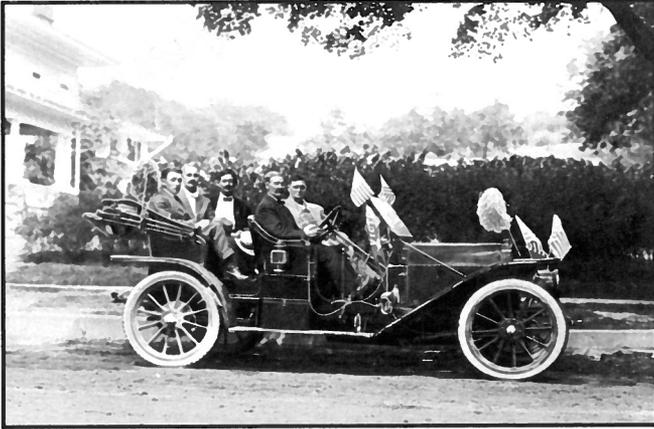


# A Driving Tour of Historic Victor



The original settlers to the Town of Victor were Seneca Indians. During the 17th century they established one of their principal villages at what is now Ganondagan, on top of Boughton Hill. When French traders wanted sole control of the fur trade, they attacked the Senecas in 1687 and the Senecas were defeated. The land lay fallow for over 100 years. Ganondagan is now owned by the state of New York and is a State Historic Site.

After the American Revolution when western New York had been made safe for settlement, Victor was acquired from the Phelps and Gorham Purchase for 20 cents an acre by Enos Boughton in 1788. In 1790, members of the Boughton family left Stockbridge, Massachusetts to begin settlement. Other settlers from New England followed and agriculture became the town's most important industry. The town was originally part of Bloomfield and was known as Boughtontown.

The Town of Victor was set apart from Bloomfield and officially established by an act of the state legislature of New York in 1812. It was named Victor in honor of Claudius Victor Boughton who distinguished himself in the War of 1812.

You are invited to drive through the historic Town of Victor and appreciate its agrarian background through the richness of the architecture of its historic buildings. The homes are not open to the public, but some of the historic places on the tour are now businesses or historic museums.

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# *Historic Victor Driving Tour*

## *Updated 2010*

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**This is a driving tour.** Please use caution and courtesy when touring the area. Use flashers when slowing down to view the stops and please do not interrupt homeowners. Every attempt has been made to validate the historical accuracy of this information.

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1. Valentown Hall -- Valentown Square -- Built in 1879 by Ichabod Town and Levi Valentine. Constructed under the direction of master carpenter Giles Wood, the three-story wooden structure was to be the center of a new town, Valentown, because the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern RR was to have been built on the northwestern part of the town of

Victor (Construction of the railroad went 40 miles south). But Valentown Hall became a community and social center. Had at times, a grocery, meat market, cobbler's shop, harness shop, bakery, dining room, business school, school of acting and music, grange hall, a public hall and a ballroom. Jessie Bonesteel (aka Jessie Bonstelle) went on to acting fame and directed her own world-touring theater company. On the National and State Registers of Historic Places. Home of the Victor Historical Society.



2. Ichabod Town House--267 High Street--Built c. 1830 by Noah Baker Sr. Ichabod Town was a cooper having come from Cazenovia in 1809. Mr. Town was to influence his grandson, Levi Valentine into building Valentown Hall. He also sold the land on which District #7 Cobblestone School was built. In the late 1880's Jane A. Baker Pickering (a woman in her mid 30's) decided

to become a physician. After medical school she set up her office in the Ichabod Town House (then Valentine Farm). She was the first female doctor in Victor. On the National and State Registers of Historic Places.



