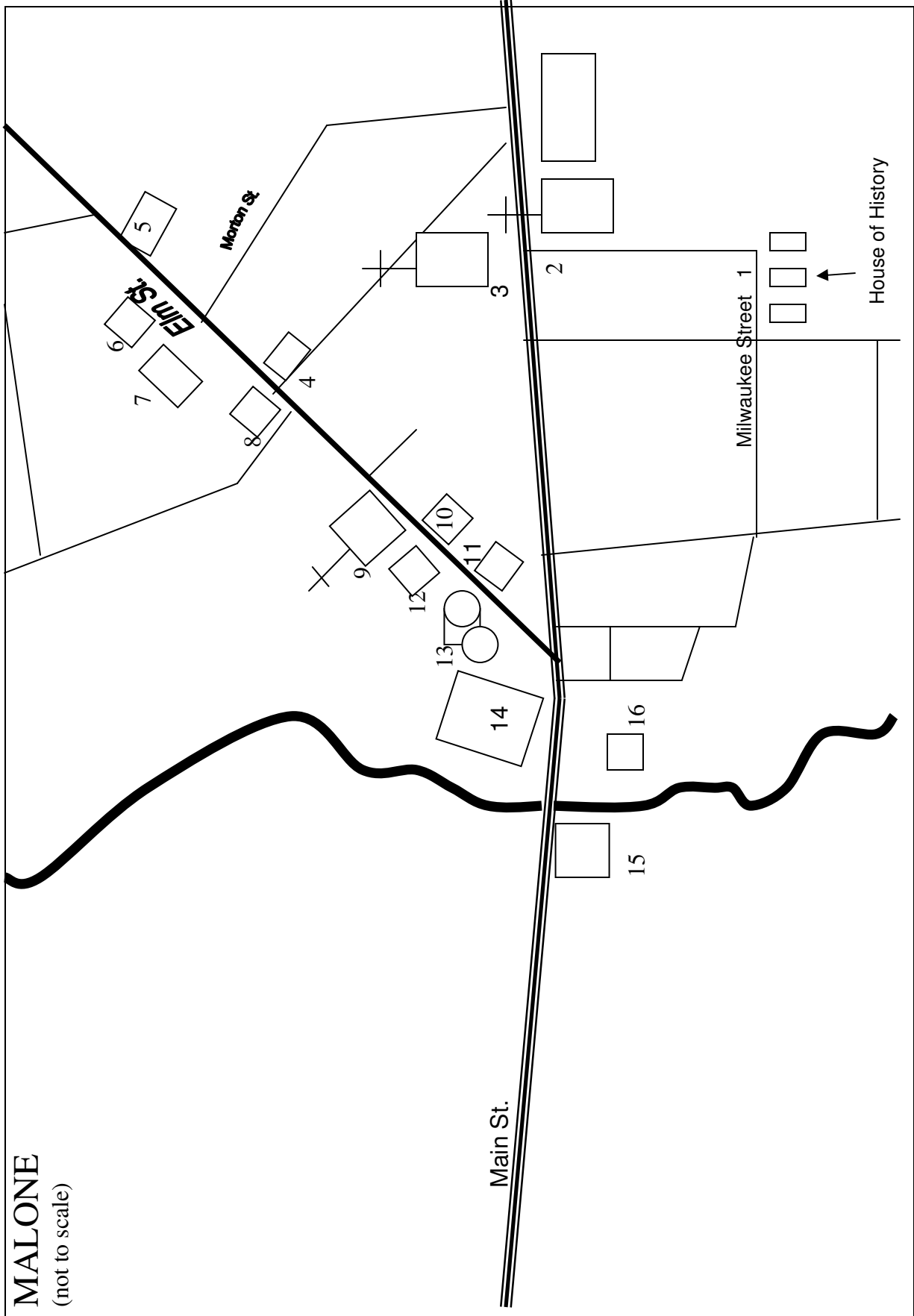


MALONE
(not to scale)



