NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

449

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 Mann, Donald, House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 327 Stewart Road [N/A] not for publication

city or town Scottsville [N/A] vicinity

state New York code NY county Monroe code 055 zip code 14546

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 Pierpont DSHPO 4/26/13
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:

✓ 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:)

for Edson H. Beall 6·25·13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Mann, Donald, House
Name of Property

Monroe County, NY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	1	**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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone
walls: stone
roof: asphalt
other:

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

Located on Steward Road in the town of Wheatland, the Donald Mann House is a stone farmhouse in a largely rural area where much of the surrounding properties are still used for agriculture, but with some scattered modern residential intrusions. The area tends to retain it is rural character due in part to Oatka Creek Park, a 461-acre county park on the north side of Steward Road (opposite the Mann House). Built around 1830, the house is a two-story stone residence with a one and one-half story side wing and has the foundation partly built into a hill. The primary construction material of the Mann House is rough faced multi-colored stone with cut stone quoins, heavy lintels and narrow sills. The house is a late-Federal era building with regular fenestration and is three bays wide with a side entrance plan. The entrance consists of a paneled wood door protected by a non-historic storm door. Above the door is a fanlight with a heavy curved stone lintel and a rough-cut keystone. Chimneys are at the north end of the main house and the south end of the side wing. An attached non historic stone garage is on the west side of the house, also built into the hill, which provides an outside roof deck directly accessible from the house by centrally placed door. The extreme south end of the residence has a stone porch added in 1900 that was later enclosed and now has non-historic windows. A contributing small stone outbuilding is south of the residence. This small building has an entrance on the east, a window in each elevation and a wood shingled roof with rafter tails. A non-contributing single story, non-historic shed is southeast of the outbuilding and residence.

Narrative Description

Stewart Road runs between Wheatland Center Road and Union Street in the town of Wheatland, along the south edge of Oatka Creek Park. Wheatland is in the southwest section of Monroe County and the Mann House is located just southeast of the hamlet of Wheatland Center. The house is situated on the south side of Stewart Road, just east of where it intersects with Quaker Road. The lands around the area are largely flat and suitable for farming, but turn to low hills to the south and east. The lands surrounding the Mann House evince mixed use, including agriculture and some scattered non-farming residences of various ages.

Sited facing east, the house is a two-story Federal style building with a side entrance in the main block, even fenestration and a side gabled roof. The south end of the façade has a one and one-half story kitchen wing, also with a side gabled roof and a large chimney on the south end. Another chimney is on the north end of the main block. Attached to the south end of the addition is a single story, enclosed porch that is partially constructed with the same type of stone found in the rest of the house. The stone is rough faced and irregular in size and color. On all elevations, stone lintels and sills are smooth faced quarried stone of uniform color. Stone quoins are similar in color but rough faced and irregular in size. The façade consists of five bays (three in the main body plus two in the side wing). The fenestration includes two sets of double windows in the enclosed porch, two six-over-six windows in the kitchen wing, two six-over-six windows in the first level of the main block and three more windows in the second level (one over the door). The entrance is a wood paneled door with a half-round fanlight set into a large rounded stone lintel with a carved keystone. The door is protected by a non-historic

metal and glass storm door. A cellar is located in the main block of the house, indicated by two small cellar windows in this elevation. Another cellar window is visible in the ground level of the west elevation, but the remainder of the ground level is obscured by a non-historic stone garage and ground level deck. The west elevation is visible behind the deck railing, consisting of a centrally placed secondary entrance in the main block, flanked by two six-over-six windows. The second story has three evenly spaced six-over-six windows. All windows have stone sills and lintels similar to the rest of the house. The entrance also has a stone sill and lintel.

The north side of the house faces Stewart Road and is sited on a moderate rise, which allows for the lower level non-historic garage with a roof deck to be directly accessible from the first story/west elevation of the house. The north end of the main block also has a centrally located cellar window at ground level. The rest of the north elevation has even fenestration of two six-over-six windows in both stories, all with substantial stone lintels and narrow stone sills. The south kitchen wing has two windows in the first level and one centrally placed, just under the roof overhang. Two more windows are in the half-story of the south elevation of the kitchen wing, visible above the enclosed porch roof. The south elevation also shows the non-historic entrance, windows and gable-end siding. All roofs are clad with asphalt shingles.

