

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF PENFIELD

A Brief History of Penfield

In the dim recesses of pre-glacial time, a mighty river, the Irondo-Genesee, flowed north through our area and emptied into a westward flowing river, the precursor to Lake Ontario.

When the massive Quebec glacier made its way south over millenniums of time and gradually receded, glacial drift clogged a bend in the river south of here, forcing the torrent to cut a new path - the Rochester canyon.

The ancient vacated riverbed lies under the broad Irondequoit Valley, buried under several hundred feet of rock and glacial debris. Irondequoit Creek, a remnant stream, follows the course of the valley carved by the prehistoric river.

During the glacial age, the surface and strata of the earth in this region were redefined: glacial eskers, drumlins and moraines are its legacy as is the Thousand Acre Swamp.¹

Lake Ontario, Irondequoit Bay and Creek had a tremendously important role in the settlement of this country and were vital to the development of Penfield. "Tide of Empire" flowed through this natural travel route as France and England pursued a lucrative fur trade with the Iroquois Indian Nations and competed for control of their territory.

Explorer and trader, Rene Robert Cavelier de LaSalle, came into this area from his seigneurie on the St. Lawrence River in 1669 looking for information from the Seneca Indians. He sought guides to take him into the interior of the country by way of the Great Ohio Trail that he hoped would lead west to the "Sea of the South which separates this continent from China".² Unsuccessful in this attempt, he established trading posts along the Great Lakes and reached the Mississippi River via the Illinois River, claiming vast territory as he made his way to the Gulf of Mexico.

In 1687, in a monumental undertaking, the Governor of New France, the Marquis de Denonville, mounted a military expedition against the Seneca Indians who were interfering with the French fur trade. His army of several thousand men made up of militia, French regulars, Colonial scouts and Indians hostile to the Senecas, bivouacked at Irondequoit Bay on July 10th. Leaving a small contingent to guard their boats and supplies, this huge army traveled south along the Irondequoit Valley, then turned east to the Indian village of Gannagaro (Ganondagan) near the present village of Victor where they destroyed the storehouses of food and burned the deserted houses. Other villages

¹ Many years of extensive commercial dredging of sand and gravel from the great depths of glacial fill along the Irondequoit Valley has created a large body of water extending from the vicinity of old Penfield Road toward Blossom Road. Quarrying the dolomite rock that underlies the surface of the ground in our area is an important industry in Penfield. Outcroppings of rock provided building materials for early settlers.

² *LaSalle* by E.B. Osler, 1967

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including Totiakton were ravaged, although French missionaries had established missions in each of them. At Totiakton, Denonville claimed all territory of his invading army for France.

It was a defining moment in history that ultimately weakened the French position in America and, by default, strengthened the English.

After the Revolutionary War the Iroquois were a defeated people and their traditional lands open to acquisition. Massachusetts won the pre-emption right to western New York in the Treaty of Hartford in 1786 and sold that pre-emption right to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham who represented a group of investors. Phelps and Gorham treated with the Iroquois at Buffalo Creek and purchased from them the land lying between the Pre-emption Line and the Genesee River. The land was surveyed into 102 townships and offered for sale.

Township 13 Range IV (Penfield), was purchased in 1790 by Jonathan Fassett, Sr., of Vermont. Disappointed in the swampy, densely forested terrain and sick with a malarial kind of illness, he sold the township. Ownership passed through several hands, and two parcels had been sold when, in 1795, Daniel Penfield, a wealthy land owner and commission merchant with homes in New York City and Hudson, New York, began the purchase of land here. He was a member of the Tontine Association that met in the Tontine Coffee House at the foot of Wall Street to transact business. Marine insurance offices were located there, and ship arrivals and departures were registered daily.

Undoubtedly his decision to invest in these western lands was influenced by the potential source of power in the falls area of Irondequoit Creek where it crosses the southwest corner of town and the confluence of the creek with Irondequoit Bay and Lake Ontario.

Mr. Penfield had the township surveyed into large farm lots and built a sawmill (1800), a grist mill (1803), and a flouring mill (1814) on Irondequoit Creek to encourage settlement. And, he accepted wheat and "well-fatted pork" at his mills in lieu of mortgage payments.

William McKinstry was in charge of showing land to perspective buyers and shipping flour from the Penfield mills to Canada. Daniel Penfield retained water rights along the creek within his town and had a hand in everything established there. He was, however, an absentee owner in the beginning and did not move here until 1811.

