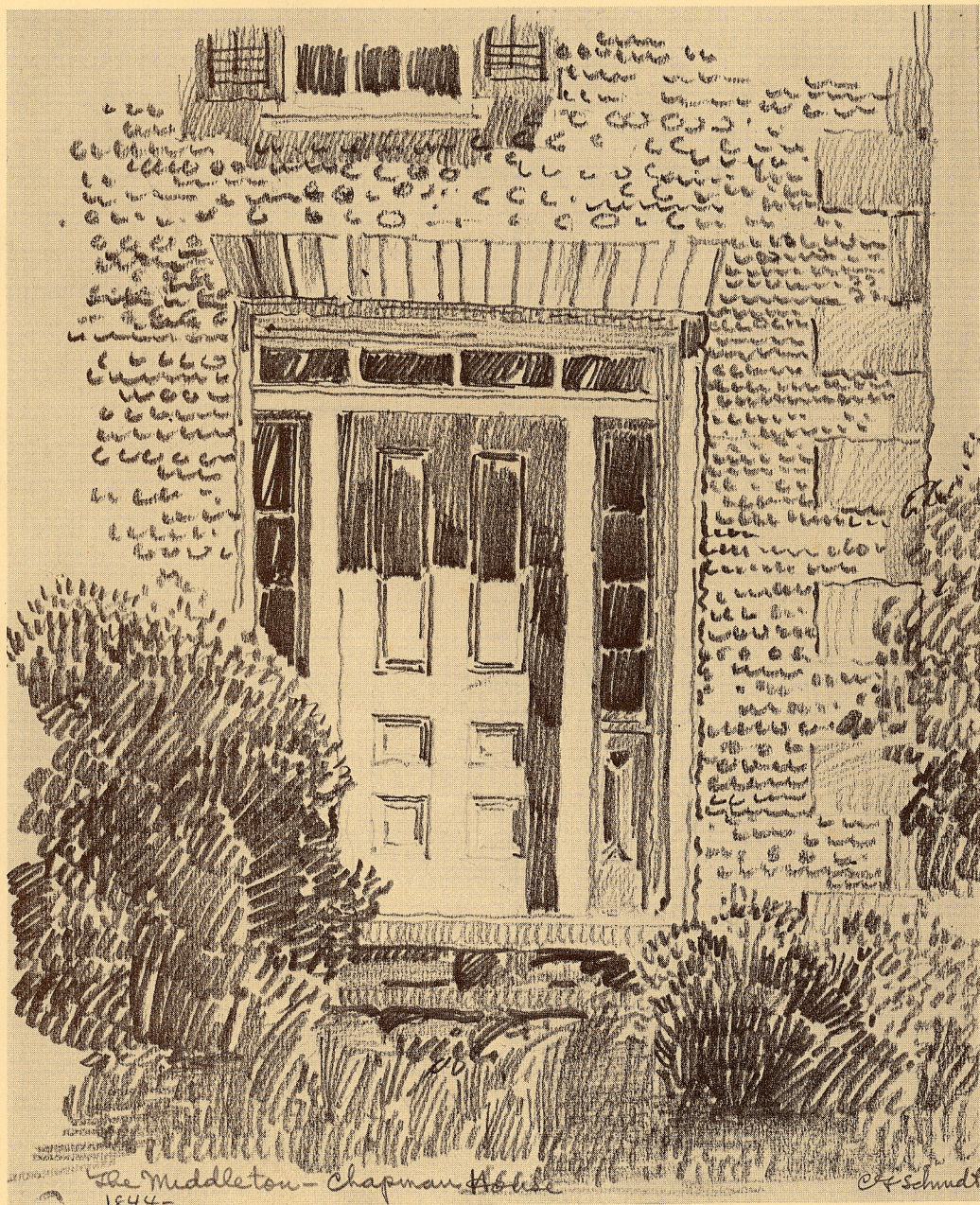


# Fourth Annual Cobblestone Tour

Saturday, June 6, 1964



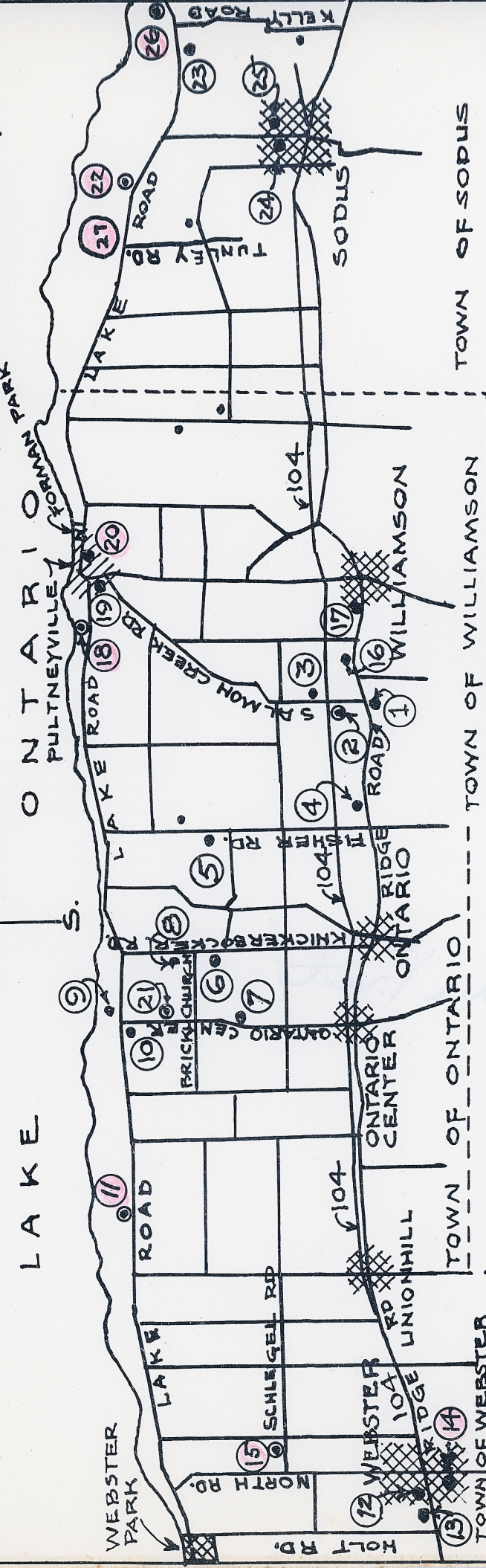
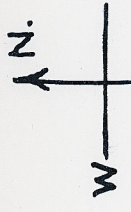
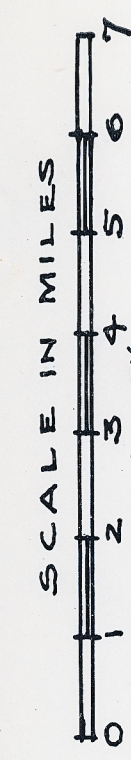
A MOTOR TOUR IN WAYNE COUNTY

