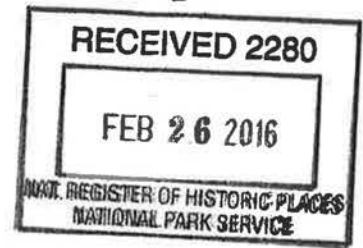


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number High Street; Austin Park; Boughton Ave; Church St; E Jefferson Rd; Eastview Terrace; Elm St; Elmbrook Dr.; Golf Ave; Grove St.; Jackson Park; Lincoln Ave; Line St, Locust St; Maple St.; Monroe Ave.; North Main; Rand Place; Schoen Place; South Main St.; State St; Stonegate Lane; Sutherland St.; Washington Ave.; Washington Rd.; West Jefferson Rd.; Wood St.; Schoen Place Waterfront Park & 1 Gaskin Place

N/A

not for publication

N/A

city or town Pittsford

vicinity _____

state New York code NY county Monroe code 055 zip code 14534

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Ruth A. Purpurt DBHPO 2/1/16
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Alexis Oberndy 7/12/16
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
495	105	buildings
2	2	sites
2	2	structures
2	1	objects
511	110	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

230

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

COMMERCIAL/store

COMMERCIAL/office

EDUCATION/library

RELIGIOUS/church

GOVERNMENT/post office

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

COMMERCIAL/store

COMMERCIAL/office

EDUCATION/library

RELIGIOUS/church

EDUCATION/school

GOVERNMENT/municipal building

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Greek Revival; Italianate; Queen Anne; Tudor

Revival, Craftsman, Neoclassical; Colonial

Revival; Gothic Revival; Mid 20th C Ranch

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone, brick, concrete

walls: wood, brick, stone, vinyl

roof: slate, metal, asphalt

other:

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Pittsford is an incorporated village southeast of the city of Rochester, Monroe County, New York. The village initially developed along transportation routes, the most notable being the Erie Canal, which still maintains a presence in the north end of the village. The first Pittsford Village Historic District, listed in 1984, encompassed the commercial core that developed along the major crossroads and along the canal. That district is now being expanded to document the village's continued development as a commercial, residential and transportation core with resources reflecting growth due to the trolley and automobile. The new boundary extends the district in all directions and was drawn based on a site survey and research that amended the period of significance to 1960 to better reflect the extant historic resources in the village. The boundary also encompasses four previously individually listed properties that illustrate various aspects of the village's history, specifically its agricultural past and changes in transportation from canal and trolley to private automobile. The original historic district consisted of 126 primary and 81 secondary contributing properties, mostly commercial and all with an association to Pittsford's growth as an Erie Canal village. In addition to the listed district are three individually listed properties, one being a farm with eleven contributing and two noncontributing resources. The new nomination adds 366 contributing primary and 129 secondary buildings, most of the incorporated village, which illustrates how the village residents adapted to changing economies and Pittsford's development as a bedroom community for the city of Rochester. The bulk of the added properties are residential but, like the commercial properties, face the streets and roadways and share similar setbacks. Nearly all streets have sidewalks and many have mature trees lining the streets. All buildings (commercial and residential) display a wide historical range that spans from the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, exhibiting examples of Federal, Greek and Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival and ranch. The expansion also includes a large early twentieth century school complex on the west side and a dairy farm on the east (Hildreth-Lord-Hawley Farm) that inadvertently omitted a large portion of its historic acreage when it was individually listed and this is being corrected with this nomination. With a wide historic range, buildings in the expansion retain a high degree of architectural integrity and reflect the feeling and association of a small village that developed in the shadow of the larger urban center in Rochester and its current identity as a separate suburban area. In addition to documenting the properties in the expanded area, this project also included a new survey of the buildings in the previously listed district. The building list includes updated information on previously listed properties as well as information/descriptions of the added properties.

Narrative Description

The Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase) consists of 511 contributing and 110 noncontributing resources in Pittsford, an incorporated village covering approximately three-quarters of an acre in the town of Pittsford, southeast of the city of Rochester. This adds to the 215 properties that were listed in 1984 as part of the original Pittsford Village Historic District and three individually listed properties, one containing thirteen resources (see building list for details). The village of Pittsford's shape is rectilinear on three sides and irregular on the west side, where the original boundary angled

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outward to the south; the west boundary was modified when an approximately six-acre property south of the Erie Canal was annexed in 2008. Topography of the village is generally level with only minor changes in grade. The intersection of Main Street (the village's major north-south thoroughfare) with Monroe Avenue/State Street (the major east-west thoroughfare) near the center of the village is known as the Four Corners, the focus of Pittsford's historic and present day commercial activity.¹ One block north and two blocks east of the Four Corners, the Erie Canal crosses both Main and State streets in its curving course through the village; its north bank is lined by warehouses associated with the canal- and railroad-oriented agricultural processing and shipping industry that are now used as shops and restaurants. The village's residential development took the form of an irregular grid in all directions around the central business district. All contributing buildings in the district (listed and nominated boundary increase) dating from the 1810s to 1960, reflect the development of the village from its early nineteenth-century prominence as a canal-side commercial center to its twentieth-century prosperity as a bedroom community for the city of Rochester. The expanded district includes two bridges over the Erie Canal (both noncontributing due to age) and one contributing early-twentieth century railroad bridge over North Main Street.

Streetscape and Landscape Character

The nominated district boundary increase is distinguished from surrounding areas by its compact, relatively dense character and traditional village development quality. Along nearly all the roads that enter the village, the transition from the town of Pittsford to the village is easily perceived in the change from suburban development patterns to the density and pedestrian-oriented streetscapes that characterize the village. District boundaries were drawn to encompass the portion of the village that displays this compact development pattern. Boundaries are described in more detail later in this nomination document. Buildings are generally oriented to face the street; most sit relatively close to the front lot line on narrow lots, creating a consistently dense streetscape in most areas. Uniform setbacks and lot widths are the norm; these characteristics vary from street to street but tend to be consistent along a given street, with a few exceptions, such as Monroe Avenue and West Jefferson Road, where there is more variation.

Nearly all streets have sidewalks on both sides (occasionally on only one side; a handful of streets have no sidewalks) with an apron between sidewalk and street in residential areas. Streets that developed after the first quarter of the twentieth century (in particular, the south block of Sutherland Street, Stonegate Lane, and the east end of East Jefferson Street), when automobiles were prevalent, are characterized by wider lots, slightly deeper setbacks and attached garages. The narrowest lots and smallest houses are located along South Street and Boughton Avenue, an area characterized by workers' cottages, many of which were built for canal workers in the mid-nineteenth century. Mature trees are common throughout the village; otherwise private yards are generally grassy with individual plantings and landscape features varying in character. The Four Corners and immediately surrounding commercial area has a different streetscape character with wide sidewalks extending from building fronts to the curb uninterrupted by front yards or aprons.

¹In the 1984 district nomination, the Four Corners were omitted at that time for what was seen as "extensive alterations and modern intrusions." A re-evaluation of the resources determined that the Four Corners is an important historic intersection and retains sufficient architectural integrity to be contributing to this nomination.

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Although early residents mainly came from New England, they adopted a pattern commonly seen in upstate New York where a prominent intersection is the center of development rather than the traditional New England model of development around a public square. The village includes a few public landscapes: Port of Pittsford Park, on the south bank of the canal, Copper Beech Park, on State Street, and the Remembrance Garden, at North Main and Washington Street, all postdating the period of significance (1810-1960).² The site of the Remembrance Garden is close to a turn-of-the-twentieth-century pocket park that is now the site of townhouses at 68 North Main Street. The grounds of the former Lincoln Avenue School (now the Spiegel Community Center) are also considered public parkland. The village's most important recreational resource and cultural landscape feature is the historic Erie Canal itself, and particularly the canal trail on the approximate location of the former towpath on the north side. The trail and associated public realm is a popular waterfront destination in itself and is also part of the statewide Erie Canalway Trail system. The village is considered a model of canal waterfront revitalization that has successfully adapted the historic industrial setting to recreational use by boaters, pedestrians, and bicyclists.

Most of the buildings (houses, in particular) constructed before 1960 relate to the streetscape in a traditional way, and most of those built after 1960 are more auto-oriented in their siting and architectural character. There are exceptions, with some post-1960 buildings such as those in Northfield Common and some custom-designed houses displaying greater sensitivity to the scale and character of village architecture; these may be reevaluated in the future to determine whether they gain significance as time passes.

Building Types, Distribution, and Styles

The great majority of buildings in the district boundary increase are single-family houses. Commercial buildings are limited to the area immediately surrounding the Four Corners and North Main Street. Historically industrial resources were built along the canal and railroad; most have been converted to commercial use. The district's four active churches (and one adaptively reused church) are all located south of the Four Corners on or within a block of South Main Street. Current and former school buildings are located on residential streets south of Monroe Avenue.

The historic building stock of the district includes examples of a broad range of popular American architectural styles, including Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Eastlake, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman. Most date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century and are executed in wood, but there are several significant early nineteenth century masonry buildings that reflect Pittsford's prosperity during the Federal and Greek Revival periods.

Most streets in the historic district are characterized by an architecturally heterogeneous mixture of buildings reflecting a broad range of periods, styles, and methods of construction. The distribution of buildings by age and level of sophistication reflects patterns of transportation, with the oldest and most sophisticated nineteenth-century buildings located on the village's two pre-Erie Canal thoroughfares, Monroe Avenue/State Street and Main Street. As a general rule, development started along these two streets and tended to progress outward as the village grew and farms and other large properties were subdivided. The newest houses are typically close to the outskirts of the village.

² The Remembrance Garden is not counted in this nomination due to its small size.

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The Four Corners at the intersection of Monroe Avenue and State Street was, and remains, the nucleus of the village, developing prior to the canal as the heart of an early regional stagecoach network and an elegant frontier inn. Three of the four corners are the sites of significant nineteenth-century commercial buildings, including the Phoenix Building (individually NR listed in 1974), one of the most notable examples of Federal architecture in the region, on the southeast corner. The Four Corners and the block-long commercial district to the south contain a range of commercial buildings from the early nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. State Street, between Main Street and the canal, has also become a commercial area featuring a group of converted nineteenth-century houses set amid newer buildings.

West of the Four Corners, Monroe Avenue, the historic toll road to Rochester extending west/northwest from the Four Corners, includes the village's most distinguished dwellings and the most diverse collection of examples of different periods and styles, including sophisticated early nineteenth century Federal style, mid-nineteenth-century Gothic Revival style, late nineteenth century Queen Anne and early twentieth century Colonial Revival style dwellings. The imposing, well-crafted residences generally occupy large lots and most have period garages or carriage houses associated with them. South Main Street, south of the Four Corners, also exhibits a variety of architectural styles dating from a broad range of periods, with particularly notable examples of the early nineteenth century Federal and late nineteenth century Eastlake styles. Several modest Italianate style dwellings and the Gothic Revival-style Christ Church are also located on South Main Street.

Church Street, extending east from South Main Street, is distinguished by the district's highest concentration of early to mid-nineteenth century buildings; high-style and modest adaptations of the Federal and Greek Revival styles predominate. District No. 6 schoolhouse, a rare example of cobblestone construction in the village, and Pittsford's Presbyterian Church, a brick Italianate-style edifice, are also located on Church Street. Sections of Rand and Locust streets, also east of South Main Street, are characterized by a variety of mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century buildings, with modest frame dwellings predominating. The early twentieth century is well represented in the village's building stock, with notable clusters occurring along Sutherland Street north of Lincoln Avenue, State Street east of the Erie Canal, and East Jefferson Road east of the Four Corners. Later in the twentieth century, new subdivisions were created on Rand Place south of East Jefferson Road, as well as on East Jefferson Circle and East Jefferson Road east of Eastview Terrace.

The village remained largely rural through the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth, characterized by a dense cluster of residential and commercial development surrounded by farmland, until the advent of widespread suburbanization (described in the statement of significance). One active farm remains within the village at its northeast corner; today the farmhouse and surrounding buildings compose the Pittsford Dairy (44 North Main Street), with the fields to the east farmed separately, but still visually associated with the historic farmstead. This agricultural property is the largest open space in the village and effectively conveys the village's agricultural origins.

Outbuildings are common throughout the village. A number of barns and carriage barns survive on properties along the village's oldest streets. By the 1920s, detached garages were a desired amenity, and most houses built in this period or later retain their original garages. Garages were also built for older properties, and many such garages survive behind

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older houses. Most lots in the village were large enough to accommodate this addition, and because these garages were built during the district's period of significance, they are usually considered contributing buildings. Attached garages started to appear in the 1930s and became common by the late 1940s.

Integrity and Noncontributing Resources

The historic district boundary increase displays a high level of integrity in terms of its streetscapes, with few gaps or incompatible buildings, and its individual buildings, with very few examples of buildings altered to the point of being noncontributing. Nearly all of the district's 103 noncontributing buildings were built after the period of significance and are noncontributing due to age. Most buildings constructed after the period of significance in the nominated boundary are consistent in scale, massing, and materials, reflecting a long tradition of attention to compatible design. The areas with the greatest concentration of noncontributing buildings in the district are Northfield Common, Stonegate Lane, and Austin Park; elsewhere noncontributing buildings tend to occur singly or in clusters of two or three where historically residential lots were divided and one or two houses built behind the historic houses.

BUILDING LIST

Expanding the period of significance along with the boundary increase resulted in a number of listed properties that were determined noncontributing due to age have been reevaluated and are now contributing. Previously listed buildings/properties are indicated by an asterisk (*). These may or may not include a previously listed outbuilding. Newly documented outbuildings are being added and will be reflected in the overall resource count. The following list also omits one previously listed building that has since been demolished: 10 North Main Street. This loss has been reflected in the resource count.

Austin Park

5 Austin Park, ca 1958

1 Contributing Building

Two-story post-World War II Colonial Revival style residence. Side-gabled roof with shallow eaves just above second-story windows. Windows on primary façade are 8/8 double-hung sash, except for a single fixed four-pane window centered at second story. Off-center entry with pent-roofed hood; concrete stoop with metal railing. Attached one-story, one-car garage. Siding is vinyl, which covered or replaced original wood shingle siding circa 1997.

Shed at rear of yard, appears to have been added after 2004 (not visible in 2004 photo in survey); too small to count.

6 Austin Park, ca 1890-1900

1 Contributing Building

1 1/2-story residence; front-facing gable roof with one-story gable-roofed ell. Porch with turned posts spans ell. Pent-roofed side entry on east side. Wood shingle siding. 1/1 replacement windows. Skylight on west side of roof. Property includes a small shed.

Small shed; too small to count.

7 Austin Park, ca 1958

1 Contributing Building

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Two-story post-World War II Colonial Revival style residence. Side-gabled roof with shallow eaves just above second-story windows. Slight second-story overhang (primary facade only). Door surround is not original and was added between 1975 and 2004. Windows on primary facade are 8/8 double-hung sash, except for a single fixed 4/4 double-hung window centered at second story. Attached one-story, one-car garage with gabled roof. Siding is vinyl, which covered or replaced original wood shingle siding circa 1994.

8 Austin Park, ca 1890-1900

3 Contributing Buildings

1 1/2 story modest frame residence. Generally L-shaped configuration with front-facing gable roof and cross-gable ell. Full-width with low-pitched, hipped roof spans the front and wraps around west side; porch has rock-faced cast concrete-block supports and tapered square posts. Rock-faced cast concrete-block foundation; clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

One-story gable-roofed garage; two bays with rolling overhead garage doors. Property is also said to include a second outbuilding, not visible from the street, believed to have been a trolley station moved from the Long Meadow neighborhood in the town of Pittsford to this site.

9 Austin Park, ca 1958

1 Contributing Building

Two-story post-World War II Colonial Revival style residence. Side-gabled roof with shallow eaves just above second-story windows. Slight second-story overhang (primary facade only). Windows on primary facade are 8/8 double-hung sash. Attached one-story, one-car garage with gabled roof. Siding is vinyl, which covered or replaced original wood shingle siding circa 1987.

10 Austin Park, ca 1886

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story residence; gable-and-ell configuration with steeply pitched front-facing gable, two-story cross-gable ell. Front entrance sheltered by gable-roofed hood supported by slender columns (not original). Windows occur in a variety of sizes and muntin patterns. Wood clapboard siding. Side wing configuration appears to have been altered to enclose what was likely a side porch; this section now contains paired 6/6 double-hung windows and is flush with the front section of the house at the first story, recessed at the second.

One-story, gable-roofed two-car garage built circa 1997 (noncontributing due to age).

11 Austin Park, ca 1958

1 Contributing Building

Two-story post-World War II Colonial Revival style residence. Side-gabled roof with shallow eaves just above second-story windows. Slight second-story overhang (primary facade only). Windows on primary facade are 8/8 double-hung sash, except for smaller central window which is 6/6. Attached one-story, two-car garage with gabled roof and single rolling garage door. Siding is vinyl, which covered or replaced original wood shingle siding circa 1992. Door surround is not original and may also date to circa 1992.

Small shed at rear of property.

12 Austin Park, circa 1890-1900 with later alterations

2 Noncontributing Buildings

Two-story residence with side-gable roof. Asymmetrical configuration with two sections delineated by varied gable heights: west section has lower ridgeline (siding, roof pitch and other features are generally consistent between the two). Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. According to the 1970s survey, this house consists of two sections: the west side of the house is the original late nineteenth-century house built on this site; the east side was moved from Rochester and joined to the original portion of the house in the early twentieth century. Subsequent alterations include change to siding, entry, and windows that leave little evidence of the house's original character. Noncontributing due to extensive alterations.

One-story gable-roofed two-car garage with single overhead rolling door; noncontributing due to age.

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14 Austin Park, ca 1960-70

2 Noncontributing Buildings

One-story, gable-roofed Ranch-style residence with generally rectangular footprint. Orientation is toward the Erie Canal rather than the street; two-car attached garage with single overhead rolling garage door faces the street. East side, facing the canal, has varied window openings in irregular configuration and a projecting enclosed entry vestibule. Noncontributing due to age and general incompatibility in scale and orientation with historic patterns of village architecture.

Gable-roofed garage with overhead rolling door; noncontributing due to age.

15 Austin Park, ca 1960

1 Contributing Building

Two-story post-World War II Colonial Revival style residence oriented with its primary (east) facade facing the Erie Canal and garage facing the street. Side-gabled roof with shallow eaves just above second-story windows. Wood shingle siding. Off-center front entry on east side. Attached one-story, one-car garage with rolling garage door on gable end (facing street). Although contributing, siting is inconsistent with street-facing orientation of traditional village houses.

Boughton Avenue

2 Boughton Avenue, ca 1860 and ca 1900

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame residence with Italianate-style detailing. House is oriented toward State Street and is sometimes known as 49 State Street. Gable-and-wing configuration with front-facing gable wing (gable end faces State Street) and side-gabled ell with slightly lower roof line. Front-gabled section (the original portion of the house) has an off-center entrance sheltered by hip-roofed hood supported by Stick-style brackets; tall windows with flat hoodmolds on first story; second-story front windows are paired with a single pointed hoodmold. Ell, added circa 1900, has similar detailing and a separate entrance with a hip-roofed entry porch supported by Italianate-style square chamfered columns and pilasters. Entire building has clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. On the Boughton Avenue (west) side of the house is a partially enclosed side porch with Italianate-style square chamfered columns. One-story rear porch on the south side with pent roof.

One-story, gable-roofed garage with single two-car opening, circa 1987; noncontributing due to age.

5 Boughton Avenue, ca 1880

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, late nineteenth-century modest frame residence; gable-and-ell configuration with front-facing gable roof and cross-gable wing. Full-width front porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Detached four-car garage, which according to local tradition was a mule barn for the original Erie Canal. Front porch was reconfigured between 1912 and 1924 to extend across the entire facade (previously a smaller porch spanned only the ell).

Detached gable-roofed outbuilding now used as a four-car garage. An outbuilding with this configuration was shown on Sanborn maps dating back to 1885 and may have been present earlier. According to local tradition, this was originally a mule barn for the Erie Canal.

6 Boughton Avenue, ca 1910

1 Contributing Building

1 1/2-story residence; front-facing gable roof with cross-gable wing, and hip-roofed one-story section set into L. Varied wood and synthetic siding materials; clapboard at second story. Off-center entrance with gabled hood. Window sizes and types vary; most are 1/1 replacement windows. According to a previous resident the house was built as a barn, moved to this site, and remodeled as a residence.

7 Boughton Avenue, ca 1870

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

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Two-story residence; front-facing gable-roofed main section with one-story side-gabled ell. Front porch with turned posts spans front of ell and provides access to primary entrance. Front windows are 4/4 double-hung wood sash. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

One-story, gable-roofed, two-car garage, built in 1990 (noncontributing due to age).

8 Boughton Avenue, 1905-1912

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story residence; front-facing gable roof with returns, side cross-gable. Hip-roofed front porch with clapboard-sided solid railing and square posts spans front and wraps around northwest corner. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed one-car garage, may date to 1912-1924.

9 Boughton Avenue, ca 1880

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame residence; front-facing gable roof with one-story ell. Hip-roofed porch with square posts and delicate decorative brackets across front of ell. Clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt shingle roof. Second story features paired round-arched windows with wood shutters to fit openings; similarly shaped, single window located in second story on north side of house. 1/1 double-hung windows.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed garage with swinging double doors.

10 Boughton Avenue, ca 1840, moved circa 1910, subsequently remodeled

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence; front-facing gable roof with returns Partial-width front porch over off-center main entrance, which features sidelights and pilasters framing the door; porch has square posts and flat roof. 6/6 double-hung windows; semi-elliptical window in gable. 6/6 double-hung windows. This house is believed to have been built in the Third Ward neighborhood of the city of Rochester, and was disassembled and moved here in about 1910 by Royal Newcomb. Although the rear yard is not visible from the street, the property has substantial Erie Canal frontage behind neighboring properties.

Shed; too small to count.

12 Boughton Avenue, 1905-12

1 Contributing Building

One-and-one-half story gable-roofed frame residence; nearly full-width enclosed porch with low-pitched hipped roof across front; second story has paired double-hung replacement sash. Polygonal bay window on north side. Aluminum siding.

14 Boughton Avenue, 1872-1885

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence; gable-and-ell configuration with one-story cross-gable wing. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash at first story, with paired 1/1 sash at second story front. A hip-roofed front porch with solid, clapboard-sided rail spans front of ell and shelters front entries. There are two doors leading into the house from the porch, one at front of ell and the other at side of two-story gabled portion of house. Stone foundation, partially parged; pent-roofed rear addition.

16 Boughton Avenue, 1872-1885

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame residence. Front-facing gable roof. Hip-roofed porch at southwest corner. Vinyl siding; 1/1 wood windows (replacements, approved 2003), with paired windows at second story front.

One-story, gable-roofed garage, constructed circa 1991 (noncontributing due to age).

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17 Boughton Avenue, 1872-1885

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence. Front-facing gable roof. Hip-roofed porch at northeast corner. Wood shingle siding; 1/1 double-hung windows with paired windows at second story front. Gable-roofed porch across part of façade wraps northeast corner; porch has clapboard-sided rail and square posts, and is not original to the house. A one-car garage is attached at the northwest corner of the house.

18 Boughton Avenue, 1872-1885

1 Contributing Building

One-story frame residence with front-facing gable roof. Symmetrical façade with central entrance, sheltered by low-pitched hipped roof supported by Italianate-style columns; one 12/12 window to each side of entry and one 6/6 window directly above entry (wood replacement windows approved in 2008). Clapboard siding. A note on 1970s survey speculated that this house might have been moved from another location as its style appears earlier than the period in which it was first depicted on village maps.

One small shed; too small to count.

19 Boughton Avenue, 1905-1912

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence with front-facing gable roof. Cast concrete block foundation. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and simple balustrade. Clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Between 1975 and 2004 a paired double-hung window at second-story front was replaced with the present single 1/1 double-hung window. Narrow one-story, hip-roofed wing on north side, with attached one-car garage at rear.

20 Boughton Avenue, 1872-1892

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence; gable-and-ell configuration with two-story cross-gable wing. Entry porch with low-pitched hipped roof, turned posts and brackets at front of ell. Clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt shingle roof. 2/2 double-hung wood windows.

21 Boughton Avenue, ca 1885-1890

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame residence; steeply pitched front-facing gable roof. Pent-roofed addition on south side terminating just below eaves of primary roof; main entrance is located here beneath a shallow overhang with turned posts. One-story pent-roofed wing on north side. Clapboard siding, asphalt shingle roof. Most windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. Comparison to 1975 survey photo and records of alterations indicate extensive changes were made in the 1980s and 1990s: a full-width front porch was removed; front door was removed from primary facade and replaced by a window; paired second-story windows on primary facade were replaced by a single window; new garage was constructed. Substantial two-story 2013 addition added two cross gables to rear, visible from south side of house.

One-story frame two-car garage with steeply pitched gable roof, built circa 1984 (noncontributing due to age).

22 Boughton Avenue, ca 1870s

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence; gable-and-ell configuration with two-story cross-gable wing. Entry porch with hipped roof, turned posts and balusters, set into corner. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof; 2/2 wood windows. A note on the 1975 survey form suggests this house was built as a barn and subsequently remodeled as a house; not confirmed.

23 Boughton Avenue, 1905-1912

1 Contributing Building

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One-and-one-half-story frame residence; front-facing gable roof with symmetrical side shed dormers extending from front to back. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof turned posts. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Attached one-car garage.

24 Boughton Avenue, ca 1880s

1 Contributing Building

One-and-one-half story frame residence; gable-and-ell configuration. Porch spans front of side wing; porch has square posts. Windows occur in a variety of configurations, including 2/2; there is a triple set of 1/1 sash at the first story of the front-gabled section and a triple set of 4/4 sash at the front of the ell. Clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt shingle roof. Multiple rear additions, including attached two-car garage (circa 1985).

25 Boughton Avenue, ca 1880

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame residence with front-gabled roof. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof wraps around north side of house; porch has slender turned posts and decorative brackets. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung sash, some of which are wood replacement windows; paired second-story front window.

One-story, gable-roofed two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door (noncontributing due to age).

26 Boughton Avenue, ca 1880

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame residence with low-pitched front-gabled roof. Pent-roofed side porch shelters primary entry. On primary façade, first-story windows are tall and narrow; second-story windows are much shorter; first- and second-story windows are 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed garage constructed of rock-faced concrete block with shiplap siding in gable.

27 Boughton Avenue, ca 1880

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story residence; front-gabled roof. One-story side wing with low-pitched pent roof; this appears to be an enclosure of an earlier open porch, and now has siding continuous with the rest of the house. Asbestos shingle siding. Picture window at first-story front; other windows mainly 6/1 double-hung replacement sash. Entry stoop on north side.

Contributing one-story, two-car frame gable-roofed garage with two overhead rolling doors; garage is oriented toward South Street and has a slightly taller rear section.

28 Boughton Avenue, 1912-24

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence. Front-facing gable roof. Partial-width, gable-roofed front porch with turned posts (not original; these replaced square posts, also probably not original, circa 2007). Clapboard siding with flat band of trim at second-story lintels. Rectangular window with diamond-shaped panes in gable.

30 Boughton Avenue, 1912-24

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence. Front-facing gable roof. Partial-width, hip-roofed front porch with turned posts. Vinyl siding. Rectangular window with diamond-shaped panes in gable. There is a small gable-roofed shed at the far northeast corner of the property.

31 Boughton Avenue, 1902-1912

2 Contributing Buildings

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One-and-one-half story frame residence. Front-facing gable roof; rear cross-gable wing with cross-gable rear wing. Enclosed porch with low-pitched hipped roof spans front and wraps south side. Clapboard siding (narrower reveal on main portion of house, wider on porch). Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash.

Contributing one-story front-gabled frame garage with sliding doors and shiplap siding.

32 Boughton Avenue, ca 1880-1890

1 Contributing Building

One-and-one-half story frame residence. Front-facing gable roof. Side porch with low-pitched hipped roof and metal posts. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof. Rear pent-roofed addition with steeper upper pitch, shallower lower pitch. Rubble stone foundation. Believed to have been built by Morgan Stone, a descendent of the Stone family members who were Pittsford's first European-American settlers.

33 Boughton Avenue, ca 1900

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame residence; front-facing gable roof with rear cross-gable ell. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with turned supports and decorative brackets. Rock-faced concrete-block foundation. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof; soffits wrapped in vinyl.

One-story, pyramidal roofed early twentieth-century two-car garage with swinging garage doors, shiplap siding, and exposed rafter tails (contributing).

34 Boughton Avenue, ca 1880-1900

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence with modest Queen Anne features. Gable-and-ell configuration with steeply pitched, front-facing gable roof with returns; side-gabled wing spanned by front porch with turned posts and simple spindle work. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Attached one-car garage was originally a freestanding structure, built between 1912-24; it was remodeled and connected to the house circa 2005.

38 Boughton Avenue, ca 1880

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence. Gable-and-ell configuration with front-facing gable roof, rear cross-gable wing; hip-roofed entry porch inset at intersection of the two wings. Enclosed side porch toward the rear of the house. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung sash. Aluminum siding. Attached garage constructed circa 1993.

Church Street

17 Church Street*: District No. 6 Schoolhouse / Masonic Temple, 1842

1 Contributing Building

Two-story, three-bay cobblestone building with Greek Revival style features. Rectangular footprint. Building sits on a tall stone foundation with stone water table. Low-pitched front-gabled roof with returns and narrow frieze. Stone quoins articulate corners of structure. Three-bay, center entrance configuration. Six-over-six double-hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills; there is also a stone lintel above recessed central entrance. The building is set back farther from the street than is typical in the village with a grassy front lawn and center entry walkway. Built in 1842 as the District No. 6 Schoolhouse, the first school in the village of Pittsford.

19 Church Street*, ca 1900

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with Colonial Revival style features. Front-gabled roof with one-bay-wide projecting cross-gable wing on east side. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with cross-gable pediment over off-center entrance; plain round columns. Half-sidelights flank doorway. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; two windows in gable with diamond-paned upper sash. Clapboard siding (cement board, 2006); asphalt shingle roof.

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21-25 Church Street*: Guetersloh House, 1816 (21 Church Street) and Pittsford Presbyterian Church*, ca. 1862 (25 Church Street)

2 Contributing Buildings

The Presbyterian Church complex consists of two historic building now joined by a series of mid- to late-twentieth-century brick rear wings. Although the buildings have two separate addresses and are described here separately, they are counted as one contributing building because they are physically connected.

Presbyterian Church (25 Church Street): Brick church with gable roof; Italianate-style features. Prominent square tower with octagonal spire engaged in northwest corner of edifice; slender off-center engaged tower inset from northeast corner. Cornice embellished with corbelled brickwork. Paired, rounded, arch stained-glass windows. Two entrances on primary (north) side, each consisting of double doors with a half-round transom above. Modern cross-gable wing oriented to Locust Street does not contribute to the significance of the church, but as it is recessed and compatible with the scale and materials of the historic building, it does not detract. The church was damaged by fire in 2004 and restored.

Guetersloh House (21 Church Street): Two-story, three-bay brick house with Federal-style features. Side-gabled roof with interior corner chimneys, semicircular fanlights in gable ends. Three-bay, side hall configuration. Six-over-six double-hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills. Entrance surrounded by half-sidelights, pilasters and transom light, sheltered by one-bay, hip-roofed entrance portico with Italianate-style columns. One-story, hip-roofed wing on west side. Modern cross-gable brick wing behind the house, connecting to the church entry wing, does not contribute to the significance of the house, but as it is recessed and compatible with the scale and materials of the historic building, it does not detract.

24 Church Street*, ca 1840s

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with low-pitched front-gabled roof and cross-gable wing. Three-bay, side-hall configuration; entrance features pilasters and half-sidelights. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with scroll-sawn post brackets and turned posts spans front and wraps west corner. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing two-story hip-roofed garage/tenant house with two rolling overhead garage doors. Vertical board siding.

26 Church Street*, ca 1860-1880

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; gable-and wing configuration. Low-pitched gable roof with continuous frieze band at eaves. Center entrance with Colonial Revival-style hood (ca. 1925) flanked by wide sidelights. Windows generally 1/1; tripart window at front of ell. Shingle siding (ca. 1925); asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing nineteenth-century 1 1/2 story frame barn with side-gabled roof, front cross gable; sliding barn doors with hay door above.

28 Church Street*, ca 1905-1912

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; front-gable roof with returns. One-bay-wide cross-gable wing on east side. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with cross-gable pediment over off-center entrance; cast concrete block piers support round porch columns. Off-center front door flanked by half-sidelights. First story front bay window. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; triple window in gable has diamond-paned upper sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

30-32 Church Street*, ca 1850s

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, three-bay frame Greek Revival-style house. Gable-and-wing configuration; side wing is flush with front-gabled section with continuous siding. Front-gabled section is three bays wide with Greek Revival roofline with returns; side-hall configuration. Front entrance flanked by sidelights with pilasters and flat architrave. Elongated first-story 4/4 front windows;

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most other windows on gable-front section and wing are 6/6 double-hung sash, with one 12/12 replacement sash at second story front. Blind fanlight in gable. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, two-car frame garage with front-gabled roof, two overhead rolling garage doors; door in gable above garage doors.

31 Church Street*, ca 1927

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame Colonial-Revival style house with steeply pitched cross-gable roof. Off-center front entrance with gable-roofed, barrel-vaulted entry porch supported by Doric columns; front door flanked by sidelights. Bank of four first-story front windows; second-story windows are paired. Hip-roofed side entry porch. Tall center front gable-roofed dormer. Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame gable-roofed outbuilding with two overhead rolling garage doors; two 6/1 double-hung sash at upper story.

34 Church Street*, ca 1815-20

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; low-pitched gable roof with returns and slender cornice. Three-bay facade with side-hall configuration. Small hipped entry hood over off-center front door; door flanked by slender fluted pilasters. Front windows are 2/2 replacement sash. Screened side porch on east side. Recessed pent-roofed side wing on west side, connected by a breezeway to attached gable-roofed garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

35 Church Street*: Bonhurst House, ca 1860s

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story, Italianate-style gable-and-wing frame house. Front-gabled section is three bays with side-hall configuration; off-center entrance has elaborate Italianate-style entry porch with square posts and bracketed eaves. Matching porch spans front of ell. Elongated double-hung windows, taller at first story than second; these are 2/2 at first story and 1/1 at second. Two-story polygonal projecting bay on east side. Narrow clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Excellent example of the Italianate style.

Noncontributing garage, built in 1995 in the style of a period carriage house: cross-gable roof with cupola; board-and-batten siding; two overhead rolling garage doors with simulated hay door and double-hung windows above. Noncontributing due to age.

East Jefferson Circle

3 East Jefferson Circle, 1954

1 Contributing Building

One-story mid-twentieth-century ranch-style house; side-gabled roof with integral one-car garage; entrance in enclosed vestibule sheltered by main roof. Picture window between entry and garage. Wood shingle siding and asphalt shingle roof.

5 East Jefferson Circle, 1954

1 Contributing Building

One-story mid-twentieth-century ranch-style house; cross-gable roof with picture window on front-facing cross gable. Recessed main entry sheltered by main roof. Wood shingle siding, with vertical wood siding around picture window; asphalt shingle roof. One-car attached garage, set back.

7 East Jefferson Circle, 1955

1 Contributing Building

One-story mid-twentieth-century ranch-style house; L-shaped footprint. Front wing has gable-on-hip roof, while rear wing has cross-gable roof and incorporates a one-car garage. Front entrance is sheltered by roof overhang at intersection of the

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two sections. Picture window at front of front wing. Wood shingle siding, with brick at front of front wing; asphalt shingle roof.

9 East Jefferson Circle, 1955

1 Contributing Building

One-story mid-twentieth-century Minimal Traditional-style house; cross-gable roof. Front-facing gable section has low-pitched roof, with small entry porch sheltered by overhang at intersection with the rear wing. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Attached garage. Windows include 1/1 double-hung and paired casement windows.

11 East Jefferson Circle, 1954

1 Contributing Building

One-story mid-twentieth-century Ranch-style house; near mirror-image to 3 East Jefferson Circle with side-gabled roof, integral one-car garage, entrance in enclosed vestibule sheltered by main roof. Tripart picture window between entry and garage. Wood shingle siding and asphalt shingle roof.

15 East Jefferson Circle, 1955

1 Contributing Building

One-story mid-twentieth-century Minimal Traditional/Ranch-style house; L-shaped footprint with side-gabled roof and cross-gable wing projecting to front. Front entrance sheltered by roof overhang. Attached one-car garage. Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash.

17 East Jefferson Circle, 1955

1 Contributing Building

One-story Ranch-style house; similar to the house at 9 East Jefferson Circle in layout and massing, except that here the front section has a gable-on-hip roof. Wood shingle siding with vertical wood siding in gable; asphalt shingle roof. Windows a mix of 1/1 replacement sash and casement windows. As at 9 East Jefferson Circle the front entrance, located at intersection of the two wings, is sheltered by overhang of front wing's roof; here the porch has a metal support. Attached one-car garage.

19 East Jefferson Circle, 1955

1 Contributing Building

One-story Ranch-style house; low-pitched, cross-hipped roof. Projecting front section has off-center front door and wide picture window. Other windows generally 1/1 replacement sash. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Attached one-car garage.

21 East Jefferson Circle, ca 1965

1 Noncontributing Building

One-story Ranch-style house; side-gabled roof. One-car attached garage with front-gable roof set at slight angle to the rest of the house, and connected by gable-roofed breezeway, containing the front entrance, to the largest section of the house. Window sizes and configurations vary and include double-hung vinyl sash and a three-part picture window. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to age.

East Jefferson Road

3 East Jefferson Road (80 South Main St),* ca 1920

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame side-gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style house. Three-bay, side-hall configuration. Front entrance sheltered by gabled hood, next to which is a bay window containing four 6/1 double-hung windows. Other windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash with pair of casements at second story above entrance. Side enclosed sun porch. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

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Contributing one-story gable-roofed frame two-car garage with two rolling overhead garage doors.

4 East Jefferson Road, ca 1920

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame front-gabled house. Full-width front porch with low-pitched gable roof; porch supports are rock-faced cast concrete block piers with battered wood posts above. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; on the primary facade these are configured in groups of three (first and second stories) and two (in gable). Clapboard siding/ asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story hip-roofed frame two-car garage with sliding doors.

6 East Jefferson Road, ca 1912

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame side-gabled house with American Foursquare massing. Full-width enclosed front porch with low-pitched hipped roof and off-center entrance; porch has concrete block foundation, solid rail with clapboard siding, and banks of hopper-style windows. Windows elsewhere generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Prominent front dormer with gable roof and shaped bargeboard; dormer contains paired double-hung windows. Boxed eaves. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; shingles above dormer windows; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story side-gabled early-twentieth-century frame garage, located behind the house and not readily visible from the street.

7 East Jefferson Road, ca 1910

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; American Foursquare form; Colonial Revival style. Full-width front porch with square posts. Most windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. Hipped roof with slightly flared, boxed eaves; hipped dormers on front and sides. First story clad in clapboard, second in wood shingles. Projecting oriel between first and second stories on west side; first story bay window on east side.

Contributing one-story frame garage with hipped roof, sliding garage doors.

8 East Jefferson Road, ca 1911

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame front-gable-roofed house. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with round posts. Exposed shaped rafter tails. Bay window on west side. Rock-faced cast concrete block foundation; clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

9 East Jefferson Road, ca 1910

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame side-gabled house with American Foursquare massing. Steeply pitched side-gabled roof. Partial-width entry porch shelters two front doors; porch has rock-faced concrete block piers, battered posts above. Primary façade also has a bay window containing three 4/1 double-hung sash. Prominent front dormer has gable roof with returns and contains three double-hung windows, of which the center is the tallest. Oriel on east side between first and second stories. Wood clapboard (first story) and shingle siding (second story) restored circa 2011.

Three-car garage built in 2011 (noncontributing due to age).

10 East Jefferson Road, ca 1914

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame side-gabled house with American Foursquare massing. Full-width front porch with hipped roof and round wood columns. Bay window at first story front. Front central gable-roofed dormer contains paired double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash.

Contributing one-story frame one-car garage with sliding doors.

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11 East Jefferson Road, ca 1948

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style house with side-gabled roof and simple boxlike massing. Symmetrical three-bay configuration with central entrance sheltered by simple flat-roofed portico with square posts. Entrance flanked by one 20-light fixed picture window to each side. Second-story front windows are 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. End chimney on west side. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

12 East Jefferson Road, ca 1922

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with American Foursquare massing and Craftsman-style features. Side-gabled roof with deep overhangs, exposed rafter tails, and stick-style brackets. Full-width, gable-roofed front porch with solid rail clad in clapboard siding. Triple window on primary facade. Second-story siding is Craftsman-style wood shingle with alternating courses of varied reveals; first story has clapboard siding. Central front dormer with paired 6/1 windows, exposed rafter tails, and stick-style brackets. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

13 East Jefferson Road, ca 1922

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame hip-roofed house with flared eaves, American Foursquare form. Full-width enclosed porch with hipped roof. Hip-roofed front and side dormers with paired windows. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, hip-roofed two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

15 East Jefferson Road, ca 1922

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame hip-roofed house with flared eaves, American Foursquare form. Shallow, nearly full-width front porch with pent roof; half of the porch is enclosed and has a front picture window; the other half remains open as an entry stoop. Hip-roofed front and side dormers. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, hip-roofed two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

17 East Jefferson Road, ca 1929

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house with side-gabled roof. Center entrance configuration; paneled front door with simple surround. Two 6/1 double-hung windows to either side of the front door; three evenly spaced 6/1 windows at second story. Pent-roofed enclosed side sun porch with pilasters at columns. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door, oriented to Rand Place.

19 East Jefferson Road, ca 1924

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house with side-gabled roof. Three-bay, side-hall configuration; front entry has a simple classically inspired surround suggesting pilasters, an entablature, and pediment. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. Pent-roofed enclosed side sun porch. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, hip-roofed two-car garage with two overhead rolling garage doors oriented to Rand Place; a screened-in porch is attached to the north side of the garage.

22 East Jefferson Road, ca 1926

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2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house with side-gabled roof. Side-entry configuration; entrance sheltered by vaulted hood with gabled roof and square posts. Triple window at first story (single 8/1 double-hung sash flanked by two 4/1 double-hung sash); second story windows are 6/1 double-hung sash. Hip-roofed enclosed side sun porch. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed garage with two pairs of swinging garage doors.

24 East Jefferson Road, ca 1925

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with Craftsman character. Asymmetrical front-gabled roof. Pent roof across most of the primary façade, sheltering a projecting first-story bay window. Off-center front entrance has vaulted hood with gabled roof and square posts; side entrance has projecting gabled hood supported by brackets. Gabled side dormers. Most windows are 6/1 double-hung sash; other configurations include 6/6 double-hung sash in front bay window and paired four-pane fixed or casement windows in gable. Window configurations include 6/6 double-hung sash in front bay windows; 6/1 double-hung sash elsewhere. Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed garage with two pairs of swinging garage doors.

25 East Jefferson Road, ca 1925

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story side-gabled frame house with modest Craftsman character. Three-bay side-hall configuration; front entrance sheltered by hip-roofed entry porch with triple plain square columns. Shingle siding (not original; original wood shingles had shorter reveal); asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung replacements; bank of four windows at first story front and three evenly spaced windows at second story front. Gable-roofed enclosed side sun porch.

Contributing one-story, two-car hip-roofed garage with single overhead rolling door.

26 East Jefferson Road, ca 1927

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; asymmetrical front-gabled roof with steeply pitched applied catslide rake suggesting a picturesque Tudor Revival roofline. Shed-roofed side dormers. Off-center front entrance in enclosed vestibule with closed-gable roof; first-story front also has bay window with five 6/1 double-hung windows and pent roof, next to a pair of double-hung 6/1 windows. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash. Side pent-roofed dormers. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, two-car garage with apparently flat roof; two rolling overhead garage doors.

27 East Jefferson Road, ca 1929

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house. Three-bay, center-entrance configuration; diminutive fanlight. New entry porch with gabled roof supported by square posts and pilasters with recessed panels. Windows generally 8/8 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. Half-round window in east gable; quarter-round gable windows flank end chimney on west side.

Contributing one-story, side-gabled two-car frame garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

28 East Jefferson Road, ca 1925

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; American Foursquare form with modest Craftsman character. Side-gabled roof; full-width, hip-roofed front porch with solid, clapboard-clad rail and square posts at corners with trellis-like detail. Front bay window with five double-hung sash; windows otherwise generally 8/1 double-hung sash. Shed dormer with three windows. Clapboard siding, with Craftsman-style shingles in courses of alternating shorter and taller heights in the gables and on the shed dormer; asphalt shingle roof.

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Contributing one-story, front gabled two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

29 East Jefferson Road, ca 1927

2 Contributing Buildings

One-and-one-half story picturesque frame house with modest Tudor Revival character. Steeply pitched hipped roof, ridgeline parallel to the street, with slightly flared eaves. Façade features an off-center projecting bay with hipped roof. Front entrance is in a gable nested in the front hip-roofed bay, with an asymmetrical roofline (flared or "catslide" shape on one side and straight on the other). Primary facade also features a set of three windows, consisting of a 10/10 double-hung sash flanked by two 6/6 double-hung sash; above this is a hip-roofed dormer containing a pair of 4/4 windows. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, two car frame garage with steeply pitched hipped roof and two rolling overhead garage doors.

31 East Jefferson Road, ca 1927

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame Dutch Colonial-style house. Side-gambrel roof with full-width shed dormer; shed dormer has its own eyebrow wall dormer. Three-bay, center entrance configuration with slightly projecting enclosed vestibule with gable-roofed hood; front door is arched with sidelights. Windows generally 8/8 double-hung sash. Open hip-roofed side porch.

Contributing 1 1/2-story, two-car frame garage with single overhead rolling door and a window in the gable.

34 East Jefferson Road, 1956

1 Contributing Building

Mid-twentieth-century split-level house; hipped roof over two-story section and side-gabled roof over single-story section. Attached side-gabled two-car garage. Front entry is in gable-roofed section, sheltered by simple flat hood, next to a picture window. Brick cladding at first story of two-story section, otherwise vinyl siding. Windows generally 1/1 sash.

36 East Jefferson Road, 1953

1 Contributing Building

One-story Cape Cod-style house; central entrance with paired double-hung windows to one side and tripartite window to the other (central fixed picture window flanked by two narrow double-hung windows). Attached, set-back two-car garage with single overhead door. Vinyl siding; metal tile roof.

38 East Jefferson Road, 1957

1 Contributing Building

One-story Ranch-style house; side-gabled roof with deep overhang. Slightly off-center front entrance with short paired window at eaves to one side, tripartite window to the other (central fixed picture window flanked by narrow double-hung windows). Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Attached, one-car gable-roofed garage, with breezeway between house and garage.

40 East Jefferson Road, ca 1957

1 Contributing Building

Split-level house with cross-gable roof. Front-gabled section has one-car garage at first story, living space above; side-gabled one-story wing has front picture window and projecting entry vestibule. Side-gabled roofline of a taller rear wing visible behind side-gabled wing. Windows generally 1/1 replacement sash.

42 East Jefferson Road, ca 1952

1 Contributing Building

One-story Cape Cod-style residence; center entry with three-part picture window to one side, paired double-hung windows to the other. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Attached one-car garage with breezeway.

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44 East Jefferson Road, ca 1957
1 Contributing Building

Split-level house with cross-hip roof. Two-story section has low-pitched pyramidal hipped roof. Two-story section has a one-car garage at the first level alongside a double-hung window, with two double-hung windows above. Front entrance is in the one-story section, next to paired double-hung windows. Vinyl siding (1993).

46 East Jefferson Road, ca 1952
1 Contributing Building

One-story Cape Cod-style house. Slightly off-center, slightly recessed front entry with a 6/6 double-hung replacement window to each side. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Eastview Terrace

10 Eastview Terrace, ca 1932
2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house. Side-hall configuration; front door has broken-pediment surround with pilasters. Pent-roofed screened side porch. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows are 8/8 double-hung sash.

Contributing one story, side-gabled two-car frame garage with shiplap siding, situated at a diagonal behind the house.

11 Eastview Terrace, ca 1929
2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house. Side-hall configuration; front hall has steeply pitched gabled hood supported by two round columns. Front bay window with bank of five 4/1 double-hung windows, with pent roof above. Full-width front porch with round columns spans front and partially wraps south side (porch added after 2004). Foundation is faced in brick; wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash.

Contributing one-story, front-gabled outbuilding, built as a garage, remodeled as a garden structure.

12 Eastview Terrace, 1929
1 Contributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival house. Center entrance consisting of paneled door flanked by sidelights and pilasters with shallow pediment above. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 8/1 double-hung sash.

14 Eastview Terrace, ca 1930
1 Contributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled frame house; general Colonial Revival massing. Hip roofed front porch, enclosed on the south side and open on the north; steeply pitched, centrally located second-story projecting bay/dormer. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash.

Gambrel-roofed shed.

15 Eastview Terrace, ca 1936
2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, side-gabled frame Colonial Revival-style house with second-story overhang (front only). Central entrance with surround consisting of pilasters and pediment. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash.

Contributing one-story, side-gabled frame two-car garage with two rolling overhead doors.

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16 Eastview Terrace, ca 1929

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story early, picturesque twentieth-century frame house with Tudor Revival stylistic elements. Principal roof form is side-facing gable with prominent two-story, steeply pitched front gable, nested within which is a one-story entry gable around round-arched front entry. Windows in various configurations including first-story front bay window and paired leaded casement windows.

One-story, side-gabled frame two-car garage with two rolling overhead doors (1995); noncontributing due to age.

17 Eastview Terrace, ca 1925

2 Contributing Buildings

Formerly known as 30 East Jefferson Road. Two-story frame house with Tudor Revival stylistic elements. Gable roof facing East Jefferson Road (the historic front of the house); picturesque roofline suggesting steeply pitched front gable with shed dormers on each side extending from front to back, and nested gabled entry vestibule. Open side porch on east (Eastview Terrace) side with arched openings. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows are generally 6/6 double-hung sash, occurring singly and in pairs.

Contributing one-story, front-gabled frame two-car garage, oriented toward Eastview Terrace, with two rolling overhead doors, shiplap siding, and asphalt shingle roof.

18 Eastview Terrace, ca 1929

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story modest frame house; suggestive of the Dutch Colonial style with full-width shed dormers at front and back above pent roof that wraps to side gable. Projecting central front entry vestibule with flared shed roof. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Window configurations vary and include 8/8 double-hung sash at first story front, 6/6 double-hung sash above, as well as casement and fixed windows in other locations.

Contributing one-story, side-gabled frame two-car garage, oriented to East Jefferson Road, with two rolling overhead doors.

19 Eastview Terrace, ca. 1933

2 Contributing buildings

Two and one-half story, three-bay Colonial Revival building with side porched and portico covered entrance. Residence is wood frame with wood shingles; side-gabled, asphalt clad roof. Porched is enclosed and a chimney is visible above the porch, extending up through the roofline. One story wing attached on south side. Original address of property was 33 East Jefferson Road and façade fronts toward East Jefferson.

Contributing one and one-half story, two-bay wood framed garage with overhanging side-gabled roof; large wood paneled garage doors face Eastview Terrace.

21 Eastview Terrace, ca 1954

1 Contributing Building

One story mid-twentieth century house with side-gabled roof. Recessed off-center entrance with three-part picture window to one side, three evenly spaced 8/8 double-hung windows to the other. Four evenly spaced, gabled dormers, added circa 2011. Lot is larger than is typical in village setting; house is set at an angle to the street with a deeper setback than average in the village.

22 Eastview Terrace, ca 1955

1 Contributing Building

One-story mid-twentieth-century house with Ranch and Contemporary features. Two-part side-gabled roof with east section having a slightly lower ridgeline than the west section. Vertical wood siding. Front entry sheltered beneath roof overhang. Site slopes downward to the east; garage is located at lower level of east end of house. Windows generally 1/1

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double-hung replacement windows in various sizes; these were installed after 2004 and are not consistent with original banks of hopper style windows.

24 Eastview Terrace, 1967

Contributing Buildings, 1 Noncontributing Building

One story Minimal Traditional-style house. Façade is dominated by front-gabled two-car garage with board-and-batten-style siding; garage has single wide overhead rolling door. Set back from the garage is the side-gabled form of the house, with paired 6/9 double-hung windows on front facade with main entry located at juncture between house and garage, sheltered by shed-roofed entry porch with simple square column. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to age and due to inconsistency of garage-dominated facade with traditional village architecture.

25 Eastview Terrace, ca 1940

1 Contributing Building

One and one-half story frame residence ; picturesquely situated at the top of a hill at the end of a dead-end street, set back from the road; house is difficult to see from the street due to abundance of mature trees on the property. L-shaped footprint with front-facing gable, side-cross-gable wing, with porch across side wing. First story clad in clapboard, with board-and-batten siding above. Front-gable wing has multi-paned picture window at first story with round-arched window above.

26 Eastview Terrace, ca 1926

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house; cross-gable roof. Enclosed gable-roofed front entry vestibule. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash; on the front façade windows occur singly (second story over the vestibule), in bank of three (first story) and paired (second story). Vinyl siding (1984). One-story one-car garage attached via an enclosed breezeway.

28 Eastview Terrace, ca 1926

1 Contributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled house with Colonial Revival and Craftsman features. Side-hall configuration with projecting, gable-roofed entry vestibule; wood front door has single leaded-glass light whose decorative pattern is repeated in two small flanking windows set just below eaves of vestibule. Front door surround features one slender fluted pilaster to either side. First story also features bank of four double-hung windows with Craftsman-style 3/1 sash, above which is a set of three double-hung windows with the same muntin configuration.

30 Eastview Terrace, ca 1929

1 Contributing Building

Two-story side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house with brick exterior. Enter entry with pedimented surround. Windows on front generally 8/8 double-hung sash; side windows are smaller. Half-round windows in south gable end. Attached gable-roofed garage, set toward the rear and downhill from the house.

32 Eastview Terrace, ca 1948

1 Contributing Building

Two-story side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house with side-gabled side wing. Exterior materials are brick (first story), board-and-batten (second story, above the brick), and wide-reveal clapboard (side wing). Off-center primary entrance has sidelights and simple surround; first story of brick section also has a three-part picture window. Windows otherwise generally 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung sash. Side wing has an integral one-story garage, recessed secondary entry, and broad shed dormer.

34 Eastview Terrace, ca 1939

1 Contributing Building

Two-story Colonial Revival-style residence; two-bay side-gabled center section flanked by side wings with steeply pitched gambrel roofs. Center section has second-story front overhang, off-center entrance, and first-story bay window.

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Elm Street

5 Elm Street, ca 1905

1 Contributing Building

Two-story modest frame house; modified gable-and-wing configuration. Side-gabled wing (not original) is flush with the front of the front-gabled section. One-story hip-roofed enclosed porch (not original). Front entrance has sidelights and is sheltered by a gable-roofed one-bay entry porch; to the left (east) of entrance is a fixed picture window. Windows otherwise generally 1/1 double-hung sash in various sizes; paired windows in gable have diamond-paned upper sash. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

6 Elm Street, ca 1941

1 Contributing Building

Two-story modest frame house with Colonial Revival features; side-gabled roof with projecting front cross gable. Two-bay front-gabled section clad in stone at first story and has off-center main entrance. The rest of the house is clad in wood shingles. Side wing has a front bay window and an attached screened porch. Attached 1 1/2-story side-gabled garage wing with one-car overhead rolling garage door and living space above, with a gable-roofed wall dormer. Windows are generally 8/8 double-hung sash. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Architect identified in 1970s survey as Herbert Charles Williamson.

8 Elm Street, ca 1905

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; front-gabled roof. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof, square posts, and wood rail. Off-center front entrance; first story also has a pair of 1/1 double-hung windows. Two 1/1 double-hung sash windows at second-story front. One-bay, hip-roofed second-story projection on west side. Front porch was added after 1976 and is consistent with the character of the house.

Contributing one-story, side-gabled frame outbuilding; a single overhead rolling door, a pedestrian door, two windows on front (south), as well as a central gabled wall dormer with a pointed window. This is believed to have been a railroad switching house located in East Rochester.

10 Elm Street, ca 1905

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with front-facing gable roof. Partial width, hip-roofed enclosed front porch. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story front-gable frame one-car garage with swinging doors.

11 Elm Street, ca 1875

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with front-facing gable roof. Off-center front entry with flat-roofed entry porch supported by simple square posts; next to this is a triple window with three 6/1 double-hung sash. Two second-story front windows, also 6/1 double-hung sash. One-story side wing with low-pitched hipped roof and undersized paired windows. One-story, hip-roofed wing, likely originally a porch, now enclosed with small paired horizontal windows; this is set flush with the front of the house. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

12-14 Elm Street, ca 1915 - 20

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, front gabled house; side-by-side double with nearly symmetrical façade. Full-width hip-roofed front porch, supported by rock-faced concrete block piers with round wood columns above. Each side has a front door and a single 1/1 double-hung window at the first story, and two 1/1 double-hung windows at the second story. Single 1/1 window in gable. Clapboard siding, with shingles in gable. Historic maps show that despite symmetrical appearance, this house was built in

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two stages: east half was built first (before 1924) and west half was added between 1924 and 1941. House is set several feet below sidewalk grade; there are several stone piers and metal pipe rail at sidewalk.

Contributing one-story, side-gabled two-car frame garage with two overhead rolling garage doors.

17 Elm Street, 1902 - 1912

1 Contributing Building

Two-story house with front-facing gable, side-gabled wing. Entrance is at the juncture of the front-gable and side-wing sections and is sheltered by a partially enclosed entry porch. Windows on front-gabled section are typically 6/1 and 1/1 double-hung sash; most are grouped in pairs and groups of three, including a double window in the gable. Side-gabled section was converted from a garage into living space between 2004 and 2010, and has a triple window on the first story with two gable-roofed dormers above. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

18 Elm Street, ca 1895

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration. Enclosed hip-roofed porch spans front of wing. Two-over-two double-hung windows. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof. According to previous surveys, this house was moved from a location along the canal to this site before 1912; the house appears on the 1902 plat map on this property.

19 Elm Street, 1902 - 1912

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration. Front-gabled section has first-story bay window with one 1/1 double-hung window above. Gable-roofed entry porch with square supports. Several rear additions each stepping down in height. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash (aluminum-clad windows approved 2009, replacing vinyl windows). Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, three-car concrete block garage with flat roof, built between 1941 and 1943.

Elmbrook Drive

1 Elmbrook Drive, ca 1953

1 Contributing Building

One-story Minimal Traditional house with side-gabled roof. Roof overhang is slightly deeper across east half of façade than west half; deeper overhang shelters front door and picture window. West half of facade has two casement windows. Attached gable-roofed garage is connected to the house by a breezeway. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

3 Elmbrook Drive, ca 1937

1 Contributing Building

One-story Cape Cod-style house with side-gabled roof. Central entrance with sidelights and transom. Front windows are 12/6 double-hung sash; each has a gabled dormer directly above containing a 6/6 double-hung window. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. One-car garage with swinging doors attached via breezeway. Designed by architect Herb Bohacket.

4 Elmbrook Drive, ca 1931

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story eclectic frame house with Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival stylistic elements. Side-gabled roof with front-facing, steeply pitched two-story cross-gabled entry bay. Front entrance is centered in cross-gabled bay, sheltered by semi-hexagonal hood, with round-arched window above. Side-gabled section has bay window containing four double-hung windows with three 1/1 double-hung windows side by side above. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

One-story frame garage with front-gabled roof; originally a one-car garage, this was expanded to a two-car garage by raising the roofline and widening the building. Original garage was incorporated into the new structure, with original roofline still visible.

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5 Elmbrook Drive, ca 1945

1 Contributing Building

Two-story Colonial Revival frame house with side-gabled roof. Second story slightly overhangs the first (front only). First story clad in brick, with randomly laid protruding bricks adding visual variety; second story has board-and-batten siding. Attached one-story, one-car garage with shed-roofed dormer and shingle siding. Three-bay, side-hall configuration. Windows generally 8/8 double-hung sash, taller on the first story than on the second.

6 Elmbrook Drive, ca 1940

1 Contributing Building

One and one-half story Cape Cod-style house. Front of the house is oriented east toward Eastview Terrace and has off-center front entry, exterior chimney, and four double-hung windows, each with a gable-roofed dormer above. Gable end facing Elmbrook Drive (north) has symmetrically arranged windows; also rear 1 1/2-story cross-gable wing connecting to two-car garage with two arched garage openings. Gable-roofed living space above garage was added circa 2004. House is picturesquely located on a lot that is larger than average for this part of the village, with a slope downward to a creek that runs across east end of property.

7 Elmbrook Drive, 1930

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house; three-bay side-hall configuration. Front entrance is in an enclosed vestibule sheltered by deeply overhanging gabled hood with brackets. First story also has bay window containing four 6/6 double-hung windows; three 6/6 double-hung windows at second story with wood shutters, each with a crescent moon cutout. Enclosed side entry porch. Clapboard siding with asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed two-car garage with two pairs of swinging garage doors and clapboard siding.

9 Elmbrook Drive, ca 1930

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house with side-gabled roof; three-bay center-entrance configuration. Entrance surround features sidelights, pilasters, and a broken-scroll pediment. Screened-in Pent-roofed side entry porch. Windows are 8/8 double-hung sash on the first story, 6/6 on the second. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame two-car contributing garage; side-gable-roof; swinging/folding garage doors.

10 Elmbrook Drive, ca 1945

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story frame Minimal Traditional house; gable-and-wing configuration with front-facing gable, cross-gable wing. Entrance is in an enclosed vestibule at the juncture of the two wings. Tripart picture window in side-gabled wing; 1/1 replacement window in front-gabled wing. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed frame two-car garage; two rolling overhead doors.

11 Elmbrook Drive, 1945

1 Contributing Building

One-story Minimal Traditional/Ranch-style house; side-gabled roof with cross-gable at one end. Exterior is clad in brick and has brick quoins. Gable-roofed entry portico supported by simple square posts. Casement windows. Attached one-story gable-roofed one-car garage.

12 Elmbrook Drive, ca 1955

1 Contributing Building

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One-story brick Ranch-style house with low-pitched hipped roof. East part of façade is recessed beneath roof overhang and contains front entrance which is flanked by wide sidelights. Asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally casements. Breezeway connects to hip-roofed two-car garage.

14 Elmbrook Drive, ca 1948

1 Contributing Buildings

One-story Minimal Traditional-style house with cross-hip configuration. Massive brick chimney located at juncture of the two wings. Four 1/1 double-hung replacement windows located side by side, asymmetrically situated on the front of the front wing; other windows vary in size and configuration. Exterior material is vinyl siding; 1976 survey shows exterior at that time was concrete block.