3. Bonesteele Homestead-- Valentown Historic District, 1835. "In 1835, I built me a house of cobblestone, of the following description: front 45 X 83 feet, 2 stories, forming an "L" in rear of 65 X 23 ft., single story for kitchen, washroom, and wood shed. ... Furnished all materials on the ground, and paid my masons \$3.75 per hundred feet. ...I think I have

as good a house as can be made of the same materials. There is not a crack in the walls that you can stick a pin in as yet. The stone I do not consider any expense as it frees the land of them. ... P.P. Bonesteele, Victor, Ontario County, March 1842"

With the death of P. Philip Bonesteele in 1877, the house was bequeathed to his son, Peter. By 1878, the house had its eaves extended and a wooden second floor was added to the rear wing, as well as the Italianate front porch. In 1919 Frank Bonesteele died at an early age. Having had no children, Sarah Hall Bonesteele lived in the house alone until 1946. In the 1960s the home was reportedly used as a commune, and had fallen into a state of disrepair after being vacant for about seventeen years. In 1983, a non-profit organization, "Victor Association of Cultural and Performing Arts" was established under the directorship of Lorene Flora-Benson. The Association leased the building to house classes in dance, theater, piano, violin, painting, sculpture and mime. The Cobblestone Arts Center, as it was eventually called, ceased operation in the Bonesteele Homestead in 1993. After more than a decade of being vacant, the building is now the home of Starbucks and The Wizard Academy.



4. Snyder Farmstead—352 High Street--Built c. 1850 by Josiah and Maria Bonesteel Snyder. The farmstead was built on land owned by the Bonesteel family. Martin Van Buren Snyder, son of Josiah, lived in the house for many years with his wife, Hattie, and raised nine children. One son, Homer, was Ontario County Treasurer for 40 years as well as the Victor

Postmaster from 1907-1914. Ownership remained in the Snyder family until 1952. Surrounding the home is an impressive barn with a cupola and a beautifully restored cobblestone smokehouse.



5. Deforest Boughton Farmstead—486 High Street— Built c. 1830 by Deforest Boughton. This Greek Revival farmhouse has two stories with an addition put on later. Deforest Boughton was the son of Abram and Abigail Boughton, husband of 1st Sarah Scudder and then Mary Bement. Mr. Boughton was a lifetime farmer and part of the Boughton clan who first settled

Victor. The well maintained barn with a cupola is dated c. 1830.



6. Root-Schrader Home, 9 Berkshire Lane. , c. 1837. This Greek Revival style home was probably built by Asa and Polly Boughton Root. Mrs. Root's family was the original buyer of the Town of Victor. The land this house was built on was part of the Franklin and Embrée Tract. Asa Root was listed in the 1850 census as being a farmer. Polly was his second wife and they had six

children. The Schraders bought the property in 1886 and lived in this home for almost 100 years.



7. Boughton-Ransom House--600 High Street--Built between 1828 and 1832 with land purchased by Alden Boughton, son of Eleazer Boughton Jr. who purchased the 100 acre parcel from the Phelps-Gorham Purchase in 1788 or 1799. Alden Boughton married Pruella Root on July 1, 1832. Around 1850 home was purchased by a man named Ransom. The house stayed

in the Ransom family until 1945 when it was bought by the Walker family. From 1962-1997, the Guiffre family lived there. The family room-kitchen, added before 1880, was originally a schoolhouse in the early 1800's.



8. Boughton House--769 High Street--Built in 1827 by Caleb Boughton and his wife Irene to replace log cabin which burned. Back of house had area for sawmill and gristmill. Some land taken in 1940's for the building of the Thruway. Other Boughton houses are 771 High Street and 833 High Street (1852). A Boughton family member still resides in this home.



9. Levi Boughton Farm--7132 Gillis Road--Built c. 1840 by Levi Boughton. This Greek Revival farmhouse was built on land which was part of Lot #12 in the first survey of William Shepard. The original deed states that Mr. Boughton paid "Ten hundred dollars" for 140 acres. Levi Boughton was the son of Nathaniel and Triphena Hart Boughton. He married Rachel

Gillis in 1833. The home was in the Boughton family until 1954. A log house occupied the site before the building of the farmhouse in 1840. Note the turn of the twentieth century barns.



10. Embry Homestead--6993 Gillis Road--Built in 1837 by Thomas and Sarah Embry. Originally Lot 20 of the Franklin and Embry Tract. Thomas Embry built a cobblestone general store in the village of Victor which was demolished when a fire started in it and then gunpowder and other explosive items in the basement blew it up in 1893. Mr. Embry was also Supervisor of the

Town of Victor in 1842 and 1844. In 1884 the property was sold to Edward Boughton, son of Linus and Rachel Boughton. The Boughtons maintained ownership until 1925, at which time the property was sold to Leo and Marguerite Wiley and remained in that family for almost 70 years.