*Sponsored by The Cobblestone Society*  
and

THE WAYNE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Booklet \$1.00





MONROE COUNTY W A Y N E COUNTY

- |                          |                              |                          |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 RIDGE CHAPEL           | 11 MIDDLETON-JOHNCOX HOUSE   | 21 HODGES-PETERSON HOUSE |
| 2 ADAMS-DEMYDA HOUSE     | 12 JAMES HEID HOUSE          | 22 SWALES-BURNS HOUSE    |
| 3 FISHER-CALUS HOUSE     | 13 FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH | 23 ARNOLD-BALL HOUSE     |
| 4 ADAMS-GRABOWSKI HOUSE  | 14 WEBSTER BAPTIST CHURCH    | 24 FELLER-PULVER HOUSE   |
| 5 JOBSE-VANENWYCK HOUSE  | 15 DISTRICT SCHOOL #7        | 25 DEBRIEN-PULVER HOUSE  |
| 6 GAGE-VERBURG HOUSE     | 16 SANTEE-KNAPP HOUSE        | 26 PRESTON-GAYLORD HOUSE |
| 7 GURNEE-HILLEGGER HOUSE | 17 BENNETT-WARD HOUSE        | 27 CINELLI'S             |
| 8 RIKER-ENDERLING HOUSE  | 18 WATERS-DUNNING HOUSE      |                          |
| 9 BREWER-WILSON HOUSE    | 19 PULTNEYVILLE SCHOOLHOUSE  |                          |
| 10 MOTLEY-LOOMIS HOUSE   | 20 THROOP-GRAEPEL HOUSE      |                          |

OPEN HOUSES

# FOURTH ANNUAL COBBLESTONE TOUR ~ 1964

DRAWN BY CARL F. SCHMIDT.



# THE COBBLESTONE SOCIETY

DEDICATED TO THE PRESERVATION OF COBBLESTONE ARCHITECTURE IN AMERICA

FOUNDED 1960 IN

CHILDS, NEW YORK

POST OFFICE: ALBION, NEW YORK

presents

THE FOURTH ANNUAL COBBLESTONE TOUR

in cooperation with

THE WAYNE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Saturday, June 6, 1964 - 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.

## STOPS

1. Ridge Chapel
2. Adams - Demyda House
3. Fisher - Calus House
4. Adams - Grabowski House
5. Jobse - Vanenwyck House
6. Gage - Verburg House
7. Gurnee - Hilleger House
8. Riker - Enderling House
9. Brewer - Wilson House
10. Motley - Loomis House
11. Middleton - Johncox House..... open
12. James Heid House
13. First Universalist Church
14. Webster Baptist Church..... open
15. District School No. 7..... open
16. Santee - Knapp House
17. Bennett - Ward House
18. Waters - Dunning House..... open
19. Pultneyville Schoolhouse
20. Throop - Graeper House..... open
21. Hodges - Peterson House
22. Swales - Burns House..... open
23. Arnold - Ball House
24. Feller - Pulver House
25. Debrien - Pulver House
26. Preston - Gaylord House..... open
27. Cinelli's Restaurant..... open

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

By Carl Schmidt

It is the desire of the Cobblestone Society to record as many houses as we can, so that people who are interested in this type of building, can visit them at any time, not only the day of the tour. Therefore, most of the cobblestone houses of this area are listed with comments. You may visit these houses not open for inspection in the morning, have lunch, and then visit the houses marked "OPEN" in the afternoon where tour participants will be received from 1 P. M. until 5 P. M. Those who are interested in other types of architecture, will note that this area is particularly rich in beautiful examples of Greek Revival and Victorian styles.

A recommended stop for luncheon is Cinelli's (No. 27 on the map). Those who wish to picnic, may do so at either one of two beautiful parks---Webster Park or Forman Park both of which are shown on the map.



1. Ridge Chapel

On Route 104, west of Williamson and opposite Salmon Creek Road, stands a cobblestone building known as Ridge Chapel. It was the first Methodist Church erected in the town of Williamson, and according to a date stone in the front elevation, the church was built in 1839. It has been re-modeled into a residence and is now occupied by John Mogray. The narrow two-story gable end faces the highway. It had two entrance doors with windows above.

The cobblestones on the front consist mostly of lake-washed stones with some fieldstones. They are of various sizes, shapes and colors laid four courses to a quoin height. The round stones vary from one and three-quarters to two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and the oval-shaped stones vary from one and one-half to two inches thick and from three and one-half to four inches long laid diagonally or horizontally. This results in courses which are about three inches high from center to center of joints. The walls are from twenty - twenty-four inches thick. The horizontal joints are about one inch wide and formed into "V" shapes with a trowel and the vertical joints are both "V's" and triangular pyramids.

