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PLATE K-----North-East elevation, prior to Mr. Clarks ownership  
Showing sign "Entertainment For Travelers & Drivers"

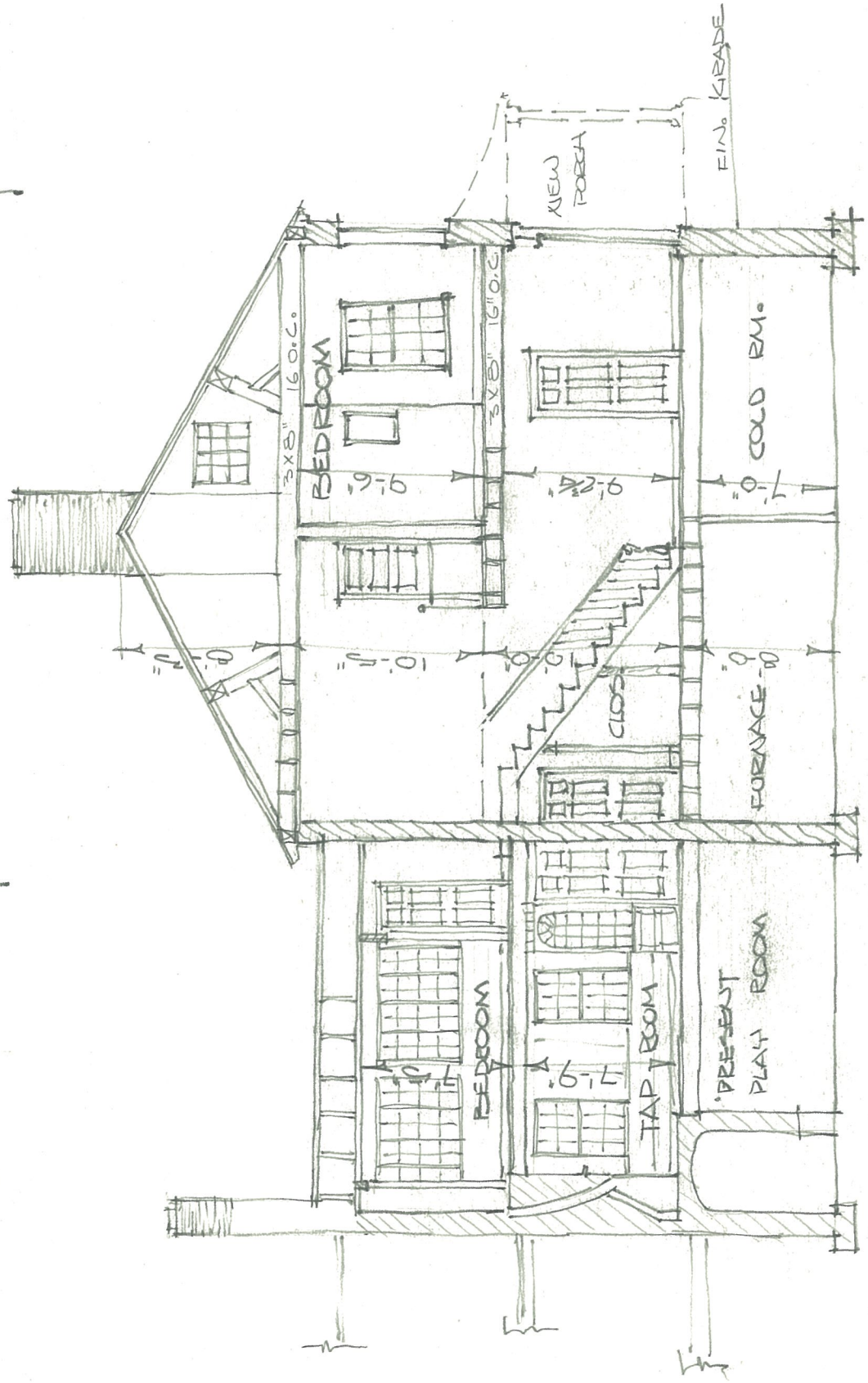