11. Hart-Bowerman House--523 Victor-Egypt Road--1803. Federal style house built by Jabish Hart. Hart sold his tin shop and ten acres of land in Stockbridge, Mass. (where Boughtons came from) and bought 600 acres of land in Victor. He married Jemina Brace (daughter of Victor pioneer Joseph Brace of Stockbridge, Mass.) Bought by Bowerman family in 1872 and

remained in family for 103 years. The oldest documented house in the Town of Victor.



12. Hart Schoolhouse--548 Victor-Egypt Road--also known as "The North School" and was reportedly built before 1800 for Triphina Hart by her father Jabez Hart (who built the well documented Federal style home across the road in 1803). Triphina Hart was born on December 23, 1785.



13. Rowley-Keefe Homestead--422 Victor-Egypt Road--Greek Revival cobblestone built in 1831 by Andrew Rowley (bought from Jirah Rowley). Keefe family bought cobblestone in 1877 and sold it in 1955. Cobblestone of Ontario Co. book suggests that house is Federal style with a central two story block and a pair of one story wings which were once symmetrical with

pillared porches. The north wing has been altered into a two story structure. The front doorway has cobblestone risers on its steps and a pilastered moulding with sunburst motifs. The interior has panelled reveals in the front parlor and panels below the windows. The cobblestone work is of mixed glacial cobbles, three courses to the quoin on the sides and four in the front.



14. Mott Farmstead—242 Victor-Egypt Road— Springdale Farm--Built c. 1820 by Edwin Mott, this Greek Revival farmhouse, with newer additions, had originally been a farm of over 200 acres. Two original barns still occupy the property—the larger barn having been moved from Palmyra. The Mott family owned the farm until 1876. Locally the Mott Farm was

known to be on the corner of Monkey Run and Mott's Corners.



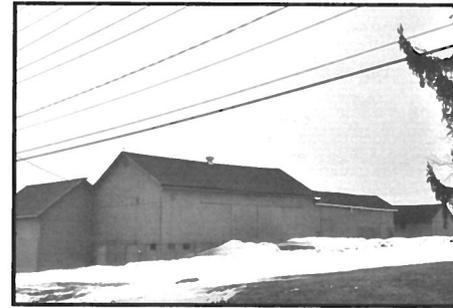
15. Rose Homestead—142 Victor-Egypt Road—a renovated c.1806 farmhouse with the property being farmed through the 1950's. The cobblestone foundation has original wood clapboard under the siding. Original structure consisted of parlor, dining room, kitchen, "borning room," and at least three bedrooms on second floor. Unique raised decorations (Lincrusta) in the

living room have still been preserved on the walls. Many windows are original with the flow glass intact. Additions were made to the rear of the house. A nonfunctional pillar is in the front hall which came from the Bausch home in Rochester. Home originally built by John Rose, a Circuit Methodist Minister.



16. Hart-Gillis Farm--6364 Gillis Road--Original part of house built by Harvey Hart, son of Jabez and Jemina Brace Hart in c.1820. On the 1859 map of Victor, the house is owned by Harvey's son Chauncey Hart. It was purchased by Jerome Gillis in the 1890's (his mother was Martha Hart, daughter of Harvey). Addition was put on house in 1906 and barn built by Jerome Gillis (still

has his carving in barn). House and farm were owned by the Gillis family until 1965 and then purchased by the Ferguson family who owned it for over 40 years.



17. Lauder Farm--6381 Gillis Road--Built in 1832 and bought by John A. Lauder (former resident of Montgomery County) in 1855 from a man named Snedeker. At one time the farm had a dried apple business and was called "Apple Tree Farm." It was a Century Farm nominee because it was in one family for at least 100 years. The Lauder family still resides here.



18. Gillis Homestead--6457 Gillis Road--built in 1840 by John D. Gillis. It was also a Century Farm nominee. Hart Robert Gillis, brother of Helen A. and Julia, supervised the laying of the plank road, which is now our Main Street, and organized and led the first Victor Band. Members of the Gillis family have lived in the homestead since it was built.