Quoins are split gray limestone blocks, roughly squared, about seventeen inches long, twelve inches high and from three and one-half to four inches thick.

The cobblestones on the side elevations are rounded fieldstones of various sizes, shapes and colors, but larger than on the front, laid three courses to each quoin height. The stone courses vary from three and one-half to four and one-quarter inches high from center to center of joints.

The stones in the rear wall are fieldstones laid to form a flush finished wall.

2. Adams - DeMyda House

This interesting two-story cobblestone house on Salmon Creek Road just north of Route 104 has a center entrance which is flanked by two windows. From a date stone above the entrance we read, "C. B. Adams 1850." It is now owned by Miss Anna DeMyda and is a good example of Late Period work.

The cobblestones are very small, selected, lake-washed red sandstones carefully laid. They are nearly all oval shaped and set diagonally in the wall resulting in a dull monotone color. The cobblestones are from three-quarters to one inch thick and from one to one and one-half inches long and laid six courses to a quoin height. All the stones in a course are about the same height but heights vary in different courses. Hence the course heights vary from one and three-quarters to two and one-quarter inches high. The three-quarter inch wide horizontal mortar joints are "V'd" and the vertical joints, about one-half inch wide, are also "V'd".

Quoin stones are carefully squared, gray limestone blocks with tooled borders and hammered panels, about twelve inches high, six inches thick and eighteen inches long. The six-inch high water table course, the window sills and lintels are also of carefully cut gray limestones. Observe the stone jambs and lintels at the front entrance, a variation



of the Throop House No. 20 entrance enframement.

The cobblestones in the end elevations are also carefully selected lake-washed red sandstones, similar to the front, but a little larger, laid five courses to each quoin height.

3. Fisher - Calus House

On the east side of Salmon Creek Road just north of Route 104, stands the story and one-half cobblestone house owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Calus. It was previously owned by Elmer Fisher.

The cobblestones are carefully selected lake-washed red sandstones laid five courses to a twelve-inch quoin height. The round cobblestones are about one and one-quarter to one and one-half inches in diameter, and the oval shaped stones three-quarters to one and one-half inches thick and from one and three-quarters to two and one-quarter inches long. The oval stones are laid diagonally and horizontally to come within the stone course height.

The mortar is made from a fine-grain gravel and the horizontal joints are formed into straight three-quarter inch wide "V" shapes, and the vertical joints, from three-quarter to one inch wide, are formed into short "V" shapes and triangular pyramids.

The mason used gray limestones for quoins, roughly squared with split surfaces. They are twelve inches high, eighteen inches long and six inches thick.

Window frames are made of two and one-half inch thick planks and two and three-quarters inch thick plank sills. The lintels to the window openings are wood beams, but the cellar window openings are spanned by flat arches formed with shaped gray limestone blocks.

The rear is a flush ashlar masonry wall built of red sandstones.

4. Adams - Grabowski House

The Adams-Grabowski House is located at #1618 Ridge Road, one-half mile east of Fisher Road. This house was built in two sections, the front section was built first around the 1840's, with the long side parallel to the highway, the entrance in the center, flanked by one window on each side. The wing, extending to the rear, at the northeast corner was built later. It is now owned by Mrs. Alice Grabowski.

The cobblestones in the front elevation of the older section, are water-washed stones, round and oval shapes, of various colors, laid four courses to a quoin height. Since some quoins are only ten inches high, smaller, one-inch high stones are used as fillers to fill the course at the quoins. The round cobblestones vary from one and one-quarter to two inches in diameter and the oval shapes are about one inch thick and from two to three inches long, set diagonally or vertically.

