

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

DRAFT

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Pozzi Building

other names/site number 1701 Milton Avenue, Solvay, New York

name of related multiple property listing _____

2. Location

street & number 1701 Milton Avenue

city or town Solvay

state New York code 36 county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13209

| |
|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |

not for publication

vicinity

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

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:

 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2 | 0 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 2 | 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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT OCCUPIED

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS/Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other:

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Pozzi Building is a four-story steel-framed red-brick two-part vertical block that faces northeast on the corner of Milton Avenue and Lamont Avenue in Solvay, Onondaga County, New York. It sports a paneled parapet, cast-stone jack arches with keystones above upper story and side windows, white brick quoins, a modillioned storefront cornice, a Roman Doric cast-iron column in front of the entrance on the corner, and white brick courses on the ground floor, all referencing the Georgian Revival mode of the Colonial Revival. The storefronts signal the original division of the ground floor into two, with a recessed entrance on the corner and accompanying shop window indicating the original entrance of the grocery, then a central entrance allowing access to the upstairs rooms, and then another entrance and shop window to the west. The upper story fenestration originally consisted of two evenly spaced sash windows on either side of a pair of contiguous sash windows (aligning with the upstairs passageways), but an addition from before 1950 added another bay and another set of windows to the west. The Pozzi Building is six piles and on the upper floor ten fenestration bays deep and has a full stone-lined basement. A contributing detached single-story front-gabled brick garage on a full stone basement accompanies the Pozzi Building to its rear. The garage has a single segmental arched garage door facing Lamont, above which is a segmental-arched attic window. It also sports two northwest facing sash windows and a northwest entrance, a northeast sash window, and a sash window and a glass block window on the southeast.

Narrative Description

Located on the western corner of Milton and Lamont Avenues in Solvay, New York, the Pozzi Building is a red brick four-story two-part vertical block. As the tallest building on Milton Avenue in Solvay, it is something of a visual landmark. The brick cladding on the ground floor is interrupted by three courses of white brick (each two bricks high) on the Milton and Lamont elevations. On the Lamont elevation, a four-brick-high course of white brick separates the ground floor from the floors above. The second, third, and fourth floors sport white brick quoins on each corner except the western one, and a plain cornice separates these floors from the parapet, which is executed in white brick surrounding red brick panels. Ceramic coping tops the parapet, which is interrupted on the Lamont side by three chimneys. Two chimneys are placed just slightly behind the parapet on the northwest. A bulkhead for roof access also protrudes from the western corner.

The brick on the facade and the Lamont elevation is all laid in running bond. On the facade, a modillioned cast-iron cornice separates the ground floor from the floors above. A recessed entrance faces the streetcorner behind a Roman Doric cast-iron column. The historic wooden entrance surround features two vertical single pane windows on top of panels that flank the main entrance, which now has an aluminum framed glass door. Both the door and windows have original marbled white leaded diamond-paned transoms. The ceiling of the recess entrance sports ornamental coffers. The more eastern storefront is characterized by white brick defined panels, a cast-stone sill, a recent replacement storefront window, and a marbled white leaded diamond-paned transom. The central door that leads to the upstairs rooms is an aluminum-framed glass replacement, which retains its original cast-stone lintel. The western storefront is defined by an aluminum framed glass door with sidelights

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

and transom and a large aluminum framed two-paned window that rests on a marble sill. This window opening formerly had a place for a leaded window like the eastern storefront, but it has been infilled.

The upper story fenestration on the facade originally consisted of two evenly spaced sash windows on either side of a pair of contiguous sash windows (aligning with the upstairs passageways), but an addition from before 1950 added another bay and another set of windows to the west. All windows here have cast-stone sills as well as cast-stone jack arches with protruding keystones. They contain one-over-one sash.

On the Lamont elevation, the building has an independent basement entrance down a flight of stairs near the street corner door. It is demarcated from the sidewalk by a cast-iron fence atop a concrete curb. The fence post nearest the entrance is larger and supports a lamppost with a white glass globe. The exposed exterior of the basement in the stairwell is clad in white brick.

The ground floor of the Lamont elevation has experienced some changes since the original construction, albeit during the period of significance. Three large squarish windows with cast-stone sills occupy the northern end of the elevation. A single large plate-glass pane fills the northern one, glass block fills the next one, and a single large plate-glass pane fills the one in the middle of the elevation. They replaced, in order, a single one-over-one sash window, an expanse of wall, and a side entrance. The remaining three windows on the ground floor of this elevation are capped with jack arches with protruding keystones like the upper floor windows, but two have been infilled with glass block. The upper floors of the Lamont elevation feature continuous rows of ten one-over-one sash windows with cast-stone sills and jack arches with protruding keystones.

The rear elevation brick is laid in a common bond. It is divided into five fenestration bays. Rear fenestration is all capped with segmental arches and all rear windows have cast-stone sills. A rear door occupies the most southern of the ground floor bays. The door itself is a mid-twentieth century aluminum-framed glass model with a transom. To its left are two windows. There is a window that corresponds to the first-floor stair landing at a space between the first and second floor. It is the only window in the second bay from the western corner—otherwise this bay is a solid brick expanse, so the rhythm of the upper floors is three windows to the south, a solid brick bay, and then a window to the north. The windows here are a mix of one-over-one sash and glass block infill.

The northwest elevation brick is laid in common bond. There are two ground-floor windows towards the front with twelve-paned steel-framed windows and cast-stone sills. One smaller window with glass block infill and a stone sill is near the rear. Three rows of upper floor windows are one-over-one sash set underneath segmental arches and atop cast-stone sills, and to the rear of them are much smaller one-over-one sash windows with jack arches and cast-stone sills. Two small fixed-single-pane attic windows also top this elevation.

The interior of the ground floor and the basement follow similar basic plans, with two large spaces toward the front of the building and one large space at rear. Partitions within these spaces have probably been put up and taken down as needs required over time. The basement space in the eastern corner of the building, which can be accessed directly from street level, is notably finished with subway tile walls, pink marble dados, and a patterned octagonal tile floor.

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

The eastern room on the ground floor has now been united with its northern neighbor through the removal of a central partition. It is believed that there was originally a partition here in 1917 when there was the grocery on the eastern side and the café/saloon adjacent. The spaces may well have been united during prohibition or when the restaurant was introduced in the 1930s. The spaces were then assuredly divided again when the restaurant occupied the eastern room, and a bank occupied the other half.

The now combined front room features a pressed tin ceiling, pink marble dados, and an ornamental black and white octagonal tile floor. Composite capitals adorn the substantial piers, which were associated with eastern room before the recent removal of the partition. An interior door provides access to the front stairwell to the upper rooms. From the facade-right room opens a large bank vault to the rear. A smaller vault is accessed from the passage leading to the back room. The back room is also adorned with a tin ceiling and pink marble dados, but its hexagonal tile floor is less elaborate, only interrupted by occasional blue hexagons. The original steel staircases with wooden handrails are intact, both for front and rear stairs. These are rather plain, with simple rectangular balusters and newel posts that are unadorned except for a block cap topped by a low-slung pyramid.

Each of the upper floors is arranged as enfilades of rooms flanking either side of a central passage, which widens towards the front to accommodate the front stairwell. The Lamont side has a row of six smaller rooms, while the opposite side accommodates five larger rooms and at rear, the secondary stairwell. Each room has access to the central passage as well as an interior door that allows access to its neighbor or neighbors (and these are all aligned). Some rooms have historical closets, and some have internal access to shared baths. Generally, the building original wooden interior doors and door frames, often with transoms, are encountered throughout. Several rooms are fitted with historical cabinets as kitchens (one of these likely was the Pozzi family's, but another might have been for communal use). Some upstairs rooms have tin ceilings.

