United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

923

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Shepard Family Houses

other name/site number Sherwood House

2. Location

street & number 28 West Genesee Street; 6 Hannum Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Skaneateles [N/A] vicinity

state New York code NY county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13152

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

Ruth Pierpont DSHPO 10/15/15
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Alexis Abernathy 12/22/15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Shepard Family Houses — Name of Property
Onondaga, NY — County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ public-local
- ☒ private
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (check only one box)

- ☐ district
- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC – Single dwelling

Current Function (Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE - Business
DOMESTIC - Multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVAL - Colonial Revival
LATE VICTORIAN – Queen Anne Free Classic

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls wood
roof asphalt
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Setting

The two Shepard Family Houses are located in the village of Skaneateles, Onondaga County, New York, on a prominent corner lot where West Genesee Street intersects with Hannum Street (to the north) and West Lake Street (running to the south along the western shore of Skaneateles Lake). The Colonial Revival-style Norman Orlando (N.O.) Shepard House faces West Genesee Street, while the late Queen Anne-style Norman Joseph (N.J.) Shepard house faces Hannum Street; however, doors and paths connect the two homes to one another. Across West Genesee Street, on the north

shore of Skaneateles Lake, are Shotwell Memorial and Clift Parks; this is the only block of West Genesee Street with an open view of the lake. [1] On the east is the historic Sherwood Inn, which was built in 1807 and has served guests for over 200 years. A driveway between the two residences accesses a carriage barn, once shared by the two houses. Today, the driveway provides access to the Sherwood Inn parking lot and to the carriage barn, part of which has become a bakery.

The Norman Orlando Shepard House has an orientation to both West Genesee and Hannum Streets. From West Genesee Street, a brick walk leads from the public sidewalk to the front porch, circling a reproduction fountain centered in the yard.[2] From Hannum Street, two walks lead from the sidewalk to the house, one to a side porch and the other to the western end of the front porch. Although there are some mature trees in the yard, the house has an unobstructed view of the lake.

The Norman Joseph Shepard House is separated from Hannum Street by a narrow lawn and the public sidewalk. However, it too has an orientation to the other house and the view of Skaneateles Lake. The porch wraps around the house from west to south, and a side entry leads to a brick walk extending to the driveway and to the other house. A two-story bay window in the cross gable provides open views of Shotwell Memorial Park and the lake. Two mature trees provide shade on the south.

The commercial district of Skaneateles (and the Skaneateles Historic District, listed 1984) is located to the east and separated from the Shepard houses by Skaneateles Creek, non-historic commercial development, and the inn. Although separate lots now, the two houses were built on the same lot for two members of the Shepard family (father and son). The boundary encompasses the original property associated with the houses and includes three contributing features (two houses and the barn).

Norman Orlando Shepard House

This house, the older and more prominent of the two nominated buildings, was originally constructed circa 1840; however, it was substantially altered in 1908, when Norman Orlando Shepard enlarged it and renovated it in the Colonial Revival style. After Shepard's death in 1923, the building was slightly altered when it was converted into a two-family home for use by his surviving family members and son. Although several original features survive, the period of significance is associated with the Shepard family's occupation of the house rather than the period of construction.

Few photos of the original house survive; those that do only show small details like porch railings and first-floor windows. However, Burleigh sketched the building on its prominent corner next to the Sherwood Inn when he drew his Bird's Eye View of the Village of Skaneateles in 1884.[3]

[1] These parks are contiguous along the lakefront; Shotwell Memorial Park to the west and Clift Park to the east.
[2] It also extends east to the Sherwood Inn and north around the side of the house to the driveway and carriage barn.
[3] L.R.. Burleigh, *Skaneateles 1884 Bird's Eye View* (Troy, NY: Burleigh Litho. Co, 1884).

The original house was square in plan, one and a half stories in height, built on a cut stone foundation with a hipped roof. A nearly full-width porch spanned the façade. Its roof was supported by fluted Doric columns. The paneled front door was flanked by sidelights and topped with a full transom. The foundation and these door elements remain, but almost all else has changed. Today, the house is a full two-stories with a hipped and gabled roof. Several additions have been made, thus expanding the house's footprint, and a full-width porch spans the first story of the façade. The first story of the house is shingled; the second is clapboard; and a belt course separates the two.

Exterior: South Elevation

A one-story, shingled porch (accessed by a central stair) spans the West Genesee Street façade. The projecting front gable provides a roof for a smaller second story porch that is centered above the first floor porch. Both the full-width front porch and the second story porch have paired and grouped classical porch posts set on an enclosed shingled rail. Both porches feature, centered within each section of rail at the floor line, narrow cutouts inset with short spindles. The upper porch has a spindled frieze. The paneled front door is flanked by sidelights and topped with a full transom. Directly above the front door is the door to the second story porch. It has a full glass panel and is flanked by two narrow one-over-one sash windows. On the first floor, two large, one-over-one sash windows are positioned on either side of the front door. On the second floor, large tripartite windows flank the upper porch. There is a Palladian window in the gable.

Exterior: West Elevation

On the north half of the west elevation is a one-story porch. It is similar to the front porch except that the classical columns are not paired. The stairs to the porch, which face Hannum Street, are centered opposite the door at the north end of the porch. There are two sets of paired one-over-one sash windows on the first floor. On the second story are two large, one-over-one sash windows, with a small one-over-one sash window off-center to the south between the two.

Exterior: East Elevation

A two-story, hipped-roof 1923 addition is centered on the east side of the house. It has a rusticated concrete block foundation. The fenestration is asymmetrical on this elevation, with a variety of window sizes and styles, although most are one-over-one sash. There is an uncovered rear entrance on the north side of the 1923 addition.

Exterior: North Elevation

A one-room, one-story gabled addition has been attached to the northeast corner of the house but it is functionally separate from the house. This addition has an entrance and bow window on the east; a pair of two large casement windows in the gable end to the north, and one small window with a fixed pane to the west.

Within the main block of the house, there are nine windows in four bays. On the east (in the first bay) a pair of smaller

one-over-one sash window is installed high on the wall of the first floor; offset above it, a taller one-over-one window that matches those used throughout the house in the 1908 renovation. In the other three bays, six windows, three on each floor, are positioned symmetrically from the center of the wall to the west. The center two windows on the second floor appear to have been retained from the Greek Revival residence; they are three-over-three sash windows and light the center room. All the rest of the windows are identical and match those from the 1908 renovation.

Interior

On the first floor, there are six rooms, including the entry hall, within the body of the house and one room in the addition. The layout is the same on the second floor; however, a bathroom added between bedrooms on the west side of the house and a rear hall make the upper rooms at the rear of the house proportionately smaller.

The front door, which is centered on the West Genesee elevation, opens into an entry hall where the elegant curving staircase is located on the right; both the door and staircase date from the construction of the house. Large front rooms flank the hall. After the 1908 remodeling, the room to the west became the living room; the room to the east became the dining room; and the kitchen stayed in the northeast corner of the house. At the top of the front stairs is a large center hall, which is flanked by large front bedrooms. In the hall, a glass door, flanked by narrow one-over-one sash windows, provides access to the upper porch.

Throughout the interior, the door and window moldings are topped with cap trim. The shoulder moldings of the earlier Greek Revival style were removed and replaced with simpler moldings popular in the early twentieth century Colonial Revival style. Although many of the old four-panel doors were reused, they were given new faceted glass knobs.

1923 Conversion

Unlike the work done in 1908, the conversion of the Norman Orlando Shepard House into two family apartments in 1923 slightly changed the function of the house, but did not radically change its form. Two apartments were created by building the two-story addition (with enclosed staircase) on the east, adding a bathroom and kitchen, and simply closing and locking interior doors. The front apartment with six rooms had full use of both the front and upper porches and an unobstructed view of the lake. The rear apartment was made up of five rooms on both floors and the addition. Both apartments shifted their address to Hannum Street. The front apartment became known as 2 Hannum Street with a stair off the side of the front porch; the rear apartment became 4 Hannum Street and was entered through a separate porch on the west side of the house.