1. Beginning at 51 Milwaukee Street (House of History)
 - Built in 1864, as an Italianate style residence; became a museum in 1973. The last family to live here was the Kirk family; Elizabeth Crooks Kirk grew up in the house and was the last resident and owner.
2. 2 Clay Street (First Congregational Church)
 - Built in 1883, it is the third church building of this congregation on this spot. The congregation celebrated the 200th anniversary of its founding in 2007. The First Congregational Church & Society was the first church organized in Franklin County. This building was designed by Tristram Coffin, a Boston architect, in the Norman-Romanesque style. Built on the foundation of the previous building, one of the small tunnels built in the basement to secret fugitive slaves is still intact. William A. Wheeler was a prominent member of the congregation and contributed several features to the interior of the church, including a stained glass window in honor of his wife's parents and the marble cenotaph in honor of Rev. Ashbel Parmelee, the congregation's first minister. Parmelee was also the county's first resident clergy and one of Malone's most influential early residents.
3. 11 Church Place (Notre Dame Roman Catholic Church) - Built ca. 1869
4. 67 Elm Street (Elks Lodge)
 - Orig. residence built for William A. Wheeler, U. S. Vice President under Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877-1881. Purchased by Malone Lodge of Elks in 1913 and substantially renovated in 1915.
5. 121 Elm Street (residence of Ellen & Mark Mainville)
 - Built 1872 by Mr. Ferguson, a successful hop farmer, who incorporated elements from his livelihood into the design of the house. A subsequent owner, Mr. Howard, incorporated many of his inventions into the house as well, including a humidification system.
6. 100 Elm Street (John Mills residence)
 - Built ca 1880 and designed by Archimedes Russell (who designed Crouse College at S. U.) in the Queen Anne style. This elaborate residence was named "Queen of the May" by its owner, in recognition of the month construction was completed. The carriage house was constructed ca. 1850.
7. 90 Elm Street (former convent)
 - Built ca. 1880, this Italianate style residence was most recently owned by the Ursuline nuns. The chapel was added in the late 1970s. Now owned by North Country Community College.
8. 64 Elm Street (Wead Library)
 - Built in 1933, this building is the second site of the Wead Library. The land and money to build the first library were given by Mary Kasson Wead, in memory of her late husband, Samuel Wead, a prominent businessman. The Wead Library is a part of the Malone Central School District.
9. 34 Elm Street (St. Marks Episcopal Church)
 - This church was constructed in 1884 on the site of an earlier church building built in 1846.

10. 41 Elm Street (Knights of Columbus Hall)
 - Built ca. 1880 by William E. Smallman, a local businessman. Purchased by the Knights of Columbus (organized 1898) in 1920.
11. 31 Elm Street (formerly Masonic Lodge)
 - Built ca. 1870 as the residence of Dr. King, a prominent local physician. Purchased by the Northern Constellation Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in 1923, when major renovations and additions were completed. The Masonic lodge was chartered in 1806, just four years after the first settlers came to Malone. The building was sold by the Masons in 1992 and converted into professional offices.
12. 14 Elm Street (Malone Village Offices)
 - The original Wead Library, built in 1881 and sold to Dr. King for use as his office after the new library building was completed.
13. 12 Elm Street (Community Bank)
 - Built ca. 1850, this brick building has twin octagonal towers at the end of each wing. Originally constructed as the Rutland Railroad ticket and freight offices, on the former site of Hiram Horton's house. The train tracks ran through the center of the building, across Elm Street, behind the Main St. buildings, across Arsenal Green, beside Notre Dame church and east out of town. The remnants of the railroad bridge across the Salmon River can still be seen from the auto and pedestrian bridge on Main St.
14. 1 Elm Street (Flanagan Hotel)
 - Built 1914 for use as a hotel, and in continuous operation until a fire in the 1990s made it uninhabitable. It has stood derelict since.
15. 34 W. Main Street (Paddock building)
 - Built in 1846, this building is one of the oldest standing structures in Malone. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It survived the massive building spree, encouraged by a growing population and wealth generated by the railroads that created the majority of the commercial structures on Main Street and the larger houses in the historic core of Malone from 1875-1900. Also known as the "Gorman Building."
16. Mill Street (Horton Mill)
 - The existing Horton mill building dates from 1856, when Hiram Horton Jr. replaced his old burned-out gristmill with a stone building on the same site. He remained one of the most influential members of Franklin County until his death in 1872, serving as New York Assemblyman and being the person most responsible for bringing the railroad to Northern New York. W. W. and H. E. King were part owners prior to 1868 when they sold their interest to Eugene Ladd. The grist mill went through a series of owners, including William E. Smallman, Henry Y. Spencer, and George D. Northridge, who operated the Malone Milling Company out of the Horton Mill; by 1917 it was reported to be the only active grist mill between Rouses Point and Ogdensburg. The Horton mill was placed on the National Historic Register in 1975.