At a slight distance to the rear, a contributing detached single-story front-gabled brick garage on a full stone basement accompanies the Pozzi Building. The garage has a single segmental arched garage door facing Lamont, above which is a segmental-arched attic window. It also features two northwest-facing sash windows and a northwest entrance (which has a historic five "stacked" panel door), a northeast sash window, and a sash window and a glass block window on the southeast. The front of the building is white brick, but there is red brick in the top of the front gable, and the rear of the building is red brick. There is a chimney in its eastern corner. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle.

Overall, the Pozzi Building retains a high degree of integrity to the period of significance. Alterations in the last fifty years are limited to partial removal of the partition between the two ground-floor store spaces, replacement of wooden one-over-one sash windows with vinyl one-over-one counterparts, possible installation of some of the glass block, possible installation of some of the aluminum framed doors, and possible dropped ceiling in some upstairs rooms. Otherwise, the building would be easily recognizable to its original owner, Angelo Pozzi, and his second son and successor, Frank Pozzi.

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

8. Statement of 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ETHNIC HERITAGE/EUROPEAN/Tyrolean

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1917-1975

Significant Dates

1917, 1949

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Tyrolean

Architect/Builder

James A. Randall

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance of the Pozzi Hotel begins with its completion ca. 1917 and extends to the fifty-year mark (currently 1975). Since the heart of the business conducted there was symbiotic with the factory across the street, extending the period to 1986, when the Allied Corporation closed its doors, should be considered after sufficient time has passed for this period to meet the fifty-year threshold. Closure of Allied Chemical resulted

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

in the discontinuation of the Pozzi Hotel's end of restaurant service and more generally the end of its relationship to the factory workers who were its main customers.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Pozzi Building is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in both Commerce and Ethnic Heritage/European/Tyrolean. Constructed by inventor, businessman, and *padrone* of the local Tyrolean community, Angelo Pozzi, the building contained a residential hotel (initially for the immigrants Pozzi placed at the Solvay Process Company's soda ash plant across the street), as well as a grocery, café/saloon, and later a bank and an oil and lubricant business. Angelo Pozzi was already facilitating Tyrolean immigration by supplying loans and assistance, and his initial entrepreneurial idea behind the building was to provide most services his countrymen would need as they acclimatized to work at the factory and life in the United States. Pozzi climbed the economic ladder from mine worker to landlord and ultimately successful all-around entrepreneur, and the building is emblematic of his success. The building served as a gateway for a couple of generations of Tyrolean male immigrants as they sought to establish a foothold. Even after new immigration faded as a factor in Solvay, the building retained its status as an important commercial hub of the community connected to the soda ash plant, serving not only as a lunch stop and watering hole, but as a club and union meeting space and the first home of the Geddes Savings and Loan.

The Pozzi building is also eligible under Criterion C for Architecture as a representative and relatively early example of the Georgian Revival strain of the Colonial Revival as expressed in a small-to-mid sized two-part vertical block that was built to house multiple commercial functions and a purpose-built rooming house. Emulating the newly stylish red brick and white trim of much grander hotels like the emerging Statler chain, the Pozzi Building's stylistic cladding adds an air of respectability to a building whose upper floors originally were intended for single room accommodation of the working Tyrolean immigrant population. Its flexible layout, however, allowed it to accommodate the shift in taste to efficiency apartments that occurred in the mid-twentieth century.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Pozzis, Enterprise, and Tyroleans

The Pozzi Building at 1701-1705 Milton Avenue in Solvay, New York, was built ca. 1917 for Angelo Pozzi (1870-1949) and his family. In about 1870, Angelo Pozzi was born in the district of Trentino, part of the greater region of the South Tyrol, which is now in Italy but then was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.¹ He

¹ "Death Claims Pozzi, Former Inventor at Solvay Process," *Post-Standard* (Syracuse, New York), July 6, 1949, 14; United States Federal Censuses for 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1940.

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

immigrated to the United States in 1887, at age seventeen.² His first job was at the Solvay Process Company's Split Rock Quarry and he later transferred to the main plant, where he remained until 1907. During his twenty years working for the Solvay Process Company, he is credited with two major inventions, the centrifugal basket for drying soda ash, and the gasket cutter.³

The Solvay Process Company is an important component of both the historical and spatial context of the Pozzi Building and the village of Solvay itself. The Solvay Process, invented by Belgian chemist Ernest Solvay, is a method of producing soda ash from salt brine and limestone.⁴ Soda ash at the time had multiple uses, one of which was baking soda. In 1883 Solvay and his brother sold the American rights to the process to William B. Cogswell and Rowland Hazard II, who located their factory in what is now Solvay to make use of the proximity of available raw materials. In 1920, the Solvay Process Company became part of the conglomerate that formed Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation (later renamed Allied Chemical and later just Allied Corporation). Immigrants supplied a very large portion of Solvay Process Company's work force, and while these initially were English and Irish, eventually Tyroleans became a very large and especially recruited contingent (and one that the Irish foremen notably preferred over Southern Italians).⁵

Upon retirement from the Solvay Process factory, Angelo Pozzi turned to other entrepreneurial paths but still maintained a connection to his former workplace. By 1908, he lived at a building then numbered 403-405 Milton Avenue (the street was renumbered in the late 1910s). Near the corner of Milton and Freeman, across from the Solvay Process plant, and about a block to the east of the extant structure, this first Pozzi building was a two-story frame structure, and by 1910 it contained Pozzi's first saloon.⁶ In 1916, this building burned down.⁷ In 1916 and 1917, he had the extant Pozzi Building constructed (fig. 1) directly across from the main entrance and offices of the Solvay Process plant (fig. 2). By 1917, the directory records that he ran a saloon in the western side of the building (then with the address 501-505 but by 1920 at 1701-1705 Milton), while his elder son, Joseph (1894-1982), clerked the grocery in the eastern half—a condition recorded by the signage in a historic photograph of 1918 (fig. 1).⁸

Angelo Pozzi seems to have also become a *padrone* in both of its senses, as an “inn” landlord and as someone who places his fellow immigrants with jobs, helps them with favors settling in, and profits off the practice.⁹ Pozzi's role was outlined in an oral history interview:

² “Death Claims Pozzi” *Post-Standard*, July 6, 1949, 14; United States Federal Census for 1900.

³ “Death Claims Pozzi” *Post-Standard*, July 6, 1949, 14.

⁴ This history is covered in detail in Rita Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro: The Story of Solvay, a Remarkable Industrial/Immigrant Village, 1880-1920*. (New York: Center for Migration Studies, 1990), Chapter 1.

⁵ Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, Chapters 2, 7, *passim*.

⁶ 1911 Sanborn Insurance Map, Syracuse, New York, Vol. 3, 398; Syracuse city directories 1910-1917, *passim*.

⁷ Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 60.

⁸ Sampson & Murdock Company, *The Syracuse Directory, also Solvay, Onondaga, Eastwood* (Syracuse: Sampson & Murdock Co., 1917), 670, 676-677.

⁹ “A Land of Promise,” *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, October 6, 1985, 220.