The horizontal joints are wide, flat "V" shapes and the vertical joints are embellished with triangular pyramids. Roughly squared gray limestone blocks with split faces are used as quoins. They vary from ten



to thirteen inches high, fifteen to sixteen inches long and five and one-half inches thick. The window openings have eight inch high flat arches formed with seven roughly shaped split, gray limestone blocks. The window sills are two-inch thick wood planks.

In the end walls of the older section the mason used large sized field-stones from two and one-half to three inches high and from three and one-half to six inches long, of various shapes, and colors. Horizontal joints are one inch wide flat "V" shaped, while the vertical joints are generally left unfinished.

In the wing, erected about twenty years later by a mason named Adams, the cobblestones in the narrow front wall are very small selected lake-washed red sandstones laid six courses per quoin height. The cobblestones are generally about one and one-quarter to one and one-half inches round with some oval shaped stones. On the east side of the wing the cobblestones are also lake-washed red sandstones laid five courses to a quoin height. These are mostly oval shaped stones about one inch thick and from one and one-half to two and one-half inches long set diagonally. The horizontal joints are straight "V" shapes.

The quoins are carefully squared gray limestone blocks with tooled borders and hammered panels, about twelve inches high, twenty-two inches long and six and one-half inches thick. The window openings have flat arches formed of split gray limestone blocks and wood sills.

5. Jobse - VanEnwyck House

The small story and one-half house at 1217 East Town Line Road (also called Fisher Road), now owned by Charles Van Enwyck, has a center entrance, flanked by two windows on the long side facing the highway.

The lake-washed cobblestones are of various sizes, shapes and colors laid five courses to the quoin height. They vary from one and one-half to two inch round stones, and from one to one and one-half inch thick and two and one-half to three inches long oval shaped stones. Some ovals are laid diagonally and others flat. The cobblestone masonry in the end walls is similar to the front.

The horizontal joints are formed into flat "V" shapes, and the vertical joints are embellished with triangular pyramids.

Roughly blocked out red and gray sandstone quoins vary from thirteen to sixteen inches high, seventeen to twenty-one inches long and about five inches thick. Similar stones, ten to twelve inches high, are used as lintels above window and door openings.

6. Gage - Verburg House

The Gage-Verburg House, located at 493 Knickerbocker Road, just south of the Brick Church Road, is now owned by Isaac and Jacob Verburg. It is a one and one-half story house with a center entrance on the long side facing the highway.

The cobblestones in the front wall are selected lake-washed red sandstones laid four courses to the quoin height. They are mostly oval shaped stones, from one and one-half to two inches thick and from two



and one-quarter to three inches long laid diagonally. Some of the courses have the cobblestones slanted to the left and next above to the right, herringbone fashion, but this was not continuously carried out.

The mortar is made of fine grain gravel and the horizontal joints are formed into wide "V" joints and the vertical joints are embellished with triangular pyramids.

Squared red sandstone quoins at the corners, are about sixteen inches long, twelve inches high, and from three and one-half to four inches thick. Lintels above the door and window openings are in the form of flat arches made of split red sandstones set vertically. The door and window frames as well as the window sills are made of wood planks.

The end walls are also made of lake-washed cobblestones, a little larger than the stones on the front, but are of various sizes, shapes and colors, while the rear wall is of flush ashlar masonry.

7. Gurnee - Hillegeer House

The cobblestone house on the Ontario Center Road about two miles south of the Lake Road was erected by Marvin Gurnee in 1845. A man named Clark was the mason. It is a two-story center entrance type with two windows on each side of the entrance, and is now owned by the Hillegeer family.

The cobblestones on the front elevation are carefully selected water-rounded red sandstones laid five courses to a quoin height. The stones are all round or oval shapes from one and one-half to one and three-quarters inches high. The one and three-quarter-inch high oval stones were laid on an angle so as to fit within the one and one-half inch stone course height. It is a good example of Late Period work.

The stones are laid in a hard fine grain mortar of a light gray color. Horizontal joints are formed into wide flat "V" shapes and very straight, and the vertical joints are embellished with triangular pyramids formed with a small trowel.