19. Gallup-Blazey Homestead—494 Blazey Road—Built about 1860 by Enos Gillis on land previously owned by Joseph Rawson. This farmhouse became the home of Frank and Jennie Gillis Gallup in the 1890's. They lived there with their four children until 1923 at which time Charles Blazey purchased the property. The title was then transferred to his son, Byron Blazey,

Supervisor of the Town of Victor from 1946-1957. The Blazey family lived in the house and farmed the surrounding land for almost 80 years.



20. Plastermill Furnace Stack (Silo)--Conover Plaster Mill, a 375 acre site was drilled 110 feet about 1926 and found to have a higher grade of gypsum than the subterranean gypsum layer (averaging 5 to 8 feet deep). The nation's first gypsum mining shaft was begun at Victor in 1926. In 1940 the plaster mill closed and the underground mines filled with water. Gypsum Mills subdivision sits on much of the mine today.



21. Felt Cobblestone Store--6452 Route 96 (Victor-Manchester Rd.)--Greek Revival cobblestone built c. 1836 and sold to Samuel Rawson in 1841 to settle debts on the death of Charles S. Felt. Bought in 1905 by Barney Goldfarb and operated as a general store until the mid-70's by the Goldfarb Family. In 1923 a cider mill was started. The building has a facade with cut stone piers

and a stone entablature on the first floor. Deeply recessed windows have their panelled reveals on the outside of the building. On the National Registers of Historic Places.



22. Hawley House--6496 Break of Day Road--c.1822. The only original stone house built in Victor. Built by Thomas Hawley with the help of his son Erie. Thomas Hawley was a farmer and saw mill operator.



23. Hawkins House--945 Victor-Egypt Road--Brick Italianate architecture home built in 1865. Jeremiah Hawkins was the earliest member of the family who began purchasing the land as early as 1816. His son, William Hawkins built the present homestead. Attached to the back of the house was a 2 story wooden structure which served as the family's early home; it was demolished in the 1930's.



24. Dryer-McMahon House--968 High Street--Built in 1861 by William Dryer and sold to William Brizee in 1867, then transferred back to Dryer in 1870. Patrick McMahon purchased the house on April 1, 1872. His daughter, Emma, lived there until 1962 at which time Don and Betty Butler purchased the house. McMahanos were cousins of Betty Butler. When the old St.

Patrick's Church was demolished in 1925, Emma McMahon bought what was the sacristy and added it to the rear of the house (cost of sacristy was \$25.00).



25. Paddock House--1410 Victor-Holcomb Road--Greek Revival style cobblestone built c. 1833 by William and Deborah Paddock.



26. Ganondagan—New York State Native American Historic Site— Was a thriving Seneca community complete with 150 bark longhouses and four tall storehouses for corn. An estimated population of 4,500 men, women, and children flourished. In the summer of 1687, the village was invaded by French troops under the command of Marquis de Denonville. By the late

1700's, the site had been overrun with Western settlers who used the fertile ground for farms and pastures. Settlement of Victor began here when Enos Boughton bought the township of Victor in 1788 from the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. Ganondagan is a National Landmark as well as being on the National and State Registers of Historic Places.



27. Wilmarth Tavern--6983 Boughton Hill--Federal style built sometime between 1810 and 1816 by Ezra Wilmarth. Home was a tavern to serve the stagecoach line that ran from Albany through Canandaigua to Rochester and Buffalo from 1816-1824. Local recruits for the War of 1812 practiced their drills on the common in front of the inn. Wilmarth died in

1855 at age 90 at the homestead. Home given to daughter, Lavinia Wilmarth Ball who married Asa Ball and the map of 1874 shows property belongs to C. Ball, only child of Lavinia and Asa (Cyrus).



28. Boughton Farmstead--1515 Victor-Holcomb Road — Most likely built by Nicholas and Abigail Boughton Smith. The 1852 map shows property was owned by C. F. Dickinson who came to Victor from Litchfield County, Conn. in 1818. He married Minerva C. Boughton, daughter of Jared Boughton. On the 1859 map the house was one and a half stories, with owner

listed as William VanCott. Today it is a pristine example of Early Italianate style architecture.