Settlement had begun around 1800 at the Upper Corners, the intersection of present day Baird and Penfield Roads, but the Four Corners grew more rapidly as it became a residential center and service area for the mills on the nearby creek.

In the eastern portion of Penfield, several related families were establishing homes near Winslow Heath's Inn at the northeast corner of present day Harris and Penfield Roads. Extended families often migrated together to this wilderness area of western New York for mutual support and protection.

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By 1810, a self-sufficient town was thriving here. Land was being cleared and crops planted. Mills along the creek were turning the harvest of the land into usable commodities. In that year Penfield was set off from the larger town of Boyle (originally Northfield), as a separate entity by the New York State Legislature. It was the first of the seven townships on the northeast side of the Genesee River to be so recognized.

The new town included Township 13 Range IV and the Gore of Township 14 Range VII that had been purchased by Daniel Penfield. However, it also included Township 14 Range IV that was owned by the Pultney estate. This township was set off from Penfield as the Town of Webster in 1840.

On Irondequoit Creek, an ashery, distillery, clothing (cloth) mill, flouring mill, oil and soap factory, carding and fulling mill, woolen mill and related businesses were soon flourishing in a mile long strip that extended along the creek from the present day Linden Avenue bridge in Perinton to "the Hollow" below the old Washington Street bridge in Penfield.

The homes of mill owners and workers, farmers, lawyers, business men and artisans clustered near the intersection of Penfield Road and Five Mile Line Road where Daniel Penfield, Samuel Rich and Henry Fellows, Sr. had large village farms. Businesses included a brick yard, distillery, cooperage, blacksmith shops, taverns and general stores.

The first school was built at the Four Corners in 1804 and in 1813 three school commissioners were elected to set up the boundaries of fourteen school districts. By 1835 there were twenty-five districts. When Webster was set off, the districts had to be revised and renumbered.

Church groups met first in homes and stores. The Penfield First Baptist Church, the oldest congregation to organize (1804) in the county, built a sanctuary at the Upper Corners in 1823 and later moved the church structure closer to the Four Corners. A large brick Presbyterian church was built on the southwest corner in 1826, and a Methodist church on Five Mile Line Road in 1843.

Population in the town grew rapidly and reached 1,874 in 1814. It is interesting to note that the site of the future city of Rochester had only a few inhabitants in 1812. The rate of growth in Penfield slowed after several decades as larger milling interests were developed along the Genesee River, but by 1835, the census stood at 4,905. However, when the Town of Webster was set off in 1840, Penfield's population was reduced to around 3,000. It remained at this level for almost a century.

Early town meetings were held in rooms set aside in stores and other public buildings at the Four Corners. As the town grew and meetings became more frequent, the need for a separate facility became apparent and in 1895, a town hall was built on South Five Mile Line Road at the Four Corners. The building also served as a kind of community center where the Grange and other organizations could meet.

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Smaller crossroads communities in the town typically developed around a one-room school and a store. Dayton, Lovett, Higbie, Lloyd and Hipp families, among others, lent their names to areas where they settled.

In East Penfield, Heath's Inn was sold to James Lovett in 1827 and over the years, the inn was used as a tavern, general store, ballroom, and post office. The neighborhood became known as Lovett's Corners and was so identified on early maps. There were several blacksmiths, a wagon shop, a stage coach stop, a shoemaker, and a general store. Nathan Higbie had a large nursery there that specialized in fruit trees. The Preston Butler Nursery was the first to grow clematis in this area, and the D.S. George Nursery established in 1896, is still the foremost grower of clematis in the country. The East Penfield Baptist Church on Penfield Road near Salt Road was built in 1836, partially destroyed by fire in 1916 and rebuilt.

In the mid-1800's, many German immigrants settled along Plank Road in the Roseland section of East Penfield. Roseland was the name given to the post office that was in Otis Bancroft's store for a few years around the turn of the century. It was named for his wife, Rose. The Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church was the center of this prosperous farming community and for many years, services were in the German language.

There was a large German population in Penfield. St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1860 by St. Joseph's Church in Rochester as a mission among German Catholics living here. A church was built in 1872.

It is interesting to note that the last congregation to own the old Presbyterian Church at the Four Corners was the Evangelical Society, a group of German Protestants who also held their services in German.

