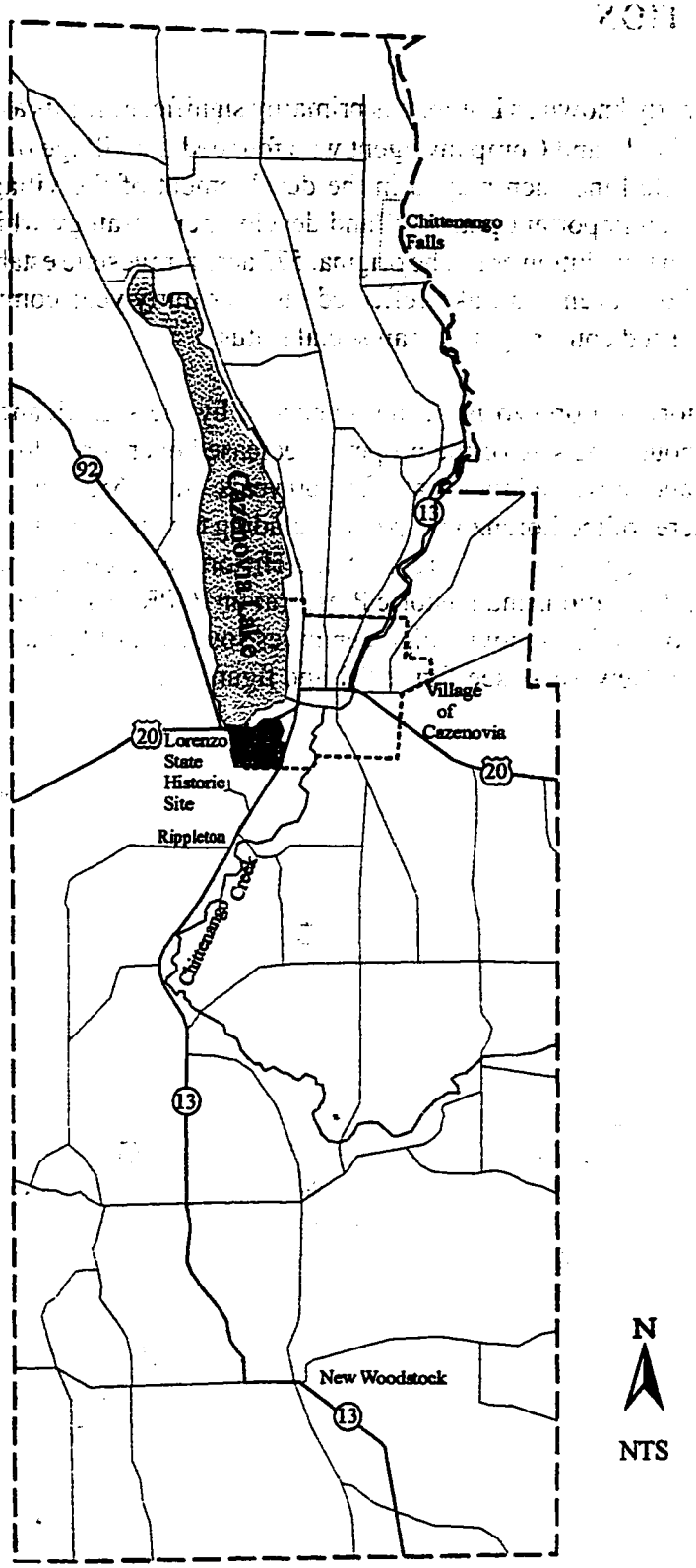


Figure 0.2: Location Map: Lorenzo State Historic Site within the Town of Cazenovia, New York. (Madison County Planning Department).

Purpose of Cultural Landscape Report

A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is a comprehensive document that details the evolution, determines the historic significance, and analyzes the integrity of a property as related to the character-defining features of the landscape. A complete CLR consists of four sections. The first section, **Site History**, traces the evolution of the landscape and is presented as a series of periods important to the site. The second section, **Existing Conditions**, documents the current status of the site and inventories the character-defining features of the landscape. The third section, **Analysis**, compares the historic landscape and the existing conditions to evaluate the site's significance and integrity. The fourth section, **Treatment Recommendations**, proposes actions for the preservation of the landscape.

The goal of this Report is to identify the historic qualities of the cultural landscape at Lorenzo State Historic Site and provide OPRHP and the Friends of Lorenzo a comprehensive document they may refer to while planning future site projects. The activities and landscape projects completed by OPRHP and the Friends of Lorenzo prior to this CLR confirms the commitment of both groups to the management and maintenance of the landscape at the Lorenzo State Historic Site. Several previous studies, which profile various aspects of the property's grounds, illustrate the importance of the landscape to the overall resource (see Appendix A). These studies, however, have not compiled the entire history of the landscape at Lorenzo. This Cultural Landscape Report, therefore, addresses the need for detailed and comprehensive documentation of the entire landscape and its evolution.

Methodology

The following four methodologies were used in this report: **(1)** a thorough research of written, graphic, and photographic resources to provide a complete historical record of the site; **(2)** a field survey documenting the existing conditions; **(3)** a comparative study between the landscape's condition during the historic development period and the landscape's existing conditions to determine the significance and level of integrity of the landscape; and **(4)** policy and physical treatment recommendations which were developed from the results of the first three methodologies.

The initial research for the report consisted of a thorough investigation of secondary sources concerning the history of the village of Cazenovia and all relevant information pertaining to Lorenzo. This phase of work included a review of books, periodicals, and previous reports regarding the Lorenzo State Historic Site. A more extensive research investigation of primary sources was conducted over a six-month period. The majority of this effort consisted of searching archival material located on site. Some of the materials examined included land sale records, correspondence, historic maps, purchase orders and receipts, account ledgers, historic photos, and "Housebooks" compiled by Helen S. Fairchild and Eliphalet and Jane Remington.[1] The analysis and comparison of various sources provided a substantial amount of information about the property and confirmed the history and evolution of the landscape at Lorenzo.

In order to analyze and compare the historic landscape and existing conditions, a thorough documentation of the present conditions of the site was necessary. A detailed topographic survey of the Lorenzo State Historic Site, completed in 1972 by Konski Engineers of Syracuse, New York, was utilized as a base map to record existing conditions of the site in 1996.[2] A current map was produced which documents all landscape features and the existing property boundaries. As a result, the established conditions of the property during its historic development were compared to the existing conditions of the property to determine the significance and integrity of the existing landscape. Finally, a list of general recommendations was developed from the results of the first three methodologies.[3]

In order for the report to provide a consistent discussion of the major elements involved in the evolution of the cultural landscape, a list of character-defining landscape features and their specific definitions was used as an organizational framework. The list of features and their definitions was adopted from a study completed in 1993 for the U.S. National Park Service.[4]

The order of the landscape feature list is based on the scale of each feature from large to small. Exception is given to those features which must precede other features in order to adequately describe the landscape in a consistent inventory format. For example, in understanding spatial organization, the most important character-defining landscape feature for evaluating the significance and integrity of a landscape, it is necessary to first present buildings, structures, topography, vegetation and circulation which are the defining elements of space in the landscape.

Certain features discussed in one chapter are not necessarily discussed in subsequent chapters unless further information regarding the status of that feature was located and documented. The Landscape Feature Table summarizes which features were researched and presented in each of the chapters (see figure 0.3).

The following list represents the organizational framework for this report:

Environment- the general external influences affecting the historic landscape, the off-site larger physical and visual context which contains or encompasses the historic landscape.

Natural- the natural physical form and features of the surrounding environment that has or does directly affect the historic landscape (major landforms, ridges/valleys, vegetation, water bodies, wetlands, etc.).

Social/Cultural- the general human overlay on the physical form of the surrounding environment that has or does directly affect the historic landscape (general land use, zoning, legal restrictions, transportation, utilities, population, political jurisdiction—state, county, city, village, town, etc.).

Landscape Setting [Context]- the most immediate physical and visual context for the historic landscape (property boundaries, adjacent property, land use, etc.).

Natural Systems and Features- the natural aspects of the landscape often, during the process of manipulating the landscape, have a direct effect on the resultant form. Different from the natural context of the "Environment" section, "Natural Systems and Features" pertains to aspects of the historic landscape that are on the site or directly adjacent to it. The following natural aspects may be relevant to the historic landscape:

Physiography- the large scale physical forms and patterns of the historic landscape (hill, plateau, ravine, drumlin, etc.).

Geology- the history and physical nature of the surficial characteristics of the historic landscape (soils, rocks, structure, etc.).

Hydrology- the cycles and distribution of surface and subsurface water of the historic landscape (aquifers, drainage patterns, water bodies, water tables, etc.).

Ecology- the relationships of living organisms and their environment in the historic landscape (plant associations, wildlife habitat, etc.).

Climate- the prevailing weather conditions of the historic landscape (precipitation, sun, temperature, wind, etc.).

Topography- the inextractable framework of the landscape; the three dimensional configuration of the earth surface characterized by configuration (ground slope, configuration of contours, visual forms, etc.) and orientation (elevation, solar aspect, etc.) of the landscape.

Buildings and Structures- the elements built primarily for sheltering any form of human activity are buildings (houses, barns, garages, stables, etc.) and the functional elements constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activity are structures (bridges, windmills, gazebos, silos, dams, etc.). Included in this category are mechanical and engineering systems.

Mechanical Systems- the features and materials which combine to provide utility service to the historic landscape (power lines, hydrants, culverts, etc.).

Site Engineering Systems- the systems and individual features which provide a physically stabilizing factor to all or a portion of the historic landscape (retaining walls, dikes, foundations, etc.).

Vegetation- the individual and associated deciduous or evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous materials, whether indigenous or introduced. A major component of a constantly changing historic landscape (specimen tree, hedge, forest, orchard, bosquet, vegetable garden, agricultural field, perennial bed, etc.).

Circulation- the spaces, features and applied material finishes which constitute the movement systems of the historic landscape (paths, walks, plazas, squares, roads, parking facilities, etc.).

Spatial Organization- the structure or order of the historic landscape; the three dimensional organization of physical and visual associations. The organization of elements creating the base, vertical and overhead plane define and create spaces. The functional and visual relationship between these spaces is integral to the character of the historic landscape (open space, enclosed space, corridor space, etc.). Views and vistas are included in this category as an element of the spatial organization of the historic report.

Views and Vistas- the features that create or allow a view (natural, uncontrolled) or a vista (a controlled, designed feature). The views or vistas may be to or from the historic landscape (panoramic view, borrowed view or vista, on-site view or vista, etc.)

Water Features- the built features and elements which utilize water to create thematic or aesthetic elements within the historic landscape (fountains, pools, ponds, lakes, cascades, canals, streams, etc.).

Furnishings and Objects- the elements which provide detail and diversity while addressing functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the historic landscape (fences, benches, urns, flagpoles, sculptures, markers, monuments, signs, etc.).[5]

LANDSCAPE FEATURES	Period I (1806-1845)		Period II (1845-1894)		Period III (1895-1931)		Period IV (1931-1968)		Period V (1968-1996)	
ENVIRONMENT										
Natural	•		0		0		0		0	
Social/Cultural	•		•		•		•		•	
LANDSCAPE SETTING	•		•		•		•		•	
NATURAL SYSTEMS										
Physiography	•		0		0		0		0	
Geology	•		0		0		0		0	
Hydrology	•		0		0		0		•	
Ecology	•		•		0		0		•	
Climate	•		0		•		0		•	
	Outer Ac.	C. Core	Outer Ac.	C. Core	Outer Ac.	C. Core	Outer Ac.	C. Core	Outer Ac.	C. Core
TOPOGRAPHY	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
BUILDINGS	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
STRUCTURES	X	X	X	X	X	X	•	X	•	•
Mechanical Systems	X	X	X	•	X	•	•	•	•	•
Site Engineering Systems	X	X	X	•	X	X	X	•	•	•
VEGETATION	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Views & Vistas	•	•	•	•	•	•	X	•	•	•
CIRCULATION	•	•	•	•	•	•	X	•	•	•
WATER FEATURES	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FURNISHINGS & OBJECTS	X	X	X	X	•	•	•	•	•	•

KEY:

• = INFORMATION SOUGHT/FOUND
X = NO INFORMATION FOUND
O = NO INFORMATION SOUGHT

Figure 0.3: Landscape Feature Table. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

For the purpose of this report, the site was divided into two sections so the features of the property could be researched and analyzed comprehensively and presented graphically in complete detail (see figure 0.4). The two sections were based upon availability of documentation about the evolution of the landscape. These sections, which are not representative of any historical demarcations, are:

OUTER ACREAGE — This section provides information on the farmland and the outer areas of the estate not directly associated with the spatial organization defined by the mansion and its immediate environs. The outer acreage, which varies in size throughout the history of Lorenzo, includes the woodlands, wetlands, cultivated fields, open fields, orchards, farm buildings and the area of land adjacent to the southern shoreline of Cazenovia Lake.

CENTRAL CORE — This section provides a detailed discussion of the character-defining features in close proximity to the mansion. The central core consists of the front lawn, west lawn, service courtyard, formal garden, vegetable garden, garden enclosures and Church Cottage lot. The intensity of modifications and development in these areas and the amount of documentation available warranted a more detailed degree of study of the central core.

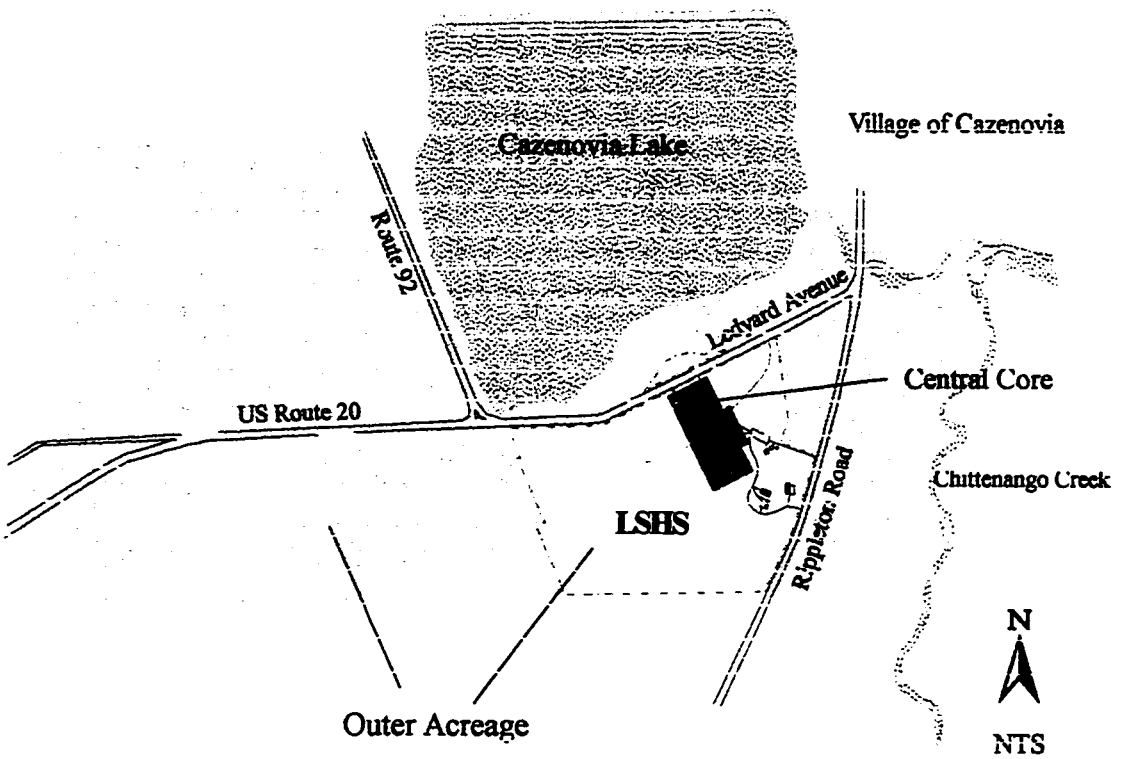


Figure 0.4: Map showing the land reserved by John Lincklaen in 1798 and the existing outer acreage and central core of LSHS. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Organization of Report

The history of Lorenzo's owners provides an understanding of the property's landscape development. At the end of the Introduction is an overview of the property and Lincklaen-Ledyard family history. Based on the history, five periods of stewardship and subsequent development were identified in the evolution of Lorenzo. These periods were organized into corresponding chapters for this Cultural Landscape Report:

Chapter I: John and Helen Lincklaen Period: 1808-1847
Chapter II: Ledyard and Helen Lincklaen Period: 1847-1894
Chapter III: Charles and Helen Fairchild Period: 1895-1931
Chapter IV: Eliphalet and Jane Remington and Family Period: 1932-1968
Chapter V: New York State OPRHP Period: 1968-1996

The distinction of each period is explained in the respective chapters of the report. Each of the five periods is discussed in detail, documenting events on the property as well as important aspects of the era that affected the property and its evolution. Each chapter begins with an historic overview of the property during the period. The overview presents information on the general environment of the site including the natural physical form and the social/cultural conditions of the period. The overview is followed by a detailed description of each character-defining feature. Photographs and other illustrations are included to support the text. At the end of each chapter is a period plan which graphically illustrates the central core of the property described in the corresponding chapter narrative. The existing conditions chapter includes two different scale plans: the existing site at 1"= 100', and the central core at 1"= 50'.[6]

The last two chapters present the analysis and recommendations. Chapter VI, Analysis, evaluates the significance and integrity of the site. This analysis, based on a comparison of site history and existing conditions, leads to the final chapter which identifies policy issues and physical treatment recommendations. Chapter VII, Recommendations, presents general recommendations regarding the future of Lorenzo. The original agreement for this report limited its scope to the first six chapters. However, based on the research, documentation, and analysis, a number of policy and physical treatment recommendations have been developed regarding Lorenzo's cultural landscape. These recommendations are intended to provide a framework for the future development of detailed, long-range management and treatment plans.

Physical and Historical Overview

The following historical overview explains the Lincklaen/Ledyard family heritage and their general relationship to the landscape of Lorenzo. The brief account of the family history is based on the family summary found in the furnishing plan *"... A Summer Resort Sui Generis ... " Lorenzo as an Historical Document, 1905-1920*, written in 1995 by Russell Grills, Historic Site Manager, Lorenzo State Historic Site. (See figures 0.5 and 0.6 for family genealogy and ownership periods, and see Appendix B for a compilation of residents of Lorenzo).

The origin of Lorenzo is closely associated with John Lincklaen's (1768-1822) role in the establishment of the village of Cazenovia. The seat he created at the south end of Cazenovia Lake directly evolved from the role he played and respect he earned after administering the development of the village and the settlement of the lands around it. The organization of the Lorenzo property clearly depicts the lifestyle favored by many of the significant figures who capitalized on the vast land speculation that occurred during the post-American Revolution era.

In 1790, John Lincklaen (originally Jan) arrived in Philadelphia from England to work as a field agent under Theophile Cazenove who, in turn, represented the financial interests of several Dutch merchant banking houses. After two years exploring lands throughout the northeast, Lincklaen was ordered by Cazenove to investigate certain land tracts he had purchased in the central region of New York State. Lincklaen dutifully surveyed the region and came across an unsold tract that immediately appeared promising for development. Under his advice, the tract, with its upland terrain and peaceful lake setting, was added to the Dutch investment. In the spring of 1793, Lincklaen, who anglicized his name to John, returned to the upland setting with a ten percent interest in the 120,000 acre tract. At the age of 25, Lincklaen was responsible for the sale of the land to individual settlers.

Within a year, Lincklaen organized the subdivision of the tract into lots and oversaw the layout of the village of Cazenovia—so named in recognition of his supervisor in Philadelphia. Settlers from New England arrived almost immediately and their numbers encouraged Lincklaen to invest the Dutch banking houses' money into the opening of roads, building of mills and other infrastructure projects. As a result, Cazenovia rapidly developed into one of the major commercial hubs for New York's central region.

In 1795, the Dutch banking houses supported Lincklaen's construction of a Georgian style mansion on the southeastern shore of Cazenovia Lake. This first major residence for Lincklaen also served as the office for his land sale business. Two years later, Lincklaen married Helen Ledyard (1783-1847) in Cazenovia and the couple started to adopt several children related to the family, including Jonathan D. Ledyard, Helens's younger brother. By 1803, with the village thriving and his success as a land developer accounted for, Lincklaen began developing the grounds for a substantial country estate on land he had reserved at the south end of the lake. In March 1807, a devastating fire destroyed the Company-owned

mansion and left the Lincklaens' waiting anxiously for the completion of their new mansion. Finally, in October 1808—after a year and a half of construction, the Lincklaens were able to move into their new, elegant two story, Federal style brick mansion.

The character of the estate's site-design reflected simple, geometric lines reminiscent of the traditional style and organization of sixteenth century Italian Renaissance villas. Located on a gently rising slope, the mansion was oriented north to command an impressive view of Cazenovia Lake. In addition, a vegetable/flower garden and two symmetrically placed outbuildings were established in the rear of the mansion, and poplar trees formally aligned the main entry drive in the front. A working farm also was operated on the estate. By 1809, the site was referred to as Lorenzo, attributed to Lincklaen's purported admiration of Lorenzo de Medici of Florence, Italy.[7]

John Lincklaen occupied Lorenzo until his death in 1822. Unfortunately, he suffered severe financial losses in the last years of his life and left his widow with a substantial debt. Helen L. Lincklaen quickly turned over John's land business to two of their adopted family members: her youngest brother, Jonathan D. Ledyard (1793-1874) and John's nephew, Lamburtus Wolters (1803-1840). In 1823, after unsuccessfully trying to sell the estate, Mrs. Lincklaen turned the property over to Jonathan for $100, retaining the right to live in the mansion for the remainder of her life.

Apparently, this informal living arrangement did not meet the demands of the family members, for in 1826 Jonathan D. Ledyard began construction on a new mansion located on the eastern section of the Lincklaen property across the Road to DuRuyter (New York State Route 13). In 1827, upon completion of his own mansion, The Meadows, he sold back 345 acres of land, including the Lorenzo mansion, to Mrs. Lincklaen.

Over the next fifteen years, Mrs. Lincklaen named several heirs to the property. The premature death of Lamburtus Wolters and the marriage of her niece, Helen Ann Ledyard, to a man of whom Mrs. Lincklaen did not approve, caused her to finally settle on Jonathan D. Ledyard's eldest son, Lincklaen Ledyard (1820-1864), as the heir to the estate, provided he were to marry someone whom Mrs. Lincklaen approved.

In 1843, Lincklaen Ledyard married his second cousin, Helen Clarissa Seymour (1818-1894), a choice readily affirmed by Helen L. Lincklaen. The marriage was so well-received the couple was immediately invited to move into the mansion. Perhaps to further please his aunt, Ledyard applied to the State Legislature, also in 1843, for permission to change his name to Ledyard Lincklaen, in an effort to ensure the survival of the Lincklaen name. However, since Ledyard Lincklaen and Helen C. S. Lincklaen eventually had only one daughter, the family surname ended with their generation.

After Helen L. Lincklaen died in 1847, Ledyard Lincklaen became master of the estate and contributed to the second most significant period of Lorenzo's development. Over a period of twenty years, Ledyard Lincklaen, a naturalist by avocation, made several changes to the landscape, including the design of the formal garden and the planting of

various specimen trees. Although he was sympathetic to romantic landscape ideals, Ledyard also remained sensitive to the formal organization established by John Lincklaen, ultimately creating an interesting amalgamation of design philosophies. In 1864, Ledyard Lincklaen unexpectedly died and the estate was presided over by his widow, Helen, for the next thirty years.

In 1871, Helen K. Lincklaen (1846-1931), the only child of Helen and Ledyard Lincklaen, married her second cousin, Charles Stebbins Fairchild (1842-1924). The Fairchilds lived in Albany, where Charles, a reform Democrat, served as Assistant Attorney General of the State of New York. Charles' political career would ultimately carry him to the posts of State Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Grover Cleveland's first administration. Leaving office in 1889, Fairchild became a New York City banker and philanthropist, and for a time remained active in Democratic politics.

During the period of Charles' successful political career, Mrs. Lincklaen began spending her winters with her daughter and son-in-law, and Lorenzo was used primarily as a summer home. The estate was leased for the summer of 1872 to Henry Ledyard, Mrs. Lincklaen's second cousin, and during the late 1870s Lorenzo was left unoccupied for two years while its three residents toured Europe.

After Mrs. Lincklaen passed away in 1894, Helen Fairchild inherited Lorenzo. The Fairchilds continued to use Lorenzo as a summer home while Charles worked in New York City. When Charles finally retired in 1912 the Fairchilds transferred their permanent address to Cazenovia. During this period (and at the end of the second period), the Fairchilds oversaw extensive renovations and additions to the estate carrying the historic evolution of the property to its most extensive development. Several new buildings were erected on the property, including the carriage house/stables (1892), garden shed/ice house (1892), Church Cottage (1899), smoke house (c. 1900), and South Cottage (1914). Charles also allowed the Cazenovia Golf Club to build one of the first courses in Central New York on the estate in 1895. In addition, his interests in scientific farming caused him to make several improvements to the buildings on the estate's farm, located a half-mile west of the mansion. Both Helen and Charles also were actively involved with improvements completed in the formal garden.

Since the Fairchilds had no children, Lorenzo was passed on to Helen Fairchild's cousin, Jane Strawbridge Remington (1863-1953), the eldest daughter of Ledyard Lincklaen's brother George S. Ledyard. Mrs. Remington's husband was Eliphalet Remington (1861-1938), the grandson of the founder of Remington Arms. Having spent his career as a project manager involved in the construction of many early skyscraper and civil engineering projects, Eliphalet made use of his skills to undertake numerous technical improvements to the property. In 1934, he became interested in ship model building and outfitted South Cottage (the guest house) as a workshop. To supply his workshop with building materials, Eliphalet planted several trees east of his workshop. He also showed concern for the maturity of the trees planted by Ledyard Lincklaen and added several trees within the garden enclosures. Eliphalet died in 1938. In the early 1940s, Mrs. Remington's younger brother George S.

Ledyard, Jr. (1847-1967) and his wife Annie (1879-1959), moved into South Cottage. Ledyard managed the estate for his sister, until her death in 1953.

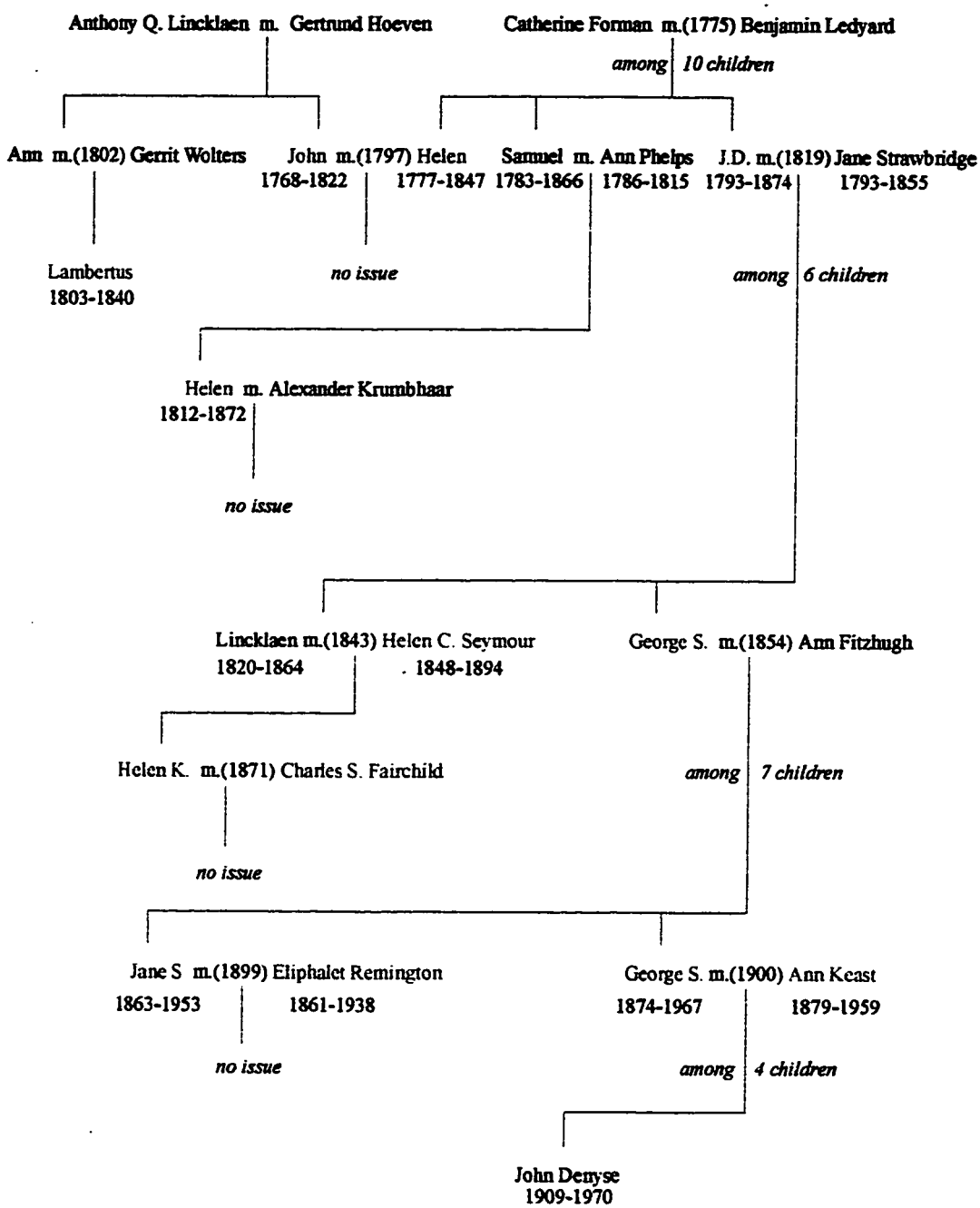
Mrs. Remington left the property undivided among nine heirs. Upon her death the family heirs agreed George S. Ledyard Jr., the eldest of the heirs at 78 years, should be allowed to live out his life at Lorenzo since he had spent much of his retirement managing his sister's affairs. Ledyard subsequently moved into the mansion with his wife Annie and bachelor son, John D. Ledyard (1909-1970).

While George and his family occupied the mansion and maintained the grounds, the heirs of the estate searched for ways to settle the estate that would keep the property intact. Family members were encouraged to take responsibility of the estate. However, those family members who could afford to run the estate did not wish to do so and those who wanted to live on the estate did not have the means. Thus, the heirs decided that the most desirable option was to create a museum or donate the property to an interested historical agency. As an alternative, a plan subdividing the property into building lots also was created.

Finally, in the mid-1960s, after concluding that creating a private museum was impractical, the heirs arrived at an agreement with the newly formed New York State Historic Trust, a state government agency. The agreement determined that, upon the death of George S. Ledyard Jr., the Trust would purchase the estate for $387,000. In turn, the heirs would turn over all of the contents of the property, except the personal property of George Ledyard, to the Trust as a gift. The agreement also permitted George's son, John, use of South Cottage until his death.

George S. Ledyard Jr. died in October of 1967. In the spring of 1968, the New York State Trust officially acquired approximately 86.9 acres of the Lorenzo estate. Excluded from the purchase was the farm and lake frontage. However, included in the acquisition was a scenic easement of the lake. George's son John lived another two years at South Cottage before he died in 1970.

During the first few years of the State's ownership, consultants were hired to record the estate's valuable document and artifact collection. Eventually in 1971, the holdings of the Trust were placed under the New York State Division of Parks and Recreation, which a few years later was renamed the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). Finally, in 1978, Lorenzo was recognized as a public historic site with a regular operating schedule. Meanwhile, through the efforts of on-site management (administered by the NYSOPRHP, Central Region) and the Friends of Lorenzo (a Not-For-Profit advocacy group) numerous preservation treatments occurred to the mansion and the other existing buildings, and several public programs were instituted. Within the last fifteen years, the OPRHP also has built a visitor parking area, three maintenance/storage buildings and a visitor/service entry drive.



-Residents in red font

Figure 0.5: Abbreviated Lincklaen/Ledyard family genealogy including residents of Lorenzo. (LSHS Archives).

Today, the grounds at Lorenzo are maintained on a regular basis and receive a substantial amount of attention. The overall historic landscape, however, has not been met with the same level of attention as the historic buildings and structures. As a result, and in addition to the pressures of increased visitation/programming and the American Disabilities Act mandate, OPRHP and the Friends of Lorenzo have found it critical that documentation and analysis of the historic landscape be addressed so that the character-defining features at Lorenzo will not be inappropriately altered. This Cultural Landscape Report, therefore, will offer as a guide upon which a future comprehensive treatment plan can be completed.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1806-1822 1823-1826 1826-1847	John Lincklaen Jonathan D. Ledyard Helen Ledyard Lincklaen	Chapter I: John and Helen Lincklaen Period (1806-1847)
1847-1864 1864-1894	Ledyard Lincklaen Helen C. S. Lincklaen	Chapter II: Ledyard and Helen Lincklaen Period (1847-1894)
1895-1931	Helen K. Fairchild	Chapter III: Charles and Helen Fairchild Period (1895-1931)
1932-1953 1953-1967	Jane Strawbridge Remington George Ledyard, caretaker	Chapter IV: Eliphalet and Jane Remington and Heirs Period (1931-1967)
1968-1973 1973-1996	New York State Historic Trust New York State OPRHP	Chapter V: New York State OPRHP Period (1968-1996 Existing Conditions)

Figure 0.6: Chronology of Lorenzo owners/occupants and corresponding CLR periods. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

I. JOHN & HELEN LINCKLAEN OWNERSHIP PERIOD (1806-1847)

Introduction

A brief review of the development of Cazenovia, New York, from Native American occupancy to the arrival of John Lincklaen, is essential to understanding the significance of Lorenzo. The social/cultural patterns which evolved during this period of history helps reveal the special nature of the Cazenovia setting and provides the necessary framework for understanding the prominent role of Lorenzo in the rural landscape. The following narrative, therefore, sets the premise for understanding the evolution of the landscape at Lorenzo during its first period of history.

Native American Occupancy

Prior to the arrival of the Europeans, there were three stages of development in the history of Native Americans within the borders of New York State. The first stage of development began with the arrival of the first inhabitants in the Middle Atlantic region of the North America in c. 7000 BC, approximately the same period of time the Pleistocene glaciers were on their final retreat north. The discovery of artifacts, such as crude weapon heads, suggests the earliest inhabitants most likely lived a nomadic way of life, free of formal boundaries set in the landscape and in constant hunt for game animals. During the second stage of development, ranging from 3500 to 1000 BC, the people became less nomadic and acquired more skills. The inhabitants made use of a larger variety of plants and animals and developed more sophisticated weapons and tools. The final stage of Native American development lasted from c. 1000 BC until the arrival of the Europeans. During this climactic stage, complex cultures evolved and major advancements transpired, such as agriculture, village life, trade and the concept of political organization.[8]

It was during the climatic stage of Native American history that the Iroquois came to dominate central and western parts of what is now known as New York State.[9] During the thirteenth or fourteenth century, random bands of Iroquois migrated to the eastern regions of the continent to escape war and famine in the Midwest. Following their migration, they evolved into distinct tribes, aggressively formed their own territories and subsequently absorbed, displaced or killed off any Algonkian tribes that were previously occupying sections of central and western New York territory.

A better understanding of the Iroquois culture and their tribal territories is evident after the first Europeans arrived in North America. In c.1570, five Iroquois tribes joined together as a confederacy and formed the league of Five Nations (the Tuscarora-Iroquois, who migrated north from the Carolinas, joined the confederacy in 1715—changing the

league to the Six Nations).[10] From east to west, the tribes associated with this unique confederacy were: the Mohawk, Oneida (and Tuscorora), Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca (see figure 1.1). By the time the first Dutch colonists settled in the Lower Hudson Valley, the Iroquois confederacy had developed into an efficient political alliance. They successfully established trade ventures during times of peace and proved their capability of overpowering enemy tribes in times of war.

The culture of the Iroquois was greatly influenced by its immediate surroundings. Their clothing, search for food, methods of warfare, concepts of property, government, and religion reflected the forest setting found throughout central and western New York. Except for a few peripheral settlements and hunting stations, the population of the Five Nations favored living in relatively large congregations. The largest concentrations, occupying nearly a dozen regions, consisted of approximately 1000 inhabitants. Smaller sites or villages situated within these large concentrations often consisted of 10 to 50 families, or around 50 to 250 people.[11]

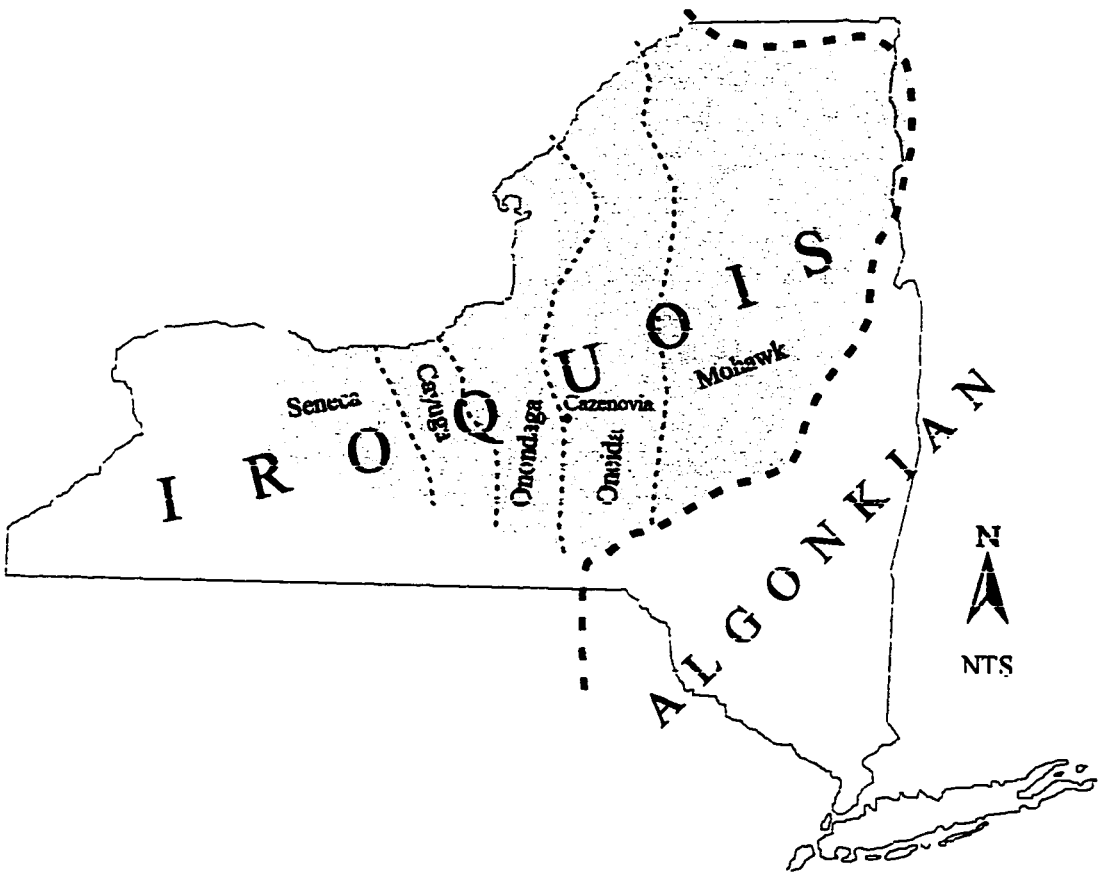


Figure 1.1: New York State's Native American occupancy in the early 17th century, including the five nation Iroquois confederacy. Redrawn from John H. Thompson, ed., *Geography of New York State* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1966), 114, fig. 35. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Archeological remains indicate the Iroquois built two different types of villages; the fortified and unfortified. Since the Iroquois were frequently engaged in war, fortified villages were constructed to provide optimum protection from other tribes, whose primary fighting tactics relied upon surprise and ambush. A common characteristic of the fortified villages was an encircling trench reinforced by steep soil embankments, and/or wooden stockades. The unfortified villages were built in the open, commonly surrounded by cultivated fields. Although less protected, the unfortified villages also were often strategically situated on a knoll or rising slope to provide advantageous positions for sentries.

All the Iroquois tribes supplemented their common fare of fish and game with fruits and vegetables. The Iroquois men first cleared and burned sections of woodlands while the women followed and cultivated/harvested corn and numerous varieties of beans, pumpkins, and squash. In addition, the Iroquois gathered berries, grapes, nuts and roots to supplement their diet. The tribes also contributed to their social and economic life by trading surplus flints, dried fish, canoes, furs and skins with other villages.

Arrival of the Europeans

The culture of the Iroquois drastically changed after the French, Dutch and English arrived in North America. Their relatively insular, self-sufficient economy quickly disappeared as they became more reliant on commercialism and the exchange of furs for European manufactured products. By the middle of the seventeenth century, the Iroquois were overwhelmed by the pressures of the European settlers, especially French competition in the fur trade. Subsequently, the strength of the confederacy and their sense of prosperity steadily declined. Ultimately, the American Revolution, which ignited a civil war among the Six Nations, signified the end of Iroquois sovereignty in central New York.

After the American Revolution, federal and state governments promptly secured peace treaties with the weakened tribes of the Iroquois. Between 1784 and 1790, the various tribes of the Six Nations signed away most of their lands east of the Genesee River. By the end of the eighteenth century, most of their claims to land in all of New York State had been surrendered. The members of the once-powerful Iroquois Confederacy had little choice but to retreat to Canada or to a few small reservations in central and western New York State.

The strength of the Iroquois never recovered after the American Revolution but their culture made a lasting impression on the European settler. Their methods on how to clear forests, hunt and trap game, and live in the wilderness were passed on to the inexperienced European settlers. Farmers quickly realized the value of corn, a crop still widely planted throughout central and western New York State. Furthermore, the paths used by the Iroquois for centuries presented the most efficient routes for travel and continued to be followed by traders and hunters in the colonial period, as well as the turnpike, canal, and railroad builders of the nineteenth century.

Knowledge of Iroquois history helps substantiate their association with the Cazenovia area. Although there is a limited amount of information regarding Iroquois settlements in the Cazenovia area, a civilized people once perhaps occupied land on or near the eventual site of Lorenzo. Tradition indicates Cazenovia Lake (originally referred to as 'Owaghena,' a native American word meaning "home of the yellow perch") served as the border between the Onondaga, the "people of the hills," and the Oneida, the "people of the rocks." Various versions of local history allege the upland territory clearly was the domain of the Oneida Iroquois up until the land treaties with New York State in the late eighteenth century. The Oneida had a substantial village a few miles north of the lake and apparently they considered the lake setting their reserve hunting ground and favorite fishing haunt.[12] As a result, they made frequent trips to the area and established themselves with some degree of permanency at the head of the lake and near the lake's outlet into Chittenango Creek. Accounts from the first European settlers to arrive in the area indicate they discovered woodland that was cleared, temporary shelters or fishing huts, and evidence of small cultivated fields of corn.[13]

Land Speculation and the Great Western Migration

The arrival of the European settler into the central New York region was stimulated by the conclusion of the American Revolution and the frenzy of land speculation that followed. In serious debt after the Revolution, New York and other state governments were anxious to obtain hard cash for large, unimproved tracts of land they controlled. The selling of the large tracts to speculators, who in turn were expected to resell the land to settlers, appeared to the governments the most expeditious way to cover their debts and distribute their lands. The incentive for the speculators was a quick and substantial profit. And if they held on to the tracts until settlers arrived, both the value of the lands and their profit margin greatly increased. The opportunities for large profits appeared certain. In comparison to the cost of land in New England, which was selling for $20 to $30 an acre, fertile land in the wilderness areas of central and western New York was only 20 to 30 cents per acre.[14] Thus, large blocks of New York State's unsettled central and western acreage were sold to speculators with great expectations.

The speculators who purchased these lands, however, underestimated the enormous amount of available land in America's vast frontier. The frontier was constantly expanding and offering numerous, cheaper areas of choice. The onset of the Great Westward Migration consequently forced the value of the land to remain competitive. Thus, the speculators who had anticipated buying land at a low price and selling high in advance of a settlement were forced to alter their investment strategies.

In order to avoid losses in their investment, many of the wealthy speculators changed their initial strategies and submitted to the difficult and drawn-out process of creating new settlements. They hired land agents to administer the subdivision of their land and the sale of parcels to individual settlers. In order to attract settlers, many of these land agents di-

rected additional investments toward the development of roads, mills, and other infrastructure projects—a process referred to as the "hotbed" method.[15] On occasion, land agents remained in the newly established settlements, invested their own money in local enterprises, shrewdly controlled settlers' banking interests and subsequently became the most powerful and influential individuals in their respective settlements.

John Lincklaen and His First Years In Cazenovia

John Lincklaen (1768-1822), a native of Holland, exemplifies the triumphs and tribulations of a land agent. A review of his role in the development of Cazenovia reveals the courage and business prowess required to successfully establish a new settlement in America at the end of the eighteenth century. An understanding of Lincklaen's prominent role in the development of Cazenovia also explains the elite status and influence he obtained and the rationale behind the establishment of Lorenzo. [16]

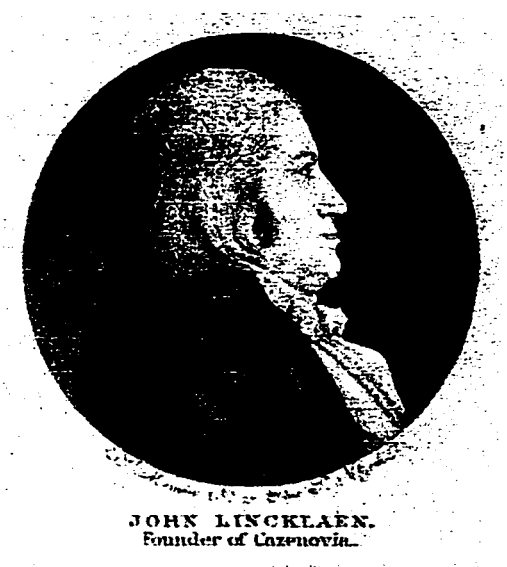


Figure 1.2: Engraving of John Lincklaen, c. 1797, by Charles Balthazar Julien Feuret de Saint-Memin. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1Q, Folder 4).

John Lincklaen's participation in the settlement process of New York evolved from his relationship with Pieter Stadnitski, a prosperous Amsterdam banker and family friend. Born in 1768, Jan Lincklaen was sent to a private tutor in Switzerland in 1779. When his parents died in 1782, at the age of 14, Stadnitski helped sponsor his commission in the Dutch navy. In 1790, after eight years of service in the navy, Lincklaen obtained a leave of absence and traveled to America to work for Stadnitski.[17] Lincklaen adjusted well to pioneer life in America. He was well educated and fluent in French and English. In January 1793, Lincklaen became a citizen and anglicized his first name to John.[18]

By the time Lincklaen was sent abroad, Stadnitski was soundly involved with speculative investments in America. Initially, Stadnitski and a group of Dutch Bankers gambled on an American victory in the Revolution and made substantial loans to the United States. Following the Revolution, Stadnitski's banking house, Pieter Stadnitski & Son, and another Amsterdam banking house, Nichols & Jacob Van Staphorst, joined together and invested in the heavily devalued war debts of various state governments. Spirited by their initial financial success, the two houses united with two other Dutch banking houses, P. & C. Van Eeghen, and Ten Cate and Vollenhoven, and formed the Club of Four to expand their investments in various American prospects. In 1789, prior to Lincklaen's arrival in America, the Club of Four selected Theophile Cazenove, an English speaking protégé of Stadnitski, as their American agent. Cazenove established his headquarters in Philadelphia, to be near the seat of government, and started investing in federal and state debts, bank shares, canal companies and manufacturing schemes for his employers.

When Lincklaen arrived in America, with letters of introduction and credit, he met with Cazenove and was sent on an exploration. For his first two years in America, Lincklaen acclimated himself to pioneer conditions working alongside another Stadnitski representative, Gerrit Boon, who lead an investigation on the prospects of family-farm run maple sugar industries. In 1792, after he explored sugar maple stands in New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont with Boon, Lincklaen returned to Philadelphia and was given a new assignment.[19] Stadnitski ordered Lincklaen to explore the Club of Four's first significant "wild" land tract investment. In the summer Cazenove had purchased for his Dutch principles two of the Twenty Townships in central New York known as the Road Township and Township Number One. Because the land was purchased sight-unseen, it was required of Lincklaen to examine the 55,000 acres of land, evaluate its potential for development, and acquire additional acreage.[20]

In the autumn of 1792, Lincklaen began his exploration south of the Road Township tract and zigzagged his way north through a four-mile wide, thirty five-mile long tract known as the Gore (see figure 1.3).[21] During his exploration of the Gore, he discovered land with good quality timber, soil and water resources. On October 11, Lincklaen arrived in the northern margin of the Road Township, where a tranquil lake, approximately 3 ½ miles long on a north/south axis and ½ mile wide, was nestled among rolling hills. Lincklaen immediately certified his approval of the area, and for that day wrote in his journal: "Situation superb, fine land."[22]

In November 1792, after a months travel, Lincklaen returned to Philadelphia where Cazenove was encouraged by his report and impressed with Lincklaen's pioneer spirit.[23] As a result, three members of the Club of Four purchased additional acreage adjoining the first tracts, bringing the total land investment to approximately 120,000 acres, and thereby satisfying the Dutch investors' desire to control a compact establishment.[24]

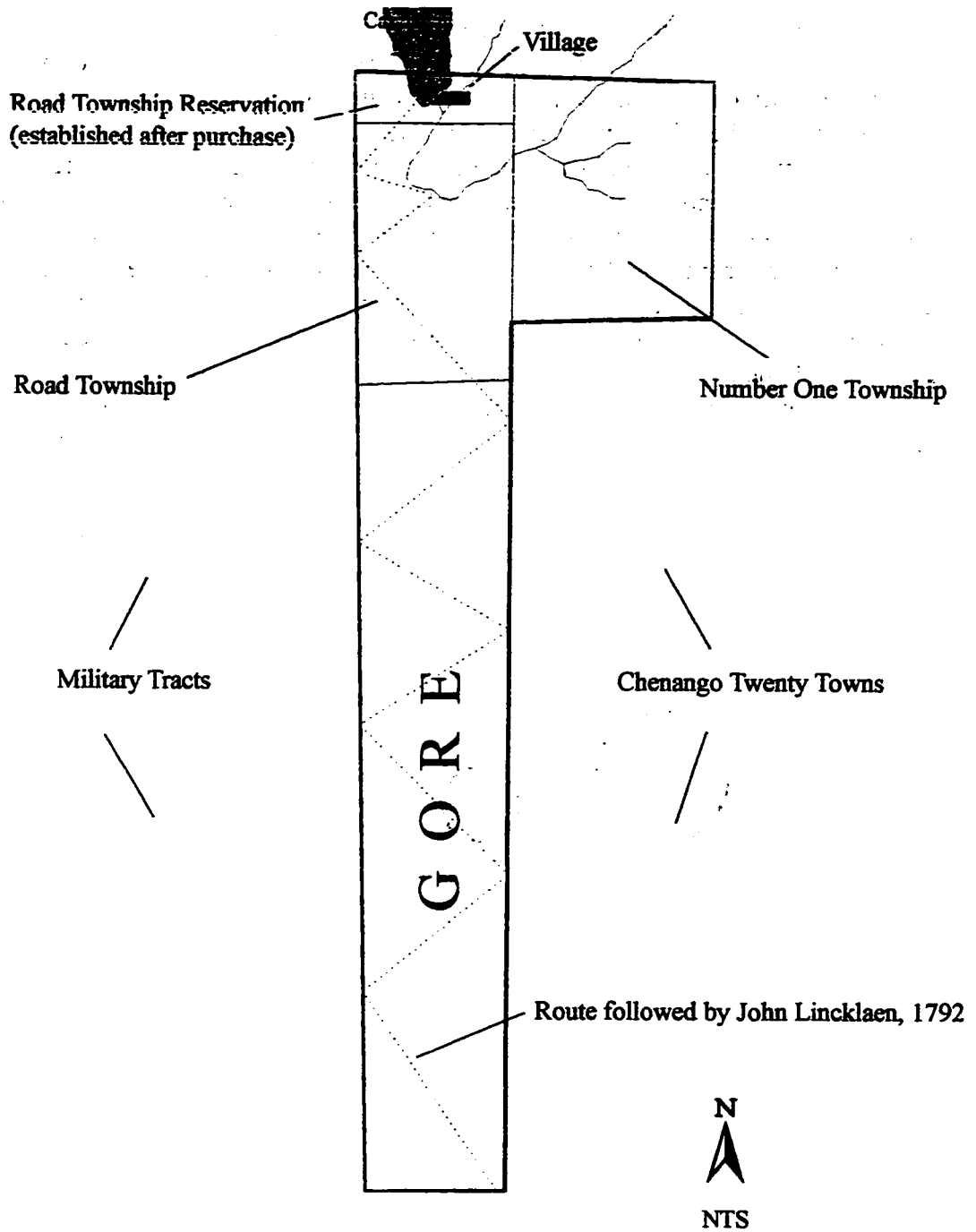


Figure 1.3: A map showing land tracts acquired by Cazenove and Lincklaen for the Club of Four with the route followed by Lincklaen in 1792. Redrawn from John Lincklaen, *Travels in the Years 1791 and 1792 in Pennsylvania, Vermont, and New York.* Helen S. Fairchild, ed. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1887), 142. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

In the spring of 1793, Lincklaen, at the age of 25, returned to the area with ten men hired to help initiate a settlement. The group came by way of the north from the Genesee turnpike, through Chittenango, and over Ridge Hill to the foot of Cazenovia Lake. On arriving at the outlet of the lake, Lincklaen stated: "Here I pitch my tent, here I build my house."[25] Almost immediately, land was cleared and temporary log buildings were constructed to house a store, land office, farmhouse, and an interim home for arriving settlers. Samuel Forman, Lincklaen's second in command and the settlement's first general merchant, secured the store near the outlet of the lake and assisted Lincklaen in the preparation of the land sales.[26] The farmhouse, apparently was constructed at the southwest end of the lake (see figure 1.4). Fields were quickly cleared and cultivated. Cazenove observed on his first visit to the settlement in 1793, that near the farmhouse, "Already 30 arpents [approximately 25.5 acres] of this good earth are cleared...; already they are sown and already the soil hastens here wealth and sprouts the wheat which was just recently entrusted to her."[27]

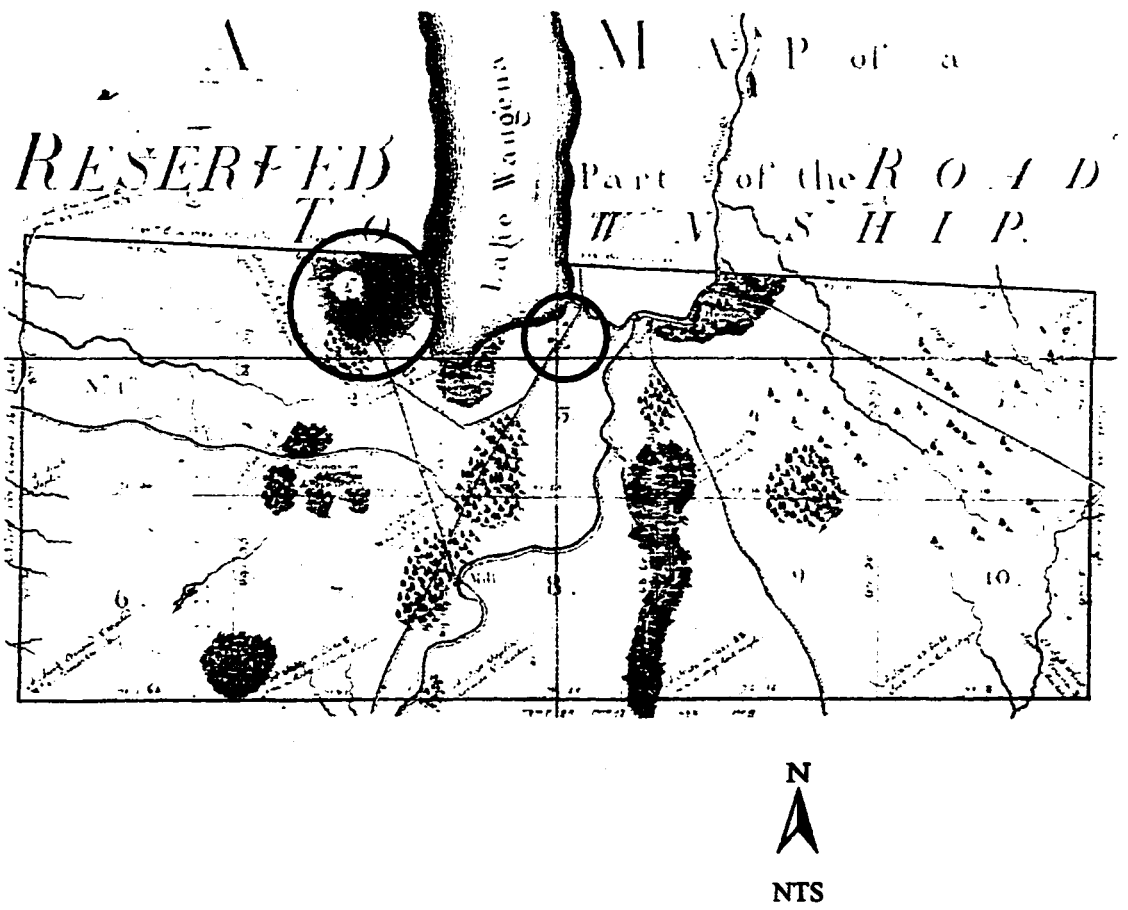


Figure 1.4: *A Map of a Reserved Part of the Road Township*, drawn by Autrechy, c. 1793. Circled areas show the approximate location of the farmhouse (left) and other log buildings (right) Lincklaen established upon his return to the area in 1793. (LSHS, Map Collection).

Land Development Strategies

In 1774, the village was formally laid out and named in honor of Cazenove. Lincklaen originally intended to build his "city" along the eastern shore of the lake on a north/south axis, but was forced to adopt an alternate plan since the north border of the Road Township (the limit of the Establishment) prevented such a scheme. The alternate layout arranged a principle thoroughfare (later named Albany Street) in an east-west direction, extending from the lake on the west to Chittenango Creek on the east (see figure 1.5).[28] The broad boulevard featured a public square (the Village Green) at the center of the village around which the initial residential and commercial development occurred. The northern edge of the original village coincided with the northern boundary of the Road Township.

In order to ensure a prosperous village, Lincklaen attempted two major land development strategies. First, he set aside the northern quarter of the Road Township and reserved lots that were best suited for mill sites and had favorable access to the village.[29] These lots were strategically withheld from public sale until 1799. By waiting to sell, Lincklaen was able to drive up the price of the land and instantly create a core population for the village. Between October 1799 and December 1802 Lincklaen sold 65% of the reserved lots, including all lots with lake frontage, water power, or easy access to the village.

The second major strategy Lincklaen utilized was an immediate emphasis on investment in infrastructure. From his previous travels through various towns and villages in the Northeast, including a visit to William Cooper's town in 1791, he had observed firsthand the process of "hot-bedding" and its potential to attract settlers.[30] The earliest investments in Cazenovia by the Club of Four, which had divided into a joint stock Company by then and was known as the Holland Land Company, included the erection of a saw and grist mill in 1794. The mill was located on Chittenango Creek near where Lincklaen built a dam and flooded a low-lying meadow to create a mill pond (see figure 1.6).[31] Additional mills were constructed and produced vital goods and services and stimulated settlement. These improvements were made, however, at great cost to the Dutch proprietors. By 1797, Lincklaen had invested $128,000 in improvements on a tract which originally cost $87,000.[32] Ultimately, the hot-bed method of settlement did not prove advantageous for the proprietors because settlers had trouble making payments for property. The availability of cheaper land to the west also precluded Lincklaen's wish to balance the cost of improvements with increased real estate values.

Another facet of infrastructure which Lincklaen concentrated investment on was in the construction of roads. At the commencement of the settlement, several local roads were established, including routes from Chittenango to Cazenovia; from Cazenovia to Manlius Square; and from Cazenovia to Pompey Hollow. By the turn of the century, a primary concern for Lincklaen was the establishment of an easy and economical system of transportation between Cazenovia and Albany area markets. In 1803, Lincklaen obtained a charter for the Third Great Western Turnpike Road Company. As its principal investor and first president, Lincklaen established the route to attract New Englanders moving west to

settle in Cazenovia and opened a way for exports of surplus cultivated crops.

Politically, Cazenovia was a part of Herkimer County when Montgomery County was divided in 1791. In March 1795, the town was formed from sections of Paris and Whitestown in Herkimer County. It was then included in Chenango County from 1798 until March 1806, when it finally became part of Madison County.

Concurrent with the late-eighteenth century development of the village was the settlement of the surrounding town, also named after Cazenove. Immediately after Lincklaen established his land office, numerous settlers from New England began to arrive. Ten 100 acre lots, which Lincklaen had advertised prior to his arrival for the special price of one dollar per acre, were immediately sold. And the fertile soil in the area quickly established Cazenovia's reputation of a prosperous farming community. By the end of 1795, one-third of the Cazenovia Establishment had been sold.[33]

Lincklaen's Personal Stake in Cazenovia

While Lincklaen expended great efforts toward establishing a prosperous community on behalf of the Dutch bankers, he simultaneously secured substantial personal and financial interests in the settlement. One of his most significant actions was his aggressive pursuit of the lands around Cazenovia Lake. In 1795, Lincklaen purchased from his own account, approximately 2,700 acres of land north of the existing Road Township tract (in different sections of the four Allotments of the New Petersburgh tract)[34], including two lots at the head of the lake and others scattered around the shores of the lake (see figure 1.6). After paying Peter Smith $10,000 in cash for the land, he explained: "A large sum of money indeed! But no matter–I am now master, and we'll try to make something handsome of Cazenovia."[35]

Lincklaen's private ownership of these lands enabled him to enlarge the village in the way he desired and gain exclusive access rights to Cazenovia Lake. Eventually, the northern streets of the present-day village were laid out. The focal point of this section of the village was a second public square, later known as the Green, which for several years served as the militia training and parade grounds.[36]

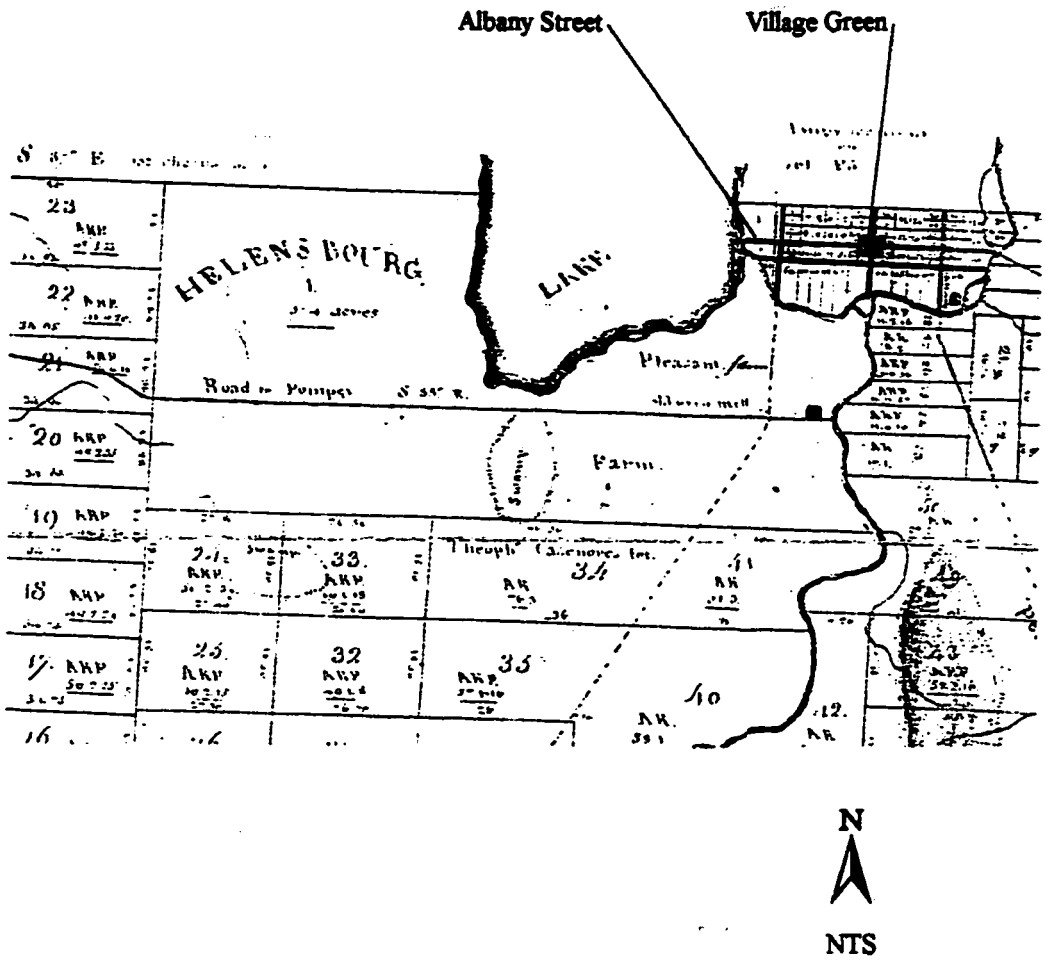


Figure 1.5: The central section of *A Map of the Road Township Reservation, 1798.* This map illustrates the lots of the Road Township Reservation (the northern quarter of the Road Township) and the layout of the Village of Cazenovia. The lot labeled "Helensbourg" (Lot 1) was reserved by John Lincklaen for his private use. (LSHS, Map Collection).

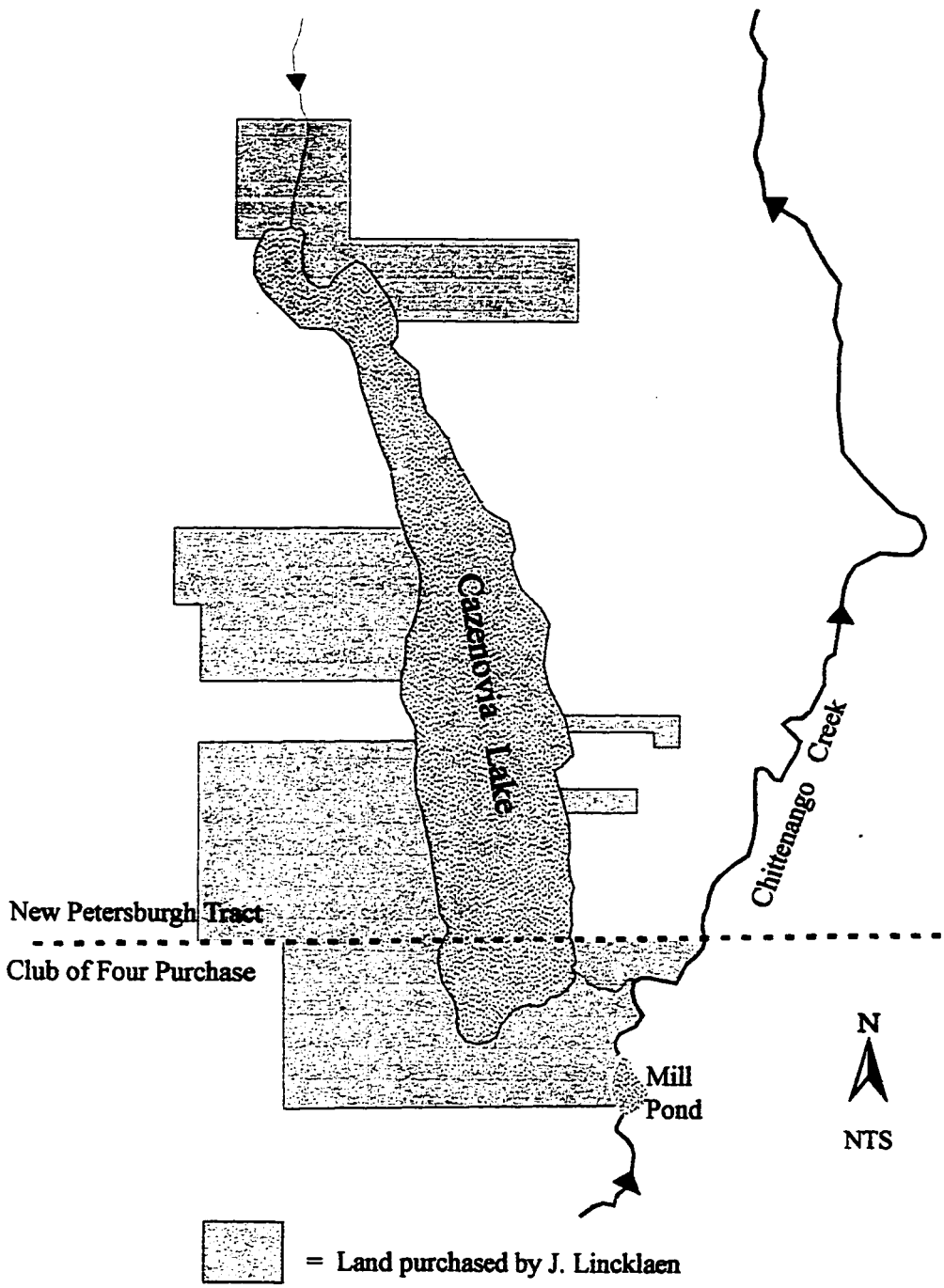


Figure 1.6: Land bordering Cazenovia Lake purchased and acquired by John Lincklaen, c. 1794-1797. Redrawn from Peter Hugill, *Upstate Arcadia: landscape aesthetics, and the triumph of social differentiation in America* (London: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 1995), 39, fig. 2-3. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

In February 1797, Lincklaen was married in Cazenovia to Helen Ledyard (1777-1847), who was the second daughter of Benjamin Ledyard—the land agent for the Military Tract, and the niece of Samuel Forman. She joined John in his Georgian style house located at the head of Albany Street. This wood-frame residence was constructed two years earlier using Holland Land Company funds. It was surrounded by a two-story exterior gallery and appeared to be an elegant home in light of the primitive conditions of the newly established settlement (see figure 1.7).[37]

John and Helen Lincklaen brought up four children, none of them their own. In 1797, Helen adopted her younger brother and sister, Jonathan D. and Margaret, just before their mother died. Eventually, Jonathan D. Ledyard assumed John Lincklaen's business, while Margaret married at a young age and moved away. The third adopted child, Helen Ann Ledyard (1810-1872), arrived in 1815 after Helen Lincklaen's sister-in-law died. She was an infant when her mother died and therefore grew up at Lorenzo. The fourth adopted child, Lamburtus Wolters (1803-1840), arrived around the same period Helen Ann was adopted. Lamburtus was the son of John Lincklaen's sister Ann and her husband Gerrit Wolters of Amsterdam. In 1815, at the age of twelve, Lamburtus was sent to America to avoid the Napoleonic Wars. For a brief period, he worked with his foster brother Jonathan D. Ledyard in the land office.



Figure 1.7: *Cazenovia, 1798*, pen and ink and watercolor on paper, attributed to Alexandre Autrechy. The building in the middle ground was the house built by John Lincklaen in 1795 using Holland Land Company funds. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box A, Folder 8, Item 15).

"Helensbourg"

The first sign of Lincklaen's desire to settle permanently in Cazenovia was evident at the turn of the nineteenth century. Initially, John Lincklaen set aside approximately 574 acres at the south end of Cazenovia Lake. This parcel occupied Lot 1 of the Road Township Reservation and was identified as "Helensbourg," which referred to Lincklaen's wife. Here he also established a "Pleasant Farm." Lincklaen's official acquisition of this land remains unclear. Apparently, Lincklaen never officially owned this parcel until a few years after the Road Township Reservation was established. Although he aggressively sought to own as much land as possible around the lake, records indicate he was in no hurry to purchase the land at the south end of the lake. Of the 66 transactions recording the sale of 76 lots in the Road Township Reservation, Lot 1 does not appear until the fortieth lot sold, where in 1795, Lincklaen eventually bought a section of Lot 1 totaling 195 acres.[38] Apparently, this section of land was located in the eastern half of Lot 1 on land lying somewhere between the lakefront and Lots 33, 34, and 41 (see figure 1.8). Lot 34 was part of the second transaction and Lot 33 was apparently retained by Lincklaen from the start. Thus, the property totaled at least approximatley 270 acres.[39] No other transactions concerning Lot 1 appear in Lincklaen's plat book, which suggests Lincklaen may never have officially purchased the land upon which Lorenzo was established.

Lincklaen exerted complete control over the distribution of property surrounding his "Lorenzo purchase". Many of the lots were never sold on the open market. Lot 50, east of the millpond, opposite the Club of Four's mill, was the first sold.[40] The second transaction was Lot 34 to Theophile Cazenove in May 1797.[41] Lots 40 and 41 were granted to Reverend Joshua Leonard, a close friend, as part of the seventh recorded transaction.[42] Lincklaen also prevented access to the lake to parties unaffiliated with the Lincklaen/Ledyards. In fact, the owners of the first three houses erected along the southeast shoreline of the lake all had connections to the Lincklaen/Ledyard family. Equally significant was the construction of Corner Cottage in c. 1805. This small wood frame house was located at the corner of the Turnpike and Road to DuRuyter (see figure 1.12). The house was occupied by Samuel Ledyard and later by Jonathan D. and Jane S. Ledyard.[43]

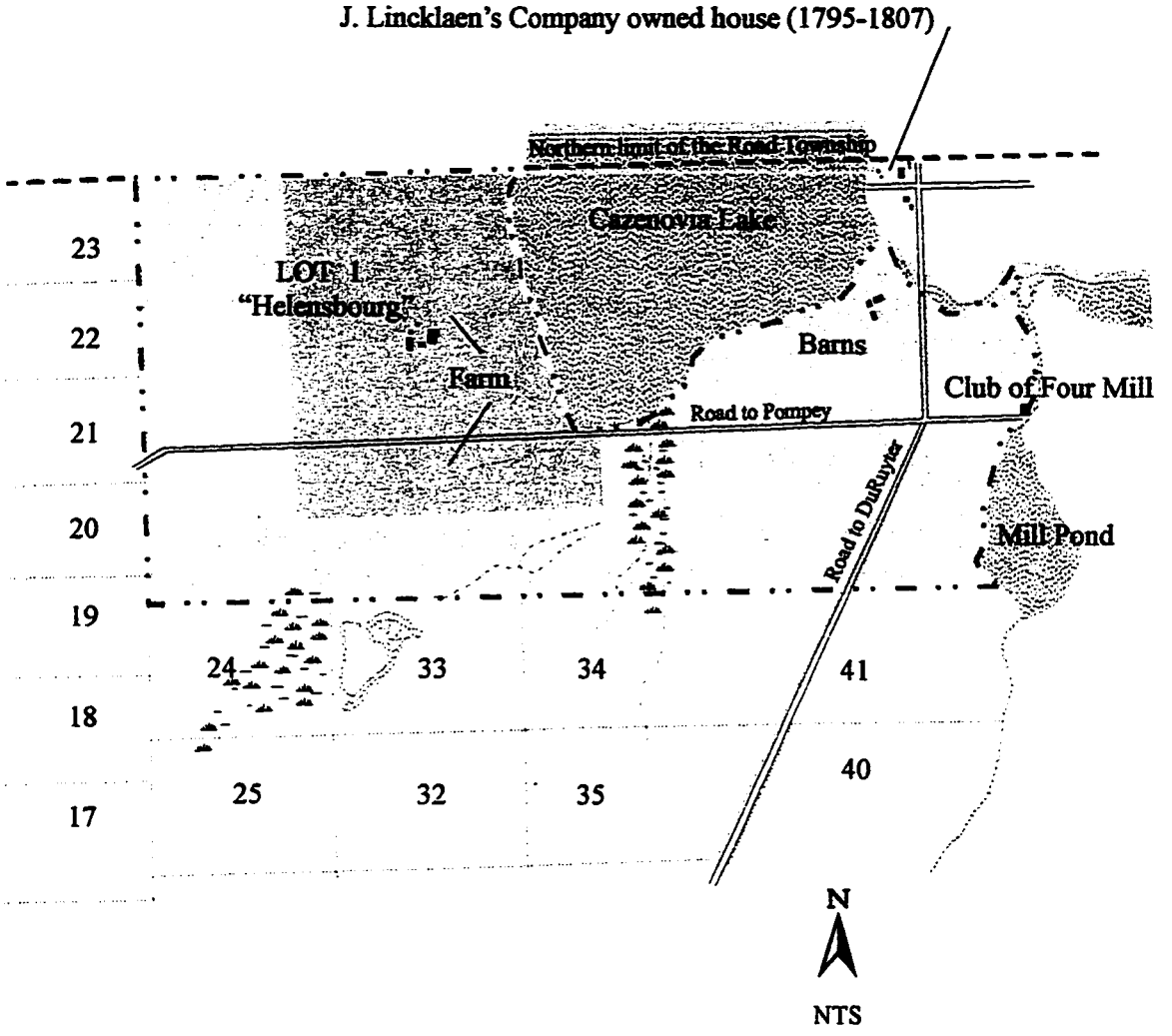


Figure 1.8: The initial acreage and farm set aside by John Lincklaen, c. 1798. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

In 1806, the first historic period of Lorenzo begins. An overview of the property's history during the first historic period and details of its character-defining landscape features follows.

Overview (1806-1847)

The first historic period of Lorenzo begins in 1806, the time John Lincklaen first started the construction of the Lorenzo mansion, and ends upon the death of his wife, Helen, in April 1847. Two tenures of ownership are reflected in the first historic period. The first tenure of Lorenzo was by John Lincklaen, who constructed the mansion, outbuildings, and garden. The second tenure of the first historic period was Helen Lincklaen's subsequent twenty-five year stewardship of the property.

John Lincklaen Stewardship (1806-1822)

John Lincklaen thoughtfully planned out his estate several years prior to the construction of the Lorenzo mansion. His rural seat was designed to symbolize his commitment to the area and reflect his aristocratic status. In April 1806, Dr. Alexander Coventry passed through Cazenovia and noted Lincklaen's intentions:

> Walked with Mr. Lincklaen to where he intends building, which is on a gentle elevation, about twenty rods [approximately 330 feet] from the turnpike, thirty or forty rods from the east end of the lake, to which the land is nearly level or very gentle descent. He will have a very fine prospect, the lake in front, town to the right, handsomely rising ground to the left, and behind, his farm, extending to the Canaserago main stream [Chittenango Creek], on which are some fine flat lands. It will afford an opportunity of laying out the pleasure grounds to much advantage, and will be one of the most beautiful Seats in the State. The road in front is six rods wide, on each side a board fence. Mr. Lincklaen is planting trees along it, and leveling it for a walk, for which it is excellently adapted, leaving the lake on the north and his improvement south.[44]

Preliminary site work for Lorenzo commenced in the spring of 1806. Trees and stumps were removed and the house lot and garden area were prepared. In the spring of 1807, the construction of the mansion was begun. In March, while the construction was probably just getting started, the Company house was destroyed by (a second) fire. In the fire, Lincklaen lost valuable furniture and important documents and books. The loss, however, did not prevent Lincklaen from finishing his rural seat. The Lincklaen family regrouped and temporarily lived in a home owned by a local attorney. Lincklaen also set up a temporary land office in a small room in Samuel Forman's store.

The new mansion was completed in 1808 and was constructed of brick throughout, with thick plaster ceilings and iron-lined fireplaces installed in an effort to make the mansion fireproof. A horse-shoe shaped main entry drive led to the mansion from the Third Great Western Turnpike. Rows of Lombardy poplars lined both the main entry drive and

roadside. A pair of barns flanked the mansion's rear, and centered behind them was the garden lot. Agricultural fields abutted the more formal aspects of the estate. The original farm buildings of Lorenzo were located about one-quarter mile east of the mansion. Lincklaen's new land office, a small wood-frame building, was located opposite the main entry drive's east entrance. After Lincklaen moved in with his family in the fall of 1808, he indicated his relief and satisfaction in a letter to Amsterdam: "I have since [the fire] built a more substantial one [house] of bricks–of which I took possession last October so that thanks be to God I am once more comfortably lodged."[45]

It is unclear when Lincklaen's new home began to be called Lorenzo. Scant evidence suggests an association with Lorenzo de' Medici, the fifteenth-century Florentine prince and patron of the arts, was intended. It is known that Lincklaen used the word "Lorenzo" as early as 1809 on his letterheads. The reference may be linked to appreciation of Lorenzo de' Medici's villa, Poggio a Caino of which there appear to be several similar characteristics with Lorenzo (see Appendix C). A thorough study may make for an interesting comparison, however, its beyond the scope of this report to speculate on whether Lincklaen deliberately borrowed design themes from Lorenzo de' Medici's country villa.[46]

After the completion of the mansion, few documented changes occurred to the property under Lincklaen's stewardship. The few changes that took place, included additions to the mansion, the conversion of the land office into a house for the gardener, and the establishment of apple orchards. At the end of his tenure, Lincklaen, in addition to financial difficulties, began to suffer a debilitating illness. On February 9, 1822, Lincklaen died at the age of 52 and was interred in the village cemetery. He left behind his wife of twenty-five years and their four adopted children, including Jonathan D. Ledyard (1793-1874) who assumed his business operations in 1818.[47]

Helen Ledyard Lincklaen Stewardship (1822-1847)

Lincklaen's widow, Helen, began the second tenure of Lorenzo in 1822. The story of her ownership is complex, yet pertinent to understanding the Lincklaen/Ledyard family's relationship to Lorenzo. After John died, Helen lived with her brother Jonathan D. Ledyard for approximately one month while she attempted to sell Lorenzo. Finding no parties interested, she and Jonathan D. Ledyard and his family returned to live at Lorenzo. In March, Helen chose to convey the property, including the mansion and outbuildings to Jonathan D. Ledyard for $100. In return, Jonathan D. Ledyard gave Helen a written agreement to return the property within one year, if she requested him to do so. She also reserved a life residence for herself and restricted Jonathan D. Ledyard from selling, or alienating the property from the family, without her written consent.[48] In June 1824, a second deed was written which clarified this arrangement and officially conveyed the property to Jonathan D. Ledyard.

The arrangement of the second deed between Helen and Jonathan D. Ledyard lasted for two years. During this period, Helen mulled over her decision and weighed her options concerning the property. The mansion also was periodically closed while Helen Lincklaen

and her niece, Helen Ann Ledyard traveled to Philadelphia and other places. One of the options Helen Lincklaen favored was the transfer of Lorenzo to Lamburtus Wolters. In 1825, when Lamburtus returned from a stay in Mexico, Helen requested Jonathan D. Ledyard to return the deed to Lorenzo. This was agreed to, but Jonathan D. Ledyard, justifiably concerned about his finances and ties to the management of the land office, secured his own rights to the property. He secured approximately 320 acres from the Lorenzo estate along with permission to build a house on the farm he had previously established on the eastern side of the Road to DuRuyter. The property claimed by Jonathan D. Ledyard included the barns on the west side of the Road to DuRuyter and land adjacent to Chittenango Creek (see figure 1.13). Mrs. Lincklaen retained the rights to the mansion and the land surrounding the south end of the lake. In 1826-1827, Jonathan D. Ledyard built his residence, The Meadows, east of the Road to DuRuyter (see figure 1.11).[49]

In January 1836, Helen Lincklaen officially deeded Lorenzo to Lamburtus Wolters, while reserving life use of it for herself, her niece Helen Ann Lincklaen Ledyard (1811-1872), and friends and servants. The deed also provided for a revision which would return Lorenzo to her if Lamburtus died before her and/or remained unmarried. In May 1840, Lamburtus died and consequently Helen L. Lincklaen changed her will and bequeathed Lorenzo to her niece Helen Ann.

On September 15, 1840, Helen Ann married Alexander Krumbhaar over the objections of Helen Lincklaen. Krumbhaar was apparently not highly regarded by Helen Lincklaen and a special mention in her will indicates Helen Ann's husband was to have no claim to the property. Nevertheless, the couple was invited to live at Lorenzo and did so under certain conditions. This did not last long, however, for Mr. Krumbhaar's health rapidly failed and he died in 1842.[50]

In August 1842, two months after Mr. Krumbhaar's death, Mrs. Lincklaen recorded a second codicil to her will altering the disposition of Lorenzo in favor of Lincklaen Ledyard (1820-1864), son of Jonathan D. Ledyard. Helen Krumbhaar was denied the inheritance of the property and instead was supplied financial independence and granted lifetime use of two rooms at Lorenzo for herself and a maid.[51] Lincklaen Ledyard immediately moved into the mansion and, in December 1943, was joined by his new bride, Helen Clarrisa Seymour. Two months after the marriage, at the request of his aunt, Lincklaen Ledyard petitioned to have his name reversed in order to preserve the Lincklaen surname. Unfortunately, this goal to preserve the Lincklaen surname never was realized because the couple had but one daughter, Helen K. (1845-1931). In 1847, Helen L. Lincklaen died and the ownership of Lorenzo was transferred to Ledyard Lincklaen.

Limited documentation of changes to the landscape between 1822-1843 was found during research for this report. The most significant changes were the establishment of a new farm complex to the west of the mansion and the first of many changes Ledyard Lincklaen would make during his tenure.



Figure 1.9: Engraving of Helen L. Lincklaen, c. 1797, by Charles Balthazar Julien Feuret de Saint-Memin. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1Q, Folder 5).

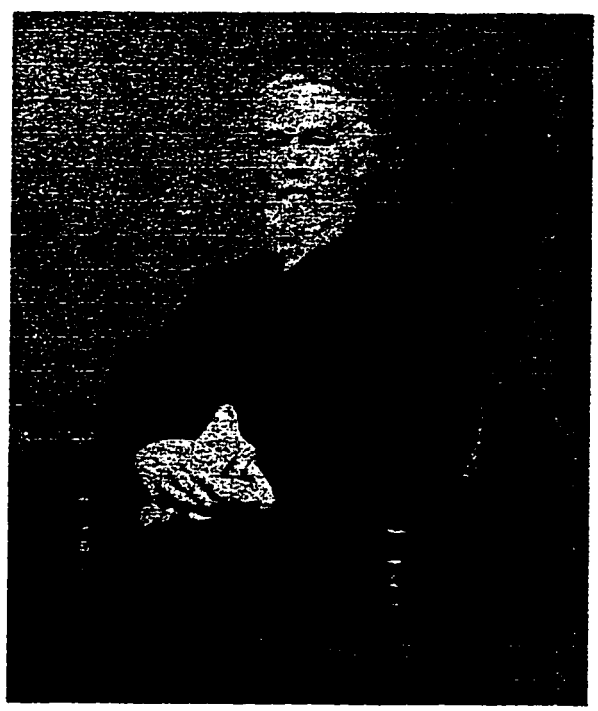


Figure 1.10: Jonathan Denise Ledyard, c. 1870. Photograph by Johnson Brothers, Cazenovia, New York. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1P, Folder 12).

Environment

Natural- The town of Cazenovia was situated upon the northern margin of the Susquehanna hill range within the land-form region known as the Appalachian Upland. The Lake Ontario Shore Plain lies north of the Upland region, and on the west lies the Finger Lake land-form region. Nearly 400 million years ago, the area was on the floor of a shallow sea, until eventually the combined effects of sediment accumulation and upward movement of the earth's crust brought the region above sea level. At first the terrain was mostly lowland, too low in elevation to undergo much erosion. However, the arrival of the great Ice Age about 2 million years ago initiated the transformation of the surface, through both erosion and deposition, into massive uneven surfaces.

The deepening and widening of valleys by the glaciers directly affected watersheds and the form, size, orientation, of water bodies and courses. The north/south alignment of Cazenovia Lake and the course of Chittenango Creek are perfect examples of glacial effects. The water in the lake was supplied primarily by springs and runoff; there was no substantial inlet to the lake. The water in the lake drained to the south and entered Chittenango Creek, which in turn meandered north into Oneida Lake where it ultimately progressed into the St. Lawrence River system.

Cazenove's reference to the lake as "Awhatigo," an Iroquois expression for a "... type of very good perch with yellowish scales" was the first use of many similar names for the lake.[52] Other names (or spellings) that appeared on maps during the first years of the settlement, included Haugena, Waugena and Hawhaghinah, and translated, as well, into "lake of the yellow perch."[53] The lake also was named in honor of Lincklaen, but in later years, when the village grew into some importance, it gradually became known as Cazenovia Lake.[54] To provide consistency within this report, the body of water will henceforth be referred to as Cazenovia Lake, as it has been for most of the twentieth century.

The lake and the water power potential from Chittenango Creek certainly inspired Lincklaen's vision for a grand settlement. The abundance of vegetation was also surely awe-inspiring. Cazenove noted on his first visit to the new settlement in 1793 that "... the curves of its outline vary throughout the shape of the lake, throughout the countryside which surrounds it is an amphitheater richly garnished with trees of the best species. They grow up to the foot of the hills and the branches of the last rows curl down to the pure waters of this tranquil lake."[55] The trees Cazenove referred to probably included hemlocks and white pines, which were concentrated on the highest and the lowest lands (see figure 1.13), and maples, beech, butternuts, elm, wild cherry, basswood, linden, birch, chestnut, and white, red, and black oaks. The hardwoods, most numerous being maple and beech, probably constituted three-fifths of the region's forest, while the softwoods made up the balance.

Social/Cultural- On March 21, 1806, Madison County (named in honor of President James Madison) was formed and separated from Chenango County. The county was first made up five towns (Brookfield, Hamilton, DeRuyter, Cazenovia, and Sullivan) but grew rapidly and consisted of 14 towns by 1839. In 1810, Cazenovia was the first village incorporated in Madison County.[56] That same year, Lincklaen succeeded in having Cazenovia named the county seat which, after six years of political rivalry, was eventually removed to Morrisville. Nonetheless, Cazenovia was a bustling village and in comparison to Syracuse, known as "Bogardus Corners" until 1809, was the major commercial hub in central New York.

Both the village and town were economically prosperous during the first decade of the nineteenth century. Industry flourished throughout the town, and the village emerged as a thriving commercial center. Numerous mills were established along Chittenango Creek, particularly in the village near the intersection of the Creek and Albany Street. In 1810, the village contained a tannery, grist mill, saw mill, linseed oil mill, paper mill, brickwork, nail factory, two carding mills, and two asheries. By 1813, in addition to the village industries, the town contained four grist mills and nine saw mills.[57] One of the mills in the village included the woolen mill Lincklaen constructed in 1813 just northwest of the Albany Street bridge. Although it was eventually sold, it was the first mill in the county capable of processing raw wool into finished textiles. The mill also conveniently was served by Lincklaen's flock of Merino sheep.

Agriculture also was vital to the local economy during the early nineteenth century. The early settlers expanded from subsistence farming into the production of cash crops. In addition to sheep raising, the cultivation of corn, flax, wheat, and for a brief period, silkworm-raising for the production of silk, was profitable. As breweries sprang up, barley and hops were also among the most profitable early nineteenth century agricultural products. Furthermore, the great increase of horses due to their demand by livery stables, stage coaches, and canal power increased the production of hay.

During the second decade of the nineteenth century, two major developments outside of Lincklaen's control brought his stretch of successful accomplishments to a halt. First, the Dutch banking houses, which by this time had consolidated into the Holland Land Company, chose to liquidate their land holdings in America. Second, the prosperity that flourished in America after the War of 1812, collapsed resulting in a drastic economic down turn.

The Dutch bankers continued to control the Cazenovia tract until 1816, when the remaining unsold lands were liquidated. To protect his fortune, which was largely tied up in his ten percent share of the tract, Lincklaen was compelled to relinquish his agency and purchase the remaining unsold lands.[58] The years following Lincklaen's risky purchase, however, were burdened by the resultant economic depression after the lifting of the embargo on British goods.[59] Several industries in Cazenovia went bankrupt and Lincklaen could scarcely attract settlers to his lands. The cheaper lands further west and the improvement of transportation systems encouraged many settlers to bypass the more expensive

improved lands in Cazenovia. Even settlers already paying on expensive land contracts with Lincklaen, abandoned their land and moved west. The favorable perception of the community also was waning because many of the good lots were thought to have been sold. In his typical sardonic slant, Lincklaen considered his remaining lands would not, "... prove very salable: Because Purchasers will naturally conclude that the best lands are sold and go on further westward, where they think the trees produce golden fruit."[60]

Subsequently, Lincklaen's good fortune in Cazenovia terminated and, he suddenly found himself on the verge of bankruptcy. He resisted, however, returning the lands he purchased from the Holland Land Company and instead, before his death in 1822, transferred his responsibilities to his adopted son/brother-in-law Jonathan D. Ledyard. Over the following twenty years, Jonathan D. Ledyard gradually collected on the debts owed by the settlers and fulfilled the payments on the contract Lincklaen had made in 1817. Ledyard also graciously assumed Lincklaen's role as the town benefactor. In 1819, his financial capabilities for this role were bolstered by his marriage to Jane Strawbridge (1793-1855) of the wealthy Strawbridge family in Philadelphia. Finally, in 1841, Jonathan D. Ledyard paid the last installment to the Dutch bankers, and received title to the unsold lands of the Cazenovia Establishment.[61]

In general, the second quarter of the nineteenth century also was not particularly prosperous for Cazenovia. Cash and stable crops were no longer marketable because of western competition. When the Erie Canal, begun in Rome in 1817 and completed in 1825, bypassed Cazenovia well to the north, commercial traffic on the Third Great Western Turnpike ceased, destroying Lincklaen's dream of a major commercial metropolis. Ironically, the location of the village on the Appalachian plateau was the impetus of its foundering. It could not compete with the canal-side centers of commerce such as Utica and Syracuse (finally incorporated as a village in 1825). The next few decades, as result, were forbidding times and it would take the financial support of the Lincklaen/Ledyard family to help Cazenovia avert financial disaster.

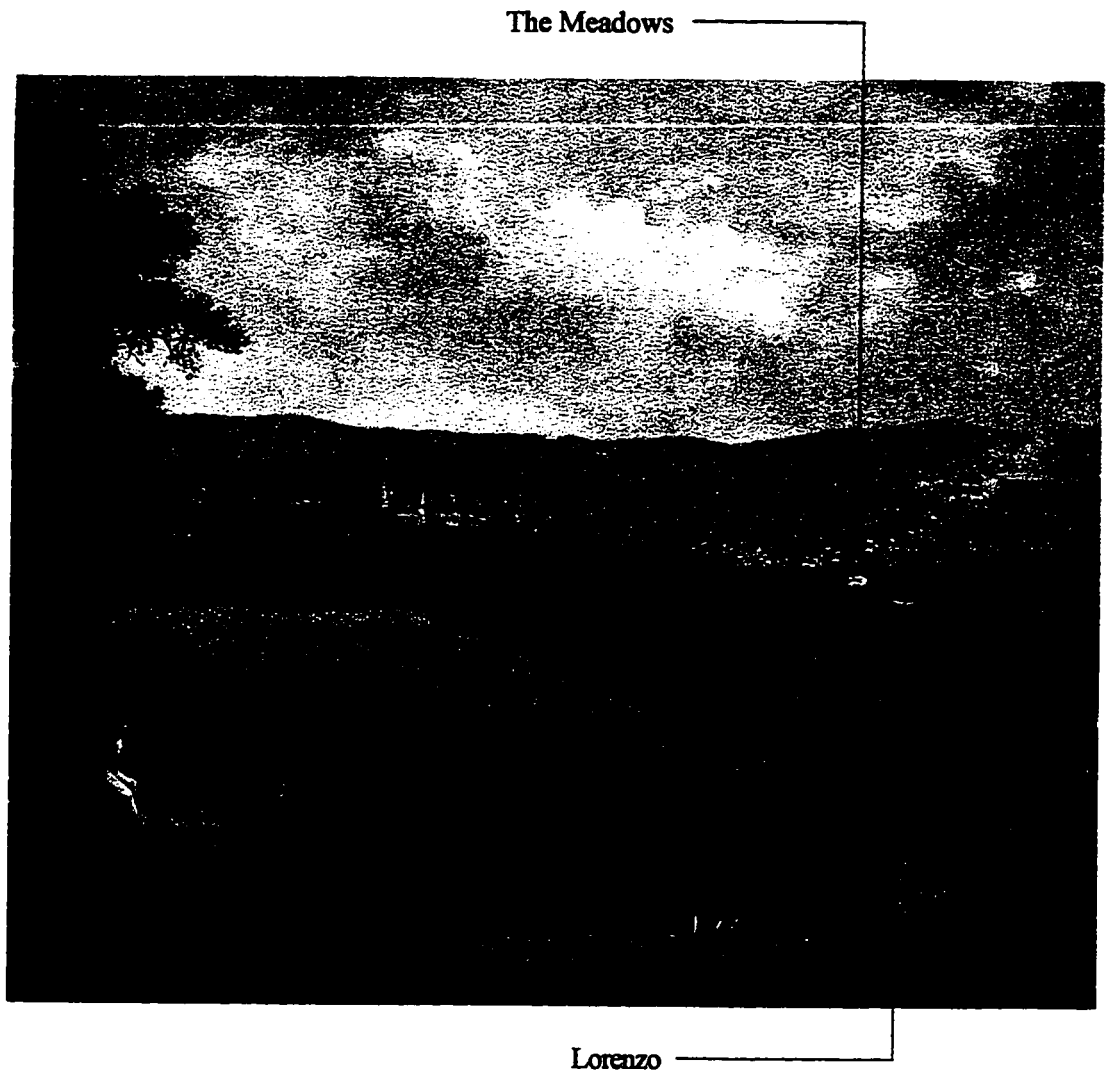


Figure 1.11: The village of Cazenovia and its environs at the end of the first historic period. Note poplar trees along The Third Great Western Turnpike. *"View of Cazenovia from the West Hill,"* by William G. Boardman, 1816-1897. Oil on canvas, 1848. (LSHS, Mansion Collection).

Landscape Context

The landscape context explains the property limits and approximate acreage of Lorenzo. In order to establish the immediate physical and visual context of the historic property, brief descriptions of adjacent properties are also mentioned.

The property limits of Lorenzo experienced substantial changes during the first historic period.[62] In 1806, the beginning of the first historic period, Lorenzo consisted of the 574 acres Lincklaen had "reserved" since c. 1795. The property was bound on the north by the limits of the Road Township and Cazenovia Lake; on the south by Road Township Reservation Lots 24, 33, 34, and 41; on the west by Road Township Reservation lots 19 through 23; and on the east by Chittenango Creek.

By the end of John Lincklaen's ownership, the property included additional lots to the south, including lots 24, 25, 32, 33, and 34. As a result the total acreage of the property expanded to approximately 612 acres (see figure 1.12).[63] Documentation of the exact dates these lots were acquired was not found during research for this report.

However, during this period some parts of the property were owned/occupied by neighboring property owners. For instance, from approximately 1806 to 1818, the Tillotson family owned approximately 60 acres on the west side of the property (see figure 1.12). On the southwest end of the property two clearings were established by neighbors: the Barrett and Smith clearings (see figure 1.12). The exact arrangement between Lincklaen and these parties concerning these properties was not determined for this report.

The exact owners of the surrounding properties of Lorenzo were not compiled for this report, but some properties of notable significance included the Remson and Leonard Farms. The property adjacent to the southwest corner of Cazenovia Lake, formerly part of Lot Number 1 and consisting of Linckalean's first farm (approximately 230 acres), was apparently leased or owned by the Remson family. Local tradition asserts that the farm always was referred to as it is today as Evergreen Acres.[64] The property adjacent to and southeast of Lorenzo was owned/occupied by the Leonard family.

After Lorenzo was divided between Jonathan D. Ledyard and Helen L. Lincklaen in 1826, the property was approximately 300 acres. The property consisted of the bottom section of lot 1 and all of lot 24 (see figure 1.13). Jonathan D. Ledyard owned approximately 260 acres, which included the eastern most quarter of lot 1 bound on the east by Chittenango Creek and all of lots 25, 32, 33, 34, and 41.

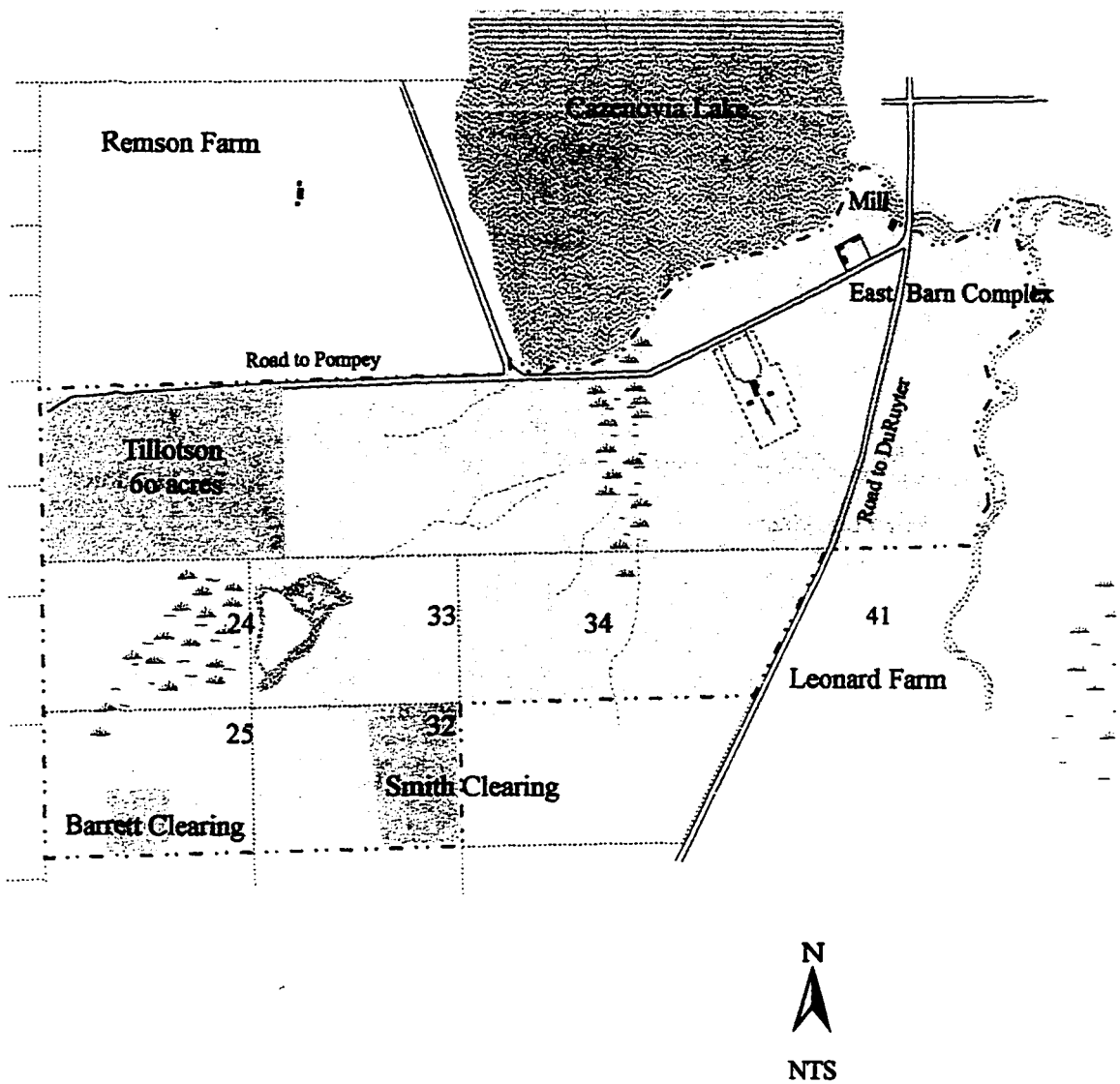


Figure 1.12: The acreage owned and/or occupied at the end of John Lincklaen's stewardship. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

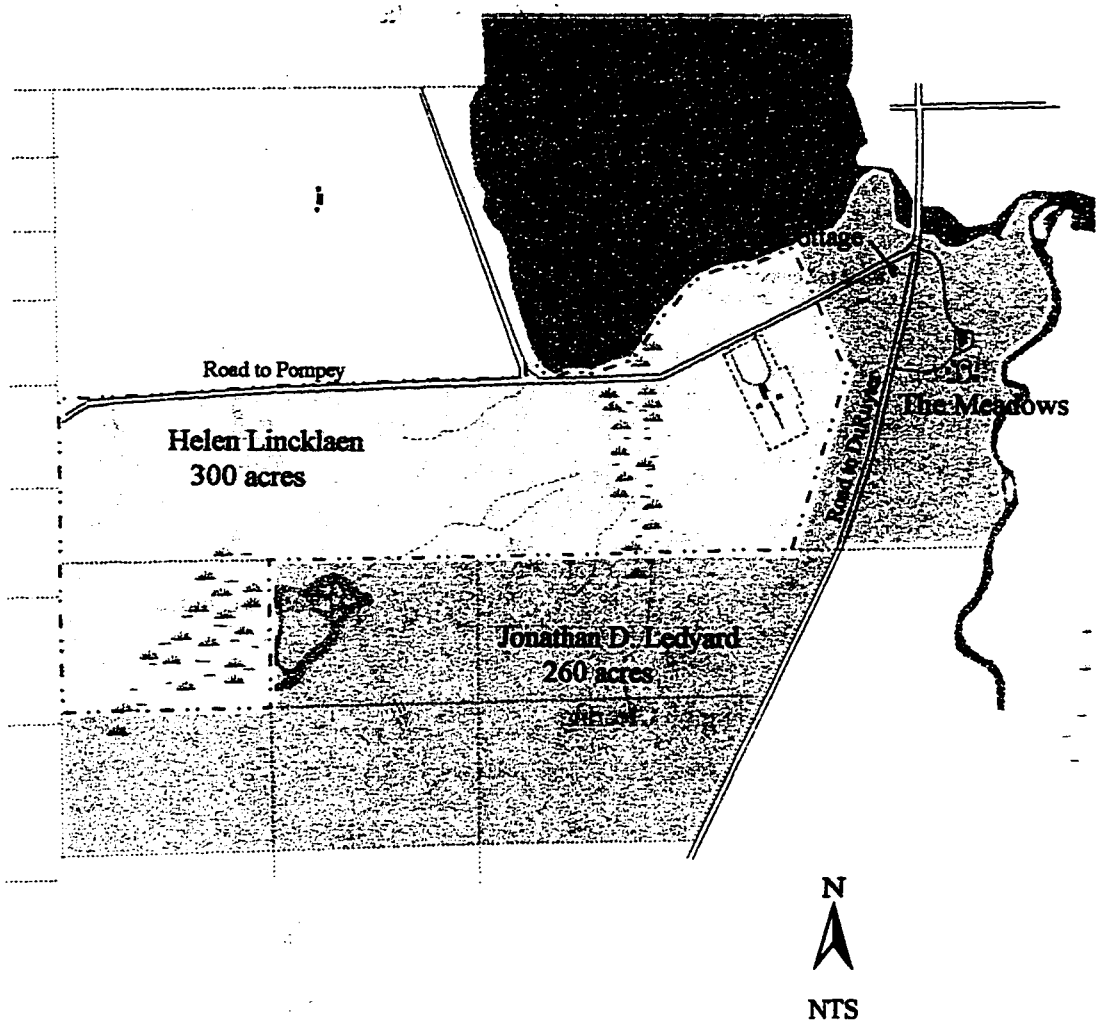


Figure 1.13: The acreage owned by Helen Lincklaen after the division of the property in 1826. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Natural Systems & Features

The natural systems and features of the property played a significant role in how Lorenzo was developed. The physiography, geology, hydrology, and ecology significantly influenced the location and organization of Lorenzo. The climate was relevant to Lorenzo because it directly affected cultivation on the farm.

Physiography- The original outlying property of Lorenzo was constructed on consisted of two major land forms: a subtle ridge and a gentle sloping hill. The subtle ridge was located at the south end of Cazenovia Lake and was on a northwest/southeast axis. The western half the property consisted of a hill, henceforth referred to as the west hill. The west hill was part of the chain of rolling hills surrounding Cazenovia Lake. The east side of the west hill, upon which the property was located on, consisted of gentle slopes. The west side of the hill, however, consisted of a steep slope which helped form the deep, narrow Pompey Hollow.