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

The Italians had a “boss man,” too, by the name of Pozzi. The Irish “boss man” in about 1914 or so was Matthews. Both Matthews and Pozzi ran saloons on Milton Avenue. When people came from the ‘old country’ they didn’t much trust the authorities. They went to the boss man, a kind of middleman, for help—when they needed a job or a favor.¹⁰

In a separate interview, two former white-collar employees of Solvay Process, chemical engineer Arnold Hanchett and engineer Lyndon Tracy, elaborated upon the situation. Tracy, whose grandfather had been the company’s original secretary, explained:

There’s one or two leaders of the Tyroleans that became kind of entrepreneurs and they lent these Tyroleans the money to come to the United States. I understand that the Pozzis had the money and loaned it out to these people to come over here. They were in debt to them. It was kind of a, what you call a padrone. It was the padrone who loaned them the money. They looked up to him as a sort of leader for years to come. He brought them over and got them a job at Solvay. I wouldn’t be surprised if the Solvay Process had even given him some encouragement and assistance from the company. And even financial assistance.¹¹

Hanchett interrupted, “It started them [the Pozzis]...They own the main business in Solvay. There’s his joint there on the corner.”¹² Interviews with members of the Tyrolean community suggest that Angelo Pozzi was considered shrewd and straightforward, but not necessarily liked.¹³ His shrewdness could be quite detached. Angelo Pozzi’s own nephew, Primo Tarolli, would publicly recount that when he, as a teenager, and his brother Battista arrived at Ellis Island and tried to gain entry for ten days, Pozzi sent money but not the required letter to the officials that he would look after them, with the end result that Primo, who was healthy, was admitted, but Battista, who limped because of a childhood injury, was sent back.¹⁴ They would not see each other again for over fifty years.

Angelo Pozzi not only recruited workers for Solvay Process, but his intent was to help house them. The construction of the Pozzi Building was clearly in part to expand his capacity for providing this service.¹⁵ Angelo’s second son, Frank (1903-1986), who would succeed him in the business, stated that the first roomers had been “mostly all Austrians [Tyroleans]. They worked down the plant here. They were all single men. And

¹⁰ Interview of Margaret Spillane Bassett, with Rita Keller, in Judith LaManna Rivette, *Solvay Stories: A 100-Year Diary of Solvay, New York, its Days and its People* (Liverpool, NY: Oh, How Upstate Enterprises, 2003), 3-4.

¹¹ Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 59-60.

¹² Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 60.

¹³ Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 60.

¹⁴ Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 60; “A Land of Promise,” *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, October 6, 1985, 219-220.

¹⁵ Note that in more recent times the building was popularly called the Pozzi Hotel, but because it was generally a residential hotel (not a conventional travelers’ hotel), as well as serving a range of other purposes, the decision has been made here to simply dub it the Pozzi Building. An early postcard labels it the “Pozzi Block.” At least one early twentieth-century photograph shows the building with a sign inscribed “Solvay Hotel.” The first newspaper reference to “Pozzi’s Hotel” seems to date to the early 1960s, but it is also sometimes referenced as the “Milton Hotel” among other titles. The designation largely seems to date from Frank Pozzi’s ownership era rather than Agnelo’s. No historical photographs of the building sporting a sign that said “Pozzi Hotel” have yet been discovered.

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

when they got married, they moved out.”¹⁶ Evidence from directories and censuses bears out this initial state but also reveals that there were other aspects of the business from the beginning. In the 1917 directory and the 1920 census, Angelo Pozzi, his wife, Mary, sons, Joseph and Frank, and daughter, Alvira, can be found at 1701-1705 Milton Avenue with twenty-six lodgers, the vast majority of which list their origin as Austrian and their professions as related to the chemical plant.¹⁷ Angelo listed his profession as inn keeper (in the 1917-19 directories he is listed as having a saloon and in 1921-22 as having “beverages”), and his sons are listed as manager and clerk of the grocery store.

Over time, the profile of lodgers at the Pozzi Building would fluctuate.¹⁸ There were, indeed, some long-term residents. Max Taffelli a Tyrolean laborer at the chemical plant, lived there from at least 1930 through 1950. In 1930, though the lodgers were still all bachelors and for the most part employed at the plant, a significant number of Irish immigrants had joined the Tyroleans. The roomers in 1940 were quite unusual—of the nine, only three were employed in the soda ash plant, and five of them had English surnames. A thirty-year-old cook and his grandmother were among the residents.

In 1950, the census taker perceived seven dwelling configurations in the hotel and labeled them with letters “A” through “G.” Frank Pozzi’s family of four was the first, “A,” and his mother, Mary Pozzi, was the second, “B.” A best guess is that they occupied one side of the second floor. Labeled “C,” lodgers were presumed to be in a single room each or, in some instances, sharing a room. They included the chemical plant’s foreman of patrol and his wife, three unemployed men, four single men employed at the plant, and a twenty-nine-year-old African American man employed as a baker. “D” through “G” then represented small family units. These included a married couple both working on the plant’s janitorial staff, an iron foundry laborer and his wife, a divorced single mother (working as a hospital cleaning woman) and her two children, and an unemployed sixty-three-year-old Italian-born man seeking work living with his Russian-born wife. Among the lodgers at this stage, besides this couple, the Tyrolean-born Taffelli, and the Italian-born janitorial couple, all the rest were born in the United States.

Although the inhabitants of the Pozzi Hotel gradually diversified away from strictly being employees of Solvay Process (and later Allied Chemical), activities surrounding the plant were always central to the establishment. Angelo Pozzi not only recruited workers from his ethnic community for the industry across the street, but he also held stock in Allied once it was organized.¹⁹ His son Frank allowed the workers (represented by U.M.W. Local 12457) to use the building as the union headquarters during a great strike in 1950.²⁰

¹⁶ Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 61. Note that Angelo’s grandson, Joseph Pozzi, also suggested that the lodgers would stay at the hotel until they had both paid for their passage to the U.S. and were paid up on their room and board. “A Land of Promise,” *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, October 6, 1985, 227.

¹⁷ United States Census, 1920.

¹⁸ The data on the inhabitants is all taken from the United States Federal Censuses, of 1920-1950.

¹⁹ “A New Homeland,” *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, October 6, 1985, 227.

²⁰ “Farmer Gives Potatoes for Strike Cause,” *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, July 31, 1950, 6.

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

The Pozzi entrepreneurial strategy seems to have always been to provide multiple services for both lodgers and for the broader working community at Solvay Process/Allied from their premises. Angelo Pozzi's wife, Mary (Maria Tarolli) Pozzi (1873-1961, fig. 3), would both make the lodgers lunches to take to work and do their laundry.²¹ She also collected the rent.²² Angelo Pozzi is remembered as having wanted his building to supply all the needs of the workers—in addition to lodgings, a grocery store, a bank, and the saloon.²³

Angelo's desire to run a saloon was clearly part of his earliest entrepreneurial endeavors and is reflected in the Pre-Prohibition photographs of the building. Beyond just on-premises sales of alcoholic beverages, he seems to have been a producer. According to his grandson, Dr. Joseph Pozzi, "He obtained a cordials license and began shipping cocktails around the state."²⁴ When Prohibition took effect, Angelo Pozzi and the other Tyroleans no doubt found themselves in an alien situation. In fact, Angelo initially, discreetly but not discreetly enough, ignored the legislation. Pozzi's saloon was subject to repeated raids in 1921. One found "a nameless anti-dry beverage that assayed 93 percent alcohol."²⁵ One night there were even two raids because Pozzi resumed sales after the first one.²⁶ Angelo Pozzi was apparently arrested because of that incident.²⁷ The end result of Pozzi's "anti-dry" activities was a "regional record" fine of one thousand dollars (equivalent to about eighteen thousand dollars today).²⁸

Pozzi felt much aggrieved at the police activity (as he articulated in a six-page document in Italian dated March 20, 1922):

"They arrested Mr. Pedersolli, Mr. Bagozzi, Mr. Pozzi, Mr. Giuseppe DelBalso—all of us Italians. These big shots, seeing that I didn't want to pay the fine, arrested me again two weeks later. This time the story was more serious. They dumped ten barrels of beer in the sewer and they searched my whole house. These tormentors terrorized my family and my boarders, as if I were truly one of the worst murderers alive."²⁹

Pozzi went on to explain that he was chiefly upset about the uneven enforcement of the law, pointing out that the Irish equally violated prohibition regularly but were never raided or arrested.³⁰ This led him to successfully organize the Tyrolean community in favor of the local Democratic Party against the then in-power Republicans.³¹

²¹ "Solvay History has Hotel Flavor," *Post-Standard* (Syracuse, NY), April 15, 1999, B1, B7.

