
Genesee-Finger Lakes Regional Inventory of Culturally Significant Areas



Hallstead Canning Company Facility, Village of Interlaken, Seneca County: Scales and office building as it appears today (left) faded into circa 1955 photograph (right). Photograph courtesy of the Interlaken Oral History Project, page 19.

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GENESEE/FINGER LAKES
Regional Planning Council

Mission Statement

The Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council (G/FLRPC) will identify, define, and inform its member counties of issues and opportunities critical to the physical, economic, and social health of the region. G/FLRPC provides forums for discussion, debate, and consensus building, and develops and implements a focused action plan with clearly defined outcomes, which include programs, personnel, and fun

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Using guidelines for survey and documentation established by the National Park Service (NPS) and the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO), the *Genesee-Finger Lakes Regional Inventory of Culturally Significant Areas* is a historic resource survey conducted by the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council (G/FLRPC) that identifies and evaluates cultural landscapes in the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region based on their regional significance. A reconnaissance-level survey has been conducted within the boundary of the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region, which includes: Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates counties. Overall, 56 cultural landscapes representative of the region's social, industrial, agricultural, recreational, commercial, and transportation history were identified by this project.

Chapter One: Introduction addresses the objectives of conducting this regional survey for the Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) of the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region and the overall need for the project.

Chapter Two: Survey and Planning Process provides an overview of the methodology used to determine which cultural landscapes to survey and document. The creation of a *Continuation Sheet*, based on federal and state survey standards, is described along with how it was used to simplify the criteria applied in the evaluation of cultural landscapes.

Chapter Three: Types of Cultural Landscapes explains the differences between the four different types of cultural landscapes and provides examples of their various subtypes. This chapter also goes into further explanation of landscape "description" and landscape "significance."

Chapter Four: State of the Regional Landscape summarizes each of the cultural landscapes surveyed and documented within the region through physical descriptions and statements of significance. General observations are also made, such as superlatives found in the data, based on field investigations and archival research.

Chapter Five: Findings and Recommendations examines the inventoried cultural landscapes in contexts outside of traditional landscape preservation, such as environmental, economic, and social conditions. A wide range of tools are discussed to better safeguard these special places and increase interaction between various agencies and organizations.

The appendix provides two model inventory forms used to streamline the survey and documentation process: the *Continuation Sheet* and the *New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Natural and Historic District Inventory Form*. Also provided are two tabular inventories: the list of recommended cultural landscapes provided by G/FLRPC's nine member counties plus the City of Rochester and the edited version of that list, which includes the final sites chosen for documentation. A regional map can be found at the end of this report that illustrates the general location of all documented sites.

1. INTRODUCTION

G/FLRPC has conducted the *Genesee-Finger Lakes Regional Inventory of Culturally Significant Areas* through the UPWP of the Genesee Transportation Council (GTC), the designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region. Various regionally-significant cultural landscapes have been inventoried and documented throughout the nine counties of the region, which includes Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates counties.

The cultural landscapes (also referred to as sites or historic properties) inventoried and documented in this report include places such as fairgrounds, parks, estate and institutional grounds, agricultural sites, churchyards and cemeteries, residential subdivisions, industrial complexes, conservation areas, transportation corridors, and commemorative and memorial grounds. These historic properties will be considered in the development of the *GTC Long Range Transportation Plan for the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region: 2035 (LRTP 2035)* to increase awareness and to meet both local and regional transportation and planning priorities.

This report also serves as a comprehensive record of existing conditions, which can be used for consideration in future development activities since all transportation projects advanced in the region should be done so in a manner that enhances and protects community character. These regionally-significant cultural landscapes are a component of this community character.

Furthermore, the project allows the NYSHPO the opportunity to review the survey data for eligibility consideration to the National Register of Historic Places. As with most reconnaissance surveys, specific details of each site were not identified and/or evaluated. Therefore, the report should be used as a general planning tool that identifies historic properties and accounts for them rather than focusing strictly on National Register eligibility.

2. SURVEY AND PLANNING PROCESS

Before going out into the field, the County Planning Departments worked together with the County Historian's Office in the recommendation of cultural landscapes for this regional inventory. A list of approximately 10 to 15 regionally-significant sites was asked to be assembled by each of G/FLRPC's nine member counties plus the City of Rochester. Cultural landscapes that have not been recorded or documented were a priority, such as those not listed to the New York State and/or National Register of Historic Places or that had not been part of another local survey process. For assistance in compiling sites, a checklist known as the *Continuation Sheet* was created based on the National Register Registration Form, an application used to evaluate properties for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (the National Register).¹ The National Register is the country's official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The *Continuation Sheet* contains six components: name of property, location, ownership of property, function or use (historic and current), description, and significance. While the other four components are self-explanatory, "description" and "significance" are explained further in *Chapter Three*. A copy of the *Continuation Sheet* can also be found in the report's appendix as Appendix A.

Each county had a different recommendation process, whether the County Planning Department became the project lead or the County Historian. For instance, the County Planning Departments were more active in Monroe and Seneca Counties while Wayne County relied solely on the County Historian. The other six counties had a more shared role between the County Planning Departments and County Historian's Office. In some counties, municipal historians were approached to obtain information that could not be accomplished through the County Historian's Office. Municipal historians in Monroe, Ontario, and Wayne Counties played a larger role than their counterparts in Genesee, Livingston, Orleans, Seneca, Wyoming, and Yates Counties. Refer to the *Bibliography* for the list of people and organizations who assisted with this project.

Continuation Sheets were received from Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Seneca, Wyoming, and Yates Counties, with necessary revisions to their overall lists when recommended sites were eliminated or modified. Not all recommended cultural landscapes were documented in this inventory—many were eliminated because they had been documented already or the recommended cultural landscape was too large (in size) to document efficiently and a representative site or sites were chosen instead. In other instances, some sites did not meet the criteria used to evaluate properties for listing to the National Register. The NPS's *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* should be consulted for further explanation. This criteria was applied through field investigations and archival research. In cases where the cultural landscapes did not meet the criteria, substitute sites were discussed with the respective county. If the *Continuation Sheet* was not provided by either the County Planning Department or the County Historian's Office, cultural landscapes were verbally discussed between G/FLRPC and the county. All recommended cultural landscapes with eligibility rationale are included in the report as Appendix B.

¹ Refer to *National Register Bulletin No.16 (Part A): How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.

Using the *New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Natural and Historic District Inventory Form* as a model, each qualifying cultural landscape was then documented in narrative format. A blank copy of this inventory form can be found in the report as Appendix C. The narratives provide a brief description of the physical appearance of the site and its condition in addition to the area of significance and historic context. Physical appearance is the characteristic and features within the landscape that reflect past uses, events, and associations. Landscape characteristics include: land uses and activities such as fields, pastures, commons, playing fields, and mining areas; response to the natural environment such as construction materials and methods of transportation; circulation networks such as paths, roads, railways, and waterways; vegetation related to land use such as ornamental trees, orchards, allées, and gardens; and small-scale elements such as foot bridges, gravestones, and fence posts. The current condition of these landscape characteristics is known as “integrity.” If these features are destroyed, the property loses its historic integrity. Area of significance stems from National Register criteria, which is discussed in more detail in the following chapter. Historic context is how the property’s significance relates to a common theme, period of time, or geographical area. For example, iron ore mining in Wayne County from 1900 to 1950 is a historic context. These four components—physical features, condition, area of significance, and integrity—make up the cultural landscape narratives in *Chapter Four* accompanied by digital photographs of a range of sites.

An active geographic information system (GIS) file was also developed that contains information about each documented cultural landscape based on the six components of the *Continuation Sheet*. This file is available to each of G/FLRPC’s nine member counties and to GTC. All counties were contacted for available GIS files that could be used to depict the approximate area of each site. GIS files were provided for all sites in Genesee County, five sites in Ontario County, and one site in Livingston County. All other sites with identified addresses were geocoded and other GIS files were used to develop the digital reference for the approximate area of the site. For sites without identified addresses, the description in the database along with aerial images, maps, and/or local knowledge was used to develop the digital reference for the approximate area of the site. Reference information was provided for some of the sites in Monroe County and both sites in Yates County.

Lastly, a GIS map identifying the location of all sites documented by this regional inventory is located on page 77. For illustrative purposes, any sites that were not visible on the map were given at least a 0.5 mile buffer to increase visibility. For purposes of accuracy, cultural landscapes that were too large in size to document efficiently in narrative format are depicted in their entirety on the map (as opposed to the narrative format, which only discusses representative sites). For example, the Seaway Trail is described in *Chapter Four* using three representative sites: Webster Park, Charlotte Lighthouse, and Crescent Beach. However, the GIS map in the appendix depicts the Seaway Trail along the shoreline of Lake Ontario throughout Monroe County.²

² The Seaway Trail was recommended by Monroe County; hence, it is shown on the GIS map only in Monroe County.

3. TYPES OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Cultural landscapes can range in size, history, and physical features. They are areas that can contribute to significant quality of life indicators in a community and deepen a sense of place and identity for future generations. According to the NPS's *Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*, there are four general types of cultural landscapes: historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes. These four types can be broken down further by subtype (such as campus or agriculture) and can be further narrowed by area of significance (such as City Beautiful Campus or centennial farm).

The *Continuation Sheet* referred to in *Chapter One* provides a section about each landscape's "description." This section breaks down the general types of cultural landscapes into distinct landscape subtypes, based on two NPS reference guides: *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* and *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*. Although not mutually exclusive, these landscape subtypes fall under at least one of the four general definitions of a cultural landscape. For instance, design and aesthetics play a significant role in historic designed landscapes. Examples of historic designed landscapes are small residential grounds, campus or institutional grounds, and planned communities/resorts. A historic designed landscape differs from a historic site, such as a battlefield or fort, because historic sites are related to other areas of significance rather than the primary merits of their landscape design. A battlefield or fort is significant due to a historic event or association with significant persons. Historic vernacular landscapes take shape over time through the activities of people, such as industrial or agricultural grounds. A good way to differentiate between historic designed landscapes and historic vernacular landscapes is by determining whether the landscape illustrates a certain style or serves a purpose. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. Lastly, sites that have been adapted for ceremonial, religious, or other cultural use are considered ethnographic landscapes. Both natural features and cultural resources such as archeological sites play a role in these types of landscapes. Ethnographic landscapes are described generally in this report in order to maintain confidentiality about locations and protect irreplaceable archaeological resources.

The *Continuation Sheet* also provides a section about each landscape's "significance." Broad themes and historic contexts also determine whether a property is a cultural landscape. This criteria stems from the National Register of Historic Places. The criteria used to evaluate properties for the National Register is best described as, "the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that's present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association." There are four criteria to consider: Criterion A is association to events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B is association with the lives of persons significant in our past; Criterion C is the embodiment of distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that presents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that presents a significant

and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and Criterion D is the ability to yield, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.³

For example, a farmstead with a home, outbuildings, and walls constructed of native limestone is a historic vernacular landscape because it reflects how settlers farmed in response to the natural environment. The farmstead can also be considered a significant cultural landscape if those physical features representing local trends have retained their integrity (Criterion C). If the accomplishments of one or more family members stand out, then the landscape also meets Criterion B. If the landscape retains only a few physical features, or the features that remain have been compromised, then the landscape can still be thought of as a historic vernacular landscape (agriculture subtype) but would not be considered significant according to the standards for listing to the National Register.

A map of existing cultural landscapes that are listed to the National Register could not be performed largely because of the complexity of definitions, subtypes, and significance. The NPS classifies historic resources into five broad categories: buildings, districts, objects, sites, and structures. A cultural landscape could be identified as a “site” or as a “district.” For instance, it would be necessary to review each property’s National Register Registration Form to determine whether a “district,” which is a collection of buildings and/or structures, can also be considered a cultural landscape. In some cases, a property that is listed to the National Register as a “building” may also contain several acres of orchards and fields. A decision would need to be made whether that landscape is a contributing feature of the property or not. This judgment needs to come from the NYSHPO, where resources are not available at the time nor can an accurate decision be made because properties that are currently listed to the National Register may not have been recently revalued—so in many cases, the integrity of the site is also questionable.⁴

³ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin No. 16 (Part A): How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, DC, rev. 1997), 37.

⁴ Mark Peckham and Christine Capella-Peters, interview by author, 30 September 2010, Jamesville, NY.

4. STATE OF THE REGIONAL LANDSCAPE

Approximately six to eight cultural landscapes were documented per county, totaling 56 cultural landscapes representative of the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region.⁵ Sites range from various landscape subtypes to areas of significance. Historic designed landscapes and historic vernacular landscapes were the most documented type of cultural landscape—evenly distributed with 23 historic designed landscapes and 22 historic vernacular landscapes. “Campus and institutional grounds” and “churchyards and cemeteries” occurred more frequently within the historic designed landscape type. “Commercial and industrial grounds and parks” were documented more than any other historic vernacular landscape subtype. Historic sites were well-represented by “battlefield parks and other commemorative parks” and “monuments and memorial grounds” throughout the region, as to be expected, with ethnographic landscapes largely documented as sites with both natural features and archeological sites.

In terms of area of significance, most cultural landscapes qualified under Criterion A. To be considered significant under Criterion A, the landscape must be related to a historic event or role. Thirty-four out of the 56 cultural landscapes were considered significant under Criterion A. As properties are often significant for more than one criterion, landscapes that met Criterion A could also be significant under Criteria B, C, and/or D. In this case, there were 14 instances of significance under Criterion B for all 56 cultural landscapes; 29 instances of significance under Criterion C; and 5 instances of significance under Criterion D.

The narrative descriptions based on the *New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Natural and Historic District Inventory Form* provide each site’s physical appearance and its condition in addition to the area of significance and historic context. These narratives are presented by county and by subtype, in no particular order.

⁵ Exceptions include Yates County and the City of Rochester. Yates County recommended only two sites and the City of Rochester did not nominate any sites.

GENESEE COUNTY

Eight cultural landscapes were surveyed and documented for this project on behalf of Genesee County out of nine recommended landscapes: one agricultural property; three campus or institutional grounds; two churchyards and cemeteries; one city planning or civic design property; and one park and campground.

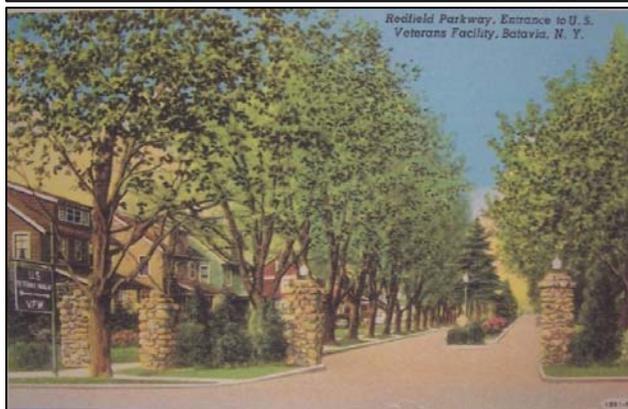
Elba Muck Fields: historic vernacular landscape

Originally part of the Oak Orchard Swamp, which extends for miles within the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek and includes the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, the Elba Muck Fields is a rural historic landscape based on agriculture that comprises just about 6,000 acres of dark brown soil rich in organic matter in Genesee County (also located partly in Orleans County). Before the Western New York Farms Company acquired 11,000 acres of swampland and began draining it from about 1913 to 1914, the swamp was used for wild hay and timber harvesting. Using a coal-powered dredge and dynamite, workers blasted a main canal and 90 miles of ditches to drain the swampland. Seventy-five skilled Adirondack woodsmen were brought in to clear brush, decayed logs, roots, and stumps from the drained land. At the end of 1915, about 40 farmers leased the land with lettuce and celery as major crops. Elba Food Products Company built a canning factory in Elba to process 200,000 cans per day for delivery to markets by the New York Central and Hudson River and West Shore Railroad Companies. There are currently about 30 growers controlling 85 percent of the land. Onions are planted on about 3,000 acres; some 1,400 acres are planted with potatoes; about 150 acres of muck is devoted to turf; and the remaining older, less fertile muck is used for other vegetables such as sweet corn. Genesee and Orleans Counties agreed in 1979 to form a special watershed district to address the issues of drainage ditches and tiles becoming clogged and flooding. About \$3.5 million of federal funding was spent to improve the channels through the muckland. The muck owners pay the cost of operating the various sump pumps and other devices that keep the muck from returning to swampland. The Elba Muck Fields reflects how farming shaped the natural environment in Genesee County during the early twentieth century.⁶

⁶ Subject files, History Department, Genesee County, 8 June 2010.

*Batavia Veterans' Administration Medical Center and Redfield Parkway:
historic designed landscape*

The Batavia Veterans' Administration Medical Center contains seven contributing three- and four-story brick buildings (circa 1932 to 1940) that face south on a winding U-shaped paved road with an expansive lawn situated north of Richmond Avenue in the City of Batavia. Several mature trees currently shade the former medical officer's residence and duplex residences, all in the Neoclassical Style with full-height porches supported by classical columns, situated on the west side of the property. About a dozen non-contributing buildings are also located on the property, including a new assisted living facility and various maintenance buildings. Construction of the veterans' hospital began in 1932 with approval by President Herbert Hoover and the first patients were admitted on April 30, 1934. In April 1950, only tuberculosis patients were treated at the hospital. It returned to a general medical and surgical facility in June 1962. Located to the south of the veterans' hospital is Redfield Parkway, formerly a private road that served 78 lots in the Garrett & Williams



Redfield Parkway today (top) and postcard view circa 1930 (bottom). Postcard courtesy of the Genesee County History Department.

Subdivision originally laid out in 1912. Around 1928, residents rallied to have Redfield Parkway become a city street. Two years later, the city purchased the street and made improvements such as paving. The main entrance of the residential subdivision is marked by uncut rubble stone pillars, a contributing feature of Redfield Parkway, located on the north side of West Main Street. Another contributing feature is the grass traffic islands that line the center of the street, providing a prominent visual focal point. Due to this symmetrical space, Redfield Parkway serves as a momentous gateway leading into the Batavia Veterans' Administration Medical Center, which itself commands a powerful presence with the elliptical organization of brick buildings towering above an open landscape.⁷ The Batavia VA Medical Center is representative of a modern campus (circa 1930 to 1980) with its ring-road that circles the perimeter of the campus core and a pedestrian "spine" leading to its principle facilities.⁸

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Landscape & Prospect, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, "The Historic Designed Landscapes of Syracuse, New York," (September 1994), Section F, Page 70.

Genesee County Infirmary: historic designed landscape

In 1824, resolution to establish a county poorhouse was passed in Albany and two years later the Genesee County Board of Supervisors met in the Town of Bethany to discuss plans. The Genesee County Infirmary opened in February 1827. During the 1840s, a farm in back of the facility was established to provide food for the residents and surplus sold for profit. Corn, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, beans, hay, wool, and milk were some of the larger crops grown on the farm. The original main building was demolished sometime between 1926 and 1938 to make way for the current Colonial Revival Style building with accentuated front door. This Y-shaped



Colonial Revival Style main building of the Genesee County Infirmary circa 1938 (left) surrounded by rolling terrain and grassy fields (right).

building “built of steel, brick and concrete” was designed to fit into the northwest corner of the property at the intersection of Bethany Center Road and Raymond Road by LeRoy architect, Charles Ivan Cromwell. Two additions were made to this building in 1960 and 1961. The farm was closed on July 20, 1965. Due to changes in environmental safety and accessibility policy, the Genesee County Nursing Home was constructed in the City of Batavia and the entire patient population of 109 was moved from the Genesee County Infirmary to the more modern facility in 1974. The main building and several wood-frame buildings, which may have been constructed when the original county poorhouse (circa 1827) was still in operation, sit vacant surrounded by rolling terrain and grassy fields.⁹ The Genesee County Infirmary is a landscape representative of the care administered to poor persons and those suffering from mental illness during the early to mid-twentieth century in the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region.

*New York State School for the Blind, Centennial Park, and Ellicott Avenue:
historic designed landscape*

The main building of the New York State School for the Blind, originally known as the New York State Institution for the Blind, was completed in July 1868 partially in response to the needs of soldiers blinded during the Civil War. Soon after its opening, village residents purchased land

⁹ Subject files, History Department, Genesee County, 8 June 2010.

across from the school and presented it as a gift to extend the school's campus. The area became known as State Park. Dr. Asa Lord, the school's first superintendent (from 1868 to 1875), is generally credited with having the area landscaped and shade trees planted along adjacent streets. Centennial Park is an example of post-Civil War Romantic Style institutional grounds, primarily established to bring its naturalistic landscape to ease the stress of residents at the school. The mature trees that line the perimeter of Centennial Park and form allées in some areas are contributing features of the site. Dr. Asa Lord also suggested that two streets be constructed to meet at the campus edge, today known as Ellicott and Richmond Avenues, and that they be named for two of Batavia's early benefactors: Joseph Ellicott and Dean Richmond. Ellicott Avenue was laid out as an approach to the institution in addition to State Street which had



Layered and varied mature tree allées along the property's boundaries are a contributing feature to Centennial Park's (circa 1868) naturalistic landscape.

previously been a thoroughfare known as Mechanic Street. The original main building was demolished in 1950 and replaced by the current building, Severne Hall, built that same year and named for Frank Severne, a former student who was a member of the Board of Visitors for many years. Park Lewis Hall, on the east side of Severne Hall, opened in 1932 as a dormitory for girls and is named for a man who served on the Board of Visitors. On the west side of Severne Hall sits Hamilton Hall which was opened in 1937 as the dormitory for boys. Both Park Lewis and Hamilton Halls are in the Colonial Revival Style with three intersecting front-gables on a side-gabled roof while Severne Hall (circa 1950) is a flat-roofed subtype of the Modern Contemporary Style that features elements of the earlier International Style such as its flat roof and lack of decorative detailing. In 1969, the state returned State Park to the City of Batavia after 100 years of it being used as a park area. State Park was then named Centennial Park.¹⁰ The overall campus reflects a blend of the Romantic park-like campus (circa 1860 to 1890) and Modern campus (circa 1930

to 1980).¹¹

Grand View Cemetery: historic designed landscape

Grand View Cemetery was originally a 95 acre farm owned by Oscar Harris that adjoined the Village of Batavia before it became a city in 1915. The property was then transferred to John W. Pratt, secretary of Wiard Plow Company, who then transferred it to Rose Hill Cemetery Association in November 1905. This society was formed because some residents believed that

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Landscape & Prospect, Section F, Page 67 and 70.

another cemetery was needed, in addition to St. Joseph's, Batavia, and Elmwood Cemeteries. In April 1905, the Batavia Improvement Co. deeded 55 3/10 acres to the Grand View Cemetery Society. The society, organized under state law, provided that at least half of the proceeds from lots sales would become a fund for perpetual care of the grounds without assessment of lot owners. Grandview Cemetery was first known as "Rose Hill." As reported in a newspaper article dated December 1905, several landscape architects advised that the name Rose Hill be replaced by Grand View because "the land lies very high and magnificent views may be obtained from it in all directions." Contracts were awarded for the construction of a "Gothic Style" granite receiving vault and entrance gate with iron picket fences in 1906. The granite receiving vault remains a contributing element to the landscape, although the entrance gate may have been comprised due to the lack of iron fencing. The cemetery almost filed for bankruptcy in 1987, but within the year money was raised to pay the debts and members volunteered to help run the cemetery.¹² Grand View Cemetery is an example of an early twentieth century Lawn-Park Cemetery (circa 1855 to 1920) with an axial alignment of principle avenues with gently sloping terrain, the receiving vault and other monuments in classical styles, and spacious, grassy areas adjacent to a densely populated area.¹³



Grand View Cemetery's granite entrance gate (left) and receiving vault (right) are classical style elements that contribute to its early twentieth century design.