Current Use and Integrity

In recent years the house has been converted into office space and serves the Sherwood Inn as well as other businesses. Both kitchens have been removed, as has the bathroom in the rear apartment; all three rooms are now used as offices. The orientation of the house has been returned to West Genesee Street. The front stairs to the main entrance have been replaced and the central fountain in the front walk draws the eye to the façade.

The Norman Joseph Shepard House

In 1901 Norman Orlando Shepard built the house at 6 Hannum Street as a wedding gift for his son, Norman Joseph Shepard, and his bride, Inez Ethelberta Wright. The house is designed in the late Queen Anne style with free classic details. It has a cut stone foundation and is rectangular in plan, two and a half stories in height, with a cross-gabled roof to the south facing the lake. The siding is clapboard. Bay windows and multiple porches create an asymmetrical appearance on the basically rectangular massing. In 1923, a fire damaged the roof and the building was subsequently converted into a two-family house.

Exterior: West Elevation

On the front (west) elevation facing Hannum Street, the main gable of the cross-gabled roof projects over the second-story porch (to the north) and is flush with a two-story bay window (to the south). Below, the first-floor porch projects further, spanning the façade and wrapping almost completely around the south side of the house; the columns and balustrade are recent replacements. An original column in the Tuscan style column survives on the second floor porch; this column is set on a closed porch railing that features an oval cut-out inset with short turned spindles. These same porch details can be seen in old Shepard family photographs of the house.

On the first floor, two side-by-side entry doors (north of the bay window) provide access to the two first- and second-floor apartments. On the second floor, a door opens from the apartment onto the upper porch. Adjacent to this door (to the north) is a small, fixed-sash Queen Anne window with a diamond center pane. On both floors, the bay has a single cottage window with Queen Anne transom at the front and one-over-one sash windows on the sides. In the attic, paired double-hung sash windows are centered in the front gable below a simple trim board.

Exterior: South Elevation

This side of the house is visible from West Genesee Street, the main street through the village. The cross gable is centered on this elevation, with a two-story bay window below; along with the wraparound porch from the west side of the house, these details give the south elevation prominence. The window pattern used in the south bay is the same as on the west – large cottage windows with Queen Anne transoms at the front and one-over-one sash windows on either side. On the first floor, the stairs from the yard to the porch are centrally placed opposite the bay window; the door into the apartment is located to the east. In addition, there are one-over-one sash windows at the both ends of the elevation with the east window beyond the porch. On the second floor, additional one-over-one sash windows flank the bay; the west window is stacked over the first-floor window while the east window is not. On the third floor, a three-part casement window is centered within the cross gable below a plain trim board.

Exterior: North Elevation

The north elevation is the simplest in design. Without porches, bay windows, or a cross gable, this side of the house is flush, pierced only by an asymmetrical pattern of hopper, single-sash, and one-over-one sash windows.

Exterior: East Elevation

Finally, an enclosed porch covers the north half of the rear of the house (east elevation). The porch entry is on the south end of the porch. There is one double-hung sash window on the first floor, two windows on the second floor, and a paired window in the gable.

Interior

The Norman Joseph Orlando House was originally designed as a single-family home and became a two-family home in 1923 after an attic fire. Despite the fire and conversion, all of the building has retained its ornamental woodwork, moldings, trim, hardwood floors, windows with stained glass, and paneled doors; rooms appear to have been repurposed rather than extensively remodeled.

Interior: First Floor

The major change is in the entry to the two apartments. The original entry hall off the first-floor porch was split, with one door opening directly into the stairway to the second floor, and the second opening into a small hall. An oak archway with fluted Ionic columns set on paneled pedestals separates the entry from the formal front parlor of the first-floor apartment. There is a matching archway between the parlor and the dining room. In the kitchen, located in the northeast corner of the house, original pantry cupboards and drawers remain on the south wall. Two other rooms on the first floor have been converted into bedrooms, and a bathroom has been constructed under the stairs.

Interior: Second and Third Floors

The staircase to the second-floor apartment was divided off from the original spacious entry hall. A wall now abuts the square paneled newel post (with its applied wreath, ribbon and drop decorations), stairs, and spindled balustrade. At a landing, the staircase turns to the right. The short upper flight of stairs opens into a perpendicular hall. To the left (at the east end of the hall) is a second staircase that provides access to the third floor; to the right (at the west end of the hall) is a small room over the entry hall that serves as a home office. Most of the former bedrooms on the second floor have been converted into living spaces for the apartment. The living and dining rooms and kitchen for the two apartments are stacked one above the other. There is one bedroom in the southeast corner of the apartment and two more bedrooms in the attic.

The 1923 fire burned off the attic and damaged the second floor (Shepard family photos), but most of the architectural detail survives or was replaced. Throughout the second floor, the doors and windows are trimmed with stepped-back casings and topped with cap moldings. The doors are paneled, each with 6 vertical panels. There are hardwood floors with wide baseboards. The bay windows in the living room and dining room have Queen Anne transoms with stained glass and there are two additional small Queen Anne windows in the apartment. The entire third floor was rebuilt in 1923 with much simpler finishes and replacement windows.

Carriage Barn

At the northeast corner of the lot, there is a 1 ½ - story carriage barn with a gabled roof with two cross gables on the west, the northernmost being narrower than the southernmost. This difference reflects the fact that the building was constructed in two stages; the south section was constructed between 1898 and 1904, and the north section was constructed between 1904 and 1909 (Sanborn maps). The south end of the building served the Norman Orlando Shepard residence and its barn door was located on the south end of the building; the north section served the Norman Joseph Shepard residence and its doors are on the west side of the building. Both sections are built out to the same line on the west; however, the north section is slightly narrower and its roof height a bit lower when seen from the east.

Recently, the south section of the structure was renovated as a commercial space, while the north section continues to be used for maintenance and is fundamentally unchanged. The renovated section is sided with novelty board on the south and east and vinyl on the west. The south carriage doors have been removed and replaced with a glass entry door and multi-paned bay window below a pent roof. The west windows have been removed and remaining original windows on the east are six-over-six. By contrast, all three elevations of the un-renovated north section are sided with clapboard. On the west, the original barn doors survive below two windows and a hatch on the upper floor. On the north, there are four windows (two per floor); on the east are six windows (three per floor) with closed shutters on the upper story. These windows may have been salvaged from an earlier building; they are unmatched with most being six-over-six sash and one, twelve-over-twelve. Despite the alteration of the south section, the barn retains overall integrity.

Integrity

Despite renovation and fire, the Shepherd Family Houses retain integrity to the family's period of occupation. Both continue to illustrate all of the distinguishing features of early twentieth century domestic architecture – late Queen Anne Free Classic style with front and cross gables for 6 Hannum Street and Colonial Revival style with a hipped roof and full-width porch for 28 Genesee Street.[4]

On the exterior, each has kept its original decorative elements, fenestration, and porches. On the interior, there was little essential change to plan or decoration. The Norman Orlando Shepard house reveals a few original Greek Revival period features (stair and doorway), but its design represents the house as remodeled by Norman Orlando Shepard

[4] Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2004), 362-3, 416-7.

himself. More importantly, the two houses retain their intimate relation to each other, still evident in their relative positions on the lot and in the doors and paths between them.

Shepard Family Houses
Name of Property

Onondaga, NY
County and State

8. Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1901 - 1940

Significant Dates

1840, 1901, 1908, 1923

Significant Persons
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Summary of Significance

The Shepard Family Houses are significant under criterion C as two extremely prominent and intact examples of early twentieth-century architecture in the village of Skaneateles, Onondaga County, New York. The two houses, which were built on a single lot at the western entrance to the village, are also significant under criterion A in the area of Social History for their association with Norman Orlando Shepard and his son, Norman Joseph Shepard, both prominent local businessmen and civic leaders.

The house at 28 Genesee Street, originally built in 1840 in the Greek Revival style, was purchased by the Norman Orlando Shepard in 1898; a decade later it was substantially enlarged and remodeled in the contemporary Colonial Revival style. Although it retains some interior Greek Revival features, this large house is characterized by its hipped roof, overall symmetry, full-width first-floor porch, cross-gable with Palladian window above a second-floor porch,

grouped porch columns, and three-part windows.[5] The house at 6 Hannum Street, which occupies the rear of the same lot, was constructed in 1901 by the elder Shepard as a wedding present for his son, Norman Joseph Shepard. As built, the house is a pure expression of the somewhat earlier Queen Anne style. The asymmetry, bay windows, stained glass transoms, wraparound porch, and interior moldings and trim have survived. Despite being converted into two-family houses during the period of significance, both houses clearly illustrate their respective styles, materials, plans, and embellishment both outside and in.

