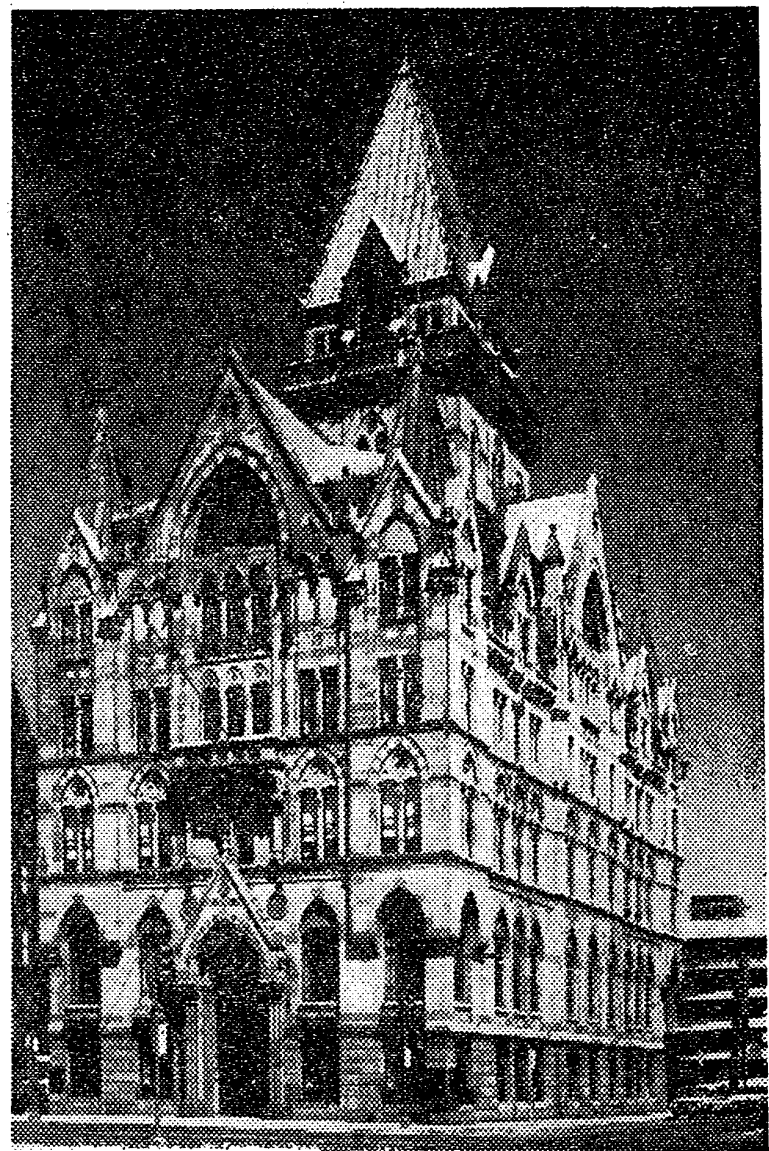
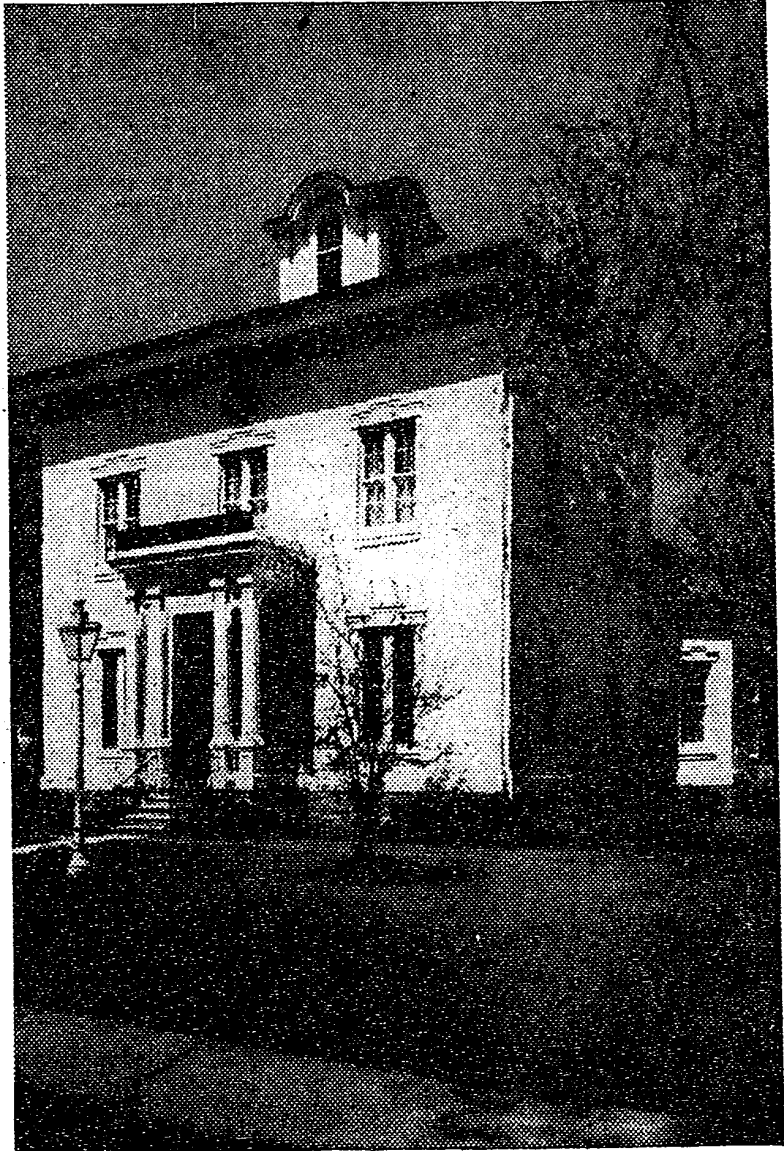


Syracuse Becomes Focus of State Effort to Retain Its Landmarks



The Syracuse Savings Bank, built in 1876. New York State Council, state arts group, has selected it for preservation.