Upon entering the house from the main door (east elevation), visitors can either turn left from the main entry hall into the kitchen wing, now used as a dining room, or go to the right into a parlor, now a living room. The main feature of the original kitchen wing is the large open hearth on the south end, with a wood paneled covering over the oven section and built-in cupboards with wood paneled doors to the right (west) of the hearth. Two doors in the west wall connect to a room that now contains a modern kitchen. The central hall separates the kitchen wing from the other rooms in the main house. The hall is narrow but contains sufficient space for the staircase along the south wall and a narrow hall leading to the west side of the house. The staircase features a wood newel post that consists of a narrow turned post with a ball end. Wooden balusters are hexagonal shaped and attach to a rounded wood railing. A post at the top of the stair is the same design as the newell post.

Other rooms on the first level are a modern bath located at the west end of the hall, a small room to the north of the bath, now used as a library, which opens into the large parlor in the northeast corner of the house. The parlor has a fireplace in the north wall with a large Federal style wood fireplace mantel. Flooring in all rooms is of narrow boards. All rooms retain original paneled doors, large baseboard moldings, square-edge door and window moldings, and plaster walls and ceilings. On the south end of the first floor, the enclosed porch area creates a utility space. The date of the enclosure (1949) is etched into the lintel over the entryway between the porch and the kitchen. Floors in the second floor are original wide boards and rooms in the main block have wide baseboard moldings.

Rooms in the second floor mirror the first floor arrangement with a room over the parlor and the library and one large room over the south kitchen. The room over the parlor has a smaller version of the parlor fireplace mantel. The room over the south kitchen/dining room has exposed rafters in the sloping plaster ceiling and vertical wood wainscoting. A modern bath is located in the northwest section of the house.

Above the main part of the house is an unfinished attic with original support posts and beams. The attic features a large king post in the center of the roof joined to two substantial supporting rafters. Rafters on either side are fairly light, rounded posts with most of the bark still attached. There are no purlins or collar ties, suggesting that the massive king post system carries most of the load.

Located a short distance to the west of the house is a contributing one-room stone building, believed to be a smokehouse and currently used as a garden shed. The interior consists of one single room and a small well at one end, suggesting that it may have originally been a milk house or simply a well house. The stones are rough faced, random in size and color and have a heavy application of mortar, partially obscuring the surfaces. The end gabled roof is clad in corrugated metal and slightly overhangs the structure creating some protection for the windows on the north and south sides. A wood door is deep-set into the east side and a window is centrally located in the west side of the structure. The interior is unfinished. Another non-historic shed is located further south, constructed of wood and metal and functions as a storage building. The rest of the property consists of large, manicured lawns with some old growth trees on the east side of the house.

Overall, the Mann House is an excellent example of a late-Federal style building in Western New York. Its restrained decoration is indicative of its rural location and of the needs and tastes of the original owners. In spite of a few changes, the house retains an excellent level of integrity and its exterior stonework shows a high degree of workmanship. When compared to a mid-nineteenth century painting of the house, it is little changed except for a missing chimney on the south end of the main block and a mid-nineteenth barn and a small shed in the relative location of the enclosed porch.

Mann, Donald, House
Name of Property

Monroe County, NY
County and State

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration and Settlement
Architecture

Period of Significance
Ca. 1830-1928

Significant Dates
1830, 1887, 1928

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance reflects the construction of the house and its continued use as an agricultural property until 1928 when it was sold out of the Mann family (1830-1928). After 1928, the lands were divided and the house sold as a country estate.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Built in 1830, the Donald Mann House is significant under Criterion A in the area of exploration and settlement for its association with the early settlement of this area of Western New York by Scottish immigrants recruited by Captain Charles Williamson. These settlers established villages with names such as Caledonia and Inverness, reflecting their origins. The hamlet of Inverness, on the outskirts of the larger settlement area, was renamed Wheatland in the nearly nineteenth century to acknowledge the large quantities of wheat and other grains from its farms that were shipped to market, first to Montreal and later to Rochester. The town of Wheatland was included in Monroe County when it was created in 1821, officially separating it from Caledonia, which became part of Livingston County. Donald Mann (1784-1868) and his wife, Margaret, were part of the early Scottish settlement, buying land in East Inverness (Wheatland) around 1810. In addition to being a farmer, Mann was also an itinerant preacher, traveling when needed from his home to several churches in the region. The house built by Mann is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a good representative example of a Federal style stone house built of locally quarried stone. The new residence reflected Mann's station as a successful farmer and as an educated religious leader, having been trained for the ministry in Edinburgh, Scotland. Mann's experience as itinerant preacher would have introduced him to Federal style buildings in the various communities he traveled through. The restrained embellishment in the house reflected the lack of ostentation expected of a religious man following the Baptist tradition, as well as indicating the difficulty of building with stone. The house saw few alterations through several generations of family ownership and remained in the Mann family until 1928, which marks the end of the period of significance.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Beginning in the 1790s, land companies began securing the rights to large holdings in Western New York, intended for sale to farmers and other settlers, mostly from New England. These lands were designated as Ontario County, which encompassed most of the territory west of Seneca Lake (Finger Lakes area) and between Lake Ontario and the Pennsylvania border. In 1803, the county was literally cut in half when Genesee County was created with the lands west of the Genesee River. Land sales and the resulting population slowly but steadily increased throughout the early-nineteenth century, but most of the political power remained with the established landholders in Ontario and Genesee counties. Colonel Nathaniel Rochester eventually convinced the New York State legislature to create a new county in Western New York from the much larger Ontario County in 1821, arguing that a new county would alleviate the overburdened case load of the county court and offices in Canandaigua (the county seat). When the final divisions came, two new counties known as Monroe and Livingston were created on February 23, 1821.