15 Elmbrook Drive, ca 1940

1 Contributing Building

One-story Cape-Cod style house with steeply pitched side-gabled roof, composed of two "telescoping" sections: Main section is three bays with side hall plan; attached to this is two-bay side-gabled wing with ridgeline slightly lower than that of three-bay section. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 6/9 double-hung sash. One-story gable-roofed one-car garage connected via an open breezeway.

Gaskin Place

1 Gaskin Place, ca 1928

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gable-roofed house clad in uncoursed polychrome fieldstone. Symmetrical three-bay façade with center entrance flanked by one 8/1 double-hung window to either side; eyebrow dormer above the center entrance. Stone chimney on south side. According to the 1970s survey, this was built by mason Donald Minnamon as his personal residence. The house has an unusual and notable setting with a deep setback and elevated terrain.

One-story garage with asymmetrical gable roof and single wide rolling garage door; stone cladding to either side of garage door with board-and-batten siding at sides and in gable. Noncontributing due to age.

Golf Avenue

1 Golf Avenue, ca 1920

1 Contributing Building

One-story Craftsman bungalow with side-gabled roof and gabled dormer. Partially enclosed, partially open front porch contained beneath side-gabled roof, with small gable over off-center entrance. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding at first story with patterned singles on front dormer and side gables. Attached side-gabled wing on east side with two garage doors and living space above detracts from integrity of bungalow form.

7 Golf Avenue, ca 1840 - 50

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration. Shed-roofed porch spans entire front of front-gabled section and wing, with turned posts and spindles (porch added 1991). Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding (approval to replace wood with fiber cement board in 2011) with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

One-story gable-roofed two-car frame garage, added 1987 (noncontributing due to age).

9 Golf Avenue, ca 1929

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame Dutch Colonial-style house. Side-gambrel roof with nearly full-width shed dormers at front and rear. Off-center projecting entry vestibule with gable-on-hip roof. Front first story also has two paired 6/1 double-hung windows; two

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single 6/1 double-hung windows in shed dormer. Shallow projecting side bay on west side with three small windows just below eave. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed one-car garage.

11 Golf Avenue, ca 1928

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame Dutch Colonial-style house. Side-gabled roof with nearly full-width shed dormers at front and rear. Three-bay center-entrance configuration with gabled hood supported by brackets over entrance, which is flanked by pairs of 6/1 double-hung windows. Side-gabled sun porch on west side with triple 6/1 double-hung windows on front and side and its own shed dormer. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed one-car garage.

13 Golf Avenue, 1867

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Nearly full-width hip-roofed porch with solid rail and square posts. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. House was built as St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1867; after the railroad was built the congregation moved to a new building on Lincoln Avenue.

Contributing gable-roofed frame garage behind the house. It is said to have been the Sunday school, originally attached to what is now the house, later separated and put on its own foundation.

17 Golf Avenue, ca 1860s

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof; one-story cross-gable wing. Front-gabled section has three-bay, side-hall configuration. Front entrance has sidelights and surround with broken pediment. Windows generally 4/4 double-hung sash. Attached one-car garage on west side. This house was built as the rectory for the church that was located at 13 Golf Avenue.

Grove Street

1 Grove Street: Forman's Pickle Factory, 1912

1 Contributing Building

Historically industrial, two-story building with roughly rectangular footprint, flat roof, and varied exterior materials reflecting evolution over time. Grove Street side (east): Exterior wall has varied projections and setbacks accommodating stair towers, additions, and other irregularities. Most of the east side is clad in shiplap siding, with exceptions at the center of the first story; from north to south these include a projecting section with brick exterior walls and ribbon of glass-block with inset fixed windows, a section faced with rock-faced cast concrete block, and a section with vertical board siding behind a pent-roofed porch. Second-story windows are 1/1 double-hung replacement sash aligned in fairly regular pattern; first-story windows are less regular in type and position. Multiple pedestrian doors and one garage door. Other sides of the building are clad in vertical board siding; part of west and south sides are spanned by a pent-roofed porch. Although now used for offices, the building retains its industrial character.

2 Grove Street, ca 1910

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; front-facing gable roof with returns. Partial width, pent-roofed front porch with turned posts. Off-center front entrance (east side of façade). Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story side-gable-roofed frame one-car garage, situated at front of lot south of the house.

5 Grove Street, ca 1910

2 Contributing Buildings

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Two-story frame house; side-facing gable roof. Partial width, pent-roofed front porch with brick rail and square brick posts. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story side-gable-roofed frame one-car garage, situated at front of lot south of the house.

6 Grove Street, ca 1905

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; front-facing gable roof with returns. Full-width, gable-roofed enclosed front porch with off-center entrance. Simple rectangular footprint. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

7 Grove Street, ca 1926

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with low-pitched hipped roof. Full-width front porch with solid rail clad in aluminum siding; square wood posts set atop the rail support low-pitched roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; there is a paired window on first story front. Concrete block foundation; aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story hip-roofed frame one-car garage.

9 Grove Street, ca 1910 - 1924

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

One-and-one-half-story frame house; side-gabled roof. Partial-width, pent-roofed front porch with turned posts and solid rail, sheltering off-center front entrance. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

One-story, gable-roofed concrete block garage; wide enough for two cars but with one overhead rolling garage door and a window on gable end; noncontributing due to age and incompatibility.

Jackson Park

5 Jackson Park, ca 1898-1902

1 Contributing Building

One-and-one-half story frame residence with front-facing gable roof and cross-gable ell; enclosed entry porch set into corner of the two wings. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash.

7 Jackson Park, ca 1976

1 Noncontributing Building

One-story, mid-twentieth century residence with Ranch style features. L-shaped footprint with front hip-roofed wing, two-car attached garage to the side with single overhead rolling door. Exterior material is brick at front and wrapping sides below windows, otherwise vertical wood. Casement windows occur singly, in pairs, and in groups of three. Noncontributing due to age. Designed and built by Frank Koster, custom home builder.

8 Jackson Park, 1922

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence with front-facing gable roof. Partial-width, gable-roofed front porch. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; shingles in gable. Asphalt shingle roof. Exposed rafter tails.

9 Jackson Park, 1948

1 Contributing Building

One-story, mid-twentieth-century residence with Ranch style features. Medina sandstone exterior. Low-pitched hipped roof with deep overhangs. Windows grouped at corners. There is an attached garage at the rear as well as an attached rear

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gable-roofed wing, which served in the mid-twentieth century as an office for the construction company M. Koster & Son (Martin Koster, who built this house, and Frank Koster, builder of the house next door at 7 Jackson Park).

10 Jackson Park, 1898-1902

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame residence with front-facing gable roof. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof and turned posts. Two front doors. Clapboard siding with wood shingles in gable. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash.

Contributing early twentieth-century one-story, gable-roofed frame two-car garage with wood siding and two rolling overhead doors.

12 Jackson Park, 1898-1902

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with side-gabled roof. Projecting enclosed entry vestibule, slightly off center, with gable roof. Varied window shapes and configurations including triple casement window at first story, paired casement windows at second. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. According to the 1977 survey, the house was remodeled and the rear addition built in 1948 by Frank Koster, who also built the house at 7 Jackson Park; windows likely date to this period.

Contributing two-story, two-car frame garage with gambrel roof and nearly flat-roofed side addition. Garage did not appear in 1924-43 Sanborn map but appears to date to the early twentieth century.

14 Jackson Park, 1905-1912

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; gable-and-ell configuration with front-facing gable roof and side-gabled wing. Pent-roofed entry porch set into intersection of the two wings; a second pent-roofed porch is attached on the east side of the house, which overlooks the Erie Canal. Rooflines of gable-roofed rear additions visible behind the original house. Attached gable-roofed two-car garage, circa 1986. Clapboard siding, asphalt shingle roof; windows are 1/1 double-hung replacement sash

Lincoln Avenue

6-8 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1898

1 Contributing Building

Two-story, frame side-by-side double residence with side- gabled roof. Full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. Two front doors side by side at center, each with a single 2/2 double-hung window to the side and another at second story. Round window in east gable end. Shed-roofed rear addition. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. House occupies nearly its entire lot, with shallow setback, a driveway to either side and no rear yard. According to the Historic Pittsford survey form from 1967, this house was originally a barn behind 43-45 South Main Street, and moved to this lot and converted into a residence circa 1898; although this is possible, Sanborn and plat maps do not confirm it.

10 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1900

1 Contributing Building

Two-story three-bay frame house with intermediate-pitched front-gabled roof. Full-width hip-roofed front porch wraps around east side of house. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung sash. Attached 1+ car garage with side-gabled roof and shed dormer. This house was located farther back on the lot prior to 2010, when it was moved to its present site near the front lot line; at that time the sash were replaced, wraparound porch, rear addition, garage added, and front door replaced. Although the house has been moved and extensively rehabilitated it remains contributing because of the short distance of the move and compatible nature of the alterations.

11 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1895

2 Contributing Buildings

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Two-story frame house with cross-gable roof. Hip-roofed entrance porch spans east (side) elevation of main block. Porch has solid rail with aluminum siding and square posts. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, three-bay garage with side-gabled roof.

15 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1885

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with gable-and-wing plan and modest Gothic Revival detail. Most windows are 1/1 double-hung sash and have tall, relatively narrow proportions, with first-story windows taller than those at second story. Front windows and some side windows have pointed hoods, including pointed gable window filled by a vent. Ornamental window in apex of gable end. Picture window on front of side wing in probable original front entry location; entrance now located in rear wing where it is not readily visible from the street. Telescoping rear additions.

Contributing one-story, two-car frame garage with side-gabled roof and single overhead rolling garage door.

16 Lincoln Avenue,* 1885

3 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with cruciform plan and cross-gable roof. Low-pitched hip-roofed porch with turned posts and pierced post brackets spans facade and wraps corners; porch is partially enclosed on east side to create entry vestibule. Side porch along east side of rear wing. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; taller first-story windows on front and west sides have pointed hoods. Asbestos shingle siding; asbestos shingle roof.

Two contributing outbuildings: One-story, gable-roofed early twentieth-century frame two-car garage at northeast corner of lot. Second outbuilding, directly behind the house, is made up of two parts: flat-roofed concrete block section to the south with one-story pent-roofed side wing on east; attached to this to the north is a gable-roofed frame carriage house with two bays. The footprint of this two-part outbuilding is larger than that of the house; this outbuilding was home to the Pittsford Beverages Company, formed in the early 1930s.

17 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1885

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, frame house with gable-and-wing plan. Flat-roofed entrance porch with pierced post brackets set into and extends beyond L formed by the two wings. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash with tall, narrow proportions; first-story windows taller than those on second story. Form and details similar to the house next door at 15 Lincoln Avenue. Clapboard siding; steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame one-car garage with front-gabled roof.

18 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1900

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Two-story projecting bay with polygonal roof on west side near southwest corner. Full-width, one-story front porch with hipped roof supported by Doric columns spans façade. Windows generally 2/1 at first story, 1/1 elsewhere, with first-story front windows taller than others; peaked window hoods. Asbestos shingle siding; asbestos shingle roof.

Contributing gambrel-roofed frame carriage barn, built between 1905-1912 and located at far northwest corner of lot.

19 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1880

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing plan. Entrance porch with turned posts and low-pitched hipped roof set into L formed by intersection of the two wings. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung sash with flat hoods, paired in gable ends. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; moderately pitched asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing early twentieth-century one-story frame gable-roofed garage.

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20 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1925

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame residence house with front-gabled roof. Full-width front porch, enclosed except for open entry area at east side; porch surmounted by iron balustrade. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Concrete block foundation; aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story early twentieth-century rock-faced concrete-block garage with overhead rolling garage door.

21 Lincoln Avenue * ca 1882

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, three-bay frame house, now a funeral parlor, expanded and remodeled in early twentieth century with classically inspired facade. Three-bay, center entrance facade with flat pilasters between bays. Moderately pitched front-gabled roof with oculus in field of pedimented front gable end. Projecting gable-roofed entrance vestibule with double doors topped by half-round fanlight. Sanborn maps show original cruciform footprint altered to present configuration circa 1940. Cross-gable west wing; one-story rear wing.

Contributing two-story gambrel-roofed frame barn with vertical board siding, asphalt shingle roof; overhead rolling garage door facing street with modified hay door above; varied fenestration elsewhere.

24 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1892

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with cruciform cross-gable plan. Partially enclosed Italianate-style entrance porch set into L created by front and east wings. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash, paired in south and east gable ends, with flat hoods. Projecting bay window on east elevation; enclosed entrance porch with second-story porch above it on west elevation. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

27 Lincoln Avenue*: Gomp-Utz House, ca 1882

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with Italianate-style features; cruciform cross-gable configuration. Partially enclosed entry porch with bracketed posts set into L formed by front and east wings. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung sash; 1/1 paired, segmentally arched second-story windows in front and side gable ends. Miter-arched lintels. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Originally the house of George Gomp, minister of the Lutheran Church that was located on Golf Avenue; the congregation built the church across the street at 28-30 Lincoln Avenue in 1884 and this house served as the parsonage.

Contributing one-story frame two-car garage with two overhead rolling garage doors.

28-30 Lincoln Avenue*: St. Paul Lutheran Church and Rectory, 1884

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Three-bay frame church with Carpenter Gothic-style features. Principal (south) façade has square central tower with octagonal spire; Gothic-arched, stained-glass windows; central tower window embellished with tracery. Cross-gable wing on east side with gable-roofed entry porch supported by square posts. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Church is connected via a one-story addition to early twentieth-century frame house to the west (historically the rectory); house has side-gabled roof and partial-width hip-roofed front porch that wraps around east side. Connecting addition extends behind rear of both house and church, substantially expanding the footprint; due to setback and massing of addition it is inconspicuous and the original buildings still read as separate entities. Original entrance was on Lincoln Avenue side, reconfigured in 1929 to Washington Avenue entrance.

One-story two-car garage with front-gabled roof and vinyl siding; noncontributing due to age.

31 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1886

2 Contributing Buildings

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Two-story frame house with cruciform cross-gable configuration. Projecting bay window on front façade. Hip-roofed entrance porch with Italianate square posts set into L formed by front and east wings. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash with pointed hoods over front and some side windows. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame carriage barn with vertical board siding; two overhead rolling garage doors; oculus at gable peak.

32-34 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1913

3 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame side-by-side double house with hipped roof and boxy massing; symmetrical facade. Full-width hipped front porch with central cross gable and Doric columns. Side by side front doors. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Two contributing garages. East garage: 1 1/2-stories; gambrel roof with steeply pitched sides; single two-car width overhead rolling garage door; two 6/6 double-hung windows at upper level; shiplap siding. West garage: one-car frame hip-roofed garage with overhead rolling garage door and shiplap siding.

35 Lincoln Avenue*: Lincoln Avenue School / Spiegel Community Center, 1916

1 Contributing Building

Early twentieth-century (1916) brick school; two stories tall on a raised basement. Flat roof. Symmetrical facade has projecting central entrance pavilion with restrained Collegiate Gothic features including engaged buttresses and arched doorway. Blind pavilions flank main unit, which is divided into twenty-five window bays by two-story brick pilasters. Window have been replaced, with openings partially infilled to accommodate smaller sash. The east and west sides feature similar window organization, with a projecting entrance pavilion and full-height projecting bay (containing a stair tower) above the entry on each side. Retains its historic school lot including athletic field to rear and generous side setbacks (partially occupied by parking, to the west, and a playground, to the east).

36 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1929

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story frame residence; Bungalow form. Low-pitched gable roof with broadly projecting, bracketed eaves. Off-center entrance porch has a gable roof with bracketed eaves; brick piers support battered square porch columns. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash and occur in pairs on primary (south) facade, single elsewhere. Bay window and gabled dormer on east side. Rock-faced concrete-block foundation; aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame one-car gable-roofed garage with overhead rolling garage door and pedestrian door.

38 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1930

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame side-gabled house with early twentieth-century Colonial Revival character and side-hall configuration. Narrow gable-roofed entrance porch, just the width of the front door, with square posts. Centered gable dormer; later addition of two-story frame east side wing with hipped roof. Front tri-part window with 8/1 window flanked by 6/1 windows; most other windows are 6/1 double-hung sash. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame hipped-roof two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

40 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1923

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow. Main side-gabled roof with front cross-gable partial-width enclosed porch (may have been enclosed originally) with brick posts supporting battered square columns. Broadly projecting, bracketed eaves. Shed-roofed front dormer with bracketed eaves. Rock-faced concrete block foundation; clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story gambrel-roofed barn with three pairs of swinging barn-style doors and hay loft door above; according to 1976 survey this was built to house original owner's horses and carriage used for mail delivery.

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42 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1930

1 Contributing Building

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with stucco exterior. Low-pitched front-gabled roof with broadly projecting, bracketed eaves. Partial-width, centered entrance with hipped roof supported by square wood posts. Cast concrete block foundation; asphalt shingle roof.

44 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1925

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame Craftsman-style house with jerkinhead roof. Main block of house has symmetrical, center entrance configuration with jerkinhead-roofed entrance vestibule; paired 8/1 double-hung windows to either side of entrance and bank of casement windows directly above entrance. Windows elsewhere generally 8/1 double-hung sash. Shed-roofed central dormers on front and back. Projecting bank of five windows on west side. One-story sun porch with jerkinhead roof on east elevation. Wood shingle siding; asbestos simulated slate shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, two-car frame garage with two overhead rolling garage doors; wood shingle siding and artificial slate roof, matching style and materials of the house.

45 Lincoln Avenue,* ca 1928

1 Contributing Building, 1 Contributing Object

One-story frame and stone cottage; steeply pitched side-gable roof with front cross-gable. Entry vestibule with steeply pitched gable roof and arched door set at an angle at intersection of front and side wings. Attached two-car garage contained under extension of main roofline. Some paired casement windows; windows on front of front wing contain diamond-paned leaded glass with stained glass medallions. Sun porch on west side. A stone post at the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Sutherland Street is historically associated with the Satterlee Estate (Hyllgarth) at 48 Sutherland Street (one contributing object).

Line Street

3 Line Street, ca 1915

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; simple rectangular footprint and front-gabled roof. Full-width, enclosed front porch with low-pitched hipped roof. Porch has solid rail with clapboard siding; fixed leaded-glass windows and off-center front porch entrance. Bay window on east side.

Small frame shed at the end of the driveway (too small to count).

5 Line Street, ca 1905

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration. Enclosed hip-roofed porch set into L. Windows generally 6/6 and 8/8 double-hung sash. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame one-car garage; hipped roof with exposed rafter tails; swinging garage doors; shiplap siding.

7 Line Street, Unknown date

2 Noncontributing Buildings

One-story frame house with front-facing gable roof. Narrow rectangular footprint with short end facing the street. Picture window on the front; other windows appear to be casements without muntins. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Information recorded in previous surveys suggests part of this house this was built as the Agate Malt Office near the Main Street Bridge before the canal was widened in the 1910s, and was moved to this site in 1929-30. Sanborn and plat maps show a one-story house first appearing on the site between 1902 and 1912 and no change in the L-shaped footprint between at least 1912 and 1943. Since 1970s survey, vinyl siding and replacement windows have obscured much of the house's

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historic character and make it difficult to determine if it could in fact be a house moved from elsewhere. Noncontributing due to alterations and/or age.

Noncontributing one-story concrete-block gable-roofed one car garage; noncontributing due to age (1970s) and incompatibility.

15 Line Street, ca 1905

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration with front facing gable and side wing extending to the right (west). Primary entrance is on the east side sheltered by a pent-roofed open side porch. Gable end facing the street has one first-story window and one second-story window. Small one-story pent-roofed enclosed room, possibly originally a porch but now with no door, set into L. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung sash. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Property includes a small frame gable-roofed shed.

Locust Street

7 Locust Street,* ca 1894

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame residence with moderately pitched front-gabled roof. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof and turned posts. Off-center entrance; first story also has bay window. According to the 1976 survey, this was built in 1894 as a barn for 44 South Main Street and converted into a house in 1912; if so it was moved east on the site when it was converted, as the barn shown on pre-1912 maps was closer to 44 South Main Street than the house is today.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed garage with two overhead rolling garage doors.

9 Locust Street,* ca 1942

1 Contributing Building

Two-story World War II-era Colonial Revival house; gable-and-wing configuration. Front-gabled section has stone exterior at first story, topped by band of flat trim; clapboard siding elsewhere. One-story enclosed sun porch on east side. Windows generally 8/8 double-hung sash; bay window at front of ell.

Contributing one-story side-gabled one-car frame garage with overhead rolling garage door and pedestrian door.

12 Locust Street*: Christ Church Rectory, ca 1902

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, five-bay frame house with Colonial Revival-style features. Hipped roof with prominent front cross gable; half-round fanlight in gable end. Pilasters flank central three bays. Colonial Revival detailing including half-sidelights and front gable surrounds central entrance. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash, wider at first story than second. Shingle siding, with single course of sawtooth shingles above first-story windows; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, one-car frame garage with hipped roof and one overhead rolling garage door.

14 Locust Street,* ca 1880

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, L-shaped frame house; gable-and-wing configuration. Front-gabled section has asymmetrical roofline, extending lower on east side; front entrance is under the extended portion of the roof and has trabeated surround with transom (roof extension and entrance were part of 1954 alterations). Two-story ell to east with telescoping one-story addition. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Field stone foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story two-car frame garage with gable roof and two overhead rolling garage doors.

15 Locust Street,* ca 1895

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1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; side-gabled roof with pedimented gable ends. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with brick piers supporting slender round columns. Off-center front entrance with simple wood trim. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; two windows in front hipped gable. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

16 Locust Street,* ca 1894

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with Queen Anne massing and details. Gable-and wing configuration, with cutaway corners and brackets at eaves at front- gabled section. Porch with low-pitched roof, turned posts and pierced brackets spans front of ell. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

17 Locust Street,* ca 1895

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with Queen Anne massing and details; gable-and-wing configuration. Front-gabled section has cutaway corners at the first story with brackets and drops. Hip-roofed front porch with turned posts façade of west wing; porch of east wing enclosed ca. 1973. Vinyl siding conceals some original detail shown in earlier photos; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed two-car garage with two overhead rolling garage doors.

24 Locust Street,* ca 1870

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with gable-and-wing configuration. Front porch with turned posts and pierced brackets spans front of ell, which has a lower roofline than front-gabled section. Front door is located at intersection of front wing and ell. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Projecting bay window on east side. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

25 Locust Street, ca 1868

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house with side-gabled roof. Three-bay, center entrance configuration with one bay window to either side of front door. Simple front entrance surround with flat pilasters, broken pediment, and no hood; brick steps with iron railing. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash. Enclosed side porch; rear one-story wing. Triangular dormer with fixed diamond-paned window. Field stone foundation; clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt shingle roof.

One-story frame two-car garage with two rolling overhead doors and cement board siding built circa 2010 (noncontributing due to age).

26 Locust Street,* ca 1870

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration. Front-gabled section has gable returns; off-center entrance with Eastlake-style hood. Side wing and entrance hood added in 2005. Most windows are 1/1 double-hung sash; first-story front window is wide 2/2 sash.

Contributing one-story frame two-car garage.

27 Locust Street, ca 1895

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house with front-facing gable roof. Nearly full-width front porch with turned posts and low-pitched gable roof. Two-bay configuration. Clapboard siding with scalloped shingles in the gable. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash.

One-story frame two-car garage, built in 1993, with front-facing gable roof and two rolling overhead doors; noncontributing due to age.

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29 Locust Street, ca 1920

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story frame hip-roofed cottage with nearly full-width, hip-roofed enclosed front porch. Center entrance. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing diminutive one-story frame garage with hipped roof and single overhead rolling garage door.

30 Locust Street,* ca 1890

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, two-bay frame house with front-facing gable roof. Nearly full-width front porch has low-pitched hipped roof, turned posts and pierced post brackets. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame barn with gambrel roof and sliding barn doors; vertical board siding, double-hung windows, and asphalt shingle roof.

31 Locust Street, ca 1830

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story residence with gabled roof and stucco exterior. Enclosed porch with gable roof has bank of five 6/1 windows on front (north) side, and connects to an open side porch with battered square columns. Half-timber detail appears in gable of enclosed north porch, in gable ends on east and west sides, and in dormer on north side. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash with lead muntins. This house is believed to have been built in multiple phases, and is on the site of the house built by Simon Stone in 1790; its foundations may include material from that date. The house was subsequently enlarged in the 1830s or 1840s and again in the early twentieth century, when its exterior was covered in stucco, presumably to unify its appearance.

Contributing one-story early twentieth-century frame gable-roofed garage with stucco exterior and two overhead rolling garage doors.

Maple Street

6 Maple Street, ca 1910

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story frame cottage with side-gabled roof. Nearly identical to the house at 8 Maple Street. Rock-faced cast concrete block foundation; clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Enclosed (originally open) front porch across about half the façade, with roof continuous with main roof form. Central hipped dormer on primary facade. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed frame garage with two rolling overhead doors.

7 Maple Street, ca 1912

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; American Foursquare form with simple Craftsman stylistic elements. Hipped roof with slightly flared eaves. First story clad in clapboard, second story in wood shingles, with band of trim at the juncture between the two materials. House originally had a full-width front porch, now missing and replaced by entry stoop with metal rail. Front door has sidelights. Rock-faced cast concrete block foundation; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. Attached gable-roofed two-car garage.

8 Maple Street, ca 1910

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story frame cottage with side-gabled roof. Nearly identical to the house at 6 Maple Street. Rock-faced cast concrete block foundation (painted); asbestos-F42 siding; asphalt shingle roof. Enclosed (originally open) front porch across about

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half the façade, with roof continuous with main roof form. Central hipped dormer on primary facade. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Multipaned picture window at front of enclosed porch.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed frame one-car garage with rolling overhead garage door.

9 Maple Street, ca 1910

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; American Foursquare form with modest Colonial Revival stylistic elements. Front-gabled roof with returns; full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof and plain round columns. Rock-faced cast-concrete block foundation; aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Attached one-car, gable-roofed garage.

10 Maple Street, ca 1914

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; American Foursquare form. Front-facing closed-gable roof. Nearly full-width front porch with hipped roof; porch supports are rock-faced cast concrete block piers with round columns above. Two front doors. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, hip-roofed one-car frame garage with shiplap siding and double swinging garage doors.

11 Maple Street, ca 1921

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; American Foursquare form. Low-pitched hipped roof with front hipped dormer. Nearly full-width front porch with hipped roof; porch supports are rock-faced cast concrete block piers with battered square columns above. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed frame two-car garage with two overhead rolling doors.

12 Maple Street, ca 1914

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; American foursquare form. Front-facing gable roof with returns. Nearly full-width front porch with simple round columns and hipped roof; porch rail not original (2002). One-story side addition, flush with the front of the porch, extends to the east; this has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, hipped roof and one small window on the front, near the eaves. Side addition detracts from the integrity of the house because of its prominent location and lack of fenestration, both of which are inconsistent with traditional village architecture. Rock-faced concrete-block foundation; aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing two-story, one-plus-car frame garage with pyramidal hipped roof and off-center swinging garage doors; has a second square opening at the eaves that relates to its former use as pigeon loft.

13 Maple Street, ca 1920

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; American foursquare form and modest Craftsman details. Front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter tails. Full-width front porch with gable roof; porch supports are rock-faced cast-concrete block piers with battered square posts above. Solid porch rail with clapboard siding. Rock-faced concrete block foundation; clapboard siding with wood shingles in gable; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed frame two-car garage with two rolling overhead doors.

15 Maple Street, ca 1947

2 Contributing Buildings

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One-story Minimal Traditional house with side-facing gable roof. Front door is off-center within a central surround with dormer-like pediment/hood; there is a picture window to one side of the entrance and one 6/1 double-hung window to the other. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed frame two-car garage with two rolling overhead doors.

17 Maple Street, ca 1947

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story Minimal Traditional house with side-facing gable roof. Front door is off-center below a central projecting gabled hood, with plain square supports. There is a picture window to one side of the entrance and one 6/1 double-hung window to the other. This house and 15 Maple Street are very similar and may have been identical originally. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed frame one-car garage with vinyl siding and overhead door.

19 Maple Street, ca 1910

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; American Foursquare form. Side-gabled roof with gable-roofed dormer. Nearly full-width front porch with hipped roof; porch supports are rock-faced cast concrete block piers with round columns above. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Gambrel-roofed shed; too small to count. An outbuilding described in the 1976 survey is no longer extant.

21 Maple Street, ca 1910

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; American Foursquare form. Side-gabled roof with hip-roofed dormer. Nearly full-width front porch with hipped roof; porch supports are rock-faced cast concrete block piers with round columns above. Asbestos siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Monroe Avenue

5 Monroe Avenue, 1952

1 Noncontributing Building

Diminutive one-story commercial building. Flat roof. Recessed door to left (east) with angled picture window occupying most of the rest of the façade. Parapet (front only). Façade clad in ledgerrock. Noncontributing due to incompatibility in scale, character and materials with historic commercial architecture in the village.

8 Monroe Avenue: Pittsford Fire Department Station #1, 1987

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story brick fire station. Hipped roof with polygonal turret at southwest corner. Five arched truck bays, each with a rolling overhead door and picture window above; the three central windows have arched tops. Noncontributing due to age.

9 Monroe Avenue, 1960

1 Noncontributing Building

One-story gable-roofed auto service station with side-gabled roof and cross-gable wall dormer at west end above entry and picture window. Three service bays, now open as auto display area. Modest Colonial Revival features include pedimented door surround and cupola. Noncontributing due to alterations.

18 Monroe Avenue*: The Little House, ca 1819; moved 1963

1 Contributing Building

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Diminutive one-story brick building; temple-front configuration with Federal and early Greek Revival-style features. Front-facing gable roof; full-width front portico with pediment supported by slender Doric columns. Center entrance consists of a simple door with stone lintel and sill. One six-over-six double-hung sash window to either side of door with stone lintels and sills. This building originally stood across the street; it was moved in 1963 to prevent demolition and subsequently rehabilitated as a museum interpreting a lawyer's office circa 1825. Although it was moved after the district's period of significance, this remains an important contributing building because of its architectural significance as one of the earliest and best-preserved examples of pre-Erie Canal architecture in the village and its high degree of integrity; its new setting is similar to its original setting, as it was moved a relatively short distance across the street. The move itself may have significance in future, as the successful effort to save this building was an important catalyst for Pittsford's historic preservation movement.

19 Monroe Avenue: former U.S. Post Office, 1960

1 Contributing Building

One-story gable-roofed commercial building with brick exterior, constructed in 1960 as a U.S. Post Office using a typical Colonial Revival design with symmetrical façade, center entrance, three 6/6 double-hung windows to either side of entrance, and quoins. Remodeled in 2008 to add projecting three-bay entrance consisting of double doors flanked by picture windows, with transoms, all topped by pediment.

20 Monroe Avenue*: Potter-Steele House, ca 1815; enlarged circa 1849-50

2 Contributing Buildings

One to one and one-half story frame residence with Federal and early Greek Revival-style features. Oldest section of the house (ca. 1810-15), at rear, consists of two parts: 1 1/2-story middle section with low-pitched front-gabled roof and elegant Federal entrance; a two-bay, side-gabled one-story side wing extends to the north. A front wing, added circa 1849-50, projects from and conceals the westernmost bay of the original 1 1/2-story gable-roofed house; this later wing has a gable end facing the street and porches along its east and west sides. Formal entrances (one on south side of original house, one on each side of mid-century addition) feature delicate Federal period trim including sidelights, engaged columns, entablatures and transoms. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. Field stone foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame gable-roofed barn.

Commonly known as the Fletcher Steele House, this was the long-time residence of nationally renowned, early twentieth-century landscape architect Fletcher Steele (1885-1971), who was described by modern landscape architect Garrett Eckbo as "the transitional figure between the old guard and the modern." The Monroe Avenue house was Steele's childhood home, to which he returned in 1962 and lived for almost a decade until his death; he lived in Boston during the intervening years. Steele studied landscape architecture at Harvard, where one of his professors was Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. Although he lived in Boston and his practice was based there, Fletcher Steele maintained ties to his Rochester roots, and designed a number of sophisticated landscapes in the area, including the gardens for the Charlotte Whitney Allen House on Oliver Street, modifications to the Ellwanger Estate (both in the city of Rochester), and the gardens for the Turner Estate at 22 Stoney Clover Lane in the town of Pittsford (the relocated Elihu Kirby House, built in Henrietta in the 1840s). His most famous work was Naumkeag, the country estate of the Choate family in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he spent three decades redesigning and expanding the gardens surrounding the mansion (the house and landscape now constitute a National Historic Landmark District).

21 Monroe Avenue*: Kildip-Davis House, ca 1900

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame residence with Queen Anne-style features. Asymmetrical footprint and complex multi-gabled roof with prominent cross gables. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof and low-pitched broken pediment over entry steps wraps northeast corner. Porch supports consist of square brick piers supporting slender columns in pairs and groups of three. Front-facing gable, above a cutaway bay, has decorative brackets below pediment and features recessed barrel-vaulted balcony. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with shingles in front gable; asphalt shingle roof. This is a good example of the Queen Anne style, featuring complex massing, avoidance of flat expanses of wall, and variety of decorative detail.

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Contributing one-story frame two-car garage with hipped roof and clapboard siding; two rolling overhead garage doors oriented toward Washington Avenue.

24 Monroe Avenue*: Strassenburgh House, ca 1974

1 Noncontributing Building

One-story frame and brick house custom-designed by architect William Burwell as a unique example of 1970s contemporary/Organic style. Designed as a set of three hexagonal "pods" with pyramidal roofs, around which is wrapped a flat-roofed section; all visually united by a continuous flat cornice. One pod is partially wrapped by a deck adjacent to a manmade pond/swimming pool. Diagonally laid flat wood siding; multiple sets of sliding glass doors. The house is situated behind 28 Monroe Avenue on a property that backs up to the canal; the house is not visible from the public right-of-way and is heavily wooded. While noncontributing in the historic district due to age and contemporary architectural style, this house may be worth further exploration for its individual architectural significance.

25 Monroe Avenue*: Geare-Schoen-Richardson House, ca 1885

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with Queen Anne and Eastlake-style features. Asymmetrical configuration and complex roofline consisting of steeply pitched, truncated hipped roof with cross gables. Broadly projecting eaves with drop pendants. Decorative details include scalloped shingles in gables and decorative geometric half-timbering at second story of front and side polygonal bays. Partial-width front porch with plain round columns wraps northeast corner. Fieldstone foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards. Window trim features projecting flat hood with delicate dentils. Good example of Queen Anne architectural style featuring complex massing, avoidance of flat expanses of wall, and variety of decorative detailing.

Contributing one-story frame two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door and jerkinhead roof. Shiplap siding; asphalt shingle roof.

27 Monroe Avenue,* ca 1870

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, three-bay frame house. Side-gable roof with center-front cross gable. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof wraps around east side of house; porch is partially enclosed (west half of front); open portion has square posts with Italianate-style capitals. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash with simple projecting flat hoods; front windows of enclosed porch have smaller upper sash with diamond-paned muntins. Telescoping rear wings. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story gable-roofed frame two-car garage.

28 Monroe Avenue*: Sylvanus Lathrop House, ca 1826 and 1830

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story brick house with Federal style features. Principal section of house has side-gabled roof and three-bay, side-hall configuration with brick interior corner chimneys, louvered, oval oculi in gable ends, six-over-six double-hung sash windows, stone lintels with Greek fret motif. Primary entrance features slender pilasters, half-sidelights and transom light, sheltered by entrance portico with Ionic columns. One and one-half story, recessed three-bay side-gabled side wing with full-width hip-roofed front porch featuring slender columns extends to the east; side wing is contemporary with the main block. One-story front-gabled rear wing with side entrance porch. Spacious, park-like grounds enhance the significance of the house. Built by canal contractor and land speculator Sylvanus Lathrop, this is a notable example of Federal-style architecture and one of the most architecturally significant houses in the village.

Substantial one-story, three-car garage with center-front cross-gable (1987); noncontributing due to age.

31 Monroe Avenue*: Ira Buck House, ca 1830

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story brick house with Federal-style features. Principal section of house has side-gabled roof and three-bay, side-hall configuration with interior corner chimneys, louvered oval oculi in gable ends, six-over-six double-hung sash windows with

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louvered wood shutters, stone lintels and sills. Primary entrance features slender pilasters, half-sidelights and transom light, sheltered by entrance portico supported by square columns with acanthus leaf capitals. One-and-one-half-story brick two-bay recessed side-gabled side wing; later addition of shed dormer. Multiple telescoping rear additions.

Contributing one-story frame one-car garage with hipped roof.

34 Monroe Avenue,* ca 1889

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, three-bay frame residence with late Victorian period eclectic features. Front-gabled gable roof with prominent cross gables. Partially enclosed entrance porch at southwest corner has a catslide roof supported by square columns; original front entrance location now enclosed by a bay window. Entry alterations date to 1939 when a front porch was also removed. Stone foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards; scalloped shingles in gable ends. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash, with paired window in front gable.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame barn with 1-story shed roofed side wing.

36 Monroe Avenue,* ca 1906

3 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; cubic mass with steeply pitched hipped roof and hipped dormer. Two-bay, side-hall configuration with bay window next to front door. Neoclassically inspired entrance trim and projecting bay windows added. Front second-story windows are paired 1/1 double-hung sash. Dormer windows are paired double-hung sash with diamond-paned upper sash. Rock-faced cast concrete block foundation; clapboard first story; second story has Craftsman-style shingles with alternating courses of shorter and taller shingles. Situated on a narrow, deep lot that extends to the canal.

Contributing one-story frame garage with steeply pitched pyramidal roof and two sliding garage doors; contributing one-story chicken house behind garage.

41 Monroe Avenue*: Dr. Hartwell Carver House, 1853

2 Contributing Buildings

One and one-half story mid-nineteenth Gothic Revival-style frame cottage, exemplifying the picturesque rural ideals of A.J. Downing and A.J. Davis. Steeply pitched side-gabled roof with prominent central cross-gable. Broadly projecting eaves embellished by scroll-sawn bargeboards with drops at peaks. Gothic-arched windows in gable ends; balcony in front cross-gable above front off-center entrance. Cross-gable rear wing. Board-and-batten siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. Situated on expansive, park-like grounds. Built by Dr. Hartwell Carver, a prominent promoter of the transcontinental railroad, this is one of the most architecturally distinctive houses in the village and an excellent example of its style and era.

Contributing one-story frame garage; not visible from the street.

42 Monroe Avenue*: Sutherland Homestead, ca 1823 and 1920s

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, L-shaped frame Federal period house, with extensive Colonial Revival style alterations. Gable-and-wing plan. Main block: semi-elliptical fanlight in front gable end, three bays wide, altered first-story fenestration consists of projecting bay window. Recessed side wing, ca. 1920: two-story, side-gabled wing with Neoclassical entrance porch at intersection of the front section and wing; large bay windows at front and side of wing. Stucco exterior; asphalt shingle roof. This was the farmhouse for the Sutherland farm, a large property that was gradually reduced in size between 1875 and 1910. Property backs up to the canal.

Contributing one-story, side-gabled three-bay garage with slightly projecting central cross-gable.

43 Monroe Avenue,* 1989

1 Noncontributing Building

One and one-half-story modern house, set back from the street and built into a slope; cross-gable roof. Front section has two-car garage at base, above which the only fenestration is a double-height bay window; moderately pitched front-gabled

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roof. Behind this is a taller rear section with steeply pitched side-gabled roof. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. The form evokes the cross-gable configuration and steep rear pitch of neighboring 41 Monroe Avenue. Noncontributing due to age.

45 Monroe Avenue,* ca 1906

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, three-bay frame house with cubic American Foursquare massing and Colonial Revival style features; three-bay, center entrance configuration. Rock-faced concrete block foundation. Full-width front porch with rock-faced concrete base supporting four plain round columns; porch has low-pitched hipped roof with cross-gable pediment over central entrance. Hipped roof with hip-roofed dormers; each dormer contains three double-hung windows with diamond-paned upper sash. Most other windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding, with greater reveal at second story than at first; shingles at dormers; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame garage with hipped roof and one overhead rolling garage door.

46 Monroe Avenue,* ca 1948

2 Noncontributing Buildings, due to loss of integrity

One-story frame house with low-pitched front-gabled roof. First story front has stone veneer with clapboard siding above; side walls poured concrete. Partial width front porch with solid base, slender round columns, and combination gable/hip roof. Gable roofed side dormers. Extensively remodeled in 1992, including new windows of different types and configurations than the original, remodeled porch, and siding.

One-story flat-roofed two-car garage (noncontributing).

49 Monroe Avenue,* ca 1905

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with Colonial Revival-style features. Steeply pitched cross-gambrel roof. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof supported by paired round columns (porch was rebuilt circa 2005 based on historic photographs of a missing original porch). Triple window in front gable end with half-round window in gambrel peak above it. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with shingles in gambrel peaks; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed one-car garage, which was moved to this location from the Bushnell's Basin area in 1949.

50 Monroe Avenue,* ca 1905

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with American Foursquare massing. Front-facing gable roof. Full-width front porch with rusticated cast stone piers supporting plain round columns; porch has low-pitched hipped roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash with paired windows in gable. Hip-roofed dormers. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame two-car garage with hipped roof and single overhead rolling garage door.

53 Monroe Avenue,* ca 1908

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story house with Colonial Revival-style features; exterior is executed in rusticated cast concrete block. Hipped roof with hipped dormers. Center entrance, facing Sutherland Street, has pilasters and sidelights flanking door, with segmentally arched hood above; central second-story Palladian window. Chicago-style windows to either side of front door; other windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash. Monroe Avenue side features one-story porch with stone-faced square piers. Unusual example of a house whose entire exterior is clad in rock-faced concrete block.

Contributing one-story hip-roofed two-car garage with rock-faced concrete block exterior.

54 Monroe Avenue,* ca 1904

2 Contributing Buildings

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Two-story frame house with American Foursquare cubic massing. Hipped roof with hipped dormers. First story faced in rock-faced concrete block. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof supported by round columns. Second story clad in clapboard. Off-center front entrance with sidelights. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame two-car garage with hipped roof; two overhead rolling garage doors.

55 Monroe Avenue*: Sutherland-Richbein House, ca 1890

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with Queen Anne and Eastlake style features. Generally cruciform footprint formed by front-facing gable roof with projecting cross-gables. Wood clapboard siding with scalloped shingles in gable ends. Full-width wraparound front porch with turned posts, balustrades and spindle frieze spans façade and northeast corner; pediment over porch entrance, which is at northeast corner. Side porch at southeast corner.

Contributing one-story frame garage with wood siding, swinging garage doors, and hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles.

56 Monroe Avenue,* ca 1910

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Full-width, pent-roofed porch with square posts. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Simple geometric pattern on bargeboard. Rock-faced concrete-block foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards; shingles in gable.

Contributing one-story frame garage with one overhead rolling garage door and one pedestrian door.

North Main Street

1 North Main Street: Wiltsie & Crump Building, 1886

1 Contributing Building

Two-story flat-roofed brick commercial building on the prominent northwest corner of the village's Four Corners. Principal façade, facing North Main Street, has a Colonial Revival-inspired storefront (not original) featuring a four square pilasters supporting an entablature that spans the first story above the display windows; central double doors and brick bulkheads. Second story retains original 1880s features including evenly spaced window openings with rock-faced Medina sandstone lintels and sills; brick corbelling; and central peak with lettering reading "Wiltsie & Crump." Storefront wraps around first bay of south side of building, beyond which first-story windows are short, fixed windows, with second-story windows and cornice brickwork, including a central gable peak, matching the primary facade. Storefront is not original and reflects mid-twentieth century remodeling; building otherwise retains its original exterior appearance.

4 North Main Street, ca 1965

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story commercial building on the northeast corner of Main and State streets, set at extreme northeast corner of lot with parking between sidewalk and building. The building has an irregular footprint with its southwest corner cut away. Second story overhangs the first. Variety of window shapes and types including fixed multipane picture window on first story cutaway, triple and double-hung windows at second story. This was built as a one-story building and was expanded to two stories in 1983. Noncontributing due to age and due to its architectural character, which is inconsistent with the massing, setback, and features typical of village architecture.

6 North Main Street, 1971

1 Noncontributing Building

One-story commercial building with low-pitched hipped roof. Symmetrical façade has central entrance sheltered by gable-roofed entry porch with square supports; front door has fanlights. One window to either side of front entrance; front and side windows 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards. Noncontributing due to age.

8 North Main Street,* ca 1870

1 Contributing Building

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Two-story, three-bay frame house with late Victorian period eclectic features. Front-facing gable roof with slightly projecting cross-gable wings. Full-width one-story front porch with low-pitched hipped roof has turned posts and pierced post brackets. Imbricated woodwork in front gable end. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

9-11 North Main Street: Pittsford National Bank, 1924, remodeled circa 1950s

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Structure

Two-story brick commercial building with flat roof and mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival features, with one-story north addition. Adjoins the Wiltsie & Crump building. Two-story portion has rectangular footprint and symmetrical façade with recessed central entrance accentuated by tall surround with entablature and flanked by fixed display windows; windows have keystones. Cornice features a tall plain frieze and dentils; plain brick parapet along north side and balustrade along east side. This section appears to have been built circa 1920 as a rock-faced concrete block building, which was remodeled in the mid-twentieth century in the Colonial Revival style. One-story addition (1970) has flat roof, regularly spaced windows with keystones, and a flat roofed entry porch on the north side with ramp.

Noncontributing freestanding drive-through bank teller/ATM canopy.

16 North Main Street*: Eckler House, ca 1860s

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house. Front-gabled roof. Full-width front porch with hipped roof and square posts. Telescoping rear additions. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash.

18 North Main Street*: Judge Murray House, ca 1890

1 Contributing Building

Judge Murray House. Two-story frame Queen Anne-style house with cross-gable roof. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch spans the front and wraps northwest corner; porch supports are battered square posts on rock-faced concrete block piers. Front-gabled section features cutaway corners and geometric "stick" detail on upper story; Front and side gables feature scalloped shingles. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; picture window on first story front. Clapboard siding (shingles in gables); asphalt shingle roof.

19 North Main Street*: Wiltsie Wadham House, ca 1845

2 Contributing Buildings

Wiltsie-Wadhams House. Two-story, frame house with moderately pitched gable roof. Three-bay configuration with off-center entrance; entry has paneled double doors and a surround that features fluted pilasters and an entablature with a band of delicate dentils (this may date to a circa 1936 remodeling, when a nonoriginal front porch was removed and shingles were added over the original clapboard siding). Tall 4/4 double-hung windows at first story; upper story front has 15-pane fixed windows. Projecting polygonal two-story bay on south side. Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Notable contributing two-story gable-roofed carriage barn with wood board-and batten siding, 6/6 double-hung windows, oculus at peak of gable, and cupola. Barn has a 1 1/2-story gable-roofed rear wing.

20 North Main Street, ca 1970s

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story office building; irregular footprint appears rectangular from west and south, but is angled on the north side where it is adjacent to a steep drop-off. Low-pitched side-gabled roof with off-center cross-gable on primary (south) side. Second story overhang on west and south sides supported by square wood posts. First story of west and south sides is clad in pale variegated brick; second story, and entire north and east sides, clad in flush vertical wood boards. First story has multiple entrances on west and south sides; second-story windows generally 8/8 double-hung sash occurring singly and in pairs. Noncontributing due to age and incompatibility, in its scale and parking-lot-oriented siting, with traditional village architecture.

21 North Main Street*: Village Hall, ca 1855

1 Contributing Building

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Two-story brick Italianate-style civic building (originally a house) with early twentieth-century, one and one-half story, recessed north (side) wing. Main block features low-pitched hipped roof, denticulated cornice, wide frieze, six-over-six and six-over-nine double-hung sash windows. Wing features one and one-half story front portico supported by square columns, hipped roof, wide frieze, and Neoclassical entrance detailing. In 1937 the house was purchased and donated for use as a library by Mary Emily Field in honor of her father, Charles Wiltsie, who had been born in the house; as part of the donation she had an addition built to match the library in her father's house on Plymouth Avenue, and had mahogany paneling and furnishings moved here from the Plymouth Avenue house. The house was converted into Village Hall in 1974 after the library moved to a former supermarket on State Street.

22 North Main Street: Port of Pittsford Park (William A Carpenter Park), 1970s

1 Noncontributing Site, 1 Contributing Structure, 1 Noncontributing Structure, 1 Noncontributing Object

Port of Pittsford Park (noncontributing site). Roughly triangular space accessed from North Main Street. At street level there is a triangular grassy space that contains a brick war memorial (dedicated 2006; noncontributing object due to age). An access road north of the memorial space gradually slopes downward to the east and terminates near a recently built pavilion that is at the apex of the triangular park (noncontributing structure due to age). North of the access road the park is a level space along the bank of the canal with street furniture including picnic tables and benches. The park incorporates the Pittsford Terminal, a 596' long concrete wall on the south bank of the canal, which was constructed in 1912 as part of Contract 63 (contributing structure; also a contributing structure in the New York State Barge Canal Historic District). The park was created in the 1970s on a site long associated with industry and transportation in Pittsford; it was particularly active in the 1930s-40s as a coaling station. The park is a noncontributing site because of its age.

25 North Main Street*: Hutchinson House, ca 1880

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, three-bay frame house with steeply pitched front-gabled roof; cross-gable rear wing. Off-center front entrance features sidelights and miter-arched lintel. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash, taller at first story; first-story windows have low-pitched pointed hoods matching door surround. Slender paired arched windows in gable. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; scalloped shingles in gable. May be a mid-nineteenth-century house updated in late nineteenth century, as maps show a house here before 1858.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame barn with single overhead rolling garage door and a pedestrian door.

27 North Main Street*: Agate-Zornow House, ca 1884-87

1 Contributing Building

Two-story brick house with Queen Anne-style features, designed by architect Charles Crandall. Complex footprint and multi-gabled roofline; asymmetrical configuration. Cross gable above chamfered central pavilion features ornamental woodwork under eaves. Two front entrance porches with spindle friezes and turned posts. Windows are generally tall, narrow 1/1 double-hung sash, taller at first story than second, with sandstone sills and decorative sandstone lintels. This is one of the district's best examples of Queen Anne-style architecture, and is rare as a brick example of the style.

27 1/2 North Main Street,* ca 1890

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof; full-width screened pent-roofed front porch. Shed-roofed north (side) wing. Windows vary in size and configuration including 6/6 double-hung sash on front of side wing and two diminutive 1/1 double-hung sash at second story front. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Set far back from the street west of the house at 27 North Main Street.

Contributing early twentieth-century 1-story frame garage with gabled roof, oriented with garage doors facing the canal and used as a boathouse. This was originally a short distance west of the house at 27 North Main Street and served as the garage for that house; it was moved to the present site in 2003.

31 North Main Street, ca 1850s

1 Contributing Building

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Two-story frame house side-gabled roof with front cross-gable at center. Three-bay façade with center entrance. Narrow sidelights at front door. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. This building on the north bank of the canal was a nineteenth-century saloon, and historic photographs show it had a full-width front porch.

32 North Main Street: Schoen House, ca 1870

1 Contributing Building

One-and-one-half story frame house with modest Italianate detailing. Front-gabled roof. Off-center front entrance sheltered by simple hipped hood supported by decorative brackets. Paired arched windows in gable; windows elsewhere are 1/1 double-hung sash. Telescoping rear gable-roofed additions. Originally a residence, this is now used as a commercial building.

33 North Main Street, ca 1850s

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story frame house; gable-and-wing form. Hip-roofed porch with solid rail and square posts spans front of wing. Shed dormers on north side. One-story rear wing. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung vinyl replacement sash. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story side-gabled barn, built between 1924-41, with shed-roofed addition on north side. Two sets of barn/garage doors, of unequal sizes; also two fixed windows on east side.

36 North Main Street, ca 1870

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with modest Italianate features. Gable-and-wing configuration with porch across and extending beyond front of wing; porch has rock-faced concrete block piers, solid rail, and battered square posts. Bay window with flared standing-seam copper roof on front of front-gable section, with one pair of arched windows above; a matching pair of arched windows occurs at gable end of side wing. Telescoping rear gable-roofed wings, terminating in attached one-car garage. One-story front-gabled wing attached by a hyphen on south side; this was a separate building associated with the businesses along Schoen's Alley and was attached to the house circa 1930s.

41 North Main Street, 1998

1 Noncontributing Building

Del Monte Hotel. Three-story, 100-room flat-roofed modern hotel; simulated stucco exterior with prominent simulated quoins. Main block of hotel has roughly rectangular footprint, with mostly blank short end facing the street and regularly spaced hotel-room windows along the sides. One-story projection to the south with irregular footprint contains restaurant/meeting rooms. This is the latest in a series of hotels that have been on this site adjacent to the railroad station. Noncontributing due to age.

43 North Main Street, 1860, 1863, 1900, 1966, and later

1 Contributing Building

This sizable building was constructed around two railroad buildings: the passenger office (the brick section) and, north of the passenger office, the freight office. The two were joined in 1963 to create a restaurant; since then the building has been expanded and connected to the adjacent property at 41 North Main Street. Passenger office (1860): one-story brick building with a rectangular footprint, hipped roof, and a wraparound porch roof just below the main roof's eaves. 2/2 double-hung windows; iron roof cresting. Freight office (1900; replaced 1863 building that had collapsed due to heavy snow): a one-story, stick-style building; gable roof with deeply overhanging eaves. Clapboard siding with stick-style embellishment; scalloped shingles in gable. The two buildings have been incorporated into a large one-story building that extends far back on the lot, but because of the footprint and massing of the rear addition, it is not highly visible from the street; the historic railroad buildings continue to read as distinct entities.

44 North Main Street, 1814*, remodeled 1860s; outbuildings of various dates

7 Contributing Buildings, 2 Noncontributing Buildings, 2 Contributing Sites, 3 Contributing Structures, 5 Contributing Objects

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Hildreth-Lord-Hawley Farm, **listed in the National Register in 1996** as an "outstanding, intact example of an early suburban farm estate." The National Register nomination listed 8 buildings (7 contributing, one noncontributing), 1 contributing site, 3 contributing structures, and 5 contributing objects. Since then one building has been moved and a new building constructed. Also missing from the nomination were the Powers Farm agricultural fields that were historically part of the historic farm property and are being added with the boundary increase.

Farmhouse (contributing building; 1814, remodeled 1860s): Italianate style house, situated on a small knoll surrounded by extensive lawns planted with mature trees. Gabled, 2 1/2-story main block surrounded on three sides by flat-roofed, one-story north wing and wrap-around veranda (north and south sides). East of the main block are the 1 1/2-story rear wing, one-story gabled wood shed, and back porch. Stone foundation; cement asbestos shingles (c. 1920s) over earlier wood clapboard and flush board sidings; asphalt shingle roof. Massing, 3-bay facade, low-pitched roof slope, regular fenestration with 6/6 double-hung sash at second floor are 1814 features; other features including 1/1 half-round gable windows, first-floor 4/4 double-hung floor-to-ceiling windows, wraparound porch, and paired main doors are significant features of 1860s remodeling.

Dairy (contributing building, 1870): 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, board and batten frame building, constructed as a farm office and billiard room. One-story stucco and concrete block wings built around three sides of the original building in 1946.

Cow barn (noncontributing building, 1970): 40-foot by 40-foot wood and steel sided barn, built on the stone foundation of an earlier barn, destroyed by fire in 1970; dairy cow stanchions, milk house and caving pens, and stacked horizontal hardwood board granary on the floor of the mow are features remaining from original barn.

Silos (three contributing structures, ca. 1920): Cylindrical concrete block silos; two are located at the east end of the cow barn and one along its south side.

Creamery/Ice House (contributing building, ca. 1890, remodeled into apartments 1915): Two-story frame building with steeply pitched gable roof, wood clapboard siding, regular fenestration with 6/1 double-hung sash, and decorative sunburst barge board in the gable. This building was originally on the site now occupied by the new Dairy/Market, and recently moved a short distance east to accommodate construction of that building.

Tenant House (contributing building, pre-1870): Gabled frame house with two-story main block and 1 1/2-story wing; regular fenestration with 6/6 double-hung sash. Wood clapboard siding.

Dairy/Market (noncontributing building, completed 2012): Two-story frame building with gable roof and projecting cross-gable entrance bay, topped by a cupola. Regularly spaced fenestration; windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. Board-and-batten siding. Rear 1-story gable-roofed wing, connected by a hyphen that contains a side entrance, has sliding barn doors with sliding hay door in gable; this wing has clapboard siding. Designed to resemble traditional agricultural architecture; noncontributing due to age.

Smokehouse (contributing building, pre-1870): Small brick building with a wood flue, located northeast of the cow barn.

Blacksmith Shop (contributing building, pre-1870): Cross-gabled frame building with cupola dovecote, oculus windows, vertical board siding.

Wagon Shed (contributing building, ca. 1888): Gabled frame building with vertical board siding.

Grounds (contributing site): Landscaped grounds surround the house on both the north and south sides; this park-like landscape is described in detail in the National Register nomination and includes a circular drive, pastures and mature trees. Agricultural land that was previously omitted from the nomination in being added with this boundary increase.

The nomination also lists five contributing objects that are part of the residential landscape around the house: a cast iron jockey-figure hitching post (ca. 1870), life-size cast-iron figure of Mercury (pre-1870), stone wall with cut Medina sandstone cap and Gothic Revival cast-iron fence (ca. 1860s), zinc and cast iron dolphin and figure fountain (pre 1870), and stone masonry outdoor cooking fireplace (ca. 1890).

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50 North Main Street, ca 1980s
1 Noncontributing Building

One-story gable-roofed commercial building, oriented with ridgeline parallel to the street and entrance on north gable end. Center entrance consists of projecting gable-roofed vestibule containing a paneled door flanked by sidelights with a half-round fanlight. One fixed plate-glass window to either side of entrance. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to age.

56-60 North Main Street
2 Noncontributing Buildings

Two buildings on one lot:

56 North Main Street, c. 1980s: two-story commercial building with low-pitched hipped roof. Nontraditional massing with one- and two-bay projecting second-story box bay windows, which have banks of four fixed/casement windows with fanlights above. Vinyl siding. Noncontributing due to age.

60 North Main Street: Rochester & Eastern Railway Station, 1902 with extensive later alterations: One-story hip-roofed building with central projecting cross-gable. Brick walls with plain pilasters alternating with fixed windows, each of which has an awning above it. This building was originally the electric railway station; it has housed a series of ice cream shops/restaurants since the 1930s. As a trolley station it had a flat roof; the cross-gable entry section was added before 1977. Since then the building has been remodeled again including the addition of a hipped roof and new windows. Although the building has an interesting history it is noncontributing due to extensive alterations that obscure its early history as a trolley station and as McConnell's milk and ice cream business.

57 North Main Street, ca 1962
1 Noncontributing Building

One-story gas station with modest mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival features. Side-gabled roof over three original service bays, now containing display windows and a store entrance; front-facing cross-gable with central entrance flanked by two large display windows. Store entrance has Colonial Revival door surround with broken pediment and central finial. In front of the building are two free-standing hip-roofed canopies over four pumps. Noncontributing due to age.

61 North Main Street, ca 1860s
1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

One-and-one-half-story farmhouse; massing is evidence of construction in multiple phases. Oldest section, to the south, built before 1872: gable-and-wing configuration with hip-roofed porch spanning cross-gable south wing. North section, set back, has side-gabled roof with front wall dormer; one-story side-gabled enclosed sun porch extends to the north. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding, except on the front of cross-gable south wing, which has flat board siding. North section built circa 1912. This house is immediately north of the railroad embankment. A second house on the lot that was present in the 1970s survey has subsequently been demolished and a garage is on its former site.

Mid-twentieth-century gable-roofed garage behind the house; concrete-block foundation; flush board siding. Noncontributing due to age.

65 North Main Street, ca 1825-1850
3 Contributing Buildings

One-and-one-half story house with Greek Revival massing. Side-gabled roof. Symmetrical facade has a partial-width front porch, added in the late nineteenth century, with turned posts and brackets. Greek Revival central front entrance with sidelights flanked by pairs of fluted pilasters. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. Rear additions with front-and side-gabled roofs.

Two contributing outbuildings: Two-story gable-roofed barn with vertical wood siding and a single overhead rolling garage door; and a smaller side-gabled outbuilding with vertical wood siding. Both appeared on the 1902 plat map.

68 North Main Street, 1974

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1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story multifamily residence; late twentieth-century Colonial Revival style. Massing consists of several side-gabled sections of varied heights; tallest section, to the east, has brick exterior with brick quoins; next section to the south has slightly lower roofline and clapboard siding; final section is one story in height with brick exterior and contains garage bays on the north (rear). Two front doors side by side on south side, with one bay window to the east; otherwise windows are regularly spaced 8/12 double-hung sash. Asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to age.

69 North Main Street, 1927

2 Contributing Buildings

One and one-half story Tudor Revival house with stone and stucco exterior. Front-gabled roof with side shed gables. Side-gabled enclosed sun porch on north side. Broad stone chimney off center on primary façade; to one side is a nested-gable entry vestibule, also clad in stone, with round-arched front door, and to the other side is a bay window. Casement windows (these are wood with aluminum cladding, replacing original steel casement windows).

Substantial contributing two-story frame barn with front cross-gable; two overhead rolling garage doors. This predates the house and was associated with the house at 71 North Main Street.

70 North Main Street, ca 1914

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Symmetrical façade with center entry sheltered by gabled hood, flanked by a window to either side. Shed dormers on each side. Front gable contains paired windows each with double-hung sash with diamond-paned upper sash; single windows in the same configuration are located in the shed dormers. Other windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Attached two-car garage on north side with side-gabled roof and two overhead rolling garage doors. Side entry porch on south side with solid rail and tapered square columns supporting low-pitched hipped roof. Rock-faced cast concrete block foundation; clapboard siding with foundations; asphalt shingle roof with thin brackets at eaves. An original full-width front porch was removed after 1958.

71 North Main Street, ca 1913

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house with side-gabled roof. Full-width front porch wraps around northeast corner; porch has solid rail clad in clapboard above which are square posts supporting low-pitched hipped roof. Front gable-roofed dormer contains paired double-hung windows with diamond-paned upper sash. Rear second-story sleeping porch. Paired fixed diamond-paned windows in gables on both sides; windows otherwise generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Cast concrete block foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

One-story frame two-car garage with front-gabled roof and two rolling overhead doors, oriented to Elm Street; appears to date to mid-to late-twentieth century (noncontributing due to age).