Geology- The entire Appalachian Upland landform region is underlain with Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. The surface rock composition of Cazenovia consists of rock from the Hamilton group. This group consists of shale, slate, sandstone and an endless mixture of these. Found within this group are numerous marine fossils, including shells, corals, trilobites, fucoids, and a few plant fossils resembling those of terrene origin.[65]

The hills around the village of Cazenovia are primarily composed of course shale. Shale erodes very slowly, so it was a common building material during this period. It is not known, however, if shale from this area was used in the construction of buildings located on the Lorenzo property.[66]

In general, the soils in Cazenovia were sufficient for cultivation. In 1806, a visitor to the village of Cazenovia noted that generally, "the soil seems good loam."[67] A second source described the soil characteristics in the town of Cazenovia as "...a rich loam... [which] may be denominated a good medium for grain or grass."[68]

Hydrology- The hydrology of the property was directly influenced by the physiography of the area. The largest hydrologic feature in contact with the property was Cazenovia Lake. The northern boundary of the property bordered the lake for approximately 4000' during John Lincklaen's stewardship and approximately 3500' during Helen's stewardship. John Lincklaen's original property (Lot 1) bordered the outlet of the lake and followed the bank of Chittenango Creek.

The other major hydrologic features located on the property were two wetlands (designated as swampland on the historic maps) which were situated within the watershed of Cazenovia Lake. A large wetland, approximately 40 acres, was located at the southwest corner of the property. This wetland, henceforth referred to as the upper wetland, consisted

of a significant body of water which flowed into the wetland located approximately 600' west of the mansion. This wetland, henceforth referred to as the lower wetland, was approximately 21 acres (see figure 1.14).

Natural springs were also located on the site. The actual number and exact locations of the springs are unknown, but four springs were identified on the western half of the property owned by John Lincklaen. Streams flowed from these springs and descended into the lower wetland (see figure 1.14).

Ecology- According to various descriptions of Cazenovia, Lincklaen's property at the south end of Cazenovia Lake and the lands around it sustained a healthy abundance of wildlife. In his recollection of the first years of the Cazenovia settlement, Samuel Forman noted that "...bears were very plenty...-small game such as foxes, raccoons, minks, martins & weasels were abundant, a few otters were found in the streams, and there were marks of beavers... ."[69]

The first settlers in Cazenovia were also challenged with the eminent danger of wildlife encounters while they built their farms and homes. In reference to clearing land around Lorenzo, Forman recalled, "...jobbers [who] had set fire to their clearing by the swamp, near where Mr. Lincklaen built his last house, [and] the fire drove a large bear out and he passed through the village, no one being prepared to follow him he got off."[70] This also explains how the use of fire to clear forested land had little respect for animal and bird life.

Lincklaen was concerned with the well-being of Cazenovia Lake as a fishery. Although the stock of fish in the lake was healthy and, "...abounded with yellow perch and with trout, suckers and bull-heads...," Lincklaen made improvements.[71] In 1818, Yale Leland of Eaton "...sold to Col. Lincklaen 50 Susquehanna pickerel at $1 each. At that time there was no pickerel in Cazenovia Lake, and Col. Lincklaen, thoughtful always of everything of value and interest to the community, took this step to stock the lake for later generations."[72] In order to let the fish Lincklaen released into the lake mature, he evidently established an agreement among the citizens of the village to conduct a voluntary restriction on fishing within the first three years after the stocking.

Climate- Lorenzo and the village of Cazenovia were located in a geographical region where winters were generally cold and snowy and summers were generally cool and wet. During the first historic period, the residents of Lorenzo made no specific references to the weather in relation to Lorenzo. In 1816, however, there was a reference to a severe weather condition in Cazenovia mentioned in the local weekly newspaper. An editorial in the *Pilot* described the infamous "Year Without a Summer" of 1816 and its devastation of agricultural crops and the effect it had on the community as a whole. The Pilot of Wednesday, June 12th, 1816 wrote:

> Perhaps at no period has been witnessed so lengthy and so severe cold weather at this season of the year. Vegetation which but a few days ago appeared in her gayest attire now stands dressed in the sable habiliments of the mourning. From the first to the tenth, wind from the northwest and frost, we believe, every night. On the sixth [of June] a severe snow storm, which continued with but little interruption for eight or ten hours. Since the tenth the weather has become more mild and prospects more flattering for the husbandman.[73]

Topography

Prior to the change in the boundaries of Lorenzo in 1826, the property consisted of three distinct topographical features. The property's main topographical features, from east to west, were: the low-lying, level plain adjacent to Chittenango Creek; the subtle, elevated ridge directly south of the lake and upon which the mansion was located; and the gentle rise of the west hill, which occupied a major section of the western end of the property.[74]

OUTER ACREAGE:

The low-lying lands to the east of the mansion had elevations in the range of 1200 to 1210', and the lower wetland's average elevation was approximately +/- 1193'. The gradual rise of the west hill consisted of positive slopes ranging from 5 to 20%. The highest elevations within the boundaries of the estate existed on the west hill and were in the range of 1280' to 1290'. Within the gradual rise to the west there were several swales, with approximate slopes of 10 to 20%, created from the outflow of the upper wetland and various springs. The gentle rise in elevation from the lakeshore (+/- 1192') consisted of 3 to 5% slopes.

CENTRAL CORE:

The mansion and the two flanking barns were located on the subtle ridge that ran in northwest/southeast axis through the center of the property. The highest point on the ridge lay approximately 800' southeast of the mansion at an elevation of approximately 1238'. The topography immediately surrounding the mansion, barns, and garden was generally level, with an average elevation of approximately 1230'.

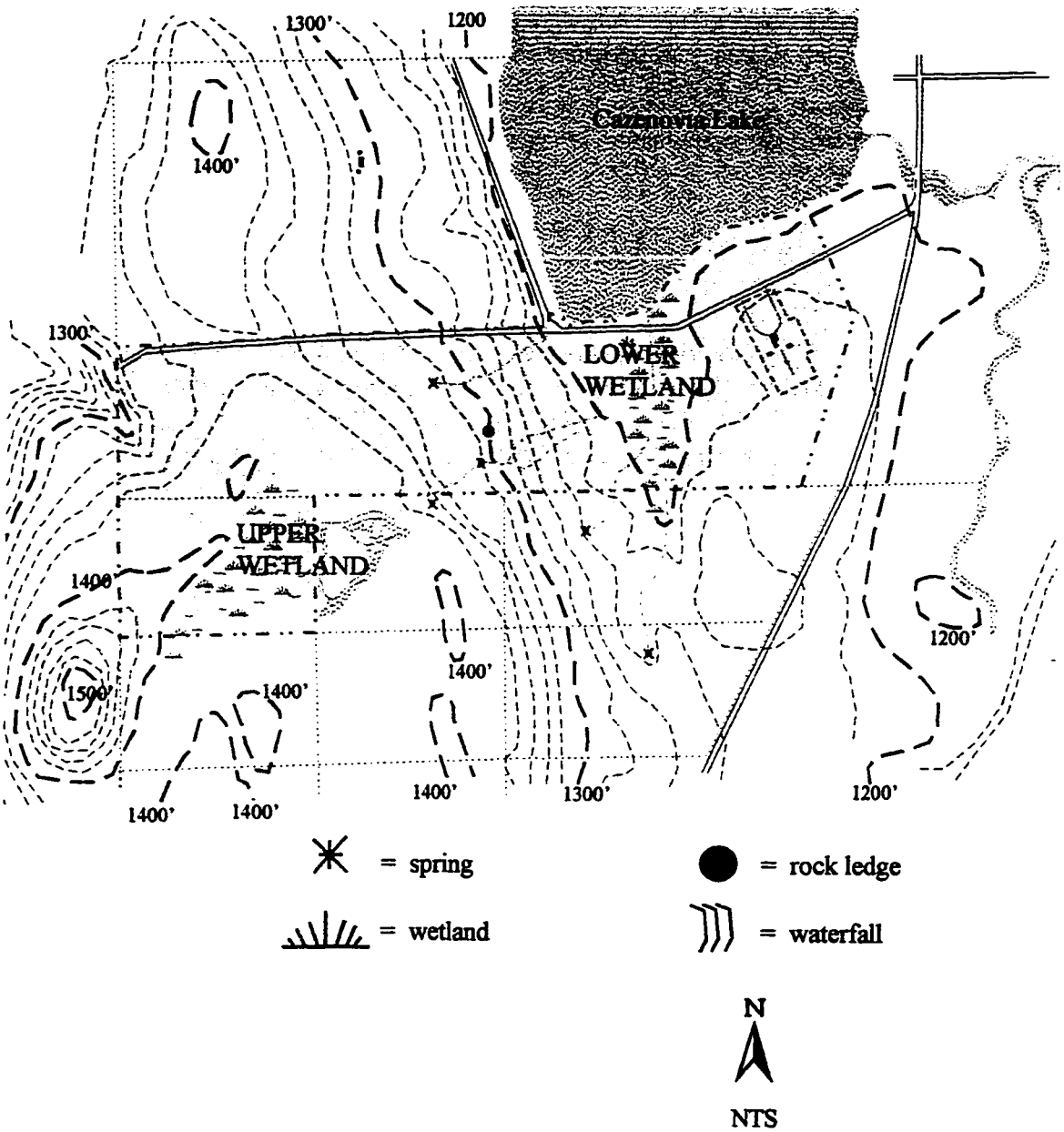


Figure 1.14: The topography and hydrology at Lorenzo during the first historic period. Redrawn from USGS, 1983. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Buildings & Structures

Several buildings, including the mansion, land office, caretaker's cottage, and two barns were constructed on the property during John and Helen Lincklaen's ownership. The buildings and structures are discussed in the order of their construction dates.

OUTER ACREAGE:

An unknown number of barns existed on John Lincklaen's property before construction of his mansion began in 1807. Limited documentation on the number, location, form, size, and materials of the buildings was found during research for this report. The 1798 map of the Road Township Reservation indicates three barns were located near the outlet of Cazenovia Lake (see figure 1.8). The size, shape and color of the buildings are unknown. Observations of Lincklaen's property by Dr. Coventry in 1806 indicate the buildings were constructed of wood and rested on stone foundations. On the tour of Lincklaen's planned estate and farm, Coventry "...viewed his [Lincklaen's] barns and sheds, which are very extensive and excellently constructed, all underpinned with stone work. The posts of the front of the shed have each a short pillar of stone and lime, so that wood is everywhere elevated from the surface."[75] At some point during this period, these barns were either demolished or moved to a location east of the mansion along Rippleton Road (see figure 2.7). According to tradition, when Lorenzo was divided in 1826, the ownership of the barns was transferred to Jonathan D. Ledyard, the owner of The Meadows. As a result, a new farmstead for Lorenzo was established at the southwest corner of the lake, and henceforth, is referred to in this report as the farm complex.

Farm Complex- Not long after the property was divided between Helen Lincklaen and Jonathan D. Ledyard in 1826, a farmhouse and a new set of barns were constructed approximately one-half mile west of the mansion on the west side of the lower wetland. Documentation of the number, size, shape, materials and color of the buildings in the farm complex were not documented during the first historic period.

CENTRAL CORE:

Mansion- The mansion was the most significant building at Lorenzo. The original design of the building is attributed to John Hooker, younger brother of prominent Albany architect Philip Hooker.[76] The construction of the mansion commenced in 1806 and the corner stone was laid in 1807. After Lincklaen's Company residence (and land office) was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1807, work was hastened so Lincklaen and his family were able to move into the building by October 1808.

The mansion was sited on a northwest/southeast axis approximately 1000' from the south edge of Cazenovia Lake. Documentation explaining the decision behind the mansion's orientation was not found during research for this report. The mansion's siting was most likely based on the orientation of the prominent northwest/southeast ridge located at the south end of Cazenovia Lake. The orientation of the building was perhaps also determined by its potential views because the mansion's central axis, designated by its wide central hallway, aligns with the headland ('Wintergreen Point') located on the western side of Cazenovia Lake (see figure 1.24). That the mansion also had its longer dimension facing toward and parallel with the east/west route of the Third Great Western Turnpike (US Route 20) also suggests the road's alignment may have been a major determining factor in the mansion's orientation.

The two-story central block of the mansion, 45' x 52', was constructed of load bearing, brick masonry exterior walls. These walls rested on a high random ashlar foundation and were defined by a prominent stone water table. The exterior facades were five bays wide by four bays deep. The three center bays on the north facade thrust forward slightly one brick layer to form a "phantom" porch and break the monotony of the facade. The entire north facade also was defined by a two-story shallow elliptical blind arcade, a design motif commonly found along major roads from Massachusetts to Ohio's Western Reserve up until the 1830s. An elliptical window was placed over the three central bays of the front facade and a half-round window was located in the rear tympanum. The remaining windows, 6/6 with wood sills and gauged brick lintels, all were outlined by operable shutters. The pilastered and paneled Federal entrance, with recessed doorway, was approached by a broad wooden porch (with a landing approximately 10' x 12') with newel posts and urns, and surmounted by a fanlight. Surmounted on the exterior facades was a shallow hipped roof with four chimneys (two each on the east and west perimeters), a balustrade and a prominent brick pediment.

In c. 1815, the mansion was given a more impressive appearance when triangular pediments were added to the roof. A full attic corresponded with the central portion of the hipped roof and was sloped at the end-walls. At about the same period, a one-story, 10' x 30' wood frame porch was constructed at the south end of the mansion's main block. Also, a one and one-half story three bay deep brick woodshed wing, 25' x 42', was extended from the southeast corner of the mansion.[77] Physical evidence indicates the color of the mansion consisted of a brick red wash with white leading on the cooled joints.

There are no known references to work done to the mansion in the late 1820s through the late 1830s although Ledger and Day Books exist covering these years. However, a few payments made in the early 1820s and the 1840s for painting and shingling indicate that at least general maintenance of the mansion continued during Helen Lincklaen's ownership of Lorenzo.

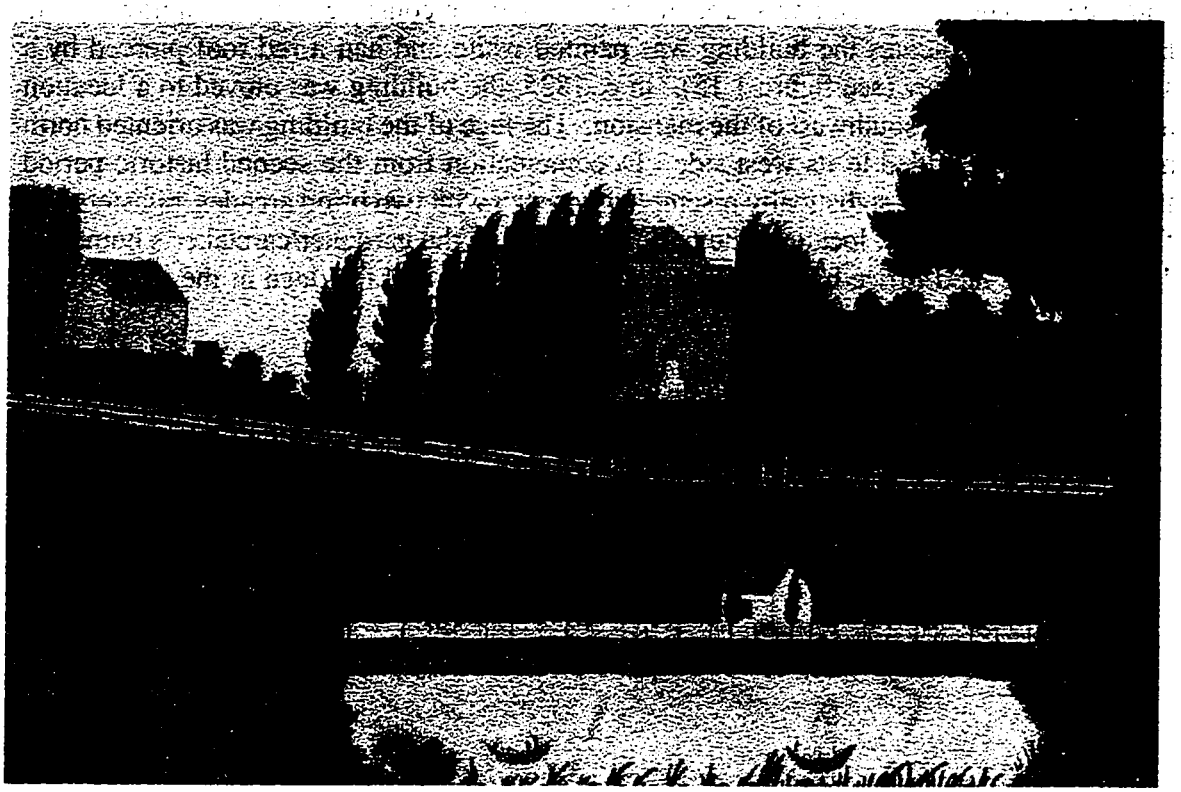


Figure 1.15: The first known illustration of Lorenzo, c. 1821. "A View of Colonel Lincoln's [Lincklaen's] Seat," by Caroline Betts. (LSHS, Mansion Collection). The painting shows the stable (left), mansion (with servant and storage wing), and land office (opposite the front lawn).

Stable (East Outbuilding)- The stable, constructed in 1807, was located approximately 100' southeast of the mansion. The one and one-half story wood-frame construction was 28' x 42'. Documentation of the building's materials was not found during research for this report. The building was painted yellow and apparently had a red roof (see figure 1.15).[78] The barn served as a stable for carriage and riding horses.

Carriage Barn (West Outbuilding)- The carriage barn, constructed in 1807, was located approximately 100' southwest of the mansion. The one and one-half story wood-frame construction was 28' x 42'. Documentation of the materials and color of the building was not found during research for this report. The barn served as the carriage house.

Caretaker's Cottage (originally the Land Office)- The land office, constructed c. 1808, was located on the north side of the Turnpike, across from the main entry drive's east entrance.[79] The exact size and shape of the wood-frame construction are unknown. The Betts painting indicates the building was painted white and had a red roof pierced by a single brick chimney (see figure 1.15). In c. 1825, the building was moved to a location approximately 200' southwest of the mansion. The face of the building was oriented north and a wing was added to its west side. Documentation from the second historic period indicates the building stylistically resembled Lorenzo with two blind arcades, pilasters and flush siding. In its new location, the building served as the gardener/caretaker's home. In 1810, a brick land office building was constructed by John Lincklaen at the entry to the village park at the west end Albany Street.

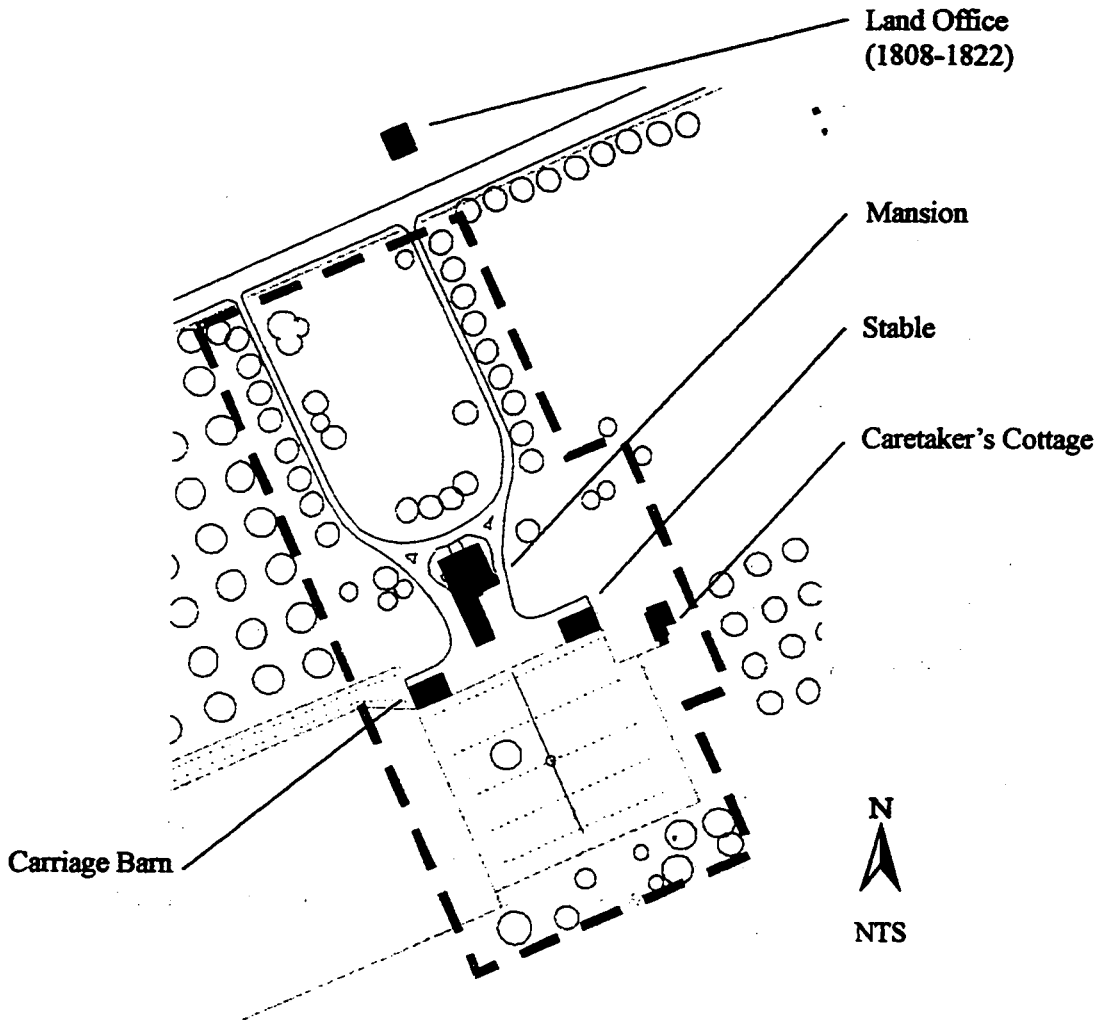


Figure 1.16: Buildings in the central core during the first historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Mechanical Systems

Water System- There were two wells located on the property during the first historic period. In 1806, a well apparently was dug in the service court yard near the east service entrance to the mansion (where the fountain exists today). The well, constructed of stone, was dug to a depth of 24 ½'.[80] In 1821, a second well was dug.[81] The location and characteristics of the second well are unknown.

Vegetation

A limited amount of documentation concerning vegetation in the first historic period was found during research for this report. A majority of the information came from work orders, historic maps, and paintings. The major vegetation on the property also was divided into the outer acreage and the central core, and the categories within each division are discussed in terms of the property's boundaries at the end of the first historic period. Within the outer acreage, the vegetation categories are discussed in the order of their general location west to east. Within the central core, the vegetation categories are discussed in the order of their location north to south. Any vegetation whose species and location was documented in a general form was graphically shown on the period plan as plant masses and discussed in the report with appropriate references cited.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Open Fields- The vegetation in the open fields, established prior to the construction of Lorenzo, was located north of the woodlands, south of the Road to Pompey, and west of the lower wetland. Documentation of the exact vegetation in the open fields was not found during research for this report. Apparently, the open fields consisted of pastures and meadow grasses and/or cover crops. Common cover crops used in the area were Timothy, rye, orchard grass, clover (red, white, and yellow), greensward, blue grass, and crab grass. The fields were probably continuously cultivated/cleared to prevent the invasion of scrub trees, such as juniper and sumac, and later white pine and hardwoods from establishing.

Woodlands- The vegetation in the woodlands, which existed prior to the construction of Lorenzo, was located south of the open fields and occupied nearly one-third of the property. Documentation of the exact species of plant material located in the woodlands was not found during research for this report. However, common to woodlands in these areas were hardwoods, such as maple and beech, and softwoods, such as hemlock and white pine. Most likely, the building timber, fence rails, and firewood used at Lorenzo originated from these woodlands.

Farm Complex- The vegetation in the farm complex, established prior to the construction of Lorenzo, was located west of the lower wetland and south of the Road to Pompey. The vegetation prior the construction of farm complex (c. 1830) consisted of natural woodland. A limited amount of documentation concerning the vegetation in farm complex after its construction was found during research for this report. In 1845, several years after the complex was established, Ledyard Lincklaen planted approximately 50 apple trees adjacent to the west side of the farmhouse (see figure 2.46).[82] The exact location and species of the apple trees was not found during research for this report.

Roadside Trees- The vegetation in this category focuses on the trees planted along the Third Great Western Turnpike and the section of the Road to Pompey bordered by the open fields and farm complex. The first trees planted along the Turnpike were Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra*). The poplars, planted in continuation of the ones Lincklaen planted along the main entry drive, extended east and west along the north and south edges of the Turnpike (see figure 1.11).[83] Introduced c. 1794, poplars were a favorite lawn and street tree for nearly a century. Like Lincklaen, wealthy landowners commonly planted them along avenues.[84] But in time, the Lombardy began to be ravaged by a disease and a worm, and therefore were used sparingly. Later (date unknown), the poplars were supplemented with black locusts (*Robinia psuedoacacia*), another popular tree during the first half of the nineteenth century.[85] The exact numbers and locations of the poplars and locusts were not found during research for this report.

Lake Lot- The vegetation in the lake lot, established c. 1806, was located south of Cazenovia Lake and north of the Third Great Western Turnpike. Documentation of the exact species of plant material located in the lake lot was not found during research for this report. However, in 1806 the lake lot was cleared of trees and stumps and labor was completed for mowing a clover field, which suggest mainly cover crops were planted.[86] Presumably, the vegetation along the shoreline also was cleared. In 1845, Ledyard Lincklaen planted a snowy leaved Abele (species unidentified) on the lake shore.[87]

South Field- The vegetation in the south field, established c. 1808, was located around the south end of the central core. The field was organized into distinct cultivated plots. Apparently, the plots varied in size and were planted with a variety of crops. Documentation of the exact type, location, and quantity of crops was not found during research for this report. However, in 1810, Lincklaen wrote Stadinitski in Amsterdam and indicated that his farm had a "sufficiency" of wheat, hay, oats and corn for his family. In an unfavorable assessment of farming for a living, Lincklaen wrote:

> ...as it respects My farm I can assure you that it supplies with a sufficiency of Wheat, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Pasture, Hay, Oats and Corn, for the use of my family, and that at a very trifling expense. This is all I expected from it, for whoever calculates to grow rich by farming will be disappointed. I find the best way is to let out my farm upon shares from year to year. This saves much trouble and expense, and if the profits are small, there is at least no loss.[88]

Other crops significant to the area and most likely planted by Lincklaen include flax, hemp, barley and hops. During this period, hay was the principle crop of area farms. Most of the hay that was planted in the area was a mixture of timothy and clover. The evidence of clover is substantiated by the number of clover mills that were in operation in Madison County during this period. Flax was a popular crop during the early 1800s because it could be converted into cloth. There also was a plant in Cazenovia which produced linseed oil. The probability that John Lincklaen planted flax is substantiated by his promotion of a horse powered flax machine invented in Cazenovia by Richard Button. Barley followed flax as a principle crop. Hemp also was a common plant of the period, although the product never equaled flax in abundance or importance. During the second quarter of the eighteenth century, Madison County also became a major source of hop production. Hops were an important agricultural asset. Although the vine required substantial amounts of pruning, fertilization and training, the demand for hops steadily increased as local breweries sprang up.

West Apple Orchard- The vegetation in the west apple orchard, established c. 1806, was located west of the front lawn.[89] Approximately 50 apple trees were planted in a grid pattern. Documentation of the exact location, number, spacing, and species of the apple trees planted in the west orchard was not found during research for this report. Eighteenth and nineteenth century orchard trees grew far larger than contemporary specimens and occupied greater acreage. Generally, trees were planted three or four rods apart (approximately 50'-70') so roots of one rarely crossed those of another. After the trees matured, most farmers pastured cattle among them; the trees provided shade for the livestock, and the grass planted around them offered forage. Cattle browsed on the lowest branches of the trees and produced what farmers still call the "browse-line," the six-foot-high space empty of all limbs.[90] Apples, common to the area after 1800, included Pomme Grise (of French origin)and Early Harvest.

In 1845, Ledyard Lincklaen planted Early Harvest apple trees in the southeast part of the orchard.[91] Documentation of the exact location and number of these apple trees was not found during research for this report.

East Apple Orchard- The vegetation in the east apple orchard, planted c. 1808, was generally located south and east of the caretaker's cottage.[92] Approximately 20 apple trees were planted in a grid pattern. Documentation of the exact location and number, spacing, and species of the apple trees was not found during research for this report.

East Field- The east field, established c. 1806, was located in the square lot east of the main entry drive. The field was probably cultivated. Documentation of the exact crop/s planted in the east field was not found during research for this report.

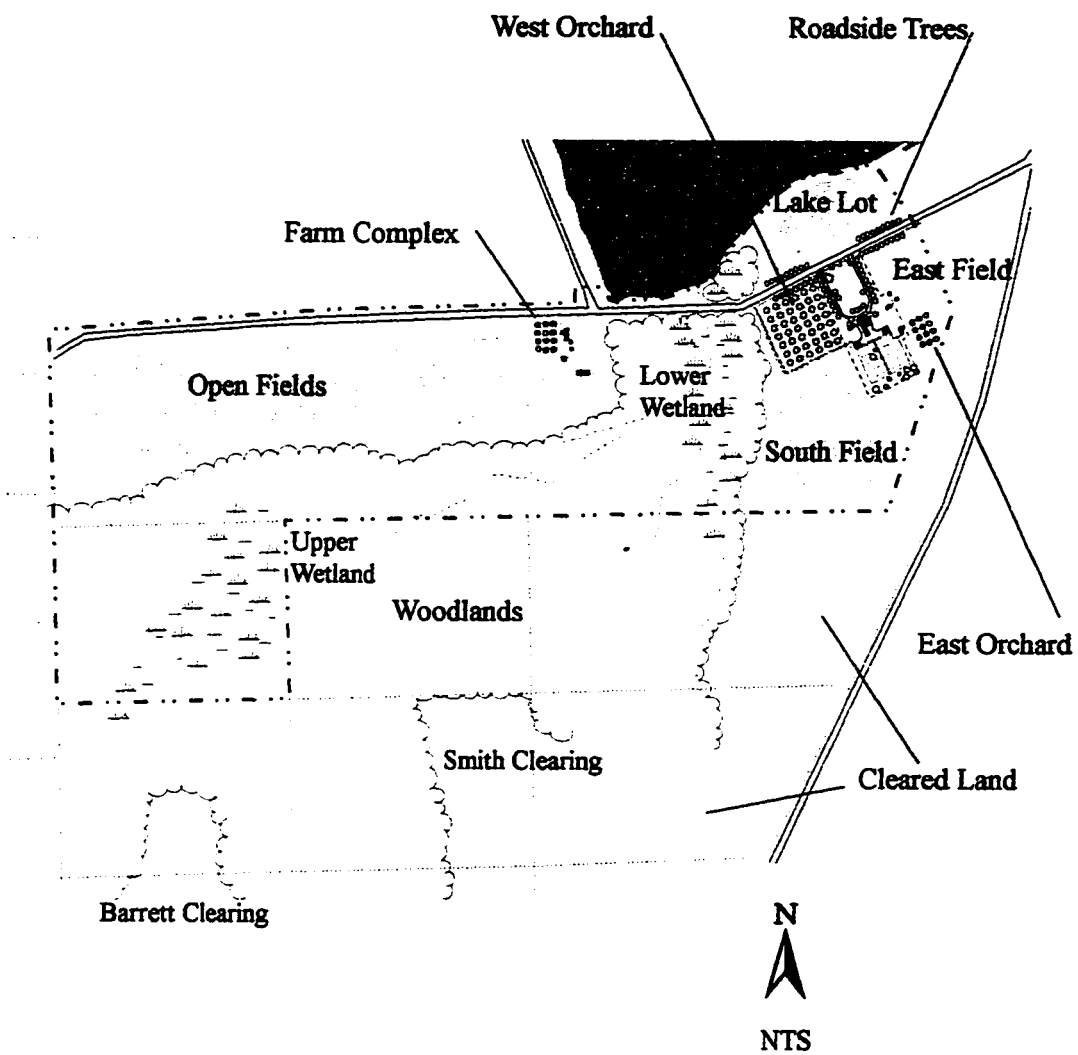


Figure 1.17: Vegetation in the outer acreage: John and Helen Lincklaen ownership period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

CENTRAL CORE:

Front Lawn- In the autumn of 1806, the front lawn was leveled and cleared of stumps and debris. Documentation of the exact vegetation planted in the front lawn was not found during research for this report. However, clover (*Trifolium* sp.) was a common cover crop (and leguminous plant) during this era, and may have been planted by Lincklaen in this location.[93]

In 1807, Lincklaen purchased 200 Lombardy black poplars (*Populus nigra*) from a nursery in Whitesboro, New York.[94] Apparently in the spring the poplars were planted in a single row along the exterior edges of the main entry drive's east and west lanes. The rows started from the east and west corners of the mansion's north facade and continued to the Third Great Western Turnpike where rows bordered both edges of the road (see figures 1.11 and 1.17). Lincklaen most likely intended to enhance the presence of his mansion similar to the manner the distinctive columnar trees punctuated the front of numerous public buildings' commons throughout New England.[95] The trees could grow to 70' in less than 25 years. Notorious for their short life-span, the trees lasted approximately 30 years after Lincklaen's death.

Four trees also were planted on the front lawn immediately north of the mansion's main entrance porch. Photographs from the second historic period confirm the location and indicate the species of these trees as black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). These may be some of the locusts, which according to family lore, Jane Strawbridge brought to Cazenovia from Philadelphia (see service courtyard).[96]

Subsequent documentation of trees planted in the front lawn occurs upon Ledyard Lincklaen's arrival. In 1844, Ledyard Lincklaen planted a red oak seedling (*Quercus rubra*) in the northwest section of the front lawn.[97] In c. 1845, a Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) was planted near the east side of the front lawn, to commemorate the birth of Helen K. Lincklaen.[98]

Service Courtyard- The vegetation in the service courtyard, established after the construction of the mansion, was located on the southeast side of the mansion. A limited amount of documentation concerning the vegetation in the service courtyard was found during research for this report. In 1819, a black locust (*Robinia pseudeoacacia*) was planted approximately 25' south of the south porch. The tree, planted in honor of the marriage between Jane Strawbridge and Jonathan D. Ledyard, apparently originated from Philadelphia.[99]

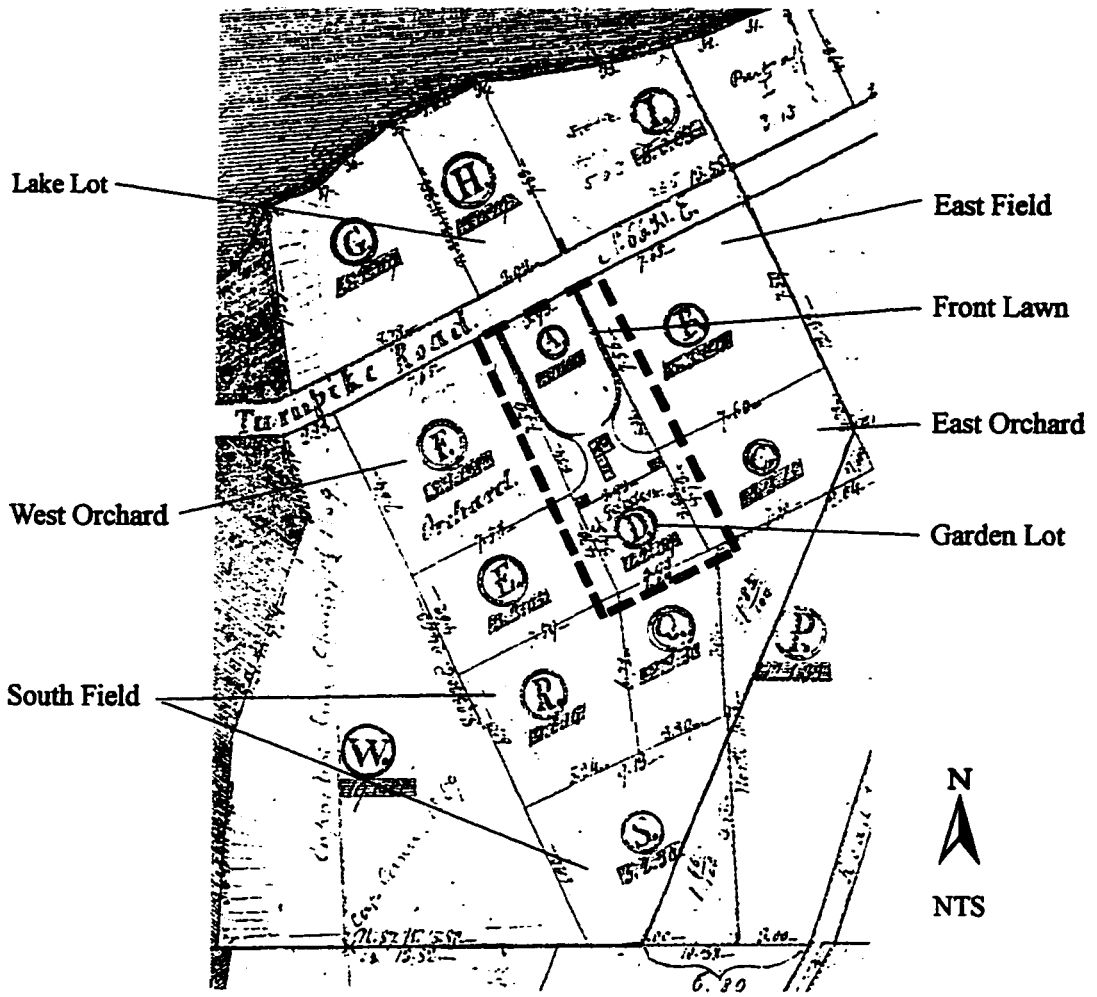


Figure 1.18: Enlargement of *A Map of Col. John Lincklaen's Farm*, drawn by surveyor Enos Cushing, 1814. This map shows the organization of vegetation within the central core and outer acreage during John Lincklaen's stewardship. (LSHS, Map Collection).

Garden- The vegetation in the garden, established c. 1808, was located south of the barns. The garden was a significant feature included in Lincklaen's plan for Lorenzo. In 1806, the "House lot and Garden spot" were simultaneously prepared.[100] Documentation of the vegetation in the garden was not found during research for this report, but sources from later periods (specifically the article found in the November 1902 issue of *Country Life in America*; see Appendix E) suggest the garden consisted of a central walk designed on axis with the mansion's central hallway. It was divided into eight parterres, each approximately 50' x 60', and separated by gravel paths approximately 8' wide. Apparently, during the first historic period the formal garden was called "cousin's garden" while Helen Ann Ledyard Krumbhaar resided at Lorenzo.[101]

Although there is limited documentation of the vegetation in the garden, at least two trees are assumed to have existed during this period. A common honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), planted c. 1808, was located in the northeast corner of the second west parterre, approximately 40' from the central path.[102] The tree was the centerpiece of the garden and its thorns were both exotic and menacing attributes. The tree was probably not a native of New York and perhaps was obtained from the moderate climate of Pennsylvania. Henceforth, this tree will be referred to in this report as the major honeylocust. The second tree assumed to exist during this period was an apple (*Malus* sp.) tree located in the northwest parterre approximately 10' from the central walk (see figure 2.28). This apple tree may have originally completed a pair at the entrance of the garden. That there were fruit trees planted in the garden also suggests that some of the grafted fruit trees Lincklaen purchased from Geneva in 1806 were planted in the garden.[103]

At the end of this period, Ledyard Lincklaen planted new plant material in the garden, including apples (*Malus pumila*), pears (*Pyrus communis (European) / or P. serotina*), and plums (*Prunus* sp.). In c. 1840, a second common honeylocust (*Gleditsisa tricanthos*) was planted in the garden.[104] It was planted approximately 30' west of the first major honeylocust. In 1843, Ledyard Lincklaen planted apple trees in the east part of the garden.[105] The exact location, number, and species of apple trees was not documented.

In 1845, Ledyard Lincklaen planted three 'Seckel' pears (*Pyrus communis* 'Seckel') in the west part of the garden. The exact location of these trees was not documented. The 'Seckel' originated in the U.S. in c. 1800 and bears a small, brownish-yellow fruit. The tree was popular because of its excellent dessert quality and its resistance to fire blight.[106] Ledyard Lincklaen also planted at this time, an Easter Beurre pear (*P. communis* sp.) in a similar location (which died soon after the planting) and two plums of different varieties: one yellow-egg (*Prunus domestica* 'yellow egg') and one Smith Orleans (*Prunus domestica* 'Smith Orleans').[107] Documentation of the exact location of these fruit trees was not found during research for this report.

Spatial Organization/Relationships

The three-dimensional organization of physical and visual forms define the character of an historic landscape. The landscape elements discussed thus far make up the base plane, vertical plane and overhead plane that create spaces in the landscape. The spatial organization of the property is the relationships between these spaces. Throughout its historic development of the property, the organization of the central core was very different from the outer acreage. The spatial characteristics of the central core were highly articulated and consistent. The outer acreage, in general, was less ordered, more natural, and was comprised of the working farm. The landscape features (topography, buildings, vegetation, etc.) played different roles in creating spaces, and therefore, evoked different physical and visual associations within each of these two general areas. During the first historic period, the outer acreage consisted of eight major spaces: the open fields, woodlands, farm complex, lake lot, west orchard, south field, east orchard, and east field (see figure 1.20). The central core consisted of three major spaces: the front lawn, service courtyard, and garden lot (see figure 1.21).

OUTER ACREAGE:

Within the outer acreage, a large tract of land located on the eastern half of the property was unidentifiable in terms of its spatial characteristics. Historic maps indicate the land, perhaps, was cleared for cultivation, but documentation of its general shape, size, defining edges, base plane, materials, and overhead plane was not found during research for this report. After the property was divided in 1826, this land was no longer included in the outer acreage of Lorenzo. Therefore, a description of the spatial characteristics of this area was not recorded.

Open Fields- The spatial configuration of the open fields, established prior to the construction of Lorenzo, was located at the northwest corner of the property. The oblong shaped space was approximately 100 acres. It was defined on the north by the Road to Pompey; on the south by the woodlands; on the west by woodlands; and on the east by the farm complex. The base plane of the space was on a moderate negative slope toward the east and was planted with meadow grass, cultivated crops, and/or cover crops and was interspersed by mature trees. In general, the overhead plane was open to the sky.

Woodlands- The spatial configuration of the woodlands, which existed prior to the construction of Lorenzo, was located at the southwest corner of the property. Throughout the first historic period, the woodlands spatial configuration occupied nearly one-third of Lorenzo. The irregular shaped space was approximately 300 acres. It was defined on the north by the open fields; on the south by cleared land; and on the east by the south field and cleared land (spatial characteristics unknown). At the south and west, the woodlands extended off the property and the space had no discernible edge within the property limits. During John Lincklaen's tenure, four sub-spaces existed within the woodland area: the

upper wetland, lower wetland, Smith clearing, and Barrett clearing. Excluding its subspaces, the base plane of the woodlands space moderately sloped toward the east and consisted of woodland vegetation. A continuous overhead canopy created by the vegetation completely covered the space.

Upper Wetland- The spatial configuration of the upper wetland, which existed prior to the first historic period of Lorenzo, was located within the southwest section of the woodlands. The irregular shaped space was approximately 40 acres. It was defined on all sides by the woodlands. The base plane of the space was relatively flat and consisted of an irregular shaped body of water and typical wetland vegetation. In general, the upper wetland was open to the sky. After the property was divided in 1826, the upper wetland was no longer included in the spatial organization of the property.

Lower Wetland- The spatial configuration of the lower wetland, established at the end of the first historic period of Lorenzo, was located in the central section of the property. The elongated shaped space was approximately 25 acres. It was defined on the north by the Turnpike, on the south by the woodlands; on the west by the farm complex; and on the east by the west apple orchard, south field, and cleared land (spatial characteristics unknown). The base plane of the space was relatively flat and its elevation was approximately the same as Cazenovia Lake. The material within the space included vegetation typical of wetlands which was interspersed with both deciduous and evergreen trees. Its overhead plane was partially covered by a vegetative canopy.

Smith and Barrett Clearings- The spatial configurations of the Smith and Barrett clearings, established at approximately the beginning of the first historic period, were located at the southwest edge of the woodlands. Both the Smith and Barret spaces were rectangular shaped spaces, approximately 20 and 40 acres respectively, cut into the woodlands. The clearings were enclosed by perimeter woodlands and cleared land (spatial characteristics unknown). The base planes of the spaces were relatively flat. The materials of the base plane are unknown, but documentation suggests the space consisted of cleared land which was open to the sky. After the property was divided in 1826, the Smith and Barrett clearings were no longer included in the spatial organization of the property.

Farm Complex- The spatial configuration of the farm complex, established c. 1830, was located approximately one half mile west of the mansion. Documentation of the space during the first historic period was not found during research for this report. However, the complex did exist and apparently was defined on the north by the Road to Pompey; on the south by the woodlands; on the west by the open fields; and on the east by the lower wetland. Its base plane was on a moderate negative slope toward the east. The materials and characteristics of its overhead plane are unknown.

Lake Lot- The spatial configuration of the lake lot, established at the beginning of the first historic period, was located north of the mansion. The oblong shaped space was approximately 20 acres. It was defined on the north by Cazenovia Lake; on the south by the Third Great Western Turnpike; on the west by the woodlands/lower wetland; and on the east by cleared land (spatial characteristics unknown). The base plane of the space had a moderate negative slope towards the lake. The space was cleared of trees and brush (except along the shoreline) and was apparently planted with cover and/or cultivated crops. In general, the space was open to the sky.

South Field- The spatial configuration of the south field, established c. 1808, was located south of the west orchard and garden. The irregular shaped space was approximately 25 acres. It was defined on the north by the west orchard and garden; on the south and east by cleared land (spatial characteristics unknown); and on the west by the woodlands (lower wetland). Fences, perhaps, also surrounded the space, defining more clearly its south and east edges. In general the base plane of the space was located on a gentle negative slope to the west and was associated with the west side of the ridge running through the central core of the property. Apparently the space was divided into separate cultivated fields with a few trees interspersed. In general, the space was open to the sky.

West Orchard- The spatial configuration of the west orchard, established c. 1808, was located west of the main entry drive. The square shaped space was approximately 480' x 480'. It was defined on the north by a row of columnar shaped poplars along the southern edge of the Third Great Western Turnpike; on the south by the south field; on the west by the woodlands/lower wetland; and on the east by poplar trees aligned along the exterior edge of the main entry drive's east lane. An auxiliary road circumvented the south and west edges of the west orchard and further defined the space. Fences, perhaps, also surrounded the space on all sides, but played a minor role in its definition, as compared to the surrounding land use and vegetation. The base plane was divided between a flat level plane on the east half of the space and a gentle negative slope to the west on the west half of the space. The entire space was planted with apple trees spaced evenly apart in a grid pattern. The overhead plane was probably not continuous, but somewhat uniform.

East Orchard- The spatial configuration of the east orchard was established c. 1808. Its exact location is unknown. Apparently the space was defined on the north by the east field; on the south by the south field; on the west by the garden and caretaker's cottage; and on the east by cleared land (spatial characteristics unknown). The base plane of the space was generally flat and was planted with apple trees apparently organized in a grid pattern. The overhead plane of the space was probably not continuous, but somewhat uniform.

East Field- The spatial configuration of the east field, established c. 1808, was located east of the mansion. The square shaped space was approximately 480' x 480'. It was defined on the north by columnar poplar trees aligned along the south edge of the Third Great Western Turnpike; on the south by the east orchard; on the west by poplar trees aligned along the exterior edge of the main entry drive's east lane; and on the east by

cleared land (spatial characteristics unknown) and later by an apple orchard (see figure 2.40). Fences, perhaps, also defined the edges of this space. The base plane consisted of a moderate negative slope to the east and was planted with cover and/or cultivated crops and was interspersed with trees. In general, the space was open to the sky.

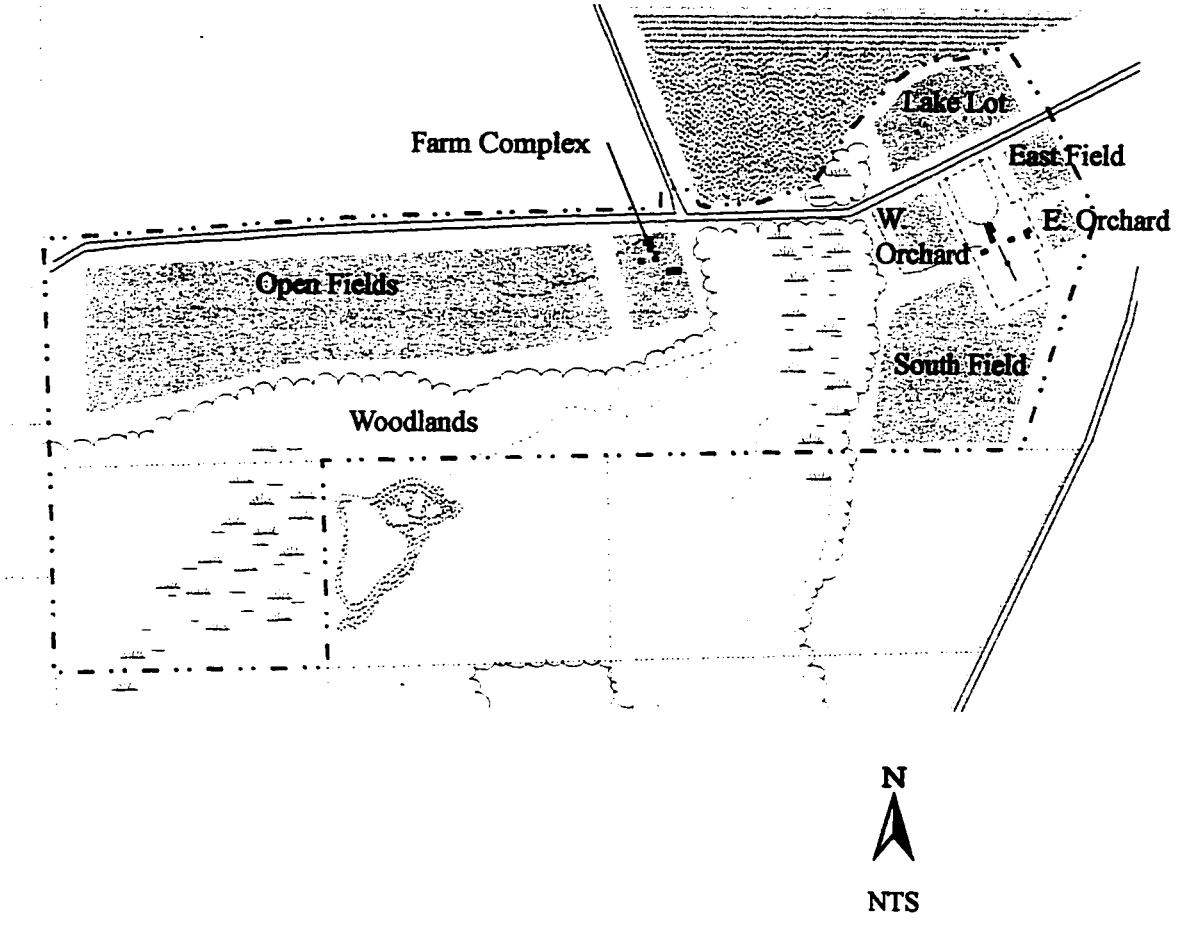


Figure 1.20: Spatial organization of the outer acreage at the end of the first historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

CENTRAL CORE:

Front Lawn- The spatial configuration of the front lawn, established c. 1806, was rectangular shaped and was approximately 300' x 400'. It was defined on the north by a fence along the southern edge of the Third Great Western Turnpike; on the south by the mansion; and on the west and east by the columnar poplars aligned along the exterior edges of the main entry drive. The base plane of the space consisted of a moderate negative slope to the north and was planted with grass and/or a cover crop and randomly planted deciduous and evergreen trees. A discontinuous canopy over the space was created from the trees, but generally the space was open to the sky.

Service Courtyard- The spatial configuration of the service courtyard, established c. 1808, was irregular shaped and was approximately one-half acre. It was defined on the north by the mansion; on the south by the carriage barn, stable, and garden lot; on the west and east by the surface edge of the main entry drive's extensions. The base plane of the space was flat and consisted of compacted soil and sections of turf. The space, with the exception of a few specimen trees, was generally open to the sky.

Garden Lot- The spatial configuration of the garden lot, established c. 1806, was generally rectangular shaped and was approximately 200' x 200'. It was defined on the north by the service courtyard and the stable and carriage barns; and on the south and west by the south field; and on the east by the caretaker's cottage and the east orchard. The entire garden also was apparently enclosed by a fence. The base plane of the space was flat and was planted with vegetation common to a kitchen garden and a variety of trees. The organization of the vegetation was divided into parterres which were formed off a central walk which aligned with the central north/south axis of the mansion. The space, with the exception of a few specimen and fruit trees, was generally open to the sky.

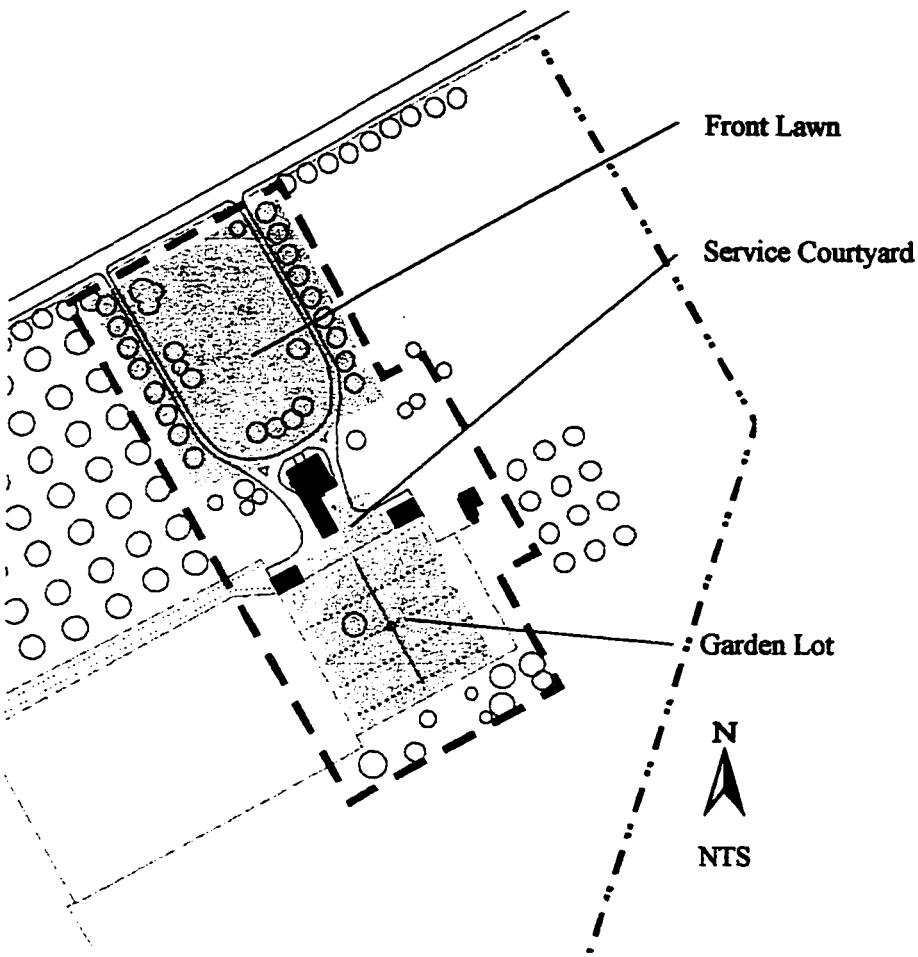


Figure 1.21: Spatial organization of the central core at the end of the first historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Views & Vistas

The views and vistas of a historic landscape are a feature of spatial organization. As with the spatial organization/relationships, information regarding views and vistas was extracted from what has been established about the property. An analysis of historic maps and a comparison of topography on and off the property gives some sense of the views and vistas during this period. Views and vistas of the mansion, on and off the property, were important to the character of Lorenzo and were affected by such landscape features as topography and vegetation. During the first historic period, two primary views existed from the mansion.

CENTRAL CORE:

Views from the Mansion's Main Entrance Porch- The central axis of the mansion followed the orientation of the northwest/southwest ridge on the property and continued to extend a visual line northwest toward the headland located along Cazenova Lake's west shore. The two rows of Lombardy poplar trees planted by John Lincklaen played an influential role in this view from the mansion by framing the lake and restricting the extent of the panorama. Within this perspective, the headland located at the western side of the lake, approximately two miles to the north, appears as a prominent feature. During later periods, this headland was often referred to as 'Wintergreen Point'. There also was a significant view to the mansion from the vantage point of the Third Great Western Turnpike. The row of poplars framed the mansion and created an inviting focus for travelers along the east-west roadway.

There were also views to the east and west from the mansion's front porch. To the east, village landmarks, such as the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church and the Seminary, were visible. To the west, the west apple orchard and the west hill were the dominant features in view from the front porch.

View South from the Mansion- The central axis of the mansion also aligned with the garden in the rear of the mansion and a view was extended in this direction and beyond to the forested hills of DuRuyter. Presumably, the south field was cultivated and opened a wide, clear view to the south.

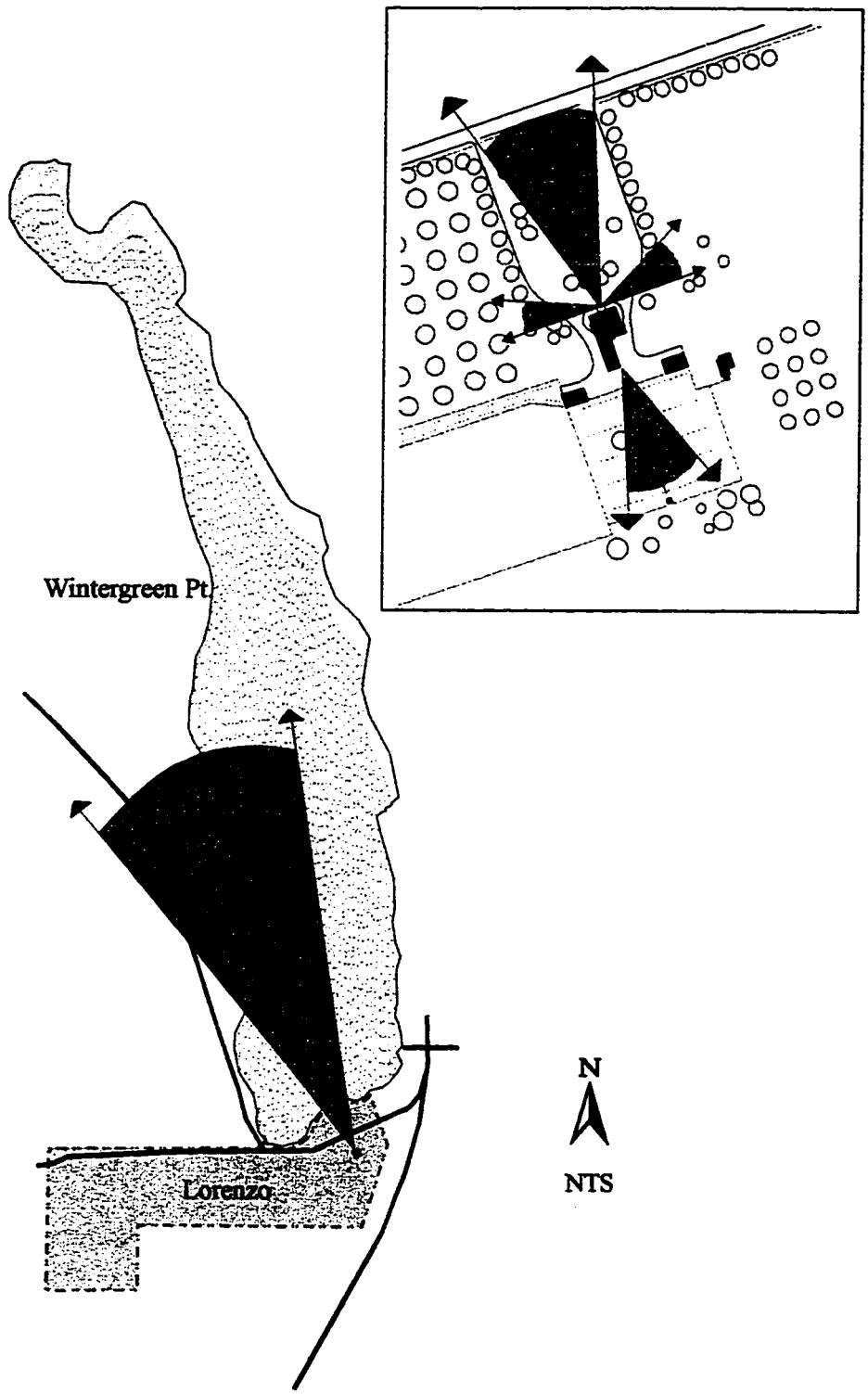


Figure 1.22: Views from the mansion during the first historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Circulation

As the years progressed during Lorenzo's first historic period, the circulation system evolved into a three level hierarchy. The entry drive, the most frequently used and prominent path, was the primary circulation feature. Farm roads, created to connect the mansion with the farm, made up the second level of the system. Paths and trails, although not documented during this period, made up the third level.

OUTER ACREAGE:

For this report, general information concerning the major public roads adjacent to Lorenzo was included. The first maps of the Cazenovia area indicate two different road alignments traversed the property prior to the construction of the mansion. One map (c. 1793) indicates the first east-west road curved around the south end of the lower wetland (see figure 1.23). A later map (c. 1800) indicates the alignment of the Road to Pompey in front of the central core was straight and cut across the northern part of the lower wetland before it intersected with the Road to DeRuyter. Documentation explaining the alignment changes of these earlier roads was not found. Both roads were apparently abandoned before the mansion was constructed.

Public Roads

Turnpike- The Third Great Western Turnpike was an extension of the coach road, from Albany to Cherry Valley and first constructed in 1799. Construction of the Turnpike to Cazenovia occurred from 1803 to 1809. The section of the Turnpike through Lorenzo property was most likely realigned prior to, or simultaneously with, the construction of the mansion. This hypothesis is substantiated by the fact that the original road alignment would have passed through the mansion's main entrance porch (see figure 1.23). It remains unclear, however, whether the road was rerouted to align in a parallel position with the front facade of the mansion or if the road influenced the alignment of the mansion.

The route did not extend further west from Cazenovia to Pompey Hollow because the continuous hills and intervening valleys thwarted the effort. Lincklaen had intended to extend the Turnpike due west beyond Cazenovia, but he realized given the cost, it would have brought in little revenue and provided neither potential settlers nor access to any market for Cazenovia's manufactures or agricultural goods.

Found in the minutes of the Turnpike Company are the construction details of the road, including road widths and surfaces. The right of way of the road was required to be 41' wide. This necessitated the clearing of "...bogs, trees, wood, brush, stumps and fences including the trees and stumps touched by the lines bounding the said 41 feet."[108] The road itself, was

> ...to be built no less than six rods wide, and which shall be thirty-three feet between the ditches, whereof twenty-eight feet shall be bedded with wood, stone, gravel, or some other hard substance, well compacted together, a sufficient depth to secure a good and solid foundation to the same; and the said road shall be faced with gravel or stone pounded, or other hard substance, in such manner as to secure as near as the substance will admit of an even and firm surface, rising towards the middle by a gradual arch; and they shall, during the continuance of this act, maintain and keep the said road in good repair...."[109]

Apparently, the section of road bound by Lorenzo consisted of compacted soil. For fifty years the Third Great Western Turnpike remained a dirt stage road; then for 75 years it was nearly grass grown.[110]

Although Cazenovia's location on this primary east-west thoroughfare greatly stimulated its development during the early decades of the nineteenth century, the Turnpike mainly became a mail and freight line after it was completed in 1811. Its competition was with the quicker and more level Seneca Turnpike (Genesee), which exceeded the amount of traffic on the Third Great Western Turnpike from Albany west.

To provide consistency within this report, the section of this road bordering Lorenzo will henceforth be referred to as Ledyard Avenue as it has been during the twentieth century (in the 1880s the road was renamed after L. Wolters Ledyard requested the change to the village board).

Road to DuRuyter- The Road to DuRuyter cut through the east side of Lorenzo during John Lincklaen's ownership. It was one of the first roads constructed in the Road Township. The alignment of the road went through minor changes before the construction of Lorenzo, but it generally remained on a north/south axis (see figure 1.23). Most likely, the road's surface consisted of compacted soil. Further documentation of the road's alignment, dimensions, and materials was not found during research for this report.

To provide consistency within this report, the section of this road bordering Lorenzo will henceforth be referred to as Rippleton Road as it has been during the twentieth century.

Road to Pompey- The Road to Pompey cut through the north half of Lorenzo on an east/west axis. The road remained separate from the Turnpike.

Road to Manlius- The Road to Manlius, established c. 1800, cut through the north west side of the property during John Lincklaen's ownership. The road intersected the Turnpike and Road to Pompey and ran north along the west side of Cazenovia Lake. Documentation of the road's dimensions and materials was not found during research for this report.

Orchard Road- Although not documented during this period, it is probable that the orchard road was established shortly after the west apple orchard was planted. In all likeli-

hood, the road, not documented until the fourth historic period, circumvented the fencing established around the west apple orchard and connected Ledyard Avenue with the service courtyard. This date of origin is substantiated by the road's alignment being closely similar to the south and west edges of the west orchard.

Farm Roads- Although no documentation was found during research for this report, there apparently was a farm road established through the lower wetland. In fact, this may have been one of the original east/west roads through the Road Township. There currently exists evidence of a roadway across the southern end of the lower wetland. When the road was abandoned for the construction of Ledyard Avenue, this road may have become the main farm road connecting the south field with the farm complex.

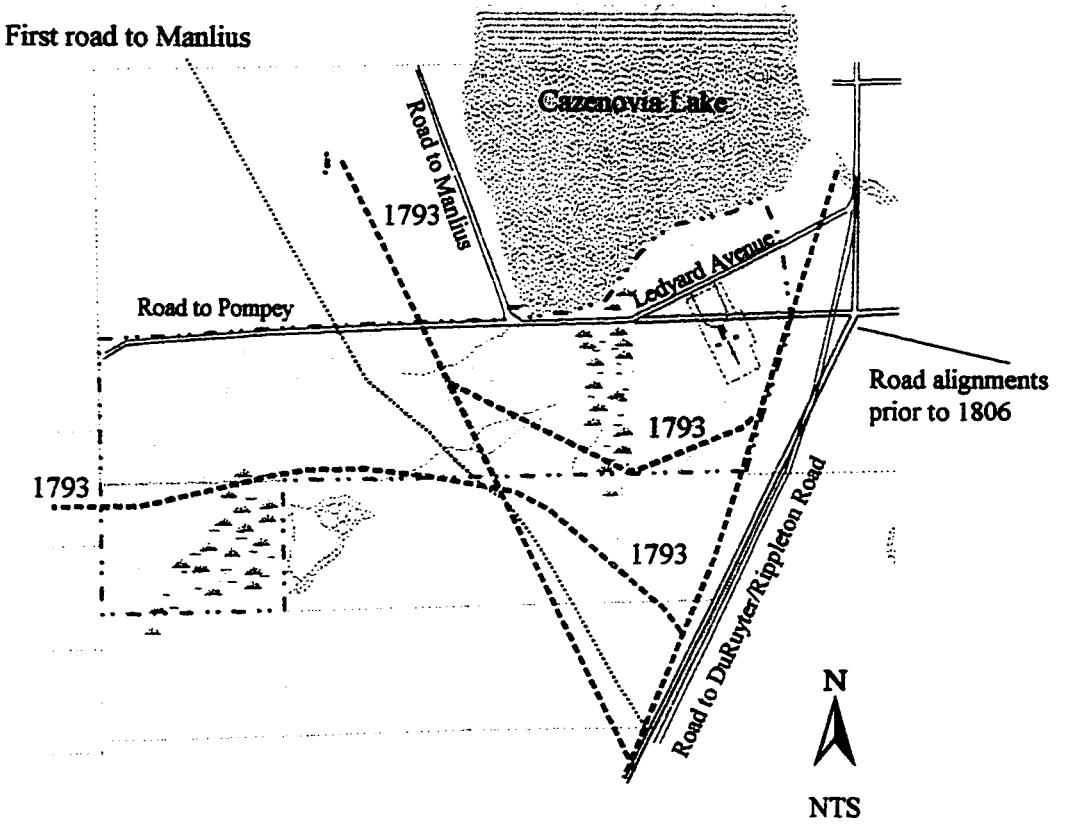


Figure 1.23: Roads through the property prior to the construction of Lorenzo. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

CENTRAL CORE:

The primary circulation system within the central core was the main entry drive and its extensions around the mansion to the service courtyard. The secondary circulation system in the central core consisted of pedestrian paths and trails. Although no documentation exists, the paths and trails were, presumably, not elaborate features.

Main Entry Drive and Service Courtyard- The main entry consisted of a horse-shoe shaped drive. Each lane was approximately 300' x 10'. The arc connecting the east and west lane widened to approximately 15' wide. The surface of the drive was apparently a mix of cobble stone, brick, and compacted soil.[111]

Garden Walks- Apparently, the garden was laid out in an eight parterre formation separated by garden walks. According to family tradition, a central walk extended from the central axis of the mansion and divided the garden into two major sections. Five cross-walks, aligned on east/west axes, formed the eight cultivated parterres. Documentation of the number, dimensions, alignment, edges, and surface material of the walks was not found during research for this report.

Furnishings & Objects

During the first historic period, fences were the most significant furnishings at Lorenzo; no objects can be documented. The quality of fences on a property often expressed the worth of their owners. They were important features, not only for their organizational and protective use, but also for the image they presented.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Fences- During the first historic period, post and rail fencing ran parallel with the north and south edges of Ledyard Avenue (see figure 1.15). Documentation of the exact materials, alignment, and dimensions of the fence was not found during research for this report.

It is assumed fencing existed around the open fields and agricultural fields, but the number, type, and alignment of this fencing is unknown. The fencing at Lorenzo may have consisted of worm or snake fence, a zigzag line of split rails laid one on top of another. Although common to the south, the snake fence was built in this region because it was easy to build and it served to protect crops from all but the most determined intruders. It required no post holes because it had no posts. Most were simple stacks of eight or nine rails, and stood four and one-half or five feet high. In order for the rails to balance, each section of the fence joined the next at a 120° angle. The actual path of the fence, therefore, stretched

almost ten feet wide, and the swath of ground occupied by the rails proved almost impossible to cultivate, even with a hoe. The 1 2/10 acres of land occupied by every mile of worm fence produced an abundance of weeds that harbored animal pests such as raccoons and woodchucks and continuously invaded the cultivated soil. Locust wood was best and lasted approximately fifty years versus second-growth pine which would rot within three or four years.[112]

CENTRAL CORE:

Fences- Limited documentation on fences in the central core was found during research for this report. The one fence documented in the central core was a picket fence located between the two entrances of the main entry drive (see figure 1.15). The wood fence, approximately 3 ½' high, was apparently painted white. Two wood gate posts were located at each entrance of the drive. Documentation of the exact dimensions of the fence and gate posts was not found during research for this report.

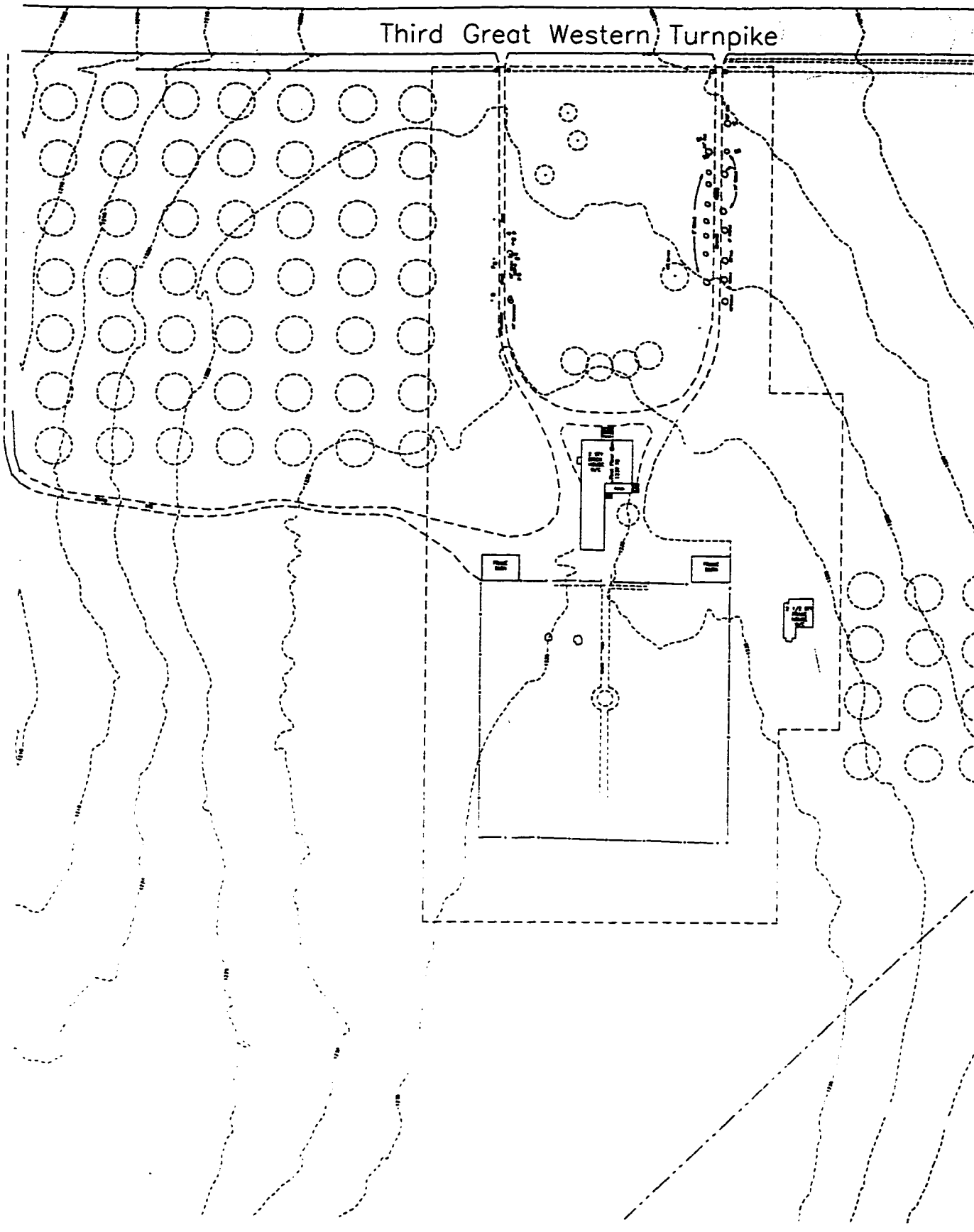
In 1844, Ledyard Lincklaen built a post and rail fence around the garden.[113] The fence consisted of locust posts and rails and upright pine boards separated by spaces (see figure 2.47). Documentation of the dimensions of the fence was not found during research for this report. Apparently the fence was built to protect the garden from wild as well as domestic animals.

Summary

John Lincklaen's vision and leadership played a major role in the initial development of Cazenovia, New York. He helped transform an unbroken forest into a village and town unequaled in the area to the number of businesses, manufacturing industries and population. Lincklaen spared no efforts to achieve his goal of creating a dominating commercial center. He gave his personal supervision to all minor details of Cazenovia's development, including controlling power both in civil and military matters.

Lincklaen's greatest legacy to the community and his family was the large estate he established at the south end of Cazenovia Lake. Although Lincklaen died unsure of Cazenovia's future, Lorenzo survived as a great symbol of his past power and influence. Similar to his involvement with the village, Lincklaen initiated and supervised the construction of Lorenzo. He cleared woodlands, planted orchards and crops, and constructed a core of buildings, including the mansion, barns and land office. He also followed a formal landscape design strategy, which was evidenced by the siting of his mansion and his use of plant materials. The spatial organization of the property celebrated a formal appearance closely juxtaposed with the working farm. Ultimately, Lorenzo represented the continuity of its owners' independence and well-being, and established a living inheritance for his wife and family.

After the property was divided in 1826 between Helen Lincklaen and Jonathan D. Ledyard, few aesthetic and functional changes were made during this first historic period. The most significant change was the establishment of the farm complex one-half mile west of the mansion. Other documented changes did not occur until the end of the period when Ledyard Lincklaen was invited by Helen Lincklaen to live in the mansion and manage the estate. The changes that Ledyard Linckalen made at the end of the period, were the first of many he would make in the span of the next twenty years.



NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: LORENZO STATE HISTORIC SITE

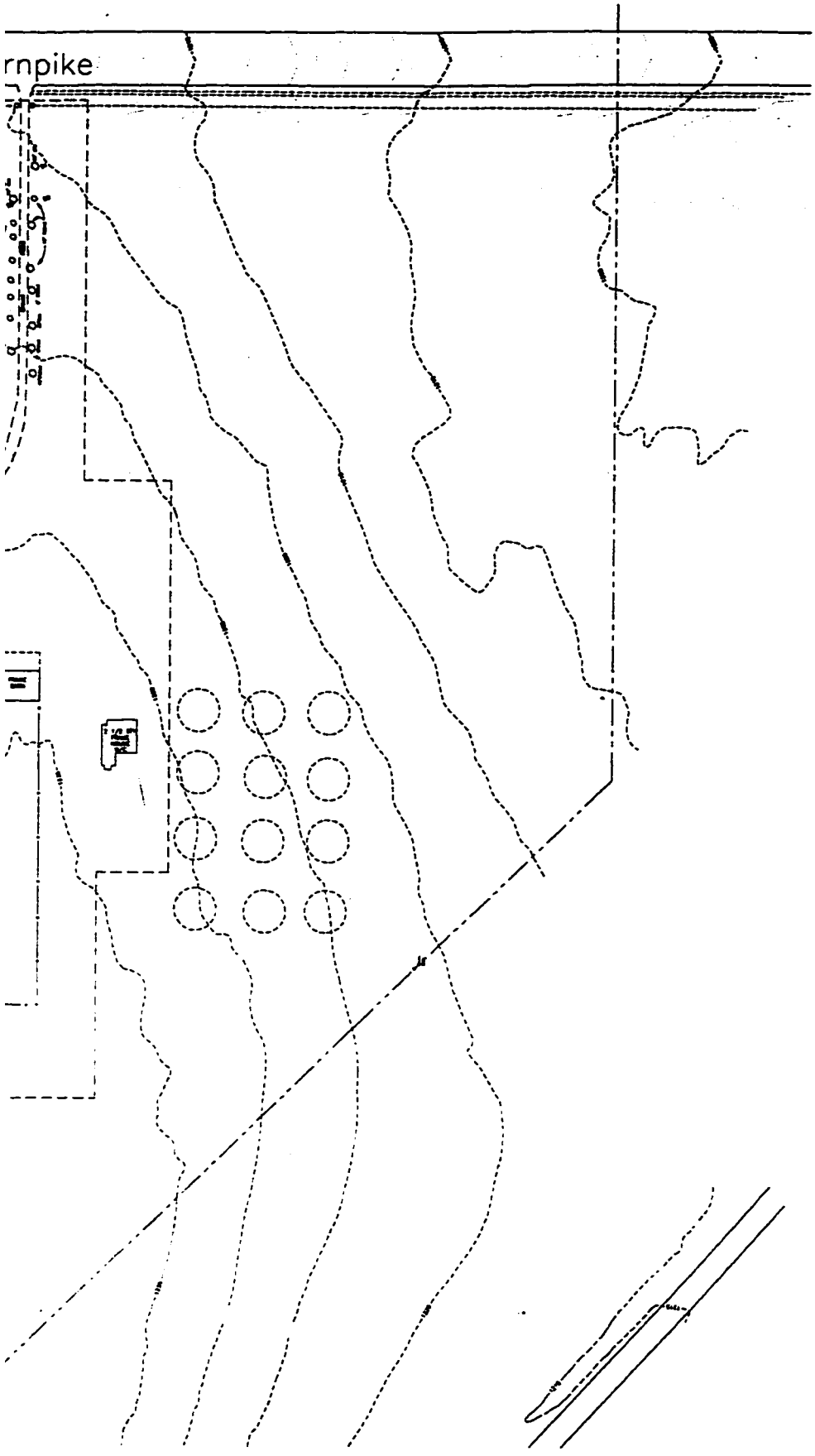
Prepared For:
NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION, & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Prepared By:
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND FORESTRY

Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York

CENTRAL CORE: JOHN AND HELEN LIN
(1806-1847)

CAZENOVIA, NEW YO



NOTES

PREPARED BY STEREO-PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS FROM VERTICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OBTAINED DEC. 1,1970.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 FOOT

CONTOURS OF DOUBTFUL ACCURACY DUE TO GROUND BEING OBSCURED ARE DASHED.

HORIZONTAL INFORMATION IS BASED ON THE NEW YORK STATE SYSTEM OF PLANE COORDINATES, CENTRAL ZONE, ESTABLISHED BY THE U.S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY, 1927 GENERAL ADJUSTMENT.

VERTICAL INFORMATION IS BASED ON THE U.S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY, 1929 SEA LEVEL DATUM.

UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ARE LOCATED APPROXIMATELY FROM A COMBINATION OF FIELD SURVEY INFORMATION AND LOCAL INQUIRY. THE MAP LOCATION OF THIS DATA SHOULD NOT BE UTILIZED FOR CONSTRUCTION. NUMEROUS UNDERGROUND WATER LINES THROUGHOUT THE GARDENS AND LAWNS WERE NOT PORTRAYED.

L CORE: JOHN AND HELEN LINCKLAEN OWNERSHIP PERIOD (1806-1847)

CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

SCALE: 1" = 50'

True North at 76°35' West Longitude

II. LEDYARD & HELEN LINCKLAEN OWNERSHIP PERIOD (1847-1894)

The second historic period of Lorenzo begins in 1847, the time of Helen Ledyard Lincklaen's death and spans the subsequent ownership's of Ledyard and Helen C. S. Lincklaen. The period ends in 1894 upon the death of Helen C. S. Lincklaen. Within this second historic period there are three distinct associations with the evolution of the landscape at Lorenzo: Ledyard Lincklaen's ownership, his wife's subsequent ownership, and the initial stage of stewardship of the estate and farm by the Lincklaens' only child, Helen K., and her husband Charles S. Fairchild.

Ledyard Lincklaen Ownership Period (1847-1864)

Ledyard Lincklaen officially acquired ownership of the estate and farm after Helen Lincklaen's will (with all its codicils) was probated in March 1849. Up until his death in 1864, Ledyard Lincklaen brought about several significant changes to Lorenzo. Many of these changes stemmed directly from his intellectual pursuits.

In addition to being an astute businessman, Ledyard Lincklaen had a passion for scholarly interests in natural history and geology.[114] His collection of lithographs and his personal sketches of natural scenes around Cazenovia and Lorenzo also confirmed his appreciation for landscapes (see Appendix C). This concern for landscapes and natural history was further evident in the poems he published in various newspapers and magazines, and in his personal library, which contained books on farming techniques, horticulture and landscape aesthetics.

One book found in Ledyard Lincklaen's library was a first edition of Andrew Jackson Downing's *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*, published in 1841. A native of the Hudson River Valley, Downing was the author of several works in the field of landscape design and an outspoken advocate of the Romantic Revival style. His *Treatise* became a standard reference for up-to date horticultural information and initiated the trend for the Romantic style of landscape design. Downing denounced the geometric regularity of the Italian Renaissance tradition in landscape design because, he alleged, the "ancient style of gardening" neglected specific landscape and economic conditions. Therefore, Downing's concept of landscape design favored an aesthetic with a new perspective and awareness of emotion and expression.

As a member of the first generation of native Americans, Ledyard Lincklaen undoubtedly was affected by the Romantic Revival movement. During the first half of the nineteenth century, America's perception of the landscape gradually changed and the Romantic concept fostered new interest in nature. There was a departure from neoclassical traditions and a pursuit of originality and spontaneity. The greatest contribution to the

landscape, according to Downing, was to arrange "...the materials so as to awaken emotions of grace, elegance, or picturesque, joined with unity, harmony and variety, more distinct and forcible, than are suggested by natural scenery."[115] Thus, it is important to consider the several notations Ledyard Lincklaen made in his copy of Downing's book because it suggests he referred to it for issues concerning the garden and grounds of Lorenzo (see Appendix D)



Figure 2.1: Ledyard Lincklaen, two years before his untimely death in 1864. Photograph by Ezra G. Weld, 1862. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1Q, File 6).

In comparison to John Lincklaen's formal landscape statement, Ledyard Lincklaen attempted a more informal approach with his use of plant materials. He tried to hide his hand in shaping the landscape, rather than rely on a formal organization. Nowhere is this more apparent at Lorenzo than in the front lawn where Ledyard Lincklaen introduced several specimen tree plantings, using evergreens as well as deciduous trees in a picturesque arrangement.

Ledyard Lincklaen's changes to the garden at the rear of the mansion were equally significant. The basic layout of the eight parterre arrangement was initially retained, but over time changes were made layout. The introduction of tree and shrub plantings had the

effect of reducing the area's former utility as a kitchen garden, while at the same time enhancing its purely ornamental role. Intersecting paths created quadrangular panels of turf, with their centers distinguished by single Norway spruces. Choice fruit trees accented the corners. Narrow flower beds, featuring specimens of perennial plants, bordered the main paths. The result was an interesting and unique amalgamation of both styles of garden design.

Other major projects completed during Ledyard Lincklaen's ownership of Lorenzo included the construction of two new buildings, modifications to the mansion, and the introduction of evergreen enclosures around the south and west edges of the garden. Ledyard Lincklaen also was engaged in the duties of the working farm. He studied new farming techniques and formally participated in New York State's Agricultural Society. William Harris, who had worked for the family from the 1830s, also continued as the property gardener and remained so until the 1870s. In 1858, Helen Ann Krumbhaar moved into Corner Cottage where she remained for the most part until her death in 1872. On April 25, 1864 Ledyard Lincklaen died.

Helen Clarissa Seymour Lincklaen Ownership Period (1864-1894)

After Ledyard Lincklaen's death, Helen C. S. Lincklaen (1818-1894) inherited the 300 acre Lorenzo estate and farm. She maintained ownership until her death in 1894. During the final years of this period, Helen was frequently joined in the summer by her daughter and son-in-law, Helen and Charles Fairchild. During the second half her ownership, Helen C. S. Lincklaen mainly used Lorenzo as a summer home, preferring to spend, on a regular basis, winters with her daughter in Albany and Washington, D. C.. She also frequently joined the Fairchilds on their travels.

During her thirty year ownership period, several changes were made to the landscape, including the construction of a ha-ha wall, replacement of the mansion's main entrance porch and the installation of modern plumbing in the mansion. She also continued to supervise the maintenance of the grounds while remaining sensitive to her husband's planting schemes.

At the end of the second period, partial responsibility for the estate and farm was assumed by Helen C. S. Lincklaen's daughter and son-in-law. In 1871, the Lincklaen's only daughter, Helen Krumbhaar Lincklaen (1846-1931) married her second cousin, Charles Stebbins Fairchild (1842-1924). Born in Cazenovia, Charles graduated from Harvard College and Harvard Law School and became a prominent lawyer and politician. In 1874, the Fairchilds settled in Albany where Charles served as Assistant Attorney General for the State under Governor Samuel J. Tilden and conducted the prosecutions in the Canal Ring fraud. In 1875, he was elected State Attorney General.

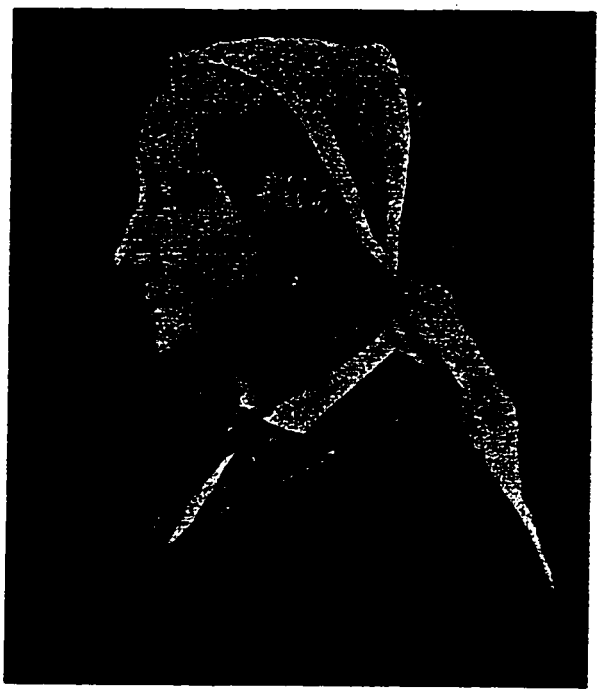


Figure 2.2: Helen C. S. Lincklaen, c. 1875. Photograph by Horton [Albany, New York]. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1Q, Folder 2).

His political career ultimately carried him to the post of Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Grover Cleveland's first administration between 1886 and 1888. When Cleveland lost the 1888 election, the Fairchilds moved to New York City where, over the next fifteen years, he accumulated a great fortune and for a time remained active in politics.[116] While Charles Fairchild's political career flourished in New York, Helen C. S. Lincklaen began spending her winters with her daughter in Albany, thus Lorenzo became her summer residence. The Fairchilds periodically joined Helen in Cazenovia during the summer.

On a few occasions during the 1870s, the family did not occupy the estate. In the summer of 1872, the estate was leased to Henry Ledyard, Mrs. Lincklaen's second cousin; and starting in 1878, the estate and farm went unoccupied for two years while Helen C. S. Lincklaen and the Fairchilds took an extended tour of Europe.

At the end of Helen C. S. Lincklaen's tenure, the Fairchilds were responsible for several changes at Lorenzo. Some of the major changes included the acquisition of 85 acres adjacent to the west end of the property, moving of the stable, and construction of the carriage house/stables.

Environment

Social/Cultural- Over the first half of the nineteenth century, Cazenovia survived as a small industrial village and an established agriculture community. Gradually, land values soared and Ledyard Lincklaen was able to assert that all "Farms are thoroughly reclaimed, stumps are scarce and fields are smooth, [and] the last wet or rough spots are being drained and coming under the plough...."[117] However, by mid-century, development began to move away from the upland community as, once again, transportation improvements altered economic patterns. The rapid growth of railroads during the post- Civil War era encouraged concentration of industry in cities, like Syracuse (est. 1847), where ease of transportation made commerce more efficient and economically advantageous. Since physiography ruled out a connection to the Erie Canal and the turnpike could not solve the problem of Cazenovia's location, industry in the village faltered over the second half of the nineteenth century. By the early 1870s, Cazenovia faced a financial crisis and was impelled to turn to the railroad for relief.

The building of railroads to Cazenovia in the 1870s served as an instrument of rapid change in the village during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Although built to save Cazenovia's native industries, the arrival of railroads only temporarily prevented their final demise. While there was some benefit in increasing their access to outside markets, most of the industries were soon overwhelmed by cheaper goods brought into the area by rail. Agriculture production, however, benefited from the connection to distant markets. The production of cash crops was intensified and the introduction of the refrigerated railroad car increased production of dairying. Passenger travel on the Great Western Turnpike declined with the introduction of the railroads. And when the railroads began to carry livestock as freight, they took the droves from the road. But the primary value of the railroads to Cazenovia turned out to be the ease of access for summer visitors. Consequently, the railroads allowed the village to evolve into a summer resort by the late-nineteenth century.

In addition to the railroad attracting summer visitors, the Lincklaen/Ledyard family played a significant role in allowing Cazenovia to become a resort village. Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, the Lincklaen/Ledyard family continued their commitment to the community. Contrary to the Lincklaen/Ledyard's initial concern with its own residences and how they addressed the lake, Ledyard Lincklaen brought forth a concern for the well-being of the entire Cazenovia landscape; and, through his writings and actions, he demonstrated a strong concern for the welfare and image of the community. Not only did the private landscape change at Lorenzo, but Ledyard Lincklaen's interest in the Romantic Revival movement resulted in significant contributions to the landscape features in Cazenovia. Ledyard Lincklaen's long commitment to the town board, for instance, produced several effective aesthetic improvements, including the planting of trees around the village square and along village streets. Another example of his public spirit was his donation of horse-watering troughs (which bore his well-known monogram) located along the roadsides throughout the town.

After Lincklaen Ledyard's death at the age of 44, his interests in Cazenovia's cultural and economic life passed on to his youngest brother, L. Wolters Ledyard. Through his public benevolence, Wolters Ledyard extended the Lincklaen/Ledyard family's commitment to the community. L. Wolters Ledyard promoted improved streets, rebuilt the public pier, opened a new opera house, built summer rental properties, established a clubhouse for summer residents, participated in the founding of the public library, and helped preserve nearby Chittenango Falls. When L. Wolters Ledyard died in 1897, he left behind a legacy of contributions that effectively established the new identity of Cazenovia as a quiet summer resort (see figure 2.3).

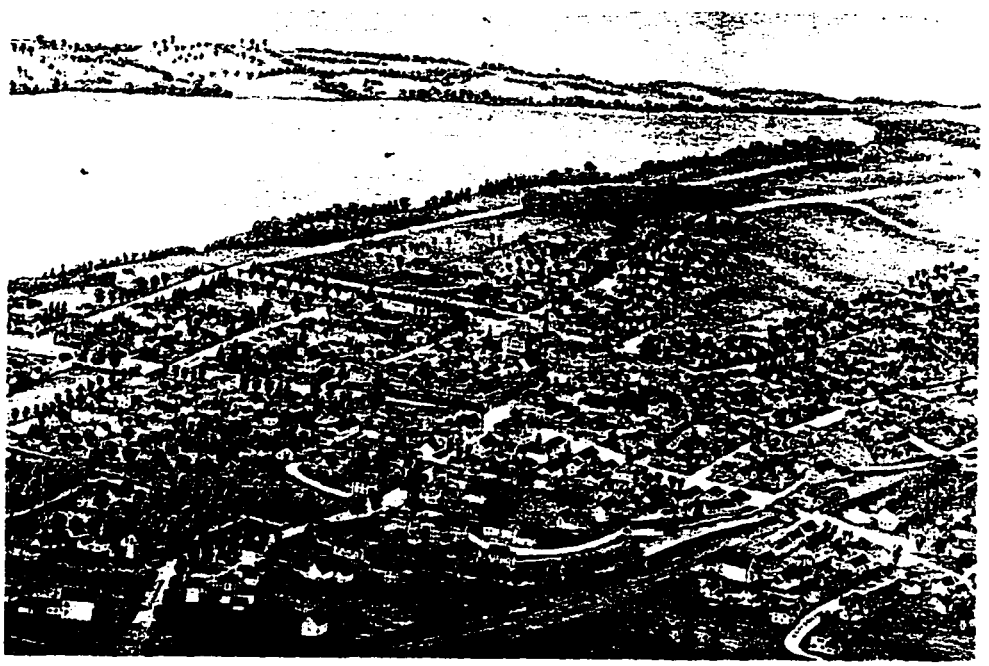


Figure 2.3: Aerial view of the Village of Cazenovia toward northwest (Lorenzo not in view), c. 1893. Drawn by Burleigh. (LSHS, Slide Collection, File H, Item 43).

Landscape Context

During Ledyard Lincklaen's period of ownership (1847-1864), there were two changes made to Lorenzo's property limits. In 1848, Ledyard Lincklaen acquired an additional three acres at the east edge of the east field. In 1858, Ledyard Lincklaen purchased approximately seven acres at the southwest corner of Cazenovia Lake (see figure 2.4). The parcel was unimproved and was separated from the estate by the intersection of the Road to Pompey and Road to Manlius. On the east, the parcel was on grade with the road to Syracuse and it had a positive slope to the west concurrent with the west hill.

In his will, Ledyard Lincklaen bequeathed to his wife, Helen, the "Mansion house and farm attached, being about three hundred acres, for the term of her life; with the power to give or bequeath the same or any part thereof to any descendant or descendants of my father [Jonathan. D. Ledyard] whom she may select, at her discretion."[118]

During Helen's ownership period (1864-1894), there were a series of changes to the boundaries of Lorenzo and surrounding properties. The advent of the railroad in Cazenovia required Helen Lincklaen to split the property. In 1872, Helen granted to the Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad Company a "strike of land" sixty-six feet wide from the south line of lands of Arba Blodgett (southwest corner of the lake) to the North line of lands of Jonathan D. Ledyard, containing approximately two acres. In addition to this narrow lot, approximately 2 acres were acquired to the east side of the strip, immediately south of the turnpike (see figure 2.5).[119] The Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad, which tunneled through a hill on the west side of Cazenovia Lake and followed its shoreline, needed the additional two acre parcel to provide space for a depot and other rail related structures (see figure 2.5).[120]

The last major change to the property limits occurred in 1874 when Charles Fairchild acquired the Atwell Lot (see figure 2.5). The Atwell lot consisted of approximately 85 acres and increased the total acreage of the farm to approximately 385 acres.

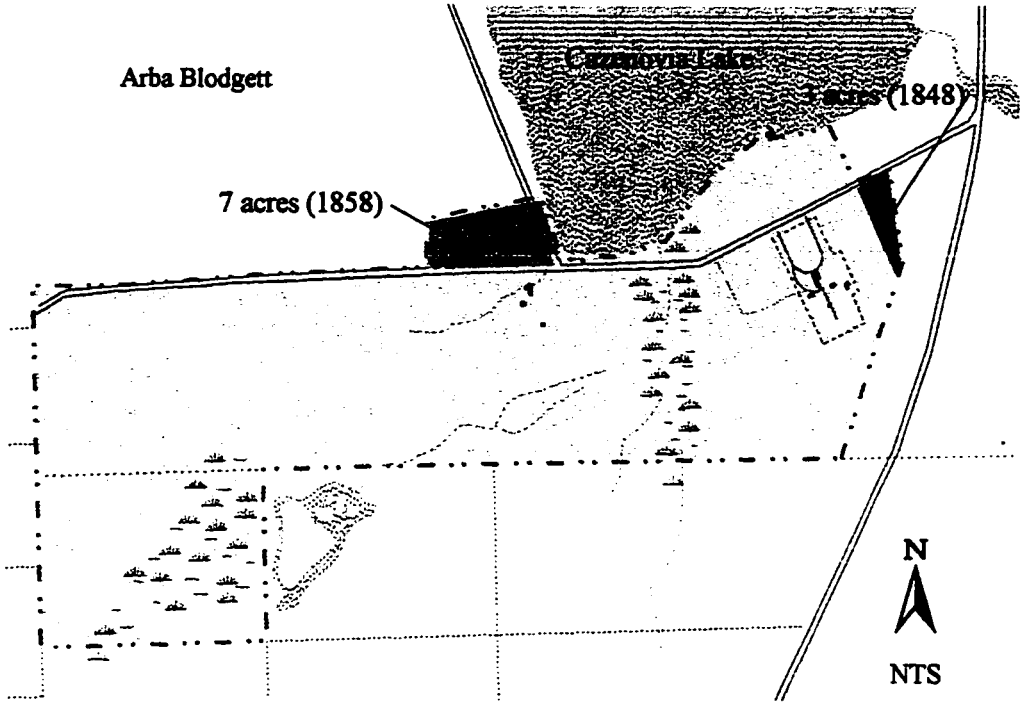


Figure 2.4: Map showing acreage acquired during Ledyard Lincklaen's stewardship. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

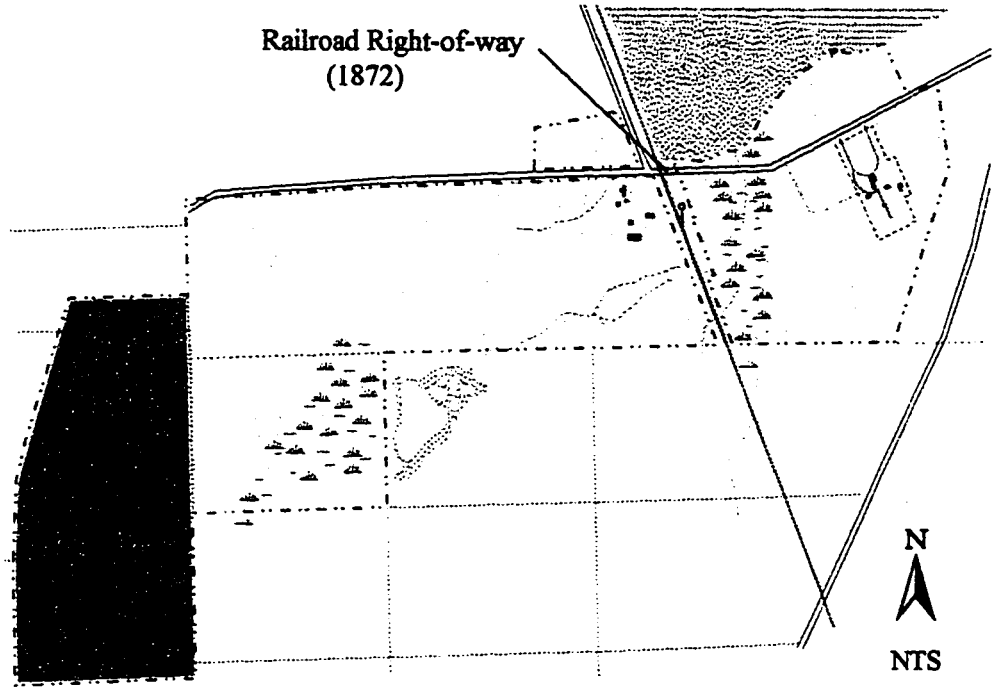


Figure 2.5: Map showing acreage conveyed to the railroad by Helen C.S. Lincklaen and the Atwell Lot purchased by Charles Fairchild. (Fritz, 1996, SUNY CESF).



Figure 2.6: View south of the Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad and associated buildings, 1875. The train depot (center) was located south of the intersection between the Road to Pompey, Road to Syracuse, and Ledyard Avenue. The water tower and pump house (right) were located north of the intersection. (LSHS, Slide Collection, File C, Item 165).

By the end of the second period, development on adjacent properties significantly altered the appearance of the surrounding landscape. In 1858, Mansell Reed took possession of the Tillotson Farm (approximately 160 acres). According to the 1875 Madison County Atlas, the property was later owned by Arba Blodgett. In 1867, L. Wolters Ledyard built a two-story, H-shaped frame residence, known as Lakelawn, on the south shore of Cazenovia Lake. When the Queen Ann-style house was finished it became the residence of his brother-in-law's family, the Murrays.

During the 1880s, two residences and a boathouse/social club were constructed on the south shore of Cazenovia Lake. In c. 1885, L. W. Ledyard built another residence, The Oaks, on a lot west of Lakelawn. The Oaks was a two-story brick residence with asymmetrical massing. It had multi-gabled and hipped roofs with dormers and towers. In addition, there was a substantial two-story frame carriage barn constructed on the property. At about the same period, a one to two-story frame boathouse/social club with late Victorian, picturesque features was constructed by L. Wolters Ledyard to house the Owaghena Club (later the Cazenovia Club). The features of this building included a multi-hipped roof with

an engaged three-story tower and a variety of first- and second-story verandahs and balconies. In c. 1889, a two-story brick and frame residence with Shingle style features was constructed east of Lakelawn. The residence, known as Scrooby, was constructed by Benjamin Brewster, a Standard Oil magnate. Scrooby was built on the site of Pioneer Cottage, one of L. Wolters Ledyard's rental houses built in the 1870s. Pioneer Cottage was moved to the east next to the Club (where it burned in c. 1918).

In 1885, when the estate of Jonathan D. Ledyard was finally settled, The Meadows property was divided by his children. L. Wolters Ledyard inherited the land on the west side of the Rippleton Road where, in 1874, he designed and built Fernwood Farm. He also razed the barns that were formerly John Lincklaen's and built a one and one-half story picturesque frame residence. Known as Clover Cottage, the building became a summer rental property.[121] The Meadows mansion was inherited by L. Wolters Ledyard's brother, George S. Ledyard, who had lived there since his marriage in 1858. In c. 1884, The Meadows Farm Complex became a separate entity independent of the The Meadows, the expansive estate of the Ledyard family. Its northern border was approximately the village corporation line and therefore was part of the rural agrarian township.



Figure 2.7: The original farm buildings built by John Lincklaen and located on the west side of Rippleton Road between Lorenzo and The Meadows, c. 1870. (LSHS, Slide Collection, File F, Slide 162).

Although located further away from Lorenzo, there also were several other major buildings that affected its landscape setting at the end of the century. Large shingle-style "cottages" were built on East Lake Road and symbolized the influx of wealthy visitors arriving in the village during the summers. On the west side of the lake, a large red ice-house (60' x 100'), owned and operated by the People's Ice Company, dominated the south-west edge of Cazenovia Lake. Here ice was cut from the frozen lake during the winter and stored for summer use by Syracuse residents, local Cazenovia residents, farmers, and visitors. Thousands of car loads of ice were moved from Cazenovia Lake into Syracuse and Earlville. The building, however, was constructed much to the disapproval of Mrs. Helen Lincklaen.[122]

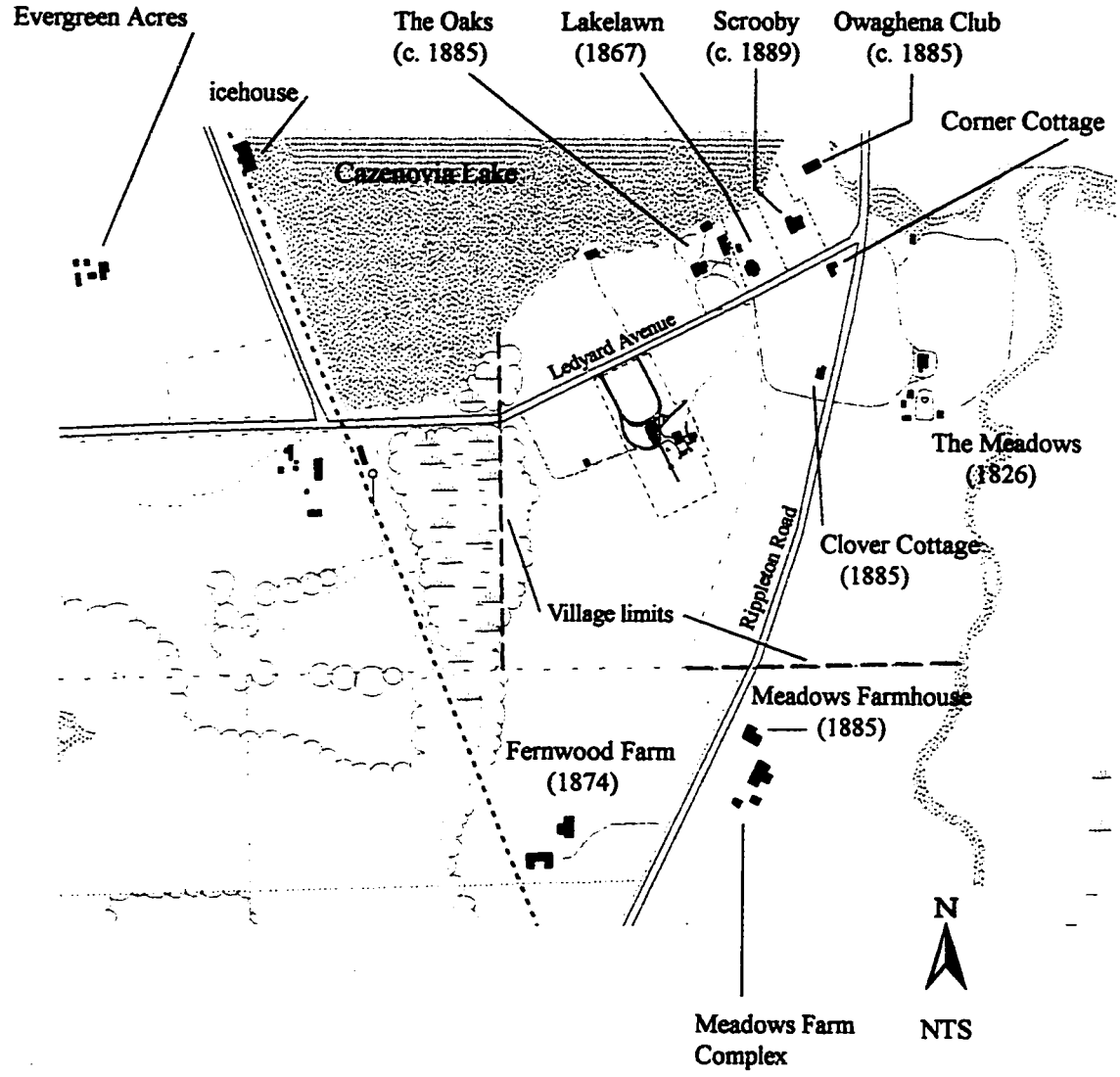


Figure 2.8: Map of the properties surrounding Lorenzo, c. 1890. (Fritz, 1996, SUNY CESF).