²² "Solvay History has Hotel Flavor," *Post-Standard*, April 15, 1999, B7.

²³ Elizabeth Lo, "A Gem of a Walking Tour," *Post-Standard* (Syracuse, NY), June 15, 2000, 3.

²⁴ "A New Homeland," *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, October 6, 1985, 227.

²⁵ "Concoction of Italian Tests 93 Per Cent," *Syracuse Journal*, November 18, 1921, 4.

²⁶ "Saloon Kept Busy Right After Raid," *Syracuse Journal*, June 7, 1921, 2.

²⁷ "Arrestati per violazione al proibizionismo," *La Gazzetta di Syracuse*, June 10, 1921, 5.

²⁸ "Vicinity and State News," *Fayetteville Bulletin*, December 9, 1921, 12.

²⁹ Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 74-75.

³⁰ Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 75.

³¹ Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 75.

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

For the subsequent span of the 1920s, the only downstairs business listed in residence was the grocery.³² To his vocations, Angelo Pozzi added notary in 1929. Despite having built a vault into the Pozzi Building at its inception, he would only at the very end of his life (thanks to son Frank—see below) achieve his goal of having a bank; this is sometimes attributed to his arrest record. By 1931, some shifts had taken place within the family. Angelo's oldest son, Joseph, had moved out and set up his own butcher's shop in Syracuse proper, and his business enterprises, including his own restaurant, would always thereafter be separate from the family businesses in Solvay. Angelo Pozzi and his family at this time also abandoned the grocery as the primary downstairs business and shifted to the restaurant business (and of course in 1933, beer was once again flowing from the Pozzi taps). This would remain the most recognized enterprise within the building through Pozzi ownership. The packing of the restaurant to capacity would be heralded by the neighboring plant's noon and midnight shift whistles.³³ As a side note, in the 1934 and 1935 directories, Pozzi is also noted as having run an oils and lubricants business, which may relate to the extension of the garage behind the main building.³⁴ The front, buff brick portion of the building exists in the earliest photos, but most of the garage's subsequent length is in contrasting red brick. Angelo Pozzi died July 5, 1949, leaving a net estate of \$173,028.94 (the equivalent of over two million dollars today).³⁵

The question of Tyrolean ethnic identity in Solvay is a complex one, well-plumbed by Rita Cominolli in *Smokestacks Allegro*.³⁶ The history of the Tyrol is complex. The Italian-and-German-speaking region was often under the influence of German states and Austria. The condition of the Tyrol being part of Austria is reflected in the early twentieth century censuses. Some Tyroleans continued to cling to an Austrian identity, while the Pozzi family tended, increasingly after 1920 or so, to identify their heritage as Italian.³⁷ Pozzi's saloon seems to have been a site where debates over identity happened with regularity, and Angelo's views were fairly clear, as Frank Pozzi explained, "They didn't like him because he told them they were nothin' but people of Italian extraction. And that's all they are. They're no more Austrian than the man in the moon!"³⁸ That the Tyroleans were treated as a separate (and preferred) class over Southern Italians by management at Solvay Process/Allied probably influenced the contingent who continued to claim Austrian identity.³⁹ Regardless of national affinities, the Tyroleans in Solvay were a distinct group bound by culture and family.

Three historical properties are most visibly tied to the Tyrolean community. Architecturally notable and quite intact, Saint Cecilia's parish church, though originally tied to the Irish, increasingly served the Tyrolean and Southern Italian communities as well, although some of the Tyrolean men were suspicious and avoided it,

³² This and what follows is derived from Syracuse City Directories, 1923-1935, passim.

³³ "Solvay History has Hotel Flavor," B7, and "Frank E. Pozzi, 83, Solvay Hotel Proprietor," *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, June 17, 1986, 10.

³⁴ Sampson & Murdock Company, *The Syracuse Directory including Solvay* (Syracuse: Sampson & Murdock Co., 1934), 503; Sampson & Murdock Company, *The Syracuse Directory including Solvay* (Syracuse: Sampson & Murdock Co., 1935), 474.

³⁵ *Post-Standard*, July 6, 1949, 14; Cominolli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 75.

³⁶ Cominolli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, Chapters 2, 7.

³⁷ Cominolli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 31.

³⁸ Cominolli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 30, 31.

³⁹ Cominolli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 79.

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

viewing it as being under the sway of the Irish, and hunted, fished, or played bocce instead.⁴⁰ Founded in October of 1929, the Tyrol Club of Solvay remains an important social institution within the village and has since its founding been a primary focus of retaining Tyrolean customs and identity.⁴¹ The current building, up the hill from and in sight of the Pozzi building on Lamont Avenue, does not seem to be the original one, and the current mid-twentieth-century building is of mixed integrity. Further investigation would be needed to determine if it could be eligible for the National Register. Notably, Angelo Pozzi never seems to have been active in the Tyrol Club, although his son Frank was a member. The third property is, of course, the Pozzi Building. The services that Angelo Pozzi provided there facilitated a generation of immigrants as they sought jobs at the plant and acclimatized to their new setting in the United States. While associated with the Tyrolean community in perhaps a more mechanical than cultural way, the Pozzi Building acted as an ethnicity-specific gateway for many Tyrolean men to gain a foothold on a new existence in the United States.

Frank Pozzi would be his father's successor in the family business, as well as from 1952 a successful stock broker as an associate with the firm of Smith, Bishop & Company.⁴² In addition to continuing to run a thriving restaurant and residential hotel, Frank realized his father's ambitions to have a bank in the building, when in April of 1949 (not long before Angelo's death in July), the Geddes Savings and Loan Association was opened in the western half of the building (with Frank on its board).⁴³ The bank (fig. 4, 5) would remain there until November 3, 1961, when it moved about a mile away to the Westvale Shopping Center.⁴⁴ Even after the bank moved, the Allied Chemical workers could still cash their checks on payday in the back room of the Pozzi Hotel down to the time of the soda ash plant's closure.⁴⁵

Frank Pozzi also led efforts to modernize Milton Avenue. He helped organize and served as president of the East Solvay Improvement Association, beginning in 1953.⁴⁶ Some of the goals of the group, particularly road resurfacing and expansion of parking, were achieved, but others, like removal of overhead wiring, were not. Frank Pozzi later served on the zoning board and was its temporary chairman.⁴⁷

Like his father, Frank Pozzi at least once found himself the unwanted focus of legal attention. He furnished the restaurant with two pinball machines, a Bally Fun-Way and a Bally Lotta-Fun, which were of the "Bingo" type that offered a gambling pay-out but only paid the stamp duty for "amusement devices" rather than "gaming

⁴⁰ Cominolli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 82, 124.

⁴¹ Cominolli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 144-149.

⁴² Cominolli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 76; advertisement, *Syracuse Herald-American*, June 29, 1952, 44; advertisement, *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, January 12, 1958, 87.

