

Strolling Down State Street Walking Tour

This tour was created by City Historian Julie Madlin and is funded by the Sweetgrass Foundation and the Northern New York Community Foundation.

Welcome to Historic Ogdensburg! To start the walking tour go to the First Baptist Church on State Street. You will find a sign right across the street with a QR code on it. You can download QR code readers for free for either iPhone or Android devices. Or you can take a virtual walking tour by clicking on each link below.

First Baptist Church Video: <https://youtu.be/8o7Gx2XE8Lg>

Preston King Video: <https://youtu.be/glPlEsTOW'8Q>

George Hall Video: <https://youtu.be/-nLn66cEjGY>

George Seymour House Photograph:

<https://www.thinglink.com/scene/682311963308457985>

(touch or click on the photo for interactive buttons)

The Chapin Family Podcast: https://youtu.be/PP6_pNQvHvk

Post Office Video: <https://youtu.be/Sorj-5l4W1I>

Post Office Photograph:

<https://www.thinglink.com/scene/682308702799134721>

(touch or click on the photo for interactive buttons)

John Fine Video: <https://youtu.be/IC4E1TL2r-A>

State St. Fire Photograph:

<https://www.thinglink.com/scene/681662212695130113>

(touch or click on the photo for interactive buttons)

Clark House Video: <https://youtu.be/CVGG7wP-7Mg>

Ogdensburg Bank Video: <https://youtu.be/Y3SZh5gNIIw>

State St. Looking South Photograph:

<https://www.thinglink.com/scene/681655070449729537>

(touch or click on the photo for interactive buttons)

Wadhams College Photograph:

<https://www.thinglink.com/scene/682302713152667649>

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The Baptist Church

The Covenant of the First Baptist Church reads in part: "We engage by the aid of the Holy Spirit, to walk together in Christian love; to strive together for the advancement of this church...to promote its prosperity and spirituality; to sustain its worship...to contribute...our means...to the financial support of the church, the relief of the poor and the spread of the Gospel throughout the world."

The Baptist church of the town of Oswegatchie was formed in 1809 with nine members (Daniel McNeil, Amasa Townsend, Samuel Haven, James Salisbury, Isaac Parce, Truman Parce, Mary Townsend, Polly Salisbury and Elizabeth Parce. The group held services regularly until the War of 1812 began, not meeting until 1817. Having no church building, the members used to meet in school houses, halls and private residences. George Parish, early investor in Ogdensburg

donated the lot the church sits on today. In 1830 the cornerstone for the original building was laid. This first church building was dedicated in August of 1833 with 51 members. Beginning in 1855 a number of repairs were made on the church including adding an extra 24 feet in the rear, removal of the side galleries and leveling the floor. During 1871 the church was extensively renovated again. The building was enlarged, a pipe organ purchased, the walls were frescoed, and the steeple was added. Unfortunately a fire in 1881 destroyed the interior leaving only the stone walls standing. The church records stated, " At 3:00 in the morning a fire broke out in the woodshed of the Baptist Church and communicated to the cornice of the main building, thence along the roof to the spire, when all was consumed...the floor of the audience room was saved, as also the carpets, seats, chairs and other church furnishings, with slight damage, except to the organ. The origin of the fire is not known." The congregation immediately rebuilt the church. When the Rev. Stacy Warburton became pastor in 1914 more renovations were completed including an addition, heating plant, kitchen, and Sunday school. Later the windows were replaced with stained glass by noted craftsman Harry Horwood, who was a member of the church. A number of prominent families in Ogdensburg have attended the First Baptist Church such as the Proctors, Howards, Newells and the Vilas family.



Senator Preston King was born in Ogdensburgh on October 14, 1806 the illegitimate son of John King and Margaret Galloway. King graduated from Union College, Schenectady in 1827. He studied law under Silas Wright and practiced law in St. Lawrence County. He established the St. Lawrence Republican newspaper in 1830 and was postmaster of Ogdensburgh from 1831-1834. He was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1835; serving until 1838. King was an instigator of the Patriot War (1837-38), a revolution to sever Canada from Great Britain, going so far as to charter a boat to attempt to save American participants in the Battle of Windmill Point. As a Democrat he was elected to Congress for the first time in 1843. He served until 1847 and was elected again serving from 1849-1853, then was elected to the Senate as a Republican from 1857-1863.