72 North Main Street, ca 1820-1830

2 Contributing Buildings

One-and-one-half story frame house with Greek Revival massing. Front-gabled roof with returns. Full-width front porch (added circa late nineteenth century) with square posts wraps southwest corner and extends along the south side of the original portion of the house. Front windows are larger on the first story than in the gable; windows on original portion of the house are 6/6 double-hung sash. Rear one-story gable-roofed wing extends to the east. Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. This house is said to have been moved in 1885 to accommodate railroad embankment construction and moved back to its original site when construction was completed.

Contributing one-story frame two-car garage with gable roof and two overhead rolling garage doors, believed to have been built in 1955.

73 North Main Street, ca 1859, moved here circa 1939

2 Contributing Buildings

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Two-story frame house; originally gable-and-ell configuration, with later two-story flat-roofed addition filling in the L. Full-width front porch with square posts wraps around north side of house (porch added after 1977). Three-part picture window in primary façade with narrow paired double-hung windows above. Windows are replacements and occur in varied configurations. This house is believed to have been built circa 1859 on another site and moved to this lot, which was part of the electric railway right-of-way, in 1939. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame garage with swinging garage doors.

74 North Main Street, ca 1885

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with front-facing gable roof. Side entry porch on south side with pent roof and simple round columns. Two-story rear wing with slightly lower gabled roofline. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing two-story side-gabled barn/garage with two overhead rolling garage doors; did not appear on 1902 plat map.

75 North Main Street, ca 1905

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house; front-facing gable roof with returns. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with brick piers supporting slender columns, which occur in groups of three (at corners) and two. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Rock-faced cast concrete block foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

One-story frame two-car garage with low-pitched gable roof and single overhead rolling door; noncontributing due to age (circa 1993).

76 North Main Street, circa 1860

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with front-facing gable roof. Full-width front porch with turned posts, decorative brackets, and spindlework. Windows generally 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung sash; bay window on south side. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed garage.

77 North Main Street, ca 1910

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration. Gable-roofed entry porch, north roof slope of which is continuous with the north slope of the main front gable. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Attached gable-roofed garage with doors oriented north to Line Street.

78 North Main Street, ca 1820 - 30

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

One and one-half story house with Greek Revival massing. Moderately pitched front-gabled roof. Three-bay center-entrance configuration with entrance flanked by 6/6 double-hung windows. Full-width front porch with low-pitched roof and square posts at corners. Second story has two twelve-pane fixed or casement windows. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. This house was extensively rehabilitated, including new porch, removal of vinyl siding and installation of new wood clapboard siding, and new wood windows, in the early 2000s. According to the 1970s survey it was moved to this site, possibly from Cartersville, circa 1883-95.

One-story side-gabled two-car frame garage with openings on south side (noncontributing due to age).

North Main Street, Main Street Bridge over the Erie Canal, 1985

1 Noncontributing Structure

Warren pony-truss, 147' long, 41' between curbs, sidewalks on both sides inside trusses. Noncontributing due to age; also a noncontributing structure in the New York State Barge Canal Historic District.

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North Main Street, West Shore Railroad Bridge over North Main Street, ca 1905

1 Contributing Structure

Pony/through plate girder bridge, 125 foot total length, largest span 40.7 feet. Spans three traffic lanes and sidewalks to either side.

Rand Place

2 Rand Place,* ca 1850s-60s; moved 1902-1905

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence with front-facing gable roof. Three-bay, side-hall configuration. One-story full-width front porch with flat roof and square posts. Field stone foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Tall 4/4 double-hung windows at front first story; other windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. Two telescoping rear additions. This house is said to have been a Presbyterian parsonage built at 19 Church Street and moved to this site; maps first show it on this site between 1902 and 1905.

Small frame shed in rear yard (too small to count)

4 Rand Place,* 1909

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with Colonial Revival features. Front-facing gable roof with returns. Rounded-arch window in gable end. Half-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof supported by paired square columns. Front door is flanked by pilasters and sidelights. Bay window with triple window next to the porch. Vinyl siding. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash.

One and one-half story contributing three-bay gambrel-roofed carriage house/barn with front wall dormer and sliding barn doors; hay loft opening above. Concrete block first story with clapboard siding above.

6 Rand Place,* ca 1910

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; side-gabled roof. Half-width enclosed front porch with concrete block base and double-hung windows above; next to porch is a bay window containing three 6/1 double-hung windows. Prominent, broad gabled front cornice, which contains a three-part window; each window has diamond-paned sash over a one-light sash. Identical windows appear in side gables. Concrete block foundation. First story clad in vinyl siding with wood shingles at second story; band of sawtooth shingles at transition from first to second stories. Projecting first-story bay window on south side, projecting oriel on north side between first and second stories. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash.

Contributing one-story gable-roofed frame garage at rear of property.

8 Rand Place, ca 1895

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; side-gabled roof with pedimented front dormers. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof and square posts. Front door is flanked by sidelights and pilasters. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; dormer windows are 8/1 and paired windows in gables are 6/1. Clapboard siding (approval for replacement of wood with fiber cement siding in 2013).

Contributing one-and-one-half story two-car garage; concrete block at first story with clapboard siding above. Single wide overhead rolling garage door.

11 Rand Place

See St. Louis Church Campus, 46-64 South Main Street.

18 Rand Place, ca 1920

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2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house. Center-hall configuration; entrance has gabled hood supported by square columns on brick base. Entrance flanked by paired 6/1 double-hung windows, each with a single 6/1 double-hung window above. Smaller 6/1 double-hung window at second-story center. One-story side-gabled side wing, likely an enclosed porch. Clapboard siding (approval for replacement of wood with fiber cement siding in 2006); asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame two-car garage with single overhead rolling door; shiplap siding.

20 Rand Place, ca 1912

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story side-gabled frame house. Three bay, center-hall configuration. Nearly full-width front porch with hipped roof and pediment over central entry; rock-faced concrete block piers with round posts above. Front door is flanked by sidelights. Central shed-roofed dormer contains three 1/1 double-hung windows. Concrete block foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash, regularly spaced. Two-level rear porch visible at northeast corner. Rear wing is said to have been moved to this location from North Main Street during the canal widening in the early 1910s.

Contributing one-story frame side-gable roofed two-car garage with two rolling overhead doors.

21 Rand Place, ca 1910

1 Contributing Building

Two-story house with side-gabled roof; rough stucco exterior. Partial-width enclosed front porch with hipped roof and arched openings infilled with windows. Three-bay configuration with front entrance via side of enclosed front porch. Shed-roofed central front dormer contains three pairs of diamond-paned casement windows. Side-gabled, two-car garage (rebuilt 2001 after fire) with single overhead rolling door is attached to house via an open breezeway. Most windows are paired casements; triple double-hung windows set in segmentally arched openings at gable ends. Asphalt shingle roof.

25 Rand Place, ca 1910

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with American Foursquare form and modest Craftsman features. Hipped roof with hip-roofed dormers at front and sides. Partial-width front porch with hipped roof and round columns; off-center entry sheltered by porch. Rock-faced cast concrete block foundation; clapboard siding at first story with wood shingles at second story. Projecting oriel on north side between first and second stories. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash.

Contributing one-story, two-car garage; concrete block sides with shingles above garage doors on front; jerkinhead roof. Two rolling overhead garage doors.

27 Rand Place, 1911

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; front-facing gable roof with returns. One-bay entry porch with gable roof and round columns (added in 2010 to replace missing porch). First story front also has paired 1/1 double-hung sash. Oriel at north side between first and second stories. Cast concrete-block foundation; clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt shingle roof.

Small frame shed in rear yard.

29 Rand Place, ca 1911

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; American Foursquare form. Hipped roof with hipped front and side dormers. Full-width front porch with hipped roof and simple round columns on wood piers. Off-center front entrance; first story also has three-part bay

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window. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Cast concrete block foundation; clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing frame one-story gable-roofed garage with clapboard siding and one rolling overhead door.

30 Rand Place, 1911

2 Contributing Buildings

One and one-half story frame Craftsman-style house; bungalow form. Side-gabled roof. Full-width front porch, which partially wraps north side of house, is contained under the main roof, with a break in slope (pitch is lower over front porch). Porch has solid balustrade, clad in clapboard, with battered square porch posts above. Front entrance is slightly off-center and is flanked by sidelights. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Front windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash; variety of window types and configurations on sides. Front-gabled central dormer. Cross-gable rear wing.

Contributing two-car frame garage with pyramidal roof, exposed rafter tails, and two overhead rolling garage doors.

31 Rand Place, ca 1920

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; front facing gable roof with nearly front-to-back shed dormers. One-bay off-center front entry porch with steeply pitched gable roof. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 4/4 double-hung sash and occur in pairs and in groups of four. Mature trees on the property virtually conceal the house from the street.

32 Rand Place, ca 1946

1 Contributing Building

Two-story side-gabled mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival house; three-bay center-hall configuration. Slight second-story overhang (front only). First-story fixed 24-pane windows, each with 8/1 double-hung sash above; 6/1 double-hung window at second-story center. Front-gabled two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door is connected to the house by an enclosed breezeway. First story clad in brick (front only), second story clad in wood clapboard. Asphalt shingle roof.

33 Rand Place, ca 1912

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with side-gabled roof; Colonial Revival and Craftsman features. Three-bay, center hall configuration. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with central pediment and battered square columns; brackets at porch cornice. Central gabled front dormer windows; 4/1 double-hung window at center is taller than the fixed 6-pane windows to either side. Other windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Rock-faced cast concrete foundation; clapboard siding with corner boards.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed early twentieth-century frame garage.

34 Rand Place, ca 1925 - 1930

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with Craftsman-style features. Side-gabled roof; pent roof at first story across front and north side; both gable and pent roofs have exposed rafter tails. Side-hall configuration; entrance sheltered by gabled hood supported by brackets. First story front also has bank of four 6/6 double-hung windows. Second-story front windows are two pairs of 6/1 double-hung sash. Enclosed hip-roofed side porch.

Contributing one-story side-gabled frame garage.

35 Rand Place, 1912

2 Contributing Buildings

One and one-half story bungalow. Full-width front porch is contained under steeply pitched side-gabled roof, which has a break in slope (pitch is lower over front porch). Tall central dormer with steeply pitched gable roof, containing bank of three double-hung windows (12/1 center window flanked by two 9/1 windows). First story has tripart picture window and off-

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center front door. Windows on sides occur in various configurations and are irregularly placed. Clapboard siding with wood shingles in dormer. According to local tradition, part of this house was moved here from a house demolished on North Main Street for widening of the Erie Canal.

Contributing one-story one-plus car garage with front-facing gabled roof and single overhead rolling garage door.

36 Rand Place, ca 1920

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story, side-gable-roofed cottage. Broad front gable-roofed dormer with paired 6/6 double-hung windows; windows otherwise generally casements on front. Center entrance flanked by sidelights; two brackets at eaves above entrance. Enclosed side porch. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story front-gable frame two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door; clapboard siding.

38 Rand Place, 1923

1 Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story frame house with modest Craftsman elements. Front-facing gable roof with pent roof across first story front; low-pitched shed dormers from front to back. Off-center front entrance; first floor also has bank of four casement windows. Triple 6/1 double-hung windows in front gable end. Gable-roofed two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door attached to house via enclosed breezeway. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Exposed rafter tails at pent roof and dormers in 1975 survey photo have since been enclosed or removed.

42 Rand Place, ca 1950

1 Contributing Building

One-story Ranch-style house with side-gable roof. Center entrance, slightly recessed and flanked by sidelights, with three-part picture window to one side and two double-hung windows with paneled aprons to the other. Primary façade faced in brick with wood shingles on the sides. Attached two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

45 Rand Place, 1923

1 Contributing Building

One and one-half story Craftsman-style bungalow; side-gabled roof. Full-width front porch contained under the main roof, with simple round columns. Symmetrical primary facade with center entrance and two pairs of double-hung windows. Two-bay front shed dormer contains two pairs of casement windows. Hip-roofed one-story enclosed porch on south side. Brackets at eaves on gable ends. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame two-car garage with hipped roof; single overhead rolling garage door.

47 Rand Place, ca 1951

1 Contributing Building

One-story Minimal Traditional-style house with gable-and-wing form. Recessed off-center front entrance at corner of front-gable section. Picture window on front of side-gable wing. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. One-car gable-roofed garage connected via a breezeway.

49 Rand Place, ca 1953

1 Contributing Building

One-story Minimal Traditional-style house; gable-and-wing roof. Front of the front-gable section is clad in brick, with wood clapboard in the gable itself and on the entire side-gabled section. Front-gabled section (the front of which is flush with the side-gabled section) has a picture window and the front door. Low-pitched gabled hood over front door; temporary wood access ramp is not original. Windows otherwise generally 1/1 double-hung vinyl replacement sash. Attached one-car side-gabled garage.

50 Rand Place, c 1951

1 Contributing Building

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One-story Minimal Traditional house; gable-and-wing plan with porch spanning the front of the wing, contained under side-gable roof. Side-facing front door is sheltered by the porch. Front gable end contains a tripart picture window next to a diminutive double-hung window. A second tripart picture window occurs on the front of the side-tabled wing, shaded by porch. Gable-roofed two-car garage attached to the house by a breezeway. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

51 Rand Place, ca 1951

1 Contributing Building

One-story Minimal Traditional house; gable-and-wing plan. Front-facing gable section has tripart picture window; a second tripart picture window is located on the front of the side wing. Primary entrance is recessed beneath side wing roof at junction with front cross-gable. Attached one-car garage with side-gabled roof. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

52 Rand Place, ca 1950

1 Contributing Building

One-story Minimal Traditional house with side-gabled roof. Shallow partial-width entry porch, the roof of which is a projection of the primary roof; this shelters the entrance. Unusual combination of board-and-batten style siding behind the porch and clapboard siding elsewhere; asphalt shingle roof. Attached one-car side-gabled garage.

53 Rand Place, ca 1951

1 Contributing Building

One-story Minimal Traditional house with side-gabled roof; front wall dormer over picture window. Off-center front entrance is in an enclosed pent-roofed vestibule (altered in 1980s). Window sizes and placement irregular. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

54 Rand Place, ca 1951

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story Minimal Traditional house with side-gabled roof. Partial width pent-roofed front porch with plan square posts. Front door and tripart picture window located behind porch; windows otherwise generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing side-gabled frame two-car garage appears contemporary with the house.

55 Rand Place, ca 1957

1 Contributing Building

One-story side-gabled Minimal Traditional house with side-gabled roof. Front entry is slightly recessed beneath eaves, next to a picture window in a slightly projecting bay. Side entrance with gabled hood and plain square posts. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. According to the 1976 survey, this house originally had a front porch like that of 54 Rand Place; the two may have been identical originally until this house was altered to project the living room into the original porch. Attached side-gabled garage. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

56 Rand Place, 1952

1 Contributing Building

Two-story mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival house. Side-gabled roof; three-bay, center entry configuration with paneled door flanked by picture windows and three 6/1 double-hung windows at second story just below the eaves. Slight second-story overhang (front only). Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Attached one-car side-gabled garage.

57 Rand Place, ca 1951

1 Contributing Building

One-story Minimal Traditional/Ranch-style house; side-gabled roof with diminutive cross-gable over off-center entrance. Full-width front porch contained within the main roof. Varied window styles and configurations, including tripart picture window, paired double-hung window, and single double-hung window on primary facade. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Attached one-car side-gabled garage.

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58 Rand Place, ca 1951

1 Contributing Building

One-story Minimal Traditional-style house; atypical roofline with steeply pitched hipped roof and one-bay front cross-gable. Simple slightly recessed front entrance next to a bank of four tall casement windows. Integral one-car garage contained under hipped roof. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

59 Rand Place, ca 1950

1 Contributing Building

One-story Cape-Cod style house with steeply pitched side-gabled roof, composed of two "telescoping" sections: Main section is three bays with side hall plan; attached to this is two-bay side-gabled wing with ridgeline slightly lower than that of three-bay section. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 8/8 double-hung sash. One-story gable-roofed one-car garage connected via an open breezeway. Similar to house at 15 Elmbrook Drive.

60 Rand Place, ca, converted to residence in 1948. 1897

1 Contributing Building

One-story brick building, originally a pump house, later converted into a residence. Side-gabled roof; street-facing façade has two 12/12 double-hung windows in segmentally arched openings. Frame rear cross-gable wing.

Small shed on property (too small to count).

61 Rand Place, ca 1956

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story Minimal Traditional-style house. Side-gabled roof with central cross-gable entry vestibule. Picture window to one side of vestibule and 1/1 double-hung window to the other. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing gable-roofed one-story frame two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

63 Rand Place, ca 1953

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story Cape-Cod-style house with side-gabled roof. Symmetrical façade with center entrance recessed beneath eaves and flanked by sidelights; one 8/8 double-hung window to either side. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing gable-roofed one-story frame two-car garage with two overhead rolling garage doors.

64 Rand Place, ca 1956

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

One-story, five-bay Cape Cod-style house with side-gabled roof. Central entrance with sidelights. Front windows are 6/9 double-hung sash; each has a gabled dormer directly above containing a 6/6 double-hung window. Side-gabled side wing (originally an attached garage) with lower roofline and full-width front porch, converted into living space in 1972.

Noncontributing barn-style late twentieth-century garage with two garage doors; faux hay loft, and cupola (noncontributing due to age).

Schoen Place

3 Schoen Place, ca 1920s

1 Contributing Building

Two-story gable-roofed building, built as a barn, with vertical wood siding. Pent roof partially spans primary façade, sheltering central entrance, which is flanked by fixed display windows. This was a storage building associated with the

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Schoen Brothers business, and was converted to commercial use in 1968. Lower gable-roofed section to the southeast is a later addition.

4 Schoen Place, ca 1870s

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house, remodeled with contemporary features. Steeply pitched gabled roof. One-story shed-roofed addition on west side; one-story side-gabled wing to east. Tall arched windows on east wing and second story of center portion. Pent roof nearly spans center section, above front entrance. As of 1976 this was the only private residence on Schoen Place; since then the building has been extensively remodeled and converted to commercial use. Little evidence remains of its previous appearance, as the massing, materials, and all window shapes and types have been altered; noncontributing due to extensive alterations.

6 Schoen Place, ca 1870s

1 Noncontributing Building

One-and-one-half story frame building; front-gabled section flanked by lower cross-gable wings. Front-gabled section has board-and-batten siding, two-story central window, and "gingerbread" trim at bargeboard; wings have clapboard siding and bracketed eaves. Dormers on both Schoen Place and canal sides. Until the early 1970s this was a house with clapboard siding and minimal trim; it was extensively remodeled with additions, new siding, added trim, and new window sizes and types. Noncontributing due to extensive alterations that obscure its historic character.

7 Schoen Place, ca 1880s and 1905-12

1 Contributing Building

One-story frame building with rectangular footprint. Most of the building is contained within a continuous side-gabled roof; the taller section at the west end was built earlier than the rest, circa 1880s, as a barn. Irregularly placed windows and doors. Siding is varied and includes sections of vinyl, shiplap, and vertical wood board. Window sizes and types are likewise varied and included 6/6 double-hung sash, fixed windows, and 1/1 double-hung sash. Maps indicate the one-story section of the building was constructed between 1905-1912 as a warehouse associated with the Schoen Brothers farm implement business.

8 Schoen Place, ca 1880s, with extensive later alterations

1 Noncontributing Building

This is a former late nineteenth-century tenant house that has been extensively expanded and remodeled into a restaurant. Street side: two projecting front-facing gable-roofed wings, side by side, both with vertical wood board siding. Entrance is in the right-hand wing (northwest) with two double glass doors flanked by wide sidelights, with oculus window above. Site is elevated from street level on this side with railroad-tie retaining wall. Behind the two front-gabled wings the building has a side-gabled roof. Two-level porch on canal side with square posts and metal railings, and low-pitched hipped roof. The oldest portion of this building is the section with the street-facing gable on the left (southeast); the rest has been added since the late 1970s, presumably in multiple stages. Noncontributing due to extensive alterations that have obscured historic character, although this building may acquire its own significance in the future as an example of adaptive reuse and compatible redevelopment of the Schoen Place commercial area.

9 Schoen Place, ca 1920

1 Contributing Building

Cylindrical metal structure, originally a coal tower, around which a one-story addition has been constructed as part of the conversion of the structure into a restaurant. Addition has 4/1 double-hung windows, arranged singly as well as in pairs and banks of four, above continuous sill. Shallow pent-roofed porch at grade level surrounds north, south, and east sides. Complex roofline with asphalt shingles.

10 Schoen Place, ca 1880s-1940s

1 Contributing Building

One-story frame building, consisting of several sections, most of which have side-gabled roofs at varied heights (easternmost section has catslide roof; next section to the west has monitor roof). Some portions have board-and-batten siding, others have vertical board siding. 1/1 double-hung windows throughout, some in pairs. Asphalt shingle roof. Small

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sheds were built here in the 1880s; additional sections were added through the early twentieth century. In the 1970s century the building was converted into shops; since then there have been alterations to the rooflines, windows, and other features, but the building has retained its character as a series of small sheds associated with small-scale industry.

11 Schoen Place, 1938

1 Contributing Building

Eight-story concrete grain elevator, atop which is a two-story concrete head house. Structure consists of nine tangential cylinders in rows of three. Head house has flat roof. This building was rehabilitated in the early 21st century for office use; fixed aluminum windows were added on corner bins; vertical ribbon of windows added on center-south bin. Head house consists of original two-story tower on south side, flanked by one-story additions to either side, all with flat roofs. Although the alterations introduce new fenestration to an originally windowless building, they do not obscure or change the character-defining form or materials of the building.

15 Schoen Place, 1882

1 Contributing Building

Three-story gable-roofed industrial building, built as a mill. Simple rectangular footprint. One-story gable-roofed wing extends from west end. Most windows are evenly spaced 6/6 double-hung sash (some are 2/2). Cement-board siding; asphalt shingle roof. This building was constructed in 1882 as a flour mill, expanded several times while it was an active mill, sat vacant for several years around the turn of the twenty-first century, and rehabilitated in the first decade of the twenty-first century. Rehabilitation included new windows matching the configuration of original windows, new siding, new signage, and landscape improvements.

35 Schoen Place, 1965

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame building; side-gabled roof. 1 1/2-story wing with flat roof to the east. Gable-roofed section has central entrance with three fixed display windows to either side, all spanned by shallow pent roof. Second-story windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. According to the 1976 survey, this was built in 1965 as the office for Newcomb Associates; it was recently extensively rehabilitated to be more in keeping with the simple historic buildings of Schoen Place. Noncontributing due to age.

50 Schoen Place, 1910s-40s

5 Contributing Buildings

Multiple buildings on one property, historically associated with the produce and coal business of Theodore J. Zornow, one of Pittsford's most prominent twentieth-century businessmen. From west to east:

One-story frame garage with low-pitched shed roof; two pairs of sliding garage doors on east side. Board and batten siding. Built circa 1936.

Two/three-story frame warehouse with gabled roof; two-bay monitor roof. Few window or door openings; where sash survive they are 6/6. Pent-roofed hood over former entrance. Vertical metal siding; standing-seam metal roof.

One-story hip-roofed, concrete block office building with attached one-story gable-roofed wing with clapboard siding. Windows are 2/2 double-hung wood sash, with taller proportions on wing than on concrete-block section. Shed-roofed addition behind (north of) gable-roofed wing. Built between 1912 and 1924 for the Hutchinson-Clark company, predecessor of T.J. Zornow Inc. Built between 1912 and 1924.

Two-story flat-roofed frame building with L-shaped footprint and vertical board siding. The western section was built between 1912 and 1924 as an apple drying house and was later used for bean cleaning. The wing extending to the east was added circa 1930s as a warehouse. This is attached to the circa 1945 metal-clad barn to the west (see above). Windows generally 2/2 double-hung sash; some sash missing or boarded. Three rooftop projecting ventilator or mechanical shaft rooms. Built between 1912 and 1924.

Two-story frame barn, in two sections: north section has slightly higher roofline, with monitor roof; south section has lower roofline. Both sections have vertical wood board siding (clapboard siding on monitor section) and multiple loading doors along west side. This barn is said to have been moved to this location from Geneva.

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45 Schoen Place, ca 1990s (See also 50 State Street, Northfield Common)

1 Noncontributing Building

One-story frame commercial building; side-gabled roof. Full-width front porch contained beneath roof with square posts and brackets. Two gable-roofed dormers. Board-and-batten siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 8/8 double-hung sash, occurring singly and in pairs. Hay-loft style doors in gable ends. Noncontributing due to age.

Schoen Place, Schoen Place Waterfront Park (Erie Canal Park).

1 Contributing Site, 2 Noncontributing Structures

Schoen Place Waterfront Park (Erie Canal Park) is a linear public space consisting of the lands owned by the New York State Canal Corporation on the north side of the Erie Canal between the Main Street Bridge and the State Street Bridge. Over the past several decades this area has been the subject of revitalization efforts aimed at reusing industrial and transportation-related resources and creating a pedestrian-oriented waterfront environment. The park itself is a contributing site because it retains its historically open character and is historically associated with the canal towpath. Street furniture includes trash receptacles, benches, light posts, bollards, and informational and wayfinding signage; these elements are too small to be counted in this nomination.

Canalside park pavilion (Sam Patch Pavilion); eight square wood posts with brackets support hipped standing-seam metal roof. Sign mounted on the roof reads "Village of Pittsford Erie Canal Park." Noncontributing due to age (1990s).

Canalside park pavilion; frame gable-roofed shelter with vented cupola; square posts on concrete bases. Lower portion of structure is open, consisting only of the posts; upper portion under eaves has vertical board siding. Noncontributing due to age (2004).

South Street

6 South Street, ca 1830-50

1 Contributing Building

One and one-half story residence with Greek Revival massing. Front facing gable roof with low-pitched roofline; one-story cross-gable wing extends to the south near rear. Vinyl siding; replacement windows. 1970s survey noted that this building had lost much of its original Greek Revival character; since then further alterations have further obscured the house's historic character. Most windows are 6/6 double-hung replacement sash.

Gable-roofed shed; too small to count.

10 South Street, ca 1830-50

1 Contributing Building

One and one-half store house with Greek Revival massing. Front-facing gable roof with one-story gable-roofed ell to north. Front porches span both front-gabled section and ell; porches have turned posts and standing-seam metal roofs. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof (except on porches). Windows generally 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung wood sash. North wing rebuilt or extended and porch added to it, matching existing front porch, circa 2004.

14 South Street, ca 1830-50

2 Contributing Buildings

One and one-half story frame residence with Greek Revival massing. Front facing gable roof with low-pitched roofline; cross-gable wings extends to south sides. Side porch (north side of house) with low-pitched hipped roof, turned posts, and decorative brackets. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. Brick chimney centered on front of house.

Contributing two-story contributing gable-roofed frame barn with oculus at gable.

16-18 South Street, ca 1870, with extensive later alterations

1 Contributing Building

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Two-story residence; front-facing gable roof with returns; asymmetrical T-shaped footprint with a projecting cross-gable to each side. Off-center front entrance with pedimented hood supported by iron supports (not original). Although the 1970s survey suggested the rear part may be older than the front, newly available Sanborn maps suggest the front was built before 1892 (possibly before 1872) as a 1 1/2-story house and had a full-width front porch by 1905; the rear cross-gable section was added between 1905 and 1912.

20 South Street, ca 1875
2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame residence; gable-and-ell plan with front-facing gable roof, cross-gable ell, hip-roofed entry porch at the intersection of the two wings. Porch has a single Italianate-style post with chamfered corners. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung sash. Stone foundation; clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt shingle roof. While map evidence suggests portions of this house could be earlier, the massing and style are consistent with the 1870s-1880s.

Contributing one-story early twentieth-century frame one-car garage with shiplap siding and overhead rolling door.

21 South Street, ca 1880
1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence; gable-and-ell configuration with front-facing gable roof, cross-gable ell; entry porch at the intersection of the two wings sheltered by continuation of the ell's gable roof. Porch has turned posts. Double-gable roofline from south (Locust Street). Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. One-story hyphen to an attached one-car garage with gable roof and swinging doors facing Locust Street.

22 South Street, ca 1875
1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame residence; gable-and-ell configuration with front-facing gable roof, side cross-gable ell; low-pitched hip-roofed entry porch spans front of ell and has square chamfered posts (porch was added circa 2007). Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Paired pointed windows at second story front and at gable end of ell, with shingles to fit; windows otherwise generally 2/2 double-hung sash.

One-story, flat-roofed, two-bay frame garage with carport extension; appears to date to mid/late twentieth century (noncontributing due to age).

24 South Street, 1905-1912
1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence. Two distinct parts: original portion of the house has front-facing gable roof with returns; nearly full-width, hip-roofed front porch with solid rail clad in vinyl siding and square posts. Addition to the south has lower-pitched roof, door sheltered by diminutive gable hood, paired first-story windows and triple second-story windows. Windows of various sizes and configurations, apparently 1/1 double-hung replacement units. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

One-story gable-roofed shed (too small to count).

25 South Street, 1924-41
2 Contributing Buildings

One-story gable-roofed frame cottage; side cross-gable flush with front of house. Enclosed gable-roofed front vestibule. Smooth cast concrete-block foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash, arranged in groups of three on first story, paired windows in gable.

One-story, gable-roofed one-car garage matching style of the house (contributing).

26 & 28 South Street, ca 1830-50 and 1967
1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two houses on one lot:

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26 South Street (ca 1830-50): One-and-one-half-story frame house with distinctive "Saltbox" massing; asymmetrical side-gabled roof. Off-center front entrance. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung wood sash. Stone foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

28 South Street (1967): Two-story mid-twentieth-century frame house. Side-gabled roof with shallow overhang. Central front enclosed double-entry vestibule with steeply pitched hipped roof, with brick knee wall and vertical board-and-batten style siding above; two fixed leaded-glass windows. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 8/8 double-hung sash. Noncontributing due to age.

27 South Street, ca 1883

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame residence; front-facing gable roof. Full-width front porch with hipped roof and turned posts. Projecting bay on north side with shed roof; second story of bay slightly overhangs first story. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung wood sash. Stone foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards.

One-story, hip-roofed one-car mid/late twentieth-century garage (noncontributing due to age).

29 South Street, ca 1910

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence; front-facing gable roof. Nearly full-width front porch with lower-pitched gable roof, solid rail clad in vinyl siding, and square support posts. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. One-story enclosed bay on north side. Diamond-pane window in gable.

Gable-roofed shed (too small to count).

30 South Street, ca 1850-1880

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; front-gabled roof with shed-roofed wing along south side; wing has first-story porch with enclosed partial second story. Porch has turned posts, which replaced mid-century metal decorative posts after 2004. Clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt shingle roof. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash.

Contributing 1 1/2-story, contributing gambrel-roofed two-bay barn, with rolling garage door in north bay, door and double-hung window in south bay; sliding hay door above. Barn has vertical siding.

61 South Street, ca 1910

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; front-gabled roof with returns. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof and simple square posts. Property slopes steeply up from the sidewalk with a flight of six concrete steps leading to the front walkway; atop the rise the property is otherwise level. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, frame one-car garage with gable roof, vertical wood siding, and swinging doors.

63 South Street, 1977

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house in the contemporary shed style, characterized by multiple intersecting shed and gabled rooflines, simple detailing, and unpainted clapboard siding. House is set back on a private lot behind the house at 61 South Street and is not easily seen from the street. Noncontributing due to age.

65 South Street, 1977

1 Noncontributing Building

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Two-story frame house in the contemporary shed style, characterized by multiple intersecting shed and gabled rooflines, simple detailing, and unpainted clapboard siding. House is set back on a private lot behind the houses at 61 and 63 South Street and cannot be seen from the street. Noncontributing due to age.

68 South Street, ca 1830

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

One and one-half story, timber-framed house with low-pitched gable roof and Greek Revival massing; no roof overhang at gable and shallow eaves at sides. Wide bay window at front; side entry with gable-roofed hood and square posts. Stone foundation; clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. One-story gable-roofed rear addition; ridgeline is parallel to but offset from primary roof.

One-story late-twentieth-century concrete-block barn with gable roof and single garage door; noncontributing due to age and incompatibility.

70 South Street, ca 1895

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; front-facing gable roof with returns; cross-gable wing flush with front of house. Entire front spanned by porch with low-pitched hipped roof, simple round columns, and pediment over entry. First-story bay window; windows otherwise generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Front porch constructed circa 2006. Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing outbuilding: early twentieth-century hip-roofed, two-car garage attached to the front of a gambrel-roofed barn. Based on historic plat maps it appears that both garage and barn date to early twentieth century.

71 South Street, 1975

1 Noncontributing Building

Mid-twentieth-century split-level house; hipped roof over two-story (two-bay garage level with living space above) section and side-gabled roof over single-story section. Pent-roofed porch with iron supports spans one-story wing. Exterior materials are brick (garage and single-story section) and shingle (above garage). Asphalt shingle roof. Split-level form takes advantage of sloping ground and integrates garage into house form. Noncontributing due to age.

72 South Street, ca 1890

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; front-facing gable roof and large cross-gable wing. At the front of the cross-gable wing, which is a projecting bay with tripart picture window; a gabled dormer is located above the picture window. Bay window at first story of front-gabled section, with paired 6/6 double-hung windows above. Primary entrance is at side of side-gabled wing, with projecting gable-roofed vestibule. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, early twentieth-century frame two-car garage with steeply pitched hipped roof, flared eaves.

74 South Street, ca 1880

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

One-and-one-half story frame house. Front-facing gable roofed central section flanked by pent-roofed enclosed wing to one side and open side porch with low-pitched hipped roof and turned posts to the other. Bay window at first-story front. Front entrance is in the pent-roofed side wing. South side of the house has a picturesquely varied roofline with hip-roofed porch, two gabled dormers, and projecting cross-gable near the rear of the house;

One-story frame two-car garage with two rolling overhead doors; appears to date to mid-to late-twentieth century (noncontributing due to age).

75 South Street, ca 1883

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

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Two-story frame house; gable-and-ell configuration with front-facing gable roof and side-gabled wing. Hip-roofed entry porch set into intersection of the two wings; porch has solid rail with clapboard siding and square support posts. Stone foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash.

Tall one-story, gable-roofed frame garage; per village records the early twentieth-century garage was demolished in 1998. Noncontributing due to age.

76 South Street, ca 1905

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house with American Foursquare-like massing; front-gabled roof with returns. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof and low-pitched gabled pediment with returns over off-center entry; porch columns are simple square posts in groups of two (at center) or three (at corners), with lattice between. Porch rail has slender square balusters closely spaced. Porch dates to circa 1988 when it replaced a nonoriginal enclosed front porch; present porch is consistent with the age and character of the house. Concrete block foundation, clapboard siding with shingles in gable, asphalt shingle roof. Side bay window. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash.

One-story frame two-car garage (c. 1965) with single overhead door, gable roof, wood siding. Noncontributing due to age.

78 South Street, ca 1957

1 Contributing Building

One-story mid-twentieth-century frame house with modest Ranch features. Side-gabled roof. Central front entry with picture window to one side and 1/1 double-hung window to the other. Facade spanned by shallow front porch with simple square posts. Attached one-car garage, set back from the house, has a side-gabled roof with lower roofline than that of the house.

80 South Street, 1956

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story Minimal Traditional style house; gable-and-wing roof with relatively steep pitch. Picture windows at first story of both front-gabled and side-gabled sections. Small entry stoop set into intersection of the two wings, sheltered by asymmetrical flare of front-gabled roof; front door faces side. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing frame two-car garage with two rolling overhead doors.

81 South Street, 1955

1 Contributing Building

One-story Minimal Traditional style house; low-pitched front-gabled roof. Off-center entry sheltered by small gabled hood; wide picture window. Breezeway set near rear of house connects to one-car, gable-roofed attached garage with overhead rolling door. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

83 South Street, ca 1870

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame residence with side-gabled roof; full-width, flat-roofed front porch with turned posts and delicate decorative brackets. Off-center front entrance. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 replacement sash. Telescoping rear cross-gable wings.

Contributing substantial nineteenth-century 1 1/2-story side-gabled frame barn with shed-roofed one-story wing on north side. Barn has two rolling garage doors of unequal width and front windowless cross gable.

84 South Street, ca 1896

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration with front-gabled wing, side cross-gable. Hip-roofed entry porch set into intersection of the two wings; porch has turned posts and decorative brackets. Hip-roofed porte-cochere projects from side wing; outer supports are plain square posts (or possibly cast-concrete posts wrapped in a siding material), but

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supports closest to the house are composted of rock-faced cast-concrete piers with double stacked cast-concrete columns above. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing two-story gable-roofed frame barn with vertical board siding and two garage doors. Property also includes a frame gazebo with latticework (too small to count).

85-85 1/2 South Street, ca 1953

3 Contributing Buildings

One-story mid-twentieth-century house with Minimal Traditional/Ranch features. Front-facing gable roof with nested projecting gabled bay; set-back side-gabled wing extends to the south and contains the main entrance set beneath shallow porch created by roof overhang. Window types vary and include 1/1 double-hung sash in varied configurations and wide picture windows. Concrete board siding in clapboard configuration installed circa 2004.

Two contributing gable-roofed garages, both with shiplap siding; garage closer to the house has two garage doors; single garage door on second garage.

87 South Street, ca 1948

1 Contributing Building

One-story mid-twentieth century frame house with modest Ranch-style features. Low-pitched side-gabled roof with low-pitched front cross gable; one-car attached garage. Primary entrance is off-center, sheltered by roof overhang, with picture window flanked by two double-hung windows between door and garage. Siding is composite concrete board in clapboard pattern, circa 2004; asphalt shingle roof.

88 South Street, ca 1949

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story mid-twentieth century Minimal Traditional-style house. Side-facing gable roof with a front-facing cross gable at each end; north cross-gable contains a one-car garage. Front entrance sheltered by roof overhang. Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame barn is located at far northeast corner of property; not visible from the street.

93 South Street, ca 1913

1 Contributing Building

Two-story American Foursquare house. Side-gabled roof. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof; porch has rock-faced cast concrete block piers with round posts and a pediment over off-center entry. Hip-roofed dormer centered on primary facade. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; decorative leaded-glass window around the corner from the front entrance. Cast concrete block foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Attached hip-roofed two-car garage with shiplap siding.

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2-4 South Main Street*: Phoenix Hotel / Phoenix Building, ca 1826

1 Contributing Building

Historically known as the Phoenix Hotel, now the Phoenix Building, this is an elegant three-story, Federal style brick building with a 2 1/2-wing to the south, located on a prominent corner at the village's Four Corners. **Individually listed in the National Register in 1974.** Important features include "Troy Gable" stepped-gable end walls terminating in two chimneys at each end and recessed arches at the first story on the north and west sides. See National Register nomination for more information.

5 South Main Street: Parker Block/Thomas Block, ca 1826

1 Contributing Building

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Historically known as the Parker Block, and as the Thomas Block, this is a two and one-half story brick commercial building on a prominent site at the village's Four Corners; moderately low-pitched, side-gabled roof. This modest commercial building features two storefronts on the east (Main Street) side, each with a central entrance flanked by large plate-glass store windows with transoms; these approximate the original configuration and are the result of a rehabilitation to reverse mid-twentieth century "colonial"-themed alterations to the first story. An entrance providing access to the upper stories is just off-center between the two storefronts. Evenly spaced second-story windows contain 1/1 double-hung sash (not original), each with a two-pane frieze window directly above. The north side, facing State Street, has a blank first story with evenly spaced, replacement double-hung sash at the second story and the partial third story above; the central window opening at each level is taller and is partially infilled at the second story to accommodate standard-sized sash and is boarded at the third story. Flat-roofed 1 1/2-story rear addition to the west with no openings on its exposed north side. Originally a general store built by early local businessman Sylvanus Lathrop, this prominent building has been owned by a series of notable owners and has housed a barber shop, bakery, post office, grocery stores, furniture stores, and the mid-twentieth-century Pittsford Department Store, among other uses.

6 South Main Street, 1961

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story, mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style commercial building with brick exterior and flat roof. First story has a recessed off-center entrance at north corner flanked by paired pilasters, containing two doors (one for the storefront business and one for the upper story). Storefront has four display windows above a brick bulkhead. Second story has three 8/8 double-hung windows with a cornice immediately above their lintels, above which is a plain brick parapet. Storefront and second-story brick wrap the southwest corner for the width of one bay, east of which the exterior of the building is exposed concrete block with casement windows at the second story. The entire north side is executed in exposed concrete block. This building is an example of the mid-twentieth century interest in Colonial Revival architecture as a supposedly appropriate style for new buildings in the historic Main Street commercial area. Noncontributing due to age.

9 South Main Street, ca 1920

1 Contributing Building

Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof. Located on a narrow site between the Parker Block and Town Hall, this building has two recessed entry doors to the right (north) and a display window to the left (south), each with a sign panel above; second story has two pairs of double-hung windows. Dentilled cornice. A soldier row of brick spans the facade above the sign panels. Brick wraps the southeast corner, beyond which the south exterior wall is exposed concrete block.

11 South Main Street: Pittsford Town Hall, 1890

1 Contributing Building

Pittsford Town Hall. Queen Anne-style brick civic building, built as (and still serving as) Pittsford's Town Hall. Character-defining Queen Anne-style features include the use of a variety of materials (brick, rusticated stone, shingle), patterned brickwork to provide surface texture, particularly in the three brick arches and semi-pilasters at the first story and the rows of patterned brickwork at the cornice; free interpretation of classical elements such as pilasters; a variety of window sizes and configurations; and a complicated roofline (the building has a simple front-gabled roof, made complex by the addition of corner towers with pyramidal roofs). Despite the complexity of its elements, the building's facade is symmetrical, with a center entrance, matching side bays each containing a pair of windows topped by a decorative brick tympanum, and stacked triple windows at the upper stories with whimsical projecting frames. The building's interior has been remodeled to increase office space and no longer contains the large open space suggested by the placement of its upper-story windows. Designed by architect Archibald Warner.

14 South Main Street: Community Savings Bank, 1961

1 Noncontributing Building

One-story brick commercial building from the mid-twentieth century with a low-pitched, flat-topped hipped roof. Façade has three parts: center, which projects slightly, has a display bay window; to the right (south) is the building's recessed primary entry; to the left (north) is a single fixed window. Chimney on south side. Flat portion of the roof is topped by a wood balustrade intended to screen rooftop mechanical equipment (balustrade is not original). Built as a bank, this building was designed with traditional features intended to be compatible with the historic character of the village's commercial district. Noncontributing due to age.

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15 South Main Street, ca 1960

1 Contributing Building

Two-story commercial building with stucco exterior and flat roof, built adjoining 17 South Main Street. Raised basement; first story is above street level and accessed by a flight of stairs along the front of the building. The front door has a four-lite transom. Also on the first story is a multi-paned display window. Second story has a single 6/6 double-hung window.

17 South Main Street, ca 1830

1 Contributing Building

Two-story, early nineteenth-century brick building with low-pitched front-gabled roof. Three-bay façade; at first story the center entrance and the early twentieth-century picture windows to either side are set into recessed arches. Unusual triangular pediment detail in gable appears in historic photographs.

19 South Main Street: J.B. Bacon Store / Phillips and Agate Store, ca 1815

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story side-gabled commercial building; five bays wide with prominent central wall dormer above central bay, and a one-bay flat-roofed one-story addition to the south. First story has been remodeled and retains no evidence of historic configuration; currently there are two separate storefronts each with its own entrance, windows, and signage above. Second story retains historic configuration of five double-hung windows; wall dormer has two pointed, boarded window openings, set within a single pointed frame. Vinyl siding. Building extends far back on its deep lot, encompassing several flat-roofed additions. Built by local entrepreneur Samuel Hildreth. In the nineteenth century this building housed a store in the south portion of the building, with the owners' residence in the north portion. The upper story was used as Town and Village Hall and as a social gathering space before Town Hall (11 South Main Street) was built in 1890. From the 1920s until the 1980s this building housed Burdett's grocery store.

Gable-roofed garage with synthetic siding located at northwest corner of property, built in the 1970s (noncontributing due to age).

20 South Main Street: Methodist Church / Burdett Office Building, 1894

1 Contributing Building

Brick building, originally a church, with a front-facing gable roof. Current division of stories indicates one full story, one half story, with attic space above. Exposed stone foundation. Recessed double doors in center bay on west (Main Street) side, with multipane picture windows to either side and three picture windows on second story. Band of decorative brickwork and raking corbelled cornice in gable end (original). North side features pilasters, corbelling, and bricked-in Gothic-arched window openings occurring as one set of three and one single window; similar configuration on south side. Rear (east) addition has a raised concrete foundation, low-pitched roof, and shingle siding. This building was constructed as a Methodist church, on the foundation of the Greek Revival-style Methodist church built on this site in 1843. It was remodeled to house offices in the late 1950s after a merger of congregations left it empty; at that time a tower was removed as were the original windows on the front and sides.

23 South Main Street: Hicks & McCarthy, Early 19th century, Remodeled early 20th century; addition 1962

1 Contributing Building

Two-part one-story building: right (north) section, built in 1962 to replace a similar-looking building, has three floor-to-ceiling picture windows and a flat roof. Left (south) section has center entrance flanked by floor-to-ceiling storefront windows on a raised brick foundation. Bracketed cornice with a false front above, topped by a second bracketed cornice; false front conceals a front-gabled roof. Building extends to rear of lot in a series of one-story additions. This building housed the Hicks & McCarthy restaurant beginning in the 1910s.

25 South Main Street: Royal Newcomb House, ca 1830

2 Contributing Buildings

Elegant two-story brick Federal Style house with low-pitched side-gabled roof. Three-bay façade with off-center entrance featuring sidelights, transom, and attenuated pilasters. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash. On south side there is a two-story bay window and porte-cochere, both circa 1900 additions; frame gable-roofed rear wing also added circa 1900. Nonoriginal entry porch shown in 1966 survey photograph is no longer extant. This building was described by Paul Malo in

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Architecture Worth Saving in Pittsford, Elegant Village as one of several "Pittsford Style" houses representing a distinctive regional interpretation of the late Federal style. In the early twentieth century the house was owned by Royal Newcomb, who operated a funeral parlor here; his son, Cortland J. Newcomb continued running a funeral parlor here as well as an office for his oil business.

Contributing late nineteenth-century two-story frame carriage house, now an office; front-gabled roof with one-story projecting gable-roofed entry vestibule on east side. Varied window sizes and locations. Carriage house has a gable-roofed rear wing with lower roofline.

26 South Main Street, ca 1914
2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with early twentieth-century American Foursquare massing. Closed-gable roof; full-width hip-roofed front porch enclosed with windows. Paired windows in gable. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing frame gambrel-roofed barn at rear of lot.

27-35 South Main Street, multiple dates
1 Contributing Building

Built as three architecturally distinct buildings, this is now a single legal address with a unified interior. The two-story portion to the right, historically 27 and 29 South Main Street, is believed to have been built as two buildings in the early nineteenth century. Around 1914, owner Royal Newcomb combined the two into one building (called the Newcomb Block) and dramatically remodeled it to its current massing. It has two storefront entrances; storefronts have modern metal frames, recessed entrances, and historic leaded-glass transoms. Paired double-hung windows on the second story; cornice has dentils. Off-center stepped parapet over the northern two bays only. Flat roof. The one-story section to the left, previously #35 although now bearing the number 33, has a recessed center entrance with a muntinless display window to either side; applied pilasters, pediment and clapboard sided false front.

28 South Main Street, ca 1925
1 Contributing Building

Two-story commercial building with stucco exterior and flat roof. Three storefronts, each with recessed entry and plate-glass display windows, with sign panels above. Second story has four pairs of double-hung windows. Parapet has shallow step at center. 1966 survey photo shows Chicago-style windows in two center bays of second story, altered by 1976 to accommodate consistent paired windows across entire second story.

32 South Main Street, ca 1902-12
2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house. Front-facing closed-gable roof; enclosed front porch with picture window. Projecting gabled entry porch extends from enclosed porch, supported by square posts on clapboard-sided knee walls. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; one of two gable windows has diamond-paned upper sash. Although the 1970s survey suggested a date circa 1870, the style and massing of the house are more consistent with the early twentieth century American Foursquare form; Sanborn maps show a change in footprint between 1902 and 1912 that is consistent with the appearance of the house.

Contributing one-story outbuilding at rear of lot, with false mansard roof and brick exterior; built between 1924-41 per historic maps.

34-36 South Main Street*: Christ Episcopal Church, 1868 and 1968
1 Contributing Building

Gothic Revival-style church with Medina sandstone exterior and contrasting buff stone trim; designed by prominent Rochester architect A.J. Warner. Original 1868 portion of church, situated at corner of South Main Street and Locust Street, has a steeply pitched roof, symmetrical facade, Gothic-arched windows with stone lintels and sills; projecting square central tower has engaged buttresses and steeply pitched spire with diminutive dormers. Gothic-arched central entrance in tower. South side, along Locust Street, has Gothic-arched stained-glass windows with stone lintels and band of stone trim; engaged buttresses between the windows. Frame rear addition with cross-gable roof and board-and-batten

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siding, part of which was moved to this site from a downtown Rochester church in the 1890s. Compatible north wing constructed in 1968 using sandstone recovered from demolition of the Sibley Library at the Women's Campus of the University of Rochester; this one-story wing has side-gabled roof and engaged buttresses between paired Gothic-arched windows, and is attached to original church by one-story entry hyphen with lower roofline.

37-41 South Main Street, 1872-85

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame commercial building with front-gabled roof. Symmetrical façade on Main Street side with two doors at center, each with a transom; single fixed 28-pane picture window to either side. Second story has paired 6/1 double-hung windows at center with a single 6/1 double-hung window to either side; sash are recent replacements. Built as a tin shop; details including window sash and storefront have been altered over the years but retains massing and general historic character. Clapboard siding restored since the 1980s.

43-45 South Main Street,* ca 1850

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration. Front section has low-pitched gable roof with semi-elliptical fanlight in gable end. Full-width, one-story hip-roofed front porch with cast-concrete-block piers supporting plain round columns. Off-center front entrance with sidelights. Side wing has matching full-width front porch and secondary front entrance flanked by windows. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung sash.

Contributing one-story, two-car concrete block garage with hipped roof.

44 South Main Street*: Vought-Allen House, ca 1894

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with Queen Anne and Eastlake style features. Complex, asymmetrical footprint, massing, and roofline typical of Queen Anne style. Steeply pitched hipped roof with multiple prominent front and side cross gables. Partial-width front porch with spindle frieze and turned posts wraps around northwest corner, with pyramidal projecting corner porch turret, denticulated cornice, and pediment over entrance. Imbricated shingles in gable ends. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. This is one of the best examples of the Queen Anne style in the village, and is the most elaborate of the village's "Gomph Houses," a set of similarly detailed houses believed to have been built by a single builder from a single pattern book.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed two-car garage; clapboard siding with imbricated shingles in gable.

46-64 South Main Street and 11 Rand Place – St. Louis Church Campus, multiple dates

8 Contributing Buildings

St. Louis Church Campus, consisting of the church, school, and four historic houses purchased by the church in the mid-twentieth century to serve various administrative and housing functions; specific uses have subsequently changed as functions have been shifted within the campus.

46 South Main Street* (Contributing, ca. 1896): Two-story frame house; cruciform plan with front-gabled roof and projecting cross-gable wings to north and south. Entrance porch set into L formed by front and south wings; porch has Doric columns and low-pitched roof. South wing has cutaway corners. Secondary front entrance at front of north wing. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Shingle siding; one course of sawtooth shingles above first-story windows flares outward. Asphalt shingle roof. Acquired by the church in 1955 to serve as a rectory.

52 South Main Street*: Hargous-Briggs House (Contributing, 1812-15): Two-story brick Federal-style house; side-gabled roof with stepped gable ends; 1 1/2-story side wing to the south. Two-story section has five-bay, center-hall configuration; elegant center entrance with slender pilasters, half sidelights and semi-elliptical fanlight. Entrance portico supported by round columns with Doric capitals. Six-over-six double-hung windows. Side wing is three bays wide; entrance in left (north) bay has half-sidelights and rectangular transom, with circa 2009 wood entrance porch built to match main entrance; windows are 1/1 double-hung sash at first story and casements at second story. Rear two-story, hip-roofed frame addition visible from Rand Place. One of the best examples of Federal-style architecture in the village, constructed for Augustus Elliot, one of Pittsford's prominent early settlers. Acquired by the church in 1949 to serve as a school.

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St. Louis Church* (Contributing, 1956-58 and 2001): Designed by architect J. Sanford Shanley, with modifications in 2001 designed by LaBella Architects. Modern brick church; tall center section with low-pitched gable roof flanked by one-story pent-roofed side wings. North side wing has open arcade with square brick posts. End wall of tall center section at front (west) has one pointed stained-glass window with prominent mullions forming a Latin cross. Brick bell tower on north side of sanctuary. Building is now mainly entered from the parking lot on the east side, via two pairs of double doors with vertical band of stained-glass windows above. Large L-shaped, flat-roofed addition connects to the church at its southeast corner; this was built in two phases in 1966 and 2001. Main facade was also altered in 2001 by enlarging formerly hexagonal window in gable end and adding windows to pent-roofed side wings; these modifications altered primary facade but did not change character-defining Modernist massing or materials.

60 South Main Street*: Hawley House (Contributing, ca 1850, modified early twentieth-century and 1960s): Two-story, three-bay frame house with Colonial Revival-style features. Front door in center bay is flanked by half-sidelights and attenuated pilasters, and sheltered by flat-roofed entrance portico supported by plain Doric columns. Matching cornices at entry porch and main roof with tall frieze and dentils. Oval window above center entrance; front windows otherwise 8/8 double-hung sash. Hipped roof with flared eaves and gabled front and side dormers, each containing an arched window. Two-story rear wing matches massing of the main front portion of the house; the two are connected by a two-story hyphen. Clapboard siding with pilasters at corners; asphalt shingle roof. Acquired by the church circa 1963 and rehabilitated in 1968 to serve as a rectory; the present entrance porch and front windows date to this remodeling.

64 South Main Street*: Edmund King House (Contributing, ca. 1872): Two-story frame house; complex roofline with hipped and gabled sections. Front of house has front-facing gable containing two-story bay window; hip-roofed wing with triple window at first story and bank of four windows at second extends to the south. Entrance porch set into L formed by front-gabled front section and cross-gable north wing; porch has both square and round columns. Rear sections retain late nineteenth-century features, including elaborate Italianate-style hoods above windows; front section altered ca. 1920. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Acquired by the church in 1978; initially used by the church as a convent and became the Ministry Center in 1996.

11 Rand Place: St. Louis School* (Contributing, 1956): One-story, mid-twentieth-century modern elementary school with brick walls. L-shaped footprint composed of two similar wings, each with a pent roof sloping up toward interior of L. Entrance on Rand Place sheltered by flat-roofed canopy supported by slender plain metal columns. Typical mid-century school design with large banks of windows, which alternate with doors on interior of L.

Contributing one-story frame gable roofed two-car garage with two overhead rolling garage doors located behind (east of) the house at 46 South Main Street.

Gable-roofed garage or shed behind 64 South Main Street; not readily visible from public right-of-way but presumed contributing, as it matches outbuilding shown on 1941 Sanborn map.

47 South Main Street,* ca 1870
2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame Italianate-style house with front-gabled roof. Three-bay facade with side-hall configuration. Elongated 1/1 double-hung windows, with first story windows taller than second-story windows. Pent-roofed side porch on north side. Bay window projects on south side. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame gable-roofed outbuilding with one overhead rolling garage door.

49 South Main Street,* ca 1870s
2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; cruciform plan with front-facing gable roof and one-bay-wide cross-gable wings on each side. Eastlake-style pierced woodwork in apex of front gable. Front porch with cast concrete-block piers supporting battered square posts spans front and wraps around north side. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame garage with front-gabled roof, single overhead rolling garage door, and pedestrian door.

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51 South Main Street,* ca 1910

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame residence; front-gabled roof with broadly projecting, bracketed eaves. Off-center front entrance sheltered by gable-roofed hood with exposed rafter tails. One-story side wing with side-gabled wing contains secondary front entrance. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash, paired at first-story front and in gable. Asphalt shingle roof.

One-story frame side-gabled two-car garage with two rolling overhead garage doors.

53-55 South Main Street*: Reynolds-Rand House, ca 1833 and 1900

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story, Greek Revival period cobblestone house with early twentieth-century addition of frame second story. Gable-and-wing configuration. Cobblestone first story has stone quoins, lintels, and sills. Hip-roofed front porch with round posts spans front of side wing. Frame second story has 4/1 double-hung windows, some paired; Craftsman-style eaves with exposed rafter tails; matching brackets along raked cornice. Shingle siding (second story); asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame gable roofed barn, now used as a garage, with two rolling overhead garage doors. There are also two small sheds on the property (too small to count).

57 South Main Street*: Vought House, ca 1820 and 1920s

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with stucco exterior; originally Federal style with early twentieth-century Colonial Revival style alterations. Front-gabled roof with side-gabled wings to either side. Front-gabled section is three bays wide with side-hall configuration. Entrance surround features fluted pilasters, sidelights, and entablature with frieze and cornice. Palladian window in front gable end. Front windows on center section are 6/6 double-hung sash. Two-story bay window on front façade of north (side) wing, with three 4/4 double-hung windows at each story.

One-story two-car garage with stucco exterior; low-pitched hipped roof with cupola ca. 1943

63 South Main Street, ca 2000

1 Noncontributing Building, 1 Contributing Object

Two-story, New Traditional Shingle Style house. Side-gabled roof with two projecting front cross-gables, each with closed gable and paired first- and second-story windows. Front entrance is located between the two cross gables; door has sidelights and is flanked by plain round columns; half-round dormer window above main entrance. Stone chimney on south side of house, with enclosed sun porch behind it. Clapboard siding at first story, with shingles at second story and in gables; asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to age.

The property extends north across the east end of Stonegate Lane to encompass the Stonegate Lane entrance gates (contributing object). This consists of two stone and iron entrance gates flanking the east end of Stonegate Lane, just west of the South Main Street sidewalk. Each gate consists of square piers, one adjacent to Stonegate Lane and one adjacent to the Main Street sidewalk, with a lower curved stone wall connecting the two. The curved wall is interrupted at the middle by an opening containing iron fencing. The gates are composed of uncoursed fieldstone with tinted mortar and concrete caps; piers are topped by ball-shaped concrete finials. Iron gates are attached to the piers on the Stonegate Lane side. The two pie-shaped areas bounded by Stonegate Lane, the Main Street sidewalk, and the gates are landscaped as small gardens. The gates were built to mark the formal entrance to "Hyllgarth," 48 Sutherland Street; Stonegate Lane was the estate's entry drive and is now a private road.

66 South Main Street,* ca 1870s

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration. Entry porch with low-pitched gable roof on round columns supported by solid rail set into L. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash, with paired rounded-arch windows in front gable roof. Stone foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. Gable-roofed porte-cochere with round columns on brick piers extends at south side of house; added late twentieth century. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

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Contributing frame 1 1/2-story gable-roofed barn with single garage door and hay door above.

67 South Main Street,* ca 1890s

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with square posts on solid rail. Bay window on north side. Attached garage at rear. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

69 South Main Street,* ca 1981

1 Noncontributing Building

Set far back from the street, this contemporary-style house is not visible from the public right-of-way. It has an irregular footprint and roofline. Noncontributing due to age and also incompatibility with street orientation of traditional village architecture.

69A South Main Street, ca 1840s-1860s

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

One and one-half story frame house; low-pitched front-gabled roof and one-story cross-gable wing set back from front of house. Full-width front porch with solid rail and square posts. Entry porch with latticework set into L formed by front and side wings. Central entrance with one 6/9 double-hung window to either side; second-story front windows also 6/9.

One-story frame gable-roofed two-car garage; this is not easily visible from the street but is presumed noncontributing due to age, based on aerial photographs and historic maps.

70 South Main Street,* ca 1910

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with stucco exterior and Tudor Revival-style ornamentation. Front-facing gable roof with deeply overhanging eaves and prominent gable dormers. One-story enclosed front porch with low-pitched gable roof and triple window at front. Brackets at eaves of both porch and main roof. Band of trim wraps around house above first and second stories; half-timbering in gable end and dormers. Asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, hip-roofed carriage house with two garage bays and gable wall dormer with hay door; stucco exterior.

71 South Main Street,* ca 1850; extensively altered 1960

2 non-contributing buildings due to loss of integrity (house) and age (garage)

One and one-half story frame house. Original low-pitched Greek Revival roofline still visible, but has been raised with addition of a half story with lower-pitched gable roofline. Original and added roofline have matching gable returns. Side-hall configuration; off-center entrance in south bay has sidelight and gable-roofed, barrel-vaulted entry porch with square columns. Elongated 2/2 first-story front windows; 2/2 second-story front windows. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Two-story, two-bay cross-gable side wing; front porch spans this wing recessed beneath main roof. Side wing connects to front-gabled, two-car garage with second-story living space; massing and roofline of the garage match massing of altered roofline of main house. Extensive alterations in 1960 altered massing, materials, and feeling; as a result the house is noncontributing.

Non-contributing one-story gable roofed garage; not visible from the street.

72 South Main Street, ca 1980s

1 Noncontributing Building, due to age

One-story house situated on a flag lot behind the house at 70 South Main Street; not visible from the public right-of-way. Oriented to the side with front entrance on north side of the house. Gable roof, with gable end facing the street; taller roofline in center section than in flanking one-bay side wings; attached garage at west side of house also has a side-

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gabled roof. Bay window at front of center section. Noncontributing due to age and incompatibility with street orientation of traditional village architecture.

73 South Main Street*: Drake Homestead, ca 1840s

3 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, three-bay frame Greek Revival-style house. Side-gabled roof; pedimented gable ends with oculi. Side-hall configuration; front entrance has paneled door flanked by sidelights with transom above; entrance sheltered by hood with carved late nineteenth-century brackets. Prominent corner pilasters; tall frieze. Six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Bay window on south side. Two-story cross-gable rear wing with cornice and pilasters matching front of house; pent-roofed side porch with square columns along south side of this wing. Clapboard siding, with flush boards in gable ends; asphalt shingle roof. This house was extensively rehabilitated in 2012-13, including new front steps and modifications to rear wing. Stone piers at front property line were added at that time as was a late nineteenth-century salvaged fence.

Two contributing outbuildings:

West of the house is a 1 1/2 story outbuilding with front-gabled roof and one-story cross-gable side wing with wraparound porch. Vertical board siding, with stone applied to front of side wing. Moved farther west on the property circa 2012.

Near south property line is a 1 1/2-story gable-roofed barn with sliding barn door on front (east). Garage doors added to north side, which is not visible from the street, circa 2012.