Natural Systems and Features

Ecology

In addition to geology, archeology, and agricultural science interests, Ledyard Lincklaen also was a naturalist and sportsman. He amassed a collection of local birds and, like his uncle before him, stocked fish in Cazenovia Lake. In 1845, Ledyard Lincklaen relocated ten Oswego Bass, eight rock bass, and ten "pike" to the lake and posted a handbill in the village to ensure the number of fish in the lake remained plentiful.[123]

Climate

The climate patterns remained unchanged. However, in 1854, an excessive drought extended over the entire northern United States. Ledyard Lincklaen remarked that the drought's severity was "...beyond memory of the oldest inhabitant."[124]

Topography

OUTER ACREAGE:

There were two documented changes that occurred to Lorenzo's topographical configuration in the outer acreage. In 1850, a ditch on the west side of the lower wetland was constructed in order to change the flow of the brook leading into the wetland. Documentation of the exact location and configuration of the ditch was not found during research for this report.[125] In 1892, the construction of the ha-ha wall along the north edge of the east field required minor changes to the property's topography.

CENTRAL CORE:

In 1872, the topography in the central core was changed with the construction of the first ha-ha wall. Documentation of the exact configuration changes required for the construction of the wall were not found during research for this report

Buildings & Structures

Of the nine buildings and two structures existing at the close of the first historic period, seven buildings and one structure existed throughout the second period. The extant buildings were: the mansion, stable, carriage barn, farmhouse, caretaker's house, and unknown number of farm barns. During the second period, one building was removed, one building was altered, three new buildings were constructed and one building was documented for the first time.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Farmhouse- The farmhouse was documented in the farm complex for the first time in an 1854 sketch by Ledyard Lincklaen (see figure 2.9). The sketch suggests the building was rectangular shaped with a gable end roof and a wood house extension off its south side. Documentation of the building's exact location, size, materials, and color was not found during research for this report.

Barns and Outbuildings- The barns and outbuildings at the west farm were documented for the first time in an 1854 sketch by Ledyard Lincklaen (see figure 2.9). The sketch suggests three buildings were located in close proximity to the farmhouse. Documentation of the exact locations, size, shape, materials, and color of the barns and outbuildings was not found during research for this report.

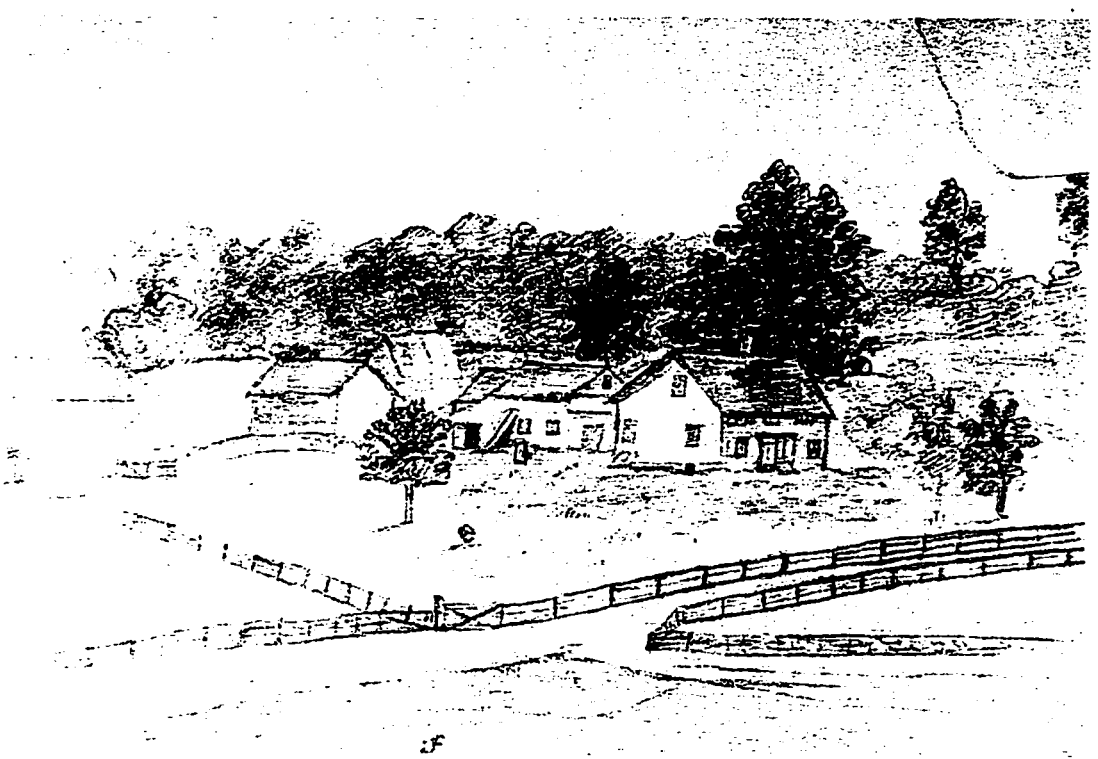


Figure 2.9: The farmhouse (center) and outbuildings within the farm complex at Lorenzo. Sketch by Ledyard Lincklaen, 23 August, 1854. (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).

Boathouse- In 1851, a boathouse was constructed at the south shore of Cazenovia Lake, directly north of the main entry drive's east entrance (see figure 2.10).[126] In February 1857, shifting ice severely damaged the building.[127] In 1858, the building was rebuilt.[128] In 1873, the boathouse was "improved" by L. Wolters Ledyard.[129] The extent of the improvements is unknown.[130] Photographs from the end of the second historic period indicate the rebuilt boathouse was one-story and rectangular shaped. It was a wood construction with a pitched roof, and clapboard siding. The building appears to have been windowless, but two entrances for boat slips, dimensions unknown, were located on the east side of the building. Documentation of the building's exact dimensions and color was not found during research for this report. The building was used for the storage of the Lincklaen/ Ledyard family boats.



Figure 2.10: The boathouse and protective "island", 1891. From *Lake Owahgena, Southern Shore*, Lake Gems Series 3. Published by Charles P. Marshall, August 1892. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).

CENTRAL CORE:

Mansion- During Ledyard Lincklaen's tenure, the mansion received several modifications. Between 1849 and 1851, all the chimneys were rebuilt.[131] In 1852, "the front cellar windows were walled up."[132] In the spring of 1856, an additional chimney was built at the northeast corner of the main roof.[133] At some point in the 1850s Leyard Lincklaen also installed lightening rods on the mansion.

Between 1855 and 1858, several other exterior features of the mansion were remodeled. The arches of the brick wood house were permanently enclosed and a second floor was added to provide more housing for servants. The kitchen house was renovated and also had a second floor added, which included a new connection to the second floor of the mansion.[134] In 1853, Ledyard Lincklaen had the mansion and its balustrade painted.[135] In 1855 another coat of paint was added to the mansion and the balustrade.[136] The references to the painting do not specify the colors used. In 1855, the roofs of the mansion, kitchen, and wood house were re-shingled.[137] In 1858, the south porch was enclosed with glass.[138] Also in 1858, the original main entrance porch was replaced.[139] The new stairway of the main entrance porch had a single flight of seven steps and a landing bordered by twelve heavy balustrades and a newel on each side. Under the landing was an arched passage (see figure 2.11). Guard posts in front of the newels protected the porch from errant carriages.

Other significant projects documented include reconstruction of the west entrance to the basement in 1864;[140] the replacement of the shingle roof with a tin roof during the 1860's;[141] the replacement of the balustrade in 1891 with one "like the old one;"[142] and the addition of the one story sun porch on the west side of the mansion's main block. Although there is no documentation for this addition to the mansion, the amenity was probably constructed during this period after 1870.[143]

Also during this period an awning over the front entrance was added (see figure 2.45).[144] The awning was made of a solid, light colored cloth material and was fastened to the house just below the second story window sills, covering the entire fan light located over the door.

In 1892, the main entrance porch was replaced with a new design.[145] The new design consisted of a single flight of eight steps, and a landing bordered by a heavy handrail supported by light, turned balustrades. The handrail was straight at the landing, but curved downward and to the sides along the steps. Heavy newels existed at the bottom of the railing, the beginning of the landing and against the north facade of the mansion. Small oval openings existed on the east and west sides of the landing (see figure 2.12).

The color of the house varied during this period. Physical evidence indicates a blue gray body with darker blue/gray trim existed during the first half of the period. The cornice, foundation, caps of the chimneys, and steps of the house were painted dark colors while the brick walls, chimneys, trim, front porch railing, and the balustrade were painted light colors. The shutters and front door appear to be painted the darkest color. In 1864, the mansion was again painted.[146] And at some point in the next twenty years the mansion was repainted. An 1888 watercolor painting of the mansion illustrates the mansion with a light yellow-ocher; the woodwork of the entrance and the steps and railing are light brown; the cornice is brown; the balustrade is beige with darker beige panels; the chimneys, pediment side wall, and area above the elliptical arches are mustard; the foundation is a reddish brown color; and the shutters are dark green.

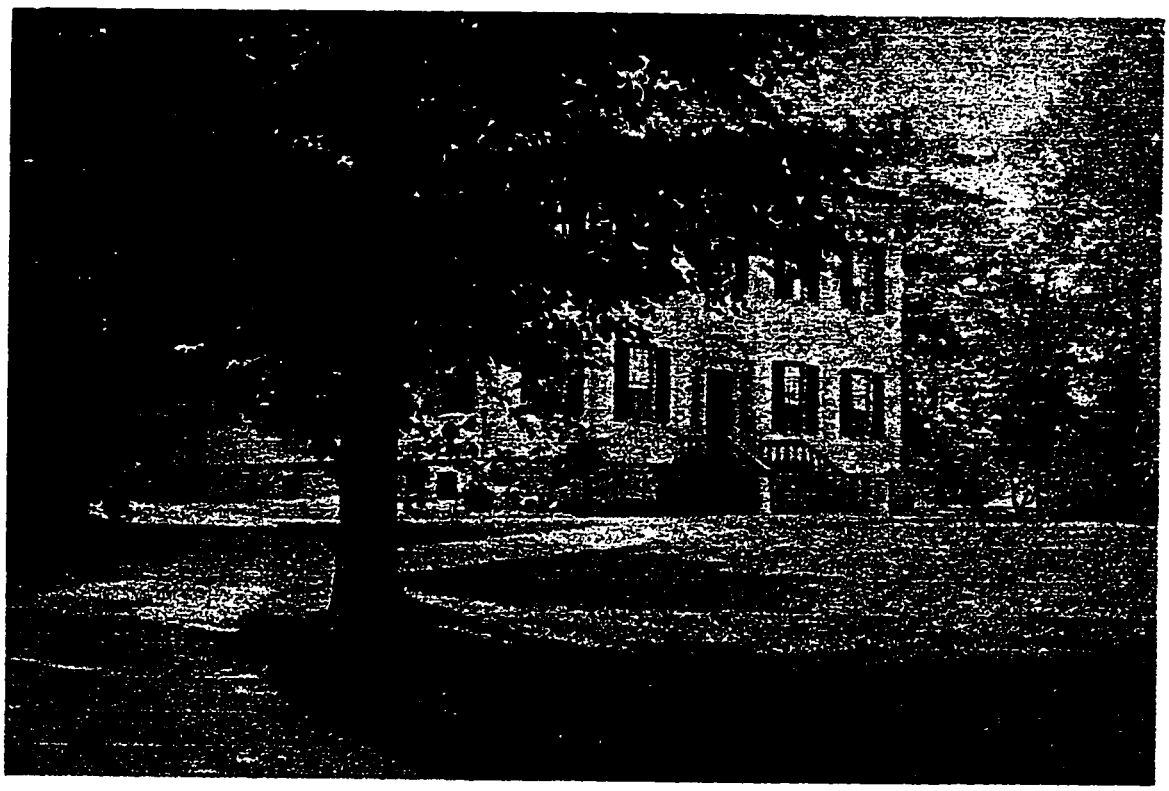


Figure 2.11: View of the front porch from the east lane of the main entry drive, c. 1885. Note guard posts and post and rail fence (right). Photograph by Dwight Williams Jr. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 15, Item 5).



Figure 2.12: View of the front porch from the east lane of the main entry drive, 1891. Note change in design of entrance porch; shrubbery along the foundation of the mansion; and peonies (with supports) along the interior edge of the main entry drive. Photograph by Charles Marshall. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).

Stable- Features of the stable were documented for the first time. In c. 1891, the stable was moved approximately 400' west of the mansion. According to family tradition, the stable was moved in order for the carriage house/stables to be erected in 1892.

Carriage Barn- The carriage barn was documented for the first time in sketch drawn by Ledyard Lincklaen in 1856 (see figure 2.13). The sketch depicts the barn as a clapboard covered frame building with a large arched entrance at its east end. At the loft level of the east facade was a square door and above it a semi-circular window in the gable. The building was painted in 1864; color unknown.[147] The carriage barn was demolished c. 1890; it was not replaced.[148] Further documentation on the carriage barn was not found during research for this report.

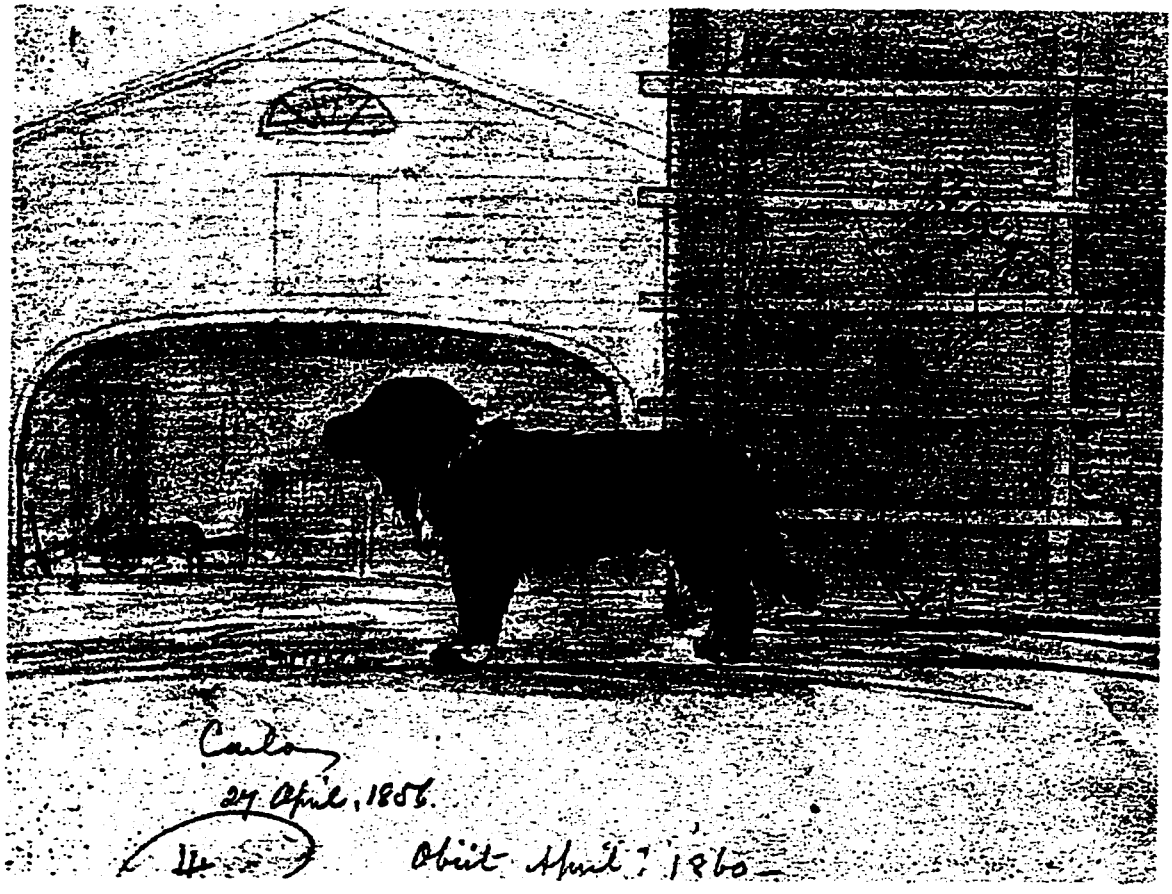


Figure 2.13: View west from the corner of the south wing of the mansion showing the carriage barn (west outbuilding) in the background. Note the trellis and climbing vine on the east side of the south wing. Sketch by Ledyard Lincklaen, "Carla. 27 April, 1856." (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).

Caretaker's Cottage- In 1853, the caretaker's cottage received two coats of paint and minor masonry work.[149] The color of the paint and the extent of the masonry work were not documented. Presumably, "Old" William Harris lived in the cottage while he was the gardener at Lorenzo from the 1830s through the 1870s (see figure 2.14).[150] Further documentation on the caretaker's cottage was not found during research for this report.



Figure 2.14: The north facade of the caretaker's cottage, c. 1870. Note path to the cottage. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, File 6).

Playhouse (Apple Tree Cottage)- The playhouse was constructed c. 1850 and was located in the northeast parterre of the formal garden (see figure 2.15).[151] It was a 6' x 6' rectangular wood frame building supported on wooden piers. The exterior had vertical board-and-batten siding and a wood shingle roof. The color of the building was not documented. On the east facade lattice supported climbing vines. The building presumably was built as a playhouse for Helen Lincklaen Fairchild (b. 1845).

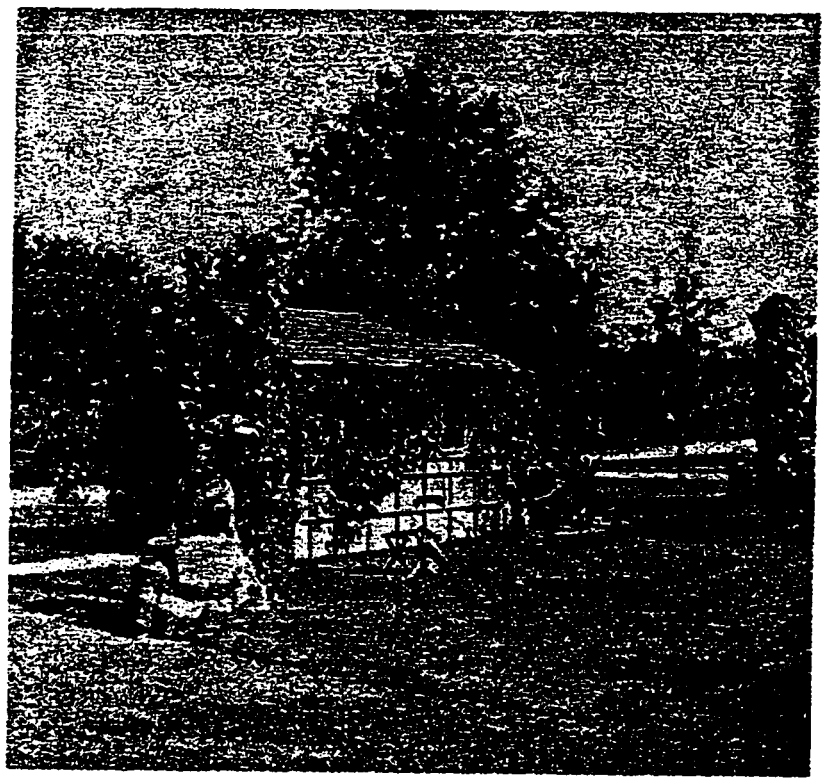


Figure 2.15: Helen Lincklaen Fairchild in front of the playhouse, c. 1875. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 5).

Carriage House/Stables- In 1892, the carriage house/stables was constructed on, or in close proximity to, the site of the stable (east outbuilding).[152] It was designed by James Constable, an architect based in Utica, New York (see figure 2.16).[153] The two-story, "H" shaped building was built on grade with a field stone foundation. The north and south sections were 24' x 48' and the center section was 16' x 42'. The north and south sections of the building had gable roofs whose ends faced east and west; the center section had a gambrel roof with a center cupola (with a hipped roof). Two large access doors were located at the east and west ends of the building's center section. Both the roof and walls had a wood shingle exterior surface. The color of the building was not documented.

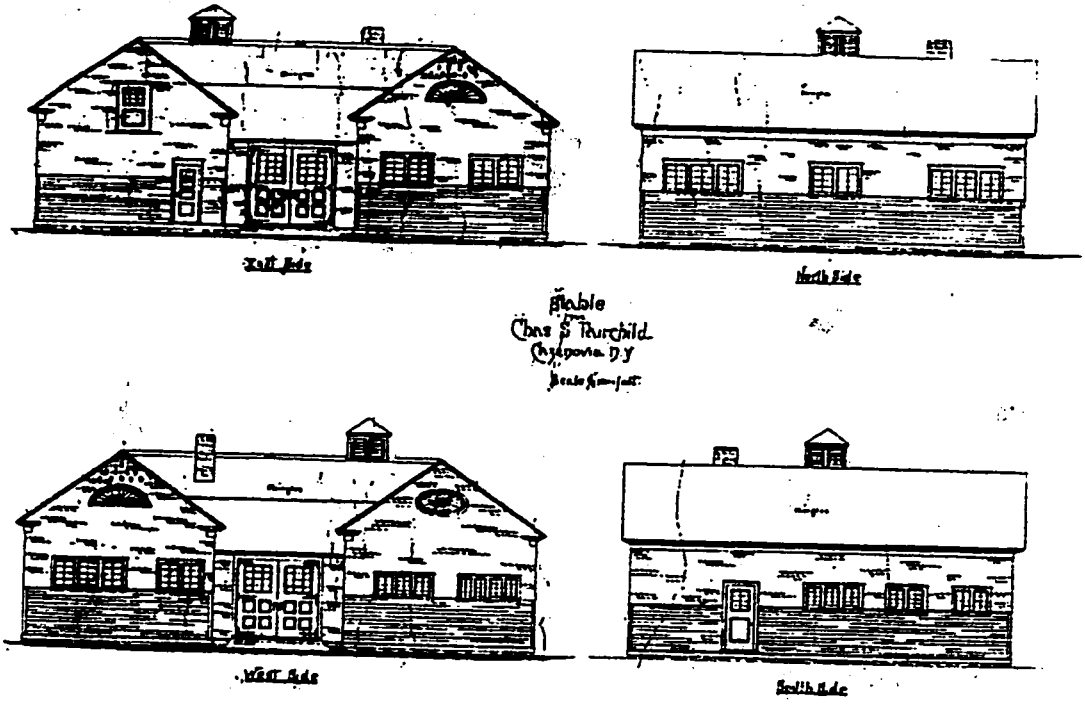


Figure 2.16: Elevations of the carriage house/stables, c. 1892.
(LSHS, Blueprint Collection).

Garden Shed/Ice House- The garden shed/ice house was built in 1892 and was located approximately 60' southeast of the carriage house/stables (see figure 2.17).[154] The one-story, 18' x 40' rectangular frame building was supported on stone piers. Its gable roof and exterior walls had wood shingle surfaces. The color of the building was not documented. The east section of the building was used for the storage of garden tools and supplies. Physical evidence indicates the building's west section was built as a cart hovel and later rebuilt as an ice house.[155]

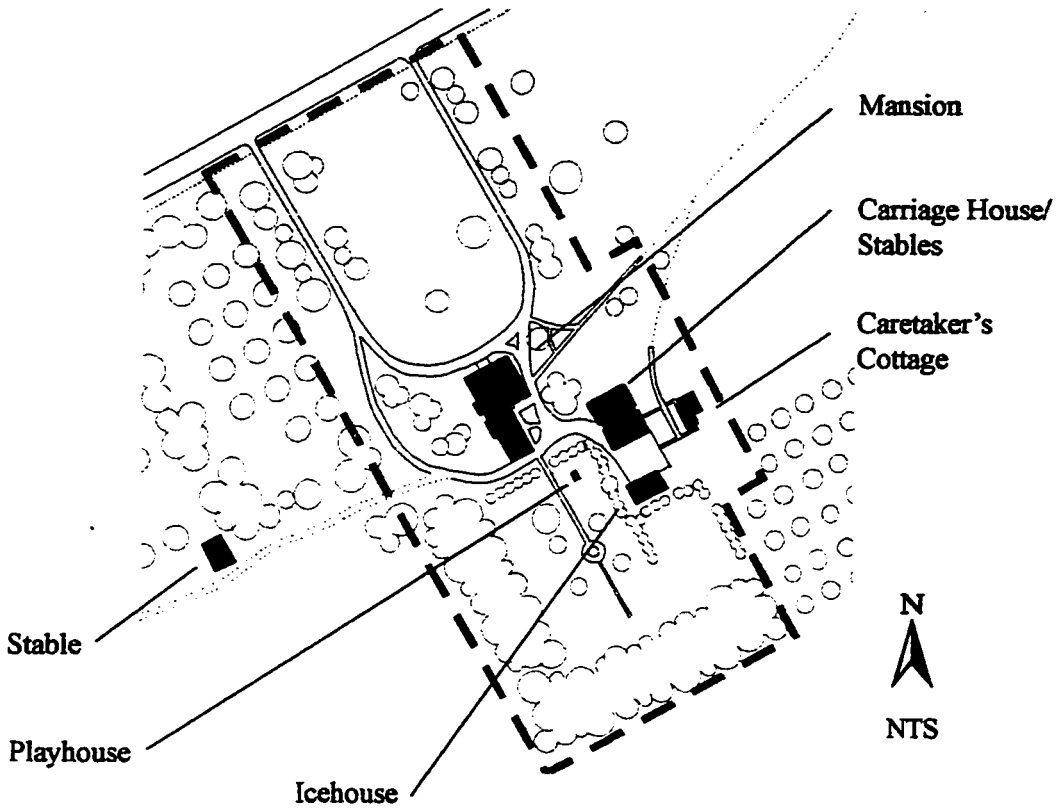


Figure 2.17: Diagram of buildings in the central core during the second historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Mechanical Systems

CENTRAL CORE:

Water System- In 1891, modern plumbing was installed in the mansion.[156] The previous dependence on dug wells was alleviated by the installation of "...500 feet [of] trenching for 3/4 pipe [to bring] water from [the] spring on hill . . . to [the] house."[157] Documentation of the plumbing system's construction details was not found during research for this report.

Sanitary System- A sanitary system for the mansion was installed c. 1880. Six segmented tile-clearouts, spaced approximately 60-70' apart were located in an east-west axis off the west side of the mansion. Each clearout was constructed of brick and stone and was protected with a raised wood cover approximately 3' x 5'.

Site Engineering Systems

OUTER ACREAGE:

Boathouse "Island"- Between 1859-1861, an "island" was constructed by Ledyard Lincklaen immediately north of the boathouse (see figure 2.10).[158] The "island" was made of various size stones. Documentation of the "island's" dimensions was not found during research for this report. The "island" was constructed to protect the boathouse from waves and shifting ice.

Stone Retaining Wall- In c. 1873, a stone retaining wall was built on the south shoreline adjacent to the boathouse (see figure 2.18).[159] The wall consisted of dry-laid field stone. Documentation of wall's dimensions was not found during research for this report. The wall was built to retain the shoreline near the boathouse entry.



Figure 2.18: The stone retaining wall along the south shoreline adjacent to the boathouse, 1891. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).

Vegetation

Information regarding the vegetation on the property during the second historic period comes from a number of sources. Much of the information on the vegetation during Ledyard Lincklaen's ownership was recorded in his pencil sketches, farm book (bills/receipts), and personal memoranda, which was later compiled in Helen Fairchild's "Housebook." The first photographic images of the property also provide significant documentation of the vegetation at Lorenzo during Helen C. S. Lincklaen's ownership.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Open Fields- The vegetation on the farm's open fields is not well-documented, but an 1858 sketch by Ledyard Lincklaen suggests the open fields surrounding the farm complex generally consisted of meadow grass (see figure 2.46). Further documentation of the vegetation in the open fields was not found during research for this report.

Woodlands- Documentation of the vegetation in the woodlands was not found during research for this report. It is assumed the condition of the woodlands vegetation remained relatively unchanged except for minor alterations generated by natural succession. It is also assumed that the use of the open fields for pasture and cultivation required continual maintenance of the woodlands' edge.

Farm Complex- The vegetation in the farm complex is not well-documented, but an 1858 sketch by Ledyard Lincklaen does illustrate the small orchard, located immediately west of the farmhouse and established during the first historic period (see figure 2.46). Further documentation on the vegetation in the farm complex was not found during research for this report.

West Grove- The west grove was documented for the first time in historic maps. The west grove was located between the woodlands and lower wetland. The grove was separated from the woodlands when the open fields were expanded c. 1850. Documentation of the exact size, number, and species of trees located in the west grove were not found during research for this report.

Lower Wetland- Documentation of the vegetation in the lower wetland was not found during research for this report. It is assumed the condition of the vegetation in lower wetland remained relatively unchanged except for minor alterations generated by natural succession. It is also assumed that the use of the open fields and south field for pasture and cultivation required continual maintenance of the lower wetland's edge.

Roadside Trees- Apparently, the Lombardy poplars planted by John Lincklaen died and/or were removed by the beginning of the second historic period because a second generation of roadside trees was established by Ledyard Lincklaen soon after he obtained ownership of Lorenzo. In 1848, at the same time he planted basswoods (*Tilia americana*) along the west lane of the main entry drive and in the village, Lincklaen planted several along the south side of Ledyard Avenue.[160] Two years later, Lincklaen planted basswoods along the north side of the Avenue.[161] By 1854, however, a majority of the basswoods on both sides of the avenue had failed to survive. As a result, elms (*Ulmus* sp.) were planted where the basswoods had failed.[162] Documentation of the exact number and location of these trees was not found during research for this report.

In 1857, 'Russett' variety apple trees were planted along the Road to Pompey.[163] Documentation of the exact number and location of these trees was not found during research for this report. In 1858, Ledyard Lincklaen planted in a row several Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra*) along both sides of Ledyard Avenue's causeway through the lower wetland (see figure 2.19).[164] At the same time, he also planted two poplars, one on either side of the Road to Pompey, at the summit of the west hill.[165] Documentation of the exact number and location of these trees was not found during research for this report.

Lake Lot- A limited amount of documentation concerning the vegetation in the lake lot was found during research for this report. Presumably, the cleared section of the lake lot was cultivated. The type of crop/s harvested is unknown. The vegetation along the shoreline, however, was altered by the introduction of plant material. In 1855, Ledyard Lincklaen planted cottonwood cuttings near the boathouse.[166] In 1858, at the same time he re-established the roadside trees, Ledyard Lincklaen added two Lombardy poplars near the boathouse. In c. 1860, Ledyard Lincklaen planted approximately five arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) immediately south of the boathouse (see figures 2.10 and 2.20).

South Field- The south field was apparently not completely cleared of stumps and debris until Ledyard Lincklaen acquired the property. In 1847, Ledyard Lincklaen indicated work was finished removing white pine stumps in fields south and west of the formal garden.[167] Presumably, the south field was cultivated throughout the period with hay and/or corn (see figure 2.21). Further documentation on the crop/s cultivated and harvested in the south field was not found during research for this report.

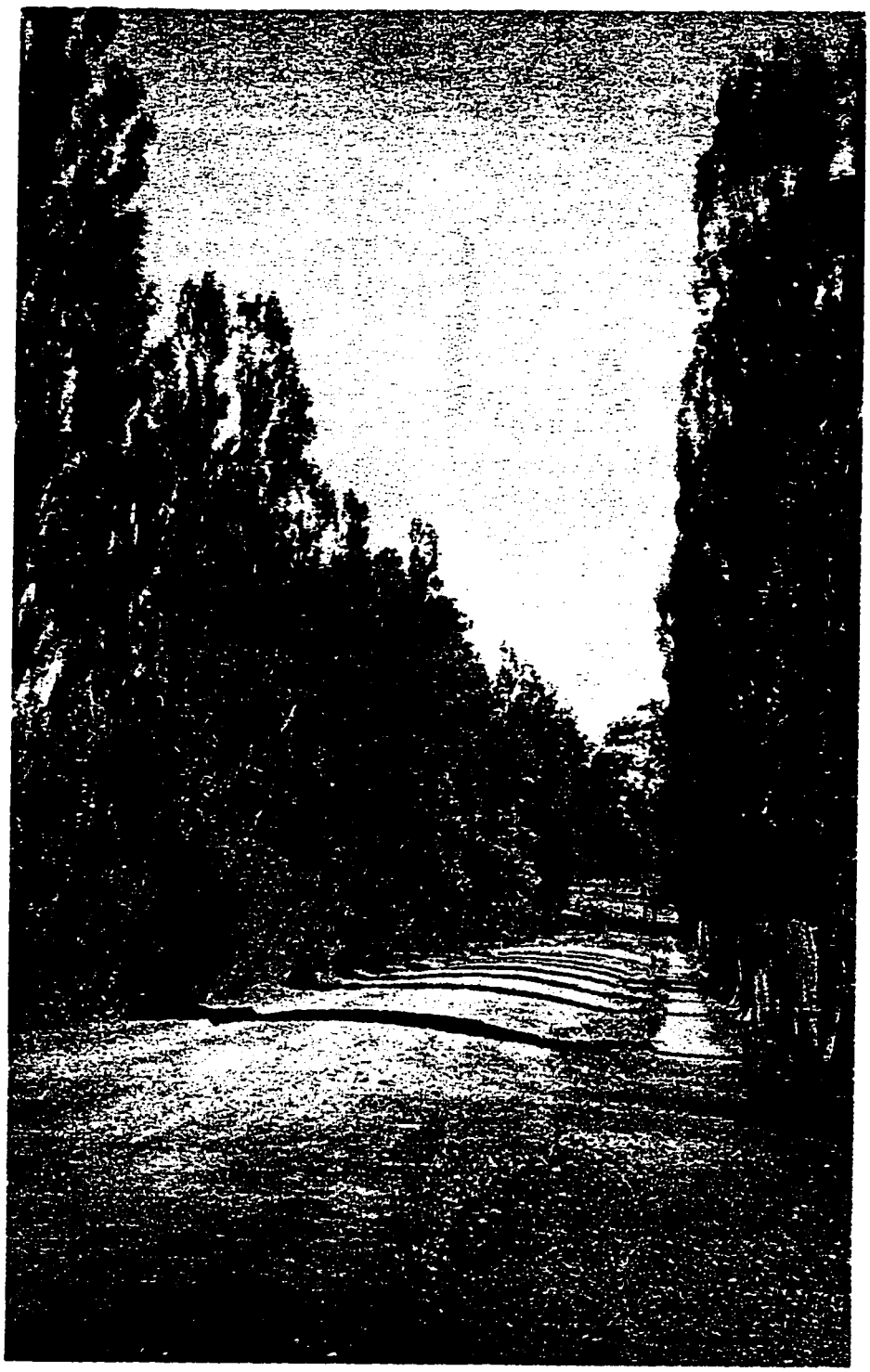


Figure 2.19: View east from intersection of Ledyard Avenue and the Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad depot, c. 1891. Note the poplars and sidewalk. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box C, Folder 14, Item 9).



Figure 2.20: View west from the Owaghena Club's tower showing vegetation along the southern shoreline of Cazenovia Lake, c. 1890. Note the boathouse (right). (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box B, Folder 7, Item 14).

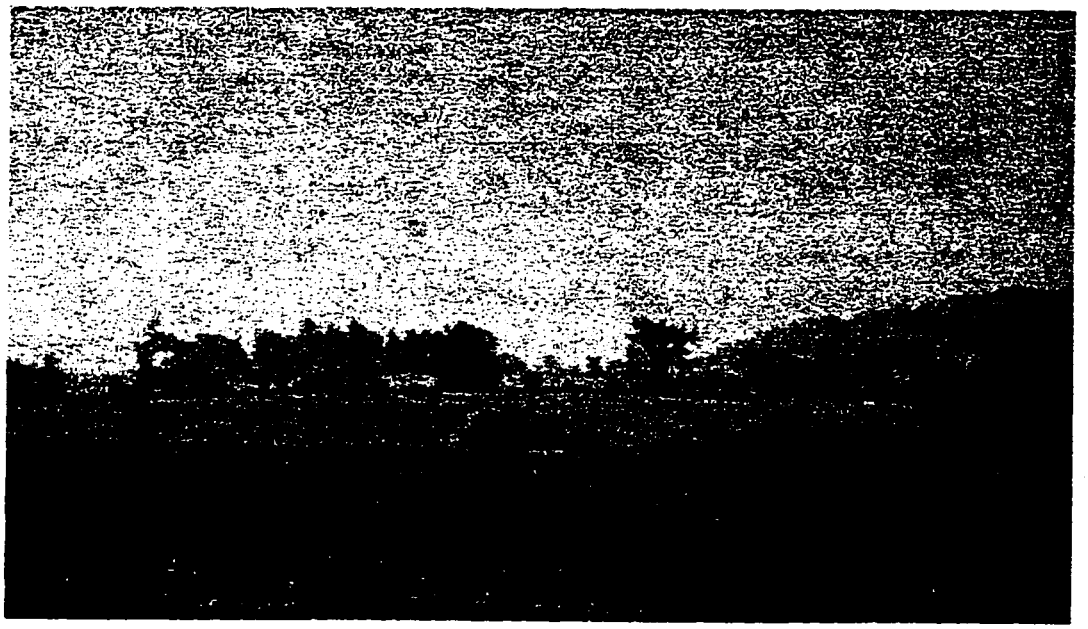


Figure 2.21: View of the south field from the south garden enclosure, c. 1890. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 32).

West Apple Orchard- The west apple orchard began to decline and different species of trees were introduced. In 1856, Ledyard Lincklaen planted six Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) west of the mansion in the general area of the west orchard.[168] In 1856, a Korean Pine (*Pinus koraiensis*) was planted in the northeastern edge of the west orchard.[169] In 1858, Ledyard Lincklaen planted approximately 90 Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) in the middle of the west orchard, approximately 400' west of the mansion.[170] As these trees matured, the apple trees were gradually removed. The evergreen trees also began to divide the west apple orchard into two separate spaces.

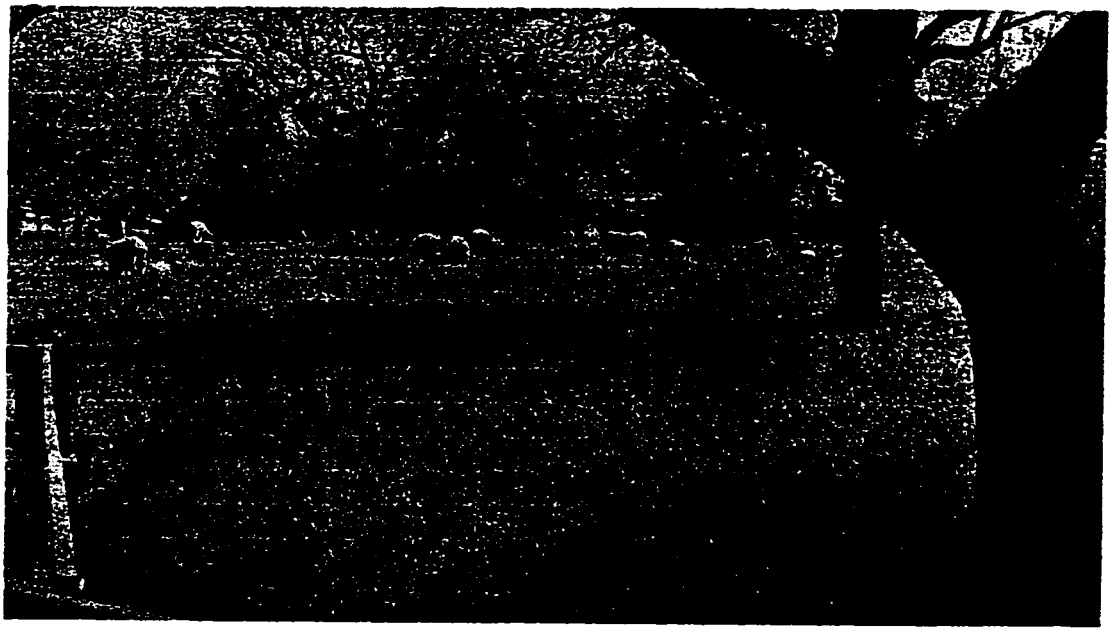


Figure 2.22: The west apple orchard with sheep grazing on grass under-story, c. 1885. (LSHS, Photographic Collection, Box 1F, Folder 7).

East Apple Orchard- A limited amount of documentation concerning the east apple orchard was found during research for this report. Apparently, 100 'Spitzenberg' apples were planted in the east orchard in 1853.[171] Documentation of the exact location and variety of these trees was not found during research for this report. Most likely, the trees were of the Esopus Spitzenburg variety that can be associated with the Baldwin class of apples. Available historic photographs from this period suggest the east apple orchard was a younger, healthier apple orchard in comparison to the west apple orchard (see figure 2.23).[172]



Figure 2.23: View east toward the Village of Cazenovia within the east apple orchard, c. 1860. Stereograph by Mather and Lyon. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 6).

East Field- The vegetation in the east field was documented for the first time. Documentation found during research for this report suggests the field was not cultivated during this period, but consisted of pasture grass and a sparse amount of trees (see figure 2.24). The variety of grass is unknown. The exact species and locations of the trees also is unknown. Trees around the edge of the east field were also documented for the first time. In 1856, an English elm and a sycamore maple (*Acer psuedoplatanus*) were planted just inside the road fence east of the main entry drive's east gate.[173] In 1891, a hedge along the north edge of the east field was documented for the first time when it was recorded in the Fairchild "Housebook" that it was removed prior to the extension of the ha-ha wall.[174] The exact species and size of the hedge is unknown.



Figure 2.24: View of east field from the east lane of the main entry drive, c. 1890. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 4).

CENTRAL CORE:

Several deciduous and evergreen trees were introduced in the central core. In the front lawn a variety of trees were planted in a romantic/picturesque fashion. Along both lanes of the main entry drive an informal allee was created with the planting of various hardwoods. Around the garden, a dense evergreen shelter-belt was established. The vegetation in the garden was also documented for the first time. Photographs illustrate the garden's transformation from a kitchen garden to a purely ornamental feature. Plant material such as climbing vines and perennial flowers were established and signified the garden's mid-nineteenth century embrace of the romanticism.

Front Lawn

Trees- Between 1848 and 1860, Lincklaen Ledyard planted several trees in the front lawn.[175] Beginning in 1848, Ledyard Lincklaen planted several basswoods (*Tilia americana*) along the west lane of the main entry drive.[176] The exact number and locations are unknown. He also planted, that same year, two red oaks (*Quercus rubra*) in the northwest part of the lawn.[177] In 1849, he planted a white oak (*Quercus alba*) on the west edge of the east lane in close proximity to the east entrance.[178] In 1856, a Norway maple (*Acer platenoides*) was planted along the west side of east lane of the main drive.[179] In c. 1860, a tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) was planted near the center of the front lawn (see figure 2.26). Other trees in which their date of planting was not recorded, but appeared to have been planted within this time frame, includes an English elm (*Ulmus procera*) located at the exterior edge of the main entry drive's east lane (see figure 2.26); and a white pine (*Pinus strobus*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and common larch (*Larix decidua*) east of the mansion.

In c. 1875, four arbor vitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) were planted in a row along the south edge of the ha-ha wall, approximately 30' west of the main entry's east gate (see figure 2.39).

Shrubs- In c. 1885, shrubs were documented for the first time on the north side of the mansion's foundation (see figure 2.11). The species of the shrubs was not identified.

Flowers- In c. 1892, informal groupings of peonies (*Paeonia* sp.) were documented for the first time. They were planted along the interior edge of the main entry drive's east lane (see figure 2.12). The exact number and species of peonies was not documented.

West Lawn- The vegetation in the area of the west lawn was documented for the first time. Trees in the west lawn were apparently planted early on by Ledyard Lincklaen. By the end of the this period, the trees had reached mature heights. The species of trees in the west lawn included white pine (*Pinus strobus*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), basswood (*Tilia americana*), and Norway spruce (*Picea abies*). A Norway spruce that was planted in 1852 represents the only documentation found indicating the period of time a tree in the west lawn was planted. The exact location of the spruce was not documented.[180] The under-story was apparently maintained as lawn.



Figure 2.25: One of the earliest photographs of the mansion and front lawn. Note the locusts in front of the mansion and Norway spruce in the west lawn. Photograph labeled: "Residence of Ledyard Lincklaen taken 14 May, 1860 by Albert P. Weld." (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).



Figure 2.26: View north of the front lawn from the front porch, 1870 (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 13, Item 34).

Service Courtyard- The service courtyard consisted of a variety of plant material. In c. 1850, a row of Canadian hemlocks (*Tsuga canadensis*) was planted at the southwest edge of the courtyard, across from the end of the mansion's brick woodhouse (see figure 2.27). The number of trees planted is unknown. In April 1858, the first vines documented at Lorenzo were planted by Ledyard Lincklaen at the south end of the brick woodhouse. The vines included a Delaware grape vine (*Vitis labruca* 'Delaware')[181] at west side of the woodhouse; a Rebecca rim (species unidentified) at the south end; and a Diana (species unidentified) at the west side.[182] Apparently, The vines were grown on a some sort of trellis or support. In 1855, Concord grapes were planted at the south end of the wood house on its east side (see figure 2.13).[183]



Figure 2.27: View north from the formal garden's central walk. Note hemlocks on the west side of the central walk entrance, climbing vines on the end of the mansion's south wing, and the birdhouse. Sketch inscribed "September 27th, 1865;" probably drawn by George S. Ledyard, Sr. (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).

Formal Garden- The evolution of the vegetation in the garden area was quite apparent by c. 1865, when the first photographs of the garden space were taken. The kitchen garden function most likely utilized by John Lincklaen was abandoned for a more formal manner of use. Although the central walk was retained, Ledyard Lincklaen apparently changed the rectangular cultivated parterres into square turf panels and accented their centers with specimen trees and lined the central walk's borders with narrow beds of annual and perennial plants. The playhouse, located in the northeast parterre, was draped with climbing vines and accompanied by an oval-shaped flower bed. Henceforth, the garden directly south of the mansion is referred to as the formal garden.

Trees- A variety of trees were planted in the formal garden, including evergreen and fruit trees. Ledyard Lincklaen experimented with several unique specimens of fruit trees (in addition to the ones planted in 1843), some replacing ones planted earlier by John Lincklaen. Period photographs indicate fruit trees were placed in the corners of each parterre. That, in 1848, Ledyard Lincklaen exhibited his Seeknofurther apples in town suggests some of the trees planted the formal garden were of this variety.[184] This is a medium/ large size apple tree with a rather slender form. It was a favorite dessert apple both for domestic and market purposes.



Figure 2.28: View west of the formal garden's north cross-walk, c. 1870. Note the apple tree supported by a wood pole and garden bench (right). (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 11).

In c. 1850, a dramatic change in the formal garden occurred when four Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) were planted in the center of each of the four central parterres (see figure 2.29). The spruces punctuated each parterre and added a graceful appearance to the garden. In 1882, the spruce located in the northwest central parterre was cut down because it was depriving the honeylocust of sunlight.[185]

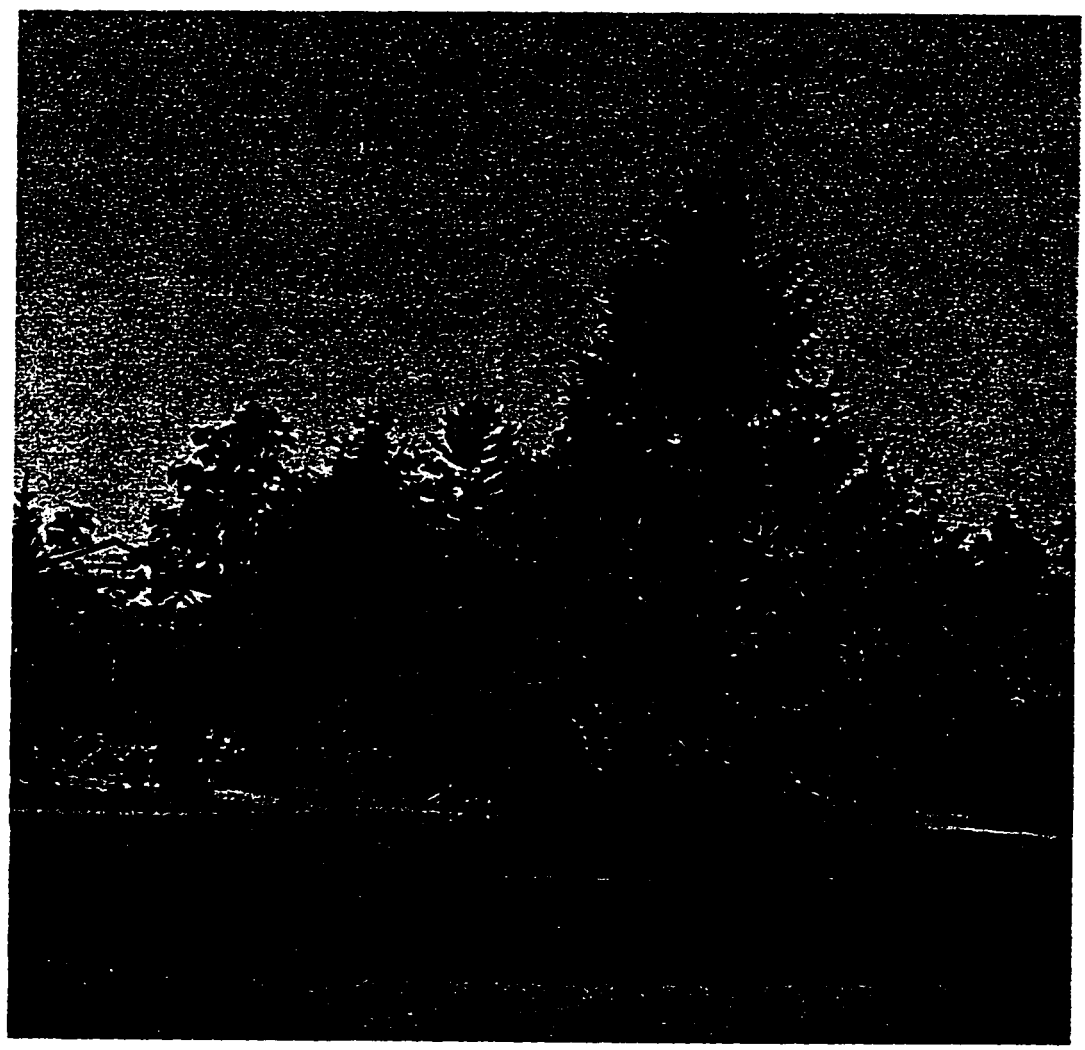


Figure 2.29: View north from the southeast parterre of the formal garden, c. 1870. Note two Norway spruces in northeast and southeast parterres. Stereograph by Mather & Lyon. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 6).

In 1851, four Bartlett pears (*P. communis* sp.) were planted on quince in the formal garden. Apparently, these Bartlett pears, a well known commercial quality fruit, bore fine fruit in the formal garden until 1873.[186]

In 1856, Ledyard Linckalean planted two 'pommee gris' apples (*P. Malus* sp.) in the south part of the garden.[187] The 'pomme gris' is a dense, roundish/spreading apple tree known for its fine dessert quality fruit. Two undated notations in Lincklaen's handwriting indicate he also planted one 'blue pearmain' in the southeast part of the formal garden and a 'summer queen' in the west side of the garden.[188] The blue pearmain is a large apple tree known for its hardiness and its mild flavor fruit. The summer queen is a moderate growing apple tree with a spreading habit with fruit excellent for culinary use. The exact locations of these trees in the formal garden could not be determined.

In 1858, Leyard Lincklaen planted several Norway spruce along the north and west sides of the formal garden.[189] In 1860, he planted a row of cedars along the north side of the garden from the entrance to east barn.

On July 19, 1887, a white pine (*Pinus strobus*) was planted in the formal garden to commemorate the visit of President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Helen C. S. Lincklaen had the white pine "transplanted from the woods" and planted it in the garden with the help of "...Little George Ledyard [Sr.]," who "...tucked away its roots in the ground."[190] The location in the formal garden where the pine was planted was not documented. The following day, the pine tree was transplanted to the west wood lot.

Vines- Various types of vines were documented for the first time in the formal garden. Climbing vines were found draped on trellis-like structures along the central walk's border; on freestanding poles in the turf parterres; and on wood framework attached to the playhouse's facade (see figures 2.15 and 2.30). The species of climbing vine was not documented, but photographs suggest species such as *Clematis* sp., *Hedera* sp., *Lonicera*, sp., *Parthenocissus* sp., and *Vitis* sp. were planted. The center island of the central walk consisted of the creeping vine, myrtle (*Vinca minor*).

Shrubs/Flowers- The central walk was flanked with flower beds, approximately 4' wide, in which both annuals and perennials were planted. Period photographs suggest peonies, iris, and day-lilies were located in the beds flanking the central walk (see figures 2.30 through 2.34). Further documentation of the shrubs/flowers located in the formal garden was not found during research for this report.



Figure 2.30: View northeast from the central walk in the formal garden, c. 1872. Note vines on the playhouse; the small planting bed on the west side of the playhouse; and the planting bed and narrow border edge along the central walk. Helen Fairchild is seated in front of the playhouse. (LSHS, Cazenovia Pictorial Record Album, p. 36).

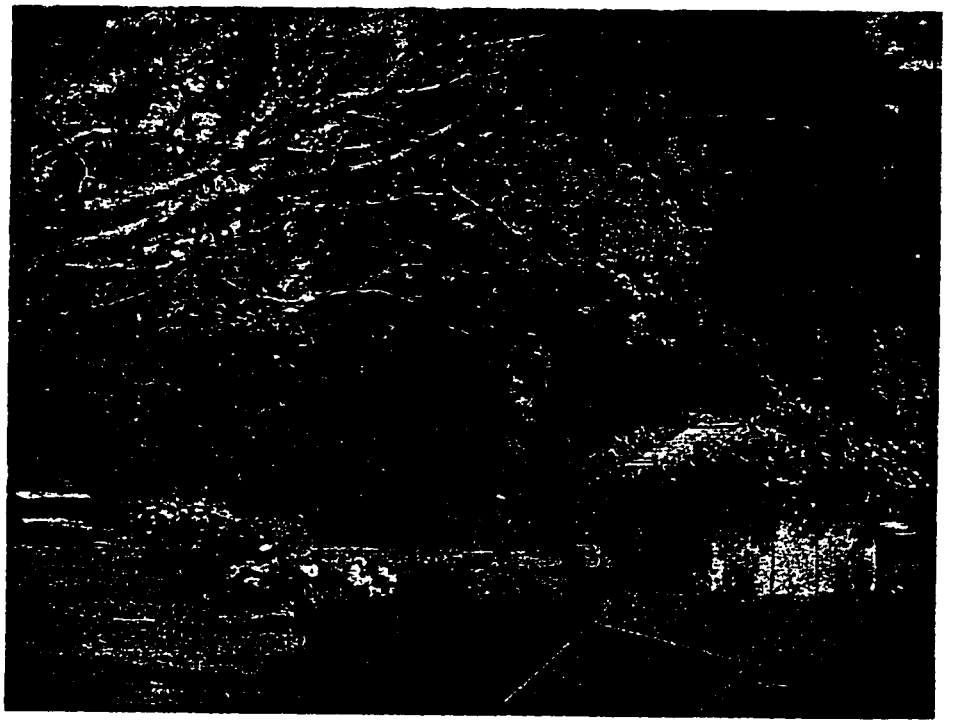


Figure 2.31: View north of the playhouse and surrounding vegetation, 1897. Photograph by Marshall. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 2C).

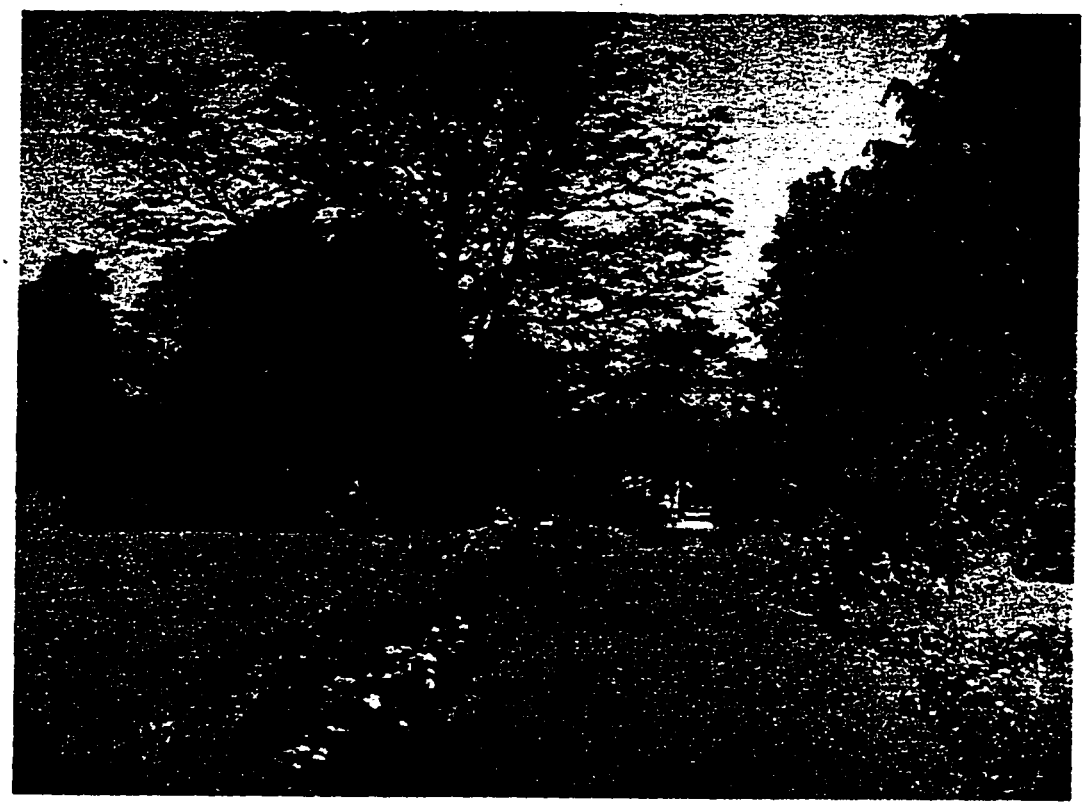


Figure 2.32: View north from the center circle in the formal garden, c. 1890. Photograph by Augustus Pruyn. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 7).



Figure 2.33: View south of the formal garden's central walk, c. 1890. Note hedge in background. Photograph by Augustus Pruyn. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 8).



Figure 2.34: View south of the formal garden's central walk, 1895. Helen L. Fairchild wrote on the mat framing the photograph: "Garden in 1895, before Mrs. Shipman improved it." Photograph by Charles P. Marshall. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 2C).

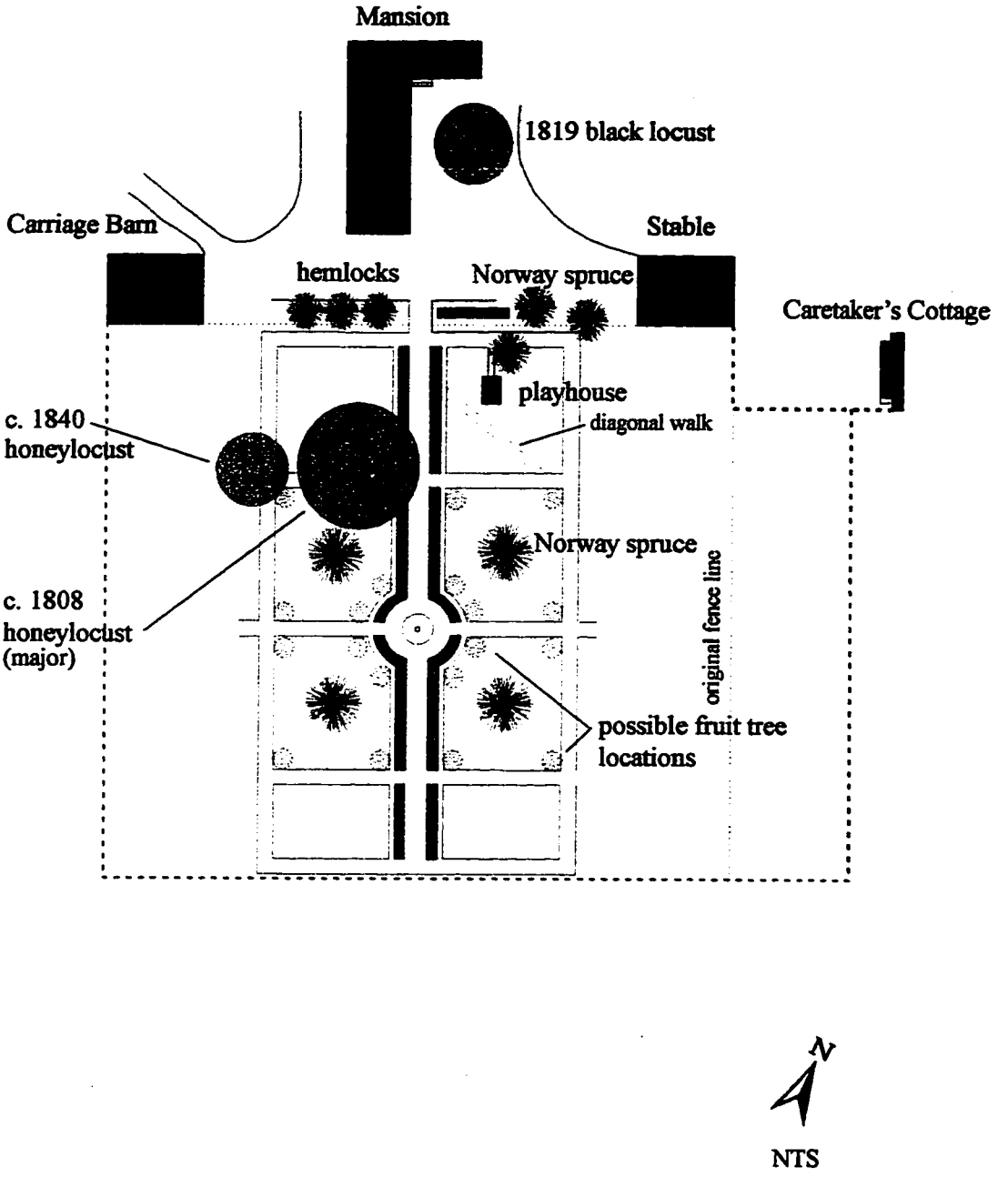


Figure 2.35: Diagram of the formal garden, c. 1858. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

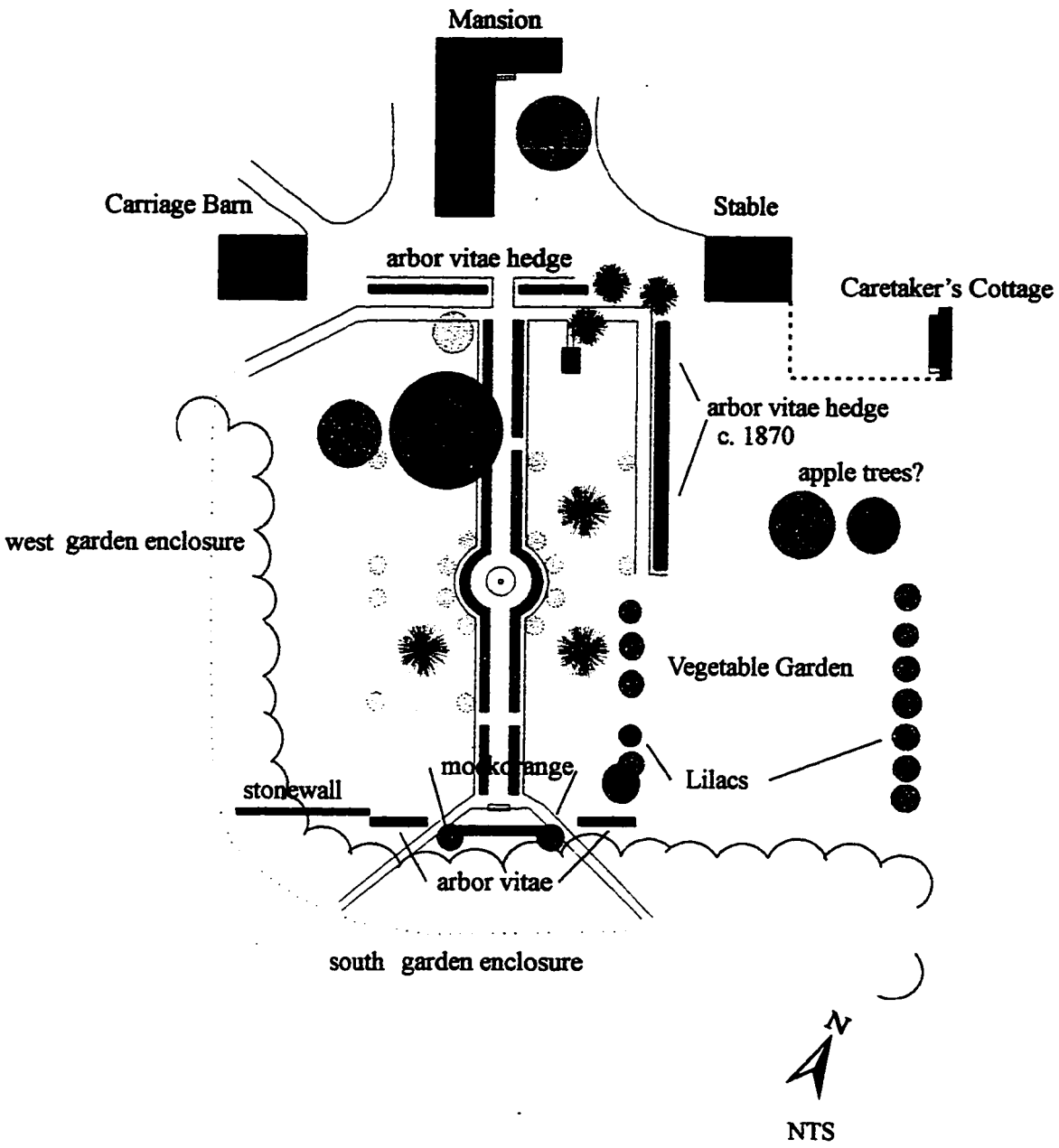


Figure 2.36: Diagram of the formal garden and vegetable garden, c. 1890. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Vegetable Garden- Apparently when Lincklaen abandoned the kitchen garden function of the garden, he created a vegetable garden immediately east of the formal garden. Documentation of the vegetable garden's exact dimensions and plant material was not found during research for this report.

Garden Enclosures- At the beginning of the second historic period, a few trees were interspersed along the formal/vegetable garden's fence enclosure (see figure 2.47). Changes to the vegetation in this area began in 1854, when Ledyard Lincklaen began to establish an evergreen shelter-belt around the south and west edges of the forma garden. In April 1854, Ledyard Lincklaen planted nine white pines en masse around the southwest section of the fence enclosure.[191] A year later, Lincklaen established along the west fence enclosure a hedge of Canadian hemlocks (*Tsuga canadensis*).[192]

In 1858, Lincklaen introduced additional evergreens when he planted several 4' Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) seedlings in a row on the west and northern margins of the formal garden.[193] Also in 1858, Lincklaen "...planted about 25 white pines, 14 cedars and 2 or 3 hemlocks in [the] belt of evergreens along west side of garden."[194] In 1860, he also added Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestrus*) in the evergreen mix. Finally, in 1860, Ledyard Lincklaen wrote: "The belt of evergreens on the west side of the garden now contains cedars and Scotch pine, planted in 1860. White pines planted 1859. Norway Spruces in 1857 and I think some hemlocks."[195] In 1860, LL planted a row of cedars along north side of garden from entrance to each barn and unknown number of cedars along west edge of garden, and an unknown number near the caretaker's cottage.[196] In May 1860, he planted more white pines at southeast end of the garden.[197]

Helen C. S. Lincklaen also planted evergreens in the garden enclosures. In 1868, four years after Ledyard's death, a dense Canadian hemlock hedge was planted along the west garden enclosure, immediately east of the Douglas firs planted by Ledyard Lincklaen.[198] A short time thereafter (and before 1871), an eastern arborvitae hedge was planted "on the west garden walk."[199] In 1874, this hedge was extended north to the northwest corner of the formal garden.[200]

Understory- Limited amounts of documentation on the understory vegetation in the garden enclosures was found during research for this report. One notation in the Fairchild "Housebook" indicates that in 1883, bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) was planted on the property. The exact location and number of bloodroot plants planted was not found during research for this report. The plant was given by Helen C. S. Lincklaen's brother and then governor of New York, Horatio Seymour.[201]

Spatial Organization/Relationships

OUTER ACREAGE:

Open Fields- The spatial configuration of the open fields remained unchanged in terms of its defining edges, base plane, materials, and overhead plane. However, its size and shape changed. The shape of the space became more irregular in form. The size of the space increased (amount undetermined) after trees south of the farm complex were cleared in c. 1850.

Woodlands- The spatial configuration of the woodlands remained unchanged in terms of its defining edges, base plane, materials, and overhead plane. However, its size and shape changed. The size and shape of the space changed after trees were cleared and the lower wetland and west grove became distinct spatial configurations. The size and shape of the woodlands space also changed because of the acquisition of the Atwell Lot on the far west side of the property. The additional 85 acres of woodlands reinforced the sense of enclosure provided by the original space.

West Grove- The spatial configuration of the west grove was documented for the first time. The west grove space was located east of the woodlands and was established at the beginning of the second historic period. The irregular shaped space consisted of approximately five acres. It was defined on all sides by open fields. The base plane of the space was on a moderate negative slope to the east and was planted with deciduous and evergreen trees. An exposed stone ledge and a small ravine/waterfall added vertical elements of interest. In general the space was covered with a continuous vegetative overhead plane which created a sense of enclosure.

Farm Complex- The spatial configuration of the woodlands remained unchanged in terms of its size, shape, defining edges, and base plane. The materials and characteristics of its overhead plane were documented for the first time. Ledyard Lincklaen's sketches of the farm complex suggest a cluster of farm buildings and a fence enclosure articulated the definition of the space. The overhead plane, with the exception of the small orchard next to the farmhouse, appears to have been open to the sky.

Lower Wetland- The spatial configuration of the lower wetland remained unchanged in terms of its base plane, materials, and overhead plane. However, the shape, size, defining edges of the space changed significantly. The establishment of the railroad right-of-way on the west side of the lower wetland narrowed its shape and reduced the size of the wetland to approximately 21 acres. In addition to the right-of-way defining the west edge of the space, the lower wetland was defined on the north by a row of columnar shaped poplars planted along Ledyard Avenue.

Lake Lot- The spatial configuration of the lake lot remained unchanged in terms of its shape, size, base plane, materials, and overhead plane. However, a defining edge of the space changed. With the establishment of The Oaks residence in c. 1885, the east edge of the lot was enclosed. The introduction of deciduous and evergreen trees clearly defined the property's boundaries.

West Orchard- The west orchard remained unchanged in terms of its shape, size, and base plane. However, the materials and overhead plane changed significantly and as a result sub-divided the space into two spaces: the west field and west wood lot.

West Field- The west field, established c. 1865, was located on the west half of the west orchard space. The rectangular shaped space was approximately 240' x 480'. It was defined on the north by a fence along the south side of Ledyard Avenue; on the south by the orchard road and south field; on the west by the orchard road and lower wetland; and on the east by the west wood lot. The base plane of the space was comprised of the gentle negative slope toward the west which previously occupied the west half of the west orchard. The space remained planted with a few intermittent apple trees, but mostly consisted of meadow grass. In general, the overhead plane was open to the sky.

West Wood Lot- The west wood lot, established c. 1865, was located on the east half of the previous west orchard. The rectangular shaped space was approximately 240' x 480'. It was defined on the north by a fence (iron) and later by an extension of the ha-ha wall; on the south by the orchard road and south field; on the west by the west field; and on the east by hardwoods planted along the exterior edge of the main entry drive's west lane. The base plane of the space consisted of the flat half of the west orchard. The space remained planted with a few apple trees, but the introduction of a large number of evergreen seedlings generally characterized the space as a wood lot. In general, the vegetation in the west wood lot space created a dense but discontinuous overhead canopy.

East Field- The spatial configuration of the east field remained unchanged in terms of its base plane, materials, and overhead plane. However, the shape, size, and a defining edge of the space changed. The change to the space was created by the acquisition of additional land adjacent to the east side of the space. This adjustment to the boundary of the property increased the size of the space and made it trapezoidal in form. The east edge of the space was defined by a fence and a private road.

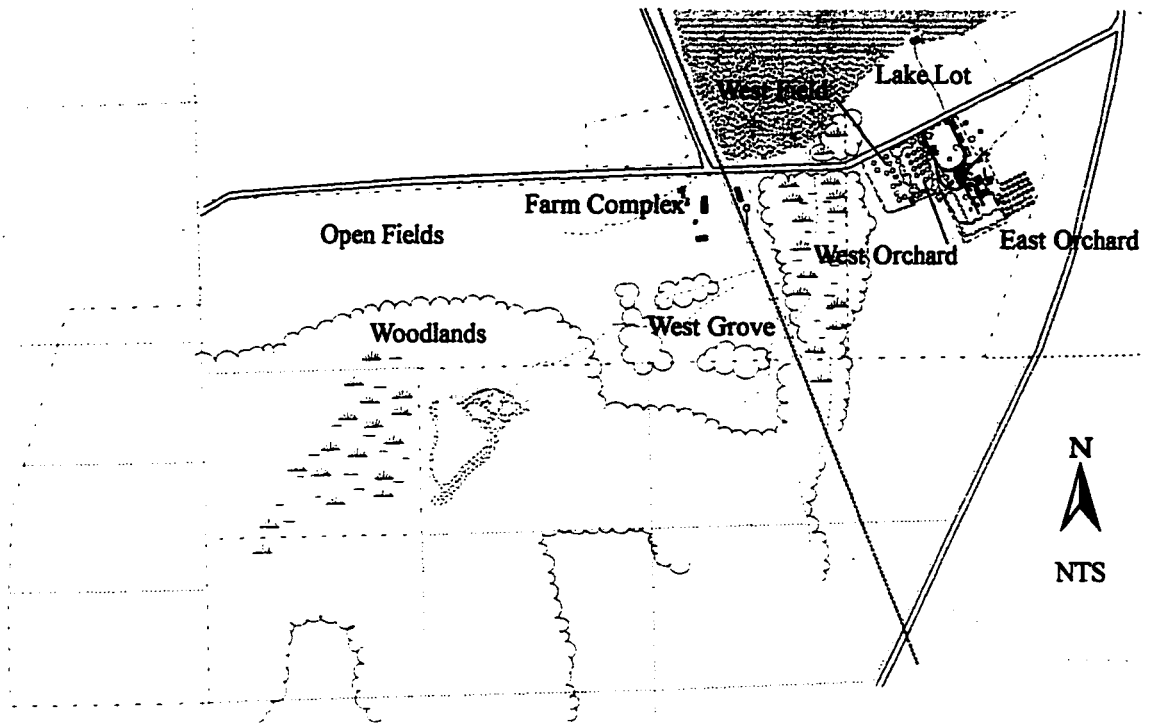


Figure 2.37: Spatial organization of the outer acreage during the second historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

CENTRAL CORE:

The spatial organization of the central core changed substantially during the second historic period. As vegetation matured, spatial configurations became more defined.

Front Lawn- The spatial configuration of the front lawn remained unchanged in terms of its shape, size, and base plane. However, a defining edge, materials, and its overhead plane changed. The south edge of the front lawn was redefined by the west lawn which was established as space in the middle of the second historic period. Ledyard Lincklaen's seemingly random layout of trees and shrubs changed the spatial configuration from one wide and open to one haphazardly divided in by intermittent overhead canopies.

West Lawn- The west lawn was located on the west side of the mansion and was established c. 1850. The square shaped space was approximately 100' x 100'. It was defined on the north by the main entry drive's west lane and the front lawn; on the south by the courtyard; on the west by the west extension drive and the west wood lot; and on the east by the mansion. The base plane was flat and consisted of deciduous and evergreen trees. Trees interspersed in the space created a discontinuous overhead plane.

Service Courtyard- The service courtyard remained unchanged in terms of its base plane and overhead plane. However, the establishment of the west lawn as a space, the removal of the carriage barn and stable, and the construction of the carriage house/stables contributed toward changes in its shape, size, and defining edges. As a result, the space became "L" shaped and its size was reduced. The space was defined on the north by the mansion; on the south by an evergreen hedge; on the west by the west lawn; and on the east by the carriage house/stables.

Garden Lot- The garden lot remained unchanged in terms of its shape, size, and base plane. However, its defining edges, organization of materials and overhead plane changed significantly, and as a result divided the space into two sub-spaces: the formal garden and the vegetable garden.

Formal Garden- The spatial configuration of the formal garden, established c. 1850, was located on the west half of the garden lot. The rectangular shaped space was approximately 120' x 220'. It was defined on the north by a hedge; on the south by a fence enclosure (set further south, approximately 100', by Ledyard Lincklaen) and a mass of evergreen trees randomly planted; on the west by a fence enclosure and a double hedge of evergreen trees; and on the east by shrubbery. The plant materials also changed in the space. Most notable was the establishment of evergreen specimen trees and fruit trees which created a partial/discontinuous vegetative overhead plane.

Vegetable Garden- The spatial configuration of the vegetable garden, established c. 1850, was located on the east half of the garden lot. The rectangular shaped space was approximately 100' x 140'. It was defined on the north by a hedge; on the south by a fence enclosure and a mass of evergreen and deciduous trees randomly planted; on the west by shrubbery; and on the east by shrubbery and the east apple orchard. Documentation of the plant material organization in the space was not found during research for this report. In general, the overhead plane was open to the sky.

West Garden Enclosure- The spatial configuration of the west garden enclosure, established c. 1855, was located at the west edge of the formal garden. The oblong shaped space was approximately 80" x 250'. It was defined on the north by the west lawn; on the south by the south garden enclosure; on the west by the south field; and on the east by the formal garden. The base plane of the space was flat and was planted with a double row of evergreen trees on a north/south axis and additional randomly planted trees. A path was established within the double row of evergreen trees in c. 1880. Verticality was accentuated with tree trunks (different sizes, close spacing, random spacing, etc.). At the end of this period, the maturity of the trees formed a continuous, dense overhead plane and created a strong sense of enclosure.

South Garden Enclosure- The spatial configuration of the south garden enclosure was located at the south edge of both the formal garden and vegetable garden and was established c. 1865. The oblong shaped space was approximately 100' x 300'. It was defined on the north by the formal garden and vegetable garden; and on the south, west and east by the south field. The base plane of the space was relatively flat and was planted with randomly planted evergreen and deciduous trees. A path was established within the space in 1867. Verticality was accentuated with tree trunks (different sizes, random spacing, etc.). The trees formed a continuous, dense overhead plane and created a strong sense of enclosure.

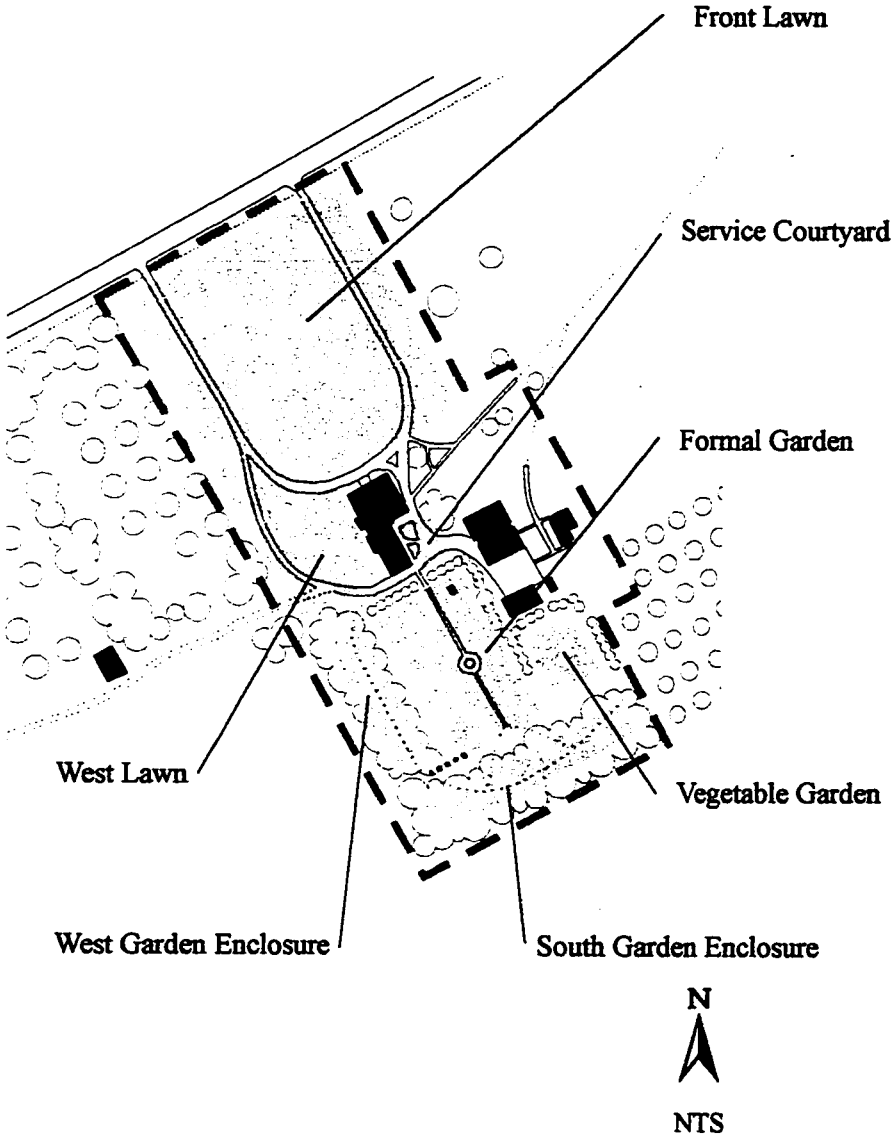


Figure 2.38: Spatial organization of the central core during the second historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Views and Vistas

Views from Mansion's Main Entrance Porch- Views from the mansion were altered by the introduction of plant material. The addition of evergreen and deciduous trees in the front lawn created a more cluttered foreground that interrupted the dominant panoramic view of Cazenovia Lake and broke it into several distant and foreground views. The loss of the poplars along the drive, and the establishment of randomly planted trees in the west orchard and east field also affected views to the east and west from the mansion's main entrance porch. In addition to the established orchard on the property bordering the north-east corner of Lorenzo, mature trees bordering the east lane and service extension of the main entry drive filtered views east to the village. The views west were filtered by the introduction of evergreen trees in the west orchard.

View South from the Mansion- The view south from the mansion was also altered by the introduction of plant material. The addition of a significant amount evergreen trees in the garden area, including the four spruces in the parterres and the garden enclosures, terminated the view south to the hills of DuRuyter. Focal points to the south were limited to the formal garden's center island and the bench located at the central walk's southern terminus.



Figure 2.39: View north from the front porch of the mansion, 1880. Note elm along east half the main entry (right), four arbor vitae (center), tulip tree (left). Also note boathouse at the south shoreline. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 13, Item 37).



Figure 2.40: View east from the main entrance porch, 1855. Sketch by Ledyard Lincklaen. Note, left to right, buildings in the village: First Presbyterian Church (1806), Seminary (1824). (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).



Figure 2.41: View east from approximately the service courtyard, 1860. Note The Meadows in the background (Helen Fairchild as a teenager). Photograph by A. P. Weld. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 4).

Circulation

The hierarchy of roads at Lorenzo remained relatively unchanged in the second historic period. The main entry drive remained the primary road, and the paths and trails secondary. However, modifications were made to the main entry drive and additional paths were constructed in the outer acreage and central core.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Public Roads

Ledyard Avenue- The innovation of railroads drew away traffic on main thoroughfares like Ledyard Avenue. As a result, the road received less maintenance and at times was overwhelmed by grass. However, the railroad depot located west of the lower wetland contributed traffic on the road as people were shuttled to and forth from the village. During this period, the road was often referred to as Lake Street, until it was renamed Ledyard Avenue in the 1880s.

Rippleton Road- Apparently Rippleton Road was a dirt road until c. 1860, when it became a plank road. Further documentation on the dimensions and construction details of the plank road was not found during research for this report.

Village Walk- The village walk, construction date unknown, was located in the east field. The walk connected the main entry drive's east service extension with Ledyard Avenue. Aligned diagonally across the center of the east field, the walk was connected with Ledyard Avenue at the far northeast corner of the east field. Two paths, approximately 75' long, radiated from the service extension and linked with the walk. These two paths were joined together by a 'short-cut' path. A third path, although not documented, may have extended from the path north of the caretaker's cottage to the village walk. The walk, approximately 5' wide, consisted of compacted soil. Documentation of the exact dimensions and materials of the village walk was not found during research for this report.

Railroad Right-of-Way- The railroad right-of-way was approximately 70' wide. A single line of tracks was laid. The Syracuse & Chenango Valley line, one of two rail lines introduced into Cazenovia, occupied this right-of-way.[202] The line was connected to two rail lines at Syracuse and with the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad (Midland) at Earlville.[203] In 1890, after many failures, the Chenango Valley Line was acquired by its competitor the West Shore Railroad Company. All the while, special excursion trains on this line brought large groups of city dwellers for outings along the shoreline of Cazenovia. Often several small steamboats would dock at a pier constructed at the southwest corner of the lake and carry visitors to picnic areas on the western and northern shores.



Figure 2.42: View east of the Road to Pompey from the west hill, c. 1890. Note pump house and water tower of the Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad. (LSHS, Slide Collection, File C, Slide 141).

Boathouse Path- In c. 1852, a path from Ledyard Avenue to the boathouse was constructed. The path started opposite the east entrance of the main entry road and meandered north down the slope to the boathouse. The path was approximately four feet wide and had a soil/gravel surface (see figure 2.49). Although there was a formal path along the south shore line from Willowbank to The Oaks linking boathouses, an extension of this path to the Lorenzo boathouse appears to have never existed.[204] If there was a path along the shoreline, in all likelihood it would have intersected the path from the mansion to the boathouse.

Farm/Estate Path- The main farm/estate path, construction date unknown, paralleled the south edge of Ledyard Avenue. The path not only connected the farm complex with the central core, but also extended into the village. The path approximately 4' wide, consisted of compacted soil. Documentation of the path's exact dimensions and materials was not found during research for this report.



Figure 2.43: View east of Ledyard Avenue, c. 1890. Note pedestrian path (right) and fences on both sides of the road. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box C, File 14, Item 12).

CENTRAL CORE:

Main Entry Drive- Prior to c. 1860, the main entry drive was altered. The west service extension was abandoned and the east service extension became the primary service entrance. In place of the west service extension, a west extension was constructed off the west lane in c. 1859. The west extension extended the west lane and wrapped around the west lawn into the service courtyard. This west extension, approximately 8' wide, consisted of a similar surface as the main entry drive (most likely compacted soil). Documentation of the exact dimensions and materials of the main entry drive's west extension was not found during research for this report.

Formal Garden Walks- The layout of the formal garden was documented for the first time in period photographs (c. 1865 to c. 1890). An approximately 8' wide central walk, running north and south on the central axis of the mansion's main hall, was broken in the middle by a circular island approximately 20' in diameter (see figure 2.44). The cross-walks appear to have been the same width. On the outside edge of the flower beds, on each side of the central walk, were parallel walks approximately 2' wide. The surface of the walks most likely consisted of compacted soil over a gravel foundation. In 1850, prior to the earliest photographs of the formal garden, the cross-walk running east and west from the sundial, was filled-in.[205]



Figure 2.44: View north from the central walk of the formal garden, 1876. Note the central walk's border plantings and the diagonal walk (right). The gardener, William Harris, attends to the center island. (LSHS, Cazenovia Pictorial Records Album, p. 16).

Garden Enclosure Paths- In 1867, Helen C. S. Lincklaen initiated the opening of paths in the garden enclosures.[206] Apparently, a path began from the west side of the service courtyard and extended along the west edge of the formal garden through the rows of hemlock and firs. The path then curved around the south east corner of the formal garden and ran parallel with the southern border of the formal garden and vegetable garden through the existing south pine enclosure (see figure 2.45). Presumably, paths that extended off the south end of the formal garden's central walk were constructed during the same period. The path's, approximately 5' wide, probably consisted of compacted soil. Documentation of the exact location, dimensions, and materials of the garden enclosure paths was not found during research for this report.



Figure 2.45: Helen C. S. Lincklaen on the path within the south garden enclosure, c. 1880. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1Q, Folder 2).

Furnishings & Objects

OUTER ACREAGE:

Fences- In general, the fences in the outer acreage, including those at the farm complex, remained unchanged except for necessary repairs, maintenance, and replacement (see figure 2.46). The most significant documented change in the outer acreage fences was the addition, in 1874, of a new fence along the northern edge of Ledyard Avenue. The fence, constructed in replacement of a wood post and rail fence,[207] consisted of iron pipe posts and four rails and stood approximately 4' high.[208] Documentation of the exact dimensions and color of the fence was not found during research for this report.

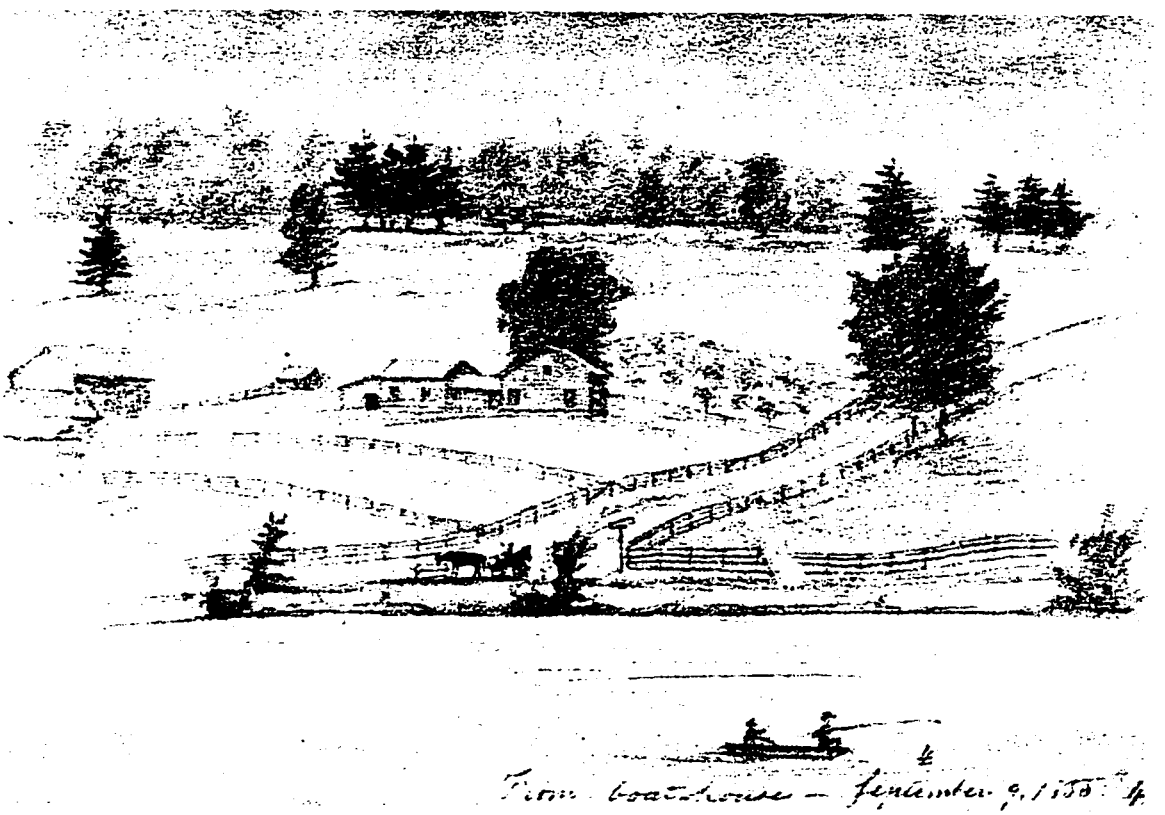


Figure 2.46: The post and rail fence enclosures at the Lorenzo farm complex. View west from the boathouse, 1855. Sketch drawn by Ledyard Lincklaen. Note apple orchard adjacent to the farmhouse. (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).

CENTRAL CORE:

Fences- In 1852, eight years after building a post and rail fence around the garden, Ledyard Lincklaen enlarged the fence enclosure by resetting the south fence line.[209] The fence remained post and rail with upright wood boards with spaces in between (see figure 2.47). By c. 1880, the fence was replaced with a common post and rail fence. Documentation of the dimensions, materials, and color of this fence was not found during research for this report.

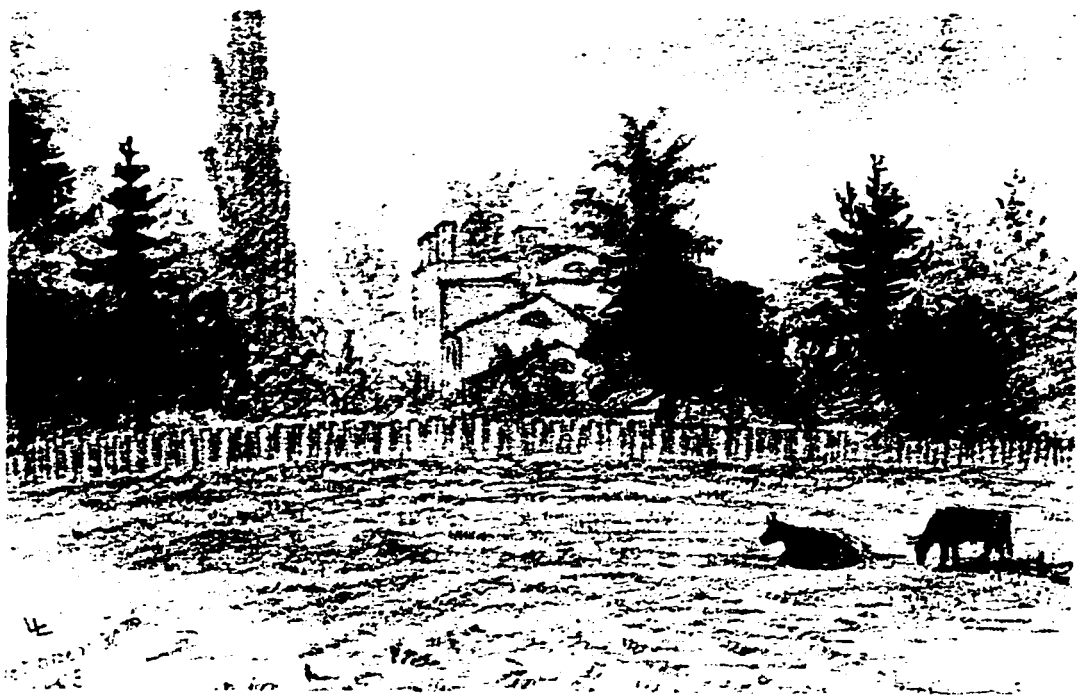


Figure 2.47: View north from the south field showing the fence at the south end of the formal garden and vegetable garden. Sketch by Ledyard Lincklaen, 30 October, 1853. (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).



Figure 2.48:. The ha-ha wall and the east entrance of the main entry drive. Note the awning above the mansion's main entrance. (LSHS, Cazenovia Pictorial Records Album, p. 30).



Figure 2.49: View north from east entrance of the main entry drive, 1885. Note the stone gates at the entry to the boathouse path (left) and the east entrance of the main entry (right). Also note vine growing on picket fence and open shoreline. Photograph by Charles Marshall. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 13, Item 38).

Granite Boulder & Sundial- In 1856, Leyard Linckalen placed a granite boulder on the formal garden's center circle.[211] The boulder, with a 21" diameter, stood approximately 2' above the center circle's low mound. An iron sundial, with a 9" diameter, was mounted on top of the boulder. Ledyard Lincklaen noted next to a sketch of the boulder and sundial that, "the stone is nearly three feet long, and stands on a pile of broken stone in [the] bottom of its bed (see figure 2.50)."[212] The addition of the boulder and sundial created a new focal point in the formal garden.

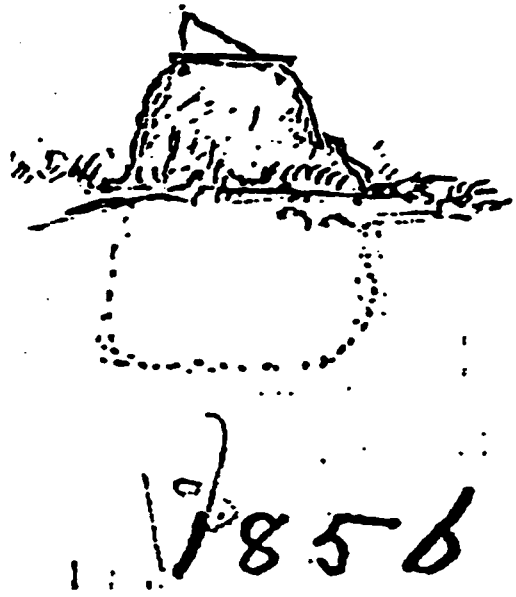


Figure 2.50: Sketch of granite boulder and sundial found in Ledyard Lincklaen's memoranda. (LSHS, Fairchild, Housebook, p. 44).

Tree Planting Marker Stones- Two tree planting marker stones were set in the garden enclosures by Ledyard Lincklaen. In c. 1860, a cut limestone marker was placed on the east edge of the spruce grove at the northwest end of the west garden enclosure (see figure 5.35). Ledyard Lincklaen's monogram was carved into the stone with an additional inscription that read:

SPRUCES SET 1858
IL

In c. 1860, a limestone boulder was placed by Ledyard Lincklaen at the southwest end of the formal garden. The stone marked the dates he planted the pine trees in the south garden enclosure. Ledyard Lincklaen's monogram was carved into the marker stone with an additional inscription that read:

PINES PLANTED 1854-60
IL

Guard Posts and Hitching Post- In c. 1860, cut limestone guard posts were installed on the east (1) and west (1) sides of the mansion's main entrance porch. The base of the posts were buried near the porch's newels and stood approximately 2' high. The date, 1859, and Ledyard Lincklaen's monogram were inscribed on each of the guard posts. In c. 1861, a hitching post was placed at the intersection of the main entry drive and the west extension drive. The hitching post consisted of cut limestone and stood approximately 3' high. The date, 1861, and Ledyard Lincklaen's monogram were inscribed around an iron hitching ring (see figure 5.34).

Stone Gates and Ha-Ha wall- In 1872, John Lincklaen's ornamental picket fence on the south side of Ledyard Avenue was replaced by a stone ha-ha wall.[213] Starting from the northeast corner of the property, the wall ran parallel with the road for approximately 200'. The wall was made of cut limestone and was approximately 3' high (see figure 2.48). In 1873, pairs of "gate posts" were constructed at the main entry drive's two entrances and across Ledyard Avenue, opposite the main entry drive's east entrance (see figure 2.39).[214] The posts also were constructed of cut limestone and were approximately 2 ½' x 3 ½' x 4'. In 1892, the ha-ha wall was extended to Lorenzo's east boundary line.[215] Apparently, this extension of the wall was built to the same specifications as the earlier built wall.

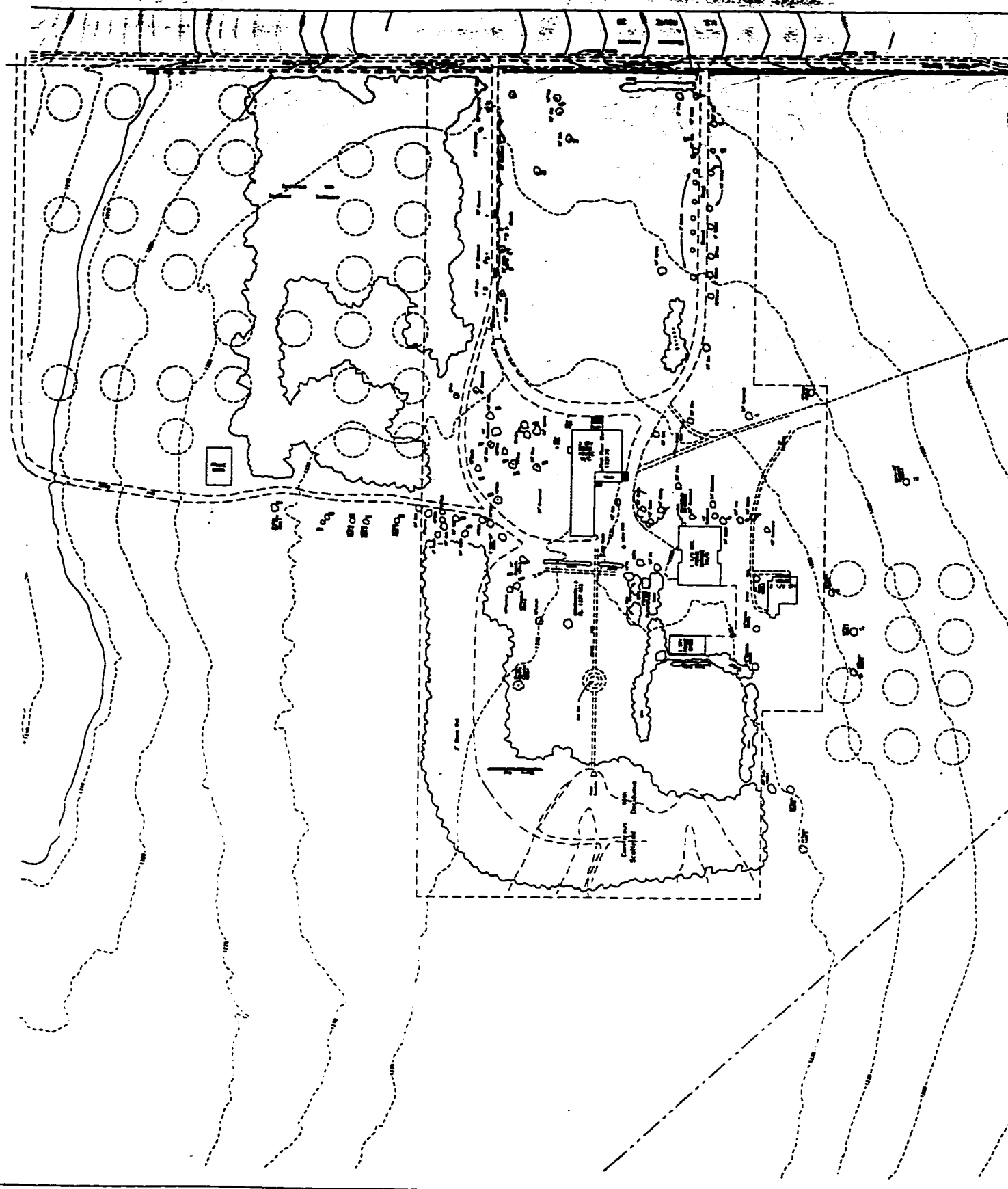
Memorial Marker Stone- In c. 1887, a field stone was placed next to the white pine tree planted to commemorate President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland's visit to Lorenzo. The stone was approximately 2 ½' x 2 ½'.

Garden Benches- Garden Benches- Several wood garden benches appeared in the formal garden. One wood bench, construction date unknown, was located at the south terminus of the formal garden's central walk (see figures 2.33 and 2.34). Other wood benches, number unknown, often paralleled the north end of the central walk and the north cross-walk (see figures 2.28 and 2.31). Documentation of the dimensions, materials, and color of these second type of benches was not found during research for this report. Apparently they varied in length from 4 ½' to 5' long with a 14" high seat. Unique to these benches was a folding backrest and side handles.

Birdhouse- A martinhouse, constructed c. 1850, was documented for the first time in the service courtyard, immediately east of the formal garden's north entrance (see figure 2.27). The martinhouse sat atop a wood post approximately 20' high.

Summary

From 1843 until his death in 1864, Ledyard Lincklaen oversaw several changes and additions to the landscape features of the Lorenzo property. Only 44 years old when he died, Ledyard Lincklaen's death surely cut short his transformation of Lorenzo's landscape. Judging from extant memoranda, Ledyard Lincklaen was more interested in trees than in flowering plants. He planted several specimens and masses of trees in a natural manner around the central core and established the foundation of the west wood lot. Ledyard Lincklaen's garden, however, remained formal and simple, reflective of the older, more neoclassical garden tradition established by John Lincklaen. Ledyard's widow, Helen C. S. Lincklaen continued to build upon his changes to the property and enhanced the property with such features as the garden enclosure paths and ha-ha wall. The only daughter of Leyard and Helen C. S. also was responsible for the changes to the property during this period. Helen K. and her husband, Charles, acquired additional acreage, removed and constructed new buildings in the central core, and offered a new enthusiasm with flowering plants in the formal garden. In all, the contributions to property during this second historic period were permanent changes that continue to remain evident today.



NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: LORENZO STATE HISTORIC SITE

Prepared For:

NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

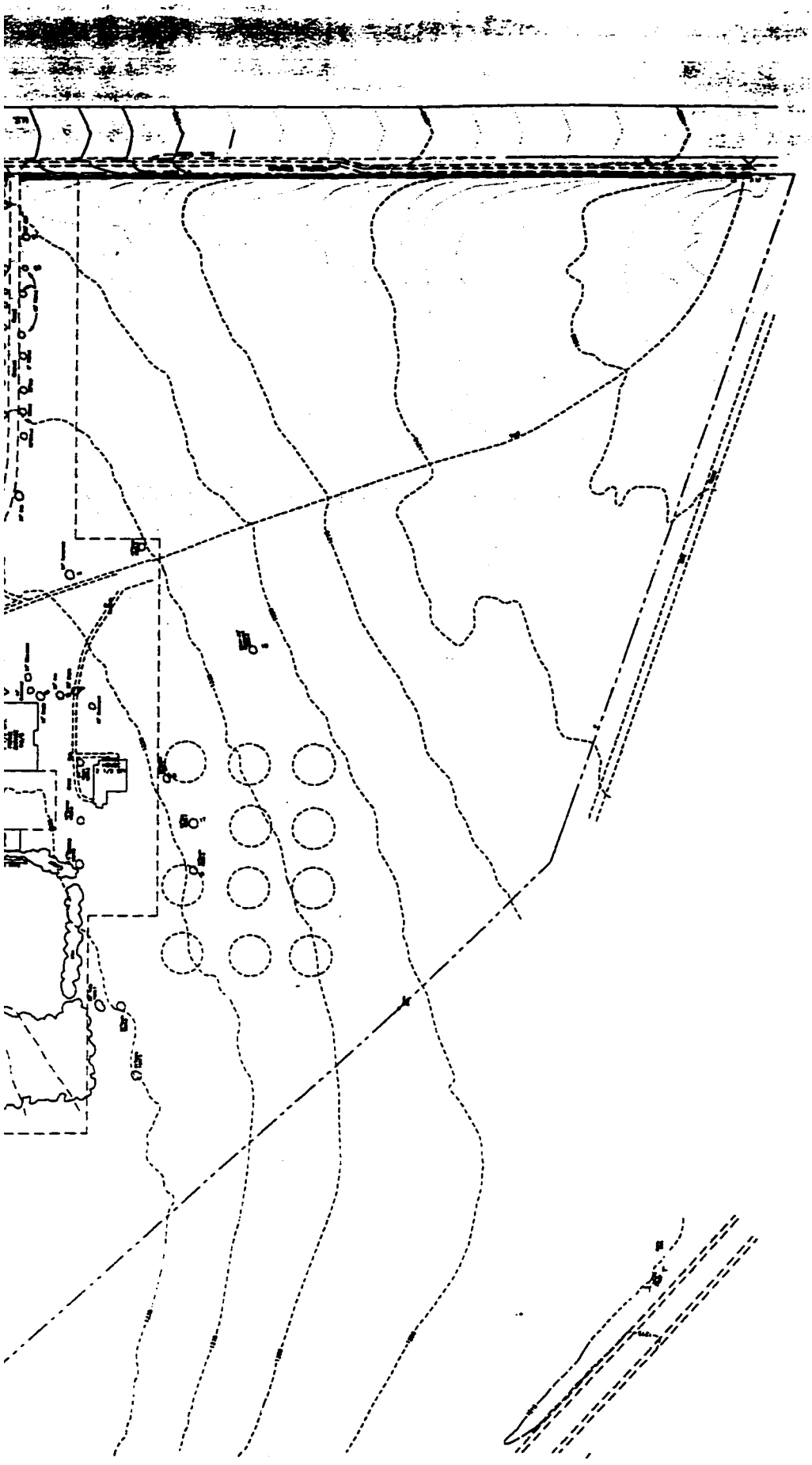
Prepared By:

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND FORESTRY

Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York

CENTRAL CORE: LEDYARD AND HELEN LINCKLAE
(1847-1894).

CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK



NOTES:

PREPARED BY STEREO-PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS FROM VERTICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OBTAINED DEC. 1, 1970.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 FOOT

CONTOURS OF DOUBTFUL ACCURACY DUE TO GROUND BEING OBSCURED ARE DASHED.

HORIZONTAL INFORMATION IS BASED ON THE NEW YORK STATE SYSTEM OF PLANE COORDINATES, CENTRAL ZONE ESTABLISHED BY THE U.S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY, 1927 GENERAL ADJUSTMENT.

VERTICAL INFORMATION IS BASED ON THE U.S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY, 1929 SEA LEVEL DATUM.

UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ARE LOCATED APPROXIMATELY FROM A COMBINATION OF FIELD SURVEY INFORMATION AND LOCAL INQUIRY. THE EXACT LOCATION OF THIS DATA SHOULD NOT BE UTILIZED FOR CONSTRUCTION. NUMEROUS UNDERGROUND WATER LINES THROUGHOUT THE GARDENS AND LAWNS WERE NOT POSITIONED.

. CORE· LEDYARD AND HELEN LINCKLAEN OWNERSHIP PERIOD
(1847-1894)

CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

SCALE: 1"=50'

III. CHARLES & HELEN FAIRCHILD
OWNERSHIP PERIOD (1894-1931)

Overview

The third period of ownership begins in 4 June, 1894, the time of Helen C. S. Lincklaen's death, and ends with Helen K. Fairchild's death on 5 May, 1931. For the first seventeen years of this period, Helen and Charles Fairchild retained their residence in New York City and occupied Lorenzo during summer months. Upon Charles' retirement in 1912, the couple transferred their permanent address to Cazenovia but chose to winter away from Lorenzo, often reserving a hotel suite in Utica, New York.

Over the Fairchilds' thirty-six year stewardship of Lorenzo several changes were made to the property. Many of the changes were a direct result of the Fairchilds' favorite pastimes which included pleasure driving, golf, and gardening. Some of the changes included the demolition of two buildings, the construction of nine new buildings, the planting of a large amount of trees, and the construction of one of the first golf courses in central New York (Cazenovia Golf Club). Charles also was active member of the "New York Farmers" who were a group of millionaire model farmers.



Figure 3.1: The Fairchilds in the northeast corner of the formal garden, c. 1920. Photograph by E. C. Covell. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 2C).

The 396 acres owned by Helen Lincklaen at the end of the second historic period remained under the Helen Fairchild's ownership until 1907 when an additional 10 acres was acquired. The property was adjacent to the existing eastern edge of the property. The additional land subsequently allowed for the first time a drive connecting the central core with Rippleton Road.

After Charles' death in 1924, Helen concentrated her energies on the preservation of Lorenzo's heritage. She gathered together family documents and objects relating to the property and compiled the "Lorenzo Housebook."[216] The Housebook provides a valuable record of the changes that occurred to many landscape features on the property during the Fairchilds' stewardship, as well as the previous two historic periods.

Environment

Social/Cultural- By the end of the nineteenth century, the village of Cazenovia was fully transformed into a summer resort and was well noted for its "New England" character and its elm lined streets.[217] The summer colonists who visited Cazenovia for fishing, sailing, golf, and drives in the countryside were catered to by several fine accommodations and services in the village.

A significant change in the development of the resort atmosphere in Cazenovia resulted after the introduction of the automobile. The automobile, owned mostly by the wealthy, helped extend the distance away from the village new summer estates could be built. As a result, many of the farms surrounding Cazenovia Lake were modified into seasonal estates for wealthy summer colonists. The owners of these new estates hoped to match the fine style of residences that already existed with "...large grounds, splendidly equipped stables, superb lawns, walks, drives, playgrounds, gardens, greenhouses, a retinue of servants and everything that adds to the comfort and elegance of luxurious living."[218]

An elite social position in Cazenovia was marked by the possession of land with lake frontage and marriage into the prominent families (i.e. Ledyards, Hubbards, Ten Eycks, Wendells, etc.). A newspaper account recorded in 1898 that the village ". . . is a summer resort sui generis. It inhabitants are like one great family, and in truth inter-marriage has given the tie of kinship to nearly all of them, and they value the homes of their ancestors with a clannish adoration."[219] Thus, the family ties to the land (especially the land around the lake) were rich with tradition. When asked why he would not even take $100,000 an acre for a piece of the Lorenzo property, Charles S. Fairchild responded, "Simple enough. I do not need the money and I do want the land."[220]

Landscape Context

After Helen C. S. Lincklaen died in 1894, Helen L. Fairchild inherited Lorenzo. The Fairchilds, during this period, only made one change to the property boundaries. In 1907, they acquired approximately 10 acres from L. Murray Ledyard, who was the daughter of L. Wolters Ledyard.[221] The acreage lay between the existing east boundary of Lorenzo and Rippleton Road (NYS Route 13). Following this acquisition in 1907, the Lorenzo property consisted of approximately 395 acres.

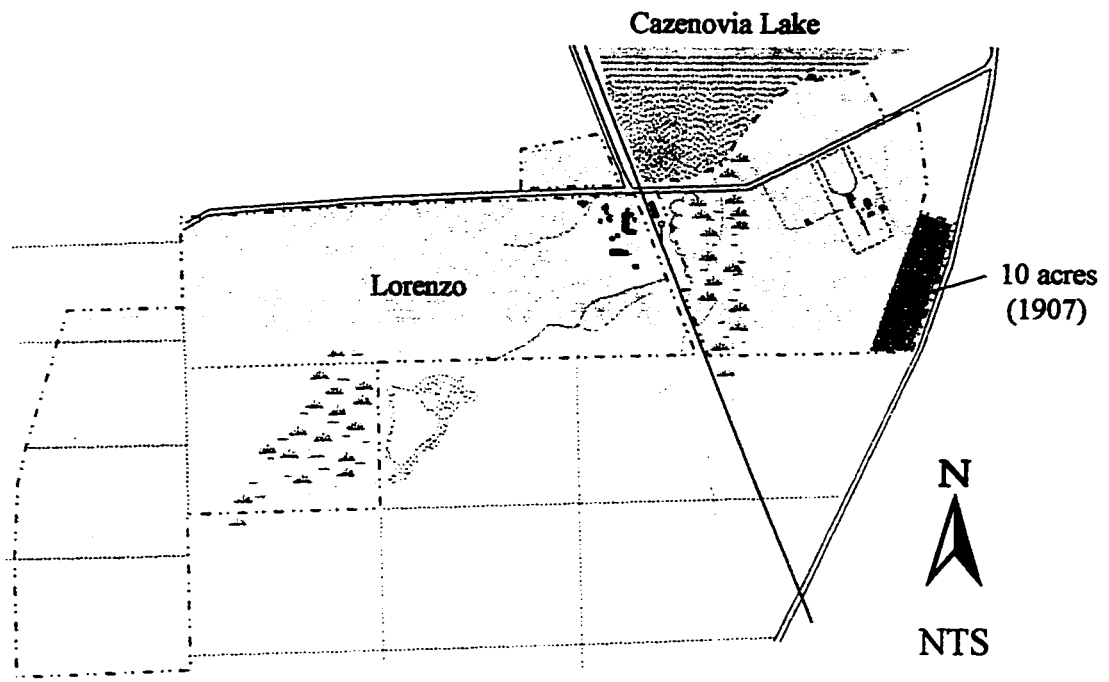


Figure 3.2: Map showing acreage acquired by the Fairchilds in 1907. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

The general size of adjacent properties remained the same and consisted of farms and single family residences. In 1912, Robert Colgate bought Corner Cottage at the intersection of today's Ledyard Avenue and Rippleton Road. It was immediately torn down and a new house was erected by Eliphalet Remington.

In 1903, a significant change occurred to the adjacent railroad with the replacement of the station (see figure 3.3). Documentation of the construction details of the railroad station was not found during research for this report.

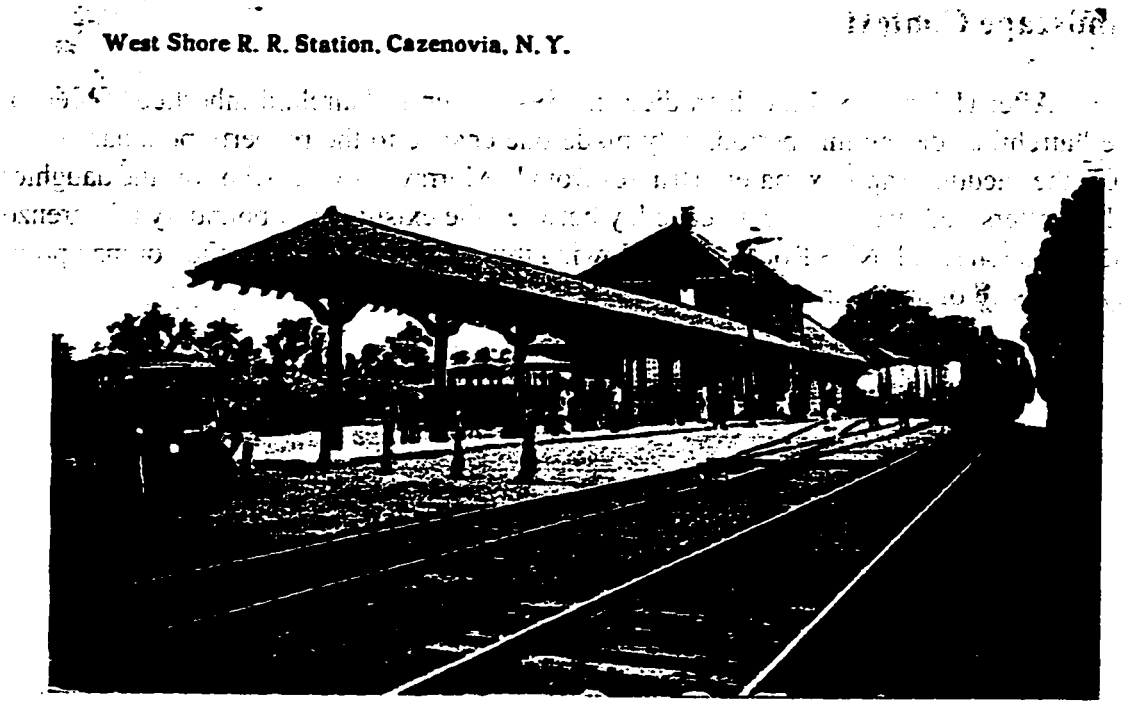


Figure 3.3: The New York Central Railroad station at the southwest corner of Cazenovia Lake, c. 1905 [postcard]. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).

Natural Systems and Features

Climate- The climate patterns remained relatively constant throughout this period with the exception of a few years marked by unusually dry summers. Between 1908-1910, Charles S. Fairchild recorded the rainfall from May 1 to November 1 and found the totals for each year to be well below the average of previous years. In 1911, the year Charles planted approximately four thousand white pines (*Pinus strobus*) in the open fields west of the farm complex, he noted that an "exceedingly hot and dry" period in the summer greatly hampered the survival of his seedlings.[222]

Topography

Documentation of changes to the topography during this period was not found during research for this report. Several projects completed during this period, however, most likely changed existing topography. These projects included the dismantling of the caretaker's cottage and the construction of Church Cottage and the Links-o-Lincklaen golf course.

OUTER ACREAGE:

In 1896, the Links-o-Lincklaen golf club was organized and, with Charles Fairchild's endorsement, started play on the Lorenzo farm pastures. Over the years, the nine hole golf course became a popular destination for the residents of Cazenovia. Before Charles' death in 1924 the golf club's lease on the land expired and the club moved to property north of the farm where it remains in existence today. Unfortunately, the exact size and location of the golf course were not recorded. Photographic evidence suggests the course took advantage of the site's topography. The topography also may have been manipulated during the development of the golf course when a steam roller was used to ". . . roll out the undulating surfaces."[223] In 1897, the Cazenovia Republican remarked how:

> The course topographically is one of the finest in this country. The holes are very interesting and are placed at reasonable distances, and will keep the best players thinking. Nature has done as much if not more for the links than probably any other course in America, and from a picturesque standpoint it is unrivaled.
>
> From most every possible position on the course a pleasing landscape meets the eye. There are hill and dale, ravine and natural bunkers and hazards, that might elicit a deal of emphatic language from the most skillful.[224]



Figure 3.4: "The Start," Links-o-Lincklaen, c. 1898. View undetermined. (LSHS, Slide Collection, File E, Slide 198).

CENTRAL CORE:

Although no topographic map exists for this period, the existing topography indicates there were some changes when the caretaker's cottage was dismantled and the secondary entry was built. A slight mound, located where the caretaker's cottage once existed, indicates fill was brought in to cover the foundation. There also may have been minimal grade changes to the topography in the central core when the secondary entry road was constructed. The road, built c. 1910, connected the service courtyard with Rippleton Road. The ground plane of the road, which ran north of South Cottage and curved around the carriage house/stables, generally was flat.

Buildings and Structures

At the beginning of the third period there were seven documented buildings on the property. The extant buildings were: the mansion, carriage house/stable, caretaker cottage, boathouse, stable, farmhouse, and main barn. One building was dismantled, one building was demolished, three new buildings were constructed, and two buildings were documented for the first time during the third period.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Farmhouse- In 1902, the farmhouse was re-built by H. Potter.[225] The two-story "T" shaped main block was modified into an "L" shape and a hipped roof replaced the gable roof (see figures 3.5 and 3.6).

Barns and Outbuildings- The approximate size and location of the barns and outbuildings in the farm complex can be documented for the first time during this period.[226] Apparently, major structural work was completed on the barns while they were "renewed" by Eliphalet Remington in 1916.[227] Documentation of the extent of the work was not found during research for this report. The buildings (with approximate dimensions) that existed after this project included: a 7' x 9' smoke house; 20' x 21' garage; 20' x 24' tool shed; 20' x 28' work shop; 20' x 28' shed; 50' x 155' dairy barn,; 24'x 100' barn; 20' x 52' barn; spring house; and 3 silos (see figure 3.12). The height, materials, and color of the buildings were not documented.



Figure 3.5: The east side of the old farmhouse, c. 1900. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 2).



Figure 3.6: The east side of the new farmhouse, c. 1930. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 28). Also note main entrance to the farm complex; signage at northwest corner of the intersection; and utility poles. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, File 14, Item 28).

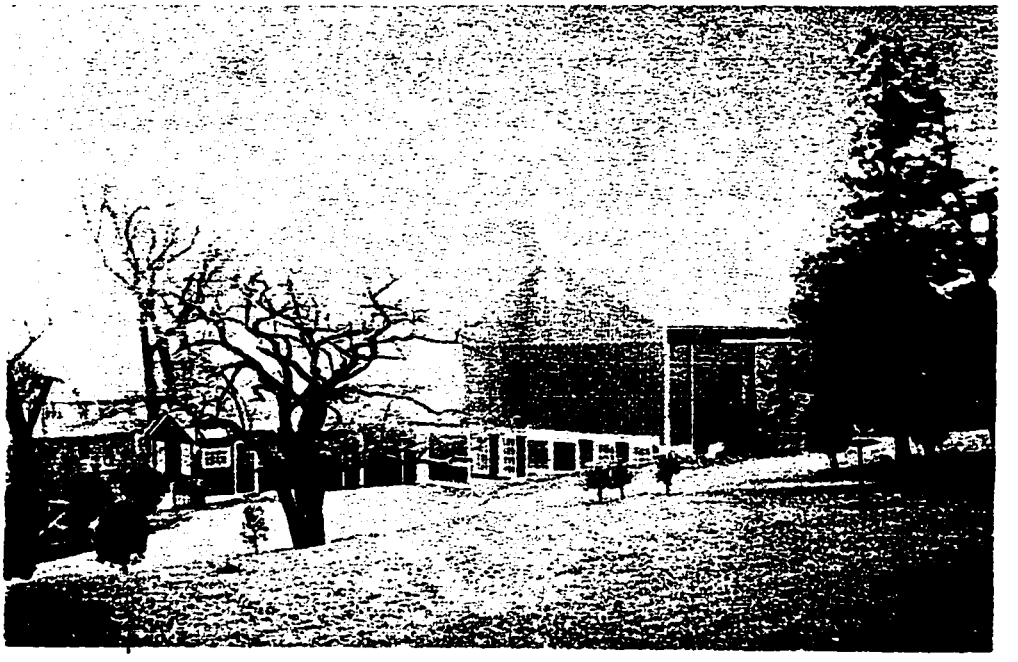


Figure 3.7: View southeast from the farmhouse showing the calf barn and the dairy barn located in the northeast corner of the farm complex. The New York Central railroad station is in the background, c. 1928. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, File 14, Item 27).



Figure 3.8: View east showing a barn located at the south end of the farm complex, 1928. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, File 14, Item 26).

Boathouse- The boathouse existed at the beginning of the third period, but for reasons unknown, it was demolished at some point between 1905 and 1910.[228] It was not replaced.

Golf Clubhouse- In 1898, a golf clubhouse was built on the golf course. It was located approximately 400' south of the farm house at the south edge of the farm complex.[229] The one-story, rectangular frame building was approximately 25' x 20'. Its hipped roof was covered with wood shingles and the siding was sheathed with board and batten that was allowed to weather gray. The building provided "... accommodations for ladies and gents locker rooms, a workshop and other necessaries."[230]

Tenants House- In c. 1910, a tenants house was built by Eliphalet Remington approximately 100' west of the farm house. The wood frame building was a one and one half-story rectangular block, approximately 25' x 70'. A one-story front porch, approximately 10' wide extended the length of the front facade. A rectangular one-story woodshed, approximately 20' x 25' extended from the center of the south facade. Documentation of the exterior materials and color of the building were not found during research for this report.



Figure 3.9: The golf clubhouse located south of the farm complex, c. 1900. Note south fence line of the farm complex. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 2C).

South Cottage- In 1914, South Cottage, also referred to as Ford Cottage or Orchard House, was constructed approximately 500' southeast of the mansion in the southeast corner of the east orchard.[231] It was designed by architect I. V. Van Duzer and constructed by Eliphalet Remington. It was a two-story, square block approximately 26' x 36'. A one story 8' x 12' frame entry was located at the northeast corner. A one story 8' wide open frame porch extended from the entry and around the entire west facade. The southeast corner of the building had an additional one story 8' x 12' frame entry. The south side of the building had a 8' x 16' one-story frame addition which had a canopy porch on the second floor. The first story had board and batten siding; the second story was clad with wood shingles. The main block of the building was covered by a hipped roof, with a gable end on the east side. The color was dark brown. The building was constructed for Helen Fairchild's cousin, Mary Ledyard Seymour Ford and her husband W. A. Ford. The Fords used the building as a summer residence.

South Cottage Garage- In c. 1920, South Cottage garage was constructed approximately 50' east of South Cottage. It was a one story 14' x 20' rectangular building of wood-frame construction. The building's gable roof was clad with wood shingles and the siding was clad with unpainted board and batten. Two bi-fold doors were located on the north gable end and opened onto the secondary entry drive. The garage was used to shelter an automobile.

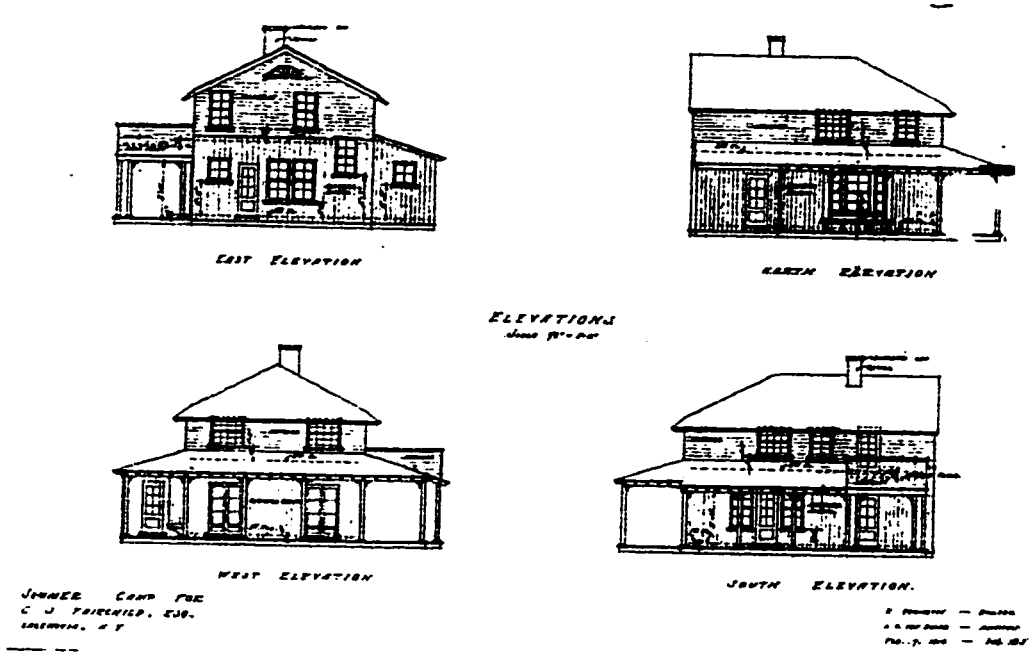


Figure 3.10: Elevation drawings of South Cottage, 1914. (LSHS, Blueprint Collection).

CENTRAL CORE:

Mansion- Several repairs and alterations to the exterior of the mansion occurred. In 1896, the south porch was "...restored on old lines" when the glazing was repaired.[232] In 1901, the glazing on the south porch was removed and an ice house wing was extended from the west side of the existing wood house. In 1903, a one-story frame porch, 5' x 14', was built off the kitchen wing on the west facade.[233] In 1904, a one-story frame wood house was constructed off the southwest end of the storage/servants wing.[234] In c. 1910, a one-story frame enclosed sun porch, 9' x 12', was built off the back dining room on the west facade. The deck or platform of the front porch was replaced in c. 1926 by Eliphalet Remington.[235] Photographs taken between 1920 and the end of the period show a different awning (striped and fastened below the fanlight) existed over the main entrance to the mansion than what existed during the second historic period.

Caretaker's House- The caretaker's house was dismantled in 1899 and the building was moved in pieces to the Jerry Sullivan residence on Farnham Street in the Village of Cazenovia.[236] The foundation was covered with fill.

Playhouse (Apple Tree Cottage)- The playhouse was relocated to the extreme north-east corner of the formal garden (see figure 3.37). Documentation of the date and the significance of the building's relocation were not found during research for this report.

Carriage House/Stables- In 1897, a one-story double open ended carport, 14' x 18', was constructed on the south side of the carriage house/stables. A breezeway, 3' x 4', connected the building and the carport. In 1896, a pent roof, approximately 3' x 20', was attached to the south facade in order to protect ladders.[237] In 1916, the trim was painted dark green.[238]

Shed- A shed, construction date unknown, was located approximately 25' east of the garden shed/ice house (see figure 3.11). The building was first documented c. 1897. The function and characteristics of the building are unknown. The building apparently was demolished at some point during this period and was not replaced.

Church Cottage- In 1899, Church Cottage was constructed approximately 70' south-east of the carriage house/stables and immediately south of the former location of the caretaker's house.[239] The two story, rectangular building was 30' x 38'. Attached to the south facade was a one-story, 14' x 18', wood frame enclosed porch. The gable roof was broken by two interior chimneys and by three gable dormers on both the north and south slopes. The roof on the north side extended downward to form a shed roof over an one-story, 7' x 26', open entrance porch. The east and west facade each had pediments. The roof and siding were clad by wood shingles. The siding was allowed to weather gray. Church Cottage replaced the original caretaker's cottage and was the home of the caretaker, Gardiner Church.

Smokehouse- In 1904, a smokehouse was constructed by J. D. Jones approximately 20' from the west end of the garden shed/ice house.[240] It was a 7' x 7' square building constructed of brick masonry walls and a wood shingle gable roof. A wood door was located on the north facade.

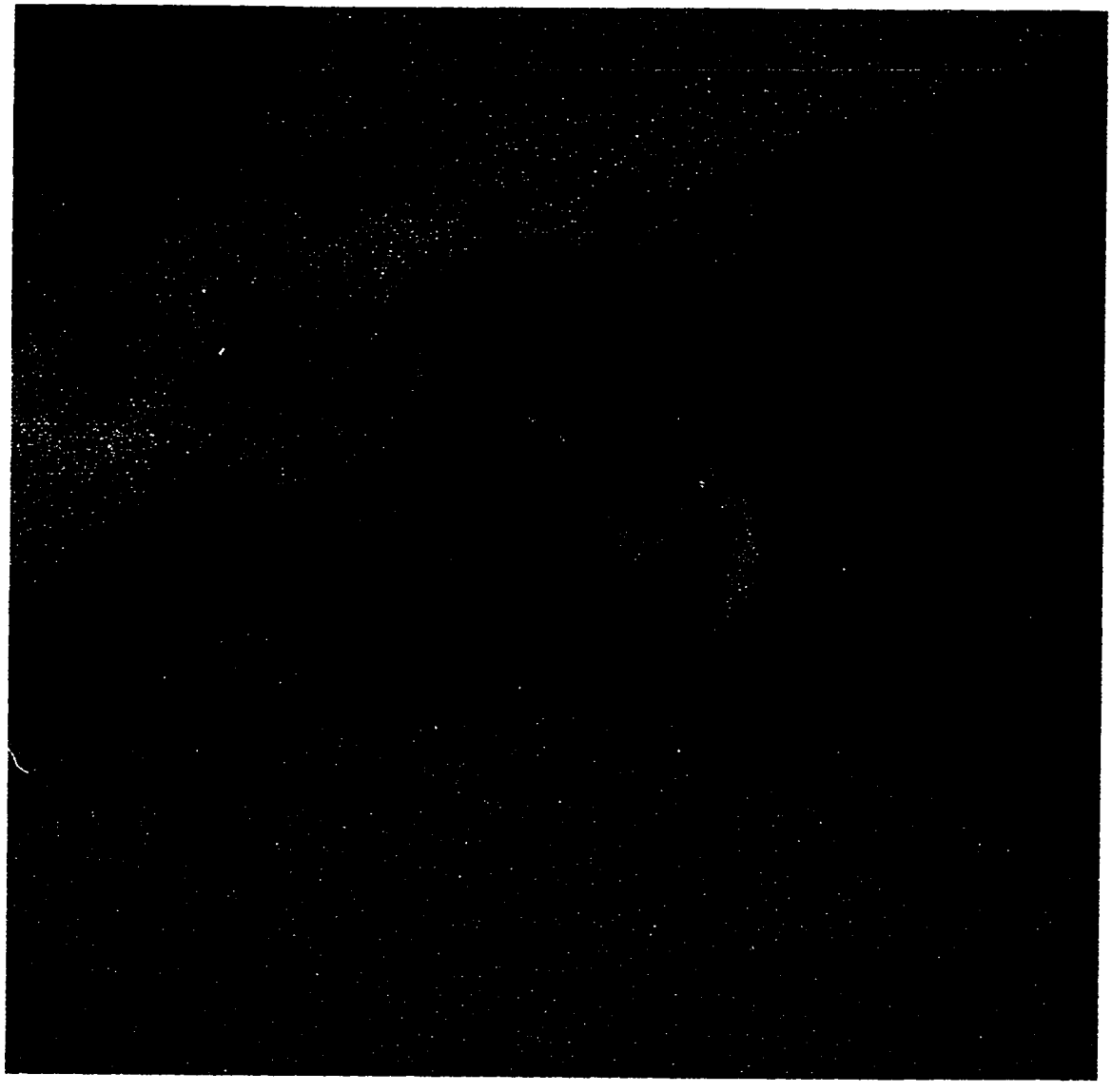
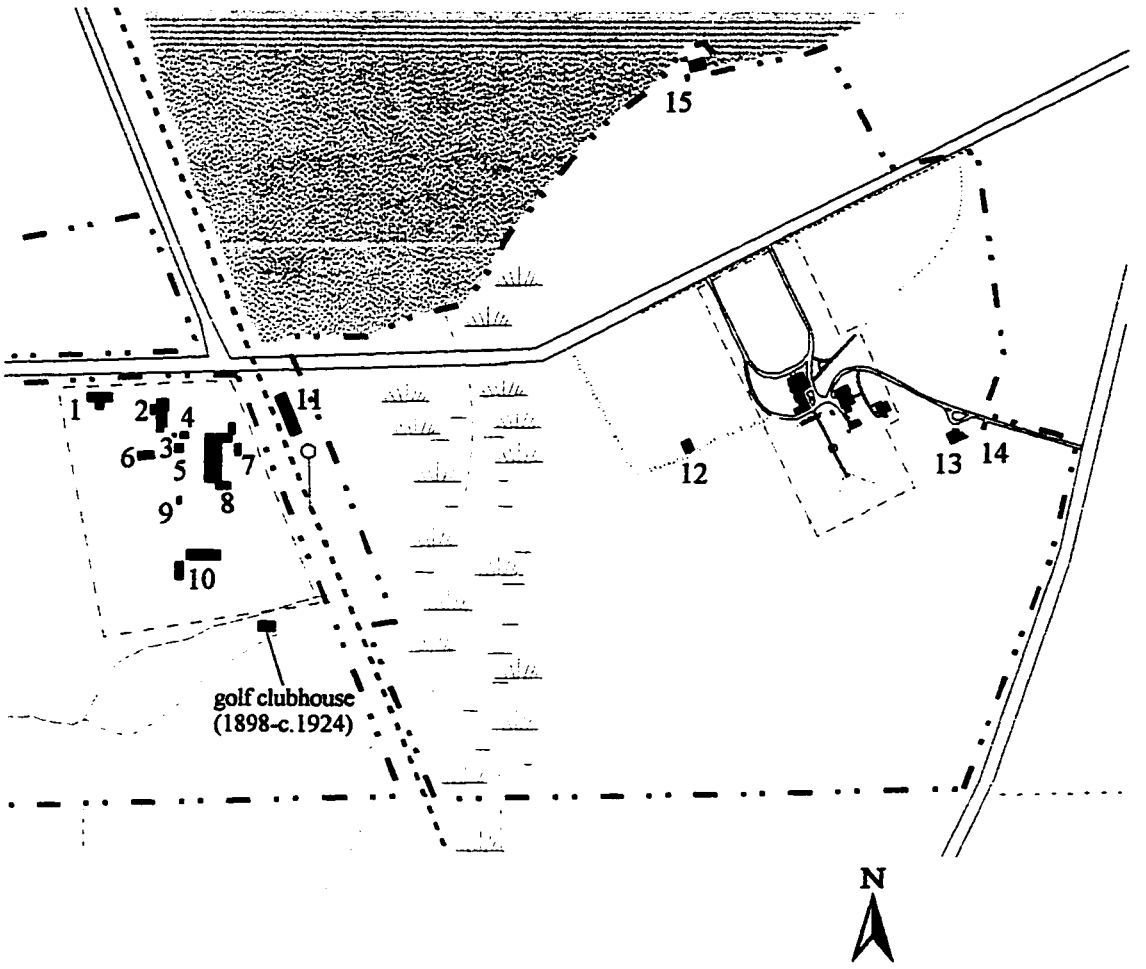


Figure 3.11: View east showing the northeast corner of garden shed/ice house and the appearance of a gable roof behind the trees in the background (center), c. 1897. Gardiner Church poses with a horse newly purchased for the Fairchilds. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1J, Folder 18).



Buildings in the OUTER ACREAGE:

1- Tenant House
2- Farmhouse
3- Smokehouse
4- Garage
5- Tool Shed
6- Work Shop
7- Shed
8- Dairy Barn & 3 silos
9- Shed
10- 2 Barns
11- Train Depot
12- Stable
13- South Cottage
14- South Cottage Garage
15- Boathouse (1852- c. 1905)

Figure 3.12: Map of the buildings and structures in the central core and outer acreage during the third historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Mechanical Systems

Water System- Several modern devices appeared on the property during this period. In 1905, two fire hydrants were installed on the property. The hydrants, connected to four inch water lines, were located approximately 75' from the northeast corner of the mansion and approximately 30' from the northeast corner of the carriage house/stables.

Sanitary System- In c. 1920, a septic tank connected to the carriage house/stables was installed just east of the building. The size of the tank was not documented. The end of the leach line extended approximately 180' northeast of the tank.

Electric/Telephone System- In 1895, a telephone was installed in the mansion. In 1916, electricity was brought onto the property for electric lighting.[241] In 1914, a new lightening rod system was installed on the mansion's roof.[242] In 1915, lightening rods also were installed on the roof of the carriage house/stables.[243] The introduction of electric utilities during this period also resulted in the installation of an unknown number of utility poles in the farm complex (see figure 3.6).

Vegetation

Documentation of vegetation during the third historic period came from several sources, including correspondence, periodical articles, period photographs, and Helen Fairchild's "Housebook."[244] In general, vegetation was removed and introduced throughout the property as a result of new construction, general maintenance, and experimentation and/or consultation concerning plant materials.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Open Fields- Through 1894-1898, Charles Fairchild planted approximately 16,000 white pine (*Pinus strobus*) seedlings at the west end of the property (see Appendix F).[245] Documentation of the exact location of these trees was not found during research for this report. However, Charles Fairchild indicated he planted them on a remote part of the farm in which pasture "...had become quite worthless, in which there were great many gullies; and then, by lack of cultivation- it was too far away to be profitably cultivated- it had become a poor pasture...."[246] By 1912, nearly all of the seedlings had survived, and ranged in height from 10' to 20'.[247] Apparently, many of these trees later succumbed to white pine blister rust—a devastating fungus disease that specifically afflicts white pines.[248]

Although the golf course apparently did not occupy the entire open fields, the construction of the golf course in 1896 altered its vegetation characteristics. For one thing, the golf course required attentive maintenance. To improve the pasturing down of the grasses in the open fields and make the course playable, sheep were introduced in replacement of cows. As a result, golf course conditions improved, but it was later realized that the sheep were more harmful than helpful because they created a considerable amount of damage to the putting greens. The sheep, therefore, were moved to "fresh pastures."[249] Documentation of the maintenance procedures and vegetation characteristics of the golf course for the remaining 20 plus years the golf club existed in the open fields was not found during research for this report.

In 1901, 16 lambs were lost in the span of five days in the pasture located west of the sheep barn. Their loss was blamed on a poisonous plant material, the Mezereon (*Thymelaeaceae* sp.) plant.[250]

In 1911, Charles Fairchild planted in the field west of the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad tracks several arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) and Canadian hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). The exact location and number of trees planted was not documented. Many of the trees failed to survive because the weather was "... exceedingly hot and dry for three weeks after planting..."[251]

Woodlands- There is no documentation of the woodlands during the third period. Presumably, the edge of the woodlands along the open fields closely resembled the edge established during the second historic period despite the addition of roughly three decades of successional growth.



Figure 3.13: Lincks-o-Lincklaen, "The Pines," c. 1898. Shows stumps in background. Location undetermined. (LSHS, Slide Collection, File F, Slide 159).



Figure 3.14: Lincks-o-Lincklaen, "Hole Two," c. 1898. Shows sparse white pines. Location undetermined. (LSHS, Slide Collection, File F, Slide 160).



Figure 3.15: Sheep in pastures west of the farm complex, c. 1900. Note on back of photograph: "Pine tree struck by lightening and killed 1899, double stem." (From Miss Annie Dow) (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 25).

Farm Complex- The vegetation in the farm complex was not well-documented. Apparently, though, several arbor vitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) were introduced in the farm complex (see figure 3.6). A hedge of arborvitae was established along the Road to Pompey and several (number unknown) were planted along the entrance drive into the farm complex. The apple orchard established at the end of the first historic period appears to have been removed during this period.

Roadside Trees- The trees along Ledyard Avenue can be described in general terms. Period photographs from various viewpoints indicate the roadside trees consisted mainly of elm and maple species. On both sides of Ledyard Avenue, from the east border of the property to the east gate of the main entry drive, several maples were planted approximately 100' on center. The elms, identified in the previous period, remained spread out along both sides of Ledyard Avenue, from the east gate to the lower wetland. Along the causeway from the wetland to the train deport, few Lombardy poplars remained.

One specimen tree can be identified. In 1920, a Peking willow (*Salix matsudana*) was planted on the south side of Ledyard Avenue, approximately 300' east of the east entry gate.[252] The willow matured to a height of approximately 25' before it was taken down c.

1932 in preparation for the expansion and widening of the Cherry Valley Turnpike. The tree was a gift from Charles S. Sargent, the founding director of the Harvard University Arnold Arboretum (see Appendix G).[253]

Lake Lot- In 1924, Charles S. Fairchild planted three Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra*) at the south shore of Cazenovia Lake. They were planted to replace "Aspen" trees that were ". . . falling down."[254] The vegetation along the south shore line remained relatively the same (see figure 3.16). Documentation of the type of vegetation cultivated and harvested in the lake lot was not found during research for this report.

South Field- The cultivated field south of the formal garden remained relatively unchanged during the third period. The main crop was corn.

In 1911, Charles S. Fairchild planted approximately 5,000 white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) and 5,000 white pines (*Pinus strobus*) in the field near Rippleton Road which the Fairchilds had purchased in 1907.[255] Nearly all the white ash survived, but a majority of the pines died because of the hot and dry weather experienced during the summer of that year. The pines that survived were transplanted to the south boundary line between the Lorenzo property and the Meredith property.



Figure 3.16: The vegetation along the south shoreline of Cazenovia Lake, c. 1920. (LSHS, photograph collection, Box B, Folder 7, Item 5).

West Field- A few apple trees remained interspersed in the west field. The number of trees and their exact locations was not documented. The majority of the vegetation in the west field was pasture grass.

West Wood Lot- Until c. 1915, a few apple trees remained in the level area west of the main entry drive (see figures 3.17 and 3.18). The number of trees and their exact locations was not documented. The pine, spruce, and deciduous trees in the wood lot matured during the third historic period.

In 1911, several butternuts (*Juglans cinerea*) were planted in the level area of the old west apple orchard.[256] The number and exact locations of the plantings was not documented. In 1924, at the same time he planted three Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra*) by the lake, Charles Fairchild also planted one on the west side of the west branch drive (see figure 4.22). He also planted two Lombardy poplars by the stable.[257]

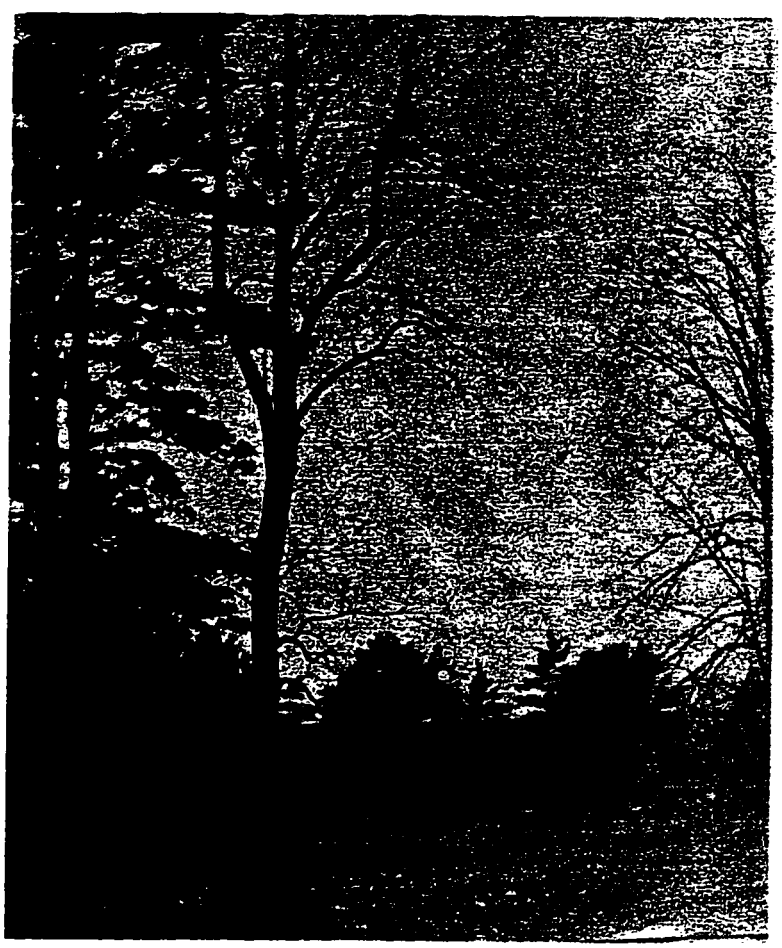


Figure 3.17: View west from the main entrance porch showing west apple orchard, c. 1905. Each of the remaining apple trees are protected by fences. (LSHS, Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box 7K, Folder 11, Item 1a).



Figure 3.18: This photograph illustrates the establishment of additional pine seedlings in the west woodlot, c. 1915. No apple trees remained. Note also hardwood trees aligned along both sides of the main entry drive's west lane. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 9).

East Apple Orchard- Documentation of the east apple orchard's status during this period was not found during research for this report. However, an accumulation of periodical articles by Helen Fairchild concerning diseases associated with apple trees suggests the east apple orchard was not in a healthy condition.

East Field- The east field functioned as both a pasture and cultivated field. At the beginning of the period, the east field was divided by the village walk—which ran diagonally—into two sections of field crops (see figures 3.19 and 3.20). The south section of the east field was planted with corn (*Zea mays* sp.); the north section consisted of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*). Several trees also existed in the east field, including several common larches (*Larix decidua*), elms (*Ulmus* sp.), and Norway spruce (*Picea abies*). Their exact locations could not be identified. By the end of the period, the entire field was used as a pasture for sheep and was planted with pasture grasses.



Figure 3.19: The corn field on the south half of the east field; sheared wheat in the north half of the field, July 1908. Note elm tree in the background. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 4).



Figure 3.20: The larch trees in the northeast section of the east field. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 4).



Figure 3.21: Sheep grazing in the east field, c. 1920. Note flag within the trees in the background. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 24).

Secondary Entry- The secondary entry was apparently established during this period and the vegetation was introduced concurrently. On the south side of the secondary entry drive six oak trees (4 white oaks [*Quercus alba*], 1 bur oak [*Quercus macrocarpa*], and 1 chestnut oak [*Quercus primus*]) were planted approximately 50' on center. On the north side of the drive several arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) were planted along the edge of a post and wire fence.

South Cottage Lot- After South Cottage was built in 1914, the area around the building created a distinct spatial configuration. Within this spatial unit, there were several vegetation additions. In c. 1920, two Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) were planted within the turf area located in the middle at the circulation extension off the secondary entry drive in front of South Cottage. A single white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) located north of the spruce was presumably planted at the same time. Located between South Cottage and South Cottage garage were two Norway spruce, two white pines, a hard maple, and a white ash. Located around the west and north facade were arborvitae both as specimens and with hedges. A hedge, approximately 60' long, was located approximately 30' from the northeast corner of the Cottage. The hedge was planted on a north/south axis and was probably installed to screen South Cottage from the central core.

CENTRAL CORE:

Front Lawn- The front lawn continued to yield hay as it had at the end of the second period (see figure 3.22). After c. 1920, however, the front lawn was maintained in various forms. During some seasons, it was cut infrequently except for well groomed sections approximately 15' wide along both the exterior and interior edges of the main entry drive. When the grass was not regularly maintained, uncontrolled weed growth occupied sections of the front lawn (see figure 3.23). At other times, the lawn was maintained at a low level.

Trees- In c. 1915, the tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) located in approximately the center of the front lawn was struck by lightning and destroyed. In 1920, another tulip poplar was planted in a similar location. The tree was a gift to the Fairchilds from L. Murray Ledyard.[258]

Shrubs- In c. 1900, an arbor vitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) hedge was planted around the north, east and west sides of the mansion's foundation. The hedge was maintained at an approximately 3 ½' height.

Vines- A climbing vine, species unknown, was located on the east side of the front entrance to the mansion during this period.[259] Apparently, the vine was removed in c. 1910.



Figure 3.22: View north from of the front lawn, c. 1900. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 13, Item 3).



Figure 3.23: View north of the front lawn, c. 1920. Note weed growth. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 7).



Figure 3.24: View south of the front lawn, c. 1927. Photograph by Patt Telfer, Cooperstown, New York. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 16, Item 2).



Figure 3.25: View south of main entry drive's east lane, c. 1930. (LSHS, photograph collection, Box D, Folder 13, Item 22).

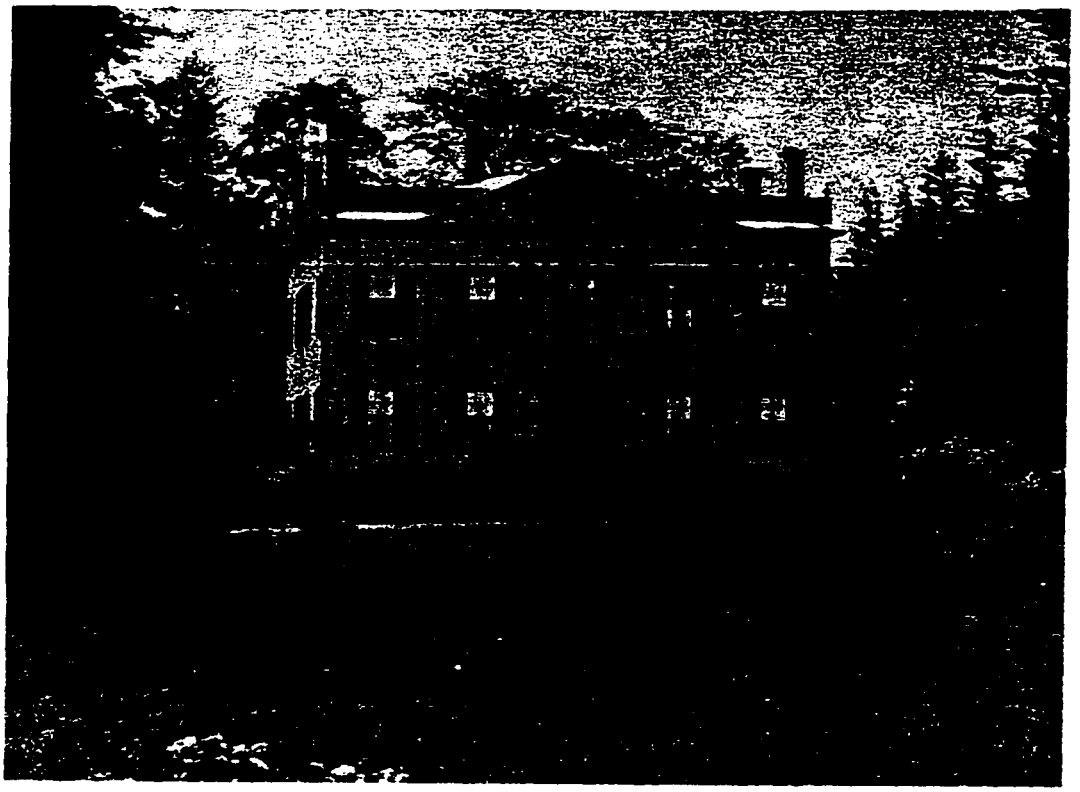


Figure 3.26: The arbor vitae hedge around the foundation of the mansion and other shrubs on the west side of the mansion, c. 1920. Photograph by H. V. Randall [postcard]. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 3, Item 17).

West Lawn- Also located on the west side of the mansion and documented for the first time were common lilacs (*Syringa vulgaris*). The amount of lilacs planted and their exact locations was not able to be determined from available documentation.

Service Courtyard- The vegetation in the service courtyard remained relatively the same as at the close of the second historic period. A major addition that was documented in period photographs was the installation of a hawthorn tree in the turf area just south of the rear piazza (see figure 3.27). In 1927, the black locust tree was repaired.[260] The extant of the repairs is unknown, but presumably support cables were installed.

Vines- In 1896, wild grape (*V. labrusca* sp.) was planted on the rear stoop near the kitchen.[261] A climbing Harrison yellow rose on the south side of the service wing also was planted in c. 1930. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 4, Item 14).



Figure 3.27: The service courtyard, 1924. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 1, Item 18).

Formal Garden- Throughout the Fairchilds' stewardship, the formal garden was a source of pride, "... upon which a great deal of time, money, loving thought, and knowledge had been expended."[262] The size, shape, and paths in the formal garden remained relatively unchanged. However, the central walk underwent significant changes. A more elaborate planting scheme of annual and perennial flowers was developed along its edges and new landscape features were introduced.

At the turn of the twentieth century, the formal garden gained public recognition in two separate periodical articles. One feature, published in the April 1899 issue of the *Ladies Home Journal*, displayed photographs of the central walk. A brief caption under one published photograph indicated the beds around the circle in the center of the central walk consisted for the most part of annuals like nasturtium, aster, and phlox, and were interspersed with clumps of iris and lilies.[263] Another feature, published in a 1902 issue of *Country Life in America*, reviewed the history of the formal garden and included an overview of the vegetation (see Appendix E).[264]

In 1914, Ellen Biddle Shipman, a noted landscape architect based in Cornish, New Hampshire, produced a planting plan for the beds along the central walk.[265] The plan, drawn by Shipman at the beginning of her career, provides a useful list of several different flowers characteristic to her English inspired "cottage garden" style (see Appendix G). Shipman was one of a small group of women landscape designers in the early years of the twentieth century. She had no formal training in landscape architecture, but her avid interest in horticulture and familiarity with the artist colony that flourished in Cornish, New Hampshire in the early 1900s, were the foundations of her career. She honed her design skills by creating planting plans for the architect Charles Platt in the 1910s. In 1920, she opened her own firm in New York City, and by the 1930s, Shipman had an established reputation as a country estate designer.

Plans that Shipman did for the Fairchilds have survived. The plans provide a complete plant list of shrubs, perennieals, and bulbs for the central walk borders (see Appendix H). A plan for a planting plan of rose borders also has survived (see Appendix H). However, the intended location of the rose border was not indicated and was not able to be determined during research for this report.

Helen L. Fairchild also saved the correspondence she had with Shipman which substantiates the evidence that the landscape architect influenced the formation of and type of plant materials used in the formal garden (see Appendix H).[266] Unfortunately, in spite of Shipman's correspondence and planting plan, available period photographs and additional documentation, the implementation of Shipman's work cannot be accounted for.

Trees- In the Fairchild Housebook, one of the 'pomme gris' apple trees planted in the garden in 1856 still remained.[267] The honeylocust also was beginning to show its age at about this period. Attention was given to the tree via fertilization and by professional means. Its rotted areas were filled with concrete. Its high branches were tied together first with heavy chains, and later with two sets of steel cables. Its spreading lower branches were carefully propped up with heavily constructed wood piers.

Shrubs- The shrubs recorded in the formal garden, c. 1902 included: flowering locust (*Robinia hispida*), common sweetshrub (*Calycanthus florida*), double spirea (*Spirea* sp.), honeysuckle (*Lonicera* sp.), mock orange (*Philadelphus*), and lilacs (*Syringa* sp.).[268]



Figure 3.28: View of the central walk in the formal garden and the fruit trees from the southeast corner of the formal garden. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 6).

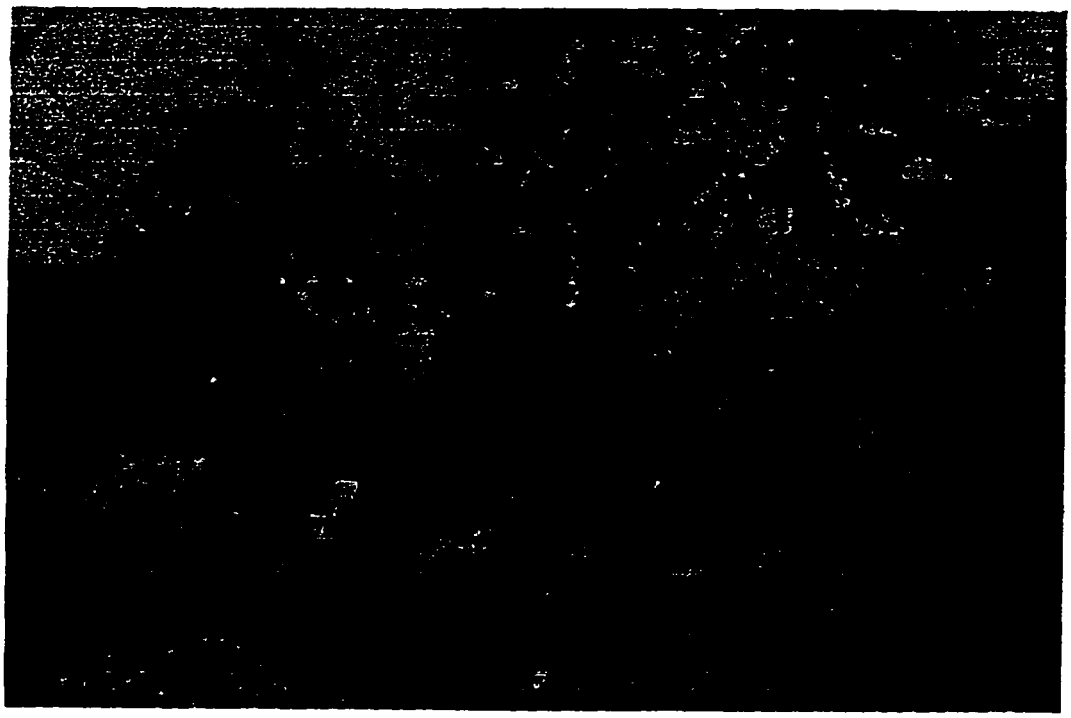


Figure 3.29: Lilacs in the northeast corner of the formal garden, c. 1920. Note the location of the playhouse in the northeast corner of the formal garden. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 4, Item 1).

Vines- In the formal garden several types of vines were documented, including two invasive vines, climbing roses, and other vines. At one point (c. 1910), an Allegheny vine (*Adlesuria Curhora*) was climbing on the arbor vitae hedge located at the north entrance of the formal garden.[269] The vine was removed at some point before c. 1915. There also was an invasive wild cucumber vine, c. 1910, present in the northeast corner of the garden.

Other vines that thrived in the formal garden, c. 1902, included: the crimson rambler rose (*Rosa* sp.), the climbing rose setigera (*Rosa setigera*), sweet autumn clematis (*Clematis paniculata*), actinidia (*Actinidia* sp.).[270] The locations of these vines was not documented.

An arbor was constructed at the south end of the formal garden, circa 1915. On the arbor was planted the Harrison yellow rose (*Rosa x harisonii*) (See figure 3.30).

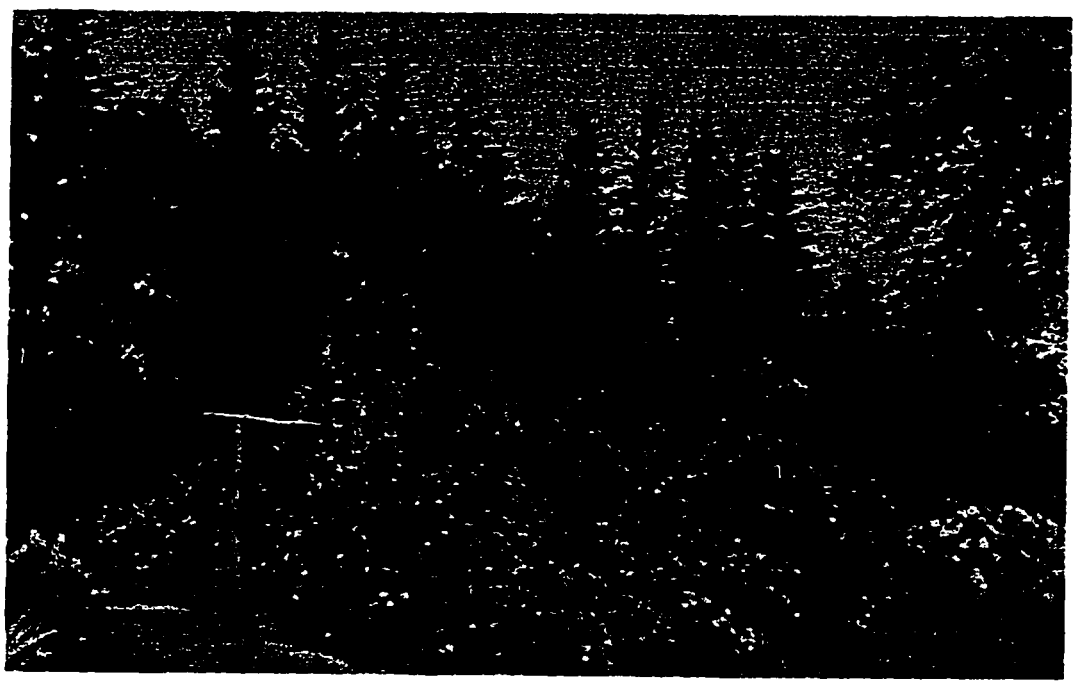


Figure 3.30: The rose arbor with Harrison yellow roses (*Rosa x harisonii*) in bloom, June 1926. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 4, Item 8).

Flowers- The *Country Life in America* article provides documentation of what flower species existed in the formal garden in 1902 (see figure 3.31). From correspondence with Ellen Shipman, it appears Helen was specifically interested in collecting varieties of phlox and biennials. Some of the species mentioned in correspondence between the two parties included foxgloves, hollyhocks, delphinium, primroses, sweet william, anchusa, and columbine.

Common Name	Botanical Name
Larkspurs	*Delphinium* sp.
Sweet Williams	*Dianthus barbatus*
Gasplant	*Dictamnus* sp.
Fox Gloves	*Digitalis* sp.
Yellow and White Daylillies	*Hemerocallis* sp.
Funkia	*Hosta* sp.
Iris	*Iris* sp.
Tiger Lily	*Lilium tigrinum*
Ragged Robin	*Lychnis flos-cuculi*
Plume Poppy	*Macleaya Bocconia cordatata*
Oswego Tea	*Monarda* sp.
Single and Double Blossom Peonies	*Paeonia* sp.
Perrenial Phlox	*Phlox* sp.
Dwarf Jacob's-ladder	*Polemonium richardsonii*
Polyanthuses	*Polianthus* sp.
Cowslip Primrose	*Primula elatior*
Stonecrop or Stone-cress	*Sedum* sp.
Herbaceous spirea	*Spirea* sp.
Blue and White Virginia Spiderwort	*Tradescantia virginiana*
Common Valerian	*Valeriana officinalis*
Veronica	*Veronica* sp.

Figure 3.31: The flowers recorded in the 1902 *Country Life in America* article. (LSHS, Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box 7K, Folder 11, Item 1).

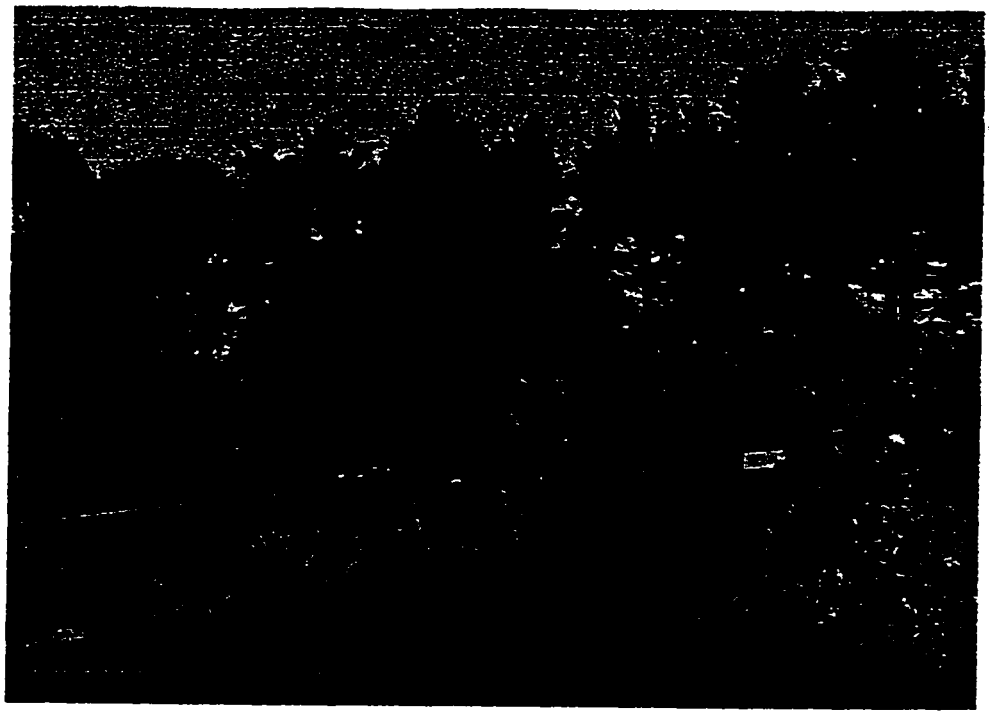


Figure 3.32: View south of the formal garden's central walk, c. 1900. Note narrow grass borders along the central walk. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 8).

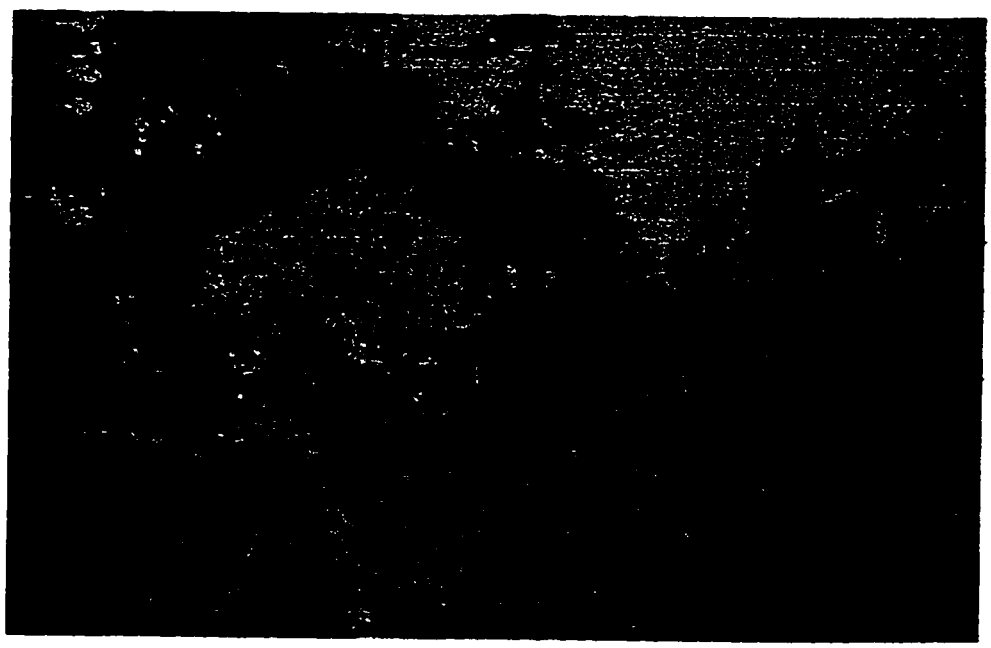


Figure 3.33: The northwest section of the formal garden illustrating irregular shaped planting beds and the Persian lilac, c. 1910. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 6).



Figure 3.34: The center circle in the formal garden, c. 1910. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 7).



Figure 3.35: View north of the formal garden's central walk, c. 1910. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 7).

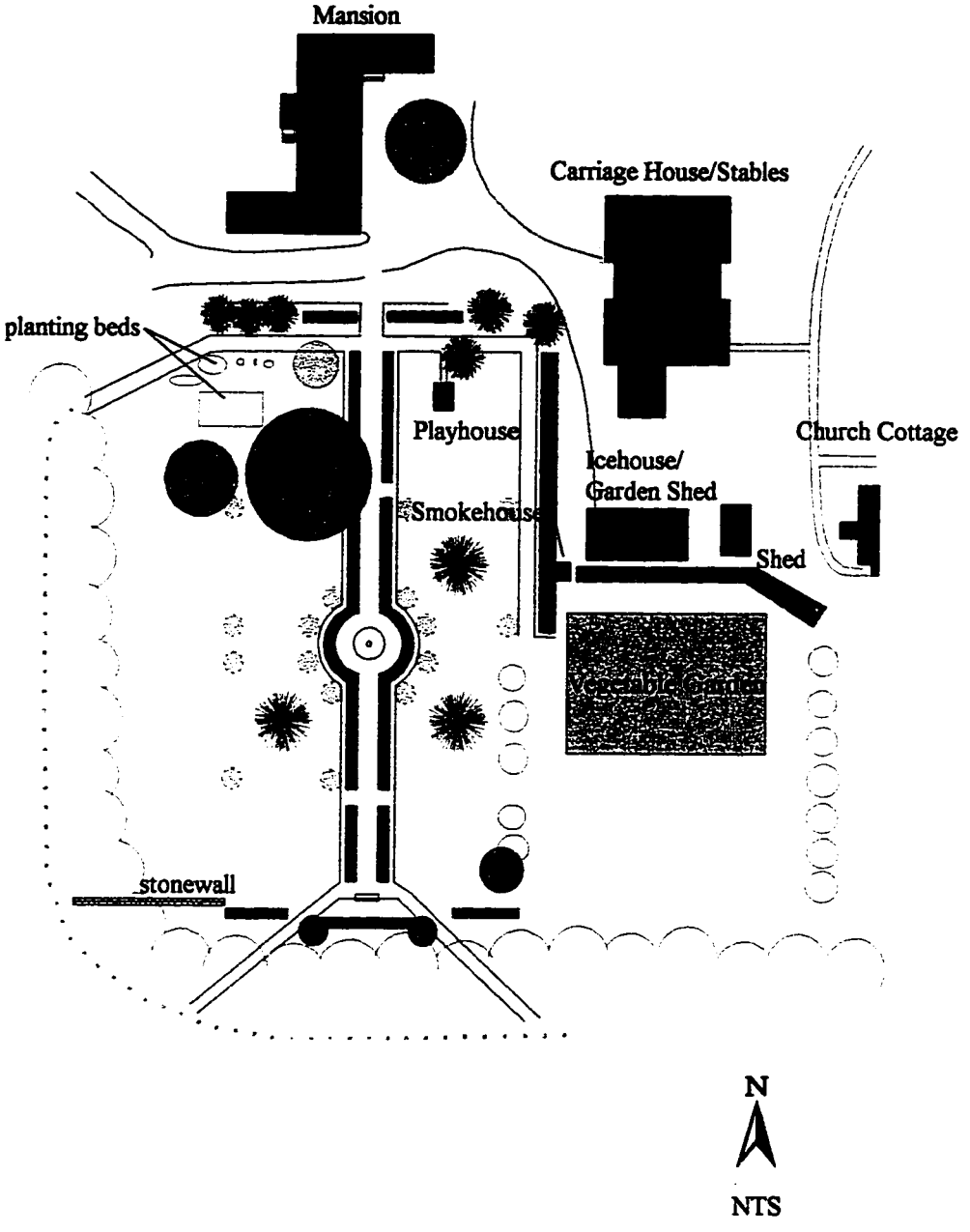


Figure 3.36: Diagram of the formal garden, c. 1905. (Fritz, SUNY CESF, 1996).

Vegetable Garden- Limited documentation of the vegetation in the vegetable garden was found during research for this report. There exists only one period photograph of the vegetable garden. According to the one photograph and notations made in scrapbooks, the vegetation in the vegetable garden included: corn, cauliflower, beans, and tomatoes. Further documentation indicating the vegetables planted in the garden was not found during research for this report.



Figure 3.37: The vegetable garden during the third historic period, c. 1905. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box F, Folder 3).

Garden Enclosures- Within the garden enclosures there were several ground-cover plants. The plants documented included: false solomon seal (*Smilacina racemosa*), bloodroot (*Sanguinara canadensis*), baneberry (*Actea* sp.), Allegheny vine or mountain fringe (*Adlumia*) and varieties of ferns. These plants accompanied a carpet of English ivy (*Hedera helix*) which was planted in the groves in the 1890s. Documentation of the exact location of these plants and other species of trees, shrubs, or vines in the garden enclosures was not found during research for this report.

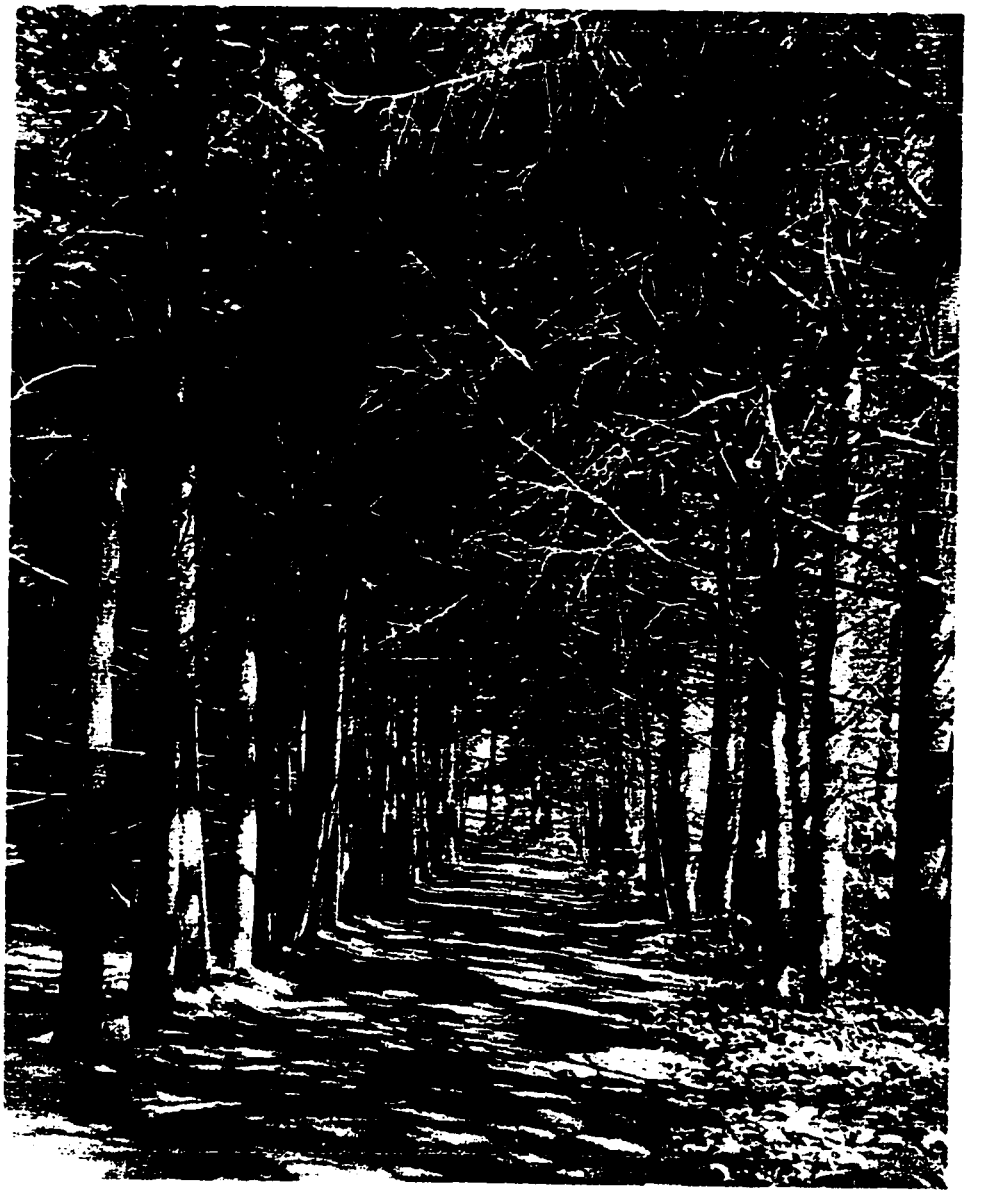


Figure 3.38: The walk through the west garden enclosure, c. 1905. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 1).

Spatial Organization/Relationships

The construction and demolition of buildings, the growth of vegetation, and the changes in land use each had a direct effect on the three dimensional organization of physical and visual forms of the landscape. In general, the spatial configuration of the outer acreage remained unchanged. The central core consisted of the same sub-spaces as in the first period. However, the spatial organization was impacted by the addition of three new buildings: the garden shed/ice house (c. 1895), smoke house (1904), and Church Cottage (1899). The spaces became smaller and more articulated.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Open Fields- The spatial configuration of the open fields remained relatively unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics. However, the construction of the golf course in the open fields, although undocumented, changed the materials of the base plane. Available photographs indicate trees were cut down and some areas were made more level to accommodate tees and greens. The actual effect on the spatial organization of the open fields was not recorded.

Farm Complex- The spatial configuration of the farm complex remained unchanged in terms of its shape, size, defining edges, and base plane. However, the construction of new barns and outbuildings changed the material characteristics and overhead plane of the space. The addition of the tenant house and other farm buildings added to the cluster density of the space and eliminated space open to the sky.

West Wood Lot- The spatial configuration of the west wood lot remained unchanged in terms of its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, and materials. However, the overhead plane of the space changed because the maturity of the trees in the lot created a more continuous canopy.

East Orchard- The spatial configuration of the east orchard was significantly changed. The addition of the secondary drive, the construction of South Cottage and the overall decline of apple trees within the space significantly changed its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, materials, and overhead plane. Although documentation of the east orchard's defining characteristics was not found during research for this report, it is presumed the shape of the space developed into an irregular form and its size was reduced as a result of the new construction and decline of the apple tree species. These changes also undoubtedly changed the defining edges, materials, and overhead plane of the space, but the lack of documentation does not allow for an adequate description.

Secondary Entry- The spatial configuration of the of the secondary entry was located east of the east orchard and was established c. 1910. The narrow corridor space was

aligned on an east-west axis and was approximately 60' x 380'. It was defined on the north by an evergreen hedge and wire fence (located along the property line); on the south by a row of oak trees planted 50' on-center; on the west by the South Cottage lot; and on the east by Rippleton Road. The base plane of the space sloped gently towards the northeast and consisted mostly of lawn and a gravel surface (the secondary drive). The overhead plane of the space was partially covered by vegetation (the row of oaks).

South Cottage Lot- The spatial configuration of the South Cottage lot was located at approximately the east end of the east orchard and was established in 1914. The square-shaped space was approximately 150' x 150'. It was defined on the north by the east field (and perhaps remnants of the east orchard); on the south by the south field; on the west by the east orchard; and on the east by the South Cottage garage and secondary entry space. The base plane sloped gently towards the northeast and consisted of lawn, evergreen trees, and a gravel surface (the secondary drive and a small drop-off circle). In general, the overhead plane of the space was open to the sky.

CENTRAL CORE:

West Lawn- During this period, the service function of the mansion was reoriented to the west side where a service porch was built with a door cut from a window. See structure report. And wood shed.

Service Courtyard- At the beginning of this period, the surface of the courtyard mostly consisted of compacted soil. At some point during the middle of the period, lawn grass was established near the mansion in two separate islands (intersected by a path).

Church Cottage Lot- The spatial configuration of the Church Cottage lot was located east of the carriage house/stables and was established c. 1899. The irregular shaped space included the former outbuilding lot and was approximately one-half acre. It was defined on the north and east by the secondary entry and the east field; on the south by Church Cottage and an evergreen hedge; and on the west by the carriage house/stables and the ice house/garden shed. The base plane gently sloped towards the northeast and consisted of lawn and a few interspersed trees. In general, the overhead plane of the space was open to the sky.

Formal Garden- The spatial configuration of the formal garden remained relatively unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics. The changes that occurred reinforced existing characteristics. The defining edge on the north was reinforced with a wire fence in addition to the evergreen hedge. The defining edges on the south and west were reinforced with the maturity of the existing evergreen and deciduous trees. The maturity of the trees also encroached upon the openness of the overhead plane.

Vegetable Garden- The spatial organization of the vegetable garden remained relatively unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics. However, because the cultivation in the garden was documented for the first time, the materials on the base plane were shown to occupy a majority of the vegetable garden's base plane.

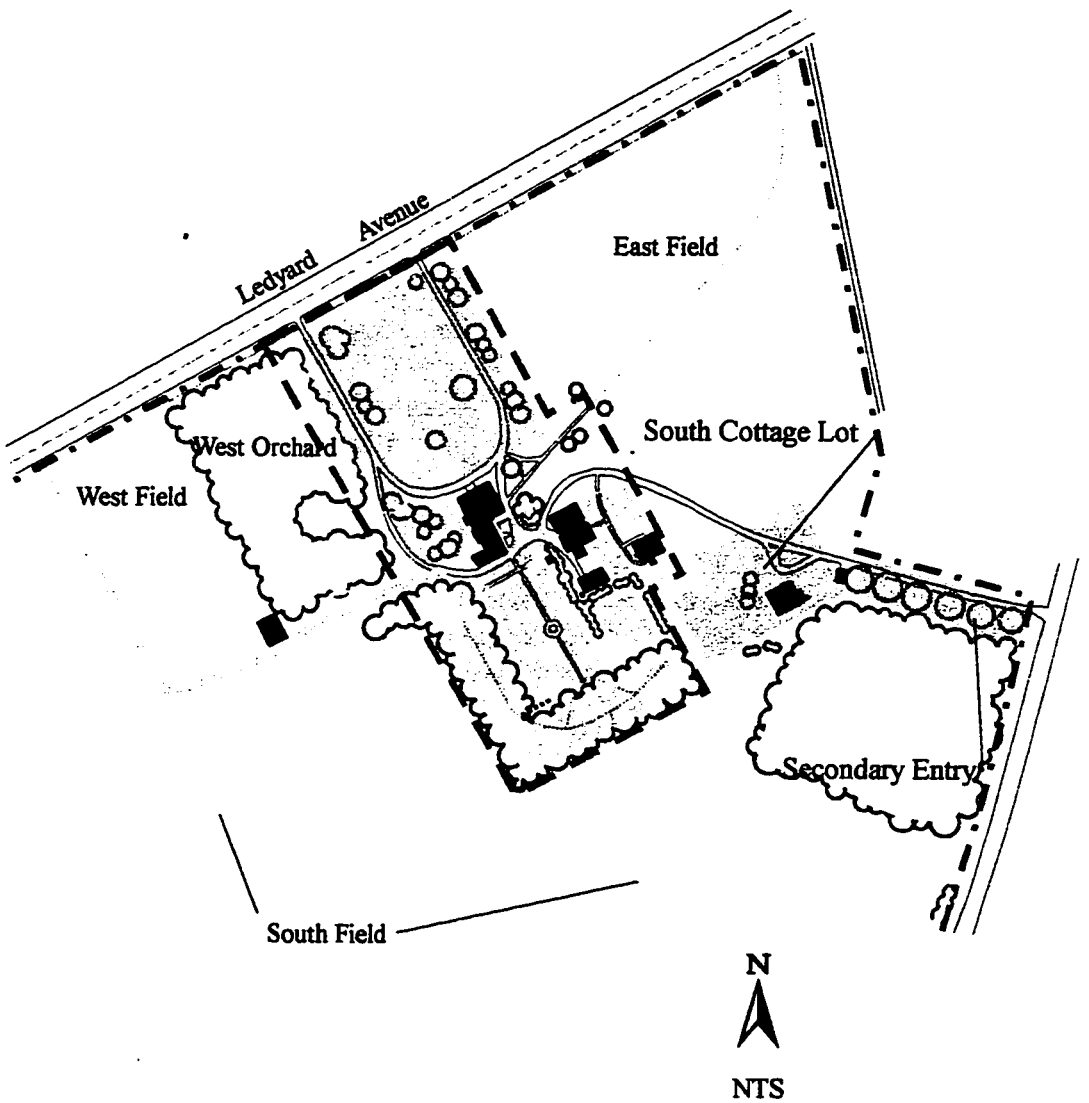


Figure 3.39: Diagram showing spatial organization of the secondary entry, South Cottage lot, and central core during the third historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Views and Vistas

The major views from the property remained relatively unchanged. The growth of vegetation, however, altered how some views from the central core were filtered.

CENTRAL CORE:

Views from Mansion's Main Entrance Porch- The introduction of the arborvitae hedge along the north edge of the front lawn altered the view of Cazenovia Lake from the mansion. The most significant change was the hedge's screening of Ledyard Avenue. The views east and west from the from the main entrance porch also were altered. The growth of vegetation along the eastern border of the property terminated the view of village landmarks. The view west also was filtered by vegetation growth in the west orchard/west wood lot, but the west hill remained partially visible (see figure 3.41).

View South from the Mansion- The view beyond the formal garden was fully terminated by the garden enclosures. By the end of this period, the horse trough was the focal point of the central walk's south terminus.

Farmland and Hills from Garden Enclosures- Views from the garden enclosures existed after the trees within the enclosures matured. From the garden enclosure paths, views of the farm and DuRuyter Hills were filtered by the trunks of the trees.

Cazenovia Lake from Church Cottage- Church Cottage was oriented toward Cazenovia Lake and had, in general, an unobstructed view of the lake. A few mature trees interspersed in the Church Cottage Lot partially filtered the view.

Cazenovia Lake from South Cottage- South Cottage was oriented toward Cazenovia Lake, but the view to the lake was apparently obstructed by remnants of the east apple orchard.

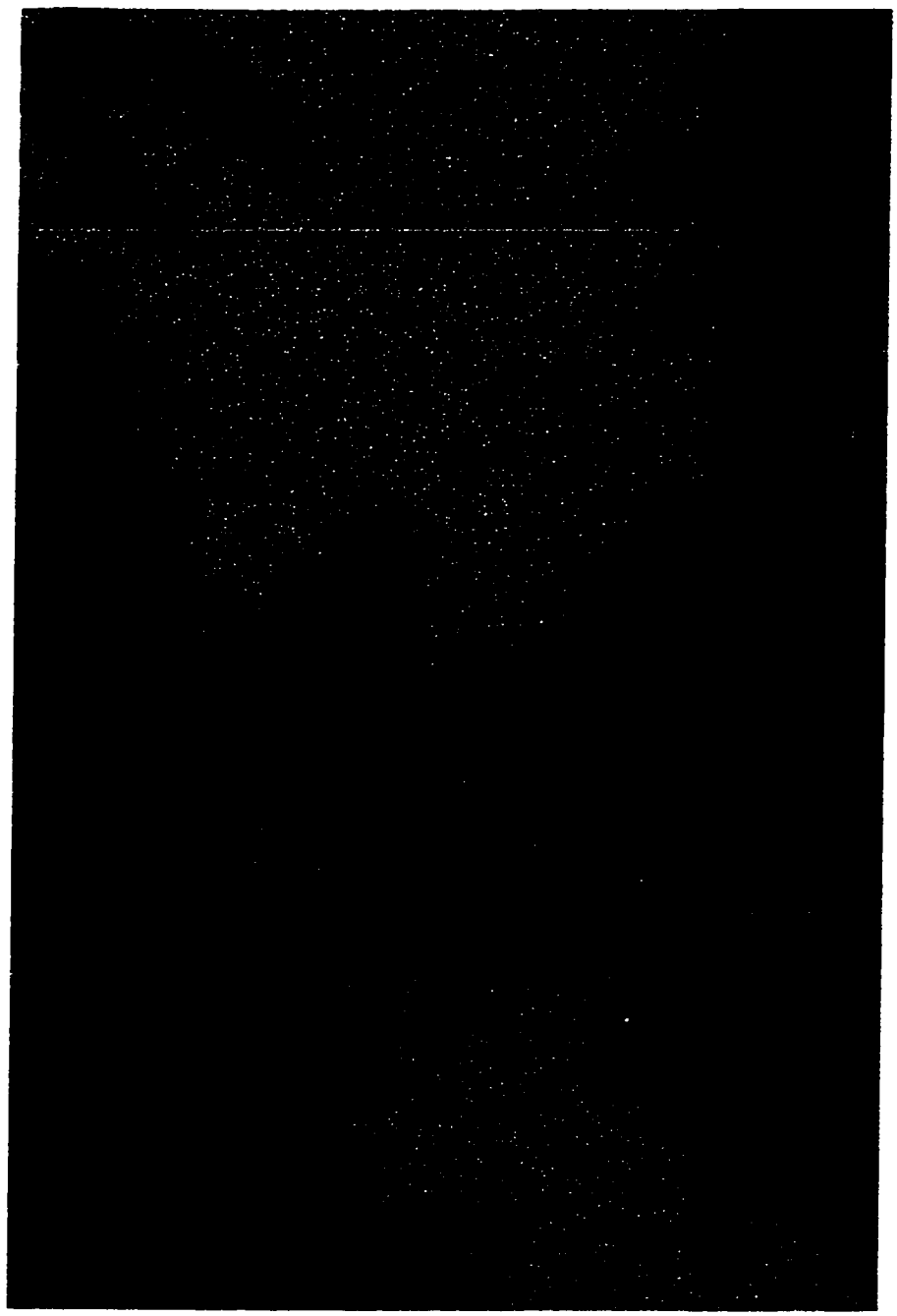


Figure 3.40: The view west from the mansion's main entrance porch, c. 1920. A note written by Helen Fairchild on the mat corresponding with the photograph explains: "From the north door- looking west to the Lombardy Poplar- marking highest point of farm." (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box F, Folder 7).



Figure 3.41: The view north from the mansion's main entrance porch. Photograph by Anna R. Fitcher, 1913. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 13, Item 36).



Figure 3.42: The view north from the west gate of the entry drive, c. 1910. The Lorenzo boathouse is not in the view. The Thornfield estate can be seen in the distance along the west shore of the lake. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 12, Item 2).

Circulation

In general, the hierarchy of the circulation system at Lorenzo remained relatively unchanged. However, the construction of new buildings in the outer acreage and central core necessitated the service of an additional network of paths.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Ledyard Avenue- In 1927, the work of completing the unimproved stretch of road from Cazenovia to Auburn was begun. When completed, the Cherry Valley Turnpike became a section of U.S. Route 20, the first transcontinental highway to cross New York State.[271] The improvements included the first macadam pavement of the road.



Figure 3.43: View east of the Road to Pompey from the west hill, c. 1900 (before improvements). Photograph by Anna R. Fitcher. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box C, Folder 14).

Boathouse Path- The boathouse path was apparently abandoned during the same period the boathouse was demolished, c. 1905-1910.

Farm/Estate Path- In 1910, a concrete walk from the corporation line of the Village of Cazenovia to the farm complex was built for Charles S. Fairchild by John D. Jones. It was located along the south edge of Ledyard Avenue. The walk was built in two sections: one section was 968' x 3'; the other section was 191' x 2'.[272] This surface probably replaced the compacted soil path to the village from the Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad depot.

Path to South Cottage- The construction of South Cottage necessitated a connecting path with the central core. A bluestone path was constructed from the southeast corner of the vegetable garden to the east porch of South Cottage. Documentation of the exact alignment, dimensions, and materials of the path was not found during research for this report.

Secondary Entry Drive- The secondary entry drive was apparently constructed simultaneously with South Cottage. The entrance to the drive was located at the east edge of the property off of Rippleton Road. The drive was aligned on an east/west axis and extended around the carriage house/stables to the service courtyard. The drive, approximately 10' wide, consisted of a gravel surface.

West Wood Lot Paths- In c. 1900, a path system was established in the west wood lot. A main path on a north/south axis was located in the west half of the wood lot and several paths emanated off of it to the edges of the lot. The paths, approximately 4' wide, consisted of compacted soil. Documentation of the exact date of origin, dimensions, and materials of the west wood lot paths was not found during research for this report.



Figure 3.44: View east of Ledyard Avenue, c. 1920. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box C, Folder 14, Item 6). Note the iron fence installed in 1874 along the north edge of Ledyard Avenue and the sign along the south edge of the road. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box C, Folder 14, Item 7).



Figure 3.45: A section of the service drive north of the carriage house/stables, c. 1930. This drive connected Rippleton Road with the service courtyard. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 15, Item 3).

CENTRAL CORE:

Formal Garden Walks- The central walk and north cross-walk existed throughout this period. The surface of these walks often was covered with tanbark and/or gravel.

Church Cottage Walks- The construction of Church Cottage also necessitated a change in the path network within the central core. Documentation of the alignment, dimensions, and materials of these walks was not found during research for this report. However, its reasonable to assume paths existed between Church Cottage and the secondary entry drive, carriage house/stables, icehouse/garden shed, and the service courtyard.

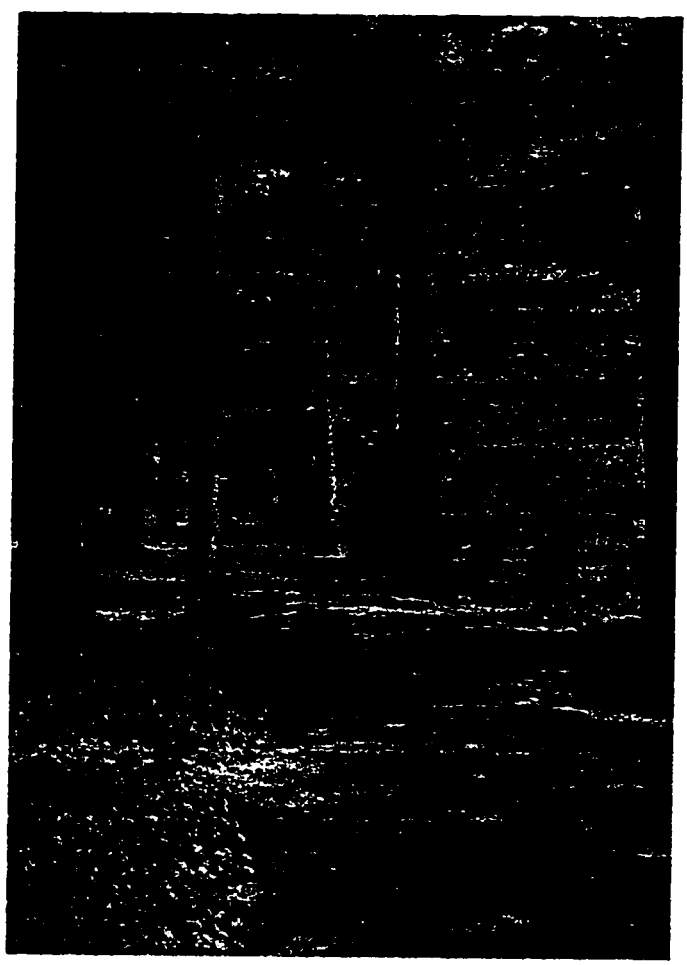


Figure 3.46: The walk within the south garden enclosure, c. 1900. Photograph by Augustus Pruyen. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box F, Folder 1).



Figure 3.47: View east of the formal garden's north cross-walk, 1926. The labels were written by Helen L. Fairchild. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 9).

Furnishings and Objects

OUTER ACREAGE:

Fences- Limited documentation of the fences in the outer acreage was found during research for this report. In general, the fences remained unchanged, except for routine repairs, replacement, and/or removal. Some fences were documented for the first time. A post and rail fence along the south edge of Ledyard Avenue, from the west wood lot to the lower wetland, was documented for the first time. An iron pipe fence, similar to the one existing along the northern edge of Ledyard Avenue, later replaced this post and rail fence (date unknown).

Stonewall- In 1901, a new stonewall was installed along the west orchard replacing the iron rail fence. Charles S. Fairchild invested in a new stone wall along Ledyard Avenue north of the west orchard/west wood lot.[273] Five cords of building stone, totaling 19,500 lb., were used in the construction of the wall which was built in similar dimensions and form as the adjacent 1872 ha-ha wall.

Ha-Ha Wall- In 1909, the stones in the ha-ha wall, from the east gate to the east boundary line (end of the wall) were "re-laid."[274] The extent of the work was not documented.



Figure 3.48: The board fence around the garden enclosures, c. 1910. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 8).

CENTRAL CORE:

Fences- In c. 1905, an ornamental wire fence was installed along the north border of the formal garden. The exact date the fence was installed was not documented. The fence was approximately 3' ½" high and was painted green. The fence around the garden enclosures was documented for the first time (see figure 3.49). The fence, approximately 3 ½' high, was constructed of wood posts and three parallel boards.

Utility Poles- Presumably, telephone poles were installed on the property when the first telephone was installed in the mansion in 1895. The exact number and location of the poles was not documented during this period. Documentation from later periods indicates approximately six poles were installed on the property and were located in an east-west axis from Rippleton Road to Church Cottage.

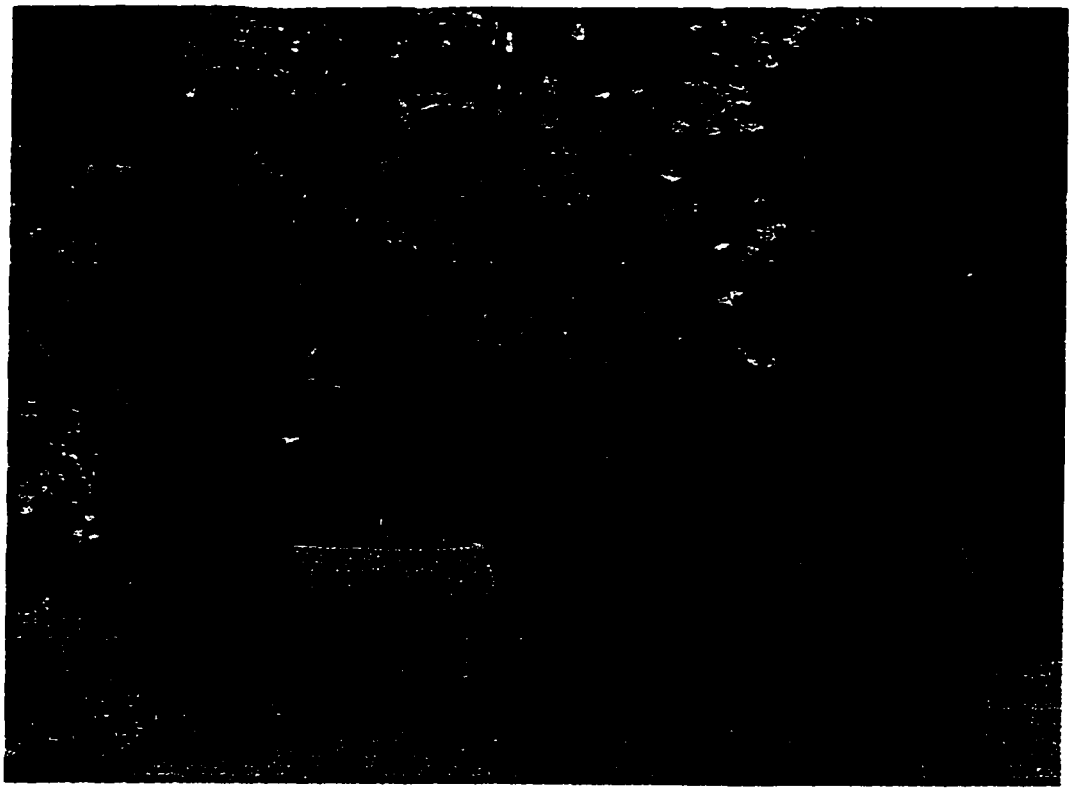


Figure 3.49: The water trough and a garden bench at the central walk's south terminus, c. 1924. Photograph by E. C. Covell. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 2C).

Water Troughs- In 1924, a stone water trough replaced the bench located at the south end of the central walk in the formal garden. The trough, one of several constructed in 1852 under Ledyard Lincklaen's sponsorship, was originally located along the Cherry Valley Turnpike near the mansion. When modern highway improvements threatened to destroy it, Mrs. Fairchild arranged for the trough to be moved to the formal garden. At its new location, the trough was connected to the property's water supply.[275] The back of the trough is approximately 4' tall; the front basin is approximately 2 ½' high. A small jet of water was pumped upward from the center of the trough. The familiar initials of Ledyard Lincklaen appear on the stone feature along with the year it was built and the initials of Helen C. S. Lincklaen and Helen and Charles Fairchild. The inscription on the water trough reads:

IL
1852
H.C.S.L.
C.S.F. 1924 H.L.F.

At apparently the same time, a second trough of similar dimensions was placed near at the southwest edge of the west wood lot. It also has the date of its origin (1863) inscribed on its face. The trough was abandoned in this location.

Birdhouses- The characteristics of the birdhouse originally installed in the service courtyard remained unchanged except for its height and possibly its location. Apparently, the pole for the birdhouse was repaired or replaced and the height of the birdhouse was reduced to approximately 7'. Photograph evidence also inidicates the birdhouse may have been moved periodically to a position west of the mansion's wood house (see figure 2.33). Further documentation substantiating this move was not found during research for this report.



Figure 3.50: View north of the north entrance of the formal garden, June 1924. Note benches, birdhouse, vines, flowers. Photograph by Eliphalet Remington (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 6).

Rose Arbor- In c. 1910, a rose arbor was documented for the first time in the formal garden. The arbor was located approximately 50' south of the formal garden's central circle. Two post and lintel arbors (with three posts each) constructed of raw cedar were located on both sides of the central walk. The arbor supported a climbing Harrison yellow rose (see figure 3.51).

Wicker Furniture- After c. 1900, wicker furniture was documented in the formal garden for the first time. The wicker furniture consisted of at least two large chairs and one chaise lounge. During the summer, the furniture was positioned in the formal garden on the central walk under the canopy of the honeylocust and/or in the west end of the north cross walk. The number of pieces and their exact construction was not documented.

Birdbath- A birdbath located at the west end of the north cross walk in the formal garden was documented for the first time. Documentation of the dimensions and materials of the feature was not found during research for this report.

Timber props- Timber props supporting the major limbs of the honeylocust adjacent to the formal garden's central walk were documented for the first time. The props, constructed of raw timber, varied in length and width. Documentation of the exact numbers and dimensions of the props was not found during research for this report.



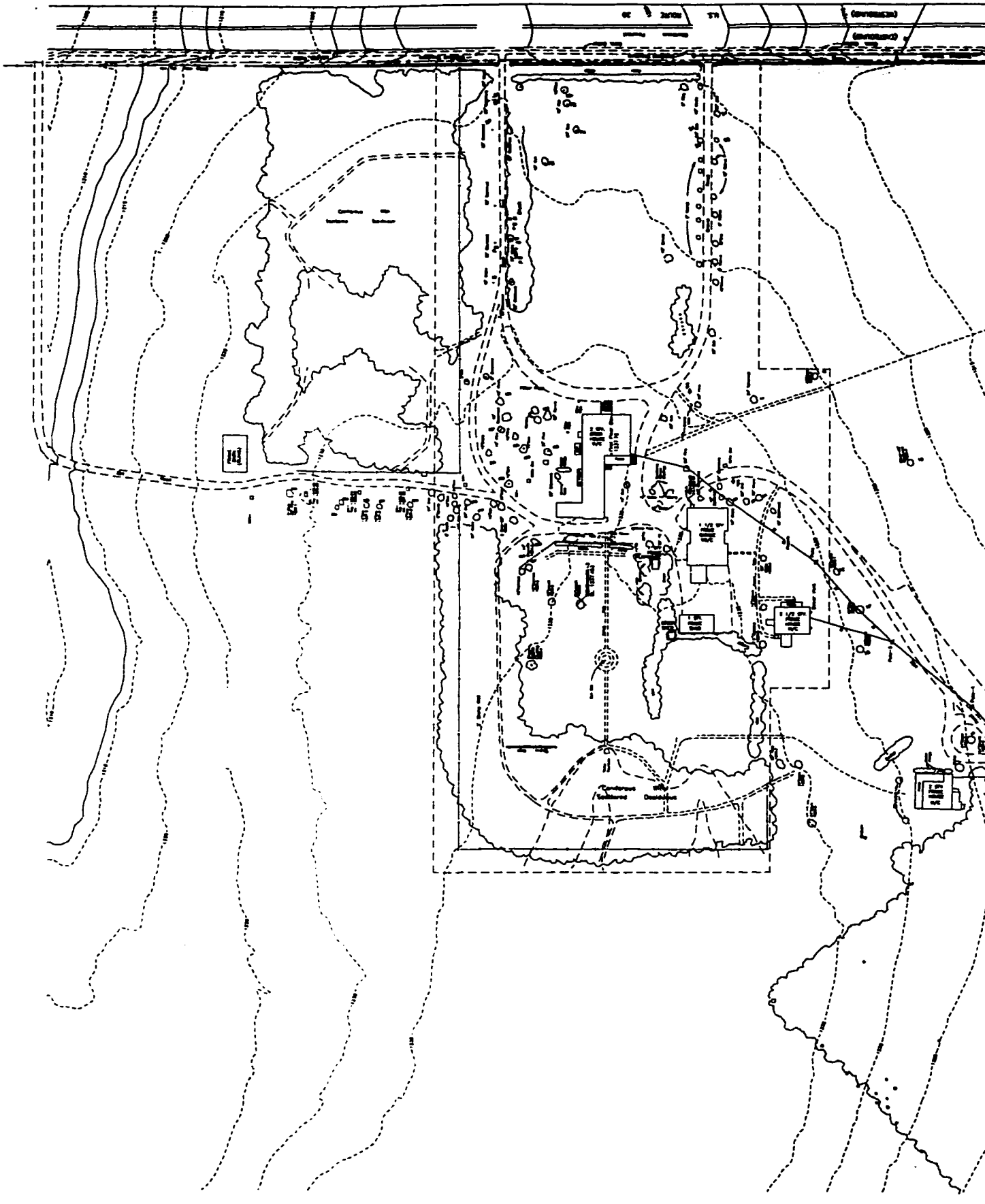
Figure 3.51: View northwest of the rose arbor in the formal garden, c. 1925. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 6).



Figure 3.52: The timber props supporting the limbs of the major honeylocust in the formal garden, c. 1900. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 8).

Summary

The Helen and Charles Fairchild ownership period was the culminating period of change at Lorenzo. Although the Fairchilds only spent summers at the property, their active personal interests in carriage driving, farming, gardening, and golf directly influenced the changes made at Lorenzo. These changes included the construction of various buildings in the farm complex, South Cottage, and the secondary entry drive and improvements to the formal garden.



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: LORENZO STATE HISTORIC SITE

Prepared For

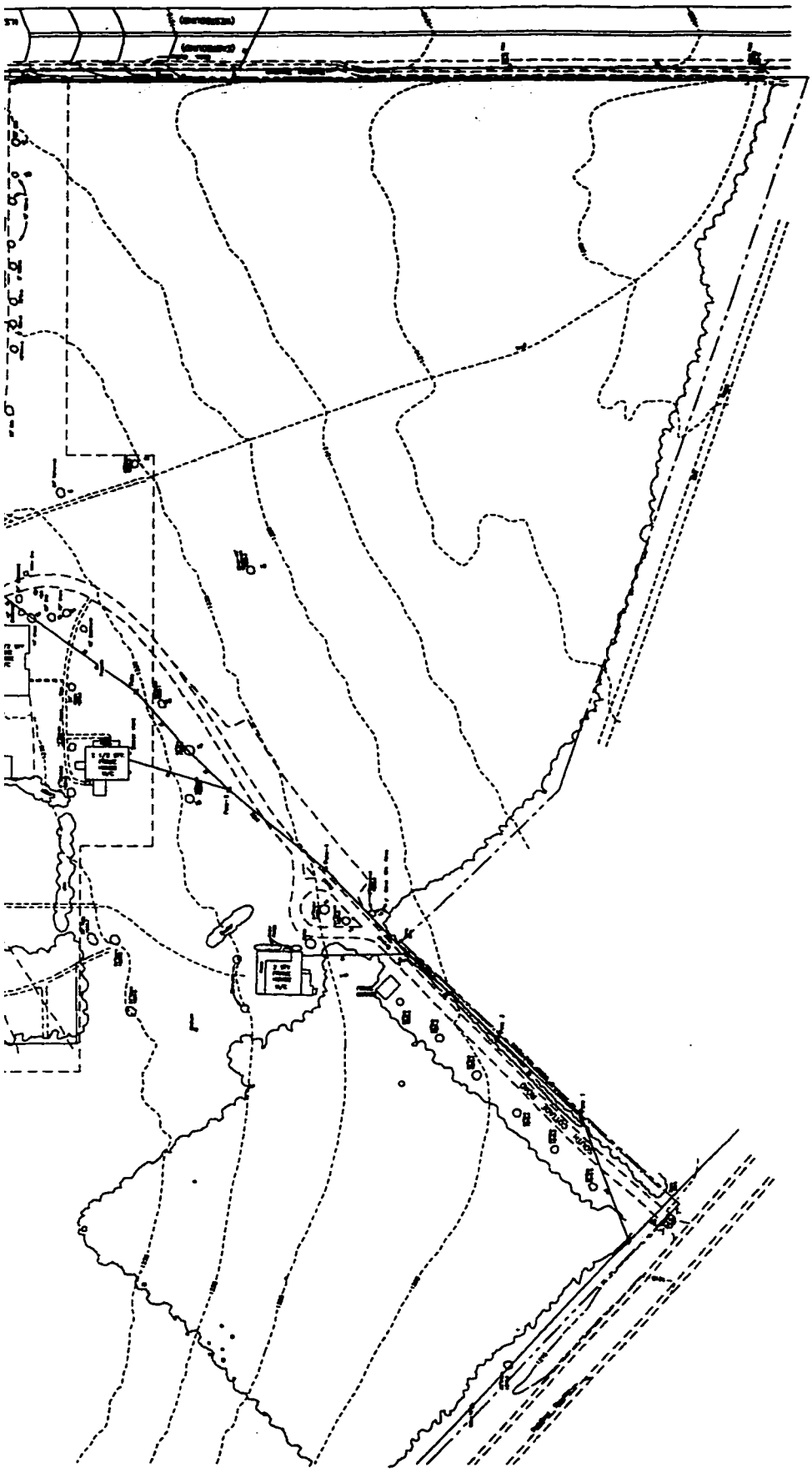
Prepared By

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND FORESTRY

Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York

CENTRAL CORE: CHARLES AND HELEN FAIRC
(1894-1931)

CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK



NOTES:

PREPARED BY STEREO-PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS FROM VERTICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OBTAINED DEC. 1,1970.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 FOOT

CONTOURS OF DOUBTFUL ACCURACY DUE TO GROUND BEING OBSCURED ARE DASHED.

HORIZONTAL INFORMATION IS BASED ON THE NEW YORK STATE SYSTEM OF PLANE CO-ORDINATES, CENTRAL ZONE ESTABLISHED BY THE U.S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY, 1927 GENERAL ADJUSTMENT.

VERTICAL INFORMATION IS BASED ON THE U.S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY, 1929 SEA LEVEL DATUM.

UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ARE LOCATED APPROXIMATELY FROM A COMBINATION OF FIELD SURVEY INFORMATION AND LOCAL INQUIRY. THE MAP LOCATION OF THIS DATA SHOULD NOT BE UTILIZED FOR CONSTRUCTION. NUMEROUS UNDERGROUND WATER LINES THROUGHOUT THE GARDENS AND LAWNS WERE NOT PORTRAYED.

ORE: CHARLES AND HELEN FAIRCHILD OWNERSHIP PERIOD
(1894-1931)

CASSENOVIA, NEW YORK

SCALE: 1" = 50'

0 25 50 100 FEET

Plus North of 76°35' West Longitude

IV. ELIPHALET & JANE REMINGTON & FAMILY
OWNERSHIP PERIOD (1931-1968)

Overview

The fourth period of stewardship begins in May 1931, the time of Helen Fairchild's death, and ends approximately a year after George Strawbridge Ledyard's death in September 1967 when New York State agreed to acquire Lorenzo. Because the Fairchild's had no children, Helen bequeathed Lorenzo to her cousin Jane Strawbridge Ledyard (1863-1953), who had married Eliphalet Remington (1861-1938) in 1889. Eliphalet was the grandson of the founder of the Remington Arms Company and was a well-respected contractor. Leading the unsettled life of a contractor, the Remingtons had no permanent home until they retired in the 1920s and later to Lorenzo in 1931.