29. Green Farmstead—1640 Victor-Holcomb Road—Built c. 1908 by Charles E. Green. This Colonial Revival farmhouse was built on land where the former Lusk house stood. In the 1930s the first apple orchard was planted and Fenton Criss was given the first MacIntosh from the orchard. Lillian Green Gillis, daughter of Charles Green, wrote this about her father's home—“His

dream house was completed in 1908. He had granite for the porch foundation and the pier on the back porch shipped on flat cars from Gouvernor, New York, in the St. Lawrence Valley. Only the most skilled craftsmen were employed.” Charles Edward Green married Ida Augusta Boughton. Note the numerous turn of the twentieth century barns.



30. Ketchum Farm—1702 Murray Road—Built c. 1830, a Greek Revival farmhouse with a front porch addition and other late twentieth century additions. Note the three early 1900's barns. Albert Ketchum, in 1898, was said to be the oldest person born (December 15, 1812, the year Victor was incorporated as a town) and reared in Victor. He was the son of Jared Ketchum of

Stockbridge, MA—the town from which the original settlers to Victor came.



31. Miller-Humphrey House (Today known as Eight Acres)--1288 School Road--Also known as the Humphrey House because it was in the Humphrey family for more than 100 years. Federalist style home built by Luman Miller who married Mary Humphrey. North side of house built in 1836 with a south wing built in 1848. No fireplaces in house--assumption is family used Franklin stoves to heat house.



32. Dryer House—7680 Dryer Road. Greek Revival cobbleshone built in 1833 by Otis Dryer. Mr. Dryer was a sheep farmer. He and his wife, Lucinda, had one child, Cacuis, but he died before his first birthday. The house was abandoned after Lucinda died in 1886. Major remodeling and restoration done in 1970 and the 1990s.



33. Otis Dryer Farmstead --7669 Dryer Road, c. 1830. This Greek Revival farmhouse was probably built by Otis Dryer. It is thought that Mr. Dryer built this house before he finally settled in his large cobbleshone across the street. Otis Dryer was born in 1799 in Vermont and married Lucinda in 1823. They had twins who died in infancy and a son (Joseph) Henry Dryer. They also

adopted Otis' sister's two children, Helen and Ezra. Otis Dryer was primarily a sheep farmer which was a profitable business in the 1830s and 1840s. After Otis' death the property was transferred to Henry and then Henry and his wife Mary sold the property out of the Dryer family in 1875.



34. District 10 Schoolhouse--7728 Dryer Road--Cobbleshone built in 1842 and replaced a log schoolhouse. It was used as a school until 1941.

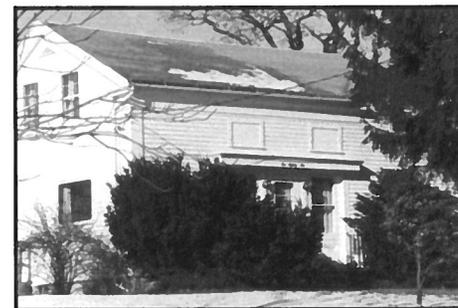


35. Hunt Farmstead,--7782 Dryer Road, c. 1820. This Greek Revival farmhouse was probably built by Elston Hunt. Mr. Hunt bought 81 acres of land in 1820 from Elisha Camp and his wife Sophia for \$325.00. Elisha Camp, who graduated from Columbia Law School with high honors, acted as a land agent for his brother-in-law Augustus Sackett (Sackett's Harbor).

Elisha and his wife bought 2,941 acres of land from his brother-in-law—all in the Town of Victor. He then sold off parcels—one being to Elston Hunt. Elston Hunt was born in 1773 in Massachusetts, moved to Montgomery County, NY and then to Victor. In 1841, Elston Hunt's wife Margery sold 55 rods of land (about 3.5 acres) to School District #10 for the building of the Dryer Road Cobbleshone School.



36. Camp House--7834 North Road--Greek Revival cobbleshone built in 1829 by Elisha Camp. Foundation is cobbleshone and the house retains its frieze windows with decorative grilles.



37. Harrison Strong House--1086 Strong Road--Built by Harrison Strong and first occupied in January, 1840. The Strong Farm included about 100 acres. Among the persons listed at this address in the records of that time was James Hard, born July 15, 1841. (Hard was the last surviving veteran of record of the Civil War. He died at the age of 111 in Rochester).



38. Strong Barn, 1050 Strong Road, c. 1917. This English gambrel roofed barn was part of the premises of Frederick and Margaret Strong. It was converted into a home in 1985 by the present owner, George Baker.