Both Shepards, descendants of a settlement-period family, made many and varied contributions to their local community. The elder Shepard was an important dry goods merchant who later became involved in tourism and the boat building industry. He served as town supervisor and highway superintendent and made his most important contribution to local history by leading the county's Highway, Bridges, & State Roads Committee (one of the most important committees of the county board of supervisors) and by bringing the Good Roads Movement to Onondaga County at the beginning of the twentieth century. Under Shepard's leadership, Skaneateles became one of the first towns in Onondaga County to propose a system of macadam roads.[6] The younger Shepard was elected to the town board, served as its representative in charge of WPA projects for the country, and was also involved in road improvement projects. He is best known in the community, however, for establishing (with his son) an important plant nursery. The Shepard Family Houses remain excellent examples of the homes of middle-class, long term residents of Skaneateles, a community better known for the summer homes of wealthy businessmen and industrialists from throughout New York State.

Setting and Early Settlement of Skaneateles

Genesee Street, originally an east-west trail through the Finger Lakes Region established by the local Haudenosaunee nations, is the earliest route through the Village of Skaneateles. The first European Americans to settle in the community arrived in 1794 and built along Skaneateles Creek near the outlet of Skaneateles Lake. In 1797 a dam was constructed at the outlet to power a gristmill. A small community grew around this manufacturing center and, in 1801, the village of Skaneateles was platted. Spencer Hannum arrived in the village in 1828 from Williamsburg, MA, and established first a machine shop and then a foundry on the outlet. He manufactured machinery for local woolen mills and employed 20 – 30 men. In 1832 Hannum married Abigail Huff of Skaneateles.[7] It is likely that the original nominated house dates from soon after his marriage.

Soon after, in 1833, the village was incorporated as the fourth village in Onondaga County. Spencer Hannum was elected eleventh president of the village board in 1844 and reelected (after a break) in 1859; from 1845-46, he served as the seventh supervisor. In 1862, Hannum retired and moved to Auburn (and later back to his birthplace in Massachusetts), selling the house to Shuler D. Conover, a retired gentleman farmer.[8] The Conover family occupied the house without alteration until Conover's death in October, 1895, and his widow's subsequent removal to "a serene and delightful old age" at her granddaughter's home in Syracuse.[9] It was sold to Norman Orlando Shepard in 1898 by the executor to the estate, Conover's daughter, Carrie Converse.[10]

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[5] Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2004), 416-7.

[6] "Good Roads Experiment, Skaneateles Will Invest in Macadam Highways. If Only the State Agrees." *Syracuse Daily Standard,* December 24, 1898. [FultonHistory.com]

[7] Dwight H. Bruce, Ed., *Onondaga's Centennial: Gleanings of a Century,* Vol. 2. (Boston, MA: Boston History Company, 1896), 1000-1001.

[8] Ibid.

[9] "Obituary, Mrs. Harriet B. Conover," *Skaneateles Free Press,* June 4, 1920. [FultonHistory.com]

[10] Kihm Winship, "Thaumaturgy in Skaneateles," *Skaneateles: The Character and Characters of a Lakeside Village* [Blog]. https://kihm6.wordpress.com/2015/03/03/thaumaturgy-in-skaneateles/

Norman Orlando Shepard

Members of the Shepard family were also among the earliest settlers in the town of Skaneateles. The area was initially part of Military Township 9 (Marcellus) when the county was first organized in 1794. Veterans of the Revolution were given the opportunity to draw lots and John Shepard drew lot 2. Unlike many other lottery winners, he settled on his property, which was located northeast of the village.

Dwight H. Bruce, in his *Onondaga Centennial*, tells an amusing story that reveals the nature of the countryside in the late eighteenth century:

> *Mr. Shepard had settled on his farm about 1797. One morning he heard his hog squeal in the woods, near the house, and running to the door discovered a huge bear making the disturbance. Catching up a pitchfork instead of his gun he hurled it at Bruin, who turned ferociously upon his assailant and chased him up a tree. Mr. Shepard's cries soon brought his neighbor Terrell to the scene, who afterward maliciously stated that he found his friend (who was his brother-in-law) hugging the tree and trembling like a leaf, with no bear in sight.*[11]

Within the next 15 years, John's three brothers and their families joined him in "Shepard Settlement" a hamlet approximately 5 miles northeast of the village of Skaneateles. In 1813, Eliphalet Hull Shepard, John's brother, and Eliphalet's wife, Catherine Newcomb, purchased Military Lot 5, just north of Shepard Settlement and established a farm. Their son, Isaac Norman Shepard, and his wife, Eliza Wilson, after a brief time living in Conquest, Cayuga County (where their son, Norman Orlando Shepard, was born), farmed the family's land until Isaac retired from farming. The family retained the farm, but, in 1877, Isaac and Eliza Shepard purchased a house on Jordan Street in the village of Skaneateles and moved there. The house was located in an established residential neighborhood a few blocks north of the commercial core along the lake. Their newly married son and his wife, Selina Hares, lived in the house with them. Eliza Shepard died in 1882 and Orlando (as he was called) and his young family continued to live on Jordan Street with his father, looking after him until his death in 1891 at age 86.

Orlando was a merchant in Skaneateles. He had moved to the village shortly before his parents; when he married in 1876, he opened Hall & Shepard Dry Goods with his neighbor and friend from Shepard Settlement, Edwin Hall. Selina Hares Shepard had lived with Hall's family when she was young, and Hall remained a close friend and business partner of Orlando Shepard throughout his life.[12]

The store was located in the center of the commercial district at 48 East Genesee Street in a three-story, brick building owned by Orlando's father, Isaac Norman. The business advertised three floors of goods, including crockery, glass, dress goods, and notions, as well as a full line of groceries.[13] A July 7, 1883 advertisement indicated that the merchants were willing to accept produce in exchange for goods.[14]

Dry goods did not hold Shepard's interest for long. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the Village of Skaneateles had become a popular summer resort. In 1884, Orlando left the dry goods business and turned his

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[11] Bruce, 984.

[12] 1870 United States Census : *Skaneateles, Onondaga, New York*; Roll: M593_1061; Page: 669A; Image: 590; Family History Library Film: 552560

[13] Personal information from descendant Wilma Kehoe, 2015; *Skaneateles Free Press,* July 7, 1883. [www.FultonHistory.com]

[14] *Skaneateles Free Press,* July 7, 1883. [www.FultonHistory.com]

attentions to tourism and, more specifically, to the Bowdish boat building business.[15] Skaneateles Lake drew Nelson Samuel Bowdish to the community from Clayton, New York around 1876; he brought boat building skills learned on the St. Lawrence River with him when he, his wife, and their 20 year old son, Edward R. Bowdish, relocated. Bowdish & Company became the first boat building business in the village. The company manufactured rowboats, canoes, small steamboats, and larger sloops, but the St. Lawrence River Skiff was their most popular product. By 1888, the company had acquired a reputation as world-class designers and builders of quality boats, and Bowdish held several patents on steam engine improvements.[16] The business seemed to have the potential to grow more rapidly and, on December 1, 1888, it was reorganized as a stock company – the Bowdish Manufacturing Company – with all its stock being purchased by local investors.

In 1889, a new, two-story factory was built on Railroad (now Fennell) Street to accommodate increased production. A second facility was opened on the St. Lawrence River in the early 1890s.[17] Although Nelson Bowdish had the technical skills, it was Orlando Shepard and other local businessmen who provided the financial backing for this expansion. [18] In the New York Census of 1892, Orlando no longer referred to himself as a merchant; he was now a manufacturer.