As noted in the previous period, the Remingtons were connected with Lorenzo prior to 1931. During the first quarter of the twentieth century, Eliphalet Remington had acted as contractor for several projects in Cazenovia, including the construction of South Cottage in 1914. When the Remingtons arrived at Lorenzo they made several repairs and improvements, including roof repairs to several of the buildings and the planting of numerous trees. Throughout the Remington stewardship a tenant farmer also remained at the farm. After Eliphalet died in 1938 at the age of seventy-seven, Jane continued to live at Lorenzo until 1953, when she died at the age of ninety. Since the Remingtons had no children, the estate was left undivided among nine nieces and nephews.

In 1942, George S. Ledyard, Jr. (1875-1967), younger brother of Jane Remington, and his wife, Annie Keast Ledyard (1879-1959), retired to Cazenovia. Eventually moving to South Cottage, George began an active retirement life which included the management of the estate for his sister. When Mrs. Remington died in 1953, George Ledyard was one of the eight heirs named in her will. Since George was seventy-eight years old at the time, the heirs decided to forego the division of the estate until his death and to give him life residence. Subsequently, George and Annie Ledyard moved into the mansion; later, their son, John D. Ledyard (1909-1970), moved into South Cottage. George was keenly interested in family and local history, and during his occupancy frequently showed Lorenzo to visitors. He also kept diaries which document repairs and changes made at Lorenzo between 1953 and 1967. George also began groundwork for the future of Lorenzo after his death (survey) as early as 1958. Annie Ledyard died in 1959; George died on October 27, 1967.



Figure 4.1: Eliphalet and Jane Remington on the front lawn, c. 1930. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1R, Folder 5).



Figure 4.2: George and Annie Ledyard in front of South Cottage, c. 1955. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1P , Folder 5).



Figures 4.3: Jonathan D. Ledyard in the formal garden, 1964. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 6).

Environment

Social/Cultural- The widespread availability and popularity of the automobile by the late 1920s and the subsequent revival of US Route 20 as a primary east-west thoroughfare both enhanced and threatened Cazenovia's survival. The increased ease of transportation sustained the tourist industry, ensuring Cazenovia's continued prominence as a recreational community, and by the mid-twentieth century, allowed the establishment of an affluent bedroom community for out-of-town commuters, particularly to Syracuse. Thus, Cazenovia switched back to a residential community and some what away from elite summer residences. Initially, however, Cazenovia lost some of its important resources, including the former industrial core of the village. Active in industry since Cazenovia inception's, the area where Albany Street crosses Chittenango Creek was razed; gas stations and parking lots replaced those historic industrial resources. Structures on the north side of the village green were razed and the north half of the village green was paved over to allow for the widening of Albany Street. During this period, Post World War II development also emerged on the outer fringes of the village. In 1948, the Willow Bank Yacht Club was established at the former barns and boathouse of Willowbank. During the second and third quarter of the twentieth century, the community intensified their concern over the historic value of its village's architecture and open land resources.

Landscape Context

When Eliphalet and Jane Remington inherited Lorenzo, the property consisted of approximately 396 acres.[276] During the fourth period, several changes occurred to the property boundaries. The most significant changes stemmed from adjacent road construction and the demise of the West Shore Railroad.

In June 1931, after a survey of Cherry Valley Turnpike improvements was prepared, a settlement was made between the State and the Remingtons for land conveyances north of the lower wetland. Later that same year, the shore side of the road, north of the wetland, was filled in by the state (see figure 4.4).[277] In 1959, a rest area was established at the south end of the lake, north of US Route 20 and the wetland. In 1932, construction on the extension of the Turnpike (formerly the Road to Pompey) to Auburn was begun.[278]

In 1930, mail service was discontinued and in 1933, the West Shore Railroad discontinued its passenger service and maintained only one freight train which made one daily round trip to Earlville.[279] In 1937, service was terminated from Cazenovia to Earlville and the tracks were torn up. After 1937, the trains continued from Cazenovia to Syracuse until 1944, when the section of track from Oran to Cazneovia was abandoned. In 1945, the West Shore Railroad Company (a subsidiary of the New York Central Railroad Company of

Albany, New York) returned to the Remingtons the title of the land previously used as a the right away for the former Chenango Branch of the West Shore Railroad. This land included all the land conveyed by deed in 1877 by Helen C. S. Lincklaen to The Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad Company.[280] In 1948, Jane conveyed to the Cazenovia Electric Company a utility easement along the right-of-way formerly of the West Shore Railroad, from the Cherry Valley Turnpike south to the southern boundary line of the property.

In 1940, Jane S. L. Remington conveyed to Alice N. Edward, of Grassy Lane Farm, approximately .5 acre from the northwest section of Lot 19. The parcel was transferred in exchange for a similar amount of acreage on the south side (southeast section of Lot 20) of the newly realigned US Route 20 (see figure 4.6).

In 1948, Jane also transferred her ownership of the 0.8 acre parcel associated with the railroad right-of-way to her brother, George S. Ledyard. Subsequently, George sold the parcel to a private party, who built a 1 ½ story concrete block Pontiac automobile dealership and gas station (see figure 4.5).



Figure 4.4: View of the railroad depot and outbuildings approximately ten years before the buildings were demolished and the land was conveyed back to the Jane S. L. Remington, c. 1935. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).



Figure 4.5: Aerial view of the Kelly Chevrolet-Pontiac Dealership, c. 1950. The building is located on land previously owned by the New York Central Railroad Company. Photograph by Douglas H. Robinson. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1G, Folder 2).



Figure 4.6: Aerial view north of the central core, and Cazenovia Lake, 1958. Photograph by Aerial Surveys, Henry DeWolf, Rochester, New York. Postcard published by Dexter Press, Inc. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).

In 1951, Jane conveyed a section (approximately 0.385 acre) of the land acquired by Helen Fairchild in 1907 to Richard F. Ledyard and Theckla C. Ledyard.[281] Richard F. Ledyard was Jane's brother and he wanted to build on the property. The parcel of land was located southwest of South Cottage along Rippleton Road (NY Route 13). In 1954, however, the lot was conveyed back to George S. Ledyard because the lot was not large enough to build on.[282] In 1954, the Remington estate also sold a small parcel located at the far southeast corner of the property to NYSDOT in order to make improvements to Rippleton Road.

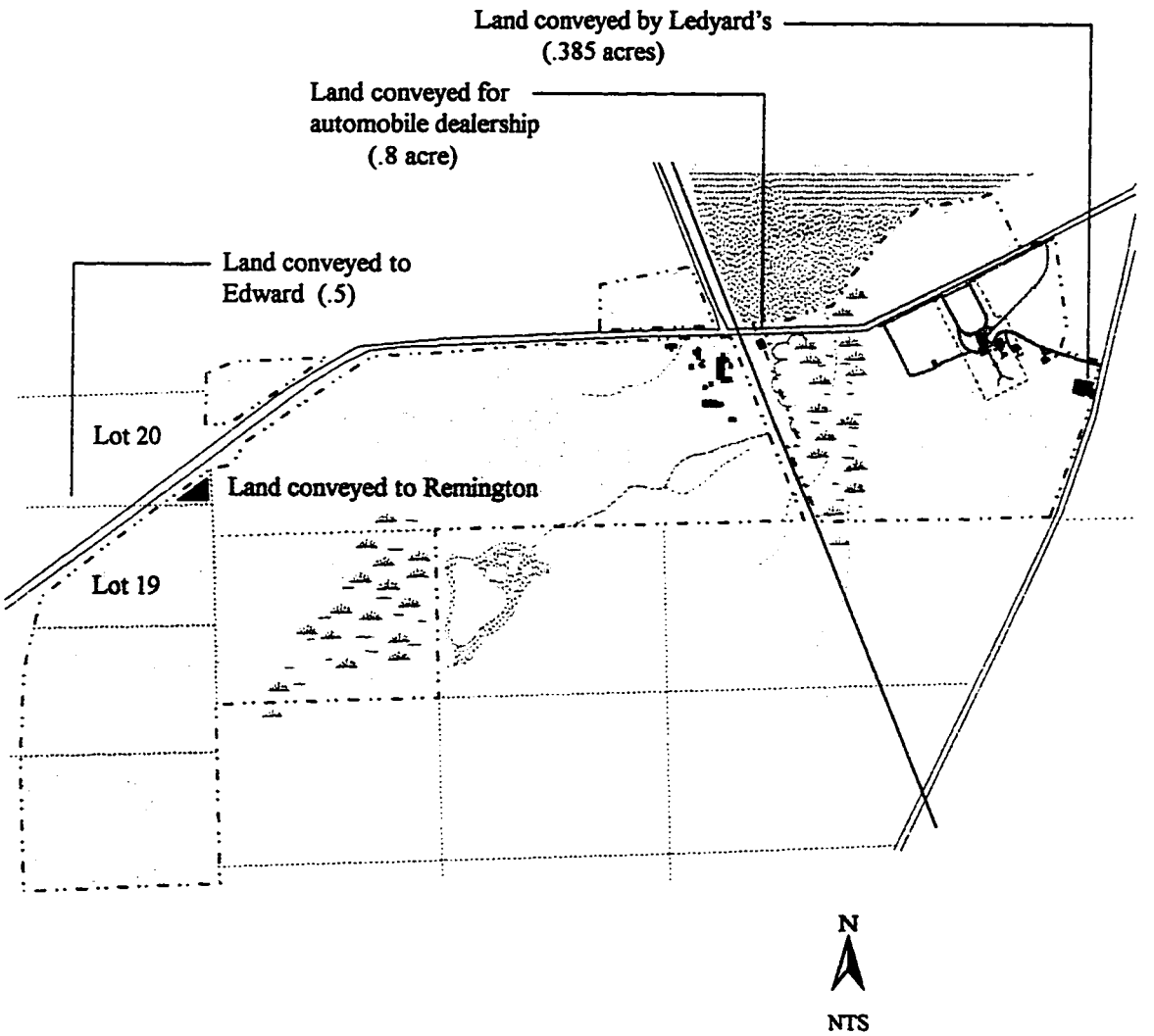


Figure 4.7: Map of the property at the end of the fourth historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Natural Systems and Features

Climate- The climate conditions remained relatively constant in Cazenovia. During this period, there were two significant climatic events which were documented by the stewards of Lorenzo. In 1931, there was an exceptionally long dry period that caused all springs on the property to go dry and required farmers to haul water from Cazenovia Lake.[283] In 1955, a hurricane swept through central New York and left in its wake a considerable amount of damage to the vegetation at Lorenzo. Several large trees in the central core and outer acreage were blown down from the intensity of the violent storm (see figures 4.9 and 4.10).

Buildings & Structures

OUTER ACREAGE:

Farm Complex- All the buildings in the farm complex received new roofs and paint. The materials and colors were not documented.[284]

South Cottage- In 1931, the roof of the South Cottage was replaced in-kind.[285] In 1934, the building was winterized in order to accommodate Charles G. Davis who was hired by Eliphalet Remington to build ship models.[286]

Stable- In 1935, the new doors were installed on the stable and siding was placed on the south side.[287]

CENTRAL CORE:

Mansion- In 1931, the rails, posts and balusters on the front porch were reconstructed. The stairs on the front porch also received new treads and risers.

Carriage House/Stables- In 1930, a garage door was placed on the west side of the Carriage House, immediately south of the main doorway. A ramp also was built to gain access to the garage door entry.[288]

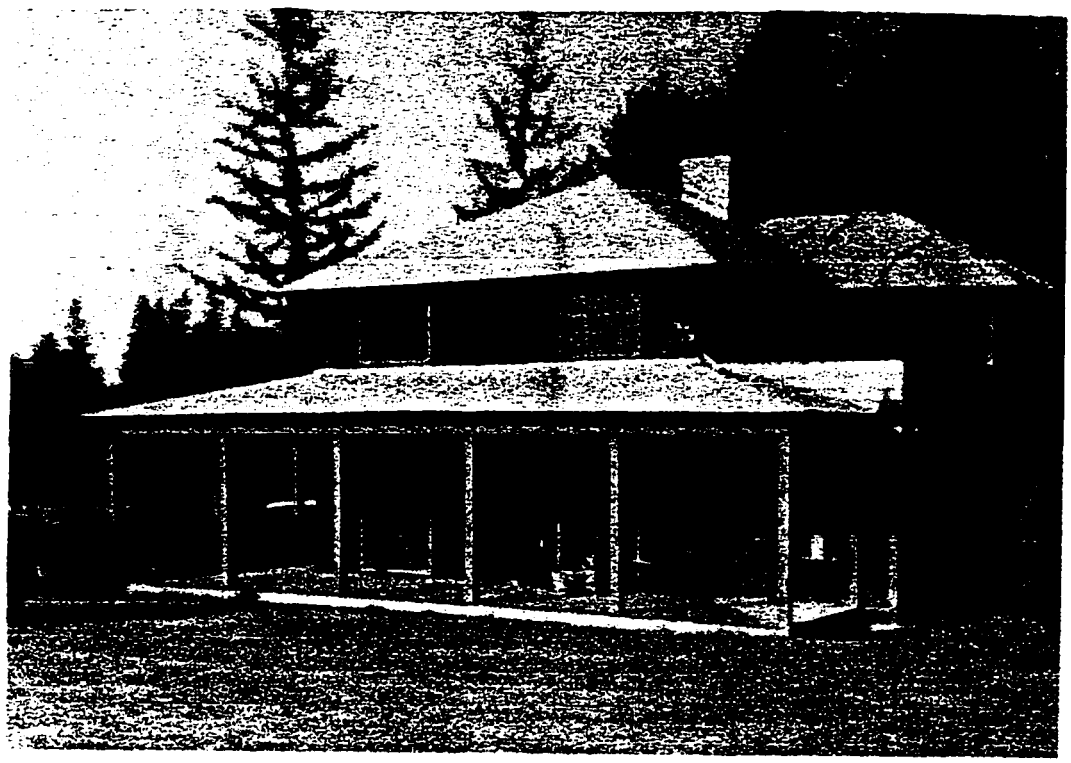


Figure 4.8: The west side of South Cottage, c. 1960. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 5).

Mechanical Systems

Water System- In 1931, a new water main to the farm complex was installed.[289] Details of the water main's location and alignment were not documented.

Sanitary System- In 1933, the covers for all the man-holes for the sewer and water system were rebuilt.[290]

In c. 1934, a new septic tank was installed for South Cottage. The size and location of the tank was not documented.[291]

Electric/Telephone System- In 1931, permission was given to the Western Union Telegraph Co. to put their poles on the land by the lake from the road north.[292] Also, permission was given to the Cazenovia Electric Outfit to put a box on the farm complex and near the road to Syracuse, and to use line of poles up on the south side of the road near the lot line. In 1947, Jane conveyed to the New York Telephone Company and the Cazenovia Telephone Corporation an easement for the placement of three utility poles on the property.

In 1956, George S. Ledyard granted to the Cazenovia Electric Company the "... right, privilege and authority to construct, reconstruct, operate, repair, and maintain a single line of manholes, ducts, underground cables, and other apparatus ..." on the right of way granted. This conveyance covered the cable, ducts, manholes and equipment installed prior to 1915, running from near the east gate of the entry drive to a point near the Carriage House, including a new cable which was laid in 1965 from the Carriage House to Rippleton Road.[293]

Vegetation

OUTER ACREAGE:

The vegetation in the outer acreage was not altered except for general maintenance and the planting of the east wood lot located southeast of South Cottage.

Open Fields- The open fields remained relatively unchanged during the fourth period. Between 1930 and 1933, several white pine and spruce were planted on or near the farm complex. An exact location of the trees was not documented.[294]

Woodlands- The edge of the woodlands on the west hill remained relatively unchanged during the fourth period. Aerial photographs indicate no major changes occurred within the woodlands. In 1932, the Atwell lot was cleared of brush and overgrowth.[295] Documentation of the extent of this work was not found during research for this report.

Lower Wetland- The size and shape of the lower wetland remained relatively the same during the fourth period. In 1931, the Remingtons employed 12 to 14 men to clear brush and dead trees in the wetland.[296] Documentation of the extent of this work was not found during research for this report.

Lake Lot- The lake lot continued to be cultivated with corn up until c. 1960.

West Field- The west field remained pasture grass. No apple trees remained.

South Field- During the Great Depression, the Remingtons advertised for a tenant farmer.[297] The agricultural fields continued to yield hay, corn, and oats. In 1933, they recorded 40 bushels to the acre was yielded from the south field.[298]

West Wood Lot- In 1933, approximately 100 trees were planted throughout the west wood lot.[299] During research for this report, documentation of the exact location of the trees was not found.



Figure 4.9: Aerial view east of Lorenzo, c. 1960. Note vegetation in the wetland and field patterns in the south field. Photograph by Dan Owen & Co.. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).

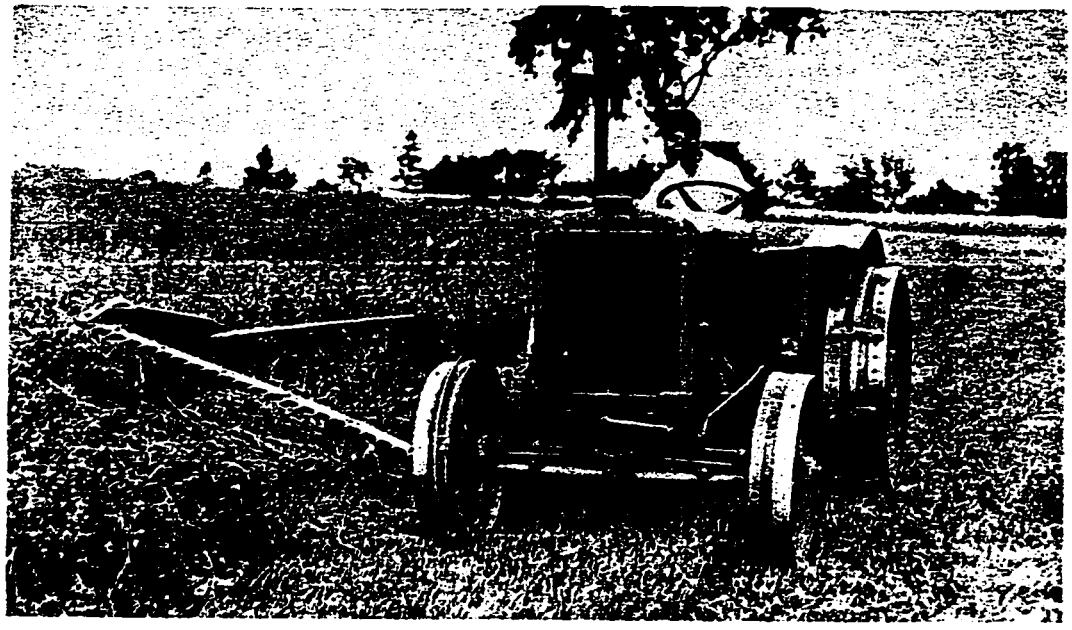


Figure 4.10: Mowing pasture grasses with an Allis-Chambers iron-wheel tractor at an unknown location on the Lorenzo Farm, c. 1930. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 31).



Figure 4.11: Farmers harvesting wheat with a Dehring reaper in the south field, c. 1930. Note elm trees in background located along Cherry Valley Turnpike. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 14, Item 29).



Figure 4.12: View of the mansion from the west wood lot, c. 1950. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 2, Item 6).



Figure 4.13: View into the west wood lot, c. 1950. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 2, Item 3).

East Apple Orchard- In 1934, the older apple trees in the east apple orchard were weakened by a harsh winter and were removed. A few of the apple trees that survived were moved to a new location along the rail fence leading to the stable.[300] During research for this report, the exact number and location of the transplanted apple trees was not found. A few apple trees also remained along the west end of the orchard.



Figure 4.14: One of the last remaining apple trees located at the west end of the east apple orchard, c. 1960. Note woven wood fence (right) located at the rear of Church Cottage. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 6).

South Cottage Lot- In c. 1945, two flower beds were documented for the first time in the South Cottage lot. Period photographs indicate a small oval flower bed existed north of the South Cottage front porch. The bed, approximately 10' in diameter, consisted of several hybrids of Darwin tulips (*Tulipa* var.). Another bed of annuals was located along the east side of the arborvitae hedge that screened South Cottage from the central core.

East Wood Lot- In c. 1934, approximately 150 white pines were planted in the east wood lot.[301] In 1938, the Remington's recorded that "Last winter the men burned the brush, etc. in the Ash grove. The fire got away and burnt up a good many of the young pines, etc. Will replant them this fall."Presumably, this record referred to the east wood lot.

Roadside Trees- The roadside trees began to disappear during this period. Many of the elm trees that lined Ledyard Avenue apparently succumbed to Dutch elm disease and were removed. Apparently no trees were planted as replacements.

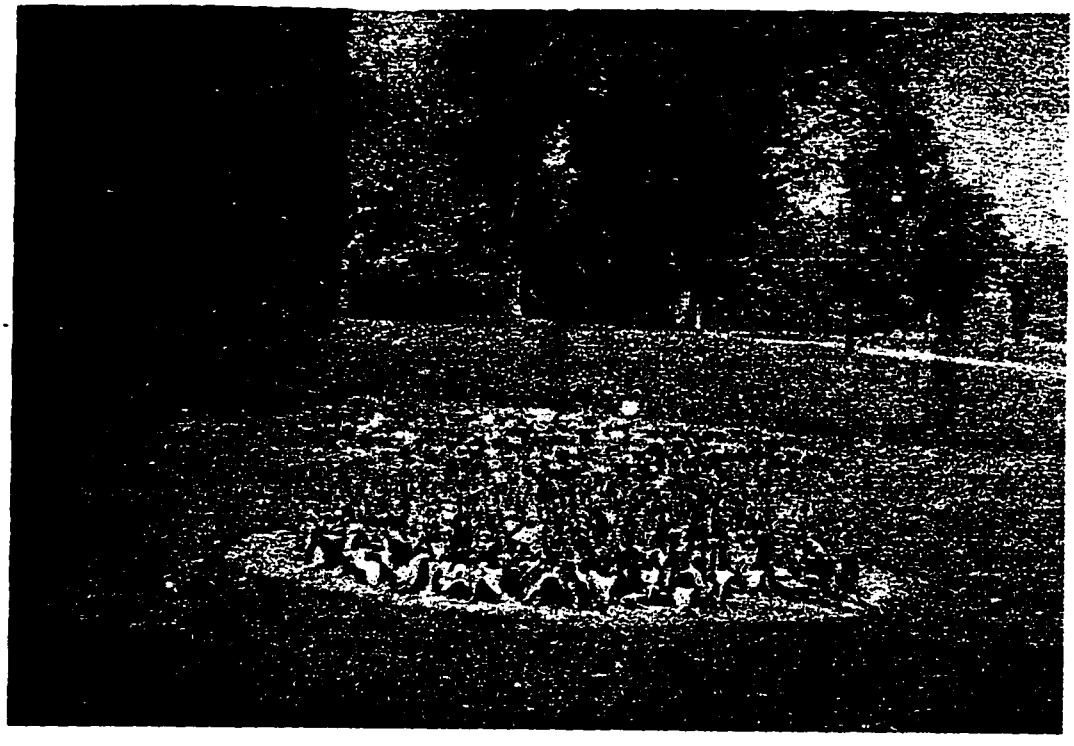


Figure 4.15: The circular shaped flower bed located north of South Cottage, c. 1965. Note also manicured lawn. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 5).

CENTRAL CORE:

Front Lawn- No major changes were recorded in the front lawn except for the loss of the tuliptree and the planting of an arborvitae hedge along the ha-ha wall. In 1931, the Remington's cleared invasive vegetation on the west side of the entry drive.[302] The tuliptree was removed c. 1940. The arbor vitae hedge was established c. 1940. The front lawn also was mowed on a more regular basis during this period.



Figure 4.16: A large tree blown down on the east lane of the main entry drive, 1955. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).



Figure 4.17: The front lawn, c. 1960. Note arborvitae hedge extending between the entrances of the maine entry drive. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 16, Item 3).

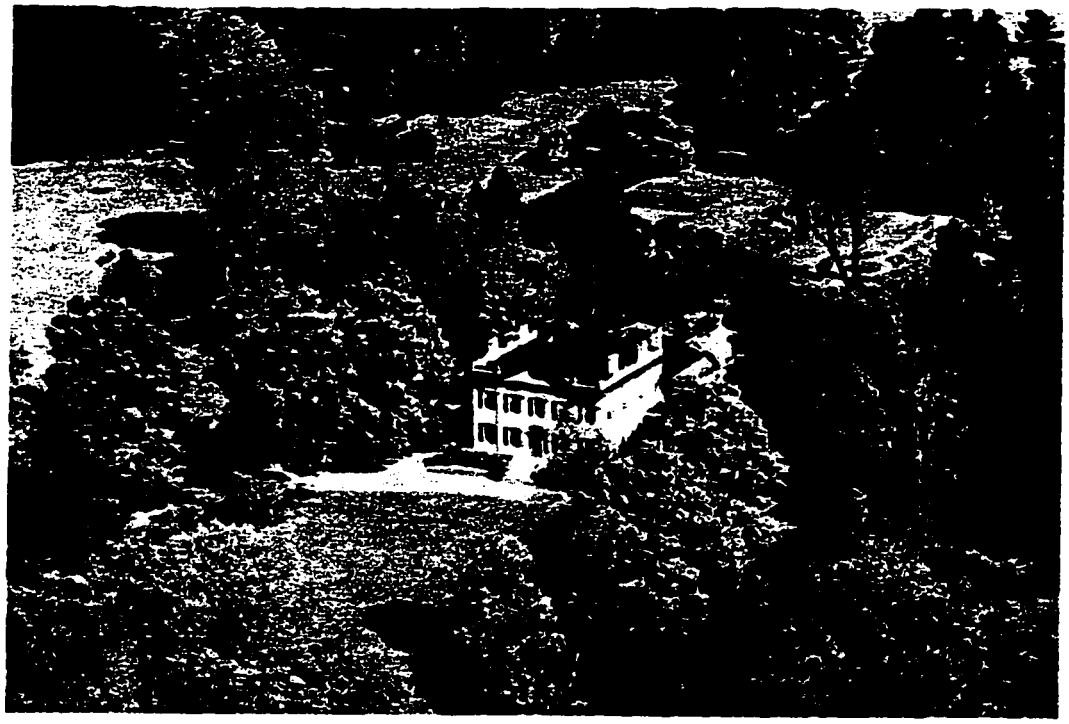


Figure 4.18: The trees in the east and west lawn of the mansion lot, 1958. Note also lawn area surrounding South Cottage. Photograph by Aerial Surveys, Henry DeWolf [postcard]. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 3, Item 26).

Church Cottage- The north section of the Church Cottage lot was documented for the first time during this period. Masses of peonies were established in the lawn area north of Church Cottage (see figure 4.20). In 1936, climbing roses were planted on the fence about the Church Cottage.[303] Documentation of the exact location and species of these roses were not found during research for this report.

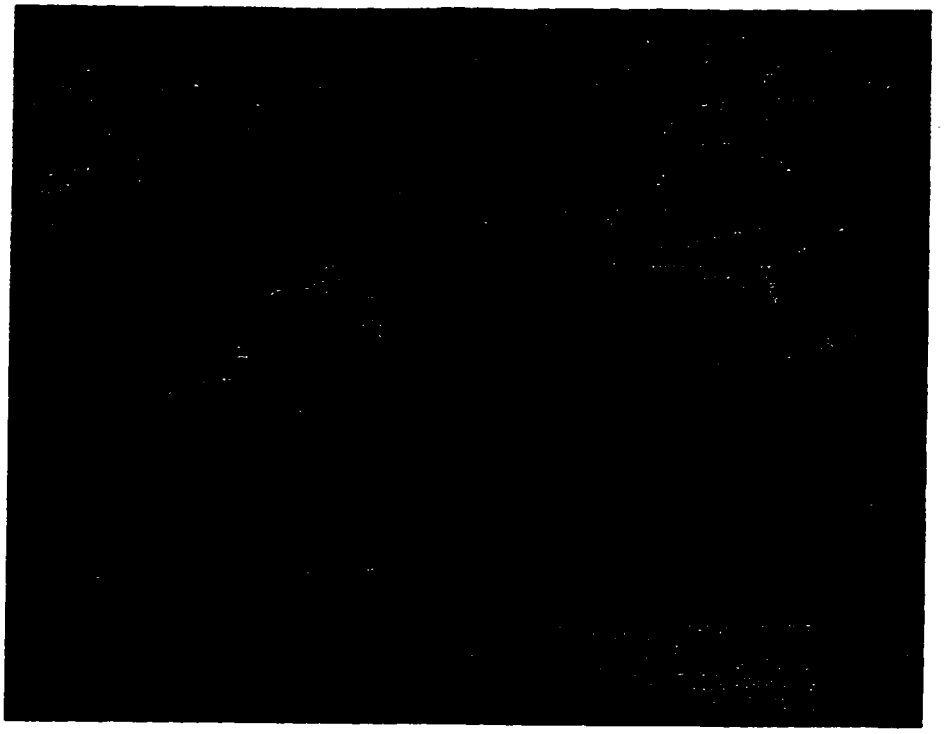


Figure 4.19: The service courtyard, c. 1940. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 1, Item 14).



Figure 4.20: The various shrubs in the Church Cottage front lawn area. Note the flag pole (right). (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 6).

Vegetable Garden- During this period, considerable change was documented in the vegetable garden. The first photographic evidence of a rose garden in the vegetable garden space appeared c. 1933. The rose garden appears in the northwest section of the vegetable garden area. Three beds, approximately 4' x 10', existed in a disjointed formation. In 1934, the upper roots of the rose bushes in the eastern section of the vegetable garden were killed after a harsh winter.[304] In 1936, climbing roses were planted in the rose garden on the fence.[305] The exact location of the fence was not found during research for this report.



Figure 4.21: Roses located in the north half of the vegetable garden space, c. 1940. Note apple trees in the east orchard (background, right). (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 4, Item 8).

In c. 1950, Photographic documentation indicates an L-shaped vegetable/flower bed, approximately 5' x 50', replaced the large vegetable garden bed. By c. 1960, another flower bed was established to the west of the vegetable/flower garden. This bed, approximately 30' x 40', mostly consisted of viola flowers, with an emphasis on purple and yellow varieties. After 1962, the variety of flowers in the bed was frequently altered. In the L-shaped vegetable/flower bed and along the east hedge of lilacs, varieties of red, white, and blue iris were planted.



Figure 4.22: The iris bed at the east edge of the vegetable garden, 1965. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 3).

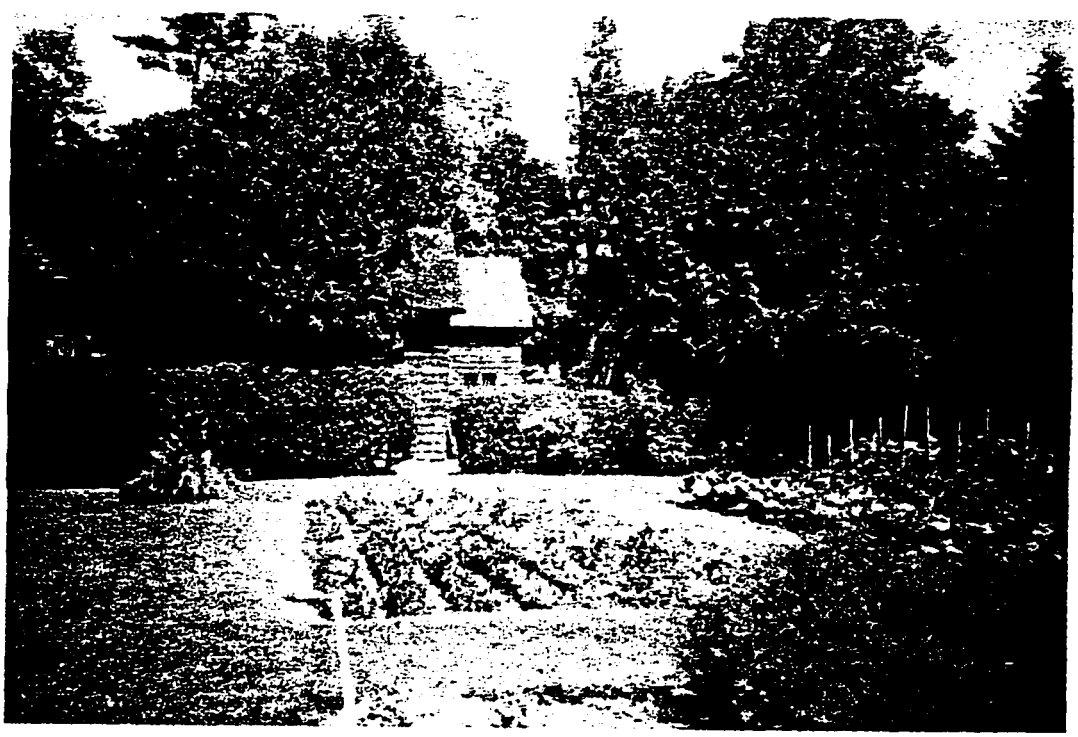


Figure 4.23: The flower bed and vegetable bed in the vegetable garden space, 1963. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 3).

Formal Garden- In the summer of 1934, the caretaker, David Mansfield, planted several shrubs and flowers in the formal garden and fixed the beds and walks.[306] During the 1950s and 1960s Louis Breed was the gardener (see figure 4.26).

Trees: The major honeylocust in the formal garden received several maintenance treatments and suffered from storm damage. In 1932, the tree lost several major limbs from heavy winds.[307] During the great hurricane that ravaged the northeast in 1955, one of the great spreading limbs was ripped from the trunk causing a great wound in the base of the trunk. Also, during this period, the remaining fruit trees in the formal garden were removed. In addition, an American yellow wood (*Cladrastis lutea*) was documented for the first time at the northwest corner of the garden.



Figure 4.24: Two fruit trees remaining in the west half of the formal garden, c. 1940. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 7).



Figure 4.25: A victim of storm damage in 1955: the Norway spruce in the north-east corner of the formal garden, c. 1955. (LSHS, Photograph Collection).

Shrubs: In 1933, the hedge at the south end of the central walk was removed and a new arbor vitae hedge was replanted in kind.[308] The arbor vitae hedge remained at the south end of the formal garden until c. 1960.

The arbor vitae hedge located along the north border of the formal garden was maintained at an approximate 5' height. At some point, between 1959 and 1964, the two arbor vitae trained at approximate 7' heights on either side of the formal garden's north entrance were trimmed down to match the height of the entire hedge. In 1975, a new arbor vitae hedge replaced-in-kind the historic hedge.



Figure 4.26: The flower bed in the northeast section of the formal garden, c. 1950. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 6).

Flowers: In the northwest corner of the formal garden, bearded irises lined the edge of the west walk. Aruncus was located at the end of the west walk. In the spring, numerous tulips appeared in the beds bordering the central walk. Tulips also were evident in the planting bed along the northern edge of the north cross-walk. Perennials in the beds along the central walk gradually disappeared near the end of the 1960s—being given to various friends in the community. In c. 1950, a new planting bed was established in the formal garden. The bed was located in the northeast corner of the garen and included 200 new plants, including asparagus (see figure 4.26).[309]

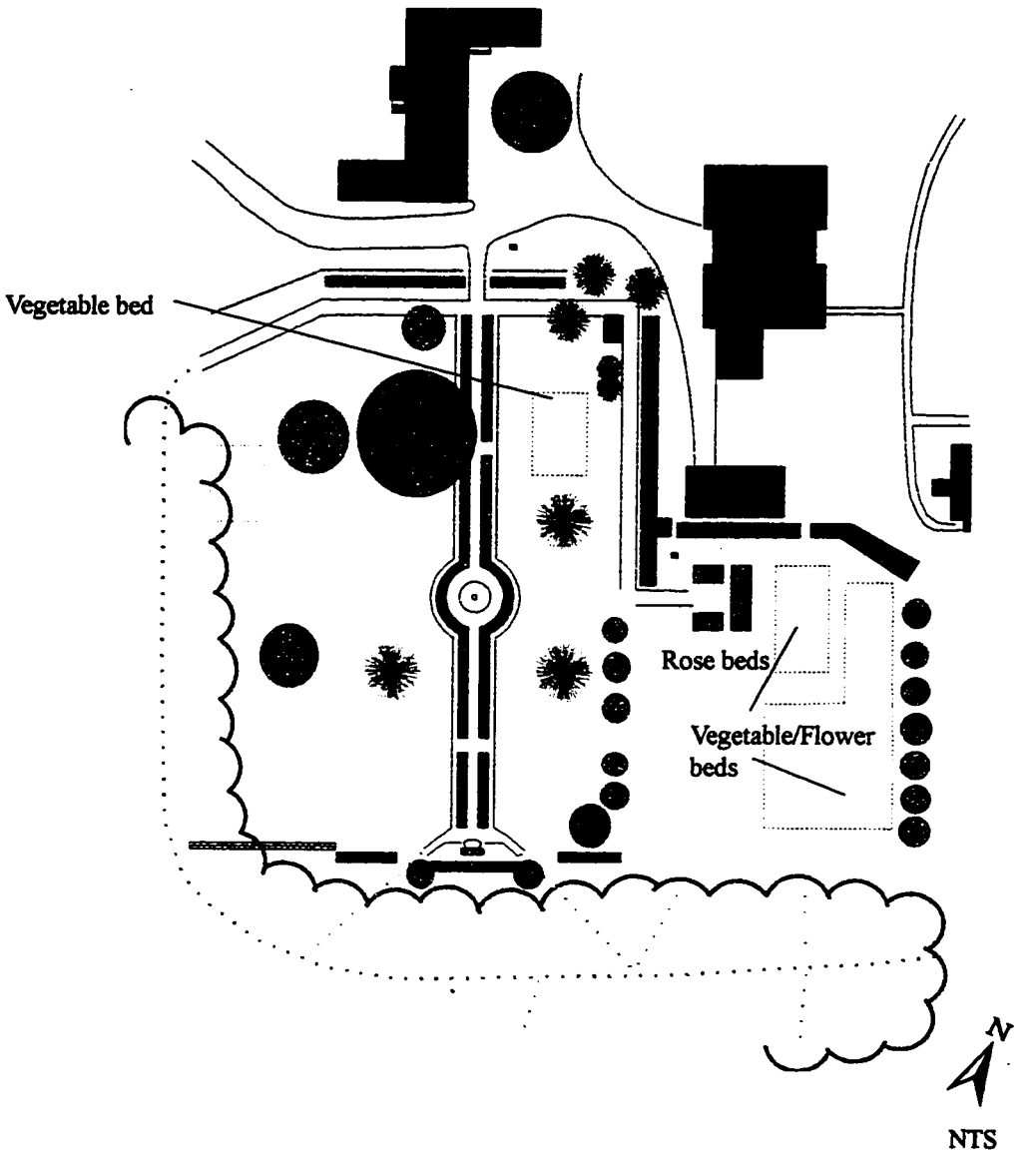


Figure 4.27: Diagram of the formal garden, c. 1950. (Fritz, SUNY CESF, 1996).

South Garden Enclosure- Eliphalet Remington made two major contributions to the south garden enclosure. In November 1931, he planted over 200 "small" white pines, spruce, and Norway spruce in the south garden enclosure.[310] In 1937, he planted an additional 25 white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and Norway spruce (*Picea abies*).[311]

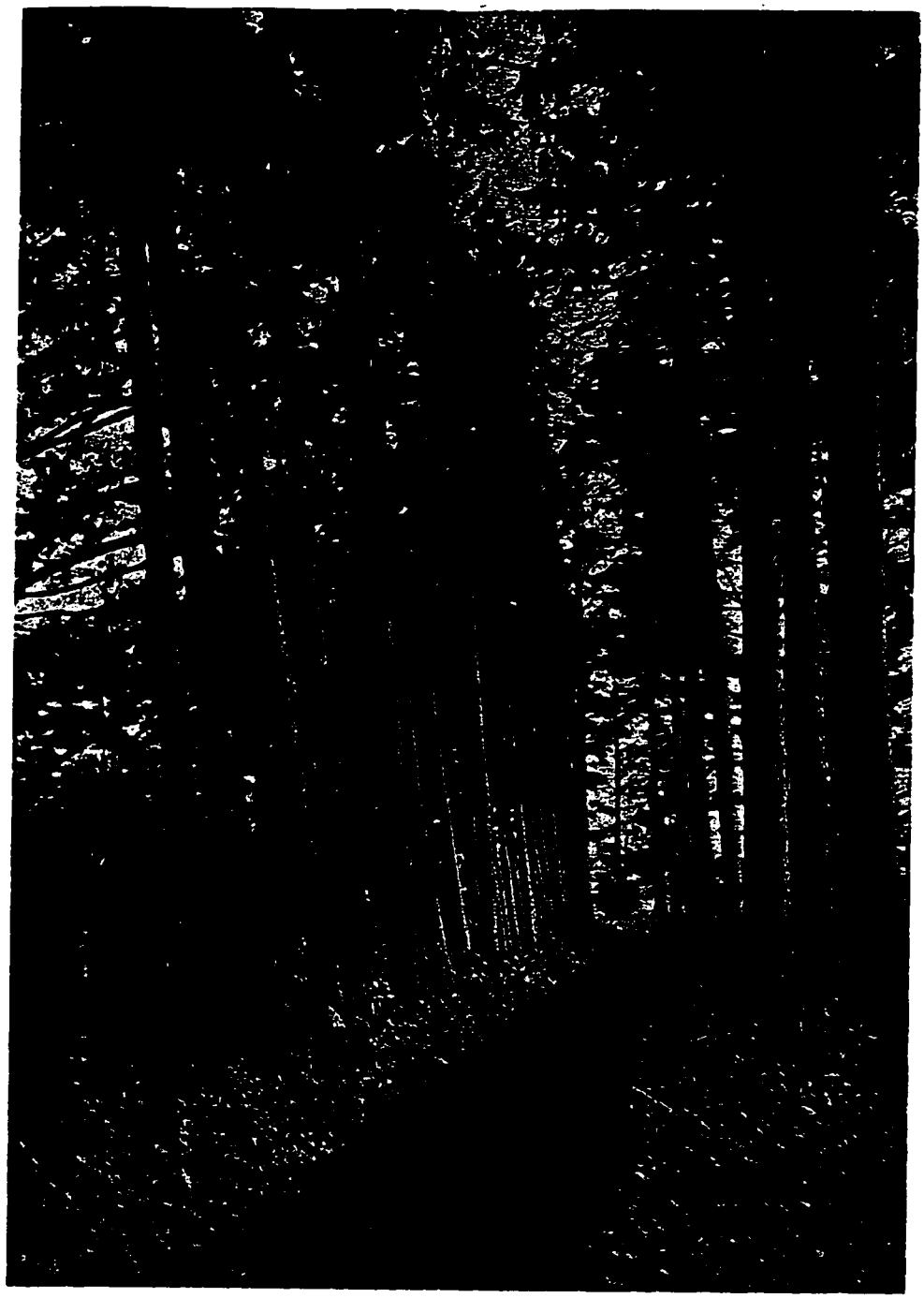


Figure 4.28: View south of the west garden enclosure, 1944. Note cedar fence post and wire fence (far left). Photograph by Leonard. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 1).

Spatial Organization/Relationships

OUTER ACREAGE:

East Wood Lot- The east wood lot was first documented during this period. The east wood lot was located southeast of South Cottage and was a square shaped space that consisted of approximately 4 acres. The base plane of the space was on a gentle negative slope to the northeast. A dense vegetative overhead plane covered the space.

Views and Vistas

CENTRAL CORE:

In 1931, permission was given to the Western Union Telegraph Company to put their poles on the land by the lake from the road north.[312] This allowed above ground utility lines to disrupt the views to the lake.

Circulation

OUTER ACREAGE:

Ledyard Avenue- In 1931, a survey was conducted in preparation for the modernization of the Cherry Valley Turnpike. Documentation of the exact resultant improvements was not found during research for this report.

Farm Path- The concrete walk from the mansion to the farm, installed in 1911, was abandoned by 1931.[313] A path, however, remained along the south edge of Ledyard Avenue, until c. 1950.

West Wood Lot Paths- The first photographs of the west wood lot appeared during this period and indicate the paths consisted of compacted soil/grass (see figure 4.29).

CENTRAL CORE:

The width of the central walk in the formal garden gradually decreased from 8' to 4' during the fourth period.

In 1932, the Remingtons indicated they were able to acquire spruce bark for the garden walks.[314] Photographic evidence indicates the walks in the formal garden consisted of spruce or tan bark until approximately the late 1950s. After this period, it appears stone dust replaced the use of tan bark on the central walk. (see figure 4.3).



Figure 4.29: A section of the path in the west wood lot, c. 1950. View north with Cazenovia Lake in the background. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 1).

Furnishings and Objects

OUTER ACREAGE:

Tree Planting Marker Stones- In 1937, a stone located at the foot of the Lombardy poplars planted by Charles S. Fairchild was inscribed by the Remingtons with Charles' initials. The exact location of the stone is unknown.[315]

Grover Cleveland Stone- In 1937, the stone located at the foot of the white pine, planted in honor of President Grover Cleveland's visit to Lorenzo in 1887, was inscribed with the date and significance of the tree.[316] The engraving on the stone read: "Grover Cleveland Tree, planted 1887."

Village Sign- In c. 1950, a sign indicating the entrance to the village was installed at the northwest corner of the west wood lot along Ledyard Avenue (see figure 4). The wood was painted brown and was approximately 10' high.

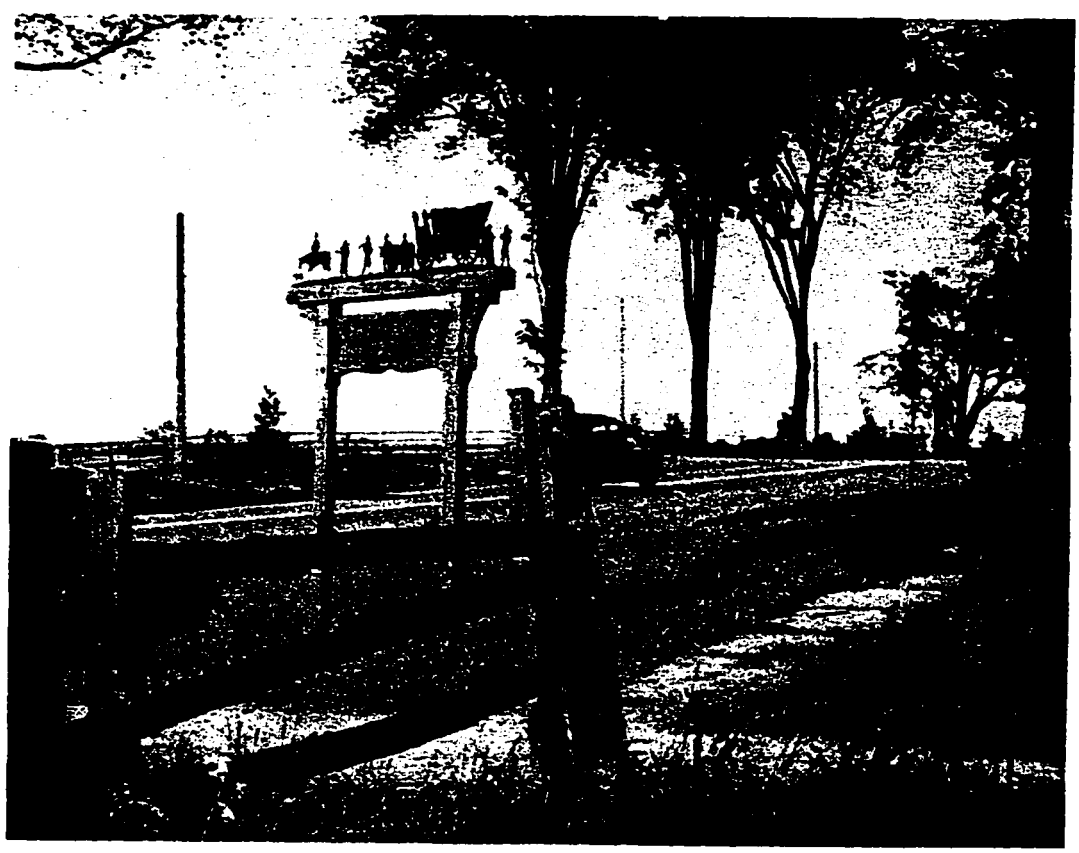


Figure 4.30: The Village sign and a section of the path connected to farm complex. Also note fence, c. 1930. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box C, Folder 14, Item 5).

Fence- In 1937, "On the farm-put in a 12" fences across the driveway to take care of the rain water coming down the road by the barns also from the house, ran it down in the swamp near the RR tracks."

Iron Fence- In 1932, the Remingtons had the iron fence on both sides of Ledyard Avenue painted black.[317] The iron fence along the south border of the lake lot remained until c. 1960.

CENTRAL CORE:

Birdhouses- In c. 1960, the martin house located in the northwest corner of the vegetable garden was documented for the first time. The birdhouse rested on a cedar post, approximately 7' tall (see figure 4.31).[318] In c. 1930, a hanging birdhouse was located in the service area c. 1930s.[319]



Figure 4.31: The martin house in the service courtyard, c. 1960. Note also lamp-post. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 2).

Lamppost- In c. 1935, one black metal lamppost was installed at the south edge of the service courtyard (see figure 4.31).

Gas Pump- In c. 1935, a gas pump with a tank below ground was located near the west center entrance of the carriage house/stables. The pump was removed c. 1955.

Rose Arbor- Prior to c. 1955, the cedar rose arbor was removed and replaced with a steel pipe arbor. The steel arbor apparently had similar dimensions in height and length as the cedar arbor. The steel arbor continued to support the climbing rose established during the third historic period.

Birdbath- A birdbath existed approximately 50' south of South Cottage. The exact date the birdbath was introduced on the property is unknown. Documentation of the defining characteristics of the birdpath was not found during research for this report.

Tree props- In c. 1931, the tree props for the major honeylocust in the formal garden were replaced by large wood piers (see figure 4.32).

Garden Fence- In 1934, a post and wire fence was installed around the formal garden. Documentation of the dimensions, materials, and color of the fence was not found during research for this report.[320] The fence was installed to keep dogs out of the formal garden.[321]

Flag pole- In 1937, the Remingtons cut down one of the spruce trees in the "grove" (perhaps the east wood lot) for a flag pole. The 60' tree was stripped down to a pole and was painted white. In hoisting the wood flag pole, it fell and was damaged. As a result, Eliphalet Remington ordered a 45' steel flag pole. The steel pole was installed approximately 200' north of Church Cottage.[322]

Water Fountain- In c. 1933, a water fountain in the service courtyard was documented for the first time. The water fountain was approximately 2' high.

Brick Borders- In 1934, bricks were placed at the foundation of the mansion's rear porch. They created an edge around the small existing planting beds.[323]

Trellis- In c. 1960, a wood trellis located on the northwest edge of the formal garden was documented for the first time. The exact location and construction details of the trellis were not found during research for this report.[324]

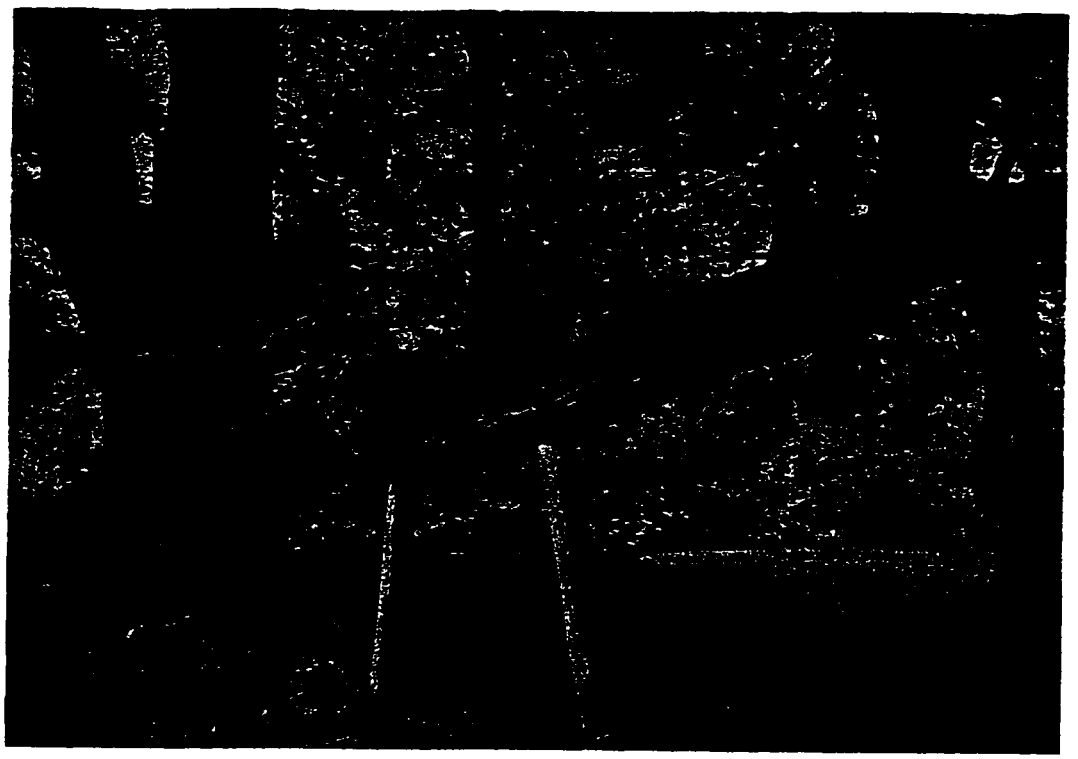
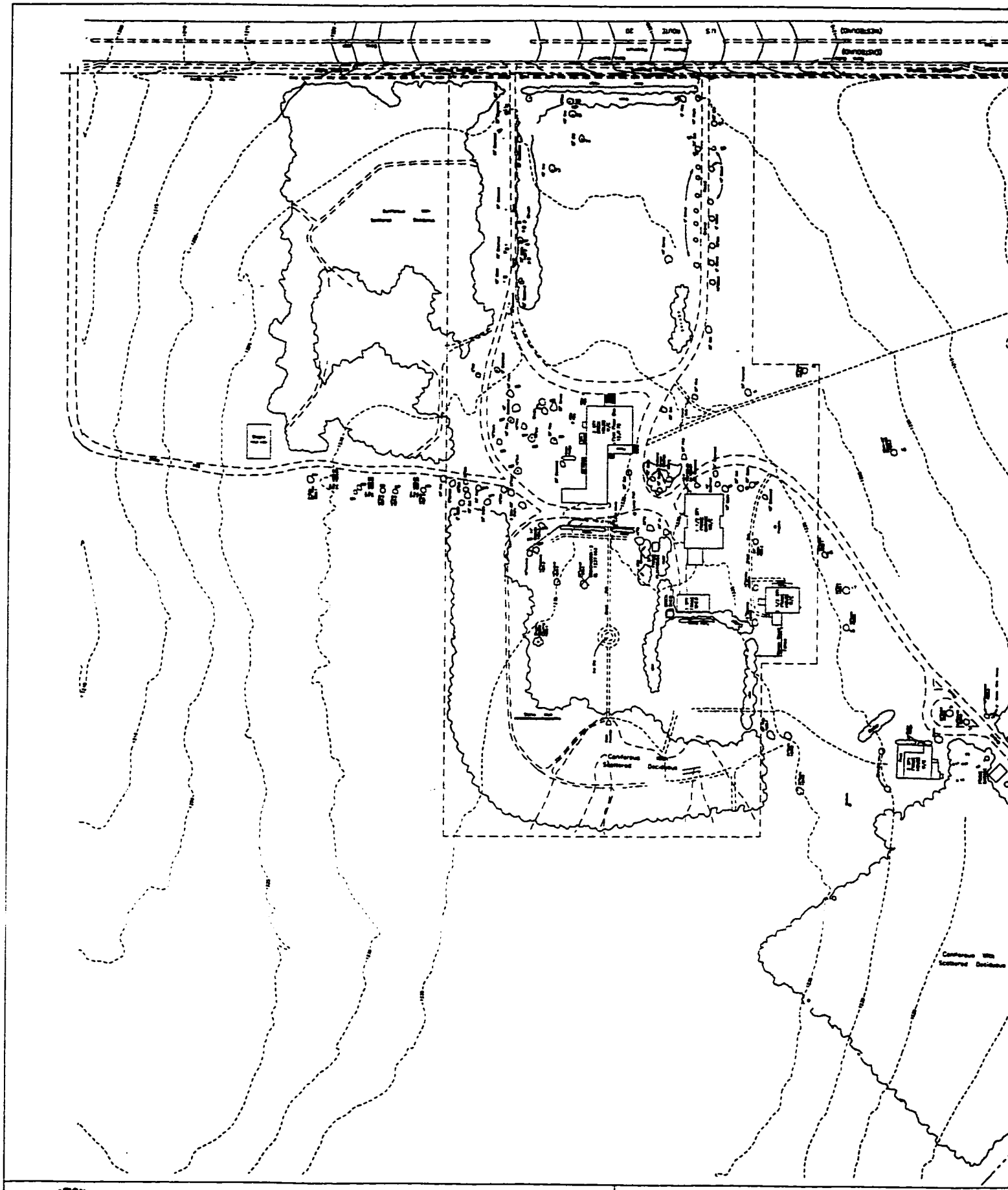


Figure 4.32: The timber props supporting the major honeylocust in the formal garden, 1944. Photograph by Leonard. (LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 2C).

Summary

The Remingtons and George S. Ledyard contributed greatly toward the maintenance of the landscape established in the previous three historic periods. Few new changes occurred. The Remingtons did establish the east wood lot and add trees to the garden enclosures, but their most significant contribution was the upkeep of all the landscape features. During the last twenty years of this period, George Ledyard was responsible for furthering the preservation of significant landscape features.



NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: LORENZO STATE HISTORIC SITE

Prepared For:

NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

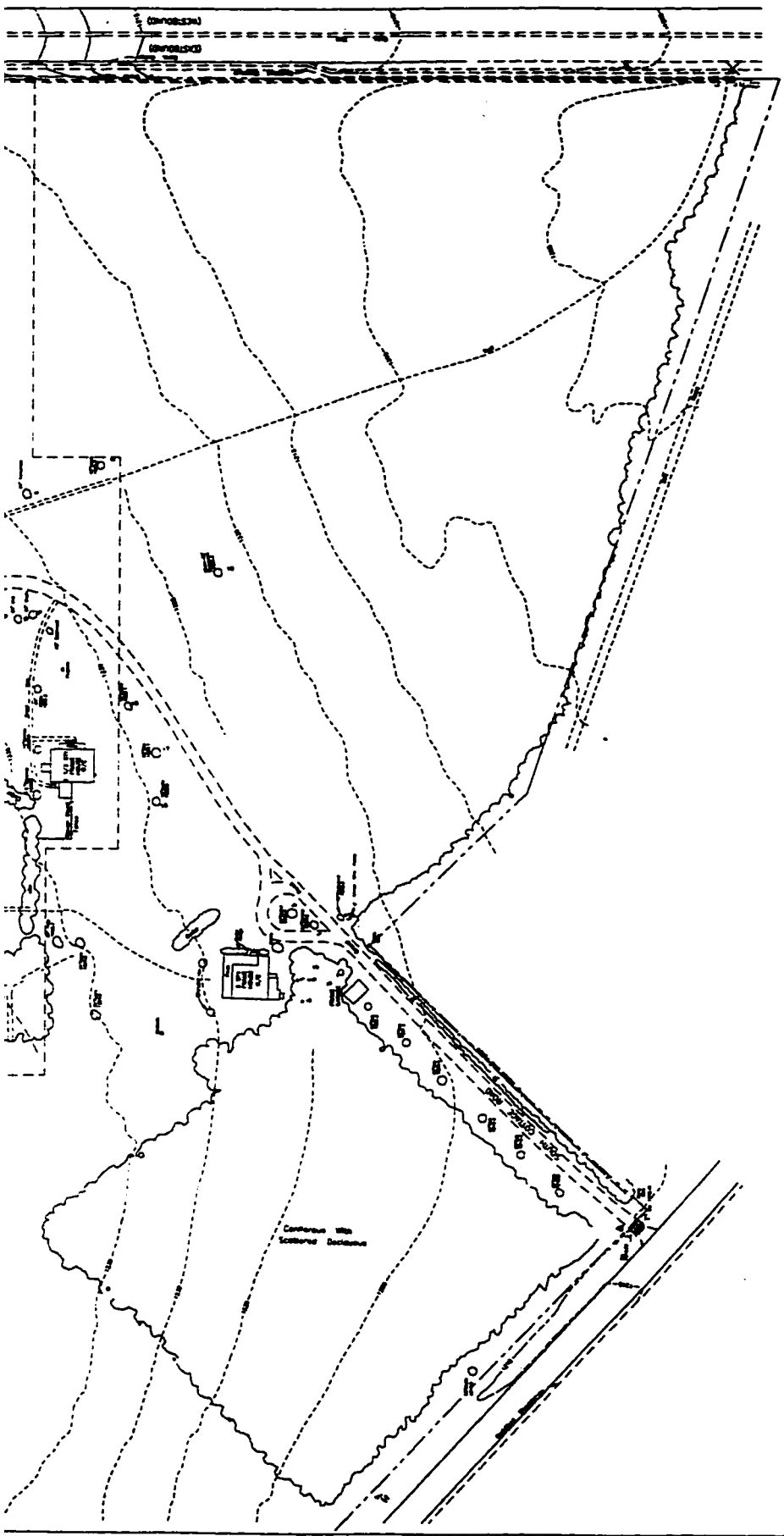
Prepared By:

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND FORESTRY

Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York

CENTRAL CORE: REMINGTON AND FAMILY (1931-1968)

CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK



NOTES:

PREPARED BY STEREO-PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS FROM VERTICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OBTAINED DEC 1, 1970.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 FOOT

CONTOURS OF DOUBTFUL ACCURACY DUE TO GROUND BEING OBSCURED ARE DASHED

HORIZONTAL INFORMATION IS BASED ON THE NEW YORK STATE SYSTEM OF PLANE COORDINATES, CENTRAL ZONE, ESTABLISHED BY THE U.S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY, 1927 GENERAL ADJUSTMENT.

VERTICAL INFORMATION IS BASED ON THE U.S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY, 1929 SEA LEVEL DATUM.

UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ARE LOCATED APPROXIMATELY FROM A COMBINATION OF FIELD SURVEY INFORMATION AND LOCAL INQUIRY. THE MAP LOCATION OF THIS DATA SHOULD NOT BE UTILIZED FOR CONSTRUCTION. NUMEROUS UNDERGROUND WATER LINES THROUGHOUT THE GARDENS AND LAWNS WERE NOT PORTRAYED.

RAL CORE: REMINGTON AND FAMILY OWNERSHIP PERIOD
(1931-1968)

CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

SCALE: 1" = 50'

V. NEW YORK STATE OFFICE of PARKS, RECREATION and HISTORIC PRESERVATION OWNERSHIP PERIOD (1968-1996 Existing Conditions)

Overview

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) ownership period begins in October 1968, when the title to Lorenzo was officially transferred to the State of New York, and continues to the existing conditions in 1996. Nearly a year after the death of George S. Ledyard, the State agreed to acquire approximately 87 acres of the 398 acres of Lorenzo and operate the estate as a State Historic Site under the administration of the New York State Historic Trust.[325] The 87 acres included the historic central core and sections of the historic outer acreage, including the lower wetland and south field.[326] The State also agreed to honor the agreement which had been made with John Denise Ledyard, giving him a twenty-year lease to South Cottage that was renewable for fifteen years.[327] In 1972, the Trust was dissolved and its properties were placed under the administration of New York State Office of Parks and Recreation's Division of Historic Preservation. In 1976, the Office of Parks and Recreation evolved into the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Two years later, the Lorenzo State Historic Site officially was open to the public.

Prior to its official opening in 1978, the Lorenzo State Historic Site (LSHS) was considered an inactive public historic site. For nearly ten years, State budget restraints forced the LSHS to be maintained by local volunteers and a small professional staff. In August 1973, the first site manager was hired. Two years later, the Friends of Lorenzo, a volunteer support group dedicated to educational programs concerning the interpretation of the site and improvements considered to be in the best interest of Lorenzo, was established. It is to this group's credit, that State officials were convinced the site was deserving of financial support. Finally, in 1978, Lorenzo was given a line in the New York State Budget and the site officially opened to the public.[328]

During this period several projects were completed to restore and rehabilitate the buildings on the site. The mansion, garden shed/ice house, smokehouse and the playhouse were restored to their appearance at the designated period of interpretation (1905-1916). This period of interpretation was arrived at by the time period of the Fairchild's culmination of development at Lorenzo. The carriage house/stables, Church Cottage and South Cottage underwent numerous rehabilitation treatments. There also were major additions to the site during this period, including a new visitor/service entry drive and three new maintenance/storage buildings.

A general cleanup and rehabilitation of the grounds also occurred during this period. This attention to the grounds included: the survey and analysis of major trees in the central core[329]; the reintroduction of plant material in the formal garden; and the replace-

ment-in-kind of trees in the garden enclosures and other areas in the central core.

Throughout this period, the LSHS also has played host to numerous special events and strengthened its historic interpretation resources. The special events held on site include the Lorenzo Driving Competition, an annual event since 1977; the Fourth of July Arts and Crafts Show, sponsored by the Cazenovia Area Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Inc. (CAVAC) since 1978; and Christmas at Lorenzo, an annual event since 1974. In 1987, the interpretation of the property's historic development was enhanced when a visitor center was established in the carriage house/stables. The center orients visitors to the history of the site and its past residents. Also available are guided tours which focus on the mansion and its interior. The public is welcome to explore the grounds year round.[330] Self-guided formal garden and grounds tour brochures are available.[331]

This chapter presents the landscape history of Lorenzo during the twenty-eight years New York State has held ownership, including the existing conditions of the site in 1996. A comparison of the existing conditions and the condition of the landscape during the historic development of the property (discussed in Chapter VI) will be used to evaluate the integrity of the cultural landscape. Extant, unaltered historic features are presented with a reference to the chapter in which they are described in detail. Extant, altered historic features and features added to the site during this period are presented and described in detail.

Environment

Social/Cultural- Today, the Cazenovia community consists of approximately 3000 residents and is considered a bedroom community of Syracuse. Sensitive development and citizens' respect for the quality of their environment has resulted in the rare survival of a large and diverse collection of architecturally and historically significant resources. In the village, the current street patterns and ambiance of the streetscapes survive in their historic configurations and appearances. Albany Street, the main east-west thoroughfare bisecting the village remains the focal point of the central business district. The quiet, tree-lined residential streets, which radiate north, northeast and southeast, and their cross-streets remain characterized by a wide variety of historic dwellings on small, landscaped village lots. Pockets of suburban residential development have emerged on the outer fringes of the village, but have not compromised the integrity of the historic core of the community. The village also enjoys two parks with lake frontage. Some of Cazenovia's finest lakeside estates, however, have yielded to development and are now subdivided into high-density residential properties. In 1987, the village was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Most of the town's best resources also are substantially intact and continue to reflect their historic rural character. The 463.75 hectare Cazenovia Lake also retains much of its historic character. As the largest lake in Madison County, the lake continues its long history of providing excellent recreation, including boating, water skiing, fishing, ice fish-

ing, and swimming. The lake also supplies water for the NYSDOT canal system. The lake's outlying watershed is currently composed of an equal mixture of agricultural and forested lands.

Landscape Context

On October 23, 1968, New York State acquired, for $387,000, 85.365 acres of the 398 acres of the Lorenzo property owned by the Jane S. L. Remington heirs. The State refrained from purchasing the Lorenzo Farm and the Lake Lot; the remaining acreage of the Lorenzo property was held by the Remington heirs.

The heirs of Jane S. L. Remington were reluctant to sell the 14 acre lake lot (1740' lake frontage) along the south shore of Cazenovia Lake without assurance from New York State that the land would not be developed into a State park. But, since the State was unwilling to make a pledge against any future park development (i.e. boat ramp, parking lot, etc.), on October 5, 1968, a 3.35 acre scenic easement over the lake lot was attained by the State, in addition to a 1.734 acre crescent shaped parcel of land north of Ledyard Avenue (US Route 20) opposite the mansion.[332] In 1975, the Town of Cazenovia bought remaining land of the lake lot. This purchase further secured the scenic easement and prevented public access to the lake front property.

In 1976, the Town of Cazenovia purchased the 14 acre lake lot from the Remington heirs and preserved the agreement with the State concerning the scenic easement. Since this transaction, there has been little change to the lake lot property, now known as Gypsy Bay Park. Except for the addition of a small public parking area (approximately 65' x 150') at the eastern edge of the property and a gathering area for the local crew club, the lot remains predominantly a grass field. The town assumes the responsibility for the maintenance of the property.

The last acquisition of historic Lorenzo property occurred in 1986 when the State acquired the .315 acre lot located southeast of South Cottage in the east wood lot. The property had been owned previously by Richard and Theckla Ledyard and by Joseph A. English and Ruth Ledyard English since 1971.[333]

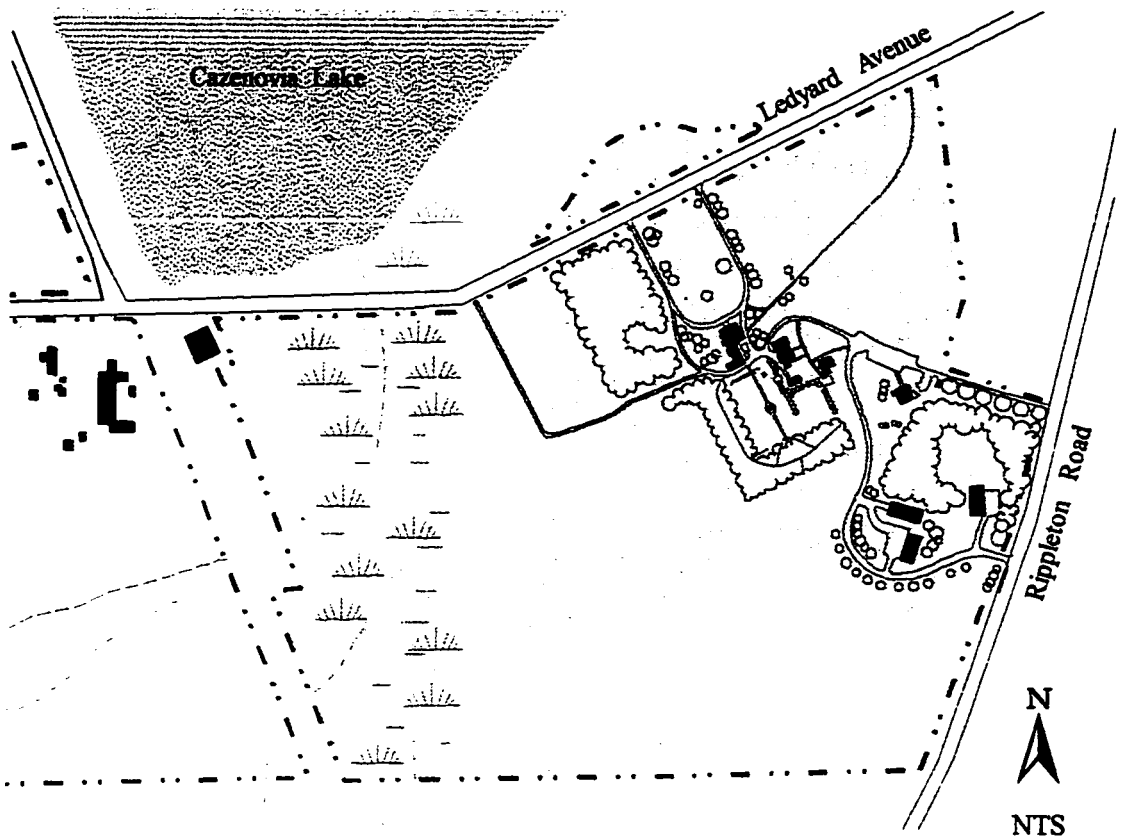


Figure 5.1: Map of Lorenzo State Historic Site, 1996. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

The land west of LSHS currently is owned by various interests. The Niagara Mohawk Power Company owns the abandoned railroad right of way adjacent to the western border of LSHS. The 0.8 acre lot previously occupied by an automobile dealership is currently owned by a local business, Stentner-Trush. The cinder block building, painted dark brown, has been slightly modified and currently operates as a warehouse. Further west, the historic farm complex and pastures are subdivided into several separate properties. The tenant house and farmhouse are now on separate lots and serve as private residences. To the south of the historic farm complex is a lot, designated as "Fairchild Hill," which is owned by the Cazenovia Preservation Foundation (CPF). The CPF is a non-profit, tax-exempt membership corporation which seeks to balance the need for development with the need for preservation of Cazenovia's natural, architectural and historical heritage. Currently, a trail, with eight information stations and two wood benches, is located on the undeveloped lot. Also to the south, LSHS is surrounded by large, low density residential properties.

On the northeast (occupying the corner at Ledyard Avenue and Rippleton Road), LSHS is bounded by eight residential properties and the Weltevreden property which currently is a commercial property, owned and maintained by Ridge Associates. The west side of Rippleton Road is characterized by a small collection of small, cottage-like dwellings, some of which originally were outbuildings associated with Weltevreden or The Meadows. The one to one and one-half story cottages embody a variety of picturesque, late-nineteenth century features.

North of Ledyard Avenue, the notable "cottages" including the Brewster Inn (Scrooby), Lakelawn, and The Oaks exist and remain as some of the best examples of Cazenovia's earliest estates. The Cazenovia Club also maintains its clubhouse adjacent to the lake outlet. On the east, across Rippleton Road (NY Route 13), the 84.86 acre, nineteenth century estate of the Ledyard family, The Meadows, still exists, although it is currently divided into two private lots. The main house and five historically contributing outbuildings are set back from the road and are well-secluded by a dense grove of trees along the road. South of The Meadows, and located beyond the village corporation line lies the existing Meadows Farm.

Natural Systems & Features

Geology- Within the boundaries of the property, the soil located on 3 to 8% slopes generally consists of honeoye silt loam. Honeoye soils consist of deep, well drained soils formed from glacial till of limestone and shale. The soil located on 0 to 3% slopes generally consists of lime silt loam. Lima soils consist of deep, moderately well-drained soils, formed in glacial till from limestone, shale and fined grained sandstone.

Hydrology- Since the LSHS does not own the lake lot, Cazenovia Lake is no longer the largest hydrologic feature in contact with the property. The 40 acre lower wetland, located along the western edge of the property, is now the largest and most significant hydrologic feature located within the site boundaries. The wetland continues to collect rainwater and runoff drained from the west hill and the west side of the site. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has protected this feature by classifying it as a level IV (highly restricted) wetland.[334] Although Cazenovia Lake and Chittenango Creek are no longer within the boundaries of the site, rainwater and runoff continue to drain into these features from the north and east sections of the site.

Climate- In general, the weather patterns across New York State have remained relatively constant for the past two centuries. Lorenzo, however, remains sensitive to extreme weather conditions. Being situated on the ridge at the southern end of Cazenovia Lake, the central core is often exposed to harsh weather. Storms that bring high winds, lightning, and heavy precipitation are a greater problem today because of the age and maturity of trees. Recently, many historic trees were damaged by inclement weather. In the fall of 1995, high winds and heavy rains damaged several trees at the site. In January 1996, the combination of sodden, thawed-out soil and high southerly winds (categorically a micro-

burst) also caused damage to several historic trees on the property.[335]

Topography

Major adjustments to the topographic configuration of Lorenzo have been limited to the outer acreage. The changes that have occurred in the outer acreage resulted from the construction of three buildings, a visitor/service drive, a visitor parking lot, and an addition to South Cottage.

OUTER ACREAGE:

The topography of LSHS is defined by the central ridge running on a northwest/ southeast axis. In the outer acreage, the west side of south field has a negative slope in the range 5 to 8%. The high point of the ridge is located at the south end of the south field (+/ -1240') and is surrounded by a relatively flat plateau. The eastern half of the ridge also has a negative slope in the range of 5 to 8%. The east field has a 5%- 3% negative slope toward the northeast corner of the property.

A significant change in the topography of the outer acreage occurred during the construction of the maintenance/storage complex. The construction of the buildings, gravel lots, and visitor/service drive all required minor grading. In 1979, a berm was formed at the west end of the maintenance/storage complex. The berm, approximately 15' x 190' x 10', was formed from soil excavated during the construction of the South Cottage archives addition. The berm provides a partial screening of the maintenance/storage complex from the central core.[336]

CENTRAL CORE:

The central core rests upon a plateau on the main ridge running through the site. The mansion stands on a platform elevation of approximately 1238'. The remaining topography in the central core is predominantly flat.[337] The front lawn, however, maintains a 3% negative slope from the mansion to Ledyard Avenue.

Buildings & Structures

In 1968, when the New York State Historic Trust acquired Lorenzo, nine buildings existed on the property: the mansion, carriage house/stables, garden shed/ice house, smokehouse, playhouse, Church Cottage, South Cottage, South Cottage garage, and the stable. Major changes occurred in the outer acreage; the stable was razed, three new buildings were constructed and two structures were added.

OUTER ACREAGE:

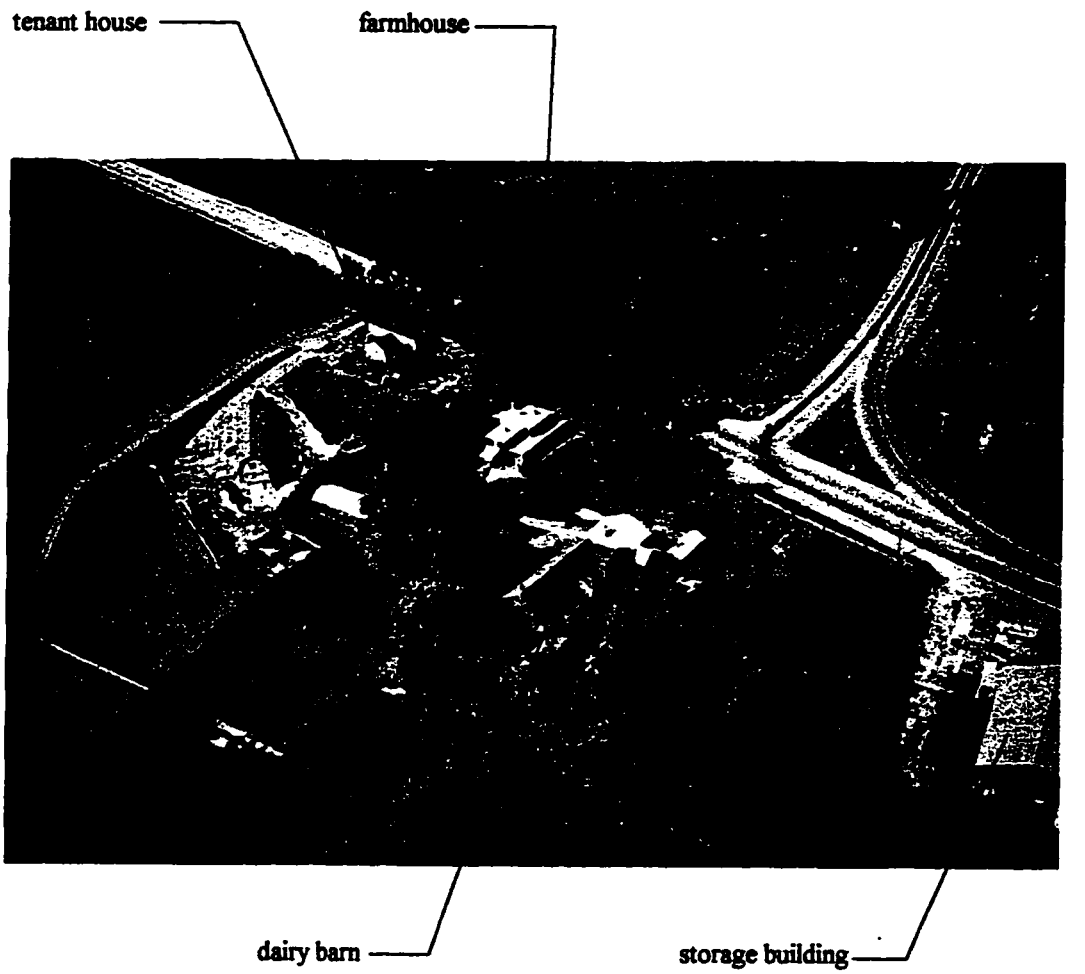


Figure 5.2: Aerial view of the farm complex, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Stable- In 1979, the stable collapsed under the weight of a heavy snowfall. As a result, the building was razed because its structural condition was considered unsafe and beyond repair. No evidence remains of the building in its final location at the southeast corner of the west field.

South Cottage- South Cottage received several modifications. In 1974, the foundation and other structural elements were rehabilitated. In 1980, a black asphalt shingle roof was installed. In 1984, the south deck and the west porch were removed to make room for the construction of a single level, L-shaped enclosed addition. The addition serves as a fire resistant document vault and a separate storage room. In 1984, the east porch was also rebuilt. In 1985, the north porch and the north half of the west porch were rehabilitated. The color scheme of South Cottage remains unchanged and compliments the historic paint scheme of the central core.

The first floor of South Cottage currently has a meeting room (29 person capacity), an archive vault, storage room, modern kitchen and three rest rooms. The second floor was modified in 1988/89 and currently provides office space for the site manager and interpretive programs assistant.

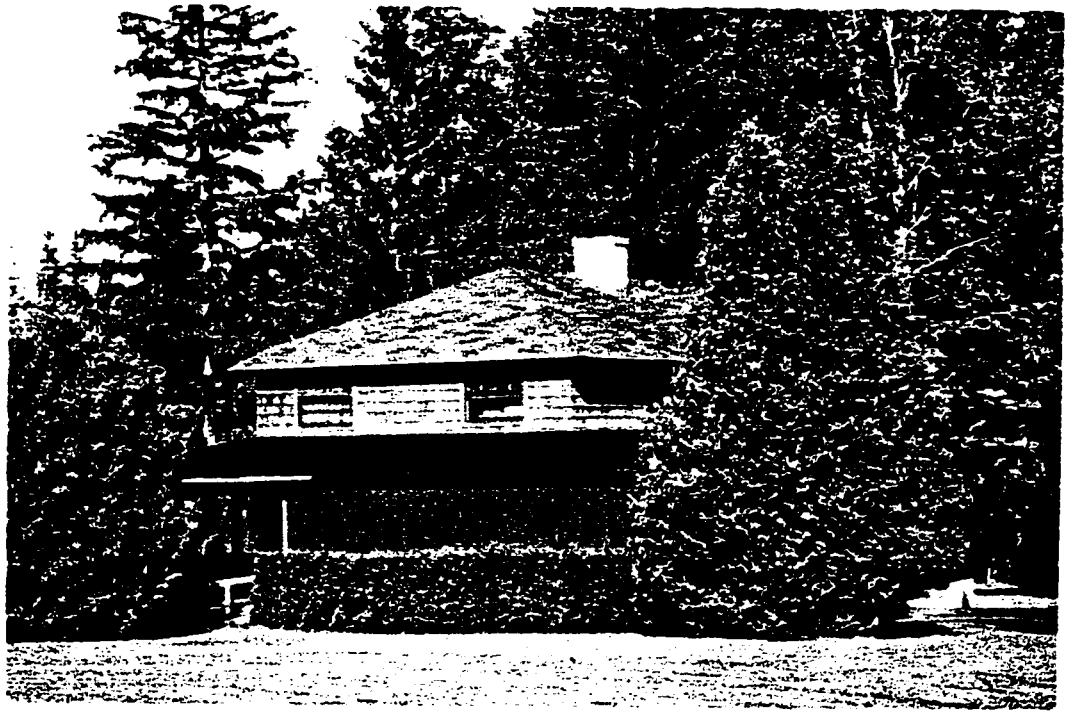


Figure 5.3: South Cottage, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

South Cottage Garage- The extant one-car garage associated with South Cottage has undergone a minimal amount of changes. The building is used for equipment and maintenance storage; historic collections are not stored in the building. There are no mechanical systems servicing the building.

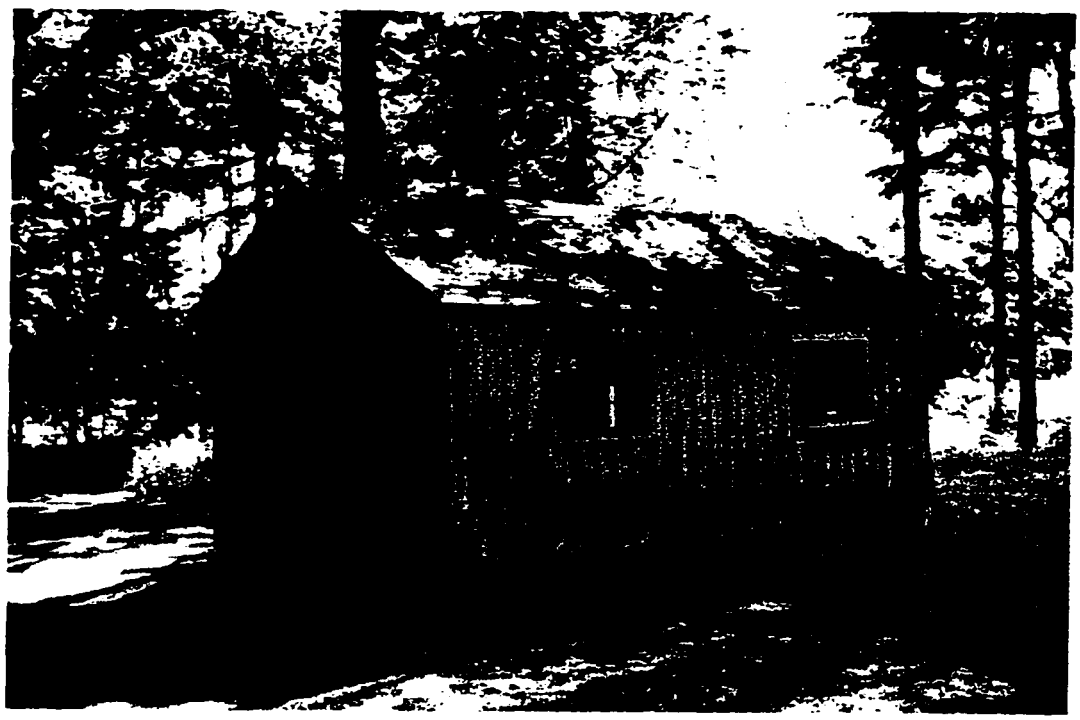


Figure 5.4: South Cottage garage, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Carriage and Collections Storage Building- In 1980, the carriage and collection storage building (Butler building #1) was constructed at the southwest edge of the east wood lot. The one and one-half story, 40' x 96' building is a typical pole barn construction, with sheet metal walls and roof. Between 1980 and 1985, the building had a white roof and brown siding. In 1990, the roof was painted brown. The west entrance consists of a sliding door for carriage access. The building stores approximately 20-25 vehicles from the Oakman Carriage Collection.

Maintenance and Restoration Crew Building- In 1983, the maintenance and restoration crew building (Butler building #2) was constructed immediately south of the carriage and collection storage building. The one and one-half story, 40' x 80' building is a typical pole barn construction, with sheet metal walls and roof. It is painted brown with white trim. The building currently has three garage doors on its western facade. Originally, the building had four garage doors. In 1994, the southern-most garage door was taken off and replaced with a sheet metal wall (with two windows) in order to incorporate office space for the Building Restoration Specialist and his crew. In 1991, an overhang was installed over the doorway on the west side of the building.



Figure 5.5: Carriage and collections storage building, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

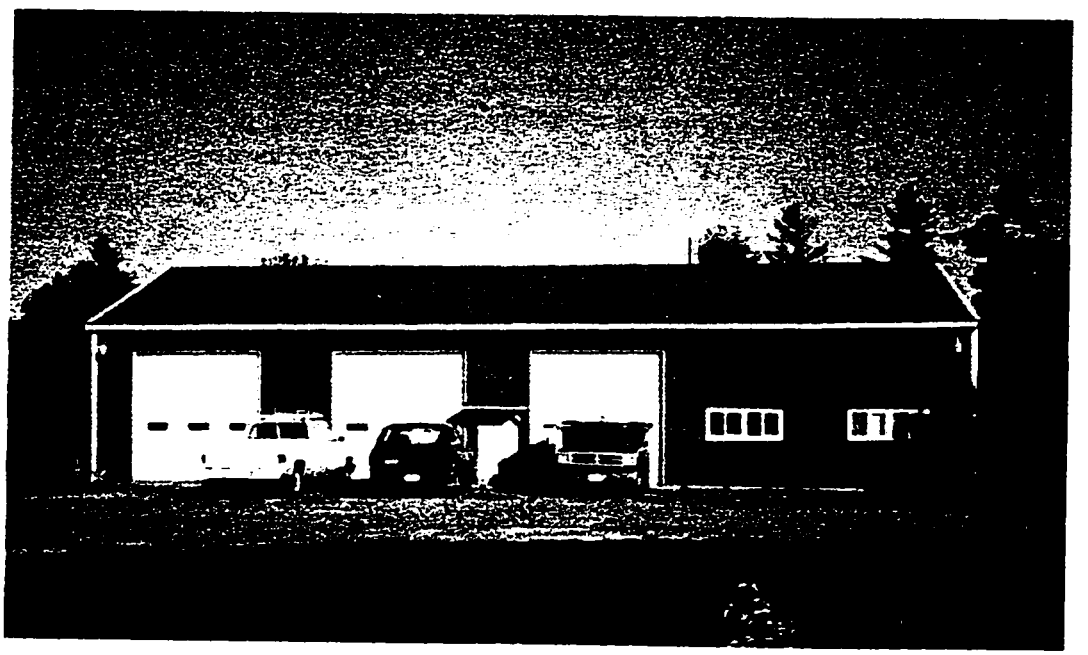


Figure 5.6: Maintenance and restoration crew building, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Maintenance and Restoration Storage Building- In 1994, the maintenance and restoration storage building (Butler building #3) was constructed approximately 140' east of the carriage and collections storage building. The one and one-half story, 40'x 88' building is a typical pole barn construction, with sheet metal walls and roof. Its color is dark brown. The building serves as a storage area for supplies, equipment and vehicles for the Central Region Restoration Crew.[338]

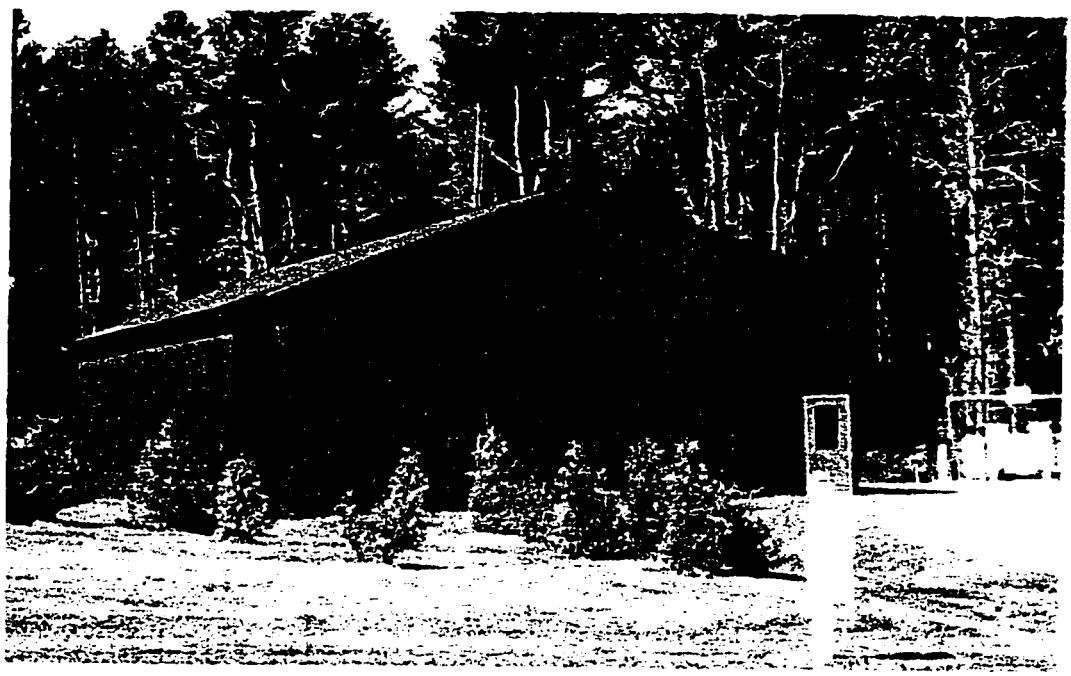


Figure 5.7: Maintenance and restoration storage building, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Gazebo/Viewing Stand- A gazebo/viewing stand, constructed by Russell Grills in 1978, is located on the western edge of the east field. The wood construction, approximately 8' x 8' x 12', is painted white with dark green trim. The portable structure is used as an announcing stand for the annual Lorenzo Driving Competition.

Ski Shelter- A shed, constructed in 1979, is located within the southeast corner of the lower wetland. The wood-frame building is approximately 6' x 8' x 8' and unpainted. Originally, the building was built to cover the gas pump located near South Cottage. The structure is currently used as a shelter for cross-country skiers.

Fuel Station- In 1994, a fuel station was installed at the north end of the gravel lot adjacent to the maintenance and restoration storage building. The station, approximately 25' x 18', consists of an aboveground, two compartment (750/250 gallon) steel tank encased in a monolithically poured reinforced concrete vault; a 18' x 15'concrete vehicle pad; two fuel dispensers; a 10' tall fire suppression system with lighting fixtures, and nine 8" yellow painted pipe bollards placed 3' on center around the station. The fuel station stores unleaded gasoline and diesel fuel.



Figure 5.8: Gazebo/viewing stand, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

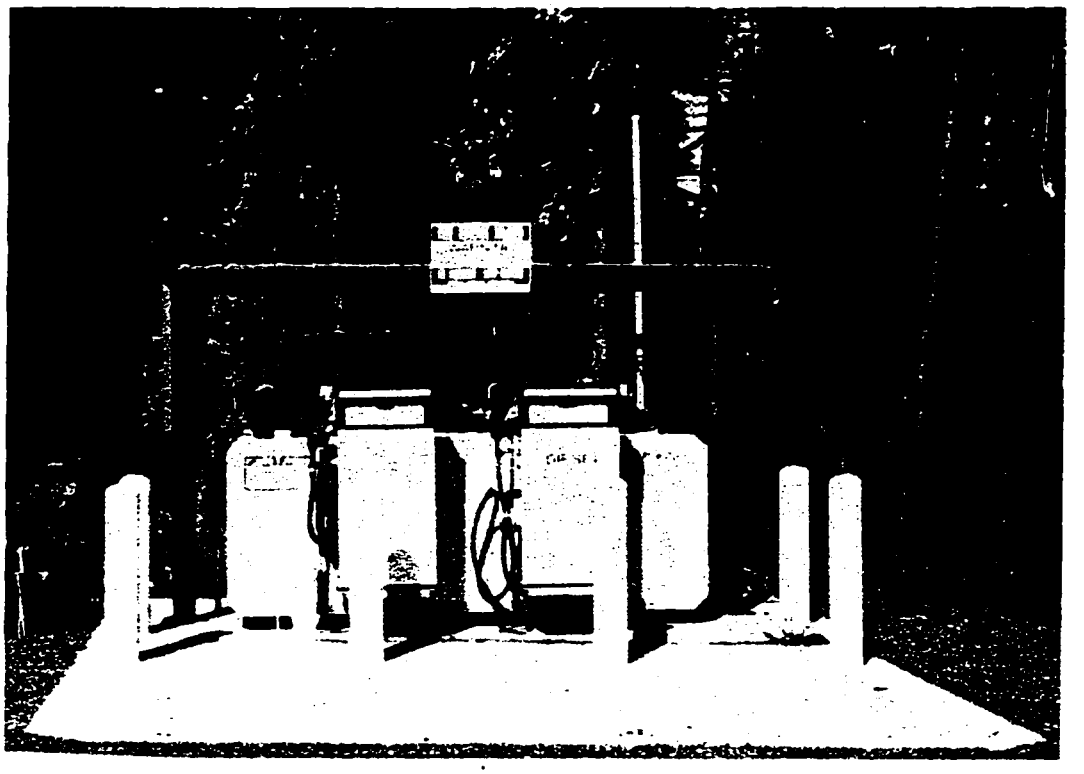


Figure 5.9: Fuel station in the maintenance/storage complex, 1996. (Photorgraph by the author).

CENTRAL CORE:

Mansion- Since 1972, the mansion has received ongoing restoration treatments. The interior has received both mechanical and structural repairs; extensive restoration treatments also have occurred to several interior decorative elements. Currently, 15 of the 24 rooms in the mansion are restored to the integrity of the period of interpretation (1905-1916) and are open to public viewing.

The exterior of the mansion has received several restoration treatments in order to bring it to its c. 1905-1916 appearance. In 1972, one of the first exterior structural elements to be restored was the balcony section of the rear piazza. That same year, work to replace the cedar roof shingles began; the project was completed in 1973. In 1976, the front porch, was rebuilt; the balustrade was replaced later in 1983. In 1994, universal access was made available by the construction of a ramp in the lower hall of the kitchen wing.[339]

Based on a historic paint analysis conducted in 1989, 1991 and 1995, the exterior of the mansion was painted in 1992 according to the following color scheme: wood trim, orange-camel; body, yellow-tan; foundation, dark brown; shutters and window trim, dark green.



Figure 5.10: Mansion, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Playhouse- In 1975, all rotted wood members in the playhouse were replaced-in-kind. In 1977, the building was moved to its historic location (c. 1850-1920) in the north-east corner of the formal garden. There are no mechanical systems servicing the playhouse.

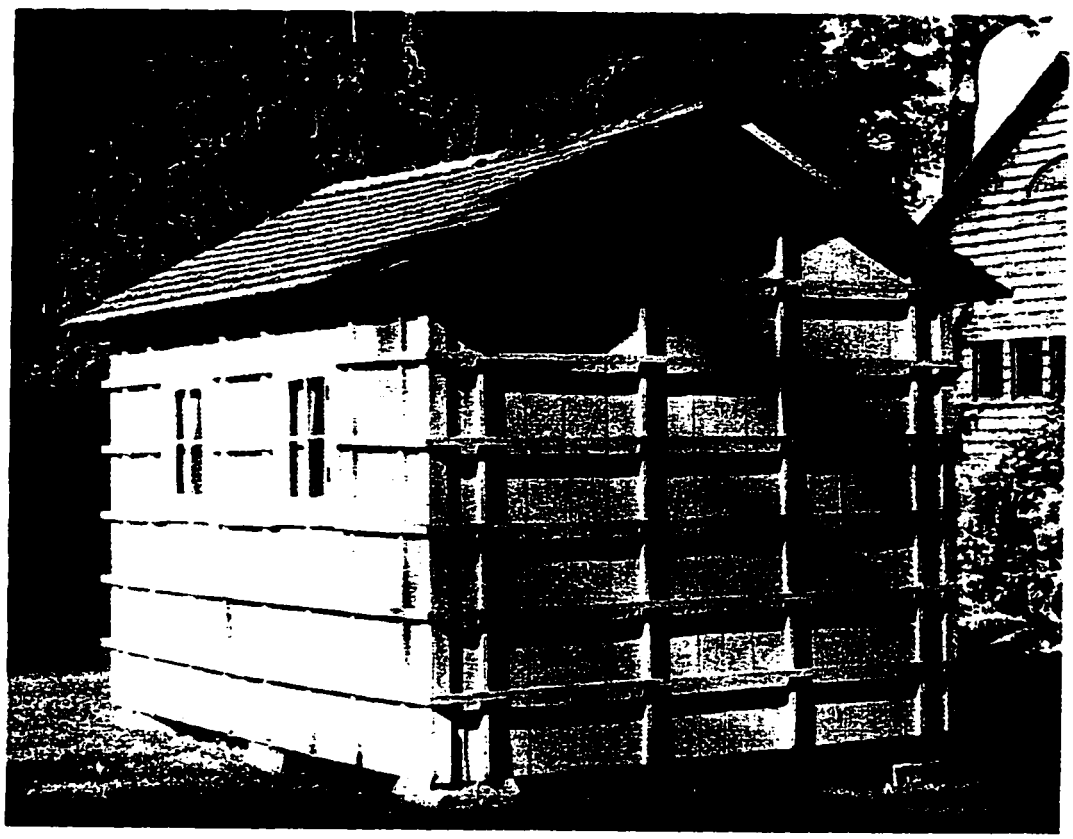


Figure 5.11: Playhouse, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Garden Shed/Ice House- The exterior of the garden shed/ice house first was rehabilitated in 1974. The windows were re-glazed in 1975. Between 1989 and 1995 the cedar roof shingles and siding were replaced-in-kind. In 1994, in preparation for more intensive use, the structural piers of the building were reconstructed.[340] In 1995, the building was restored for interpretive purposes. The building has unpainted shingle siding and dark green trim.



Figure 5.12: Garden shed/ice house, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Carriage House/Stables—Visitor Center- The carriage house/stables has received several modifications. In 1986, the interior of the building was rehabilitated to accommodate a visitor center and a carriage exhibition. An interpretive gallery was built within the former stable wing and the tack room was redesigned to accommodate a public contact station. The loft is used for the storage of collections, restoration artifacts, and construction materials. In May 1987, the Visitor Center opened to the public.

In 1987, a temporary universal access ramp was connected to the south entrance. To comply with the American Disabilities Act, the ramp was removed in the spring of 1996 and a new universal access ramp was constructed at the west entrance. The grade of the historic concrete ramp at the west entrance was modified to allow for code compliant access/egress. The stairs at the south entrance were rehabilitated and currently provide a landing for tour guides.

Additional exterior repairs include the replacement of cedar shingles on the sloped roof in 1989 and the replacement of the cupola in 1990. In 1980, the flat section of the roof was covered with lead-coated copper plate.[341]



Figure 5.13: Carriage house/stables—visitor center, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Church Cottage- In 1974, the cellar entry and its doors were reconstructed. In 1980, the main roof was re-shingled with asphalt shingles, and the shed wing's metal roof was replaced in kind. From 1973 through 1986, Church Cottage served as the site manager's residence. Since 1989, the interior of the building has undergone a staged rehabilitation with installation of a museum shop, kitchen, security office/station, audio/visual resource room and universally accessible rest rooms.

Smokehouse- Between 1985-1991, the smokehouse was used as a tool storage space for the part-time gardener. In 1992, the building was restored; a new roof was constructed and the exterior brick surface was re-pointed. There are no mechanical systems servicing the smokehouse. The building is not open to the public.



Figure 5.14: Church Cottage, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

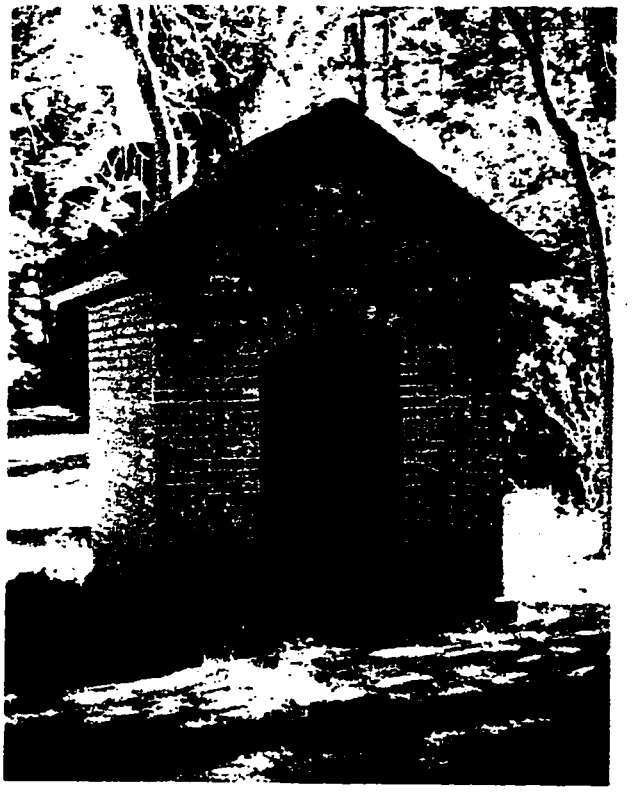


Figure 5.15: Smokehouse, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Mechanical Systems

Water- The water to Lorenzo is supplied from the Cazenovia municipal water system. Water is supplied to the mansion, carriage house/stables, Church Cottage, South Cottage, and the maintenance/regional restoration crew building. In addition, three fire hydrants, a drinking fountain in the picnic area, the horse trough in the formal garden and four spigots in the garden areas are served by the site's water system. The site's 4" water main connects to the village's 8" water main under Ledyard Avenue. The 4" line enters the property directly under the east lane of the main entrance drive.[342]

In 1980, the Cazenovia Fire Department indicated their concern with the compatibility between the site's 4" water lines and modern fire fighting equipment (the two historic fire hydrants near the mansion and the carriage house/stables are connected to the 4" water lines). The Cazenovia Fire Department contends the old four inch lines are an inadequate circumference for modern high-capacity water pumps.[343] In 1984, a third hydrant, located north of South Cottage, was installed on a 6" water line. The 6" line connected to the third hydrant, however, is fed by the site's older 4" line.

Sanitary- The oldest sanitary system on the property (c. 1880) continues to serve the mansion. The 6 segmented tile-clearouts, spaced approximately 60-70' on a east/west axis, remain on the west side of the mansion. Since the one functioning bathroom and the sinks in the mansion are rarely used, the sanitary system for the mansion is in fair condition.

The septic tank for the carriage house/stables, c. 1920, is located immediately east of the carriage house/stables (size not documented). In 1970, the septic tank for Church cottage was replaced; it is located approximately 100' northeast of the building (size not documented). In 1980, a new septic tank was located approximately 100' northeast from the northeast corner of the South Cottage main entrance (size not documented). A septic system for the maintenance/regional restoration crew building was installed when the building was constructed in 1984. An 800' gallon septic tank is located approximately 20' southeast of the southeast corner of the building. A leach field, approximately 15' x 40', is located approximately 1200' northeast from the septic tank.

Electric- In 1974, new underground electric lines to South Cottage, Church Cottage, Carriage House, and the mansion replaced existing underground lines. A new distribution transformer accompanied the installation of the lines and was placed above ground over the former transformer's location north of the Carriage House. The electric service is currently supplied to the property by the Niagara Mohawk Power Company. Also in 1974, a new overhead electric line from Church Cottage to the garden shed/ice house was installed. In 1984, the carriage storage building and maintenance/regional restoration crew building were supplied electricity. An underground cable was installed directly from the lines along Rippleton Road (NY Route 13) to a new 400 amp entrance in the maintenance/regional restoration crew building.

The organization of the exterior lighting on the site was determined by the night programs which take place at Lorenzo throughout the year. In 1989, a high pressure sodium flood light, with a die-cast aluminum frame and housing, was ground mounted on the front lawn, approximately 40' north of the mansion's main entrance porch. During the same year, seven exterior lights were installed on the following buildings: the northwest, northeast, and southeast corners of the carriage house/stables—visitor center; the northwest and northeast corner of Church Cottage; the northeast corner of the garden shed/ice house; and the northeast corner of South Cottage.

Telephone- A modern telephone system currently serves the mansion, South Cottage, Church Cottage, visitor center and the maintenance/regional restoration crew building.

Vegetation

At the beginning of this period the natural growth of invasive plant material had overcome many historic trees and shrubs within the central core. The lack of vegetation management for the property until 1973 also contributed to the neglect of the formal garden and garden enclosures.[344]

Major vegetation changes in the outer acreage includes tree damage from storms and the introduction of plant material around the storage/maintenance complex. Major vegetation changes in the central core include tree damage from storms and the establishment of perennial beds along the formal garden's central walk.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Open Fields- The open fields, present on the property throughout the previous four historic periods, are privately owned. In general, the open fields consist of a combination of indigenous vegetation and plant material introduced by private owners. A comprehensive survey of existing vegetation was not recorded for this report.

Woodlands- The woodlands, present on the property throughout the previous four historic periods, are privately owned. The woodlands exhibit natural growth and decline and receive minimal intervention from the private owners currently controlling them. A comprehensive survey of existing vegetation was not recorded for this report.

Farm Complex- The farm complex, present on the property throughout the previous four historic periods, is divided into three private lots. A comprehensive survey of existing vegetation was not recorded for this report.

