

Binghamton Bridge Pedal Historic Landmark Key - 2011:

- A. South Washington Street Bridge** – Designed by William O. Douglas in 1886. Longest triple parabolic bridge of its kind in the U.S.
- B. Confluence Park** – General James Clinton and his Colonial Army was encamped here on route to meet General John Sullivan during the Revolutionary War campaign against the Iroquois in 1779.
- C. Memorial Bridge** – Built in 1925 to accommodate increased traffic from the west side to downtown. Four bridge-corner plaques honor those who served in World War I.
- D. Alonzo Roberson Mansion** – 1904-06 Italian Renaissance Revival residence designed by C. Edward Vosbury. Owned by Alonzo Roberson, a prosperous lumber milling businessman. The interior showcases a variety of hand-carved wood finishes. Gifted as a Museum in 1951.
- E. Court Street Bridge** – In 1808 a toll bridge replaced the ferry service. A new bridge was constructed in 1865 and then an iron bridge in 1889. Existing bridge was rebuilt in 1970 and restored in 2006.
- F. First Congregational Church** – 1869 Gothic design by Isaac Perry, renowned local architect. A major crossroads during early development of the community, Binghamton was incorporated as a City on this site in 1834 when it housed Peterson's Tavern.
- G. Tyler Park** - During the first half of the 20th century, Tyler Park ran along the Chenango River adjacent to Wall Street. A planned memorial to the victims of the 2009 American Civic Association tragedy will be located on the southeast corner.
- H. East Clinton Street Bridge** – John A. Roebling designed a "Ferry Street" suspension bridge c.1855. The existing Art Deco style bridge was built in 1937 after an 1897 iron bridge was destroyed in the 1935 flood.
- I. Center for Technology & Innovation, Inc. (CT&I)** – "Exploring what's new in what's old." The CT&I mission is to document and present in context the inventions and industrial innovations of New York's Southern Tier.
- J. Binghamton Railway Company** - Built in 1893 as the main trolley terminus for the valley. Cars were pulled by horses until 1896 when the system was electrified. Bus operations were at this site until 1984.
- K. Cheri A. Lindsey Park** – In 1984, Stow Park was renamed Cheri A. Lindsey Park in remembrance of Cheri, age 12, who was murdered that year while collecting for her Evening Press paper route. The Lindsey's have worked to make the park a safe and fun environment for children.
- L. Bevier Street Bridge** – Opened in 1965 as part of the Interstate 81 development, it replaced a metal truss bridge originally at DeForest Street.

- M. Otsiningo Park** - This site was home to Native Americans until the 19th century. Several excavations in the area have revealed many artifacts. Built by the NYS Department of Transportation, Broome County assumed the 84 acre park in 1977. Otsiningo Park is one of the most popular parks in the region and hosts the annual Spiedie Fest and Balloon Rally.
- N. Lackawanna Station** – 1900-01 Richardsonian Romanesque. Built ten years after the Lackawanna Railroad Company started rail service through Binghamton. Company later merged with other lines.
- O. Phelps Mansion** – Designed by Isaac Perry in 1870 for the Sherman Phelps family. The current museum dates back to 1890. See www.phelpsmansion.org.
- P. Binghamton Urban Farm Project (BUF)** – Volunteers Improving Neighborhood Environments (VINES) is an organization committed to developing a sustainable and just community food system. VINES currently manages five community garden sites and the BUF project. The BUF Project transforms vacant urban sites into productive farmland and provides youth development, training, and job opportunities. The main BUF Project site is located in Center City on Tudor Street and was established in 2010. Food grown at the farm is sold at the Otsiningo and North Side Farmers' markets and an onsite farm stand.
- Q. Exchange Street Bridge** – This steel span was constructed in 1902 after two others bridges and the original 1874 "foot bridge" were replaced.
- R. Veteran's Park and Memorial Garden** – In 1915, Binghamton acquired this land which was originally planned as an extension of the Chenango Canal. Numerous memorials are located throughout the park including one that honors the man who saved a copper leaf beech tree in the park.