⁴³ Advertisement, *Post-Standard* (Syracuse, NY), January 10, 1950, 5. Geddes Savings and Loan was named after the Town of Geddes, in which the Village of Solvay sits.

⁴⁴ Advertisement, *Post-Standard* (Syracuse, NY), October 29, 1961, 10.

⁴⁵ Photo and caption, *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, October 6, 1985, 209.

⁴⁶ "New Solvay Association Sponsors Plan for Improving and Beautifying Milton Av.," *Syracuse Herald-American*, January 25, 1953, 39, 45.

⁴⁷ *Post-Standard* (Syracuse, NY), Nov. 1, 1971, 9.

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

devices.”⁴⁸ For this, in 1963, Pozzi’s was subject to an Internal Revenue Service raid in which they confiscated the machines (as well as the Seeburg Select-o-Matic juke box, which also must not have had the right stamp).⁴⁹ Frank Pozzi was briefly arrested and had to pay a fine for these infractions.

By the mid-twentieth century, the nature of Pozzi’s restaurant had seemingly shifted away from ethnic affiliation, just as the lodgings had. When discussing Solvay as a town “with more than enough saloons” that were mostly divided in terms of ethnic, class, and generational distinctions, Donald N. Salvatti characterized Pozzi’s clientele as “mixed, mostly sportsmen.”⁵⁰ Frank Pozzi himself had been an avid boxer and was the Central New York Featherweight Boxing Champion from 1920 to 1922.⁵¹ Various manifestations of a local hunting and fishing club also routinely met at Pozzi’s including the Limekiln Lake Rod & Gun Club.⁵²

The reliance on trade produced by the plant meant that when Allied closed its doors in February of 1986, Pozzi’s lunch service was discontinued.⁵³ Frank Pozzi passed away shortly after that, on June 16, 1986. While the bar was kept open, when its liquor license expired in 1997, the business closed permanently.⁵⁴

Architecture of the Pozzi Building

In architectural terms, the Pozzi building can be discussed both for its adoption of a Colonial Revival architectural language and for its embodiment of a type of residential hotel. If the Beaux-Arts was the stylistic cladding of respectable business in the early twentieth century, then the Georgian Revival aspect of the Colonial Revival was its counterpart in both restraint and respectability used for lodgings. The Pozzi Building is in broad typological terms a two-part vertical block, although it could be read as having three exterior visual divisions: the base, consisting of the downstairs commercial space; the shaft, occupied by the dwelling spaces; and a capital in the form of the cornice line and parapet. This visual order, in combination with the red brick contrasted by white brick quoins, white brick bounded paneled parapet, white brick courses on the first floor (arguably a visual substitute for rustication), cast-stone jack arches with keystones, Roman Doric column by the corner entrance, and modillioned storefront cornice align the design with much grander early twentieth-century expressions of the Georgian Revival.

For a building of this size, the stylistic language is rather progressive, and mimics some of the first grand hotels in this style. Monumental examples of possible prototypes for the Pozzi Building include Buffalo architects Esenwein and Johnson’s Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse (1910, demolished), Hotel Utica (1911-1912, NRHP 2018) in Utica, Bancroft Hotel (1912, NRHP 1980) in Worcester, Massachusetts, and Portage Hotel (1912,

⁴⁸ “Tax Agents Raid Bar in Solvay,” *Post-Standard (Syracuse, NY)*, September 27, 1963, 11; “Owner of Solvay Hotel Fined in Gaming Case,” *Post-Standard (Syracuse, NY)*, November 13, 1963, 14; “Legal Notices,” *Post-Standard (Syracuse, NY)*, January 8, 1964, 13.

⁴⁹ “Legal Notices,” *Post-Standard*, January 8, 1964, 13.

⁵⁰ Rivette, *Solvay Stories*, 72.

⁵¹ “Frank E. Pozzi, 83, Solvay hotel proprietor,” *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, June 17, 1986, 10; Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 127.

⁵² For an example of an announcement of such meetings, see *Post-Standard (Syracuse, NY)*, August 13, 1963, 21.

⁵³ “Solvay History has Hotel Flavor,” and “Frank E. Pozzi, 83, Solvay Hotel Proprietor.” *passim*.

⁵⁴ “Solvay History has Hotel Flavor,” B1.

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

NRHP 1988) in Akron, Ohio, George B. Post & Sons' Statler Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio (1911-1912, NRHP 1998) and Statler Hotel in Detroit (1914-1915, demolished), and McKim, Mead & White's Hotel Pennsylvania in Manhattan (1916-1919, demolished). These anticipated a flood of Georgian Revival hotels in the 1920s (most likely influenced by the spread of Post & Sons' stylistic language via the Statler hotel chain. The use of the Georgian Revival in hotels conjured respectability and patriotism without invoking the extravagance of the Beaux-Arts and Chateausque, the languages often used for the most sumptuous establishments.

Unfortunately, Angelo Pozzi left no record of why he chose this style for his business premises. Given its relatively progressive style and moderate size, Pozzi most probably employed an architect. The design of the structure has been attributed to local Syracuse architect James A. Randall, although definitive proof has yet to be produced. Randall was better known for residences and schools, although he did design the Solvay Public Library (a petite Beaux-Arts Carnegie Library of 1903-1905, NRHP 2007). The choice of brick as a fire-resistant material was no doubt on Pozzi's mind after the conflagration that consumed his original saloon and boarding house. Beyond that, there are some bases for speculation.

One possibility is that the style is a proclamation of Pozzi's new national identity. The association of the Georgian Revival with the foundation of the United States always lends it patriotic connotations. There is reason to believe that Angelo Pozzi would want to celebrate the country that had afforded him his financial success. Shortly after the building's construction, from July to November of 1918, his eldest son, Joseph, served as a machinist's mate in the U. S. Navy and Angelo proudly displayed a World War I service flag in his grocery window (fig. 1).⁵⁵ An element of self-awareness that he was part of the process of Americanization of his fellow Tyroleans may have been part of the stylistic choice as well. As William B. Rhoads has shown, the Georgian strand of the Colonial Revival style was popularly employed at the time for institutions, including settlement houses, that sought to acclimatize immigrants to their new country.⁵⁶ While it *might* be argued that the Pozzi Building has a certain rhyming with urban buildings of Angelo Pozzi's native Trentino, where boxy commercial forms with quoins do appear, those usually are stucco-clad, colorfully painted, and surmounted with pitched roofs, making this inspiration less likely. Finally, of course, there is simply an element of stylishness about the Colonial Revival in the 1910s, which could make it a default architectural language of choice.

The building's cladding was rather grand for what, in the hierarchy developed by Paul Groth, would be categorized as the "rooming house" type of residential hotel.⁵⁷ The characteristic residents of such residences were workers with a low but reliable income who lived outside of a family unit.⁵⁸ The Pozzi Building was

⁵⁵ Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919, New York, WWI Navy Cards, Box 85, Joseph Pozzi. Ancestry.com accessed 8/15/2025. https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/3030/records/45707?tid=&pid=&queryId=79974f28-df7a-4b0b-a419-f1523ad12c91&_phsrc=mMU1265&_phstart=successSource

⁵⁶ William B. Rhoads, "The Colonial Revival and the Americanization of Immigrants," in Alan Axelrod, editor, *The Colonial Revival in America* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1985), 341-361.

⁵⁷ Paul Groth, *Living Downtown: The History of Residential Hotels in the United States* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1989), Chapters 1 and 4. Groth divides residential hotels into four ranks, the "palace hotel" for elites, the "mid-priced hotel" for those with a comfortable income and intermediate social rank, the "rooming house"—"plain hotels for plain people," and "the cheap lodging house" for hoboes and day laborers.