PLATE L-----Interior fireplace, present

PLATE M-----a) Interior fireplace(dining-kitchen)  
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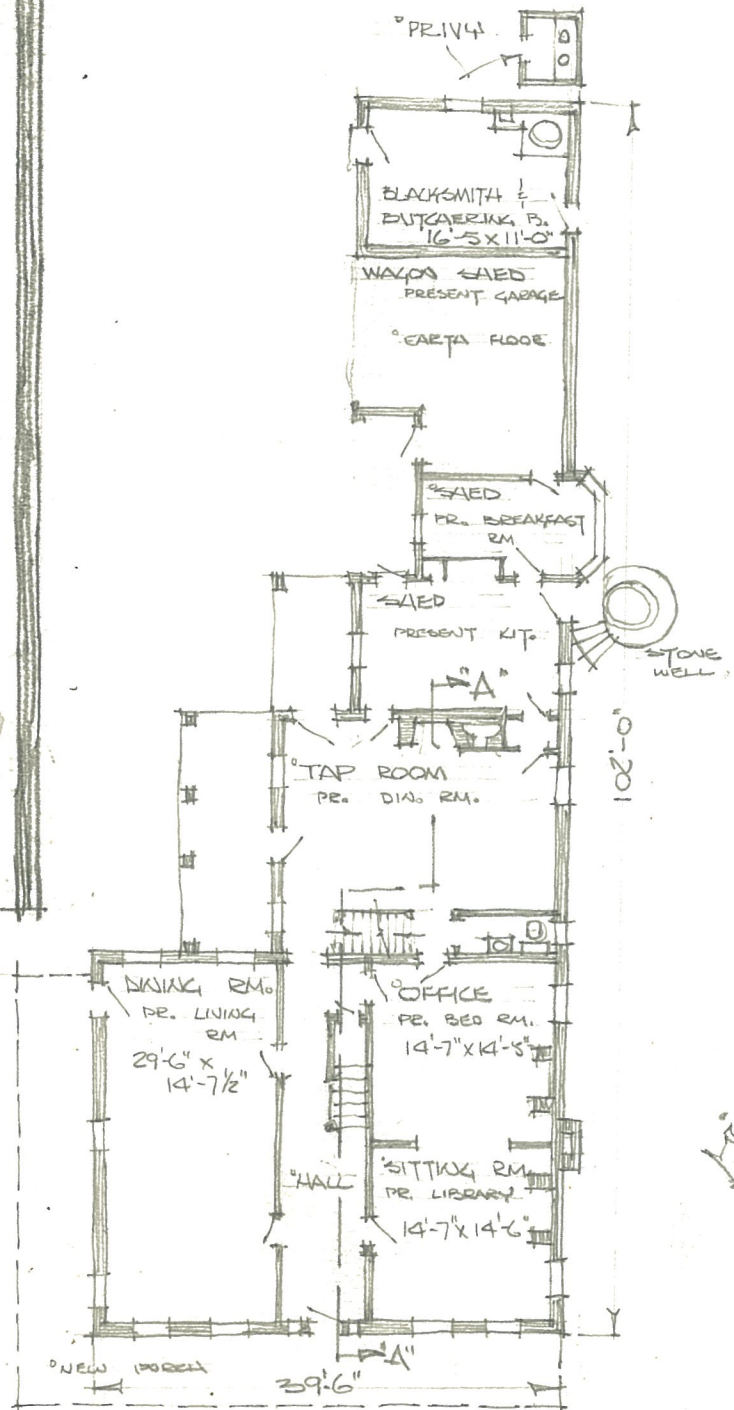