74 South Main Street,* ca 1942

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house with side-gabled roof. Two-bay configuration. Entrance has flat surround with pilasters and pediment; first story also has bay window. Pent-roofed side wing. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash. Two-car gable-roofed garage attached by open breezeway. Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

76 South Main Street,* ca 1870

1 Contributing Building

Two-story modest frame house; gable-and wing configuration. Pent-roofed enclosed porch spans front of side-gable wing. This house is believed to have been moved from 22 North Main Street, now Port of Pittsford Park, when the canal was widened the 1910s; it first appears on a 1912 Sanborn map. Bay window at front of front-gabled front wing. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

77 South Main Street*: Reeves House, ca 1855

2 Contributing Buildings

One-and-one-half-story frame house with Gothic Revival trim. Front-gabled roof; hip-roofed front porch spans front and wraps around south corner and features turned posts, pierced post brackets, and sawtooth trim at eaves. Hip-roofed one-story wing on north side. Wide, nearly floor-to-ceiling first story windows at front of gable-roofed section; two diminutive windows in gable. Sawtooth trim at eaves. Rear gable-roofed addition (1965) with taller roofline than that of original house. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame barn with one garage bay and a pedestrian door.

78 South Main Street,* ca 1920

2 Contributing Buildings

One-and-one-half story frame house; side-gabled gable roof with broadly projecting bracketed eaves, front wall dormer. One story wing along north side of house. Partial-width front pent-roofed porch with battered wood columns on cast concrete-block piers. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story two-car frame garage with gable roof and two overhead rolling garage doors; double-hung window in upper story.

79 South Main Street,* ca 1860s

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

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One and one-half story frame house with Greek Revival massing. Gable-and-wing configuration with low-pitched front gable roof, cross-gable side wing flush with front-gable section. Partial-width one-story front porch with square posts and spindlework. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. House is situated close to south (Jefferson Road) lot line. Gable-roofed one-story rear wing. Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Noncontributing one-story frame gable-roofed two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door; massing suggests mid- to late-twentieth century construction date. Noncontributing due to age.

81 South Main Street,* ca 1866

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with L-shape footprint and concave mansard roof with exposed rafter tails. Elaborate Italianate lintels surmount unusually tall first-story windows. Mansard-roofed entrance portico set into L at juncture of front and side wings shelters the front door, which is on north side and has sidelights and transom; oculus at second story above front door. Bay window on north side. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing two-story gable-roofed frame barn.

84 South Main Street,* ca 1810-1850

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house. Three-bay, side-hall configuration; side-gable roof. Simple molding surrounding entrance, which is sheltered by hip-roofed entry porch with square columns (porch added c. 1961). Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. One and one-half story rear wing has enclosed porch along north side. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. House sits on a double lot with gardens on southern half of lot.

Contributing one and one-half-story gambrel-roofed barn with two garage bays on north side; accessed via a driveway on East Jefferson Road, between Nos. 3 and 7 East Jefferson Road.

85 South Main Street,* ca 1827

2 Contributing Buildings

One and one-half story frame house with Greek Revival massing. Front-gabled roof with returns and wide frieze. One-story side wing with side-gabled roof and flat-roofed entry porch with turned posts and decorative brackets set into L formed by front and side wings. Front-gabled section has three closely spaced 2/2 windows at first story and two at second story. Windows of side wing also 2/2. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing two-story frame barn with wide garage bay; second garage bay in pent-roofed side wing. Hay door and oculus in gable end.

87 South Main Street,* ca 1890

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration. Broad bay window occupies most of front first story of front-gabled section; paired windows above bay window. Enclosed hip-roofed entry porch set into L formed by front and side wings. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung sash, except for front bay window. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

Frame gable-roofed garage situated immediately behind house; massing, location, and absence from 1941 and 1943 maps suggest construction after period of significance, and therefore garage is presumed noncontributing.

88 South Main Street, 1902-05

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story side-gabled frame house with general Colonial Revival character. Side-hall configuration; three-part picture window on first story. Second story has two 1/1 double-hung windows and small louvered vent at center. Concrete entry stoop. Central front dormer with pediment gable roof. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. This house originally had a full-width front porch, removed before 1976.

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Late twentieth-century one-story, side-gabled two-car garage with two overhead rolling doors (noncontributing due to age).

89 South Main Street,* ca 1900

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with cruciform plan; steeply pitched cross-gable roof. One-story front porch with turned posts and balusters spans front of front-gabled wing and wraps southeast corner. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash, taller at first story, with miter-arched hoods. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing two-story frame barn with gable roof; vertical board siding.

90 South Main Street, ca 1941

1 Contributing Building

One and one-half story, front-gabled house. Street-facing (west) side is clad in pale brick, with brick quoins and first-story oculus between two 6/6 double-hung windows. Primary entrance is on north side of house and is flanked by sidelights, with three gabled wall dormers above. One-story hyphen extends from north side to attach to one-car gable-roofed garage with arched opening and cupola. There is also a door centered on the south side, with banks of three casement windows to each side and three wall dormers above. North and south sides have aluminum siding; hyphen and garage in board-and-batten siding. Architect was Edgar Phillips, per 1970s survey; Phillips also designed Rochester's Little Theater.

91 South Main Street,* ca 1895

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof and rectangular footprint. Three-bay facade with no front entrance; shallow pent-roofed hood spans first story front. Bay window on north side; two entrances with gable-roofed hoods on south side. Alterations in 1960 to accommodate change to two-family use included alterations to first-story fenestration, front pent roof, and south entrances. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story gable-roofed frame garage with single overhead rolling garage door and shed dormers.

92 South Main Street, ca 1870s-80s

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with cross-gable roof and cruciform footprint. Corner porch at northwest corner shelters two front entrances; porch has turned posts and balusters. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash with flat hoods; second-story windows at front and side cross-gables are paired and have low-pitched pointed hoods. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. One-story, flat roofed enclosed vestibule projects from north side.

94 South Main Street, ca 1924

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with early twentieth-century American Foursquare massing and Craftsman styling. Hipped roof with deep overhang and flared eaves; hip-roofed dormers on front and sides. Enclosed projecting entry vestibule at northwest corner with low-pitched hipped roof; screened porch that wraps southwest corner has low-pitched hipped roof, lattice supports. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash; there is a bank of three windows on the first story, and windows in dormers occur in pairs. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing, early twentieth-century one-story frame two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door and hipped roof.

93 & 95 South Main Street,* ca 1890

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with cross-gable roof; L formed by front and north wings infilled with two-story addition. Enclosed porch spans front and wraps southeast corner. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame barn with two garage bays; three windows in gable.

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96 South Main Street, ca 1936

1 Contributing Building

One-story Cape Cod-style house with stone exterior; wood siding in gable ends. Projecting enclosed gable-roofed entry vestibule at center; arched front door with bullseye glass; described in 1976 survey as having come from a historic church in Connecticut. There is one 6/6 double-hung window with stone sill and lintel to either side of the central front entrance. Gable-roofed dormer directly above each of the front windows, each containing one 6/6 double-hung window. Asphalt shingle roof; off-center stone chimney at ridgeline. Cross-gable rear wing contains garage.

98 South Main Street, ca 1948

1 Contributing Building

One story Minimal Traditional-style house. Gable-and-wing roof with ground-level, pent-roofed front porch spanning wing. Porch supports are slender paired columns embellished by latticework. Picture window at front of wing; other windows are double-hung and were replaced with fiberglass sash circa 2011.

99 South Main Street*: Hopson-Parker House, ca 1840

1 Contributing Building

Two-story, three-bay frame Greek Revival-style house with one and one-half story wing extending to north. Two-story section has front-gabled roof with boxed cornice, narrow frieze, gable returns, and slender corner boards. Three-bay side-hall configuration; sidelights flank front entrance. Entrance portico with square columns and pilasters added ca. 1972 when house was completely rehabilitated. Side wing has three front 6/6 double-hung windows, with three frieze windows directly above. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Very good example of the Greek Revival style. One-story rear wing connects to 1 1/2-story frame barn-style garage, which was built in the mid-twentieth century using salvaged materials.

100 South Main Street, ca 1948

1 Contributing Building

Two-story mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style house with side-gabled-roof; three-bay, center-hall configuration. Picture windows on first story front with 6/1 double-hung windows at second story. Simple brick stoop. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

102 South Main Street, ca 1916

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

One-story Craftsman-style bungalow with low-slung side-gabled catslide roof. Full-width front porch supported by thick battered brick-clad posts. Solid brick porch rail. House is mostly clad in brick, with clapboard in gable ends and on front shed dormer. Center entrance, with front door flanked by sidelights. 8/8 double-hung windows (6/6 in dormer). Roof has deep overhang with stick brackets. Bay window on south side. There is a driveway north of the house, but the garage is south of the house and oriented toward Rand Place.

One-story, gable-roofed frame two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door, appearing to date to late twentieth century; noncontributing due to age.

103 South Main Street,* ca 1899

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house; hipped roof with narrow gable dormers. Full width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof supported by turned posts and pierced brackets. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

One-story, gable-roofed two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door; size and massing suggest late twentieth-century construction (noncontributing due to age).

105 South Main Street,* ca 1899

1 Contributing Building

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Two-story frame house with front-gable roof. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof and turned posts. Imbricated shingles in front gable end; delicate pierced woodwork ornaments apex of gable end. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

107 South Main Street, 1923

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story Craftsman-style bungalow with low-slung side-gabled catslide roof. Full-width front porch supported by thick brick-clad posts. Solid brick porch rail. First-story front windows 8/1 double-hung sash; second-story windows 6/1. House is mostly clad in brick, with shingles in gable ends and on front gable-roofed dormer. Center entrance, with front door flanked by sidelights.

Contributing early twentieth-century one-story, side-gabled concrete-block two-car garage with two pairs of swinging garage doors.

State Street

5 State Street, ca 1921

1 Contributing Building

Two-story commercial building, originally an automobile garage, built of rock-faced concrete block. Symmetrical facade has wide entrance, originally a garage bay, flanked by picture windows; four 6/1 double-hung windows at second story. Rehabilitated as a coffee shop in the 1990s, retaining character of early auto-oriented building. Utilitarian side wing set back from the street constructed of smooth concrete block; garage bays have been converted into entrances and windows. Attached at east end to 7 State Street.

7 State Street, ca 1930s

1 Contributing Building

Diminutive one-story commercial building set back from the street, attached to (and likely built as part of) the rear wing of 5 State Street. Off-center entrance, next to which are paired and single double-hung windows. Parapet conceals cross-gable roof. Clapboard siding.

8 State Street, ca 1860s

1 Contributing Building

Two-story building, originally a house, now commercial. Moderate-pitched gable roof; three-bay configuration. Full-width enclosed front porch with recessed entrance at one side, picture window. Three 6/1 double-hung second-story windows. First appears on 1872 map.

10 State Street, ca 1920s

1 Contributing Building

One-story commercial building; recessed off-center door at right (east), with two closely spaced 1/1 double-hung windows to the left (west). Flat band of trim at cornice with low balustrade above; flat roof. Clapboard siding with cornerboards.

11 State Street, ca 1958

1 Contributing Building

Two-story mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival commercial building with brick exterior. Boxy massing with rectangular footprint and flat roof. Asymmetrical facade features broad, floor-to-ceiling height 36-pane picture window near center; to the right (west) of this are two doors, each with one sidelight, set side by side in a single wide opening. This door configuration dates to ca. 2006. Second story front has 6/6 double-hung windows (westernmost window 8/8). Side windows generally 6/6 double-hung. Tall cornice on front wraps first bay of east and west sides. According to the 1970s survey, this building was designed in 1958 by architect John Briggs.

14 State Street: Copper Beech Park, 1965 - 70

1 Noncontributing Site

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Copper Beech Park and municipal parking lot. At State Street is a pocket park designed around a mature copper beech tree, which sits at the center of a landscaped area with low shrubs. Irregular roughly semicircular walkway, paved with concrete pavers, winds around the tree; board fence defines edges of the park. Benches along north wall. North of the fence is an L-shaped municipal parking lot, accessed from a driveway east of the pocket park and another south of 16 North Main Street. Park is noncontributing due to age, although the tree is an visually important landscape feature.

15 State Street, ca 1850s

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house (now commercial), with front-facing gable and side-gabled wing. Three-bay facade with off-center entrance next to a 20-pane floor-to-ceiling picture window; above the front door and picture window is a shallow mansard that nearly spans first story. Wood stoop with wood railings. Hip-roofed one-story enclosed room, possibly formerly an open porch, set into juncture of front and rear wings. Peak of gable of rear addition is visible above the rear cross-gable wing. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung sash windows with flat hoods. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

18 State Street, ca 1820s

1 Contributing Building

Two-story brick Federal Style house (now a bank) with low-pitched gable roof. Three-bay facade with off-center entrance; simple front entrance with jack-arched lintel and no molding. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash, taller on first story; front first and second story door/window openings are not vertically aligned. Hip-roofed side porch along east side extends full depth of brick portion of the building; porch has square posts and no railing. Telescoping frame rear additions. Fanlight in front gable. North of the building the property includes a paved parking lot that is contiguous to the municipal parking lot to the west and the library parking lot to the east.

19 State Street, ca 1969-70

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame commercial building, designed as a replica of a Federal-style residence, with low-pitched front-facing gable closed-roof; fanlight in gable. Three-bay configuration with off-center entrance; Federal-style entrance surround featuring slender pilasters flanking three-light sidelights, with entablature above. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards. According to the 1970s survey, the facade of this house was copied from that of the historic Norris House in Brighton, which was demolished; the architect was Paul Malo using measured drawings by Carl Schmidt. Noncontributing due to age, although this should be re-evaluated in the future.

20 State Street, 1956

1 Contributing Building

One-story, side-gabled commercial building, originally a Colonial Revival-style gas station, currently a restaurant. Brick exterior, asphalt shingle roof. Asymmetrical configuration with off-center entrance; three-part display window to one side and two fixed windows to the other. Vented cupola with bell-shaped roof and weathervane.

21 State Street: Gillam House, ca 1820

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame building with low-pitched front gable roof. Three-bay configuration with off-center entrance in westernmost (right) bay; 6/6 double-hung windows, taller on first story than on second. Clapboard siding with cornerboards.

24 State Street: Pittsford Community Library, 2005

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story Postmodern building, built to house the public library and retail space, with brick exterior above cast stone foundation. Irregular footprint and roofline with multiple gables. Two-story projecting gabled entry on State Street side, open at ground level and enclosed above; square brick piers at corners with banks of 6/6 windows at enclosed second story. West of the entrance a commercial space is signaled by three one-story openings (containing display windows to either side with double doors at center), within a continuous cast-stone frame. East of entrance is a bank of two-story window openings divided by brick pilasters with a continuous flat cast-stone lintel above. East end is angled with gables at

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corners flanking another set of pilasters, with floor-to-ceiling windows at first story and fixed 20-pane windows at second story. North and northwest of the building the property consists of a paved parking lot that is continuous with the lot behind 18 State Street. Noncontributing due to age.

25 State Street, ca 1820

1 Contributing Building

1 1/2-story frame house, now commercial; front-gabled roof with returns. First-story front has off-center entrance with simple frame; right of the door are two closely spaced 6/6 double-hung windows. Second story has two 9/6 double-hung windows. 6/6 windows on west side; no windows on east side. One-story rear addition with ground-level porch along west side. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; cedar shake roof.

31 State Street: Lincoln First Bank, 1972

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story modern brick commercial building with rectangular footprint and truncated roof. Austere exterior characterized by simple, regularly spaced openings without ornamentation. Primary entrance centered on State Street side within slightly projecting brick surround with arched hood. Window openings on the State Street side are in groups of three; each contains a fixed window with a dark metal frame. Truncated gable contains a three-part arched fanlight. South side is virtually identical, but has a wider central entrance. East and west sides are identical and feature seven evenly spaced, full-height, fixed first-story windows, above which are 15 regularly spaced, standard-sized fixed windows. The absence of exterior window trim, strictly regular placement of openings, and the use of muntinless, tinted windows with dark aluminum frames creates a strong pattern of solid wall surfaces with punched-in voids. Designed by Rochester firm Handler and Grosso; this building won the 1974 Merit Award for Architectural Design from the Rochester Chapter of the AIA. Noncontributing due to age.

34 State Street, ca 1880s

1 Contributing Building

One-story cottage with front-gabled roof. Full-width pent-roofed enclosed front porch, from which a front-gabled entry porch with square supports projects. Half-round window in gable above roof of entry porch. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung replacement sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. This house was moved twice: in about 1904 it was moved to 40 State Street; in 1925 it was moved to this site.

34.5 State Street, ca 1880s

1 Contributing Building

Two-story house, now commercial. Center entrance sheltered by pent-roofed entry porch with square supports. Windows irregularly placed 1/1 sash, some with polygonal arched tops. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Set back behind the library alongside the Erie Canal. This house was located on a property on North Main Street and was moved to its present site in the early twentieth century.

35 State Street, ca 1850s

1 Contributing Building

1 1/2-story brick cottage with gabled roof. Asymmetrical façade (State Street side) with three windows and one front door each with flat stone lintels; windows also have flat sills. No door surround. Similar side door on east (South Street) side, with single window centered in gable above. Two-story rear frame addition with gable roof, parallel to roof of front section; this addition has clapboard siding. Final section is a hip-roofed enclosed rear one-story wing along the south side. This building was used in the nineteenth century as a store, jail, and cooperage as well as a residence.

Shed; too small to count.

38 State Street, ca 1845

1 Contributing Building

Two-story Greek Revival-style house, now used as a commercial building; side-gabled roof with returns. Main portion of the house has a rectangular footprint. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with square columns and tall entablature spanning State Street side; shed-roofed addition on west side. State street side features a five-bay, nearly symmetrical configuration

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with slightly off-center entrance. This house sits on the site of the first house in the village, constructed by Israel Stone in 1789, and may incorporate portions of the original building; the present building substantially dates to circa 1845.

39 State Street, ca 1860

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

One and one-half story house; front-gabled roof with shallow cross-gable on east side. Full-width front porch with solid rail, square posts and curved brackets wraps east corner. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

One-story, two-car frame gable-roofed garage with two overhead rolling doors; appears to be a late twentieth-century garage. Noncontributing due to age.

40 State Street, ca 1925

1 Noncontributing Building

One-story gable/hip-roofed commercial building, originally a gas station. Projecting cross-gable porte-cochere; shed-roofed dormer. Two entrances, one under the porte-cochere; large fixed picture windows. Noncontributing due to extensive alterations that obscure original massing, materials, and fenestration.

43 State Street, ca 1905

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame gable-roofed house. Two-bay configuration. Concrete front steps with iron side rails at front entrance, sheltered by applied gable hood with no visible supports. Bay window on east and west sides. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding, shingles in gable; asphalt shingle roof. Front porch removed circa 1970s.

One-story, frame two-car gable-roofed garage, with gable facing State Street (north) and single overhead garage door on west side. Garage appears to date to late twentieth century; noncontributing due to age.

47 State Street, ca 1873

1 Contributing Building

Two-story house; front gabled roof with cross-gable wing on west side. Full-width late nineteenth-century front porch has turned posts and decorative brackets. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

50 State Street: Northfield Common, Various Dates

1 Contributing Building, 14 Noncontributing Buildings

The property at 50 State Street, known as Northfield Common, is a collection of one- to two-story buildings, developed as a commercial complex on a former lumber yard beginning in the 1960s. Most buildings date to the last third of the twentieth century and were built in a style described by the developer as "rustic New England" with traditional materials and massing. The complex is located between the Erie Canal and Pittsford Farms. Open spaces between buildings are almost entirely paved with the center of the complex used for parking.

Although noncontributing due to age and/or extensive alterations, this complex has potential future significance as an example of the continuation of community planning and design in the village during the mid- to late-twentieth century. The buildings are consistent in scale and character with historic village buildings near the canal, and represent mid- to late-twentieth-century awareness of, and efforts taken to protect, the historic character and physical distinctiveness of the village.

Building descriptions begin at the northwest corner of the complex and continue clockwise; names refer to current or recent tenants.

Rochester & Eastern Electric Railway Station (1 contributing building): Diminutive one-story hip-roofed building with square footprint and shiplap siding. This was built as a station for the Rochester & Eastern electric railroad and was moved to Schoen Place after the railroad ceased service circa 1930; it was first moved to a site behind the bean plant, where it was used by the New York Central Railroad as an office for the railroad's coal loading station, and was later moved to its present location. The building was moved to its initial Schoen Place location

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during the district's period of significance and retains its architectural integrity, remaining easily identifiable as a historic electric railway station.

Pittsford Lumber (1 noncontributing building): Two-story, side-gabled commercial building with irregular fenestration and irregular wood board siding, intended to resemble Colonial-era construction. Standing-seam metal roof with deep overhang. Three first-story picture windows; two second-story simulated hay doors. Noncontributing due to age (ca. 1960s).

Dolce Cupcakery (1 noncontributing building): Two-story, gambrel-roofed commercial building. Second story overhang supported by square posts, creating recessed porch. Three-bay facade with center entrance with paired windows to either side; single Chicago-style picture window at second story front. Vented octagonal cupola. Vertical board siding; asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to age (ca. 1960s).

The Map Shop, and others (1 noncontributing building): Two-story cross-gambrel commercial building; shed-roofed porch spans facade. First story front clad in stone; elsewhere vertical board siding. Front shed dormer. Noncontributing due to age (ca. 1960s).

Northfield Music (1 noncontributing building): 1 1/2-story gable-roofed building with log-cabin style siding. Shed-roofed porch spans facade. Central entrance flanked by paired casement windows; central paired casement windows at second story. Noncontributing due to age (ca. 1960s).

Vacant (1 noncontributing building): Two-story frame building with low-pitched side-gabled roof. Shallow shed-roofed front porch with no supports spans eastern two-thirds of facade; deep roof overhang across northern two-thirds of facade with two-story support post at corner. Off-center entrance. Varied window sizes and configurations. Vertical board siding. While compatible in scale, massing and materials with the rest of the complex, this building has a more modern character than the other buildings in Northfield Commons. Noncontributing due to age (ca. 1960s).

Classic Additions (1 noncontributing building): One story frame building with gable roof; broad side with low-pitched shed roof. Gable-roofed front porch has exposed log support. Main entrance in gable-roofed section has sidelights and pilasters, next to a picture window. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to age (ca. 1960s).

Garage (1 noncontributing building): Modern gable-roofed three-bay garage, located at the east end of the Northfield Commons complex.

Recovery Caboose (1 noncontributing building): 1 1/2-story frame building with low-pitched gable roof and one-story gable-roofed front wing. Vertical board siding. Noncontributing due to age (ca. 1960s).

Second Hand Rose (1 noncontributing building): Two-story frame building with gambrel roof. Entrance on broad north side has Colonial Revival style surround; tripart picture windows to either side. Second-story porch on west side accessed by exterior stair provides access to second-story retail space. Vertical board siding; asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to age (ca. 1960s).

Vacant (1 noncontributing building): Two-story gambrel-roofed building with cross-gambrel side wing. Main entrance on north (gambrel) end has Colonial Revival-style door surround with picture windows to either side. Second story has tripart casement windows; decorative simulated hay door in gambrel. Board and batten siding; wood shingle roof. Noncontributing due to age (ca. 1960s).

Olive's (1 noncontributing building): Located at the entrance to Northfield Commons, this is a one-story gable-roofed building with recessed center entrance on State street side and shingle siding. Most windows are paired casements; bay window to the right (east) of main entrance. Because the site slopes down to the north the basement is at ground level at the rear and opens onto a patio area, now a restaurant seating area. Noncontributing due to age (ca. 1960s).

Harmony in Wood (1 noncontributing building): One-story gable-roofed building; asymmetrical roofline. Entrance is on west end and has a simple surround; paired casement windows to either side. South side is clad in rubble

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stone and has two sets of triple 6/1 double-hung windows. This is one of the oldest buildings surviving in Northfield Commons; part of it was the office for the Pittsford Lumber Company. It has been substantially expanded and altered. Noncontributing due to extensive alterations.

Label 7 (1 noncontributing building): One-story gable-roofed frame building with L-shaped footprint. Two main sections: low-pitched gable-roofed section to the north has a full-width shed-roofed porch along the north side. North side has a door at each end with three sets of triple casement windows between them. East side has a projecting stone-clad vestibule, bay window and another triple window; west side of this section functions as restaurant's rear with mechanical equipment. Cross-gable section extending to the south is the oldest portion of the building and is said to have been an Erie Canal mule shed; this has double-hung windows and an entry porch on east side. Noncontributing due to extensive alterations that obscure historic character.

Vacant (former Bill Wahl's): One-story gable-roofed building; side-gabled roof. Full-width verandah along southwest side contained within the main roof; square posts and brackets. Two gable-roofed dormers. Because the site slopes downward to the northeast, basement opens at ground level and has full-width shed-roofed porch. Decorative simulated hay doors in gable ends. Noncontributing due to age. This is the newest building in the complex (early 1990s).

56 State Street, ca 1908

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house (now commercial) with side-gabled roof. Full-width one-story enclosed front porch with pent roof, off-center door and picture window. Porch has brick front; sides clad in vinyl siding continuous with the rest of the house. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Noncontributing due to extensive alterations that obscure historic character.

58 State Street, ca 1908

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; front-facing gable roof with returns. Full-width, hipped-roof front porch with plain round posts. Off-center front entrance. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash, occurring as a pair in gable. Rock-faced cast concrete block foundation; vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Appears to be missing a window at second story in east bay, although according to 1970s survey, physical investigations made during repair work in the 1960s indicated there was never a window there.

59 State Street, ca 1859

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house with Greek Revival massing; three-bay, side-hall configuration with side-gabled one-story wing extending to the east. Front door is flanked by sidelights and has a simple Greek Revival surround. Low-pitched front-gabled roof with semi-elliptical window in gable. 6/6 double-hung windows, which are taller on the first story than on the second. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Property backs up to the canal.

One-story front-gabled frame garage built circa 2002 (noncontributing due to age).

60 State Street, ca 1909

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with American Foursquare massing. Front-facing gable roof with returns. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof; concrete-block piers support simple round posts, which are paired on center pier and in groups of three at the two corners. 8/1 double-hung replacement windows. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Attached one-car garage.

62 State Street, ca 1908

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house with American Foursquare massing. Front-facing gable roof with returns. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof and simple round posts. Off-center front door has a single sidelight. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Rock-faced cast concrete block foundation; cement-board siding; asphalt shingle roof.

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One-story front-gabled frame garage built circa 2010 (noncontributing due to age).

63 State Street, ca 1889

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with Queen Anne massing. Front-gabled roof; two-story cutaway corners create semi-polygonal façade. Hip-roofed entry porch on the west side; long rear gable-roofed rear wing with two shed dormers on west side. 2/2 double-hung windows. Stone foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards and shingles in gable; asphalt shingle roof. The property backs up to the canal.

Small shed at the rear (too small to count).

64 State Street, ca 1905

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house. Front-gabled roof with returns. Full-width front porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. Rock-faced concrete block foundation; clapboard siding with shingles in gable; asphalt shingle roof. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash.

One-story front-gabled frame garage, built circa 1985 (noncontributing due to age)

65 State Street, ca 1890

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house with rectangular footprint; cross-gable roof. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with pediment over center entrance; porch wraps around east side of house. Porch supports are composed of rock-faced, cast-concrete-block piers supporting slender columns in groups of two and three. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung sash, taller on first story than on second. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. The property backs up to the canal.

One-story front-gabled frame garage with a single overhead rolling garage door. This garage did not appear on the 1941 Sanborn map; date of construction is unknown, but considered noncontributing due to age. There is also a small gable-roofed shed (too small to count).

66 State Street, ca 1908

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with American Foursquare massing; steeply pitched hipped roof with gabled dormers on front and sides. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof and pediment over off-center entrance; porch has rock-faced cast-stone balustrade and piers; piers support square columns. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story front-gabled early twentieth-century frame one-car garage with overhead rolling garage door.

67 State Street, ca 1875

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house; front-gabled roof with projecting cross-gable wings. Full-width front porch has square posts with raised diamond motif above balustrade handrail (posts and balustrade are not original and are not consistent with round posts and lower balustrade seen in 1970s survey). Second-story windows are 6/6 double-hung sash; front first-story window are taller 2/2 double-hung sash. Picture window on front of west wing. Clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt shingle roof. Property backs up to the Erie Canal.

One-story frame garage with front-facing gabled roof, overhead rolling garage door; this does not appear to be the two-story garage with attached greenhouse indicated on the 1924-43 Sanborn map and is presumed noncontributing due to age. There is also a shed at the rear of the property (too small to count)

68 State Street, 1924

2 Contributing Buildings

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Two-story frame house; Dutch Colonial massing with gambrel roof and broad shed dormer. Center entrance sheltered by gabled hood with returns and brackets above brick stoop with metal handrail. There is a three-part picture window to each side of the main entrance (these do not appear to be original, likely added 1973). Enclosed side one-story sun porch. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. According to the 1970s survey this house was kit house, produced by Bennett Better Built Homes, architect C.H. Cleveland.

There is a one-story frame garage on the property; this is not visible due to vegetation but is presumed to be contributing, as it appears on the 1941 Sanborn map.

69 State Street, ca 1881

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with Greek Revival massing; gable-and wing configuration. Full-width front porch with turned posts and spindles. (Comparison to 1970s photo shows balustrade and spindlework were not present at that time.) Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story early twentieth-century gable-roofed frame garage with rolling overhead garage door.

70 State Street, ca 1905

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; L-shaped footprint with one-bay front-gabled wing, side hip-roofed wing. Hip-roofed entry porch set into L. Windows generally 6/1 double-hung sash (2005).

One-story gable-roofed frame garage, not readily visible from the right-of-way but presumed to be contributing as it appears on the 1941 Sanborn map.

71 State Street, 1977

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Full-width front porch with simple round columns. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; shingles in gable; asphalt shingle roof. Attached garage at rear. Built in the 1970s and porch added in 2010 to harmonize with surrounding architecture. Noncontributing due to age.

72 State Street, ca 1910

1 Contributing Building

One-story frame cottage with front-gabled roof. Full-width front porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. Windows in various sizes and configurations, including double windows in gable with diamond-paned upper sash; fixed window on first story front with decorative Craftsman sash. Clapboard siding at first story, with shingles in alternating courses of shorter and taller reveal in gable and in side gable-roofed dormers..

75 State Street, ca 1840-50

2 Contributing Buildings

One and one-half story frame house; center front-gabled section flanked by one-story hip-roofed wings, each with a front porch. Stone foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story side-gabled frame garage/barn with swinging doors.

State Street, State Street Bridge over the Erie Canal, 1974

1 Noncontributing Structure

State Street Bridge. Skewed Warren thru-truss with verticals and polygonal top chord, 258' long, 32' between curbs, sidewalks on both sides inside trusses. Also a noncontributing structure in the New York State Barge Canal Historic District.

Stonegate Lane

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1 Stonegate Lane, ca 1830 - 35

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

One-story eclectic house; complex, irregular roofline with multiple intersecting roof forms including the main hip-roofed roofline and a front-facing cross-gable-on-hip section. Cupola with steeply pitched pyramidal roof and louvers on sides. South side, facing Stonegate Lane, has the off-center, recessed front entrance, a 12-pane picture window in gable-on-hip section, and a 6/6 double-hung window. This house was built as a carriage house associated with 57 South Main Street, and was converted into a residence in the mid-twentieth century.

One-story jerkinhead-roofed frame two-car garage; gabled dormer. Noncontributing due to age (1983).

2 Stonegate Lane, 1957

1 Contributing Building

Two-story Colonial Revival style house designed by architect William Baird. The house has two primary roof forms: the main portion of the house has a side-gabled roof and a traditional three-bay central entrance configuration, with a shallow pent roof spanning both the front door and the two six-pane casement windows that flank the door; 6/6 double-hung windows elsewhere on this portion of the house. Attached to this, in front of its northernmost bay on the first story and extending to the west, is a one-story addition with a broad, low-pitched gable roof; this contains a bay window, directly in front of the north bay of the original house, and north of that, two overhead rolling garage doors. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

3 Stonegate Lane, 1966

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story Colonial Revival house with side-gabled, saltbox roof. Second story overhangs the first with drops at corners (front only). Three-bay, center entrance configuration; front door is recessed and flanked by sidelights. Windows on primary façade are diamond-paned casements, in sets of threes, with second-story windows smaller than those on the first. Gable-roofed two-car garage attached to house by a side-gabled breezeway. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Massing, overhang, and window size and configuration suggest the influence of early New England houses from the Colonial period. Noncontributing due to age.

4 Stonegate Lane, ca 1963

1 Noncontributing Building

One-story eclectic house with three main roof forms: steeply-pitched cross-gable roof, from which a cross-gable two-car garage projects slightly at left (northeast) and two-bay cross-hip projects at right (northwest). Garage has single overhead rolling door and board-and-batten style siding; cross-hip section has tall windows with paneled aprons. Main entrance is located in side-gabled section and is simple with a picture window on the side. Other than garage, exterior is clad in brick said to have been made in Texas. According to the 1970s survey, the driveway was paved with paving stones from North Water Street in Rochester. Noncontributing due to age.

5 Stonegate Lane, ca 1984

1 Noncontributing Building

One and one-half story frame house; L-shaped footprint. At front is a front-gabled, brick-clad two-car garage with windows on the gable end and two overhead rolling garage doors oriented to the side (east). Intersecting the garage to the rear is a side-gabled section with shallow cross-gable; cross-gable has a corner cutaway for front entrance. Non-brick portions clad in shingles; asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to age.

6 Stonegate Lane, ca 1940

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story Cape Cod-style house with steeply pitched side-gabled roof. Main portion of house is clad in brick and has a five-bay, center entrance configuration; paneled front door has simple surround and with two 6/6 double-hung windows to either side. Cornice has a band of dentils. Two gabled dormers on primary facade. Side-gabled side wing clad in shingles is recessed from primary facade with slightly lower roofline. Asphalt shingle roof.

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Contributing one-story, gable-roofed two-car garage with two overhead rolling garage doors and shingle siding.

7 Stonegate Lane, ca 1941

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with L-shaped footprint; front-gabled front section with hip-roofed wing extending to the east. Main entrance faces the side (east) and is located in the front-gabled section. Rear wing contains a two-car garage with living space above. Narrow cornice with dentils. Windows are regularly spaced; sizes and configurations vary and include 8/12, 8/8, and 6/6 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

8 Stonegate Lane, ca 1940

1 Contributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled brick Colonial Revival house designed by architect Cyril Tucker. Slightly asymmetrical five-bay configuration with entrance in center bay, which is located just left of the building's center; windows spaced more widely to the right of entrance than to the left. End chimneys at both ends. Two-story entrance porch with two-story square columns supporting pediment with oculus; front door flanked by sidelights. Directly above the front door is a second-story balcony with a metal railing, accessed via French doors. First-story windows to either side of front door are 6/2 double-hung sash; second-story windows are 6/6 double-hung. Two-story side wing has two-car garage with single wide overhead rolling door, with recessed living space above.

10 Stonegate Lane, ca 1937

1 Contributing Building

One-and-one-half story Tudor Revival-style house with polychrome brick exterior, designed by architect Donald Faragher. Steeply pitched, side-gabled roof with two front cross-gables, one with a first-story bay window with standing seam metal roof, with triple casement window above; the other, nestled just behind and to the left (east) of it, contains the front entrance with decorative half timbering above. Both gables have shingles at their peaks. This picturesque house was the first built on Stonegate Lane after the Satterlee Estate at 48 Sutherland Street was subdivided.

11 Stonegate Lane, ca 1953

1 Contributing Building

One-story Cape Cod-style house with steeply pitched side-gabled roof. Massing consists of three side-gabled sections, each with different siding: the main section at center is asymmetrical with an off-center front door, two 6/6 double-hung windows to the right (north), and one shorter 6/6 window to the left; this section is clad in brick. To the right (north) is a section with a lower roofline, set slightly forward from the brick section, with board-and-batten siding and two fixed 12-pane windows on the front. The section to the left (south) also has a lower roofline, is set slightly back from the facade of the brick section, and has clapboard siding and two 6/6 windows on the front.

12 Stonegate Lane, ca 1953

1 Contributing Building

One-story house with Minimal Traditional massing and brick exterior; main mass of the house has a gable-and-wing configuration. There is also a shorter one-story side-gabled wing that extends to the right (west). Front door, located in the front-gable section, has sidelights and a narrow transom. Windows occur in a variety of configurations, including a bay window next to front door, three-part picture window in an enclosed flat-roofed porch to the right (west) of the bay window (enclosed porch is not original), a fixed picture window left of the front door with gable-roofed dormer above, and several 6/6 double-hung sash windows.

13 Stonegate Lane, ca 1903, remodeled 1953

3 Contributing Buildings

Built as the carriage house for the Satterlee Estate at 48 Sutherland Street, this is a 2 1/2-story building with a gambrel roof, oriented gambrel end to the street. Gambrel roof terminates in a pent roof that wraps the building above the first story. Brick first story with clapboard siding above. Shed dormer along south side; there is also a one-story flat-roofed enclosed porch along the south side. The owners of the Satterlee Estate converted this former carriage barn into a residence in the early 1950s, and moved into it themselves.

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Two contributing outbuildings: a brick outbuilding with rectangular footprint and cross-gable roof, and a frame barn (now garage) with low-pitched gable roof, three garage bays, and cupola.

14 Stonegate Lane, ca 1953

1 Contributing Building

One-story Cape Cod-style residence designed by architect Jerome Wood; massing consists of four side-gabled sections of varied heights. Tallest portion has a symmetrical, five-bay, center-entrance configuration with two 8/12 double-hung windows to either side of the front door, which has a transom. Next section to the left (north) has a slightly lower roofline and is spanned by a front porch contained beneath the roof; a secondary entrance, a double window, and a single window open onto the porch. The northernmost section has a still lower roofline and is an attached garage. The newest section, added circa 2003, is the one farthest to the right (south); this section also has a gable roof and has the lowest roofline and deepest setback of the four sections.

Sutherland Street

5 Sutherland Street*: Alvin Dehmler House, ca 1955

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house, with front-facing gable roof; primary entrance is on the north side of the house. Gable end, facing Sutherland Street, has an off-center brick fireplace and a half-round vent in the gable end, as well as three first-story windows and two on the second story. East side has symmetrical, center-entry configuration, three bays wide; entrance has simple stoop and gabled hood. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. No garage; small frame shed.

6 Sutherland Street,* ca 1914

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame residence. Front-facing gable roof with relatively deep overhanging eaves and side gable-roofed dormers. Enclosed, full-width front porch with shed roof and off-center front entrance. Triple window in gable, each with 8/1 double-hung sash; otherwise windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed garage with one pair of swinging garage doors and a single pedestrian door.

7 Sutherland Street*: William Waterstratt House, ca 1925

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame residence with American Foursquare massing. Hipped roof with hipped dormers on front and sides. Cubic mass, hipped roof with hipped dormers. Nearly full-width one-story front porch with hipped roof; porch has rock-face cast concrete-block piers with round columns above and wood rail with decorative pattern at center. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding at first story, wood shingles at second.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed one-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

8 Sutherland Street*: Arthur Clark, Sr., House, ca 1908

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story, three-bay hip-roofed residence; tile block construction (per Sanborn maps) with stucco exterior, featuring a mix of modest Tudor Revival and Craftsman features. Three bay, center-entry configuration; gable-roofed entry porch with trim suggesting half-timbering in pediment; benches to either side of front door. 24-light picture windows to either side of the entrance, with paired 4/4 windows above; pair of narrow windows at center above porch. Two gable-roofed dormers on the front, and one on south side; each has battered sides and trim suggesting half timbering at peaks. Open porch on north side. This house is set on a double lot, which is notable for its steep, lushly landscaped slope at front of yard and extensive mature landscaping surrounding the house.

Contributing one-story, two-car frame garage with hipped roof; single overhead rolling garage door.

9 Sutherland Street,* ca 1906

2 Contributing Buildings

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Two-story frame house with American Foursquare massing. Hipped roof with slightly flared eaves; hipped dormers at front and sides. Primary facade is asymmetrical with off-center entrance and slightly irregularly aligned first- and second-story windows. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with rock-faced cast concrete block foundation, plain round columns, and wood balustrade. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash, with the exception of dormer windows with diamond-paned upper sash. Clapboard siding at first story with wood shingle above; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story, two-car frame garage with jerkinhead roof. Sliding garage doors with paired windows above.

11 Sutherland Street*: Carl Rehbein House, ca 1906
2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story residence with American Foursquare massing; concrete block construction (per Sanborn maps) with stucco exterior. Hipped roof with front and side hipped dormers. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch; continuous stucco surface over porch rail, supports, and segmentally arched frieze. Off-center front entrance with one window to either side on the first story; two windows on second story front as well. Windows generally 4/1 double-hung sash, with the exception of dormer windows, which have diamond-paned upper sash.

Contributing one-story, hip roofed, concrete block garage.

12 Sutherland Street*: Tracy Loughborough House, ca 1916
2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with American Foursquare massing; front-gabled roof; full-width front porch with solid rail and battered square posts. Closed gable has a flared horizontal cornice with three brackets below it. Off-center front entrance, with triple windows next to it. Palladian window in gable. Craftsman-style shingle siding with alternating courses of shorter and taller reveals.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed one-car frame garage.

14 Sutherland Street*: George Babcock House, ca 1921
2 Contributing Buildings

One-story frame Craftsman-style bungalow; cross-gable roof with broadly projecting, bracketed eaves. One-story porch with brick piers and battered square posts spans façade. Wood shingle siding. Pent-roofed bay window on the south side, next to a pent-roofed entrance vestibule. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed frame two-car garage with sliding garage doors.

15 Sutherland Street*: Frank Shearer House, ca 1914
2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with American Foursquare massing. Front-facing gable roof with shed dormers and ogee-shaped rafter tails. Full-width front porch with shed roof; porch has rock-faced cast concrete piers supporting battered square posts. Clapboard siding with corner boards. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; paired windows in gable have diamond-paned upper sash. Two-story, 21st-century rear addition with gable roof offset from original house so that it is visible behind the house to the north.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed one-car garage.

16 Sutherland Street*, ca 1918
2 Contributing Buildings

One-story frame Craftsman-style bungalow with side-gabled roof; front roof pitch is steeper near the ridgeline and flattens over the porch. Full-width front porch with solid rail and two types of supports: simple square posts at center flanking front steps, and massive flared, shingled posts at corners. Symmetrical facade with center entrance flanked by picture windows. Prominent shed dormer with exposed rafter tails. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed two car garage is situated directly behind the house.

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17 Sutherland Street,* ca 1928

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story hip-roofed house; concrete block construction (per Sanborn maps) with a combination of Colonial Revival and Craftsman features. Symmetrical three-bay, center-entrance configuration; hip-roofed entrance porch with round columns. Front door flanked by sidelights. Triple windows to either side of entrance, each with a 6/1 double-hung window flanked by 4/1 double-hung windows; three evenly spaced 1/1 double-hung windows at second story front. Hip-roofed dormer with two windows. Enclosed side sun porch to the south.

Two-story jerkinhead-roofed garage built in 2004; noncontributing due to age.

19 Sutherland Street, ca 1937

1 Contributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival house. Three-bay, center entrance configuration. Entrance consists of a paneled door flanked by sidelights, sheltered by a gabled entry porch supported by square columns (added circa 2004). First story front is clad in Medina sandstone, which wraps south corner; second story and the rest of the first story is clad in clapboard. Slight second-story overhang (front only). Paired 6/1 double-hung windows to either side of entrance on the first story; second story has a pair of 4/1 double-hung windows at the center with a 6/1 window to each side. Asphalt shingle roof. One-story cross-gable attached garage at rear, with dormers.

21 Sutherland Street, ca 1949

1 Contributing Building

Two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house. Three-bay, center-entrance configuration. Front entrance has a simple surround suggesting pilasters, topped by a broken pediment with central finial. Paired 6/6 double-hung windows to either side of front entry on first story; three 6/1 double-hung windows at second story. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

34 Sutherland Street, ca 1928

1 Contributing Building

Two-story, gable-roofed Colonial Revival-style house, oriented "sideways" with gable end to the street and primary entrance on south side. Five-bay center entrance configuration; front door is flanked by sidelights and recessed within an elliptically arched opening with surround composed of fluted pilasters and denticulated pediment-like hood. West end, facing Sutherland Street, has two-bay open porch with pent roof, with three 8/8 double-hung windows at second story and arched 6/6 window in gable. East side has a two-story gabled wing with lower roofline than primary roof, with a pent-roofed screened porch on south side. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

36 Sutherland Street, ca 1937

1 Contributing Building

Two-story eclectic Tudor Revival style house designed by architect James Arnold. Modified gable-and-wing configuration with front-facing nested gables and projecting side-gabled wings to either side, with the south wing situated closer to the front of the property than the north wing. Some sections of the exterior are clad in stone (nested gable, first story of south wing, and part of first story of north wing) with board-and-batten siding elsewhere. Bay window at front of south wing has five casement windows and flared standing-seam metal roof; above this is a gabled wall dormer with three casement windows and random-height board siding in gable. Screened-in porch under the catslide roof of the nested gable. Windows are generally casements in various configurations. Band of stone trim at eave level of nested gable, which wraps around top of second-story paired windows. House is picturesquely located with a deep setback on one of the largest lots in the village, with a pair of stone piers at driveway entrance.

40 Sutherland Street, ca 1951

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story brick house with eclectic Colonial Revival features. Front-facing gable roof with side-gabled wing extending to the south, with a broad brick chimney at the juncture between the two; one-story one-bay side-gabled wing to the north

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contains primary entrance in gable end set in an arched opening. Bay window with standing-seam copper roof on primary facade. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. Brick exterior.

Two-story gambrel-roofed two-car garage, intended to look like a barn, added circa 1980s; noncontributing due to age.

55 Sutherland Street, (Adolph Lomb House, 1907*); (Pittsford Sutherland High School, 1952 with later alterations)
2 Contributing Buildings

This public-school campus includes two buildings: Lomb House and Pittsford Sutherland High School. The house and school are both located in the south half of the site, with parking areas north and south of the school; athletic fields are located beyond the parking lots. The site slopes downward to the north, with a steep slope, partially contained by a retaining wall, between the parking lot and athletic fields north of the school.

Adolph Lomb House* (1907, Listed in the National Register in 1994/1995): Set on a rise and canted to address the street corner, this is the sole remnant of an early twentieth-century estate belonging to the Lomb family, of the well-known Rochester firm, Bausch & Lomb. Two and one-half story building with side-gable roof; built of poured concrete and faced with blond brick laid in Flemish bond. Five-bay facade with center entrance sheltered by enclosed portico supported by brick piers with decorative caps and Tuscan columns. Entrance portico extends into fully enclosed porch that wraps around east side of the building, forming a circular sunroom at the far end. Fenestration is regular on the primary facade; less consistently sized and spaced on the other sides. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; some are found in groups of three. Notable features include header belt courses incorporating lintels and sills, dentil course dividing building at second-floor level, and tile roof surmounted by large, square, central skylight. Now used by the school district as an administration building.

Pittsford Sutherland High School (1952, with additions in 1960, 1963, 2004): Two-story (three stories on north side due to sloping site) brick school designed by architect Carl Ade in a restrained interpretation of Modernism with classical influences. 1950s portions of the school are prominent on south and east sides and consist of pale brick walls with two-story concrete colonnades at entrances; original main entrance on south side is set in a curved wall. Original portion of east side features modernized colonnade surrounding central seven bays, with banks of windows set in projecting concrete trim to either side. School has been enlarged several times, most recently and extensively in 2004; most recent additions wrap west and north sides of school and are compatible with original design due to use of similar but distinguishable materials, colors, and detailing.

44 Sutherland Street, 1949
1 Contributing Building

One-and-one-half story house with eclectic Tudor Revival features, designed by Rochester architectural firm Kaelber and Waasdorp. Gable-and-wing configuration with added front-gabled two-car garage wing. Windows are generally casement style in various sizes and configurations. Brick exterior; asphalt shingle roof. Two gable-roofed dormers. Garage wing is a 1977 addition; garage was previously a side-gabled two-car garage set back from primary facade. Alteration to projecting front-gabled two-car garage constitutes a significant change in the configuration and character of the house.

48 Sutherland Street, ca 1902-07
1 Contributing Building, 1 Contributing Object

Two-story eclectic house; generally L-shaped footprint with front-gabled roof, side-gabled wing, and rear wing with side-gambrel roof; there is also a one-story wing extending to the south with a low-pitched hipped roof. This house was built as "Hyllgarth," a country estate for the Satterlee family; the property's original address was 61 South Main Street, and its formal approach was via what is now Stonegate Lane. The house was extensively remodeled in 1945, when the servant's quarters and master wing were demolished. Palladian windows in front gable and in a front-facing gabled dormer; most other windows are 6/6 double-hung sash but there are various other window types and configurations, irregularly located. Board-and-batten siding on first story with stucco above. Situated on a large lot with ample vegetation. Cedar shake roof (2007). Several other properties in the vicinity of this house were originally associated with the Satterlee estate, but none are on this property.

An uncoursed fieldstone wall lines the Sutherland Street (west) side of the property and extends in front of 50 Sutherland Street and part of 44 Sutherland Street as well; the entire wall in front of all three properties is counted as one contributing resource.

Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Monroe County, NY

County and State

50 Sutherland Street, ca 1955

1 Contributing Building

Two-story house in eclectic style. Irregular massing consisting of front-facing gable roof with 1 1/2-story side-gabled wings extending to the north and south, and one-story front-gabled wing with stone exterior on west end extending west toward front of property, with broad stone chimney at gable end. Windows in varied types, sizes and configurations irregularly placed. The stone wall historically associated with the "Hyllgarth" estate next door extends across the front (west) of the property.

54 Sutherland Street, ca 1948

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story house, built of concrete block (painted); low-pitched pyramidal hipped roof has a chimney at its peak. Three-bay side-hall configuration with flat-roofed entry porch, supported by square columns. One-story hip-roofed wing extends to south. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. Located on a busy corner, the house is difficult to see from the public right-of-way due to dense vegetation at the property line.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door, oriented to West Jefferson Road.

Washington Avenue

6 Washington Avenue,* ca 1903

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; cross-gable roof. Partial width, hip-roofed front porch with Doric columns on brick piers wraps around northwest corner. Two-story polygonal bay projects from north side. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. Similarities between 6 and 8 Washington Avenue indicate they likely matched when built.

Contributing one-story frame one-car garage with one overhead rolling garage door.

7 Washington Avenue,* ca 1850-60

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration. Late nineteenth-century porch with turned posts and pierced post brackets spans front façade and façade of ell. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. Field stone foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. According to the 1976 survey this house was moved to this site in the late nineteenth century.

8 Washington Avenue,* ca 1903

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with cross-gable roof similar to 6 Washington Avenue. Similarities between the two indicate they likely matched when built. Partial-width front porch with turned posts. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame one-car gable-roofed garage with overhead rolling garage door.

9 Washington Avenue,* ca 1899

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame Queen Anne-style house. Cruciform configuration with front-gabled roof and side cross-gable wings. Front porch with denticulated cornice, turned posts and balustrades and pierced post brackets spans front facade and wraps south corner. Clapboard siding with imbricated shingles in gable ends. Cutaway corners at front and north gable ends. Denticulated window hoods. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Very good example of the Queen Anne style.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame barn with steeply pitched gambrel roof, swinging doors, and hay door.

Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Monroe County, NY

County and State

10 Washington Avenue,* ca 1890

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; cruciform configuration with front-gabled roof and cross-gable wings. Altered entrance in enclosed vestibule contained within extension of north cross-gable roofline. Ornamental woodwork in apex of front gable. Flat window hoods at first story; miter-arched hoods over paired windows at second story. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Stone foundation; clapboard shingle siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed one-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

11-15 Washington Avenue,* ca 1890

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; cruciform configuration with front-facing gable roof and cross-gable wings. Pent-roofed entry porch with square posts and sleeping porch above spans front of south wing. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash with flat hoods. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing two-car frame garage with gable roof and one overhead rolling garage door.

12 Washington Avenue,* ca 1884

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration. One-story entry porch with turned posts set into L at intersection of front and side wings. Miter-arched lintels above windows. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

14 Washington Avenue,* ca 1890s

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with front-gable roof. Full-width, hip-roofed enclosed front porch. Rock-faced concrete block foundation; clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. Projecting bay window on south side.

Contributing one-car frame gable-roofed garage.

17 Washington Avenue,* ca 1921

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame residence with front-gabled roof. Full-width pent-roofed front porch with square posts. Broadly projecting, bracketed eaves. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed garage located behind the house.

21 Washington Avenue, ca 1928

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with Colonial Revival features. Off-center entrance with gabled hood supported by slender columns. Windows generally 8/1 double-hung sash (wood, dating to ca. 2000). Concrete block foundation; clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, two-car frame side-gable-roofed garage with two overhead rolling garage doors.

23 Washington Avenue, ca 1920

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame residence; American Foursquare form with Craftsman features. Full-width, hip-roofed front porch with solid rail and battered square posts. Off-center front entrance, next to which is a three-part bay window. Small fixed second-story window at center with one 1/1 double-hung window to either side. Hipped roof with flared eaves; hipped front and side dormers with flared eaves, each containing a pair of 6/1 double-hung windows. Exposed rafter tails at eaves of porch, main roof and dormers. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Monroe County, NY

County and State

Contributing one-story, two-car frame jerkinhead-roofed garage with two overhead rolling garage doors.

24 Washington Avenue, ca 1915

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame gable-roofed house with flared eaves; American Foursquare form. Full-width hip-roofed front porch with solid rail and square posts. Off-center front door, next to which is a paired window. Scrolled brackets at eaves. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash, except in gable and in shed-roofed dormers, each of which contains a pair of double-hung windows with diamond-paned upper sash. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. Asphalt shingle siding removed circa 2004.

Two-car frame garage with broad, low-pitched gambrel roof; although there was an early twentieth-century garage on the property, this appears to be a later structure. Noncontributing due to age.

25 Washington Avenue, ca 1890

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story frame house; gable-and-wing plan. Corner porch inset into L with single round column. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung sash, paired in front gable. Aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof. Former parochial school, located at 28 Lincoln Avenue and serving German-speaking children; moved to current site in 1910. Remodeled in late 1920s.

Contributing one-story side-gabled two-car frame garage.

27 Washington Avenue, ca 1985

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story New Traditional Queen Anne-style house with front-gabled roof. Full-width pent-roofed front porch wraps north side. First-story front windows are 6/9 double-hung; other windows generally 6/6 double-hung. Two-car attached garage at rear. Noncontributing due to age.

28 Washington Avenue, 1926

1 Contributing Building

One-story Craftsman bungalow with front-gabled roof. Partial-width gable-roofed front porch with stone piers supporting battered stone posts. Brackets at gables of main roof and porch roof. Rock-faced concrete block foundation; shingle siding. Triple front window consisting of 8/1 double-hung replacement window with 6/1 double-hung window to either side. Stone chimney on north side. Shed dormers on each side. Attached two-car side-gabled garage. The 1976 Survey identifies this house as a Bennett Pre-Cut Home from Tonawanda; it appears to be the "Ontario" model featured in the 1920 Bennett catalog.

29 Washington Avenue, 1935

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story modest cottage; prominent side-gabled roof with rolled edges. Central entrance; projecting gable-roofed entrance porch with round columns. Front door flanked by sidelights. Side entry vestibule. One 6/6 double-hung window to either side of entrance. Two eyebrow dormers. Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. This picturesque house at the end of a dead-end street is unique in the village due to its design, particularly its roof, whose edges are rolled to resemble a thatched roof.

Contributing one-story, side-gabled frame two-car garage with two rolling overhead garage doors.

30 Washington Avenue, 1936

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story cottage with steeply pitched hipped roof and front cross-gable. Full-width front porch (added 1996) with low-pitched hipped roof supported by slender columns; no porch rail. Barrel-vaulted gable over entrance. Bank of five narrow 4/4 double-hung windows to the right (south) of entrance; single 8/1 window to left (north) of entrance. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Monroe County, NY
County and State

Contributing one-story frame two-car garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

Washington Road

6 Washington Road, ca 1870 - 1890

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with front-facing gable roof. One-story flat-roofed enclosed porch to south side has tall casement windows, which occur singly on the front flanking a door, and in groups of three on south side. First story of gable-roofed section has a three-part picture window; three 2/2 double-hung windows evenly spaced at second story. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

8 and 10-12 Washington Road, ca 1870 (8 Washington Road) and ca. 1970s (10-12 Washington Road)

2 Contributing Buildings, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two houses on one lot:

8 Washington Road (Contributing): Two-story frame house with Italianate detailing. Main block of house has roughly square footprint with cross-gable roof. One-story enclosed side hip-roofed porch along south side. Rear 1 1/2-story gable-roofed wing. Two-story section has four-bay facade with side-hall configuration. Six-paneled front door with transoms flanked by fluted pilasters, with flat entablature above. Polygonal bay window on north side. Windows on main cross-gable portion of house generally 1/1 double-hung sash, taller on first story of primary facade then elsewhere, with shouldered architraves. Paired round-arched windows in front and side gables. On rear gabled wing, windows have simple surrounds. Materials are consistent on all sections: clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt shingle roof.

10-12 Washington Road (Noncontributing): Two-story frame two-family house with side-gabled roof. Symmetrical, side-by-side configuration with full-width, one-story front porch, the central portion of which is enclosed and contains two windows, and the two ends of which are open and shelter the two front entrances. Wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to age.

Contributing two-story, front-gabled frame barn, built between 1902 and 1912, with vertical wood siding and few openings, is located behind 10-12 Washington Road.

9 Washington Road, ca 1880-1900

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with front-facing gable roof. Pent-roofed porch on south side, rear portion of which is enclosed, shelters main entrance. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Stone foundation; clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

11 Washington Road, ca 1875-1885

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house with gable-and-wing configuration. Hip-roofed porch with solid rail and square posts set into L. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; paired windows at second-story front. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

One and one-half story gable-roofed frame two-car garage; noncontributing due to age (2001).

14-16 Washington Road, ca 1880

2 Contributing Buildings, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame two-family house; gable-and-wing configuration with wing set back only slightly. Two entry porches with matching gable roofs and turned posts: one at southwest corner and one at juncture of front and side wings. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung in front-gable section, 1/1 in side wing. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Information in previous survey indicates house was built in two sections with north/east wing added circa 1900.

Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Monroe County, NY

County and State

Two one-story frame garages: south of house is contributing one-car gable-roofed garage with overhead rolling garage door and shiplap siding; north of house is noncontributing concrete block garage with flat roof and single overhead rolling garage door (noncontributing due to age)

15 Washington Road, ca 1897

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

One-story front-gabled cottage. Side pent-roofed enclosed porch contains main entrance. Fieldstone foundation; asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Two telescoping rear additions.

One-story modern gable-roofed garage; noncontributing due to age.

17-17 1/2 Washington Road, ca 1870s

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. Full-width enclosed front porch with hipped roof; bank of windows to the left (south) and front entrance to the right (north). Front entrance has brick stoop and metal railing. Pent-roofed open side entrance porch on north side. Windows generally 2/2 or 2/1 double-hung sash. Shingle siding and asphalt shingle roof. According to the 1970s survey, this house was built on the opposite side of Washington Road, south of (and identical to) the house at 6 Washington Road, and was moved here, possibly in the late 1880s after the railroad line was built.

Substantial, contributing two-story frame outbuilding (circa 1930s) with side-gabled roof; two garage doors and one pedestrian door with living space above.

18-18 1/2 Washington Road, 1894

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with modified cross-gable configuration consisting of front-gabled front section with cross-gable and cross-hip wings. Front width across front-gabled section wraps northeast corner. Front entrance is in an enclosed hip-roofed vestibule inset at northeast corner. Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

19 Washington Road, ca 1905

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with front-gable roof. Full-width front porch with low-pitched hipped roof. Porch has square masonry posts supporting slender columns that occur in pairs (at center) and groups of three (at corners), and a nonoriginal metal railing. Off-center entrance. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

20 Washington Road, ca 1855

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; modified gable-and-wing configuration. Full-width front porch with low-pitched roof supported by square posts and wrapping southwest corner; there is a flat-roofed second-story addition flush with the front of the house atop the roof at southwest corner. 1 1/2-story cross-gable wing at rear. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing two-story gable-roofed frame barn with vertical board siding; barn has a larger footprint than the house and has a pent-roofed one-story addition on its south side.

21 Washington Road, ca 1922

1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house with intermediate-pitched front-gabled roof. Asymmetrical two-story shed-roofed wings to either side. Shallow one-story front projection, possibly an early porch, now fully enclosed as a room with a front picture window. Shed-roofed entry porch set into south corner. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Attached gable-roofed garage. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof. Plaque on house indicates 1907 construction; information from former owner in 1970s survey indicates 1922. Irregular roofline and footprint suggest multiple phases of construction. Noncontributing due to extensive alterations that obscure historic character.

Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Monroe County, NY
County and State

22 Washington Road, ca 1905

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof. First story front is clad in stone (not original) and has off-center entrance in projecting vestibule, which is sheltered by projecting gabled hood with metal supports. Fixed picture window on first story; windows otherwise generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing gable-roofed frame barn, built between 1923 and 1941, set at an angle to the house at rear of property. Three garage bays on north side, with shed dormer above.

23 Washington Road, ca 1936

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story frame bungalow; front-facing gable roof with returns. Full-width enclosed front porch with hipped roof. Concrete block foundation; clapboard siding (asbestos shingle on front porch); asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed two-car garage with swinging doors and window in gable.

24 Washington Road, ca 1905

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with front-facing gable roof. One-story gable-roofed enclosed entry porch spans about half of the façade. Distinctive windows: double-hung sash with five vertical panes in upper sash over a one-lite lower sash. Clapboard shingle siding, with shingle detail at peak of gable. One-story pent-roofed addition along north side.

25 Washington Road, ca 1920

1 Contributing Building

One-story frame cottage. Side-gabled roof with deep overhangs. Three-bay center section is symmetrical with center entrance flanked by 6/1 double-hung sash; one-story wings to either side (pent-roofed to north, low-pitched hipped roof to south).

West Jefferson Road

5 West Jefferson Road, ca 1900

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame late nineteenth-century house. Gable-and-wing plan with front-facing gable roof, side-gabled wing. Off-center front entrance with simple gable hood and brick stoop with cast-iron rail (not original). Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash and have wood shutters with decorative cutout in a candlestick shape on the upper panel. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; asphalt shingle roof. One story rear wing with low-pitched roof extends to east. According to the 1970s survey, the oldest portion of this house was built as a barn associated with the house to the east (81 South Main Street), and was expanded and converted into a house in the early twentieth century. A barn appears on this site on the 1902 plat map, but is situated farther back on the property than the current house; a house with full-width front porch appears on the 1912 map in the location of this house.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

7 West Jefferson Road, 1872-1885, moved ca. 1894

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story frame cottage with front-facing gable roof and full-width front porch. Porch has solid rail clad in asbestos shingles, with battered square wood columns above. Symmetrical façade with center entrance and one 1/1 double-hung window to either side; in the gable above the front door is a paired window with a peaked surround. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. According to the 1970s survey, this was built as a rear wing of the cobblestone school on Church Street and was moved to this site, possibly after construction of the Lincoln Avenue School in 1894. If so, this is the one-story section of the school shown on the 1892 Sanborn map as "to be removed."

Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Monroe County, NY
County and State

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed garage with single overhead rolling garage door.

8 West Jefferson Road, 1930

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story Tudor Revival-style house; steeply pitched front-gable roof with nested gable containing entry vestibule. Shed dormers on east and west sides; flared eave on east side. Off-center chimney on primary façade. Windows generally 8/1 and 6/1 double-hung sash. Front door has classical broken swans-neck pediment with central finial. Clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing one-story, gable-roofed frame one-car garage with overhead rolling garage door.

9 West Jefferson Road, ca 1890s

3 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; American Foursquare form. Side-gabled roof with boxed eaves. Full-width, low-pitched hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and delicate brackets. Central front dormer with closed-gable roof, containing two windows. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing gable-roofed barn with two overhead rolling garage doors; windows at second story and in gable. A second frame outbuilding on the property is one story tall with a gable roof; not visible from the road but presumed contributing because it appears on maps by 1924.

10 West Jefferson Road, 1964

1 Noncontributing Building

One-story frame Minimal Traditional-style house. L-shaped configuration with low-pitched front-gabled roof; cross-gable wing contains one-car garage. Entrance is located at the juncture of the two wings. Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. Noncontributing due to age.

11 West Jefferson Road, ca 1905

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house with Italianate massing; low-pitched hipped roof, boxy form, and full-width front porch with low-pitched roof with Ionic columns. Field stone foundation, clapboard siding with cornerboards. Although the roofline and foundation material suggest a nineteenth-century construction date, the house does not appear on the 1902 plat map.

12 West Jefferson Road, ca 1953

1 Contributing Building

One-story Minimal Traditional-style house; gable-and-wing roof with primary side-gabled roof form, front cross-gable containing octagonal gable window. Front entrance and a bay window next to it are recessed slightly beneath eaves. Attached two-car garage. Aluminum siding with vertical siding in gable.

14 West Jefferson Road, ca 1953

1 Contributing Building

One-story Cape Cod-style house; three-part side-gabled configuration with center section taller than the two flanking wings. Center section is symmetrical with center entrance and two 8/12 double-hung windows; east wing contains one-car garage, a broad brick chimney, and an 8/12 window while west wing, one bay wide, has a single 8/12 double-hung window on the front.

15 West Jefferson Road, ca 1880s

3 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with front-gabled roof; full-width partial wraparound front porch with hipped roof and solid rail clad in asbestos shingle siding. Windows generally 2/2 double-hung sash. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Monroe County, NY

County and State

Contributing early twentieth-century flat-roofed concrete block two-car garage. There is also a flat-roofed frame outbuilding with vertical board siding; this is not easily visible from the street but presumed contributing as it appears on a 1941 map; appears to have one garage bay and one pedestrian door, oriented to the west.

16 West Jefferson Road, ca 1952

1 Contributing Building

One-story Minimal Traditional-style house with gable-and-wing configuration; front-gabled section contains front entrance and a three-part picture window and is the only section clad in brick (below gable); the gable, and the rest of the house, are clad in aluminum siding. Attached one-car garage set at an angle to the house.

17 West Jefferson Road, ca 1953

1 Contributing Building

Minimal Traditional-style house; gable-and-wing configuration with front-gabled two-story wing and one-story side-gabled wing. Porch is contained beneath the side-gabled roof, between the front-gabled section and an attached one-car garage. One-story pent-roofed enclosed side sun porch. Vertical siding at first-story front of two-story section; otherwise wood shingles. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; there are also casement and fixed windows.

19 West Jefferson Road, ca 1952

1 Contributing Building

One-story Ranch-style house; low-pitched hipped roof. Off-center entrance with two double-hung windows to one side and a three-part picture window to the other. Integral one-car garage. Shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

21 West Jefferson Road, ca 1952

1 Contributing Building

One-story hip-roofed Minimal Traditional-style house; off-center entrance next to a large nine-pane picture window. Front also has a triple window. Attached two-car garage with hipped roof, connected by a gable-roofed hyphen. Shingle siding, except for small section of brick flanking the front entrance; asphalt shingle roof.

24 West Jefferson Road, ca 1860s

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house with Greek Revival massing; front-gabled roof and cross-gable wing. Full-width enclosed front porch with hipped roof and broad three-part picture window. Windows otherwise generally 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing 1 1/2-story frame gable-roofed garage with two overhead rolling garage doors, hay door, vertical board siding.

26 West Jefferson Road, ca 1945

2 Contributing Buildings

One-story side-gabled Cape-Cod style house; symmetrical with the exception of the front entrance which is slightly off-center. Front entrance between to three-part picture windows, each with a gable-roofed dormer above.

Contributing side-gabled two-car frame garage, set at an angle to the house.

27 West Jefferson Road, ca 1884

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; gable-and wing configuration. Hip-roofed entry porch set into L. Gable-roofed rear addition with slightly lower roofline and side porch along east side. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing side-gabled early twentieth-century two-car frame garage, oriented toward Green Hill Lane.

29 West Jefferson Road, ca 1860 - 70

2 Contributing Buildings

Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Monroe County, NY

County and State

Two-story frame house with Greek Revival massing; gable-and-wing configuration. Full-width front porch with low-pitched roof spans front and wraps northeast corner. Two-story bay window at gable end of wing. Front windows extend nearly from floor to ceiling and contain 6/6 double-hung sash; windows elsewhere are conventional size and are a mix of 6/6 and 1/1 double-hung sash. Oculus in gable and a second oculus on the east side of front wing. Asbestos shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Contributing two-story gable-roofed frame barn, now used as a garage; single overhead rolling garage door at center with hay loft door directly above; both doors flanked by 1/1 double-hung windows.

30 West Jefferson Road, ca 1885 - 1895

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame Queen Anne style house. House is set back from the street behind thick vegetation and is difficult to see from the public right-of-way. Cruciform footprint with front-gable roof and cross-gable wings; front-gabled section has cutaway corners with ogee eave brackets at corners. Most windows have triangular hoods; windows occur in a variety of sizes and configurations. Clapboard siding with cornerboards, shingles in gables; asphalt shingle roof.

Substantial one-story frame pent-roofed outbuilding; difficult to see from public right-of-way but presumed to be contributing, as it appears from historic maps to have been built during the period of significance. Possibly originally associated with the Satterlee Estate at 48 Sutherland Street.

31 West Jefferson Road, ca 1871

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; gable-and-wing configuration. Hip-roofed entry porch at the juncture of the two wings. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash. Clapboard siding with corner boards, shingles in gables; asphalt shingle roof. A substantial two-story gable-roofed addition, with a lower roof pitch than that of the original house, is behind and offset from the cross-gable wing so that it is visible behind and east of the original house.

Contributing two-story barn with gambrel roof; two garage bays; retains sliding doors on track and also has overhead rolling garage doors.

33 West Jefferson Road, ca 1860

2 Contributing Buildings, 1 Noncontributing Building

One-and-one-half story frame house with Greek Revival massing; one-story cross-gable wing. Simple, unornamented front entrance on the front of the side wing, with paired 6/1 windows next to it. Gable-front section has brick chimney at center with 1/1 first- and second-story windows to either side. Windows generally 6/1 and 1/1; most appear to be replacement units. Vinyl siding; asphalt shingle roof.

Two outbuildings: a gable-roofed frame garage, noncontributing due to age (1981); and a contributing large two-story gambrel-roofed frame barn that retains sliding doors on track; two gable-roofed wall dormers; vertical board siding.

37 West Jefferson Road, ca 1904

1 Contributing Building

One-and-one-half story frame gambrel-roofed house. Asymmetrical façade has off-center entrance with shed-roofed entry porch, next to a bay window containing five windows; two gable-roofed dormers above. Chimney on west gambrel end with rubble stone surface; west end also has an open porch with square posts. One-story side-gabled wing to the east with no openings on the front (north) and two double-hung windows on the gable end. Rear additions create complex footprint; these are not readily visible from the right-of-way. This house is said to have been built as one of a set of three tenant houses associated with the Satterlee Estate (48 Sutherland Street; the others are 39 and 41 West Jefferson Road).

39 West Jefferson Road, ca 1904

2 Contributing Buildings

One-and-one-half story gambrel-roofed house; similar to gable-and-wing configuration but with gambrel roof forms. Enclosed pent-roofed porch between the two wings. Front and side shed dormers, each containing a single double-hung

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window. Windows generally 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung sash. Half-round window at peak of front gambrel. Clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. This house is said to have been built as one of a set of three tenant houses associated with the Satterlee House (48 Sutherland Street; the others are 37 and 41 West Jefferson Road) and may also incorporate parts of an earlier farmhouse on the site.

Contributing frame hip-roofed two-bay garage.

41 West Jefferson Road, ca 1904

2 Contributing Buildings

One-and-one-half story gambrel-roofed house; Jefferson Road side has a bay window and a double-hung window with two shed dormers above. This house does not have a formal front entrance; primary entrance is on the west side facing Heatherhurst Circle and is an unornamented door. Two-story gabled rear wing, with one-story pent-roofed rear addition. Brick and cobblestone foundation; shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof. This house is believed to have been built as one of three tenant houses associated with the Satterlee Estate (48 Sutherland Street; the others are 37 and 39 West Jefferson Road) and was occupied by the family of the Satterlees' chauffeur.

Contributing one-story frame gable-roofed one-car garage.

42 West Jefferson Road, see 55 Sutherland Street.

61 West Jefferson Road, 1955

1 Contributing Building

Two-story, mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival house. Low-pitched side-gabled roof with broad front cross-gable, containing front entrance, which consists of a pair of paneled double doors with Classical pediment above. Two-story entry porch supported by thick square posts. Front (north side) of this cross-gable front section has brick exterior; the rest of the house is clad in wood shingles. Picture windows at first and second story of primary facade. Attached side-gabled wing contains three-car garage with three projecting dormers above; this is a 1992 addition.

65 West Jefferson Road: Whiting Estate, 1911, remodeled 1958

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story frame house with Italian Renaissance massing. Jefferson Road side exhibits mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival style; some original early twentieth-century Colonial Revival details visible on south. Hipped roof with asymmetrically projecting cross-hip bays flanking a recessed center section; open first- and second-story porches on north side (facing Jefferson Road) with iron balustrade and square paired posts. Tall Palladian-style window/French doors located on north side overlooking balcony; windows are otherwise generally 6/1 double-hung sash with some other configurations present. A projecting entablature-like band spans the facade above the first story on the north side. Clapboard siding with relatively tall reveal on north side; stucco elsewhere. This house was built in 1911 in the Italian Renaissance style and remodeled in the late 1950s, in part to reorient the house, whose original front entrance was on the south, so that it would face north and away from the subdivision being built to the south. Features added at that time include the porches and siding on the north side and the garage. These alterations changed the character to make it more typical of the mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival style when viewed from Jefferson Road. One-story flat-roofed garage wing with two bays at the east end extends to the east. The house's setting is distinctive, with the house set on a rise with a deep setback, semicircular front drive, and dense vegetation on the front lawn, all suggesting a private estate.

One story flat/pent-roofed outbuilding with rectangular footprint and four-pane windows; noncontributing due to age.

Wood Street

7 Wood Street, ca 1910

2 Contributing Buildings

Two-story frame house; front facing gable roof with returns. Partial width, hip roofed front porch with turned posts and solid railing with clapboard siding. Concrete block foundation (rock-faced with smooth quoins), clapboard siding with cornerboards, and asphalt shingle roof. Varied window sizes and configurations, including paired double-hung sash

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centered at front section story and a double-hung window in gable with diamond-paned upper sash; there is also a fixed diamond-paned window on the south side of the house.

One-story frame one-car garage with shiplap siding and swinging doors; contributing.

8 Wood Street, ca 1880

1 Contributing Building

One and one-half-story frame house; irregular roofline with primary front gable and awkwardly intersecting cross-gable. Off-center front entrance with small hip-roofed hood. Stone foundation; clapboard siding; asphalt shingle roof. First-story front windows are 2/2 double-hung wood sash; paired narrow windows with half-round hoods in gable. Since 1970s, partial-width front porch removed and front door and window reversed; clapboard siding restored. This house appears to have undergone multiple alterations in the twentieth century, including awkward side addition and reconfiguration of primary facade.

Gable-roofed shed (too small to count).

9 Wood Street, ca 1910

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; front-facing gable roof with returns. Rock-faced concrete-block foundation. Partial-width front entry porch with low-pitched hipped roof, turned posts, and wood balustrade. Clapboard siding with cornerboards; wood shingles in gable. Windows mostly 1/1 double-hung sash; window in gable has diamond-paned upper sash.

11 Wood Street, ca 1910

1 Contributing Building

Two-story frame house; front-facing closed-pediment gable roof; pent roof across bottom of gable. Nearly full-width front porch with low-pitched gable roof, supported by round columns; balustrade is partly wood and partly metal. Concrete block foundation; aluminum siding; asphalt shingle roof. Windows 6/1 double-hung sash.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period begins with the origins of the village, which was characterized by a strong interrelationship among residential, commercial, and industrial functions and a clear distinction between the relatively densely developed, pedestrian-oriented village and the surrounding agricultural landscape. By 1960, the village was primarily a bedroom community for the city of Rochester with development occurring at its fringes that was contemporary with suburban development occurring outside the village boundaries, marking the end of its historic development.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

community development

architecture

Period of Significance

Ca.1810-1960

Significant Dates

1810, 1822, 1960

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Herbert Charles Williamson; Herb Bohacket; Donald

Minnamon; Frank Koster; William Burwell; Charles

Crandall; Archibald Warner; A. J. Warner; Edgar;

Phillips; J Sanford Shanley; John Briggs; C. H. Cleveland;
William Baird; Cyril Tucker; Donald Faragher; Jerome Wood;
Carl Ade, Kaelbert and Waasdorp.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase) meets National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of community planning and development and architecture as an unusually well-preserved example of a village in Western New York whose highly intact building stock conveys its history from an Erie Canal-era settlement through early to mid-twentieth century auto-oriented suburban development. Starting in the early nineteenth century, the village grew around the significant junction of two early pioneer roads, now Main Street and Monroe Avenue/State Street, the intersection of which is now the Four Corners at the heart of the commercial district. The importance of this location was reinforced with the advent of the Erie Canal, which was the impetus for the village's growth in the first half of the nineteenth century. With the arrival of two railroad lines, Pittsford continued to grow as an established center for processing and transport of produce from the surrounding agricultural region. Meanwhile, the rural village proved an appealing location for a handful of wealthy residents who built picturesque suburban/farm estates, precursors to the trolley-oriented early suburban development that began to transform the village in the early twentieth century. By the second quarter of the twentieth century, Pittsford was a burgeoning bedroom community for the nearby city of Rochester. The village retains the density, scale, pedestrian orientation, and spatial relationships that typified nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century development patterns in upstate New York. Unlike most of its counterparts, Pittsford has lost very little of its historic fabric, retaining examples of all its historic functional components, including residential, industrial, agricultural, religious, commercial, transportation, and educational resources, the physical interconnectedness of which remains legible. Most of the buildings in the district either continue to serve their original functions or have been converted to compatible new uses; as a result the village continues to function as a vibrant commercial, residential, and social center for the surrounding area. With respect to Criterion C, the village retains a notable collection of high-style and modest interpretations of the range of styles that were popular from the early nineteenth century through the post-World War II era, including some of the region's most distinguished examples of Federal-style architecture.

When the Pittsford Village Historic District was first considered in 1984, the only criterion applied for evaluation was that of architecture. This boundary increase expands the period of significance to 1960 to reflect the village's development that was tied to non-canal related transportation and the close proximity of the city of Rochester that came to dominate the region by the mid-twentieth century. The information included in this nomination also expands on and amends the previous documentation and includes information on both the listed district and the nominated boundary increase.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Early Settlement of Pittsford

The village of Pittsford's initial period of rapid growth was a result of the opening of the Erie Canal, but the village's development began several decades earlier. The village sits upon a natural limestone dome, which sheltered an

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underground stream that fed the "Big Spring," a water source that served as a meeting place for the Iroquois, whose trails crossed the area but had villages located elsewhere. The Big Spring was located in the vicinity of the present-day intersection of the Erie Canal and State Street. The spring still feeds the canal, which is most visible in winter, when its location is marked by an area of open water while the rest of the canal freezes. In 1789, Israel and Simon Stone arrived as the first permanent settlers of Pittsford. Israel Stone built the first dwelling in what is now the village of Pittsford next to the Big Spring; Simon Stone settled farther south. Remnants of Israel Stone's log house are believed to be incorporated in the building at 38 State Street, a Greek Revival-style farmhouse now in commercial use.

The fertile land of the region drew settlers, despite the difficulties of transportation that limited this frontier area's economic and population prospects. Early settlement clustered along the few rudimentary roads that traversed the region. By the late 1790s, a fledgling community of pioneers hailing primarily from eastern New York State, Vermont and Massachusetts developed in the vicinity of the present-day intersection of Stone Road and South Main Street, about a mile south of what is now the village. In this hamlet, pioneers established many of Monroe County's earliest institutions, including the first school, library, and religious congregation.

The first two roads in what is now the village of Pittsford were Main Street (part of the early route from the mills at what is now downtown Rochester to Canandaigua) and State Street (an early nineteenth-century east/west state road). This intersection, which became the heart of the village's commercial district, is now known as the Four Corners; the southeast corner has been the site of an inn since at least 1807 (the present Phoenix Building was built in 1826 after the earlier building on the site burned). The intersection of these early roads made Pittsford an ideal headquarters for the stagecoach enterprise established by Samuel Hildreth in 1816, starting with a line between Rochester and Canandaigua along what is now East Avenue (between Rochester and Pittsford) and Main Street (through the village); this quickly grew to become the region's most extensive early transportation network.

By the 1810s, settlement was moving north from what is now the "Mile Post" area around Stone Road and South Main Street to the present-day village of Pittsford, a shift that preceded, but was dramatically accelerated by, the final determination of the canal's route between Palmyra and the Genesee River and the authorizing of contracts for construction of this section in 1819.³ Buildings constructed before the canal included the sophisticated Federal style Phoenix Building and the Hargous-Briggs House (52 South Main Street, 1812), both of which display a surprising elegance in this still sparsely settled region. The town of Pittsford took shape in a series of reorganizations, as the original town of Northfield (essentially eastern Monroe County), was divided several times from the 1790s to the 1810s. The last division occurred in 1814, when the town of Pittsford's boundaries were set and the town was named for Pittsford, Vermont, the hometown of Colonel Caleb Hopkins, a prominent settler.

The opening of the Erie Canal, which occurred in stages in the 1820s, had an immediate effect on upstate New York, which included the fledgling village of Pittsford. The combination of rich soil and reliable access to national markets

³ Noble E. Whitford, *History of the Canal System of the State of New York* (Albany: Brandow Printing Co., 1906).

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attracted farmers, entrepreneurs, and land speculators, who either lobbied for the route to pass through their area or bought lands along the proposed route. In 1822, the section of the canal that included Pittsford opened, while construction continued from the Genesee River westward; this meant that the journey from Pittsford to the populous eastern and southern portions of the state could be made in a matter of days, rather than several weeks, at a fraction of the former cost of shipping. In 1825, statewide celebrations marked the completion of the entire canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River.

By the time the canal opened, Pittsford already had a relatively settled appearance; its early sophistication initially made Pittsford, rather than the younger village of Rochester, the leading community in the region. The village was incorporated in 1827 as the second incorporated village in Monroe County (Rochester was first in 1817). Rochester, however, soon eclipsed its eastern neighbor in population and became a boomtown known as “the young lion of the West” thanks to the Genesee River, which provided both a source of waterpower for its mills and a link to rich agricultural lands to the south.

Although Pittsford’s growth slowed in comparison to that of Rochester, the village continued to thrive as a business center for the surrounding farmlands and a convenient stop for canal and stagecoach travelers. The canal’s curving course through the village, just east of the intersection of two important existing roads, had a profound influence on the community’s physical development: the “Four Corners” was reinforced as the commercial core, home to the elegant Phoenix Hotel and a growing collection of commercial buildings, and canal-oriented businesses began to develop along the canal banks next to Main and State streets. As was typical in canal villages, most early waterfront development was located on the side opposite the towpath (in this case, the south side of the canal), so as not to conflict with the constant traffic of mules. An 1858 map of the village shows a cluster of development on the south side of the canal at State Street, including a forwarding house, canal stable, and a couple of stores; the canal banks between North Main and State Streets appear to have been undeveloped at that time. By 1872, a number of businesses were located around the intersection of North Main Street and the canal, including a malt house, lumber yard, and grocery; undoubtedly the growing importance of the railroad made this portion of the village, convenient to both the canal and the railroad depot, especially desirable. Main Street and State Street, the two earliest roads in Pittsford, are naturally the location of the village’s oldest buildings, including notable examples of the early nineteenth century Federal and Greek Revival styles. As the village population grew, Church Street, Locust Street, and South Street were created as the earliest residential side streets and feature good examples of modest, modest Federal and Greek Revival style houses.

The canal’s immediate success soon led to crowded conditions along the 40-foot wide, four-foot deep waterway. In 1836, the state authorized the first enlargement; work was finally completed in 1862, widening the prism to at least 70 feet and deepening it to seven feet. In Pittsford the canal’s route was altered slightly at the east end of the village to straighten its course; the canal originally ran between present-day South Street and Boughton Avenue, then parallel to South Street to the village line, but was shifted about 400-600 feet to the east to its present alignment.

Pittsford’s Four Corners

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The early crossroads created by the intersection of Main and State Streets, Pittsford's first two roads and important regional thoroughfares, became an important hub of commerce as the village developed in the nineteenth century. The commercial area was historically concentrated at the "Four Corners" intersection itself and along the first block of Main Street south of State Street (from State Street to Lincoln Avenue). Beyond this small area, Main and State streets remained almost entirely residential well into the twentieth century, with hotels located near the canal and railroad as virtually the only exceptions.

Three of the Four Corners were (and still are) occupied by significant historic buildings: the Phoenix Building on the southeast corner, the Parker-Thomas block on the southwest, and the Wiltsie & Crump Building on the northwest corner. The oldest, the Phoenix Building, predated the canal and was individually listed in the National Register (1974). An inn stood on this site by 1807; the current building appears to have replaced it circa 1826. As described in the 1974 nomination, the building served as more than a local gathering place for the small agricultural community. It had a refined exterior, ample quarters and a third floor ballroom that were attractive to the many Rochester-bound travelers on the coach road or the canal. It was owned by a series of owners with a variety of different names, serving as an inn and restaurant until 1963; after being damaged in a fire it was purchased by Andrew Wolfe, owner of the Genesee Valley Newspaper, and rehabilitated for use as a commercial office space. Highly intact to its original exterior appearance, the Phoenix Building is considered one of the most architecturally and historically significant buildings in the village.

Across Main Street from the Phoenix Building, the 1820s Parker Block or the Thomas Block was named after two of its longstanding tenants. The commercial building was built by Ira Buck circa 1826 as a general store; this building housed a number of notable local businesses, including a tin shop run by Fred Parker, a general store run by George Thomas, the Home Telephone office, and the village's post office. More recently the building was home to Pittsford Department Store in the second half of the twentieth century, followed by a series of small businesses.

After a devastating fire in July 1886 destroyed a five-month-old store with a second-story opera house on the northwest corner of the Four Corners intersection, a new building was constructed. The destroyed building replaced an earlier building, also destroyed by fire. The new Wiltsie & Crump Building had much better luck, surviving to the present. Although the storefront was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in the mid-twentieth century, the second story retains its picturesque late nineteenth-century Queen Anne-inspired features.

The fourth (northeast) corner was long the home of a wagon shop, converted in the early twentieth century to an auto repair shop. A few years after that shop burned in 1916, the corner was the site of the village's first gas station. The extant building on the site was built in the mid-1960s as a gas station and a second floor was added 20 years later.

The first block of South Main Street south of State Street was historically characterized by two-story mixed-use buildings, with shops on the first story and residential space above (or in the case of the building at 19 South Main Street, commercial space to the left and residential space to the right), interspersed with small one-story buildings. The

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commercial spaces all housed typical rural village businesses, such as barbers, cobblers, grocers, and butchers, who worked and, in many cases, lived along this block in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Later in the twentieth century, many of the houses on Main and State streets between the Four Corners and the canal were converted for small-scale commercial use, as were surviving industrial buildings on Schoen Place north of the canal. This reuse of historic buildings has allowed the village to retain its traditional scale and architectural character while adapting to changing needs.

Part of this adaptation included services for private vehicles, which had an impact on the village's appearance. Pittsford's first gas station, at the northeast corner of Main and State streets, heralded the significant impact of the transition to widespread automobile ownership in the twentieth century. The first building in the village constructed specifically to house an auto-oriented use was built as a repair shop in 1916 at the corner of State Street and South Street (present site of Chase Bank, built in the 1970s). Also on State Street, an old livery stable behind the Phoenix Hotel was converted into a garage in the early twentieth century; after this burned around 1920 it was replaced by a much larger concrete block auto sales and service building. This building survives and has been repurposed as a coffee shop (5 State Street). Another gas station was built on the north yard of the Phoenix Building in 1956; this lasted until the mid-1960s, when it was demolished as part of a rehabilitation of the Phoenix Building. Other mid-century gas stations were built at 9 Monroe Avenue (1941, replaced by the present building in 1960), 31 Monroe Avenue (outside the historic district), and 57 North Main Street (circa 1960). The increased prevalence of automobiles had other impacts on the village's physical fabric as well. To address growing demand for parking around the Four Corners, nonhistoric mid-block municipal parking lots were created west of South Main Street and north of State Street. Main and State streets remain as busy thoroughfares, with traffic demands increasing due to housing and commercial development in the surrounding town.

As the town and village of Pittsford experienced dramatic growth after World War II, a few new buildings were constructed in the commercial district. Their massing was generally consistent with the character of the district and their design reflected twentieth-century interpretations of the Colonial Revival style. Buildings such as those at 6 and 14 South Main Street, 19 Monroe Avenue, 9 North Main Street, and 11 State Street are examples of this effort to respect the traditional scale, massing, materials, and architectural character of village buildings.

Religious Congregations and Ethnic Groups in Early Pittsford

The denominations of the first churches built in the village reflected the origins of early Pittsford residents, the majority of whom were Protestants hailing from England and New England. The first church constructed in the village was built for a Presbyterian congregation, built in 1826 on Church Street. By the middle of the century, three more churches were located in the village: the Methodist Episcopal church, built in 1843 at the corner of Church and South Main streets, Christ Episcopal Church, built in 1846 on the west side of South Main Street (now the site of Hicks & McCarthy's), and the Baptist church, built in 1850 on the south side of State Street east of the Four Corners. The original Presbyterian church burned in 1861 and the present building was constructed on the same site in 1862.⁴ The Episcopal congregation constructed the

⁴ In 2004 the church suffered another devastating fire, which destroyed the interior of the sanctuary.

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present Christ Church in 1868 to replace the 1846 building on the opposite side of the street; and the Methodist church was replaced on the same site in 1894. The Baptist church survived into the twentieth century, but was demolished in the late 1950s after its congregation merged with the Methodist congregation and built a new church outside of the village.

Canal construction was likely responsible for the fact that Ireland was the third most common birthplace of Pittsford residents, after the U.S. and England, in the 1850 U.S. Census (126 out of 2061 residents counted in the census indicated Ireland as their birthplace; the 1850 Census did not give residents' addresses or indicate if they lived in the town or village, so these figures include residents of both town and village). Some Irish-born residents were heads of households, but more were young men and women listed within the household of someone else, presumably working either as domestic servants or laborers on farms or in other settings (men's occupations were indicated on the census, and most were laborers; the women's occupations were not indicated, but it seems likely that women in their teens and twenties living with families to whom they were not related were working as household help). The eastern part of the village, around Boughton Avenue and State Street, was known as "Little Dublin" for the concentration of Irish-born immigrants who settled in this area.

In 1868, a Catholic parish was established in Pittsford as a mission of Assumption Church in Fairport, serving a predominantly Irish population. The congregation met in a rented space for a few years, then in 1879 purchased a frame house at 17 State Street, close to "Little Dublin." In 1884 the congregation had that house moved across the street and built a new Gothic Revival frame church on its site. The 1884 building served as a church until 1958, when the present St. Louis Church was built on South Main Street. The 1884 building became a gymnasium for St. Louis School until 1966, when it was sold and, within a few years, demolished. The current building at 19 State Street is on the former church site and was built in 1969-70 as a replica of a historic building in Brighton.

As of the 1850 census, Germany was the fourth most common country of origin for Pittsford residents (58 residents). A Lutheran church, catering to a largely German-American population, was built in 1867 on Stoutenberg Road, which is now Golf Avenue; the building survives at 13 Golf Avenue, now a house. After the Westshore Railroad was built behind the church, the congregation built a new church at 28-30 Lincoln Avenue, which is still active as St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Until recently, St. Paul's retained a strong German identity, including some services in German.

The other part of the village that developed a strong association with a specific ethnic group was the northernmost section of the village around Elm, Line, and Grove streets, which became known as "Little Italy." Around the turn of the twentieth century, a small cluster of Italian-American families settled in the neighborhood. Many members of these families worked for the nearby railroad.

Schools in the Village of Pittsford

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Pittsford retains four of the five schools ever built in the village, representing three distinct eras of educational organization, with the only absence being one school lost to fire. Until 1846, children living in the village attended school a mile south of the village, where the first school building in Monroe County was built in 1794 (no longer extant). The third school building on that site, built in 1826, is still standing at the intersection of South Main Street and Stone Road. By 1846, the population of the village had grown to a point where a new school district was needed. Known as District #6, a cobblestone schoolhouse was built on Church Street. This was the only cobblestone school built in Pittsford and one of only two cobblestone buildings surviving in the village (the other is a house at 53-55 South Main Street). A wood addition, attached to the original building via a one-story hyphen, was constructed in 1879; this was removed around 1894 and reused as the front portion of the house at 7 West Jefferson Road.

In 1892, a new "union" school was built on Lincoln Avenue and the cobblestone District #6 schoolhouse was sold to a local Masonic lodge, which still owns and uses the building today. The Pittsford Union School was the first high school for the town and village of Pittsford. Children of all ages from the village attended school here, as did high-school students from the entire town. The three-story brick building was built in a restrained Romanesque Revival style and featured a five-story bell tower. The building was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1916, an event that was described in a newspaper report as threatening the entire village due to the force of the fire. Snow on the neighboring roofs apparently saved the adjacent houses from also catching fire.⁵ Students attended classes in the town hall, Masonic Hall (formerly District #6 school house), and village churches until a new school was built.

The new school was built on the same site and remains standing at 35 Lincoln Avenue. Completed in 1917, this school remained the only school for the village, as well as the only high school for the town, until the school district was centralized in 1946 and all the outlying district schools were closed; several of them were rehabilitated as private residences. Centralization coincided with the start of an influx of population into the town and village of Pittsford after World War II, and new schools were built throughout the town in the 1950s-60s to accommodate the rapid increase in numbers of school-age children. The only new school built in the village was Sutherland High School, built on the former Lomb farm in 1952. Sutherland High School initially housed students in grades 5-12, with the younger children remaining at Lincoln Avenue School until 1971, when it was closed and students and faculty were moved to the new Thornell Road School in the Town of Pittsford. The former Lincoln Avenue School is now known as the Spiegel Recreation & Community Center and is used for community classes and recreation programs. Sutherland High School is still in use as one of two high schools in the Pittsford Central School District; it was significantly expanded in the 1960s and again in the early 2000s, but its original 1952 sections remain largely legible from the exterior.

In addition to the current and former public school buildings, there is one parochial school in the village, which, like Sutherland High School, represents the early post-war growth of Pittsford: St. Louis School, located on the campus of St. Louis Church on South Main Street. The school opened in 1950 in the historic Hargous-Briggs House, which was purchased by the church in 1949 to serve as both a school and a convent. When the school opened it had 102 students;

⁵ Paul M. Spiegel, ed., *Pittsford Scrapbook II* (Town of Pittsford, 1977), [81].

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enrollment quickly jumped to over 150 students. By 1954 the school population was around 250 students; at the same time the church building on State Street was proving too small for the growing congregation. A new school and church were planned, both designed by New York City architect J. Sanford Shanley, whose expertise was the design of buildings for Roman Catholic groups. The school was finished first, in February 1956, and students moved in immediately. The new building was dedicated in May 1956.⁶ St. Louis School's design is typical of elementary school architecture in the post-war period: one story tall, with low-pitched roofs and ample windows providing light and a connection to the outdoors. The most significant addition to the school was the Junior High School and Reddington Hall, built in 1966; Reddington Hall was enlarged in 2001-02 when the church building was also expanded.

Pittsford's Growth after the Canal

By the time it was widened in the mid-nineteenth century, the Erie Canal was facing competition from railroads. The first line in Pittsford, the Rochester & Auburn, was chartered in 1836 and began service in 1840, initially as a passenger line. This line ran through the village north of and generally parallel to the canal. The passenger and freight stations on North Main Street survive and have been incorporated into the Del Monte Lodge at 43 North Main Street. Through a series of mergers, the Rochester & Auburn became part of the vast New York Central system in the 1850s.

The state legislature, still paying off the debt for canal construction, attempted to protect the canal's competitive advantage and profitability, by first forbidding, then limiting, shipment of freight via the railroads. Eventually, this proved a losing battle and the restrictions were dropped. While the railroads had faster shipping times, its statewide network and year-round service proved as an advantage over the slower, geographically limited, and seasonal Erie Canal. In spite of the competition, the canal managed to remain commercially active through the nineteenth century.

A second railroad line was built through Pittsford in the 1880s when the West Shore was created as a competitor to the New York Central. This line ran parallel to the canal on its south side at the western end of the village, crossed the canal between Monroe Avenue and North Main Street, and crossed North Main Street by a bridge near the intersection of Main Street and Washington Road. Within a few years of its construction, the West Shore was bankrupt and was absorbed into the New York Central network. The freight and passenger stations for the West Shore Railroad, which were north of Monroe Avenue on the south side of the canal, are no longer extant.

The third and final rail line in Pittsford was the Rochester & Eastern Railroad, an interurban electric passenger line that made it easier for people to commute to and from communities east of the city. This line began operation in 1902 and continued until 1930. Again, the line reinforced North Main Street as Pittsford's transportation hub, with a station on North Main Street just south of the West Shore line.⁷ Stops located at other sites throughout the town of Pittsford facilitated the development of streetcar-oriented residential subdivisions such as Longmeadow, west of the village off Monroe Avenue,

⁶ *A Home for God's People: The Story of St. Louis Church, 1884-1999* (St. Louis Church, 1999).

⁷ The building, which has been a restaurant since the 1930s, has been expanded significantly and is now the Pittsford Pub at 60 North Main Street.

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and began the transformation of the town and village of Pittsford from a largely agricultural community to one made up largely of commuters.

From its beginnings through the early twentieth century, Pittsford's economy was based on agriculture. The Four Corners was a commercial center serving the needs of farmers who occupied the surrounding area, while also serving travelers who frequented the village's three hotels; warehouses and agricultural processing facilities lining the canal converted farmers' produce into more valuable and transportable commodities. Much of the land in the village was in agricultural use until the early twentieth century, and most of the surrounding town was made up of farmland until the second half of the twentieth century.

Prominent agriculture-oriented businesses in the village in the nineteenth century included the Agate malt plant on the south side of the Erie Canal, west of North Main Street, founded in 1863; a lumberyard owned by H.H. Cronk on the north side of the canal, east of North Main Street, formed around the same time. Schoen Brothers Builders and Farmers' Supplies took over the Cronk property in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and developed a sizable complex of agricultural processing buildings including apple drying houses and fruit packing warehouses. Other related businesses were Wadhams & Whitlock Lumber Dealers, south of the canal on the south side of State Street; Hutchinson & Phillips Coal and Farm Supplies, which featured a row of one-story warehouses lining the south bank of the canal just east of North Main Street; and a flour mill built by J. Vought in 1882. Vought's flour mill survives as the Pittsford Flour Mill; it has been expanded several times and was recently rehabilitated as office space.

Between 1905 and 1918, an effort to enhance the ability of the state-owned canal system was begun that would allow it to better compete with the privately owned railroads and accommodate larger vessels. New York State expanded the Erie Canal and transformed it into the major component of the new Barge Canal system. The Barge Canal, a significant work of twentieth-century engineering that enlarged and modernized the Erie and three lateral branches, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the New York State Barge Canal System Historic District; the listing includes the waterway itself and associated structures such as bridges and locks. In some places, such as the city of Rochester, construction of the Barge Canal entailed a rerouting of the waterway to straighten its course or to remove it from crowded urban settings where widening was impossible. In the village of Pittsford, where work occurred in 1910, the canal retained its alignment as modified in the first 1836-62 enlargement project, but was doubled in width by digging a second channel parallel to and south of the Erie bed, then removing the berm between the two after the end of navigation season.⁸ This project necessitated removal of all the warehouses and other structures on the south canal bank, including the Hutchinson & Phillips warehouses, the Agate malt plant, and the Wadhams & Whitlock lumber yard. This completed the shift of Pittsford's industrial infrastructure from the south side to the north side of the canal, a location that had the advantage of ready access to the railroad as well as the canal. Two houses on North Main Street were also removed, with parts of them moved to other locations in the village.

⁸ Paul M. Spiegel, ed., *Pittsford Scrapbook II* (Town of Pittsford, 1977), [67].

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When a fire destroyed Louis C. Forman's pickle factory on East Avenue in the Town of Pittsford in June 1912, he quickly built a new factory at the end of Elm Street in the village, near the railroad depot, in time to process that year's cucumber crop. The factory produced pickles and sauerkraut on the first floor and had a laboratory on the second floor that developed new product lines. Mr. Forman also purchased a house on North Main Street. According to his daughter, he purchased houses on Elm Street as they became available and helped his employees and family members purchase them from him. His sons Albert and Walter joined him in the business and lived on Elm Street, as did a handful of other employees. The building was expanded over time as the business grew. Among the company's best-known products was Forman's Piccalilli, a spicy relish sold nationwide. Although the north side of the village near the factory was home to a concentration of Italian-American families, village residents who worked in the factory as of the 1920 and 1930 censuses were mostly American-born with German and/or English parents; while employees lived throughout the village, there was a concentration on Elm and North Main streets.

Forman's Pickle Factory, which came to be known as L.C. Forman & Sons, thrived in the village for half a century and was said to have become the largest pickle business in New York State. In addition to the Pittsford factory, the company employed 50-60 workers at its plant in Palmyra, which specialized in sauerkraut. In 1960, the Forman Company was acquired by the Rochester-based R.T. French Company. Although R.T. French initially announced its intention to continue operations as usual at the Forman plant, the factory closed within a few years.

Early Suburbanization: Pittsford's Country Estates

In the mid-nineteenth century, designers and domestic reformers such as Alexander Jackson Davis, Catharine Beecher, and Andrew Jackson Downing published books that promoted a new ideal of suburban life. Pattern books such as Davis's *Rural Residences* and Downing's *Cottage Residences* and *Architecture of Country Houses* presented potential homeowners with images of houses in picturesque architectural styles, such as the Gothic Revival and Italianate, situated on lush, naturalistic plots in semi-rural or village settings. This idyllic vision of a sanctuary removed from the city became an appealing alternative to urban life as American cities became more crowded and industrialized.

The mid nineteenth-century romantic architectural and landscape ideal was exemplified in Pittsford by the Gothic Revival house of Dr. Hartwell Carver, a local physician who was a promoter of the idea of the transcontinental railroad, beginning with a proposal he wrote describing the concept in the 1830s. The inscription on his gravestone in Mt. Hope Cemetery (Rochester) asserts, "Dr. Carver was the father of the Pacific Railroad. With him originated the thought of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by railroad." He devoted considerable time and funding to promoting the railroad and participated in the 1869 ceremony marking its completion in Promontory Summit, Utah. Dr. Carver's house at 41 Monroe Avenue (1853) is a rare and highly intact example of picturesque suburban architecture as promoted by Davis and Downing.

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At a larger scale, several residents of the village of Pittsford and its outskirts embraced the romantic ideal of the country retreat in the form of a suburban farm estate. These properties were distinct from the many existing working farmsteads in the town and village of Pittsford due to their owners' different circumstances and goals, generally being involved in business and/or political enterprises at a regional, statewide, or national scale. The properties represented a "conspicuous display of economic success" rather than a principal livelihood for their owners. The owners, who were among the earliest regular commuters to live in Pittsford, displayed their wealth and sophistication by designing the house, outbuildings, and landscaping in the most up-to-date picturesque styles.

The first such example was the Hildreth-Lord-Hawley Farm (Pittsford Farms), a circa 1814 house built by stagecoach entrepreneur Samuel Hildreth that was transformed by Jarvis Lord into a grand Italianate estate in the 1860s. (The property is located at 44 North Main Street.) Lord, like Hildreth, had connections throughout the region and was involved in business enterprises in Rochester as well as serving as a state assemblyman and senator. The location of the house, across the street from the railroad depot, was convenient for Lord's frequent travels. He purchased neighboring properties to expand the estate, which he operated as a working farm. The next owner, Frank Hawley, was another businessman with statewide and out-of-state business interests who again expanded the property; Hawley was interested in scientific farming methods and developed noteworthy collections of livestock, including his renowned herds of Jersey cattle and Shetland ponies. The farm was divided in the twentieth century into the Pittsford Farms Dairy, which continues to operate as a dairy plant, with the adjacent farmland to the east remaining in agricultural use, operated by members of the same extended family.

A second example, Hyllgarth, located at 48 Sutherland Street, had humble beginnings as a small cottage on a potato farm. Owner Eugene Satterlee, senior partner in a Rochester law firm, and his wife began enlarging the cottage circa 1902-07. Eventually the house had some 40 rooms and the property's outbuildings included a carriage house, pigeon barn, cow barn, indoor pool, indoor bowling rink, ice house, and tennis courts. The street, now known as Stonegate Lane, was the house's original entrance drive leading from North Main Street. The stone gates on North Main Street marked the entrance and the stone wall along Sutherland Street marked the rear boundary of the property. Beginning in the 1940s the house's size was reduced with the demolition of a wing; the property was also subdivided to create the properties along Stonegate Lane. Three gambrel-roofed houses on the south side of West Jefferson Road were built as tenant houses for the estate, housing the chauffeur and other staff. Like the Hildreth-Lord-Hawley House, Hyllgarth was both a working farm and a country retreat for its well-to-do owners; Mr. Satterlee was one of the first regular commuters to make his home in Pittsford.

The third major farm estate in the village was the Adolph Lomb House, built in 1907 at the corner of Sutherland Street and West Jefferson Road (across Sutherland Street from Hyllgarth). Originally 70 acres in extent, the property was referred to as a farm on a 1911 map but (like Hyllgarth) was never as ambitious an agricultural enterprise as the Pittsford Farms operation. The house is the only surviving building associated with the estate, which was built for members of the Lomb family, notable for their association with the Rochester Bausch and Lomb optical company. Adolph Lomb, son of Bausch

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and Lomb cofounder Captain Henry Lomb, used the property as his summer house for 22 years. In 1936, several years after Adolph's death, the house became a primary school affiliated with Nazareth Convent and Academy; since 1946 the former Lomb property has been owned by the Pittsford Central School District, which currently uses the house for district offices. Sutherland High School and its athletic fields occupy the rest of the property.

The Whiting Estate at 65 West Jefferson Road was the last example of a sizable estate property in the village. This 18-acre property at 65 West Jefferson Road, across Jefferson Road from the Lomb Estate, featured an Italian Renaissance-style house built in 1911, originally oriented to the south (i.e., facing away from Jefferson Road). The house was built for James Gillis, who sold the property in 1917 to C.L. Whiting, an automobile dealer whose showroom was on East Avenue near Alexander Street in Rochester. Whiting added a number of outbuildings to the property, which included a tenant house, two large barns, an indoor riding ring, ice house, and chicken coops. The house was remodeled in a Colonial Revival style and reoriented to face West Jefferson Road when the property to the south was subdivided after 1960, creating the Heatherhurst Drive/Courtenay Circle (Sunset Meadows) neighborhood.

Suburban Development in the Early Twentieth Century

These late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century suburban farm estates and others near the village in the town of Pittsford, established a precedent for a commuter lifestyle that became feasible for a wider swath of the population in the early twentieth century. In 1902, construction began on the Rochester & Eastern Electric Railway, an interurban electric railway system designed to link Rochester with Geneva. The tracks passed through the north part of the village, running parallel to Line and Elm streets just south of Line Street, then turning south to travel along North Main Street under the West Shore Railroad bridge, then turning east to a station located at 60 North Main Street (the station, much expanded, is now the site of a pub and restaurant. From there the line traversed the Hildreth-Lord-Hawley Farm and continued out to Bushnell's Basin and onward to the east.

As was happening in cities around the country, the inauguration of electric railway or "trolley" service led to rapid growth of suburban subdivisions in areas near rail stops; this growth "occurred first in outlying rural villages that were now interconnected by streetcar lines, and, second, along the new residential corridors created along the streetcar routes."⁹ Pittsford was one such rural village that experienced growth in the early twentieth century as the electric railway made commuting easier. A half-mile west of the village, the Long Meadow neighborhood in the town of Pittsford was an excellent example of a suburban development whose growth was a direct result of the Rochester & Eastern Railway; this picturesque subdivision was laid out adjacent to a trolley stop on Monroe Avenue and attracted professionals working in Rochester's growing companies such as Eastman Kodak.

⁹ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002), 18.

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During the period when the Rochester & Eastern was in operation (1902 to 1930), automobile ownership gradually became more common, offering another convenient means of commuting between Rochester and Pittsford. Also at the turn of the century, the village implemented infrastructure improvements such as the adoption of a municipal water system in 1897 and paving of Monroe Avenue and Main Street with brick in 1916. These and other factors contributed to a period of renewed growth in Pittsford, gradually transforming the rural village into a bedroom community.

Early twentieth-century houses were built throughout the village, some on previously undeveloped lots on established streets and others on newly developed or extended streets such as Lincoln Avenue, Sutherland Street, Rand Place, East Jefferson Road, and Wood Street. The Colonial Revival style was common, as were houses with American Foursquare and bungalow forms. As automobile ownership rose, construction of detached garages became common, both as additions to existing properties and as amenities expected of new houses. A number of existing barns were also converted to serve as garages.

Mid-Twentieth Century Suburban Expansion

Pittsford, like the rest of the country, saw real estate development plummet during the Great Depression and World War II, only to rebound during the housing boom that began in the late 1940s. During the post-war period, a combination of factors, including strong demand from returning service members eager to settle down in their own homes, increased automobile ownership, the availability of low-cost mortgages, and the use of mass production methods in housing construction, fueled rapid residential development in American suburbs. In the second half of the twentieth century, the town of Pittsford experienced a rapid conversion of much of its farmland into residential housing tracts. Early post-war development occurred mainly in and just outside the village of Pittsford, as well as in the northern part of the town off Monroe Avenue and East Avenue (the latter becoming Main Street in the village). Construction of the Eastern Expressway, now I-490, began in the early 1950s, linking Rochester to the New York State Thruway in Victor, making it easier for residents of Pittsford to commute to jobs downtown. Highway exits in the northeastern part of Pittsford and east of Pittsford's boundary with Perinton attracted development of residential subdivisions as well as office parks and shopping centers in Perinton. Retail development followed residential migration to the suburbs, with Monroe Avenue west of the village transforming rapidly from a rural road into a commercial corridor starting in the late 1950s. By the 1960s and 1970s, with the north part of town largely built out, areas farther south, off former rural roads such as Clover Street, Mendon Center Road, and East Street, began experiencing rapid residential development.

Early post-war residential subdivisions in the village tended to follow established patterns of village development in some respects while beginning to show a shift to a more auto-oriented lifestyle in others. The best example is Rand Place south of East Jefferson Road, which is rectilinear like the traditional village street pattern and features lot sizes similar to pre-war lot sizes on neighboring streets; however, the street does not have sidewalks and houses are set somewhat farther back from the street than was typical before the war. House designs reflect the prevalent ranch-style designs of the World War II and post-war period. East Jefferson Road, east of Eastview Terrace, and the adjacent East Jefferson Circle also retain

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aspects of traditional village character in their street orientation and walkability, while reflecting the transition to post-war suburban neighborhood design norms such as attached garages and slightly wider lots.

Omitted from this nomination is the subdivision in the Sunset Meadows neighborhood (Heatherhurst Drive/Courtenay Circle), developed by Robert Wilmot, Neil Hirsch, and Sam Morrell in the late 1960s through the 1980s. Unlike the smaller subdivisions described in the previous paragraph, this neighborhood fully embraced post-World War II planning principles, creating an inward-focused, fully auto-oriented subdivision with curving streets, much larger lot sizes, and deep setbacks. Whereas garages on Rand Place and East Jefferson Circle were typically attached but set back in a subordinate position to the house, garages here are fully incorporated, often within the main mass of the house. This neighborhood represents a departure from the historic patterns of community planning and design seen in the village of Pittsford, and is the reason for its omission.

Throughout the village are custom-built individual houses and small clusters of houses built in the mid- to late-twentieth century when large properties were subdivided. In some cases these were built on "flag lots" behind existing houses; examples include 60 and 72 South Main Street, 63 and 65 South Street, and 24 Monroe Avenue. Others such as the houses at 63 South Main Street and 7 and 9 Jackson Park relate more traditionally to the street. These houses fall outside the period of significance for the district, but some may be re-evaluated for architectural significance in the future.

Historic Preservation in the Village of Pittsford

By the 1960s, the impacts of suburban residential and commercial growth were noticeable in the village, notably in the form of increased traffic, demand for parking, and development pressure. In 1963, the "Little House," a diminutive Federal-style building constructed in 1819, was threatened with demolition, which was the specific catalyst for a grass-roots historic preservation movement. The Pittsford Historical Society was formed to save the building; the group purchased it for \$1.00 and arranged its move across the street to a site donated by landscape architect Fletcher Steele, who lived at 20 Monroe Avenue. In 1965, ownership of the house was transferred to Historic Pittsford, Inc. that was formed for the protection of the architectural character of Pittsford. Historic Pittsford's early activities included sponsoring architectural surveys of the village, publishing the 1969 book title *Architecture Worth Saving in Pittsford, Elegant Village*, by architectural historian Paul Malo of Syracuse University, and commissioning a development plan for the village that featured preservation of historic buildings. Historic Pittsford has remained an active voice for the recognition and protection of historic resources in both the town and village of Pittsford. In 2005, Pittsford was designated as a Certified Local Government.

In addition to the threat to the Little House, another catalyst for the early preservation movement in the village was the demolition of the 1907 Hotel Stephany on North Main Street and its replacement by the larger Depot Motor Inn in 1971. Resident outcry over the appearance of the new building contributed to the effort to enact legislation that would protect the village's historic buildings. In 1971, the village passed a preservation ordinance that designated the entire village as a local historic district. The oldest residential sections of the village were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

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New development since the 1960s has generally adhered to traditional design principles and few buildings have been demolished. The rehabilitation of former industrial buildings along Schoen Place created a vibrant cluster of shops and restaurants, which continued into the twenty-first century with the recent rehabilitation of a former flour mill and grain elevator. Rehabilitation of the buildings was accompanied by waterfront, streetscape and trail improvements that have enhanced the public realm while respecting the area's industrial and canal-oriented history. Also in the 1960s the former Pittsford Lumber property at 50 State Street was redeveloped, a project that included reuse of buildings that had survived a fire and construction of a cluster of architecturally compatible new buildings to house additional shops and restaurants. The revitalization of Schoen Place coincided with regional and statewide efforts to promote the canal and the former towpath as recreational amenities. Today, Schoen Place is recognized statewide as a particularly successful example of canal front redevelopment. The village has retained a public high school and public library (housed in a new building), as well as the community center in the former Lincoln Avenue School; all of these functions were proposed for removal to sites in the town at various times but significant grassroots and governmental efforts to keep them in the village proved successful.

Criterion C: Architecture

As previously documented with the 1984 creation and listing of the Pittsford Village Historic District, the village possesses an architecturally significant concentration of historic residential, religious and commercial properties in the village of Pittsford. The boundary increase of the district takes into account a wider collection of historic resources of the village's best, most sophisticated examples of a broad range of popular American residential styles, dating from the 1810s to the 1950s, including Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Eastlake, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. More modest and eclectic interpretations of the major styles survive as well, with early and late nineteenth-century residences predominating. Houses range in scale from simple workers' cottages to farmsteads and grand suburban estates, which conveys the village's evolution from a small but elegant pre-canal and canal-era commercial center for the surrounding agricultural region, to an early twentieth-century suburban retreat, and finally a mid-twentieth-century bedroom community.

The district also encompasses the village's commercial core, centered at the historic intersection known as the "Four Corners," as well as the cluster of former industrial buildings lining the north side of the Erie Canal. Other significant non-residential buildings in the nominated boundary include four schools (two repurposed, two still used as schools), four churches (one repurposed), two former train stations, a working dairy and adjacent farm, and a former pickle factory. The fact that these interconnected components remain intact with their historic spatial relationships clearly legible is unusual and is an important aspect of the expanded district's significance.

Pittsford's first period of prosperity, created by land speculation associated with the construction of the Erie Canal, lasted into the 1830s as Pittsford became a thriving canal-side commercial center. This period is represented architecturally by its Federal era architecture. One of Pittsford's best, most sophisticated examples of Federal-style architecture is the Hargous-

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Briggs House (52 South Main Street, ca. 1812). The large, brick Hargous-Briggs House embodies the distinctive characteristics of the period and style including symmetry in plan and delicacy, attenuation and curvilinear architectural detailing. The five-bay, center-hall configuration, the step-gable roof, the brick interior corner chimneys and the delicate entrance detailing, including pilasters, half-sidelights and a semi-elliptical fanlight, are characteristic Federal style attributes. The house retains substantial interior integrity, including original woodwork, Federal period mantelpieces and a gracefully winding front staircase. The house is historically associated with Augustus Elliot, distiller and speculator, one of Pittsford's most prominent early settlers.

Other significant examples of Federal style residential architecture located in the district include the Geutersloh House (21 Church Street, ca. 1816), the Sylvanus Lathrop House (28 Monroe Avenue, ca. 1826), and the Ira Buck House (31 Monroe Avenue, ca. 1830). Like many fashionable Federal style village dwellings of the period in the region, the buildings are two-story, three-bay side-hall brick residences featuring gable roofs, brick interior corner chimneys and delicate detailing. Notable Federal-style ornamentation exhibited by the three dwellings includes oval or semi-elliptical fanlights in the gable ends and attenuated pilasters, half-sidelights and transom lights surrounding the entrances. Notable Pittsford citizens associated with two of the houses include Dr. William H. Geutersloh, a twentieth-century mayor of Pittsford for whom the Geutersloh House was named; Dr. John Ray, believed to have been Pittsford's first physician and the first occupant of the Geutersloh House; and Sylvanus Lathrop, a land speculator who made his fortune in real estate when the Erie Canal was constructed.

The district contains several examples of modest Federal-style residential architecture, such as the house located at 34 Church Street. Representative of its type, it is characterized by wood-frame construction, three-bay, side-hall configurations and restrained, attenuated detailing. Although slightly altered, it retains distinctive features of the period and style, including narrow friezes, slender corner boards, slight cornice returns and delicate entrance detailing.

Like the Hargous-Briggs House, the Phoenix Building at 4-6 South Main Street (ca. 1812) is a sophisticated example of Federal-style architecture, recognized by architectural historian Paul Malo as "a landmark of the community in a truest sense" and "a genuine monument of the earliest architecture of Western New York."¹⁰ Occupying a prominent site at the Four Corners, the building's refined features include the recessed arches into which the first-story doors and windows are set, the stepped "Troy gables" at the east and west ends, and the third-floor ballroom with its barrel-vaulted ceiling. It functioned as an elegant inn during the period when western New York was a sparsely settled frontier region, hosting visiting notables such as DeWitt Clinton, who stayed there as part of the visit of the commission investigating the feasibility of Erie Canal construction.

At a more modest scale, the Parker Block is located across the street from the Phoenix Building at 5 South Main Street and is an example of modest commercial architecture from the 1820s. The simple detailing and massing of the building typify its period; the storefronts, remodeled in a neo-Colonial style in the mid-twentieth century, have been rehabilitated

¹⁰ Paul Malo, *Architecture Worth Saving in Pittsford, Elegant Village* (Pittsford, N.Y.: Historic Pittsford, Inc., 1969), 23.

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based on their historic appearance. The building at 17 South Main Street is another good example of the architecture of the Federal period, with its recessed brick arches echoing those of the Phoenix Building across the street; its gable detail is an unusual feature.

Several architecturally significant examples of Greek Revival-style architecture reflect Pittsford's continued prominence as a canal-side commercial center during the 1830s and 1840s. A very early example of the influence of the style is the Little House (18 Monroe Avenue, ca. 1819). Although characterized by small-scale, Federal period features, its pedimented front portico supported by Doric columns foreshadows the heaviness and monumentality that characterized Greek Revival style buildings in the region during the 1840s. Pittsford's Greek Revival-style residences of the 1830s are generally local interpretations of the style; those included in the district reflect the persistence of Federal period forms and configurations, including three-bay, side- or center-hall configurations and gable roofs with gable ends oriented toward the street. Structural elements and architectural detailing, however, are much less delicate: friezes and corner boards are wider and entrance detailing is heavier. Trabeated entrances with recessed doorways surrounded by broad pilasters, sidelights and a rectangular transom light are typical of the district's 1830s dwellings. Exaggerated cornice returns or pedimented gable ends, as seen, for example, on the front wing of the Fletcher Steele House (20 Monroe Avenue, ca. 1830s), are also typical attributes of the period and style.

Pittsford contains no examples of mature, high-style Greek Revival architecture, such as the temple-fronts commonly found throughout the region. This phenomenon reflects the village's slight mid-century decline as Rochester, a burgeoning city slightly north of Pittsford, ascended to regional prominence. The district does, however, contain two representative Greek Revival-style residences; the Drake Homestead (73 South Main Street, ca. 1845) and the house at 99 South Main Street (ca. 1840). Typical attributes of the period and style exhibited by the Drake Homestead include pedimented gable ends with oculi, a wide frieze, prominent corner pilasters and a trabeated, recessed side entrance surrounded by pilasters, sidelights and a transom light. The dwelling at 99 South Main Street is distinguished by its wide frieze and exaggerated, boxed cornice. The frieze windows in the one and one-half story wing are also notable features of the period and style. Also dating from the Greek Revival period is the 1842 District No. 6 Schoolhouse (17 Church Street), one of two cobblestone buildings in the village of Pittsford. The other is the house at 53-55 South Main Street, which was built as a one-story cobblestone house and later enlarged with a frame second story. Particularly notable in the schoolhouse is the stone quoining at the corners of the structure, a characteristic feature of masonry structures of the period in the region. Window trim is also of stone.

Construction in Pittsford during the third quarter of the nineteenth century reflects the village's continued economic stability, in spite of being eclipsed by the thriving metropolis of Rochester to the northwest in the 1850s. The completion of rail service through Pittsford, also in the 1850s, assured Pittsford's economic security and slow, but steady expansion after the mid-century. The influence of the picturesque movement of the 1850s is reflected in the Dr. Hartwell Carver House (41 Monroe Avenue, ca. 1853), a board-and-batten, Gothic Revival style cottage. With its steeply pitched cross-gable roof and

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ornamental bargeboards, it embodies the ideals of the period. The picturesque cottage at 77 South Main Street is also a representative example of the period and style with its saw-tooth bargeboards and asymmetrical configuration.

The Italianate style, popular in the region during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, is not well represented in the district, again reflecting Pittsford's slight economic decline in the mid-nineteenth century. The village's best, most intact example of the style is located at 44 North Main Street. Less elaborate interpretations of the style are scattered throughout the historic district, with representative examples located at 35 Church Street, 66 South Main Street, 18, 27, and 31 Lincoln Avenue, and 12 Washington Avenue. Typical, modest buildings of the period and style, these are L-shaped frame structures with cross-gable roofs and Italianate-style detailing such as rounded-arch windows, projecting bay windows, ornamental miter-arched lintels, rounded-arch doorways and elaborately ornamental porches. More common than new construction in the Italianate style was the embellishment of older structures with Italianate-style detailing, such as elaborate porches and projecting bay windows. Numerous examples of such embellishment are scattered throughout the district.

Significant religious buildings located in the historic district dating from the third quarter of the nineteenth century are the First Presbyterian Church (27 Church Street, ca. 1861) and Christ Church (34 South Main Street, ca. 1868). The Presbyterian Church is a good example of ecclesiastical Italianate-style architecture, exhibiting typical stylistic attributes such as a corbelled brick cornice and large, rounded-arch stained-glass windows. Christ Church, designed by Rochester architect A.J. Warner, is a significant example of Gothic Revival-style architecture with its polychrome stone exterior, and large, Gothic-arched stained-glass windows. The building includes a frame rear addition moved from a Rochester church circa 1895 and a sympathetic north addition constructed in 1968.

The development and prosperity of the village during the last quarter of the nineteenth century is represented by numerous residences exhibiting a variety of Queen Anne, Eastlake and eclectic style features. Characteristic features of the period and style include large-scale, picturesque asymmetry, multi-gabled roofs, scallop shingles or imbricated woodwork in gable ends, and distinctive scroll-sawn or turned woodwork embellishing the eaves, cornices and/or verandahs. A particularly distinguished example of the period is the Queen Anne style dwelling located at 27 North Main Street, the only masonry building of its type in the district, designed by Rochester architect Charles Crandall. A subset of Queen Anne houses share so many interior and exterior features that they are believed to have been constructed by the same builder using the same pattern book: these are the so-called "Gomp Houses" at 25 and 55 Monroe Avenue, 44 South Main Street, 30 West Jefferson Road, and 9 Washington Avenue.

The exuberance and abundance of intricate detail that characterized the Queen Anne and Eastlake styles can be seen on two of the commercial district's prominent buildings. The Wiltsie & Crump Building (1 North Main Street, 1886) is relatively restrained at the first and second stories, while displaying characteristic features such as patterned brickwork, brick corbels, decorative terra cotta tiles, and a picturesque roofline. The first story was remodeled in a Colonial Revival style in the mid-twentieth century. Pittsford's Town Hall (11 South Main Street, 1890) embraces late nineteenth-century

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architectural complexity and an absence of flat wall surfaces in its abundant use of brick patterning, varied materials, half-round arches, and use of corner turrets to enliven the roofline.