At the end of the Civil War King demanded that Jefferson Davis, former president of the Confederate States of America, and other Confederate leaders be hanged for treason.

King was a close personal friend to President Andrew Johnson, living in the White House for a time. It was Johnson who appointed King collector of the Port of New York in 1865. Sadly, three months later Preston King committed suicide by jumping from a ferryboat into New York Harbor. He is buried at the Ogdensburgh Cemetery.

George Hall

One of the greatest philanthropists Ogdensburgh has ever known was George Hall. He was born on March 11, 1847 in Sackett's Harbor, NY. He came to Ogdensburgh in 1872 after his brother Henry was accidentally shot and killed in Utica, NY and succeeded him at Hall and Gardner Coal Co. Under Hall's leadership the business grew tremendously. In 1880 the company became George Hall and Company with William Proctor and James Bean as partners. In 1893 Hall purchased the interests of Proctor and Bean renaming the business the George Hall Coal Company. The company acquired tugs, barges and eventually steamboats to transport coal. The George Hall Coal Company owned the U.S. Custom House from 1880-1936. Eventually this company combined with Frank A. Augsbury's interests to become Hall Corporation.

Hall married Helen Brown of Sackets Harbor in 1873. They had two children Mary P. Hall, who married Walter Guest Kellogg, and Henry Brown Hall. After Helen Brown Hall's death in 1907, he married Matilda Stone. They had two children, George Stone Hall and Ruth Hall. The Hall family resided in this home from about 1894-1910. Afterwards the family purchased and renovated the Parish Mansion on Washington Street, which is the present day Frederic Remington Museum.

Like other wealthy men of his time George Hall donated a great deal of his money to charity. He was very generous to the City Hospital giving over \$100,000 in 1900 to have it built. He also built and equipped Ogdensburgh Free Academy as a memorial to his late wife Helen Brown Hall. His assistance enabled the erection of the Soldiers and Sailors monument in Library Park and

he also made a large gift to the Public Library. He was also one of the founders of the Century Club and was its president for many years.

Hall was elected city alderman in 1879, 1891 and 1892. He served as mayor of Ogdensburg in 1887, 1888, and from 1899 until 1904. George Hall was influential in bringing the St. Lawrence State Hospital to Ogdensburg.

Hall died of pneumonia at his home in Montreal on June 24, 1919 and is buried in the Ogdensburgh Cemetery. His obituary reads: "In the death of Mr. Hall Ogdensburg has lost its most distinguished citizen and greatest friend...He will live long in memory and his fine, generous character will be a common heritage."

Later the home was owned by Leslie and Barbara Silver from 1910 until the 1960s. This home has also been a photography studio and a lawyer's office.

George N. Seymour

Presently the law offices of Lekki, Hill, Duprey, and Bhatt the George N. Seymour house is an excellent example of the use of local stone in the construction of local buildings. Except for the addition of the circular veranda and the large front arched window, this home built in the 1830s remains essentially the same as it did when constructed. St. Lawrence County has a long history of stone quarrying including local stone such as limestone, which was used in this home and Potsdam sandstone, used in the construction of the home at 522 Crescent St. directly across the street from this site.

George N. Seymour was born in Springfield, Vermont in 1794. He married Nancy Nichols of Winchendon, Massachusetts. Seymour came to St. Lawrence County in 1806 with General Lewis Morris. As a surveyor and contractor he built the old courthouse in Ogdensburg, where the Post Office stands today. Unfortunately he drowned while building a bridge over the Oswegatchie River in Heuvelton. Nancy Seymour survived to the age of 87 years dying at the home of her daughter in Ogdensburg.

George N. Seymour's son also named George came to Ogdensburg in 1808 and was apprenticed to merchants Rosseel and Lewis. After 7 years he went to work for David Parish, who quickly realized that Seymour had great business acumen. Seymour was sent to Vermont to convince people to settle on Parish's lands in St. Lawrence County. At age 22 he opened his own business with assistance from Parish. In 1818 he married Sophia de Villers of Wilna, Jefferson County. The couple had four children: Harriet Ann, George de Villers, Isaac Lewis, and Sophia Ann.

When war broke out between the United States and Britain in 1812 Seymour served in the army for a short time. He was stationed at Sackett's Harbor.