With the two new counties, an area known as Caledonia was divided between Monroe and Livingston counties. Caledonia received its name from the large Scottish immigration population that relocated to "Big Springs" (the original name for Caledonia) from Johnstown, Fulton County, New York. By the late-eighteenth century, soaring land values in England and

Scotland pushed small farmers out of fields and grazing lands that were once held in common as the lands were enclosed for private use. As a result, several families left Broadalbin, Scotland in 1798, sailing for New York harbor with many of them continuing up the Hudson River, eventually taking up temporary residence with friends and relations in Johnstown. The families were subsequently recruited by Captain Charles Williamson, the agent for the Pulteney Estate, a large land holding in the Genesee region. One of Williamson's tasks was to establish villages in the estates along with selling the lands for farming. Rather than rely on individuals traveling west, Williamson chose to actively recruit established groups to occupy large sections of the estate.[1] After hearing about the Scottish immigrants in Johnstown, Williamson traveled from his home base in Bath to meet with and encourage them to take up farming in lands just west of another estate village known as Geneva. He promised to sell land at a set price of three dollars per acre, which could be paid in wheat, negotiated at an acceptable price. Further incentives he offered were to provide them all the necessary supplies that they would need to establish their farms, mills and villages. Five young men were chosen from the group to travel west to Big Springs to investigate whether Williamson's offer had merit. After seeing the lands, the men headed toward Geneva where Williamson treated them to banquets that featured produce grown in the area. He also showed off his fine stock of English cattle that were thriving in the Genesee country which further encouraged a favorable report when the men returned to Johnstown. Based on the report, the immigrants decided to move west, pooled their remaining resources and sent off the first group of eight families who arrived in March 1799.

Over the next four years, twelve more families made the long journey to Caledonia. They were followed by another large group of Scottish settlers from Inverness, Scotland, who established a village roughly three miles northeast of Caledonia, which they also called Inverness (later Wheatland). In 1809, a Baptist minister named Donald Mann arrived in Caledonia with his father, Alexander. Mann was the second religious minister to arrive in the area, the first being Alexander Denoon, who took charge of the log church built by the Presbyterian Religious Society of Caledonia in 1808. Mann was described in a 1917 news article as being a Campbellite Baptist, a sect that followed the early customs of Christ and his disciples.[2] Being educated in Edinburgh, he was more likely part of the larger Scottish Baptist movement, which was centered in that city. One of its tenets was that a church could thrive with lay pastors rather than rely on ordained ministers, which was a genuine concern for congregations in rural communities where trained ministers were scarce. Mann was able to bring his skills to the Genesee region, where he preached in several churches when required, even traveling by foot roughly twelve miles to preach in the First Baptist Church of Le Roy.[3]

Shortly after his arrival in Caledonia, Donald Mann met and married another Scottish immigrant, Margaret Cameron, in 1810. After Mann's brief enlistment in the War of 1812, the pair moved to Inverness, where they bought a large farm, around 1815. Mann's service in the war, however brief, was important for the Scottish immigrants in Caledonia. Born as British subjects, their loyalties were immediately called into question when the war began. Eager to prove allegiance to their new country, a company was raised under the leadership of Captain Robert McKay in 1813 and it immediately

1. Nathaniel Rochester to Abelard Reynolds, 13 February 1821, found in William F. Peck., *History of Rochester and Monroe County, New York* (New York: The Pioneer Publishing Co., 1908), 393.
2. Mrs. H. B. Dow, "A Tribute to an Old Wheatland Family," *Caledonia Advertiser,* 15 March 1917.
3. "Anniversary Event in a Le Roy Church," *Batavia Daily News*, 21 September 1908.

marched off toward the Niagara River to help defend Buffalo, Black Rock and Forts Erie and Niagara. When Donald Mann died in 1868, his gravestone in the Mumford Rural Cemetery included his rank, date of enlistment and the name of his company.