Separated from the city of Rochester by the steep slopes of the broad Irondequoit Valley and without benefit of a railroad, canal, or major east-west travel route to encourage commerce, the principal occupation in Penfield was agriculture after the decline of milling in the mid-1800's.

Fertile fields throughout the town, and muck land close to the Thousand Acre Swamp and in East Penfield, produced abundant harvests. Ideally suited by soil and climate, and benefiting from the moderating effect of Lake Ontario, apple orchards flourished along the bay and in the northern part of the town. Apple drying was an important business for decades, and continued to some extent until World War II. During the war, dried apples were a part of the soldiers' fare.

Roads through the dugways were a challenge for horse and wagon and for early cars as well. Penfield residents looked to Fairport and Webster for farm equipment and supplies, containers, cold storage facilities, coal and oil, canning factories, shipping facilities, marketing, and other services.

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Gradually, over the years, the small businesses at the Four Corners accommodated to changing times, but the boundaries of the business district did not intrude upon the residential appearance of the area until after World War II, when some of the old homes and the early Presbyterian church were razed to make way for commercial enterprises. In recent years, a number of old homes have been converted to business use.

Although the Four Corners area of Penfield has the appearance of a village, it has never been incorporated. It is without the overlay of village government and taxation that would provide special services. Instead, special districts are formed as needed, just as in other parts of the town.

After World War II, there was a tremendous increase in population as people flocked to the suburbs. The census count of 4,851 in 1950 grew to 12,601 in 1960, and 23,732 in 1970. The great influx of newcomers created an unprecedented demand for housing and public services, more schools and better roads.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
1930	3306
1940	3774
1950	4851
1960	12601
1970	23732
1980	27201
1990	30219
2000	34645

In the 1950's and 1960's, a sanitary sewer district was established in the Four Corners area, followed by a second district to serve the four mobile home parks on Linden Avenue, and a third district in Penfield's Eastway Plaza area. Three water tanks were erected in the town, lines were laid through most of Penfield, and water was supplied by the Monroe County Water Authority.

Browncroft Boulevard, Penfield Road, and Fairport-Nine Mile Point Road were improved in the 1960's and a new section of Route 441 was laid out between the Four Corners and East Avenue in the early 1970's as an alternative to a state proposal to widen Penfield Road to a four lane highway between Landing Road and the Four Corners.

At the time of school centralization in 1948, Penfield Common Districts 6, 9, 10 and 11; Webster-Penfield-Walworth-Ontario Common District 5; and Penfield-Walworth Common District 13 were incorporated within the Webster Central School District.

Seven districts merged as the Penfield Central School District. They were Penfield-Perinton Union Free District No. 1; Penfield Common Districts 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8, and Macedon-Walworth Common District 12 of Wayne County. In July, 1954, Brighton-

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Penfield Union Free District 7 (Indian Landing) was consolidated with the Penfield Central School District.

Both districts felt the impact of population growth during the 1950's and 1960's as the multitude of post-war babies entered and moved through the public school system. New schools were built and land purchased to meet immediate needs and anticipated growth. Penfield Central School enrollment reached a peak in 1970 with 6,212 students, nearly twice the figure in 1960. However, after 1970 there was a substantial decline in enrollment that resulted in the closing of Atlantic Avenue and Baird Road elementary schools and Denonville Middle School. It was a pattern of student growth and decline that reflected a national trend.

As of 2000, enrollment in Penfield Central School District reached 5,076. The northern two-fifths of the Town of Penfield is within the Webster Central School District. Of the 8,281 public school students enrolled in the Webster Central Schools in 2000, 1,546 were Penfield residents living in the Webster Central School District. This circumstance and the fact that this part of the town has a Webster mailing address complicates recognition of the Town of Penfield's governmental jurisdiction. The southeastern part of Penfield is within the Fairport, New York postal zone and the western edge of the town has a Rochester mailing address. The Penfield post office was established in 1812. It is the second oldest post office address in Monroe County. However, it has the oldest name because the Northfield name of the first post office was changed to Pittsford in 1814.

In 1966, a new town hall was occupied at 3100 Atlantic Avenue on land that had been purchased nearly a decade earlier. The thirty-acre site was recommended to the town by a bi-partisan Citizens' Advisory Committee and a Monroe County planning specialist. Its location in the geographic center of town was intended to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding population.