Unfortunately, the panic of 1893 nearly destroyed the company. On May 19, 1894, Orlando Shepard stepped in, paid off the bank loan, and purchased the company's assets. He paid $7,500 at a Bank of Skaneateles foreclosure sale for 50 rowboats, 10 steam launches, and the company's real estate, lumber stock, and tools, and pledged that the company would continue to manufacture boats. It appears that he kept his pledge. Bruce's 1896 history of Onondaga County indicates that Shepard was then engaged in the manufacture of boats; the1896 county directory lists the company; and a February 17, 1897 article in the *Skaneateles Democrat* relates that the Bowdish Manufacturing Company "shipped four handsome rowboats and a twenty-one foot steam launch to Sylvan Beach, Oneida Lake."[19]

Unfortunately, this success was temporary. Shepard remained involved with the Bowdish Manufacturing Company until January 1899, when a devastating fire destroyed the boat shop property, now owned by Shepard with his old partner, Edwin Hall. The account of the fire in the *Skaneateles Free Press* notes that the shop had been selling equipment and had never really recovered from the recession. [20] However, there seems to have been no suspicion associated with the blaze; the property was uninsured.

> *The boat shop was erected during the fall and winter of 1888-9, by the Bowdish Manufacturing Company, which for a few years did a big business, but depression came and the company went to pieces. It is said that about $50,000 was sunk in the venture, the losses falling wholly upon residents of this village and town, some dropping hundreds and others thousands. Nobody lost but the stockholders, who paid every debt.*
>
> *Messrs. Hall & Shepard have owned the property for the past five years*. [21]

The fire was the end of an era. On April 3, 1900 the property was sold, and Orlando Shepard retired from

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[15] Kehoe, 2015; *Greetings from Skaneateles: A Pictorial History of Skaneateles* (Skaneateles, NY: Skaneateles Historical Society, 1980).

[16] Sutton Gallery, *Finger Lakes Artists.* jsuttongallery.com/artists-pages/bowdish-family-artists/

[17] *Syracuse Journal,* August 20, 1934. 18. [www.FultonHistory.com]

[18] Bowditch was also an excellent landscape painter in oils.

[19] Bruce, p. 432; *Parson's Central New York Directory* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse Times Publishing Company, 1899); *Skaneateles Democrat,* February.17, 1897.

[20] "The Boat Shop Burned," *Skaneateles Free Press,* January 27, 1899.

[21] Shepard appears to have particularly unlucky with fires. In May, 1885, the former Clift Tavern on the old Seneca Turnpike burned. "The house was owned by N.O. Shepard of this village, whose loss, is about $1200, with no insurance, the policy having expired about a month ago." *Skaneateles Free Press,* March 1, 1957.

manufacturing. The company may have continued operations after the fire and subsequent sale, but its evolution is a bit murky.[22]

Norman Orlando Shepard may not have been the best businessman, but he was recognized in the community as a "live man." An 1896 newspaper article announced that he had been appointed to a committee to organize the next year's Fourth of July celebration:

> *The gentlemen comprising the committee are live men, and their appointment indicates that Skaneateles will have the biggest kind of Fourth of July celebration next year. It is proposed to raise at least $500 for the celebration fund, and $1000 would be better.*[23]

He got into politics as a Republican during a period of controversy with the City of Syracuse over its use of lake water – "The Great Skaneateles Water Steal." At first, he served on the village board of trustees; then he was elected village president in 1891 and 1893. In 1892, the *Marcellus Weekly Observer* endorsed him:

> *I believe that he is just the right man for the place in the present state of affairs. He is in full accord with the action of the Trustees in maintaining our municipal rights.*[24, 25]

In 1896 he was named town supervisor to fill the uncompleted term of another elected official and was then elected to the position each year thereafter until he retired in 1910. During the period of the McKinley League (which espoused such Progressive Era policies as trade intervention and the development of a skilled government bureaucracy but split the Republican party in New York), Shepard was quite successful as a compromise candidate.

Of more long-lasting importance to Skaneateles and Onondaga County was Shepard's involvement in the Good Roads Movement. Initiated by bicyclists in 1880 to advocate for paved roads, the movement was later taken up by farmers interested in improved market roads and eventually by drivers of the newly popular automobile. Getting products to market in good condition in a timely fashion was often difficult on the muddy roads of central New York; driving a car on such dirt roads was actually dangerous. In the late nineteenth century, New York State established state highway routes and additional legislation allowed counties to designate county roads (roads outside of cities or villages) to be maintained by each county. Under Shepard's urging as town supervisor, Skaneateles became one of the first towns in

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[22] Information at the Skaneateles Historical Society indicates that George Smith and James Ruth, boatwrights from Canada who worked for the Bowdish Manufacturing Company, purchased the business in 1893 and reorganized under the name, Skaneateles Boat and Canoe Company; however, may not have been the case since both businesses are listed simultaneously in the 1896 county directory. Further complicating understanding the evolution of the company is the fact that the Bowdish Manufacturing Company is the only one illustrated on the 1898 Sanborn Map of the village; it is possible the two companies were sharing space or were in some way connected. (The newspaper account of the fire mentions "outside parties doing work in the shop.") No partnership or incorporation records were found in the Onondaga County Clerk's Office for either the Bowdish Manufacturing Company or the Skaneateles Boat and Canoe Company.

[23] *Marcellus Weekly Observer,* November 20, 1896. [FultonHistory.com]

[24] "75 Years Ago," *Marcellus Weekly Observer,* June 8, 1967. [FultonHistory.com]

[25] Shepard actually lost the contest to Ezra B. Knapp. However, Knapp resigned May 20, and Shepard completed his term. Edmund Norman Leslie, *Skaneateles: History of its Earliest Settlement and Reminiscences of Later Times* (New York: Andrew H. Kellogg, 1902), 306. Shepard and Leslie were not on good terms. In 1898, Shepard sued Leslie for libel; the case was settled in the Second Division of the State Supreme Court in Shepard's favor – with an award for damages of 6 cents!

Onondaga County to propose a system of macadam roads.[26] Later, the Onondaga Superintendents' Association took up the cause. Shepard was a natural to lead the county's Highway, Bridges & State Roads Committee in 1909 (one of the most important committees of the County Board of Supervisors) because he brought to the committee a knowledge of modern paving materials.[27] However, the battle to build a county road system was difficult, partly because it transferred the burden to taxpayers and partly because it determined which communities would receive the economic benefits of improved transportation. A 1909 newspaper article highlights the struggle:

> **New Nose Hill – Halfway Road**
> *After working several years against almost insuperable obstacles the dream of Supervisor N. O. Shepard for practically a level road between Skaneateles and Syracuse is to-day nearer being realised (sic) than he had dared hope for. If the plans of Mr. Shepard are carried through it will mean laying out and constructing about a mile and a half of new road through Camillus Valley … This route was adopted as a part of the county system of highways after a long struggle between Supervisor Shepard and representatives of the town of Camillus.*[28]

Shepard was also a volunteer fireman in the village (perhaps as a result of his own loss in 1885.) When the new firehouse was constructed in 1892, his name was included in the time capsule buried at the opening of the facility.[29] In addition, newspaper articles note Shepard speaking at the annual fireman's parade and inspection.[30]

Shepard remained active in his community until his sudden death on July 3, 1920. His obituary noted him as a businessman who served his community as an advocate, investor, and public servant. His most material legacy is the county road system he helped inaugurate as a strong advocate for Onondaga County road improvements at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Norman Joseph Shepard

Born in Skaneateles on August 25, 1879, Norman Joseph Shepard was the only son of Norman Orlando and Selina Shepard. He and his sister, Abigail Rosalia (Abbie), were born 15 months apart in the Jordon Street home of their grandparents, Isaac Norman and Eliza Shepard, where they lived until April, 1898, when they moved with their parents into the house at the corner of West Genesee and Hannum Streets. In June of that year both Abigail and Norman Joseph graduated from high school and Norman Joseph, in a desire to study law, enrolled in Syracuse University. According to family history, ill health caused him to withdraw after only one year of study.

In the summer of 1900, Norman Joseph began to run a boat livery at Thousand Island Park. His father's affiliation with the Bowdish Boat Manufacturing Company may have provided the impetus for this business endeavor, for the company had connections in Clayton and his father owned a number of boats built by the company. (The boat livery continued for another ten years after Norman Orlando Shepard ceased to operate the Bowdish company.) Norman Joseph also owned a shoe store in the Village of Skaneateles; however, it was managed by others while he was in Thousand Island Park operating the boat livery business during the summer.