Early twentieth-century residential construction in Pittsford is well represented in the village, particularly in the southeast and southwest quadrants of the village. The Colonial Revival style was particularly common in Pittsford and throughout the country as architects and homeowners drew inspiration from the restrained classical designs of the nation's eighteenth-century past. Colonial Revival-style houses from the early twentieth century are prevalent on East Jefferson Road and Eastview Terrace, and occur throughout the village; a few of the many good examples can be seen at 38 Sutherland Street, 9 Elmbrook Drive, 3, 17, and 19 East Jefferson Road, and 10, 12, and 15 Eastview Terrace. The Tudor period was another historical source of inspiration, although the Tudor Revival style is not nearly as common as the Colonial Revival in the village. The most high-style examples are the houses at 10 Stonegate Lane and 36 Sutherland Street. Examples of local interpretations of the Tudor Revival style can be seen at 16 and 17 Eastview Terrace, 26 and 29 East Jefferson Road, 8 West Jefferson Road, and 45 Lincoln Avenue.

Many of Pittsford's early twentieth-century houses represent variations on the American Foursquare, a house form characterized by cubic massing, square floor plan, and full-width front porch. Stylistically, American Foursquare houses most often exhibit Craftsman or Colonial Revival features or more commonly, a mix of the two. American Foursquare house plans were frequently featured in pattern books and were available in mail-order kits and, therefore, appeared nationwide in neighborhoods of this era. The houses at 11 Maple Street, 29 Rand Place, 66 State Street, 7, 9, 11, 12, and 15 Sutherland Street, and 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 28 East Jefferson Road are all excellent examples of this common house form.

Another popular early twentieth-century house form was the bungalow, characterized by a one- to one-and-one-half story height, low-pitched front- or side- gabled roof, often covering an integral front porch, and Craftsman-style features such as deep overhangs and exposed roof rafters. Like the American Foursquare, this type was popularized by catalogs and kits. Bungalows are less common in the village than the American Foursquare type, but there are some excellent examples, including 102 and 107 South Main Street, 30 and 45 Rand Place, 14 and 16 Sutherland Street, and 40 and 42 Lincoln Avenue. The house at 28 Washington Avenue is known to be a kit house, evidently the "Ontario" model from the Bennett Pre-Cut Home catalog, and others likely have similar origins as pattern-book or kit houses.

While most closely associated with the bungalow form, the Craftsman style can be seen on houses of other forms as well. The houses at 28 Eastview Terrace, 34 Rand Place, and 44 Lincoln Avenue are examples of houses with typical Colonial Revival massing (side-hall in the first two examples and center-hall in the third) and Craftsman features such as deep eave overhangs, exposed rafter tails, stained shingle siding, and, in the case of 28 Eastview Terrace, three-over-one Craftsman-style windows.

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In addition to new construction in the early twentieth century, a common practice was the modernization of nineteenth-century dwellings with Colonial Revival-style decoration; two good examples are the Reynolds-Rand House at 57 South Main Street and the Sutherland Homestead at 42 Monroe Avenue, built in first half of the nineteenth century and remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in the 1920s.

Early twentieth-century commercial architecture was typically restrained and functional, exhibiting symmetrical patterns and massing but with little traditional decorative ornamentation. Windows were often grouped in pairs or banks of three. Storefronts featured large plate-glass windows, often topped by leaded-glass transoms; a good example of a transom of the era survives at 27-35 South Main Street (the building was the result of a dramatic remodeling of earlier buildings and has since been remodeled again). The building at 28 South Main Street (ca. 1925) has a similar utilitarian appearance typical of the period. The building at 9 South Main Street, circa 1920, is an example of the ornamental restraint and utilitarian character of the era.

During the post-war period, a combination of factors, including strong demand from returning veterans eager to settle down in their own homes, increased automobile ownership, the availability of low-cost mortgages, and the use of mass production methods in housing construction fueled rapid residential development in American suburbs. During the second half of the twentieth century, Pittsford experienced rapid growth, as much of the town's remaining agricultural land was subdivided into residential housing tracts.

The house styles that dominated the post-World War II building boom had their roots in the housing crisis of the 1930s, when the Great Depression brought housing construction nearly to a halt. As part of its response to the crisis, the federal government created the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), which insured mortgage loans and published guidance on effective design of small, affordable houses eligible for its loan insurance programs. Beginning in 1936 with its publication *Principles of Planning Small Houses*, the FHA published designs that eliminated unnecessary spaces and ornamentation, favoring efficiency and simplicity. Many architects embraced the challenge of designing small, easily replicated houses and published designs in professional journals and pattern books. Wider lot sizes and attached garages reflected the prevalence of automobile ownership, as homeowners now required a place for automobile storage and no longer needed to walk to and from streetcar stops.

The FHA's publications promoted designs since categorized stylistically as the "FHA Minimum" or, more commonly, "Minimal Traditional." Minimal Traditional houses are typically one story in height, with little or no roof overhang; there is little or no added architectural detail. They tend to have a simple rectangular or L-shaped footprint and simple massing, usually with a side-gabled roof of low or moderate pitch and no dormers. The largest collections of Minimal Traditional-style houses are seen on Rand Place south of East Jefferson Road and on East Jefferson Circle, with others scattered throughout the village. Particularly good examples include the houses at 47 Rand Place and 10 Elmbrook Drive.

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During this period, the Cape Cod style was also used similar traditional features. Considered a variation of the Colonial Revival, the houses were inspired by the modest dwellings of colonial era New England. These are typically, although not always, symmetrical, with a central entrance and have a side-gabled roof with a higher roof pitch seen with other contemporary styles. The Cape Cod form was popular nationwide due to trend setting large-scale subdivisions such as Levittown, where the developers perfected a system of mass production that allowed them to erect houses quickly and efficiently, as the unprecedented demand for housing required. A few notable examples in the village include the houses at 15 Elmbrook Drive (ca. 1940), 59 Rand Place (1950), 63 Rand Place (ca. 1953), and 3 Elmbrook Drive (ca. 1937).

The Ranch house form emerged in California in the 1930s and was one of the small house types that could be built under FHA guidelines; by the 1950s and 1960s it was the most popular house style in the country. As with the Cape Cod, there is some overlap with the Minimal Traditional, especially in early 1950s examples (the house at 12 Elmbrook Drive is an example). Ranch houses are always one story in height and are defined by a broad, low profile with a low-pitched roof and the broad side of the house. Common features include picture windows, built-in garages, and the use of multiple wall cladding materials.

For the most part, Minimal Traditional, Cape Cod, and Ranch houses occur in the village individually or in small clusters where larger properties were subdivided in the post-war period; examples of small clusters occur on Elmbrook Drive, West Jefferson Road, and Stonegate Lane. At a slightly larger scale, Rand Place south of East Jefferson Road and East Jefferson Circle/East Jefferson Road east of Eastview Terrace were developed during this period. These areas are included within the district because they were developed during and shortly after World War II and display consistency with the pattern and scale of traditional village development. The period of significance ends in 1960. Areas of the village and individual houses built after that date display a shift to strongly auto-oriented patterns, as seen in the Heatherhurst/Courtenay Circle neighborhood whose self-contained curvilinear streets, larger lot sizes, and deep setbacks are typical of post-war suburban development outside the village setting and do not engage with the traditional street pattern.

Within the traditional commercial area around the Four Corners, historically inspired architecture was the norm in the postwar period. Several of Pittsford's postwar commercial buildings on Main and State streets (6 South Main Street (1961), 14 South Main Street (1961), 15 South Main Street (ca. 1960), and 11 State Street (ca. 1958)) exhibit mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival stylistic features, as well as traditional massing and zero setbacks in keeping with historic village commercial architecture. As a village established in the nineteenth century, Pittsford has no buildings from the Colonial era, but Colonial Revival was a popular mode for buildings in historic settings during the mid-twentieth century. The only building in the district that displays a more modern style is the bank at 31 State Street (1972), but even here, the building's orientation with respect to the street, massing, regular fenestration, roofline, and brick exterior relate to the historic context. Although relatively sensitive to their historic settings, these buildings are noncontributing due to age. The newest nonresidential building in the district, the Pittsford Community Library (2005) is larger in scale than its surroundings, but

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maintains a traditional relationship to the street, brick exterior, regular fenestration, gabled roofline, and articulation of openings in keeping with historic architecture.

Integrity

The village of Pittsford is notable for its exceptionally high degree of integrity. Most buildings in the district are highly intact, with hardly any historic buildings so extensively altered as to be considered noncontributing. Apart from 10 North Main Street, where a historic house was lost to fire in 1998, there are no conspicuous gaps in any streetscapes. The only sizable group of resources present during the period of significance and now missing is the cluster of industrial buildings that lined the south bank of the Erie Canal in the late nineteenth century. These were removed in 1910 for reconstruction of the Erie Canal as the Barge Canal, which is in itself a significant resource.

Even more noteworthy than the individual buildings is the integrity of the district as a whole and its effectiveness as a tangible expression of two centuries of community growth. The interconnectedness of historic transportation networks, agriculture, industry, commerce, education, religion, and residential neighborhoods is clear in the buildings and in the streetscapes. All of these functional components are well represented in the surviving building stock and their spatial relationships are readily apparent. A particularly notable example is the Schoen Place area, where former warehouses are aligned with the Erie Canal and the former railroad tracks and also relate to the adjacent Pittsford Farm property, still in agricultural use. The survival of a substantial number of industrial buildings and of a working farm within the district offers a striking connection to the region's industrial and agricultural history.

With the passage of time, resources from the early to mid-twentieth century have gained significance, particularly in areas where these buildings extended existing patterns of development and therefore convey the continuity of traditional community planning over a longer period of time. This includes houses constructed as infill with appropriate materials and massing, small subdivisions built using traditional setbacks and lot sizes, and commercial buildings that reinforced the historically pedestrian-oriented streetscape. As a result, some buildings that were considered noncontributing or were excluded from the original district can now be re-evaluated as contributing buildings, and areas such as the Four Corners that were excluded can now be incorporated into the expanded district.

The village of Pittsford continues to function as the commercial, religious, and governmental center of the surrounding area. The village has successfully retained such vital functions as schools, village and town hall, churches, and the public library. Buildings that have been adapted to new uses, such as the two railroad depots on North Main Street and the former warehouses on Schoen Place, continue to convey their historic functions. With so much historic fabric still intact and in active use, the historic physical structure of the village is easily legible and successfully evokes the community's history.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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- Malo, Paul. *Architecture Worth Saving in Pittsford, Elegant Village*. Pittsford, N.Y.: Historic Pittsford, Inc., 1969.
- McIntosh, W. H. *History of Monroe County, New York*. Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign and Everts, 1877.
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- Reisem, Richard O., and Andy Olenick. *Erie Canal Legacy: Architectural Treasures of the Empire State*. Rochester, NY: Landmark Society of Western New York, 2000..
- Schmidt, Carl Frederick. *Greek Revival Architecture in the Rochester Area*. Scottsville, NY: C.F. Schmidt, 1944.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: Village of Pittsford

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ±282.31 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>295782</u> Easting	<u>4774617</u> Northing	3	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>295839</u> Easting	<u>4773678</u> Northing
2	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>295871</u> Easting	<u>4774561</u> Northing	4	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>295717</u> Easting	<u>4773245</u> Northing

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

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Pittsford Village Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 as “an architecturally significant concentration of historic, residential properties in the village of Pittsford.” The primary focus of the nomination was on the village’s collection of high-style nineteenth-century houses. The district consisted of 197 contributing properties in the oldest residential area of the village, south of the Erie Canal. The district is now being expanded to encompass a broader range of property types and ages, recognizing that the significance of the district is broader than the narrow focus of the original nomination. Whereas the original justification for the district focused exclusively on architecture, the expanded nomination encompasses the village’s historic significance in the areas related to transportation, commerce, and agriculture. The expanded district brings in historic resources that convey those themes, allowing for a fuller appreciation of the village not just as a collection of individually architecturally notable buildings, but as an entire composition made up of a wide range of property types and styles, from modest to high-style, that illustrate the community’s history. The expanded boundaries encompass nearly the entire village of Pittsford. Areas that are excluded, near the village boundaries, were built after the period of significance and/or exhibit a high degree of alterations. The largest residential area excluded from the district is the Sunset Meadows subdivision (Courtenay Circle and Heatherhurst Drive) and adjacent Green Hill Lane.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katie Eggers Comeau

organization Bero Architecture PLLC

date 3 December 2015

street & number 32 Winthrop St

telephone 585-262-2035

city or town Rochester

state NY

zip code 14607

e-mail kcomeau@beroarchitecture.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)

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

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

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

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)

City or Vicinity: Pittsford

County: Monroe State: New York

Photographer: Katie Eggers Comeau

Date Photographed: Various dates April through October 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 0001 of 0054: Four Corners, northwest side, view looking northwest.
0002 of 0054: Looking northwest from 37 South Main Street.
0003 of 0054: Southeast view from 20 South Main Street.
0004 of 0054: Southeast portion of Four Corners, looking northeast. Individually listed Phoenix Building at left (corner).
0005 of 0054: Looking northeast from Four Corners along north side of State Street.
0006 of 0054: Looking west toward Four Corner from 11 State Street.
0007 of 0054: 31 to 19 State Street, view looking southeast.
0008 of 0054: Intersection of State Street and Boughton Ave, looking southeast from State.
0009 of 0054: Looking southeast from 63 State Street.
0010 of 0054: View north from State Street at 50 Schoen Place (former Zornow Coal & Produce Complex).
0011 of 0054: Looking northeast from N Main St bridge over canal at Schoen Place.
0012 of 0054: Looking west at 43 North Main St (former RR Depot).
0013 of 0054: Looking northeast at residence of individually listed Hildreth-Lord-Hawley Farm (44 N Main St).
0014 of 0054: North Main Street Railroad Bridge near Washington Road intersection, view looking northeast.
0015 of 0054: 65 to 71 North Main Street, view looking northwest.
0016 of 0054: Northwest side of North Main and Elm St intersection.
0017 of 0054: Looking northeast from 74 N Main St.
0018 of 0054: Looking west along Elm St at former pickle factory on Grove Street.
0019 of 0054: Looking south from 9 Grove Street.
0020 of 0054: Looking west from 5 Line Street.
0021 of 0054: South side of Washington Road looking west from #20.
0022 of 0054: Looking west along Golf Ave from #9.
0023 of 0054: 19 & 21 North Main, looking southwest.
0024 of 0054: 20 & 28 Monroe Ave, looking northwest.
0025 of 0054: 5 to 19 Monroe Ave, looking southwest.
0026 of 0054: Looking west toward Sutherland St from 45 Monroe Ave.
0027 of 0054: Looking south along Sutherland Street from Lincoln Ave.
0028 of 0054: East side of Sutherland looking southeast from #36.

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0029 of 0054: Sutherland High School, (42 Sutherland St.), looking north.
0030 of 0054: 30 West Jefferson, opposite school property at end of Sutherland.
0031 of 0054: 39 & 41 West Jefferson, north side of street just east of Sutherland.
0032 of 0054: 9 to 15 West Jefferson Rd, looking southwest.
0033 of 0054: South Main Street, looking north from # 102.
0034 of 0054: Looking north from 61 Rand Place.
0035 of 0054: Looking south from 92 South Main St.
0036 of 0054: Looking northeast from 9 East Jefferson Rd.
0037 of 0054: Looking north at 1 Stonegate Lane.
0038 of 0054: Looking northwest at 11 Stonegate Lane.
0039 of 0054: Looking southeast from 24 Washington Ave.
0040 of 0054: 38 to 34 Rand Place, looking northeast from intersection with East Jefferson Rd.
0041 of 0054: East side of Eastview Terrace from intersection at E Jefferson Rd (looking northeast).
0042 of 0054: 40 & 42 East Jefferson Road across from E Jefferson Circle.
0043 of 0054: East Jefferson Circle from #11 looking north.
0044 of 0054: West side of South Street from #87.
0045 of 0054: East side of South Street looking northeast from #74.
0046 of 0054: Looking east from 6 Austin Park.
0047 of 0054: Northeast view of Elmbrook Dr. from #9.
0048 of 0054: 32 to 26 Boughton Ave., looking northeast.
0049 of 0054: Looking southwest from 11 Maple Street.
0050 of 0054: East side of Boughton Avenue looking southeast from Jackson Park.
0051 of 0054: South side of Jackson Park, looking west.
0052 of 0054: Intersection of Wee Street & Boughton Ave, looking southwest from Boughton Ave.
0053 of 0054: Intersection of Locust Street and South Ave, looking southeast.
0054 of 0054: Looking southwest from 21 Rand Place.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name N/A
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)
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Section 10—Geographical Data

UTM REFERENCES, CONTINUED:

5. 18N 295708E 4773228N
6. 18N 294917E 4773243N
7. 18N 294440E 4773527N
8. 18N 294393E 4773627N
9. 18N 294618E 4774069N
10. 18N 294700E 4774241N
11. 18N 294722E 4774313N
12. 18N 295172E 4774628N

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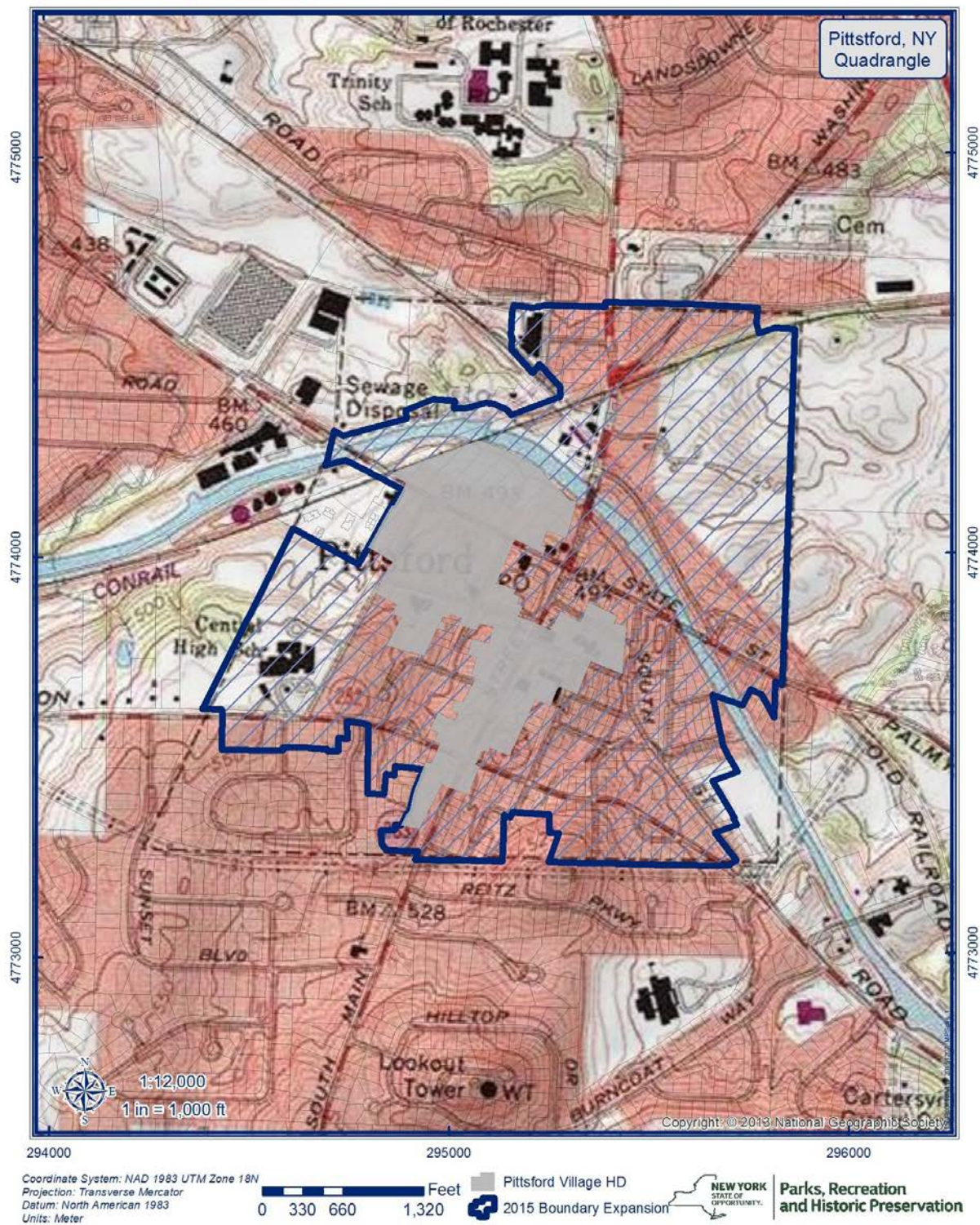
Name of Property

Monroe County, NY

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Village of Pittsford
Monroe Co., NY

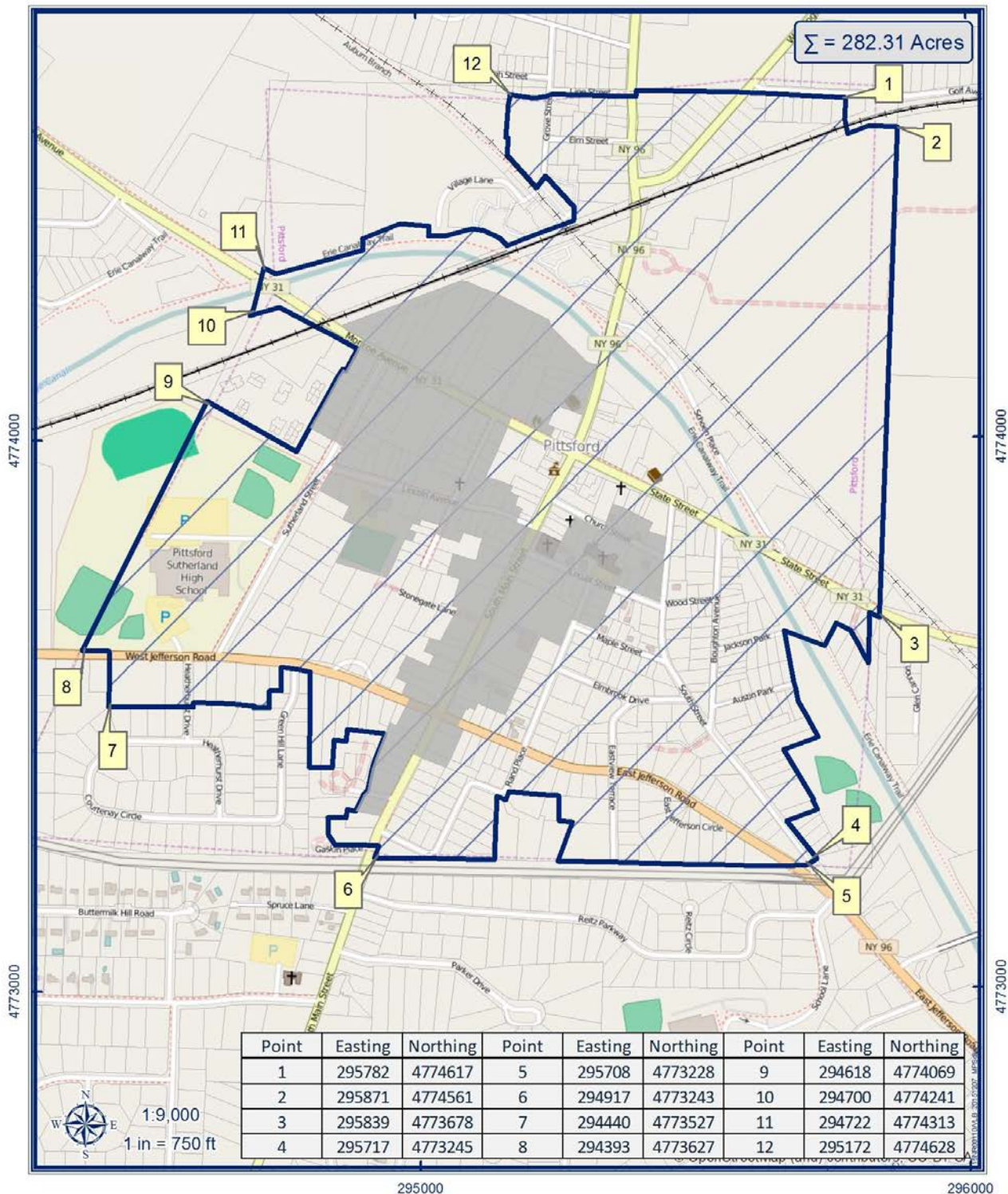


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Pittsford Village Historic District
(2015 Boundary Increase)

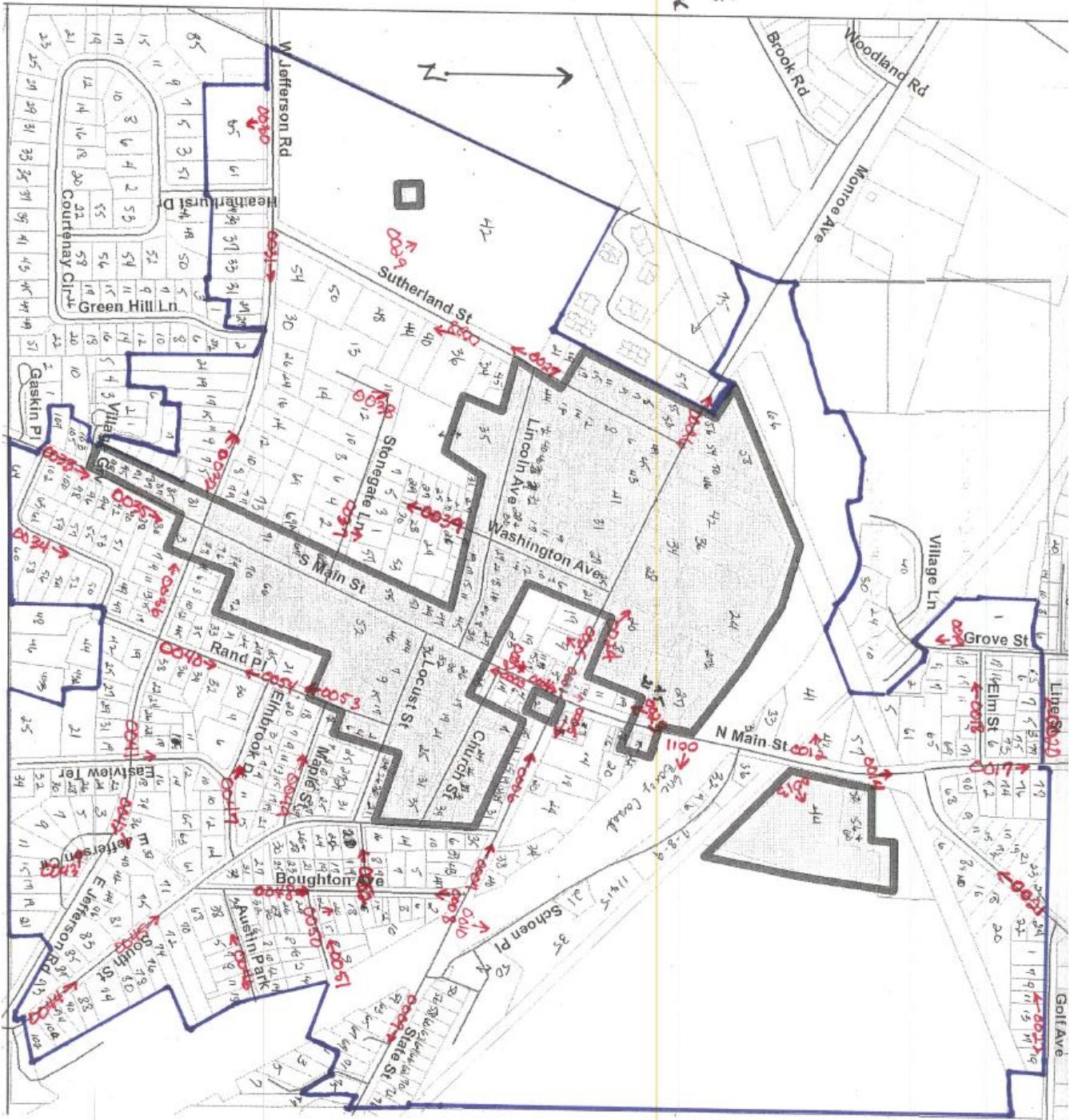
Village of Pittsford
Monroe Co., NY



Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)
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County and State

Pittsford Village
Historic District
Boundary Increase
Monroe County, NY
Plate Key
Grey line - Original District
Blue line - Boundary increase
0001 → - plate





1886

LTSIE & CRUMP

EMBRASSE-MOI

EMBRASSE-MOI

the SOHO saloon

ONLY ONLY

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ONLY ONLY

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39

































NO PARKING
ANY TIME

Eastview Ter N
Elmbrook Dr







Jackson Pk
Boughton Ave











National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

&a20CUNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
&a30CNATIONAL PARK SERVICE

&a22CNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
&a29CEVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Monroe

DATE RECEIVED: 2/26/16 &pw DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/28/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/12/16 &pw DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/12/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000163

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 4/12/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

&a4L

RECOM. / CRITERIA

REVIEWER *Chen* DISCIPLINE _____

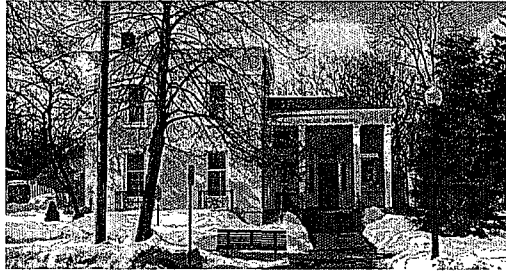
TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

VILLAGE OF PITTSFORD

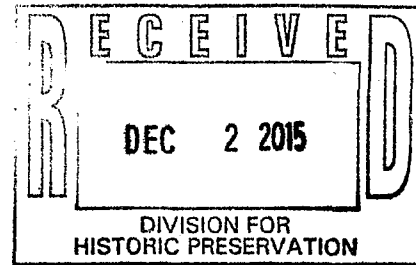
SETTLED 1789 • INCORPORATED 1827



Village Hall ca 1855 (remodeled 1937)

November 17, 2015

Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation/
Deputy SHPO
New York State Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189



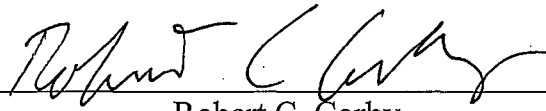
**Re: Pittsford Village National/State Register
Boundary increase**

Dear Ruth:

The Village of Pittsford Board of Trustees strongly endorses the boundary increase proposed boundary for the village's National Register district.

The existing 1984 district omits many historically significant components of the village including the central business district, the canal waterfront mill district, and virtually all twentieth century neighborhoods. The discrepancy between the limits of the village's local preservation district and the NR boundaries has created confusion in our community.

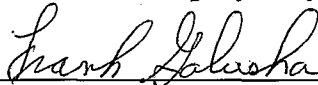
The new National Register submission is more comprehensive, includes social and economic history of the community, and details the significance of village resources overlooked in past documentation. For many years, preservation has been embraced as an integral component of our Village's official policy. As community leaders, part of our responsibility is to be a good stewards for the historic resources we have inherited and to explain the "why" of preservation to the public. The improved National Register documentation paired with much more logical and inclusive district boundaries will greatly aid us in continuing to safeguard the Village of Pittsford's precious historic cultural resources and overall vitality.



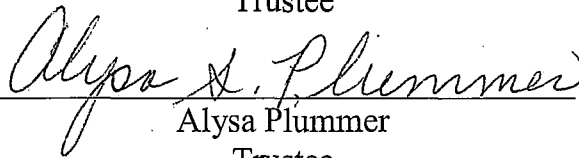
Robert C. Corby
Village Mayor



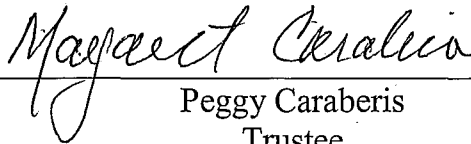
Lili Lanphear
Deputy Mayor



Frank Galusha
Trustee



Alysia Plummer
Trustee



Peggy Caraberis
Trustee



Abigail Macrae
25 Washington Ave.
Pittsford, NY 14534

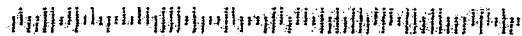
ROCHESTER NY 144

OCT 30 2015 PM 2 1



SHPO
VIRGINIA BARTOS
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PEEBLES ISLAND STATE PARK
PO BOX 189
WATERFORD, NY 12188

1508



10/15/2015

EAR VIRGINIA,

OWN THE PROPERTY AT 25 WASHINGTON
AVENUE IN PITTSFORD, NEW YORK,
AND AM DELIGHTED THAT YOU

--- -- MY NAME AS

Bartos, Virginia (PARKS)

From: MECBRIZ@aol.com
Sent: Tuesday, December 01, 2015 3:29 PM
To: Bartos, Virginia (PARKS)
Cc: historicpittsford@gmail.com
Subject: Historic Pittsford Letter of Support: Pittsford Register Expansion

December 1, 2015

Dear Virginia,

As president of Historic Pittsford, a not-for-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of historic resources, I write in support of the expansion of the boundaries of the National Register Historic District of the Village of Pittsford. Historic Pittsford has been in existence for 50 years and instrumental in many of the successful preservation initiatives in the Pittsford community. We were involved in the submission of the original application for National Register District designation and most enthusiastically endorse the expansion.

On behalf of the board of directors of Historic Pittsford, I must comment that this expansion completes the work of first initiative carried on by previous boards. It also more appropriately coincides with the boundaries of the entire village which is already an historic district in its entirety. Village codes and core values have been developed to encourage historic preservation; and the result is a very intact, thriving municipality and historic community - exemplary in the entire State.

National Register District Designation is an honor and a recognition that the Village of Pittsford richly deserves.

Sincerely,

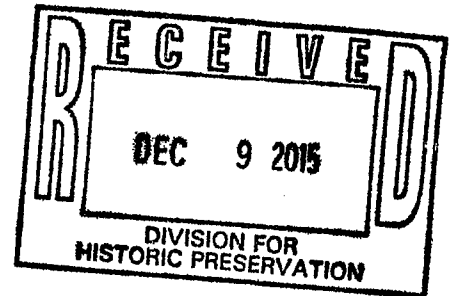
Peggy

Margaret E. Caraberis
President, Historic Pittsford

56 N. Main Street, LLC
20 N. Union Street
Rochester, New York 14607

December 3, 2015

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189



Re: 50-60 North Main Street, Pittsford, New York

To Whom It May Concern

I, Richard C. Fox, am a Member of 56 North Main Street, LLC, the owner of the property located at 50-60 North Main Street in the Village of Pittsford, New York. I object to the inclusion of the above-referenced property in the proposed Boundary Expansion to the Pittsford Village Historic District.

Generally, the majority of properties identified in the proposed expansion to the Historic District are historically unremarkable and common properties typical of the area, the majority of which are not significantly aged (many being built in the mid-20th century). The properties proposed to be included are neither associated with lives of persons significant in our past, nor have they been held to be likely to yield important information about our history. The properties do not generally represent distinctive or distinguishable historic architectural features. In sum, they are typical, ordinary mid-20th century properties that are common to a great many communities.

For these reasons, 56 North Main Street, LLC hereby objects to the inclusion of the above-referenced property in the proposed District expansion.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard C. Fox".

Richard C. Fox, Member
56 North Main Street, LLC

State of New York)
County of Monroe)

On this, the **3rd day of December, 2015**, before me a notary public, the undersigned officer, personally appeared **Richard C. Fox**, known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes therein contained.

In witness hereof, I hereunto set my hand and official seal.

LAURA L. MILLER

Notary Public in the State of New York
MONROE COUNTY

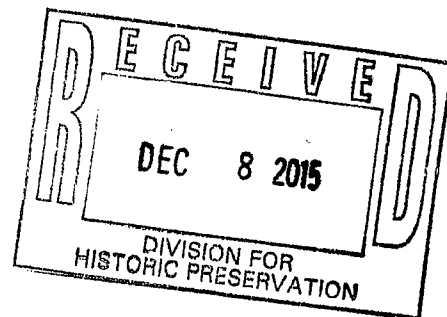
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Laura L. Miller".
Notary Public

Commission Expires August 31, 20 17

NORTHFIELD COMMON HOLDINGS, LLC
20 N. Union Street
Rochester, New York 14607

December 3, 2015

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189



Re: 50 State Street, Pittsford, New York

To Whom It May Concern

I, Johnathan M. Fox, a the Member of Northfield Common Holdings, LLC, the owner of the property located at 50 State Street in the Village of Pittsford, New York. I object to the inclusion of the above-referenced property in the proposed Boundary Expansion to the Pittsford Village Historic District.

Generally, the majority of properties identified in the proposed expansion to the Historic District are historically unremarkable and common properties typical of the area, the majority of which are not significantly aged (many being built in the mid-20th century). The properties proposed to be included are neither associated with lives of persons significant in our past, nor have they been held to be likely to yield important information about our history. The properties do not generally represent distinctive or distinguishable historic architectural features. In sum, they are typical, ordinary mid-20th century properties that are common to a great many communities.

For these reasons, Northfield Common Holdings, LLC hereby objects to the inclusion of the above-referenced property in the proposed District expansion.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Johnathan M. Fox".

Johnathan M. Fox, Member
Northfield Common Holdings, LLC

State of New York)
County of Monroe)

On this, the **3rd day of December, 2015**, before me a notary public, the undersigned officer, personally appeared **Johnathan M. Fox**, known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes therein contained.

In witness hereof, I hereunto set my hand and official seal.

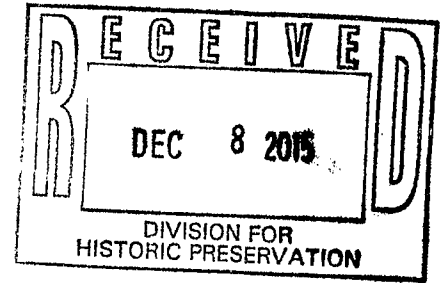
LAURA L. MILLER
Notary Public in the State of New York
MONROE COUNTY
Commission Expires August 31, 20 17

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Laura L. Miller".
Notary Public

FOXFIVE, LLC
20 N. Union Street
Rochester, New York 14607

December 3, 2015

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189



Re: **14 South Main Street; 15, 19, 21 and 25 State Street; 8 North Main Street,
Pittsford, New York**

To Whom It May Concern

I, Johnathan M. Fox, am a Member of Fox Five, LLC, the owner of the properties located at 14 South Main Street; 15, 19, 21 and 25 State Street; and 8 North Main Street, in the Village of Pittsford, New York. I object to the inclusion of the above-referenced properties in the proposed Boundary Expansion to the Pittsford Village Historic District.

Generally, the majority of properties identified in the proposed expansion to the Historic District are historically unremarkable and common properties typical of the area, the majority of which are not significantly aged (many being built in the mid-20th century). The properties proposed to be included are neither associated with lives of persons significant in our past, nor have they been held to be likely to yield important information about our history. The properties do not generally represent distinctive or distinguishable historic architectural features. In sum, they are typical, ordinary mid-20th century properties that are common to a great many communities.

For these reasons, Fox Five, LLC hereby objects to the inclusion of the above-referenced properties in the proposed District expansion.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Johnathan M. Fox".

Johnathan M. Fox, Member

State of New York)
County of Monroe)

On this, the **3rd day of December, 2015**, before me a notary public, the undersigned officer, personally appeared **Johnathan M. Fox**, known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes therein contained.

In witness hereof, I hereunto set my hand and official seal.

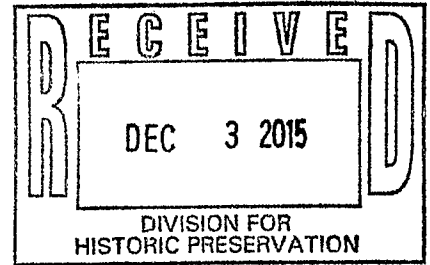
LAURA L. MILLER
Notary Public in the State of New York
MONROE COUNTY
Commission Expires August 31, 20 17

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Laura L. Miller".

Notary Public

THE PITTSFORD FIRE DISTRICT
BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS

8 MONROE AVENUE
PITTSFORD, N.Y. 14534



November 24, 2015

New York State
Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division of Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

RE: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)
8 Monroe & 19 North Main Pittsford, NY 14534
Monroe County

Dear Sir/Madam:

I am writing on behalf of the Board of Fire Commissioners, the governing body for the Pittsford Fire District, in response to the letter of Deputy Commissioner, Ruth L. Pierpont, dated October 2, 2015, regarding the above-referenced boundary expansion. This letter will serve to advise you as follows:

1. I am the acting chairperson for the Board of Fire Commissioners of the Pittsford Fire District;
2. The Pittsford Fire District is the owner of the two parcels identified above (i.e., 8 Monroe Avenue and 19 North Main Street, in the Village of Pittsford);
3. The Pittsford Fire District objects to the proposed expansion of the Historic Preservation District in the Village of Pittsford; and
4. The Pittsford Fire District objects to the proposed listing of either property in the in either the New York State Board of Historic Preservation and/or the National Register, if such properties are not already so listed.

If you have any questions, or require further information, please feel free to contact me.

PITTSFORD FIRE DISTRICT

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill Willard".

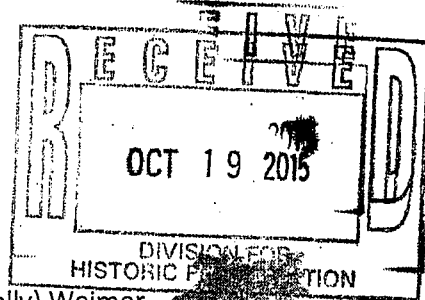
By: Bill Willard, Acting Chairperson
Board of Fire Commissioners

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF MONROE) ss.:

On this 30 day of November, 2015, before me personally came Bill Willard, personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, who being by me duly sworn did depose and say: that he resides in Pittsford, New York; that he is the acting chairman of Board of Fire Commissioners of the Pittsford Fire District, the district corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; and that he signed his name thereto by like authority of the Board of Fire Commissioners of said district corporation.


Notary Public

EDWIN R. JEFFRIES JR.
Notary Public in the State of New York
Monroe County, New York
Commission Expires Feb. 28, 2019
Registration # 4713859



October 10, 2015

Margaret (Molly) Weimer
14 Austin Park
Pittsford, New York 14534

Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation, Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Pierpont,

I am in receipt of your letter of October 2, 2015 in which you state that my home, 14 Austin Park, Pittsford, NY, which I own, is being considered for nomination to the National and State Register of Historic Places.

While I am honored that you would consider my property for this listing, I must insist that you do not proceed to include my property to the register of historic places.

My rationale for this objection is the following: in the future, myself or another owner of this property would most likely want to enlarge the house and thereby change its footprint. Other changes to the property might also be considered which would probably not be acceptable to the historic status.

In conclusion: I am the sole owner of 14 Austin Park, Pittsford, NY, 14534 and I object to the proposed listing in the National Register.

I would appreciate acknowledgement of this letter, and any action taken, preferably by email – mollyweimer@gmail.com.

Sincerely,

Margaret Molly Weimer

INDIVIDUAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF MOHAWK) SS:

On this 15 day of OCTOBER in the year 2015

before me personally came MARGARET MOLLY WEIMER
to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument,
and acknowledged to me that (s)he executed the same.

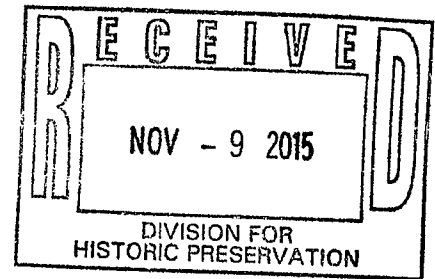
NOTARY PUBLIC

JACQUELINE M. TANNER
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01TA6083083
Qualified in Wayne County
Commission Expires Dec 3, 2017

Ken L. and Nancy R. Coates

50 Rand Place

Pittsford, New York 14534



October 28, 2015

Ms. Ruth L. Pierpont

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation; Division of Historic Preservation

Peebles Island, PO Box 189

Waterford, NY 12188-0189


Dear Ms. Pierpont:

In reference to your letter dated October 2, 2015 regarding consideration of our home for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places, please review our signed and notarized statement below:

As owners of the property located at 50 Rand Place, Pittsford, NY 14534, in Monroe County, we object to being listed on the National and/or State Registers of Historic Places.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this matter, please feel free to contact us at coates3111@gmail.com or 315.391.4015.


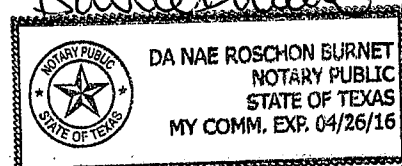
Sincerely yours,


Nancy R. Coates

Ken L. Coates

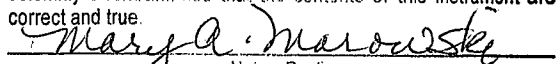
Nancy R. Coates

cc: Virginia Bartos

OATH OF AFFIRMATION

State of New York - County of Monroe
On this 4 day of November 2015 before me personally appeared NANCY R. COATES, to me known or proven by satisfactory evidence to be the individual described herein, who solemnly sworn/affirmed that the contents of this instrument are correct and true.

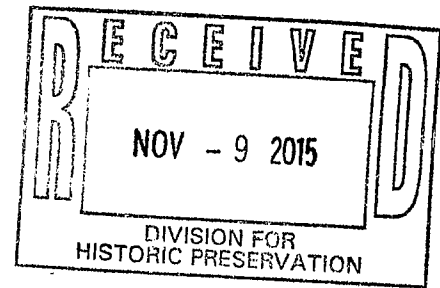

Notary Public
Qualified in Monroe County - State of New York
No. 01MA6066919 Expires 4/26/17

MARY A. MAROWSKI
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01MA6066919
Monroe County
Commission Expires Nov. 26, 20 17

Ken L. and Nancy R. Coates

50 Rand Place

Pittsford, New York 14534



October 28, 2015

Ms. Ruth L. Pierpont

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation; Division of Historic Preservation

Peebles Island, PO Box 189

Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

In reference to your letter dated October 2, 2015 regarding consideration of our home for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places, please review our signed and notarized statement below:

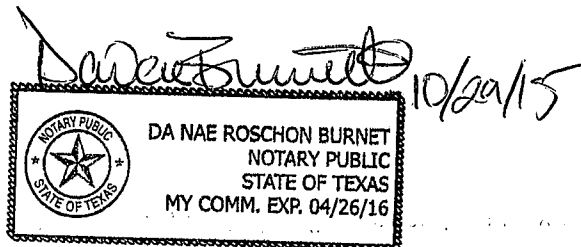
As owners of the property located at 50 Rand Place, Pittsford, NY 14534, in Monroe County, we object to being listed on the National and/or State Registers of Historic Places.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this matter, please feel free to contact us at coates3111@gmail.com or 315.391.4015.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature of Ken L. Coates]
[Handwritten signature of Nancy R. Coates]

Ken L. Coates



Nancy R Coates

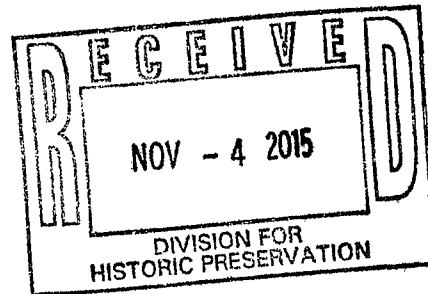
OATH OF AFFIRMATION

State of New York - County of Monroe.
On this 4 day of November 2015, before me, personally appeared Nancy R. Coates, to me known or proven by satisfactory evidence to be the individual described herein, who solemnly sworn/affirmed that the contents of this instrument are correct and true.

cc: Virginia Bartos

[Handwritten signature of Mary A. Marowski]
Notary Public
Qualified in Monroe County - State of New York
No. 01MA6066919 Expires 11/26/17

[Handwritten signature of Mary A. Marowski]
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01MA6066919
Monroe County
Commission Expires Nov. 26, 20 17



October 16, 2015

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO BOX 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

RE: Pittsford Village Historic District

I am the owner of 27 Boughton Ave in the village of Pittsford NY. I object to my home being listed in the National Register.

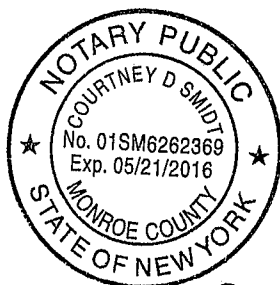
If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 585-748-9876.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Alan J Wood".

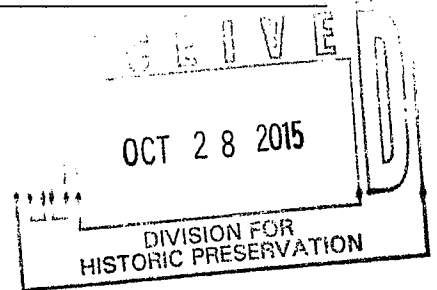
Alan J Wood



A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Courtney D Smidt".

Sutherland Auto Group, LLC
9 Monroe Avenue
Pittsford, NY 14534
585-381-3650

October 23, 2015



To Whom It May Concern:

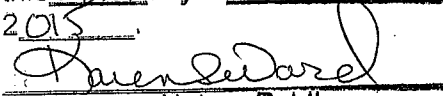
Please be advised that I, Paul D. Harris, owner of the building at 9 Monroe Avenue, Pittsford, NY, wish to object to the proposed listing of this property in the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

Sincerely,


Paul D. Harris
Owner

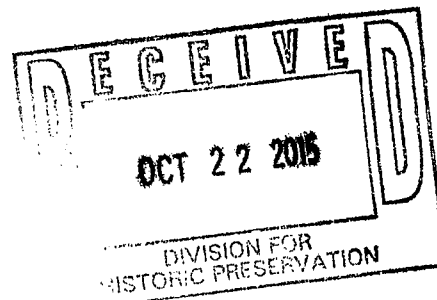
Sutherland Auto Group, LLC

Sworn to before me
this 23rd day of October
2015


Notary Public

KAREN S. WARD
NOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF NEW YORK
NO. 01WA8189687
QUALIFIED IN MONROE COUNTY
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 06-30-2016

ANDREW A. COSTANZA, ESQ.
14 FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 800
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14604
Office (585) 232-3600
Fax (585) 423-0779



October 14th, 2015

Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner
P.O. BOX 189
Waterford, NY 12188

Re: 26 East Jefferson Road, Pittsford, NY 14534

Dear Ms. Pierpont :

Please be advised that I am the sole shareholder of Costanza Rental Properties, LLC, the sole owner of the single family dwelling located at 26 East Jefferson Road in the Village of Pittsford, NY. As such, I formally object to having said property listed in the Historic Register listing.

Very Truly Yours,

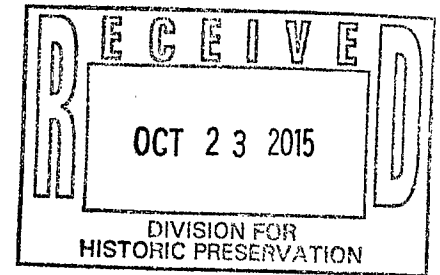

Andrew Angelo Costanza



CHRISTENE M. WEIBEL
Notary Public - State of New York
No. 01WE6223240
Qualified In Ontario County
My Commission Expires June 7, 2018

10/08/2015

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division of Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189



To whom it may concern,

I, Patricia R. Davis as the sole owner, do hereby object to the potential listing of 61 West Jefferson Road, Pittsford NY 14534 to the National and State registers of Historic Places.

Thank You.

Sworn to before this 19th
Day of October 2015

A handwritten signature of Patricia R. Davis in cursive script.

Patricia R. Davis

A handwritten signature of Laurie Orlop in cursive script.

Notary Public

Commission Expires 12/13/15

LAURIE ORLOP
Notary Public - State of New York
No. 01OR6120027
Qualified in Monroe County
My Commission Expires December 13, 2015

10/08/2015

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division of Historic Preservation

Peebles Island

P.O Box 189

Waterford, NY 12188-0189

To whom it may concern,

I, Patricia R. Davis as the sole owner of PRD Properties LLC, do hereby object to the potential listing of 10 W. Jefferson, Pittsford NY 14534 to the National and State registers of Historic Places.

Thank You.

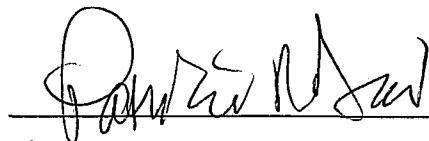
Sworn to before this 19th

Day of October 2015

Laurie Orlop

Notary Public

Commission Expires 12/13/15



Patricia R. Davis

LAURIE ORLOP

Notary Public - State of New York
No. 01OR6120027

Qualified in Monroe County
My Commission Expires December 13, 2015

10/08/2015

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division of Historic Preservation

Peebles Island

P.O Box 189

Waterford, NY 12188-0189

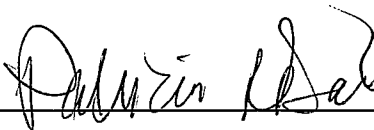
To whom it may concern,

I, Patricia R. Davis as the sole owner of PRD Properties LLC, do hereby object to the potential listing of 29 W. Jefferson, Pittsford NY 14534 to the National and State registers of Historic Places.

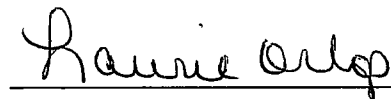
Thank You.

Sworn to before this 19th

Day of October 2015



Patricia R. Davis



Notary Public

Commission Expires 12/13/15

LAURIE ORLOP

Notary Public - State of New York

No. 01OR6120027

Qualified in Monroe County

My Commission Expires December 13, 2015

10/08/2015

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division of Historic Preservation

Peebles Island

P.O Box 189

Waterford, NY 12188-0189

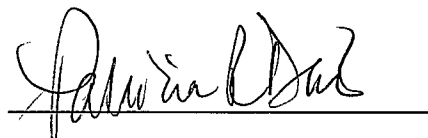
To whom it may concern,

I, Patricia R. Davis as the sole owner of PRD Properties LLC, do hereby object to the potential listing of 41 W. Jefferson, Pittsford NY 14534 to the National and State registers of Historic Places.

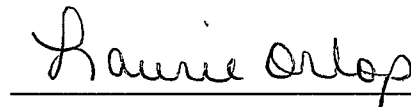
Thank You.

Sworn to before this 19th

Day of October 2015



Patricia R. Davis



Notary Public

Commission Expires 12/13/15

LAURIE ORLOP

Notary Public - State of New York

No. 01OR6120027

Qualified in Monroe County

My Commission Expires December 13, 2015

10/08/2015

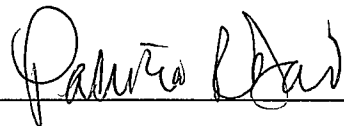
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division of Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

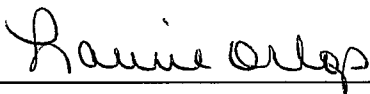
To whom it may concern,

I, Patricia R. Davis as the sole owner of PRD Properties LLC, do hereby object to the potential listing of 22 E. Jefferson, Pittsford NY 14534 to the National and State registers of Historic Places.

Thank You.

Sworn to before this 19th
Day of October 2015

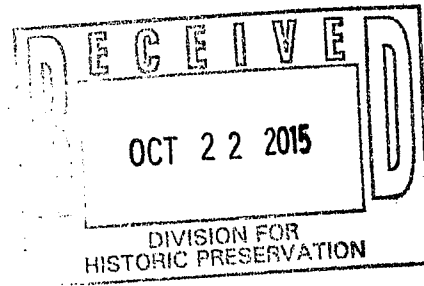

Patricia R. Davis



Notary Public

Commission Expires 12/13/15

LAURIE ORLOP
Notary Public - State of New York
No. 01OR6120027
Qualified in Monroe County
My Commission Expires December 13, 2015



October 16, 2015

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO BOX 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

RE: Pittsford Village Historic District

I am the owner of 27 Boughton Ave in the village of Pittsford NY. I object to my home being listed in the National Register.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 585-748-9876.

Thank you.

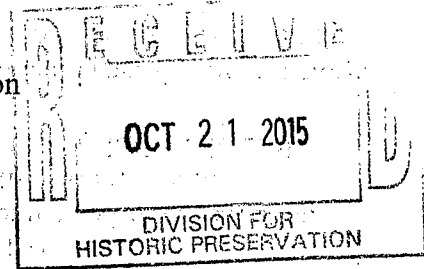
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alan J Wood". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Alan J Wood

Michael F. & Mary E. McConville
2 Stonegate Lane
Pittsford, NY 14534

New York State office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188



Re: 2 Stonegate Lane, Pittsford, NY (the "Real Property")

Dear Sir or Madame:

The undersigned, the owners of the Real Property, have received your letter dated October 2, 2015 (the "Letter") (copy enclosed) which states the Real Property is being considered for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. Please be advised that we object to the property being listed in the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

Your criteria being used to evaluate properties for listing in National and State Registers of Historic Places, as set forth in the Letter, is as follows

- A that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Real Property, which was constructed in approximately 1950, meets none of these qualifications and thus we object to the Real Property being listed in the National and State Registers of Historic Places

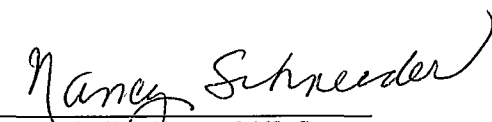

Mary E. McConville


Michael F. McConville

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF MONROE}

ss:

On the 19 day of October, 2015, before me, the undersigned, personally appeared, Michael F. McConville and Mary E. McConville personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individuals whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same in their capacity, and that by their signature on the instrument, the individuals, or the persons upon behalf of which the individuals acted, executed the instrument.


Notary Public Sign Above and Affix Stamp

NANCY SCHNEIDER
Notary Public in the State of New York
Monroe County, N.Y.
Commission Expires March 30, 20 18

Jonathan and Caroline Murray
29 South Street
Pittsford, NY 14534
585-249-7642

October 9, 2015

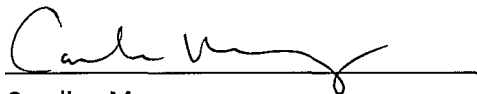
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
Division of Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

RE: 29 South St, Pittsford, NY 14534
Objection to Proposed National Register Listing

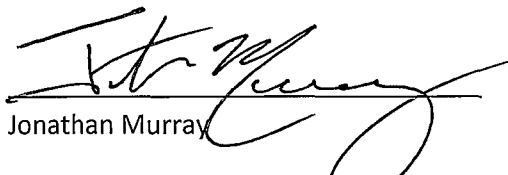
Dear SHPO,

We (Jonathan and Caroline Murray), the property owners, wish to object to the proposed National Register listing of our property at 29 South Street, Pittsford, NY 14534.

Sincerely,


Caroline Murray

10/9/15
Date


Jonathan Murray

10/9/15
Date

*Sworn before me, personally known to me, Jonathan and Caroline Murray
on Oct. 9, 2015.*

Christine J. Luft

CHRISTINE J. LUFT
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Livingston County
#01LU4763035
Commission Expires 12/31/2018

Regarding the Letter dated October 2, 2015 from NYS Dept. of PR&HP; Pittsford Historic District Boundary Expansion.

TO: NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0188

October 7, 2015

Dear SHPO;

I am Mr. Dennis A. Jones and I am the sole property owner for;

12 Boughton Avenue
Pittsford, NY 14534

At this time I object to you listing my property on the proposed boundary expansion of Historic Property Registration Area in the Village of Pittsford, State of New York

There is no need to include 12 Boughton Ave, Pittsford, NY 14534 in your Historic Register as the property has no significant historical, architectural, engineering, landscape design or cultural significance. I have been told by the Village that it is a converted lumberyard barn and that it is non-conforming, pre-existing and grandfathered.


Again, thank you for your interest but I do not wish to participate in your registration. Compared to the beautiful properties on my street there should be no interest in #12 Boughton.

Thank you and regards

Sincerely

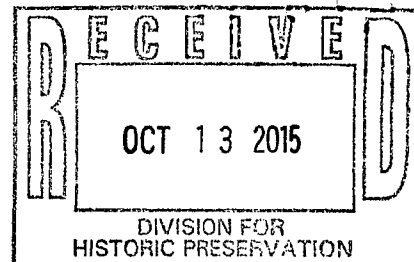
Dennis A. Jones
12 Boughton Ave.
Pittsford, NY 14534
585-3385-6661

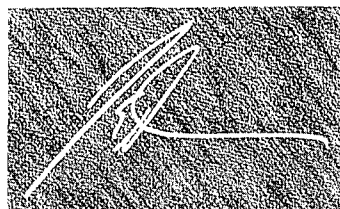
Notary Witness:


PATRICIA S. HUDSON
Notary Public, State of New York
Monroe County Reg. #01HU6281036
Commission Expires 05/13/ 2017



12 Boughton 14534





Jay Birnbaum Company
Real Property Investment
and Asset Management

2850 Clover Street
Pittsford, New York 14534
Phone: 585-381-0696
Fax: 585-381-0634
E-Mail: jbc@jaybco.com
www.jaybco.com

October 6, 2015

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Division of Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO BOX 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Attn: Ms. Virginia Bartos

RE: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)
20 South Main Street, Pittsford, NY 14534, Monroe County

Dear Ms. Bartos:

I, Jay Birnbaum, am the sole member and shareholder of Jay Birnbaum-57, LLC. As per your letter to me of October 2, 2015, I object to the addition of 20 South Main Street, Pittsford to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. This particular building is nothing special or laudable in regards to history, architecture, engineering, landscape design, or culture. There is nothing special about it at all.

Please EXCLUDE this building from such designation.

Thank you,

Jay Birnbaum-57, LLC
By Jay Birnbaum

JB:kes

*Sworn to on this 6th day
of October, 2015*

Rochelle A. Sulli

ROCHELLE A. SULLI
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 5006499
Qualified in Steuben County
My Commission Expires January 4, 2019

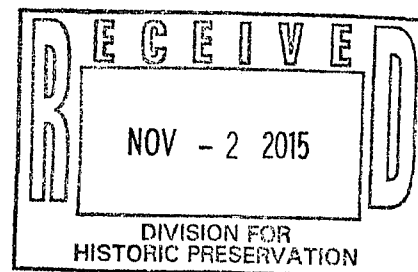
2/22/2019



6737 Southpoint Drive South
S/C J915
Jacksonville, FL 32216-6177
(904) 279-4537
Telefax (904) 245-4533
Catherine_adkins@csx.com

Catherine Adkins
Regional Manager

October 28, 2015



State Historic Preservation Office
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Attn: Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188

RE: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)
West Shore & Off Monroe
Pittsford, NY 14534
Monroe County

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

We are in receipt of your letter advising the notice of the Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion) dated October 2, 2015. CSX Transportation, Inc. (CSXT) respectfully objects to the proposed Boundary Expansion.