West Grove- The west grove, present on the property throughout the previous four historic periods, is privately owned. In general, the grove exhibits a natural growth and decline process and receives minimal intervention from the property owners controlling it. A comprehensive survey of existing vegetation was not recorded for this report.

Lower Wetland- In general, the lower wetland exhibits a natural growth and decline process. The tree species located in the wetland, include: swamp maple (*Acer rubrum*), eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), white poplar (*Populus alba*), arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) and other trees and shrubs common to a level IV wetland.[345] The vegetation in the wetland is not managed and to date, a comprehensive dendrology survey has not been conducted.

Lake Lot- The 1.4 acre section of the lake lot owned by the State is maintained as a grass field. By agreement, the crescent-shaped parcel is mowed by the Town of Cazenovia on a routine basis.

South Field- The south field is leased by the State to a neighboring farmer, Charles Curtis (Ballina Road). The south field is cultivated with corn and legumes on a three year rotation. The hedge row along the south border of the south field is dominated by mature evergreen species of trees, including white pine and Norway spruce.

West Field- The west field consists of pasture grass. The height of the grass is maintained at an approximate 6" height.

West Wood Lot - The west wood lot consists of several mature evergreen trees. The dominant species are white pine, scotch pine, Douglas fir and Norway spruce. A few deciduous trees are also present and include oak, black locust, and butternut. The understory and groundcover are made up of several species of plant material, including myrtle, ferns, and poison ivy.

East Apple Orchard- The east apple orchard has completely disappeared, except for one extant apple tree. One apple tree, a remnant of the east orchard, is located approximately 220' south of Church Cottage. In 1989, four apple trees (P. *Malus*) were planted along the western edge of the visitor drive in close proximity to Church Cottage. The remaining vegetation west of the visitor/service entry consists of manicured lawn.

East Field- The east field consists of lawn grass. Contemporary annual events, such as the Lorenzo Driving Competition, require the regular mowing of the grass field during the growing season. It is not, however, mowed as frequently as the front lawn and other lawn areas in the central core. The historic village walk is distinguished by mowing the grass on its path at a shorter height. The east border planting located along the edge of the east field is dominated by mature Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and several species of voluntary vegetation, including buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*).



Figure 5.16: Remnant of the east apple orchard, 1996. (Photograph by the author).



Figure 5.17: View of recently planted apple trees, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Secondary Entry- The oaks located along the southern edge of the secondary entry drive are mature and provide a dense canopy over the space. The arborvitae hedge on the opposite side of the drive is mature, but the loss of branches from lack of sunlight has created a sparse appearance.

South Cottage Lot- The vegetation in the South Cottage lot has undergone a few changes. In 1985, the arborvitae hedge around the north and west sides of the foundation was replaced in-kind. The hedge is maintained at a height of approximately 3 ½'. Another change in the vegetation around South Cottage was the addition of a 4' wide flower bed along the west edge of the South Cottage entrance walk. The bed is planted with a variety of perennials.

East Wood Lot- The natural growth of vegetation in the east wood lot remained relatively undisturbed until the construction of the maintenance and restoration crew storage building. In 1994, the construction of the building required minor grading and the removal of several trees in the east wood lot. Another major change in the east wood lot occurred in January 1996 when high winds knocked down more than half its major trees. During the spring of that year all the fallen trees were removed. Many of their stumps, however, remain.

Maintenance/Storage Complex- The maintenance/storage complex, approximately 3 acres, includes the vegetation surrounding the three Butler-type buildings and the visitor/service drive. In c. 1990, several maples (*Acer* sp.) were planted around the east and south sides of the maintenance/restoration crew building. In 1994, several deciduous and evergreen species of trees and shrubs were planted on or near the berm which extends between the visitor drive and the parking lot for the storage/maintenance building complex. The tree species planted on or near the berm includes: red maple (*Acer rubrum*), shadblow serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*),sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), Canadian hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) and eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*). Shrubs planted in and around these trees include: redosier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), (*Illex verticulata*), and arrowwood viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*). Maple and oak also were planted along the south edge of the visitor/service drive.



Figure 5.18: View west of the east field, 1996. (Photograph by the author).



Figure 5.19: Flower bed along entrance walk to South Cottage, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

CENTRAL CORE:

Major changes to vegetation in the central core occurred because of the loss of historic trees; the ongoing re-introduction of vines, shrubs, flowers and ground cover vegetation; and the natural growth of existing trees and shrubs.

Front Lawn

Trees- During this period 13 trees were removed in the area around the historic main entry drive. In addition to the replacement of dead, dying and/or severely damaged specimens, one tree was planted for historic interpretive purposes. In June 1981, a tuliptree (*Tulipifera populus*) was planted in the approximate location of the tuliptree that existed on the front lawn between c.1895-1920. The tree was planted in memory of R. James Hubbard by friends and associates of the Central New York Parks Commission. Mr. Hubbard was the great grandson of Jonathan D. Ledyrad and member of the Parks Commission.

Shrubs- In 1975, the eastern arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) hedge located along the ha-ha wall between the entrances to the main entry was cut down and removed. The hedge was in poor condition and volunteer saplings and invasive plant material had overcome the base of the hedge.[346] Lawn replaced the hedge.

West Lawn- The mature trees in the west lawn include white pine (4), oak (2), black locust (1), and Norway spruce (1). Additional vegetation in the west lawn includes a common witchhazel shrub (*Hamamelis virginiana*), myrtle and manicured lawn.

Service Courtyard- The mature trees in the service courtyard include a black locust (1) and a hawthorn (1). Additional vegetation in the service courtyard includes grape vines, day lillies, and manicured lawn.



Figure 5.20: Front lawn, 1996. (Photograph by the author).



Figure 5.21: Service courtyard, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Formal Garden-

Trees: In 1976, four Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) were planted around the center circle of the formal garden's central walk. The trees were planted in close proximity to the locations of the historic spruce which had previously punctuated the centers of the garden's four parterres (1879-1950). In May 1976, the planting of the Norway spruce in the south-east section of the formal garden was dedicated in memory of Senator John Hughes. Hughes was an instrumental political supporter of New York State's purchase of the Lorenzo.[347] In August 1976, the remaining three Norway spruce were planted.[348]

In 1980, the Syracuse Garden Club donated $500 for restoration and care of the honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) located in the formal garden. On October 6, 1995, high winds snapped the cables and chains holding together many of the major limbs and fully two-thirds of the tree came crashing down. A professional arborist inspected the remaining fragment of the tree and declared it unsalvageable. The remainder of the decayed and structurally unsound tree was removed in the winter of 1996. The honeylocust had represented the oldest surviving feature of the formal garden. In order to recover an historic relative from the tree, suckers from the remaining stump and roots were allowed to develop. During the summer of 1996, substantial suckers began to sprout.

In 1996, the Syracuse Garden Club sponsored the planting of four arborvitae around the horse trough fountain in an attempt to re-establish the historic hedge removed during the fourth historic period.

Shrubs: The most significant shrub remaining in the formal garden is the Persian lilac.

Vines: No vines currently exist in the formal garden.

Flowers: The rehabilitation of the formal garden was enhanced in 1983 with the employment of a garden enthusiast. The seasonal employee has been supported by a grant from the Friends of Lorenzo. Using Ellen Shipman's 1914 planting plan of the formal garden's central walk, the gardener has undertaken a number of initiatives, including the retrieval of plant material given to members of the Cazenovia community during the 1960s. When specific plant material has not been available, the employee has purchased from standard sources plant material of similar form, scale, and color (see Appendix I).



Figure 5.22: The major honeylocust after the 1996 storm blew its major limbs off. (Photograph by the author).

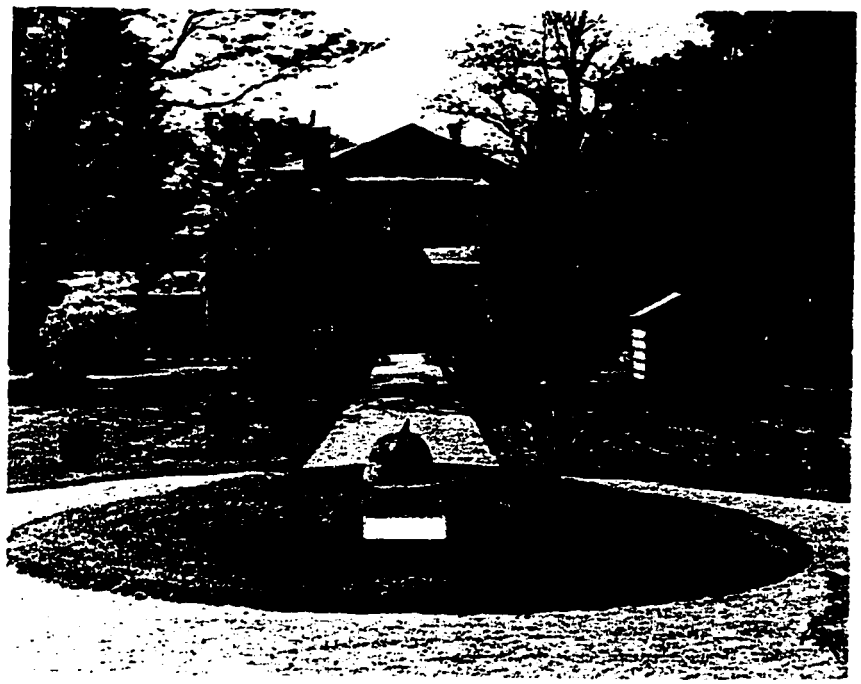


Figure 5.23: The formal garden's central walk prior to re-planting, c. 1980. (LSHS, Photograph by Russell Grills).



Figure 5.24: The flower beds along the formal garden's central walk, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Vegetable Garden- The vegetable garden is surrounded by mature vegetation. The arborvitae hedge around the north end of the garden is overgrown and no longer pruned. The lilac hedge on the west edge of the garden remains. The vegetable garden no longer has large planting beds. Although a small flower bed exists on the west side of the garden, the remaining vegetation consists of manicured lawn.



Figure 5.25: The vegetable garden area, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Garden Enclosures- Since 1975, the Syracuse Garden Club has contributed a significant amount of work toward the rehabilitation of the garden enclosures. They have cleared away invasive plant material, pruned trees and planted over 20 varieties of native wild flowers, ground covers, ferns, and shrubs in the understory (see Appendix J). In addition, the Club sponsors an illustrated plant material guide booklet.

The most significant change in the garden enclosures occurred in January 1996 when several historic trees were blown down by severe winds. In the fall of 1996, the Syracuse Garden Club sponsored the planting of a few white pines and Canadian hemlocks to begin the process of replanting areas ravaged by the winter storm. Two white pines were planted south of the stonewall. In close proximity, a hemlock was planted in memory of Edward White, a contractor who was killed in February 1996 while working to clear trees damaged in the January storm.[349]

Church Cottage Lot- The north side of the Church Cottage lot is maintained as manicured lawn. At the rear of Church Cottage, a group of flower beds exist along with a concord grape vine.



Figure 5.26: Church Cottage lot, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Spatial Organization/Relationships

Substantial changes in the spatial organization of outer acreage have occurred. The outer acreage of LSHS currently consists of the lower wetland, west field, west wood lot, south field, east field, secondary entry, South Cottage lot, and maintenance/storage complex. The open fields, woodlands, farm complex, west grove, and lake lot are not owned by New York State, but they remain closely associated to the spatial organization of the existing site. The spatial organization of the central core has undergone few changes.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Open Fields- The spatial configuration of the open fields is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, defining edges, and base plane. In general, vegetation growth and residential development has slightly altered the materials and overhead plane of the space. A comprehensive assessment of the existing open fields space was not completed for this report.

Woodlands- The spatial configuration of the woodlands is relatively unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics. A comprehensive assessment of the existing woodlands space was not completed for this report.

Farm Complex- The spatial configuration of the farm complex is relatively unchanged in terms of its size, shape, defining edges and base plane. However, its materials and overhead plane have changed. Many of the historic farm outbuildings do not exist, although some of their foundation elements remain. Plus, a private residence and a veterinarian office was constructed in the space. A comprehensive assessment of the existing farm complex space was not completed for this report.

West Grove- The spatial configuration of the west grove remains relatively unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics. A comprehensive assessment of the existing west grove space was not completed for this report.

Lower Wetland- The spatial configuration of the lower wetland is relatively unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics. A comprehensive assessment of the existing lower wetland space was not completed for this report.

Lake Lot- The spatial configuration of the lake lot is unchanged in terms of its shape and size. However, its defining edges, base plane, materials, and overhead plane have been altered. Vegetation along the shoreline is mature and creates a more distinct northern edge to the space and filters views from the mansion to the lake. The south edge of the space is now more noticeably defined by a post and rail fence. On the west side of the space, several deciduous trees are now interspersed and create a discontinuous vegetative overhead plane. The base plane on the east side of the space is altered by a parking lot, approximately 80' x 60, which is enclosed by a fence and shrubbery. The remaining base plane currently consists of grass and is open to the sky.

South Field- The spatial configuration of the south field is unchanged in terms of its base plane, materials, and overhead plane. However, the space is changed in terms of its shape, size, and defining edges. The construction of the visitor/service drive and maintenance/storage complex has changed the irregular shape of the space and reduced the size of the space to approximately 30 acres. The complex now also defines the northwest edge of the space.

West Field- The spatial configuration of the west field is unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics.

West Wood Lot- The spatial configuration of the west wood lot is relatively unchanged in terms of its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, and materials. However, the growth of the trees within the space has expanded the continuity and uniformity of the overhead plane.

East Field- The spatial configuration of the east field is unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics.

Secondary Entry- The spatial configuration of the secondary entry is relatively unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics.

South Cottage Lot- The South Cottage spatial configuration is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, and overhead plane. However, its defining edges, base plane, and materials have changed. The space is currently defined on the north by the visitor parking lot; on the south by the maintenance/storage complex; on the east by the secondary entry drive and east wood lot; and on the west by the visitor/service drive. The addition of the visitor parking lot enlarged the flat consistency of the base plane. The addition of the visitor/service drive and visitor parking lot also enlarged the amount of surface covered by gravel.

East Wood Lot- As a result of the construction of the maintenance/storage complex and devastating storm damage, the spatial configuration of the east wood lot is changed in terms of all its defining characteristics. The space is irregular shaped and is now defined on the south by the maintenance/storage complex and on the west by the visitor/service drive. The loss of vegetation has dramatically reduced the amount of trees in the space and has opened approximately half the space to the sky.

Maintenance/Storage Building Complex- The spatial configuration of the maintenance/storage complex was established with construction of the three Butler-type buildings and the visitor/service drive. The irregular shaped space is approximately 4 acres. The space is defined on the north by the east wood lot; on the south and west by the south field; and on the east by Rippleton Road. The base plane of the west half of the space is flat; the east half slopes negatively toward the northeast. Its surface consists of gravel, lawn, and an interspersion of several deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. The space is generally open to the sky.



Figure 5.27: The maintenance/storage complex, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

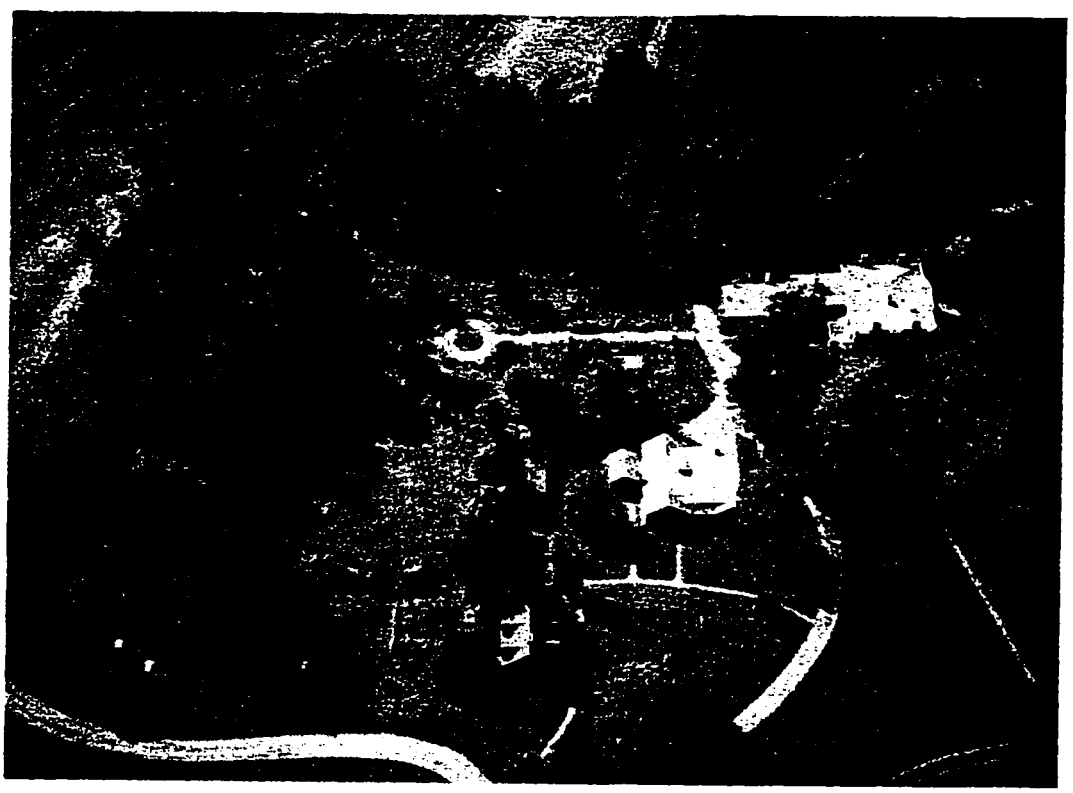


Figure 5.28: The central core, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

CENTRAL CORE:

Front Lawn- The spatial configuration of the front lawn is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, base plane, materials, and overhead plane. However, the north edge of the space has changed. The removal of the evergreen hedge and invasive plant material along the south edge of the ha-ha wall has implied a more open character.

West Lawn- The spatial configuration of the west lawn is unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics.

Service Courtyard- The spatial configuration of the service courtyard is unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics.

Formal Garden- The spatial configuration of the formal garden is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, and base plane. However, its defining edges, materials, and overhead plane have changed. The formal garden is currently defined on the north by an evergreen hedge and the historic wire fence; on the south and west by mature evergreen trees in the garden enclosures; and on the east by an overgrown hedge consisting of various evergreen species of trees and shrubs. The materials within the space consists of a variety of specimen trees, shrubs, and flowers. The major change in the overhead plane was created by the loss of the historic honeylocust tree. The northwest section of the formal garden is now open to the sky.

Vegetable Garden- The spatial configuration of the vegetable garden is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, and overhead plane. However, the plant material in the space generally consists of lawn.

West Garden Enclosure- The spatial configuration of the west garden enclosure is unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics.

South Garden Enclosure- The spatial configuration of the south garden enclosure is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, base plane, and materials. However, a defining edge of the space and its overhead plane have changed. The south edge of the space is currently defined by an expanse of lawn. As a result of storm damage, the overhead plane of the space is now only partially covered with vegetation, and its sense of enclosure has diminished.

Church Cottage Lot- The spatial configuration of the Church Cottage lot is relatively unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics.

Views and Vistas

Many of the historic views to and from Lorenzo are extant. Only minor changes have occurred from vegetation growth and residential development.

Views from the Mansion's Main Entrance Porch- The view from the main entrance porch to Cazenovia Lake exists. The removal of the arborvitae hedge along the south edge of the ha-ha wall enhanced the view from the mansion to the lake. The tuliptree planted in the front lawn affects the foreground of the view, but a strong relationship with the lake remains. The views east and west from the main entrance porch do not exist. The view west is terminated by mature evergreen vegetation (west wood lot). The view east to the village is terminated by mature evergreen vegetation (spruce row).

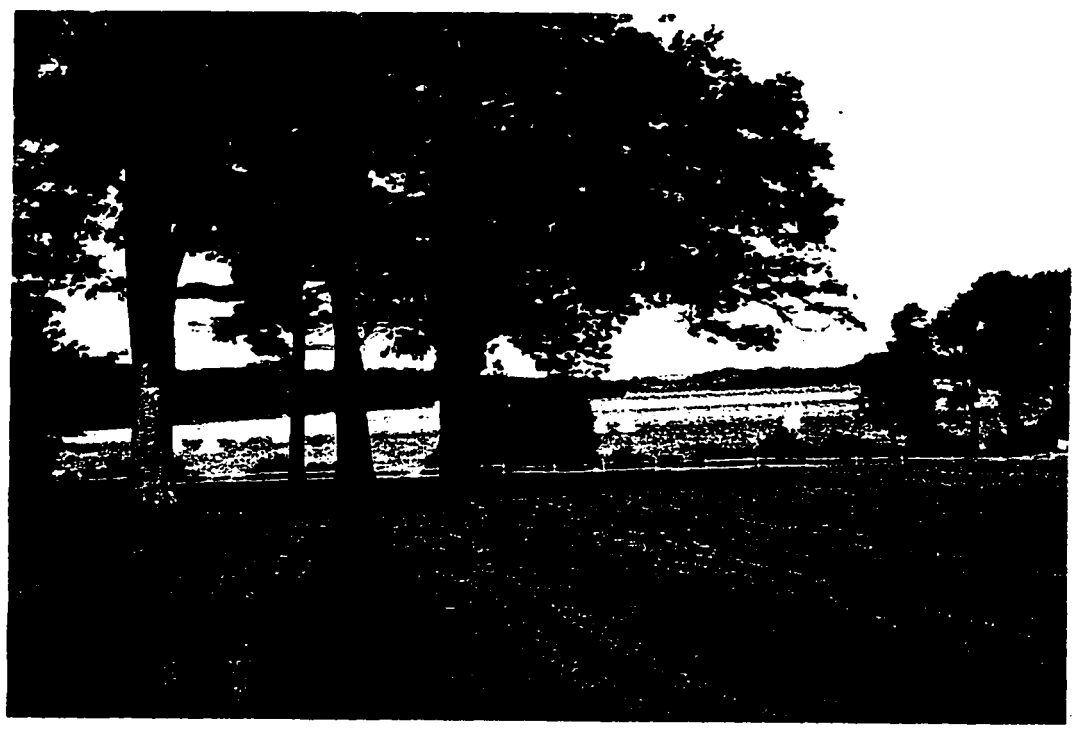


Figure 5.29: View north from the main entrance porch of the mansion, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Formal Garden to/from the Mansion- The view of the formal garden from the south end of the mansion exists. The view is defined on the west by the west garden enclosure and on the east by an overgrown evergreen hedge. The view is terminated by the south garden enclosure and the horse trough. A major change in the view developed from the loss of the honeylocust in the formal garden. Without the tree, the view from the mansion is more open. The view to the mansion from the formal garden remains unchanged, although vines on the mansion's woodhouse often filter the view from the central walk through the central hallway of the mansion.

Farmland and Hills from Garden Enclosures- The views of the west hill, DuRuyter hills, and adjacent properties exist. The changes in the views have developed from the development on adjacent properties.

Cazenovia Lake from Church Cottage- The view of Cazenovia Lake from Church Cottage exists and is relatively unchanged.

Cazenovia Lake from South Cottage- The view of Cazenovia Lake from South Cottage exists. However, the view was altered with the construction of the visitor parking lot.

Circulation

Some major changes and additions to the circulation system at Lorenzo occurred in the outer acreage and central core. The construction of the visitor/service drive and visitor parking lot created a dramatic change for the vehicle circulation system in the outer acreage. The rehabilitation of the formal garden's central walk and Church Cottage walks created significant changes in the central core.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Ledyard Avenue- Ledyard Avenue is a four lane highway with a bituminous surface.

Rippleton Road- Rippleton Road is a two lane highway with a bituminous surface.

Orchard Road- The orchard road is currently covered with lawn. The width of the road averages approximately 10'.

Farm Roads- A comprehensive assessment of the circulation system at the farm was not completed for this report.

Village Walk- The surface of the village walk is lawn and its edge is defined by shorter height of maintained lawn.

Railroad Right-of-way- The railroad right-of-way is still evident, although vegetation in the lower wetland encroaches upon the area.

West Wood Lot Paths- The paths in the west wood lot are maintained as lawn.

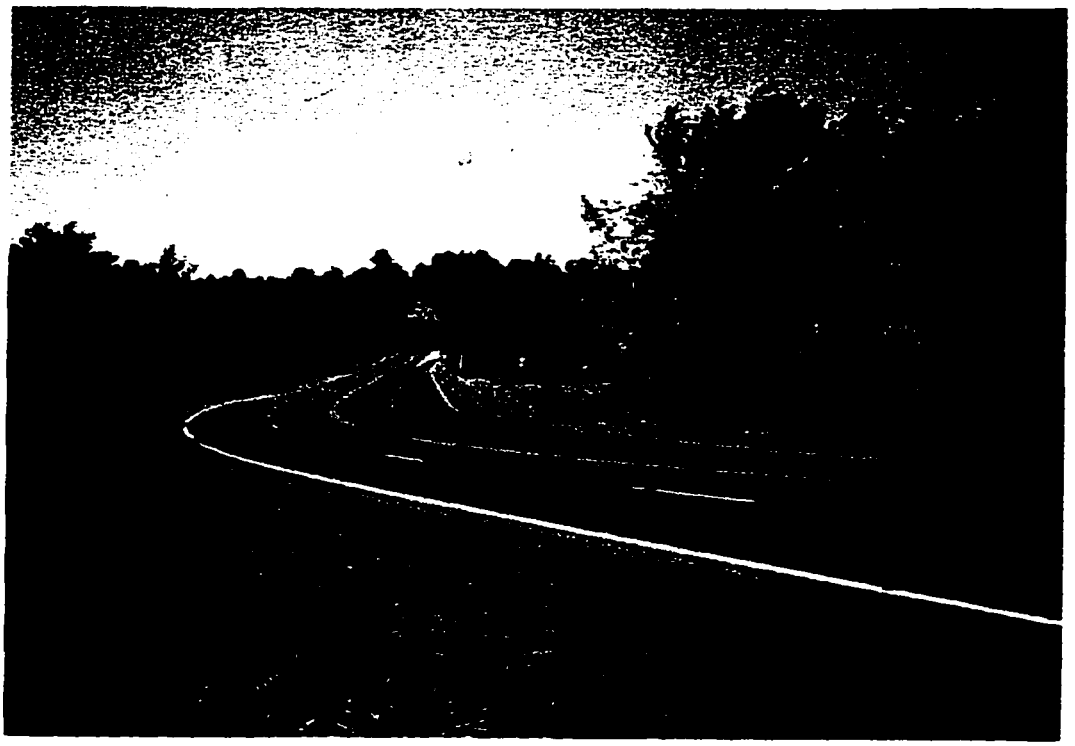


Figure 5.30: View west of Ledyard Avenue, 1996. (Photograph by the author).



Figure 5.31: West wood lot path, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Secondary Entry Drive- In c. 1980, the secondary entry drive was altered with the construction of the visitor parking lot. The turning circle in front of South Cottage was removed and replaced with a rectangular shaped parking lot, approximately 80' x 200'. The surface of the parking lot consists of runner-crushed gravel. The edge of the parking lot is defined by lawn.

Path to South Cottage- The path to South Cottage from the central core is buried under lawn.

Visitor/Service Drive- In 1983, the visitor/service drive was constructed. The drive begins at Rippleton Road approximately 400' south of the entrance to the secondary entry drive.[350] Its route follows a westerly direction around the maintenance/storage complex, and then curves north through the Church Cottage lot and South Cottage lot until it connects with the secondary entry drive. An auxiliary service road, which connects with the drive approximately 100' from the Rippleton Road entrance, leads to the maintenance and restoration storage building, fuel station, and a 40' x 100' rectangular gravel lot located on the east side of the storage building. A parking lot, approximately 40' x 80', is located on the west side of the maintenance and restoration crew building and is connected to the drive at two access/egress points. The drive and associated extensions and lots consist of gravel surfaces and are edged by lawn. From Rippleton Road to the entrance to the service parking lot, the drive is two lanes wide in order to accommodate two-way traffic.

In 1980, the visitor parking lot north of South Cottage was expanded to hold thirty automobiles. Buses are accommodated within empty diagonal parking spaces or along the visitor entry drive. A single parking space for universal access is located adjacent to the entrance walk to South Cottage (another universal accessible parking space is located in front of the garden shed/ice house). In 1982, a concrete entrance walk, approximately 4 ½' x 50' was constructed in order to connect the South Cottage front porch and the visitor parking lot. In 1991, the west porch deck of South Cottage was raised, and a universal accessible ramp and landing were constructed.[351] The concrete ramp is 42" wide and is on a 1:12 grade that required minimal ground disturbance. The 5' x 9' landing and 32" railing were constructed of pressure treated wood.



Figure 5.32: Visitor parking lot, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

CENTRAL CORE:

Main Entry Drive- The front lawn encroaches upon the west and east lane of the main entry drive and the west extension. The east lane also consists of deteriorated pavement. Herbicides are frequently used to reduce invasive lawn growth.

Formal Garden Walks- The central walk is currently 7 ½' wide. The surface consists of pea-gravel.

Garden Enclosure Paths- The paths in the garden enclosures are approximately 4' wide and consist of compacted soil. The walk in the west enclosure is annually covered with wood chips.

Church Cottage Walks- The Church Cottage walks remain relatively unchanged. However, the walk connected to Church Cottage's front porch was extended to the visitor/ service drive in order to accommodate public visitors. In 1991, a universal access ramp, constructed of pressure treated lumber, was installed at the rear of Church Cottage at the shed wing's door.[352] It consists of two ramps (joined at a 30 degree angle), a turning platform, and a landing near the doorway. The first ramp measures 4' x 12'; the landing platform, 6' x 9'; the second ramp, 4' x 12'; and the landing 5' x 6'.

Furnishings and Objects

Over 30 furnishings and objects exist at LSHS, including historic features such as the ha-ha wall, sundial and granite boulder, and stone watering troughs. The following is a list of existing furnishings and objects on the site in 1996. Those added by the NYSOPRHP are described in detail.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Fences- Sections of post and wire fence remain along the borders of the open fields, but a comprehensive assessment of the farm fences was not completed for this report. The only historic fence existing in the outer acreage of LSHS is the post and wire fence along the north edge of the secondary entry drive (see chapter III).

Stone Gates and Ha-Ha Wall- The stone gates at the entrances to the main entry drive and ha-ha wall, constructed during the second historic period, remain in their historic position along the south side of Ledyard Avenue (see chapter II).

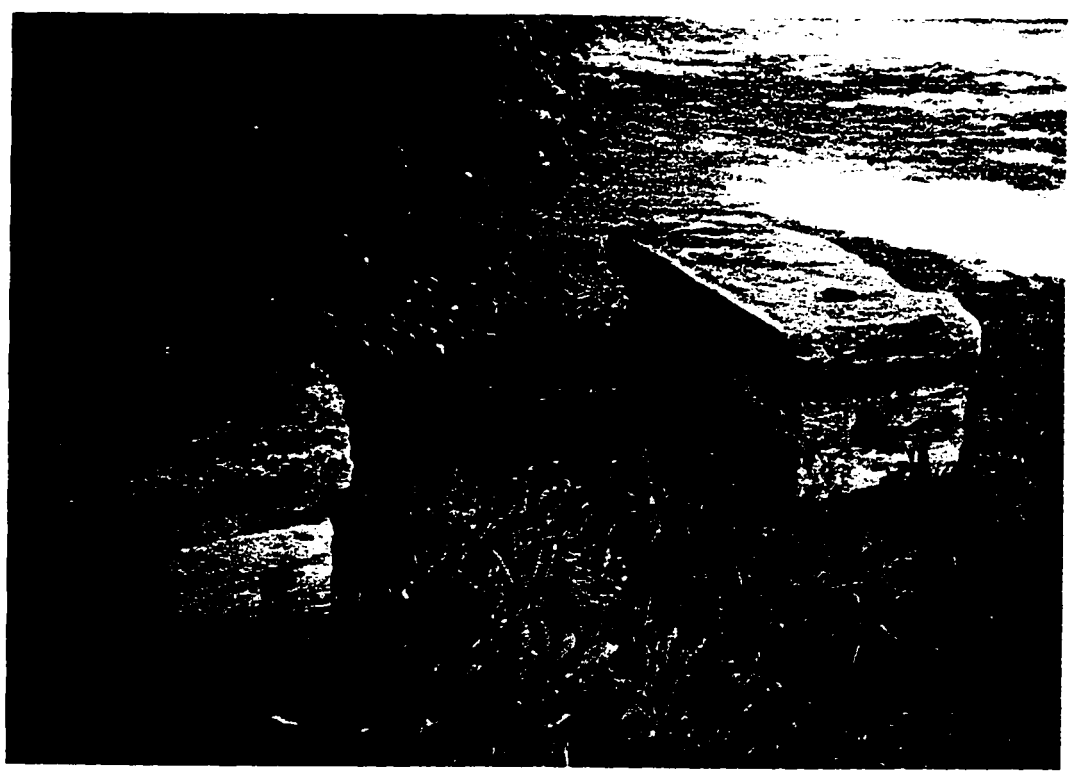


Figure 5.33: The stone steps at the east end of the ha-ha wall, 1996. (Photograph by the author).



Figure 5.34: The ha-ha wall along the front lawn, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Village Welcome Sign- In c. 1985, the village welcome sign was rehabilitated. It is located at the western roadside edge of the west wood lot near but not on the village corporation line. (see chapter IV)

Birdbath- In c. 1975, the birdbath, located approximately 40' south of South Cottage was removed from the site. The birdbath was not replaced.

Wheel Stops, Stone Guides, and Bollards- In 1982, twenty-five concrete wheel stops (8' long) were located in the public parking lot. The blocks were positioned to encourage diagonal parking. In 1996, the blocks were rearranged to accommodate 90 degree parking. In c. 1985, a large irregular shaped granite stone was placed at the east corner of the intersection of the secondary drive and the visitor/service drive. At approximately the same period, stones of irregular shapes were placed at the entrances to the maintenance/ storage complex parking lot. The stones were placed in these locations to deter vehicles from driving off the drives. In 1993, bollards were installed in South Cottage lot space and secondary entry space. The bollards, approximately 3' tall, are constructed of 4" x 4" pressure treated lumber. Five bollards are located 5' on-center along the west edge of the employee parking area; 20 bollards are located approximately 30' on-center along the south edge of the secondary entry drive. The bollards were installed to prevent automobiles from straying off the drive and parking area.

Directional and Information Signage- Directional and information signs of various shapes, sizes, and colors were installed during this period. The signs are constructed of wood and depict messages for public visitors.

Picnic Tables and Barbecue Grills- In 1982, seven moveable picnic tables and three barbecue grills were placed approximately 120' south of Church Cottage. The wood tables are 6' long and are unpainted. The barbecue grills, approximately 3' tall, are constructed of metal and painted black.

Lake Lot Fence- In 1985, the Town of Cazenovia and the State agreed to the installment of a post and rail fence along the northern edge of Ledyard Avenue. The wood post and double rail fence were installed to prevent vehicles from entering Gypsy Bay Park.

Drinking Fountain- In 1989, a drinking fountain replaced the water spigot which existed near the southeast edge of the vegetable garden. The drinking fountain is 3' tall, with a 12" x 8" receptor and a 14" diameter cast iron base. The receptor and fixtures of the drinking fountain are stainless steel and the base is finished in a forest green enamel. The fountain, which is placed on a concrete square block, functions during the summer months for patron use.

Flag Pole- In 1984, a 25' white fiberglass flagpole was installed approximately 70' north of Church Cottage.

CENTRAL CORE:

Granite Boulder and Sundial- The granite boulder and iron sundial, installed on the center circle in the formal garden during the second historic period, exist in their original location (see chapter II).

Hitching Post and Guard Posts- The hitching post, installed at the intersection of the main entry drive's west lane and the west lane extension during the second historic period, exists in its original location. The two guard posts, installed on both sides of the mansion's main entrance porch during the second historic period, exist in their original locations (see chapter II).

Tree Planting Marker Stones- The tree planting marker stones installed during the second, third and fourth historic periods exist in their original locations (see chapters II, III, IV).



Figure 5.35: Hitching post adjacent to the main entry drive's west extension, 1996. (Photograph by the author).



Figure 5.36: Tree planting marker stone in the west garden enclosure, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Septic Tank Clean-outs- The seven septic tank clean-outs, constructed at the end of the second historic period, remain in their historic locations (see chapter II). However, the wood covers for the clean-outs were reconstructed during this period.

Water Spigots- The two water spigots, first documented during the third historic period, exist in their original locations in the formal garden (see chapter III).

Stonewall- The stonewall, first documented at the southwest edge of the formal garden during the third historic period, exists in its original location (see chapter III).

Viewing Platform- The stone viewing platform, installed at the northwest edge of the west garden enclosure, exists in its original location (see chapter III).



Figure 5.37: Viewing platform, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Garden Benches- In c. 1980, all six garden benches were reconstructed from their original designs (see chapter III). Two of the four wood garden benches, first present in the formal garden during the third historic period, are currently located opposite each other along the north end of the central walk; the other two are currently located at the south end of the central walk (see figure 5.38). The two wood benches found on the viewing platform exist at their historic locations on the north and south ends (see figure 5.37).

Fountain- In c. 1980, a reproduction of the fountain installed over the old well in the service courtyard during the third historic period was constructed (see chapter III). The existing fountain is not an exact reconstruction of the original.

Wire Fence- The wire fence installed along the northern edge of the formal garden during the third historic period exists in its original location (see chapter III). In 1996, the wire fence was struck and slightly bent over by the honeylocust that fell in the formal garden.

Horse Troughs- The two horse troughs, moved onto the site during the third historic period, remain in their historic locations: the southern terminus of the formal garden's central walk and the southwest edge of the west wood lot (see chapter III).

Purple Martin Houses- In c. 1985, the two purple martin houses were re-constructed (see chapters II, IV). The martin houses were reconstructed from their original plans found in LSHS archives.

Tree Props- The tree props for the honeylocust in the formal garden no longer exist (see chapters III, IV). However, several tree props were constructed and placed under the limbs of various trees in the outer acreage and central core. These props are generally constructed of 2" x 4" lumber and consist of various lengths.

Formal Garden Trellis- In c. 1973, the trellis located at the western edge of the formal garden was removed. During research for this report, documentation of the trellis's construction details was not found (see chapter IV).

Memorial Marker Stones- Three memorial marker stones were installed during this period. In 1976, a field stone with an attached commemorative plaque was placed near the trunk of the Norway spruce planted in memory of Senator John Hughes. In 1981, a field stone with an attached commemorative plaque was placed near the trunk of the tuliptree planted in memory of R. James Hubbard. In 1990, a polished granite memorial, with an inscription dedicated to the founding of the Third Great Western Turnpike, was placed along the northern edge of the ha-ha wall near the west entrance of the main entry drive (see figure 5.23).

Interpretive Signs- In 1978, six interpretive signs were located in the following positions in the central core: the northeast corner of the mansion (1), the entrance to the formal garden (1), the center island in the formal garden (1), and near the tree planting marker stones (2 in the garden enclosures and 1 in the west wood lot). The signs are constructed of metal and are approximately 2 ½' tall. The color of the signs is gray. Each has a brief message about the feature/object they are located near.

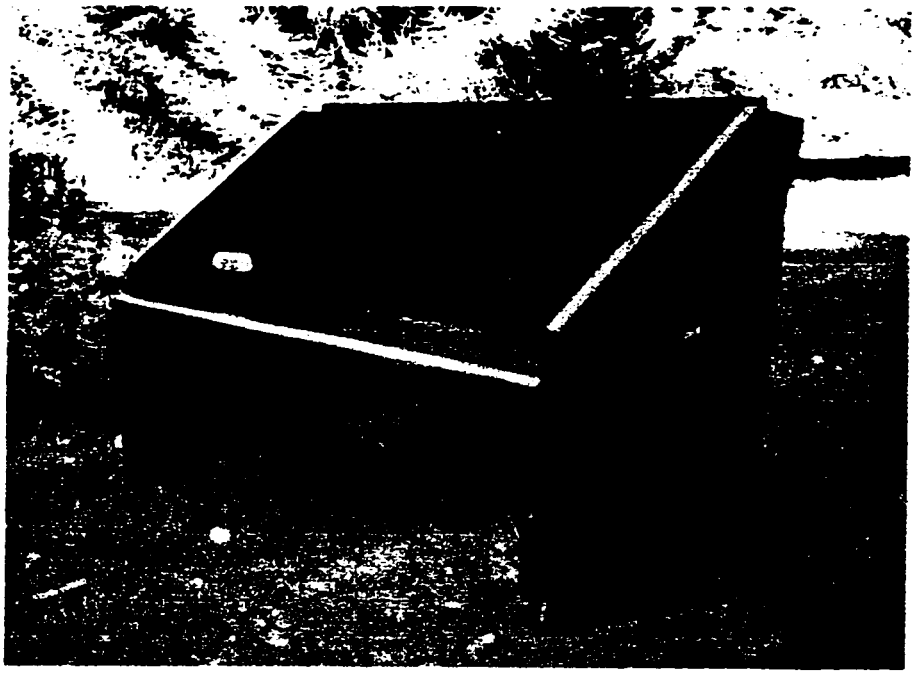


Figure 5.38: Typical garden bench along the formal garden's central walk, 1996. (Photograph by the author).



Figure 5.39: The horse trough located at the south edge of the west wood lot, 1996. (Photography by the author).



Figure 5.40: Purple martin house at the northwest corner of the vegetable garden space. (Photograph by the author).

Fire Hydrants- The two fire hydrants located in the central core and installed during the third historic period exist in their original locations (see chapter III). A third fire hydrant, installed in 1984, is located approximately 80' northeast of South Cottage in the outer acreage. This standard modern hydrant is painted yellow.

Lampposts- The lamppost, first documented during the fourth historic period, does not exist. In c. 1980, a modern lamppost, similar in form to the original, replaced the damaged historic lamppost. At approximately the same period, a second modern lamppost was installed north of South Cottage along the entrance walk.

Swan Sign/Gallows Post- In 1985, a hanging sign was installed near the east gate to the main entry drive. The wood sign, approximately 2 ½' x 2 ½', was attached to a 10' tall wood post. The sign, which has a white swan painted on a light-blue background, symbolizes the coat of arms of the Lincklaen family.[353]

Metal Benches- In c. 1980, two movable benches were placed in the south garden enclosure. The metal benches, approximately 6' long, are painted green and are of a contemporary style.

Faux Stone Benches, Urns, Planters- In 1996, 15 pieces of exterior furniture, consisting of faux stone benches, urns and planters were placed at various locations on the mansion lot. The furniture, constructed of cast fiberglass resin, is on loan from another NYSOPRHP regional facility. They are representations of late nineteen/early twentieth century style and include: three back-less garden benches (18" x 52"), two large 'classic' urns (34" high x 28" diameter), two large bowl urns (25" high x 27" diameter), two fruit planters (19" high x 24" diameter), two roll rim planters (dimensions), two square planters (3' x 3' x 3'), and two long planters (6' x 2' x 18").

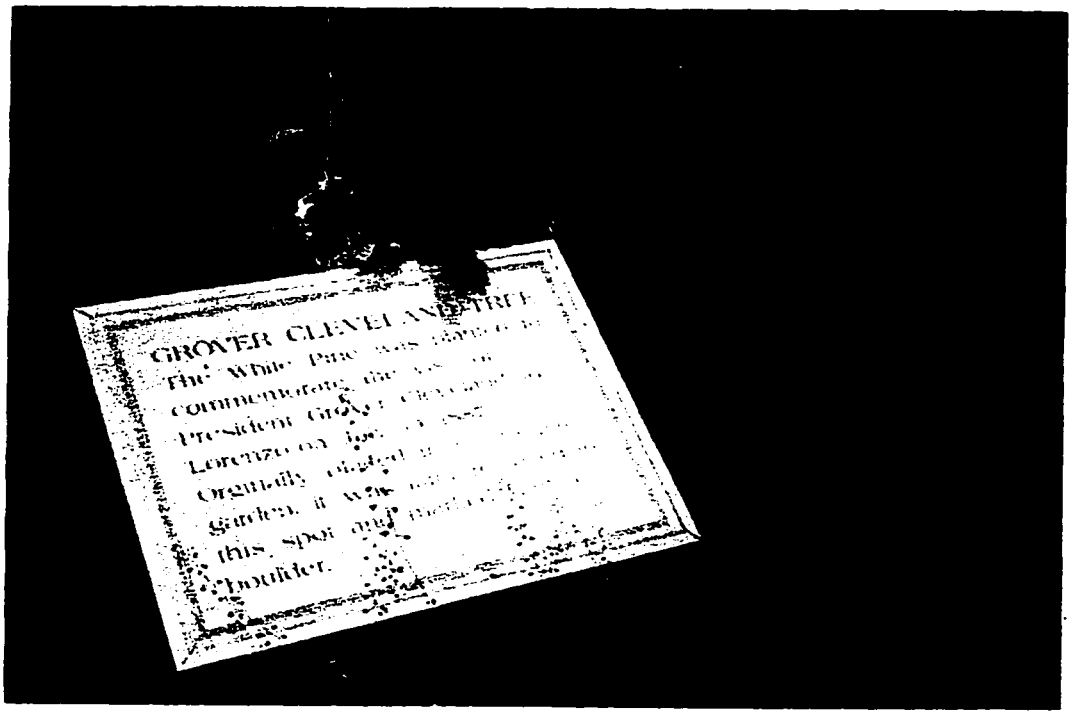


Figure 5.41: Typical interpretive sign at Lorenzo, located adjacent to the Grover Cleveland Commemorative Stone and the white pine tree in the west wood lot, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

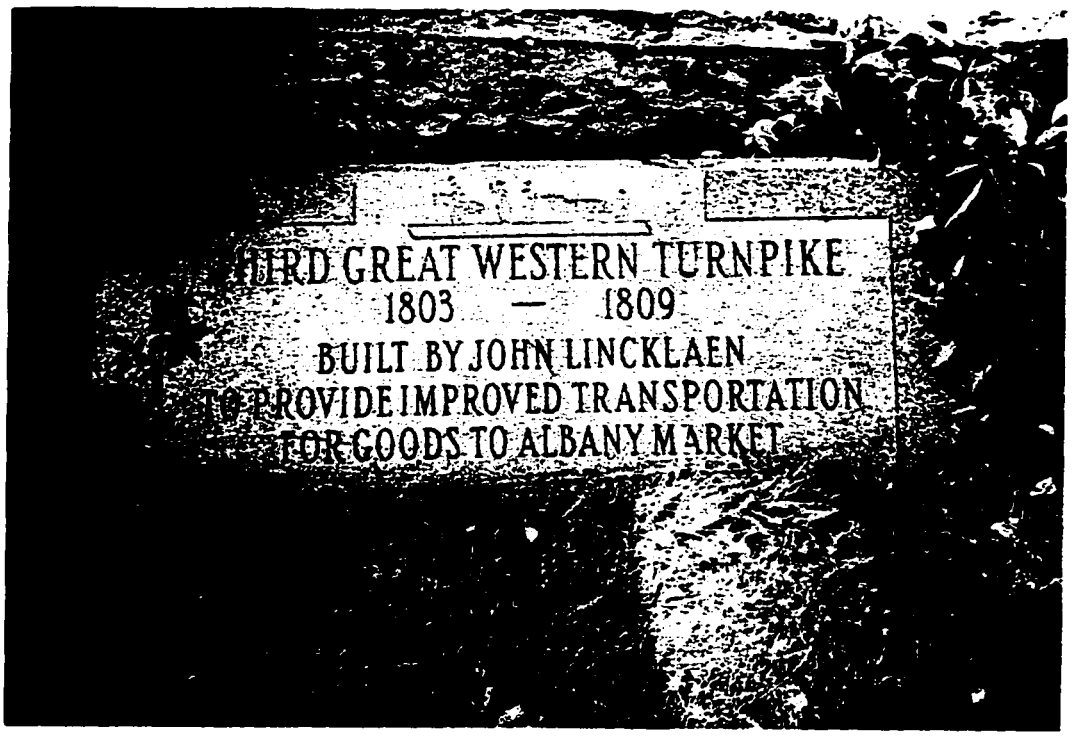
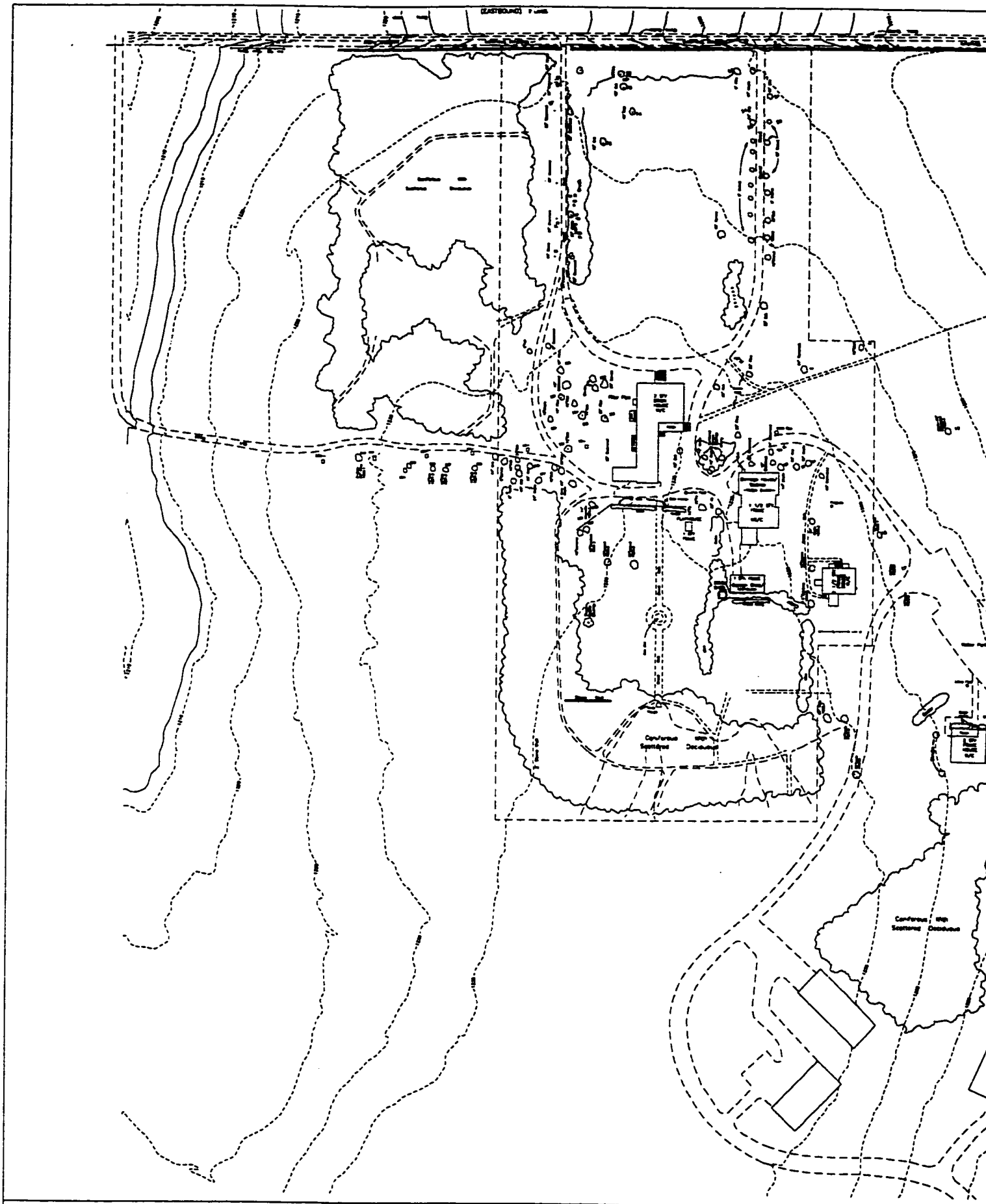


Figure 5.42: Memorial stone located near the main entry drive's west entrance, 1996. (Photograph by the author).

Summary

The NYSOPRHP ownership period begins in 1968, when the State purchased 86.9 acres of the 398 acre Lorenzo estate and farm from the heirs of Jane S. L. Remington, and continues to the existing conditions of the Lorenzo State Historic Site in 1996.

During this period, NYSOPRHP has devoted great efforts toward research and documentation of the resource, accession of objects, restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings, and cyclic maintenance of existing facilities and the landscape. In addition, LSHS has undergone several modifications to accommodate public visitors and staff operations, including the construction of a visitor/service drive, visitor parking lot, and maintenance/storage facilities. The treatment of the historic buildings and the formal garden, begun during this period, is ongoing. The site, although significantly less in size than the original estate, still maintains its rural character and commanding view of the south end of Cazenovia Lake.



NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: LORENZO STATE HISTORIC SITE

Prepared For:

NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Central Region

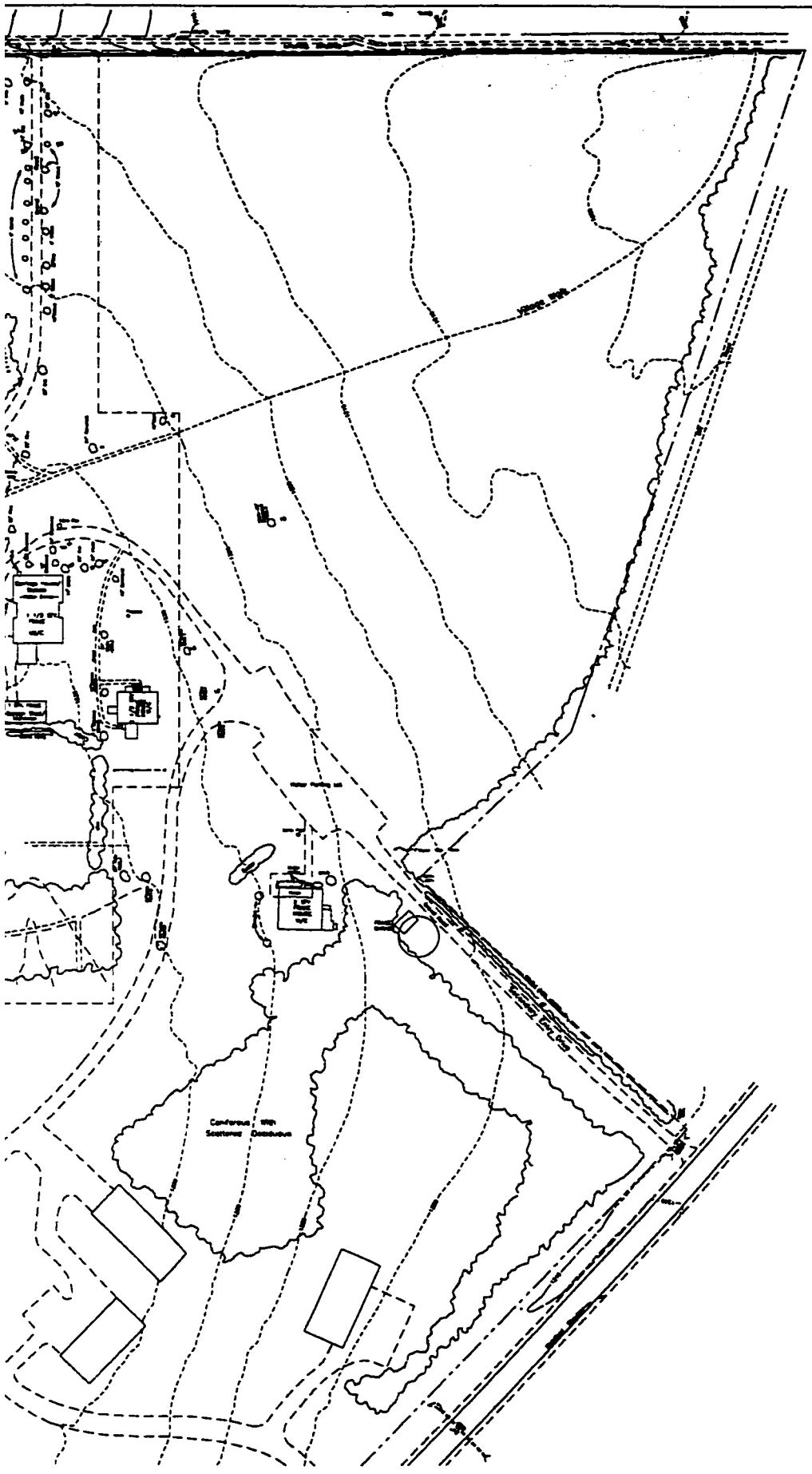
Prepared By:

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CENTRAL CORE: NYSOPRH
(1968-1996 EXISTING

CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK



NOTES:

PREPARED BY STEREO-PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS FROM VERTICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OBTAINED DEC. 1, 1978.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 FOOT

CONTOURS OF DOUBTFUL ACCURACY DUE TO GROUND BEING OBSCURED ARE DASHED.

HORIZONTAL INFORMATION IS BASED ON THE NEW YORK STATE SYSTEM OF PLANE COORDINATES, CENTRAL ZONE ESTABLISHED BY THE U.S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY, 1927 GENERAL ADJUSTMENT.

VERTICAL INFORMATION IS BASED ON THE U.S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY, 1929 SEA LEVEL DATUM.

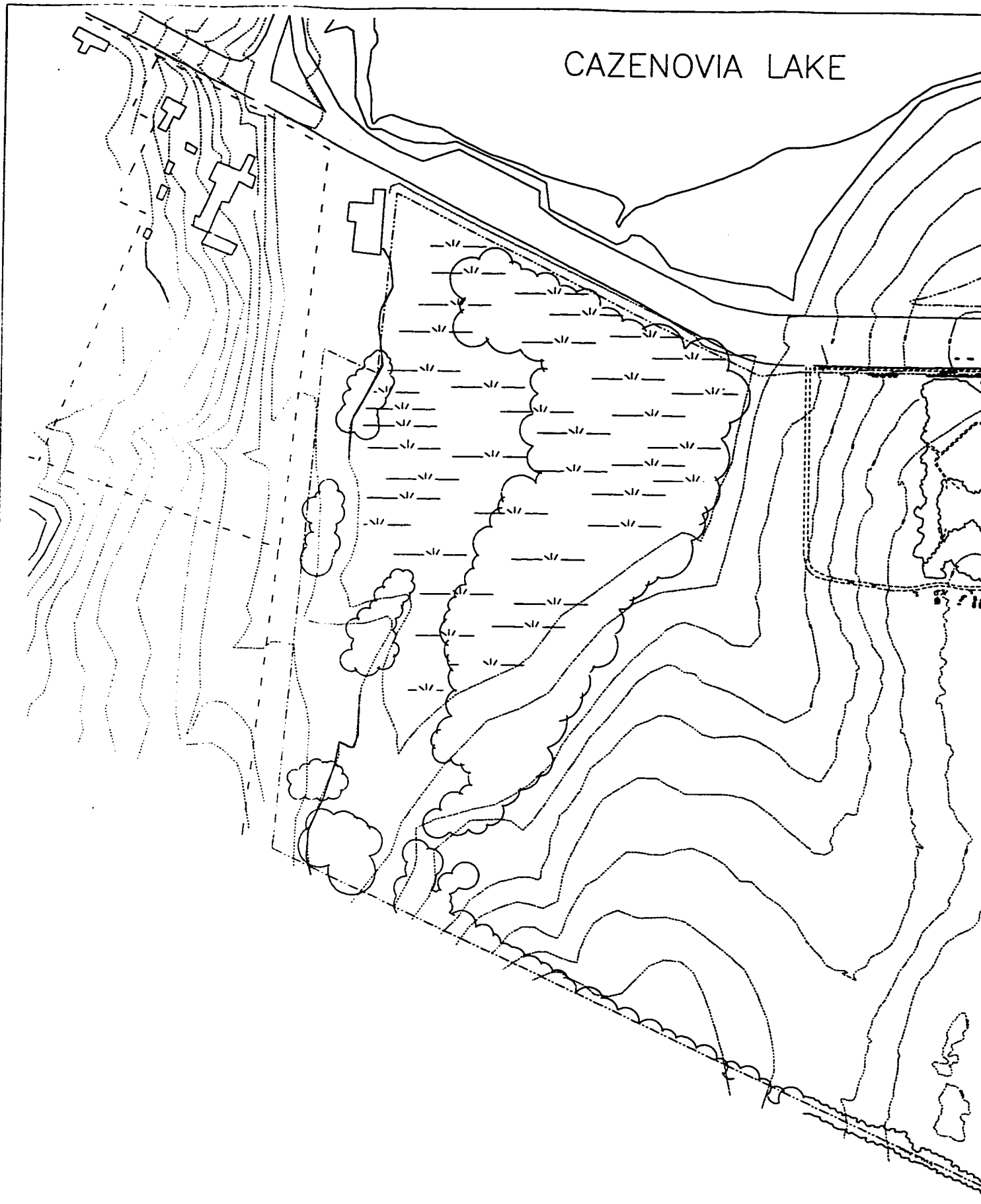
UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ARE LOCATED APPROXIMATELY FROM A COMBINATION OF FIELD SURVEY INFORMATION AND LOCAL INQUIRY. THE MAP LOCATION OF THIS DATA SHOULD NOT BE UTILIZED FOR CONSTRUCTION. NUMEROUS UNDERGROUND WATER LINES THROUGHOUT THE GARDENS AND LAWNS WERE NOT PORTRAYED.

CENTRAL CORE: NYSOPRHP OWNERSHIP PERIOD (1968-1996 EXISTING CONDITIONS)

CAZENOVIA, NEW YORK

SCALE: 1" = 50'

50 0 50 100 150 FEET



OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT: LORENZO STATE HISTORIC SITE

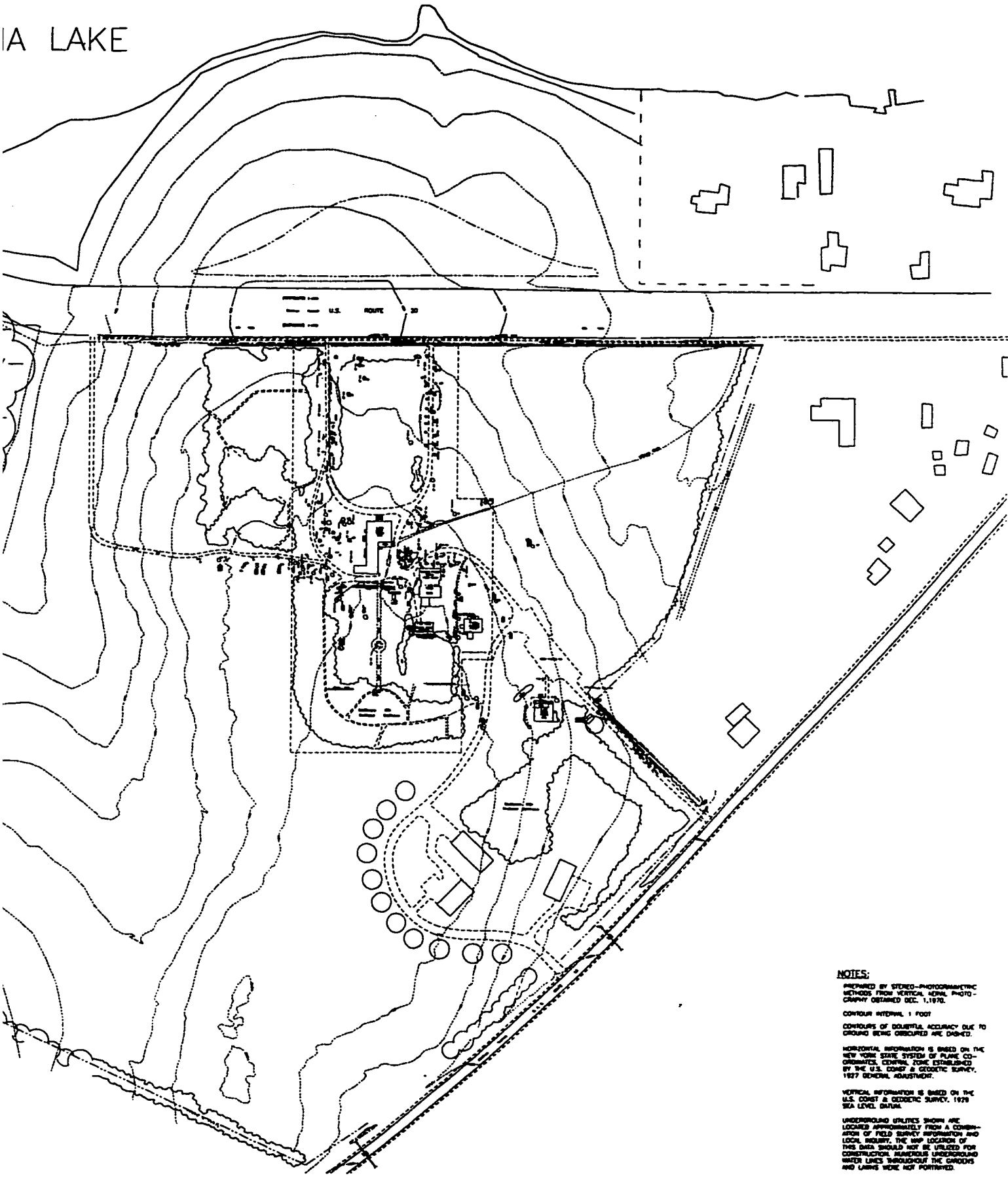
Prepared For:
NEW YORK STATE
OFFICE OF PARKS,
RECREATION & HISTORIC
PRESERVATION

Prepared By:
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND FORESTRY

Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York

EXISTING SITE: NYSOPR

CAZENOVIA, NEW YO



NOTES:

PREPARED BY STEREO-PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS FROM VERTICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OBTAINED DEC. 1,1970.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 FOOT

CONTOURS OF DOUBTFUL ACCURACY DUE TO GROUND BEING OBSCURED ARE DASHED.

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UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ARE LOCATED APPROXIMATELY FROM A COMBINATION OF FIELD SURVEY INFORMATION AND LOCAL INQUIRY. THE MAP LOCATION OF THIS DATA SHOULD NOT BE UTILIZED FOR CONSTRUCTION. NUMEROUS UNDERGROUND WATER LINES THROUGHOUT THE GARDENS AND LAWNS WERE NOT PORTRAYED.

EXISTING SITE: NYSOPRHP OWNERSHIP: 1996

GAZEBO/VAL NEW YORK

SCALE: 1" = 100'

True North at 79°20' West Longitude

VI. ANALYSIS

Introduction

This chapter of the Cultural Landscape Report contains three sections: (1) an analysis and assessment of the existing statement of significance; (2) a comparison between the condition of the character-defining landscape features during the historic development of the property and the condition of the existing features; and (3) an evaluation of the integrity of the site. In the first section, the statement of significance, an explanation of the eligibility of the site for the National Register of Historic Places, is analyzed in order to assess its discussion of the cultural landscape at Lorenzo. In the second section, an assessment of the individual landscape features is presented by comparing the conditions of the property during the period of historic development (1806-1946) to the existing conditions of the property (1996). In the third section of the chapter, the results from the site analysis are used in an evaluation of the integrity of the property as a whole.

Analysis of the Statement of Significance

An analysis and assessment of Lorenzo's National Register Nomination Form (see Appendix K) reveals the landscape was not recognized as a significant aspect of the total resource. The statement of significance emphasizes the importance of the mansion, but fails to recognize the importance of other historic landscape features which contribute to the property's historic character. The statement of significance also fails to explain the significance of the Lincklaen/Ledyards' 160 year association with Lorenzo. Therefore, in light of the lack of detail in the existing statement of significance, and based on the research and documentation of the landscape features completed for this report, it is recommended that the National Register Nomination Form be amended to include all the character-defining landscape features significant to Lorenzo State Historic Site and the Lincklaen/Ledyards role.[354]

In order to adequately amend the statement of significance, the revision should adhere to the standards set by the Secretary of Interior (as revised in 1991). According to the standards, a property is significant if it represents part of the "history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture of a community, State, or the nation."[355] How a property can achieve significance is organized into four criteria:

A. Association with historic events, activities, or patterns;

B. Association with important persons;

C. Distinctive physical characteristics of design, construction, or form;

D. Potential to yield important information.[356]

Based on this criteria, Lorenzo complies with Criteria A, B and C. Under Criteria A and B, Lorenzo is significant for its ownership and occupation by John Lincklaen and the successive ownership and occupation by his extended family over a period of five generations. The site is a remarkable reflection of a family continuum and a rare depiction of a property which evolved for more than 160 years with few substantial changes. Under Criterion C, the site is significant for several physical characteristics, including its distinctive design, construction, and/or form of its buildings, circulation systems, furnishing and objects, and views and vistas.

Under criterion A, the origin of Lorenzo is associated with a unique land development strategy which evolved during the post-American Revolution era. With the support of wealthy foreign investors, John Lincklaen established the village and town of Cazenovia by combining industrial and agrarian aspects of development. He encouraged settlers to the area by constructing infrastructure and promoting its water power resources, soils, and climate. Before long, a prosperous village and town evolved. Lorenzo is a product of Lincklaen's early land development success. The elegant mansion and the farm established around it, represents the essence of Lincklaen's country gentleman status and the significance of his small empire of land, commercial, and transportation interests. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, Lorenzo also became associated with Cazenovia's role as an exclusive summer retreat for a small circle of wealthy families. The estate/ summer residence retained its unique character and came to symbolize the kind of beauty, dignity, and heritage that attracted wealthy visitors to the area.

Under criterion B, Lorenzo is associated with several important historic persons. In addition to John Lincklaen, the legacy of Lorenzo is tied to the successive occupancy by members of the Lincklaen/Ledyard family. For several generations, Lorenzo's integrity was maintained by the Lincklaen/Ledyard family, including Ledyard and Helen Lincklaen, Charles and Helen Fairchild, Eliphalet and Jane Remington, and George and Anna Ledyard Jr. Of particular significance is Lorenzo's association with Charles S. Fairchild, who was a former Secretary of Treasury in President Grover Cleveland's administration. The members of the family are also significant because they steadfastly devoted their time, energy, and capital toward the improvement of the Cazenovia community.

Under criterion C, Lorenzo is associated with several significant landscape character-defining features. The elegant and highly sophisticated design of the Federal-style mansion (1808) embodies a variety of distinctive characteristics of the period and style. The complex of outbuildings also exhibit the details of popular styles, or vernacular interpretations of period architectural aesthetics. Those buildings considered historically significant include: the playhouse (c. 1850); carriage house/stables (c. 1892); garden shed/ice house (c. 1892); smoke house (c. 1895); Church Cottage (1899); South Cottage (1914) and South Cottage garage (c. 1920). Equally significant are the property's specific features categorized under natural systems, vegetation, circulation, spatial organization, views and vistas, and furnishings and objects. Those landscape features considered historically significant

include: the formal garden, which was initially laid out during the construction of the mansion and embodies the characteristics of several periods of garden design; the commanding view of Cazenovia Lake from the mansion; the formal main entrance drive; the stone gates and ha-ha wall; and an abundance of vegetation that includes several fine specimen trees.

Site Analysis

The site analysis is a comparison between the historic condition of the character-defining landscape features (1806-1968) and their existing condition (1996).[357] There are three parts to this comparison; (1) an assessment of each feature during the historic development of the property, (2) an assessment of the feature in 1996 (the existing condition), and (3) an analysis of the feature. In part two, the physical condition of a feature is also assessed. A general statement, based on a cursory visual evaluation, was developed and divides the condition of a feature into three general categories: good (stable), fair (stable, but has missing or deteriorated historic characteristics), poor (unstable, with deteriorated or missing characteristics). In part three, the features were classified as existing or not existing. A determination then was made regarding existing features and their significance and contribution to the historic character of the property. A contributing feature is one "... present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period."[358] A non-contributing feature is one "...not present during the significant period, or due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period."[359] The integrity of the feature also was evaluated. The evaluation of integrity was based on the seven qualities recognized by the National Register: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The format of this section of the chapter generally follows the order of character-defining features established in the previous chapters. However, in order to better analyze the integrity of Lorenzo's setting, that feature is evaluated and discussed at the end of the of this chapter, after the examination of all the features.

Environment (Natural/Social/Cultural)

Historic Condition: After the village of Cazenovia was founded in 1793, John Lincklaen opened roads and erected mills to attract a core population of merchants artisans. Before long more settlers were attracted to the community and additional industries sprang to life. In general, the village continued to grow throughout most of the first quarter of the nineteenth century and prospered as the region's economic crossroads. In addition, the establishment of the Cazenovia Seminary in 1824 further enhanced Cazenovia's reputation as a regionally prominent center of education and culture. Within the context of the town, subsistence farming expanded into the production of cash crops, such as grain and hops.

The second quarter of the nineteenth century was not as particularly prosperous as the first. After John Lincklaen's death in 1822, his brother-in-law/adopted son, Jonathan D. Ledyard, succeeded the role as town benefactor and helped Cazenovia avert financial disaster. One of the major reasons the village's prosperity declined was because the Erie Canal, completed in 1825, bypassed Cazenovia well to the north and reduced commercial traffic on the road system established by Lincklaen. As a result, the village was unable to compete with canal-side centers of commerce such as Utica and Syracuse. The wool and grist mills, however, prospered along Chittenango Creek and agriculture remained vitally important to the Cazenovia economy.

During the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the Lincklaen/Ledyard family continued to support the community's development. For instance, in 1855, Jonathan D. Ledyard donated to the village the strip of land on which his land office had previously stood at the west end of Albany Street. Through this donation, the community was allowed public access to the lake for the first time. He also erected a pier for bathers and boaters which was, and still is, the focal point of recreational activity on the lake. Jonathan D. Ledyard's sons, Ledyard Lincklaen and Lamburtus Wolters Ledyard, also contributed to the enhancement of the village. Ledyard Lincklaen, in particular, promoted a romantic aesthetic for the village and campaigned vigorously for beautifying the village with tree lined streets.

The introduction of rail transportation to Cazenovia appeared at a relatively late date in comparison to other communities in the region. Although railroads did not arrive until the early 1870s, by the start of the last quarter of the nineteenth century great changes began to occur in Cazenovia. The advent of the refrigerated rail car enabled a shift from crop production to increased dairying. This was important to Cazenovia because the soil proved better suited to supporting herds than growing crops. However, the new transportation mode also hurt local industries. The relatively small, specialized factories along Chittenango Creek were unable to compete with the larger industrial centers of the region, especially Syracuse and Utica.

The most profound impact of the rail transportation in Cazenovia was the creation of the tourist industry. The pleasant scenery, beautiful lake and idyllic undeveloped countryside of the area attracted residents of Syracuse and other large eastern cities seeking a vacation spot. In the village, boarding houses and hotels were built or enlarged to accommodate the summer visitors. Special excursion trains brought large groups of city dwellers for outings, and several small steamboats carried crowds from the village pier to picnic groves along the shores. Affluent families from eastern cities such as Boston and New York purchased tracts along the lake shore and erected large summer "cottages." Catering to the more affluent vacationers, Lamburtus Wolter Ledyard erected the Owaghena, a private social/boating club on the south shore of the lake and sponsored the construction of several cultural amenities.

By the early twentieth century, the Village of Cazenovia was fully transformed into an attractive summer resort community. The large summer "cottages," reflecting a variety of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century architectural styles, dotted both sides of the lake and replaced many of the pre-existing large farms. The village maintained its unique "New England" character and was well-known for its elm lined streets, which were made more pleasing because of buried utility wires. In addition to contributions by wealthy summer visitors, the Fairchilds continued the Lincklaen/Ledyard family's legacy of public spirit and community support.

Tourism continued to sustain Cazenovia throughout the early twentieth century. The advent of the automobile brought additional vacationers, and out-of-towners continued to erect summer and year-round second homes around Cazenovia Lake and other sections of the town. Commercial establishments began to flourish as a direct result of the automobiles impact, and their influence simultaneously pressured the village to accommodate parking space and gasoline stations. Nevertheless, the rural character of the village was maintained and agriculture and dairy farming continued their importance throughout the town.

Existing Condition: In general, the natural/social/cultural environment of Cazenovia is in good condition. The village currently is economically prosperous and prides itself on its picturesque image. Sections of suburban residential development exist due to suburban growth from the City of Syracuse, but most of Cazenovia's most significant historic resources survive substantially intact, including the historic commercial zone along Albany Street. Several of the large "cottage" properties around the lake are now subdivided and consist of high-density residential development. However, sensitive design and the community's respect for the quality of the environment has resulted in the rare survival of a large and diverse complement of important natural and cultural resources, including preservation of public access to the lakefront via three lakeside parks (1 town, 2 village). Apart from the village and lakefront, the Town also is in relatively good condition. Its historic rural character survives and is reflected in low density development ranging from large residential properties to working dairy farms.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The natural/social/cultural environment of Cazenovia is significant because the history of Lorenzo closely parallels the community's adaptation to the physical form and visual context of the landscape. The features of the natural/social/cultural environment contribute to the historic character of the property because sensitive development and resource conservation has enhanced the character of the property. The majority of features included in the natural/social/cultural environment reflect a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Landscape Context

Historic Condition: The boundaries of Lorenzo have undergone substantial changes since John Lincklaen first set aside the property for his use. Approximately ten years prior to the establishment of Lorenzo, the land at the south end of the Cazenovia Lake was reserved by Lincklaen as Lot 1 of the Road Township Reservation. By 1806, when the site for his mansion and garden were laid out, Lincklaen owned approximately 550 acres. After several changes to the property boundaries, the total size of the property by the end of John Lincklaen's tenure was approximately 612 acres. During Helen L. Lincklaen's ownership, the property was divided roughly in half in order to accommodate the construction of Jonathan D. Ledyard's estate, The Meadows.

Upon the death of Helen L. Lincklaen, Ledyard Lincklaen inherited the remaining 280 acres of Lorenzo. Two significant changes in the boundaries of the property occurred during Ledyard Lincklaen's ownership. He acquired an additional 10 acres of land located at the northwest corner of the intersection of the Road to Pompey and Cherry Valley Turnpike and enlarged the east field by moving the property's border further east. Ledyard's widow, Helen C. S. Lincklaen, made one significant change to the context of the property. She conveyed a narrow easement to the Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad for the construction of railroad tracks, a depot, and other small service structures. Although the amount of acreage conveyed was minor, the right-of-way was important because it divided the estate from the farm in both a visual and physical manner. Another change in the boundaries occurred at the end of Helen C. S. Lincklaen's ownership, when Charles Fairchild acquired the 86 acre "Atwell Lot" located at the west end of the farm's open fields. Thus, at the end of the second period, the acreage of the property totaled approximately 365 acres.

During the Fairchild period of ownership, a major change in the boundaries of the property occurred with the acquisition of 10 acres located between the south field and Rippleton Road. This change in the boundaries was important because it allowed for the construction of a secondary entry drive that connected the property to Rippleton Road.

During the Remington's period of ownership, two minor changes in the boundaries occurred. After the railroad was abandoned, a section of the right-of-way was returned to Jane Remington, who in turn, conveyed the property to her brother, George Ledyard Jr.. Jane Remington also set aside a small parcel (approximately .385 acres) in the east wood lot for her brother and sister-in-law, Richard F. Ledyard Jr. and Theckla C. Ledyard. Later, George Ledyard Jr. sold his parcel of land located west of the lower wetland and an automobile dealership/gas station was established.

Existing Condition: The size of Lorenzo State Historic Site is approximately one-fourth the property's size at the culmination of its historic development. New York State currently owns 86.9 of the 380 acres owned by the heirs of Jane Remington. The site includes the historic central core and several sections of the historic outer acreage, including the lower wetland, west field, west wood lot, south field, east field, and east wood lot (the .385 acre parcel in the east wood lot was acquired later by the State). The north border of the property parallels the south edge of Ledyard Avenue (US Route 20). The State also owns an additional crescent-shaped parcel, approximately 1.7 acres, on the opposite side of Ledyard Avenue and north of the mansion. This small parcel restricts access to the lake and corresponds with a scenic easement established over the lake lot and to the lake. The lake lot is currently owned by the Town of Cazenovia and used as a Town park. The western border of Lorenzo is defined by the former railroad right-of-way (currently owned by Niagara Mohawk Power Company). A concrete storage building occupies the location of the old railroad depot and further beyond lies remnants of the farm complex, which is now subdivided into three residential properties. On the south, Lorenzo is bound by the village corporation line, beyond which lies seasonal residences, permanent residences, open fields, and agricultural fields. On the southeast, Lorenzo borders Rippleton Road (NY Route 13); and on the northeast, the site borders one commercial property and several residential properties.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The context of Lorenzo State Historic Site is significant because the historic central core and sections of the outer acreage were retained in New York State's acquisition of the property. Although the woodlands, open fields, farm complex, and lake lot were not included in the acquisition, the existing context contributes immensely to the historic character of the property because many character-defining features are preserved. The context of the site reflects a high degree of integrity because of its setting, feeling, and association.

Natural Systems and Features

Hydrology

Historic Condition: The hydrological characteristics of Lorenzo were influenced by a combination of features. The original Lorenzo property was associated with four major watersheds: the upper wetland, lower wetland, Cazenovia Lake and Chittenango Creek. On the west side of the property, surface water drained to the lower wetland which ultimately drained into Cazenovia Lake. The movement of surface water on the west side also was influenced by natural springs and their resultant outflow. On the east side of the property, water either drained into Cazenovia Lake or Chittenango Creek. After the property was divided between Helen L. Lincklaen and Jonathan D. Ledyard in 1826, the major watersheds connected with the property included the lower wetland and Cazenovia Lake.

Existing Condition: The hydrological characteristics of LSHS are in good condition. The site remains associated with the lower wetland, Cazenovia Lake, and Chittenango Creek. Since shoreline property was not acquired by the State, Cazenovia Lake is no longer the most significant feature connected with the site. The lower wetland on the west side of the property currently is the central hydraulic feature. The highly sensitive wetland is protected by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation with a level IV classification.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The hydrological characteristics of the property are significant because they have been associated with Lorenzo since its establishment. In general, the hydrology contributes to the historic character of the site because the cycles and distribution of surface and subsurface water of the historic landscape is relatively unchanged. The hydrology of the property reflects a high degree of integrity because of its location, setting, feeling, and association.

Ecology

Historic Condition: Although little is available to document, the ecology of the property was important to all the residents of Lorenzo. It directly affected the recreation and farm management practices conducted at Lorenzo.

Existing Condition: An ecological assessment of the existing conditions at Lorenzo was not completed for this report.

Analysis: Undetermined.
The ecology of Lorenzo is significant because it was important to all the residents of Lorenzo. An assessment of this feature, however, was not completed and therefore its contribution to the historic character of the property and its integrity is undetermined.

Topography

OUTER ACREAGE:

Historic Condition: The outer acreage consisted of two major topographical features: the ridge running northwest/southeast through the east half of the site; and the west hill formation which occupied the west half of the property. Except for minor changes caused by the addition and demolition of buildings at the farm complex, the construction of the ha-ha wall during the second historic period, and the construction of a golf course during the third historic period, the topography of the outer acreage remained relatively unchanged throughout the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: The topography of the historic outer acreage is relatively unchanged and in good condition. The west hill has undergone minimal disturbance from residential development. The acreage of LSHS is currently associated with the dominant ridge which runs through the central part of the property. This section of the outer acreage has undergone minor changes. In 1979, a berm, approximately 15' x 190' x 3', was constructed on a north/south axis approximately 100' west of the carriage storage building. The berm was formed from soil excavated during the construction of the South Cottage archival addition. Significant changes in grade also occurred during construction of the carriage storage building (1980), visitor/service entrance (1983), visitor parking lot (1983), maintenance and restoration crew building (1990), and maintenance and restoration storage building (1994).

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The west hill formation and the remaining topography associated with the outer acreage is significant because it has influenced the land use at Lorenzo since its establishment. The topography of the outer acreage contributes to the historic character of the property because its configuration and orientation remains relatively unchanged. However, the changes that have occurred from the construction of the maintenance/storage complex and visitor parking lot are non-contributing and, in fact, intrusive to the historic character of the property because of the changes in the configuration of contours and visual forms. In general, the topography of the outer acreage retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, setting, and materials.

CENTRAL CORE:

Historic Condition: The topography of the central core played a major role in the siting of the mansion, garden, and outbuildings. The central core was located on the plateau of the ridge running northwest/southeast through the east half of the property. Except for minor changes caused by the addition and demolition of buildings, the topography remained relatively unchanged throughout the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: The central ridge is the dominant land form at LSHS and is in good condition. The plateau on the ridge, upon which the central core is located, remains unaltered.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The plateau on the ridge running northwest/southeast through the center of the property is significant because it influenced the siting of Lorenzo's central core.
The topography of the central core contributes to the historic character of Lorenzo because its configuration and orientation is unchanged. In general, the topography of the central core retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, setting, and materials.

Spatial Organization/Relationships

Lorenzo was organized into two major spatial divisions: the outer acreage and central core. The outer acreage was the working farm area; the central core was the more formal and controlled area of the property. The outer acreage was initially defined by eight spatial units: the open fields, woodlands, farm complex, lake lot, west orchard, east orchard, east field and south field. During the first historic period, a large tract of land, approximately 120 acres, was located east of the east field, and east and south of the south field. The tract appears to have been cleared c. 1806, but documentation regarding the edges and all other character defining features were not found during research for this report. The central core was initially defined by three spatial units: the front lawn, service courtyard and garden lot. A fourth spatial unit in the central core, the west lawn, was first defined during the second historic period.

By the end of the historic development of the property, the outer acreage consisted of fourteen spatial units: the open fields, woodlands, west grove, farm complex, lower wetland, lake lot, west field, west wood lot, east orchard, east field, south field, east wood lot, secondary entry, and South Cottage lot. The central core eventually consisted of eight spatial units: the front lawn, west lawn, service courtyard, formal garden, vegetable garden, west garden enclosure, south garden enclosure, and Church Cottage lot (see figure 6.3).

The current spatial configuration of the property differs from its historic development period because of additional construction and the change in the boundaries of the property. The outer acreage currently consists of nine spatial units: the lower wetland, west field, west wood lot, east field, south field, South Cottage lot, east wood lot, secondary entry, and maintenance/storage complex. The number of spatial units within the existing condition of the central core's spatial configuration remains unchanged.

OUTER ACREAGE:

Open Fields

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the open fields was established c. 1795 as part of John Lincklaen's first farm. The irregular shaped space was approximately 75 acres and was located at the northwest section of the property. It was approximately one fifth of Lorenzo's total spatial configuration. The open fields were defined on the north by a fence along the south edge of what is now US Route 20; on the west and south by woodlands; and on the east by the farm complex and lower wetland. The space was located on the plateau of the west hill and its moderate slope to the east. Throughout the historic development of the property, mature trees were interspersed throughout the space, but generally, the open fields were open to the sky.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the open fields is in fair condition and is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, defining edges, and base plane. In general, vegetation growth and residential development has partially altered the materials and overhead plane of the open fields space. The space is currently privately owned and sub-divided into four large residential lots. A comprehensive assessment of the existing space was not completed for this report.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the open fields is significant because it was established and maintained since the establishment of Lorenzo. The open fields spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, defining edges, and base plane remain intact. In general, the spatial organization of the central core retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, setting, materials, and feeling.

Woodlands

Historic Condition: Prior to John Lincklaen's arrival in Cazenovia, woodlands existed throughout the property. Although a substantial amount of woodlands were cleared, approximately 200 acres were left intact on the western half of the original property. The space was defined on the north and east by the open fields. At the south and west, the woodlands extended off the property and the space had no discernible edge within the property limits. Originally, two sub-spaces were found within the woodlands: the upper wetland and lower wetland. The upper wetland was disassociated with the space when the property was divided in 1826. During the middle of the nineteenth century, the open fields were expanded and as a result the lower wetland became its own space. Excluding the wetland sub-spaces, the base plane of the woodlands space sloped to the east and was completely covered with a vegetative overhead plane. After the property was divided in 1826, the woodlands occupied approximately 40 acres of the property. In 1874, the size of the woodlands spatial configuration significantly increased when the Atwell lot was acquired by Charles Fairchild. The Atwell lot, approximately 85 acres, adjoined the west edge of the open fields and the woodlands. The Atwell lot had similar characteristics as the original woodlands space, except that it was located on the steep west slope of the west hill.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the woodlands is in good condition and relatively unchanged in terms of defining characteristics. The woodlands are currently held under private ownership. A comprehensive assessment of the woodlands space was not completed for this report.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the woodlands is significant because it was associated with Lorenzo since its establishment. The spatial configuration of the woodlands contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, materials, and overhead plane remain intact. In general, the woodlands retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, setting, materials, and feeling.

Farm Complex

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the farm complex was established c. 1830, a few years after Lorenzo was divided between Jonathan D. Ledyard and Helen L. Lincklaen. The square-shaped space was approximately 13 acres. The space was defined on the north by the Road to Pompey; on the south and west by the open fields and fence enclosures; and on the east by the lower wetland, and later the railroad right-of-way. The base plane moderately sloped to the east on the lower end of the west hill. A small apple orchard existed west of the farmhouse during the second historic period, and buildings and vegetation were continually altered and interspersed in the space. In general, the farm complex space was open to the sky.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the farm complex is in fair condition and remains unchanged in terms of size, shape, defining edges and base plane. However, its materials and overhead plane have changed. The space is now subdivided into three private residential lots. The farmhouse and tenant house are separate residences and distinct properties. The lot which the tenant house occupies also consists of a veterinarian office building which is of new construction. A third property, also a private residence, consists of new construction. Many of the historic farm outbuildings do not exist, although some of their foundation elements remain. A comprehensive assessment of the farm complex's existing spatial configuration was not completed for this report.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the farm complex is significant because it was established during the middle of the first historic period. The spatial configuration of the farm complex contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, defining edges, and base plane remain intact. In general, the farm complex retains a high degree of integrity because of its location and setting.

West Grove

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the west grove was established c. 1830 and was located south of the farm complex. The irregular-shaped space consisted of approximately three acres, and was located south of the farm complex. It was defined on all sides by open fields. The space sloped to the east and consisted of a small ravine and rock quarry. It was planted with both deciduous and evergreen trees. The space was generally covered with a vegetative overhead plane.

Existing Condition: In general, the spatial configuration of the west grove is in good condition and is relatively unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics. The grove is currently held under the ownership of the Cazenovia Preservation Foundation. A comprehensive assessment of the west grove's existing spatial configuration was not completed for this report.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the west grove is significant because it has been associated with the property since it was separated from spatial configuration of the woodlands in c. 1830. The space contributes to the historic character of the property because its size, shape, base plane, and overhead plane remains intact. In general, the west grove retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, setting, materials, and feeling.

Lower Wetland

Historic Condition: The lower wetland remained a subspace of the woodlands spatial unit until its own spatial configuration was established c. 1850. The oblong-shaped space was approximately 21 acres. It was located between the farm complex and the agricultural fields, and was defined on the north by the causeway constructed for what is now US Route 20; on the east by the south field; and on the west by the farm complex and later the railroad right-of-way. At the south, the lower wetland extended off the property and the space had no discernible edge within the property limits. The space was flat and consisted of interspersed evergreen and deciduous trees and an under-story of common wetland shrub-brush. The space was partially covered with a vegetative overhead plane.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the lower wetland is in good condition and is relatively unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics. Natural succession of vegetation constantly changes the plant materials within the space, but does not detract from its historic character. A comprehensive assessment of the lower wetland's existing spatial configuration was not completed for this report.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the lower wetland is significant because it was associated with the property since the establishment of Lorenzo. The space contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, base plane, and overhead plane remain intact. In general, the lower wetland retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, setting, materials, and feeling.

Lake Lot

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the lake lot was established c. 1806. The crescent-shaped lot, approximately 15 acres, was located north of the mansion and adjacent to the south shoreline of Cazenovia Lake. It was defined on the north by the shoreline; on the south by various types of fences and roadside trees along US Route 20; and on the east and west by evergreen and deciduous trees. The space was on a moderate slope down toward the lake and was planted with a cover and/or row crop. In general, it was open to the sky. Views through the space to the lake were altered when the boathouse was constructed in 1851. Vegetation separated the boathouse from the spatial configuration of the lake lot.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the lake lot is in fair condition and is unchanged in terms of its shape and size. However, its defining edges, base plane, materials, and overhead plane have been altered. Vegetation along the shoreline is mature and creates a more distinct northern edge to the space and limits views through the space to the lake. The south edge of the space is defined by a post and rail fence (c. 1985). The west side of the space is interspersed with several deciduous trees (planted c. 1985). The base plane on the east side of the space is altered by a public parking lot, approximately 58' x 60', which is enclosed with a

post and rail fence and shrubbery. The remaining base plane of the space is planted with grass and is open to the sky. The lake lot is currently held under the ownership of the Town of Cazenovia and is reserved as a park for town residents.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the lake lot is significant because it was established at the beginning of the first historic period. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the property because its general shape, size, base plane, and overhead plane remain intact. In general, the lake lot retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, setting, materials, and feeling.

South Field

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the south field was established c. 1808. The rectangular shaped space was approximately 40 acres. The space was defined on the north by the west apple orchard (later the west field and west wood lot), garden fence (later the south garden enclosure), and east orchard; on the south by a fence enclosure (later a hedgerow); on the east by a fence (later Rippleton Road); and on the west by the lower wetland. The space sloped to the east and west because it was centered on the ridge running through the eastern half of the property. It was generally planted with row crops and was interspersed with a few trees. The south field space was generally open to the sky.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the south field size is in good condition and unchanged in terms of its base plane, materials, and overhead plane. However, the space is changed in terms of its shape, size, and defining edges. The space is irregular shaped and is approximately 30 acres. The addition of the maintenance/storage complex and the visitor entry has reduced the size and changed the shape of the space. The complex also currently defines the northwest edge of the space. Fences no longer exist around the edges of the space.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the south field is significant because it was established at the beginning of the first historic period. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character because its defining edges, base plane, and overhead plane remain generally intact. In general, the south field space retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, and feeling.

West Orchard

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the west orchard was established c. 1808. The square shaped space was approximately 5 acres. It was located west of the main entry drive and was defined on the north by roadside trees and Ledyard Avenue; on the south by the auxiliary road and south field; on the east by the trees located along the exterior edge of the main entry's west lane; and on the west by the

auxiliary road, and lower wetland. Fences surrounded the orchard on all sides, but played a minor role in the definition of the space, as compared to the surrounding land use and vegetation. The eastern half of the space was relatively flat; the western half of the space was on a negative slope toward the west and the lower wetland. Initially, the entire space was planted with apple trees spaced evenly apart in a grid pattern. The overhead plane was not continuous, but somewhat uniform. During the second historic period the orchard declined in size as the apple trees died and/or were removed. By the end of the third historic period, the space was fully transformed into the west field and west wood lot.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the west orchard no longer exists.

Analysis: Not existing.
The west orchard was significant because it was established at the beginning of the first historic period. The current spatial configuration, however, does not contribute to the historic character of the property nor integrity because the space evolved into two distinct configurations during the historic development of the property.

West Field

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the west field was established during the second historic period. The rectangular shaped space was approximately 250' x 450'. The space was defined on the north by roadside trees and a fence along Ledyard Avenue; on the south by the auxiliary road and south field; on the east by the west wood lot; and on the west by the auxiliary road and lower wetland. The base plane sloped west down toward the lower wetland and was planted with pasture grass and remnants of the west apple orchard. The overhead plane was generally open to the sky. By the end of the third historic period, the west field was entirely pasture grass.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the west field is in good condition and is unchanged in terms of its defining characteristics.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The west field is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, and overhead plane remain intact. The west field space retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, and feeling.

West Wood Lot

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the west wood lot was established during the middle of the second historic period. The rectangular shaped

space was approximately 250' x 450'. The space was defined on the north by a fence and ha-ha wall along Ledyard Avenue; on the south by the auxiliary road and south field; on the east by deciduous trees along the exterior edge of the main entry drive's west lane; and on the west by the west field. The base plane was generally flat and planted with evergreen and deciduous trees, and, until the end of the third historic period, remnants of the west apple orchard. The overhead plane was generally covered by vegetation.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the west wood lot is in good condition and is relatively unchanged in terms of its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, and materials. However, the growth of the trees has increased the continuity and uniformity of the overhead plane.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the west wood lot is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, materials, and overhead plane remain intact. The west wood lot space retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, and feeling.

East Orchard

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the east orchard was established c. 1808. Documentation regarding its defining characteristics was not found during research for this report. However, the space perhaps was defined on the north and east by the east field; on the south by south field; and on the west by the garden (later the vegetable garden). The base plane of the space was generally flat and was planted with apple trees. The apple trees were apparently organized in a grid pattern, which formed an overhead plane that was uniform, but not necessarily continuous. After South Cottage was constructed in the middle of the third historic period, the spatial configuration deteriorated as the apple trees gradually died and/or were removed. By the beginning of the fourth historic period, most of the apple trees did not exist and the space consisted of a base plane planted with grass and an overhead plane that was open to the sky.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the east orchard no longer exists. The South Cottage Lot and visitor/service entry has disturbed the shape, size, defining edges, base plane, materials, and overhead plane of the space. A single apple tree remains on the west side of the space.

Analysis: Not existing.
The spatial configuration of the east orchard was significant because it was established during the first historic period and was present in whole or in part for most of the historic development of the property. Although the defining characteristics of

the space were not documented, its loss diminishes the spatial organization of that portion of the historic landscape.

East Field

Historic Condition: The east field was established c. 1808. The square shaped space was approximately 8 acres. During the second historic period, the space was enlarged when Ledyard Lincklaen acquired approximately 2 acres adjacent to the eastern edge of the space. It was located east of the main entry drive and was defined on the north by roadside trees (along US Route 20), shrubbery, and later the ha-ha wall; on the south by the east orchard, and later the South Cottage lot and the secondary entry; on the east by a fence, and later a row of spruce; and on the west by deciduous trees along the east lane of the main entry drive. The base plane of the space was on a moderate slope toward the northeast and was planted with pasture grass and/or cover/row crops. The path to the village often divided the cover/row crops into two sub-spaces. The space was generally open to the sky.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the east field is in good condition and unchanged in terms of its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, and overhead plane. However, the space currently consists of grass that is maintained as a lawn.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the east field is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. Although not maintained as a cultivated field or pasture, the east field contributes to the historic character of the property because its general shape, size, defining edges, base plane, and overhead plane remain intact. The east field space retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, and feeling.

Secondary Entry

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the secondary entry was established c. 1910. The narrow, elongated corridor space was approximately 50' x 320'. It was located at the east end of the property and was aligned on an east-west axis. The space was defined on the north by a wire fence and an evergreen hedge; on the south by a row of six oaks spaced 50' on-center; on the east by Rippleton Road; and on the west by the South Cottage lot. The space was on a relatively flat base plane which was partially covered by a vegetative overhead plane.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the secondary entry is in good condition and is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, and materials. However, its overhead plane is now more continuous because of the maturity of the plant material. The northern edge of the space is somewhat deteriorated also due to the age of the materials.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the secondary entry is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the site because its shape, size, base plane, and overhead plane remain intact. The secondary entry space retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, and feeling.

South Cottage Lot

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the South Cottage lot was established when South Cottage (c. 1914) and South Cottage garage (c. 1920) were constructed. The square-shaped space was approximately 150' x 220'. The space was located approximately 400' southeast of the mansion and was defined on the north by the east apple orchard and later the east field; on the south by the south field; on the east by the secondary entry and east wood lot; and on the west by the east orchard (later the edge of the vegetable garden) and the Church Cottage lot. The space was relatively flat with various trees and shrubs interspersed among the buildings. In general, the space was open to the sky.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the South Cottage lot is in fair condition and is unchanged in terms of shape, size, and overhead plane. However, its defining edges, base plane, and materials have changed. The space is defined on the north by the visitor parking lot; on the south by the maintenance/storage complex; on the east by the secondary entry and east wood lot; and on the west by the visitor/service entry drive. The addition of the visitor parking lot (c. 1983) enlarged the flat consistency of the base plane. The addition of the visitor/service entry drive and visitor parking lot also the increased the amount of surface covered with gravel.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the South Cottage lot is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the property because its size, shape, and overhead plane remain intact. The South Cottage lot space retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, and feeling.

East Wood Lot

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the east wood lot was established during the fourth historic period. The square-shaped space was approximately 380' x 380'. The space was located southeast of the South Cottage Lot and was defined on the north by the secondary entry; on the south by the south field; on the east by Rippleton Road; and on the west by the east orchard, later the south field and South Cottage lot. The space sloped toward the northeast and was densely planted with evergreen and deciduous trees. The space was covered with a continuous vegetative overhead plane.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the east wood lot is in poor condition. As the result of the construction of the maintenance and restoration storage building and devastating storm damage, the space is changed in terms of shape, size, defining edges, base plane, materials, and overhead plane. The space is currently irregular shaped and defined on the north by the secondary entry; on the south by the maintenance/storage complex; on the east by Rippleton Road; and on the west by the visitor/service entry drive. The loss of vegetation due to storm damage also has dramatically reduced the mature tree growth planted in the space and opened approximately half the space to the sky.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the east wood lot is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the property because its general size, shape, and overhead plane are generally evident. The maintenance and restoration storage building is non-contributing, and in fact intrusive because of its alteration of the shape, size, base plane, materials, and continuous overhead plane of the space. The space retains partial integrity because of its location and setting.

Maintenance/Storage Complex

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the maintenance/storage complex did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the maintenance/storage complex was established in the 1980s. The "L" shaped space is approximately 4 acres. The space is defined on the north by the east wood lot; on the south and west by the south field; and on the east by Rippleton Road. The base plane of the west half of the space is flat; the east half slopes negatively toward the northeast. Its surface consists of gravel and lawn which is interspersed with a variety of deciduous and evergreen vegetation. The space generally is open to the sky.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/intrusive.
The spatial configuration of the maintenance/storage complex is not significant because the date of its construction came after the historic development of the property. The spatial configuration does not contribute to the historic character of the property, and is in fact intrusive, because of it unsympathetic defining spatial characteristics.

CENTRAL CORE:

Front Lawn

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the front lawn was established at the beginning of the first historic period. The rectangular shaped space was approximately 5 acres. It was defined on the north by a fence along Ledyard Avenue, and later the ha-ha wall and an evergreen hedge; on the south by the mansion, west lawn, and service courtyard; on the east by the east lane of the main entry drive and vegetation; and on the west by the west lane of the main entry drive and vegetation. The space was on a moderate slope down toward Cazenovia Lake and was planted with hay/lawn, trees aligned along the main entry drive, and trees randomly located within the lawn. In general, the space was open to the sky.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the front lawn is in good condition and is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, and overhead plane. However, its materials have changed. A well-manicured lawn is maintained in place of hay.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the front lawn is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, and overhead plane remain intact. The front lawn space retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, and feeling.

West Lawn

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the west lawn was established at the end of the second historic period. The square shaped space was approximately 120' x 120'. It was defined on the north by the front lawn and main entry drive; on the south by the mansion's wood house, and the service courtyard; on the east by the mansion; and on the west by the west extension of the main entry drive and the west orchard, which later became the west wood lot. The space was generally flat and was randomly planted with evergreen and deciduous trees. The space was partially covered by a vegetative overhead plane.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the front lawn is in good condition and is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, materials and overhead plane.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the west lawn is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, defining edges,

base plane, materials, and overhead plane remain intact. The west lawn space retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, and feeling.

Service Courtyard

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the service courtyard was established at the beginning of the first historic period. The "L" shaped space was located at the southern end of the mansion. It was defined on the north by the mansion; on the south by the northern edge of the formal garden; and on the east and west by the carriage barn and stable. The base plane was generally flat and consisted of compacted soil and later gravel. The space was generally open to the sky with the exception of a partial covering by specimen trees.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the service courtyard is in good condition and is unchanged in terms of its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, materials and overhead plane.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the west lawn is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, materials, and overhead plane remain intact. The service courtyard space retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, and feeling.

Formal Garden

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the formal garden was established at the beginning of the first historic period. The square shaped space was approximately 220' x 220'. It was located immediately south of the mansion and was initially defined on the north by the service courtyard; and on the south, east, and west by a fence enclosure. In general, the base plane was flat. Until the end of the first historic period, the garden was organized by a symmetrical walk system which divided the garden into eight parterres of cultivated plant material. By the second historic period, the space was redefined on the south and west by a dense evergreen tree enclosure. And by the middle of the second historic period, a vegetable garden was established at the east side of the formal garden and the cultivated parterres had become turf panels. As a result, the formal garden had become rectangular shaped and was approximately 120' x 220'. By the end of the second historic period, the north and east edge of the formal garden was defined by an evergreen hedge and the parterres were removed. The central walk and north lateral walk (with adjacent planting beds) remained throughout the rest of the historic development of the property. During the third historic period, a formal wire fence was installed along the north edge of the garden reinforcing the north end of the space. At the beginning of the fourth historic period, a post and wire fence was

constructed around the space. In general, the overhead plane was open to sky with the exception of a few specimen trees.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration formal garden is in good condition and is unchanged in terms of shape, size, and base plane. However, its defining edges, materials, and overhead plane have changed. The formal garden is currently defined on the north by an evergreen hedge and the historic wire fence; on the south and west by mature evergreen trees in the garden enclosures; and on the east by an overgrown hedge consisting of various evergreen species of trees and shrubs. The materials within the space also have changed and now consist of a healthy variety of flowers, shrubs, and specimen trees. The overhead plane remains relatively unchanged except for the opening created by the loss of the honeylocust specimen tree.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the formal garden is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, and overhead plane remain relatively intact. The formal garden space retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, and feeling.

Vegetable Garden

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the vegetable garden was established c. 1850. The rectangular shaped space was approximately 100' x 120'. It was located east of the formal garden and was defined on the north by an evergreen hedge; on the south by densely planted evergreen trees (south garden enclosure); on the west by an evergreen and deciduous hedge (west garden enclosure); and on the east by a fence enclosure and later a deciduous hedge. In general, the base plane of the space was flat and was planted with a variety of vegetables. The overhead plane was open to the sky.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the vegetable garden is unchanged in terms of shape, size, defining edges, base plane, overhead plane. However, the plant material currently consists of lawn and a small flower bed in the northeast corner.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the vegetable garden was significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, and overhead plane remain intact. The vegetable garden space retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, and setting.

West Garden Enclosure

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the west garden enclosure was established at the beginning of the second historic period. The corridor space was approximately 60' x 200'. It was located along the west edge of the formal garden and was defined by a double hedge of evergreen trees planted and additional trees planted randomly to the west. The base plane of the space was flat. Over time, as the double hedge of evergreen trees matured and a path system was established between the hedges, the corridor space was created. As a result of the growth of the plant material, the space also was covered with a continuous vegetative overhead plane.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the west garden enclosure is in good condition and is unchanged in terms of shape, size, defining edges, base plane, materials, and overhead plane.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the west garden enclosure is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, defining edges, base plane, materials, and overhead plane remain intact. The west garden enclosure space retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, and feeling.

South Garden Enclosure

Historic Condition: The spatial configuration of the south garden enclosure was established c. 1850. The oblong shaped space was approximately 80' x 300'. It was located along the south edge of both the formal garden and vegetable garden. The space was defined by a mass of randomly planted evergreen and deciduous trees which created a continuous overhead canopy. The base plane was flat.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the garden enclosure is in fair condition and is unchanged in terms of shape, size, defining edges, base plane, materials. However, the overhead plane of the space is now only partially covered by vegetation and, as a result, its sense of enclosure has slightly diminished.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spatial configuration of the south garden enclosure is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The spatial configuration contributes to the historic character of the property because its general shape, size, defining edges, base plane, and materials remain intact. The south garden enclosure space retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, and feeling.