Old Town Hall and Bethany Center Baptist Churchyard: historic vernacular landscape

Old Town Hall and Bethany Center Baptist Churchyard forms a rectangular area on the west side of Bethany Center Road, with the Old Town Hall located on the south and the Bethany Center Baptist Church to the north. The churchyard, containing Colonial tablets and contemporary bevel markers and monuments, separates the two buildings. The Bethany Center Baptist Church, formerly the Regular Baptist Church, was formed in 1820 with 26 members. Construction of the Bethany Center Baptist Church began in the summer of 1826 on land donated by Abner Ashley. The church was originally built with a bell tower that was blown off sometime around 1880. The

¹² Subject files, History Department, Genesee County, 8 June 2010.

¹³ Landscape & Prospect, Section F, Page 4 and 5.

bell is now in the cupola of the Old Town Hall. Old Town Hall is situated on land originally part of the Rockwood property and later owned by Dr. Jonathan Barlow.¹⁴ The Greek Revival Style building was constructed in 1832 as a Methodist church and served in this capacity for twelve years until it became Bethany Academy, a private school for young men in 1844. Once enrollment declined and financial support waned, the school was forced to close. The building



Bethany Center Baptist Churchyard, looking north.

soon fell into disrepair. Starting circa 1890, the building became the first Town House or Town Hall and was simultaneously used by the Bethany Grange for meetings and social functions. It is said that all elections in the Town of Bethany have taken place at Old Town Hall. By the late 1960s, the building was again abandoned. The community voted in support of rehabilitating the building during the 1980s, however, and the Bethany Old Town Hall Preservation Committee now meets monthly to discuss options for rehabilitation.¹⁵

In between the Old Town Hall and

Bethany Center Baptist Church is a churchyard cemetery with orderly rows of stylistically diverse grave markers. During the Colonial period in English colonies, early American burial customs favored churchyards located in close proximity to churches. The entire district is representative of Colonial period New England rural settlements with residences and civic buildings surrounded by farmland.¹⁶

Oatka Creek at New York State Route 5: historic designed landscape

The Oatka Creek tumbled down the shale outcroppings called “Buttermilk Falls” before the water was harnessed by several mills throughout the nineteenth century at the intersection of Main Street (New York State Route 5), a major east-west Indian trail, in the Village of LeRoy. The dam north of the Main Street bridge formed a mill pond that extended south to Munson Street. In 1933, due to years of silt-laden water traveling from upstream, small islands began to form in the creek. Village Trustees began investing proposals to remove the cattails. Mayor Harry L. Gayton suggested that the village submit a proposal to the Federal Civil Works Administration for improvement of the Oatka Creek channel. On Wednesday, December 6, 1933, it was announced that \$44,820 was awarded for the beatification project and work on the creek basin continued into 1938 along with work on widening Wolcott Street. Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds were also used to rebuild the Red Bridge dam (now Munson Street) and the stone wall adjacent to

¹⁴ Subject files, History Department, Genesee County, 8 June 2010.

¹⁵ Flynn Battaglia Architects, PC, *Existing Conditions Report: Bethany Town Hall* (Buffalo, NY: Flynn Battaglia Architects, PC, July 2003), 1.

¹⁶ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin No. 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (Washington, DC, 1992), 4.

the U.S. Post Office. Landscape architect Bryant Fleming is cited with having made plans for the east side of the creek bank to create a gradual terrace down to the creek and to draw up plans for a circular dam south of the bridge that would be faced with stone. The cement for the dam was poured in September 1934 without the stone facing, however.¹⁷ The property surrounding and including Oatka Creek at New York State Route 5 is an example of a civic design project undertaken in the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region during the Great Depression using WPA funds.



Cement dam with stone gate house, circa 1934.

Genesee County Park and Forest: historic designed landscape

Genesee County Park and Forest is located in the Town of Bethany and bounded on the north by Raymond Road, on the south by the Genesee-Wyoming County line, and on the west by the Bethany Center Road. The area comprises 430 acres of gently rolling terrain with open fields, shrub lands, hardwood forest, conifer plantations, wetlands, six ponds, and the headwaters of Black Creek.¹⁸ In 1882, a wood lot was purchased to harvest fuel wood for the Genesee County Infirmary, in operation since 1827 for the care of poor persons and those suffering from mental illness. More forested land was purchased in 1883, becoming the initial parcels of the Genesee County Forest. The area was officially designated the first county forest in New York State in 1915. Over 30,000 trees were planted that same year, with thousands of more evergreens planted during the 1920s to convert the eastern half of the property from abandoned fields to forest. During the 1960s, thinning and pruning activities occurred followed by another planning campaign that occurred on the western half of the property. The first recommendation that a county park be established occurred in 1949, but the forest didn't officially become the Genesee County Park and Forest until 1971. Planting continued into the mid-1980s, by which time a quarter of a million trees had been planted across the property. In 2002, a stewardship planning effort was begun to better manage and maintain the timber resource.¹⁹ About eight percent of the

¹⁷ Subject files, History Department, Genesee County, 8 June 2010.

¹⁸ Brooks Forestry & Resource Management Company Co., LLC, *Forest Stewardship Plan for the Bethany Forest & Park* (Central Square, NY: Brooks Forestry & Resource Management Company Co., LLC, 2003), 1.

¹⁹ Subject files, History Department, Genesee County, 8 June 2010.

Genesee-Finger Lakes Regional Inventory of Culturally Significant Areas

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park is used for recreational purposes, which includes non-contributing features such the interpretive center building and area; the maintenance building and greenhouse; the toboggan hills and amphitheatre; a pumphouse; and the playground and picnic areas found at Area A, Areas B & C, Areas D & S; and Area E.²⁰ The only historic small-scale element of the Genesee County Park and Forest is an uncut rubble stone bridge that crosses Black Creek (circa 1920).



Memory Lane, Genesee County Park and Forest's only paved road, looking west circa 1920 (top) and looking east today (bottom). Vintage photograph courtesy of Genesee County Park Supervisor / Forester.

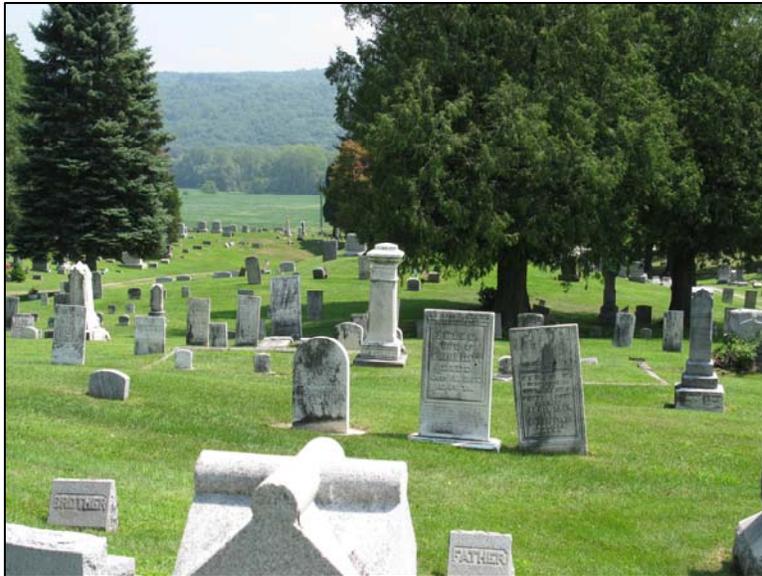
²⁰ Brooks Forestry & Resource Management Company Co., LLC, 8.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Seven cultural landscapes were surveyed and documented for this project on behalf of Livingston County out of ten recommended landscapes: one churchyard and cemetery; one conservation property; one fair or exhibition grounds; two parkways, drives, and trails; one monument and memorial grounds; and one transportation system.

Union Cemetery: historic designed landscape

Located along New York State Route 256 in the Town of Conesus, just north of the Town of Sparta and on the outskirts of the hamlet of Scottsburg, is a rural cemetery that features the grave of Captain Daniel Shays. Union Cemetery is an exemplary representative of the Romantic Style of landscape design with its uneven stand of trees, rolling terrain, and directed views opening onto broad vistas. The cemetery features both tablet-style Colonial grave markers embellished in low relief and Victorian funerary art such as classical columns and obelisks.²¹ The first burial occurred in 1801. The cemetery is currently maintained by the Scottsburg Union Cemetery Association, likely founded about the same time as other rural cemetery voluntary associations in the eastern United States and the Midwest. Shays was a Revolutionary War veteran who led a



The Union Cemetery in Scottsburg represents Romantic Style landscape design with views opening onto broad vistas.

rebellion of poor farmers beginning in 1786 near Springfield, Massachusetts against the Massachusetts government when it attempted to collect war debt through high taxation. The Massachusetts government eventually overtook the rebels and imprisoned most. The governor later provided amnesty because the uprising was considered a farmers' revolt and not treason. Shays was also granted amnesty. He moved to Sparta, New York in 1814 and was granted a monthly federal government

pension of \$20 for his service in the Revolution. He died on September 29, 1825. This grave is the only known site associated with Captain Daniel Shays.²²

²¹ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin No. 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*, 6.

²² Subject files, County Historian, Livingston County, 20/21 July 2010.

Nation Road Grassland: historic vernacular landscape

The Nation Road Grassland is a rural historic landscape with significance in the area of agriculture and recreation. The landscape is representative of the Genesee Valley, the center of Livingston County's vibrant agricultural industry. The Genesee Valley has the lowest elevation in the county, running north from Mount Morris along the Genesee River basin at approximately 550 feet above sea level into Monroe County. The valley floor supports intensive agricultural production. The Nation Road Grassland and surrounding areas are still owned by descendants of the Wadsworth family, a rare example of a major land estate in the nation that has never changed hands or lost prominence in the community. After learning about the fertile Genesee Valley from Major General John Sullivan's march through New York in 1779, Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth



The Nation Road Grassland is currently used for habitat protection (left) and cow and sheep pastures (right).

of Hartford, Connecticut invested in a portion of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. Although he never visited his property, Colonel Wadsworth sent his two cousins, James and William Wadsworth, to act as his agent in return for the opportunity to purchase 2,000 acres of his land in 1790. The two brothers made a significant impact on the Genesee settlement, building an agricultural community based on principles of soil conservation, selective stock breeding, scientific agricultural methods, aesthetic preservation, and public education. Throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Wadsworth family steadily reinvested their profits in the region and cultivated and leased thousands of acres of prime Livingston County land. In the 1870s, the Genesee Valley Hunt was organized. The Genesee Valley was regarded as the foxhunting center of North America in the 1880s and 1890s. The Genesee Valley Hunt continues to ride on the Nation Roads Grassland. In addition, a number of other equine sporting events are hosted there every year. The property also boasts oak trees that are approximately four- to six-hundred-years-old.²³ About 3,500 acres within the Nation Road Grassland is currently protected by conservation easements held by the Genesee Valley Conservancy. Since 1990, the Genesee Valley Conservancy has been dedicated to preserving open space in the Genesee Valley region as a non-profit organization. The area is exceptional grassland and oak-savanna habitat and one of only three Important Bird Areas designated by the National Audubon Society and American Bird

²³ National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, "The Homestead, Genesee, Livingston County, New York," (August 1974).

Conservancy in Livingston County. The Nation Road Grassland is primarily maintained by Seven Nations Stakes, Inc., a family corporation that oversees the property's use as cow and sheep pastures, deer hunting and other sporting activities, timber harvesting, and habitat protection.²⁴ The Nation Road Grassland is a landscape representative of traditional land management practices that have existed since the late eighteenth century and continues to be farmed and leased to meet the needs of each generation.

Caledonia Fairgrounds: historic vernacular landscape

The fairgrounds in the Village of Caledonia are one of three sites used for fairs in Livingston County, although Caledonia is the official County Fair. The earliest reference to an agricultural fair in Caledonia occurred in 1833. Not until 1858 through 1861, however, did this fair actually operate on several sites throughout the village, only to disappear once again during the Civil War and reappear as the "People's Fair" in 1881. In 1899, the Caledonia Grange No. 870 was formed and began showcasing farm products with an indoor exhibition. These indoor exhibits continued until September 1914 when the Grange worked together with village and town officials to form an outdoor fair. Since the event was a success, another outdoor fair was held the following year. The Caledonia Tri-County organization was then formed to serve the counties of Livingston, Monroe, and Genesee and the current 24 acres on Leicester Road, formerly the John D. McColl Farm, were purchased by A. B. Johnson and J. C. Mitchell in 1916. At this time a one-half mile race track was laid out and the Judge's Stand, Grandstand, restaurant, and horse barns and pens for cattle, sheep, and hogs were built. A Woman's Work and Floral Hall, Junior Project Building, and offices were also constructed and enclosed by substantial iron fencing and gates. In 2000, the name of the fair was changed to the Livingston County Agricultural Society and Fair at Caledonia. Several of the original buildings remain, including the Grandstand, Judge's Stand, and stock buildings. The Grandstand and goat, horse, and cattle barns are vernacular in form with simple detailing. The Judge's Stand, however, features a district Queen Anne roofline similar to the Judge's Stand at the Saratoga County Fair and the Goshen Track.²⁵

Genesee Valley Greenway – Oakland Locks and the Deep Cut: historic site

The Genesee Valley Greenway is a historic transportation corridor that spans over 90 miles, running through the counties of Monroe, Livingston, Wyoming, Allegany, and Cattaraugus. The Greenway follows the towpath of the Genesee Valley Canal (1840-1878) and rail bed of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Rochester Branch (1882-1963). The Genesee Valley Canal was one of several lateral canals that branched off the successful Erie Canal, built to provide a transportation route between the Allegheny River and the Erie Canal through the Genesee River Valley. Overshadowed by railroad proponents from its inception, the Genesee Valley Canal was never lucrative—obtaining a one-time profit in 1854. Between 1874 and 1882, New York State sold off the canal lands and the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad began running trains south from Rochester on the towpath of the canal. The railroad was reorganized over the years, finally becoming the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1900. Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation (RG&E) purchased

²⁴ William Lloyd, phone conversation with author, 17 August 2010.

²⁵ Barbara Campagna, *New York's County Fairs: A History and Architectural Survey* (Elmira, NY: Chemung County Historical Society, 2001), 26 and 27.

sections of the route when the Pennsylvania Railroad/Pennel Company began selling off unprofitable lines in 1962. In 1984, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYS OPRHP) purchased 118 acres largely in Monroe and Livingston Counties from the Penn Central Corporation. Utilizing federal transportation enhancement funding acquired through partnership of the NYS OPRHP and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) in the 1990s and into 2000, the corridor was expanded south through Livingston, Wyoming, Allegany, and Cattaraugus Counties and a multi-use trail was developed first in Monroe and Livingston Counties and later Wyoming and Allegany Counties. Friends of the Genesee Valley Greenway (FOGVG) became a 501(c) (3) not-for-profit membership organization in 1993 to continue the development and maintenance of the Genesee Valley Greenway. That same year the Genesee Valley Greenway was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as part of the eligibility statement for the New York State Canal System, which includes all the surviving elements of abandoned alignments and lateral canals like the Genesee Valley Canal.²⁶ Thirty-four miles of open trails are located within Livingston County. The most prominent landscape characteristics of the Greenway's association with the Genesee Valley Canal and the Pennsylvania Railroad in Livingston County are the series of locks at Oakland and the "Deep Cut."²⁷



The Oakland locks can be seen along NYS Route 436.

The canal was opened between Rochester and Mt. Morris on September 1, 1840. Two years later, the 16 mile side cut from Mt. Morris to Dansville was completed. Construction was halted on the canal until 1847 due to the state's financial troubles, so the canal wasn't completed from Sonyea to Oramel until 1851. After the financial crisis, the remaining locks were made of rough-cut stone lined with wooden planks instead of hammer-dressed, cut stone locks found in earlier sections of the canal. The canal builders experienced the greatest difficulty and expense in building and maintaining the canal between Sonyea and Portageville. The trail between Nunda and Portageville features seven composite locks, which were the last of 17 locks starting in Nunda that raised canal boats a total of 191 feet. Some of the wood timbers that were used as liners are intact. The removal of 600,000 cubic yards of earth to maintain a constant elevation of the canal resulted in creation of the Deep Cut, a 400-foot-wide valley.²⁸ The Deep Cut can be viewed along New York State Route 436 in the Town of Portage.

²⁶ Fran Gotcsik, *Genesee Valley Greenway History* (date unknown).

²⁷ Fran Gotcsik, email correspondence with author, 17 August 2010.

²⁸ Fran Gotcsik, *Genesee Valley Greenway History* (date unknown).

New York Route 5 & U.S. 20, between Avon and Lima: historic vernacular landscape

New York State Route 5 has its beginnings as an Iroquois/Mohawk Trail between Buffalo and Albany and followed the Mohawk River. The Great Western Turnpike, which is now U.S. 20, was constructed around 1800 between Albany and Buffalo. For about 67 miles, roughly between Avon and Auburn, the two roads are concurrent. With the advent of the automobile in the late nineteenth century, the need for road improvement and better connection between farms with towns and railroad stations escalated. By the 1920s, federal aid programs for the construction and maintenance of highways were established and continued well into the 1930s despite the Great Depression.²⁹ Between 1921 and 1936, more than 420,000 miles of roads were built in the United States—making this time the “golden age of highway building.” With advances in highway engineering, intercity highways and roads connecting farms with markets increased substantially and new land was made available for suburbanization.³⁰ Between 1925 and 1955, Routes 5 & 20 was the most traveled east-west highway in the New York State, as it was the main route between Boston and Buffalo. When the New York State Thruway was completed in 1954, Routes 5 & 20 became less traveled as the Thruway provided faster and more efficient travel. The area between



The original Tom Wahls Restaurant opened in March 1955 along historic Routes 5 & 20 in East Avon.

Avon and Lima retains many of the places a motorist would have seen in the early to mid-twentieth century such as family farms, nineteenth century residences, and roadside attractions such as gas stations, motor courts, drive-ins, and taverns. These attractions usually featured fanciful architecture designed to capture the attention of the motorist. The original Tom Wahls Restaurant, opened in March 1955, is located along this route in East Avon. The luncheonette was vernacular in design, clad with metal panels, but intensive reconstruction of the building took place over ten

weeks in 2002. Three trailers, original to the restaurant and completely integrated with later additions, were demolished and an expanded sitting area, new handicapped accessible bathrooms, and a new kitchen with the latest amenities created. However, the style of the luncheonette is still reflected in the building’s organization of a display space (based on the theory that watching people eat or prepare food encourages others to eat), signage, and an entrance to accommodate

²⁹ Mead & Hunt, Inc., *Contextual Study of New York State’s Pre-1961 Bridges: Prepared for New York State Department of Transportation* (November 1999), 136 and 137.

³⁰ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (Washington, DC, 2002).

motorists along Routes 5 & 20.³¹ Another contributing resource of Routes 5 & 20 is The American Hotel, a three-story vernacular hotel with a porch space, uniform wall treatment, and roof detail with a strong cornice. The hotel was listed to the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 as a contributing building in the Lima Village Historic District. The hotel was reconstructed in 1861 and 1862 after two fires. During the 1920s, the hotel offered a full menu that catered to travelers on Routes 5 & 20. Tin ceilings, large façade windows, and cast iron pillars (from a Methodist church) were also installed about that time. During Prohibition, the bar area converted into a soda foundation. During World War II, the dinner business dropped, so the menu was reduced for lunchers only. The menu has remained largely soups, salads, and sandwiches.³²

Boulder of Unknown Soldier: historic site

Halfway between Caledonia and Avon on New York State Route 5 is a rough stone monument with an inscription that reads, “in memory of a soldier of the War of 1812 buried here in 1814.” On the way back to Sackets Harbor from Buffalo in 1814, it is said that a young soldier of the civilian army was murdered nearby this location by a fellow soldier over a few dollars. Other stories about this site also arose, such as mysterious purple flowers—found nowhere else in the region—blooming within the burial site for nearly a hundred years. A nearby resident, John Hugh Mac Naughton, was so inspired by this story that in 1865 he composed a song entitled, “Faded Coat of Blue.” The first stanza of this song, widely popular after the Civil War, was added to the boulder’s inscription when it was placed along Route 5 by the Caledonia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) in 1924: “My brave lad he sleeps in his faded coat of blue, In his lonely grave unknown, Lies the heart that beat so true.”³³

Five-Arch Bridge: historic designed landscape

The Five-Arch Bridge is a limestone block bridge that is composed of five graceful arches located just outside the Village of Avon in the hamlet of Ashantee. Heavy wood beams are bolted over each arch. Stone for the bridge was quarried from a limestone deposit just west of the structure. It was built between 1854 and 1858 to carry the Genesee Valley Railroad across Conesus Outlet. In 1854, the railroad ran its steam trains as far as Avon. Five years later, the route was extended to Mount Morris and became known as the Avon, Genesee & Mount Morris Railroad. The steam trains were replaced by the electric trolley in 1907 and an electrified trolley route operated between Rochester and Mount Morris until 1927. The last trip was made on January 21, 1940 after the line became a branch of the Erie Railroad. The New York State Transportation Department removed two concrete abutments that had formed walls next to New York State Route 39 in 1968. The Avon-Genesee Road (New York State Route 39) had passed under the northern most arch of the bridge at one time. When the route was changed to skirt around the bridge, the abutments and overpass extensions were added. Some minor resurfacing, drainage, and guide rail work was also completed in 1968 for safety. The bridge and the area around it was

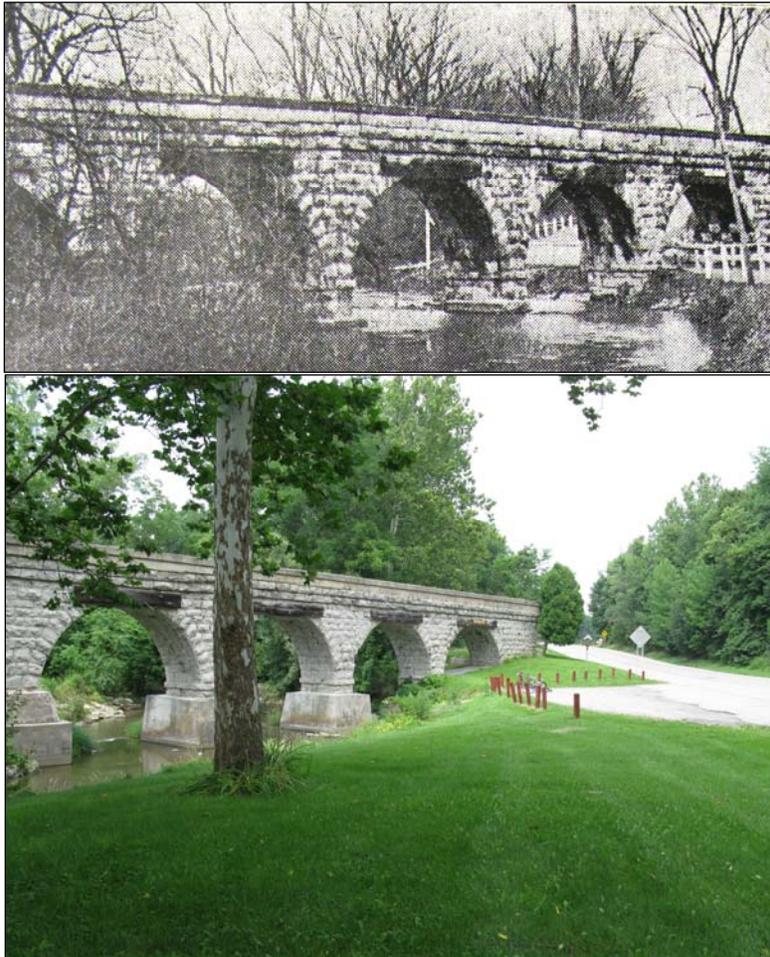
³¹ Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Design 1870-1940: An Illustrated Glossary* (New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, Inc., 1985), 8-9 and 34-35.