The cobblestones on the side elevations are various colored rounded fieldstones and water-washed stones, a little larger than the stones on the front, laid four courses per quoin height. The horizontal joints are wide flat "V" shapes, and the vertical joints are also "V'd".

The quoins are roughly squared red sandstones with split surfaces, about eighteen inches long, twelve inches high and from two and one-half to three and one-half inches thick.

Flat arch lintels are formed above the window openings with split red sandstone blocks about eight inches high and the window sills are made of two and one-quarter-inch thick wood planks.

8. Riker - Enderling House

On February 11, 1836 John Riker and Mary Thorne were married in Clinton, Dutchess County, N. Y. They were both Quakers and they married themselves without benefit of clergy. According to the rules of the Society of Friends, a man and woman could come before the congregation, repeat



their vows, sign a contract and have the witnesses sign the agreement and then they were married. John and Mary had that kind of a marriage ceremony. The written agreement signed by John and Mary Riker and eighteen witnesses is in the possession of the Riker family.

In the spring of 1836, John and Mary drove up this way, making the journey with horse and wagon, their wedding trip, in fact. They bought their original farm of 76 acres from Joseph Gates for the sum of \$1868.75.

The main section of the cobblestone house at the north end of Knickerbocker Road was built by John Riker in the early 1840's. A mason by the name of Trimble laid the cobblestones. The north wing was a later addition, built in 1868, according to a date stone, and a man by the name of Potter laid the cobblestones.

The cobblestones on the front elevation of the older section are small lake-washed red sandstones, carefully selected for size and color, and laid five courses to a quoin height. They vary from one and one-quarter to one and one-half inches in diameter, and the oval shaped stones from one and one-quarter to one and one-half inches thick and from two and one-half to three inches long. The oval shaped stones are laid horizontally or diagonally so as to come within the one and one-half inch stone course height.

The mortar is fine grain, with a brownish tinge and formed into flat, wide horizontal joints. The vertical joints are embellished with short neatly formed triangular pyramids.

The cobblestones on the north wall of the older section are larger than on the front, consisting mostly of whitish, gray, and black stones, laid four courses to the quoin height.

Red sandstones, squared and faced, were used as quoins. They are twelve inches high, eighteen inches long and four inches thick. Above the windows the mason formed a flat arch with split red sandstones set vertically. The window sills were made of two-inch thick wood planks.

In the "1868" addition at the north end, the mason, Mr. Potter, used larger lake-washed stones of various colors forming stone courses about two inches to three inches high from center to center of joint. The horizontal joints are flat "V" shapes, and the vertical joints are embellished with triangular pyramids.

9. Brewer - Wilson House (Wychmere Farm)

This interesting little house on Lake Road, just east of the Ontario Center Road, was for years known as the Wychmere Farm. The narrow end of the two-story section faces the highway, and a one-story wing projects from the right side. The cobblestones on the front elevation are carefully selected lake-washed red sandstones laid about two and one-half inches center to center of joints. The stone courses are about one and three-quarters inches high and the larger oval shaped stones are laid diagonally or horizontally to come within the stone height. The horizontal joints are "V'd" and the vertical joints are triangular pyramids.



On the side elevations the cobblestones are larger and the courses are about three inches center to center of horizontal joints. The courses on the rear wall are about four to four and one-half inches.

Instead of quoins the corners are finished with eighteen inch wide wood pilasters that support the three-member cornice returns.

This property is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace E. Wilson who are sympathetically restoring and decorating the house.

10. Motley - Loomis House

This small story and one-half cobblestone house at the intersection of Ontario Center Road and Lake Road is now owned by Dr. and Mrs. Norman Loomis. The west section of this house is brick and is said to have been built before the cobblestone addition was erected in the late 1830's.