In 1844 his sons became partners in his business. He retired in 1854. In addition to being a businessman Seymour was also vice president of the Ogdensburg Bank for several years.

George N. Seymour died on July 27, 1859. Famous descendants include actors Jane and Peter Fonda.

The Chapin Family

Two very early residents of Ogdensburg were Revolutionary War veteran John Chapin and his wife Mary Simons Chapin. In 1804 only four families lived in the village. They were headed by Stephen Slosson, Dr. Powell Davies, George Davis, and John Chapin. The Chapin home stood near the Preston King home.

John Chapin was born in Enfield Connecticut in 1742. He enlisted as a volunteer in the Connecticut militia beginning in 1775 serving under various commanders, including his future father-in-law, Captain John Simonds. Little is documented about his service other than he did his "duty as a soldier".

In 1776 he married Mary Simons in Enfield. The couple had 11 children, who became early settlers in the Town of Oswegatchie. Their eldest daughter Mary, also known as Polly married James Salisbury in 1797. Salisbury was a signer of the petition to establish St. Lawrence County. He and Polly were among the charter members of the First Baptist Church. It is most likely that John and Mary Chapin came to Ogdensburg because their daughter and son-in-law had decided to settle here.

John Chapin owned a lumber business when he first settled in Ogdensburg. Later he moved to Chapin's Ridge, which is today the Moreland Road in the Town of Oswegatchie and began to farm.

Mary Simons Chapin died between 1820 and 1823. John remarried in March 1823 to Elizabeth Barr who was much younger. Chapin was granted a pension for his service in the American Revolution receiving \$21.33 per year. Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine stated that he also served in the French and Indian War and War of 1812. He died on November 19, 1839.

G. S. Dorwin Mansion

The G.S. Dorwin Mansion (also called the Augsburg House) located at 527 State St., is an excellent example of Shingle Style architecture. This home was built in 1892, which was at the

height of this style of construction. Shingle Style houses are marked by a monochrome appearance due to the fact that the shingles are unpainted and cover most of the exterior. They also feature expansive, wrap around porches, an asymmetrical facade, and irregular roof lines, with moderately pitched roofs. The Dorwin Mansion features Potsdam Sandstone, which was used as a building material throughout St. Lawrence County. The Mansion was almost torn down by the Hall Corporation in 1947 so that a gas station could be constructed on the State St. side before it was purchased by the Augsbury's. The Proctor house located at 112 Caroline St. is another wonderful example of Shingle Style architecture.

The Dorwin Mansion is located on the site of the former Goodno house and livery. It was constructed by A.A. Paquette, a well known builder, for G.S. Dorwin a prominent attorney, and his wife Mary L. Allen. They married in Ogdensburg in 1889. Mary Allen was the daughter of W.B. Allen and Helen Egert Allen, who were prominent citizens of the city. G. S. Dorwin was born in Hammond, NY, attending Union College and Albany Law School. After studying the law with Daniel Magone, he eventually opened his own office. Dorwin was elected recorder for the City and supervisor of the First Ward in the 1890s and was involved in a number of business ventures, including director of the St. Lawrence Wholesale Grocery Co. He was an avid sailor, racing skiffs across the St. Lawrence River.

Dorwin and his wife divorced and in 1898 Mary Allen Dorwin married Robert Mulford, disposing of the house. Other prominent citizens who resided here include: Surrogate A.R. Herriman, Alderman Claude Preston, Frederic Remington's widow, Eva Caten Remington and her sister Emma Caten, John Hannan, who was a mayor, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Augsbury.

Robert Munro and his wife Ann Breen Munro operated an antique store at this location for a number of years. The home is presently owned by Tiernan Smith.

Post Office

The U.S. Post Office building was placed on the National Historic Register in 1977. It is an excellent example of 19th century civic architecture. The structure is a neo-classical scheme based on Palladian design. Of note are quoins or accented corners, cornices and pediments at the roofline.