For Donald Mann, preaching was a calling, but farming was his occupation. He acquired two lots in the town and like most of the farmers in the area, grew wheat and raised livestock, primarily sheep. Initially, wheat went to pay for lands purchased from the Pulteney Estate and any excess was taken north by wagon where it was shipped across Lake Ontario bound for the Montreal market. By 1821 (when Inverness officially changed its name to Wheatland), wheat was being processed in mills along the creeks in town and then shipped to market. When the Erie Canal opened in 1825, wheat was transported either overland or by creeks the short distance to Rochester for milling and shipping. In 1840, the Genesee Valley Canal, opened as a feeder canal to the Erie Canal, running through the west end of the town of Wheatland. The result was the rapid development of a local flour milling industry in Scottsville in the west end of the town. According to the 1860 *Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York State,* Wheatland was one of the top grain producers in Monroe County, along with the towns of Mendon and Greece.[4]

Mann did well enough with farming to have a stone house built for himself and his growing family in 1830. Although the builder is unknown, the house shares some characteristics with the house and tavern built for James R. Clark in Caledonia, which was believed to have been built by local carpenter John Butterick (Clark-Keith House, NR listed 1998). Both houses were built around the same time from stone quarried in the town of Caledonia, and both are side gabled, stone houses of two stories with stone quoins at the corners. Windows have large stone lintels and narrow stone sills. The Mann House is a three-bay house with a side entrance and a kitchen wing. The Clark House, a five-bay, center entrance form, is a larger and more elegant design, with an elaborate entrance with sidelights and fluted pilasters around the door. Both houses share the common Federal era feature of a wide smooth stone lintel with center keystone over the entrance fanlight.

Both the Clark and Mann houses were vernacular expressions of the builder's interpretation of the Federal style. Developing first in urban areas along the east cost after the American Revolution, the style itself evolved from the classical traditions of colonial Georgian architecture and the designs of James and Robert Adam from Britain, reaching its height of popularity in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Books such as Asher Benjamin's *The Country Builder's Assistant* (1797) provided patterns and popular designs for the average house builder. Builders in rural and recently settled areas of the country were able to produce the latest fashion in architecture for their clients with the aid of the publications. Clearly, the builders of the Clark and Mann houses had access to these ideas or were at least familiar with eastern examples of the style.

After Mann's death, an 1869 directory of Wheatland listed seven of the nine Mann children (now adults) as farming the property. All five sons were sent to college, but only three were listed as living and farming on the property. In 1886, the

[4] J. H. French, ed., *Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York State, 1860* (Syracuse, NY: R. P. Smith, Publisher, 1860), 406.

farm was sold to Angus McGregor, a cousin, who worked as a farm laborer on the property for several years, but turned it over to Parker Mann, a grandson of Donald and Margaret Mann's a year later. After Parker's death, his second wife, Mary, inherited the property, which included 98 acres of land, and sold it out of the family in 1928. Farming ceased on the Mann property at this time and the house was used as a country home. The property returned to Mary Mann in 1937, but she sold it again in 1945. The lands were subdivided during this period. The acreage that remained with the house was slightly less than three acres when Art Palmer, a credit manager at Eastman Kodak in Rochester, bought the property in 1946. Palmer lived on the property for over forty years. It was Palmer who enclosed the south end porch with windows and began restoring portions of the building that had fallen into disrepair.

Nineteenth and early-twentieth century local history books generally refer to the towns of Wheatland and Caledonia as "the Scottish Settlement." By 1821, sufficient numbers of Scottish immigrant families moved to the Genesee region, allowing Colonel Nathaniel Rochester to argue for new counties and better representation in Albany of the growing western population. The house built for Donald Mann House was part of that history, representing the transition of Mann from immigrant to a successful farmer who could have a stone house built for his growing family in 1830. The house stands on the last few acres of the Mann farm and remains much the same as when the Mann family occupied it when they were at the advent of the history of the area's Scottish settlement and the town of Wheatland's importance to the agricultural economy of Monroe County and Western New York.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"Anniversary Event in a Le Roy Church." *Batavia Daily News*, 21 September 1908.

Centennial Committee. *Centennial Book of the First Presbyterian Church, Caledonia, N.Y.* Caledonia, NY: The Caledonia Advertiser, 1906.

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French, J. H., ed. *Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York State, 1860.* Syracuse, NY: R. P. Smith, Publisher, 1860.

"Jane E. Mann." *Caledonia Advertiser,* 1 March 1917.

Livsey, Karen E. *Western New York Land Transactions, 1804-1824.* Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1991.

McKelvey, Blake. "The Genesee Country Villages in Rochester's Early History." *Rochester History, Vol. XLVII, Nos. 1 & 2 (January & April, 1985),* 1-32.