CSXT is a Class I railroad and common carrier that owns and operates an active railroad right-of-way and rail transportation corridor upon which the Boundary Expansion is located. The inclusion of CSXT's rail corridor within the Boundary Expansion may significantly limit or interfere with CSXT's ability to conduct future railroad operations and to repair, improve, or replace its existing railroad facilities.

Pursuant to governing federal law, CSXT's railroad operations fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Board (STB). Specifically, section 10501(b) of the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act (ICCTA) grants the STB exclusive jurisdiction over rail transportation and rail facilities including the construction and operation of CSXT's railroad right-of-way and railroad facilities, 49 U.S.C. S10501(b). ICCTA expressly preempts the regulation of rail transportation. Id. Accordingly, CSXT objects to the proposed Boundary Expansion as it constitutes the impermissible regulation of CSXT's existing and future rail transportation activities.

In addition to the foregoing enumeration of rights, CSXT hereby expressly reserves and does not waive any of its rights or remedies under ICCTA, 49 U.S.C. S1050(b), or the Federal Railroad Safety Act, 49 U.S.C. S20106 and/or any other applicable federal or state laws.

Attached hereto is an aerial photograph that indicates the area within the Boundary Expansion which includes a portion of our existing railroad right of way.

Sincerely,

Cat Adkins

Attachments

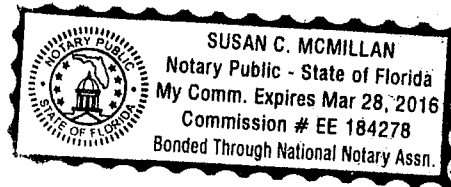
STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF DUVAL

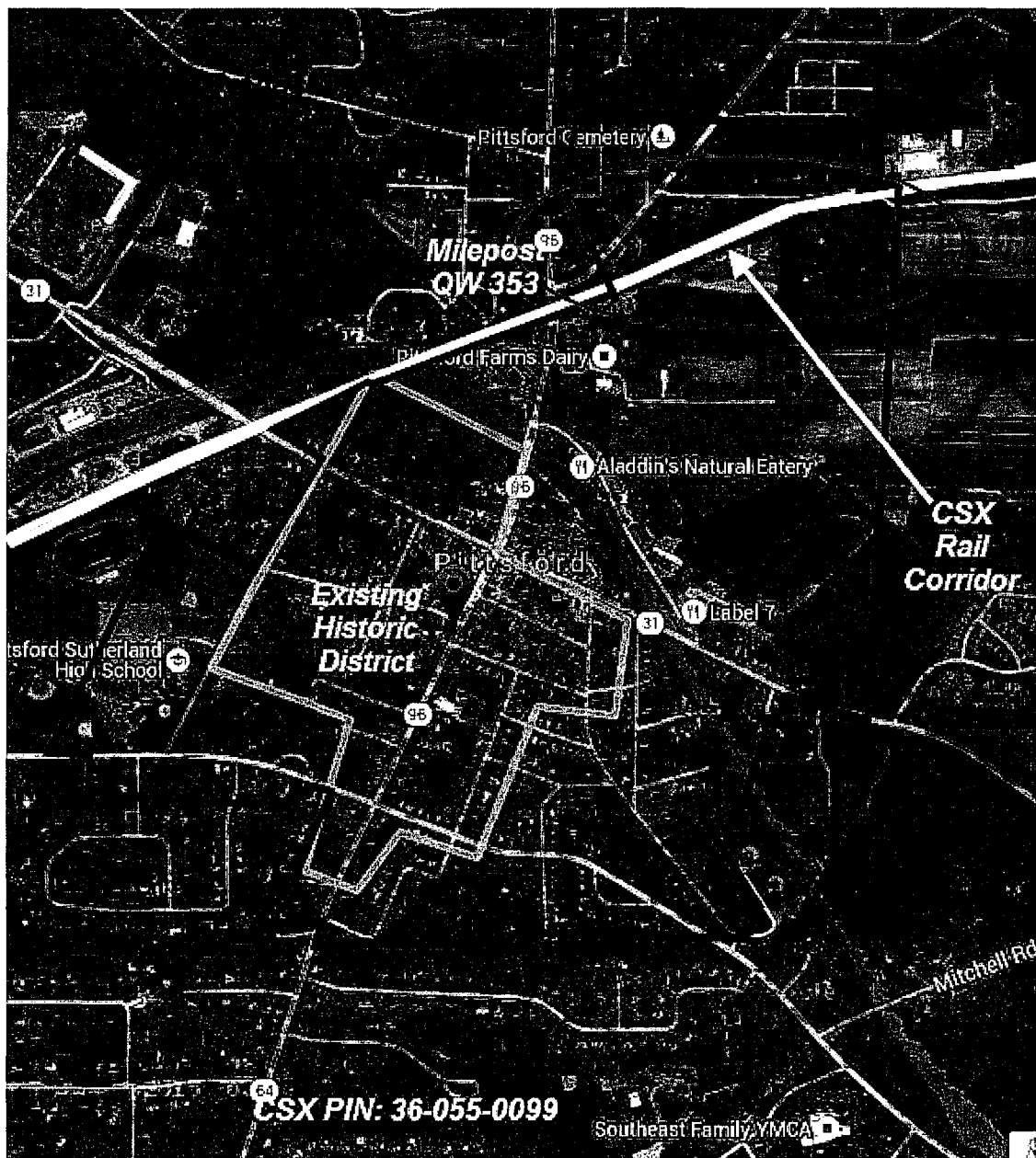
The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 28th day of October
2015, by Catherine Adkins, Regional Sales Manager of CSX Real Property, Inc. Under the Authority
of Property Management Agreement and Limited Power of Attorney dated as of March 1, 1990 and as
amended November 1, 1991 on behalf of CSX Transportation, Inc., a Virginia corporation.

Susan C. McMillan

Signature of Notary Public

Print, Type/Stamp Name of Notary





Myriam and Markus Bauer

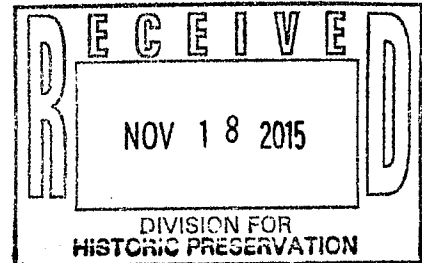
27 Washington Ave.

Pittsford, NY 14534

Re: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)

27 Washington Ave., Pittsford, NY 14534

Monroe County



To Whom It May Concern,

We recently received your letter regarding the upcoming meeting of the New York State Board for Historic Preservation, regarding possible nomination of our house to the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

Based on the accompanying information sent to us with the letter, our house does not qualify for inclusion in the State and National Register of Historic Places as it is less than 50 years old (built in 1985).

Please let us know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

UMBauer 11/15/15

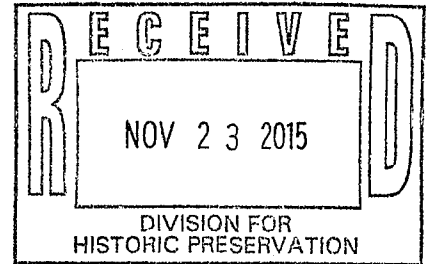
Myriam Bauer (co-owner)

Markus Bauer

Markus Bauer (co-owner)

Sunup of Rochester, Ltd

504 Antlers Drive
Rochester, New York 14618



New York State Office of
Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
PO Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189
Attn: Ruth L. Pierpont

10/16/15

Dear Ms. Pierpont,

I am the owner of the company Sunup of Rochester, Ltd. which owns the property located at 19 Monroe Avenue in the Village of Pittsford. I am writing you to object to the listing of this building on the New York State Register of Historic Places.

This building was constructed in 1961 as a Post Office and has been modified to be a retail outlet. I feel that the designation would infringe on my ability to make the necessary improvements in the best interest of my company.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Peter Messner", written over a horizontal line.

Peter Messner

President

Sunup of Rochester, Ltd

Telephone: 585-385-0465

FREDERICK P. LESTER, ESQ.

Attorney and Counselor at Law

102 S. Main Street

Pittsford, New York 14534

November 22, 2015

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

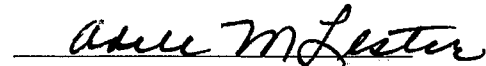
I am the owner of real property located at 102 South Main Street, Pittsford, New York in joint tenancy with my wife Adele M. Lester. We object to the proposed National Registry listing.

Therefore, per the instructions that we have received in your letter dated October 2, 2015, we send to your attention this letter noting our objections with each of our signatures properly notarized.

Thank you for your attention to this matter

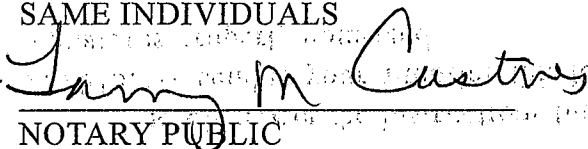


FREDERICK P. LESTER

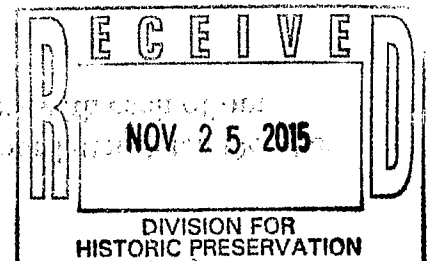


ADELE M. LESTER

ON THE 23 DAY OF NOVEMBER 2015
THE ABOVE REFERENCED INDIVIDUALS APPEARED
BEFORE ME PERSONALLY AND SWORE TO BE THE
SAME INDIVIDUALS


NOTARY PUBLIC

TAMMY M. CASTNER
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01CA6179918
Qualified in Monroe County
Commission Expires Dec. 31, 2015



Raymond A. Nothnagle

19 Oak Meadow Trail

Pittsford, NY 14534

585-385-2238

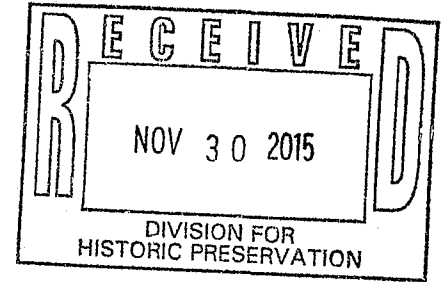
November 25, 2015

Ruth L. Pierpont

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

PO Box 189

Waterford, NY 12188



Dear Ruth,

I, Raymond A. Nothnagle, co-owner of 33 South Main Street Pittsford, NY 14534 object to the proposed National Register listing:

Warm regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Raymond A. Nothnagle".

Raymond A. Nothnagle

CHERYL L. VOGT

Notary Public, State of New York

No. 01VO6220891

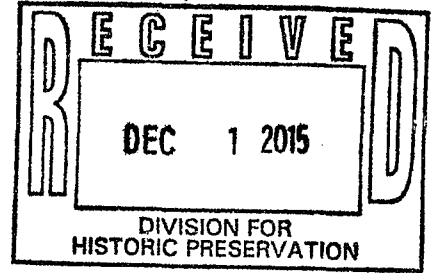
Qualified in Monroe County

Commission Expires April 19, 2018

Thomas and Melissa Zell
6 Elmbrook Drive
Pittsford, NY 14534
303-449-1596

November 24, 2015

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
Division of Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189



RE: **Objection to Proposed National Register Listing of:**
6 Elmbrook Drive
Pittsford, NY 14534

Dear SHPO,

We, Thomas and Melissa Zell, the property owners, wish to object to the proposed National Register listing of our property at 6 Elmbrook Drive, Pittsford, NY 14534.

Sincerely,

Thomas Zell
Thomas Zell

11/24/2015
Date

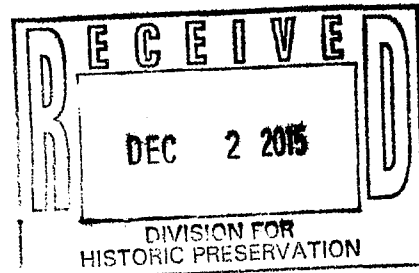
Mz
Melissa Zell

11/24/2015
Date

Donna St. Cyr 11/24/15
Donna M. St. Cyr
Reg. 01ST5081714
Notary Public State of New York
Onondaga County
Commission Expires 7/7/19

Bradley Ward
88 South Street
Pittsford, New York 14534

November 29, 2015



Virginia Bartos
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
PO Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188

Dear Ms. Bartos,

I object to the property proposal to list our property located at 88 South Street, Pittsford, New York on the National Registry List.

Do not list my property on the State or the Federal Historical Listing.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

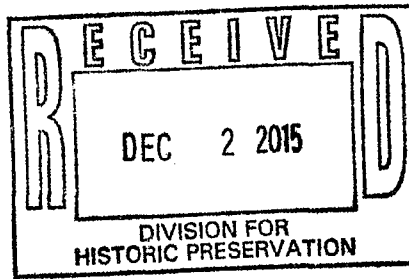
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bradley J. Ward".

Bradley J. Ward
Homeowner
88 South Street, Pittsford, NY

On this 29th day of November, 2015, before me came Bradley J. Ward who signature is shown above.

Notary

LISA J. KINGSLEY
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Monroe County
Commission Expires 11/2017



Peter G. and Jane B. Anderson
25 Eastview Terrace
Pittsford NY 14534

November 24, 2015

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Division of Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P. O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Office

Please exclude our property in the planned Historic District.

We are the owners of this property.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signatures of Peter G. and Jane B. Anderson. The signature of Peter G. is on the left, and the signature of Jane B. is on the right, written in a cursive style.

Peter G. and Jane B. Anderson

Handwritten signature of Dorothea M. Ciccarelli in a cursive style.

Dorothea M Ciccarelli

Notary Public - State of New York

#01CI6108115

Qualified in Monroe County

My Commission Expires 4/12/16

Pittsford Schools

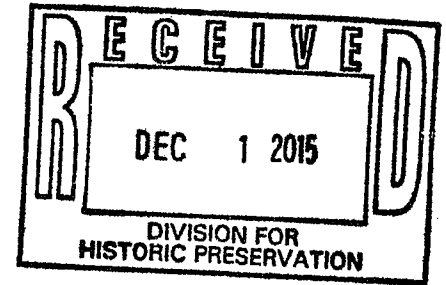
Michael Pero
Superintendent of Schools

Administrative Offices
75 Barker Road – East Wing
Pittsford, NY 14534
585.267.1004

fax: 585.267.1088
Michael_Pero@pittsford.monroe.edu

November 30, 2015

VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL



Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Re: Pittsford Central School District's opposition to the listing of Pittsford Sutherland High School on the National and State Registers of Historic Places

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

I write on behalf of the Pittsford Central School District ("the District") as the sole owner of the above referenced property at issue known as the Pittsford Sutherland High School ("Sutherland" or "the High School") in opposition to the listing of Sutherland on either the National or State Registers of Historic Places.

As discussed, the District owns the property located at 55 Sutherland Street, Pittsford, New York 14534 on which the High School has operated as a school for students in grades 9 through 12. The District also owns property located at 42 West Jefferson, Pittsford, New York 14534 known as the Adolph Lomb House.

By your letter directed to the District dated October 2, 2015, the New York State Board for Historic Preservation (the "Preservation Board") notified the District that it is considering nominating the Adolph Lomb House to the National and State Registers of Historic Places ("the Nomination Letter"). The Nomination Letter also stated the Village of Pittsford ("the Village") intends to expand the boundaries of its historic district to encompass the High School. The Preservation Board is meeting on December 3, 2015 to consider the nomination and any comments from the District regarding the nomination.

The Nomination Letter is unclear as to why the Adolph Lomb House is listed as the targeted property as it has been listed on the National Register, and therefore the State Register, since 1995. Further, please see the attached excerpt from the proposed nomination application submitted for the expansion of the Village of Pittsford Historic District, which includes the High School located at 55 Sutherland Street, and as such, it appears that the Preservation Board intends to nominate the High School for listing on the National and State Register as well. The District respectfully raises the fact that the proposed nomination application was not available online until very recently, even though the Nomination Letter indicates the application would be posted approximately 30 days before the Preservation Board meeting. To the extent the Nomination Letter proposes the High School for listing on the National and State Registers please consider this letter in opposition to such listings. For the same reasons, the District also opposes any expansion of the boundaries of the Village historic district to the extent it seeks to encompass anything other than the Adolf Lomb House (including objecting to the addition of the High School as encompassed by the new boundary of the Village Historic District).

In sum, for the reasons that follow, while the District appreciates the Preservation Board's notification of its proposal to nominate the High School for such listing (to the extent the Nomination Letter proposes such action), the District must oppose adding it to either registry. Further, the District also opposes extending the boundaries of the Village's historic district as such listings and the expansion of the Village historic district would run counter to the District's mission to provide educational services to District students in the most efficient and cost effective manner possible.

As acknowledged in the Nomination Letter and pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. § 302105(b), formerly cited as 16 U.S.C. § 470, if a property owner opposes the listing on the National Register, such property will not be listed. Therefore, we submit that this signed and notarized opposition letter of the sole owner of the High School prohibits it from being listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

However, the District also urges the Commissioner and the Preservation Board to not list the High School on the State Register. Listing of the High School on the State Register will increase the burden on the District to provide educational services to its students by interfering with the District's ability to make timely renovations, repairs, and/or modifications to the High School. Moreover, the District will not receive the benefit of such listing in the form of any tax credits or other tax savings, because as owner of the Sutherland High school, the District does not pay taxes on it.

A. Listing the High School on the State or National Registers or Expanding the Village Historic District to Include it Will Interfere With The District's Ability to Provide Educational Services

Under applicable law, if the District requires approval or permitting from any State agency associated with upgrades or modification to its facilities, including Sutherland High School, additional reviews needed to complete such work may well be triggered by listing Sutherland on either the State or Federal Register, or by expanding the Village Historic District to include it. For example, should the District need to conduct a renovation to Sutherland High School that is funded by or requires a permit from the State Education Department ("SED") or other state agency, a review

of such project may be required under the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA"). The listing of the Sutherland High School would likely make undertaking such work more costly and time consuming. For example, if such a project associated with the High School after being placed on the State or National Register constituted an unlisted action under SEQRA, it would automatically be deemed a Type I action. Given SEQRA's requirements for completing reviews involving Type I actions, months could be added to such a review, as well as expense, including those expenses associated with completing a full EAF and if appropriate, completing an environmental impact statement.

The District often needs to quickly adopt curriculum changes in order to provide the best education possible, and in cases where such changes require updates and modifications to its facilities, that work must be completed on an expedited basis. The listing of Sutherland High School would interfere with the District's ability to by making the implementation of such changes and modifications more time consuming and costly.

B. The High School Is Not Eligible for Listing on Either the National or State Registers Because it Does Not Meet Applicable Criteria, Including Because of Recent Significant Modifications to it

The High School was built in 1952 and the District made significant additions and/or renovations to it in 1960 and 2007. The District has also used the nearby Adolph Lomb House, which is currently already listed on the National and State Registers, for school administration. However, the High School is not historically significant as required by the State Register criteria (and National Register criteria) and is therefore not eligible for listing.

As a functioning school, Sutherland is not associated with any one event that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, but rather is important to the local community because it is a place of learning for children in the community. The High School building, while important to the community because it is a place of learning and fellowship, is not associated with the lives of significant persons. The High School has also not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history because it was built in 1952 and has always been used as a school building.

Further, the High School does not "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or ... represent the work of a master, or ... possess high artistic values, or represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." As previously stated, the High School undertook significant renovations in 1960 and 2007 in order to compensate for increased student enrollment.

As you know, the criteria for listing on both the National and State Registers is identical. The National Park Service notes that for a building to be considered historically significant for the National Register it must have maintained the structural integrity associated with the original building, meaning that a building must still possess the attributes of mass, scale, decoration, etc., from

its relevant period of significance.¹ Although the District seeks to keep the character of the original 1952 building intact when renovations and modifications are required to fulfill educational requirements, such renovations to the High School must be undertaken to facilitate curriculum requirements and must be implemented in a manner which maintains student safety as a priority. Thus, where changes needed to be implemented to meet those priorities, the character of the original building has not been maintained. The structural integrity of the High School as associated with any relevant period of significance, if one applies at all to the High School, has been compromised through the 1960 and 2007 major renovations. Therefore, as described herein and in the proposed nomination application, the High School does not meet any of the regulation criteria.

For the same reasons it is opposing listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, the District must also oppose the expansion of the Village of Pittsford Historic District to the extent such expansion would include the property on which the High School is located.

C. Because the District Has Consistently Protected the Integrity of the High School To the Extent Appropriate While Fulfilling its Responsibilities to Educate District Students and It Is Committed to Continue Doing So, Listing It Is Not Needed

The Village closely regulates any modifications to structures within the Village boundaries. While the District is not subject to such local regulation, it has voluntarily worked with the various Village boards (i.e. zoning etc.) on numerous projects that would otherwise require approval of Village boards. For example, for the District's most recent renovations in 2007, including adding classroom space, a library and cafeteria, a new gymnasium and an all-weather track, the District voluntarily sought the approval of local Village boards that expressed an interest in such renovations.

Further, the High School's proximity to the Adolph Lomb House, which is listed on both the National and State Registers as previously described, requires any project the District conducts with State funding or approval that may impact the Adolph Lomb House to be evaluated pursuant to the regulations that apply to properties on the National and State Registers.

Moreover, the proposed expansion of the Historic District, which would encompass the High School, is not required to adequately protect the historical integrity of the Village. The boundary lines of the district were established in 1984, and the Village closely regulates any development within the Historic District as well as outside the Historic District and as stated, the District has consistently voluntarily worked with the Village when undertaking renovation work. In sum, the District submits that listing the High School on either the National or State Register or expanding the Village of Pittsford Historic District will not provide the High School with significantly more protection than it already enjoys under the District's stewardship, which includes its voluntary agreement to comply with local Village requirements where feasible and in keeping with the District's charge to serve District students.

¹ Patrick W. Andrus et. al., Manual for State Historic Preservation Review Boards (1992), *available at* <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/strevman/strevman6.htm> (last visited Nov. 21, 2015).

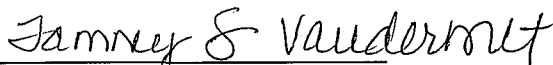
In consideration of the above, the District, as the sole owner of the High School, submits this signed and notarized letter in opposition to the proposal to list the High School on either the National or State Registers of Historic Places. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,



Michael Pero
Superintendent, Pittsford Central
School District
75 Barker Road
Pittsford, New York 14534

Sworn to before me this
30th day of November, 2015.



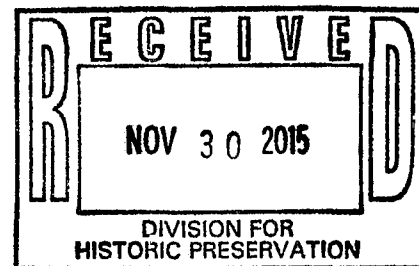
Notary Public

TAMMY S. VANDERBILT
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Wayne County
Reg. No. 01VA6210075
My Commission Expires Aug. 10, 20 17



November 23, 2015

Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for
Historic Preservation
PO Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189



Re: Pittsford Village Historic Boundary Expansion, Monroe County

Dear Deputy Commissioner Pierpont,

Please accept the following as a letter of objection to the listing of our agricultural property for Pittsford Village's expansion of its historic district.

The 46+ acre parcel (tax ID # 264601 151:19-1-15.1), within the Village Of Pittsford, is enrolled in a Monroe County/NYS Agricultural District and at substantial economic sacrifice, the land developmental rights were sold to preserve our land and buildings from further residential development.

We maintain in good working and structural shape our four relatively small outbuildings and have not, nor will not desire any financial assistance from any municipality to continue to do so.

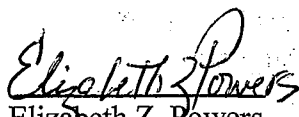
Certain individuals (very few), in the past, within Pittsford Village, have used historic designations of adjoining property as a reason to deny our farm a fence and electric utility poles. Therefore, our objection to the historic designation is derived more as experienced abuse of historic listing interpretation, rather than the stated spirit of such designations.


As a side note . . . The Pittsford Farms operation in its entirety from the early 1940's until the mid 1990's, was owned by Theodore J. Zornow of Pittsford, NY, after which he deeded the commercial portion to the C. Corby family and the farm portion to the R. Powers family. At no time did either family have a vested interest in the others' portion of the original operation.

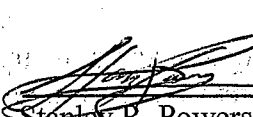
The undersigned below are family members/owners of Powers Farms, LLC.

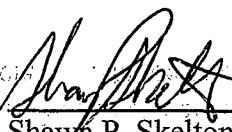
Sincerely,

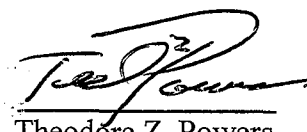

Roger S. Powers


Elizabeth Z. Powers


Roger C. Powers


Stanley R. Powers

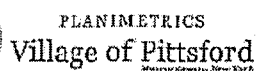

Shawn P. Skelton


Theodore Z. Powers

encl: Map

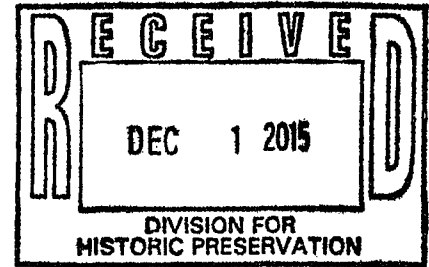
PATRICIA G. CLINE
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01CL5075051
County of Monroe
Commission Expires March 24, 2019



[illegible]

Powers Farms, LLC
in Pittsford Village

DAVID & TINA MATTIA
44 Sutherland Street
Pittsford, NY 14534



November 30, 2015

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
PO BOX 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189
Attn: Ruth L. Pierpont

RE: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)
OBJECTION - 44 Sutherland Street, Pittsford, NY 14534

Dear Ms. Pierpont,

Please accept this as our formal objection to the listing of the above referenced property to the National & State Registers of Historic Places. We (David & Tina Mattia) are the sole owners of the property.

For your reference, we have included a general overview of the property prepared by Jon Schick, AIA (Architect – Rochester, NY), which addresses the lack of any generally significant historical attribute or theme that the Board would require when determining eligibility.

Please do not hesitate to contact us directly at 585-248-9819, should you have questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. J. Mattia".

David J. Mattia

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tina Mattia".

Tina Mattia

Enclosure
AMIE FABRIZIO
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01FA6227332
Qualified in Monroe County
My Commission Expires August 30, 2018

{State of NY}
{County of Monroe}

AMIE FABRIZIO
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01FA6227332
Qualified in Monroe County
My Commission Expires August 30, 2018

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 30th day of November, 2015,
by David & Tina Mattia, David, who produced a driver's license as identification.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amie Fabrizio".

Amie Fabrizio
(print name of Notary)

248 East Avenue
Rochester, New York 14604
o. 585.454.5101
c. 585.330.1820
jon@jonschick.com

November 24, 2015

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Div. for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

RE: SHPO Historic Register Consideration
PROJECT: 44 Sutherland Street, Pittsford, NY 14534

cc.: David & Tina Mattia
2973 Clover Street
Pittsford, NY 14534

Dear Board Members,

I have been asked by the Mattia's to address the consideration of their property at 44 Sutherland Street, for inclusion in the National & State Registers of Historic Places. The following facts regarding the existing house style, materials, and evolution defines its lack of character and unremarkable role in the history of Sutherland Street, providing little evidence supporting inclusion in the N&SRHP.

EVOLUTION OF THE HOUSE:

When the house was built in 1947, there was a first floor master bedroom and three bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. The kitchen, dining, and living rooms were strung along the rear of the house. There was a brick veneer on the front and south side. It was designed as a basic cape with the 2nd floor built into the roof; with gabled dormers facing the street and a large shed dormer on the rear, containing the three bedrooms.

When an unfortunate, 2-car garage addition was built in 1975, the old garage was converted to a family room. The new garage was built in front of the old garage and encroached on the 70' front yard setback by 10'. On the second floor rear, the roof was raised & the existing shed dormer was extended over the newly created family room. The 2nd floor area over the family room was combined with the second floor of the garage addition to form a large rambling master suite. The first floor master was converted to a library.

What was once a quaint 2200 SF, 1½ story brick house, became a 3400 SF oddly proportioned house, which included the garage as the most prominent feature of the house; projecting out towards Sutherland Street, right at the most visually welcoming point of the site. On the rear of the house an unwieldy, continuous shed dormer extends for more than 60'.

The Mattia's object to the listing of their property as a Historic Place for the following reasons:

44 Sutherland Street – Mattia Residence
Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation

page 2

- 1) Although the house is almost 70 years old, and *does* have architectural history, by default, it does not possess any significant social, economic, cultural or political history that we can identify.
- 2) The house has very little in the way of architectural detail or style. The small canopy, with a scrolled valance, over the front door and the corbeled brick at the gable end eaves are the only gestures of a "detail". The house is a cape with gabled dormers. The original house did have an appropriate arrangement of features and windows, which have been significantly muddled by the garage addition.
- 3) The existing house is very simple, with very basic details and materials.
 - a. A brick veneer with a red color range, rowlock sills at windows & steel lintels for headers.
 - b. Original Andersen wood casement windows; single lite, single glazed, in varying degrees of deterioration. One double-hung wood window in the garage and one in the 2nd floor 1975 addition; no divided lites. All with integral 2" wood brickmould.
 - c. 8" exposure wood clapboard on the addition and 2nd floor dormers with mitered corners where appropriate.
 - d. Concrete block foundation.
 - e. Aluminum K-gutters and downspouts with an asphalt roof; 15/12 pitch.
 - f. There are few notable site features; i.e. porches, walls, terraces, garden structures, sheds, etc., with one notable exception; a continuous stone wall which starts south of the property and extends across the front of half of the 44 Sutherland Street. This was likely a wall that was part of the original property to the south before it was subdivided. The stone wall is 5-6' tall and has a beautiful patina. It adds significantly to the street scape, while screening the house from.
- 4) The value of the property as is, has been extremely diminished with the discovery of extensive mold and moisture infiltration. It is unknown at this time what the proper means for correcting this condition will be.

Best regards,



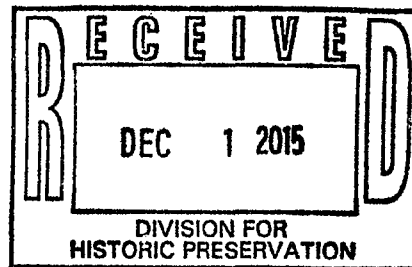
R. Jon Schick, AIA

St. Louis Church
64 South Main Street
Pittsford, NY 14534-1986

Voice: 585-586-5675

FAX: 585-387-9888

e-mail: stlouischurch@stlouischurch.org



November 30, 2015

VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL

Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Re: St. Louis Church of Pittsford's opposition to the listing of St. Louis Church located at 46, 52-64 South Main Street, and 21 Rand Place Pittsford, NY 14534 on the National and State Registers of Historic Places

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

I write on behalf of St. Louis Church of Pittsford ("the Parish") as the sole owner of the above referenced properties at issue known as the St. Louis Church and associated administrative and school buildings (collectively "the Church Complex") in opposition to the listing of the Church Complex on either the National or State Registers of Historic Places.

As discussed, the Parish owns properties located at 46, 52-64 South Main Street, and 21 Rand Place Pittsford, New York 14534, on which the Parish uses the Church Complex for religious purposes, as well as buildings for an active elementary school known as St. Louis Catholic School.

By your letter directed to the Parish dated October 2, 2015, the New York State Board for Historic Preservation (the "Preservation Board") notified the Parish that it is considering the Church Complex for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places (the "Nomination Letter"). The Nomination Letter also stated the Village of Pittsford (the "Village") intends to expand the boundaries of the Village Historic District to encompass Parish properties associated with the Church Complex. The Preservation Board is meeting on December 3, 2015 to consider the nomination and any comments from the Parish.

For the reasons that follow, while the Parish appreciates the Preservation Board's notification of its proposal to nominate the Church Complex for such listing, the Parish must oppose adding any Parish owned building to either registry, and the Parish opposes expanding

the boundaries of the Village's Historic District as proposed regarding the Church Complex, as such listings and the expansion of the Historic District would run counter to the Parish's mission to provide religious services and education to students at St. Louis Catholic School. Importantly, the regulations containing the criteria for listing on the State Register codified at 9 N.Y.C.R.R. § 427.3 include a presumption that properties owned by religious institutions or properties used for religious purposes shall not be eligible for listing. As explained below in more detail that presumption applies to the Church Complex and as such it should not be listed on the State Register. The Parish also respectfully raises the fact that the proposed nomination application was not available online until very recently, even though the Nomination Letter indicates the application would be posted approximately 30 days before the Preservation Board meeting.

Moreover, as acknowledged in the Nomination Letter and pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. § 302105(b), formerly cited as 16 U.S.C. § 470, if a property owner opposes the listing on the National Register, such property will not be listed. Therefore, we submit that this signed and notarized opposition letter of the sole owner of the Church Complex prohibits the Church Complex from being listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

As indicated for the reasons above, and detailed below, the Parish also urges the Commissioner and the Preservation Board to not list the Church Complex on the State Register. Listing of the Church Complex on the State Register will increase the burden on the Parish to provide needed services to its parishioners and potentially the students who attend St. Louis Catholic School, including interfering with its ability to make timely renovations, repairs, and/or modifications to Parish structures. Moreover, the Parish will also not benefit like other property owners from any tax credits associated with the listing and afforded to owners of commercial, income producing, or residential property because as a religious institution the Parish does not pay taxes.

The church building itself and other buildings within the church complex are not eligible for listing on either the National or State Registers because they do not meet applicable criteria.

For clarification purposes, the parcel known as 52-64 South Main Street was created in approximately 2000, when the Parish merged several parcels it already owned. There are several buildings included on the 52-64 South Main Street parcel with a range of construction dates. For example, the building with the mailing address of 52 South Main Street was constructed on or about 1812, while construction of the church building itself and school buildings on the same parcel were constructed in the 1950's.

The Nomination Letter is not clear as to whether individual Parish properties are being considered for individual listings, or whether all of the parcels owned by the Parish are being considered because of the Historic District boundary expansion. As further explained below, the Parish opposes the listing of any Parish owned properties.

As discussed, the State Register codified at 9 N.Y.C.R.R. § 427.3 contains a presumption that ordinarily properties owned by religious institutions or properties used for religious purposes

shall not be eligible for listing. The Parish finished construction on the St. Louis Catholic School buildings in 1956 and on the church building in 1957. The buildings have been used for education and religious purposes throughout this time and therefore, the presumption applies here.

Moreover, while the Parish itself has a rich history in the area, the church building is not historically significant as required by the State Register criteria. Additionally, as a functioning worship and education space, the buildings within the Church Complex are not associated with any one event that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, but rather the buildings are important to the local community because the Church Complex functions as a place of worship and education in the Village. The Church Complex itself is also not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Again, the reason the Parish itself has a rich history is because of the people who have been involved in founding and growing the Parish. The Parish's historic significance is not tied to the Church Complex.

Further, although the church building is beautiful and the school buildings are functional, the buildings in the Church Complex do not "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or [] represent the work of a master, or [] possess high artistic values, or represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." The Church Complex is in close proximity to buildings that may have those characteristics, but, as described in the proposed nomination form, many of the Church Complex buildings do not meet the regulation criteria. The church building and school buildings have also not yielded and are not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history because they were built in the mid to late 1950's.

For the same reasons it is opposing the State and National Registers of Historic Places listings, the Parish must also oppose the expansion of the Village of Pittsford Historic District to the extent such expansion would include additional properties on the Church Complex property.

The church complex is already subject to certain local regulations that seek to protect eligible properties and the Village has consistently enforced such regulations and, in any event, the Parish has been a good steward of the Church Complex. Therefore, any additional protection associated with the listing is not required.

The Parish has been required on numerous projects to obtain various local approvals for previous projects for work on the Church Complex, including the Village zoning and approval boards. It has sometimes been a challenge for the Parish to obtain approvals for needed work, as in the past, Village boards have denied permits and variances needed to complete on-site work.

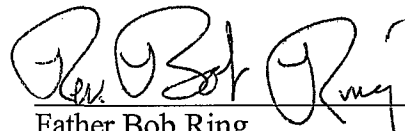
In light of the history of projects on the Church Complex, there can be no dispute but that the Village closely regulates any modifications to structures within the Village boundaries. In particular, the Village pays special attention to those structures within the boundaries of the Village of Pittsford Historic District, which was established in 1984, when projects within such historic district are being completed. In fact, a number of structures in the Church Complex are *already currently within the boundaries of the existing Historic District*. Therefore, the Parish, as

the owner, already has to comply with local requirements as well as with the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") requirements associated with projects that impact eligible structures. Listing the Church Complex properties on the National and State Registers would likely add additional burdens to the Parish in terms of extending the time of reviews and expense of conducting them required under SEQRA and other similar reviews, but would not provide any additional significant protection to the property.

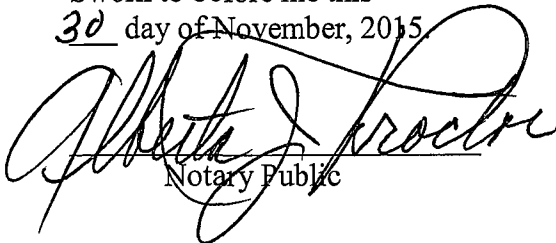
In addition, the Parish has been a good steward of the Church Complex, including preserving the character of it where feasible and appropriate. Further, even without the listing of some of the Church Complex buildings on the State Register, the Parish has previously and will in the future voluntarily work to comply where feasible and appropriate, with local regulations in place concerning modifications or work at the Church Complex that may impact significant features.

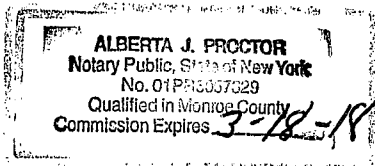
In consideration of the above, the Parish, as the sole owner of the Church Complex, submits this signed and notarized letter in opposition to the proposal to list 46, 52-64 South Main Street, and 21 Rand Place, separately and/or included in the expansion of the Village of Pittsford Historic District, on either the National or State Registers of Historic Places. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,


Father Bob Ring
Pastor, St. Louis Church of Pittsford
64 South Main Street
Pittsford, New York 14534
(585) 586-5675

Sworn to before me this
30 day of November, 2015


Notary Public



10/08/2015

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division of Historic Preservation

Peebles Island

P.O Box 189

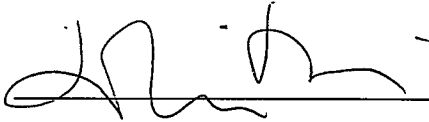
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

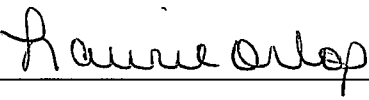
To whom it may concern,

I, Jacqueline A. Davis as co-owner, do hereby object to the potential listing of 53 Monroe, Pittsford NY 14534 to the National and State registers of Historic Places.

Thank You.

Sworn to before this 19th
Day of October 2015


Jacqueline A. Davis


Notary Public
Commission Expires 12/13/15

LAURIE ORLOP
Notary Public - State of New York
No. 01OR6120027
Qualified in Monroe County
My Commission Expires December 13, 2015

10/08/2015

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division of Historic Preservation

Peebles Island

P.O Box 189

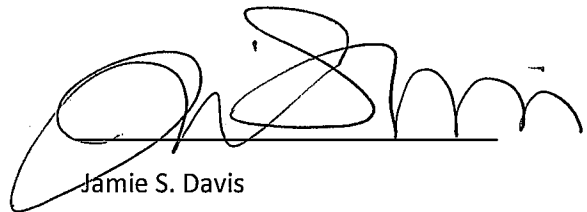
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

To whom it may concern,

I, Jamie S. Davis as co-owner, do hereby object to the potential listing of 53 Monroe, Pittsford NY 14534 to the National and State registers of Historic Places.

Thank You.

Sworn to before this 19th
Day of October 2015


Jamie S. Davis

Laurie Orlop
Notary Public
Commission Expires 12/13/15

LAURIE ORLOP
Notary Public - State of New York
No. 01OR6120027
Qualified in Monroe County
My Commission Expires December 13, 2015

10/08/2015

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division of Historic Preservation

Peebles Island

P.O Box 189

Waterford, NY 12188-0189

To whom it may concern,

I, Patricia R. Davis as the sole owner of PRD Properties LLC, do hereby object to the potential listing of 16 Sutherland, Pittsford NY 14534 to the National and State registers of Historic Places.

Thank You.

Sworn to before this 19th

Day of October 2015

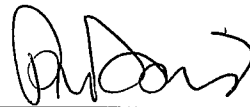
Laurie Orlop

Notary Public

Commission Expires 12/13/15

LAURIE ORLOP
Notary Public - State of New York
No. 01OR6120027
Qualified in Monroe County

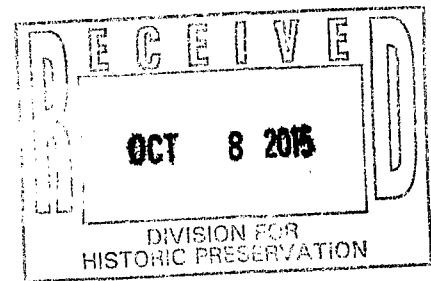
My Commission Expires December 13, 2015



Patricia R. Davis

Clearfield Management LLC
28 Thomas Grove
Pittsford, NY 14534
585-596-9267

October 6, 2015



RE: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)
49 Monroe Avenue, Pittsford, NY 14534
Monroe County
Your October 2, 2015 letter

To Whom It May Concern:

This confirms that I am the sole owner of the aforementioned property, and object to the proposed National Register listing of this property. Please contact me with any questions,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joseph F. Roxstrom".

Joseph F. Roxstrom

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF MONROE } ss.:

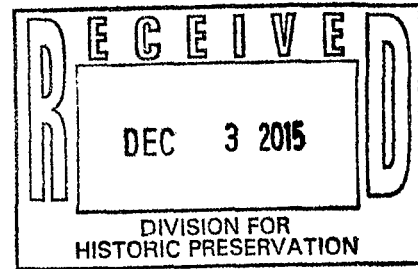
On this 6 day of October, 2015, before me, the
subscriber, personally appeared Joseph F. Roxstrom to me
personally known and known to me to be the same person
described in and who executed the within instrument and
he acknowledged to me that he executed the instrument.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Sarah E. Climer".

Notary Public

SARAH E. CLIMER
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01CL6194707
Qualified in Monroe County
My Commission Expires 10/06/2016

November 28, 2015



Ruth L. Pierpont:

Both Sue and I have read that the Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Commission is considering our home at 18 Lincoln Ave in the village of Pittsford, for nomination to the Historic District. We have decided that we do not want our home included in this action.

Sincerely;

Susan K Burdett

Susan K Burdett

J E Burdett

James E Burdett

[Signature]

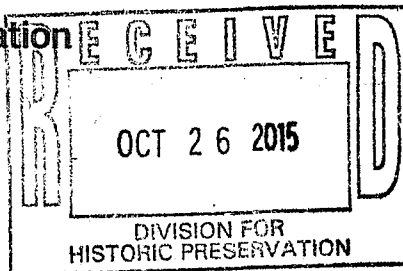
EDWIN R. JEFFRIES JR.
Notary Public in the State of New York
Monroe County, New York
Commission Expires Feb. 28,
Registration # 4713859

2019



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



October 2, 2015

Mr. Andrew J. Swinburne
9 Locust St.
Pittsford, NY 14534

Re: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)
9 Locust Pittsford, NY 14534
Monroe County

Dear Mr. Swinburne:

We are pleased to inform you that property noted above will be considered by the New York State Board for Historic Preservation at its next meeting, **December 3, 2015**, for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. These registers are the official lists of properties that are significant in history, architecture, engineering, landscape design, and culture. Listing in the registers provides recognition of our national, state and local heritage and assistance in preserving it. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing.

Listing in the National and State Registers affords properties a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state sponsored or assisted projects, provides eligibility for certain federal and/or state tax credits and renders properties owned by non-profits or municipalities eligible for state preservation grants. In general, there are no restrictions placed upon private owners of registered properties. The results of listing are explained more fully in the attached fact sheet.

Owners of private properties proposed for listing in the National Register must be given the opportunity to concur in or object to the listing. If you are the sole owner of the property proposed for listing and you submit a notarized objection to the listing, the property cannot be listed. If there is more than one owner, a majority of the private owners must submit notarized objections in order to prevent listing. Each private property owner has one vote regardless of what portion of a single property that party owns

If a property owner wishes to object to the proposed listing, he/she must submit a notarized acknowledgement that he/she is the owner of the property in question and that he/she objects to the proposed National Register listing. Objections must be submitted before the property is listed.

If a property cannot be listed because of owner objection, the SHPO will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of eligibility for listing. Properties formally determined eligible for National Register listing by the Keeper are subject to the same protection from the effects of federally sponsored or assisted projects as are listed properties. There are no provisions in the New York State Historic Preservation Act that allow an owner to prevent listing in the State Register by means of objection.

If you wish to comment on whether or not the property should be nominated to the National and State Registers, please send your comments to the SHPO at the address below. Comments must be received by December 2, 2015, in order to be considered by the State Board for Historic Preservation when it reviews this district.

A draft copy of the proposed nomination will be posted on our web site (www.nysparks.com/shpo) approximately thirty days prior to the board meeting. For more information, contact Virginia Bartos, Division for Historic Preservation, Peebles Island State Park, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188, (518) 268-2161.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont

Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for
Historic Preservation

Enclosure: Fact Sheet
Criteria for Evaluation
Public Meeting Notice
Map of proposed expansion

*House built in 1944. ~~meets~~ The house
does not meet any of the criteria for
evaluation of National or State Registers*

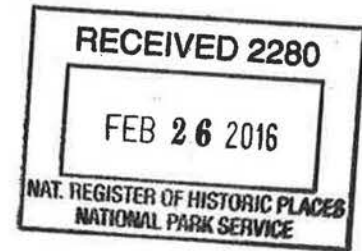
Andrew Swinburne



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



18 February 2016

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following two nominations, both on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

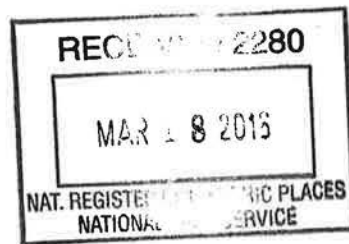
Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase), Monroe County
Caldwell Presbyterian Church, Warren County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office

St. Louis Church
64 South Main Street
Pittsford, NY 14534-1986
Tel 585-586-5675
Fax 585-387-9888
www.StLouisChurch.org



March 9, 2016

VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL

Stephanie Toothman
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Re: St. Louis Church of Pittsford's opposition to the listing of St. Louis Church located at 46, 52-64 South Main Street, and 21 Rand Place Pittsford, New York 14534 on the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Ms. Toothman:

I write on behalf of St. Louis Church of Pittsford ("the Parish") as the sole owner of the above referenced properties at issue known as the St. Louis Church and associated administrative and school buildings (collectively "the Church Property") in opposition to the listing of the Church Property on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Parish owns properties located at 46, 52-64 South Main Street, and 21 Rand Place Pittsford, New York 14534, on which the Parish uses the Church Property for religious purposes, including buildings located on the Church Property for an active Parish operated elementary school known as St. Louis Catholic School. Attached as Exhibit "A" is a map indicating the parcels included on the Church Property with blue dots. Attached as Exhibit "B" are the deeds for 64 South Main Street and 21 Rand Place, and a Property Assessment Report obtained from the Monroe County government website for 52-64 South Main Street.

Prior to the addition of the Church Property to the State Register of Historic Places, the Parish submitted a detailed letter in opposition to the nomination of the Church Property to either the State or National Registers of Historic Places and opposed including additional buildings on the Church Property within the boundary expansion of the Village of Pittsford Historic District. Attached as Exhibit "C" is a copy of the Parish's opposition letter dated November 30, 2015.

By letter directed to the Parish dated February 19, 2016, the New York State Board for Historic Preservation notified the Parish that it forwarded the nomination of the Church Property to the National Register of Historic Places after approving the nomination of the Church Property to the State Register of Historic Places. Attached as Exhibit "D" is a copy of a letter from Ruth L. Pierpont to the Parish, dated February 19, 2016, regarding forwarding the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register.

By letter dated February 22, 2016, the New York State Historic Preservation Office ("SHPO") incorrectly stated that because the Church Property was already included in the 1984 Village of Pittsford Historic District, the Church Property "would have remained listed as part of the original Pittsford Village Historic District regardless of" whether the boundary expansion was approved. Attached as Exhibit "E" is a

Stephanie Toothman
March 9, 2016
Page 2

copy of the February 22, 2016 letter from SHPO to the Parish regarding the Parish's opposition letter. This statement is simply not correct

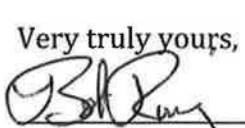
In fact, the original historic district, as reflected in the attached, did not include a section of Church Property located at 52-64 South Main Street as well as the property located at 21 Rand Place. Attached as Exhibit "F" is a copy of the Village of Pittsford Zoning Map indicating the boundary lines of the original historic district in blue and the area of the historic district with cross-hatching. The location of Parish owned properties, referred to as part of the Church Property and demarcated with green dots, were clearly outside the boundary lines of the historic district.

For the reason that follows (as well as those identified in the enclosed November 30, 2015 letter addressed to SHPO), while the Parish appreciates the interest in the Church Property concerning the potential for listing the same on the National Register of Historic Places, the Parish strongly opposes (and indeed has already opposed) including the Church Property on the National Register. In fact, we have concerns that placing the Church Property on the National Register may well interfere with the Parish's ability to serve its parishioners, including conducting its faith based programs as set forth in more detail in the referenced November 30, 2015 correspondence.

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 USC § 302105(b), formerly cited as 16 USC § 470, "[i]f the owner of any privately owned property . . . object[s] to inclusion or designation, the property shall not be included on the National Register . . . until the objection is withdrawn."

Based on the statutory right conferred on it (and in accordance with other applicable law) the Parish, as the sole owner of the Church Property, hereby invokes its statutory right to have the Church Property excluded from the National Register and submits this signed and notarized letter in opposition to the proposal to list 46, 52-64 South Main Street, and 21 Rand Place on the National Register of Historic Places, and in further support of its rights under the circumstances. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,


Father Bob Ring
Pastor, St. Louis Church of Pittsford
64 South Main Street
Pittsford, New York 14534
(585) 586-5675

Sworn to before me this
11 day of March, 2016.


Notary Public

LAURA K. KAPELEWSKI
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01KA6262252
Qualified in Ontario County
Commission Expires May 21, 2016

Enclosures as attachments

cc: Harris Beach PLLC - Attn: Lauren Baron, Esq.
Virginia L. Bartos, Ph.D

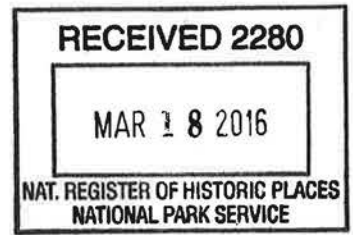


EXHIBIT A



Monroe County GIS Services Division



Legend

Monroe County Parcels

Notes

Properties owned by St. Louis Church of Pittsford indicated by blue dots.

333.3 0 166.67 333.3 Feet

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere



The information contained herein is provided for informational purposes only. Monroe County, New York and their mapping and software consultants provide this GIS data and metadata with no claim as to the completeness, usefulness, or accuracy of its content, positional or otherwise. Your use and browsing of information is at your own risk. In providing this data and application or access to it, Monroe County, New York, assumes no obligation to assist the user in the use of such data or in the development, use, or maintenance of any applications applied to or associated with the data or metadata.

EXHIBIT B

MONROE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

Return To:

ST LOUIS CHURCH OF PITTSFORD
64 S MAIN ST
PITTSFORD NY 14534

SALERNO
JAMES J
SALERNO
PENELOPE M
SAINT LOUIS CHURCH OF PITTSFOR
D

Index DEEDS

Book 10336 Page 0296

No. Pages 0004

Instrument DEED

Date : 8/02/2006

Time : 2:50:00

Control # 200608020874

TT# TT 0000 000216

Employee ID JM40

MORTGAGE TAX

TRANS TAX	\$	1,400.00	MORTGAGE AMOUNT	\$.00
FILE FEE-S	\$	66.00	BASIC MORTGAGE TAX	\$.00
FILE FEE-C	\$	9.00	SPEC ADDIT MTG TAX	\$.00
FILE FEE-S	\$	19.00	ADDITIONAL MTG TAX	\$.00
FILE FEE-C	\$	8.00	Total	\$.00
REC FEE	\$	12.00			
MISC FEE-C	\$	5.00			
	\$.00			
	\$.00			
Total:	\$	1,519.00			

STATE OF NEW YORK
MONROE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

TRANSFER AMT

WARNING - THIS SHEET CONSTITUTES THE CLERKS
ENDORSEMENT, REQUIRED BY SECTION 317-a(5) &
SECTION 319 OF THE REAL PROPERTY LAW OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK. DO NOT DETACH OR REMOVE.

TRANSFER AMT \$	350,000.00
TRANSFER TAX \$	1,400.00

Cheryl Dinolfo
Monroe County Clerk



D103360296

P1400

K

WARRANTY DEED

THIS INDENTURE made the 28th day of June, 2006, BETWEEN JAMES J. SALERNO and PENELOPE A. SALERNO, as husband and wife, residing at 21 Rand Place, Pittsford, New York 14534, parties of the first part, and ST. LOUIS CHURCH OF PITTSFORD, NY, 64 South Main Street, Pittsford, New York 14534, parties of the second part,

WITNESSETH, that the party of the first part, in consideration of One and 00/100 Dollars (\$1.00) lawful money of the United States, paid by the party of the second part, does hereby grant and release until the party of the second part, their heirs, distributees and assigns forever,

CONVEYS ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town and Village of Pittsford, County of Monroe and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the west line of a lot of land conveyed to Philip C. Rand by George W. Smalley by deed recorded in Monroe County Clerk's Office in Liber 704 of Deeds, page 182, intersects the south line of H.O. Culver's lot; thence south 58° 44' East, along the said Culver's south line, the said line prolonged 129.5 feet to a monument situate 10 feet easterly from the southeast corner of said Culver lot; thence S 27° 6' West along the west line of Rand Place, 130 feet to a stake; thence N 62° 54' West at right angles to said street, 136.2 feet to the east line of George A. Goss lot; thence N 29° 55' East along the said east line of the Goss lot, 139.7 feet to the place of beginning.

Excepting and reserving therefrom, however, a strip of land 10 feet wide along the entire south side of said premises heretofore conveyed by John H. Agate and Nellie W. Agate, his wife, by deed dated May 17, 1919 and recorded in the Monroe County Clerk's Office on December 1, 1937 in Liber 1863 of Deeds, page 420; also all rights the Grantor may have to the land between said lot and the center line of Rand Place.

The above premises being more particularly described on a map filed in Monroe County Clerk's Office in Liber 25 of Maps, page 19, and being the parcel designated on said map as "Anna E. Agate", more currently shown on an instrument survey map prepared by Tri-County Land Surveyors, LLC, dated June 28, 2006, attached hereto.

Subject to all covenants, easements and restrictions of record insofar as the same may still apply.

Being and intending to convey the same premises as conveyed to grantors by Administrator's Deed, dated August 27, 1993 and recorded thereafter on August 30, 1993 in the Monroe County Clerk's Office in Liber 8379 of Deeds, page 635.

Tax Account No. 164.06-2-44

Property Address: 21 Rand Place, Pittsford, New York

Tax Mailing Address:

64 South Main St
Pittsford NY 14534

14534

TOGETHER with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to said premises,

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the premises herein granted unto the party of the second part, the heirs or successors and assigns of the party of the second part forever.

AND the party of the first part covenants as follows:

FIRST, that the party of the second part shall quietly enjoy the said premises;

SECOND, that the party of the first part will forever WARRANT the title to said premises.

THIRD, the party of the first part, in compliance with Section 13 of the Lien Law, covenants that the party of the first part will receive the consideration for this conveyance and will hold the right to receive such consideration as a trust fund to be applied first for the purpose of paying the cost of the improvement and will apply the same first to the payment of the cost of the improvement before using any part of the total of the same for any other purpose.

The word "party" shall be construed as if it read "parties" whenever the sense of this indenture so requires.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the party of the first part has duly executed this deed the day and year first above written.

IN PRESENCE OF

 L.S.
James J. Salerno

 L.S.
Penelope A. Salerno

STATE OF NEW YORK)

SS:

COUNTY OF MONROE)

On the 28th day of June, 2006, before me, the undersigned, personally appeared JAMES J. SALERNO and PENELOPE A. SALERNO, personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual(s) whose name(s) are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that (s)(t)he(y) executed the same in his/her/their capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument, the individual(s), or the person upon behalf of which the individual(s) acted, executed the instrument.

TAMMY M. MASTOWSKI
Notary Public, State of N.Y. Monroe Co.
Reg. # 01MA4921586
Commission Expires Feb. 28, 20 10


Notary Public



5327 PAGE 68

This Indenture,

Made the 17th day of October
Nineteen Hundred and Seventy-seven,
Between FLORENCE H. KING, residing at 64 S. Main St., Pittsford,
New York 14534,

party of the first part, and

ST. LOUIS CHURCH OF PITTSFORD, NEW YORK, 60 S. Main St.,
Pittsford, New York 14534,

Witnesseth that the party of the first part, in consideration of
ONE Dollar (\$1.00)
lawful money of the United States,
paid by the party of the second part, do es hereby grant and release unto the
party of the second part, its distributees and assigns forever, all

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in the Village of Pittsford,
County of Monroe and State of New York, being described as follows:
commencing in the center of the highway leading to Mendon, 2 chains
36 links south 31 degrees west from the south west corner of lands
formerly owned by Mrs. Hargon and 4 feet south of a capped post stand-
ing in the northwest corner of the garden lot (so called); thence
south 59-1/2 degrees east 5 chains 17 links to the south gate-post on
the west side of the lane; thence south 29 degrees west 2 chains 94-1/2
links on the west line of said lane to the north east corner of lot
formerly known as the Hayward lot; thence north 60 degrees west 5
chains 26 links to the center of said highway; thence north 31 degrees
east in said highway center 2 chains 97 links to the place of beginning,
containing 1.57 acres, more or less; it being intended to describe the
same premises as described in a deed from Ephraim Goss and Margaret P.
Goss, his wife, to John S. Agate, dated February 12, 1868, and record-
ed on February 13, 1868 in the Monroe County Clerk's Office in Liber
218 of Deeds at page 10.

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING therefrom all that part thereof described as
follows: beginning at the point where the south line thereof inter-
sects the east line of South Main Street in Pittsford; thence, north
31 degrees 57' east along the east line of South Main Street 77 feet
to an iron stake; thence south 59 degrees 4' east parallel with the
south line of said parcel 311.2 feet to an iron stake on the west line
of property formerly known as the Phillip Rand property; thence south
29 degrees 55' west along said Rand west line 77 feet to the south
line of said parcel; thence north 59 degrees 4' west along said south
line of said parcel 313.8 feet to the place of beginning; also all
land west of the exception above described to the center of South Main
Street; it being intended to except and reserve the same premises
described in a deed from Emily M. Gaskin to John P. Hagendorfer dated
March 27, 1909 and recorded on March 29, 1909 in the Monroe County
Clerk's Office in Liber 792 of Deeds at page 291.

It being intended to convey the same premises as conveyed to the
parties of the first and second part by two certain deeds, the first
from Alson Shantz and Florence Hawley Shantz, dated July 24, 1951 and
recorded the same day in the Monroe County Clerk's Office in Liber
2697 of Deeds, page 179, the second deed from Estelle E. Hawley,
dated February 11, 1959 recorded February 19, 1959 in said Clerk's
Office in Liber 3194 of Deeds, page 304.

Said parcels are a parcel 119.43 in width measured along the front
line thereof on the east side of South Main Street; 307.67 feet in
depth on the north line of said parcel; 117.96 feet in width on the
rear or east line of said parcel and 311.53 feet in depth on the south
line of said parcel, according to a map made by D. M. Miner, C.E., on
March 26, 1951, a copy of which map was attached to said deed recorded
in Liber 2697 of Deeds, page 179; and a parcel 10 feet in width front
and rear shown as an exception on said map.

This conveyance is made and accepted subject to easements and re-
strictions of record.
Tax Account Number: 49
Property Address: 64 S. Main St., Pittsford, N.Y. 14534

100.10
63357

Together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to said premises, to have and to hold the premises herein granted unto the party of the second part, its distributees and assigns forever.

And said party of the first part

INDEX 5327 PAGE 69

First, That the party of the second part shall quietly enjoy the said premises;

Second, That said party of the first part

will forever warrant the title to said premises.

Third, That, in Compliance with Sec. 13 of the Lien Law, the grantor will receive the consideration for this conveyance and will hold the right to receive such consideration as a trust fund to be applied first for the purpose of paying the cost of the improvement and will apply the same first to the payment of the cost of the improvement before using any part of the total of the same for any other purpose.

In Witness Whereof, the party of the first part has hereunto set her hand and seal the day and year first above written.

In Presence of

Florence H. King
Florence H. King

State of New York } ss. On this 17 day of October
County of MONROE } Nineteen Hundred and Seventy-seven
before me, the subscriber, personally appeared

FLORENCE H. KING
to me personally known and known to me to be the same person described in and
who executed the within Instrument, and she acknowledged
to me that she executed the same.

RICHARD G. CRAWFORD
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of N. Y., Monroe County
My Commission Expires March 30, 1978

RECORDED

'77 OCT 31 AM 10:31

MONROE COUNTY
CLERK'S OFFICE

006382
RECEIVED
\$100.10
REAL ESTATE
OCT 31 1977
TRANSFER TAX
MONROE
COUNTY

WARRANT WITH LIEN COVENANT

FLORENCE H. KING

TO

ST. LOUIS CHURCH OF PITTS-
FORD, NEW YORK

19

Deed

State of New York
Monroe County, ss.