The federal government planned to construct a custom house in Ogdensburg in 1856, but due to delays and the Civil War all work on public buildings was suspended. Construction finally began in 1866 using a design by noted architect Alfred B. Mullett. The building was completed in 1870 at a cost of \$265,000. The stone used was Berea sandstone from Ohio with blue cut limestone as a base. The lower floor was occupied by the post office, customs department, pension office and revenue department. The second floor was a federal courtroom. The roof was covered in Vermont slate with an iron framed dome built of copper and slate 30 ft in diameter and 50 ft in height. The hall floors were laid with sandstone tile. Renovations and

repairs were completed in 1896, which entailed relaying tile floors, paneling walls, frescoing ceilings and new granite steps. The dome on the building was removed in October of 1906 after an 80 pound piece of sandstone fell to the ground. An engineer determined that a new roof was needed and the dome was removed at that time. Of note is the staircase which consists of marble steps, each weighing nearly 300 pounds each. The steps are set in a wrought iron frame.

President Ulysses S. Grant and his wife were the guests of honor at a reception held on the second floor in 1872.

The federal postal service put the building up for sale in 1990. It was purchased by developers, but remained vacant for several years. Vandals broke windows numerous times and the building fell into disrepair until the post office renovated the space and returned in 2000. The building was renamed the Frederic S. Remington Post Office Building in 2009 by Congress.





Congressman John Fine

John Fine, born in New York City in 1794, was a lawyer who practiced in Ogdensburgh. He was a law partner of Louis Hasbrouck until Hasbrouck's death in 1834. He was a treasurer of St. Lawrence County 1821-1833; and later was a judge. Elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-sixth Congress, he served from 1839-1841. He was member of the State senate in 1848; then resumed the practice of law in Ogdensburgh. John Fine was an early proponent of women's rights in New York State. In 1846 he authored a pamphlet modeled after the Declaration of Independence calling for equal rights for women. He spoke in Ogdensburgh that same year stating that no one can take away basic rights. Fine died in Ogdensburgh, N.Y. on January 4, 1867 and was interred in the Ogdensburgh Cemetery.

The John Fine home is a Greek Revival Home built in 1823. Both sections of the home are built of local blue limestone and feature gabled roofs. The John Fine house was added to the National Historic Register in 1986.

While a shell of its former self the stone house next to the U.S. Post Office was the home of one family for over 150 years. That in itself is an amazing record and makes it worthy of preservation and recognition by the city of Ogdensburg.

The Bell Mansion located at 429 State St. (formerly 416 Crescent St.) was built in 1830 as a square fieldstone house, which probably had a pitched roof to shed heavy snow loads and no ornamentation. The mansard style that you see today was added by Walter Allen in 1880. This style, also called the Second Empire Style, was so immensely popular in the Northeast and Midwest during the 1860s and 1870s that it was called "General Grant Style". It began in France during the reign of Napoleon III and is based on the designs of Francois Mansart. The mansard roof with its usable attic space is the key element of this design. The Bell Mansion also incorporates the eaves with brackets and until recently columned porches. As with many homes built during this period, the kitchen and laundry were located in the basement with the primary living space on the first and second floors. When renovations took place in 1880 a barn was moved off the site.

A number of notable city residents have lived in this home. Walter Bicker Allen, was a prominent businessman in Ogdensburg. He was born in 1824 the son of E. B. Allen and Harriet Seymour Allen at Sault Ste. Marie. His father E.B. Allen, an early resident of Ogdensburg, was an Indian Agent for the U.S. government in Sault Ste. Marie and Fort Dearborn before coming to Ogdensburg in about 1826. E.B. Allen owned a large number of ships and barges that operated between Ogdensburg and Montreal, as well as a hardware store. Harriet Seymour Allen was from Springfield, Vermont. Her father, David, was a civil engineer, carpenter and bridge builder, who was killed at the age of 37 while working on a bridge over the Oswegatchie River in 1806.

In 1861 W.B. Allen married Helen Louise Egert, daughter of Jesse and Caroline Watkins Egert; they had three children. Mr. Allen followed in his father's footsteps. He was involved in shipping, owned a hardware store as well as a foundry, which made iron and steel plows, potash kettles, and other machinery. He was a democrat serving as a city alderman beginning in 1868 and was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1884 and is buried in the Ogdensburg Cemetery.

The Bell Mansion is named after another notable resident, Dr. Willard Bell, whose grandfather John Bell emigrated from Scotland to Ogdensburg in 1817. John Bell's son, George was a shipbuilder and watchmaker. George married Isabelle Eliot and they had 3 children. The family opened a watchmaking business and jewelry store in Ogdensburg that they owned until 1904.