⁵⁸ Groth, *Living Downtown*, 23.

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

purpose-built and not a converted family house, and while residents could have their meals in the saloon/café/restaurant downstairs and/or have Mary pack their lunches, they weren't bound to do so. The Pozzi's tenants therefore were more properly lodgers, rather than boarders, and the "hotel" was a rooming house rather than a boarding house.⁵⁹ With its thirty-three upstairs rooms, the Pozzi Building would tend to fall into the larger end of what Groth dubs the "downtown rooming house," new buildings which improved on the conditions in former-house and loft buildings, but relied on single-room rentals.⁶⁰ True to type, which was sometimes called the "upstairs hotel," all upper floors would have to be reached by climbing flights of steps.⁶¹ The long central hallways are lined with rows of doors leading to individual rooms, as was typical. Bathrooms were shared, as was also typical of most buildings of the rooming house type.

As was typical of many rooming houses, however, the Pozzi building was customized to suit the landlord's economic strategy. The Pozzi adds flexibility to the usual model of the downtown room house by joining together the rooms in an enfilade with internal doors, so that these could be kept locked if the single room was desired or could be unlocked if a suite was desired. This served the Pozzi family well. Efficiency apartment units began to compete with traditional rooming house settings by the 1930s. The 1950 federal census seems to imply that the upper floors had been grouped into suites for small family units, presumably by opening the doors to imitate by then more respectable apartment living. The building also had the unusual feature of original upstairs shared kitchens. All in all, for a downtown rooming house, the Pozzi Building allowed lodgers a more substantial setting and greater flexibility than many skilled workers and unskilled laborers might have expected at the time. This likely relates to the originally very special and direct relationship that Angelo Pozzi had with his original lodgers' immigration and employment situations, which generated him a more guaranteed income than some other landlords but also meant that he was conscious of his role as a community leader. The particular combination of the design conscious exterior design and the mundanities of rooming house design makes the Pozzi Building significant for both style and type.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Primary Sources

Abstracts of World War I Military Service, 1917-1919.

The Fayetteville Bulletin.

La Gazetta di Syracuse.

Post-Standard (Syracuse, New York).

⁵⁹ Distinction drawn from Groth, *Living Downtown*, 92.

⁶⁰ Groth, *Living Downtown*, 97.

⁶¹ Groth, *Living Downtown*, 97-98.

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

Sampson & Murdock Company, *The Syracuse Directory including Solvay* (Syracuse: Sampson & Murdock Co., 1900-1935).

Syracuse Herald-American.

Syracuse Herald-Journal.

Syracuse Journal.

United States Federal Censuses for 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950.

Secondary Sources

Axelrod, Allen, ed. *The Colonial Revival in America*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1985.

Cominoli, Rita. *Smokestacks Allegro: The Story of Solvay, a Remarkable Industrial/Immigrant Village, 1880-1920*. New York: Center for Migration Studies, 1990.

Groth, Paul. *Living Downtown: The History of Residential Hotels in the United States*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1989.

Rivette, Judith LaManna. *Solvay Stories: A 100-Year Diary of Solvay, New York, its Days and its People*. Liverpool, NY: Oh, How Upstate Enterprises, 2003.

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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.14

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 43.060585 | Longitude: -76.204090 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Pozzi Building is the legal boundary of the intact urban lot with which it has always been associated.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Johnathan A. Farris, Ph.D. [with assistance and current photos from Monahan Development Corp.]

organization NYSHPO

date 8/19/2025

street & number P.O. Box 189

telephone (518)268-2465

city or town Waterford

state NY

zip code 12188

e-mail Johnathan.Farris@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

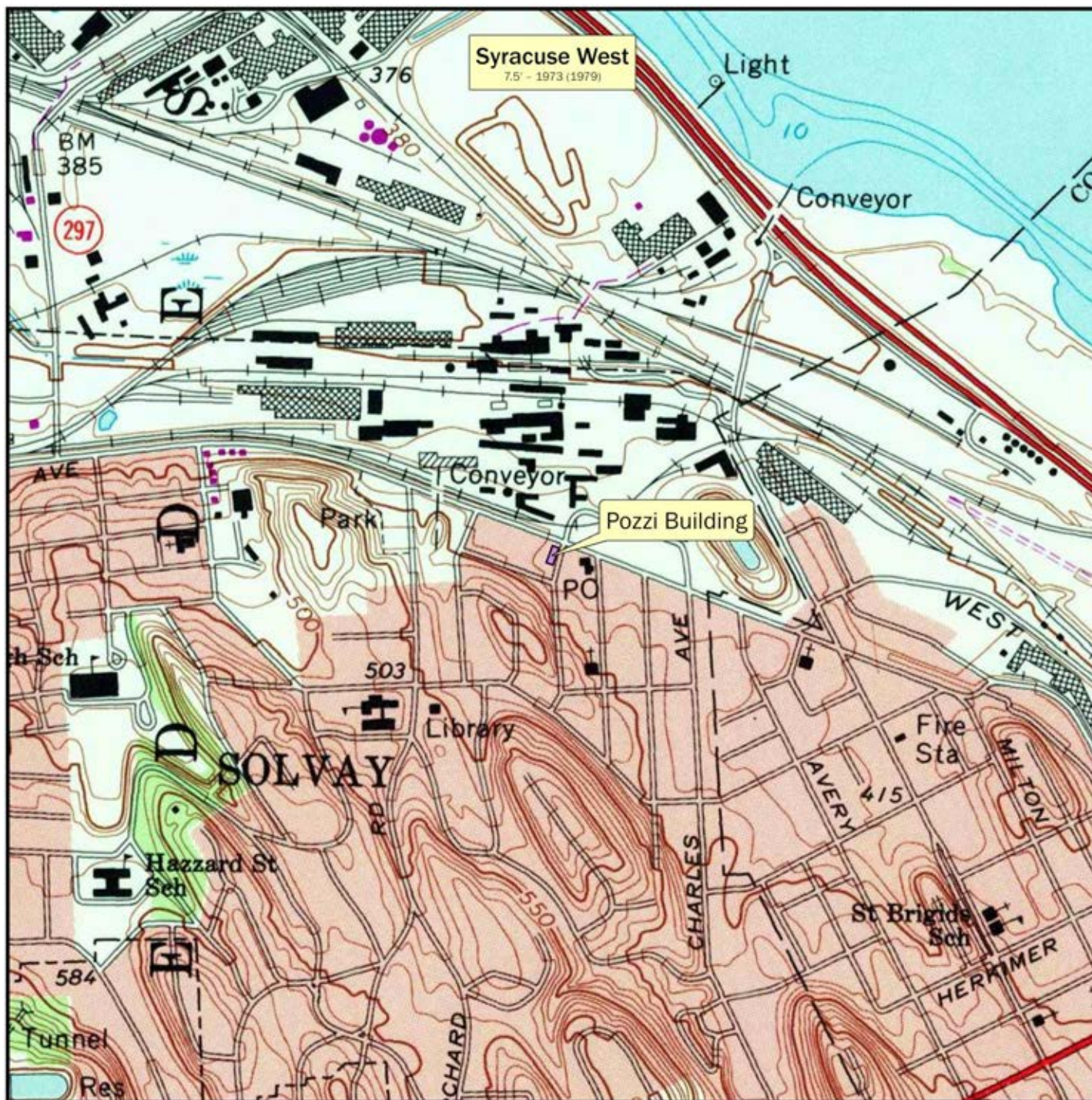
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State