The cobblestones on the north side facing Lake Road are carefully selected lake-washed red sandstones laid five courses per quoin height. The height of the stone courses are about one and one-half inches. Larger oval shaped stones are laid horizontally or diagonally to come within the one and one-half inch height. On the east end elevation facing the Ontario Center Road the cobblestones are also of the round and oval shaped lake-washed stones, but are of various colors laid five courses per quoin height. The horizontal joints on both the north and east sides are "V" shaped from one to one and one-half inches wide; and the vertical joints between the cobblestones are finished with small triangular pyramidal shapes.

Roughly squared and split faced red sandstones were used as quoins. They are about sixteen inches long, twelve inches high and three and one-half inches thick.

11. Middleton - Johncox House - OPEN

This house on the north side of the Lake Road about a mile east of the Monroe-Wayne County Line Road was built by Joseph Middleton in 1844, and the cobblestone mason was Richard Stokes. This house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Johncox.

The cobblestones on the front elevation are small water-washed red sandstones, carefully selected for size and color, laid six courses per quoin height. The round stones are from one and three-eighths to one and three-quarters inches in diameter, while the oval shaped stones two and one-half to three inches long are laid horizontally or diagonally so as to conform to the one and one-half inch stone height.

On the west side the cobblestones are a little larger, also of the lake-washed variety, but laid five courses to the quoin height. These stones are of various shades of gray and yellow with many black stones but very few red stones.

The cobblestones in the rear wall are still larger, laid four courses to each quoin height, and are of various sizes, shapes and colors. The horizontal joints are "V" shaped and the vertical spaces between the stones are finished with a short "V" or pyramidal shape.



The quoins at the front corners are grayish sandstones, twelve inches high, eighteen inches long and five and three-quarters inches thick with hammered surfaces. The lintels above the windows and front entrance are split red sandstones, about twelve or thirteen to a window, set vertically to form a flat arch. Two-inch thick planks are used as window sills.

Observe the deep paneled entrance door jambs, embellished with sawed-out palmettes at each end of the panels. It is this doorway sketch which is on the cover of the tour booklet.

The partitions of the tiny rooms in the wing of the house have all been removed leaving only the beams. A free-standing fireplace, opening on two sides, has been built in the middle of the big room. One corner is set aside for a kitchen with the separation made by natural finish lumber taken from the attic floor of the house. The beautiful wooden table in the dining section was made from some of the same lumber. The family room section is charming. The front hall has a fine old stairway and the living room opens off it. It has beautiful paneling and is tastefully furnished.

12. James Heid House

At 93 Main Street, Webster, N. Y., just east of the Universalist Church, stands a cobblestone house now owned by Mr. and Mrs. James Heid. A mason by the name of Dean, is said to have built it. The front wall is built of large sized field stones of various sizes, shapes and colors. The stones vary in size from two and one-half to three inches in diameter and the rectangular shaped stones from two and one-half to three and one-half inches high and from three to six inches long.

The embellishments of the joints are entirely different in this house. The stones project only from one-half to one inch and both horizontal and vertical joints are flush. A metal tool was used to strike a continuous horizontal depressed "V" about one-half inch wide, as well as vertical depressions between the cobblestones. The heights of the stone courses vary from four and one-quarter to four and three-quarters inches from center to center of joints.

The cobblestones on the side elevations are of the same variety but larger, varying from three and one-half to four inches high and from five to ten inches long. The heights of the courses vary from five to five and one-half inches from center to center of joints.

At the corners the mason built up brick quoins, each five bricks high, and one brick and one and one-half bricks in width.

Shaped bricks form flat arched lintels above the first story windows, and a header course of bricks, four inches high, fashion the lintels at the second floor windows.