The Penfield Environmental Quality Review Law (PEQR), enacted in 1977, required consideration of environmental impacts on development. It was one of the first such laws passed by local government and was based on a state draft of similar content that was later passed into state law (SEQRA). A new zoning ordinance in 1981 included larger residential lot zoning in the central and eastern part of Penfield, division and clarification of commercial zoning districts, and inclusion of Environmental Protection Overlay Districts for an additional level of development review for watercourses, steep slopes, floodplains, wetlands, and woodlands.

In 2000, with a population of 34,645, Penfield faces the challenges of a burgeoning demand for more development, both residential and commercial. Most growth has taken place on the west side of the town toward Rochester. The eastern half remains largely agricultural, encouraged to remain that way through the formation of agricultural districts, open space easements and large lot zoning. An on-going concern is protection of fertile, productive farmland in the beautiful rolling countryside.

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However, commercial expansion is taking place at the intersection of Fairport-Nine Mile Point Road and Penfield Road and in the area of Panorama Plaza, both of which are located along the east-west Route 441 corridor that also serves the growing residential community of Gananda in Wayne County. A study has been completed to explore the historic aspect of the Four Corners business area that lies along the same route. The town is also served by a large commercial segment along Empire Boulevard at Bay Road. A small group of businesses is located in West Penfield at the intersection of Creek Street, Blossom Road, and Browncroft Boulevard.

In spite of significant growth during the past fifty years the atmosphere of an earlier era still prevails in Penfield. Unique to the town are the churches and homes built by early residents, including the two “Mud” houses; the water course of Irondequoit Creek that supported an early, flourishing milling industry; the Daisy Flour Mill that still stands downstream from the Falls area of the creek; the changing but historically important Four Corners; the relatively unchanged hamlets of Lovett’s Corners and Roseland; and the Dayton Corners 19th century working schoolhouse.

Preservation of historic structures and sites is the function of the Penfield Historic Preservation Board, established in 1973 by one of the first such ordinances in the county. There are twenty-three designated landmark buildings in Penfield and three Historic Preservation districts (see Table 1).

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TABLE 1

DESIGNATED LANDMARK STRUCTURES IN THE TOWN OF PENFIELD

FIRST HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICT – Created 1974

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>DESIGNATED</u>
1872 Blossom Road	Daisy Flour Mill Historic Preservation District		Not designated
1874 Blossom Road			Not designated
1876 Blossom Road			Not designated
1880 Blossom Road		1848	1974 June 26, 1972 NR

DESIGNATED LANDMARK STRUCTURES

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>DESIGNATED</u>
1689 Scribner Road	Silas Higbie House	1835	1974
2204 S. Five Mile Line Rd.	Samuel Rich House	1816	1974 Dec. 30, 1987 NR
1684 Scribner Road	Luther Clark House	1852	1975
1996 Penfield Road	Peter Silliman House	1832	1975
2129 S. Five Mile Line Rd.	Mann-Owen House	1828	1975
1620 Qualtrough Road	Lawrence Johnston House	1832	1975
1941 Penfield Road	Brisee Tavern Stand	1822	1976
1720 Sweets Corners Road	Tiffany Nettleton House	1810	1977

NR – National Register of Historic Places

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SECOND HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICT – Created 1977 1862 – 1895 Penfield Road

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>DESIGNATED</u>
1862 Penfield Road	First Baptist Church	1839	1977
1876 Penfield Road	John Fellows House	1868	1977
1880 Penfield Road	Henry Fellows, Sr. House	1816	1977
1883 Penfield Road	George Southworth House	1875	1977
1884 Penfield Road	John Weaver House	1832	1977
1895 Penfield Road	Nelson Fullam House	1835	1977

Structures at 1866 Penfield Road and 1886 Penfield Road are preservation structures within an historic district, but not Landmarks.