1:12,000

0 500 1000 ft

 Pozzi Building



New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

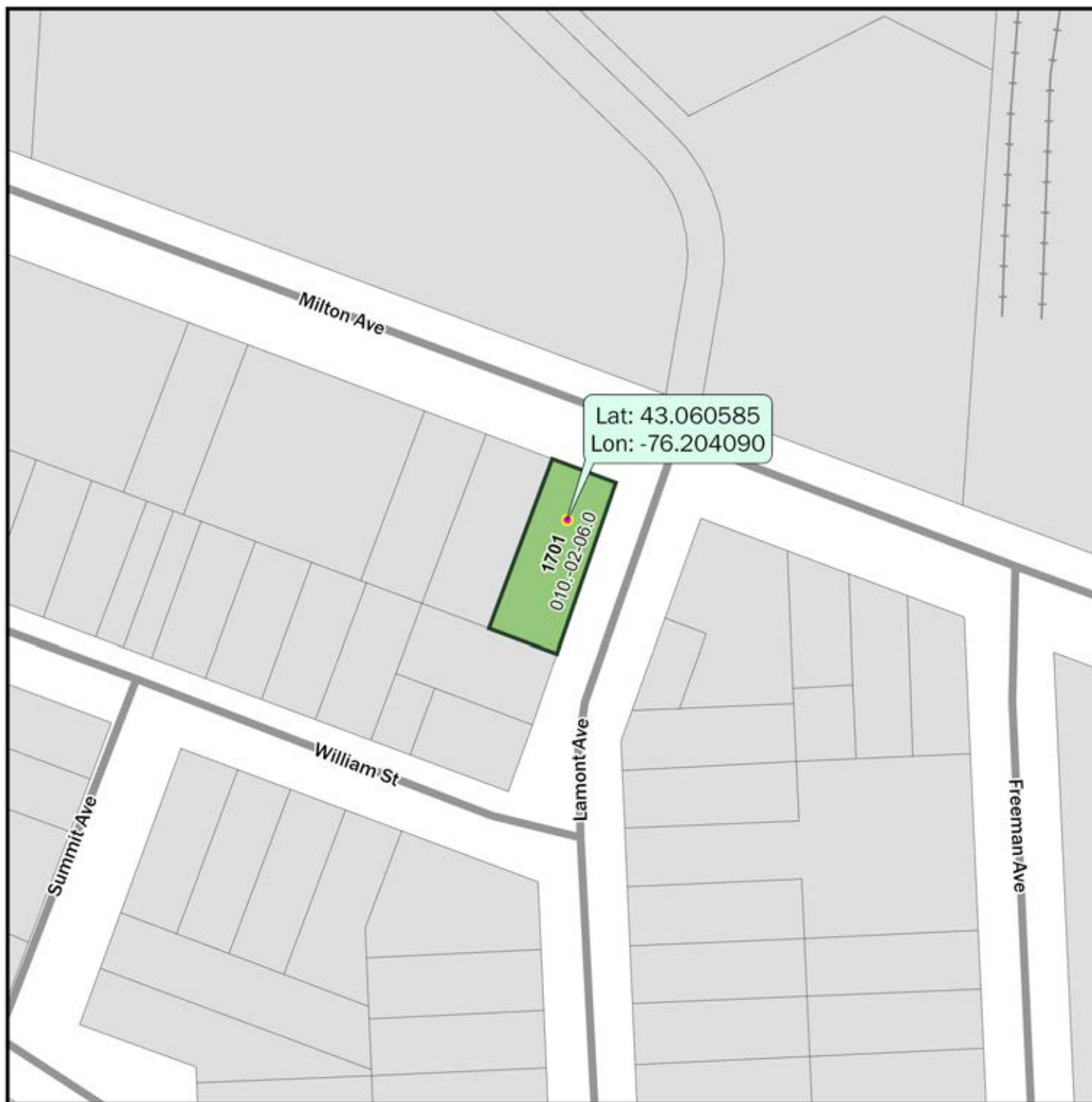
Mapped 07/15/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State



1:1,200

0 50 100 ft

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N



Nomination Boundary (0.14 ac)



Tax Parcels

Onondaga County Parcel Year: 2024



**New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation**

Mapped 07/15/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State



1:1,200



Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N



Nomination Boundary (0.14 ac)

New York State Orthoimagery Year: 2021



New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

Mapped 07/15/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

Figure 1. The Pozzi Building, with Angelo Pozzi standing at the corner, 1918. The image can be clearly dated because of the World War I Service Flag hanging in the grocery window (Pozzi's older son Joseph served in the Navy during that conflict). Many thanks to Robyn Sedgwick for pointing out its presence. Photo from Solvay Geddes Historical Society.



Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

Figure 2. The view of the front entrance and offices of the Solvay Process Company (now demolished), essentially from directly in front of the Pozzi Building, with workers leaving on lunch break emerging from behind dapper people waiting for the trolley. Photo from Solvay Geddes Historical Society.



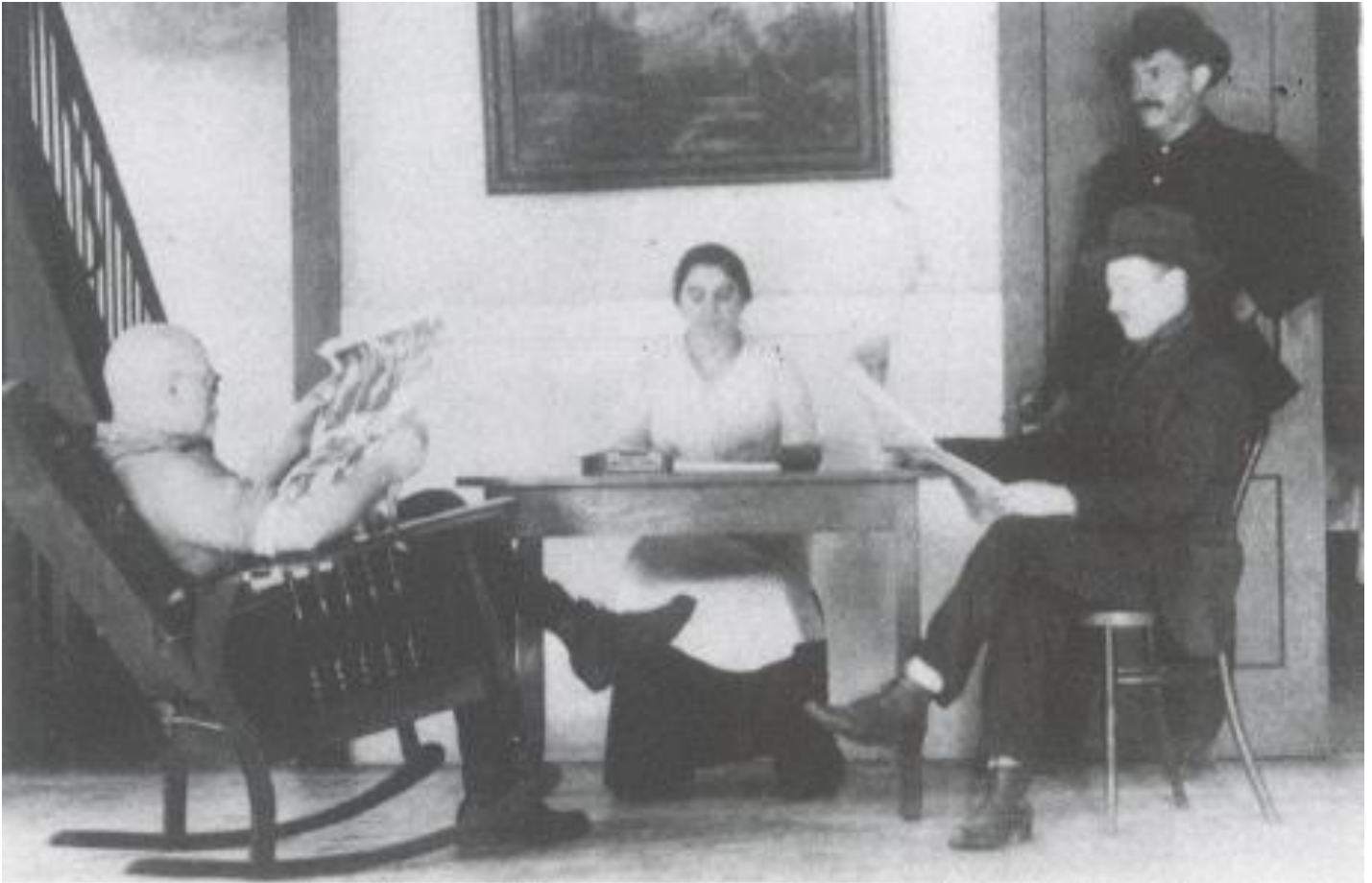
Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