Mann, A. Cameron. *My Father and Other Manns.* [privately printed] 1971.

Peck, William F. *History of Rochester and Monroe County, New York.* New York: The Pioneer Publishing Company, 1908.

Pierson, William H., Jr. *American Buildings and Their Architects.* Garden City, NY: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1976.

Slocum, George E. *Wheatland, Monroe County, New York.* Scottsville, NY: Isaac Van Hooser, 1908.

Smith, James H. *History of Livingston County, New York.* Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Co., 1881.

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:

__x__ State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ±2.8 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18N	271398	4764680	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated is indicated by the heavy black line on the attached map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property is the remaining acreage of lot 37, which was purchased by Donald Mann around 1815 (roughly 200 acres). In 1924, Parker Mann owned the property, which at that time encompassed 98 acres. In the 1930s and 1940s, the land was subdivided and sold. In 1946, the property included the house and the remaining 2.8 acres, which is the amount of the acreage included in the nominated boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia L. Bartos, Ph.D., Historic Preservation Program Analyst
organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation date 21 March 2012
street & number Peebles Island State Park—P O Box 189 telephone (518) 237-8643
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188
e-mail virginia.bartos@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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.)

Mann, Donald, House
Name of Property

Monroe County, NY
County and State

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: Mann, Donald, House

City or Vicinity: Wheatland

County: Monroe State: New York

Photographer: Virginia L. Bartos

Date Photographed: 30 November 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0012. East elevation (façade) of Mann House, view looking west.
0002 of 0012. South and east elevations of house, view looking northwest.
0003 of 0012. Detail view of main entrance, east elevation.
0004 of 0012. North and west elevations, view looking southeast.
0005 of 0012. West elevation, view looking east.
0006 of 0012. Contributing stone outbuilding south of house.
0007 of 0012. Interior view of parlor/living room, north side of first floor.
0008 of 0012. Former kitchen, now dining room, first floor of side wing.
0009 of 0012. Central hall looking from west to east.
0010 of 0012, Staircase detail of central hall.
0011 of 0012. Second floor bedroom, northeast side of house.
0012 of 0012. King post truss in center of attic, main house.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Gary & Mary Brundage

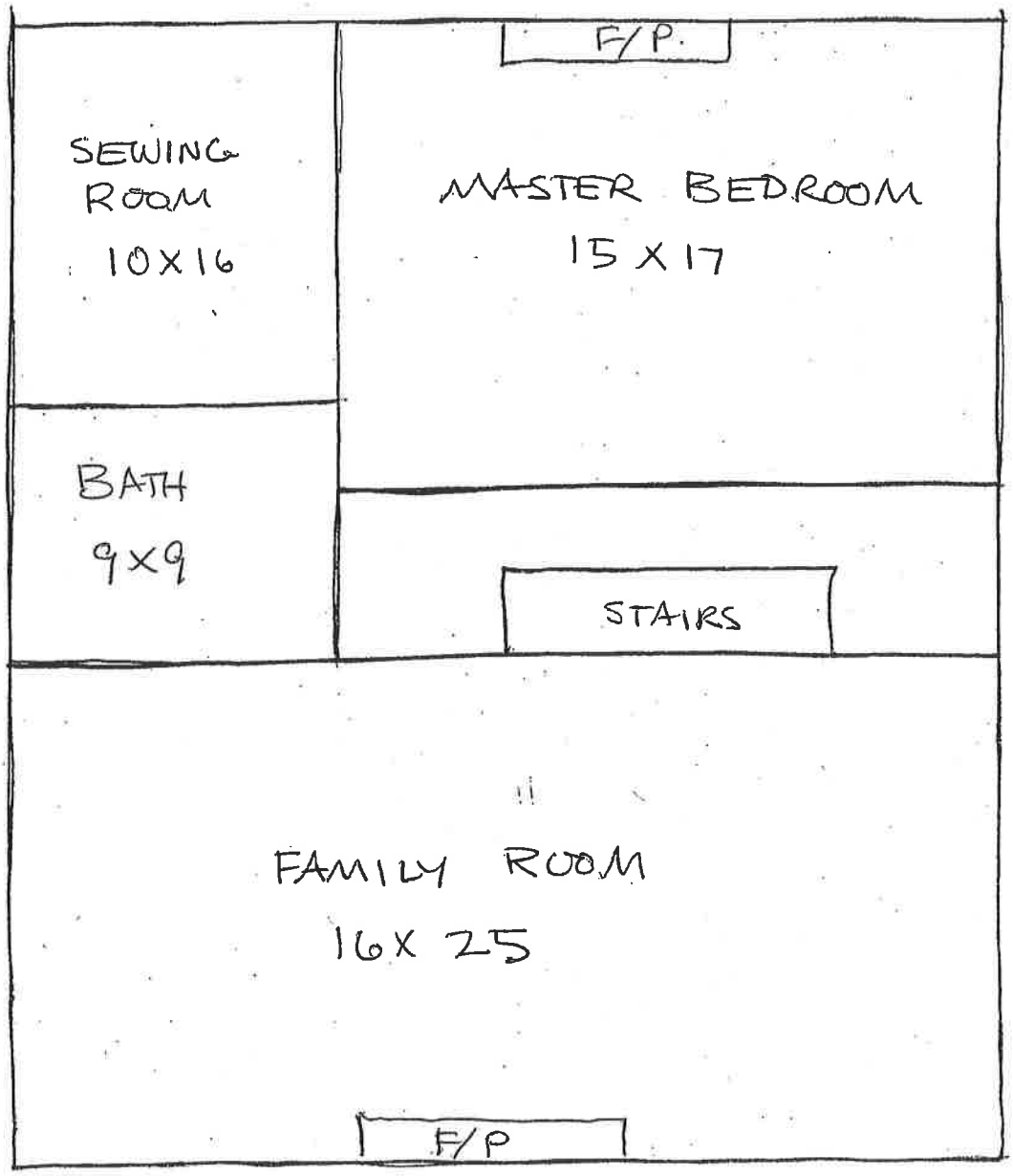
street & number 327 Stewart Rd telephone N/A