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[26] "Good Roads Experiment, Skaneateles Will Invest in Macadam Highways, If Only the State Agrees." *Syracuse Daily Standard,* December 24, 1898. [FultonHistory.com]

[27] According to the *Journal of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Onondaga for 1909* (Syracuse, NY: Pinzer-Union Press, 1910), Shepard was advocating "sidepaths" for wheelmen" in 1903, chair of the Committee on State Roads in 1909, and a representative for Onondaga County at the annual Road Builders Association convention in 1911. His term of office as committee leader is not certain due to gaps in the available public record.

[28] *Marcellus Weekly Observer,* June 11, 1909. [FultonHistory.com]

[29] Kehoe, 2015

[30] *Marcellus Weekly Observer,* September 22, 1892. [FultonHistory.com]

On April 11, 1901 Norman Joseph married Inez Ethelberta Wright of Penn Yan, New York, and, as a wedding gift, Norman Orlando Shepard had a house built for the couple at the rear of his property facing Hannum Street. In the summer of 1901, "Ethel" as Norman Joseph's wife was known, joined her husband when he returned to Thousand Island Park to run the boat livery business. She accompanied him each subsequent year until he sold the business in 1910 after he and his father were sued by the Trustees of Thousand Island Park for back rent on a boat house and dock.[31] The second of their five children, Thelma Abigail, was born at Thousand Island Park on August 19, 1904. While Norman Joseph and Ethel Shepard were in the Thousand Islands, they rented out their furnished home in Skaneateles to summer visitors. An advertisement in the *Syracuse Herald* in June of 1908 offered for rent "a modern home, commodious piazza, electric lights and bath, one minute walk from the village lake park." Among the summer renters, is thought to have been "The Marvelous Fays," John and Eva – the "High Priestess of Thaumaturgy."[32]

Norman Joseph left the shoe business in 1902 (after operating it for a year and a half) and became a partner in the United Supply Company, which sold coal, produce, and farm supplies. But his primary interest was in plants and, after leaving the boat livery business, he did general farming on the family farm on Shepard's Road in Shepard's Settlement. During the summer, he and his family split their time between the house on Hannum Street and the farm. Eventually he began growing nursery stock on the farm. [33]

A fire in the Hannum Street house on March 5, 1923, destroyed the attic and damaged the second floor of the home so that the family was forced to evacuate.[34] Norman Joseph and Ethel Shepard moved in with his mother, Selina, and sister, Abbie, and the decision was made to turn both the West Genesee Street and the fire-damaged Hannum Street houses into two-family dwellings. (Since they had spent much of their married life dividing their time between Skaneateles, Thousand Islands Park, and Shepard Settlement, this decision may not have been difficult.) Norman Joseph and his family continued to live in the West Genesee Street house and rent out their former home on Hannum Street until his death in 1940. As mentioned in Section 7, the Hannum Street house did not require much redesign to accommodate a two-bedroom apartment on the first floor and a three-bedroom apartment on the second and third floors.

Following in his father's footsteps, Norman Joseph Shepard became a volunteer fireman and a village trustee. In addition, from 1925 until his death, he was a member of the town board and served as the board's representative in charge of WPA work; he oversaw the completion of numerous road improvement projects during his tenure. In 1930 he was elected Town of Skaneateles Justice of the Peace, returning him to his first vocation, the law. He was reelected on January 1, 1934 and again in 1938, serving until his death. It was the nursery business, however, that sustained his family. During the Depression, Norman Joseph took nursery stock to Syracuse to sell in the wealthier neighborhoods. His son, Edward, joined him in the nursery business, and in 1934 they founded the Shepard Nursery on 13 acres on West Genesee Street west of the village. In 1939, Norman Joseph won first prize in foundation plantings and second prize for his rock garden exhibit at the New York State Fair.[35] The Shepard Nursery eventually grew to 160 acres and was the first in the area to build a "shade house" to display shade-loving plants. It also introduced new varieties like blue juniper, Oregon grape holly, the Crimson King maple, and pink and flowering dogwoods to central New York.[36]

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[31] "T.I. Park vs. Shepard," *Lowville Journal and Republican and Times,* October 2, 1909 and "Judgement is Settled," *Skaneateles Free Press,* January 11, 1910, 1. [FultonHistory.com]

[32] Winship, "Thaumaturgy." Winship believes the Fays rented the Norman Orlando House; however, the father was town supervisor until 1910 so it is more likely that the Fays rented the son's house.

[33] Norman Joseph Shepard, Draft Registration, September 12, 1918. Shepard's draft information listed him as a self-employed farmer. Descendant Wilma Kehoe said that the family split their time between the village and the farm .

[34] "$5000 Fire at Shepard Home in Skaneateles," *Auburn Citizen,* March 5, 1923. [FultonHistory.com]

[35] "Skaneateles Notes," *Auburn Citizen,* August 30, 1939. [FultonHistory.com]

[36] "Obituaries," *Marcellus Press-Observer,* September 11, 1974, and "Shepard Nurseries Sold, Green Acres Nursery Now," *Auburn Citizen Advertiser,* June 29, 1970. [FultonHistory.com]

Norman Joseph died on June 23, 1940; he was 64 years old. His wife had predeceased him in 1936.[37] His eldest daughter, Thelma, moved with her family into the house at 28 West Genesee Street, sharing the space with her Aunt Abbie. In 1946 the family sold the building at 6 Hannum Street. Abbie Shepard died in 1957. Thelma continued to live at 28 West Genesee Street until 1968, when the building was sold out of the Shepard family.

Criterion C: Architecture

As remodeled in 1908, the house at 28 West Genesee Street is an excellent example of an early twentieth century, middle-class Colonial Revival residence, while the house at 6 Hannum Street is a good example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style. Despite alterations due to fire and their conversions to multiple family residences, the two houses retain high integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, as well as their strong association with the Shepard family.

28 West Genesee Street

In 1898, Norman Orlando Shepard purchased the former Spencer Hannum house and moved with his wife, Selina Hares Shepard, and two children, daughter Abigail (born 1878) and son Norman Joseph (born 1879), to 28 West Genesee Street at the corner of Hannum Street. Although the Shepard family already owned a house of a similar size and age on Jordon Street in the heart of the village, it was not as prestigious a location. The new house, prominently sited on the western approach to the village, also gave the family a view of and access to the lake. The family lived in the house for nearly a decade before having it enlarged and redesigned in the style of the day; although Shepard could have purchased an undeveloped lot nearby, he chose to redesign his existing house. The redesign was all about style; there was no change in size. Another reason for remaining on the same lot was its proximity to his son. In 1901, Orlando and Selina had built a large, two-story Queen Anne style house at the rear of their property for their son, Norman Joseph, and his new bride, Inez Ethelberta "Ethel" Wright. The way that the two houses were oriented, with a walkway between and doors on opposite elevations, suggests that the two families intended to create a small family enclave.

Whatever his motivation, in 1908 Norman Orlando Shepard undertook a major reconstruction project to transform the house at 28 West Genesee Street from the Greek Revival to the Colonial Revival style. The square footprint was retained but the hipped roof was raised to accommodate a full second floor. A prominent gable, with Palladian window, was added on the front (south) elevation. The original front porch was enlarged to span the entire façade; the projection of the gable provided a roof for a narrower second-story porch centered above the first-floor porch. Paired and grouped classical porch posts, set on a shingled balustrade, replaced the original fluted Doric columns throughout. Another influence, borrowed from the Free Classic Queen Anne vocabulary used on his son's house, is the spindled frieze placed between the posts on the second story porch and spindled openings used at the base of the porches' enclosed railings.

The Greek Revival house was sheathed with clapboard but, in the redesign, the first floor was shingled and clapboard was used on the upper story with a belt course separating the two. Decorative shingles (more popular in the Queen Anne style) were also used in the front gable and porches. On the first floor large one-over-one sash windows replaced the earlier six-over-six windows. On the second floor, large, tripartite windows were installed on either side of the upper porch. The prominent paneled front door and sidelights and transom were appropriate for the newly designed Colonial Revival house and were retained.

On the interior, the room layout was not altered and the elegant front staircase was retained, but most moldings were replaced with the more modern cap trim popular in the early twentieth century. Paneled doors were fitted with facetted glass knobs.