Recorded on the 31st day
of October 1977
at 10:31 o'clock A.M. in Liber
5327 of Deeds
at page 68 and examined
by Howard Zeman

SEMI-ANNUAL STATE

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT REPORT



PROPERTY OWNER 1	St Louis Church
PROPERTY OWNER 2	
PROPERTY ADDRESS	52-64 S Main St
MUNICIPALITY	Pittsford Village
ZIP CODE	14534
PRINT KEY	164.06-2-43.1
PROPERTY CLASS	620
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	Religious
PREVIOUS CLASS	620
SITE_PROP	620
SITE_USED	Z29
FRONT	0
DEPTH	0
ACRES	4.32
SITE TYPE	C
YEAR BUILT	1900
GRADE	Good
OVER_COND	Good
STORIES	2
BASEMENT	



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PROPERTY ASSESSMENT REPORT

SEWER TYPE	Comm/public
WATER SUPPLY	Comm/public
BUILDING STYLE	
EXTERIOR WALL	
HEAT TYPE	
AIR CONDITIONING	
NUMBER OF FIREPLACES	0
NUMBER OF BEDS	0
NUMBER OF KITCHENS	0
NUMBER OF BATHS	0
NUMBER OF HALF BATHS	0
GARAGE CAPACITY	0
SQUARE FT OF LAND	0
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE	4859900
LAND ASSESSED VALUE	570000
COUNTY TAXABLE	0
TOWN TAXABLE	0
SCHOOL TAXABLE	0
VILLAGE TAXABLE	0
NEIGH_CD	112
SCHOOL DISTRICT	Pittsford Central
ACTIVSTAT	A
ROLLSECT	Wholly Exmpt
HIST_BOOK	2562
HIST_PAGE	00035
DESCRIPTION 1	L22 T12 R5
DESCRIPTION 2	St Louis Church Subd
DESCRIPTION 3	L307 P92



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EXHIBIT C

St. Louis Church
64 South Main Street
Pittsford, NY 14534-1986

Voice: 585-586-5675

FAX: 585-387-9888

e-mail: stlouischurch@stlouischurch.org

November 30, 2015

VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL

Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

*Re: St. Louis Church of Pittsford's opposition to the listing of St. Louis Church
located at 46, 52-64 South Main Street, and 21 Rand Place Pittsford, NY 14534
on the National and State Registers of Historic Places*

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

I write on behalf of St. Louis Church of Pittsford ("the Parish") as the sole owner of the above referenced properties at issue known as the St. Louis Church and associated administrative and school buildings (collectively "the Church Complex") in opposition to the listing of the Church Complex on either the National or State Registers of Historic Places.

As discussed, the Parish owns properties located at 46, 52-64 South Main Street, and 21 Rand Place Pittsford, New York 14534, on which the Parish uses the Church Complex for religious purposes, as well as buildings for an active elementary school known as St. Louis Catholic School.

By your letter directed to the Parish dated October 2, 2015, the New York State Board for Historic Preservation (the "Preservation Board") notified the Parish that it is considering the Church Complex for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places (the "Nomination Letter"). The Nomination Letter also stated the Village of Pittsford (the "Village") intends to expand the boundaries of the Village Historic District to encompass Parish properties associated with the Church Complex. The Preservation Board is meeting on December 3, 2015 to consider the nomination and any comments from the Parish.

For the reasons that follow, while the Parish appreciates the Preservation Board's notification of its proposal to nominate the Church Complex for such listing, the Parish must oppose adding any Parish owned building to either registry, and the Parish opposes expanding

the boundaries of the Village's Historic District as proposed regarding the Church Complex, as such listings and the expansion of the Historic District would run counter to the Parish's mission to provide religious services and education to students at St. Louis Catholic School. Importantly, the regulations containing the criteria for listing on the State Register codified at 9 N.Y.C.R.R. § 427.3 include a presumption that properties owned by religious institutions or properties used for religious purposes shall not be eligible for listing. As explained below in more detail that presumption applies to the Church Complex and as such it should not be listed on the State Register. The Parish also respectfully raises the fact that the proposed nomination application was not available online until very recently, even though the Nomination Letter indicates the application would be posted approximately 30 days before the Preservation Board meeting.

Moreover, as acknowledged in the Nomination Letter and pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. § 302105(b), formerly cited as 16 U.S.C. § 470, if a property owner opposes the listing on the National Register, such property will not be listed. Therefore, we submit that this signed and notarized opposition letter of the sole owner of the Church Complex prohibits the Church Complex from being listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

As indicated for the reasons above, and detailed below, the Parish also urges the Commissioner and the Preservation Board to not list the Church Complex on the State Register. Listing of the Church Complex on the State Register will increase the burden on the Parish to provide needed services to its parishioners and potentially the students who attend St. Louis Catholic School, including interfering with its ability to make timely renovations, repairs, and/or modifications to Parish structures. Moreover, the Parish will also not benefit like other property owners from any tax credits associated with the listing and afforded to owners of commercial, income producing, or residential property because as a religious institution the Parish does not pay taxes.

The church building itself and other buildings within the church complex are not eligible for listing on either the National or State Registers because they do not meet applicable criteria.

For clarification purposes, the parcel known as 52-64 South Main Street was created in approximately 2000, when the Parish merged several parcels it already owned. There are several buildings included on the 52-64 South Main Street parcel with a range of construction dates. For example, the building with the mailing address of 52 South Main Street was constructed on or about 1812, while construction of the church building itself and school buildings on the same parcel were constructed in the 1950's.

The Nomination Letter is not clear as to whether individual Parish properties are being considered for individual listings, or whether all of the parcels owned by the Parish are being considered because of the Historic District boundary expansion. As further explained below, the Parish opposes the listing of any Parish owned properties.

As discussed, the State Register codified at 9 N.Y.C.R.R. § 427.3 contains a presumption that ordinarily properties owned by religious institutions or properties used for religious purposes

shall not be eligible for listing. The Parish finished construction on the St. Louis Catholic School buildings in 1956 and on the church building in 1957. The buildings have been used for education and religious purposes throughout this time and therefore, the presumption applies here.

Moreover, while the Parish itself has a rich history in the area, the church building is not historically significant as required by the State Register criteria. Additionally, as a functioning worship and education space, the buildings within the Church Complex are not associated with any one event that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, but rather the buildings are important to the local community because the Church Complex functions as a place of worship and education in the Village. The Church Complex itself is also not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Again, the reason the Parish itself has a rich history is because of the people who have been involved in founding and growing the Parish. The Parish's historic significance is not tied to the Church Complex.

Further, although the church building is beautiful and the school buildings are functional, the buildings in the Church Complex do not "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or [] represent the work of a master, or [] possess high artistic values, or represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." The Church Complex is in close proximity to buildings that may have those characteristics, but, as described in the proposed nomination form, many of the Church Complex buildings do not meet the regulation criteria. The church building and school buildings have also not yielded and are not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history because they were built in the mid to late 1950's.

For the same reasons it is opposing the State and National Registers of Historic Places listings, the Parish must also oppose the expansion of the Village of Pittsford Historic District to the extent such expansion would include additional properties on the Church Complex property.

The church complex is already subject to certain local regulations that seek to protect eligible properties and the Village has consistently enforced such regulations and, in any event, the Parish has been a good steward of the Church Complex. Therefore, any additional protection associated with the listing is not required.

The Parish has been required on numerous projects to obtain various local approvals for previous projects for work on the Church Complex, including the Village zoning and approval boards. It has sometimes been a challenge for the Parish to obtain approvals for needed work, as in the past, Village boards have denied permits and variances needed to complete on-site work.


In light of the history of projects on the Church Complex, there can be no dispute but that the Village closely regulates any modifications to structures within the Village boundaries. In particular, the Village pays special attention to those structures within the boundaries of the Village of Pittsford Historic District, which was established in 1984, when projects within such historic district are being completed. In fact, a number of structures in the Church Complex are *already currently within the boundaries of the existing Historic District*. Therefore, the Parish, as

the owner, already has to comply with local requirements as well as with the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") requirements associated with projects that impact eligible structures. Listing the Church Complex properties on the National and State Registers would likely add additional burdens to the Parish in terms of extending the time of reviews and expense of conducting them required under SEQRA and other similar reviews, but would not provide any additional significant protection to the property.

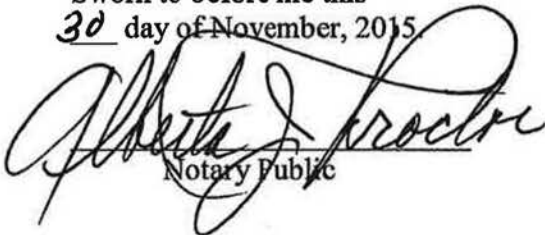
In addition, the Parish has been a good steward of the Church Complex, including preserving the character of it where feasible and appropriate. Further, even without the listing of some of the Church Complex buildings on the State Register, the Parish has previously and will in the future voluntarily work to comply where feasible and appropriate, with local regulations in place concerning modifications or work at the Church Complex that may impact significant features.

In consideration of the above, the Parish, as the sole owner of the Church Complex, submits this signed and notarized letter in opposition to the proposal to list 46, 52-64 South Main Street, and 21 Rand Place, separately and/or included in the expansion of the Village of Pittsford Historic District, on either the National or State Registers of Historic Places. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,


Father Bob Ring
Pastor, St. Louis Church of Pittsford
64 South Main Street
Pittsford, New York 14534
(585) 586-5675

Sworn to before me this
30 day of November, 2015


Notary Public

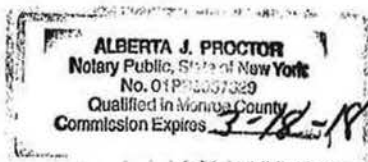


EXHIBIT D



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

February 19, 2016

Sir/Madam
St Louis Church
64 S Main St
Pittsford, NY 14534

Re: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)
46,52-64 South Main; 21 Rand
Pittsford, NY 14534
Monroe County

Dear Sir/Madam :

Following a detailed review, the State Review Board has recommended to the Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, who is the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), that the property identified above be listed on the New York State Register of Historic Places and nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

After reviewing the nomination, the SHPO has agreed with the recommendation of the State Review Board and has listed the property on the State Register of Historic Places. We shall now forward the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D. C.

If the Keeper of the National Register approves the nomination, the property will be listed on the National Register. You will be notified when this decision is made.

Information about the results of State and National Register listing were included in our earlier notification letter. If you have any further questions, please contact your field representative Virginia Bartos, at the **Division for Historic Preservation**, (518) 268-2161.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic
Preservation

EXHIBIT E



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643

Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

February 22, 2016

Father Bob Ring
St. Louis Church
64 South Main St
Pittsford NY 14534

RE: Pittsford Village Historic District Boundary Increase
Property: St. Louis Church Complex

Dear Father Ring:

In 1984, the property noted above was listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places as part of the Pittsford Village Historic District. Recently, the village sponsored a boundary increase for the historic district and according to the guidelines of the National Park Service, only the properties involved in the increase were to be informed of the action so that those property owners would have an opportunity to object to the expansion. Our office inadvertently notified property owners in the listed district as well as those affected by the district boundary increase. As a result, our office received a letter of objection from the church, which will be included as part of the official documentation sent to Washington D.C.

In order to prevent a listing or action such as the boundary increase, a majority of the property owners only in the expanded area would have to object, registering their responses through a notarized letter. Each private property owner has one vote, regardless of how many properties or what portion of a single property that party owns. As of the date of this letter, letters of objection received by our office are well below the required majority and the expanded district is now listed on the State Register of Historic Places. This letter is to inform you that your property would have remained listed as part of the original Pittsford Village Historic District regardless of the outcome.

Enclosed with this letter is a fact sheet about the National Register of Historic Places program. If you have additional questions, please visit our website at www.nysparks.com or contact me at (518) 268-2161.

Sincerely,

Virginia L. Bartos, Ph.D.
Historic Preservation Program Analyst
Finger Lakes Region

enclosures

EXHIBIT F

OFFICIAL ZONING MAP VILLAGE OF PITTSFORD MONROE COUNTY NEW YORK

AS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE
OF PITTSFORD, NEW YORK

DATE

VILLAGE CLERK

LINE LEGEND

- VILLAGE LINE AND VILLAGE HISTORIC DESIGN DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- ZONING DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED INDIVIDUAL BOUNDARY

ZONED DISTRICTS

- R-1, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- R-2, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- R-3, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- R-4, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- R-5, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- B-1, RETAIL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- B-1A, SPECIAL HISTORIC BUSINESS DISTRICT
- B-2, GENERAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- B-3, SPECIAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- B-4, CANAL WATERFRONT BUSINESS
- M-1, LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT
- ☆ PERFORMANCE ZONING OVERLAY DISTRICT

TOTAL VILLAGE AREA

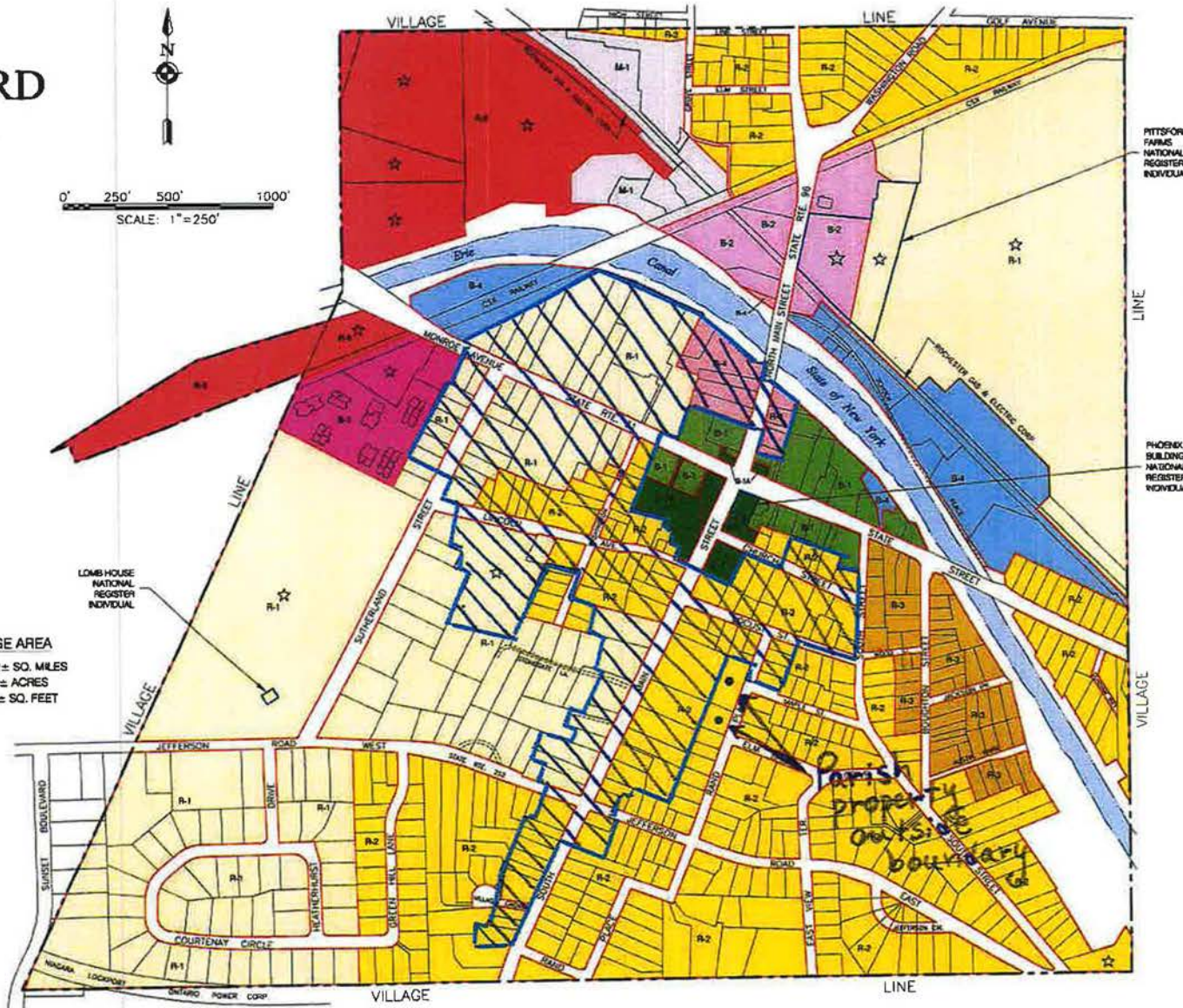
0.72 ± SQ. MILES
461 ± ACRES
20,137,448 ± SQ. FEET

PERFORMANCE ZONING OVERLAY DISTRICT

INCLUDED PARCELS

151.18-1-1.1 151.18-3-71
151.18-1-49 151.18-1-15.1
151.18-1-51 164.05-1-69
151.18-1-52 164.11-1-6
151.18-1-54 164.05-1-85
151.18-1-55

AMENDMENT BLOCK	DATE
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100	1/11/2004





16-163

6737 Southpoint Drive South
S/C J915
Jacksonville, FL 32216-6177
(904) 279-4537
Telefax (904) 245-4533
Catherine_adkins@csx.com

Catherine Adkins
Regional Manager

March 15, 2016

Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
Attention: Stephanie Toothman
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW (2280)
Washington, D.C. 20240



**RE: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)
West Shore & Off Monroe
Pittsford, NY 14534
Monroe County**

Dear Ms. Toothman:

We are in receipt of a letter dated February 19, 2016 from Ruth L. Pierpont, Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation for the State of New York (copy attached) advising that the State Review Board has recommended to the Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation that the property identified above be listed on the New York State Register of Historic Places and nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

As we stated in our original response to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation dated October 28, 2015 (copied attached), CSX Transportation, Inc. (CSXT) respectfully objects to the proposed Boundary Expansion. CSX does not want to have our property listed on the State Register of Historic Places nor do we want our property to further be listed on the National Register in Washington, D.C.

CSXT is a Class I railroad and common carrier that owns and operates an active railroad right-of-way and rail transportation corridor upon which the Boundary Expansion is located. The inclusion of CSXT's rail corridor within the Boundary Expansion may significantly limit or interfere with CSXT's ability to conduct future railroad operations and to repair, improve, or replace its existing railroad facilities.

Pursuant to governing federal law, CSXT's railroad operations fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Board (STB). Specifically, section 10501(b) of the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act (ICCTA) grants the STB exclusive jurisdiction over rail transportation and rail facilities including the construction and operation of CSXT's railroad right-of-way and railroad facilities, 49 U.S.C. S10501(b). ICCTA expressly preempts the regulation of rail transportation. Id. Accordingly, CSXT objects to the proposed Boundary Expansion as it constitutes the impermissible regulation of CSXT's existing and future rail transportation activities.

In addition to the foregoing enumeration of rights, CSXT hereby expressly reserves and does not waive any of its rights or remedies under ICCTA, 49 U.S.C. S1050(b), or the Federal Railroad Safety Act, 49 U.S.C. S20106 and/or any other applicable federal or state laws.

Attached hereto is an aerial photograph that indicates the area within the Boundary Expansion which includes a portion of our existing railroad right of way.

Sincerely,

Cat Adkins
Attachments

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF DUVAL

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 15th day of March
20 16, by Catherine Adkins, Regional Sales Manager of CSX Real Property, Inc. signing as agent on
behalf of CSX Transportation, Inc.

Susan C. McMillan

Signature of Notary Public

Print, Type/Stamp Name of Notary





**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

February 19, 2016

Ms. Catherine Adkins
CSX Transportation Inc
6737 Southpoint Drive South
Jacksonville, FL 33216

Re: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)
West Shore & Off Monroe
Pittsford, NY 14534
Monroe County

Dear Ms. Adkins:

Following a detailed review, the State Review Board has recommended to the Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, who is the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), that the property identified above be listed on the New York State Register of Historic Places and nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

After reviewing the nomination, the SHPO has agreed with the recommendation of the State Review Board and has listed the property on the State Register of Historic Places. We shall now forward the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D. C.

If the Keeper of the National Register approves the nomination, the property will be listed on the National Register. You will be notified when this decision is made.

Information about the results of State and National Register listing were included in our earlier notification letter. If you have any further questions, please contact your field representative Virginia Bartos, at the *Division for Historic Preservation*, (518) 268-2161.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic
Preservation



Catherine Adkins
Regional Manager

6737 Southpoint Drive South
S/C J915
Jacksonville, FL 32216-6177
(904) 279-4537
Telefax (904) 245-4533
Catherine_adkins@csx.com

October 28, 2015

State Historic Preservation Office
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Attn: Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188

**RE: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)
West Shore & Off Monroe
Pittsford, NY 14534
Monroe County**

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

We are in receipt of your letter advising the notice of the Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion) dated October 2, 2015. CSX Transportation, Inc. (CSXT) respectfully objects to the proposed Boundary Expansion.

CSXT is a Class I railroad and common carrier that owns and operates an active railroad right-of-way and rail transportation corridor upon which the Boundary Expansion is located. The inclusion of CSXT's rail corridor within the Boundary Expansion may significantly limit or interfere with CSXT's ability to conduct future railroad operations and to repair, improve, or replace its existing railroad facilities.

Pursuant to governing federal law, CSXT's railroad operations fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Board (STB). Specifically, section 10501(b) of the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act (ICCTA) grants the STB exclusive jurisdiction over rail transportation and rail facilities including the construction and operation of CSXT's railroad right-of-way and railroad facilities, 49 U.S.C. S10501(b). ICCTA expressly preempts the regulation of rail transportation. Id. Accordingly, CSXT objects to the proposed Boundary Expansion as it constitutes the impermissible regulation of CSXT's existing and future rail transportation activities.

In addition to the foregoing enumeration of rights, CSXT hereby expressly reserves and does not waive any of its rights or remedies under ICCTA, 49 U.S.C. S1050(b), or the Federal Railroad Safety Act, 49 U.S.C. S20106 and/or any other applicable federal or state laws.

Attached hereto is an aerial photograph that indicates the area within the Boundary Expansion which includes a portion of our existing railroad right of way.

Sincerely,

Cat Adkins

Attachments





6737 Southpoint Drive South
Suite 100
Jacksonville, FL 32216

JACKSONVILLE
FL 322
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ZIP 32216 \$ 000.70⁵
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0000338072 MAR 16 2016



20240



Pittsford Schools

16-163
Administrative Offices
75 Barker Road – East Wing
Pittsford, NY 14534
585.267.1004

fax: 585.267.1088

Michael_Pero@pittsford.monroe.edu

Michael Pero
Superintendent of Schools

March 15, 2016

VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL



Stephanie Toothman
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Re: *Pittsford Central School District's opposition to the listing of Pittsford Sutherland High School on the National and State Registers of Historic Places*

Dear Ms. Toothman:

I write on behalf of the Pittsford Central School District ("the District") as the sole owner of the above referenced property at issue known as the Pittsford Sutherland High School ("Sutherland" or "the High School") in opposition to the listing of Sutherland on the National Register of Historic Places.

The District owns property located at 55 Sutherland Street, Pittsford, New York 14534 on which the High School has operated as a school for students in grades 9 through 12. The District also owns property located at 42 West Jefferson Road, Pittsford, New York 14534 known as the Adolph Lomb House, which has also been used for educational and school uses, and more recently for administrative uses.

According to correspondence from the State Historic Preservation Office ("SHPO"), dated October 2, 2015, SHPO nominated the Adolph Lomb House for listing on the State Register of Historic Places despite the fact that the property has been listed on the National Register, and therefore the State Register, since 1995. Attached as Exhibit "A" is the listing for the Adolph Lomb House on the National Register website. Attached as Exhibit "B" is a copy of the letter from SHPO to the District regarding the nomination of property located at 42 West Jefferson Road and the boundary expansion of the historic district in the Village of Pittsford.

Based on the boundary expansion of the historic district proposed in the October 2, 2015, letter, and considering the Adolph Lomb House is already listed on both the National and State

Registers, it appeared that the Preservation Board intended to nominate the High School for listing on the National and State Registers. The intention to include the High School for listing was confirmed after review of the application submitted by the Village of Pittsford in support of the boundary expansion. Attached as Exhibit "C" is an excerpt from the Village's application for the boundary expansion, which specifically lists the High School.

Furthermore, the original historic district, as reflected in the attached, did not include the High School. Attached as Exhibit "D" is a copy of the Village of Pittsford Zoning Map indicating the boundary lines of the original historic district in blue and the area of the historic district with cross-hatching. The location of the High School is demarcated with a green dot, and is clearly outside the boundary lines of the historic district.

Therefore, the District submitted a detailed letter in opposition to the nomination of the High School to either the State or National Registers of Historic Places. Attached as Exhibit "E" is a copy of the District's opposition letter to the listing of the High School on either the National or State registers, dated November 30, 2015.

By letter directed to the District dated February 19, 2016, the New York State Board for Historic Preservation notified the District that it forwarded the nomination of the High School to the National Register of Historic Places after listing the property on the State Register of Historic Places. Attached as Exhibit "F" is a copy of a letter from Ruth L. Pierpont to the District, dated February 19, 2016, regarding forwarding the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register.

For the reason that follows (as well as those identified in the enclosed November 30, 2015 letter addressed to the New York State Historic Preservation Office), while the District appreciates the interest in the High School concerning the potential for listing the same on the National Register of Historic Places, the District strongly opposes (and indeed has already opposed) including the High School on the National Register. In fact, we have concerns that placing the High School on the National Register may well interfere with the District's ability to provide educational services to District students in the most efficient and cost effective manner possible.

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. § 302105(b), formerly cited as 16 U.S.C. § 470, "[i]f the owner of any privately owned property . . . object[s] to inclusion or designation, the property shall not be included on the National Register . . . until the objection is withdrawn."

Stephanie Toothman
March 15, 2016
Page 3

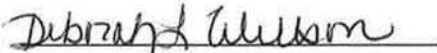
Based on the statutory right conferred on it (and in accordance with other applicable law), the District, as the sole owner of the High School, hereby invokes its statutory right to have the High School excluded from the National Register and submits this signed and notarized letter in opposition to the proposal to list the High School on the National Register of Historic Places, and in further support of its rights under the circumstances. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,



Michael Pero
Superintendent, Pittsford Central
School District
75 Barker Road
Pittsford, New York 14534

Sworn to before me this
17th day of March, 2016.


Notary Public

DEBORAH L. WILLSON
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01WI6241454
Qualified in Wayne County
My Commission Expires May 23, 2019

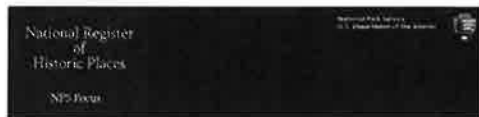
Enclosures as attachments

cc: Harris Beach PLLC
Attn: Lauren Baron, Esq.

National Park Service U.S. Department Of The Interior

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NATIONAL REGISTER DIGITAL ASSETS



The PDF file for this National Register record has not yet been digitized.

[DOWNLOAD THIS PDF](#)

The PDF file for this National Register record has not yet been digitized.

[DOWNLOAD THIS PDF](#)[HIDE ASSETS](#)

ASSET METADATA

Title: Lomb, Adolph, House
National Register Information System ID: 94001597
Applicable Criteria: ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING
Architectural Styles: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Architects: Unknown
Areas Of Significance: ARCHITECTURE
Periods Of Significance: 1900-1924
Significant Years: 1907
Resource Type: BUILDING
Related Collections: National Register of Historic Places Collection
Resource Format: pdf
File Size (bytes): 22151
Date Published: 1/24/1995
Parks: National Register of Historic Places
State: New York
County: Monroe County
Locations: Pittsford ; Jct. of Southerland St. and W. Jefferson Rd.
NEW YORK ; Monroe ; Pittsford
Asset ID: e350dd8e-d027-499d-8da5-3da47e118788

[HIDE METADATA](#)



nps.gov

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[World Heritage](#) [Privacy](#) [FOIA](#) [Notices](#) [DOI](#) [USA.gov](#) [No Fear Act](#) [Diversity](#)

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICASM

Last Updated: 11/2/2013



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

October 2, 2015

Sir/Madam
Pitts Cent School Dist #1
75 Barker Rd
Pittsford, NY 14534

Re: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)
42 West Jefferson Pittsford, NY 14534
Monroe County

Dear Sir/Madam :

We are pleased to inform you that property noted above will be considered by the New York State Board for Historic Preservation at its next meeting, December 3, 2015, for nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. These registers are the official lists of properties that are significant in history, architecture, engineering, landscape design, and culture. Listing in the registers provides recognition of our national, state and local heritage and assistance in preserving it. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing.

Listing in the National and State Registers affords properties a measure of protection from the effects of federal and/or state sponsored or assisted projects, provides eligibility for certain federal and/or state tax credits and renders properties owned by non-profits or municipalities eligible for state preservation grants. In general, there are no restrictions placed upon private owners of registered properties. The results of listing are explained more fully in the attached fact sheet.

Owners of private properties proposed for listing in the National Register must be given the opportunity to concur in or object to the listing. If you are the sole owner of the property proposed for listing and you submit a notarized objection to the listing, the property cannot be listed. If there is more than one owner, a majority of the private owners must submit notarized objections in order to prevent listing. Each private property owner has one vote regardless of what portion of a single property that party owns

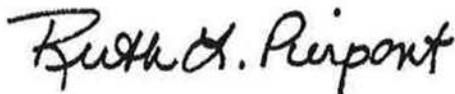
If a property owner wishes to object to the proposed listing, he/she must submit a notarized acknowledgement that he/she is the owner of the property in question and that he/she objects to the proposed National Register listing. Objections must be submitted before the property is listed.

If a property cannot be listed because of owner objection, the SHPO will submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of eligibility for listing. Properties formally determined eligible for National Register listing by the Keeper are subject to the same protection from the effects of federally sponsored or assisted projects as are listed properties. There are no provisions in the New York State Historic Preservation Act that allow an owner to prevent listing in the State Register by means of objection.

If you wish to comment on whether or not the property should be nominated to the National and State Registers, please send your comments to the SHPO at the address below. Comments must be received by December 2, 2015, in order to be considered by the State Board for Historic Preservation when it reviews this district.

A draft copy of the proposed nomination will be posted on our web site (www.nysparks.com/shpo) approximately thirty days prior to the board meeting. For more information, contact Virginia Bartos, Division for Historic Preservation, Peebles Island State Park, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188, (518) 268-2161.

Sincerely,



Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for
Historic Preservation

Enclosure: Fact Sheet
Criteria for Evaluation
Public Meeting Notice
Map of proposed expansion

Frequently Asked Questions about the State and National Registers of Historic Places in New York State

What are the State and National Registers of Historic Places? The State and National Registers are the official lists of properties significant in history, architecture, engineering, landscape design, archeology, and culture. Properties may be significant in local, state and/or national contexts. More than 120,000 properties in New York have received this prestigious recognition.

What qualifies a property for listing on the registers? The registers recognize all aspects of New York's diverse history and culture. Eligible properties must represent a significant historic theme (e.g., architecture, agriculture, industry, transportation) and they must be intact enough to illustrate their association with that theme. Properties must usually be more than 50 years of age to be considered for listing.

What are the benefits of being listed on the registers? The State and National Registers are a recognized and visible component of public and private planning. The registers promote heritage tourism, economic development and appreciation of historic resources. Benefits include:

- Official recognition that a property is significant to the nation, the state, or the local community.
- Eligibility to apply for the state homeowner tax credit and/or the state and federal commercial historic rehabilitation tax credits.
- Eligibility (not-for-profit organizations and municipalities only) to apply for New York State historic preservation grants. Other grants, also requiring listing, may be available through other public and private sources.
- Properties that meet the criteria for registers listing receive a measure of protection from state and federal undertakings regardless of their listing status. State and federal agencies must consult with the SHPO to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to listed or eligible properties.

Will State and National Registers listing restrict the use of a property? If you are not using *federal or state funds* to complete your project (e.g. a grant or tax credit, CD funds, a Main Street Grant) and you do not require a *state or federal permit* to undertake it (e.g. DEC permit), you are free to remodel, alter, paint, manage, subdivide, sell, or even demolish a National or State Register listed property (as long as you comply with local zoning). If state or federal funds are used or if a state or federal permit is required, proposed alterations may be reviewed by SHPO staff if the property is either listed or determined eligible for listing.

What kinds of properties can be included in the registers? Buildings and structures such as residences, churches, commercial buildings and bridges; sites such as cemeteries, landscapes and archaeological sites; districts, including groups of buildings, structures or sites that are significant as a whole, such as farmsteads, residential neighborhoods, industrial complexes and cultural landscapes; and objects, such as fountains and monuments.

What is a historic district? A historic district is a group of buildings, structures, and sites that are significant for their historical and physical relationships to each other. Properties in districts are not usually significant individually but gain meaning from their proximity and association with each other. A district may include any number of properties.

What is the process for listing a property on the registers? To begin, an application must be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for evaluation. If the property is determined eligible for listing, the nomination sponsor is responsible for providing documentation that describes the property's setting and physical characteristics, documents its history, conveys its significance in terms of its historic context, and demonstrates how it meets the

register criteria. The New York State Board for Historic Preservation reviews completed nominations. If the board recommends the nomination, the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (Commissioner of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation) lists the property on the State Register and forwards it to the National Park Service for review and listing on the National Register.

Can an owner object to having his or her property listed on the registers? Yes. Private property owners may object to National Register listing. If the property has *one owner*, that owner's objection will prevent the listing. If the property has *multiple* owners, the *majority* of the owners must object in order to prevent listing. For properties with multiple owners, such as districts, objections only count toward the listing of the district as a whole. No one owner can exempt himself or herself from listing in a district by means of an objection. Although the State Register does not recognize owner objections, it is the policy of the SHPO to avoid listings with significant objections and to work with nomination sponsors and communities to provide information and education about the registers program.

How long does it take to get a property listed? The length of time required for the preparation and review of an individual nomination is typically six to twelve months, depending on the quality of the application and staff workloads. Historic districts generally require at least a year to account for their greater complexity and the additional need for public comment.

How do the State and National Registers differ from local landmark designation? State and National Registers listing should not be confused with local landmark designation. Many communities have enacted local landmark ordinances that establish commissions with the authority to review proposed work on locally designated properties. These commissions are established and operated independently from the State and National Registers, which do not regulate the actions of private property owners unless state or federal funds are used or a state or federal permit is required. National Register listing does not automatically lead to local landmark designation, and local districts often differ from those listed on the registers.

Must owners of listed buildings open their buildings to the public? No. There is absolutely no requirement to open register-listed properties to the public.

Will a property owner be able to leave his property to his children or anyone else he/she wishes? Yes. Listing on the registers in no way affects the transfer of property from one owner to another.

Will listing on the State and National Registers, either individually or in a historic district, affect local property taxes or zoning? No. Listing has no direct bearing on any of these local actions.

How can an owner get a State and National Registers plaque to display on his or her building? Although the SHPO does not provide plaques, a list of manufacturers is available upon request.

How does listing protect a building and its surroundings? The registers are a valuable tool in the planning of publicly funded, licensed or permitted projects. Government agencies are responsible for avoiding or reducing the effects of projects on properties that are eligible for or listed on the registers. Listing raises awareness of the significance of properties, helping to ensure that preservation issues are considered early and effectively in the planning process.

Where can I find out more about the State and National Registers? Contact the Division for Historic Preservation at (518) 237-8643, visit our website at www.nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo/register/index.htm or see the National Park Service website at www.nps.gov/history/nr/.

09/14

National and State Registers Criteria for Evaluation

The following criteria are used to evaluate properties (other than areas of the National Park Service and National Historic Landmarks) for listing on the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the State and National Registers. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- D. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.



YOU ARE INVITED TO A
PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING
REGARDING THE
PITTSFORD VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOUNARY EXPANSION

BEING CONSIDERED FOR THE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

MEETING DATE: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2015

TIME: 6:00 PM

LOCATION: PITTSFORD VILLAGE HALL
21 NORTH MAIN STREET, PITTSFORD NY

RSVP BY CALLING (585) 586-4332

Representatives from the village of Pittsford and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation will be present to explain the proposed expansion to the current historic district and answer questions. The expansion document is being prepared by Bero Architecture PLLC of Rochester, New York, funded in part by a certified local government grant.

The meeting is open to the public. Property owners, realtors, contractors, business & community leaders and those interested in how historic preservation provides opportunities for community reinvestment are encouraged to attend.

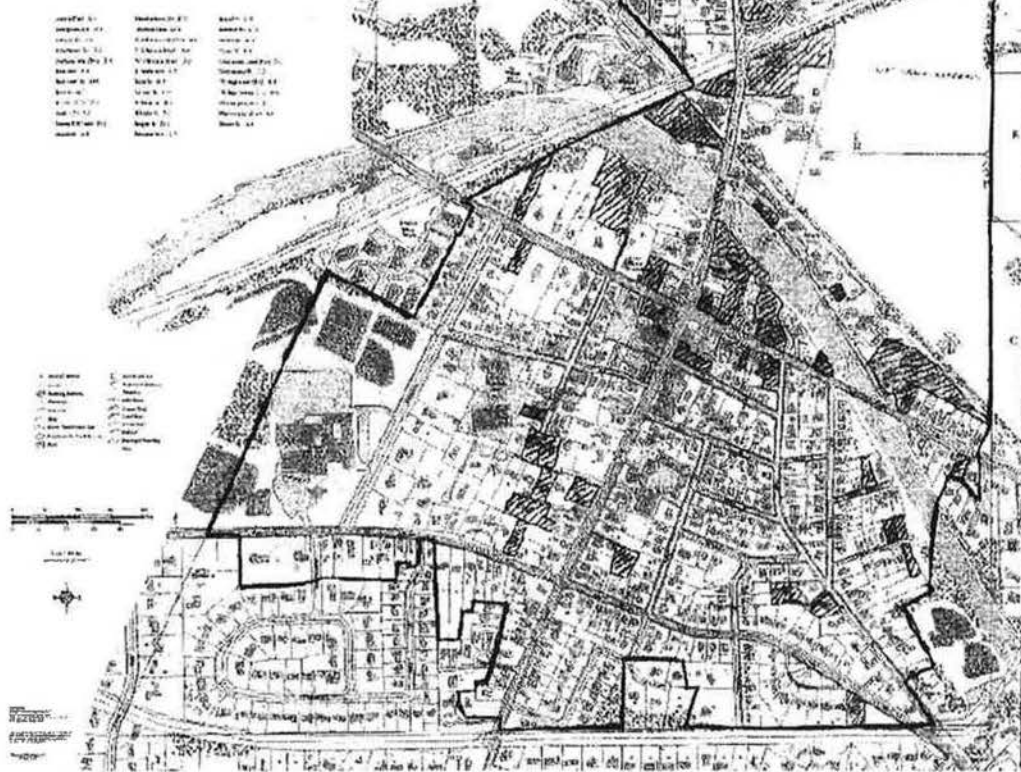
Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places qualify for tax credits and other financial incentives. For more tax credit information, see the NYS OPRHP website:



<http://nysparks.com/shpo/tax-credit-programs/>



PLANIMETRICS
Village of Pittsford
Massachusetts, New York



why not just go down sutherland st. ?

OFFICIAL ZONING MAP VILLAGE OF PITTSFORD MONROE COUNTY NEW YORK

AS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE
OF PITTSFORD, NEW YORK

DATE

VILLAGE CLERK

LINE LEGEND

- VILLAGE LINE AND VILLAGE HISTORIC DESIGN DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- ZONING DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED INDIVIDUAL BOUNDARY

ZONED DISTRICTS

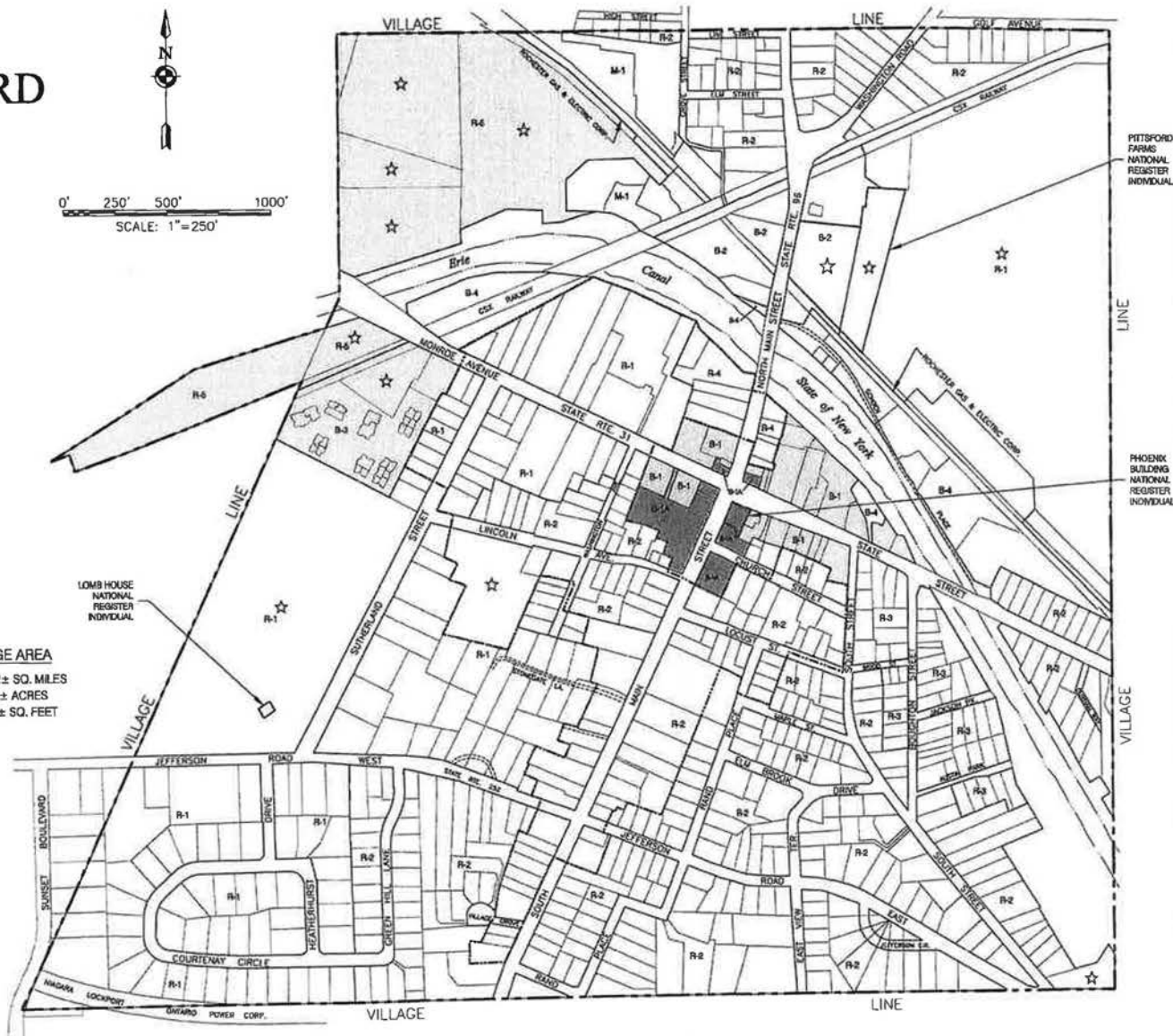
- ☐ R-1, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- ☐ R-2, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- ☐ R-3, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- ☐ R-4, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- ☐ R-5, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- ☐ B-1, RETAIL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- ☒ B-1A, SPECIAL HISTORIC BUSINESS DISTRICT
- ☐ B-2, GENERAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- ☐ B-3, SPECIAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- ☐ B-4, CANAL WATERFRONT BUSINESS
- ☐ M-1, LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT
- ☆ PERFORMANCE ZONING OVERLAY DISTRICT

TOTAL VILLAGE AREA
0.72± SQ. MILES
461± ACRES
20,137,448± SQ. FEET

PERFORMANCE ZONING OVERLAY DISTRICT INCLUDED PARCELS

151.18-1-1.1 151.18-3-71
151.18-1-40 151.19-1-15.1
151.18-1-51 164.06-1-69
151.18-1-52 164.11-1-6
151.18-1-54 164.06-1-85
151.18-1-55

NO.	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	ADOPTED 1974 R-1 AND PERFORMANCE ZONING DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK	3/12/2004
2	ADOPTED 1974 R-1 AND PERFORMANCE ZONING DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK	3/12/2004
3	ADOPTED 1974 R-1 AND PERFORMANCE ZONING DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK	3/12/2004
4	ADOPTED 1974 R-1 AND PERFORMANCE ZONING DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK	3/12/2004
5	ADOPTED 1974 R-1 AND PERFORMANCE ZONING DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK	3/12/2004
6	ADOPTED 1974 R-1 AND PERFORMANCE ZONING DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK	3/12/2004
7	ADOPTED 1974 R-1 AND PERFORMANCE ZONING DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK	3/12/2004
8	ADOPTED 1974 R-1 AND PERFORMANCE ZONING DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK	3/12/2004
9	ADOPTED 1974 R-1 AND PERFORMANCE ZONING DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK	3/12/2004
10	ADOPTED 1974 R-1 AND PERFORMANCE ZONING DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK	3/12/2004



Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Increase) **DRAFT**
Name of Property

Monroe County, NY
County and State

40 Sutherland Street, ca 1951

1 Contributing Building, 1 Noncontributing Building

Two-story brick house with eclectic Colonial Revival features. Front-facing gable roof with side-gabled wing extending to the south, with a broad brick chimney at the juncture between the two; one-story one-bay side-gabled wing to the north contains primary entrance in gable end set in an arched opening. Bay window with standing-seam copper roof on primary facade. Windows generally 6/6 double-hung sash. Brick exterior.

Two-story gambrel-roofed two-car garage, intended to look like a barn, added circa 1980s; noncontributing due to age.

65 Sutherland Street, 1907 and 1952 with later alterations

2 Contributing Buildings

This public-school campus includes two buildings: Lomb House and Pittsford Sutherland High School. The house and school are both located in the south half of the site, with parking areas north and south of the school; athletic fields are located beyond the parking lots. The site slopes downward to the north, with a steep slope, partially contained by a retaining wall, between the parking lot and athletic fields north of the school.

Adolph Lomb House (1907, Listed in the National Register in 1994/1995): Set on a rise and canted to address the street corner, this is the sole remnant of an early twentieth-century estate belonging to the Lomb family, of the well-known Rochester firm, Bausch & Lomb. Two and one-half story building with side-gable roof; built of poured concrete and faced with blond brick laid in Flemish bond. Five-bay facade with center entrance sheltered by enclosed portico supported by brick piers with decorative caps and Tuscan columns. Entrance portico extends into fully enclosed porch that wraps around east side of the building, forming a circular sunroom at the far end. Fenestration is regular on the primary facade; less consistently sized and spaced on the other sides. Windows generally 1/1 double-hung sash; some are found in groups of three. Notable features include header belt courses incorporating lintels and sills, dentil course dividing building at second-floor level, and tile roof surmounted by large, square, central skylight. Now used by the school district as an administration building.

Pittsford Sutherland High School (1952, with additions in 1960, 1963, 2004): Two-story (three stories on north side due to sloping site) brick school designed by architect Carl Ade in a restrained interpretation of Modernism with classical influences. 1950s portions of the school are prominent on south and east sides and consist of pale brick walls with two-story concrete colonnades at entrances; original main entrance on south side is set in a curved wall. Original portion of east side features modernized colonnade surrounding central seven bays, with banks of windows set in projecting concrete trim to either side. School has been enlarged several times, most recently and extensively in 2004; most recent additions wrap west and north sides of school and are compatible with original design due to use of similar but distinguishable materials, colors, and detailing.

44 Sutherland Street, 1949

1 Contributing Building

One-and-one-half story house with eclectic Tudor Revival features, designed by Rochester architectural firm Kaelber and Waasdorp. Gable-and-wing configuration with added front-gabled two-car garage wing. Windows are generally casement style in various sizes and configurations. Brick exterior; asphalt shingle roof. Two gable-roofed dormers. Garage wing is a 1977 addition; garage was previously a side-gabled two-car garage set back from primary facade. Alteration to projecting front-gabled two-car garage constitutes a significant change in the configuration and character of the house.

48 Sutherland Street, ca 1902-07

1 Contributing Building, 1 Contributing Object

Two-story eclectic house; generally L-shaped footprint with front-gabled roof, side-gabled wing, and rear wing with side-gambrel roof; there is also a one-story wing extending to the south with a low-pitched hipped roof. This house was built as "Hyllgerth," a country estate for the Satterlee family; the property's original address was 61 South Main Street, and its formal approach was via what is now Stonegate Lane. The house was extensively remodeled in 1945, when the servant's quarters and master wing were demolished. Palladian windows in front gable and in a front-facing gabled dormer; most other windows are 6/6 double-hung sash but there are various other window types and configurations, irregularly located. Board-and-batten siding on first story with stucco above. Situated on a large lot with ample vegetation. Cedar shake roof

OFFICIAL ZONING MAP VILLAGE OF PITTSFORD MONROE COUNTY NEW YORK

AS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE
OF PITTSFORD, NEW YORK

DATE

VILLAGE CLERK

LINE LEGEND

- VILLAGE LINE AND VILLAGE HISTORIC DESIGN DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- ZONING DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED INDIVIDUAL BOUNDARY

ZONED DISTRICTS

- R-1, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- R-2, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- R-3, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- R-4, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- R-5, RESIDENCE DISTRICT
- B-1, RETAIL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- B-1A, SPECIAL HISTORIC BUSINESS DISTRICT
- B-2, GENERAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- B-3, SPECIAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
- B-4, CANAL WATERFRONT BUSINESS
- M-1, LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT
- ☆ PERFORMANCE ZONING OVERLAY DISTRICT

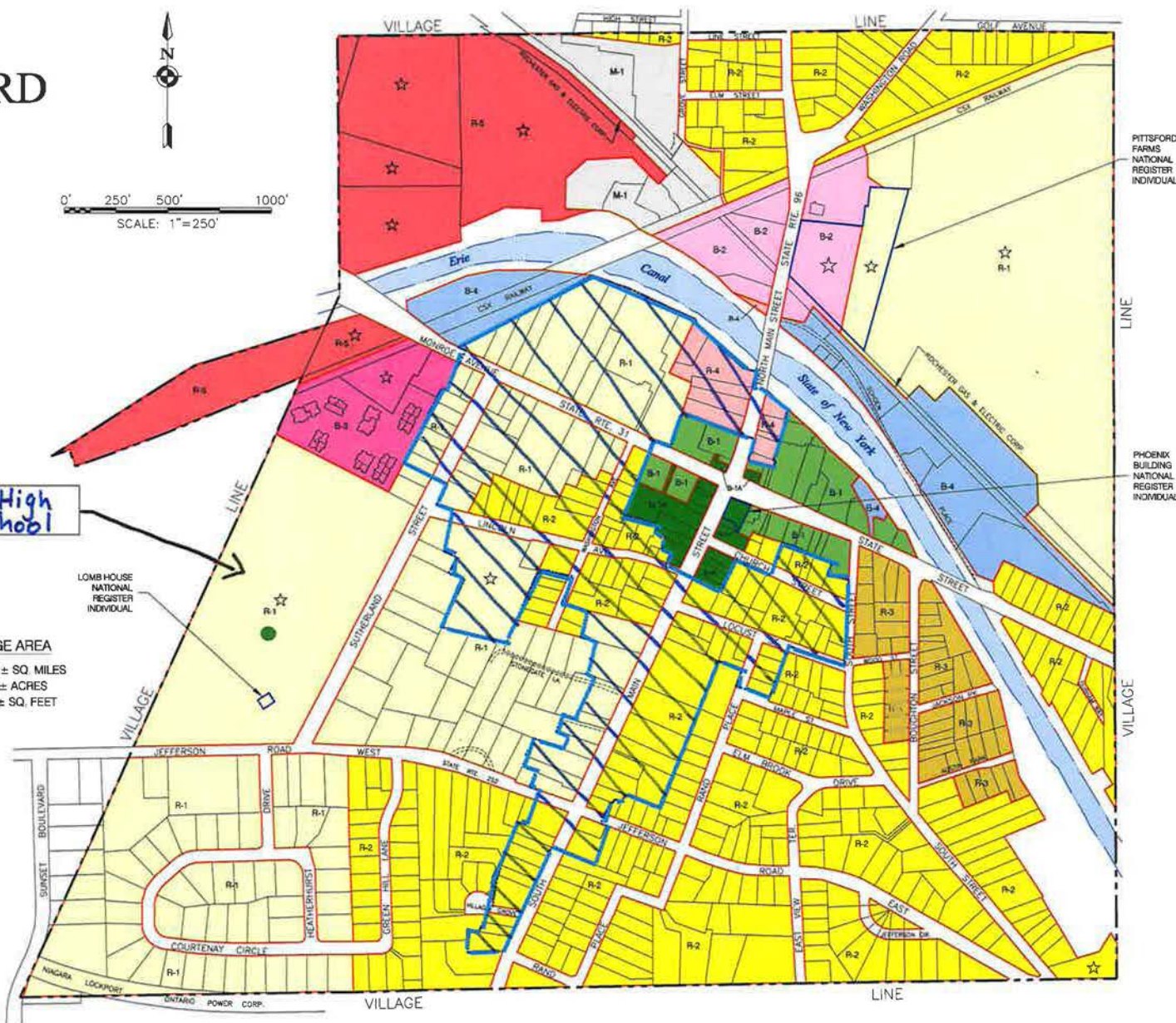
TOTAL VILLAGE AREA
0.72± SQ. MILES
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20,137,446± SQ. FEET

PERFORMANCE ZONING OVERLAY DISTRICT

INCLUDED PARCELS

151.18-1-1.1 151.18-3-71
151.18-1-49 151.18-1-15.1
151.18-1-51 164.06-1-69
151.18-1-52 164.11-1-8
151.18-1-54 164.06-1-85
151.18-1-55

AMENDMENT BLOCK	AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION	DATE
3	ADDED ZONE B-3 AND PERFORMANCE OVERLAY DISTRICT, REMOVED ZONE B-1, ADDED THE PARK, BIRCHMOUNT, AND REMOVED NATIONAL REGISTER INDIVIDUAL BOUNDARY	2/22/2009
1	ADD ZONE B-4	5/31/2003



Pittsford Schools

Michael Pero
Superintendent of Schools

Administrative Offices
75 Barker Road – East Wing
Pittsford, NY 14534
585.267.1004
fax: 585.267.1088
Michael_Pero@pittsford.monroe.edu

November 30, 2015

VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL

Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Re: Pittsford Central School District's opposition to the listing of Pittsford Sutherland High School on the National and State Registers of Historic Places

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

I write on behalf of the Pittsford Central School District ("the District") as the sole owner of the above referenced property at issue known as the Pittsford Sutherland High School ("Sutherland" or "the High School") in opposition to the listing of Sutherland on either the National or State Registers of Historic Places.

As discussed, the District owns the property located at 55 Sutherland Street, Pittsford, New York 14534 on which the High School has operated as a school for students in grades 9 through 12. The District also owns property located at 42 West Jefferson, Pittsford, New York 14534 known as the Adolph Lomb House.

By your letter directed to the District dated October 2, 2015, the New York State Board for Historic Preservation (the "Preservation Board") notified the District that it is considering nominating the Adolph Lomb House to the National and State Registers of Historic Places ("the Nomination Letter"). The Nomination Letter also stated the Village of Pittsford ("the Village") intends to expand the boundaries of its historic district to encompass the High School. The Preservation Board is meeting on December 3, 2015 to consider the nomination and any comments from the District regarding the nomination.

The Nomination Letter is unclear as to why the Adolph Lomb House is listed as the targeted property as it has been listed on the National Register, and therefore the State Register, since 1995. Further, please see the attached excerpt from the proposed nomination application submitted for the expansion of the Village of Pittsford Historic District, which includes the High School located at 55 Sutherland Street, and as such, it appears that the Preservation Board intends to nominate the High School for listing on the National and State Register as well. The District respectfully raises the fact that the proposed nomination application was not available online until very recently, even though the Nomination Letter indicates the application would be posted approximately 30 days before the Preservation Board meeting. To the extent the Nomination Letter proposes the High School for listing on the National and State Registers please consider this letter in opposition to such listings. For the same reasons, the District also opposes any expansion of the boundaries of the Village historic district to the extent it seeks to encompass anything other than the Adolf Lomb House (including objecting to the addition of the High School as encompassed by the new boundary of the Village Historic District).

In sum, for the reasons that follow, while the District appreciates the Preservation Board's notification of its proposal to nominate the High School for such listing (to the extent the Nomination Letter proposes such action), the District must oppose adding it to either registry. Further, the District also opposes extending the boundaries of the Village's historic district as such listings and the expansion of the Village historic district would run counter to the District's mission to provide educational services to District students in the most efficient and cost effective manner possible.

As acknowledged in the Nomination Letter and pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. § 302105(b), formerly cited as 16 U.S.C. § 470, if a property owner opposes the listing on the National Register, such property will not be listed. Therefore, we submit that this signed and notarized opposition letter of the sole owner of the High School prohibits it from being listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

However, the District also urges the Commissioner and the Preservation Board to not list the High School on the State Register. Listing of the High School on the State Register will increase the burden on the District to provide educational services to its students by interfering with the District's ability to make timely renovations, repairs, and/or modifications to the High School. Moreover, the District will not receive the benefit of such listing in the form of any tax credits or other tax savings, because as owner of the Sutherland High school, the District does not pay taxes on it.

A. Listing the High School on the State or National Registers or Expanding the Village Historic District to Include it Will Interfere With The District's Ability to Provide Educational Services

Under applicable law, if the District requires approval or permitting from any State agency associated with upgrades or modification to its facilities, including Sutherland High School, additional reviews needed to complete such work may well be triggered by listing Sutherland on either the State or Federal Register, or by expanding the Village Historic District to include it. For example, should the District need to conduct a renovation to Sutherland High School that is funded by or requires a permit from the State Education Department ("SED") or other state agency, a review

of such project may be required under the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA"). The listing of the Sutherland High School would likely make undertaking such work more costly and time consuming. For example, if such a project associated with the High School after being placed on the State or National Register constituted an unlisted action under SEQRA, it would automatically be deemed a Type I action. Given SEQRA's requirements for completing reviews involving Type I actions, months could be added to such a review, as well as expense, including those expenses associated with completing a full EAF and if appropriate, completing an environmental impact statement.

The District often needs to quickly adopt curriculum changes in order to provide the best education possible, and in cases where such changes require updates and modifications to its facilities, that work must be completed on an expedited basis. The listing of Sutherland High School would interfere with the District's ability to by making the implementation of such changes and modifications more time consuming and costly.

B. The High School Is Not Eligible for Listing on Either the National or State Registers Because it Does Not Meet Applicable Criteria, Including Because of Recent Significant Modifications to it

The High School was built in 1952 and the District made significant additions and/or renovations to it in 1960 and 2007. The District has also used the nearby Adolph Lomb House, which is currently already listed on the National and State Registers, for school administration. However, the High School is not historically significant as required by the State Register criteria (and National Register criteria) and is therefore not eligible for listing.

As a functioning school, Sutherland is not associated with any one event that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, but rather is important to the local community because it is a place of learning for children in the community. The High School building, while important to the community because it is a place of learning and fellowship, is not associated with the lives of significant persons. The High School has also not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history because it was built in 1952 and has always been used as a school building.

Further, the High School does not "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or ... represent the work of a master, or ... possess high artistic values, or represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." As previously stated, the High School undertook significant renovations in 1960 and 2007 in order to compensate for increased student enrollment.

As you know, the criteria for listing on both the National and State Registers is identical. The National Park Service notes that for a building to be considered historically significant for the National Register it must have maintained the structural integrity associated with the original building, meaning that a building must still possess the attributes of mass, scale, decoration, etc., from

its relevant period of significance.¹ Although the District seeks to keep the character of the original 1952 building intact when renovations and modifications are required to fulfill educational requirements, such renovations to the High School must be undertaken to facilitate curriculum requirements and must be implemented in a manner which maintains student safety as a priority. Thus, where changes needed to be implemented to meet those priorities, the character of the original building has not been maintained. The structural integrity of the High School as associated with any relevant period of significance, if one applies at all to the High School, has been compromised through the 1960 and 2007 major renovations. Therefore, as described herein and in the proposed nomination application, the High School does not meet any of the regulation criteria.

For the same reasons it is opposing listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, the District must also oppose the expansion of the Village of Pittsford Historic District to the extent such expansion would include the property on which the High School is located.

C. Because the District Has Consistently Protected the Integrity of the High School To the Extent Appropriate While Fulfilling its Responsibilities to Educate District Students and It Is Committed to Continue Doing So, Listing It Is Not Needed

The Village closely regulates any modifications to structures within the Village boundaries. While the District is not subject to such local regulation, it has voluntarily worked with the various Village boards (i.e. zoning etc.) on numerous projects that would otherwise require approval of Village boards. For example, for the District's most recent renovations in 2007, including adding classroom space, a library and cafeteria, a new gymnasium and an all-weather track, the District voluntarily sought the approval of local Village boards that expressed an interest in such renovations.

Further, the High School's proximity to the Adolph Lomb House, which is listed on both the National and State Registers as previously described, requires any project the District conducts with State funding or approval that may impact the Adolph Lomb House to be evaluated pursuant to the regulations that apply to properties on the National and State Registers.

Moreover, the proposed expansion of the Historic District, which would encompass the High School, is not required to adequately protect the historical integrity of the Village. The boundary lines of the district were established in 1984, and the Village closely regulates any development within the Historic District as well as outside the Historic District and as stated, the District has consistently voluntarily worked with the Village when undertaking renovation work. In sum, the District submits that listing the High School on either the National or State Register or expanding the Village of Pittsford Historic District will not provide the High School with significantly more protection than it already enjoys under the District's stewardship, which includes its voluntary agreement to comply with local Village requirements where feasible and in keeping with the District's charge to serve District students.

¹ Patrick W. Andrus et. al., Manual for State Historic Preservation Review Boards (1992), available at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/strevman/strevman6.htm> (last visited Nov. 21, 2015).

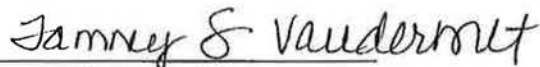
In consideration of the above, the District, as the sole owner of the High School, submits this signed and notarized letter in opposition to the proposal to list the High School on either the National or State Registers of Historic Places. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,



Michael Pero
Superintendent, Pittsford Central
School District
75 Barker Road
Pittsford, New York 14534

Sworn to before me this
30th day of November, 2015.



Notary Public

TAMMY S. VANDERBILT
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Wayne County
Reg. No. 01VA6210075
My Commission Expires Aug. 10, 20 17



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

Danm

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

Received

FEB 25 2016

February 19, 2016

Superintendent's Office

Sir/Madam
Pitts Cent School Dist #1
75 Barker Rd
Pittsford, NY 14534

Re: Pittsford Village Historic District (Boundary Expansion)
42 West Jefferson
Pittsford, NY 14534
Monroe County

Dear Sir/Madam :

Following a detailed review, the State Review Board has recommended to the Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, who is the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), that the property identified above be listed on the New York State Register of Historic Places and nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

After reviewing the nomination, the SHPO has agreed with the recommendation of the State Review Board and has listed the property on the State Register of Historic Places. We shall now forward the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D. C.

If the Keeper of the National Register approves the nomination, the property will be listed on the National Register. You will be notified when this decision is made.

Information about the results of State and National Register listing were included in our earlier notification letter. If you have any further questions, please contact your field representative Virginia Bartos, at the **Division for Historic Preservation**, (518) 268-2161.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont

Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic
Preservation