³² Subject files, County Historian, Livingston County, 20/21 July 2010.

³³ *Ibid.*

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donated to the Village of Avon in 1971 by local Avon attorney, George Stewart. The village obtained the property for \$900—the cost of two appraisal fees. A protective vinyl covering over top of the bridge was accomplished in 1994 and other masonry renovations continue. Efforts to acquire property along the creek between the bridge and village have been ongoing in addition to thoughts for a park area and facilities.³⁴



The Avon-Genesee Road (New York State Route 39) had passed under the northern most arch of the Five-Arch Bridge at one time (circa 1971, top). Vintage photograph courtesy of the Office of the Livingston County Historian.

³⁴ Ibid.

MONROE COUNTY

Seven cultural landscapes were surveyed and documented for this project on behalf of Monroe County out of eight recommended landscapes: one conservation property; one fair or exhibition grounds; three parkways, drives, and trails; one plaza/square/green/mall or other public space; and two subdivisions and planned communities/resorts.

Corbett's Glen Nature Park: historic vernacular landscape

Corbett's Glen Nature Park (the Glen) is a 52 acre park with marsh habitat, open fields, and mature woodlands that is owned and managed by the Town of Brighton. The Glen has many non-historic features, such as two miles of eight-foot-wide trails (mostly wood chip, but also a boardwalk and stone dust loop), a deck viewing area, and a seating area that overlooks Postcard Falls, which is the park's major natural feature. The vaulted arch bridge, quarried from local bedrock, is the only historic structure located in the park. There are two access points: the first is located off of Glen Road, near Route 441, and the second is an eight-car parking lot located off of Penfield Road, across from Forest Hill Road. Corbett's Glen has been used throughout the years for agricultural, industrial, and recreational purposes. It is named for Patrick W. Corbett, who purchased seventeen acres on a land contract in 1890. He later purchased an additional seventeen acres and raised fruit and vegetables on the site, developing a unique irrigation system that used water from Allen's Creek. Corbett's Glen Nature Park is a representative example of a pleasure ground (circa 1850 to 1900), which was used by residents to escape the urban environment and emphasized a naturalistic landscape such as stone outcroppings, cascades and falls, and internal and external vistas. Picnickers, using the Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern Trolley, would pay a small fee to access the grounds and enjoy the mental and health benefits of the Glen's natural beauty. After Patrick Corbett's death in 1936, the family continued to operate the picnic grounds. Mary Corbett, widow of Patrick's son, Charles, sold the property to Howard and Elaine Meath in 1956. The Meaths rented out the park to groups for special events and later established Camp Hideaway, a day camp for school age children during the 1960s. In 1974, the Brighton Town Board voted to have the Town Supervisor explore various tools to help purchase the Glen. Brighton's 1990 Master Plan recommended maintaining the Glen as an open space and the Monroe County Environmental Management Council ranked it as "highest priority" for protection as an environmentally sensitive area in 1996. In 1999, the Town of Brighton and Genesee Land Trust, a non-profit organization that preserves and protects land within the Greater Rochester area, agreed to partner. The Genesee Land Trust secured a purchase contract for the Glen and implemented a fundraising campaign. Shortly thereafter, the acquisition of the Glen and formation of the Corbett's Glen Nature Park was celebrated on June 24, 1999. The Town of Brighton has since created the Corbett's Glen Advisory Council to develop a master plan that provides for trails, handicapped access, parking, and a maintenance schedule. The addition of the Farash property on Penfield Road in 2003 provided additional parking spaces and another access point for the park.³⁵

³⁵ Mary Jo Lanphear, *History of Corbett's Glen*, 26 October 2005.

Rochester Public Market: historic designed landscape

After earlier public markets in the City of Rochester outgrew their usefulness, the Moulson Nursery on North Union Street was selected by the Common Council as the site for a new public market in 1904. The Market Commission, created in 1901 by the State Legislature to establish a new public market, purchased the property for \$42,120. The plan for the new market and design of buildings was given to City Architect Emmett J. Shutt. Shutt's plan called for a fan-shaped market approachable from all sides by well-paved streets. A small park would be situated in the central portion of the market with an administration building, restaurant, and public comfort station.



With its fan-shaped design, the Rochester Public Market is still approachable from all sides as it was originally proposed in 1904 by City Architect Emmett J. Shutt.

Surrounding this plot would be a twelve-foot-wide cement walk with curbs and similar cement walkways along three sides of the market. The most prominent structures on the market site would be three long concrete platforms covered by steel sheds. Spaces were marked off down the full length of these platforms with walkways designating where farmers could back up their wagons to display their produce. The plan anticipated space for about 1,200 teams of horses. Work on the Union Street Market site began in May 1904 with grading, paving, and the construction of platforms and sewers occupying most of the summer and fall. The Moulson family home was saved from the wrecking ball. The building was excavated and lowered to the proper grade and moved to the center of the market to serve as the administration building. Construction of the restaurant, public comfort station, and Shed B was completed and a granite fountain installed. A large drinking fountain was presented to the City of Rochester by the National Human Alliance of New York City in honor of Hermon Lee Ensign. The fountain was polished granite with a main basin about six feet in diameter. Water poured into the basin from the mouths of carved lions, with a common cup available for people and lower basins for dogs and other small animals. It was installed in an area of the market where teams of horses could drink from it. The market was finished in 1905 at a final cost of \$190,488.84. In 1908, privately held commission houses were erected along portions of the northern and eastern edges of the market grounds to join farmers at the new market. Most of these agents, brokers, jobbers, and commission merchants were from the Liberty Pole area. During the 1920s, public markets in many cities closed because they were unable to compete with the shift in population and the rise of the suburban stores. However, the Rochester Public Market boomed during World War I. By 1914, the Market Commission had been replaced by the City Department of Public Works who initiated a major renovation in 1931 to accommodate the shift in transportation from horse and wagon to automobile. A long, curved shed was built and the administration building (the last of the Moulson nursery estate) was torn down. The end of World War II opened an era of prosperity. Refrigerators, automobiles, and suburban shopping plazas shifted America's buying habits. Although a new Regional Market opened on a 124 acre

site in Henrietta in 1954, the Rochester Public Market did not shut down.³⁶ However, Shed A was demolished in 1963 and the Neighborhood Development Act of 1974 provided funds to tear down Shed B to create an enclosed winter shed, create new parking areas, and rehab other sheds and office buildings (likely Shed C). Located on the southeast section of the market, food kiosks such as “Cherrys European” and “Juan and Maria’s Empanadas,” were constructed by their original owners and have evolved stylistically from the 1970s. The kiosks have year-to-year land leases with the market. In 1996, the City of Rochester authorized a \$2.8 million project to improve traffic circulation, signage, and parking. The long, curved shed (referred to now as Shed A) received a new roof, including new tongue and groove sheaving. The circa 1905 restroom and office (formerly the restaurant) received upgrades; new concrete floors were provided in Sheds A and C; new gateway structures and fencing were erected; the market received new walks throughout; and the Railroad Street parking lot was constructed. The guard-information booth was constructed in 2004 and the new Trinidad Street parking lot and retaining walls were built in 2008-2009. The commission houses remain along part of the market’s north perimeter and have changed little in construction type and form.³⁷ Although many of the original structures and buildings from the circa 1905 market are gone, the Rochester Public Market retains its original design concept as a fan-shaped public space with a central park area that is accessible from all sides.

Genesee Valley Greenway – Double-Arched Stone Culvert at Black Creek, Lock No. 2, and Scottsville Remnants: historic site



The double-arched stone culvert at Black Creek is one of the largest culverts constructed on the nineteenth century New York State Canal System.

The Genesee Valley Greenway is a historic transportation corridor that spans over 90 miles, running through the counties of Monroe, Livingston, Wyoming, Allegany, and Cattaraugus. The Greenway follows the towpath of the Genesee Valley Canal (1840-1878) and rail bed of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Rochester Branch (1882-1963). The Genesee Valley Canal was one of several lateral canals that branched off the successful Erie Canal, built to provide a transportation route between the Allegheny River and the Erie Canal through the Genesee River Valley. Overshadowed by railroad proponents from its inception, the

Genesee Valley Canal was never lucrative—obtaining a one-time profit in 1854. Between 1874 and 1882, New York State sold off the canal lands and the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad began running trains south from Rochester on the towpath of the canal. The railroad was reorganized

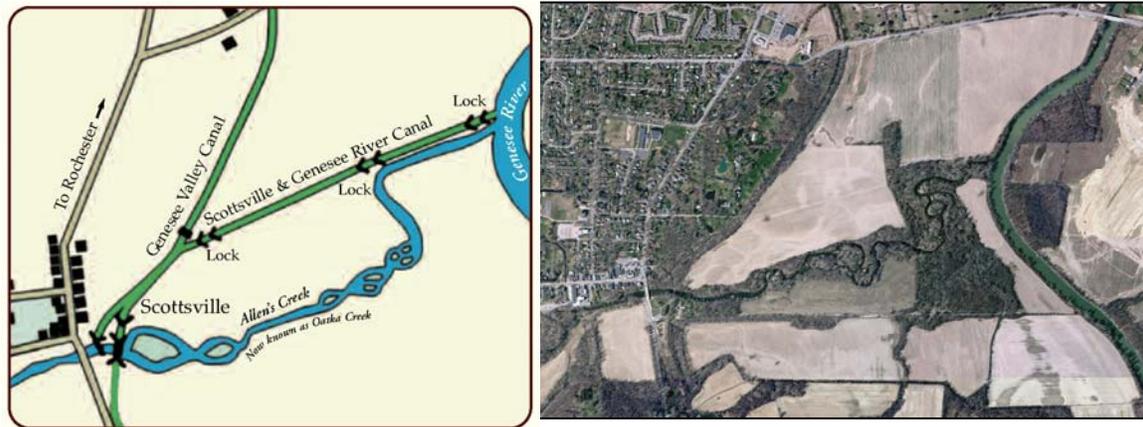
³⁶ Nancy Rosin, *The Hands That Feed Us: 100 Years at the Rochester Public Market* (City of Rochester, 2005), 6-9, 12, 16, 24, 50, 54, 56, and 65.

³⁷ James Farr, email correspondence to author, 21 September 2010.

over the years, finally becoming the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1900. RG&E purchased sections of the route when the Pennsylvania Railroad/Pennel Company began selling off unprofitable lines in 1962. In 1984, NYS OPRHP purchased 118 acres largely in Monroe and Livingston Counties from the Penn Central Corporation. Utilizing federal transportation enhancement funding acquired through partnership of the NYS OPRHP and NYS DEC in the 1990s and into 2000, the corridor was expanded south through Livingston, Wyoming, Allegany, and Cattaraugus Counties and a multi-use trail was developed first in Monroe and Livingston Counties and later Wyoming and Allegany Counties. FOGVG became a 501(c) (3) not-for-profit membership organization in 1993 to continue the development and maintenance of the Genesee Valley Greenway. That same year the Genesee Valley Greenway was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as part of the eligibility statement for the New York State Canal System, which includes all the surviving elements of abandoned alignments and lateral canals like the Genesee Valley Canal. Sixteen miles of open trails are located within Monroe County.³⁸ The most prominent landscape characteristics of the Greenway's association with the Genesee Valley Canal and the Pennsylvania Railroad in Monroe County are the double-arched stone culvert at Black Creek, Lock No. 2, and the iron railroad bridge and feeder canal features in Scottsville. The double-arched stone culvert is just north of Ballantyne Road and is one of the largest culverts constructed on the nineteenth century New York State Canal System. Black Creek was rerouted under this culvert circa 1838-1839. The trail goes directly overtop the culvert. Lock No. 2 is located .8 mile south of Brook Road near Coates Road. It is one of 28 hammer-dressed, cut stone locks that were built before the state's financial troubles in the mid-1840s forced locks to be made from rough-cut stone lined with wooden planks. Lock No. 2 is 90 feet long and 15 feet wide and sits amidst an agricultural field. The canal prism is well-preserved in the Ballantyne to Coates section of the Greenway. The trail is on the former towpath and rail bed on the east side of the canal prism. In Scottsville, the foundation stones of the aqueduct that was built to carry the Genesee Valley Canal across Oatka Creek remain along the creek bank. An iron railroad bridge rests on the old aqueduct abutment. The canal prism and the feeder canal prism is visible as a depression with earth berms on the west side of the trail.³⁹

³⁸ Fran Gotcsik, *Genesee Valley Greenway History* (date unknown).

³⁹ Fran Gotcsik, email correspondence to author, 17 August 2010.



Both the Genesee Valley Canal and Scottsville & Genesee River Canal (left) prisms are evident as earthen depressions (right), visible in aerial photographs. Source: NYS GIS Clearinghouse. Map courtesy of Rochester Public Library.

Hamlin Beach State Park and Lake Ontario State Parkway: historic designed landscape

Lake Ontario State Parkway is a 35 mile historic transportation corridor that spans the northern edges of Monroe and Orleans County. It provides access to Braddock Bay and Hamlin Beach State Park in Monroe County and Lakeside Beach State Park in Orleans County. Hamlin Beach State Park was a Civil Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp (Camp State Park #53) from June 1935 until August 1941. The CCC was launched by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt during the Great Depression to develop America's national and state parks and to provide jobs for young, unemployed single men between the ages of 18 and 25. The men had to be willing to work for \$1 a day and agree that 83% of their salary would be sent to their family. Road building, landscaping and reforestation, construction of six stone buildings, drinking fountains and culverts, a sea wall and jetty, a parking lot, badminton courts, and beach beautification were some of the projects initiated by the men of Company #1252. The CCC Camp was then used as a farm labor camp and Prisoner of War (POW) camp from 1943 to 1946. Monroe County acquired the site as parkland on April 1, 1930 and transferred ownership to New York State on January 1, 1938. Hamlin Beach Parkway was designed to provide a direct route from the City of Rochester to the park when it was owned by Monroe County. The first section of roadway through the park, which included a bridge over Yanty Creek, was completed in 1933 by the Civil Works Administration. Construction continued east from the park through the Towns of Hamlin, Parma, and Greece to Lake Avenue in the City of Rochester. Progress was stalled due to right-of-way purchases and World War II. Road construction resumed on a two-lane five-mile stretch from the park east to Walker Lake Ontario Road, which was finished in 1950. The parkway to Manitou Road was completed in 1952; Long Pond Road in 1957; Dewey Avenue in 1958; and Lake Avenue in 1961. Lake Ontario State Parkway was officially opened in 1963. The parkway was extended west for 15 miles from Hamlin Beach State Park through the Town of Kendall to its western terminus at Lakeside Beach State Park in the Town of Carlton in 1973.⁴⁰ A cultural resource survey was completed for the Lake Ontario State Parkway in August 2008. All bridges,

⁴⁰ Mary Smith, *Remembering Hamlin, 1802-2002* (Hamlin, NY: Town of Hamlin, 2006), 121-122.

guide rail, buildings, and other components were evaluated. The parkway was deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A “as the only state parkway built in the Genesee Valley Region” and under Criterion C “as a designed historic landscape incorporating the salient features of parkways first pioneered in New York State in the 1920s.” Hamlin Beach State Park and Lakeside Beach Park are included in the eligibility, along with the gas and comfort station, because of their close association with the parkway’s construction and original use. The most prominent landscape characteristics of the Hamlin Beach State Park and Lake Ontario State Parkway in Monroe County are timber guide rail found near Long Pond Road, East Manitou Road, and Manitou Beach Road and the naturalized planting scheme that features Australian Pine, Willow, Honey Locust, and Pin Oak.⁴¹ The parkway is the property of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and is maintained by the New York State Department of Transportation.

*Seaway Trail – Webster Park, Charlotte Lighthouse, and Crescent Beach:
historic vernacular landscape*

The Seaway Trail is a designated National Scenic Byway that extends 64 miles along Lake Erie in Pennsylvania to New York along the St. Lawrence Seaway and Lake Ontario for another 454 miles. The U.S. Secretary of Transportation recognizes certain roads as National Scenic Byways or All-American Roads based on their archaeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic qualities. The Seaway Trail was the first designated National Scenic Byway in New York State by the Federal Highway Administration in the first round of designations in 1996. There are now 150 designated byways in 46 states—three of which are located in New York State. The Seaway Trail was designated as a National Recreation Trail by the United States Department of the Interior in 1983. There are three sites thought to be representative cultural and historic landscapes of the Seaway Trail in Monroe County: Webster Park, Charlotte Lighthouse, and Crescent Beach. Webster Park is a Monroe County Park that features part of a former residence built in 1835 now used as a pavilion. The Charlotte Lighthouse is a circa 1822 octagonal limestone structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the “Genesee Lighthouse” in 1974. Crescent Beach is representative of a summer bungalow community constructed during the mid-1920s by local families seeking health and pleasure. Monroe County also has the most public parks of any county within the Seaway Trail. Altogether the Seaway Trail has 38 state parks (25 offering camping facilities), 13 wildlife management areas, 21 public beaches, 37 fishing access sites, and 195 boat launching sites.⁴²

Seabreeze Amusement Park: historic designed landscape

Located at 4600 Culver Road in the Town of Irondequoit, Seabreeze Amusement Park (Seabreeze) is a historic amusement park that originally functioned as a late nineteenth century lakeside resort area fronting on Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay with picnic groves, pavilions, and a hotel. Similar to other railroad companies in the United States, the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad sought new sources of revenue by extending its transportation line outward from the City of Rochester to the lakeshore in 1872 to establish a summer resort area. The

⁴¹ Christopher P. Caraccilo, phone conversation with author, 8 September 2010.

⁴² Teresa Mitchell, email correspondence to author, 2 September 2010.

official opening of Sea Breeze Park as a resort occurred on August 5, 1879. The Rochester and Irondequoit Railway Company acquired the property in 1889 and landscaped the groves and picnic areas. By the turn of the twentieth century, the company introduced amusement park rides such as swings and roller coasters to attract more patrons. More permanent rides were introduced to the park, including a Figure Eight roller coaster (debuted in 1903), a carousel carved by the Philadelphia Toboggan Company (built in 1915 and brought to Seabreeze in 1926), and a huge salt-water swimming pool called the Natatorium (1925 to 1935). Refreshment stands, games of chance, and other concessions became popular during the late 1920s. Later additions to the park included a waterpark in 1986 and a restored carousel (original destroyed by fire in 1994) in 1996. Descendants of George W. Long Jr., who operated a concession stand starting in 1904 and bought the entire park in 1946 after renting it from 1935 to 1946, still own and operate Seabreeze. George W. Long Jr. changed the name from Sea Breeze Park to Dreamland Park in 1946. Grandchildren of George W. Long Jr. changed the name back to Seabreeze, spelled as one word, when they started operating the park in the 1970s. Seabreeze is the fourth oldest amusement park in continuous operation in the United States, according to *Amusement Today*, and features the third oldest roller coaster, the “Jack Rabbit,” which opened in 1920.⁴³

The White City: historic vernacular landscape

White City was a summer lakeside resort that existed from the 1870s to the 1920s along the Lake Ontario shoreline in the Town Irondequoit between Washington Avenue and Turtle Rock Lane, bounded on the south by Rock Beach Road (or the remains of the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad known today as the “Hojack Trail”). Originally the area was Lot Three of Township Fourteen, Range Seven of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase of 1788. It was passed down as a huge tract of land through the years until 1872 when Joseph Tone and some partners platted 100 foot by 40 foot lots and planted several thousand shade trees. The idea was to create a summer resort for comfort, pleasure, and recreation, which was popular during the late nineteenth century as cities were often crowded and unsanitary. Five avenues were planned in White City: Washington, Monroe, Central, Madison, and Jefferson. These streets were later renamed Anchor, Bateau, Clipper, Delta, and Ebb in 1934. (Today there is a mixture of 1872 and 1934 street names, along with a few others.) At the juncture of Central Avenue and Ontario Boulevard, a square was reserved for a hotel. To engage popular appeal of this summer resort, Tone established a ferry company in 1874. Ferry boats could carry several carriages and, in some cases, up to 200 passengers. Later, seeking new sources of revenue, railroad companies began to extend transportation lines outward from the City of Rochester to also establish summer resorts along the lakeshore. First, the Rochester and Windsor Beach Railway was created in 1881; then the Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway purchased the line for better coal delivery on either side of the Genesee River in 1883 and purchased 130 acres of land to create the Lake Bluff Hotel (Tone’s proposed hotel in 1872 was never built); and finally the Rose, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railway Company bought the belt line and Windsor Beach property. Passenger stations were built along the route to connect the city with the outlying countryside. Further transportation improvements were made when the Rochester and Irondequoit Railway Company incorporated in 1893 and began the construction of an electric railroad from the city line at Ridge Road to the lakeshore. By 1897, White City was covered with about 200 tents and cottages and

⁴³ Subject files, Town Historian, Town of Irondequoit, 8 September 2010.

featured the Hotel Windsor, built by the Rochester and Irondequoit Railway Company. The cottagers usually owned the land on which their houses were built while the tenters occupied a portion of the 40 acres owned by the Rochester and Irondequoit Railway Company. The Rochester and Irondequoit Railway Company supplied spring water from a farm via an iron conduit and also illuminated the area with electric lights furnished by RG&E. Tents had two wooden rooms, usually the kitchen and a bedroom, with the remaining rooms covered by canvas constructed on wooded floors and framework (hence, the community's namesake—later replaced by cottages painted white). An outhouse stood at the end of each street and was used by everyone, as was a cement platform for water supply. By 1912, all residents of Irondequoit received water through the mains of the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company. Residents were also responsible for the care of property held in common, such as stairways and gardens, which reflected the personality of each street. Although White City experienced a great fire in 1908 that destroyed the homes of about forty families, the community nevertheless incorporated the following year under the name, "White City, Windsor Beach and Summerville Athletic Association." The mission of the organization was to promote social and friendly relation, athletics, sports, and entertainment for its members. Membership began to decline in the Association by 1940. The Hotel Windsor was eventually turned over to the Association to be used as their headquarters, but the building fund was converted into war bonds. Due to the lack of quorum at regular meetings, the Association came to an end in 1943. The lack of interest in the Association likely contributed to the decline of White City as a summer resort. White City now functions as a year-round residential subdivision within the Town of Irondequoit, just outside the city limits, and still exhibits the narrow division of property and cluster of buildings that was begun when tents and cottages lined its streets.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Dorothy Dengler, *The Rise and Fall of White City, Windsor Beach and Summerville* (Rochester, NY: Irondequoit Historical Society, rev. 1995), 2-8, 11, 15, 19, 21-23.

