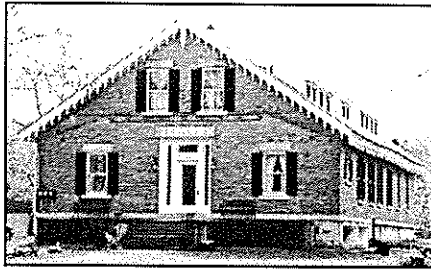


SOUTH SIDE – EAST MAIN STREET

128 E. Main

A Gothic Revival derivative brick home, this was built by Squire Mason Brown circa 1847 on his farm. The house, which has double thick walls so that



fireplaces and stoves could be placed almost anywhere (the spaces between the walls served as a flue), and grounds were judged a model farm in 1850 by the State Farm Commission. The Browns sold the home to Alfred E. Stacey of the Stacey Chair Factory (once located at 210 West Main Street). Stacy was also a National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. His son, Alfred E. Stacey, Jr., was one of the seven founders of Carrier Engineering Corporation, the predecessor of Carrier Corporation, who also served in World War II as a Naval Reserve Officer called to active duty, much of which involved solving air conditioning and ventilation problems on naval vessels. The home, the interior of which has been greatly altered and from which the front porch roof has been removed, is now a multi-family home. It has been owned by Grace and Anson Serson, Alice and J. Stanley Young, and now the Gale Mitchells. It is an Onondaga County Landmark.

In 1815, Ezekiel Gardner arrived in Elbridge.

In 1816, the wooden Baptist Church was erected at or near 120 East Main Street.



126 E. Main

This Greek Revival home has gone through many changes, including the removal of the front porch, interior remodeling and the application of vinyl siding. Presently the parsonage of the Elbridge Community Church, it was the former parsonage of the Congregational

Church. It was rented for a time to the Allen Cones, who in 1950, bought and moved into the house at 201 East Main Street, which had been the parsonage for the Baptist Church.

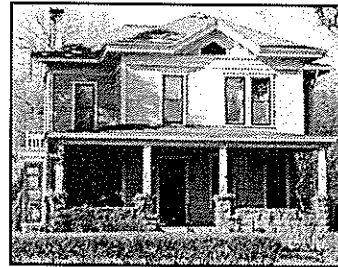
In 1817, Dr. Titus Merriman arrived in Elbridge.

Ezekiel Skinner, a teacher, arrived in Elbridge in 1817 and was paid \$8 per month for his services.

NORTH SIDE – EAST MAIN STREET

121 E. Main

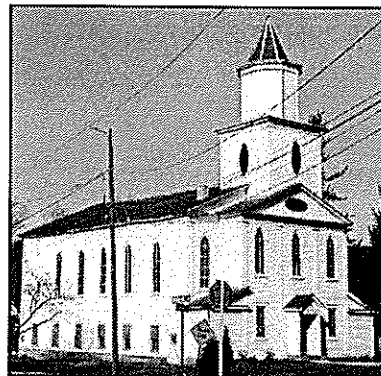
Though the builder and date of this home are unknown, it was built for the J. Rice Family. It was originally located on the south side of Route 5, just west of Carpenter's Brook. In the 1880's or 90's, the house, still owned by the



Rice family, was cut into two or three sections, placed on rollers and pulled, very slowly, by a thrashing machine to its present location. At that time, the home had no plumbing to disconnect, no electricity and no running water; there was little traffic on the road and no electric wires were in the way. In order to dig a foundation and place the large house on this lot, the already existing harness shop of E. W. Wolcott was lifted up and moved to the rear, where it still stands. Mr. and Mrs. Allen Jones became the home's owners about 1912. It was at their request that upon their deaths the home be given to the Elbridge Community Church. The Church became the property holder in 1983. It was then sold to Linda and Randall Guinn in 1984. They have spent years in its restoration. In 1998, extensive work was done on the old harness shop in the rear.

119 E. Main

This common church style building, a combination of Federal and New England Meeting House architecture, was erected in 1822-24 on land donated by Nathan Gorham. Now known as the Elbridge Community Church Fellowship Hall or "White Church", its religious



affiliation dates back to 1800 when the Congregational Church and Society of Camillus (now Elbridge) was formed: It was the first religious order in the Town. Prior to 1824, services were held in various locations. The building, which cost \$3,637.50 originally, had a five-tiered steeple that was capped by a spire and a large weathervane. A three sided clock, maintained by the Village, was installed in one of the tiers, just for the convenience of the villagers. The steeple was struck by lightning in the 1930's and rather than repair it, it was at that time reduced to its present height. The building was repaired in 1845, 1862, and in 1889 the sanctuary floor was raised and classrooms and a kitchen were placed in the resulting lower level. There was originally a low platform across the front exterior of the church and three entrances, two of which became porches and are now enclosed clothes closets. However, because of the difficulty in maintaining two separate protestant churches in the Village, the Congregationalists and the Baptists agreed that a combining of facilities, but not affiliations, would better serve both denominations. This was accomplished

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