[37] "Norman Shepard Died on Sunday; Was Peace Justice," Skaneateles Historical Society Clipping File, [Newspaper unknown].

The stylish "new" home was occupied by Orlando, Selina, and Abigail, with Norman Joseph and his family living in the house at the rear of the property. The porches of the Shepard home were a favorite gathering place for family and friends to watch boats on the lake and fireworks off the public dock. Photographs taken during Old Home Week show at least 15 individuals gathered on the porches, which are decorated with bunting.

Changes

After Norman Orlando Shepard died in July 1920, his widow and unmarried daughter remained in West Genesee Street house. Then, a fire on March 5, 1923, destroyed the attic and partially damaged the second floor of Norman Joseph Shepard's Hannum Street house. The younger Shepards was forced out of their home.

The family moved in with Shepard's mother and sister and, together, the extended Shepard family decided to convert the house at 28 West Genesee Street into a two-family residence with Norman Joseph and his family living in the front section and his mother and sister living in the rear. A two-story addition was added on the east side of the house with an additional kitchen on the first floor and a new bedroom on the second. A new interior staircase was added to provide access to these rooms and, by simply closing and locking interior doors, the house was divided into front and rear apartments. When Selina died in 1927, Abbie moved in with her brother's family and the family rented the rear apartment. Abbie outlived her brother. When Norman Joseph died, his daughter Thelma and her family moved in to help care for Abbie and the rear continued to be rented.

6 Hannum Street

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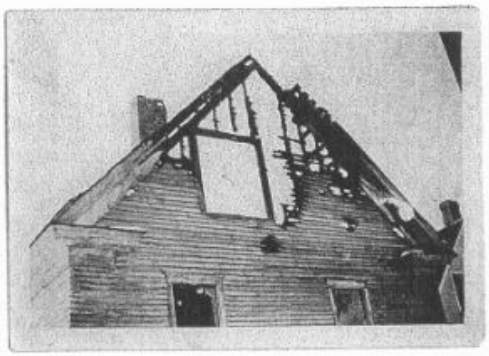
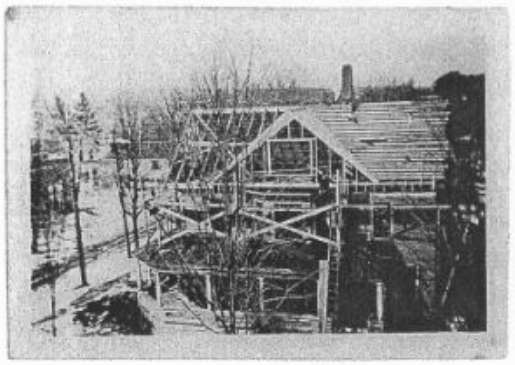
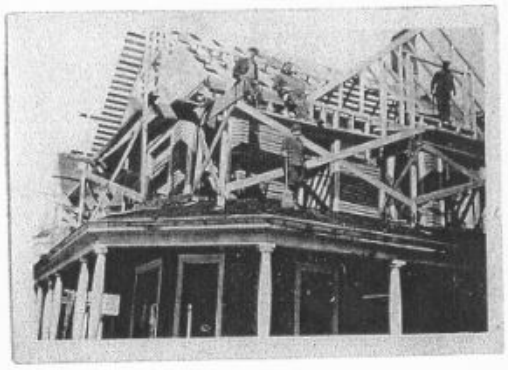


In the early 1920's a fire destroyed the attic area of the home.

With the family decision to move into 28 Genesee Street, the Hannum Street house was also converted to a two-family home. The original entry hall was partitioned to create separate entries to the two apartments, a new bathroom was added on the first floor, and another kitchen was added to the second floor.

Although the fire destroyed the roof and attic of the home, most of the original interior remained undamaged. The Norman Joseph Shepard House remains an excellent example of Queen Anne Free Classic style. The oak woodwork – archways with fluted Ionic columns set on paneled pedestals – is exceptional. The windows with stained glass transoms and paneled doors remain from 1901. The first-floor retains its original pantry cupboards and drawers. On the second floor, the same style of moldings, although painted, remain, as do most of the paneled doors and the original windows.





Rebuilding after the fire

Summary

The Shepard family lived in the town of Skaneateles in southwest Onondaga County from its earliest settlement in 1794. As was common, the first and second generations were farmers but, by the third and fourth generations, the family had begun to outgrow Shepard Settlement and some members moved into the Village of Skaneateles to become entrepreneurs and public servants. Norman Orlando Shepard initially lived on Jordan Street with his parents. However, when he bought his own home at 28 West Genesee Street in 1898 (after his parents had died), he seems to have consciously chosen an existing house for his own family based on its location and perhaps for its association with early settler, Spencer Hannum. The house occupies a prominent corner at the intersection of West Genesee, Hannum, and West Lake Streets that is exceptionally desirable for its view of and access to Skaneateles Lake and for its proximity to the commercial core of the village. In 1901 on the deep lot, Shepard was able to build a fine Queen Anne style home facing Hannum Street for his son, Norman Joseph Shepard. A few years later, Shepard's 1908 redesign transformed the West Genesee house into the Colonial Revival residence that it is today. In 1923, after Norman Orlando Shepard's death and the fire in his son's home, both buildings were converted into 2-family residences.

Through the years, the Shepard Family Houses have changed, both stylistically and functionally. However, both retain their integrity to the period of the Shepard family's occupation. The changes themselves demonstrate the pressures on – and desires of – middle-class residents to demonstrate and maintain an appropriately affluent lifestyle in a community catering to wealthy businessmen and industrialists from throughout New York State during the period of economic growth at the beginning of the twentieth century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.

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Winship, Kihm. "Thaumaturgy in Skaneateles," *Skaneateles: The character and Characters of a Lakeside Village* [Blog]. https://kihm6.wordpress.com/2015/03/03/thaumaturgy-in-skaneateles/

Shepard Family Houses
Name of Property

Onondaga, NY
County and State

Newspaper References

Auburn Citizen

Auburn Citizen Advertiser

Lowville Journal and Republican and Times

Marcellus Press-Observer

Marcellus Weekly Observer

Skaneateles Democrat

Skaneateles Free Press

Syracuse Daily Standard

Syracuse Journal

Archival Sources

Onondaga County Clerk (401 Montgomery St., Room 200, Syracuse, NY 13202).

Skaneateles Historical Society (28 Hannum Street, Skaneateles, NY 13152).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other Name of repository:

Skaneateles Historical Society

Shepard Family Houses
Name of Property

Onondaga, NY
County and State

The Norman Orlando Shepard Property
Name of Property

Onondaga County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **.59 acres**

UTM References
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 383199E 4755756N
Zone Easting Northing

2 18
Zone Easting Northing

3 18
Zone Easting Northing

4 18
Zone Easting Northing

☐See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary encompasses both Village of Skaneateles tax parcels: 006.-06-23.0 (28 West Genesee Street) and 006.-06-24.0 (6 Hannum Street).