ONTARIO COUNTY

Eight cultural landscapes were surveyed and documented for this project on behalf of Ontario County out of 16 recommended landscapes: one battlefield park and other commemorative park; one churchyard and cemetery; one commercial and industrial grounds and park; one conservation property; and four sites adapted for ceremonial, religious or other cultural activity.

Arsenal Hill: historic site

On the west edge of the City of Canandaigua, located along West Avenue, is a historic site known as Arsenal Hill. In 1808, New York State Governor Daniel D. Tompkins ordered that two arsenals be built to protect the Western New York region from the Canadian border due to the War of 1812: one armory at Batavia and the other at Kanandarque (Canandaigua). The Canandaigua Arsenal was a two-story masonry building with gabled roof, overlooking the village (incorporated as a village within the town in 1815 and later becoming a city by act of the New York State Legislature in 1913). It was stocked with a thousand stand of flintlock muskets, powder, balls, and cannons. On September 12, 1812, a militia regiment of approximately 400 to 500 men stopped by the arsenal to stock up on arms and ammunition for the war effort. Although the region never did come under attack, the Town of Canandaigua did enroll ninety army recruits in a month's time. According to records, two cannons with power and balls were taken from the arsenal and used for defense of the Genesee River in April, 1814. During the Civil War and until the building burned in 1879, a blacksmith would go the arsenal at daybreak and fire off a 12-pounder to begin activities of the day.⁴⁵

The Little Church: historic vernacular landscape

The Union Church, better known as "The Little Church," was built in 1863 with donations of material and labor on a half-acre site on the corner of Little Church and Gorham Roads a few miles west of the hamlet of Hall in the Town of Seneca to replace a log cabin church that had been constructed in 1804. It is a wood-frame vernacular church with simple geometric forms, central spire, and a modest window-to-wall ratio set under a canopy of maples alongside a churchyard cemetery. Burials adjacent to the church were the preferred choice of early Spanish and English colonists due to the spiritual and physical closeness provided by the



Looking east at the rear of the Little Church nearby the hamlet of Hall.

⁴⁵ Subject files, County Historian, Ontario County, 14 July 2010.

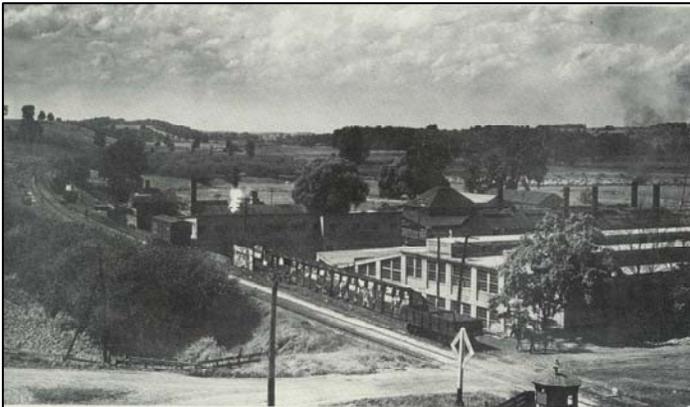
church and also the sense of community among residents encouraged by the physical closeness of grave sites. According to a deed recorded on June 23, 1862, pioneer settler George Cayward from Whitby, England donated the tract to the Log Meeting House Association with stipulation that a Methodist church be erected within the year and that trustees would have the discretion to admit preachers of any denomination. Similar to other religious or community groups that purchased and owned land, the Log Meeting House Association purchased a lot to be used as a cemetery, Lot No. 81 in the Town of Seneca, called the Log Meeting House Cemetery in a deed recorded on April 9, 1861. Methodist circuit riders served many new communities in the early nineteenth century, and before the Little Church, the log meeting house was included in the Benton circuit of the Methodist Church. The Little Church has never had a regular minister and continues to have ministers of nearby churches conduct services. Lack of funds to repair the church in 1935 nearly resulted in the church's demolition. The church is seldom used today, except for the occasional wedding, funeral, or the annual meeting of the Board of Directors who for the majority are the descendants of the original English settlement, Halls Corners.⁴⁶

Locke Insulator Corporation Facility: historic vernacular landscape



The process for manufacturing wet process porcelain for use in insulators for power lines was developed and patented in 1893 by Victor resident Fred M. Locke. By 1898, he began manufacturing porcelain insulators in an old sawmill, rapidly adding new buildings and employees as the prospect of harnessing water power to create and transmit electrical energy was quite valuable. The factory, located at the

(Above) Locke Insulator Corporation Facility today (known as Victor Insulators, Inc.). Source: NYS GIS Clearinghouse. (Below) Circa 1910, vintage photograph courtesy of the Town of Victor Historian.



New York Central Railroad crossing on Maple Avenue in the Village of Victor, was destroyed by fire in 1900. Within the year, the factory was rebuilt on a more extensive scale. The business was incorporated under the name Locke Insulator Manufacturing Company in 1902, which continued to expand and serve “nearly every civilized country on the globe.” The facility claimed to be the largest porcelain insulator plant in the world, maintaining sales offices in many countries. Insulator plants were

⁴⁶ Subject files (mailed), Town Historian, Town of Seneca.

built in competition with the original Victor plant, such as Lima Insulators in Livingston County in 1904. After incorporation as the Locke Insulator Manufacturing Company, the General Electric Company took control of the plant in 1918 and built another plant in Baltimore four years later. The Victor community was disheartened when the local business transferred to Baltimore. The Victor insulator plant sat vacant from 1933 until Bentley A. Plimpton opened a new corporation in 1935 known as Victor Insulator. In 1953, Victor Insulator Incorporated was purchased by I-T-E Circuit Breaker Company. It later became I-T-E Imperial and transferred ownership to Gould, Inc. in 1976. Since 1984, Victor Insulators, Inc. operates the site.⁴⁷ In the vernacular tradition, the Locke Insulator Corporation Facility is likely a combination of early to mid-twentieth century factory buildings and warehouses. Warehouses are modest buildings used to store wares, goods, and merchandise. Warehouse design consists of plain brick walls, orderly placement of windows, and simple ornamentation. Factories are used for the manufacturing or assembly of products. Also, as factories require more light than warehouses, the proportion of window to wall design increased dramatically in factory construction. The organization of tasks to be performed in the factory, such as assembly lines or use of machinery, determined the size and shape of the building. Factories also feature strong piers on the masonry walls due to the fenestration pattern.⁴⁸ The Locke Insulator Corporation Facility is a significant industrial landscape due to its association with Fred M. Locke, an early contributor to the growth of the electric power industry in the twentieth century, and association to the development of the wet process insulator manufacturing industry in the United States.

Grimes Glen: historic vernacular landscape

Grimes Glen is a 32 acre Ontario County Park located in the Village of Naples at the west end of Vine Street that includes non-historic features such as a parking area and trail. The trail traverses a creek corridor marked by several small ponds and cascades. The park's major natural features are two 60 foot waterfalls. The first falls enters from a tributary to Grimes Creek and the second falls has shale buffs towering 200 feet above a plunge pool. The glen is named for Paul Grimes who lived near the park's entrance. Water from the stream provided power for many of Naples' early industries, such as a knife factory and lumber and grist mills. A marker was procured under the sponsorship of the Kiandaga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1939 to mark the spot where in 1882 geologist D. Dana Luther discovered and identified a 350 million-year-old tree fossil known as the "Naples Tree." Until the discovery of this fossil, scientists believed that vegetation of the Devonian period was limited to a



Grimes Glen has several natural features such as small ponds and cascades that have made the site popular as picnic grounds for years.

⁴⁷ Subject files (emailed), Town Historian, Town of Victor, 16 August 2010.

⁴⁸ Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, 10 and 11.

type of fern. The New York State Museum currently displays the “Naples Tree.” Although privately owned, the public had access to the glen throughout the years—likely as a pleasure ground (circa 1850 to 1900) known for its natural areas and scenic qualities that supported overall wellbeing. In 2008, the parcel was purchased from Naples resident Don Braun. Ontario County owns and manages the park while the Finger Lakes Land Trust, a non-profit organization established in 1989 to work cooperatively with landowners and local communities to conserve those lands that define the character of the region, holds a conservation easement on the property.⁴⁹

Frosttown Community Site: ethnographic landscape

After Gamaliel Wilder built several mills at Wilbur’s Point (Seneca Point) and Mud Creek, several others were constructed on land south and west of South Bristol in a hamlet called Frosttown. The settlement was named for Jonathan and Jacob Frost. These mills became the leading producer for pine lumber in Ontario County for over twenty years until timber in the area was gradually exhausted. Jacob died about 1816 and Jonathan sold the upper mill to John Hall and the lower one to Israel Butler. Record made in 1939 by the curator of the Rochester Historical Society, J. Sheldon Fisher, shows a grave marker for John Hall (died October 3, 1845) in a pioneer cemetery located at the south end of Briggs Gully in a deep forest.⁵⁰ Frosttown no longer exists, although several residential buildings dating to the early to mid-nineteenth century are located along Gulick Road and are thought to be the only existing resources of this community: No. 5536 (ca. 1890), No. 5713 (ca. 1880), No. 6280 (ca. 1860), No. 6383 (ca. 1842), No. 6612 (ca. 1800), and No. 7113 (ca. 1800).⁵¹ These houses can be differentiated from others along Gulick Road due to their short setback from the road and simple vernacular form.



Located along Gulick Road in South Bristol, this house (left) is thought to be one of the few remaining buildings associated with the time period in which the Frosttown community thrived, which was located nearby this historical marker (right).

⁴⁹ Subject files (mailed), Town Historian, Town of Naples.

⁵⁰ W.H. McIntosh, *History of Ontario County* (New York and Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1876).

⁵¹ John Holtz, email correspondence to author, 26 July 2010.

Owasco Site: ethnographic landscape

The largest Algonkin village (Owascan culture) discovered in New York State, when excavated between June and August of 1934, exists about one mile west of Canandaigua along West Avenue Extension (old “Routes 5 & 20”). The “third period village” was dated to 900 or 1000 A.D. The excavation, lead by Dr. William A. Ritchie of the Rochester Municipal Museum (now Rochester Museum and Science Center), provided evidence of a four-acre site with lodges in an elliptical circle formed by a moat. There was also an avenue leading from the main gate to the bed of a creek. It is thought that about 150 to 200 people lived on the site and grew corn, beans, and squash. The Seneca tribe of the Iroquois League are believed to have come into the area from the south, gradually replacing the Algonkin.⁵²

Seneca Bloomfield Sites: ethnographic landscape

The area between Rice Road on the north to County Road 30 to the south and points along Pond Road and Steele Road in the Town of East Bloomfield are significant ethnographic landscapes due to the cultural activities of the Seneca tribe of the Iroquois League and their captives during the late fifteenth century. Several archaeological excavations have been conducted in this area from about 1914 by the Hye Foundation to 1941 by Holcomb archaeologist Harry Schoff. The first monument was erected in 1909 by Father Dougherty of Canandaigua and Reverend Andrew V. Byrne of St. Bernard’s Seminary and the second marker placed by Herman G. Hetzler in 1960. A New York State Education Department marker at Gandougarae was erected in 1938. Between July 1648 and 1649, the Senecas attacked the Hurons, located between Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron in Canada, due to competition in the fur trade. The survivors returned to the Senecas’ territory as captives and were adopted into the tribe only after successfully enduring torture. Most of the Hurons were Christians and introduced their French teachings into this area. St. Michaels Mission, which existed in the Huron Country, was established at the captive Huron village of Gandougarae (near the intersection of Whalen Road and County Road 30, extending north to Rice Road). St. Michaels Mission is believed to be the first Christian settlement in the Genesee Country. A chapel was dedicated in 1669. In 1687, the Marquis de Denonville, Governor of New France (Canada), decided to put an end to English influence and gathered a large army that included some Native American allies. They set out across Lake Ontario to Irondequoit Bay where they were met by 600 reinforcements, increasing their numbers to 2,600 men. The army advanced to Boughton Hill (Ganondagan State Historic Site) where a fierce battle between the French and the Senecas took place. The Senecas were severely outnumbered, so they burned their crops and food storage and retreated. The French destroyed whatever was remaining and marched onward to Gandougarae, destroying the entire village on July 17, 1687.⁵³

⁵² Subject files, County Historian, Ontario County, 14 July 2010.

⁵³ Subject files (mailed), Town Historian, Town of East Bloomfield.

Wilder Mill Site: ethnographic landscape

The Wilder Mill Site was the first commercial enterprise in the Town of South Bristol. Gamaliel Wilder purchased a majority of land on the west side of Canandaigua Lake from the Phelps & Gorham Purchase (1787) in 1788. He and his family traveled to what would become the Town of South Bristol from Hartland, Connecticut in 1789 with several other pioneer settlers. He built the first grist mill in 1791 on a small creek near an abandoned apple and peach orchard, likely left behind when Major General John Sullivan marched through New York and destroyed villages and crops of the Iroquois League in 1779, called Wilbur's Point (Seneca Point). Wilder's acreage was surveyed into lots in 1794 and he later established a distillery and saw mill in District 1, Lot 13. Some of the original settlers moved from Wilbur's Point and established new homesteads directly west in District 7, Lot 18. Within a few years, Wilder joined those who moved west and continued to build saw and gristmills. This concentration of pioneer buildings became known as the hamlet of Mud Creek. The hamlet's thoroughfare, which ran north-south, eventually became County Road 64. Wilder Cemetery is a National Register of Historic Places property located on County Road 64 and is the sole surviving remnant of the crossroads hamlet of Mud Creek.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, "Wilder Cemetery, South Bristol, Ontario County, New York," (December 2002).

ORLEANS COUNTY

Six cultural landscapes were surveyed and documented for this project on behalf of Orleans County out of ten recommended landscapes: three bodies of water and fountains; one conservation property; one plaza/square/green/mall or other public space; and one small residential grounds.

Glenwood Lake: historic designed landscape

Glenwood Lake is a man-made body of water located in the Town of Ridgeway and Village of Medina significant for its contribution in the development of electricity for large-scale lighting and manufacturing in Orleans County and for its association with Albert L. Swett, a local industrialist who formed the A.L. Swett Electric Light and Power Company in 1898. Glenwood Lake extends from Medina Falls north into the Town of Ridgeway and covers 150 acres with an average depth of 35 feet, extending to 60 feet in its deepest areas. It was the first of two electric reservoirs created by the A.L. Swett Electric Light and Power Company between 1902 and 1920. Glenwood Lake was created between 1902 and 1905 to supply water power for electrical development in the Village of Medina. The Village of Medina had been buying electric power for over ten years from various facilities to light its streets without much satisfaction until it awarded a bid to A.L. Swett in 1897, who had been generating his own electricity for his foundry, the A.L. Swett Iron Works, since 1889. A.L. Swett incorporated under the name of the A.L. Swett Electric Light and Power Company in 1898 and continued fulfilling its contract with the Village of Medina, eventually servicing 34 meters. Swett had been purchasing property along Oak Orchard Creek for over 20 years, so he built an electric plant on the site of an old mill to augment power by the end of 1898. By 1900 the electric plant was in full operation and continued to be used for another two years until Swett decided to construct a storage dam across the main channel of Oak Orchard Creek. The dam was made of earth and concrete, 600 feet long and 300 feet wide at the bottom and 60 feet high and 30 feet wide at the top. A concrete core



Looking north along Glenwood Lake, with the spillway and the lower station off in the distance.

passed through the center of the dam at right angles to the river course to prevent seepage of water through the dirt of the dam. A spillway constructed of cut stone and concrete was located at the north end of the reservoir for overflow. The system constructed between 1902 and 1905 was composed of three separate stations: the upper station, or Electric Power House No. 1, a two-story stone building; the lower station, or Electric Power House No. 2, a stone structure with concrete foundation, concrete floor, and iron roof; and the sub station, a stone structure with open-gable roof

located midway between the two. Until this time, Swett did business solely in Medina—but the power dam allowed transmission lines to be extended to both Middleport and Shelby by 1905. The A.L. Swett Electric Light and Power Company became the Western New York Utilities Company in 1916 under the supervision of Swett’s son, Charles S. Swett. In January 1923, Albert L. Swett disposed of his interests in the power company and dedicated his remaining years to his family and other civic projects until his death in 1924.⁵⁵ The Western New York Utilities Company was sold to Boston Ontario Power Company around 1923. Brookfield Power currently operates the Glenwood Lake hydro station.⁵⁶ Glenwood Lake retains much of its surface area as it did in 1905. Many of the bays and points, such as Boxwood Bay, Crescent Bay, Tiffany Bay, and Bath Beach (current site of Village of Medina Wastewater Treatment Plant), are intact. Components of the circa 1902-1905 power dam, spillway, and the lower station (Electric Power House No. 2) exist.

Lake Alice: historic designed landscape

Lake Alice is a man-made body of water located in the Town of Carlton significant for its contribution in the development of electricity for large-scale lighting and manufacturing in Orleans County and for its association with Albert L. Swett, a local industrialist who formed the A.L. Swett Electric Light and Power Company in 1898. Lake Alice is located northeast of Glenwood Lake along the Oak Orchard Creek, extending upstream for about four and a half miles. It was the second of two electric reservoirs created by the A.L. Swett Electric Light and Power Company between 1902 and 1920. Lake Alice was created between 1917 and 1920 to supply water power for electrical development in Medina, Middleport, Shelby, and other communities in Orleans County. About fifty pieces of property were purchased in the hamlet of Waterport by the A.L. Swett Electric Light and Power Company, which had become the Western New York Utilities Company in 1916. The decision to build this power dam reservoir was made when the son of Albert L. Swett, Charles S. Swett, was president of the Western New York Utilities Company. Many buildings were moved or razed for the construction of this 81 foot high concrete and earth dam, in addition to a new Main Street bridge made of concrete (circa 1920) that replaced a steel arch bridge constructed in 1900. It is thought that this lake was named in honor of Albert L. Swett’s daughter, Alice, who died as a child. Charles S. Swett named his daughter Alice in honor of his late sister. In January 1923, Albert L. Swett disposed of his interests in the power company and



The circa 1920 concrete bridge over Lake Alice, a contributing feature to the man-made landscape.

⁵⁵ Subject files, County Historian, Orleans County, 23 August 2010.

⁵⁶ Wayne Hale, Jr., email correspondence to author, 20 September 2010.

dedicated his remaining years to his family and other civic projects until his death in 1924.⁵⁷ The Western New York Utilities Company was sold to Boston Ontario Power Company around 1923. Brookfield Power currently operates the Lake Alice hydro station.⁵⁸ Lake Alice retains much of its surface area as it did in 1920 and features three historic structures: the concrete (Main Street) bridge, power plant, and dam.

Oak Orchard Harbor: historic vernacular landscape

Oak Orchard Harbor is a body of water significant for its contribution to the growth of commerce in Orleans County and its impact on local recreation. It is the largest harbor between the Niagara and Genesee Rivers along Lake Ontario, located in the Town of Carlton. The town was organized in 1822 and called Oak Orchard until renamed in 1825. The Oak Orchard River winds its way from the Tonawanda Swamp northward to Lake Ontario, undisturbed as a New York State Wildlife Management Area and New York State Bird Conservation Area, and named for the great oak trees that once grew along its banks. The earliest depiction of Oak Orchard Harbor dates to a 1795 map created by Joseph Ellicott, a surveyor and land agent for the Holland Land Company, labeled as “Fishing Bay.” Although it never became a flourishing community, the Village of Manilla was laid out by Ellicott on both sides of the mouth of Oak Orchard River and was still evident on maps as late as 1852. The hamlet of Point Breeze eventually developed on the east bank of the river as a commercial hub with the opening of a post office around 1888 and customs office, under the jurisdiction of the Rochester District, which was established in June 1865. The street layout at Point Breeze follows Ellicott’s plan and is also recorded on deeds and abstracts as the “Village of Torry’s Harbor.” Point Breeze reflects vernacular methods of construction used in the early to mid-twentieth century typical of summer cottage communities. By 1867, appropriations from Congress provided for the survey and dredging of Oak Orchard Harbor and the construction of two piers 1,600 feet in length. A lighthouse and keeper’s dwelling were completed in the summer of 1871 at the cost of \$4,000. Although shipbuilding occurred and major exports were lumber, lath, shingles, grain, and apples, Oak Orchard Harbor was largely a port of refuge and experienced a major decline in commercial activities with the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad during the 1870s. The lighthouse and piers fell into disrepair by the beginning of the twentieth century and the lighthouse was destroyed during a storm in 1916. The keeper’s house remains intact on Archbald Road and the current piers were constructed in 1975. Two miles upriver from Point Breeze, at the juncture of Oak Orchard Marsh Creek, sits the quaint hamlet of The Bridges that was at one time a major industrial and commercial center. Along the west bank of the Oak Orchard River runs Archbald Road.⁵⁹ The residential community of Oak Orchard-On-The-Lake is located on the north end of Archbald Road. During the late nineteenth century, Oak Orchard-On-The-Lake was advertised as a planned summer retreat that included 400 acres with boathouse, bathing and bath house, and stabling privileges. Lake and creek building lots were available at prices ranging from \$100. The Oak Orchard-On-The-Lake Company guaranteed lots with “a water view” by utilizing the area’s gradual rise, platting streets with right angles to the shoreline, and including deed restrictions that provided for staggered

⁵⁷ Subject files, County Historian, Orleans County, 23 August 2010.

⁵⁸ Wayne Hale, Jr., email correspondence to author, 20 September 2010.

⁵⁹ Subject files, County Historian, Orleans County, 23 August 2010.

distances from the front lot-line.⁶⁰ Oak Orchard Harbor was largely responsible for the growth of the present residential community at Oak Orchard-On-The-Lake, although building construction and patterns of land division as a prominent pleasure and recreation resort did not develop as proposed.



Early to mid-twentieth century vernacular cottages that dot the shore of Oak Orchard Harbor.

Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge: historic designed landscape

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, a Bureau in the Department of the Interior, manages about 10,784 acres of man-made ponds and marshes known as the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge in the Town of Shelby (also located partly in Genesee County). Situated on either side of the refuge are two New York State properties: Oak Orchard Wildlife Management Area on the east and Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area on the west. This contiguous tract of 19,000 acres represents one of the top Atlantic flyway resting spots for migratory waterfowl on their spring and autumn flights. The area specific to Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge was once known as the Alabama Swamp. Between 1820 to 1823, a feeder canal was constructed to convey water from the Tonawanda Creek into Oak Orchard Creek to supply the Erie Canal with water. It was widened and deepened in 1893 and 1894. Various attempts to drain the marsh occurred throughout the years; in 1855, a commission was appointed by the Legislature to study the drainage of the area. In 1865, an act was passed allowing two commissioners to drain certain lowlands in the Town of Barre. They were successful and two more acts were passed in 1867 and 1869 to drain another 4,670 acres. By 1912, large canals and lateral canals were completed throughout the drainage district allowing for faster drainage. By the late 1930s, New York State Conservation Department had accumulated some funding to acquire land. Oak Orchard was an attractive site because it was a large tract of land and could be purchased at one time rather than in piecemeal fashion. The Department began acquisition of the property in 1941 and had acquired the final acres—with slight disruption by World War II—of the Oak Orchard Wildlife Management Area in 1947. In 1955, the Northeast Division of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service visited the Oak Orchard Wildlife Management Area and inspected surrounding properties in the

⁶⁰ Oak Orchard-on-the-Lake Company, *Oak Orchard-on-the-Lake Summer Homes* (Buffalo, NY: Kittinger Printing Co., 1892, reprint, Albion, NY: Lake Country Pennysaver, 2004).

New York State section of Lake Ontario for purchase. Since the Oak Orchard Wildlife Management Area was well-established, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service decided to purchase 10,784 acres of marshland, swamp woodland, wet meadows, pasture, and cropland to its west. About the same time, additional funds became available to the state for the purchase of more vital wetlands area. Thus, the Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area came into being with 5,700 acres. The landscape at Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge was altered beginning sometime around 1964 to create a waterfowl habitat using contoured land dikes to submerge land. Men from the Job Corps and the State Narcotics Rehabilitation Center were trained to operate bulldozers to build better roads and overlooks for the public and to shape earthen dikes around new ponds and marshes, which includes: Galaxie Marsh (10 acres) in 1964; Long Marsh (66 acres) in 1965; Knowlesville Marsh (46 acres) in 1966; Schoolhouse Marsh (40 acres) in 1967; Cayuga and Seneca Pools in 1967; and Ring-Neck Marsh (172 acres) in 1968. Swallow Hollow Marsh was acquired in 1969 from a former private club on the eastern edge of the refuge and Beaver Marsh is a natural marsh created by a beaver dam. The name was changed in March 1964 from the Oak Orchard National Wildlife Refuge to the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge because of the confusion with New York State's Oak Orchard Wildlife Management Area.⁶¹

Robin Hill Nature Preserve (Smith Family Estate): historic designed landscape

Robin Hill Nature Preserve is a 40 acre residential garden with arboreta, seven acres of ponds, and family burial plot located at 11556 Platten Road in Lyndonville. In 1935, William Smith acquired an abandoned farm for his family's home and arboreta. The two-and-a-half-story Tudor Style Medina sandstone house was constructed between 1949 and 1951. William and his son, George, trimmed all the locally-quarried stone to an eight-inch face. During the 1920s and into the 1930s, stone-veneered cottages like this one began to appear as masonry veneering techniques allowed more modest examples to mimic the brick and stone exteriors seen on English prototypes.⁶² William Smith is also associated with the Lyndonville Canning Company, which was formed in 1907 and canned various fruits and vegetables. Lyndonville Canning Company was acquired by Bowman Apple Products in 1989 as the base of operations for purchasing and storing New York apples as well as a distribution center for the region. William and George Smith planted over 250 varieties of trees on the land William called, "Robin Hill." Among the most rare and exotic species are the Giant Sequoia, Black Cyprus, and Meta Sequoia. The Smiths never purchased any plantings from a nursery; all trees, shrubs, and plants were started from seeds. Daughter Marion Smith lived at the estate for almost 90 years of her life. Robin Hill Nature Preserve is now managed by the Robin Hill Foundation, a non-profit educational foundation incorporated in the State of New York.⁶³ Robin Hill Nature Preserve is a designed historic landscape representative of a County Place Era Garden (circa 1888 to 1930) with its rural countryside environment and natural viewsheds, reflecting pools, and display of plantings as individual specimens.⁶⁴

⁶¹ Subject files, County Historian, Orleans County, 23 August 2010.

⁶² Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), 355-358.

⁶³ Subject files, County Historian, Orleans County, 23 August 2010.

⁶⁴ Landscape & Prospect, Section F, Page 96.

Holley Village Square: historic designed landscape

Holley Village Square is located along New York State Route 31, between Wright and Thomas Streets. It contains two lawn areas with curbing and one contributing resource (Salisbury Fountain, 1914) and one non-contributing resource (Veteran's Monument, 1986). The earliest depiction of a "public square" can be seen in a survey map drawn by Elisha Johnson in 1822. Johnson later served as the fifth mayor of the Village of Rochester in 1838 and became engineer



Traffic islands were installed and enhanced between 1886 and 1914 to control traffic and congestion in Holley Village Square.

for part of the Genesee Valley Canal (1840-1878). The square was originally a high mound of soil. The dirt was removed during the building of the original Erie Canal (Clinton's Ditch, 1817-1825) and used for the loop's embankment (circa 1823) that came in behind Holley's business block, permitting merchants to build docks and ship produce right from their stores and mills. This loop was eventually cut off and filled in when the canal route was straightened (New York State Barge Canal, 1905-1918). Part of this loop still remains in Holley, east of the square where a vacant supermarket exists. Holley Village Square was a wide open space devoid of vegetation that would

become muddy after heavy rains and snow melts. Circulation within the space was unrestricted.⁶⁵ The central business district developed around the public square, its building design evolving through time as early stores were deeper than their width and continuous business blocks popped up where wealthy entrepreneurs could afford to buy two or three lots. Later stores developed horizontally as lot depth was lost to alleys and other commercial developments. A grassy area at the north end of the square was completed in June 1886 by W. H. Wescott. Telephone polls were removed from the square in 1914 and hitching posts eight years later. Bricks were laid between 1913 and 1914 to allow for a more controlled movement of vehicles within the space. The Salisbury Fountain is constructed of cast iron by J.L. Mott Iron Works, New York and features a large basin near the curb for watering horses and a smaller basin underneath it for dogs. On the opposite side is a drinking fountain for people. The fountain features two plaques: "Presented to the Village of Holley by Mrs. Salisbury in memory of her husband Abraham L. Salisbury, 1914" and "Presented through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." Abraham Salisbury was a leading abolitionist and champion of the temperance movement. The Salisbury Fountain was restored with support by the Holley Village Board and citizens in 1985.⁶⁶ The square remains the

⁶⁵ Marsha DeFilipps and Raymond Santoro, *A Pictorial History of "The Square,"* (Holley, NY: Murray-Holley Historical Society, 1991).

⁶⁶ Subject files, County Historian, Orleans County, 23 August 2010.

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focal point of the village. Due to its vertical layout, the Holley Village Square contributes to the surrounding business block, helps orient travelers, and clarifies the village's layout.

SENECA COUNTY

Six cultural landscapes were surveyed and documented for this project on behalf of Seneca County out of ten recommended landscapes: one campus or institutional grounds; one churchyard and cemetery; two commercial and industrial grounds and parks; one monument and memorial grounds; and one parkway, drive, and trail.

Igloos at Seneca Army Depot: historic designed landscape

The former Seneca Army Depot site is located in the Towns of Romulus and Varick between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes features 519 “Igloo” structures built in 1941 totaling 1.01 million square feet. The Seneca Army Depot was a United States Army ammunitions facility from 1941 until the 1990s. The Seneca Army Depot was officially shut down in 2000. The Igloos are reinforced concrete structures that were primarily used for the long-term storage of conventional ammunition and special weapons. The floors, end walls, and arched roofs are made of reinforced concrete and covered by a two foot earth berm. After 1910 the concept of using reinforced concrete for shells or domes in building construction had emerged and dramatic rib and arch designs began to appear by the 1930s.⁶⁷ A majority of the Igloos have an interior radius of about 13 feet, typically 12 feet high at the center, and are 60 feet long with four foot wide entrances. A few Igloos measure 80 feet in length. Approximately 35 igloos have been remodeled with ten foot openings and sliding doors. This type of reinforced concrete dome construction is typical of most United States Army ammunition bases of the early 1940s, such as the Savanna Army Depot in Savanna, Illinois; Sierra Army Depot in Herlong, California; Tooele Army Depot in Utah; Tobyhanna Army Depot in Pennsylvania; and Anniston Army Depot in Anniston, Alabama. Although construction type was similar, the total number of Igloos built varied among installations. The Seneca County Industrial Development Agency owns a majority of the former Seneca Army Depot site and will own it completely when the Army concludes their environmental remediation on the remaining 800 acres.⁶⁸

Samuel Bear Cemetery: historic designed landscape

The Samuel Bear Cemetery is an example of a public burial ground that is located in a mid to late nineteenth century residential neighborhood along River Road in the Village of Waterloo. It is named for Samuel Bear, the founder of Waterloo, who was born in 1770 and died on September 25, 1807. The cemetery features many tablet-style grave markers that are embellished with urn and willow motifs, including that of Samuel Bear. Cemeteries throughout New England that were in use during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries feature one of three distinct motifs: winged death’s head, cherub, or urn and willow. Each motif had a distinct period of popularity and replaced the other in a sequence that can be seen throughout New England. The grim death’s head designs were replaced sometime during the eighteenth century by winged cherubs. By the late 1700s or early 1800s, the cherubs were replaced by stones decorated with a willow tree overhanging a pedestaled urn. Another reason for style sequence was proximity to orthodox

⁶⁷ Thomas C. Jester, ed., *Twentieth Century Building Materials: History and Conservation* (Washington, DC: The McGraw-Hill Companies, 1995), 97.

⁶⁸ Pat Jones, email correspondence to author, 1 September 2010.



The grave marker of Waterloo founder Samuel Bear, which displays an "urn and willow" motif.

Puritanism: the farther removed stone carvers were from the diffusion center, the less Puritan ethics and values were enforced. Hence, the more relaxed urn and willow motifs in Western New York. Since a majority of early settlers hailed from New England, their religious culture and design elements of mortuary art were diffused throughout the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region.⁶⁹ The Samuel Bear Cemetery features many stones that reflect this distinguishing motif.

Halstead Canning Company Facility: historic vernacular landscape

Yager and Halstead Canning Company of Cortland purchased the machinery and property of the Farmer Canning Company located in the Village of Interlaken in 1912. From 1893 to 1904, Interlaken was known as Farmer. The Farmer Canning Company was a cooperative between farmers that grew string beans, peas, and corn and provided capital to buy canning machinery, begun sometime around 1896. The cooperative went bankrupt sometime before 1912 and its factory near the Lehigh Valley Railroad sat idle until Yager and Halstead Canning Company acquired it. The company became the Halstead Canning Company sometime around 1920. The Halstead Canning Company had factories in Cortland and Interlaken and used private labels such as the A&P and Grand Union for orders based on areas where the crops were grown. The company first canned corn and peas then expanded to green beans and succotash, with some late season crops such as apples and pumpkin. The canning factory and platform sheds on the south side for farmers to unload their crops were built about 1912, in addition to a large two-story warehouse near Clinton Street where the canned products were stored, labeled, and shipped. In the early days, all shipments were made by railroad from the warehouse. The biggest building was the factory, with a giant wooden storage tank to store water used for sterilizing the cans. The office and scale house was located directly on Clinton Street. A series of barracks with kitchen, toilet, and bath facilities were constructed along the railroad tracks for Italian families that would pick the corn and bean crops. The families were under contract for the season each year and were used only to balance what farmers would pick themselves. To establish a water supply, the

⁶⁹ J. Deetz and E.S. Dethlefsen, "Death's head, cherub, urn and willow," in *Interpreting Objects and Collections*, ed. Susan M. Pearce (New York, NY: Routledge, 1994), 30-39.

company purchased natural springs on Bassett Road to pipe water down to the railroad and along the right-of-way to the factory until they developed their own system later on. Halstead Canning



The office and scale house of the Halstead Canning Company Facility remains intact along Clinton Street in the Village of Interlaken.

Company employed a road man that made contracts with local farmers. He told the farmers when to plant, inspected each crop, and told them when to bring the product to the factory. The company operated until 1954 when frozen foods and vegetables came into production. The wood-frame office and scale house and a structure called the “peavinery” are the only existing resources of this industrial landscape.⁷⁰ Although the tracks are gone, the railroad right-of-way does establish the property’s northern border and helps convey the significance of transportation in the movement of products to and from the factory. The landscape retains its unique agrarian

setting, as the industrial grounds were so closely entwined with the acres of farmland surrounding it. This rural historic landscape remains largely intact.

Westcott-Jewell Company Site: historic vernacular landscape

The Westcott-Jewell Company Site is an industrial landscape bordered on the north by Bayard Street, on the east by Spring Street, on the south by Green Street, and on the west by New York State Route 141 (Ovid Street) in the Village of Seneca Falls. According to *Grip’s Historical Souvenir of Seneca Falls* (1904), the plant was composed of a group of three buildings: the Bayard Street building, which served as the offices and the warehouse, the three-story building on Spring Street, and two-story building on Green Street. Both buildings on Spring and Green Streets functioned as the machinery and general work areas. The three buildings were connected by a central structure, “giving a total floor space of 45,000 square feet.” The machinery buildings were demolished in the spring 2010.⁷¹ The Bayard Street building is the only remaining historic resource of the Westcott-Jewell Company. It also served as the Trinity Episcopal Church from 1833 to 1886. The Trinity Episcopal Church was one of the earliest Episcopal churches in Western New York and had many notable local abolitionists and their families as members. It is a wood-frame building with a central projecting bay and full pediment along its gable-end. The church was modified in 1890 to serve as a factory for the Westcott-Jewel Company, which was one of the largest manufacturers of desk and school rulers in the world at the turn of the twentieth century. The buildings to the rear of the church were constructed about 1904 along with

⁷⁰ Interlaken Historical Society, *Interlaken Oral History Project* (Interlaken, NY: Heart of the Lakes Publishing, 1997), 6-9, 49-5, and 64-67.

⁷¹ *History of Seneca County New York With Illustrations, 1786-1876* (Philadelphia, PA: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1876).

connecting bridges, covered stairs, covered loading platforms, and fire stairs. Many of the church's architectural components, such as the chimneys, spires, and massive front stair and stoop, were removed and the lancet windows filled in. However, the plant became "one of the largest of its kind, so far as buildings and facilities go, in this country." The company began as a manufacturer of printers' supplies in 1872 by H.P. Westcott and his sons, C.H. and F. Westcott. Although the success of the company was achieved due to the special machinery devised by H.P. Westcott, the company was incorporated as Westcott Brothers Company in 1890 and began branching into specialty items such as toy blocks and games. The company was re-incorporated in 1894 by the Westcott brothers and C.E. and M.R. Jewell to focus exclusively on the manufacturing of rulers, "made in all sizes and finishes, both for the trade such as are used in offices, and for advertising purposes."⁷² The Westcott-Jewell Company Site is a significant industrial landscape due to its association with H.P. Westcott, a local industrialist who devised special machinery for the manufacturing of rulers, and its association to the development of the manufacturing and marketing of desk and school rulers in the United States.

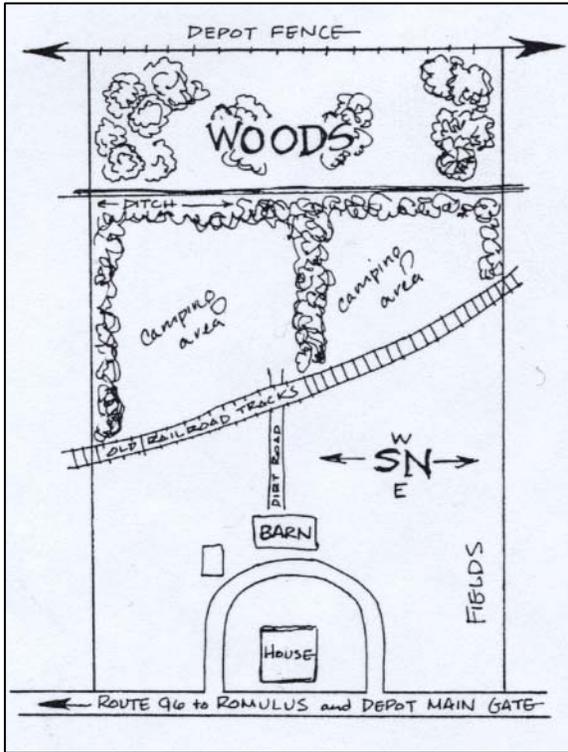


The Bayard Street building (façade, left and rear, right), which served as the offices and the warehouse of the Westcott-Jewell Company from about 1890 to the mid-twentieth century.

Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice: historic site

The Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice (the Encampment) is a 53 acre site located on New York State Route 96 in the Town of Varick just north of the hamlet of Romulus with the former Seneca Army Depot bordering on the west. The former Lehigh Valley Railroad right-of-way crosses through the property. During the summer and fall of 1983, women in the United States gathered to protest the deployment of Cruise and Pershing missiles stored at the Seneca Army Depot. This demonstration was based on the idea from the Women's Peace Camp at Greenham Common in Berkshire, England in 1981 that showcased feminist and peace activists throughout Great Britain and Europe. The site adjacent to the Seneca Army Depot was chosen because of the Upstate (New York) Feminist Peace Alliance (UFPA) that had organized the November 1980 and 1981 Women's Pentagon Actions in Washington, D.C. and other

⁷² Judith Wellman and Tanya Warren, *Discovering the Underground Railroad, Abolitionism and African American Life in Seneca County, New York, 1820-1880* (County of Seneca, NY, 2006).



The Women's Peace Encampment site. Courtesy of The Women's Encampment for a Future Peace and Justice, page 25.

successful peaceful demonstrations.⁷³ The land occupied by the camp retains much of its natural features, which are flat, open fields and grassy vegetation. The only buildings located within the Encampment was a small farmhouse and a barn that were used during the peace protest as offices and meeting space. Both buildings remain, along with the property's character-defining elliptical driveway. The farmhouse is largely vernacular in form with elements of the Greek Revival Style such as roof returns. The entry porch evident during the time of the Encampment has since been removed. A makeshift hut covered with tarps served as a reception area for visitors and media and a hand lettered sign that read, "Hello! Can you stop for a talk?" was placed along Route 96. The field was littered with tenting areas and an outdoor communal kitchen. Boardwalks were used to connect the farmhouse and the workshop sites and camping area for wheelchair users. The Encampment is a memorial ground significant for being the site

of the strongest feminist and anti-nuclear statement ever expressed in the United States.

New York Route 5 & U.S. 20, between Waterloo and Seneca Falls: historic vernacular landscape

New York State Route 5 has its beginnings as an Iroquois/Mohawk Trail between Buffalo and Albany and followed the Mohawk River. The Great Western Turnpike, which is now U.S. 20, was constructed around 1800 between Albany and Buffalo. For about 67 miles, roughly between Avon and Auburn, the two roads are concurrent. With the advent of the automobile in the late nineteenth century, the need for road improvement and better connection between farms with towns and railroad stations escalated. By the 1920s, federal aid programs for the construction and maintenance of highways were established and continued well into the 1930s despite the Great Depression.⁷⁴ Between 1921 and 1936, more than 420,000 miles of roads were built in the United States—making this time the “golden age of highway building.”

⁷³ Mima Cataldo, Ruth Putter, Bryna Fireside, and Elaine Lytel, *The Women's Encampment for a Future Peace and Justice* (Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 1987), 4, 24, 26, and 29.

⁷⁴ Mead & Hunt, Inc., 136 and 137.

With advances in highway engineering, intercity highways and roads connecting farms with markets increased substantially and new land was made available for suburbanization.⁷⁵ Between 1925 and 1955, Routes 5 & 20 was the most traveled east-west highway in the New York State, as it was the main route between Boston and Buffalo. When the New York State Thruway was completed in 1954, Routes 5 & 20 became less traveled as the Thruway provided faster and more efficient travel. The area between Waterloo and Seneca Falls retains many of the places a



Mac's Drive-In, located along historic Routes 5 & 20 in Waterloo, is representative of roadside architecture from the early to mid-twentieth century that retains its original vernacular design and building materials.

motorist would have seen in the early to mid-twentieth century such as family farms, nineteenth century residences, and roadside attractions such as gas stations, motor courts, drive-ins, and taverns. These attractions usually featured fanciful architecture designed to capture the attention of the motorist. The Scythe Tree Farm is located two miles west of Waterloo on Routes 5 & 20 and features a tree that serves as a Civil War monument. The tree is a rare variety of poplar that bears the story of a young man who enlisted in a local volunteer company in 1861 and placed a scythe in the tree until his return. The soldier never returned, however, and the scythe remains imbedded in the tree along with the scythes of two brothers who did the same but returned from World War I. In July 1990, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation named the Scythe Tree as one of eleven trees to be of "extraordinary historic significance." The tree is also listed by The National Arbor Day Foundation as one of the Majestic Trees of America.⁷⁶ The Scythe Tree Farm was likely a very popular roadside attraction when Routes 5 & 20 was heavily used between 1925 and 1955. Original gas stations, such as the Five and Twenty Service Station, are also located along Routes 5 & 20 in Seneca County. The Five and Twenty

⁷⁵ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*.

⁷⁶ Seneca County, NY, Written History of Seneca County, NY, "Scythe Tree Story," <http://www.co.seneca.ny.us/dpt-genserv-historian-seneca.php> (accessed 20 September 2010).

Service Station is an example of Streamlined Moderne (Art Deco) Style. Beginning in the 1930s, gas stations evolved into smooth buildings with curvilinear corners and porcelain enamel tile and symbolized the image and romance of the technology of the day. Nearby the Five and Twenty



Service Station is Mac's Drive-In, an exemplary representative of roadside architecture from the early to mid-twentieth century that retains its original vernacular design and building materials. Lastly, there is a collection of small wood-frame cottages along the Cayuga and Seneca Canal in Seneca Falls that were rented to motorists for nightly stays along the historic Routes 5 & 20.⁷⁷

Small cottages located along Routes 5 & 20 used by motorists during the early twentieth century for lodging. Photograph courtesy of Francis Caracillo.

⁷⁷ Francis Caracillo, phone conversation with author, 6 September 2010.

WAYNE COUNTY

Six cultural landscapes were surveyed and documented for this project on behalf of Wayne County out of 13 recommended landscapes: one churchyard and cemetery; two commercial and industrial grounds and park; one fair or exhibition grounds; one monument and memorial grounds; and one park and campground.

Lakeview Cemetery: historic designed landscape



Marble obelisk considered to be the oldest Civil War memorial / monument in New York State.