DESIGNATED LANDMARK STRUCTURES

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>DESIGNATED</u>
1140 Whalen Road	Harvey Whalen House	1875	1975 Dec. 5, 1994 NR
922 Whalen Road	The Mud House William Gors	1835	1981 1978NR
2131 Five Mile Line Road	The Town Hall 1895-1966	1895	1981
1931 Five Mile Line Road	Hipp-Hutch House	1804	1982 Mar. 31, 1994 NR
1363 Creek St. at Plank Rd.	Dayton's Corners School	1857	1983
2040 Penfield Road	The Harris House	c. 1850	1983
1960 Clark Road	The Alpheus Clark House (Shadow Pines Restaurant)	c. 1832	1986
1932 Five Mile Line Road	The Bush-Fellows House	1821	1987 July 5, 1994 NR
2701 Penfield Road	Stephen M. Phelps Home	1814	March, 1995 NR

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THIRD HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICT – Created 1987

This District extends from 1931 – 2212 Five Mile Line Road – From the north side of Whalen Road-Five Mile Line Road intersection southward to the Penfield/Perinton Town Line, and includes all properties within 200’ east and west of Five Mile Line Road. It includes five Designated Penfield Landmarks, three of which are also on the national Register of Historic Places. (See above list)

NR – National Register of Historic Places

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Historic Preservation in the Town of Penfield

The Historic and Historical/Architectural Preservation and Historic Review Board Ordinance, Article 14 of the Penfield Zoning Ordinance was adopted by the Town Board September 4, 1973, amended December 3, 1973 and May 5, 1975.

Section 14-17 of the Zoning Ordinance was reviewed, amended and adopted by the Town Board February 23, 1981 and the name of the Historic and Historical/Architectural Review Board was changed to the Historic Preservation Board. The ordinance became effective March 9, 1981.

The seven member board is appointed by the Town Board. The Town Historian serves as an ex officio member of the board. The Historic Preservation Board is empowered to designate Penfield Landmarks and to research and recommend to the Town Board the establishment of Historic Preservation Districts. The Town Board officially designates the Districts.

The Historic Preservation Board may issue a Certificate of Appropriateness for work on designated landmarks and on structures within an historic preservation district. It provides oversight for signage, new construction and/or demolition of any structure within a preservation district.

Walking trails that link Irondequoit Bay with the Falls area of Irondequoit Creek are being extended and additional park land is being acquired by the town. In the private sector, the Thousand Acre Swamp Committee, formed in 1976, is working with The Nature Conservancy to preserve and protect that unusual area of great diversity of plant and animal life that lies in the center of the town.

By cherishing our outstanding natural resources of water and open land and the visible history exemplified in our built environment we maintain our identity and enhance the quality of life that is so readily apparent and so important to Penfield.

**Prepared by Maude E. Frank
Penfield Town Historian
December 1998**

References:

Penfield's Past

Katherine Thompson (1960)
[with 1976 supplement]

Images of Early Penfield

Maude E. Frank (1985)
revised 1994

A Retrospective Look at the Town of Penfield

Maude E. Frank (1989)

Geology of Western New York

Herman L. Fairchild (1925)

LaSalle

E. B. Osler (1967)

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State and National Register of Historic Places

In 1991, the Town of Penfield enlisted the services of Spurgeon C. King, Historic Preservation Consultant to prepare a cultural resource survey within Penfield. Its purpose was to "...identify themes and contexts significant in the historical development of the survey area and to describe existing historic resources according to property type and distribution." (*Town of Penfield, NY Historic Resource Survey, September, 1991*)

As a result of this survey, a number of recommendations were presented. The survey acknowledged that the town already has a historic preservation ordinance in effect and suggested some enhancements to further its effectiveness. One of the primary purposes of the survey was to identify those properties and areas that appear eligible for inclusion on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Listing on these registers provides some additional level of protection as area lands and road systems are developed and improved.

The inventory survey provided by Mr. King included two specific concentrations of addresses that may meet the requirements for nomination as districts. These include:

- ❑ Properties within the Penfield Road Historic Preservation District at 1862, 1866, 1876, 1880, 1883, 1884, 1886 and 1895 Penfield Road (1866 and 1886 Penfield Road are not Designated Landmarks)
- ❑ Properties bounded by:
 - west – 2468 Penfield Road
 - east – 2513 Penfield Road
 - north – 2112 Harris Road
 - south – 2160 Huber Road

Two of Penfield's cemeteries may satisfy the stringent criteria for the National Register include the older portion of Oakwood Cemetery, next to Baird Road and possibly the Smith Cemetery on Gloria Drive. Both are associated with early Penfield growth.