city or town Scottsville state NY zip code 14546

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.).

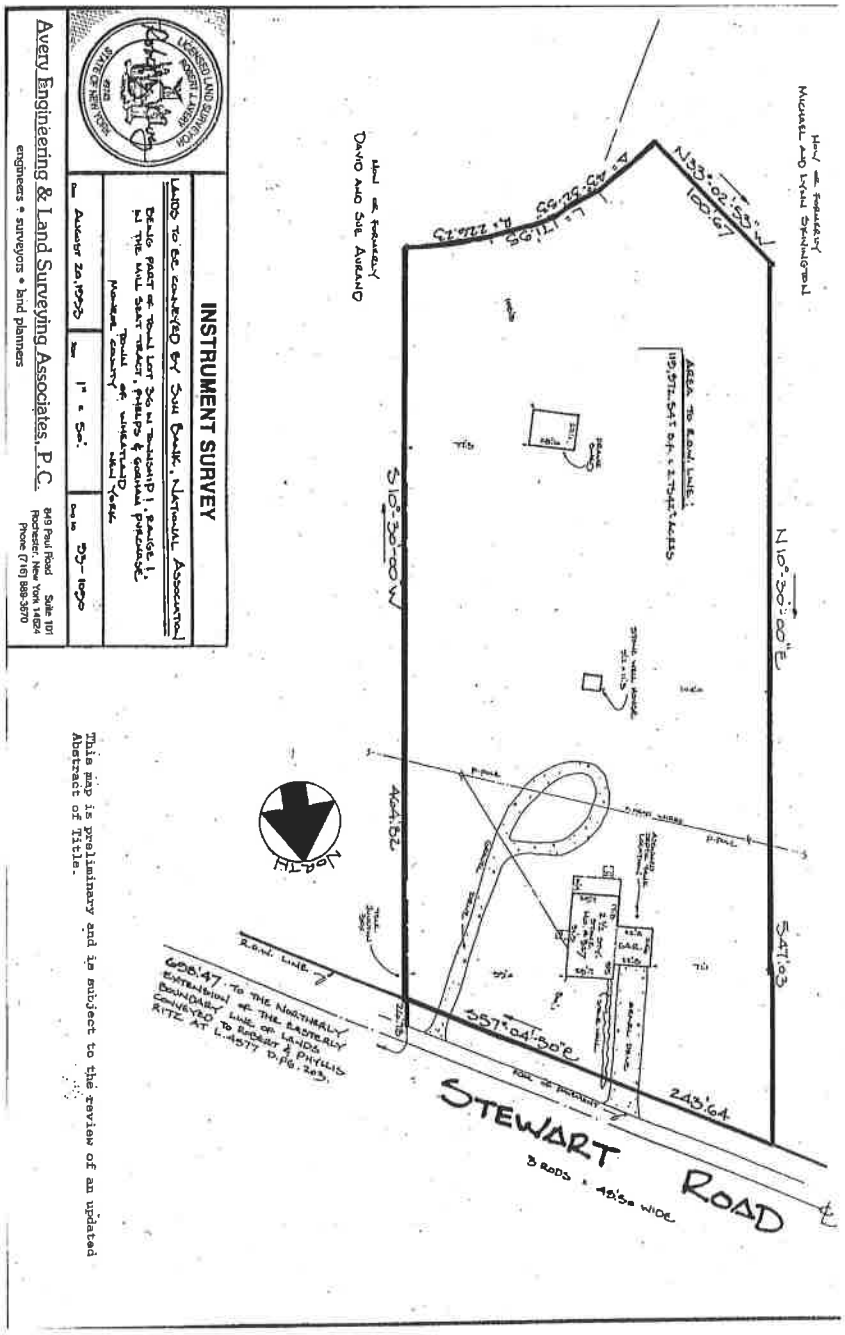
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Historic rendering of Mann House, ca. 1840