Lakeview Cemetery is a rural cemetery located on the north side of Lake Road. It is one of the oldest cemeteries in Wayne County, with its first burial occurring in 1805. The cemetery conforms to natural contours and overlooks an orchard north towards Lake Ontario. A gravel route leads from the entrance, bisecting the cemetery, and continues around the perimeter. A mixture of native and ornamental trees exists, along with a variety of gravemarkers including marble and stone monuments and ornate iron fencing around family lots. Most notably is a marble memorial obelisk dedicated to fourteen Civil War soldiers who died during the war from the Second Election District of Williamson. It is thought to be the oldest Civil War memorial/monument in New York State and one of the very oldest in the nation per existing databases.

⁷⁸ Samuel Cuyler, who resided nearby in the hamlet of Pultneyville, spearheaded the movement to collect funds for a memorial after the war had ended in April 1865. He successfully solicited donations and the monument was erected in

October 1865. According to Pultneyville's monthly newspaper, *The Commercial Press*, the monument was dedicated on November 28, 1865. Cuyler was also an active abolitionist and participated in the Underground Railroad from about 1850 to 1860 by using his home as the terminus for runaway slaves to escape into Canada.⁷⁹ Cuyler is buried in Lakeview Cemetery and his gravemarker, along with the Cuyler family burial site, is likely the only known site associated with this prominent local person.

Ore Beds Furnace Complex: historic vernacular landscape

Iron ore deposits extend from the shore of Lake Ontario between the Niagara Gorge to Utica. In the Town of Ontario, this vein is very close to the soil surface and easily uncovered by hand. Geologists call this bed of hematite ore the Clinton Formation, which consists of a double layer of

⁷⁸ Peter Evans, email correspondence to author, 24 August 2010.

⁷⁹ Jackie Walker, email correspondence to author, 13 August 2010.

ore that slants to the south from a few inches in depth to several feet. The area between Kenyon Road to the north, Knickerbocker Road to the east, New York State Route 104 to the south, and Ontario Center Road to the west retains the highest concentration of iron ore mining resources from the early twentieth century in Wayne County. Other sites can be found along Furnace Road dating from the mid- to late nineteenth century. Iron ore was first discovered in 1811 by a “Mr.



The open pits left behind when strip mining was used in the early twentieth century to extract iron ore from the ground are clearly visible in aerial photographs. At Casey Park in the Town of Ontario, the open pits are filled with spring water. Source: NYS GIS Clearinghouse.

Knickerbocker” as he was digging a well. It was Samuel Smith, however, who first built a crude forge on Bear Creek in 1816 that would eventually become the hamlet of Furnaceville. Iron bars were originally heated and hammered using charcoal pits until furnaces were erected to increase production. Before the Ontario Iron Company was formed in 1870, local residents established various mines and used the furnaces for smelting. The Ontario Iron Company purchased seventeen acres of land in 1870 and built a modern anthracite blast furnace at Furnaceville. The company then built

railroad spurs from the ore beds to the furnace and purchased its own locomotive and cars when the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad came through town in 1874. It is thought that the Furnaceville Iron Company took over the assets and furnace of the Ontario Iron Company in 1880. By the end of the decade, the Furnaceville Iron Company ceased operations as the remaining ore was located much deeper beneath the surface (becoming a more costly process) and competition from the Mesabi Range in Minnesota took hold. Although the plant was discontinued, mines continued to operate through 1948. The last ore company to form in the Town of Ontario was the Ontario Iron Ore Company in 1907. Mining operations became more efficient in the early twentieth century through the use of steam shovels to cut long east-west trenches about sixty feet wide. Revolving derrick buckets would dump the spoil on the north side of each trench. The open pits left by strip mining are now filled with spring water and can be seen south of Kenyon Road. One of the largest ore beds is located in Casey Park. From 1924 to 1953, the Town of Ontario’s water supply came from this “lake.” Company houses owned by the Furnaceville Iron Company for the Italian immigrant miners are located on the south side of Kenyon Road between Knickerbocker Road and Ontario Center Road. They are representative of

early suburbs that provided housing for employees of large companies. Many of these vernacular buildings have been substantially remodeled. Another contributing resource to the Ore Beds Furnace Complex is a drying tower that can be seen on the north side of New York State Route 104 behind the railroad tracks west of Ontario Center Road. This structure is what remains of the “Paint Mill,” as it was called locally, situated on the Albert Blythe farm nearby the railroad tracks. Although paint was never made at the mill, the iron ore was ground up for color and shipped for use on World War I warships, mortar, rubber, and cosmetics until operations ceased in 1948.⁸⁰

Williamson Cold Storage, Inc. Facility: historic vernacular landscape

An industrial district defined by fruit and vegetable cold storage facilities is located on the northwest corner of New York State Route 104 and State Highway 12 in the Town of Williamson. Wayne County is the largest apple and cherry producing county in New York State and one of the largest fruit producing counties in the country. This site has been providing cold storage for the warehousing of fruits and vegetables since the early twentieth century.⁸¹ According to a 1924 advertisement for The State Bank of Williamson, “The cold storage capacity for the storage of fruits and vegetables is the greatest of any town in New York State. Eliminating cold storages, which store other products than fruits and vegetables, with one



Williamson Cold Storage, Inc. Facility: warehouse design with plain, brick walls, orderly placement of windows, and modest ornamentation.

possible exception, the combined cold storage capacity of the Town of Williamson is greater than any other city or town in the world.”⁸² In the 1920s, Williamson Cold Storage was the largest storage and shipper in the world, although Williamson Cold Storage, Inc. is today a private company established and incorporated in 2001. K. M. Davies is located in the same district as Williamson Cold Storage, Inc., just north of the old “Hojack Line.” When the Lake Ontario Shore Rail Road was merged into the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad in 1875, the line that went to Niagara Falls was known commonly as the “Hojack

Line.” The line was abandoned sometime in the 1970s. K. M. Davies has been providing cold storage solutions to the fresh produce industry since 1914.⁸³ Overall, the warehouse district is defined by its clustering of brick vernacular buildings with piers along the elevations and loading

⁸⁰ Liz Albright, *Ontario’s Iron Ore Industry: Part I and Part II*, 2007.

⁸¹ Peter Evans, email correspondence to author, 27 April 2010.

⁸² Susan DeNagel, email correspondence to author, 5 January 2011.

⁸³ Peter Evans, email correspondence to author, 14 December 2010.

docks. Warehouses have played a significant role in the development of communities along transportation routes, such as this industrial district located nearby the former Hojack Line.⁸⁴

Wayne County Fairgrounds: historic vernacular landscape



Palmyra had its first fair in a grove of maple trees on south end of Cuyler Street in 1849. The race track was a small strip of road just south of Foster Street. In 1856, the Palmyra Union Agricultural Society was formed and inspected 18 ¾ acres of land on Jackson Street for the fairgrounds. On June 26, they elected their six member Board of Directors and held the first annual fair of the society from October 21 through 23. The fairgrounds were officially purchased for \$6,000 in 1863. Floral

Hall was the first building to be constructed on the fairgrounds in 1856. It is a two-and-a-half-story wood-frame building with intersecting-gables on the south façade and a monitor window roof to the rear. It is the oldest existing county fair building in New York State.⁸⁵ The Wayne County Fairgrounds has two other contributing resources: the Entry Building and Horse Track. The Entry Building is composed of two pavilion structures connected by one roof. Both the 1856 Floral Hall and Entry Building have clapboard siding and remnants of Stick Style detailing. With limited funds, county agricultural societies generally



Early twentieth century racetrack (above, left) and circa 1856 Floral Hall (above).

devoted their dollars to building two primary structures: a Floral Hall or a Horse Track (and grandstand). Exhibition of produce and the observation of horse racing appeared to be the most significant aspect of the fair due to its profitability. During the 1930s and 1940s, the fair's half-mile racetrack was one of the best tracks in the state and drew horsemen from surrounding areas. Beginning in 1950 and for ten years thereafter, the famous Applesauce Derby sponsored by the New York State Canners and Freezers was held at the Palmyra racetrack. Interest declined in the 1960s and by the 1970s, racing was discontinued. It was resumed in 1986 and, with exception to a four-year period, continues today. By 1912, all other fairs held in Wayne County had ceased to

⁸⁴ Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, 10 and 11.

⁸⁵ Barbara Campagna, 32 and 33.

operate. Wayne County had several agricultural societies in the nineteenth century, having the first organized meeting of the Wayne County Agricultural Society in December 1838 in Lyons that traveled between Lyons, Palmyra, Newark, Clyde, and Rose Valley. The County Agricultural Society was reorganized in 1854 and the county fair permanently held at Lyons. When the Newark fair dissolved in 1912, the Palmyra Union Agricultural Society took over the reigns of the County Agricultural Society. The fairgrounds in Palmyra continued to flourish due to trolley access of the Rochester Syracuse and Eastern Railroad, which began construction of a line through Palmyra in 1905. The Wayne County Fair continues to be one of the largest agricultural fairs in New York State because of the number of agricultural exhibits. With increasing costs of operation and upkeep, the Board continues to utilize the grounds year-round for additional income, such as winter storage for vehicles, lease to clubs, organizations, and for various events such as circuses and animal shows. New barns, maintenance and machinery sheds, and concession and administration buildings have been constructed on the grounds since 1976. The dust racetrack has been blacktopped and chain-link fences have been installed throughout the fairgrounds.⁸⁶ A portion of the fairgrounds, including the Entry Building and Floral Hall, was recently included in the Palmyra Village National Register Historic District.⁸⁷

B. Forman Park: historic designed landscape

B. Forman Park is located along Lake Road in the Town of Williamson on the 231 acre homestead of Samuel Cuyler, an active abolitionist and Underground Railroad “stationmaster” and “conductor” from about 1850 to 1860. He used his home on the south shore of Lake Ontario as a staging point for the runaway slaves’ escape into Canada. Samuel Cuyler died in 1872, leaving his estate to his wife, Julia. Julia Cuyler continued to live there until her death in March 1900. Mary Keck then purchased the Cuyler property in 1904. Several years later, Benjamin Forman purchased the property in 1923. Benjamin Forman was owner of the B. Forman Company, one of Rochester’s most successful retailers. He built a new community house in the center of the property between 1924 and 1925, with the idea of using the 25 acres as a summer retreat for his employees. Camp Forman was open to employees of the B. Forman Company from 1925 to 1937.⁸⁸ This act of urban philanthropy was a common social trend during the period between the end of World War I and the implementation of the New Deal. Welfare capitalism was practiced by reform-minded industrialists like Benjamin Forman, who viewed themselves as benevolent patriarchs endowed with the resources to transform the working class into a community of healthy and happy citizens. This positive treatment by the company was intended to create a “faithful” employee. The idea of recreation parks also coincided with the development of “recreation centers” that included gymnasiums and swimming pools and forms of active recreation such as baseball, tennis, and golf.⁸⁹ Camp Forman featured such amenities, including tent units, a bathhouse with hot and cold showers, baseball diamond, and swimming access to the lake. The original Cuyler residence was used by the Forman family as a summer home until it burned in 1927. The family then used the apartment above the community center

⁸⁶ Subject files, Town Historian, Town of Palmyra, 16 August 2010.

⁸⁷ Mark Peckham, email correspondence, 4 January 2011.

⁸⁸ Peter Evans, email correspondence, 17 August 2010.

⁸⁹ National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, “George F. Johnson Recreation Park Carousel, Binghamton, Broome County, NY,” (December 1991).

for lodging. B. Forman Park retains two historic structures from the period when the property was used as a recreation park: the bathhouse and the community center. The community center is a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman Style building with side-gabled jerkinhead roof with flared eaves and four jerkinhead dormers. The bathhouse is a one-story hipped building with six casement windows. The bathhouse and community center are both covered with clapboard, with the community center's dormer windows clad with wood shingles. The community center also features an interior slope stone fireplace. Other contributing features are the rubble entrance gate that features a bronze plaque with patina, "Camp Forman," and a rubble bridge over a culvert leading to the community center. Six non-historic maintenance and picnic shelters are located on the property, in addition to three stone outdoor grills. B. Forman Park became the first county owned public park in Wayne County when the land was donated by the sons of Benjamin Forman, Fred and Maurice, in 1955.



B. Forman Park retains two historic structures from the period when the property was used as a recreation park: the community center (left) and bathhouse (right).

The Pine Camp at Sodus Point: historic site

Located a quarter mile west of Sodus Point, the Pine Camp was originally a camp operated by Wayne County for underprivileged youth from Rochester and the surrounding area in the early 1930s. The county hired local farmers to clear the land and construct two dormitories, one office, and a main building from pre-cut lumber. An average of 75 children used the camp, but due to increasing costs and under-utilization, the camp was closed by the late 1930s. The site sat idle until June 1944 when the Wayne County Growers and Processors group was asked by the government to explore the possibility of using prisoners of war (POWs) from Europe to address the labor shortage caused by absent World War II servicemen and women. Wayne County already had successfully operating camps at Newark (June 1, 1944) and Clyde (July 16, 1944), organized under a main POW Camp at Fort Niagara established in early 1944. Sodus Point opened in September 1944 and Marion on July 23, 1945. Two new prefab buildings from Buffalo, a 20 foot barbed wire fence, and three guard towers were constructed. German prisoners were moved from Florida to reside at the Pine Camp. Of the 115 prisoners, 55 went to work directly for the Wayne County Growers and Processors. Others worked in canning factories and some were trained to work on farms pruning trees and picking fruit. In 1945, 20 more prisoners

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were sent to Pine Camp, bringing the population to 135. POWs were soon trucked to Virginia and put on ships to return to Germany in 1946. The Sodus Point POW camp was officially deactivated on April 30, 1946 and most of the wood and wire was dismantled by area residents. Eugene Cook of Sodus Point, in partnership with Water Grosz, purchased the Pine Camp and made it into a summer camp for families in June 1946. Some of the rental cottages on the property were originally two halves of a barrack.⁹⁰

⁹⁰ Annette T. Harris, *World War II Prisoner of War Camps in Wayne County, New York and their Prisoners* (Clyde, NY: Pine Hollow, 2004), 1-17.

WYOMING COUNTY

Six cultural landscapes were surveyed and documented for this project on behalf of Wyoming County out of seven recommended landscapes: one commercial and industrial grounds and park; one fair or exhibition grounds; one plaza/square/green/mall or other public space; one small residential grounds; and one subdivision and planned communities/resorts; and one transportation system.

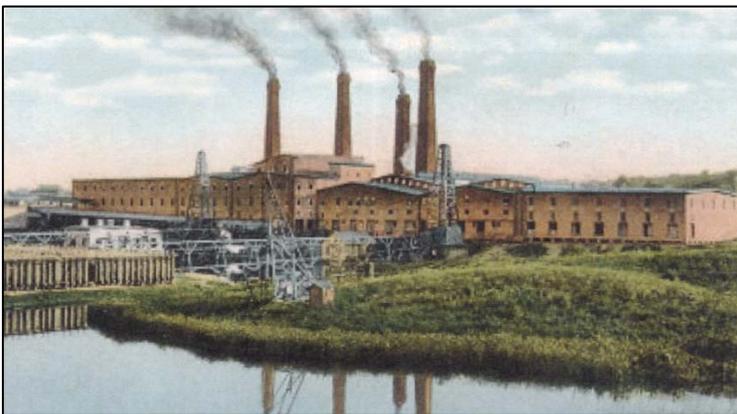
Morton Salt Company, Silver Springs Facility: historic vernacular landscape

During the late nineteenth century, many communities throughout Wyoming County and Western New York featured one or more small salt plants because of the deep salt beds located 1,000 to 2,400 feet beneath the ground. The salt beds were formed when ancient oceans evaporated and glacier periods deposited rock overhead. Larger companies began buying up the smaller plants when the market became inundated, leaving only a few in operation. The Morton Salt Company



The Morton Salt Company Facility (above) is a combination of early to mid-twentieth century factory buildings and warehouses located along the Norfolk Southern Railroad. Vintage circa 1900 postcard (below) courtesy of the Office of the Wyoming County Historian.

Facility at Silver Springs is the oldest producing evaporating salt plant in the United States. A brine well and plant, known as the Silver Springs Salt Company, was constructed near the junction of the Erie Railroad and the Baltimore, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad in what was then the hamlet of East Gainesville in 1884. The village was incorporated one year later and named Silver Springs because of the flowing springs on nearby hills that furnished water for the salt plant. By 1887, Joseph M. Duncan had purchased the operation and formed the Duncan Salt Company after perfecting the vacuum pan process. The process of extracting salt from the ground is known as solution mining: water is pumped down boreholes and salt brine is forced to the surface. Brine is



continuously boiled in closed vessels called vacuum pans until the brine becomes concentrated and salt crystals grow. This is the vacuum pan process. With only advances in safety, energy efficiency, productivity, and reliability, the vacuum pan process is still in use today. Duncan partnered with the New York City sales agency of Nash, Whiton &

Company and formed the Worcester Salt Company in 1894. Salt was shipped from the plant in rail cars as local freight service was less expensive than having a centralized salt plant serving the entire country. The Morton Salt Company purchased the Worcester Salt Company in 1943, making it one of the many producing plants throughout the country using the national Morton label.⁹¹ In the vernacular tradition, the Morton Salt Company Facility is likely a combination of early to mid-twentieth century factory buildings and warehouses. Warehouses are modest buildings used to store wares, goods, and merchandise. Warehouse design consists of plain brick walls, orderly placement of windows, and simple ornamentation. Factories are used for the manufacturing or assembly of products. Also, as factories require more light than warehouses, the proportion of window to wall design increased dramatically in factory construction. The organization of tasks to be performed in the factory, such as assembly lines or use of machinery, determined the size and shape of the building. Factories also feature strong piers on the masonry walls due to the fenestration pattern.⁹² The Morton Salt Company Facility is a significant industrial landscape due to its association with Joseph M. Duncan, a local person who made a significant contribution to the saltmaking industry with the improvement of the vacuum pan process, and for its association to the first “closed vessel” vacuum pan used commercially in the manufacture of salt.

Wyoming County Historical Pioneer Association Grounds: historic site



The Wyoming County Historical Pioneer Association Grounds have been used by residents and visitors alike since 1877 to reminisce the “pioneer days.”

The Wyoming County Historical Pioneer Association Grounds is a three acre site that has supported the traditions of the Wyoming County Historical Pioneer Association since 1877. The property contains a log cabin built in 1878 to commemorate the area’s first settlers and the small log cabins they originally lived in, a reported 2,000-year-old buttonwood tree stump moved to the grounds in 1882 that served as a meeting place for travelers on a major trail, a band shelter built in 1983 to honor L. Erwood “Woody” Kelly, a museum built in 1992 to store and display the nineteenth century pioneer artifacts, a one room

schoolhouse moved to the site in 1997, and a Presbyterian church relocated from the Village of Perry in 2004. All through the 1880s, crowds flocked annually to the Association’s festivities along Silver Lake on special excursion trains from Perry, Warsaw, and Attica. Governor Theodore Roosevelt visited the grounds on August 18, 1899 for “Pioneer Day” and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke on historical matters and agricultural problems on August 15, 1929. The advent of the automobile brought fewer crowds to the grounds and annual meetings were

⁹¹ Subject files, County Historian, Wyoming County, 22 June 2010.

⁹² Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, 10 and 11.

suspended from 1943 to 1945 due to restrictions on gasoline and tires. With only modest membership gains and the burden of maintenance and repair, the property was turned over to Wyoming County with the Association retaining the right to use it in November, 1970. In 1975, New York State Parks and Recreation was approached by Wyoming County Board of Supervisors for National Register consideration of the Pioneer Cabin, without any certain answer provided.⁹³

Dale Post Office and Four Corners: historic vernacular landscape

Originally called the West Middlebury Post Office in Genesee County, the Dale Post Office was chartered on October 26, 1838. It operated out of the first postmaster's house until it was changed to Wyoming County in 1841 and moved to Dale on March 27, 1844. The post office operated out of a tannery near the Erie Railroad Depot, as all mail was delivered by trains. The post office eventually relocated into a general store. Brown's General Store housed the post office until the store closed in 1955. The husband of the postmaster is thought to have measured the space that the post office took up inside the store and constructed a ten-by-fourteen wood-frame building. This new clapboard building was moved next to Brown's store. It was moved to its present location in 1961 at the intersection of Dale Road (County Road 1) and Pflaum Road. The Dale Post Office is the smallest post office in New York State and seventh smallest in the country. Its location on the four corners in the small hamlet of Dale connects the building with its rural crossroads setting.⁹⁴



The rural crossroads setting adds to the charm of the Dale Post Office.

Farmstead: historic designed landscape

The Farmstead, originally built in 1822, was redesigned from 1910 to 1914 by Bryant Fleming, a notable landscape architect with experience in parks, public buildings, and private estates throughout the United States and Canada. The house and grounds are located on the west side of Warsaw-Wyoming Road (New York State Route 19), just outside the Village of Wyoming. Fleming helped design one of the first landscape architecture programs in the United States at Cornell University and served as Professor of Landscape Architecture there from 1906 to 1915. He also served as a landscape advisor to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, chairman of the American Institute of Architects Committee on Roadside Structures and Scenic Features, and member of the Institutes Committee on Washington and its Environs. Farmstead

⁹³ Subject files, County Historian, Wyoming County, 22 June 2010.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

was the first of several houses in Wyoming County that Fleming redesigned and landscaped. Stables were built at the gate entrance, the house was enlarged, and Colonial Revival Style landscaped grounds were created at Farmstead. A few sites redesigned and landscaped by Bryant Fleming are listed on the National Register of Historic Places in Wyoming County, such as Middlebury Academy, Fleming's house on Tower Road, and many of the buildings in the Wyoming Village Historic District. In addition to the Farmstead, Fleming also designed other private estates in Wyoming County such as "Hillside" (1909-1914) and the "Pinnacle" (1913-1917).⁹⁵

Attica Correctional Facility, Hunt Boulevard: historic designed landscape



Colonial cottage at the end of the cul-de-sac that is known as "the Catholic priest's house." Photograph courtesy of Joanne Ripstein, Attica Town Historian.

Hunt Boulevard was constructed about the same time as the Attica Correctional Facility, formerly known as the Attica State Prison, during the 1930s to house higher ranked officers and professional employees such as lieutenants, sergeants, doctors, and dentists. It was named after the first warden at the Attica State Prison, William F. Hunt.⁹⁶ The small residential suburb is located immediately south of the Attica Correctional Facility and contains fourteen contributing buildings and one non-contributing building (a one-story prefabricated house located at 1 Hunt Boulevard). The contributing buildings are a mixture of evenly-sized and

spaced two-and-half-story colonial gambrel, colonial cottage, and gambrel cottage subtypes with long driveways and detached garages. The subdivision reflects the design of a twentieth-century garden suburb with its axial lines, mature street trees, landscaped median, and several attractive revival-style type homes. Hunt Boulevard extends east from Exchange Road (County Road 31) to a cul-de-sac. Forming a right-angle, with the cul-de-sac as the nucleus, the road continues south to Dunbar Road. This circulation reinforces the neighborhood's accommodation of the automobile, but ensures safety and wellbeing from the major roads and outlying commercial and industrial areas through this separation. The cul-de-sac, with an open landscaped lawn at its center, emphasizes the neighborhood's parklike setting.⁹⁷ According to a former employee of the facility, "the Catholic priest always lived at the house on the end in the circle."⁹⁸ The grounds were taken care of by inmates who were allowed outside, known as trustees. The trustees

⁹⁵ Rhoda Warren, "Bryant Fleming Landscape-Architect," *Historical Wyoming* Vol. XXXI, No.2 (October 1984): 29-39.