39. August Hill House--7955 Victor-Mendon Road--Greek Revival cobblestone built in 1832. Once used as an inn. The house was in the Hill family from 1857 to 1942, and Cowles family from 1948 to 2003. Italianate porch was added.



40. Seth Potter House--1135 Willis Hill Road--Greek Revival cobblestone built in 1834 by Seth and Charlotte Potter. Cobblestones are field cobbles large and irregular, laid three courses to the quoin.



41. Willis Hill Homestead—1017 Willis Hill Road—Also known as “Victory Hill Farm.” Willis Hill Road was named for the owner of the homestead, Willis Hill. Found in the house is a wooden plank which has “William K. Loughborough, Builder, May 28, 1866” carved on it. Willis Hill and his wife, Margaret Cline Hill, acquired the house in 1878 upon the death of his father,

Lysander Hill. They owned the property until 1933 when it was sold to Dwight Wood. One barn remains of the original three, and also preserved is a red brick smokehouse.



42. Gregory Hill House—7732 Victor-Mendon Road--Cobblestone built c.1832 by Gregory Hill. Built in 3 parts--2 wooden parts were added to original cobblestone. Gregory Hill came to Victor in 1812 from Vermont at age 19. His holdings were up to 700 acres of land in the area of west Victor.



43. Erastus Ford Farmstead—657 Old Dutch Road— This renovated house was purportedly built by Ambrose Collins Ford in 1816 when he moved to Fishers. Documentation leads to the house being built in c.1833 when the property was deeded from Sarah Deall, widow of Samuel Deall to Erastus Ford for \$700 (70 acres of land). Erastus Ford was a mill owner was also

a Captain who organized a company when this country feared war with France (the French and Indian War, 1856-1863). He died in Fishers in 1888 at the age of 84.



44. Woolston Farmstead—7938 Main Street Fishers— This late Italianate house with elements of Queen Anne was probably built by John Woolston. John Woolston was a prosperous farmer who married Naomi Ford in 1828. They had eight children. Naomi was the daughter of Ambrose C. and Naomi Ford. Mr. Ford became well known in the seed potato business in Fishers—

he and his brother Charles started Charles W. Ford and Co. John Woolston died in Mendon in 1870 and Naomi died in 1894.



45. Amos Woodin Home—454 Fishers Road—Home of Sergeant Amos Woodin, 1753-1842, soldier of the American Revolution who saw British General Burgoyne surrender at Saratoga, New York, 1777.



46. Henry P and Lucy Fisher Home—7863 Main Street Fishers— This Italianate home was built by Henry Pardee and Lucy Bushman Fisher. The legend is that Henry came up with the land and Lucy's family paid for building the house. The Bushmans were purportedly tough when it came to financial matters and would have wanted the house in their daughter's name. Henry

was a produce dealer for a short time, in the seed potato business with his brother. He was also a farmer. Lucy's father was a schoolteacher and farmer. Henry's father was Charles—the builder of the Fisher Homestead and also the postmaster, railroad station agent, miller and landholder.



47. Fisher Homestead--7868 Main St. Fishers--Built in 1811 by Charles Fisher. Mr. Fisher had a sawmill in Fishers and sold land in Fishers to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad in 1837. He became the Fishers station agent. Some window panes in the Fisher home are original panes put in by Mormon Brigham Young. Susan B. Anthony stayed at this house as a guest before her trial in Canandaigua. Post Office

housed in one room when established in 1851. Over the years the dining room served as a meeting place for Mormons and the New York Home Defense Unit of the National Guard. Members of Fisher family have lived in home since it was built.



48. Fishers School—611 Wangum Road--Built in 1910 by Charles Longyear (who also supervised the building of the original Victor Fire Hall). It was converted to a Fire Hall in 1945. The building was called "The Jailhouse" when it was a recreational center operated by the Town of Victor. Victor Central School sold the schoolhouse in 1977.



49. Webster House—7864 Fowler Street, Fishers-- This Italianate home was probably built by Charlie Webster. Charles Milo Webster married Edith Brownell (of Fishers) in 1892. Mr. Webster worked at the Victor Insulator Plant on Maple Avenue and only stayed in this house with his wife until 1894 when it was sold to Minerva Webster who was Charles' mother. She in

turn sold it to Charles' brother Arthur. The Webster family lived in the home for approximately 30 years.