Figure 3. Mary (Maria Tarolli) Pozzi seated between Angelo Pozzi and possibly sons Frank and Joseph. Mary was known to have been the one to take the rent. Angelo was noted for his daily practice of reading the *Wall Street Journal*. The stair on the left is probably indicates that this is the ground of the stairwell off of the larger back room. From Rita Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 168.



Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

Figure 4. Angleo Pozzi behind the bar in his building. The mirrored bar cabinet appears to remain in the building to this day. This should represent the west (or right) storefront space around the late 1910s. From Rita Cominoli, *Smokestacks Allegro*, 169.



Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

Figure 5. The Pozzi Building and Milton Avenue in the 1950s. Photo from Solvay Geddes Historical Society.



Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

Figure 6. The Geddes Savings & Loan bay of the Pozzi Building, circa 1950s. Photo from Solvay Geddes Historical Society.



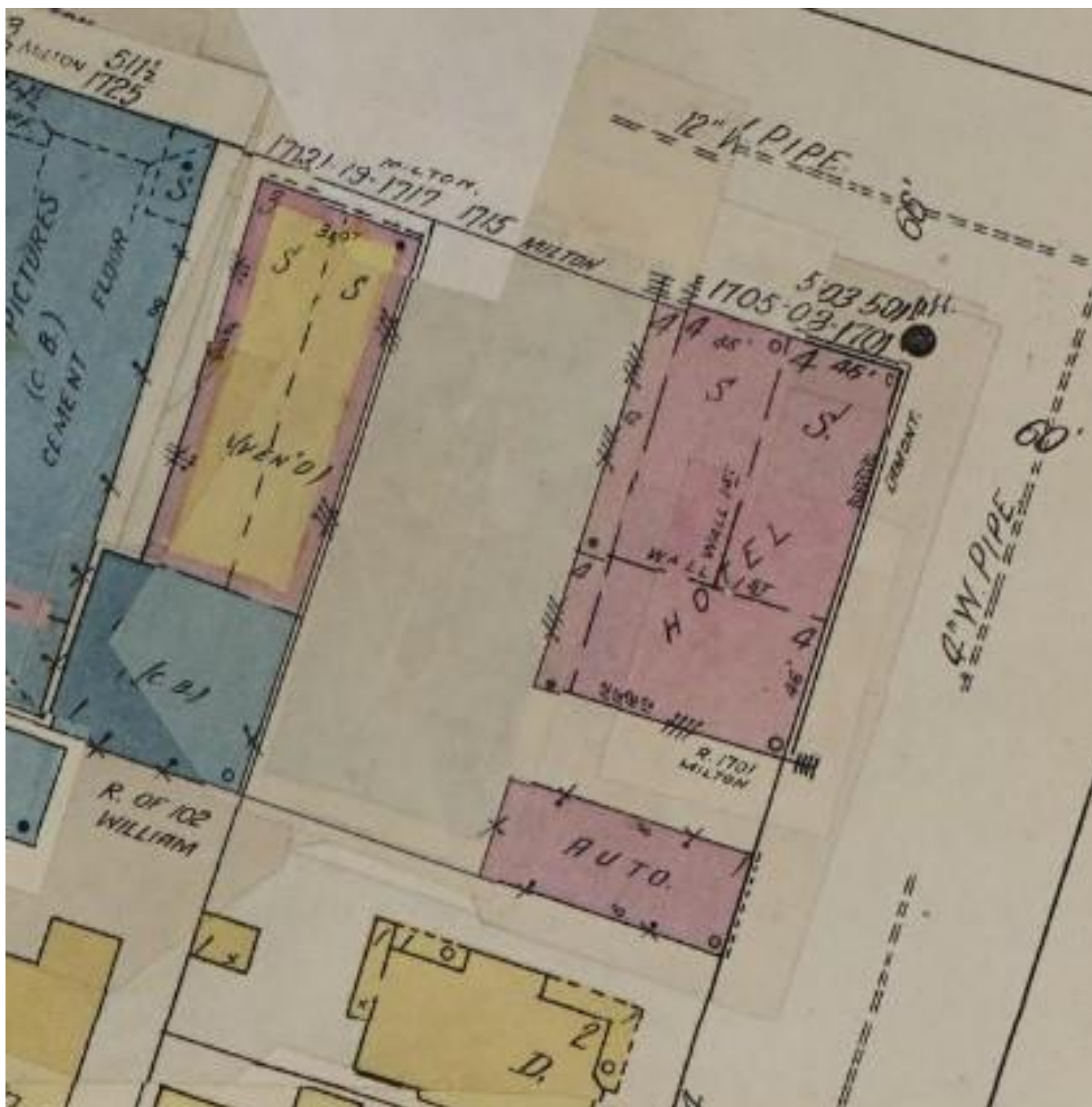
Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

Figure 7. 1950 Sanborn Insurance Map detail, showing the Pozzi Building at 1701-1705 Milton Avenue.



Pozzi Building

Name of Property

Onondaga, New York

County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Pozzi Building

City or Vicinity: Village of Solvay

County: Onondaga

State: New York

Photographer: James C. Monahan

Date Photographed: February, March, and July 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

| | |
|------------|---|
| 001 of 017 | Pozzi Building from the east, showing Milton Avenue and Lamont Avenue elevations |
| 002 of 017 | From the south, showing Lamont Avenue and rear (southwest) elevations |
| 003 of 017 | View of Lamont Avenue elevation |
| 004 of 017 | Eastern corner of building and public entrance to basement |
| 005 of 017 | Eastern storefront and corner entrance |
| 006 of 017 | Eastern commercial space before demolition of partition |
| 007 of 017 | From eastern commercial space into western commercial space after demolition of partition |
| 008 of 017 | Small safe entrance in passage between western commercial space and kitchen/back room |
| 009 of 017 | Large back room on ground floor |
| 010 of 017 | Third floor passage view towards front of building |
| 011 of 017 | Third floor passage looking toward the rear of the building |
| 012 of 017 | Second floor bedroom with historical closet, view toward the passage |
| 013 of 017 | Typical second floor mid-passage bedroom, showing door to adjoining chamber |
| 014 of 017 | End chamber with built-in cabinetry, second floor south room, possibly Pozzi family kitchen |
| 015 of 017 | End chamber with built-in cabinetry, fourth floor, north corner room |
| 016 of 017 | View of garage from the north |
| 017 of 017 | Garage Lamont Avenue elevation |

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.