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

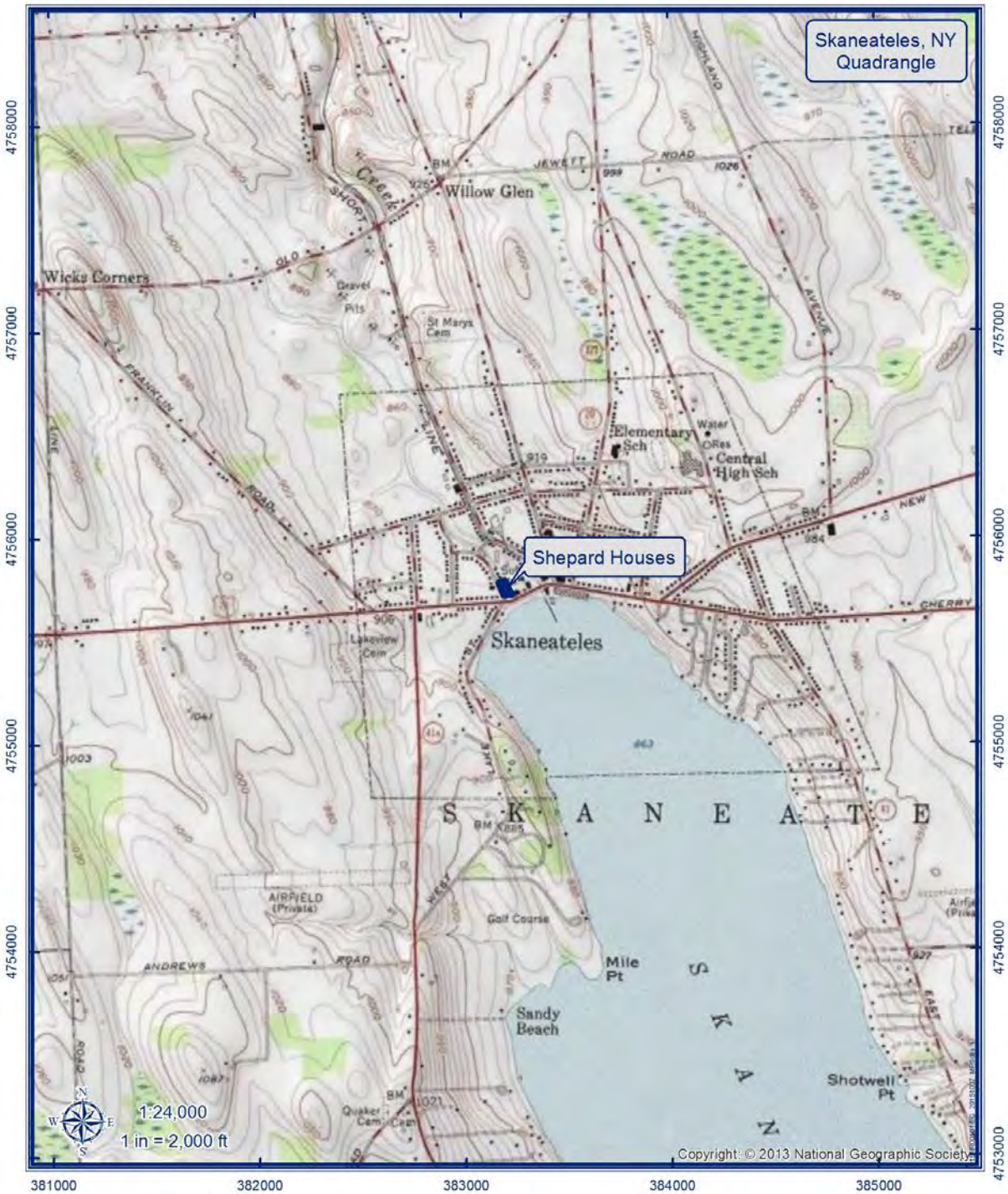
The original lot owned by Norman Orlando Shepard was subsequently subdivided into two lots holding his house (28 West Genesee Street) and his son's house (6 Hannum Street). As a result both of these lots are included in the Shepard Family Houses nomination.

Shepard Family Houses
Name of Property

Onondaga, NY
County and State

Shepard Family Houses
Skaneatles, Onondaga Co., NY

28 West Genesee Street
Skaneatles, NY 13152



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 650 1,300 2,600 Feet

Shepard Houses

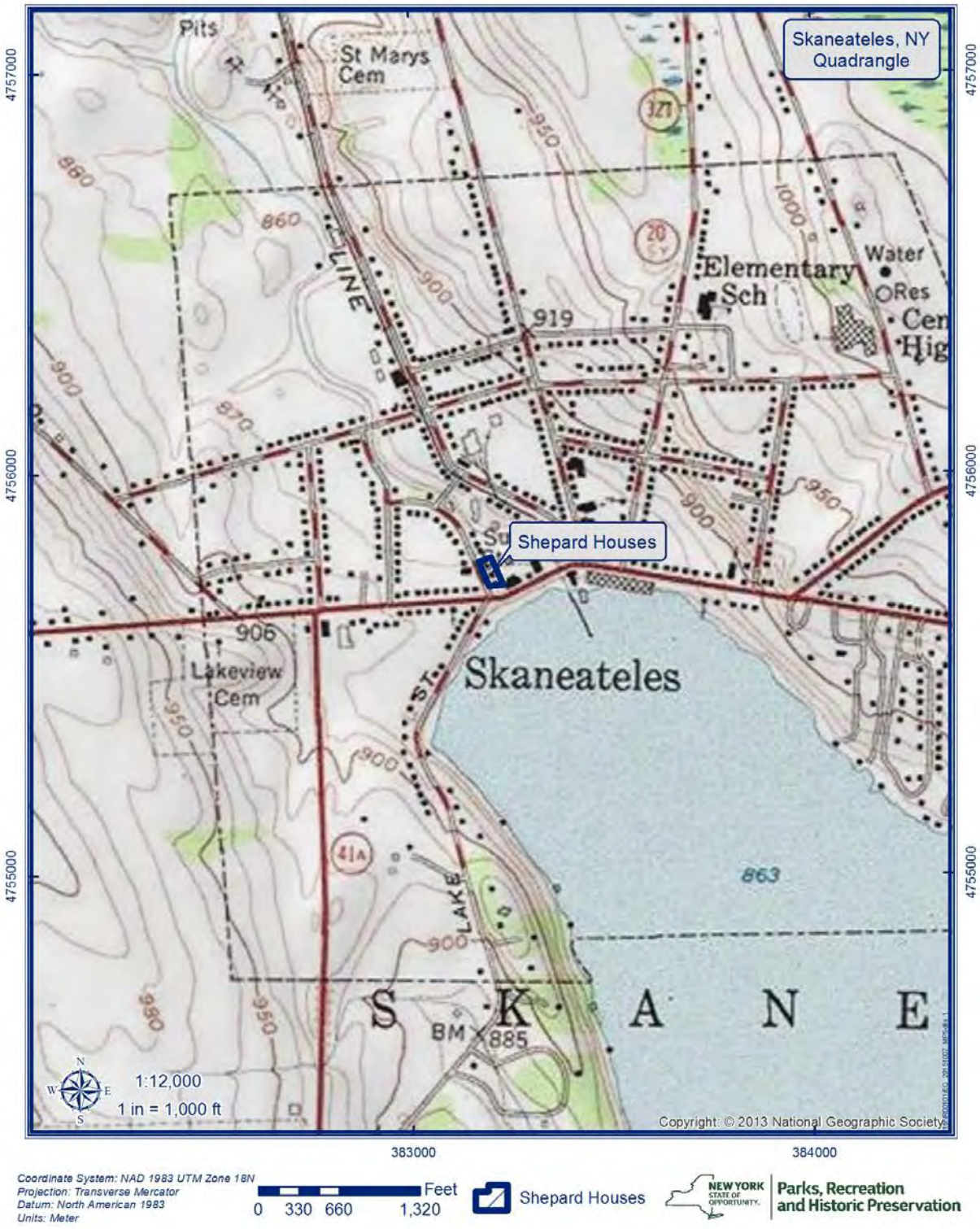
NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Shepard Family Houses
Name of Property

Onondaga, NY
County and State

Shepard Family Houses
Skaneatles, Onondaga Co., NY

28 West Genesee Street
Skaneatles, NY 13152



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

Feet
0 330 660 1,320

Shepard Houses

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Shepard Family Houses
Name of Property