Dr. Bell married Harriet Allen, daughter of Walter and Helen Egert Allen and assumed ownership of the mansion in 1905. Dr. Bell was a specialist in the treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat ailments, who practiced in Ogdensburg until his death in 1920. An Ogdensburg native, he was born in 1857 the son of George and Ellen Howe Bell. He was a trustee in the Presbyterian Church for many years, was president of the board of education, member of the Ogdensburg Mason's Lodge No. 128, and the Century Club. His brother Charles was a partner in Bill Bell and Co. Flour Mill. Dr. Bell married Harriet Seymour Allen in 1884. She was born in Ogdensburg in 1863. The couple had two sons, Walter Allen Bell, who owned a lumber business and George Allen Bell who moved to Bangor, Maine. Harriet Allen Bell remained in the home until her death in 1952.

George Allen Bell was a stockbroker, who married Pauline Savage of Bangor in 1915. He moved back to the family home and passed away there in 1970. Pauline Savage Bell remained in the home until her death in January 1987. This ended the over 150 year residency of the Allen-Bell family.

In recent years the Bell Mansion has not only been a private home but has also housed a bridal shop and realtor's office.

Charles Bell House

Known as the "Old Courthouse Block" the Charles Bell House located at 412 Crescent St. is a wonderful example of the Mansard Style or Second Empire Style. This architectural style was made popular during the reign of Napoleon III in France from 1852-1870. It became so popular after the Civil War that it was called the "General Grant Style". The mansard roof is the most obvious feature, but also note the dormers, decorative window surrounds and one story porch. The Charles Bell house was the home of a number of prominent citizens of Ogdensburg.

Charles Bell was born in 1861 in this city. Trained as a jeweler, he worked with his father George R. Bell until 1884 and was vice president and treasurer of Bill, Bell & Company, president of the Businessmen's Association and director of the National Bank of Ogdensburg. He was also the president of Maple City Milling and the Seymour House Corporation. The Bell family was convinced to settle in Ogdensburg by George Parish, establishing the jewelry business in 1818. The family had extensive shipping interests in Scotland as well. Mr. Bell was a member of the Board of Education as well as a trustee of the Presbyterian Church. He was a mason and member of the Ogdensburg Century Club.

This house was also the home of James S. Bean and his wife Mary Deane. James Bean was a founding partner of the George Hall Corporation and President of the Ogdensburg Bank. He married Mary Deane of Weatherfield, Vermont in 1858. They came to Ogdensburg that same year. After his death in 1883, his wife Mary D. Bean was elected a director of the bank at a time when women could not even legally vote. Mrs. Bean was also an original member of the Ogdensburg Public Library board of trustees. She was a well known philanthropist in the

community, contributing toward the building of the Ogdensburgh Cemetery vault. A separate branch of the library, located in the 4th ward was named in her honor.

Later owners of the house included John and Mary Langford, who owned the Strand Theater and Brian and Kathie Wade. Presently Sean and Jill O'Brien own the home.



The Clark Mansion

Now the home and studio of artist John Morrow, the Clark Mansion or Locust Lawn is one of the oldest buildings in Ogdensburgh. It is a Federal Style house with Georgian influences possibly designed by famed architect Jean Jacques Joseph Ramee. It is close in age to the Remington Art Museum and the Robert C. McEwen Customs House. The two gateposts were the work of sculptor Bruno Zimm, who married Louise Seymour Hasbrouck in 1919. The first owner of the

house, Louis Hasbrouck is represented by the man on horseback. The second owner Edwin Clark is represented by the sailing ship. The name Locust Lawn comes from the Locust trees that have surrounded the house for many years. The Clark family lived in the house for 151 years. The mansion nearly was demolished during Urban Renewal, but was saved by newspaper publisher Franklin Little.

Located at 324 State Street (formerly Euphemia St.) the Clark House was completed in 1810 as a home for lawyer Louis Hasbrouck (1777-1834) and his wife Catharine Banks Hasbrouck (1777-1862). Louis Hasbrouck along with Nathan Ford was a founder of Ogdensburg. He was the first clerk of St. Lawrence County, a county supervisor and the first postmaster. Hasbrouck was also the first president of the Village of Ogdensburgh. He served as a state assemblyman in 1814 and was a state senator from 1832 until his death.