TRAVELER'S & DROVERS TAVERN

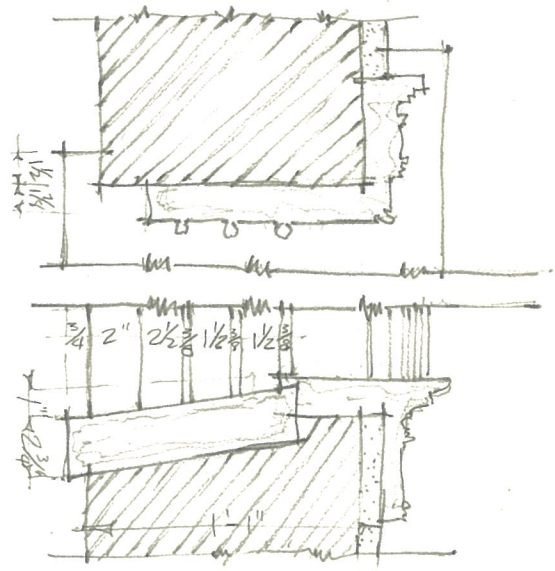


SECTION A-A

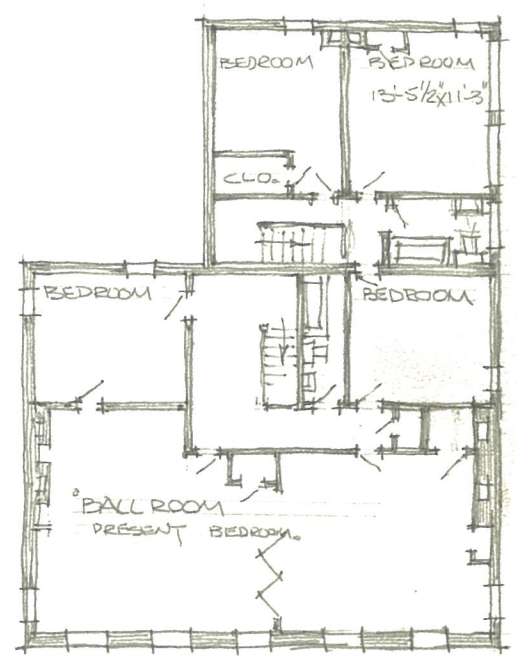
# TRAVELER'S & DRIVER'S TAVERN



1<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR PLAN  
APP. SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"



TYPICAL WINDOW DETAIL



2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR PLAN  
APP. SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

PLANS



PLATE 7









PLATE G









PLATE I







0.2



PLATE L















(a)



(b)



On the Post Road(now the Syracuse Road)between the village of Cazenovia and the little settlement of Oran there is a relic of the early 1800's known as the Travelers and Drovers Tavern. It was built in 1820, and is located eleven miles from Syracuse, N.Y. on the Cazenovia Road. In those early days of the tavern there were no railroads, and the Erie Erie canal was still considered a wild dream by the more conservative thinking people. Thus there was no means of transportation save by horseback, foot or coach. Livestock raisers were compelled to drive their cows, horses, sheep, miles along the roadways.

Drover's Tavern, at that time being on the main road, was a stopping ~~of~~ place for the drovers. Pens were provided for various herds of livestock, and at night the stock was fed and bedded, while the drovers took shelter in the tavern.

Mr. Melville Clark, the present owner, has restored the tavern to its ancient charm, and refitted it with furniture and furnishings that belong to it by period and association.

The house is the usual rambling two-story and attic structure typical of the time when a public inn on the main highway must be ready to receive and entertain comfortably, regardless what the weather might bring. Architecturally the house is of the sturdy New England farmhouse type. One of the interesting features of the place is the old sign which hangs over the arched entrance to what was originally the wood-shed; "Entertainment for Drovers and Travelers"

As you enter the former inn through the side porch you find yourself in a large pine room which was evidently the old time combination dining-room and kitchen of the



hostelry. The entire South side of the room is taken up by a large fire place oven similar to the one at the Seven Gables in which the cooking must have been done. Adjoining this wainscoated room is a room now used as a kitchen, but probably used in those days of long ago as a woodshed and summer kitchen or dairy. In one corner of this room which has the only modern features of the house with the exception of the bathrooms, is a huge iron vat set in a brick base. It was in this vat that soap and candles were made and the carcasses were prepared for cooking. Next to this room was the shed where the drovers drove their herds and flocks, and where they kept their carts and wagons while staying at the inn.

So much for the part devoted to the original purpose of the house. The rest of the house is devoted now, as it probably was in those days, to the life of the family, with the exception that on the second floor the Clarks have their personal suite in what was formerly the ballroom of the inn, a room quite large with a springing floor enough to accommodate forty couples.