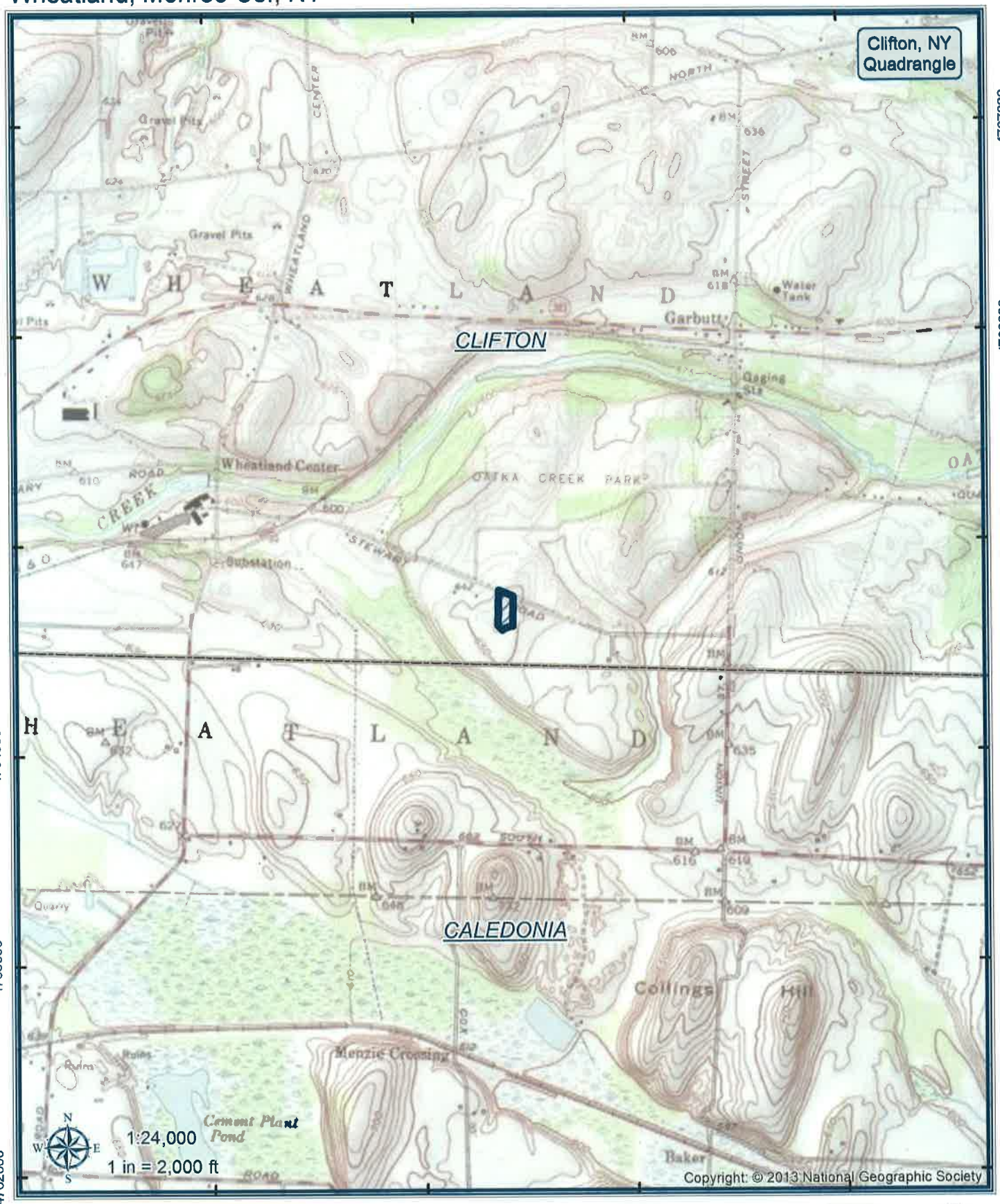
SECOND FLOOR

Site map


INSTRUMENT SURVEY
Avery Engineering & Land Surveying Associates, P.C.
engineers • surveyors • land planners
N33°02'53"W
160.67'
N 10°30'00"E
541.03'
S 10°30'00"W
464.62'
S57°04'50"E
243.64'
STEWART ROAD
NORTH
This map is preliminary and is subject to the review of an updated Abstract of Title.