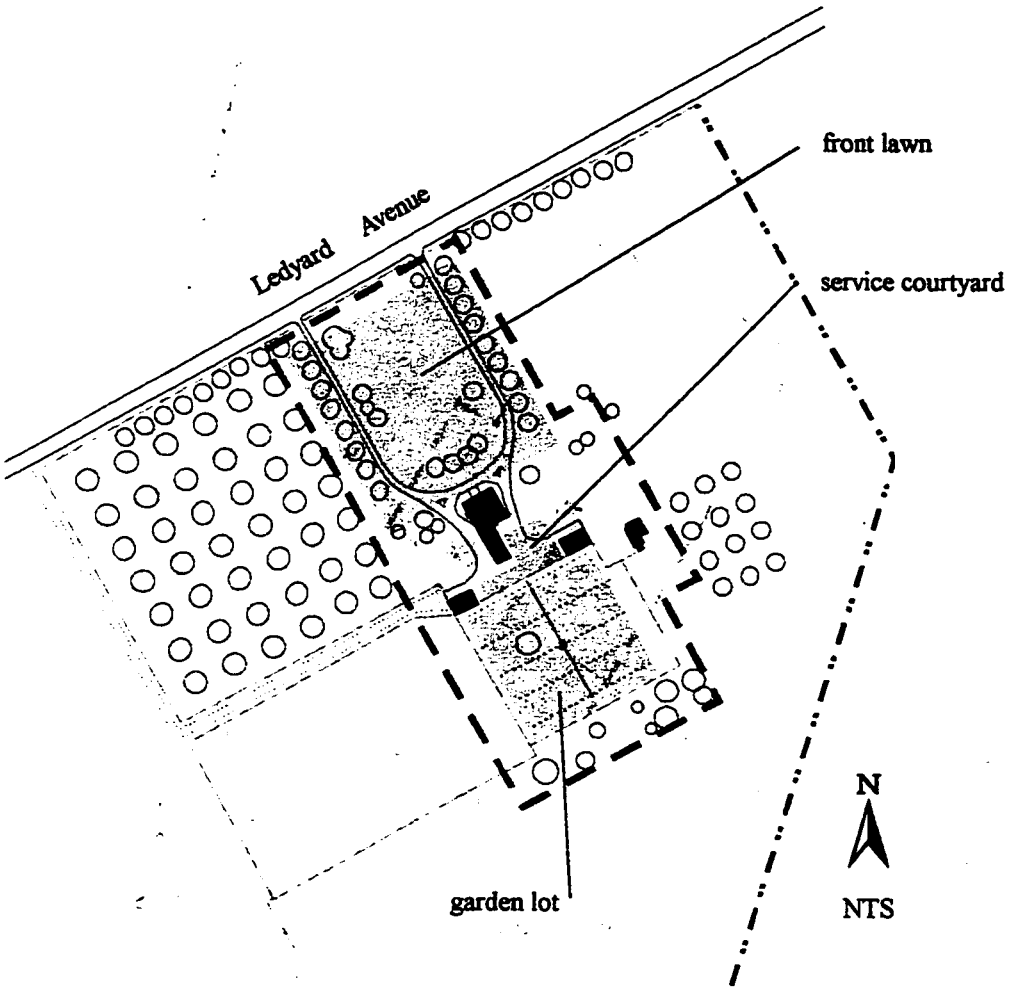


Figure 6.1: Spatial organization of the central core during the first historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

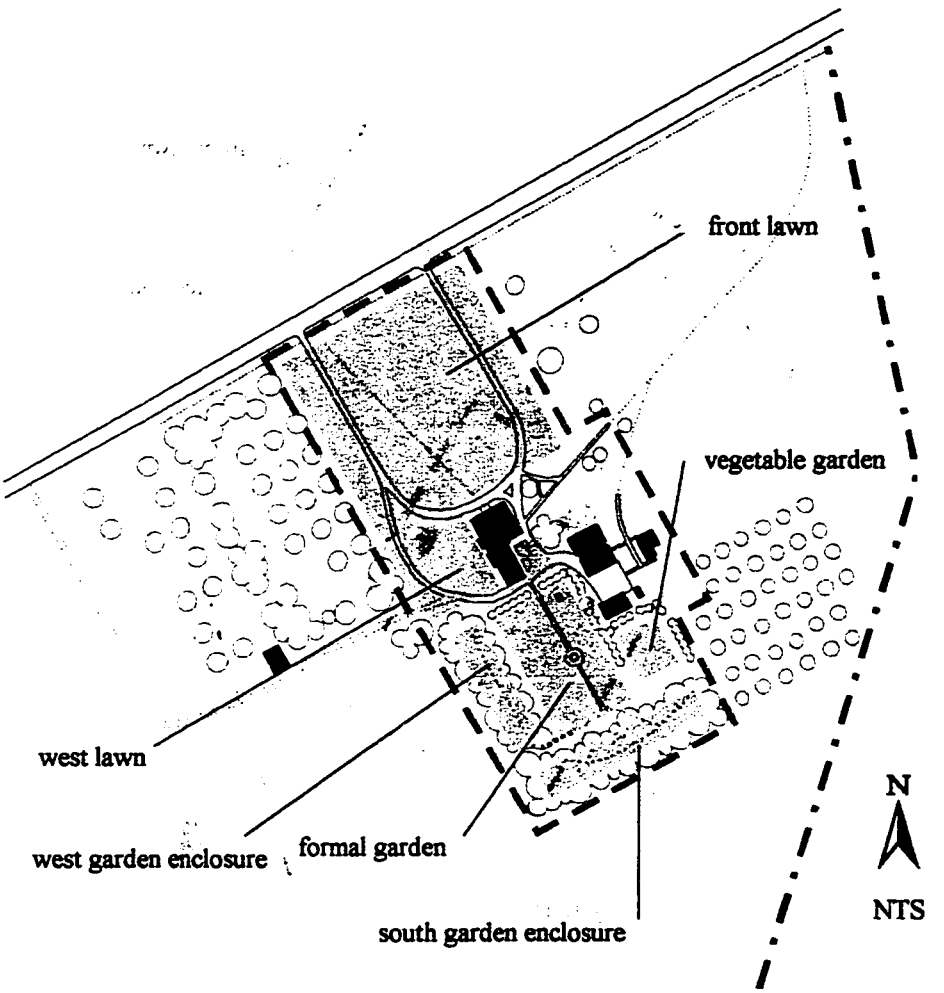


Figure 6.2: Spatial organization of the central core during the second historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

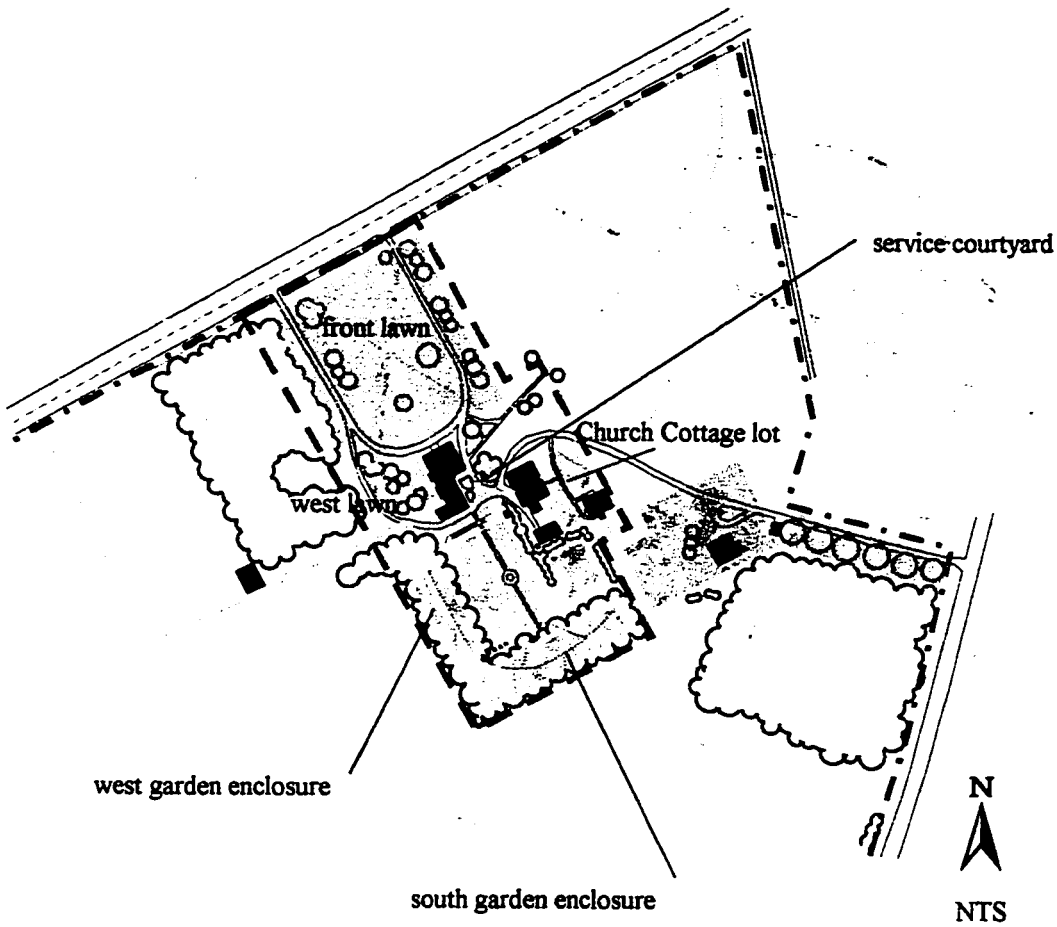


Figure 6.3: Spatial organization of the central core during the third historic period. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

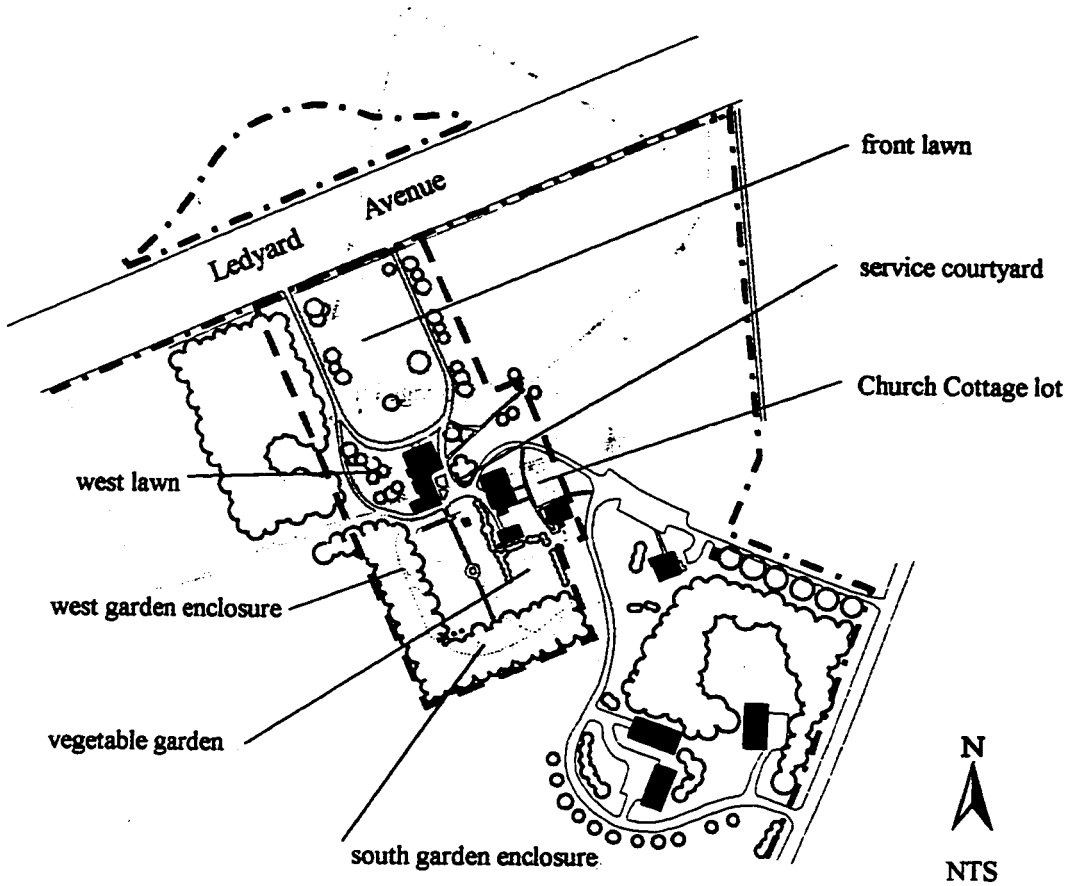


Figure 6.4: Spatial organization of the central core at Lorenzo, 1996. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Buildings

OUTER ACREAGE:

Stable (East Outbuilding)

Historic Condition: The stable, constructed in c. 1807, was located approximately 60' southeast of the mansion. The rectangular shaped building was approximately 30' x 40'. It was a one and one-half story wood frame construction with a gable roof. In c. 1895, the building was moved approximately 400' west of the mansion to the southeast corner of the west field.

Existing Condition: The stable no longer exists. The building was razed in 1978. No physical evidence of the building, in its final location at the southeast corner of the west field, remains.

Analysis: Not existing.
The stable was significant because it was constructed at the beginning of the first historic period and was located on the property for approximately 170 years. It contributed to the historic character of the site in each of its two locations (in the central core and outer acreage) and because of its size, shape, and materials. Therefore, the loss of the building diminishes the interpretation of the property. Both the former and later sites of the building should be preserved in order to protect the integrity of its locations and setting, and ensure future opportunities for interpretation and archeological investigations.

Farmhouse

Historic Condition: The first farmhouse was built at Lorenzo in c. 1830. It was located in the farm complex, approximately 400' west of the lower wetland. Documentation of the size of the building was not found during research for this report. Apparently, the farm house was a one and one-half story building with a gable roof and clapboard siding. In c. 1905, the farm house was rebuilt. The rebuilt farmhouse was a "L" shaped, two-story building with a hipped roof. The exterior siding and roof were covered with wood shingles. Documentation of the building's color was not found during research for this report.

Existing Condition: The farmhouse is in fair condition and is unchanged in terms of its location, shape, size, and materials. The building is currently a private residence. A comprehensive assessment of the building was not completed for this report.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The farmhouse is significant because it was constructed during the historic development of the property. The building contributes to the historic character of the property because its size, shape, and materials remain relatively intact. The farm house retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The existence and interpretation of the building are integral to understanding how important and valuable the farm was to the residents of Lorenzo.

Boathouse

Historic Condition: The boathouse, constructed in 1851, was located on the south shore of Cazenovia Lake, directly north of the main entry drive's east entrance. In 1858, the boathouse was rebuilt. In 1873, the building was "improved" by L. Wolters Ledyard. Documentation of the boathouse after these changes indicates the build-

ing was rectangular shaped and was approximately 15' x 25'. It was a one-story, wood-frame construction with clapboard siding and a pitched roof. Two entries for boat slips existed on the east end. The color of the building is unknown. At some point between 1905 and 1910, the building was demolished.

Existing Condition: The boathouse no longer exists. No physical evidence of the building exists in its historic location. The site where the building was located is currently owned by the Town of Cazenovia. A comprehensive assessment of its historic location was not completed for this report.

Analysis: Not existing.
The boathouse was significant because it was constructed during the second historic period and was associated with the property for over 50 years. The building contributed to the historic character of the property because of its location, size, shape, and materials. However, because the building was demolished during the historic development of the property, its loss does not necessarily diminish the interpretation of the property. Nonetheless, the site of the building should be preserved in order to protect the integrity of its location and setting, and ensure future opportunities for interpretation and archeological investigations.

Golf Clubhouse

Historic Condition: The golf clubhouse, constructed in 1898, was located near the south edge of the farm complex. The exact location of the building was not found during research for this report. The rectangular shaped building was approximately 20' x 25'. It was a one-story wood frame construction with a hipped roof. The exterior was finished with board and batten siding and wood roof shingles. The color is unknown. The building was removed from the property c. 1925.

Existing Condition: The golf clubhouse no longer exists. No physical evidence of the building exists in its historic location. The site where the building was located is currently privately owned. A comprehensive assessment of its historic location was not completed for this report.

Analysis: Not existing.
The golf clubhouse was significant because it was constructed during the third historic period and was associated with the golf course on the west hill for approximately 30 years. The building contributed to the historic character of the property because of its location, size, shape, and materials. However, because the building was removed during the historic development of the property and its exact location is unknown, its loss does not necessarily diminish the interpretation of the property. Nonetheless, the general site of the building should be preserved in order to protect the integrity of its location and setting, and ensure future opportunities for interpretation and archeological investigations.

Tenant House

Historic Condition: The tenant house, constructed c. 1910, was located approximately 150' west of the farm house. The rectangular shaped building was approximately 30' x 65'. It was a one and one-half story wood frame construction with a gable end roof and four gable dormers windows on its north side. A one story, square shaped woodshed, approximately 25' x 25' was located off the center of the south side of the building. Documentation of the building's color was not found during research for this report.

Existing Condition: The tenant house exists and is in fair condition. Its location and shape are unchanged. It now serves as a private residence. A comprehensive assessment of the building was not completed for this report.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The tenant house is significant because it was constructed during the historic development of the property. The building contributes to the historic character of the property because its size, shape, and materials remain relatively intact. The farm house retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The existence and interpretation of the tenant house is integral to understanding how important and valuable the farm was to the residents of Lorenzo.

South Cottage

Historic Condition: South Cottage, constructed in 1914, was located approximately 500' southeast of the mansion. The two story, square-shaped building was approximately 40' x 40'. The first story had board and batten siding; the second story was clad with wood shingles. The main block of the building was covered by a hipped roof with a gable end on the east end. The color of the building was dark brown.

Existing Condition: South Cottage is in good condition. In 1985, the west and south wrap-around porch was replaced with a one-story enclosed addition. In 1990, a universal access walkway was installed around the north and south sides of the building. In general, the exterior of the main portion of the building was rehabilitated and currently matches the color and texture of its historic condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
South Cottage is significant because it was constructed during the historic development of the property. South Cottage contributes to the historic character of the property because its size, shape, materials, and color remain intact. Contemporary upgrades, including an universally accessible entrance to the front of the building and the archive addition, are exclusive of the contributing value of the building. The building retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

South Cottage Garage

Historic Condition: South Cottage garage, constructed c. 1920, was located approximately 50' east of South Cottage. It was a one story 14' x 20' rectangular shaped building of wood-frame construction. The building's gable roof was clad with wood shingles; the siding was clad with unpainted board and batten. Two bi-fold doors were located on the north end.

Existing Condition: The South Cottage garage is unchanged in its defining characteristics, but its structure is in poor condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The South Cottage garage is significant because it was constructed during the historic development of the property. The building contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, materials, and color remain intact. The building retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Collections Storage (Butler Building #1)

Historic Condition: The collections storage building did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: The collections storage building, constructed in 1980 and updated in 1990, is located approximately 300' south of South Cottage. The Butler-type building is 40' x 96' x 15'. Its sheet metal siding and roof and are painted brown. The collections storage building is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/intrusive.
The collections storage building is not significant because its date of construction was outside of the historic development of the property. The building does not contribute to the historic character of the property and is, in fact, intrusive because of its unsympathetic location, shape, size, materials, and color.

Maintenance and Restoration Crew (Butler Building #2)

Historic Condition: The maintenance and restoration crew building did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: The maintenance and restoration crew building, constructed in 1983, is located 60' south of the collections storage building. The Butler type building is 40' x 80' x 20'. Its sheet metal siding and roof are painted brown with white trim. The maintenance and restoration crew building is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/intrusive.
The maintenance and restoration crew building is not significant because its date of construction was outside of the historic development of the property. The building does not contribute to the historic character of the property and is, in fact, intrusive because of its unsympathetic location, shape, size, materials, and color.

Maintenance and Restoration Storage (Butler Building #3)

Historic Condition: The maintenance/restoration building did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: The maintenance/restoration storage building, constructed in 1994, is located approximately 100' east of the maintenance and restoration crew building. The Butler-type building is 40' x 80' x 15'. Its sheet metal siding and roof and are painted brown. The maintenance/restoration building is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/intrusive.
The maintenance and restoration storage building is not significant because its date of construction was outside of the historic development of the property. The building does not contribute to the historic character of the property and is, in fact, intrusive because of its unsympathetic location, shape, size, materials, and color.

CENTRAL CORE:

Mansion

Historic Condition: The Federal-style mansion, constructed in 1806-1808, was located on the plateau of the northwest/southeast ridge running through the property. During the historic development of the property, the mansion underwent several changes. These changes include: the addition of a one-story brick house (c. 1919); the reconstruction of the west entrance to the mansion basement (1864); the reconstruction of the main entrance porch (c. 1860, c. 1892); the reconstruction of the south porch (1858, 1896); the construction of a one-story sun porch attached to the south bay of the west side of the main block of the mansion (1902); the construction of the west porch attached to the kitchen wing (1903); and several paintings of the exterior.

Existing Condition: The exterior of the mansion is in good condition. The exterior of the mansion has been restored (1971-1995) to its appearance during its designated period of interpretation (1905-1920).

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The mansion is significant because it was built at the beginning of the first historic period and because it is a fine example of Federal-style architecture. The building contributes to the historic character of the property because its size, shape, materi-

als, and color remain intact. The building retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Caretaker's Cottage

Historic Condition: The caretaker's cottage, constructed c. 1808, was originally located across from the east entrance of the main entry and operated as the land sales office. In c. 1819, the building was moved to a location approximately 50' southeast of the stable. The "L" shaped building was approximately 30' x 40'. It was a one and one-half story wood-frame construction. In c. 1900, the caretaker's cottage was dismantled and parts of the building were moved to a private property in the village.

Existing Condition: The caretaker's cottage no longer exists. The foundation of the building has undergone an archeological investigation.

Analysis: Not existing.
The caretaker's cottage was significant because it was built during the first historic period. It contributed to the historic character of the site because of its location in the central core and its size, shape, and materials. However, because the building was dismantled in c. 1900 and its foundation was filled in during the historic development of the property, its loss does not necessarily diminish the interpretation of the property. Nonetheless, the site of the building should be preserved in order to protect the integrity of its location and setting, and ensure future opportunities for interpretation.

Playhouse

Historic Condition: The playhouse, constructed in c. 1850, was located in various positions in the formal garden during the historic condition of the property. Apparently, it was originally located in the northeast parterre of the formal garden where its entrance walk was connected to the north cross walk. It was a wood-frame building, 8' x 10', with board and batten siding. In c. 1920, the building was moved to the extreme northeast corner of the formal garden.

Existing Condition: In 1985, the playhouse was moved back to its original location (c. 1850-1920) in the northeast corner of the formal garden. The building has undergone several rehabilitation treatments and is currently in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The playhouse is significant because it was built during the historic development of the property. The building contributes to the historic character of the property because its shape, size, materials, and color remain intact. The building retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Shed

Historic Condition: A shed, construction date unknown, was located approximately 25' east of the garden shed/ice house. The building was destroyed or dismantled at some point early in the third historic period. Documentation regarding the construction details of the building was not found during research for this report.

Existing Condition: The building no longer exists. No physical evidence of the shed exists in its historic location.

Analysis: Not existing.
The shed was significant because it was constructed during the historic development of the property. It contributed to the historic character of the site because of its location in the central core and its size, shape, and materials. However, since the building was dismantled during the historic development of the property, its loss does not deter from the historic character of the property. Nonetheless, in order to protect future opportunities for interpretation, the site of the building should be preserved for archeological remains, as well as for the integrity of its location and setting.

Carriage House/Stables-Visitor Center

Historic Condition: The carriage house/stables was constructed in 1892 on the site of the stable (east outbuilding). The one and one-half story building was "H" shaped and had two large access doors at the east and west ends of the building's center section. The center section had a gambrel roof with a center cupola while the north and south sections of the building had gable roofs whose ends faced east and west. Both the roof and walls were covered with wood shingles.

Existing Condition: The carriage house/stables does exist and is in good condition. The building has undergone various rehabilitation efforts from 1980 to 1996. The carriage house/stables is in stable condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The carriage house/stables is significant because it was constructed during the historic development of the property. The building contributes to the historic character of the property because its size, shape, materials, and color remain intact. The building retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Garden Shed/ Ice House

Historic Condition: The garden shed/ice house, constructed in 1892, was located 50' south of the carriage house/stables. It was a 20' x 40' rectangular building of wood-frame construction and was supported on wood piers. The building had two functions: the west half was used as ice storage; the east half was used to store gardening tools.

Existing Condition: The garden shed/ice house does exist and is in good condition. The building has undergone various rehabilitation efforts from 1980-1996.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The garden shed/ice house is significant because it was constructed during the historic development of the property. The building contributes to the historic character of the property because its size, shape, materials, and color remain intact. The building retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Smokehouse

Historic Condition: The smokehouse, constructed in 1904, was located approximately 5' from the west end of the garden shed/ice house. It was a rectangular building, 7' x 9', constructed of brick. It was one-story and had a gable roof which was finished with wood shingles.

Existing Condition: The smokehouse exists and is in good condition. The building has undergone various rehabilitation efforts from 1990-1993.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The smokehouse is significant because it was constructed during the historic development of the property. The building contributes to the historic character of the property because size, shape, materials, and color remain intact. The building retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Church Cottage

Historic Condition: Church Cottage, constructed in 1899, was located approximately 60' southeast of the Carriage House. The two story, rectangular building was 30' x 40', excluding a one story rear wing.

Existing Condition: The Church Cottage exists and is in good condition. The building has underwent various rehabilitation efforts between 1990-1995.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
Church Cottage is significant because it was constructed during the historic devel-

opment of the property. The building contributes to the historic character of the property because its size, shape, materials, and color remain intact. Contemporary upgrades, including an universally accessible entrance to the rear of the building are exclusive of the contributing value of the building. The building retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Structures

OUTER ACREAGE:

Ski Shelter

Historic Condition: The ski shelter did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: The ski shelter, constructed c. 1984, is located at the southeast edge of the wetland. The one-story wood-frame structure, approximately 7' x 7', has a shed roof and is unpainted. The shelter is in fair condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/intrusive.
The ski shelter is not significant because the date of its construction was outside the historic development of the property. The structure does not contribute to the historic character of the property and is, in fact, intrusive because of its unsympathetic location, shape, size, materials, and color.

CENTRAL CORE:

Gazebo/Viewing Stand

Historic Condition: The gazebo/viewing stand did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: The gazebo/viewing stand, constructed in 1978, is located in the east field near the path to the village. The wood-frame structure, approximately 8' x 8' x 12', has a hipped roof and is painted white with light-blue trim. The gazebo/viewing stand is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/intrusive.
The gazebo/viewing stand is not significant because its date of construction was outside the historic development of the property. The structure does not contribute to the historic character of the property and is, in fact, intrusive because of its unsympathetic location, shape, size, materials, and color.

Mechanical Systems

Water System

Historic Condition: The water system at Lorenzo first was associated with two wells. One well, constructed during the first historic period, was located in the service courtyard. The location of the second well is unknown. Over time, as mechanical advances were made, water was pumped into the mansion from the village system.

Existing Condition: The existing water system is connected to the Village of Cazenovia's municipal water system. The system consists of a drinking fountain, two water features (service courtyard, water trough) a series of spigots in the gardens, a series of outdoor hydrants for fire suppression, and a sprinkler system inside the mansion for additional fire suppression. The existing water system is in fair condition, but it is insufficient for modern functions.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The water system is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The system contributes to the historic character of the property because its materials and use remain intact. However, the existing four inch water lines are an inadequate circumference for modern high capacity water pumps. The water system retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship.

Electric/Light System

Historic Condition: Electricity was first installed on the property in 1916.

Existing Condition: The existing lighting system is in good condition. Exterior security lighting is located on all buildings with the exception of the playhouse.

Analysis: Existing, non contributing/non-intrusive.
The light system is not significant and does not contribute to the historic character of the site because it most of it falls outside the property's historic development period. However, the system is important for the security and function of the site. The underground lines and the transformer near the secondary entry, the current supply for the property, are non-intrusive.

Telephone System

Historic Condition: In 1895, the first telephone was installed in the mansion.

Existing Condition: A modern telephone system exists throughout the site. The contemporary telephone system is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/non-intrusive.
The telephone system is significant, but it does not contribute to the historic character of the site, However, it is important for the function of the site. The system is not visible, and therefore the feature is non-intrusive.

Fuel Station

Historic Condition: The fuel station did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: A fuel station, constructed in 1995, is located east of the maintenance/restoration storage building. The station has two above ground tanks which hold gasoline and diesel. The fuel station is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/ intrusive.
The fuel station is not significant because its date of construction was outside of the historic development of the property. The structure does not contribute to the historic character of the property and is, in fact, intrusive because of its unsympathetic location, shape, size, materials, and color.

Vegetation

OUTER ACREAGE:

Open Fields

Historic Condition: The original acreage of Lorenzo consisted of woodland. After John Lincklaen's arrival in 1793, land was cleared to create agricultural fields and pastures for his first farm. Gradually the land was cleared of scattered trees and stumps and pasture grass/cover crops took root. The land remained open fields throughout the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: The condition of the vegetation in the open fields is undetermined. In general, the open fields consist of a combination of indigenous vegetation and plant material introduced by private land owners. A comprehensive survey of existing vegetation was not recorded for this report.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The open fields are significant because they were associated with the working farm during the historic development of the property. Although a comprehensive survey of the open fields was not conducted, cursory visual analysis indicates the basic historic character of the open fields remains, and therefore contributes to the historic character of the site. The vegetation in the opens fields retains partial integrity because of its location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Woodlands

Historic Condition: Originally, woodlands occupied approximately one-third of Lorenzo. As the property evolved, woodlands were retained on the west side of the property. The woodlands consisted of evergreen and deciduous trees. Documentation of the exact species and size of the woodlands was not found during research for this report.

Existing Condition: The condition of the vegetation in the woodlands is undetermined. The woodlands are privately owned, and therefore a comprehensive survey of the vegetation was not recorded for this report.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The woodlands are significant because they occupied a major portion of the property during its historic development. Although a comprehensive survey of the woodlands was not conducted, cursory visual analysis indicates the basic historic character of the woodlands remains, and therefore contributes to the historic character of the site. The vegetation in the woodlands retains partial integrity because of its location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Farm Complex

Historic Condition: The vegetation on the farm complex varied during the historic development of the property. During the second historic period, a small apple orchard was located west of the farm house. Throughout the historic development of the property, the farm complex was interspersed with various deciduous and evergreen trees. Documentation of the exact locations of this plant material was not found during research for this report.

Existing Condition: The condition of the vegetation in the farm complex is undetermined. The farm complex is privately owned, and therefore a comprehensive survey of the existing vegetation was not recorded for this report.

Analysis: Existing, undetermined.
The vegetation in the farm complex is significant because much of it was established during the historic development of the property. Although a comprehensive survey of the woodlands was not conducted, cursory visual analysis indicates the basic historic character of the vegetation within the farm complex remains, and therefore contributes to the historic character of the site. The vegetation at the farm complex retains partial integrity because of its location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

West Grove

Historic Condition: The west wood grove was established in the middle of the nineteenth century. Although the grove was not documented in detail, its overall vegetation consisted of a mix of deciduous and evergreen trees.

Existing Condition: The condition of the vegetation in the west grove is undetermined, but its existing vegetation appears consistent with the characteristics of vegetation during the property's historic development. A comprehensive survey of the existing vegetation was not recorded for this report.

Analysis: Existing, undetermined.
The vegetation in the west grove is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. Although a comprehensive survey of the woodlands was not conducted, cursory visual analysis indicates the basic historic character of the vegetation remains, and therefore contributes to the historic character of the site. The vegetation in the west grove retains partial integrity because of its location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Lower Wetland

Historic Condition: Various species of plant material commonly associated with wetlands were located in the lower wetland. During research for this report documentation of the exact plant species located in the lower wetland was not found.

Existing Condition: In general, the vegetation in the lower wetland is characteristic of a level IV wetland as designated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Tree species common to this type of wetland include: red maple (*acer rubrum*), quaking aspen (*populus tremuloides*), and white cedar (*thuja occidentalis*). A comprehensive inventory of the existing vegetation in the lower wetland was not recorded for this report.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The vegetation in the lower wetland is significant because it was established prior to the construction of Lorenzo and has been associated with the property since its

inception. Although a comprehensive survey of the lower wetland was not conducted, cursory visual analysis indicates the basic historic character of the vegetation remains, and therefore contributes to the historic character of the site. The vegetation in the lower wetland retains high degree of integrity because of its location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Roadside Trees

Historic Condition: Trees existed along Ledyard Avenue throughout the historic development of the property. During the first historic period, Lombardy poplars were planted along both sides of the road. Later in the first period, basswoods were planted on the north side of the road in front of the mansion. During the second historic period, poplars were planted along the causeway through the lower wetland, and elms were established along the south edge of the lake lot and along the north edge of the west orchard in replacement of the earlier established poplars. Other species planted along the roadside during the historic development of the property included maples and other specimen trees. The widening of Ledyard Avenue resulted in the loss of many historic trees. Documentation of the exact locations of the roadside trees was not found during research for this report.

Existing Condition: No historic trees exist along the roadside of Ledyard Avenue (US Route 20).

Analysis: Not existing.
The roadside trees were significant because they were planted by members of the Lincklaen/Ledyard family and existed throughout the property's historic development. The vegetation contributed to the historic character of the property because of their location and materials. However, because the vegetation was removed during the historic development of the property and their exact locations are unknown, the loss of the roadside trees does not necessarily diminish the interpretation of the property.

Lake Lot

Historic Condition: The lake lot was cleared for cultivation at the beginning of the first historic period. The cultivation yielded cover crops and row crops throughout the historic development of the property. The north edge of the lake lot (shoreline) consisted of a variety of indigenous and introduced deciduous and evergreen plant material. A major addition to the vegetation occurred in the second historic period when arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) were planted around the boathouse. These trees remained throughout the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: The lake lot exists and is in fair condition. The lot is currently maintained by the Town of Cazenovia. The majority of the lot is comprised of lawn

grass which is maintained at approximately a 5" height. Several maple trees were planted on the west side of the lot and shrubs were introduced around the parking area on the east side of the lot. The majority of the vegetation on the shoreline is deciduous; the primary exception being a few remaining arborvitae that existed near the former site of the boathouse. A comprehensive inventory of the existing vegetation in the lake lot was not recorded for this report.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The vegetation within the lake lot is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. Although a comprehensive survey of the lake lot was not conducted, cursory visual analysis indicates the basic historic character of the vegetation remains, and therefore contributes to the historic character of the site. The vegetation in the lake lot retains partial integrity because of its location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

South Field

Historic Condition: The south field was established at the beginning of the first historic period. During the first and second historic periods of the property, the south field was apparently divided into several cultivated fields which yielded cover/ row crops common to the era, including grain, timothy, and corn. During the second half of the property's historic development, the south field was cultivated with one crop, generally corn.

Existing Condition: The south field exists and is in good condition. The field remains cultivated and its current yield is feed corn planted on a two year rotation.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The vegetation in the south field is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The basic historic character of cultivation remains, and therefore contributes to the historic character of the property. The vegetation in the lake lot retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

West Orchard

Historic Condition: The west apple orchard was established at the beginning of the first historic period. The orchard was planted in a grid pattern with pasture grass understory. The apple species was not documented. Over the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the apple trees gradually were eliminated from the site. The western half of the orchard remained pasture grass. On the eastern half of the west orchard, both deciduous and evergreen tree species were planted, including scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestrus*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). The understory of the trees consisted of lawn grass and scrub-brush. At the end of

the third historic period, the west wood lot was fully established; no apple trees survived. A single apple tree (a remnant of the east orchard) is present at the southern edge of the west wood lot.

Existing Condition: The west orchard no longer exists.

Analysis: Not existing.
The west apple orchard was significant because it was introduced by John Lincklaen at the beginning of the first historic period and remained on the property until approximately the middle of the third historic period. The vegetation contributed to the historic character of the site because of its location and materials. However, because the vegetation was removed during the historic development of the proeprty and the exact location of each apple tree are unknown, the loss of the west apple orchard does not necessarily diminish the interpretation of the property.

West Field

Historic Condition: The west field was established during the second historic period. After the west orchard was gradually eliminated, the western half of its spatial organization remained pasture grass. No significant changes were made throughout the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: The west field consists of pasture grass and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The west field is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The basic historic character of grass land remains, and therefore contributes to the historic character of the site. The vegetation in the west field retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

West Wood Lot

Historic Condition: The west wood lot was established during the second historic period and plant material was continually added throughout the remaining years of the historic development of the property. Both deciduous and evergreen tree species were planted, including scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestrus*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). The under-story of the trees consisted of lawn grass (including the path system) and scrub-brush. At the end of the third historic period, the vegetation in the west wood lot had reached a mature stage of development.

Existing Condition: The west wood lot consists of a dense mixture of mature deciduous and coniferous tree species and is in good condition. A small lawn area is

located in the center of the wood lot and three lawn paths disperse from this spot and meander through the under-story to the outer edges of the lot. The remaining under-story consists mostly of scrub-brush.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The west wood lot is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. Although the plant material in the west wood has grown since the historic development of the property, its general vegetation character contributes towards the property's historic character. The vegetation in the west wood lot retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

East Apple Orchard

Historic Condition: The east apple orchard was established during the first historic period. Documentation of the exact location, number, and species of apple trees in the east apple orchard was not found during research for this report. A majority of the orchard apparently succombed to disease and old age and was removed late in the third historic period. A few apple trees survived south and east of Church Cottage and one apple tree was moved to the south edge of the west wood lot.

Existing Condition: The east orchard does not exist. Two apple trees remain from the orchard: one is located approximately 160' south of Church Cottage; the other is located approximately 260' west of the mansion's wood house. The species of the trees was not determined for this report.

Analysis: Not existing.
The east apple orchard was significant because it was established during the first historic period and was continually maintained until the end of the third historic period. The vegetation of the east orchard contributed to the historic character of the property because of its location and species. However, because the vegetation was removed during the historic development of the property and their exact locations are unknown, the loss of the east apple orchard does not necessarily diminish the interpretation of the property.

East Field

Historic Condition: The east field was established at the beginning of the first historic period. The field was generally open and was cultivated with cover/row crops and had a few deciduous trees interspersed throughout. During the third historic period, the field was cultivated with both corn and wheat and also was used for grazing and haying. At approximately the end of the third historic period, the east field was maintained as a lawn with approximately an 8" grass height.

Existing Condition: The vegetation in the east field consists of lawn grass which is maintained at approximately a 4" height. In order to distinguish the path to the village, its lawn surface is maintained at a shorter height. The lawn is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.
The vegetation in the east field is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The existing vegetation does not reflect the true historic character of the property, but it is not intrusive.

Secondary Entry

Historic Condition: The vegetation within the secondary entry was established during the third historic period. Apparently, as the secondary entry drive was established a row of six oak (4 *Quercus alba*, 1 *Quercus macrocarpa*, 1 *Quercus prinus*), were planted 50' on-center along the south edge of the drive. An eastern arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) hedge was planted on the north edge. The understory of the oaks was maintained as lawn.

Existing Condition: The vegetation in the secondary entry exists and is in fair condition. The oak row along the southern edge of the entry is mature and provides a dense canopy over the drive. The arborvitae hedge on the north side of the entry is in a deteriorated condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The vegetation in the secondary entry is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The vegetation contributes to the historic character of the property because the species and defining characteristics remain intact. However, the evergreen hedge is deteriorated because it lacks ample sunlight necessary for full growth. The vegetation in the secondary entry retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

South Cottage Lot

Historic Condition: The South Cottage lot was established during the third historic period. After South Cottage was constructed, a section of the east orchard was removed (size of section undetermined) and replaced with lawn and several trees. An eastern arborvitae hedge was planted around the front foundation of the Cottage, and an arborvitae screen (hedge) was established at the northwest and west edges of the lot. Norway spruce, white ash, and white pine were planted on the east side of the lot.

Existing Condition: The vegetation in the South Cottage lot exists and is in fair condition. The introduction of the gravel visitor/service entry (1983) and the visitor

parking lot reduced much of the lawn area in the lot. The status of historic trees and shrubs has remained relatively the same except for natural growth and decline. Major changes include the replacement in-kind of the arborvitae hedge around the foundation of South Cottage and the addition of a perennial border along the west edge of the South Cottage entry walk.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The vegetation in the South Cottage Lot is significant because it was introduced during the historic development of the property. The vegetation contributes to the historic character of the property because the species and defining characteristics remain intact. The existing flower bed along the entrance walk to South Cottage is non-contributing because it was established outside of the historic development of the property. The vegetation in the South Cottage lot retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

East Wood Lot

Historic Condition: The east wood lot was established during the fourth historic period. The lot consisted of a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees planted in a random pattern.

Existing Condition: The east wood lot is in poor condition. A section of trees were removed from the south edge of the east wood lot to accommodate the maintenance/restoration storage building and the fuel station. Plus, a majority of the remaining trees in the east wood lot were blown down by a winter wind storm in 1996. A comprehensive assessment of the east wood lot's existing vegetation was not completed for this report.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The vegetation in the east wood lot is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The vegetation contributes to the historic character of the site because its defining characteristics remain intact. The vegetation in the east wood lot retains a partial degree of integrity because of its location, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Maintenance/Storage Complex

Historic Condition: The maintenance/storage complex did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: After the maintenance/storage buildings were constructed, a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs were planted to screen the complex. A row of oak and maple also were planted along the south edge of the visitor/service drive. In general, the vegetation in the area of the maintenance/storage complex is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/intrusive.
The vegetation in the area of the maintenance/storage complex is not significant because it was introduced after the historic development of the property. The vegetation does not contribute to the historic character of the property, and is in fact intrusive, because of it unsympathetic defining characteristics.

CENTRAL CORE:

Front Lawn

Historic Condition: The front lawn went through several changes during the historic development of the property. Originally, Lombardy poplars lined the exterior edges of the main entry drive and the front lawn remained open until a group of locust were planted north of the main entrance porch. During the second historic period, hardwood trees were planted on both sides of the main entry drive and a group of arborvitae were planted along the northern edge of the lawn. Trees also were interspersed throughout the open lawn. Another significant addition to the front lawn included an arborvitae hedge along the northern edge of the lawn. Throughout the historic development of the period, the lawn was not cut and often was cultivated for hay.

Existing Condition: A majority of the historic vegetation in the front lawn exists and is in fair condition. However, there are several changes due to the growth of vegetation. Several historic trees in the front lawn, including those along both sides of the main entry drive, were removed and were replaced in-kind. The arborvitate hedge along the northern edge of the front lawn was removed and the lawn is maintained at approximately a 3" height.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The vegetation in the front lawn is significant because it was introduced during the historic development of the property. The vegetation contributes to the historic character of the property because of its defining characteristics. The vegetation in the front lawn retains a partial degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

West Lawn

Historic Condition: The vegetation in the west lawn was established during the second historic period. The vegetation planted included deciduous and evergreen trees. The under-story consisted of lawn and an evergreen ground cover.

Existing Condition: The vegetation in the west lawn exists and is in good condition. Existing vegetation includes mature white pine and locust trees, manicured lawn, and an evergreen ground cover.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The vegetation in the west lawn is significant because it was introduced during the historic development of the property. The vegetation contributes to the historic character of the property because of its defining characteristics. The vegetation in the west lawn retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Service Courtyard

Historic Condition: The vegetation in the service courtyard was established throughout the historic development of the property. The vegetation planted in the service courtyard consisted of: specimen trees, including a black locust; vines, including grape vines on the brick wood house; and annual and perennial flowers.

Existing Condition: Part of the historic vegetation in the service courtyard exists and is in fair condition. The service courtyard consists of historic trees, vines, lawn, and perennials.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The vegetation in the front lawn is significant because it was introduced during the historic development of the property. The vegetation contributes to the historic character of the property because of its defining characteristics. The vegetation in the service courtyard retains a partial degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Formal Garden

Historic Condition: The vegetation in the formal garden consisted of a variety of trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. The exact species and location of much of the plant material was not found during research for this report. By the end of the fourth historic period, much of the plant material along the borders of the central walk were removed and the shrubbery around the north and east edges were overgrown.

Existing Condition: A majority of the vegetation in the formal garden is not historic. Major changes in the formal garden's vegetation include the reestablishment

of the flower beds bordering both sides of the central walk; the reestablishment of four Norway spruce around the central section of the garden; the replacement-in-kind of the arborvitae hedge along the north edge; the removal of the Norway spruce in the northeast corner; and the loss of the major honeylocust. In general, the existing vegetation is in fair condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.
The vegetation in the formal garden was significant because a variety of plant material was planted and was allowed to evolve during the historic development of the property. The existing vegetation does not reflect the true historic character of the property, but it is not intrusive because it does reflect similar forms and colors of historic plant material.

Vegetable Garden

Historic Condition: Documentation of the vegetation in the vegetable garden was not found during research for this report. The vegetable garden was removed at the end of the third historic period.

Existing Condition: The spatial configuration of the vegetable garden remains intact, but the vegetation consists of lawn grass and a small flower bed located at the northeast edge of the space, rather than cultivated plants.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.
The vegetable garden was significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. Although the cultivation of vegetables no longer exists, the existing vegetation is non-intrusive.

West Garden Enclosure

Historic Condition: The vegetation in the west garden enclosure was established during the second historic period. The vegetation introduced included hemlock, Douglas fir, and white pine. The hemlock and fir were planted in rows and created a dense double hedge along the western border of the formal garden. Over the years, the hedge matured (not pruned) and created a distinct corridor through which laid the west garden border path. The remaining trees in the west garden enclosure also matured, and as a result, buffeted wind and blocked sunlight into the formal garden.

Existing Condition: The west garden enclosure exists and is in good condition. The hemlocks, spruce, pine, and fir trees are at a mature stage of development and are approximately 100' tall.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The west garden enclosure is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. It contributes to the historic character of the

property because the mature plants strengthen the sense of enclosure originally intended. The vegetation in the west garden enclosure retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

South Garden Enclosure

Historic Condition: The vegetation in the south garden enclosure was established during the second historic period. The vegetation introduced included white pine and Douglas fir planted in a random pattern. Over the years the trees matured, buffeting wind and blocking sunlight into the formal garden. Paths also were introduced within the enclosure.

Existing Condition: The south garden enclosure exists and is in fair condition. Because the trees are at a mature stage of development, they are susceptible to storm damage. In 1996, several white pines were blown over in a winter wind storm. The loss of several trees has diminished the effect of enclosure and exposed remaining historic trees to potential wind damage. The replacement in-kind of the lost historic trees, however, has begun to reestablish the historic enclosure. In the fall of 1996, three white pines were planted in the south border in close proximity to the stumps of the trees destroyed in the storm.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The south garden enclosure is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. It contributes to the historic character of the property because the mature plants strengthen the sense of enclosure originally intended. The vegetation in the south garden enclosure retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Views and Vistas

Views from Mansion's Main Entrance Porch

Historic Condition: A view of Cazenovia Lake from the front porch of the mansion was possible throughout the historic development of the property. During the first period, the row of poplars along both sides of the main entry drive framed a view of Ledyard Avenue and the lake. Over the years, the view was filtered by trees that were planted along the drive, in the front lawn, and along the roadside. The view of the road was hidden when the ha-ha wall was constructed in 1872 and an arborvitae hedge was planted c. 1920.

There were also views to the east and west from the front porch. During the first and second historic periods, tops of buildings located in the village were visible to the east. After an evergreen hedge was established and matured during the third historic period, the view of the village was terminated. During the first and second

historic periods, a view west toward the west hill also was possible. As the west orchard gradually was removed and replaced with evergreen vegetation, the view west was terminated.

Existing Condition: A view of Cazenovia Lake from the main entrance porch exists and is in good condition. The mature trees at the northwest part of the lawn and the tulip poplar located in the center of the lawn partially filter the view. The view east is terminated by evergreen vegetation (spruce row). The view west also is terminated by evergreen vegetation (west wood lot).

Analysis: Existing, contributing/Not existing.
The view of Cazenovia Lake from the main entrance porch is significant because it reflects the importance of the mansion's siting. Although vegetation partially obscures the view, the view contributes because throughout the historic development of the property it was an important feature. The views east and west do not exist. The view of Cazenovia Lake from the main entrance porch retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Formal Garden from the Mansion

Historic Condition: A view of the formal garden from the south end of the mansion was possible throughout the historic development of the property. Originally, the view was open to the formal garden and the agricultural fields beyond. The view was terminated by vegetation as the west and south garden enclosures were established.

Existing Condition: A view of the formal garden from the south end of the mansion exists and is in good condition. The view is defined on the east by the carriage house and the cedar hedge; and on the west and south by the garden enclosures. The cedar hedge located along the northern border of the formal garden partially filters the view.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The view from the south end of the mansion is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. It contributes toward the historic character of the property because its defining characteristic remain intact. The view of the formal garden from the mansion retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Farmland and Hills from Garden Enclosures

Historic Condition: As the garden enclosures matured and a path system was developed within the spaces, views of the farmland and surrounding hills developed.

Existing Condition: The views of the west hill, DuRuyter hills, and farmland exist and are in fair condition. However, the residential development on adjacent properties currently disrupts the termini of the views from the garden enclosures.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The views from the garden enclosures are significant because they were established during the historic development of the property. They contribute toward the historic character of the property because their defining characteristics remain intact. The views retain a high degree of integrity because of their location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Cazenovia Lake from Church Cottage

Historic Condition: The view of Cazenovia Lake from Church Cottage was established during the third historic period.

Existing Condition: The view of Cazenovia Lake from Church Cottage exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The view of Cazenovia Lake from Church Cottage is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. It contributes toward the historic character of the property because its defining characteristic remain intact. The view retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Cazenovia Lake from South Cottage

Historic Condition: The view of Cazenovia Lake from South Cottage developed during the third historic period. Because the east apple orchard still existed at the time, the views to the lake were filtered by the apple trees. When the apple orchard was removed, the view to the lake was relatively open.

Existing Condition: The view of Cazenovia Lake from South Cottage exists and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The view of Cazenovia Lake from South Cottage is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. It contributes toward the historic character of the property because its defining characteristics remain intact. The view of the formal garden from the mansion retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Circulation

OUTER ACREAGE:

Ledyard Avenue

Historic Condition: Ledyard Avenue was established prior to the construction of Lorenzo. During the construction of the Great Western Turnpike (prior to the establishment of Lorenzo), the alignment of the road was adjusted to the north. The alignment generally remained unchanged throughout the historic development of the property. However, the width, edges, and materials of the road changed several times. The road first accommodated carriages and wagons and consisted of compacted soil. With the advent of the automobile and modern road construction, the road was developed into a major highway (US Route 20).

Existing Condition: Ledyard Avenue exists and is in good condition. The road surface is bituminous pavement and it currently is a four lane highway.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
Ledyard Avenue is significant because it predates the development of the property. The road contributes to the historic character of the property because its general alignment remains intact. The road retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, feeling, and association.

Rippleton Road

Historic Condition: Rippleton Road was established prior to the construction of Lorenzo. The alignment of the road generally remained unchanged throughout the historic development of the property. However, the width, edges, and materials of the road changed several times. The road first accommodated carriages and wagons and consisted of compacted soil. With the advent of the automobile and modern road construction, the road was developed into a modern two lane highway.

Existing Condition: Rippleton Road exists and is in good condition. The road surface is bituminous pavement and it currently is a two lane highway.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
Rippletone Road is significant because it predates the development of the property. The road contributes to the historic character of the property because its general alignment remains intact. The road retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, feeling, and association.

Orchard Road

Historic Condition: The orchard road was established during the first historic period. The road was connected to Ledyard Avenue and wrapped around the west

and south edges of the west apple orchard to connect with the central core's service courtyard. Documentation of the road's width, edge, and materials was not found during research for this report.

Existing Condition: The auxiliary road exists and is in fair condition. The surface of the road is lawn. The width of the road varies, but averages approximately 10'.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The auxiliary road is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The road contributes to the historic character of the property because its alignment remains intact. The road retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, feeling, and association.

Farm Roads

Historic Condition: Documentation of the circulation system at the farm was not found during research for this report. However, there was evidence of an entrance drive connecting the farm complex with the Road to Pompey.

Existing Condition: A comprehensive assessment of the circulation system at the farm complex was not completed for this report.

Analysis: Existing, undetermined.
The circulation system at the farm complex is significant because much of it was established during the historic development of the property. However, its contribution and integrity were not determined for this report.

Village Walk

Historic Condition: A path across the east field was constructed during the second historic period. The path began near the northeast corner of the mansion and crossed the east field at a diagonal where it intersected the east end of the ha-ha wall. The path was constructed of compacted soil and was approximately 5' wide. During research for this report, limited documentation on other characteristics of the path was found.

Existing Condition: The path to the village exists and is in fair condition. The surface of the path is lawn and its edge is defined by a shorter height of the maintained lawn.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The path to the village is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The path contributes to the historic character of the property because its alignment remains intact. The path retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, feeling, and association.

Railroad Right-of-Way

Historic Condition: The Syracuse & Chenango Valley Railroad was established during the second historic period. A right-of-way was conveyed to the railroad company through the center of the property on the west side of the lower wetland. A track was laid and was aligned on a northwest/southeast axis. The line was abandoned during the fourth historic period.

Existing Condition: The railroad tracks no longer exists, but the right-of-way does exist and is in fair condition. All tracks were removed, but remnants of the gravel foundation is partially evident.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The railroad corridor is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The right-of-way contributes to the historic character of the property because its alignment remains intact. The railroad right-of-way retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, feeling, and association.

Boathouse Path

Historic Condition: A path from Ledyard Avenue to the boathouse was constructed during the second historic period. The path began across from the main entry drive's east entrance and curved down the lake lot slope to the boathouse. The path was constructed of compacted soil and was approximately 5' wide. The path disappeared approximately the same period the boathouse was demolished (c. 1905-1910). A limited amount of documentation on the path's defining characteristics was found during research for this report.

Existing Condition: The boathouse path no longer exists. The site where the path was located is currently owned by the Town of Cazenovia.

Analysis: Not existing.
The boathouse path was significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. However, because the boathouse path was abandoned during the historic development of the property and its exact location and construction details are unknown, the loss of the path does not necessarily diminish the interpretation of the property.

Farm/Estate Path

Historic Condition: A concrete path from the estate to the to the farm complex was constructed during the third historic period. The path was located along the southern edge of Ledyard Avenue and began at the village corporation line and extended to the farm complex. By 1911, the path was abandoned because of disrepair.

Existing Condition: The farm/estate path no longer exists. The bituminous surface of Ledyard Avenue now covers the location of the historic path.

Analysis: Not existing.
The farm/estate path was significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. However, because the path was removed during the historic development of the property, the loss of the path does not necessarily diminish the interpretation of the property.

Secondary Entry Drive

Historic Condition: The secondary entry drive was constructed during the third historic period. The drive started at the service courtyard, curved around the north end of the carriage house/stables, and extended on an east/west axis from the north side of South Cottage to Rippleton Road. The drive was approximately 10' wide and its surface consisted of gravel. Its edge was defined by lawn. A turning circle, with a 20' radius, was located in front of South Cottage.

Existing Condition: The secondary entry drive exists and is in fair condition. A major change to the drive occurred with the addition of the visitor parking lot in 1983. The rectangular shaped parking lot is located in front of South Cottage and is approximately 80' x 200'. The turning circle was removed. The surface of the parking lot is runner crushed gravel.

Analysis: Existing, contributing/Existing, non-contributing.
The secondary entry drive is significant because it was established during the historic development of the property. The drive contributes to the historic character of the property because its alignment remains intact. However, the associated visitor parking lot does not contribute to the historic character of the property, and is, in fact, intrusive because of its alignment, size, and edges. The drive retains partial integrity because of its location, design, setting, feeling, and association.

Path to South Cottage

Historic Condition: A stone path was established from the central core to South Cottage during the third historic period. The path began from the south end of the vegetable garden and extended toward the west porch of South Cottage.

Existing Condition: The path is currently concealed under lawn. The construction of the visitor entry/service drive disrupted the course of the path.

Analysis: Not Existing.
The path to South Cottage was significant because it was established during the property's historic development. However, because the path was abandoned during the historic development of the property, the loss of the path does not necessarily diminish the interpretation of the property.

West Wood Lot Paths

Historic Condition: The west wood lot paths wer e established after the west wood lot matured (c. 1925). The main path connected the west lane of the main entry with the orchard path. The paths were approximately 5' wide and consisted of lawn and compacted soil.

Existing Condition: The west wood lot paths exist and are in good condition. The paths consist of manicured lawn.

Analysis: The west wood lot paths are significant because they were established during the historic condition of the property. The paths contribute to the historic character of the property because their alignment has not changed. The paths retain a high degree of integrity because of their location, design, setting, feeling, and association.

Visitor/Service Entry Drive

Historic Condition: The visitor entry/service drive did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: The visitor entry/service drive was constructed in 1983. The drive begins at Rippleton Road just south of the east wood lot and follows a westerly direction around the east wood lot and maintenance/storage complex, and then curves north through the Church Cottage lot and South Cottage lot until it connects with the secondary entry drive. An auxiliary service road, which connects with the drive approximately 100' from the Rippleton Road entrance, leads to the maintenance and restoration storage building, fuel station, and a 40' x 100' rectangular gravel lot located east of the storage building. A parking lot, approximately 40' x 80', is located on the west side of the maintenance and restoration crew building, and is connected to the drive at two access/egress points. The drive and associated parking lots and auxiliary service roads are all edged by lawn and all surfaces consist of runner-crushed gravel. The visitor entry/service drive, parking lots, and auxiliary service roads are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/intrusive.
The visitor entry/service drive and associated roads and parking lots are not significant to the historic condition of the property. Although used by maintenance staff and visitors, the drive does not contribute toward the historic character of the property and is, in fact, intrusive because of its unsympathetic and distracting location, form, and materials.

CENTRAL CORE:

Main Entry Drive

Historic Condition: The main entry drive was constructed at the beginning of the first historic period and was located directly north of the mansion. It was horse-shoe shaped and had two entrances/exits connected to Ledyard Avenue (US Route 20). The surface of the drive was originally compacted soil; gravel and later bituminous pavement were applied to the surface. On average, the drive was 12' wide. As part of the original layout of the entry drive, service roads extended off the drive and around the mansion. In c. 1859, an extension road was constructed off the west side of the main entry and replaced the service extension which ran around the west side of the mansion. The road looped through the west lawn and connected with the service extension behind the mansion.

Existing Condition: The main entry drive and the service extensions exist and are in fair condition. The front lawn encroaches upon the west lane of the main entry drive and the west extension road. The east lane of the main entry consists of deteriorated pavement and also is overgrown with grass.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The main entry drive is significant because it was constructed during the historic development of the property. It contributes to the historic character of the property because its alignment remains intact. The drive retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, feeling, and association.

Formal Garden Walks

Historic Condition: The formal garden walks were established during the first historic period. They consisted of a central walk, cross-walks, and path extensions. The central walk was on the same axis as the center hallway of the mansion. Five cross-walks intersected the central walk and two walks flanked the central walk. Originally, the walks probably consisted of compacted soil. The width of the walks varied. Gradually, three cross walks and the flanking walks were buried, and the central walk became the focus of the garden. The north cross-walk remained, but its width narrowed. The surface varied between pea-gravel and tanbark. Two extension walks existed off the south end of the central walk and lead to the garden border paths. Wood edging, first documented during the third historic period, existed along the north edge of the formal garden's north cross walk. The edging separated a planting bed and the surface of the cross-walk.

Existing Condition: The central walk exists and is in good condition. The central walk is 8' wide. The surface of the central walk consists of pea-gravel.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The formal garden walks are significant because they were constructed during the historic development of the property. The walks contribute to the historic character

of the property because their alignment has not changed. The walks retain a high degree of integrity because of their location, design, setting, feeling, and association.

Garden Enclosure Paths

Historic Condition: The paths in the garden enclosures were established during the second historic period. The main path connected with the service courtyard, followed south through the west garden enclosure and curved east through the south garden enclosure. The surface of the path consisted of compacted soil. Several paths extended off the main path to the exterior edges of the garden enclosures.

Existing Condition: The paths in the garden enclosures exist and are in good condition. The main path is approximately 4' wide and consists of compacted soil and wood chips.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The paths in the garden enclosures are significant because they were constructed during the historic development of the property. The paths contribute to the historic character of the property because their alignment has not changed. The paths retain a high degree of integrity because of their location, design, materials, setting, feeling, and association.

West Wood Lot Paths

Historic Condition: The west wood lot paths were established during the third historic period. The paths were approximately 4' wide and the surface material consisted of lawn and/or compacted soil.

Existing Condition: The paths in the west wood lot exist and are in good condition. The surface of the paths is maintained as lawn.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The west wood lot paths are significant because they were established during the historic development of the property. The paths contribute to the historic character of the property because their alignment has not changed. The paths retain a high degree of integrity because of their location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Furnishings and Objects

OUTER ACREAGE:

Fences

Historic Condition: Fences were frequently used to separate fields, pastures, orchards, and woodlands throughout the historic development of the property. The type of fences included snake fence, post and rail, and later post and wire. An iron pipe fence also was located along both sides of Ledyard Avenue. Documentation of the exact locations, dimensions, and materials of all the fences in the outer acreage was not found during research for this report.

Existing Condition: Most of the fences no longer exist. Sections of post and wire fence exist along the north border of the open fields, but they are currently privately owned. The condition of this fencing and all other fencing on the farm was not determined for this report. The only historic fencing remaining at LSHS is the post and wire fence along the north edge of the secondary entry drive. This fence is in poor condition.

Analysis: Not existing.
The fences in the outer acreage were significant because they were installed during the historic development of the property. The fences contributed toward the historic character of the property because of their location, form, size, and alignment. However, because the exact locations of the fences are unknown, their loss does not necessarily diminish the interpretation of the property.

Stone Gates and Ha-Ha Wall

Historic Condition: A stone ha-ha wall, constructed in 1872, was located along the south edge of Ledyard Avenue (US Route 20). The wall, approximately 200' x 2' x 3', was constructed of cut limestone. In 1873, three pairs of gate posts were constructed. Two gates were at each entrance of the main entry drive and connected to the ha-ha wall. The third pair of gate posts existed at the beginning of the boathouse path and were located directly opposite the east entrance of the main entry drive. In 1892, the wall was extended approximately 700' to the east property line. The extension consisted of the same materials and had the same dimensions as the original wall. The pair of gate posts at the entrance of the boathouse path were removed when Ledyard Avenue was rebuilt during the third historic period.

Existing Condition: The ha-ha wall and double pair of stone gates exist. The stone gates are in fair condition, but the wall is in poor condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The ha-ha walls and double pair of stone gates were significant because they were

constructed during the historic development of the property. The gates and wall contribute to the historic character of the property because their defining characteristics are relatively intact. The features retain a high degree of integrity in their location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

Picnic Tables and Barbecue Grills

Historic Condition: The picnic tables and barbecue grills did not exist during historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: In 1982, seven moveable wood picnic tables and three barbecue grills were located approximately 120' south of Church Cottage. The wood tables are 6' long and are unpainted. The grills are approximately 3' high and constructed of metal. The picnic tables and grills are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/intrusive.
The picnic tables and grills are not significant to the site because they were introduced after the historic development of the property. The furnishings do not contribute to the historic character of the property and are, in fact, intrusive because of their unsympathetic and distracting location, form, materials, and number.

Drinking Fountain

Historic Condition: The drinking fountain did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: A drinking fountain was installed with a new water line east of the vegetable garden in 1985. The drinking fountain is 36" high, with 12" x 8" receptor, and a 14" diameter cast iron base. The receptor and fixtures of the drinking fountain are stainless steel and the base is finished in a forest green enamel. The fountain is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non contributing/intrusive.
The drinking fountain is not significant because it was introduced after the historic development of the property. The furnishing does not contribute to the historic character of the property and is, in fact, intrusive because of its unsympathetic and distracting location, form, and materials.

Bollards, Stone Guides, Wheel Stops

Historic Condition: The bollards, stone guides, and wheel stops did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: The bollards were installed along the west perimeter of the employee parking area (7) and along the south edge of the secondary entry (15) in 1993. The bollards, approximately 3' high, are constructed from pressure-treated 4" x 4" lumber and are unpainted. The bollards are in good condition. Stone guides

were placed at the entrances to the parking lot of the maintenance/storage complex; the corner of the intersection between the secondary entry drive and the visitor/ service entrance; and in the service courtyard. The stones are in good condition. In 1982, 25 movable concrete wheel stops were installed in the visitor parking lot. In 1996, the wheel stops were re-arranged to accommodate 90 degree parking. The wheel stops are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/intrusive.
The bollards are not significant because they were introduced after the historic development of the property. The objects do not contribute to the historic character of the property and are, in fact, intrusive because of their unsympathetic location, form, and materials.

CENTRAL CORE:

Granite Boulder and Sundial

Historic Condition: A granite boulder was placed on the center mound located in the formal garden's central walk in 1856. The boulder was approximately 2' x 3'. An iron sundial, approximately 12" in diameter, was mounted on top of the boulder.

Existing Condition: The granite boulder and sundial exist in their original locations. The objects are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The granite boulder and sundial are significant because they were introduced into the formal garden during the historic development of the property. They contribute to the historic character of the property because their defining characteristics are unchanged. The objects retain a high degree of integrity because of their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Hitching Post and Guard Posts

Historic Condition: Two hitching posts, installed c. 1856, were located at either side of the mansion's porch. An additional hitching post, installed c. 1860, was located at the intersection of the west service extension and the west lane of the main entry drive.

Existing Condition: The hitching post and guard posts exist and are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The hitching posts are significant because they were installed by Ledyard Lincklaen during the second historic period. The posts contribute to the historic character of the site because they have not been altered or moved from their historic locations. The posts retain a high degree of integrity because of their location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tree Planting Marker Stones

Historic Condition: Several marker stones were introduced to the property during the second, third, and fourth historic periods. The stones exist in the west wood lot and the garden enclosures.

Existing Condition: The stones exist and are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The marker stones are significant because they were introduced during the historic development of the property. The stones contributes to the historic character of the site because they remain unaltered. The stones retain a high degree of integrity because of their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Septic Tank Clean-outs

Historic Condition: Seven septic tank clean-outs, constructed c. 1890, were located in a linear pattern west of the mansion.

Existing Condition: The septic tank clean-outs exist. The wood covers of the clean-outs are accurate reproductions of the originals and exist in their historic locations. The clean-outs are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The septic tank clean-outs are significant because they were installed during the historic development of the property. They contribute to the historic character of the property because their defining characteristics are unchanged. The clean-outs retain a high degree of integrity because of their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Water Spigots

Historic Condition: Three water spigots, installed c. 1890, were located in the formal garden and vegetable garden. One spigot was located at the north/central end of the vegetable garden. Two spigots were located on the east and west edges of the formal garden's center circle.

Existing Condition: The water spigots in the formal garden are in fair condition. The spigot in the vegetable garden no longer exists, but the connection remains in an underground box. The two historic water spigots exist at the outer edge of the center circle in the formal garden, but are non-functioning.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The spigots are significant because they were installed during the historic development of the property. They contribute to the historic character of the property because their defining characteristics are unchanged. The spigots retain a high degree

of integrity because of their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Stonewall

Historic Condition: A dry laid stone wall, construction date unknown, was located in the southwest end of the formal garden. It measured approximately 60' x 4' x 3'.

Existing Condition: The stone wall exists but is in poor condition. The wall is structurally unstable and deteriorated in some locations.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The stone wall is significant because it was constructed during the historic development of the property. It contributes to the historic character of the property because of its shape, size, and form. The stone wall retains partial integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Formal Garden Wire Fence

Historic Condition: A decorative wire fence, located along the north boundary of the formal garden, was installed c. 1903.

Existing Condition: The wire fence exists and is in fair condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The wire fence is significant because it was installed during the historic development of the property. The fence contributes to the historic character of the property because its form, dimensions, and color remain intact. The fence retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Garden Benches

Historic Condition: An unknown number of moveable benches located in the formal garden were installed during the second and third historic periods. They were constructed of wood and painted green. Their location in the formal garden varied during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: Six reconstructed benches exist. Two benches are located along the north end of the central walk; two are located at the south end of the central walk in the formal garden; and two back-less benches are positioned on the north and south ends of the viewing platform. The benches are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.
The garden benches were significant because they were introduced during the historic development of the property. The existing benches are non-historic, but they are non-intrusive because they are accurate reproductions of the originals and are used in various locations within the formal garden, as was done historically.

Viewing Platform

Historic Condition: A viewing platform, construction date unknown, was located at the western edge of the west garden border. The landing, approximately 8' x 10' x 2', was constructed of dry laid fieldstone. Documentation of the platform was not found during research for this report.

Existing Condition: The stone viewing platform exists in its original location and is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The viewing platform is significant because it was constructed during the historic development of the property. The platform contributes to the historic character of the property because of its shape and size. The furnishing retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Birdhouses

Historic Condition: Two birdhouses were documented during the historic development of the property. One birdhouse was located near the north entrance of the formal garden c. 1850. Another birdhouse was located in the northwest corner of the vegetable garden c. 1910.

Existing Condition: The birdhouse at the entrance of the formal garden was reconstructed in c. 1976. The birdhouse in the northwest corner of the vegetable garden was reconstructed in 1995. They are accurate reproductions of the originals and exist in their historic locations. The objects are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.
The birdhouses are significant because they were introduced during the historic development of the property. The existing birdhouses are non-historic, but they are non-intrusive because they are accurate reproductions of the originals and are found in their historic locations.

Birdbath

Historic Condition: A birdbath, installation date unknown, but first documented c. 1915, was located in the northeast corner of the formal garden. Details of the location, materials and form of the birdbath were not documented.

Existing Condition: The birdbath does not exist.

Analysis: The birdbath was significant because it was installed in the formal garden during the historic development of the property. Although the birdbath contributed to the historic character of the site, the lack of documentation makes an accurate reconstruction impossible.

Rose Arbor

Historic Condition: A rose arbor, constructed c. 1920, was located at the south end of the central walk in the formal garden. The arbor was originally constructed of cedar timbers in a post (3) and lintel form and was approximately 10' long and 6' high. In c. 1940, the arbor was rebuilt with 2" metal piping (a middle post was not included). In c. 1955, the arbor was removed from the formal garden.

Existing Condition: The rose arbor no longer exists.

Analysis: Not existing.
The rose arbor was significant because it was installed during the historic development of the property. The arbor contributed to the historic character of the property because of its location, form, size, and materials. However, because the arbor was removed during the historic development of the property, its loss does not necessarily diminish the interpretation of the property.

Lampposts

Historic Condition: One lamppost was installed on the property during the third historic period. The post was installed at the south end of the service courtyard.

Existing Condition: The historic lamppost does not exist. In c. 1980, two lampposts were installed on the property. One modern lamppost replaced the historic lampost. Another lamppost was installed north of South Cottage along the entrance walk. The lampposts are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.
The lamppost was significant because it was installed during the historic development of the property. They existing lamppost in the service courtyard is non-historic, but is non-intrusive because of its form, shape, and color. The lamppost north of South Cottage is non-historic and intrusive to the historic character of the property.

Flag Pole

Historic Condition: In c. 1910, a flag pole was installed approximately 50' north of Church Cottage. The wood pole was approximately 50' high. In c. 1935, another flag pole replaced the first and was located approximately 200' north of Church Cottage.

Existing Condition: The original flag poles no longer exists. A flag pole, installed in 1984, is located approximately 50' north of Church Cottage. The white fiberglass pole is approximately 25' high. The pole is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.
The flag pole is not significant because it was installed after the historic development of the property. The existing flag pole is non-historic, but it is non-intrusive

because it is located in the same position as the second historic pole.

Horse Troughs

Historic Condition: In 1924, two horse troughs were acquired and moved onto the property. The troughs were originally constructed by Ledyard Lincklaen in c. 1852 and were located along Ledyard Avenue. They were acquired by Helen Fairchild when modern highway improvements threatened to destroy them. One trough was placed at the south terminus of the formal garden's central walk. The second trough was stored in the west wood lot and abandoned. The troughs are approximately 42" high and made of limestone.

Existing Condition: Both horse troughs exist in the locations Helen Fairchild placed them. The horse trough in the formal garden is in fair condition and is used as a focal point for the formal garden. The trough in the west wood lot is in poor condition.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
Both horse troughs are significant because they were originally constructed by Ledyard Lincklaen and brought onto the property by Helen Fairchild. The horse troughs contribute to the historic character of the property because of their size, shape, and form. The troughs have integrity because of their location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Tree Props

Historic Condition: An unknown number of props were placed under the limbs of the major honeylocust in the formal garden during the third and fourth historic periods. Documentation of the location, size, and materials of the props was not found during research for this report.

Existing Condition: The props no longer exist because the major honeylocust in the formal garden was cut down in 1996. However, limbs of several other trees in the outer acreage and central core are currently propped up with 2" x 4" lumber. These props are in good condition.

Analysis: Not existing/Existing, non-contributing.
The props for the major honeylocust in the formal garden were significant because they were introduced during the historic development of the property. The existing props are not significant because they were introduced to the property outside the historic development of the property.

Fountain

Historic Condition: A water fountain, installed c. 1920, was located over the well in the service courtyard.

Existing Condition: The fountain exists and is located in the island in the service

courtyard. The fountain is in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing.
The fountain is significant because it was installed during the historic development of the property. The fountain is contributes because of its shape, size, and materials. The fountain retains a high degree of integrity because of its location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Memorial Stones

Historic Condition: Memorial stones did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: Three memorial stones exist and are in the following locations: the base of the Norway spruce in southwest section of the formal garden; the base of the tuliptree in the front lawn; and the base of the far west entrance gate. The first two memorials are stones with commemorative plaques; the third memorial is constructed of polished granite and is inscribed with a dedication. The memorial stones are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/intrusive.
The memorials are not significant because they were introduced after the historic development of the property. They do not contribute to the historic character of the site and are intrusive because of their shape, size, form, and materials.

Hydrants

Historic Condition: Two fire hydrants, installed c. 1905, were located at various locations in the central core.

Existing Condition: The two historic fire hydrants exist and are in good condition. A third hydrant was installed in 1985 north of South Cottage.

Analysis: Existing, contributing.
The hydrants are significant because they were installed during the historic development of the property. They objects contribute to the historic character of the site because their defining characteristics are unchanged. The hydrants retain a high degree of integrity because of their location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Directional and Information Signs

Historic Condition: The directional and information signs did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: Six types of signs of various shapes and sizes exist on the site. The majority are directional or informational signs and consist of wood posts and

plaques. The signs are located along the visitor entry drive and along the paths within the central core. There are also six interpretive signs that consist of metal uprights and a metal platform. A sign also is located at the east entrance of the main entry drive. The signs are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/intrusive.
The directional and information signs are not significant to the site because they were introduced after the historic development of the property. The objects do not contribute to the historic character of the property and are, in fact, intrusive because of their unsympathetic and distracting location, form, materials, number, and color.

Faux Stone Benches, Urns and Planters

Historic Condition: The faux stone benches, urns and planters did not exist during the historic development of the property.

Existing Condition: In 1996, movable faux stone benches, urns, and planters were arranged at various locations around the mansion. The benches, urns, and planters, constructed of cast fiberglass resin, are representations of late nineteenth/early twentieth century style pieces and include: three back-less garden benches, two urns, two large bowl urns, two fruit planters, two roll rim planters, two square planters, and two long planters. All pieces are on loan from another NYSOPRHP regional facility. The benches, urns and planters are in good condition.

Analysis: Existing, non-contributing/intrusive.
The faux benches, urns and planters are not significant because they were introduced outside the historic development of the property. The objects do not contribute to the historic character of the property and are, in fact, intrusive because they create a false sense of history and their location, form, and materials are distractive.

Statement of Integrity

A property must not only be significant, but it also must have integrity to be listed in the National Register. In order for a property to exhibit integrity as a whole, each individual, contributing feature within the property's landscape must reflect evidence of integrity. Therefore, as a result of the analysis, an evaluation of the integrity of the site, as a whole, was completed. Although assessing integrity can sometimes appear subjective, it is based on a complete understanding of the property, its features, and how they relate to the significance.

The National Register criteria recognizes seven aspects or qualities of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.[360] To have integrity, a property must possess a combination of these aspects or qualities. All seven aspects of integrity are important for this property. The definition of the seven aspects, and how each relates to the integrity of Lorenzo follows:

Location

"Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred."[361] Lorenzo retains a high integrity of location. The site where John Lincklaen constructed his mansion has undergone minimal change and retains its commanding view of Cazenovia Lake. The principle orienting features, including Ledyard Avenue, Rippleton Road, historic buildings and spatial configurations also have remained relatively unchanged in terms of their basic defining characteristics, and as a result further strengthen the integrity of Lorenzo's location.

Design

"Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property."[362] Lorenzo retains a high integrity of design. The overall layout of the central core is intact, including major features such as the main entry drive; the vegetation and spatial configurations of the front lawn, service courtyard, formal garden, vegetable garden, and garden enclosures; and historic views. The major features in the outer acreage are also relatively intact, including the lower wetland, west field, west wood lot, east field, and south field. Although no longer part of the State Historic Site, other major features in the outer acreage associated with the historic development of Lorenzo also remain relatively intact, including the lake lot and woodlands.

The contemporary features introduced on the site, such as the visitor entry drive, three Butler-type buildings, and visitor parking lot, detract from the historic character; however, neither these few additions nor the minor loss of historic features significantly damage the overall design and organization of the property.

Setting

"Setting is the physical environment of a historic property."[363] Partial integrity of the setting has been maintained at Lorenzo. Although the surrounding landscape is no longer entirely agricultural, the general rural character of the setting remains intact. The general setting still maintains the image of a rural landscape of working farms /estates, close to the original.

Lorenzo is, however, susceptible to encroaching non-historic development. The exclusion of the farm complex and lake frontage from the LSHS diminishes the interpretation of Lorenzo as a rural estate and working farm and allows for potential intrusive development. In addition, the encroachment of commercial entities, such as restaurants/inns and offices surrounding the site, threatens the overall private property character of the setting.

Materials

"Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property."[364] Lorenzo retains a high degree of integrity in its materials. Integrity of materials is evident in the extant buildings, mechanical systems, plant materials, and furnishings and objects. The vast majority of the physical fabric of Lorenzo is from the historic development of the property.

Workmanship

"Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory."[365] Lorenzo retains a high degree of integrity in its workmanship. Beyond the quality of the craftsmanship evident in the historic buildings located on the site, the landscape features at Lorenzo also represent a high integrity of workmanship. The sympathetic evolution of the formal garden, front lawn, and other areas within the central core reflect a quality of careful workmanship in gardening and horticulture that was sustained for 160 years by the Lincklaen/Ledyard family. Historic furnishings and objects on the property also represent a high integrity of workmanship, including such features as the horse troughs, hitching post, stone gates/ha-ha wall, stonewall, and wire fence.

Feeling

"Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time."[366] Lorenzo retains a high integrity of feeling. The legacy of Lorenzo as a symbol of John Lincklaen, the patriarch of the community, and its strong visual

and physical connection with Cazenovia Lake, has changed little over the years and provides for a strong sense of place. Integrity of feeling is also evident from Ledyard Lincklaen's contributions to Lorenzo. His aesthetic values and changes to the landscape represent an important shift in landscape interpretation and theory and leave a significant imprint on Lorenzo's cultural landscape. The subsequent owners of the estate also enhanced the feeling at Lorenzo by their sensitive changes to the estate's original layout.

From a larger stand point, the estate also demonstrates integrity of feeling from its representation of a formal estate closely aligned with working farm interests. The relationship between Lorenzo's outer acreage and central core represents a unique American tradition of juxtaposing farming practicalities with aristocratic images.

Association

"Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property."[367] Integrity of association at Lorenzo is high because of the association between the Lincklaen/Ledyard family and Lorenzo for 160 years. In addition to John Lincklaen, the subsequent owners of Lorenzo were important figures in their own right. Each generation continued the family's leadership role in guiding the cultural and aesthetic values of the Cazenovia community. Their efforts expanded the respect for the family and complemented the honor and sophisticated atmosphere of Lorenzo established by John Lincklaen.

Lorenzo also has high integrity of association because it is closely tied to the image of the Cazenovia community. Lorenzo was and is a frontispiece to the village. Since the establishment of the Third Great Western Turnpike (Ledyard Avenue), on through the busy railroad era, and currently via major highways, Lorenzo continues to be a major introductory feature for visitors to the village. As a result, the estate reveals the village's strong sense of tradition and symbolizes the beauty, heritage and stability of Cazenovia.

Summary

The analysis of the individual cultural landscape features and the assessment of the seven aspects of integrity, keeping in mind their respective importance to the property, clearly illustrates that Lorenzo does retain a high degree of integrity. The following chapter is a discussion of recommendations which aim to retain and enhance the historic character of Lorenzo, thereby reinforcing the property's integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

This final chapter of the Cultural Landscape Report presents general recommendations regarding the future of Lorenzo. The original agreement for this report limited its scope to the first six chapters. However, based on the research, documentation, and analysis, a number of policy and physical treatment recommendations have been developed regarding Lorenzo's cultural landscape. These recommendations are intended to provide a framework for the future development of detailed long range management and treatment plans. It is strongly recommended that OPRHP pursue this next (final) phase of the Cultural Landscape Report.

The recommendations in this chapter are based on the objectives set by NYSOPRHP's Mission Statement for the Bureau of Historic Sites (see Appendix K). The ultimate intent of the Mission Statement is to strike a balance between two objectives: *preservation* of the physical resource and *education/interpretation* programs for the public. In general, *preservation* seeks to secure and emphasize continuity of the physical resource while acknowledging change. *Interpretation/education* seeks to complement the physical resource with programs that highlight the significance and historic character of the site.

Based on the objectives of the Mission Statement, the organization of this chapter is structured on three broad categories: Policy, Education, and the Physical Resource. **Policy** recommendations pertain to issues concerning management of the site and include additional research, expansion of the historic record, protection of the historic central core, new additions, interpretive programs, property use, visitor needs, and site operations. **Education** recommendations pertain to issues concerning public education and interpretation and include interpretive exhibits/signage and publications. **Physical Resource** recommendations pertain to the physical treatment of the cultural landscape and include features such as the vegetable garden, formal garden, and ha-ha wall.

Primary Treatment

The treatment recommendations pertaining to the physical resource were based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.* Four approaches are recognized by the Secretary of the Interior for the treatment of historic properties: preservation, rehabilitation, reconstruction and restoration.[368] Choosing an appropriate treatment is critical in deciding the future of the historic resource. This decision is based on several factors including "...the historical significance, the physical condition, the proposed use, and intended interpretation."[369] Following are the definitions of the four primary treatment approaches as defined by the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties:

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.[370]

Based on these definitions, and on the needs and use of Lorenzo, the recommended primary treatment for the property is **Rehabilitation**. Although the recommended physical treatment for specific landscape features can sometimes be preservation, restoration or reconstruction, the most appropriate overall treatment approach for Lorenzo is Rehabilitation. The goal of Rehabilitation is not to depict the property at a particular period of time, but rather to convey its historical, cultural, architectural and landscape architectural values through the preservation of existing historic features, repair or replacement of deteriorated features, and/or the alteration or addition of features to meet the needs of its current use and to improve visitor services. Rehabilitation standards acknowledge the need to alter or add to a cultural landscape feature to meet continuing or new uses while retaining historic character.

1. Policy Recommendations

Additional Research

Although an extensive amount of research was completed for this report, a number of other projects beyond the scope of the CLR need to be initiated. There are two types of additional research projects: those needed to be completed before physical treatments can take place, and those needed to add to the historic record of the property.

Recommendation: In addition to maintaining existing archeological policies, undertake detailed archeological surveys of the vegetable garden, formal garden, and historic paths within the central core.

This recommendation takes into account NYSOPRHP's existing comprehensive policy for all archeological concerns and suggests priority be given to an archeological investigation of the vegetable garden, formal garden, and historic paths within the central core.[371]

Recommendation: Complete an ecological assessment of the lower wetland.

The research of the lower wetland should include identification and documentation of the types and locations of all plant and wildlife species found. Recommendations regarding the protection of endangered species (if identified) should be made and initiated by a specialist under contract with NYSOPRHP.
As part of this natural resources assessment, a study of potential visitor uses of the wetland and its programmatic feasibility should be made.

Expanding Historic Record

Recommendation: Document landscape features on a continuous basis.

The existing conditions of Lorenzo are continuously changing, especially because of the property's abundant vegetation. The practices employed to maintain and preserve the site can have an affect on its condition and character and often result in physical changes. For this reason, the existing conditions, and maintenance and preservation actions, need to be continuously recorded.

Recommendation: Initiate a comprehensive, ongoing landscape preservation maintenance plan.

The purpose of a comprehensive maintenance plan is to preserve the overall historic landscape character of the site by protecting each of the individual character defining features. Such a program should include all existing features (historic and

non-historic) and future added features.

As a model for a maintenance program that focuses on preserving the character of a historic landscape, the *Guide to Developing a Preservation Maintenance Plan for a Historic Landscape* should be followed.[372] The Guide is designed to provide an integrated approach to the many aspects of preservation maintenance planning, including detailed inventory and mapping, field inspections, record keeping, and work procedures that consider the historic character of the landscape.

Recommendation: Initiate a propagation policy for historically significant plant material.

A propagation program developed by NYSOPRHP would allow stock from historic plants to be used in future in-kind replacement projects.[373]

Recommendation: Comply with *ANS/ADA Accessibility Guidelines.*

Compliance for universal accessibility should recognize that a greater latitude for compliance of all landscape features is permitted at Lorenzo because it is a historic resource. The approach used for bringing the mansion into compliance should extend to the approach applied to all landscape features.

Central Core

Recommendation: Adopt a policy prohibiting the addition of non-contributing landscape features to/within the central core.

Protecting the historic central core should have the highest priority of preservation. The central core should be viewed as inviolable because of its historic significance and its sensitivity to change. The addition of non-contributing features within the central core should be prohibited because their presence would alter its historic character.

New Additions

Contemporary Features

Recommendation: Adopt a policy requiring all necessary non-historic features be compatible with the historic character of the site.

The present non-historic furnishings at Lorenzo distract from its historic character. Although there is an obligation to provide for public needs, a further study of the needs and use of the existing contemporary site furnishings (e.g., benches, picnic

tables, grills, interpretive signs, etc.) should be undertaken. Upon completion of this study, adjustments in the furnishings' location, number (based on average, not peak, visitation), size, scale, design, materials, color, and texture should be made in order to assure the preservation of the historic character of the site. All non-historic furnishings required to satisfy new uses should be uniform, and be of a contemporary design that is compatible with, but distinguishable from, the historic character of the site.

Recommendation: Prohibit/discourage the temporary/permanent storage and/or placement of non-contributing features on-site.

Historic Features
Recommendation: Implement the Rippleton Schoolhouse project.

Concurrent with the development of this report, NYSOPRHP was offered the Rippleton Schoolhouse, a nineteenth century building located approximately one-half mile south of LSHS on the west side of Rippleton Road (NY Route 13). Given the unique historical circumstances surrounding this building and its close association with Lorenzo, NYSOPRHP responded to the opportunity and responsibility for the long-term preservation of the endangered resource, ensuring its continued presence and use within the community. Plans were developed to accommodate the building at Lorenzo State Historic Site and options were evaluated for the siting of the schoolhouse. As a result, a location at the extreme southeast corner of LSHS, adjacent to Rippleton Road, was determined most appropriate. Although the spatial organization of the south field will be impacted, the site was chosen because of its distance from the central core and its corresponding relationship to Rippleton Road which is similar in context to that of the building's original location. In November 1996, the deed to the schoolhouse was officially transferred to the State of New York. The projected move of the schoolhouse to LSHS is June 1997.

Recommendation: Adopt a historic land acquisition policy.

As historic land becomes available it should be acquired either in fee-simple or less than fee-simple arrangements. Priority should be given to the property west of the lower wetland, including the storage building (former automobile dealership/gas station), farm complex and surrounding open fields (residential lots) because these properties play a very significant role in the continuity of the historic character of Lorenzo.

Memorial Contributions

Recommendation: Establish a policy requiring all memorial contributions to the landscape contribute to the historic character of the site and be non-intrusive.

Contributions of memorial and commemorative features is a popular way for people to memorialize loved ones and special events. These contributions should be required to contribute to the historic character of the site. In the case of memorial vegetation, it should be required that these contributions replace lost historic plant material. In order to recognize memorial plantings and preserve the historic character of the landscape, non-intrusive interpretive signage should be used instead of stones or monuments.

Interpretive Program

Recommendation: Review and expand the overall interpretation policy of Lorenzo to include historically significant landscape features.

The overall interpretation policy for Lorenzo needs to include a wider range of the property's landscape features. The information provided for visitors should be reviewed and amended as necessary to include information documented in the site history chapters of this report. The current interpretive information and programs should include documented information regarding the Lincklaen/Ledyard family legacy and the aspects of Lorenzo that made it the working farm and prominent country seat it was during its 160 year stewardship under one family.

Property Use

Recommendation: Maintain/continue the current leasing arrangement of the south field.

The high integrity of the south field's spatial organization should be maintained. Active agricultural use clearly enhances the historic character of the space and preserves the historic use of the property.

Recommendation: Assess the impact of non-interpretive events on the historic landscape resource.

The current policy regarding both traditional (e.g., carriage show, crafts fair) and entrepreneurial (i.e. reunions, weddings, etc.) events should be assessed in light of their impact on the historic landscape resource. Specific policies should be developed regarding detrimental impacts for each spatial unit within the site.

Visitor Needs

Recommendation: Prohibit access by non-emergency and non-service vehicles into the central core of Lorenzo.

Private vehicles, buses and other large vehicles should not be allowed to drive through the central core and up to the mansion. However, existing policy allowing maintenance vehicles and those requiring universal access to the central core, via the carriage house/stables and ice house universal parking area, should be maintained.

Recommendation: Relocate visitor and employee parking to a less intrusive location.

Ideally, the most appropriate approach to parking would be to locate it off-site. However, under the present situation this is not practical. Therefore, until a practical off-site solution can be identified, the on-site parking should be moved to a less intrusive location that is sensitive to the spatial organization, land patterns and historic character of the site.

Site Operation Needs

Recommendation: Prohibit expansion of the maintenance/storage complex.

Future storage of site vehicles, oversized machinery and equipment on-site should be avoided. A long range objective should be established to remove all of the maintenance and storage buildings to a more appropriate location off-site.

Land Acquisition

Recommendation: Acquire land that can accommodate the relocation of the maintenance/storage complex from the site.

The acquisition of the storage building adjacent to the northwest corner of the wetland should be considered as either a transitional or permanent maintenance/storage area.

2. Education

Interpretative Exhibits/Signage

Recommendation: Expand the site's permanent exhibits and rotating (seasonal) exhibits to include information found in this report.

The OPRHP should create exhibits which illustrate and explain the significance of Lorenzo's landscape. Possible subjects include the agricultural use of the property, the vegetable garden, orchards, and golf course.

Publications

Recommendation: Review and revise all site publications in light of the documentation found in this report.

Create publication/s which address specific features of the cultural landscape, such as the formal garden, vegetable garden, orchard, and/or views and vistas.

3. Physical Resource

The following recommendations are general and do not constitute a 'treatment plan' which would provide details for each recommendation for physical intervention (e.g., contract documents, specifications, cost estimates). It is recommended that a detail treatment plan be prepared for the site. Included here are broad recommendations that are organized according to the spatial configurations of the site. The order of the presentation is based on a rational process of implementation and assumed budget opportunities and constraints.

These recommendations are based on the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* which was used as a reference for specific issues concerning the rehabilitation treatment of physical features in the cultural landscape.[374] Rehabilitation is considered the most appropriate primary treatment of Lorenzo's landscape because it allows for the repair and replacement of deteriorated features when necessary; alterations or additions to the property when planned for a new or continued use; and when the depiction of the property is not for a specific period of time.

Concurrent with the development of this report, three projects were initiated. These three projects involved visitor access/egress, directional signage, and the accommodation of the Rippleton Schoolhouse. Recommendations related to the first two projects are discussed prior to all others because of their all-encompassing implications. The schoolhouse project is presented in the south field spatial configuration recommendations.

Current Projects

Visitor Access/Egress

Recommendation: Implement modification of the site's vehicle circulation pattern determined during the development of this report.

Concurrent with the development of this report, visitor access/egress to and from the visitor parking lot at LSHS was evaluated. As a result, a new vehicle circulation

pattern, reversing the existing route, was agreed upon. Since the existing approach used by visitors did not follow a historic route and inappropriately introduced visitors to the intrusive maintenance/storage building complex, the visitor entrance is to be re-located to the current exit, the historic secondary entry off Rippleton Road.

Recommendation: Implement the directional signage system designed during the development of this report.

Concurrent with the development of this report, a new design for the directional signage system was completed (see figure 7.1).[375] In order to improve visitor orientation, approximately 25 signs were developed and located at strategic locations.

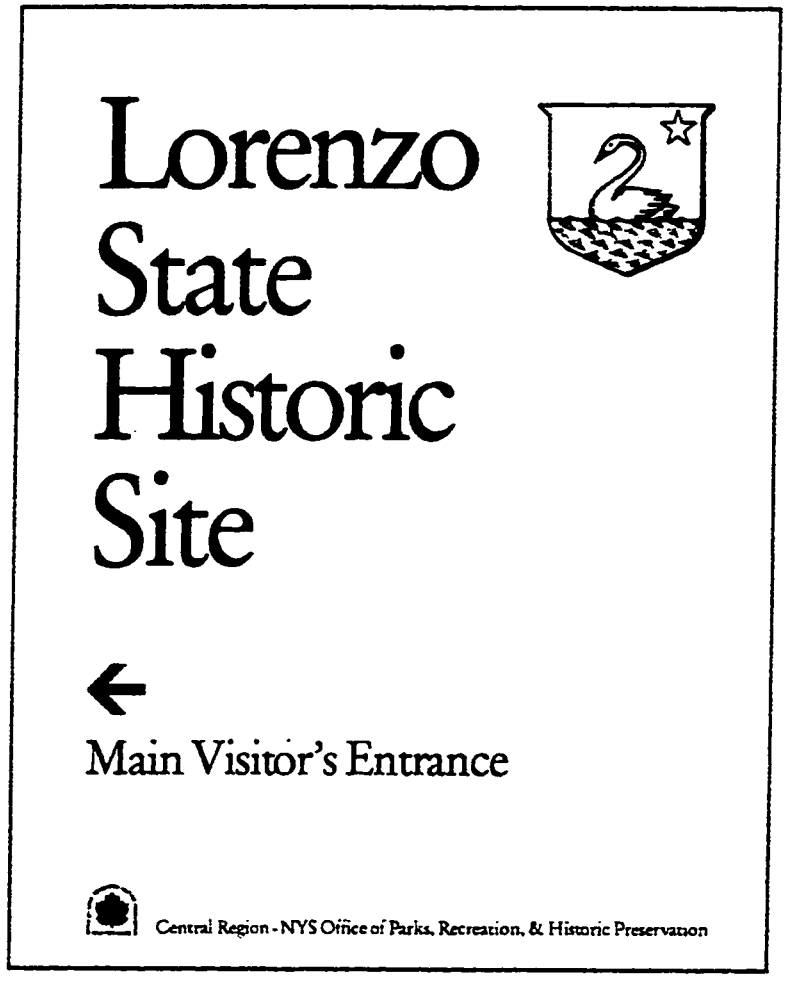


Figure 7.1: Typical new information/directional signage design, 1997. (Scott Shannon, 1997).

Spatial Configurations

FRONT LAWN

Recommendation: Rehabilitate the main entry drive.

The main entry drive is an essential feature of the central core and played a significant role in the appearance of Lorenzo as a formal country seat. The drive's historic width should be restored and its surface should be rehabilitated with the original surface material, or a visually compatible material.

Recommendation: Rehabilitate the historic trees along the main entry drive.

The historic trees located along both lanes of the main entry drive should be replaced in-kind as necessary. Non-historic trees should be maintained, but not replaced when they are lost.

Recommendation: Restore the vegetation in the front lawn.

The front lawn should be restored to its appearance during the third historic period. By altering maintenance techniques and schedules, the lawn should be allowed to grow to approximately six inches and be maintained at that height. The mowing intervals should be altered to fewer cuttings every year. The lawn area within approximately 15' of the interior and exterior edges of the main entry drive should be maintained at a +/– 2 ½" height. If the existing grass species is not able to be maintained at a six inch height, the lawn should be re-seeded with an appropriate grass species. Refer to the *Guide To Developing a Preservation Maintenance Plan For a Historic Landscape* (Appendix w) for a maintenance model.

Recommendation: Preserve the ha-ha wall and gate posts.

The entire ha-ha wall (including the sections in the west wood lot and east field) and the four gate posts should be stabilized and/or fully restored where necessary. The chains blocking the entrance to the site should be replaced with a more compatible feature.

FORMAL GARDEN

Recommendation: Rehabilitate the eastern edge of the formal garden's spatial configuration.

In order to rehabilitate the overall spatial organization of the formal garden, the eastern edge of the space should be rehabilitated: the arbor vitae hedge on the north half of the east edge should be rejuvenated; the non-historic Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and Canadian hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) on the edge should be removed; and the lilacs (*Syringa vulgaris*) should be rehabilitated at the south half of the east edge.

Recommendation: Rehabilitate the stonewall located at the southwest edge of the formal garden's spatial configuration.

In order to rehabilitate the stonewall, existing historic material and new material that matches the historic should be utilized.

Recommendation: Rehabilitate the honeylocust (*Gleditsia triancanthos*) in the northwest section of the formal garden.

The almost complete loss of the venerable honeylocust has created a dramatic change in the overhead plane of the formal garden. Sensitive care should be taken in protecting sucker growth from the existing stump and roots of the tree to ensure restoration of the tree.

Recommendation: Maintain existing planting beds and explore more extensive reconstruction.

In the course of maintenance, efforts should be made to use perennial plant material similar in species to those used during the first quarter of the twentieth century. If in the future, additional information comes to light, the flower borders should be reconstructed or a more extensive rehabilitation undertaken based on new data.

Recommendation: Reconstruct the cedar arbor at the south end of the central walk.

In order to re-establish the arbor, new material that matches the historic wood construction should be utilized.

VEGEGTABLE GARDEN

Recommendation: Establish interpretive signage for the vegetable garden.

Interpretive signage explaining the history of the vegetable garden should be developed, and be based on available documentation found during research for this report.

Recommendation: Rehabilitate spatial configuration of the vegetable garden.

In order to rehabilitate the spatial configuration of the vegetable garden, the enclosing elements of the space need to be re-established. The north edge, defined by an overgrown eastern arborvitae hedge (*Thuja occidentalis*), as well as the lilacs (*Syringa vulgaris*) at the east edge of the space, should be rejuvenated through appropriate corrective pruning.

Recommendation: Rehabilitate or reconstruct the vegetable garden, if and when documentation becomes available.

If sufficient information is found after a comprehensive archeological investigation, the vegetable garden should be reconstructed. If only limited information is obtained, an appropriate rehabilitation should be undertaken. A qualified horticultural or agricultural historian should manage either the reconstruction or rehabilitation process.

SECONDARY ENTRY

Recommendation: Rehabilitate the base plane and defining edges of the entrance to the secondary entry drive.

The entrance to the secondary entry drive should be rehabilitated with an adequate slope, turning radius and edge treatment to accommodate large vehicles and buses. The wire fence on the north side of the drive should be reset and the arborvitae hedge should be rejuvenated. On the south edge of the drive, the wood bollards should be removed.

EAST FIELD

Recommendation: Remove the gazebo/viewing stand.

The gazebo/viewing stand located in the east field adjacent to the village path (and on the edge of the central core) is a non-contributing feature which should be removed as a permanent feature. If absolutely necessary for specific events, it should be put in storage and only brought out for the events. It should be stored along with other temporary exhibits.

Recommendation: Relocate/underground overhead utility wires.

Negotiations should begin between NYSOPRHP and the local utility company to discuss relocating the overhead utility lines along US Route 20. They are intrusive to the site's historic character and an intrusion on the historic views of Cazenovia Lake from the Lorenzo Mansion, Church Cottage, and South Cottage.

EAST ORCHARD

Recommendation: In the short-term, retain the water fountain, picnic tables and barbecue grills in the west end of the historic east orchard space.

For the long-term, particularly if a new visitor parking lot is established, relocate these contemporary features to a less intrusive site within the property or to a convenient off-site location.

SOUTH GARDEN ENCLOSURE

Recommendation: Remove the metal benches located along the walk in the south garden enclosure.

These contemporary features should be removed to a less intrusive location within the property or to a convenient off-site location.

Recommendation: Rehabilitate the post and rail fence around the south and west garden enclosure.

The post and rail fence should be re-established by utilizing existing historic material and new materials to match the historic character of the feature.

SOUTH FIELD

Recommendation: Minimize the impact of the Rippleton Schoolhouse on the south field.

The spatial configuration of the south field is an important historic feature of Lorenzo and should be minimally impacted by the schoolhouse. The defining characteristics of the south field are being altered to accommodate the building.

The building should be sited in the southeast corner of the property and be set back at a distance representative of the historic condition between most rural nineteenth century schoolhouses and adjacent public roads. A discernible boundary separating the schoolhouse from the south field should be developed. The defining characteristics of the schoolhouse edge should include a combination of mowed lawn, meadow grasses, and roadside trees (no fence). In order to accommodate visitor needs, a circulation system comprised of a simple drive, turn-around and drop-off should be designed with minimal impact on the topography and vegetation of the south field.

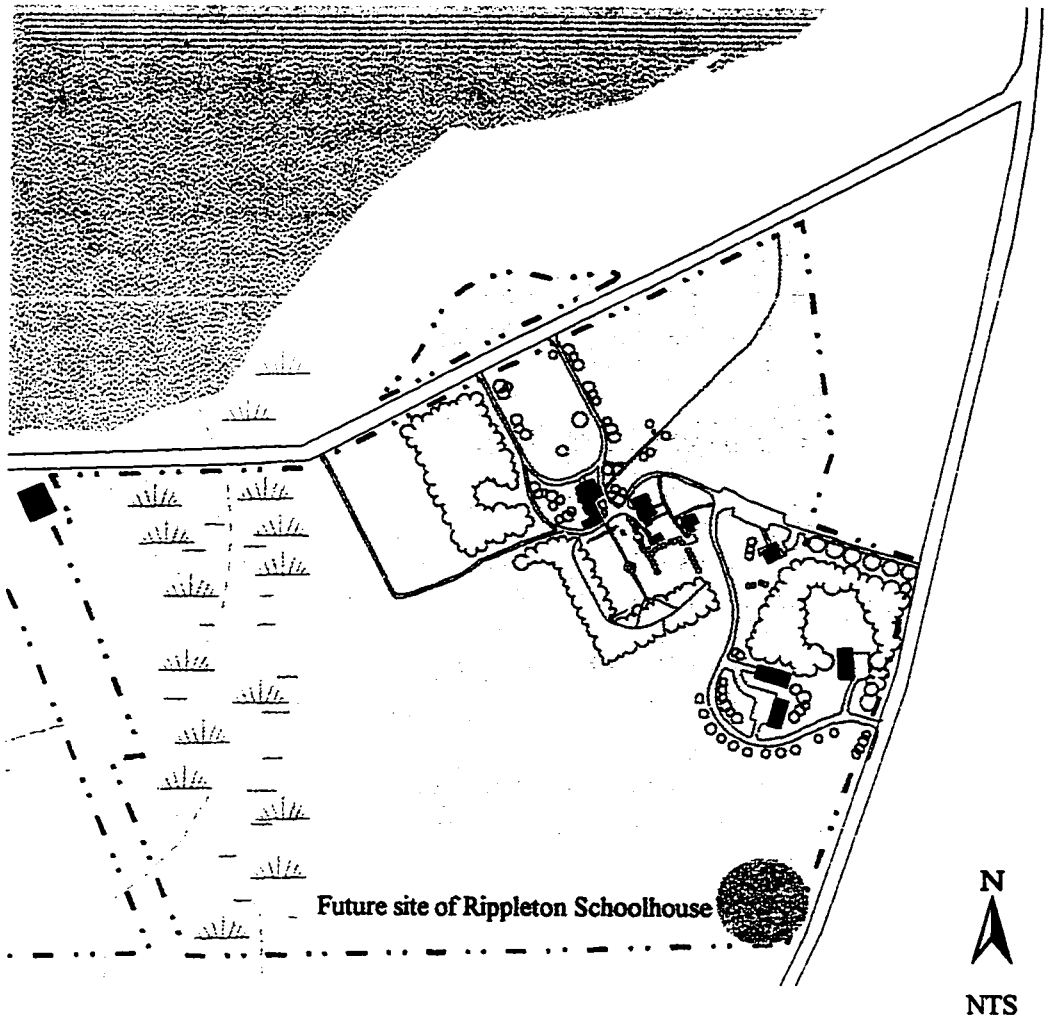


Figure 7.4: Map showing future site of the Rippleton schoolhouse. (Fritz, 1996. SUNY CESF).

Recommendation: Remove/relocate brush piles.

The brush piles on the north edge of the south field should be relocated to a more appropriate site either within LSHS or off-site to allow maximum interpretation possibilities and enhancement of the historic character of the south field and the property as a whole.

Recommendation: Remove/relocate birdhouses.

The non-historic birdhouses located in the south field should be removed/relocated on- and/or off-site to allow maximum interpretation possibilities and enhancement of the historic character of the south field and the property as a whole.

Recommendation: Restore the spatial configuration of the south field's northeast section.

Upon the removal of the maintenance/storage complex, the south field should be restored to its historic spatial configuration.

SOUTH COTTAGE LOT

Recommendation: Remove/relocate the visitor parking lot.

The visitor parking lot should be removed/relocated on- and/or off-site to minimize its impact and allow maximum interpretative possibilities and enhancement of the historic character of the South Cottage lot and the property as a whole.

WEST WOOD LOT

Recommendation: Relocate the water trough.

The water trough at the southern edge of the west wood lot should be removed from the site. Consideration should be given to donating the trough to the Village of Cazenovia, another appropriate local repository, or be located in an interior site exhibit.

EAST WOOD LOT

Recommendation: Rehabilitate the east wood lot.

A survey of the existing trees in the east wood lot should be conducted, identifying individual trees by species and assessing condition and age.

The species of trees that existed in the east wood lot during the historic condition of the property should be re-established based on the 1972 survey of the lot.

The restoration crew/maintenance storage building should be removed from the east wood lot to allow maximum interpretation possibilities and enhancement of the historic character of the lot and the property as a whole.

MAINTENANCE/STORAGE COMPLEX

Recommendation: Remove and relocate the maintenance/storage building complex.

The complex, including the fuel station, berm and non-historic vegetation, should be removed from the property because it is intrusive. If the buildings are removed,

the storage of maintenance equipment should be considered in a reconstructed stable (east outbuilding), at its historic location (c. 1870-1978) in the southwest corner of the west wood lot.

WEST FIELD

Recommendation: Reconstruct the stable (east outbuilding).

If an adequate amount of information is found regarding the construction details of the stable, the building should be reconstructed. If only limited information is obtained, an appropriate rehabilitation should be considered to re-establish the spatial configuration of the west field and to allow maximum interpretive possibilities.

Summary

Within the framework of the New York State Bureau of Historic Site's mission statement, general recommendations concerning policy and education programs were presented. These general recommendations, together with an understanding of the programmatic and management needs of the site, led to general recommendations for the physical resource. The OPRHP should pursue the development of detailed treatment plans based on the framework established by these recommendations.

CONCLUSION

The landscape of Lorenzo, including all of its features, clearly is a unique cultural resource. Established in 1806 by John Lincklaen, an agent of the Holland Land Company, Lorenzo was owned and occupied by one extended family over a period of five generations. Remarkable for its reflection of this family continuum, the property evolved conservatively and its aristocratic image as a country seat in juxstaposition to a working farm was consistently maintained. Of the original 575 acres established by John Lincklaen, 87 acres are now preserved within the boundaries of the State Historic Site. Although significantly less in size, the Historic Site maintains a high degree of integrtiy and represents an invaluable resource for the adjacent Cazenovia community and the State of New York.

With this Cultural Landscape Report, the evolution of the character defining features at Lorenzo for 190 years has been researched and documented. It is apparent from the information gathered and presented in this Report that many components, both landscape features and architectural features, create the character and significance of Lorenzo. As a result of this documentation, the general recommendations offered at the end of this Report should provide NYSOPRHP guidance in the establishment of future in depth treatment and management plans and serve as a basis upon which a more accurate interpretation of the total resource can be developed.

ENDNOTES

INTRODUCTION

[1] Helen S. Fairchild, a member of the third generation to reside at Lorenzo, bound together a collection of loosely organized documentary information relating to Lorenzo from 1807 to approximately 1927. The information in the Fairchild Housebook includes details of the mansion's construction and subsequent alterations, and the various significant projects completed on the farm and estate. The Remington Housebook details work completed during their stewardship.

[2] The 1972 Konski survey was scanned and imported into AutoCAD Release 13® and used as the base map for the central core and sections of the outer acreage. Since the outer acreage of the existing site does not include the woodlands, open fields, and farm complex, and because a detailed survey of this half of the original historic property was not prepared, historic period maps exclude these sections.