⁹⁶ Joanne Ripstein, email correspondence to author, 5 January 2011.

⁹⁷ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (Washington, DC, 2002).

⁹⁸ Karen Canning, email correspondence to author, 13 September 2010.

performed such chores as mowing, gardening, raking, shoveling, and painting. Any New York State employee of the Attica Correctional Facility can rent the homes along Hunt Boulevard today. The houses are no longer maintained by New York State and several have fallen into disrepair and/or are empty.⁹⁹ Hunt Boulevard is an example of an early automobile suburb with English Garden City influences that forms a distinctive American garden subtype with small homes, tree lined streets, and a cul-de-sac.

Crossman Road Bridge: historic designed landscape

The Crossman Road Bridge is an iron Pratt truss bridge type located just south of the Genesee-Wyoming County Line as it spans the Oatka Creek 124-feet in the Town of Covington. Jairus Cruttenden settled in Covington around 1806 and cleared land for farming along the gentle slope west of the Oatka Creek. Before the Crossman Bridge was built in 1879, a water-powered sawmill (1816) and gristmill (1826) was located at the site.¹⁰⁰ It is speculated that the bridge was built to provide a more direct route to the mill sites. The Crossman Bridge was fabricated by the Groton Iron Bridge Company, which was a productive bridge-building firm in New York. Groton Iron Bridge Company resulted from a merger between an agricultural machine manufacturing company and iron foundry sometime after 1859. From 1877 to 1882, the company averaged about twenty-five bridges per year, mostly simple Pratt trusses throughout Upstate New York. The company was reorganized into the Groton Bridge and Manufacturing Company in 1887 and operated as such until 1899 when it was absorbed by the American Bridge Company. The plant closed in 1901, reopened a year later as the Groton Bridge Company, and by 1920 was out of business.¹⁰¹ The Crossman Road Bridge may be the only surviving iron Pratt truss bridge manufactured by the Groton Iron Bridge Company in the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region.



The Crossman Road Bridge when it was used by automobiles (left) and close-up of bridge details (right). Vintage photograph courtesy of the Office of the Wyoming County Historian.

⁹⁹ Joanne Ripstein, email correspondence to author, 5 January 2011.

¹⁰⁰ April Mack, email correspondence to author, 11 July 2010.

¹⁰¹ Mead & Hunt, Inc., 88.

YATES COUNTY

Both cultural landscapes recommended by Yates County were surveyed and documented for this project: two large historic districts with significance in agriculture and religious activities.

Friends' First Settlement District – Towns of Torrey and Milo: historic vernacular landscape

In 1787, three followers of the religious group, the Society of Universal Friends, explored a remote place for refuge and settlement in what was then known as the Genesee Tract. The Society of Universal Friends was largely composed of New England followers of a former Rhode Island Quaker known as “the Universal Friend” or “the Friend,” Jemima Wilkinson. The area on the west side of Seneca Lake was agreed upon and the first settlement of 25 pioneers was founded in 1788. All of the settlers contributed and pledged to contribute to a joint fund for the purchase of about 14,040 acres in what are now the Towns of Milo and Torrey. Each contributor was to share in proportion to their investment. The Friend arrived in 1790 to the “New Jerusalem” or the “City on a Hill.” By this time, the Society had grown to about 80 families. There’s little evidence, however, that the Society gained many new members after arrival of the Friend. This original settlement, described as “a mile from the lake and about a mile south of Dresden,” has several contributing resources.¹⁰² City Hill Cemetery is the oldest cemetery in Yates County and is thought to be the oldest in Western New York. Many of the original followers are buried here. The cemetery features many tablet-style grave markers that are embellished with urn and willow motifs. Since the Society of Universal Friends was largely composed of New England followers, their religious culture and design elements of mortuary art is reflected in City Hill Cemetery. Cemeteries throughout New England that were in use during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries feature one of three distinct motifs: winged death’s head, cherub, or urn and willow. Each motif had a distinct period of popularity and replaced the other in a sequence that can be seen throughout New England. The grim death’s head designs were replaced sometime during the eighteenth century by winged cherubs. By the late 1700s or early 1800s, the cherubs were replaced by stones decorated with a willow tree overhanging a pedestaled urn. Another reason for style sequence was proximity to orthodox Puritanism: the farther removed stone carvers were from the diffusion center, the less Puritan ethics and values were enforced. Hence, the more relaxed urn and willow motifs in Western New York.¹⁰³ The City Hill Cemetery features many stones that reflect this distinguishing motif in addition to obelisks and other classical columns that were placed during the Victorian era. The hamlet of Milo Center (Nichols’ Corners) is another contributing resource. It is the oldest continuous settlement in Western New York and retains several of the original followers’ residences such as David Briggs (son of John Briggs, same as National Register property John Briggs House), Isaac Nichols, and Martha Reynolds. Milo Center retains its village center, typical of Colonial period New England rural settlements, with residences and civic buildings located in the center and farms on the surrounding land. The approximate location of the original log cabins near Perry Point and along the gully collectively referred to as “Friends Landing” or “Friends’ Mill on the Outlet” is another contributing resource

¹⁰² S.C. Cleveland, *History and Directory of Yates County* (Penn Yan, NY: 1873), 5-7, 19-21, 26-27, 32-33, and 38-92.

¹⁰³ J. Deetz and E.S. Dethlefsen, 30-39.

of the district. Lastly, the Jonathan J. Hazard House, whose wife and children were followers of the Society and whose son deeded City Hill Cemetery to the Town of Torrey, is located on a knoll overlooking City Hill Cemetery.¹⁰⁴

*Friends' Second Settlement District – Towns of Jerusalem and Potter:
historic vernacular landscape*

The Pre-emption line that was established in 1788 and created the Genesee Tract (which was procured to Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps from the State of Massachusetts) was not in the right place, however, which caused confusion in many land titles after the line was resurveyed. Victimized by their own leaders, who personally took grants from New York State instead of in



City Hill Cemetery, Town of Torrey: tablet-style grave markers (above) with urn and willow motif and ornamental cast iron gates and hitching posts (below, right).

trust for the group, many Society followers relocated to a dense wilderness location called “Brook Kedron” (Sugar Creek) of about 1,040 acres in the present Town of Jerusalem in 1794. The poorer faction moved to the new location and settled directly on the Friend’s land while many of the original settlers remained in the City Hill area. When the Friend died in 1819, her estate was left to Rachel and Margaret Malin. Although several people attempted to resurrect the Friend’s religious movement, the Society of Universal Friends weakened without their charismatic leader. According to the *History of Yates County* written in 1873 by Stafford C. Cleveland, the Society was “no longer a shrine of religious worship nor center of social interest.”¹⁰⁵ The second settlement is the area where the Society relocated to in 1794 and spans from the hamlet of Branchport north through the Town of Jerusalem to the Arnold Potter House in the Town of Potter. This area can be traced back to the estate of the



¹⁰⁴ Fran Dumas, interview by author, 15 June 2010.

¹⁰⁵ S.C. Cleveland, 5-7, 19-21, 26-27, 32-33, and 38-92.

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Friend, which she willed in its entirety to the Malin sisters. Major contributing resources include: the Jemima Wilkinson/The Friend House; James Brown House; and the Branchport residence of George Sr., who was a brother to several other early Browns (original followers). The Arnold Potter House, Jemima Wilkinson House, and James Brown House are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the “Historic and Architectural Resources of Yates County, New York / Friends Properties.” The area was once heavily wooded with white pines and maple trees used to make syrup—hence the name “Sugar Creek.” Yet, the landscape retains its agrarian setting which was created when the Friends arrived in 1794 and began clearing the land for farming. The creek bed also retains some of the lush evergreens that had once covered the entire valley.¹⁰⁶



The hamlet of Milo Center (Nichols' Corners) retains its village center, typical of Colonial period New England rural settlements with residences and civic buildings located in the center and farms on the surrounding land. Source: NYS GIS Clearinahouse.

¹⁰⁶ Fran Dumas, interview by author, 15 June 2010.

5. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Cultural landscapes are geographic areas that are associated with cultural and natural resources. Based on NPS standards, they can be categorized into four types: historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes. This reconnaissance-level survey and documentation has demonstrated a rich and varied landscape throughout the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region, encompassing remnants of industry, transportation, agriculture and domestic life, and ranging from single parcels to broad corridors. These sites contribute to significant quality of life indicators in a community and deepen a sense of place and identity for future generations.

The goal of *Genesee-Finger Lakes Regional Inventory of Culturally Significant Areas* is to create a record of existing conditions for regionally-significant cultural landscapes and to serve as a tool to promote awareness about those historic properties as well as the survey and documentation process. The sites, their locations, and types will be considered in the development of the *L RTP 2035*. This regional inventory will also provide a comprehensive record of existing conditions for consideration in future development activities.

The methodology, discussed in *Chapter Two*, identifies cultural landscapes through a local process—thereby allowing G/FLRPC’s nine member counties plus the City of Rochester to self-identify historic properties that make their community special. This process, which proved flexible when some recommended sites did not meet survey standards, has discovered some one-of-a-kind cultural landscapes. It has also revealed some strong common themes throughout the region. A balance nevertheless had to be achieved between public participation and project management. While some descriptions may call into question whether the subject property is an exemplary type of cultural landscape, the sites in general should be viewed as important places.

Although the federal government is required, through Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, “to take into account” the effects of federally funded or sponsored projects (or private projects that are subject to federal licensing, permitting, or approval) on historic resources that are listed in or “determined eligible” for listing to the National Register of Historic Places, one should not assume that the resource will not be destroyed. Municipalities must think beyond listing to the National Register for cultural landscape preservation. By harnessing the energy of environmental, economic and community development, and transportation programs, a wide range of tools can serve to safeguard cultural landscapes. Policies that protect rivers, wetlands, and open space may also protect viewsheds, archaeological sites, and agricultural properties. This chapter explores various tools and strategies for enhancing the protection and integration of cultural landscapes into the community planning and decision-making process.

Agricultural Properties

Two cultural landscapes with ties to agriculture were identified through the survey and documentation process: the Elba Muck Fields in Genesee County and the Nation Road Grassland in Livingston County. On a smaller scale, the Nation Road Grassland represents the Genesee Valley, which for the most part is considered the region's "breadbasket." Overall, there appears to be a gap between the region's focus on agriculture and agriculture's architectural and landscape history. The two historic districts recommended on behalf of Yates County, the Friends' First and Second Settlement Districts, are more equally associated with religious activities and domestic function as opposed to solely agriculture and subsistence. Also, the Caledonia Fairgrounds in Livingston County and the Wayne County Fairgrounds are also associated with recreation and culture than strictly agriculture. It is surprising that more agricultural landscapes were not considered for this project, especially for a region that boasts \$1,340,645,000 in cash receipts for all agricultural products (county estimates for 2010, reported as 2007-2008).¹⁰⁷ Challenges for municipalities to protect agricultural landscapes may stem from Section 305-a of the Agriculture and Markets Law that restricts the authority of a local government to impose local laws and ordinances on farm structures and farming practices located in agricultural districts. Although a municipality may have the intent to preserve, for instance, a significant orchard or field crop, this action may interfere with the farmer's or landowner's commercial enterprise.¹⁰⁸ However, other tools for farmland protection should be explored, for example: voluntary programs such as conservation easements and deed restrictions and land acquisition such as fee simple acquisition, which is the purchase of the fee title interest in a parcel of land, and Purchase of Development Rights (PDR). The Municipal Agricultural and Farmland Protection Planning Grant, available through the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, can provide opportunities for the development of open space and land use regulations. Programs to rehabilitate barns and other farm buildings are also available at the New York State Historic Preservation Office. More intact and representative landscapes that define the open agricultural character of the region could be documented in the future.

Historic and Scenic Roads

Eight cultural landscapes identified through the inventory process are transportation-related resources based on their physical descriptions: Crossman Road Bridge in Wyoming County; Five-Arch Bridge in Livingston County; segments of the Genesee Valley Greenway in Monroe and Livingston Counties; Hamlin Beach State Park and Lake Ontario State Parkway in Monroe County; segments of New York Route 5 & U.S. 20 in Livingston and Seneca Counties; and the Seaway Trail in Monroe County. Lake Ontario State Parkway, New York Route 5 & U.S. 20, and the Seaway Trail are specifically historic or scenic roads. Historic or scenic roads are often

¹⁰⁷ United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Services, "New York Publications and Press Releases," http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/New_York/Publications/County_Estimates/index.asp (accessed 28 October 2010).

¹⁰⁸ New York State Department of State, James A. Coon Local Government Technical Series, "Local Laws and Agricultural Districts: How Do They Relate?" http://www.dos.state.ny.us/LG/publications/Local_Laws_and_Agricultural_Districts.pdf (accessed 29 October 2010).

threatened by a lack of understanding. Modern safety and liability standards are difficult to apply to the unique design and history that are inherent to historic roads. For example, a road has three components: the road, which includes the alignment, subsurface, crown, curb, gutter, and shoulder; the right-of-way, which includes swales, barriers, lighting, signs, and utilities; and the setting, which includes roadside architecture, landscape features, character, and viewsheds. In order to preserve the overall feel of a road, maintain pavement and landscape features, and counter threats to street trees, bridges, and guardrails all while ensuring highway standards, a holistic approach to roadway management may be the solution. The benefits of protecting historic and scenic roads are significant and diverse. They may include strategies for heritage tourism and economic development, improved safety and efficiency, restoration of historic objects and structures, and overall pride in a community's transportation heritage. Opportunities to inform local and state public works departments about these significant transportation corridors, train various transportation professionals on maintenance practices that avoid impacts to the roadway character, and provide education to private property owners are possible solutions.¹⁰⁹ Future survey efforts could focus on intact examples of classic roadside architecture along significant corridors such as Lake Ontario State Parkway, New York Route 5 & U.S. 20, and the Seaway Trail.

Neighborhoods, Village Centers, and Downtowns

Nearly all of the inventoried landscapes incorporate clusters of structures, crossroads, farmsteads, and various circulation networks that converge to create a unique place. In rural communities, this may be a small town developed around a crossroads such as the Dale Post Office in Wyoming County while in industrial areas, residential neighborhoods may be found grouped around a factory such as the company houses found on Kenyon Road near the Ore Beds Furnace Complex in Wayne County. Civic institutions with a commons or park create downtown districts in more populous cities and towns, like Genesee County's Batavia Veterans' Administration Medical Center and Redfield Parkway and the New York State School for the Blind and Centennial Park. These cultural landscapes have a vast array of features, such as roads, open spaces, buildings, monuments, signs, and functional and ornamental vegetation, which are held in both private and public ownership.

These types of multi-use landscapes are subject to a wide variety of threats, including exterior alterations to buildings that do not compliment the neighborhood, changes in traffic patterns, real and perceived parking problems, demolition and inappropriate infill, and a lack of maintenance of public spaces. These areas can be protected by using zoning to protect districts with historic significance or architectural merit. Historic landmark controls are authorized under General Municipal Law §96-a and Article 5-K. It differs from zoning because its purpose is to protect a community's historic resources, not the regulation of land uses.¹¹⁰ Educating both municipal

¹⁰⁹ "Historic Roads: Dedicated to the Identification, Preservation and Management of Historic Roads," <http://www.historicroads.org/> (accessed 29 October 2010).

¹¹⁰ New York State Department of State, James A. Coon Local Government Technical Series, "Legal Aspects of Municipal Historic Preservation," http://www.dos.state.ny.us/LG/publications/Legal_Aspects_of_the_Municipal_Historic_Preservation.pdf (accessed 29 October 2010).

officials and the public about the value of neighborhoods, downtowns, or other contiguous tracts of historically significant resources and clearly communicating facts about local historic preservation legislation is an important part of the process.

Another significant category in the context of neighborhoods, village centers, and downtowns is the generic “canal town” found throughout the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region. These places are organized such that their planning and preservation implications make them distinctive from other hamlets and villages in the region. The architectural and layout similarities among places such as the Villages of Brockport, Spencerport, Medina, Albion, and Clyde could be considered in future survey and documentation projects.

Industrial Complexes

New York State is well-known for its manufacturing history, especially the Genesee-Finger Lakes Region with such assets as the Erie Canal that literally made New York the “Empire State” by expediting commerce and trade. However, is the public aware that the first “closed vessel” vacuum pan used commercially in the manufacture of salt occurred in the Village of Silver Springs in Wyoming County? Or, that the wet process insulator manufacturing industry began in the Village of Victor in Ontario County? Both of these industrial properties are historically important to their surrounding communities. However, they have continued to physically evolve to the point that a majority of their distinctive period qualities have been destroyed or damaged. Many cities, towns, and villages are still defined by late nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial complexes—albeit in smaller numbers than what existed as little as 60 years ago. Many of these factories, warehouses, and mills sit vacant or underutilized, yet continue to physically and emotionally define communities. These industrial landscapes are also usually located prominently along waterway corridors, presenting new opportunities for rehabilitation and to regain public access to a natural resource. Challenges facing active industrial complexes are similar to those discussed previously in the maintenance of historic roads, such as safety and liability, yet also includes advances in technology. The physical constraints and market factors of reusing old buildings, environmental remediation, deferred maintenance, and prohibitive zoning are factors that inhibit development at both active industrial complexes and those that are now considered brownfield sites. Regional planning activities might consider these industrial sites as historically significant even though they may no longer serve as an intact representative of an architectural or engineering type or style. Assistance for the revitalization of contaminated and abandoned properties and brownfield sites is available through the Brownfield Opportunity Areas Program of the New York State Department of State.

Natural and Water Resources

Four properties have been identified as natural or conservation areas in this reconnaissance work: the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge in Orleans County, Nation Road Grassland in Livingston County, Grimes Glen in Ontario County, and Corbett’s Glen Nature Park in Monroe County. In Orleans County, three waterbodies were recommended and documented as regionally-significant cultural landscapes: Lake Alice, Glenwood Lake, and Oak Orchard Harbor. Natural and water resources and their associated built environments such as summer cottage communities were

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frequently recommended through this inventory process because of their scenic values. Views towards and within these types of landscapes are especially valued. While natural and water resources are often valued in terms of property values and public recreation, this survey has determined that these resources are also considered to be significant for their historic community character. Natural areas and waterbodies are subject to various threats, from lack of physical and visual access, private development, and environmental conditions. Tools for habitat and open space protection include deed restrictions or restrictive covenants, local land use regulations such as zoning and subdivision regulations, Purchase of Development Rights (PDR), and local programs such as local bond acts and dedicated revenue sources. The Environmental Protection Fund (EPF), the Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act, and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) are programs also available through New York State.¹¹¹

¹¹¹ New York State Department of State, "Local Open Space Guide," http://www.dos.state.ny.us/LG/publications/Local_Open_Space_Planning_Guide.pdf (accessed 29 October 2010).

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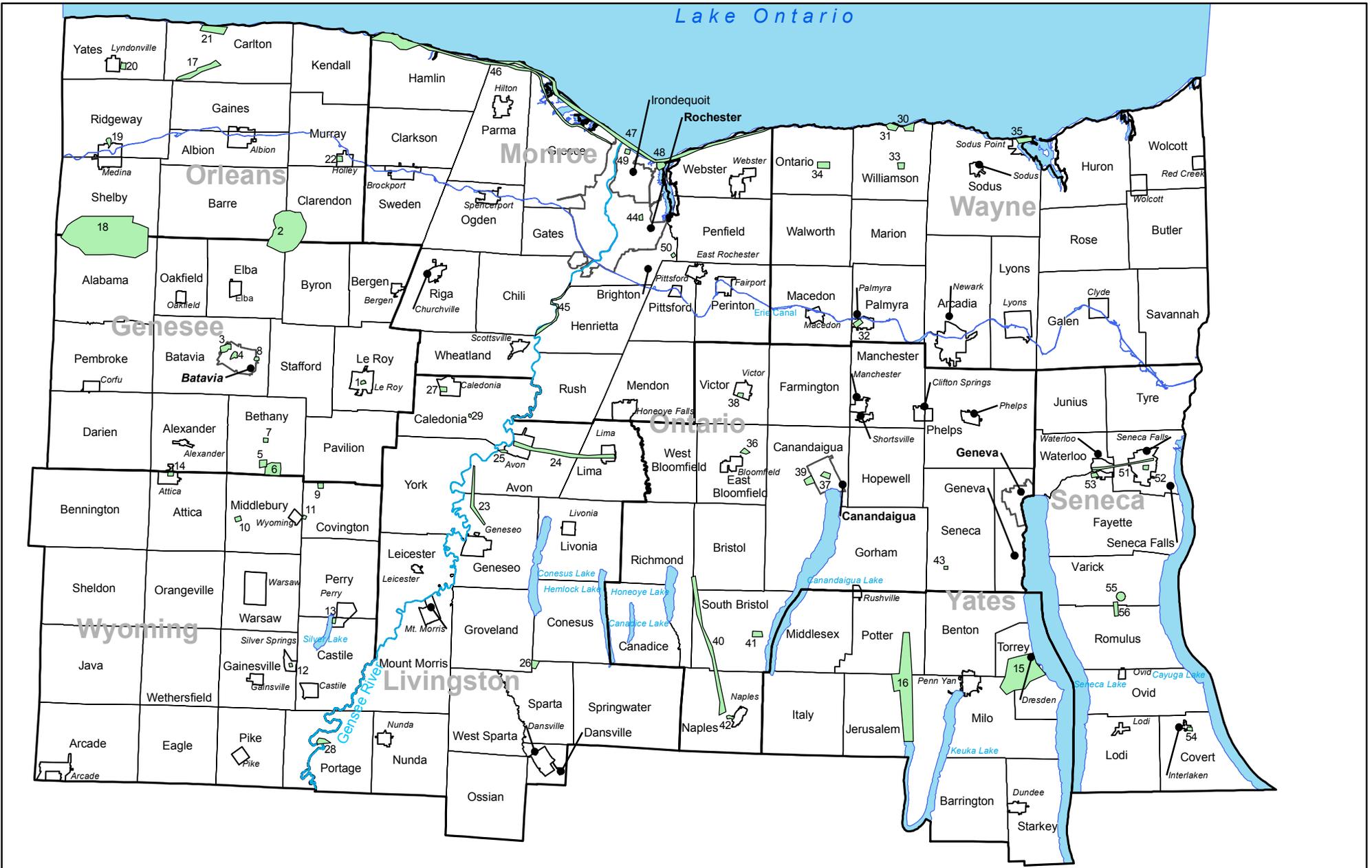
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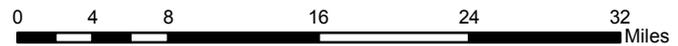
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■ Culturally Significant Areas
 ■ Major Waterbodies
 Municipalities



Culturally significant areas are identified in their general location and size
 Prepared by: Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council

APPENDIX A: CONTINUATION SHEET

1. Name of Property _____

2. Location _____

3. Ownership of the Property

- private public-local public-state public-federal

4. Function or Use

A. Historic

- domestic commerce/trade social government education religion funerary
 recreation and culture agriculture/subsistence industry/processing/extraction
healthcare defense landscape transportation work in progress unknown
 vacant/not in use other

B. Current

- domestic commerce/trade social government education religion funerary
 recreation and culture agriculture/subsistence industry/processing/extraction
healthcare defense landscape transportation work in progress unknown
 vacant/not in use other

5. Description

- small residential grounds estate or plantation grounds arboreta, botanical and
garden zoological garden and park church yard and cemetery monuments and
memorial grounds plaza/square/green/mall or other public space campus or
institutional grounds city planning or civic design subdivisions and planned
communities/resorts commercial and industrial grounds and parks parks and
campgrounds battlefield parks and other commemorative parks grounds designed or
developed for outdoor recreation and/or sports activities fair or exhibition grounds
 parkways, drives and trails bodies of water and fountains agriculture maritime
activities transportation systems conservation sites adapted for ceremonial,
religious or other cultural activities

6. Significance

A - Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the
broad patterns of our history, including _____.

B - Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, including
_____.

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, including _____.

D - Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or
history, including _____.

APPENDIX B: INVENTORY OF RECOMMENDED GENESSEE-FINGER LAKES CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS

Cultural Landscape	Address	Municipality	County	Surveyed/ Documented	Rationale
1. Oatka Creek at New York State Route 5	NYS Rte. 5 & Wolcott St.	Village of Leroy	Genesee County	Yes	Met criteria.
2. Elba Muck Fields	Along Transit Rd.	Towns of Byron & Elba	Genesee County	Yes	Met criteria.
3. Batavia Veterans' Administration Medical Center and Redfield Parkway	222 Richmond Ave. & Redfield Parkway	City of Batavia	Genesee County	Yes	Met criteria.
4. New York State School for the Blind, Centennial Park, and Ellicott Avenue	2A Richmond Ave., State St., Park Ave. & Ellicott Ave.	City of Batavia	Genesee County	Yes	Met criteria.
5. Genesee County Infirmary	11001 Bethany Center Rd.	Town of Bethany	Genesee County	Yes	Met criteria.
6. Genesee County Park and Forest	11095 Bethany Center Rd.	Town of Bethany	Genesee County	Yes	Met criteria.
7. DeWitt Recreational Area	115 Cedar St.	City of Batavia	Genesee County	No	Not enough historic information available.
8. Old Town Hall and Bethany Center Baptist Churchyard	10440 Bethany Center Rd.	Town of Bethany	Genesee County	Yes	Met criteria.
9. Grand View Cemetery	4970 Clinton Street Rd.	Town of Batavia	Genesee County	Yes	Met criteria.
10. Arcade and Attica Railroad - Curriers Station	Chaffee Rd.	Town of Java, hamlet of Curriers	Wyoming County	No	Already listed to the National Register.
11. Crossman Road Bridge	Crossman Rd.	Town of Covington	Wyoming County	Yes	Met criteria.
12. Dale Post Office and Four Corners	1302 Dale Rd. & Pflaum Rd.	Town of Middlebury, hamlet of Dale	Wyoming County	Yes	Met criteria.
13. Farmstead	1470 Warsaw-Wyoming Rd.	Village of Wyoming	Wyoming County	Yes	Met criteria.
14. Morton Salt Company, Silver Springs Facility	45 Ribaud Ave. East	Village of Silver Springs	Wyoming County	Yes	Met criteria.
15. Wyoming County Historical Pioneer Association Grounds	Walker Rd. at Silver Lake	Village of Perry	Wyoming County	Yes	Met criteria.
16. Stony Brook Glen		Town of Orangeville	Wyoming County	No	Not enough historic information available. Substituted with Attica Correctional Facility, Hunt Boulevard.
17. Friends' First Settlement District: Towns of Torrey and Milo		Towns of Torrey & Milo	Yates County	Yes	Met criteria.
18. Friends' Second Settlement District: Towns of Jerusalem and Potter		Towns of Jerusalem & Potter	Yates County	Yes	Met criteria.
19. Orleans County Marine Park		Town of Carlton	Orleans County	No	Not enough historic information available.
20. Lake Alice		Town of Carlton, hamlet of Waterport	Orleans County	Yes	Met criteria.
21. Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge	1101 Casey Rd.	Town of Shelby	Orleans County	Yes	Met criteria.
22. Medina Canal Basin		Village of Medina	Orleans County	No	Part of Barge Canal Multiple Property Listing nomination to National Register.
23. Glenwood Lake		Village of Medina/Town of Ridgeway	Orleans County	Yes	Met criteria.
24. Waterfalls Park		Village of Holley	Orleans County	No	Part of Barge Canal Multiple Property Listing nomination to National Register.
25. Smith Family Estate (Robin Hill)	Platten Rd.	Village of Lyndonville	Orleans County	Yes	Met criteria.
26. Oak Orchard Harbor		Town of Carlton, hamlet of Point Breeze	Orleans County	Yes	Met criteria.
27. Holley Village Square		Village of Holley	Orleans County	Yes	Met criteria.
28. Erie Canal Culvert	Culvert Rd.	Town of Ridgeway	Orleans County	No	Part of Barge Canal Multiple Property Listing nomination to National Register.
29. Genesee Valley		Towns of Avon, Geneseo, Caledonia, Leicester, Groveland, Mt. Morris, West Sparta	Livingston County	No	Too large (in size) to document efficiently. Substituted with Nation Road Grassland.
30. New York Route 5 & U.S. 20, between Avon and Lima	NYS Rte. 5 & US 20	Towns of Avon & Lima	Livingston County	Yes	Met criteria.

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Cultural Landscape	Address	Municipality	County	Surveyed/ Documented	Rationale
31. Five-Arch Bridge	NYS Rte. 39	Town of Avon, hamlet of Ashantee	Livingston County	Yes	Met criteria.
32. Union Cemetery	NYS Rte. 256	Town of Conesus	Livingston County	Yes	Met criteria.
33. Sullivan Trail		Towns of Livonia, Conesus, Groveland, Mt. Morris & Leicester	Livingston County	No	Too large (in size) to document efficiently. All associated sites already listed to the National Register.
34. Caledonia Fairgrounds	Leicester Rd.	Village of Caledonia	Livingston County	Yes	Met criteria.
35. Genesee Valley Greenway Trail			Livingston County	Yes	Too large (in size) to document efficiently. Documented Oakland Locks and the Deep Cut as representative sites only.
36. Hemlock Lake			Livingston County	No	Not enough historic information available.
37. Boulder of Unknown Soldier	NYS Rte. 5	Town of Caledonia	Livingston County	Yes	Met criteria.
38. Caledonia Fish Hatchery	North St.	Town of Caledonia	Livingston County	No	Identified as eligible for listing to National Register.
39. Historic Sodus Bay		Town of Sodus	Wayne County	No	Not enough historic information available.
40. Pultneyville Harbor		Town of Williamson	Wayne County	No	Not enough historic information available.
41. B. Forman Park	Lake Rd.	Town of Williamson	Wayne County	Yes	Met criteria.
42. Montezuma Wetlands Complex			Wayne County	No	Not enough historic information available.
43. Lakeview Cemetery	Lake Rd.	Town of Williamson	Wayne County	Yes	Met criteria.
44. Wayne County Fairgrounds	Jackson St.	Village of Palmyra	Wayne County	Yes	Met criteria.
45. K. M. Davies Co. Inc. and Williamson Cold Storage, Inc. Facility	NYS Rte. 104	Town of Williamson	Wayne County	Yes	Focused solely on Williamson Cold Storage, Inc. Facility.
46. Hallagan Manufacturing Company facility		Village of Newark	Wayne County	No	Not enough historic information available.
47. Jackson and Perkins Nursery		Village of Newark	Wayne County	No	Not enough historic information available.
48. C.H. Stuart - Sarah Coventry		Village of Newark	Wayne County	No	Not enough historic information available.
49. Ore Beds Furnace Complex		Town of Ontario, hamlet of Furnaceville	Wayne County	Yes	Met criteria.
50. Sodus Airport		Town of Williamson	Wayne County	No	Not enough historic information available.
51. WW II POW Camp Sites		Clyde, Newark, Marion & Sodus Point	Wayne County	Yes	Focused solely on The Pine Camp at Sodus Point.
52. Native American Sites Along Pond Rd.		Town of East Bloomfield	Ontario County	Yes	Focused solely on Seneca Bloomfield Sites.
53. Captured Gandougarae Village Site	Off Co. Rd. 30 near intersection of Wheeler Station Rd.	Town of East Bloomfield	Ontario County	No	Not selected by committee at July 14 meeting.
54. Arsenal Hill	West Ave.	Town of Canandaigua	Ontario County	Yes	Met criteria.
55. Canandaigua Pioneer Cemetery		Town of Canandaigua	Ontario County	No	Not selected by committee at July 14 meeting.
56. Locke Insulator Corporation Facility	Maple Ave.	Village of Victor	Ontario County	Yes	Met criteria.
57. Cheshire Grange			Ontario County	No	Not selected by committee at July 14 meeting.
58. Owasco Site	West Ave. Ext. (old "Routes 5 & 20")	Town of Canandaigua	Ontario County	Yes	Met criteria.
59. The Academy Tract		Town of Canandaigua	Ontario County	No	Not selected by committee at July 14 meeting.

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Cultural Landscape	Address	Municipality	County	Surveyed/ Documented	Rationale
60. Manchester Roundhouse		Manchester-Shortsville	Ontario County	No	Not selected by committee at July 14 meeting.
61. Frosttown Community Site	Along Gulick Rd.	Town of South Bristol	Ontario County	Yes	Met criteria.
62. Wilder Mill Site	County Rd. 64	Town of South Bristol	Ontario County	Yes	Met criteria.
63. Factory Hollow Site		Town of Richmond	Ontario County	No	Not selected by committee at July 14 meeting.
64. Port Gibson		Town of Manchester	Ontario County	No	Not enough historic information available.
65. Bloomfield Village Green		Village of Bloomfield	Ontario County	No	Already listed to the National Register.
66. Grimes Glen	Vine St.	Village of Naples	Ontario County	Yes	Met criteria.
67. The Little Church and Number 9 Church		Town of Seneca	Ontario County	Yes	Only The Little Church documented. Church No. 9 already listed to the National Register.
68. Kodak Park (Eastman Business Park)	NYS Rte. 104	City of Rochester	Monroe County	No	Too large (in size) to document efficiently.
69. Rochester Public Market	280 North Union St.	City of Rochester	Monroe County	Yes	Met criteria.
70. Genesee Valley Greenway Trail			Monroe County	Yes	Too large (in size) to document efficiently. Documented Double-Arched Stone Culvert at Black Creek, Lock No. 2, and Scottsville Remnants as representative sites only.
71. Hamlin Beach State Park and Lake Ontario State Parkway		Towns of Hamlin, Parma & Greece	Monroe County	Yes	Identified as eligible for listing to National Register. Only prominent landscape characteristics documented.
72. Seaway Trail		Towns of Hamlin, Parma, Greece, Irondequoit & Webster	Monroe County	Yes	Too large (in size) to document efficiently. Focused on representative sites such as Webster Park, Charlotte Lighthouse, and Crescent Beach.
73. Sea Breeze Amusement Park	4600 Culver Rd.	Town of Irondequoit	Monroe County	Yes	Met criteria.
74. The White City	Washington Ave., Turtle Rock La. & Rock Beach Rd.	Town of Irondequoit	Monroe County	Yes	Met criteria.
75. Corbett's Glen Nature Park	Glen Rd.	Town of Brighton	Monroe County	Yes	Met criteria.
76. Scythe Tree	841 Waterloo Geneva Rd.	Town of Waterloo	Seneca County	Yes	Grouped with New York Route 5 & U.S. 20, between Waterloo and Seneca Falls.
77. Westcott-Jewell Company Site	14 East Bayard St.	Village/Town of Seneca Falls	Seneca County	Yes	Met criteria.
78. Agricultural Land Converted to Amish Use	Off Rte. 96	Town of Romulus	Seneca County	No	Not enough historic information available.
79. Samuel Bear Cemetery	River Rd.	Village of Waterloo	Seneca County	Yes	Met criteria.
80. Nivisan Grain Cradle Factory	8385 Main St.	Village of Interlaken	Seneca County	No	Substituted with Halstead Canning Company Facility.
81. Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice	Off Rte. 96	Town of Varick, hamlet of Romulus	Seneca County	Yes	Met criteria.
82. Free Bridge	Rte. 20	Town of Tyre	Seneca County	No	Part of Barge Canal Multiple Property Listing nomination to National Register.
83. Sullivan Trail Rock	Corner of Rte. 414 and Upper Lake Rd.	Town of Lodi	Seneca County	No	Not enough historic information available.
84. Sampson Military Museum	Sampson State Park	Town of Romulus	Seneca County	No	Currently a NYS Park; likely documented.
85. Igloos at Seneca Army Depot	Seneca Army Depot	Towns of Romulus and Varick	Seneca County	Yes	Met criteria.

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**APPENDIX C: NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION AND HISTORIC
PRESERVATION NATURAL AND HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY FORM**

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO.
QUAD:
SERIES:

DATE:

YOUR NAME:

YOUR ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

ORGANIZATION (if any):

IDENTIFICATION

1. NAME OF DISTRICT:

2. COUNTY:
TOWN/CITY:
VILLAGE:

3. DESCRIPTION:

4. SIGNIFICANCE:

5. MAP

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6. SOURCES:

7. THREATS TO AREA:

BY ZONING

BY ROAD

BY DEVELOPERS

BY DETERIORATION

OTHER (EXPLAIN)

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

8. LOCAL ATTITUDES TOWARD THE AREA:

9. PHOTOS:

HP-2

An Equal Opportunity Agency

APPENDIX D: INVENTORY OF GENESSEE-FINGER LAKES CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS

Cultural Landscape	Address	Municipality	County	Type	Subtype
1. Oatka Creek at New York State Route 5	NYS Rte. 5 & Wolcott St.	Village of Leroy	Genesee County	Historic Designed Landscape	city planning or civic design
2. Elba Muck Fields	Along Transit Rd.	Towns of Byron & Elba	Genesee County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	agriculture
3. Batavia Veterans' Administration Medical Center and Redfield Parkway	222 Richmond Ave. & Redfield Parkway	City of Batavia	Genesee County	Historic Designed Landscape	campus or institutional grounds
4. New York State School for the Blind, Centennial Park, and Ellicott Avenue	2A Richmond Ave., State St., Park Ave. & Ellicott Ave.	City of Batavia	Genesee County	Historic Designed Landscape	campus or institutional grounds
5. Genesee County Infirmery	11001 Bethany Center Rd.	Town of Bethany	Genesee County	Historic Designed Landscape	campus or institutional grounds
6. Genesee County Park and Forest	11095 Bethany Center Rd.	Town of Bethany	Genesee County	Historic Designed Landscape	parks and campgrounds
7. Old Town Hall and Bethany Center Baptist Churchyard	10440 Bethany Center Rd.	Town of Bethany	Genesee County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	church yard and cemetery
8. Grand View Cemetery	4970 Clinton Street Rd.	Town of Batavia	Genesee County	Historic Designed Landscape	church yard and cemetery
9. Crossman Road Bridge	Crossman Rd.	Town of Covington	Wyoming County	Historic Designed Landscape	transportation systems
10. Dale Post Office and Four Corners	1302 Dale Rd. & Pflaum Rd.	Town of Middlebury, hamlet of Dale	Wyoming County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	plaza/square/green/mall or other public space
11. Farmstead	1470 Warsaw-Wyoming Rd.	Village of Wyoming	Wyoming County	Historic Designed Landscape	small residential grounds
12. Morton Salt Company, Silver Springs Facility	45 Ribaud Ave. East	Village of Silver Springs	Wyoming County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	commercial and industrial grounds and parks
13. Wyoming County Historical Pioneer Association Grounds	Walker Rd. at Silver Lake	Village of Perry	Wyoming County	Historic Site	fair or exhibition grounds
14. Attica Correctional Facility, Hunt Boulevard	639 Exchange Street Rd. & Hunt Boulevard	Village of Attica	Wyoming County	Historic Designed Landscape	subdivisions and planned communities/resorts
15. Friends' First Settlement District – Towns of Torrey and Milo		Towns of Torrey & Milo	Yates County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	agriculture
16. Friends' Second Settlement District – Towns of Jerusalem and Potter		Towns of Jerusalem & Potter	Yates County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	agriculture
17. Lake Alice		Town of Carlton, hamlet of Waterport	Orleans County	Historic Designed Landscape	bodies of water and fountains
18. Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge	1101 Casey Rd.	Town of Shelby	Orleans County	Historic Designed Landscape	conservation
19. Glenwood Lake		Village of Medina/Town of Ridgeway	Orleans County	Historic Designed Landscape	bodies of water and fountains
20. Robin Hill Nature Preserve (Smith Family Estate)	11556 Platten Rd.	Village of Lyndonville	Orleans County	Historic Designed Landscape	small residential grounds
21. Oak Orchard Harbor		Town of Carlton, hamlet of Point Breeze	Orleans County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	bodies of water and fountains
22. Holley Village Square	NYS Rte. 31	Village of Holley	Orleans County	Historic Designed Landscape	plaza/square/green/mall or other public space
23. Nation Road Grassland	Nations Rd.	Town of Geneseo	Livingston County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	conservation
24. New York Route 5 & U.S. 20, between Avon and Lima	NYS Rte. 5 & US 20	Towns of Avon & Lima	Livingston County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	parkways, drives, and trails
25. Five-Arch Bridge	NYS Rte. 39	Town of Avon, hamlet of Ashantee	Livingston County	Historic Designed Landscape	transportation systems
26. Union Cemetery	NYS Rte. 256	Town of Conesus	Livingston County	Historic Designed Landscape	church yard and cemetery
27. Caledonia Fairgrounds	Leicester Rd.	Village of Caledonia	Livingston County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	fair or exhibition grounds
28. Genesee Valley Greenway – Oakland Locks and the Deep Cut	NYS Rte. 436	Town of Portage	Livingston County	Historic Site	parkways, drives, and trails
29. Boulder Grave of the Unknown Soldier	NYS Rte. 5	Town of Caledonia	Livingston County	Historic Site	monuments and memorial grounds
30. B. Forman Park	Lake Rd.	Town of Williamson	Wayne County	Historic Designed Landscape	parks and campgrounds
31. Lakeview Cemetery	Lake Rd.	Town of Williamson	Wayne County	Historic Designed Landscape	church yard and cemetery

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Cultural Landscape	Address	Municipality	County	Type	Subtype
32. Wayne County Fairgrounds	Jackson St.	Village of Palmyra	Wayne County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	fair or exhibition grounds
33. Williamson Cold Storage, Inc. Facility	NYS Rte. 104	Town of Williamson	Wayne County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	commercial and industrial grounds and parks
34. Ore Beds Furnace Complex	Kenyon Rd., Knickerbocker Rd., NYS Rte. 104, & Ontario Center Rd.	Town of Ontario, Furnaceville hamlet	Wayne County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	commercial and industrial grounds and parks
35. The Pine Camp at Sodus Point	Lake Rd.	Town of Sodus Point	Wayne County	Historic Site	monuments and memorial grounds
36. Seneca Bloomfield Sites	Rice Rd., County Rd. 30, Pond Rd. & Steele Rd.	Town of East Bloomfield	Ontario County	Ethnographic Landscape	sites adapted for ceremonial, religious or other cultural activities
37. Arsenal Hill	West Ave.	Town of Canandaigua	Ontario County	Historic Site	battlefield parks and other commemorative parks
38. Locke Insulator Corporation Facility	Maple Ave.	Village of Victor	Ontario County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	commercial and industrial grounds and parks
39. Owasco Site	West Ave. Ext. (old "Routes 5 & 20")	Town of Canandaigua	Ontario County	Ethnographic Landscape	sites adapted for ceremonial, religious or other cultural activities
40. Frosttown Community Site	Along Gulick Rd.	Town of South Bristol	Ontario County	Ethnographic Landscape	sites adapted for ceremonial, religious or other cultural activities
41. Wilder Mill Site	County Rd. 64	Town of South Bristol	Ontario County	Ethnographic Landscape	sites adapted for ceremonial, religious or other cultural activities
42. Grimes Glen	Vine St.	Village of Naples	Ontario County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	conservation
43. The Little Church	Little Church Rd. & Gorham Rd.	Town of Seneca, hamlet of Gorham	Ontario County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	churchyard and cemetery
44. Rochester Public Market	280 North Union St.	City of Rochester	Monroe County	Historic Designed Landscape	plaza/square/green/mall or other public space
45. Genesee Valley Greenway – Double-Arched Stone Culvert at Black Creek, Lock No. 2, and Scottsville Remnants		Towns of Chili & Wheatland	Monroe County	Historic Site	parkways, drives, and trails
46. Hamlin Beach State Park and Lake Ontario State Parkway		Towns of Hamlin, Parma & Greece	Monroe County	Historic Designed Landscape	parkways, drives, and trails
47. Seaway Trail – Webster Park, Charlotte Lighthouse, and Crescent Beach		Towns of Hamlin, Parma, Greece, Irondequoit & Webster	Monroe County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	parkways, drives, or trails
48. Sea Breeze Amusement Park	4600 Culver Rd.	Town of Irondequoit	Monroe County	Historic Designed Landscape	subdivisions and planned communities/resorts
49. The White City	Washington Ave., Turtle Rock La. & Rock Beach Rd.	Town of Irondequoit	Monroe County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	subdivisions and planned communities/resorts
50. Corbett's Glen Nature Park	Glen Rd.	Town of Brighton	Monroe County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	conservation
51. New York Route 5 & U.S. 20, between Waterloo and Seneca Falls	NYS Rte. 5 & US 20	Towns of Seneca Falls & Waterloo	Seneca County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	parkways, drives, and trails
52. Westcott-Jewell Company Site	Bayard St., Spring St., Green St. & NYS Rte. 141	Village/Town of Seneca Falls	Seneca County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	commercial and industrial grounds and parks
53. Samuel Bear Cemetery	River Rd.	Village of Waterloo	Seneca County	Historic Designed Landscape	churchyard and cemetery
54. Halstead Canning Company Facility	Clinton St.	Village of Interlaken	Seneca County	Historic Vernacular Landscape	commercial and industrial grounds and parks
55. Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice	NYS Rte. 96	Town of Varick, hamlet of Romulus	Seneca County	Historic Site	monuments and memorial grounds
56. Igloos at Seneca Army Depot		Towns of Romulus and Varick	Seneca County	Historic Designed Landscape	campus or institutional grounds