The Lucius Gleason house, now the Liverpool Civil Center in Liverpool, near Syracuse, is cited in council's report.

STATE ARTS UNIT
CITES LANDMARKS

Report Finds 64 Buildings
Worthy in Syracuse Area

By ADA LOUISE HUXTABLE
Special to The New York Times

SYRACUSE, March 13 — Architecture, the art most vulnerable to change, is the subject of a special study released today by the New York State Council on the Arts.

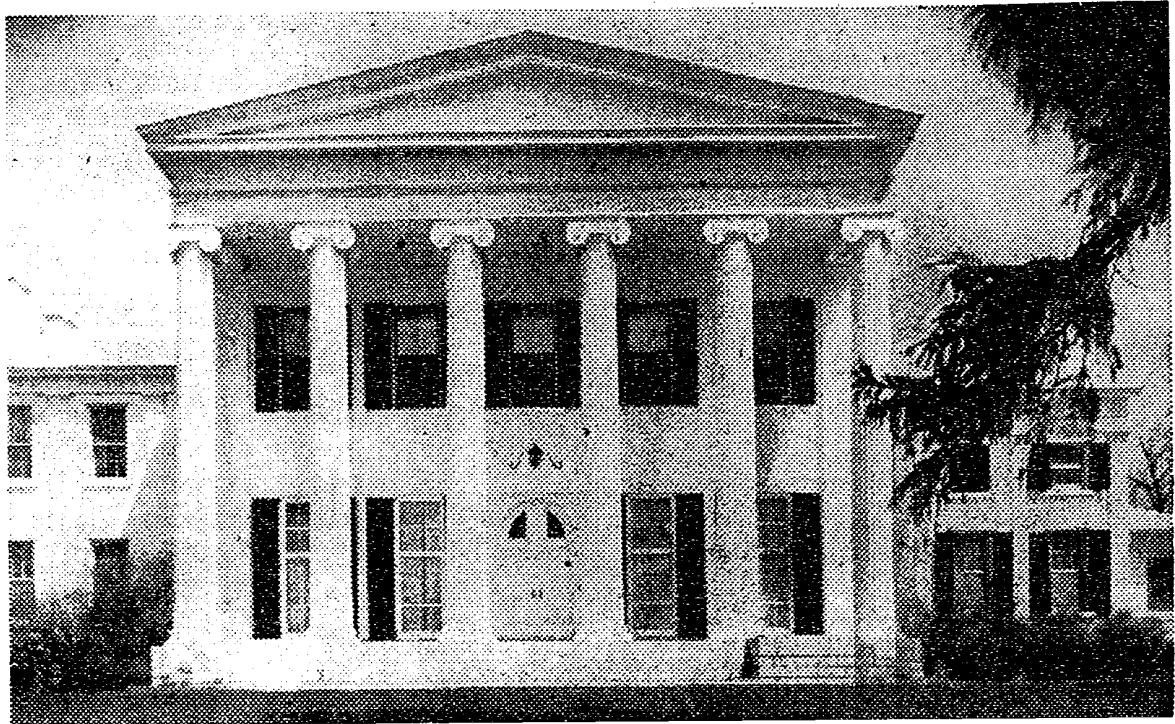
Seymour H. Knox, chairman of the council, and John H. MacFadyen, its executive director, said that the report, "Architecture Worth Saving in Onondaga County," a survey of landmark structures in the area, was intended to alert those involved with upstate redevelopment to the need for historic preservation.

Broad Significance

The report's significance is considerably broader, however, for it focuses on this city, a community of approximately 216,000, which shares growth and preservation problems almost identical with other United States communities of comparable size.

The New York State Council is the first Government-sponsored-and-financed arts group in the country and the first arts group to deal with the problems of landmark demolition in a rapidly changing society and environment. The architectural study made under its leadership is a pilot project of its kind.

The study was initiated by William Hull, the council's as-



The Richard de Zeng house in Skaneateles, a suburb of Syracuse, was constructed in 1839

sistant director, and prepared by the School of Architecture at Syracuse University under the direction of Harley J. McKee. It is the first of several reports to be made throughout the state.

The 206-page, illustrated survey lists 64 buildings of outstanding value here or near here in an area of about 800 square miles. Standards for inclusion were architectural merit, unisquences of style, representation of period and historical value.

Examples range from the 18th century to World War I and cover types from Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival to Victorian and early 20th-century styles.

The survey places special emphasis on commercial buildings in downtown areas, which are undergoing the greatest disruption through urban re-

newal and private redevelopment. These older structures, frequently technologically obsolete but of outstanding architectural quality, are usually the first to succumb to the bulldozer.

Suggestions are made in the text for re-use of landmarks as state-police substations, county agricultural agent offices, commercial offices and recreation centers, as well as the more conventional museums, libraries and historical-society headquarters.

Announcements of the report went to city and county officials and leaders in local policy and renewal programs, from members of Syracuse's Metropolitan Development Association to city and state department heads and members of the State Legislature. The response in replies has far exceeded the council's expectations.