On August 5, 1829 Sarah Hasbrouck Clark, daughter of Louis and Catherine Hasbrouck, and her husband Edwin Clark moved into Locust Lawn. Edwin Clark (1800-1869) was a businessman who built the Eagle Block, which was located where Ogdensburg Mall is today. In addition to owning the mansion, he also owned offices, stores and a number of other lots in the city.

Edwin and Sarah's daughter Ella Clark died in the home in 1923. She bequeathed the property to her nephew, Edwin Clark. He married Dorette Bergemann in 1933. The Clark family occupied the mansion until 1981 when Dorette Bergemann Clark passed away at age 90.

Ogdensburgh Bank Building

Built in 1839, The Nick Fodor Law Office at 315 State St. was originally the site of the Ogdensburgh Bank. The original bank building burned during the great fire of April 1839. The 315 State St. site was used by the bank until 1858. Builders used locally quarried white marble in this Greek Revival building. This architectural style became very popular in the United States after the War of 1812. Many Americans believed that Ancient Greece represented the "spirit of democracy." This Greek Revival building has a pedimented gable, which is a low pitched triangular gable, a cornice (which is a moulding along the roof or top of a wall), corner pilasters, which are flat columns and a three light transom door and rare marble facade. The original window surrounds, mouldings, and hardware also survive.

An act to incorporate the bank was passed by the New York State legislature April 30, 1829. It was the first bank organized in St. Lawrence County. Thirteen directors were elected in July of that year. Among those elected were Louis Hasbrouck, John Fine, Amos Bacon, David C. Judson, Duncan Turner, James Averell III, J.A. Vanden Heuvel, George N. Seymour, Augustus Chapman, Samuel Partridge, Baron S. Doty and Silvester Gilbert. Louis Hasbrouck was a founder of Ogdensburg. John Fine later became a U.S. Congressman. George N. Seymour worked for David Parish and later became a well respected businessman, David C. Judson was a county sheriff, a state senator, and a county judge. The Ogdensburgh Bank was incorporated

for 30 years with a capital of \$100,000. It continued business until December 31, 1858 when its obligations were assumed by the Oswegatchie bank.

After the building was vacated by the Ogdensburgh Bank it was used as an express office for American and Canadian Railways. Following that for many years it was the law office of Acker and Evans and was a real estate office.





Wadhams Hall Seminary Site

This mansion was first owned by James G. Averell, who was President of the Ogdensburg Bank, builder and ship builder. He was the son of James Averell, one of the pioneers of St. Lawrence County, who owned 3,000 acres of land in DePeyster. Averell was a large scale real estate holder. He married ____ Gilbert daughter of Silvester Gilbert. She died in 1910.

The mansion was renamed "Rencelaw" by Henry and Adelaide Cunningham Lawrence in 1913. Mrs. Lawrence willed it to the Diocese of Ogdensburg.

Site of Wadhams Hall Seminary College from 1940-1963.

HON. GEORGE HALL BOYS AVERELL HOME; DENIES THAT HE'S GOING TO BE A BONIFACE

Property Has Been Frequently Mentioned
as an Ideal Site for Summer Hotel
---Rumor Factory Is Busy.

Hon. George Hall today bought the Averell property on Washington street, one of the finest pieces of property in Ogdensburg. It was for many years the home of Jas. G. Averell but since the death of Mrs. Averell a few years ago it has been on the market. The premises comprise a little more than the third of a city block, extending through from Washington street to North Water street, and commands a beautiful view of the river. For many years it has been regarded as an ideal spot for a summer hotel. Last year an option was obtained on it for this purpose but it was not exercised.

A report was current today that Mr. Hall and Henry W. Lawrence were jointly interested in the purchase and that it might be preliminary to the establishment of a new hotel. When seen at his home this afternoon, Mr.

Hall said to the Journal reporter:

"I bought the property to protect my own. I am not in the hotel business nor am I going into it. I told Mr. Lawrence that he might have it for a hotel if he wanted it or he might have it for a summer residence. Some people would like to have me go into the hotel business," said the ex-mayor with a smile, "but I have no thought of it."

Mr. Lawrence is the proprietor of the famous Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis and one of the best known hotel men in the country. He spends part of the summer here each year. The Averell property is diagonally opposite the beautiful home of Mr. Hall at the corner of State and Washington streets, once the abode of George Parish and the renowned beauty of history, Mme. Vespucci.