Mann, Donald, House
Wheatland, Monroe Co., NY

327 Stewart Rd.
Scottsville, NY 14546



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

Mann House

USGS quad index

Tax Parcel Data:
Monroe Co. RPS
http://www.monroecounty.gov/gis

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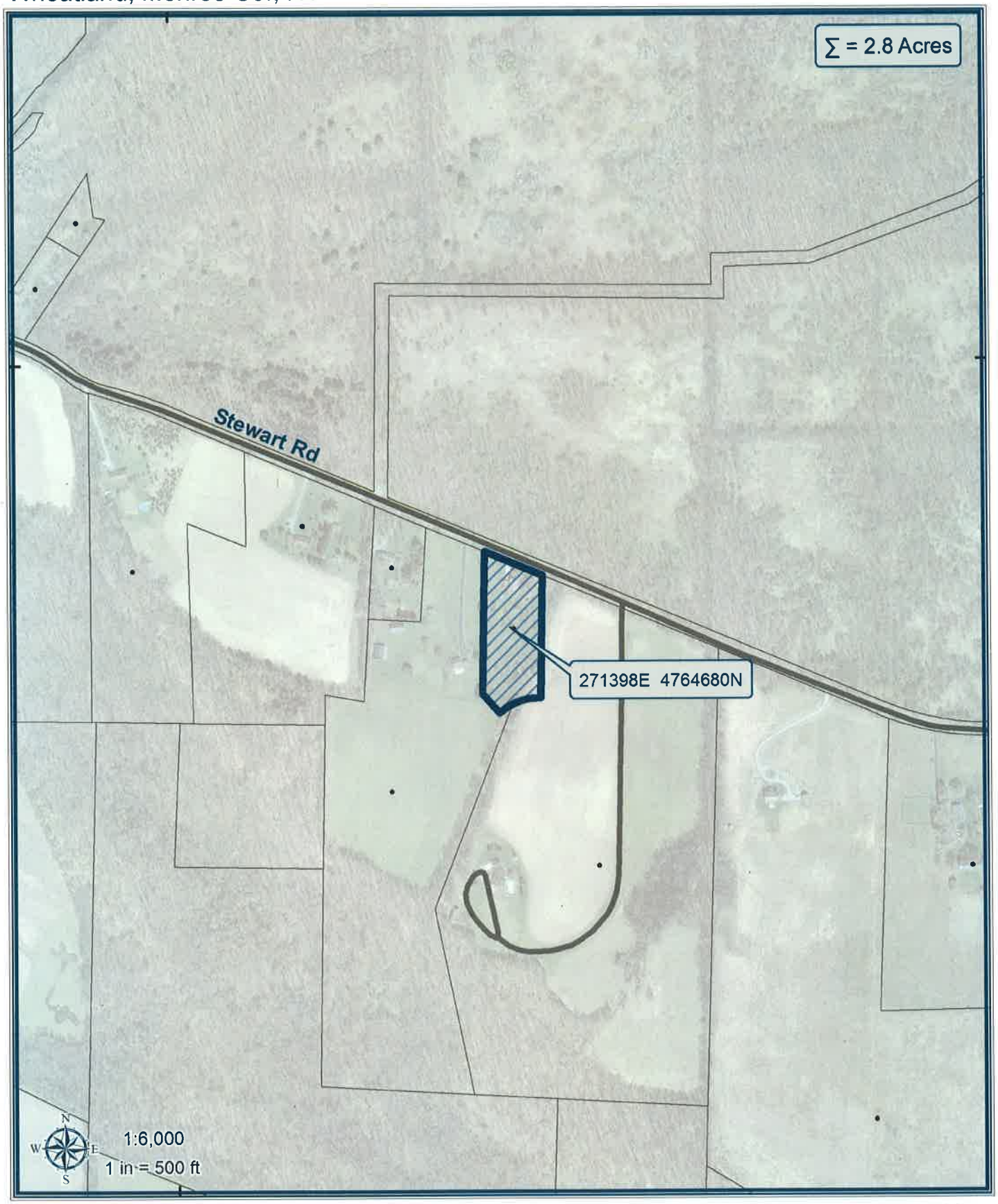

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 190 380 760 Feet

Mann House

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