Individual properties that may be considered eligible to be listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places include:

- ❑ Atlantic Avenue:
 - 2567 Oliver Ross-Forster
 - (Browncroft Blvd.) 2586 Welkley-Holtzberg
- ❑ Five Mile Line Road:
 - 1240 Mayer
 - 1724 Schrader (Higbie)
 - 2001 John Hall
 - 2048 Heininger
 - 2054 Steuber
 - 2056 Craftsman Bungalow
 - 2105 Covey-Vanderzell
 - 2129 Calvin Owen (Penfield Landmark)
 - 2130 George Penfield – Baroody (Sherman House)

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- Harris Road: 1270 Clarence Bueg
 1290 Watson-Tiano
 1530 Sutorious-Woodward

- Nine Mile Point Road: 1586 Cobblestone School
 1778 John Winter

- Northrup Road: 1217 Henry Paddock

- Penfield Road: 1010 Wolfer
 1019 Batson
 1021 Burrow
 1784 Daniel Penfield House
 1862 Baptist Church (Penfield Landmark)
 1941 Brizee Tavern Stand (Penfield Landmark)
 1966 Peter Silliman House (Penfield Landmark)
 2040 Harris House (Penfield Landmark)
 Lovett's Corners (intersection of Penfield Road and Harris
 Road)

- Plank Road: Dayton's Corners School (Penfield Landmark)
 744 The Leake School District #10

- Scribner Road: 1689 Silas Higbie House (Penfield Landmark)
 1694 Luther Clark House (Penfield Landmark)

- State Road: 1042 Jane's Herb Farm

- Sweets Corners Road: 1411 Braman Farm
 1720 Tiffany Nettleton House (Penfield Landmark)

Existing properties on the National Register of Historic Places:

- Daisy Flour Mill district (1880 Blossom Road)
- Mud House (1000 Whalen Road)
- Samuel Rich House (2204 Five Mile Line Road)
- Harvey Whalen House (1140 Whalen Road)
- Hipp Hutch House (1931 Five Mile Line Road)
- Bush Fellows House (1932 Five Mile Line Road)
- Stephen Phelps House (2701 Penfield Road)

GOAL Preserve the historical and architectural character of certain sites, structures and districts within the Town of Penfield; to prevent impairment of or injury to their historical, architectural and cultural value to the community.

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RECOMMENDATION The following list of properties are recommended for local and possible National designation as landmarks:

- ❑ 1784 Penfield Road – Daniel Penfield’s home
- ❑ 2105 Five Mile Line Road – Covey-Vanderzell House
- ❑ 2106 Five Mile Line Road – former Methodist Church
- ❑ 1724 Five Mile Line Road - William Higbie (Schraeder) House
- ❑ 1586 Fairport-Webster Road – Cobblestone School
- ❑ 1778 Fairport-Webster Road – John Winter’s home
- ❑ 1217 Northrup Road – Henry-Paddock House

The Town of Penfield is in danger of losing its connection to early ownership and settlement. Historic intersections are being referred to by route numbers and street names with little or no ties to the settlements that developed there. As the town grows and expands we lose our identity as a township of individuals and neighborhoods. The town should strive to remember the long-standing, century-old names that can personalize and signify importance to every part of the community.

RECOMMENDATION The town should take steps to identify its early settlement areas by the historic names which have become a part of the town’s identity:

- ❑ Roseland – Plank Road settlement around the Bethlehem Lutheran Church, west of Hogan Road.
- ❑ Higbie Corners – Intersection of Atlantic Avenue and Five Mile Line Road where early Higbie family settled. The homestead (William Higbie’s house) is located at 1724 Five Mile Line Road. Alanson Higbie’s home was on the northeast corner of the intersection and was a showplace.
- ❑ Lovett’s Corners – The crossroads of Penfield Road and Harris Road contains many historic structures and should be considered as an additional historic district. This involves properties bounded by:

west – 2468 Penfield Road
east – 2513 Penfield Road
north – 2112 Harris Road
south – 2160 Huber Road

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- ❑ Lloyd's Corners – This intersection is most often referred to as “250/441”, thereby reducing the historic importance of this area to being referred to by State highway route numbers. The designation of Lloyd's Corners would again relate to the early ownership and settlement of this area.

RECOMMENDATION

The Town Board should consider extending the Penfield Road Historic Preservation District to include properties on the south side of Penfield Road, west from Woodside Drive. This would include the following properties:

- ❑ 1867 Penfield Road
- ❑ 1865 Penfield Road
- ❑ 1861 Penfield Road
- ❑ 1859 Penfield Road
- ❑ 1853 Penfield Road