50. Cabbage Hall--7864 Main Street Fishers--Built c. 1827 for John F. B. Woolston the year before he married. (Woolston owned the old Chandler distillery which stood at the intersection of Fisher Road and Main Street Fishers, later a part of the Fisher farm.) It was reputedly built by Mormon Brigham Young. The original site was probably 1/4 mile west of its present site. About

1890 William F. Fisher purchased the Woolston house and moved it to its present site. It was used as a hall for traveling shows and Sunday School until about 1904. It was also used for storage of cabbage and potatoes by the Fisher Bros. heavy produce business and therefore acquired the name "Cabbage Hall."



51. Fishers Post Office--Main Street, Fishers--Built in 1905 as Jones General Store.



52. Connelly-Fowler Store, 7854 Main Street Fishers— In 1874, John Connelly replaced Joseph Gifford's General Store on this site. Mr. Connelly operated the store for 30 years. Although the store was built by Mr. Connelly (Fred Fowler's grandfather), it was the Fowler Store for more than 43 years. From 1874 to 1951, except for 4 years, it was in the Connelly/Fowler families.

At one time the Fishers Post Office used one corner of the store when milling and produce were important industries. Fred Fowler's grandmother, Mr. S. J. Connelly was the last to use the old office as post mistress. She was also one of the successful shippers of produce and a dealer in coal and seed potatoes.



53. Angevine Home, 7833 Main Street Fishers-- This late Greek Revival home was probably built by Nelson Angevine on land originally owned by Charles Fisher. Mr. Angevine listed his occupation in the Census of 1860 as a carpenter and in 1870 as a house joiner. Nelson Angevine married Sarah and they had 4 children—Mary, Emma, Louise and Frank. Mr. Angevine

died on December 1, 1874—not long after this house was built.



54. Fishers Cobblestone Railroad Pumphouse--Main Street, Fishers--Built in 1845 for the Auburn and Rochester railroad. It is believed that the pumphouse is the second oldest surviving railroad structure in the country.



55. McCrahon Brothers Home-468 Log Cabin Road---Boyhood home of McCrahon Brothers who fought in the Civil War. Edward joined the confederates and Alexander joined the Union Army—fought at Antietam and Gettysburg.



56. Benson Homestead- 374 Benson Road--Brick Victorian built in 1867 by Alonzo Benson-1904 map shows property belongs to A. L. Benson, 1965 assessment shows property belongs to Malcolm Strong. Judge Hanna called this homestead "Rabbit Valley".



57. George Washington Hill House--7694 Main Street, Fishers--Built c.1868 by George Washington Hill (son of Gregory Hill). Susan B. Anthony was a houseguest here after a spirited neighborhood meeting before her trial in Canandaigua.



58. Parks Place--607 Rowley Road--Built by Simeon Parks, prosperous farmer, in 1813. Family members included Susan Freeman (descendant of the Pilgrims); the Boughton family (original buyers of the Town of Victor); Mary Hart (daughter of John Hart, Victor pioneer); Glenroe Vail (New York State Librarian and director of the New York Historical Society and

Museum); Elias Root, the Gallup family (General merchandise traders in Victor for 96 years, 1835-1931); Louis Locke (held several patents for electrical circuit boards which helped in the mass production of radios and televisions, founded Stever-Locke Specialties Co. in Honeoye Falls, son of Fred Locke, inventor of the porcelain insulator and oven glass--founder of Victor Insulators); Dr. Laura Lane (pioneering cancer researcher at the University of Michigan); and Reese Reed (leading potato farmer in Fishers who contributed to making Fishers the largest shipping port for potatoes on the NY Central up to World War I). Parks Family cemetery is directly across the street from the house and has been deeded to the Town of Victor.

**This is a driving tour of some of the Town of Victor's historic homes / buildings. Please be courteous and not walk on private property. It would be greatly appreciated.**

**Cover picture: Victor Centennial, 1913. Man in back seat with white bow tie is Milo Webster. Others unknown.**

**The most reliable historical records, maps, deeds, and other research sources available at the time were used for this driving tour. Reprinted in 2010 by Victor Town Historian, Babette Huber**

# The Town of Victor

Town of Perinton (Monroe County)