Onondaga, NY
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia Carrington Carter (with research and edits by Emilie W. Gould, Historic Preservation Program Analyst, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation)

organization Renaissance Studio, MWBE date

street & number 219 Crawford Avenue telephone 315-446-1310

city or town Syracuse state NY zip code 13224

Additional Documentation

Photographs

Name of Property: Shepard Houses

City or Vicinity: Village of Skaneateles

County: Onondaga

State: NY

Photographer: Cynthia Carrington Carter

Dates Photographed: April 16 and July 12, 2015

Photographs: 1-2, 4-5, 8-13

Name of Property: Shepard Houses

City or Vicinity: Village of Skaneateles

County: Onondaga

State: NY

Photographer: Emilie Gould

Dates Photographed: April 16 and July 12, 2015

Photographs: 3, 6-7

Number of Photographs: 13

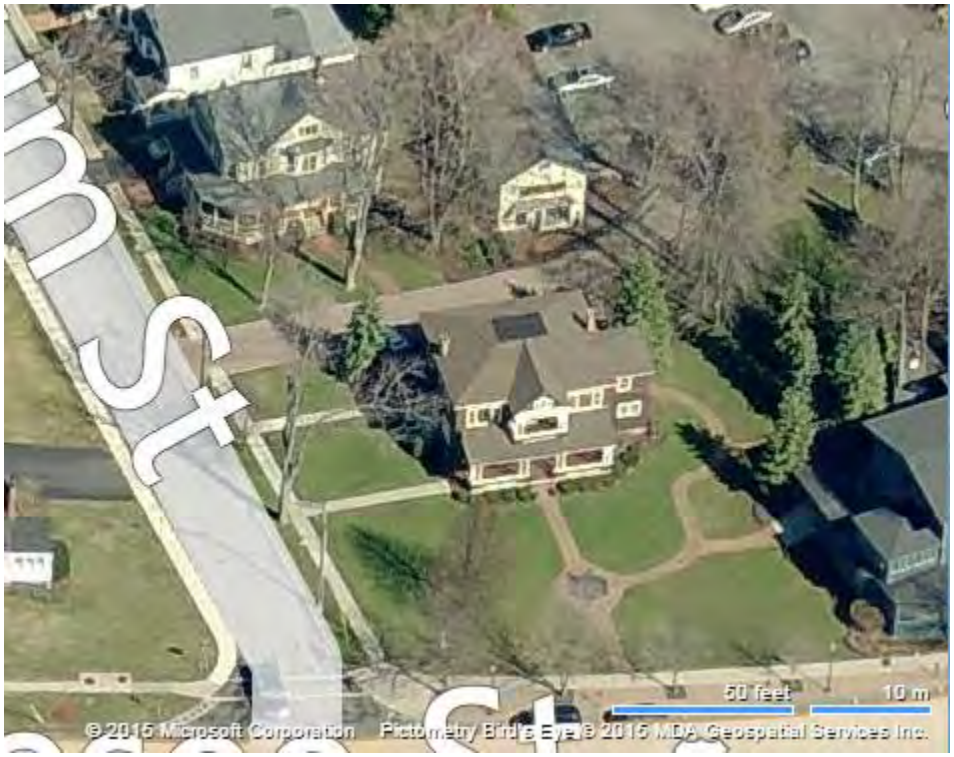
NY_Onondaga County_Shepard Family Houses_0001	NO Shepard House, Façade
NY_Onondaga County_Shepard Family Houses_0002	NO Shepard House, East and South Elevations
NY_Onondaga County_Shepard Family Houses_0003	NO Shepard House, West Elevation
NY_Onondaga County_Shepard Family Houses_0004	NO Shepard House, Entry Hall
NY_Onondaga County_Shepard Family Houses_0005	NO Shepard House, Upper Hall
NY_Onondaga County_Shepard Family Houses_0006	NO Shepard House, View of Skaneateles Lake
NY_Onondaga County_Shepard Family Houses_0007	NO Shepard House, View of NJ Shepard House
NY_Onondaga County_Shepard Family Houses_0008	NJ Shepard House, Façade
NY_Onondaga County_Shepard Family Houses_0009	NJ Shepard House, South Elevation

NY_Onondaga County_Shepard Family Houses_0010	NJ Shepard House, First Floor Arches
NY_Onondaga County_Shepard Family Houses_0011	NJ Shepard House, First Floor Dining Room
NY_Onondaga County_Shepard Family Houses_0012	Carriage Barn, South and East Elevations
NY_Onondaga County_Shepard Family Houses_0013	Carriage Barn, West Elevation showing North and South Parts

Shepard Family Houses
Name of Property

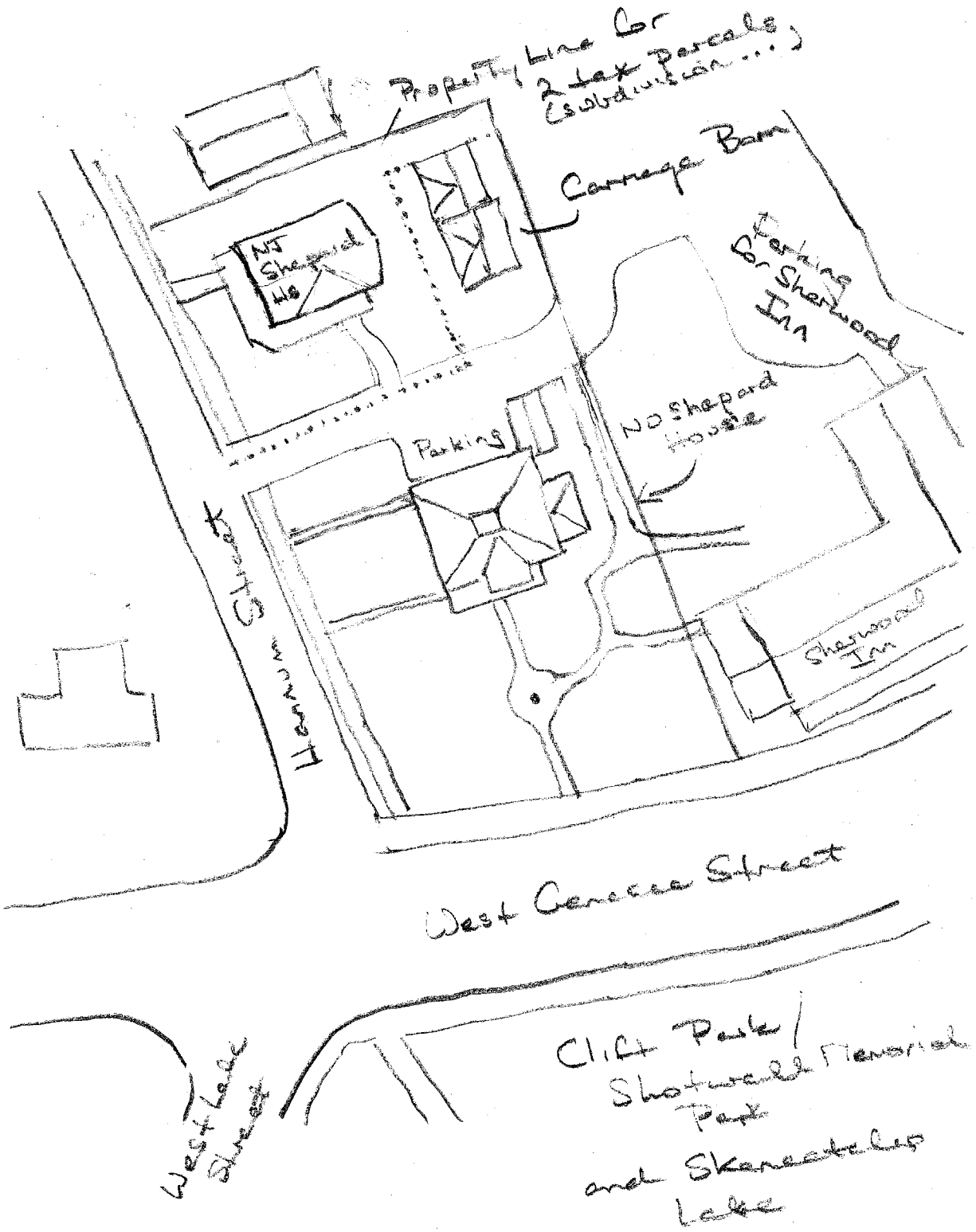
Onondaga, NY
County and State

Aerial View (Bing) (showing relationship of the Shepard Houses to one another)



Shepard Family Houses — Onondaga, NY
Name of Property — County and State

Sketch Map (showing relationship of the Shepard Houses to one another)



Shepard Family Houses
Name of Property

Onondaga, NY
County and State

Historic Photo of Shepard Houses, circa 1908

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title William B. Eberhardt
street & number P.O. Box 529 telephone 315-217-8111
city or town Skaneateles state NY zip code 13152

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.).*

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

American Map
2008 road

ORGAN COURSE

pâtisserie
• ARTISAN BREADS
• FINE PASTRIES
• CAKES
• COOKIES
• CROISSANTS

Pâtisserie
ARTISAN BREADS & FINE PASTRIES