The house stands at an angle, the drovers entrance facing Southwest while the main entrance for guests and members of the family faces North west. There is a wide porch running across the entire width of the house, with a lovely old pillared doorway leading directly into the residence hall, which has been copied by many noted architects from all parts of the country. On the East side of the building, located on a wooden fan, the date 1820 is fastened on with iron numerals. On the first floor to the right of the hall is a large room with four windows and a fire place. This I should imagine might have been the family living room, since beyond it



is a smaller room which might be opened into the main room, but was probably used as an extra bed-room. Across the hall running the entire width of the house and which, from its location in respect to the dining room and kitchen, was undoubtedly the public parlor. This is now used as a beautiful and restful drawing room. This room had two fire places, but one is now closed up due to modern heating system. Upstairs, in addition to the ballroom which runs across the entire front of the house, there are two bedrooms, a large room which evidently was a storeroom, and a servant's room. These last two rooms are separated from the rest of the house by a hallway from which an enclosed flight of stairs leads to the lower back hall and kitchen. In restoring the inn which Mrs. Clark decided to use as an all-year round residence, she was fortunate enough to find the original floors in such perfect condition that they needed to be merely sanded, filled in and polished. Some of the floors are baked pine; the dining room floor is of ash wood. The first floor framing consists of joists  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6" @ 2'oc., girders 12"x10" with the exception of the tap room which has a 9"x 10" girder. The attic floor framing is of joists 3"x8" @ 1'-4" o.c., girders 9"x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The post which holds the purlin is 7 sq.", and the plate around the floor framing is 9"x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The roof framing has rafters 4"x4" @ 3'-2" o.c., with purlins 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The roof is shingled on the exterior. The foundation walls are of rubble stone. The floors throughout the structure are of single thickness white pine, with the exception of the dining room. The width of the boards vary on both the first and second floors; 6" to 10" on the former and 10" to 16" on the latter. All the doors are of white



pine, stained and varnished, and are  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. All interior  
woodwork is of natural white pine. The fireplaces are of brick  
and use both iron and stone lintels in different instances. The  
exterior is of buck which has been white washed. The cornice  
is constructed of white pine wood painted white.

During the restoration work a collection of carpenters  
tools were found. It is claimed by those who know, that the  
tools are among the rarest and most complete collection of its  
kind. For instance, Mr. Clark says that when he showed his  
carpenters the tools that were used to bore holes for the  
wooden pegs that took the place of nails, the modern  
workman could neither identify the tool nor could possibly  
visualize where it could be put to any practical use due to  
its great weight. With the realization of the size of the gir-  
ders that support the first floor the explanation is quite si-  
mple. One of the 12"x 10" girders is exposed so that its  
size and thickness can be seen, for it is difficult to visual-  
ize the tremendous size of those sections.

A very interesting observation about the style of arch-  
itecture, was made by Miss Margaret Wilson, Daughter of Pres-  
ident Woodrow Wilson. She expressed an opinion that ~~D~~rovers  
Tavern had every characteristic of being design by Sir Christ-  
opher Wren. Sir Christopher designed six houses along the  
Mohawk valley, and he is said to have designed a number of  
church steeples in New York State.

Several years ago, Mr. Clark wrote to the ~~DEPARTMENT~~ of  
The Interior in Washington, and that agency sent experts from  
the Library of Congress to photograph and make measured draw-  
ings of the Drovers Tavern. This was done in the event that  
the building should be permanently damaged or destroyed, a



duplicate could be erected. The tavern is now registered in the Library of Congress, and a placque has been placed near the main entrance, signed by Harold L. Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior, which reads as follows: "Department-of-the-Interior, Washington, D.C. This is to certify that the historic building known as the Travelers And Drovers Tavern in the county of Onondaga, and the State of New York, has been selected by the advisory committee of the Historic American Buildings Survey, as being worthy of most careful preservation for the benefit of future generations and that to this end a record of its present appearance and condition has been made and deposited for permanent reference in the Library of Congress." New York State has also registered the building and has designated the tavern as one of its great landmarks. A placque has been erected which reads "Drovers Tavern: 1820. Built of materials taken from premises, design of main house on file Library of Congress; last remaining tavern for Drovers.

F I N I S