[3] The Friends of Lorenzo sponsored the preparation of the first three sections of this Cultural Landscape Report. The fourth section was sponsored by NYSOPRHP.

[4] George W. Curry, Regina M. Bellavia, and David L. Uschold; Faculty of Landscape Architecture, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, State University of New York, *Landscape Features: Character-defining features for documentation of cultural landscapes*, 1993. This study developed the list of character-defining landscape features in order to create a compatible standard in documenting cultural landscapes for the National Park Service.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Full scale copies of these plans are available at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Central Region and at Lorenzo State Historic Site.

[7] The first known mention of the name Lorenzo and its association to the site appears in a letter written by John Lincklaen in 1809. Although there is no known documentation explaining this choice of name, conjectural evidence indicates that an association with Lorenzo de' Medici, the fifteenth-century Florentine prince and patron of the arts, was intended. This hypothesis is based on Lincklaen's possible visit to Italy, including the Medici ruled city of Florence, during his tour for the Dutch navy in the Mediterranean.

It is also known that friends of Lincklaen used the word "Lorenzo," as early as 1793, in reference to the Florentine prince. In 1793, for instance, Francis A. Van der Kemp mentioned "Lorenzo" when he wrote Adam G. Mappa about Utica, which later, in 1796, Lincklaen and Garrit Boon tried to develop as a major trading center (Evans, 767-79.). Van der Kemp wrote: "...Old Fort Schuyler [Utica] nearly the central part of intercourse between the North and West, [must be] transformed in[to] an opulent mercantile city, where future Lorenzos will foster and protect arts and sciences, where the tomahawk and scalping knife shall be replaced by the chisel and pencil of the artist, and the wigwam by marble palaces." (*New York History*, XLIII, October 1962, 372).

I. JOHN & HELEN LINCKLAEN OWNERSHIP PERIOD (1806-1847)

[8] Robert Rayback, "The Indian," *Geography of New York State*. John H. Thompson, ed. (Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University Press, 1966), 114.

[9] Iroquois was a name given to the Native Americans by the French; they called themselves Haudenosaunee – the People of the Longhouse.

[10] Thompson, ed., 114.

[11] Ibid., 115.

[12] L. M. Hammond, *History of Madison County, State of New York* (Syracuse: Truair, Smith & Co., 1872), 200.

[13] Samuel Forman, a member of the original party that came with John Lincklaen in 1793 to begin the settlement of Cazenovia, recalled that "...on the bank of the out-let of the [Cazenovia] Lake there was an old fort, which from the regularity of its appearance and other circumstances must have been the work of a civilized people." Samuel S. Forman, *Annals of Cazenovia 1793-1837*. Russell A. Grills, ed. (Cazenovia, New York: Friends of Lorenzo; Gleaner Press, 1982), 15.

During the nineteenth century several artifacts that date back to Iroquois occupation were discovered. In 1866, for example, Ledyard Lincklaen found a six inch long clay pipe that was disinterred with the remains of an Iroquois near the outlet of Cazenovia Lake.

[14] Frederick Merck, *History of the Westward Movement* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1978), 116. For a complete description of land speculation in New York State see the chapter "Heyday of the Land Speculator" in David M. Ellis, et al., *A Short History of New York* (Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1967), 150-162.

[15] Donald W. Meinig, "Geography of Expansion, 1785-1855" in *Geography of New York State*. Thompson, ed., 42.

[16] For a detailed discussion on class structure and the influence of John Lincklaen and the rest of the elite in Cazenovia see: Peter Hugill *Upstate Arcadia: Landscape, Aesthetics, and The Triumph of Social Differentiation in America* (London: Rowan & Littlefield, 1995).

[17] John Lincklaen, *Travels in the Years 1791 and 1792 in Pennsylvania, Vermont, and New York*. Helen S. Fairchild, ed. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1887), 5.

[18] Ibid., 8.

[19] Paul D. Evans, *The Holland Land Company* (Buffalo: Buffalo Historical Society, 1924), 37.

[20] The ownership of approximately 1,500,000 acres of land in central New York was first transferred to the State of New York through treaties with the Onondaga and Oneida Iroquois in 1788, the same year New York State adopted its constitution. The Military Tract and the Chenango Twenty Townships, with both the Road Township and the Gore lying between them, were designated by the State after the treaties. The Military

Tract, surveyed in 1789, was land New York State seized from the Onondaga Iroquois following the American Revolution and was set aside for soldiers in the Revolution as compensation for their service. The Chenango Twenty Townships were initially formed so New York State could transfer land directly to intending settlers. Both tracts eventually succumbed to speculative pressures and were owned by speculators prior to Cazenove's purchase. The Road Township took its name from the circumstances of its being sold by the State to lay out and open a main east/west road (eventually the Great Genesee Road from Utica to Canadaigua). The Gore was a section of land south of the Road Township that was originally excluded after a miscalculation from the survey of the Military Tract and Chenango Twenty Townships. Number One Township of the Chenango Twenty Towns was later renamed Nelson.

[21] For a detailed description of John Lincklaen's first journey to Cazenovia see: *Footsteps to Follow: The First Explorations of Cazenovia, Based on the Journals of John Lincklaen, Samuel Forman, and Theophilus Cazenove*. Annotated by Daniel H. Weiskotten, 31 December, 1992.

[22] Lincklaen, 112.

[23] The Cazenovia Establishment, named in honor of Cazenove, referred to the lands sold from the sub agency run by John Lincklaen. It was one of two sub-agencies in the Road Township tract. The second, known as the DuRuyter Establishment was headquartered in Pitcher.

[24] Ibid., 8. (see also Hammond, 206). These initial purchases were the beginning of a series of land investments by the Club of Four and two other banking houses who had converted the group into the Club of Six. By 1795, the group of Dutch investors had acquired more than 5.5 million acres of Pennsylvania and New York State real estate, and merged into a stock company, recognized thereafter as the Holland Land Company. Since New York State Law, prior to 1799, prohibited the ownership of land by foreign nationals, Lincklaen applied for and received his United States citizenship (and probably changed his first name from Jan to John) in 1793. With the New York City merchant and banking house of LeRoy, Bayard and McEvers, Lincklaen served as trustee on behalf of the Dutch bankers of all the lands purchased in New York. Thus, until 1799, when the law was changed, Lincklaen was, in effect, one of New York State's largest land owners as the co-owner of 3.5 million acres of land.

[25] Hammond, 208.

[26] Forman, 8. Forman's recollections suggest the log buildings were constructed on the south shore of the lake, east of a prominent oak grove. Most likely, the site of the buildings was in close proximity to where Scrooby (Brewster Inn) was built at the end of the nineteenth century (see figure 2. 8).

[27] Theophile de Cazenove, "*A Visit To Road Township, October, 1793.*" Translated from the original French by Marianne K. Nolan, 1992, 9.

[28] Lincklaen never attempted to lay the village out at the south end of the lake, similar in manner to the way the Village of Skaneateles was laid out, suggesting he always intended to reserve the commanding view of the lake for his future estate.

[29] The Road Township Reservation originally was laid out into ten large lots by Nathaniel Locke in 1793. In 1796, the Reservation was re-surveyed by Calvin Guiteau and divided into 76 lots.

[30] Alan Taylor, *William Cooper's Town*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996), p. 112.

[31] Forman, 12.

[32] Evans, 41.

[33] Ibid., 47.

[34] Hammond, 206. In 1794, the Oneida's, who were prohibited from selling land, leased 50,000 acres to the fur trader Peter Smith who called the tract New Petersburgh. A year later, New Petersburgh was ceded to the state, and Smith bought it outright. Lot 46 and 26 at the head of the lake and others scattered around the lake Lincklaen purchased, were previously owned by Peter Smith.

[35] Lincklaen, 14-15. (see also Henry Severence, *Owaghena- Being a History of the Town and Village of Cazenovia*; Cazenovia Public Library, 1984, 35).

[36] The first militia company in Cazenovia was formed late in 1793. In 1794, Lincklaen became a major of a new battalion in Cazenovia and eventually was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant by the State of New York (see Severence, 80 and Forman, 13).

[37] Forman, 12. Details of the 1795 construction of the Company house are documented in the Samuel - Forman Store Papers.

[38] Helen S. Fairchild, *Housebook*, c. 1927, "Stock for Real and Personal Estate belongings to John Lincklaen, 1 August, 1802." (22). The earliest documentation of Lincklaen's ownership of land at the south end of the lake appeared in September 1801, when he purchased, at $8.00 per acre and totaling $1,560, a "farm at the south end of the lake containing 195 acres . . . valued [in 1802] with improvements consisting of a small frame house, a frame barn 30 by 40 feet, and old mill house and 108 acres of cleared land at $2,500." The exact location of the 195 acre property was not found during research for this report.

[39] In 1810, the "Farm at the south end of the lake" was listed as 272 acres at $30 per acre, totaling $8160.

[40] Road Township Reservation Account Book, Folio 160. Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers.

[41] Ibid., Folio 153.

[42] Ibid., Folio 156.

[43] Ibid., 25. Ledyard Lincklaen was born in Corner Cottage in 1820.

[44] Dr. Alexander Coventry, *Cazenovia Republican*, 29 April, 1880. (Copy found in Fairchild,19). The comments by Dr. Coventry originally appeared in his personal diary in 1806. Coventry, originally from Utica, traveled New York State extensively and recorded important descriptions and anecdotes of numerous communities throughout the State.

[45] John Lincklaen to F. E. Backer, 23 February, 1809. Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Letter Book B, 44. See also Fairchild, Housebook, 14.

[46] For a detailed description of Lorenzo de Medici's Florentine villa see: Philip Ellis Foster, *A Study of*

Lorenzo de' Medici's Villa at Poggio a Caiano (New York: Garland Publishing, 1978).

[47] Jonathan D. Ledyard was not adopted in the legal sense. In 1803, at the age of ten, Ledyard was taken in by his sister and Lincklaen and educated like a son. Lincklaen, however, referred to him as his brother-in-law.

[48] Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box L, Folder 4, Item 15. See also Lincklaen Ledyard Papers, Box L, Folder 10, Item 3, Abstract of Deeds, Wills, & Codicils, organized by Ledyard Lincklaen, 15 March,1860.

[49] Fairchild, 23.

[50] Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box L, Folder 4, Item 15. See also Lincklaen Ledyard Papers, Box L, Folder 10, Item 3, Abstract of Deeds, Wills, & Codicils, organized by Ledyard Lincklaen, 15 March,1860.

[51] Jonathan D. Ledyard suggested to Helen Lincklaen that Helen Krumbhaar might recover entirely from her husband's death, and she might desire to leave Lorenzo to her, especially if she got married again. Helen L. Lincklaen provided for her independently, first by a secure pecuniary provision, next by a permanent home and interest in the place so long as she remained unmarried. Helen L. Lincklaen gave Helen Krumbhaar "the privilege at all times during her life and so long as she shall remain unmarried of having a home to consist of suitable apartments in said Mansion house for herself and a servant & suitable conveniences in & about the same for the comfort & accommodations of an unmarried lady." Will of Helen Lincklaen, September 16, 1840; Second Codicil, August 20, 1842. Probated March 30, 1849.

[52] Ibid., 6.

[53] The Native Americans called the lake Haugena (Mather/327; Spafford/1824/94) or Hawhaghinah (Spafford/1813/155) meaning "the lake where the yellow fish swim" or "yellow perch lake" (Hammond/198). The lake also was called Canaseraga or Lincklaen Lake. (Horatio Gater Spafford, *A Gazetteer of the State of New York* (New York: 1824), 94). Cazenove's spelling and definition is helpful but perplexing, because this is according to Morgan (1851) and Beauchamp (1906) the same literal translation of "Owaghena." The variant name, Owaghena, does not appear until the 1870s or 1880s when L. W. Ledyard tried to popularize early nineteenth century names in the village. By the late-nineteenth century it was referred to as Cazenovia Lake, as it is today (Hammond/198; Smith, 1899/71-72). See William M. Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names of New York* (New York State Museum, 1906).

[54] Hammond, 213.

[55] Cazenove, 7.

[56] Hammond, 225.

[57] Horatio Gater Spafford, *A Gazetteer of the State of New York* (New York: 1813), 156.

[58] Evans, 59. On November 24, 1817 the Cazenovia Establishment was transferred to Lincklaen for a sum of "$170,880 to be paid in twenty annual installments with an interest of 4% starting January 1, 1818. J. D. Ledyard assumed the responsibility and eventually fulfilled the obligation. He paid the last installment in 1841, at which time Cazenovia ceased to be Dutch property. However, parcels of land would be sold from the tract up until 1893, almost exactly a century after the initial sales were made.

[59] Ibid., 59-60. In 1816, when the Club of Four first notified Lincklaen of their liquidation plans, he was in a relatively secure financial position. He probably based his willingness to buy out the Holland Land Company on the rising American domestic economy that followed the embargo on British manufactured goods established by President Thomas Jefferson on account of the War of 1812.

[60] John Lincklaen to Paul Busti, 18 December, 1816. Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Letter Book B, 113.

[61] Evans, 62.

[62] Boundaries listed on maps during this period were compared to recent tax property maps (1972). The acreage of the property was calculated by using a planimeter and comparing/averaging the results with the acreage listed in wills and deeds associated with Lorenzo.

[63] Inventory of John Lincklaen's estate, August 1818. Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box L, Folder 6, Item 1.

[64] Day Book D, 23 December, 1815, p. 129. According to local tradition, the construction of Evergreen Acres is believed to have been financed and overseen by Lincklaen for a (Dutch) relative, Julie Remsen; little however, is known of the Remson family. However, it seems Ledyard Lincklaen later used the name "North Farm." Nothing is known about the builder and/or first occupant of the farmstead. It consisted of a frame clapboard farmhouse, originally built c. 1814. In 1816, Lincklaen wrote: "The sale of the Remson farm (so called) I consider to be advantageous, for of all sorts of property which a man can hold in this country, I consider improved lands which one must let out from year to year, to be the most vexatious, and unprofitable; The fences are continually going to destruction, the Houses and Barns always out of repairs, the thorns and thistles are incessantly springing up, and the rent small as it is, can hardly be collected without much trouble, and difficulty." (John Lincklaen to Messrs. Stadnitski & van Heukelom (Amsterdam), 19 March, 1816). Letter Book D, p. 102. The purchaser of the property was Ephraim Tillotson. Therefore, the property was also referred to as the Tillotson Farm. In c. 1840, the property was acquired by A. Blodgett.

[65] Hammond, 209.

[66] The exposed rock that was documented on the west hill in later periods may have been quarried during the first historic period. According to a map of the property, c. 1890, a small quarry existed on the west hill.

[67] Coventry, *Cazenovia Republican*, 29 April, 1880.

[68] Spafford, *A Gazetteer of the State of New York 1818*, 94.

[69] Forman, 10.

[70] Ibid.

[71] Ibid.

[72] J. H. Monroe, *"Cazenovia" - Looking backward through one hundred and eighteen years.* (Cazenovia: By the author, 1911), 43.

[73] Severence, 67.

[74] As with most of the natural features of the site, documenting the topography of the site during John and Helen Lincklaen's occupation is difficult and inexact at best. The map sources that exist from the period do not pertain to any aspect of the topography, leaving insufficient information for complete documentation. Obviously, the existing topography has undergone changes since the first period, but a careful comparison of the period sources and existing topographical maps can provide a fairly accurate representation of the overall topography that existed during this first historic period. Therefore, to analyze slopes and water features particular to this period, the boundaries designated in the 1814 map of Lorenzo by Enos Cushing (see appendix) and later maps depicting the property boundaries after it was divided in 1826 were compared with a current USGS map (1983).

[75] Two sources indicate John Lincklaen's first barn complex existed near the outlet of the lake. The first source comes from Dr. Coventry's description of the buildings in 1806. The second source comes from the 1814 map of Lincklaen's farm. The map illustrates a complex of buildings, labeled "barn yard," in the northeast section of the property.

[76] Russell A. Grills, "Lorenzo: In Search of an Architect." (John Lincklaen Journals; Friends of Lorenzo, October, 1983). This essay notes the similarities between the Lorenzo mansion and four buildings in the village of Cazenovia designed by John Hooker.

[77] T. Robins Brown and Kristin L. Gibbons, *Historic Structure Report: Lorenzo State Historic Site, Vol. I.* (Peebles Island, Waterford, New York: NYSOPRHP, Bureau of Historic Sites, 1974/1996), 144.

[78] The stable's siding and roof colors are based on Caroline Bettes' c. 1821 watercolor painting. The yellow color also was corroborated by original clapboard samples discovered after the stable collapsed in 1978.

[79] John Lincklaen to Paul Busti, Philadelphia, 24 December, 1807, p. 28. The land office was apparently built after the mansion because Lincklaen noted that "the building of my own House, engaged a great proportion of my attention, and employed most all the best mechanics that could be procured."

[80] Fairchild, 25. See also Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Day Book C, January 1806 - December 1813: entry 28, 2 September, 1806.

[81] Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Day Book E, January 1821 - 26 December: 27 November, 1821, 64.

[82] Fairchild, 33.

[83] Documentation of the poplars located along the turnpike was based on paintings of the property and surrounding landscape. The most significant documentation comes from the watercolor, "A View of Colonel Lincoln's Seat" by Caroline Bettes , c. 1821 (see figure 1.15). In this painting, the artist's perspective was from a vantage point near the outlet of Cazenovia Lake. The oil painting "View of Cazenovia from the West Hill," by William G. Boardman, 1848, also was used to document the poplars (see figure 1.11).

[84] Ulysses Prentiss Hedrick, *A History of Horticulture in America to 1860.* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1950), 146.

[85] Severence, 37. Severence indicates the black locusts were later replaced with a "native species"

(most likely the elms and/or basswoods planted along the roadside in 1858 by Ledyard Lincklaen).

[86] Ibid., 26.

[87] Ibid., 33.

[88] John Lincklaen to Mssrs. Stadnitski and Van Heukelon (Amsterdam), 25 March 1810. Lincklaen/ Ledyard Papers, Letter Book B, 50.

[89] Fairchild, 25, 31. In 1806, Lincklaen sent to Geneva, New York for two wagon loads of grafted apple trees at a cost of $18.16. Another 160 "grafted fruit trees" arrived a few weeks later at a total cost of $40.00. Apparently, not all the fruit trees were grafted because in October 1806, a laborer was "paid for grafting fruit trees from Geneva." Additional work in the orchards was paid in December 1806 for "ploughing, dragging, leveling [and] . . . staking out [the] orchard." E. Johnson, a surveyor who produced a map of the village in 1808, apparently contributed in the "laying out" of the orchard. In 1806, Lincklaen also paid $15.37 for "Ploughing part of Orchard."

[90] John R. Stilgoe, *Common Landscape of America, 1580 to 1845*.(New Haven: Yale University Press, 1982), 200.

[91] Fairchild, 29.

[92] The estimated date of origin for the east orchard is based on the Caroline Bettes watercolor, c. 1821.

[93] Fairchild, 26.

[94] Fairchild, 28. See also Severence, 37: In May 1807, Lincklaen wrote in a letter to Mr. F. A. Vanderkamp that he sent a team to Whitestown "for the purpose of getting some Lombardy poplars..."

[95] J. B. Jackson, *Landscapes*. (University of Massachusetts Press, 1970), 46. See also U. P. Hendrick, A History of Horticulture in America To 1860. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1950), 146.

[96] Hugill, 103.

[97] Fairchild, 33.

[98] Ibid., 30.

[99] Ibid., 30. The notation indicates the locust was planted in 1806 by Mrs. Jonathan D. Ledyard, but this is highly unlikely since the couple was not married until 1819.

[100] Ibid., 31. On 10 December, 1806, Lincklaen paid $400 "...for grubbing and clearing [the] House Lot & Garden Spot..."

[101] Lucy S. Gallagher [Geneva, New York] to Helen Fairchild, 22 June, 1893. Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box L, Folder 4, Item 13.

[102] The date of the planting was inferred from the written statement made by Ledyard Linckalen 1840 in which he indicated that the honeylocust in the garden was already an "old tree." After the tree was cut down in 1996, the rings of the tree were counted and revealed a tree approximately 200 years old.

[103] Fairchild, 25.

[104] Ibid., 30.

[105] Ibid., 29. The three apple trees may have been planted in the vegetable garden because the east part of the "garden" may actually have been the location of what was later considered the vegetable garden. (Note apple tree in background of figure 3.37). At this same period, Ledyard Lincklaen also planted a Black Tartarian cherry (*Prunus serotina*) behind the caretaker's house.

[106] Donald Wyman, *Wyman's Gardening Encyclopedia.* (New York: Macmillan, 1986), 792.

[107] Fairchild, 29.

[108] Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box XA, Folder 34.

[109] Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box 3W, Folder 31, Item 5.

[110] John Lincklaen's brother-in-law, J. D. Ledyard was the second and last president of the Third Great Western Turnpike until the corporation dissolved in 1858.

[111] In 1988, a routine excavation for a mechanical system failure near the east entrance of the main entry drive revealed to the site staff a brick surface in a recognizable herringbone pattern. However, a full archeological investigation conducted in 1996 did not reveal evidence of brick paving. Brick, probably from the building of the house, was found under the east lane during the investigation, but a recognizable pattern was not found. The investigation, therefore, concluded that waster brick was thrown into place (not laid) along with rock to form a domed road bed upon which other road surfaces were placed (see Memorandum to Russell Grills from Lois Feister, Archeological Research on the Entry Road at LSHS, 1 October, 1996).

[112] Stilgoe, 191.

[113] Fairchild, 29.

II. LEDYARD & HELEN LINCKLAEN OWNERSHIP PERIOD (1847-1894)

[114] In 1861, Ledyard Lincklaen published a *Guide to the Geology of New York.* His interest in fossils culminated in an extensive geological collection which, after his death in 1864, formed the basis of the geological and natural history collection of the New York State Museum in Albany.

[115] Downing, Andrew Jackson, *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* (New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1841).

[116] Allen Johnson, Dumas Malone, eds., *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York: Charles Scribners, 1931), 3:251-252.

[117] Address by Ledyard Lincklaen at the Cazenovia Town Fair, 9 October, 1856. Green scrapbook (4" x 9"), LSHS Archives.

[118] Will of Ledyard Lincklaen, 2 July, 1863. At the time Helen Krumbhaar was still alive and had been given the privilege of living at Lorenzo by Mrs. Helen Ledyard Lincklaen. Apparently negotiations with Mrs. Krumbhaar had begun to obtain a release of her right to a room in Lorenzo while Ledyard Lincklaen was alive. On December 31, 1864 she was paid $300 "in consideration of her promise to release her claim on Mrs. Lincklaen's house . . . and not to be continued unless Mrs. K executes the release in accordance with the spirit of the letter to her from LL." (Indenture between J. D. Ledyard and Helen L. Krumbhaar, January 1, 1865, LSHS). On January 1, 1865 Mrs. Krumbhaar was given a life lease to a cottage of J. D. Ledyard and April 24, 1865 she signed a release to her right to a room at Lorenzo (Release of Helen L. Krumbhaar, April 24, 1865, Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers).

[119] The changes in ownership of the railroad during period two were as follows:
The Syarcuse and Chenango Valley Railroad was incorporated 16 April, 1868 was opened 12 February, 1873. The line was sold 8 July, 1873 to the Syracuse and Chenango Railroad Co. which was incorporated 14 May, 1873. That company sold to Syracuse Chenango and New York on 17 March, 1877 and which was later incorporated on 7 April, 1877. The Syracuse Ontario & New York formed 20 June, 1883 and operated as the Chenango branch of the West Shore Railroad. In 1891, the property of the Syracuse Ontario and New York was leased to the West Shore Railroad. In 1891, the Syracuse Ontario & New York surrendered its holdings which subsequently was absorbed by the West Shore Railroad.

[120] Given Jonathan D. Ledyard's control over the land at the southern end of the lake, an economical approach to the village by the railroad was impossible without his permission. For reasons of topography such an approach would have necessitated somewhat of a detour to the east and north to reach the village, followed by a sharp turn southward to avoid Stone Quarry Hill just to the south of the village. The only viable route was already taken by the Cazenovia & Canastota Railroad's proposed extension to DeRuyter. Thus, Lincklaen/Ledyard control over the land at the southern end of the lake, plus their financial interest in the Cazenovia & Canastota line, prevented the Syracuse & Chenango Valley line from entering the village and denied the company a convenient station. As a result, a carriage and steamboat system provided the link between the depot and the village.

There also was some controversy in the 1880s concerning the addition of a turntable and other structures by the railroad company. Helen Lincklaen filed an official complaint to the company stating her objection to the additional buildings on their property suggesting that the structures infringed on her property. She later rescinded her complaint.

[121] Although there is no record of Cazenove ever making payments, the account books show that Cazenove had claim to lots 33 and 34 in the Road Township Reservation and lots 24 and 25 in the village proper. Jonathan D. Ledyard resisted attempts by the village to lay claim to lands given in trust to Cazenove for his services to the Club of Four. The village felt the property belonged to the state and thus to the village for public use. The matter was resolved after Jonathan D. Ledyard was able to recover a deed from France from the descendents of Cazenovia. (See Hugill, 85).

[122] Helen C. S. Lincklaen's strongly felt the ice house was an intrusion on her property rights since the property was "...deeded to the railroad for railroad purposes only...." (*Cazenovia Republican*, 18 December, 1890; Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box UU, Folder 4, Item 8). The ice company countered that the building encroached upon the lands of the railroad and not the property of Lorenzo. The matter was resolved a few months into the construction of the building and the injunction restraining the completion of the ice house was vacated (see *Cazenovia Republican*, 5 March, 1891).

123 Fairchild, 32.

124 Ibid., 35.

125 Ibid.

126 Ibid., 35. The boathouse is sited on the 1863 and 1875 maps of the property (see Appendix).

127 Jonathan D. Ledyard, 25 February, 1857, Weather Log, 8 December, 1856—20 November, 1860. LSHS Archives.

128 Fairchild, 39.

129 Jonathan D. Ledyard, Date Book 72, 160. The boathouse was "improved" along with the shoreline by L. Wolters Ledyard in exchange for a deed from Helen C. S. Lincklaen to 50' of land adjoining his house, "The Oaks."

130 The improvements, perhaps, included the construction of the stone retaining wall at the shoreline adjacent to the boathouse (see figure 2.18).

131 Fairchild, 35.

132 Ibid.

133 Ibid., 37.

134 Ibid.

135 Jonathan D. Ledyard, Day Book-1850, 241.

136 Ibid., 415.

137 Jonathan D. Ledyard, Day Book-1850, 381.

138 Ibid., 43.

139 Ibid., 41,

140 Ibid., 57.

141 Fairchild, 61.

142 Ibid., 65.

143 Brown/Gibbons, 1: 67.

[144] This is the earliest documentation of awnings at Lorenzo, but it is possible the mansion had awnings prior to this, as they were available in the first half of the eighteenth century. However, early drawings and photographs of the north facade of Lorenzo do not show awnings.

[145] Fairchild, 41, 65. Mrs. Fairchild noted that the new front steps were designed by James Constable Esq. in 1892 and built by H. Potter.

[146] Fairchild, 57.

[147] Jonathan D. Ledyard, Day Book, September 1858-December 1865, 534.

[148] The last map that shows the carriage barn is the "South Part of Cazenovia," from Beer's *Atlas of Madison County, New York*, 1875.

[149] Jonathan D. Ledyard, Day Book, 1850, 241.

[150] Although the caretaker's cottage does not appear on the 1875 map of Lorenzo, the building was not removed until 1899. Henry Hart's 1852 map of the Village of Cazenovia shows this building. The 1854 map of Cazenovia and the 1863 map of the Lincklaen/Ledyard properties also show this building. In a c. 1895 photograph the building appears next the carriage house/stables, which was not built until 1892.

[151] The building also may have been named Apple Tree Cottage, perhaps in reference to a fruit tree previously occupying the location of the building. The original location of the building may have been at the south terminus of the formal garden's central walk. The 1852 map of Cazenovia by Henry Hart suggests a small building similar to the scale of the playhouse was sited at this particular location.

[152] The construction date is substantiated by a penciled inscription on an interior wall and in the *Cazenovia Republican*, 12 November, 1891, which stated: "Ground was broken yesterday morning for a new and expensive stable at Mrs. Lincklaen's."

[153] In 1891, James Constable designed the Owaghena Clubhouse located near the outlet of Cazenovia Lake.

[154] A penciled inscription on the sheathing on the south side of the garden shed/ice house indicates the construction date. See also Fairchild, 66. This may not be the original location of the ice house. According to the Stevensons' Lorenzo Report (see ice house section), the building may have been located in or near the west wood lot. See Brown/Gibbons, I: 155.

[155] Brown/Gibbons, I: 154-55. A penciled 1921 date and notation about the amount of ice stored in the building suggests the date of the remodeling. This building may not have been the first icehouse at Lorenzo. According to the Stevenson's Lorenzo Report, an icehouse may have existed in or near the present wood grove adjacent to the west lane of the main entry drive.

[156] Fairchild, 63.

[157] Ibid., 65.

[158] Ibid., 39, 55.

[159] The exact date the stone retaining wall was constructed is unknown. Perhaps the construction date occurred in 1873 when the shoreline was "improved" by L. Wolters Ledyard.

[160] Ibid., 33.

[161] Ibid., 35.

[162] Ibid.

[163] Ibid., 85.

[164] Ibid., 30, 39, 49. The trees were purchased in 1857 by Ledyard Lincklaen. The trees were from the Ellwanger & Barry nursery in Rochester, New York and stood in "...nursery rows in the garden..." until they were planted along the roadside and near the boathouse.

[165] Ibid., 30, 49.

[166] Fairchild, 37.

[167] Ibid., 32. The notation stated: "Finished pulling white pine stumps in fields S. and W. of garden, they were pulled by Hall's machine, at an expense of 35 cents each. Total number: 228; on JDL farm: 382; last year: 180."

[168] Fairchild, 39.

[169] Fairchild, 30, 37. The notation in the Housebook indicates the tree planted in 1856 was a Swiss stone pine [also known as arolla pine] (*Pinus cembra*). The tree was probably mistaken as a Swiss stone pine because its needle characteristics are very similar to that of the Korean Pine. According to Michael A. Dirr's *Manuel of Woody Landscape Plants* (Champaign, Illinois: Stipes Publishing Company, 1990), the Korean pine was not introduced into America until 1861 which suggests the specimen at Lorenzo is one of the first specimens planted in America. See also Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box 7D, Folder 1, Item 2. This item indicates a 1 1/3' tall *Pinus cembra* was planted 3 May, 1856 and was from Parsons Nursery, Flushing [New York].

[170] Fairchild, 39, 85.

[171] Ibid., 85.

[172] Based on the limited amount of documentation provided from photographs, the east apple orchard was perhaps established as a replacement of the west orchard.

[173] Ibid., 36.

[174] *Cazenovia Republican*, 3 September, 1891. The article noted: "The hedge along the roadside in front of Mrs. Lincklaen's property has been rooted out and a new stone wall, similar to the one in front of

the residence, is being built."

[175] The location of the trees planted in front lawn during the second period was identified by combining information from the Fairchild Housebook, period photographs, and the Tree Location Plan prepared in 1972 by Jack B. Cody.

[176] Fairchild, 33, 85.

[177] Ibid. Ledyard Lincklaen indicated the oaks were approximately two inches in diameter at the time of their planting.

[178] Ibid., 33.

[179] Ibid., 30, 37, 85. A notation indicates the maple was from Parson's Nursery [Flushing, New York] and was "The northernmost tree on the west side" of the east lane.

[180] Ibid., 35.

[181] Ibid., 43. The Delaware grape derived from the fox grape (*Vitis labrusca*), a native of eastern North America.

[182] Ibid.

[183] Ibid., 37.

[184] *Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society with an abstract of the proceedings of the County Agricultural Societies*, Volume III, 1848 (Weed, Parsons, & Co., Public Parts, 1849), 408.

[185] Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box 7K, Folder 11, Item 1a. A note by Helen Fairchild, 8 May, 1882, indicates that "A large Norway Spruce in west lawn of garden just south of the Thorn locust tree..." was cut down "...to save the locust." Fairchild also noted that the spruce taken down measured 6' 6" in circumference and 45' 7" in height.

[186] Ibid., 45.

[187] Ibid., 39. Helen Fairchild remarked in 1926 that one of these apples was still standing and producing a fine small apple.

[188] Ibid., 31.

[189] Ibid., 39.

[190] Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box 6U, Folder 1, Item 1. See also Fairchild, 87.

[191] Ibid., 35.

[192] Ibid., 36, 37. Ledyard Lincklaen noted that he planted a "row of young hemlocks by [the] West fence of garden."

[193] Ibid., 17, 39, 43, 85. The Norway spruce was purchased from the Ellwanger and Barry Nursery in Rochester, New York.

[194] Ibid., 41, 53, 85. Apparently, the trees were transplanted from their original locations in the upper wetland (53).

[195] Ibid., 41.

[196] Ibid.

[197] Ibid., 55.

[198] Ibid., 58.

[199] Ibid.

[200] Ibid.

[201] Ibid., 64.

[202] The two railroads were the Syracuse & Chenango Valley railroad and the Cazenovia & Canastota railroad. They both crossed the town of Cazenovia centrally: the S & CV railroad ran in a northwest/ southeast axis; the C & C ran in a southerly direction. The lines intersected each other approximately one mile south of Lorenzo and the village.

On 12 February, 1873, the first train passed over the entire line from Syracuse to Earlville. Starting from the Syracuse station on Washington and Clinton streets, the railroad ran through the following stations and villages: Fayetteville, Manlius, Oran, Cazenovia (via a 1631' tunnel through the hill approximately 2 miles north of Lorenzo), Rippleton, Webster, Erieville, Georgetown, Lebanon, and Earlville. After Earlville, the railroad made a connection with the NY&OM railroad at Norwich.

[203] James H. Smith, *History of Chenango and Madison County, New York* (Syracuse: Mason, 1880), 243.

[204] See LSHS Photograph Collection, *Lake Owaghena, Southern Shore*, Lake Gems, Series 3, (Charles Persons Marshall, August, 1892) and Slide Collection, File F, Item 187.

[205] Ibid., 41. Ledyard Lincklaen noted that the "old cross-walk" was filled in.

[206] Ibid., 58.

[207] The wood post and rail fence is documented in the LSHS Photograph Collection. (See view north from Corner Cottage).

[208] Ibid., 63.

[209] Ibid., 35.

[210] Ibid., 29.

[211] Ibid., 30.

[212] Ibid., 44.

III. CHARLES & HELEN FAIRCHILD OWNERSHIP PERIOD (1894-1931)

[213] Ibid., 63.

[214] Ibid.

[215] Ibid., 63.

[216] Helen Fairchild had long been interested in local and family history. In 1897, she edited the Journals of John Lincklaen and in 1903 she edited the biography of another local pioneer, Francis Adrian Van Der Kemp.

[217] Hugill, 168-9.

[218] Edwin Wildman, *The Illustrated Buffalo Express*, summer of 1898.

[219] Ibid.

[220] Ibid.

[221] Found in abstract of Lorenzo deeds. (LSHS Archives).

[222] Fairchild, 73. The rainfall from May 1 to November 1 in: 1908, 16.04 inches; 1909, 20.78 inches; 1910, 20.53 inches. The average rainfall in previous years was 28.46 inches.

[223] *Cazenovia Republican*, 7 September, 1897.

[224] *Cazenovia Republican*, 19 August, 1897.

[225] Fairchild, 75. Helen L. Fairchild indicates the farmhouse was built by H. Potter.

[226] Documentation of the barns and outbuildings in the farm complex comes from period photographs and a survey conducted in 1957 by Roswell Cull & Associates (LSHS, Map Collection). Although the survey was executed during the fourth historic period, the information is relevant to the third historic period because few known changes occurred to the form of these buildings after 1916.

227 Fairchild, 75.

228 The approximate period of time in which the boathouse was demolished was determined from dated photographs.

229 *Cazenovia Republican*, 30 June, 1898.

230 *Cazenovia Republican*, 2 September, 1897.

231 Fairchild, 75.

232 Ibid., 65.

233 Ibid., 57.

234 Ibid., 66.

235 Ibid. (See also Remington, Housebook, 1931)

236 *Cazenovia Republican*, 11 January, 1900.

237 The construction date of the pent roof was recorded on a shingle found inside the roof structure.

238 Helen L. Fairchild, Cashbook, 3 November, 1917-1919.

239 *Cazenovia Republican*, 27 April, 1899.

240 Fairchild, 66.

241 Ibid., 65.

242 Ibid., 75.

243 Ibid.

244 Since there is no map that records the location of vegetation during the third period, period photographs and/or descriptive written material was used to locate vegetation. Vegetation whose species and location were referenced in more than one source was graphically represented on the period plan. The vegetation whose species and location was documented in a general form was depicted on the period plan as plant masses and discussed with appropriate references cited.

245 Ibid., 69. The trees were purchased from R. Douglas Sons Nurseries in Waukegan, Illinois.

246 Ibid., 81. Refer to Appendix F to see method Fairchild used for planting white pine seedlings among a crop of oats.

[247] Ibid., 66.

[248] Perly Spaulding [USDA, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D.C.] to Charles S. Fairchild, 8 July, 1911. (Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box 4H, Folder 7, Item 4).

[249] *Cazenovia Republican*, 29 June, 1899.

[250] Fairchild, 66.

[251] Ibid., 71.

[252] Ibid., 76.

[253] In 1873, Charles S. Sargent became the founding director of the Arnold Arboretum. He remained at the arboretum for 57 years and "...made far-reaching contributions to botany, horticulture, landscape gardening and forest conservation." *Pioneers of American Landscape Design*, 101.

[254] Ibid., 76, 86. The Aspen species Charles S. Fairchild was referring to were most likely white poplars (*Populus alba*) which are still prevalent on the south shore of Cazenovia Lake.

[255] Fairchild, 71.

[256] Ibid.

[257] Ibid., 76.

[258] Ibid.

[259] See LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box D, Folder 16, Item 6.

[260] Ibid., 86.

[261] Ibid., 64.

[262] Ibid., no page number. The comment is found in a brief description of the formal garden, c. 1895, (source unknown).

[263] Eben E. Rexford, "Garden Walks, Borders and Hedges"—Third article in the series, "Inside of One Hundred Gardens." *The Ladies Home Journal*, April 1899, 24.

[264] Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box 7K, Folder 11, Item 1. (See Appendix E).

[265] It remains a mystery how the Fairchilds hired Ellen Shipman. One letter from Shipman to the Fairchilds has a 'Cooperstown' letterhead, which suggests she may have been referenced by friends of the Fairchilds from that town.

[266] Ellen Biddle Shipman also developed a planting plan of Rose Borders for Helen L. Fairchild (see Appendix H). During research for this report, documentation indicating the rose borders were ever implemented was not found.

[267] Fairchild, 39.

[268] Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box 7K, Folder 11, Item 1. Historic photographs were used to substantiate the documentation of the shrubs.

[269] See LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box E, Folder 1, Item 4.

[270] Lincklaen/Ledyard Papers, Box 7K, Folder 11, Item 1.

[271] Christine O. Atwell, *Cazenovia. Past and Present: A Desriptive and Historical Record of the Village* (Orlando: Florida Press, 1928), 15.

[272] Fairchild, 66.

[273] Ibid.

[274] Ibid.

[275] At the original location of the water trough, spring water was admitted through a hole in the raised back of the stone feature.

IV. ELIPHALET & JANE REMINGTON & FAMILY OWNERSHIP PERIOD (1931-1968)

[276] Madison , Survey of Remington Estate, 1931. LSHS Map Collection.

[277] Remington, 10.

[278] Ibid., 15.

[279] William Conrad Kessler, "Some notes on the origin of the Syracuse & Chenango Valley" Railroad (April, 1938).

[280] Found in abstact of Lorenzo deeds, Reference (T) of deed summary.

[281] Warranty Deed, Jane S. L. Remington to Richard F. Ledyard Jr. And Theckla C. Ledyard, recorded 15 September, 1951.

[282] Warranty Deed, Richard F. Ledyard and Theckla C. Ledyard to George S. Ledyard, recorded 7 October, 1954.

283 Remington, 6.

284 See Remington sketch of farm complex roofs. (LSHS Archives).

285 Remington, 4.

286 Ibid., 33.

287 Ibid., 37.

288 Refer to LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1F, Folder 2, Accession # 1974-1928.

289 Ibid., 10. Apparently the water main was installed six years before the concrete walk to the farm complex was constructed.

290 Ibid., 24.

291 Ibid., 34.

292 Remington, 7.

293 George Strawbridge Ledyard to Cazenovia Electric Company, recorded 9 July, 1956.

294 Remington, 30.

295 Ibid., 12.

296 Ibid.

297 Ibid., 11. The Remingtons placed an add in the Syracuse *Post Standard* and the *Rural New Yorker* about their farm being rented and they received 296 applications. In 1937, the Remingtons wrote: " The farm land is in better condition than it has been for the past forty years. The crops have been the largest we have ever had, all barns are full and stacks of hay are in the fields. The prices are very low-very hard to get any labor for the farm. Paying $40 per month and board. Conditions of farm labor is very bad on account of so many government charities being offered to the unemployed. Taxes are the heaviest we have ever had to the present." Remington, 41.

298 Ibid., 24. "The wheat crop is very good. Oats are very poor on account of the drought-scarcely and straw."

299 Ibid., 30. The location of this planting in the west wood lot was inferred from a reference of planting in the "pine grove."

300 Ibid., 35. The notation in the house book reads: "The old trees in the old orchard which stands north of the cottage and also on the west side are cut down and the younger trees moved to new location along the rail fence leading to the red barn. The old trees are about dead after this hard winter."

[301] Ibid., 21. The location of the planting is not specific in the notes, but it seems probable these pines were planted in the east wood lot.

[302] Ibid, 6.

[303] Ibid., 38.

[304] Ibid., 31. The note in the house book read: "The upper part of all rose bushes were killed this past winter and had to be cut back in hopes that they will come up from their roots."

[305] Ibid., 38.

[306] Ibid., 35.

[307] Ibid., 19.

[308] Ibid., 30.

[309] Ibid., 20.

[310] Ibid., 11.

[311] Ibid., 40.

[312] Ibid., 7.

[313] Ibid., 10.

[314] Ibid., 17. In 1938, the Remingtons got a car load of bark from A.C. Lawrence Leather Co. in Peabody, Massachusettes, (Remington 42).

[315] Ibid., 39. The poplars were planted by the house and lake.

[316] Ibid.

[317] Ibid., 19.

[318] Refer to LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 9; Accession # 1974-1912-C.

[319] Refer to LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 8, accession # 1975-971.

[320] See Figure 4.28. This photograph shows a section of a post and wire fence that, perhaps, is the fence installed by the Remingtons.

321 Remington, 31.

322 Ibid., 40.

323 Ibid., 32.

324 During research for this report, only one photograph of the trellis was found. Refer to LSHS, Photograph Collection, Box 1E, Folder 8, accession # 1975-971.

V. NYSOPRHP OWNERSHIP PERIOD (1968-1996 Existing Conditions)

325 The New York State Historic Trust was formed shortly after the National Historic Preservation Act was passed in 1966.

326 On February 18, 1971, the mansion and the 87 acre site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

327 The lease terminated upon John D. Ledyard's death three years later on July 22, 1970.

328 Open status meant the site would receive individual consideration by the New York State budget authorities. During the years previous to the 'official' opening when the site was considered inactive, funds for operations and staff below the site-manager level were borrowed from the budgets of other State historic sites located in central New York.

329 In 1974, the Applied Forestry Research Institute from the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry was hired to conduct a study of the major trees within the central core. The survey and inventory of tree conditions within the central core was compiled by Jack B. Cody into the *Management Plan For Trees and Wooded Areas*. An evaluation of tree conditions, including safety assessments and considerations, were documented in the final report. The trees within the lower wetland, east wood lot, and those located along the boundaries of the property were excluded from this report. (A dendrology survey of the east wood lot was prepared earlier in the spring of 1974 by Konski Engineers, P. C.). Since 1974, the site manager has referred to the Management Plan and accompanying map to register trees removed, trees in need of removal, and trees in need of pruning and/or fertilization.

The tree survey compiled in 1974 was updated for this report and is presented with a plant list (see Appendix) and existing conditions map: Central Core: Existing Conditions/Vegetation: 1996. Over 500 trees of 28 species were located on the map. The canopy radii, diameter at breast height, and height of major trees in the central core were re-measured and updated.

330 As of 1996, tours of the mansion require a fee. There is no charge for entering the grounds; the grounds are open all year from 8 a.m. to sunset.

331 Between 1986-1989 a costumed hostess provided a guided tour of the grounds on a weekly schedule during the visitor season. Currently there are two brochures offered to the public. One of the brochures, published by the Syracuse Garden Club, lists the understory plant material located in the garden enclosures. The other brochure highlights several of the unique landscape features at Lorenzo.

[332] The scenic easement called for no buildings or development within a 20 degree cone of vision from the mansion. The remaining 14.75 acres were restricted to single family residential lots.

In 1968, a preliminary subdivision plan was conceived under the request of R. James Hubbard. The plan called for six single family residential lots within the remaining inclusive easement.

[333] In 1971, the Executor of George Strawbridge Ledyard's estate, Richard Fitzhugh Ledyard, Jr., transferred the .315 acre lot to the English' because George Ledyard Jr. had promised the lot to his sister for a future retirement home. In 1986, the English agreed to convey the property to the State.

[334] The New York State Freshwater Wetlands Act was passed in 1975. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation regulates activities occurring in wetlands 12.4 acres or larger.

[335] There were several major storms, including one in 1970.

[336] There are no construction documents that record the topographical changes.

[337] U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Madison County, Sheet 32.

[338] The maintenance and restoration storage building was constructed after NYSOPRHP Central Region Restoration Crew relocated its headquarters from Hyde Hall in Cooperstown to Lorenzo in 1993.

[339] *Master Plan II Lorenzo State Historic Site*, 1994.

[340] Ibid.

[341] Ibid.

[342] Ibid.

[343] Oral interview, Russell A. Grills, 5 January, 1996. Future plans call for a replacement of the site's 4" water line connected to the main under Ledyard Avenue. The plans also call for the installation of a new 6" water line between the contemporary fire hydrant located northeast of South Cottage and the village main located under Rippleton Road. As a result, a loop system would be formed and water circulation, and possibly water quality, would improve. Present plans for fire emergencies propose drawing water directly from Cazenovia Lake—almost a quarter mile distance away.

[344] Benton Block remained on the property as an employee of the New York State Historic Trust, continuing to reside in Church Cottage where he and his family had lived for ten years. The elderly caretaker was paid for approximately 12 hours of labor a week which primarily involved mowing the property's lawns and meadows. Specific tasks by the caretaker are unknown, but it is known that in emergency situations (storm damage), the State Parks and Recreation Department provided assistance. When Block passed away in 1972 his son-in-law, Preston Wiley, assumed the lawn mowing obligation until the site manager arrived in 1974. Oral interview, Russell A. Grills, 24 November 1995.

[345] To date, a professional dendrology survey of the lower wetland has not been conducted.

[346] Oral interview, Russell A. Grills, 21 December 1996.

[347] *Cazenovia Republican*, 17 June, 1976.

[348] *Cazenovia Republican*, 1 September, 1976.

[349] The Canadian hemlock was purchased with funds donated by NYSOPRHP, Central Region staff.

[350] In 1971, Kotz and Schneider, a Syracuse based landscape architecture firm, was approached to propose a new entrance road, parking facility and support/carriage display facility. In order to have a base map for the project, a survey of the property was prepared by Konski Engineers.

[351] In 1991, a preliminary plan also was proposed to allow universal access to the bathrooms located in the east porch of South Cottage.

[352] Ibid.

[353] A white swan swimming on a ruffled sea is the coat of arms of the Lincklaen family. Little is known about the origin or the symbolism of the arms. Family tradition claims that the star in the upper right corner symbolizes the Dutch Reformed Church. It is said that in the earlier versions of the arms, the swan faced the star, and that the present left-facing swan symbolizes the turning away form the Reformed Church by the Lincklaen family. John Lincklaen used the coat of arms on his book plates and owned a gold signet ring which also bore the family arms.

VI. ANALYSIS

[354] Although the statement of significance is greatly outdated and incomplete, NYSOPRHP has recognized during its tenure the importance of many landscape features at Lorenzo. The Restoration Policy for Lorenzo identifies the need to protect certain landscape features at Lorenzo. Nevertheless, the statement of significance should be amended, in order to clarify and accurately record the significance of the character-defining landscape features that contribute to the total historic resource.

[355] U. S. Department of Interior. *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. The bulletin was completed by the Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior, 1991, 3.

[356] Ibid.

[357] In actuality, the period of significance includes the four historic periods the Lincklaen/Ledyard family owned the estate and farm (1806-1968). However, because the National Register of Historic Places utilizes a 50 year margin when considering eligible properties, Lorenzo's period of significance will have a "sliding" end date until 50 years after the 1968 date upon which the estate was transferred to the State.

[358] U. S. Department of Interior. *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis For Preservation Planning.* The bulletin was completed by the Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, 1977. Revised by Patricia L. Parker, 1985, 45. A contemporary reconstruction of a feature, based on accurate documentation of the original, potentially contributes to the significance of a property if it reflects the historic character of that time.

[359] Ibid. Features post-dating the period of significance (non-contributing) may have significance in their own right, but cannot be considered contributing to the significance of Lorenzo.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

[360] U. S. Department of Interior. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* The bulletin was completed by the Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior, 1990; revised 1991, 44.

[361] Ibid.

[362] Ibid.

[363] Ibid., 45.

[364] Ibid.

[365] Ibid.

[366] Ibid.

[367] Ibid.

[368] U. S. Department of Interior. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.* The pamphlet was completed by the Preservation Assistance Division of the National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior, 1992.

[369] Ibid.

[370] Ibid.

[371] It is standard procedure for the Bureau to prelude construction projects on sites with archeological investigations. Any project which disturbs soil below a 4" depth is required to be assessed of its potential impact. The Bureau also pursues on-going investigations of its historic sites in order to expand its historic record.

[372] The table of existing tree conditions produced for this report could be used as a basis for continuous documentation (see Appendix L).

[373] The following historically significant trees should be included in a propagation program:

Malus pumilia sp. common apple	(2) east apple orchard remnants
Robinia psuedoacacia black locust	(1) service courtyard
Crataegus crusgalli cockspur hawthorn	(1) service courtyard
Gleditsia triacanthos common honeylocust	(2) formal garden
Pinus strobus eastern white pine	(1) west wood lot [Grover Cleveland memorial tree]
Pinus koraiensis Korean pine	(1) west wood lot
Picea abies Norway spruce	(1) front lawn

[374] Charles Birnbaum with Christine Capella Peters, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.* U.S. Department of the Interior, 1996. The Secretary of Interior's Standards are broad based and establish/define basic preservation philosophy. They are intended to apply to all historic resources. In order to provide more direct technical advice, the Standards are used in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior's guidelines which are detailed recommendations pursuant to the general tenets established in the Standards. In recent years, the National Park Service has developed guidelines based on types of resources, to provide the most direct technical advice possible. The guidelines for landscapes represents one such set of specialized recommendations.

[375] The signage designs were based on guidelines submitted by SmithKrahm Design, (Chatham NY, 1995) for a comprehensive sign system at Saratoga Spa State Park. The final signage system for LSHS was designed by Scott Shannon, (Cazenovia, NY) in 1997.

Appendix A: List of Completed NYSOPRHP Studies/Reports/Surveys

Historic Sructures Report (1974); 280 pages; by T. Robins Brown; updated 1996 by Russell Grills [documents the historic evolution of the site and analyzes the integrity of the structures]

Management Plan for Trees and Wooded Areas for Lorenzo State Historic Site (1974); by Jack B. Cody, SUNY CESF [maps and identifies major trees in the west wood lot, secondary entry, and central core; and recommends vegetation treatments]

Dendrology Report (1974); Konski Engineers [resultant topographic survey of LSHS, excluding the lower wetland]

Historic Landscape Report, Part I: Formal Garden (1976); 57 pages; by Ann Dumville, Russell Grills and Ann Koeze [documentary history of Lorenzo formal garden]

Interpretive Statement (1985) by Russell Grills [identifies the broad period of the site interpretation]

Historic Landscape Report (1985); 20 pages; by Robert M. Toole [cursory identification of major site features and broad brush recommendations and treatments]

Master Plan II (1993); 105 pages; by Russell Grills [governs site objectives and development]

Conservation Assessment Report (CAP) (1993); 139 pages; by Heidi Miksch and Barbara Giambastiani Bartlett [identifies and analyzes existing site conditions as they impact collections care and management; prioritizes a maintenance/work scope to upgrade site environmental conditions]

Structure and Land Use Statement (1995—in progress) by Russell Grills, Barbara Giambastiani Bartlett, and intern Andrea Vannelli [identifies historic, existing and recommended uses of cultural landscape in context of Bureau and Regional preservation philosophy]

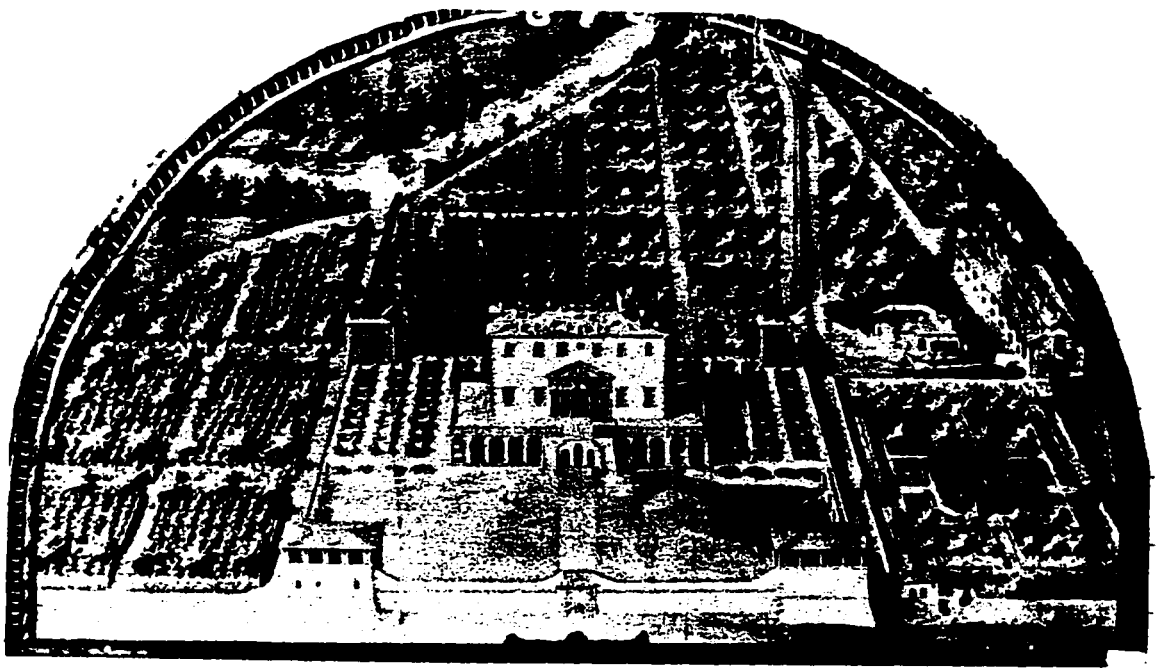
Appendix B: Residents of Lorenzo
(Compiled by Russell Grills, Site Manager, LSHS)

Appendix B: Residents of Lorenzo

Resident	Dates occupied Lorenzo	Relationship/association
Col. John Lincklaen (1768-1822)	1808-1822	Builder of the mansion. Holland Land Company Agent.
Helen Ledyard Lincklaen (1777-1847)	1808-1847	Wife of John Lincklaen.
Jonathan Denise Ledyard (1793-1874)	1808-1819 & 1823-1827	Mrs. Lincklaen's younger brother and foster son.
Margaret Ledyard (1791-1836)	possibly 1808	Mrs. Lincklaen's younger sister. Married Cornelius Cuyler in 1808.
Lamburtus Wolters (1803-1840)	1810-1840	John Lincklaen's nephew and foster son.
Helen Ann Ledyard Krumbhaar (1809-1872)	1809-1858 (at various times)	Niece and foster daughter of Mrs. Lincklaen
Jane Strawbridge Ledyard (1793-1855)	1823-1827	Wife of Jonathan D. Ledyard
Ledyard Lincklaen (1820-1864)	1823-1827 & 1843-1864	First child of Jonathan D. Ledyard
Jonathan D. Ledyard Jr. (1823-1857)	1823-1827	Second child of Jonathan D. Ledyard
George Strawbridge Ledyard (1825-1890)	1825-1827	Third child of Jonathan D. Ledyard
Cornelius Cuyler Ledyard (1826-1836)	1826-1836	Fourth child of Jonathan D. Ledyard
Helen Clarissa Seymour Lincklaen (1818-1894)	1843-1894	Wife of Ledyard Lincklaen
Helen Krumbhaar Lincklaen Fairchild (1845-1931)	1845-1871 & 1894-1931	Daughter of Ledyard Lincklaen
Charles Stebbins Fairchild (1845-1924)	1894-1931	Husband of Helen K. L. Fairchild
Elizabeth Murray Ledyard Burr (1868-1950)	1928-1931 (summers)	Daughter of Lamburtus Wolters Ledyard
Jane Strawbridge Ledyard Remington (1863-1953)	1931-1953	Daughter of George Strawbridge. First cousin of Mrs. Fairchild.
Eliphalet Remington (1861-1938)	1931-1938	Husband of Jane S. Remington.
George Strawbridge Ledyard, Jr. (1875-1967)	1945-1953 (South Cottage) 1953-1967 (Mansion)	Brother of Jane S. Remington.
Annie Keast Ledyard (1879-1959)	1945-1953 (South Cottage) 1953-1959 (Mansion)	Wife of George S. Ledyard, Jr.
John Denyse Ledyard (1909-1970)	1945-1953 & 1968-1970 (South Cottage)	Son of George S. Ledyard, Jr.

--In addition to the above, three other persons might be included in the list of Lorenzo occupants. Two grandsons of George S. Ledyard Jr., Richard Fitzhugh Ledyard and Robert Hubbard Ledyard lived at Lorenzo an unspecified number of summers durint their youth in the 1940s. Evidence strongly suggests that a mulatto women, Harriet Lincklaen, born a slave at Lorenzo in 1811, may well have been a natural daughter of John Lincklaen.

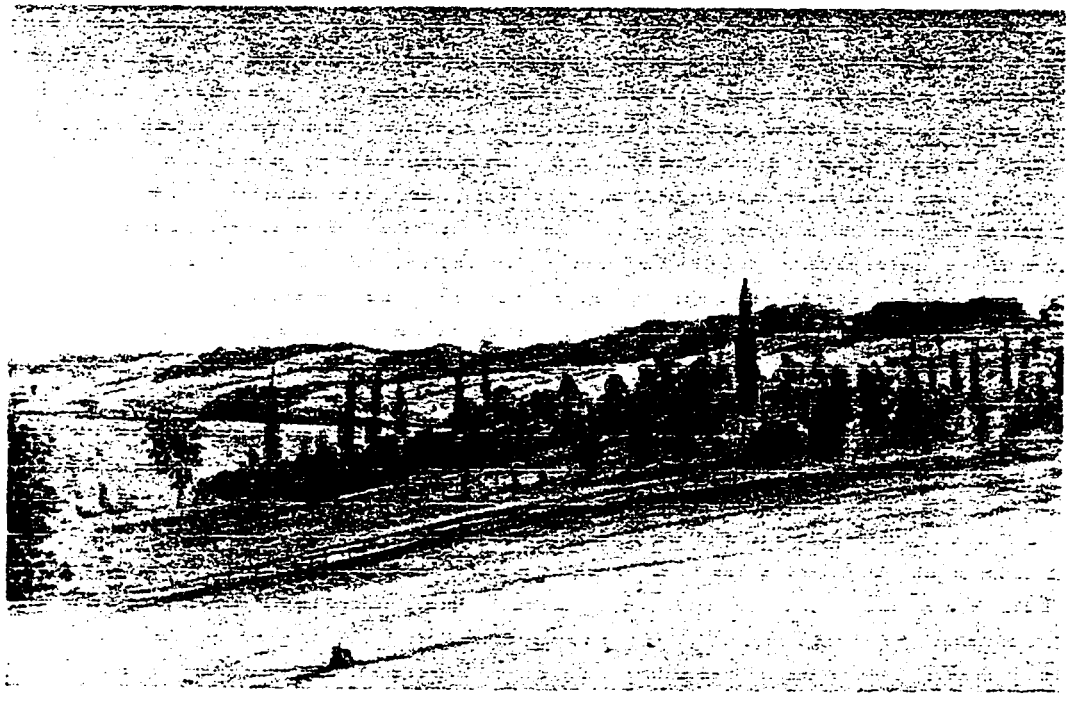
Appendix C: Miscellaneous Graphics Documentation



View of Medici Estate at Poggio a Caiano by Giusto Utens, 1559. Found in Phillip Ellis Foster's *A Study of Lorenzo de' Medici's Villa at Poggio a Caino, Vol. II.* (New York: Garland Publishing, 1978). Pl. LXXXVI.



"DeRuyter Hills from the Smith Clearing, 13 Aug. 1855." Sketch by Ledyard Lincklaen. (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).



View north from the south field, 1858. Sketch by Ledyard Lincklaen.
(LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).



View south of front lawn, 1858. Sketch drawn by Ledyard Lincklaen. (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).



"Drawing made since boathouse was built 1858." Note fence and gate posts. (LSHS, Photographic Album of Ledyard Lincklaen).

Appendix D: Example of Ledyard Lincklaen Notation

thrives well in the deep cool shades of mountain valleys. In the Highlands of the Hudson, it grows in great luxuriance; and in one locality, the sides of a valley near Cro'nest, the surface is covered with the most superb growths of this tree, reaching up from the water's edge to the very summit of the hill, 1,400 feet high, like a rich and shadowy mantle, sprinkled here and there only with the lighter and more delicate foliage of deciduous trees.

The average height of the Hemlock in good soils is about 70 or 80 feet; and when standing alone, or in very small groups, it is one of the most beautiful coniferous trees. The leaves are disposed in two rows on each side of the branches, and considerably resemble those of the Yew, though looser in texture, and livelier in colour. The foliage, when the tree has grown to some height, hangs from the branches in loose pendulous tufts, which give it a peculiarly graceful appearance. When young, the form of the head is regularly pyramidal; but when the tree attains more age, it often assumes very irregular and picturesque forms. Sometimes it grows up in a thick, dense, dark mass of foliage, only varied by the pendulous branches, which project beyond the grand mass of the tree; at others it forms a loose, airy, and graceful top, permeable to the slightest breeze, and waving its loose tufts of leaves to every passing breath of air. In almost all cases, it is extremely ornamental, and we regret that it is not more generally employed in decorating the grounds of our residences.

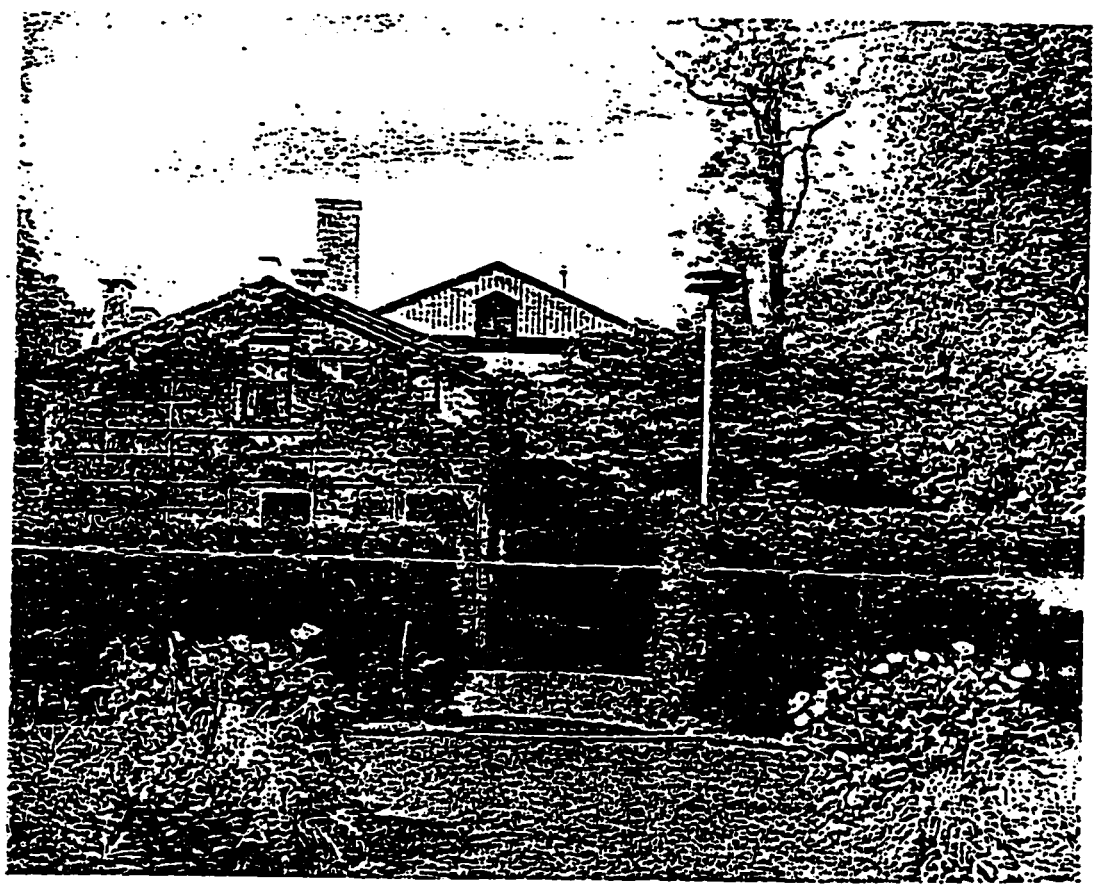
The uses of the Fir tree are important. The Norway Spruce Fir furnishes the white deal timber so extensively employed in Europe for all the various purposes of building; and its tall, tapering stems afford fine masts for vessels. The Black Spruce timber is also highly valuable, and is thought

Example of Ledyard Lincklaen notation in A. J. Downing's *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* (New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1841), 228.

Appendix E: "An Old-Time Home Garden," November 1902, *Country Life In America.*

AN OLD-TIME HOME GARDEN

IN the old time, bold and forceful men delighted to be known as countrymen. The great cities had not yet arisen. Large commercial opportunities were few. Men lived on their estates, and they built generously and broadly. Their places were homes in the best and truest sense, with which the very life and welfare of the family were interwoven, not mere summer houses built as adjuncts to city life. Often these



Looking toward the house from the garden, "for the garden is a back room of the [illegible]"

nen went into the very wilderness, "took up" many teres along water-courses or on lakes, and estab-ished places that marked the highest intellectual and ocial attainments of the region, and which to this day emain as land-marks. If the family was one of cul-ure and means, a home-garden was a part of the stablishment. Often this garden was more than a place in which merely to grow vegetables and pleasant lowers. It was an entity, wholly aside from the plants hat it grew. It was laid out as a permanent feature, nd usually with such a half pretense of formality as o insure respect on the part of the beholder. Build-ngs could be moved and repaired, but the garden was nviolate.

Such, among others, were the gardens of Judge Peter mith (father of Gerrit Smith) at Peterboro; of Judge ates at Walnut Grove, in Chittenango, and of Colonel ohn Lincklaen at Cazenovia, all in Madison county in he midst of the hill country of central New York. here are many charming rural towns in this region—owns in which the country dominates the village, and he village spreads its influence of culture and refinement ar into the country. These towns, like those of New ngland, are proud of their annals and loyal to the ames of the families that have left their impress on the ntellectual and moral life of the community. There is ontinuity in these towns. Thus it is that a homestead and a garden come to have meaning as institutions: they are the visible records of the old families; they are symbols of the best ideals.

Of the old gardens in Cazenovia, the one that re-mains least changed is that planted on his farm in 1807 by Colonel Lincklaen. Overlooking Cazenovia Lake, with its bays and promontories of virgin forest, he cleared the farm. It was an undulating stretch of country that he improved, continuous in the general flow of its sur-face, and lacking any bold breaks—as cliffs and streams —to suggest a corner for a garden. The garden, therefore, was made in the bare and open field, an acre of it taken from land that might have grown the best of potatoes or wheat. He set it off from the fields by fences, and thus it remained for a generation. From Colonel Lincklaen the place passed to his widow, who made no changes, and from her, in 1847, to her nephew and niece, the late Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Lincklaen, who planted it as it now exists in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild. A double row of native evergreens was run on the south and west —pines on the outside and hemlocks on the inside—with a sweep of generous passage-way between. Hedges were also planted on the north and east. This is still the unique feature of the garden,—how a bit of stark and level land has been inclosed and hidden away until its features and its spirit are all its own. Any one



nywhere can do the same; and the more graceless the ountry, the better is the result by mere emphasis of ontrast.

This acre-inclosure is just back of the house, and rom the house it is separated by a well-knit hedge f arborvitæ. From the highway one drives to the esidence; there one finds generous front steps open- ng to a hallway that leads straight through the house, ut the rear door, through the hedge-gate, into the arden,—for the garden is a back room of the house.

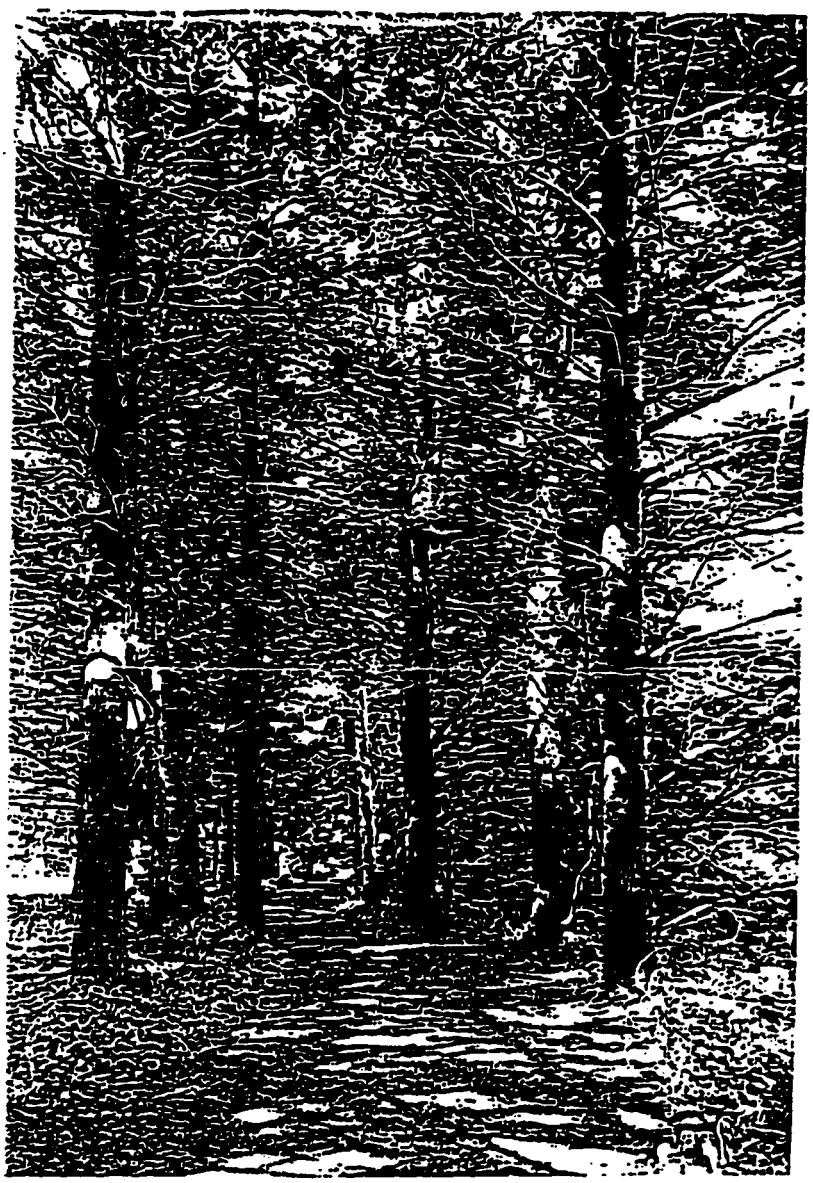
In eight squares this garden was first laid out, with hree rectangular areas on the side, all intersected with ight-angled walks, and filled with beds of vegetables nd edgings of flowers, and with a sun-dial in the cen- er. The internal arrangements have been modified, owever, although the spirit of the garden remains the ame. It was too much labor to till the vegetables in he formal beds,—how much this tells of the eager and ompetitive lives that we are now compelled to lead! o the vegetables were placed at one side, where the low and the horse-cultivator can be used, and all the nner part is given over to the trees and flowers. A traight walk leads down through the center, contin- ing from the hallway of the house, and there is a eat at the end of it. There are walks skirting the edge. There are broad open spaces of greensward be- ween. There are great trees, just a few of them here nd there, strong in the full development of a free and pen position. A honey-locust, with the wide-reaching ower branches propped by poles, and a noble Norway pruce, dominate the inclosure. The walks are sweet nd soft in a covering of tan-bark, the best of materials or a garden like this. Bordering the walks are the flowers. These flowers are those that like to grow there, for the climate is severe and there are no green- houses to protect tender and unwilling kinds. I cannot resist the temptation to give a list of some that I saw in perfection,—the mere list may be a source of educa- tion to those who wish to make the best and easiest garden in the world:

Valerian, the "garden heliotrope" of our mother's garden—does not the scent of it mean something to you yet? fine old single and double peonies; tiger lilies—you can find them persisting still about the rotten foundations of long-abandoned New England farm- houses; the yellow and white day-lilies (hemerocallis and funkia); herbaceous spireas; the old cowslip primroses and polyanthuses; the gas-plant, or dictamnus; veronica; bunches of old-time iris; sweet williams, as careless as ever they were in your boyhood; the little stone-crop or sedum, rambling over the edges and into the crannies; feverfew; Oswego tea, or monarda; ragged robin and his kind; perennial phlox; plume poppy, or bocconia; larkspurs; the old blue and white spiderworts, or tradescantias; Jacob's ladder, or polemonium; foxglove. From the woods there are colonies of false Solomon's Seal and bloodroot, clumps of ferns and stately plants of the baneberry, or actea, and the Alleghany vine, or adlumia, clambering over the bushes. Under the trees is a carpet of the English ivy—as one sees it so much in Europe and in parts of California, and yet we despair to grow it because it winter-kills when trained on build- ings. One sees familiar old shrubs, too—flowering locust (*Robinia hispida*), Harrison's yellow rose, calycan- thus or sweet-scented shrub, double spirea, honeysuckles, mock orange or philadelphus, and a wealth of lilacs. The



Crimson Rambler rose also arives; and also actinidia, he climbing *Rosa setigera*, *Clematis paniculata*, and other hings of more recent time. Lavender stands the climate hen once well rooted. The ommon wild grape is used o advantage as an arbor over. And there are inks!

It will be interesting to he antiquarian, and suggesive of the origin of this arden, if I transcribe some tems of cost from the diaries of Colonel Lincklaen. In 806, clearing two and one-alf acres of land cost thirty ollars. Two quarts of chest-uts cost fifty cents. The xpense of "sending to Ge-eva for 2 waggon loads of rafted trees" was eighteen ollars and sixteen cents. It s significant that grafted rees are mentioned, for now e do not think of sending or ungrafted or unbudded ruit trees. It is interesting o note, also, that even at hat early day Geneva had ttained reputation for its ree-growing; now its rep-tation is established. In 802, three hundred and fifty pple trees were bought for ne shilling each, or forty-hree dollars and seventy-five ents, and the labor for set-ing them, four days, cost nly two dollars and seventy-ive cents. In 1807, he paid or one hundred and sixty "grafted fruit trees" at two shillings each, forty dollars. In the spring of 1807 he ought two hundred "pop-r trees" at Whitesboro near Utica for thirty dol-ars. This was the time when the Lombardy poplar began to attract attention. In 1806, there is an entry of "32 days' labour in the gar-den at 6/ a day, $62.33." In 1808, there is another for 6 mos. labour as gardener, $33 per month, $198.00." These were important items of expenditure for gardens in the new country of central New York one hundred years ago. They give meaning and perspective to this precious garden.



Set off from the open fields by a double planting of native evergreens, with a strip of generous passage-way between

Appendix F: Miscellaneous Documentation (Third Historic Period)

Charles S. Fairchild's speech at the meeting of "The New York Farmers" at the Metropolitan Club, New York, New York on 15 January, 1901.

Mr. Fairchild- Mr. President: In default of any one else having anything to say, I will relate a little experience of mine in tree planting.

[The tree] Planted was the White Pine. I did it originally in order to protect myself for the Wild Carrot of my neighbor to the west, who neglected his farm very much. His farm was covered with Wild Carrots; and in the Winter the seeds of those Carrots would blow over the snow and plant themselves on my farm. I conceived the idea of preventing this by planting a narrow strip of Evergreens, to catch or stop these seeds. After planting the strip I concluded to plant some more. I sent to Waukegan, Illinois, and got 4,000 seedlings of White Pines, about three inches high. They arrived in a box about two feet square. In my ignorance of the whole subject, I devised a method of planting which I thought would be most economical. I might premise by saying that this land was a remote part of the farm, and pasture which had become quite worthless, in which there were a great many gullies; and then, by lack of cultivation- it was too far away to be profitably cultivated- it had become a poor pasture, so what I did was to cultivate it quite thoroughly; then sowed it to oats and rolled it, making the surface perfectly smooth. Before the oats were up I ran a marker over it, with spaces about three or four feet apart, making little furrows through the field. Then we placed those little White Pines in those furrows, putting the dirt about them. Two men in that way planting the 4,000 in two days. I harvested that oat crop that year, setting the blade of the harvester high enough to prevent cutting off the tops of the pines. Some of them were of course trampled a little, but this apparently did not injure them to any extent. After securing my crop of oats I thought I would skip a year and see how these small pines progressed. I found at that time that they had grown so well that I determined to plant more of them, and for three years thereafter I planted 4,000 in each year, going through the same processes, leaving them alone, after planting, doing nothing more than to go through the plantation and pull out the larger weeds, such as the Wild Carrot, to prevent their spreading. The first lot of those pines was planted in 1894, and I was looking them over on Sunday last and found that a great many of them are now as high as my head. I do not know exactly how many acres there are in this plantation, but I put in about 16,000 of those small White Pines, beginning in 1894, and then again during 1896, 1897 and 1898, and practically I have lost none of them, except in one way. Some of the land had a considerable slope, down which water would naturally run. The heavy snows in the Winter, pressed down, made ice on the surface of the ground, and that whole surface slipped a little, like a glacier, and pulled out some of those pine seedlings. Those lost in that manner were the only ones out of the 16,000 planted that I lost, and I am quite convinced from my experience that the economical method of planting is to take them directly as seedlings and put them in the ground in the manner I have described, for they have practically all lived and made fine growth. I find that a few of them have been stung by insects, but I think I have lost through that means not more than one hundred.

In the region of central New York there is another tree, the Arborvitae, or what is commonly called the White Cedar, that is very valuable to plant. It grows naturally there, and with wonderful vigor. In a few years it becomes valuable for hop-poles; and a great many hops are grown throughout that section. First, you can cut them out for hop-poles. Then, if you want them for the purpose, I think they make the best rail fences. It is better for rail fences than the Chestnut or any of those trees because it is equally as enduring, if not more so, and it is light so that it can be easily handled. A man can, with very little labor, make or repair a fence with the Arborvitae. Again, as it grows larger it makes excellent fence posts; and later on, when it becomes still larger, it makes fine telegraph poles.

To sum up, if I were going extensively into tree-planting I should try the experiment with Arborvitae, which I am convinced would make the quickest return of profit. There would be a very fair return of profit, even within the lifetime of most of the gentlemen sitting around this table tonight. I thought I would contribute my small experience.

Quote of an article found in the Fairchild "Housebook":

The revival of these old-fashioned gardens has become something of a fad among individuals. The place for them is before or behind an old-fashioned house. The writer visited one this summer, upon which, a great deal of time, money, loving thought and knowledge had been expended. The garden's mistress is the wife of an ex-cabinet officer who proved him such an official as the people would like all men that position to be. The house is a century old, very large and richly filled with ancient furniture. From the wide hall that runs through center, the garden is framed like a picture by the door to the back piazza. A path leads straight-away, broken only in mid-distance by an old sun dial on a mound. Norway pines stand like sentinels on either side. In the foreground are far away the path terminates in a maze of a six foot hedge of evergreens, above which pines again raise their heads-one on each side of the path, for the whole distance are beds, crowded with all sorts of hardy flowers, perennials and annuals. There are no geometrical patterns. There is no art, that art does not conceal; and where one has the reached the paths end and walked through the little maze of tall hedge one comes on the pine walk, a cathedral aisle, carpeted with pine needles closely walled by the pines columnar trunks, and winding in a half circle, that leads around the garden and back again to the house, after a long cool walk full of enchantingly changing views. And the mistress with the tranquil face, her quiet voice, her old-fashioned silver ornaments fits perfectly into the scene.

Appendix G: Miscellaneous Correspondence (Third Historic Period)

E. H. Wilson to Helen K. Fairchild

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
JAMAICA PLAIN
MASS.

July 26, 1919.

Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild,
Cazenovia, New York.

My dear Madam:

I have pleasure in informing you that the name of the Willow you sent for identification is Salix Matsudana, the Peking Willow, and judging from the photographs you possess a very excellent specimen. It is evident that the care and attention you have lavished on Professor Sargent's gift has been well spent. I should like to congratulate you on your success.

With compliments,

Very truly yours,

E. H. Wilson

Keeper

EHW/KK



Appendix H: Documentation Associated with Ellen Shipman

Ellen Shipman to Helen K. Fairchild, 1914

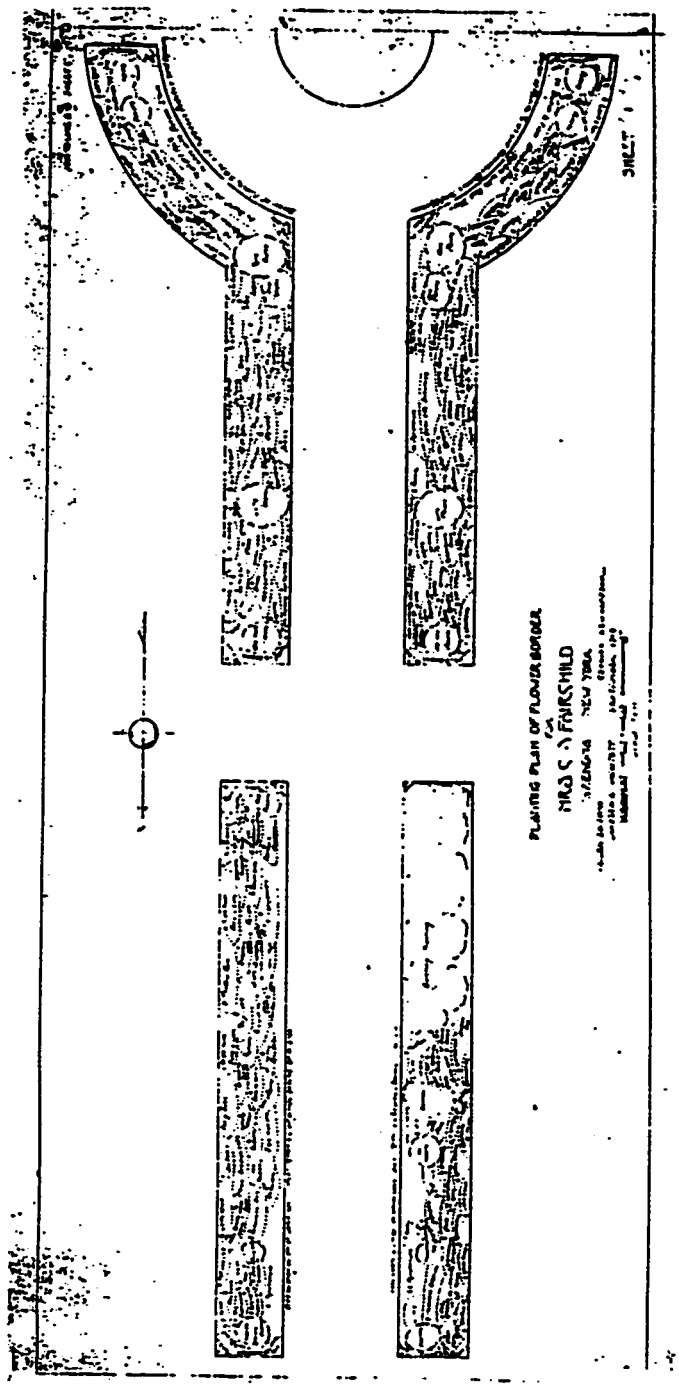
ELLEN SHIPMAN : LANDSCAPE GARDENER,
CORNISH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

P. O. PLAINFIELD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
TELEGRAMS, TELEPHONE, EXPRESS, } WINDSOR, VERMONT.

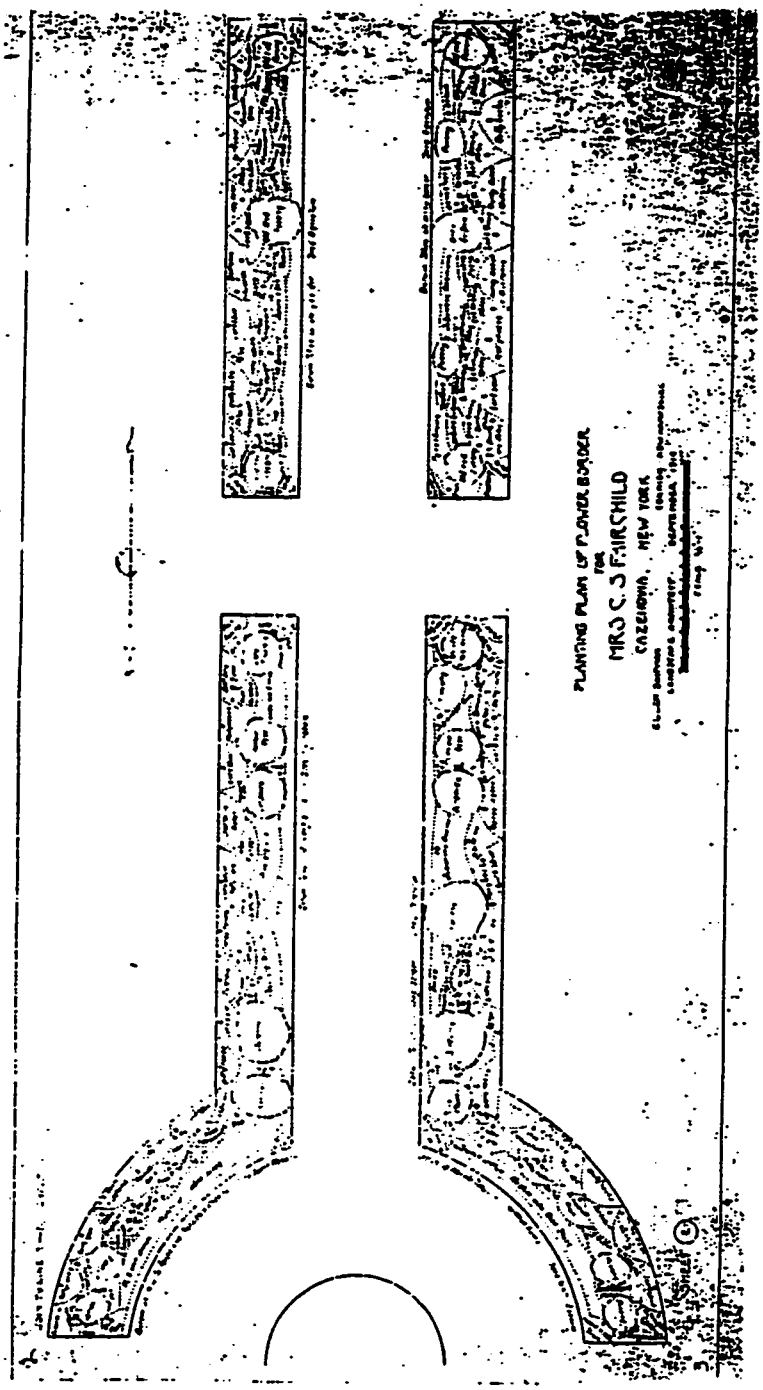
1914

To Prepare Beds for Planting.
Dig out the soil to a depth of two feet - If you find a clay bottom dig six (6) inches more and put some gravel in the bottom of the bed -
Make a mixture of
1/2 good sandy loam
1/4 well rotted cow manure, chopped in pieces with a sod cutter.
1/4 leaf mould or muck that has been out all winter -
Mix these together thoroughly and sift through a coarse screen -
Put the part that does not go through the screen in the bottom of the beds and the sifted part-

Planting Plan of Flower Border For Helen K. Fairchild, 1914



Sheet 1: Planting Plan Of Flower Border For Mrs. C. S. Fairchild, Cazenovia, New York, September 1914.[North half of the formal garden's central walk].



Sheet 2: Planting Plan Of Flower Border For Mrs. C. S. Fairchild, Cazenovia, New York, September 1914.[South half of the formal garden's central walk].

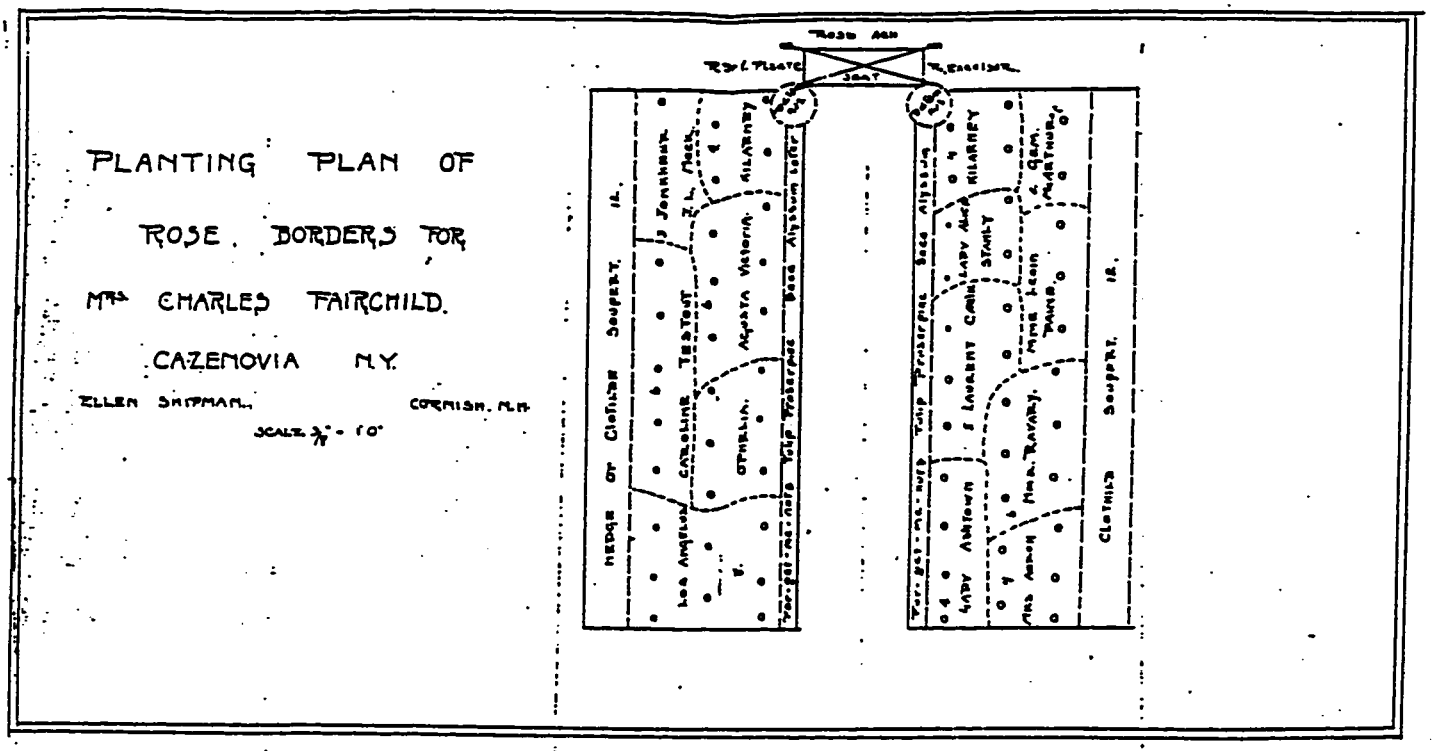
Plants Listed in the "Planting Plan of Flower Border For Mrs. C. S. Fairchild" by Ellen Shipman, September 1914. [Species of plants listed on th e plan were alphabetized and include specific varieties mentioned].

SPECIES	SPECIFIC VARIETIES MENTIONED
ACHILLEA	Yarrow (sp.)
ACONITUM	Monkshood-early and late varieties
AGERATUM (annual sp.)	
ALYSSUM	
ANCHUSA	Alkanet or Bugloss (sp.)
ANTHEMIS	Camomile var. ; Anemse Japonica var.
AQUILEGIA	Columbine var.
ASTER	Hardy var.; Boltonia Aster var.; Dwarf H. Aster var.
BERBERRIS	Barberry varieties
CAMPANULA	Carpathian Bellflower (*Campanula carpatica*)
	Peach-leaved Bellflower (*Campanula percisifolia*)
CHRYSANTHEMUM	Pyrethrum [Painted Daisy] (*Chrysanthemum coccineum*)
	Shasta Daisy (*Chrysanthemum x superbum*) .
DELPHINIUM	Larkspur sp.
DIANTHUS	Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*)
DICENTRA	Fringed Bleeding-heart (*Dicentra eximia*)
ECHINOPS	Russian Globe-thistle (*Echinops ritro*)
ERYNGIUM	Amethyst Eryngium (*Eryngium amethystinum*)
FRAXINELLA	Red and white var.
HEMEROCALLIS	Thunberg Daylily (*Hemerocallis thunbergii*)
	(*Hemercallis flava*)
HOSTA (Funkia)	
INDIGOFERA	False Indigo
IRIS	Dwarf Iris (*Iris pumila*)
	German Iris
	Japanese Iris (*Iris kaempferi*)
	Ireland Iris
LINUM	Flax
LOBELIA	Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
LUPINUS	Blue Lupine
	White Lupine
MERTENSIA	Virginia Bluebells (*Mertensia virginica*)
NARCISSUS	Poets Narcissus (*Narcissus poeticus*)
OENOTHERA	Oenotherd
PAEONIA	Black Peony
	Chinese Peony (*lactiflora paeonia*) [single blossom]
	Old Red Peony
	New Peony

Plant list continued...

PAPAVER	Poppies
PHLOX	A. Buehner Phlox
	Amphybrion Phlox
	Arends Phlox (*Phlox x arendsii*)
	Phlox canadensis
	Crepuscule Phlox
	Campbell Phlox (early var.)
	Carolina Phlox 'Miss Lingard' (*Phlox carolina*)
	Dawn Phlox
	Phlox Euenemex
	E. Danzenuillers Phlox
	Fiancu' Phlox
	Henry Munger Phlox
	Independence Phlox
	Phlox Lumineux
	Late White Phlox
	Phlox 'R. P. Struthers'
	Pink Beauty
	Purple Stock
	Rose Pink Provence
POLYGONATUM	Solomon's-Seal
PRIMULA	Primroses
	Campbula media
ROSA	Harrison's Yellow Rose (*Rosa x harisonii*)
RUTA	Meadow (Common) Rue (*Ruta graveolens*)
SAXIFRAGA	Saxifrage
SEDUM	Stonecrop
SPIRAEA	Spirea var. (Spirea aruncus)
TROLLIUS	Globeflower
TULIPA	Darwin
	Murillo
ZIZANIA	(rice plants)

Planting Plan of Rose Borders For Helen K. Fairchild, c. 1914



Appendix I: Vegetation in the Formal Garden's Central Walk Border (Existing Condtion)

Appendix I: Vegetation in the Formal Garden Central Walk Border (Existing Condition)

SPECIES	SPECIFIC VARIETIES
ACHILLEA	Fernleaf Yarrow 'Coronation Gold' (*Achillea filipendulina)*
	Yarrow, Milfoil 'Fire King' *(Achillea millefolium)*
ANCHUSSA	Italian Alkanet, Italian Bugloss 'Dropmore' (*Anchussa azurea)*
ARISAEMA	Jack-in-the-pulpit *(Arisaema triphyllum)*
ASTER	New England Aster 'September Ruby' *(Aster novae-anglicae)*
	New Englaen Aster ' Alma-Potschke' *(Aster novae-anglicae)*
ASTILBE	Hybrid Astible *(Astilbe x arendisi)*
BERBERIS	Japanese Barberry *(Berberis thunbergii)*
BOLTONIA	Whilte Boltinia *(Boltonia asteroides)*
CAMPANULA	Carpathian Bellflower (*Campanula carptica)*
ECHINOPS	Small Globe-thistle *(Echinops ritro)*
IRIS	Tall Bearded Iris
MACLEAYA	Plume-poppy *(Bocconia cordata)*
OENOTHERA	Sundrops 'Fireworks' *(Oenothera tetragona)*
PAEONIA	Peonies *(Paeonia* sp.*)*
PHLOX	Garden Phlox *(Phlox paniculata)*
TROLLIUS	Common Globeflower *(Trollius europaeus)*

Appendix J: Vegetation in the understory of the Garden Enclosures (Existing Condition, 1996)

Appendix J: Vegetation in the understory of the Garden Enclosures (1996)

Common Name	Botanical Name
white baneberry	*Actea pachypoda*
red baneberry	*Actea rubra*
maiden hair fern	*Adiantum pedatum*
rue anemone	*Anemonella thalictroides*
lady fern	*Anthyrium Filix-femina*
wild columbine	*Aquilegia canadensis*
jack-in-the-pulpit	*Arisaema triphyllum*
wild ginger	*Asarum canadense*
sweet woodruff	*Asperula odorata*
aster	*Aster* (sp.)
celendine	*Cheliodonium majus*
clintonia or corn lily	*Clintonia borealis*
gold thread	*Coptis green landica*
lily-of-the-valley	*Convallaria majalis*
bunchberry	*Cornus canadensis*
wood strawberry	*Fragaria vesca*
Herb-Robert	*Geranium Robertianum*
sweet rocket	*Hesperis matronatis*
Virginia waterleaf	*Hydrophyllum virginianum*
dwarf crested iris	*Iris cristata*
Turks-cap lily	*Lilium superbum*
ostrich fern	*Matteuccia pensylvanica*
wild lily-of-the-valley	*Maianthemum canadense*
bishop's cap	*Mitella ayphlla*
blue phlox	*Phlox divaricata*
Solomon's seal	*Polygonatum biflorum*
Christmas fern	*Polystichum acrostichoides*
bloodroot	*Sanguinaria canadensis*
sedum	*Sedum telephium*
false Solomon seal	*Smilacina racemosa*
foam flower	*Tiarella cordifolia*
white trillium	*Trillium grandiflorum*
myrtle	*Vinca minor*

Appendix K: Mission Statement for Bureau of Historic Sites

Bureau of Historic Sites Mission Statement:



To interpret the history of New York State for present and future generations through properties preserved and managed in the public trust and designated as New York State Historic Sites because of their associations with persons, places, or events of state and national importance; and to develop the educational potential of these sites to foster public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of New York State's heritage.

To advise other bureaus and regions within the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation on the preservation and interpretation of historic resources within their jurisdiction.

To advise and educate individuals, organizations, and other state agencies on the preservation and interpretation of historic resources related to national, state, and local history.

April, 1994

Appendix L: Copy of 1971 National Register Nomination Form for Lorenzo

N-K. 17 11

Form 10-300 (July 1967)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: New York
COUNTY: Madison
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Lorenzo
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Ledyard Street (U.S. 20) between Route 92 and Route 13
CITY OR TOWN: Cazenovia
STATE: New York | CODE: 31 | COUNTY: Madison | CODE: 053

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Building ☒ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☒ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: People of the State of New York
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Albany | STATE: New York | CODE: 31

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Madison County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Wampsville | STATE: New York | CODE: 31

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: 1962 ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Washington | STATE: D.C. | CODE: 08

STATE: New York
COUNTY: Madison
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

IPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Number of stories: Central block and part of rear ell are two stories high; remainder of rear ell is one story.

Number of bays: North (front) facade is five bays wide; east facade is four bays wide.

Layout: L-shaped in plan.

Wall construction: Brick, painted. Bays of the north (front) facade are separated by pilasters topped with elliptical arches which together form a blind arcade. There is a pediment with an elliptical window over the central three bays of the north facade.

Structural system: Load-bearing masonry walls.

Roof: Central block has low hipped roof and an intersecting gabled roof extending over pediment on north facade. There is a balustrade of paneled sections and balusters along edge of roof of central block.

Porches: Broad, wooden stoop with newelposts surmounted by urns leads up to doorway with leaded sidelights and fanlight.

Chimneys: Two inside end chimneys on both east and west facades.

Important interior features: Wide center hallway has spiral stairway to second floor. Interior trim has been very well preserved throughout the house. The collections of furniture and decorative objects are of outstanding quality.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1807-9

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other *(Specify)*
☐ Historic	☐ Industry		
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Science	
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Sculpture	
☐ Art		☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☒ Commerce	☐ Literature		
☐ Communications	☐ Military	☐ Theater	
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	☐ Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lorenzo, located on the outskirts of Cazenovia overlooking Lake Cazenovia, was erected by Col. John Linklaen, the local agent of the Holland Land Company and the founder of the village. In 1792 Linklaen was sent by the company to survey a tract of land of 135,000 acres in Central New York. Upon his recommendations, the company purchased the land, expecting to profit from sugar produced from the maple trees growing on the tract. When this scheme proved unfeasible, the land was sold, chiefly to New Englanders, and the settlement grew into the village of Cazenovia.

The cornerstone of Lorenzo was laid in 1807, apparently after Linklaens first residence was destroyed by fire. Completed in 1809, the monumental, two-story brick building commands an imposing view of Lake Cazenovia. The interior of the dwelling is noted for its finely detailed woodwork and ceiling cornices. Lorenzo is a particularly fine example of its style.

Relatives of John Linklaen and his wife, the former Helen Ledyard, occupied the house until its purchase by the state of New York in 1968. The furniture, decorative objects and paintings acquired by the family during the early nineteenth century form particularly rich and extensive collections. The family and regional records housed in Lorenzo are significant in New York history.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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L[edyard], J.D. "Lorenzo." 1965 (mineographed sheet).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE			LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds			Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	42° 55' 28"	75° 52'17"			° ' "	° ' "
NE	42° 55' 37"	75° 51'50"				
SE	42° 55' 09"	75° 52'11"				
SW	42° 55' 16"	75° 51'37"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 86 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTION

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Diana S. Waite

ORGANIZATION: New York State Historic Trust — DATE: July 1970

STREET AND NUMBER: Executive Department

CITY OR TOWN: Albany — STATE: New York — CODE: 31

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name _____

Title Chairman, N.Y.S. Historic Trust

Date 6/17/70

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

_____
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM.

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Madison	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME
   - COMMON: Lorenzo
   - AND/OR HISTORIC:
2. LOCATION
   - STREET AND NUMBER: Ledyard Street (U.S. 20) between Route 92 and Route 13
   - CITY OR TOWN: Cazenovia
   - STATE: New York — CODE: 31 — COUNTY: Madison — CODE: 053
3. MAP REFERENCE
   - SOURCE: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series
   - SCALE: 1:24000
   - DATE: 1943
4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS -

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

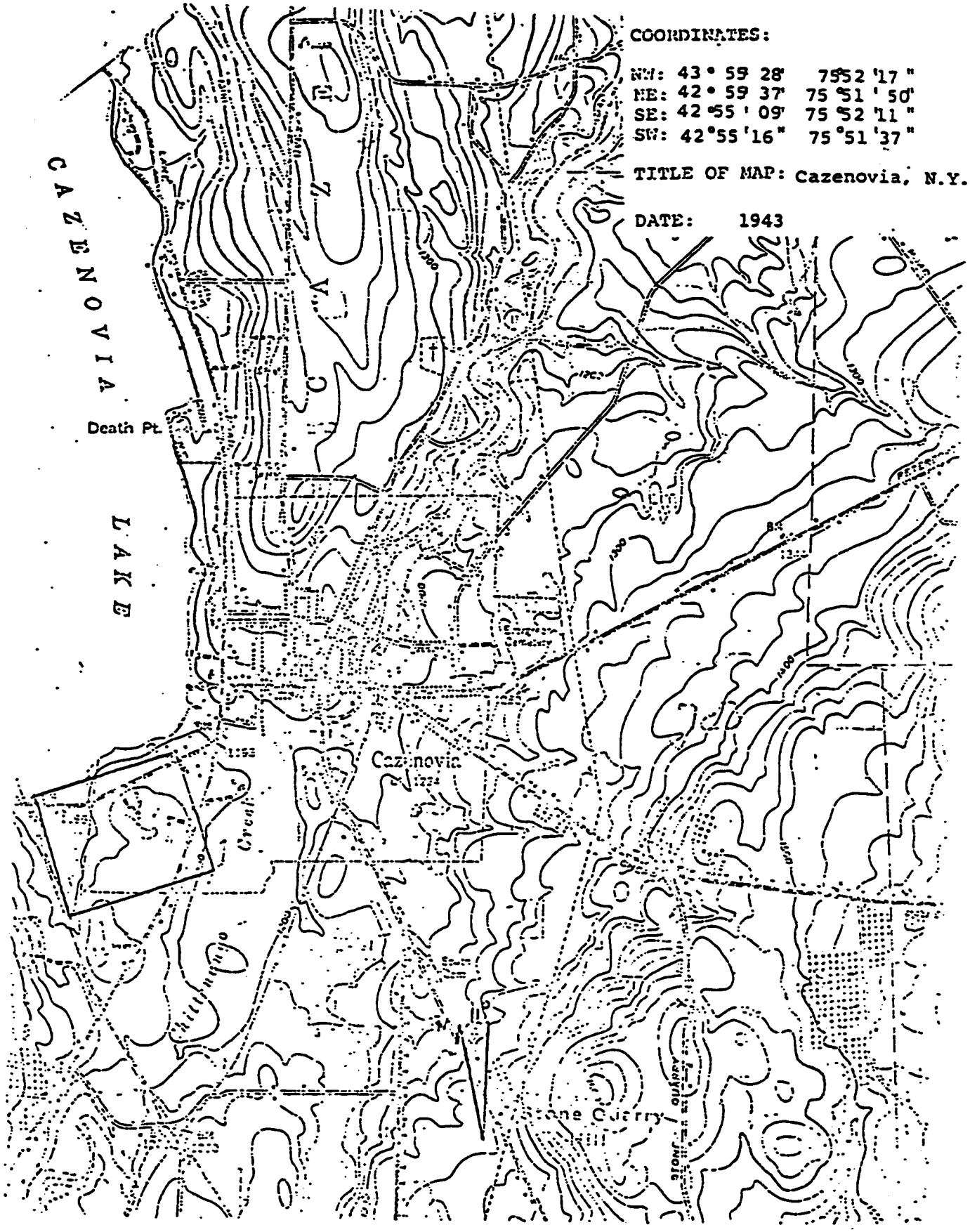
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
New York	
COUNTY	
Madison	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME
   - COMMON: Lorenzo
   - AND/OR HISTORIC:
2. LOCATION
   - STREET AND NUMBER: Ledyard Sheet (U.S. 20) between Route 92 and Route 13
   - CITY OR TOWN: Cazenovia
   - STATE: New York — CODE: 31 — COUNTY: Madison — CODE: 053
3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   - PHOTO CREDIT: Jack Boucher for Historic American Buildings Surve
   - DATE OF PHOTO: 1962
   - NEGATIVE FILED AT: Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
4. IDENTIFICATION
   - DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.: View of north(front) and east facades.


COORDINATES:
NW: 43° 59' 28" 75°52'17"
NE: 42° 59' 37" 75°51'50"
SE: 42°55'09" 75°52'11"
SW: 42°55'16" 75°51'37"
TITLE OF MAP: Cazenovia, N.Y.
DATE: 1943
CAZENOVIA LAKE
Death Pt.
Cazenovia
Stone Quarry

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