13. First Universalist Church (Now Ray Johnson Garage)

The First Universalist Church on West Main Street in Webster was formally organized in 1843, and a year later began the construction of the cobblestone church building. It was dedicated November 1845, by



Rev. L. L. Spaulding, who became the first pastor. The cobblestones on the front elevation are very small lake-washed red sandstones carefully selected for size and color and laid five courses per quoin height. Exposed heights of the cobblestones vary from one and one-quarter inches to one and one-half inches in diameter, and oval shaped stones from one to one and one-half inches thick and from two to two and one-half inches long laid diagonally or lengthwise. The horizontal joints are formed into a convex "V" shape and the vertical joints are embellished with triangular pyramidal forms. On the side elevations the cobblestones are a little larger, laid four courses per quoin height. They consist of both lake-washed and rounded fieldstones of various shades and colors. Horizontal joints are about one inch wide "V" shaped and the vertical joints, one-half to one inch wide are embellished with triangular pyramids.

Corner quoins are made of brownish sandstones roughly squared with split surfaces, about twelve inches high, eighteen inches long and five and one-half inches thick.

The old church building has been used as a garage for a number of years and is now owned by Mr. Ray Johnson.

14. Webster Baptist Church - OPEN

The Webster Baptist Church at 39 South Avenue was begun in 1855 and dedicated in 1857. It is an interesting example of Late Period cobblestone masonry. The cobblestones on the front elevation are carefully selected small lake-washed stones laid six courses to the quoin height. Both round and oval shaped stones were used and the oval stones laid on an angle. The horizontal joints are beaded.

In the side walls the cobblestones are also lake-washed stones but of various colors; white, gray, red, yellow and black. They are a little larger than those in the front wall laid five courses to each quoin height.

The corner quoins and window sills are made of gray limestone.

Three young men contracted to supply the cobblestones for the sum of \$150. They, with the help of other church members, collected the stones along the shore of Lake Ontario, and after the completion of the church donated the money they earned to the church.

15. District School #7 - OPEN

On the north side of Schlegel Road, about one-quarter mile east of Nine Mile Point Road, stands the District School #7 built in 1846. It is now owned by Ward Tinklepaugh who has remodeled it into an interesting residence.

The cobblestones are lake-washed red sandstones carefully selected for size and color, and laid six courses to a quoin height.

The round cobblestones vary from one and one-quarter to one and three-quarter inches in diameter, and oval shaped stones are one to one and one-half inches thick and from two to three inches long laid diagonally.



The horizontal joints are about three-quarters inch wide and formed into straight "V" joints. The vertical joints, about one-half inch wide, are embellished with triangular pyramids.

The cobblestones on the side elevations are also round and oval shaped lake-washed stones, a little larger than those in the front walls, laid five courses to the quoin height, and are of various colors.

In this schoolhouse the rear wall was also built of round and oval shaped lake-washed stones of various shapes, sizes and colors, laid four courses to the quoin height.

The quoins are squared light gray limestone blocks with a smooth finish. Each quoin is twelve inches high, eighteen inches long and six inches thick.

16. Santee - Knapp House

At 590 Ridge Road just west of Williamson, stands a two-story cobblestone house with a one story wing on the west side. For many years it was the home of the Santee family and is now owned by John Knapp. The cobblestones are of the round and oval shaped lake-washed variety of various colors laid four courses to the quoin height. The stones are from one and one-half to two inches in diameter and the ovals generally about one and one-half inches thick and from two to three and one-half inches long. The horizontal joints are "V'd" and the vertical joints have both "V'd" and triangular pyramids.

The quoins are roughly squared gray limestone blocks with split surfaces, about twelve inches high, twenty inches long and three and one-half inches thick.

The cobblestone masonry on the west elevation is similar to the front but on the east end the cobblestones are larger, laid three courses to the quoin height.

Above the window openings the mason used flat arches made of eleven roughly shaped gray limestone blocks.

17. Bennett - Ward House

Josiah Bennett emigrated from England to America with his parents and settled in Hudson. He was educated in Pittsfield, Mass., Medical College and came to Williamson in 1815 where he practiced his profession until his death in 1850. His wife was Ruth Reeves.

The cobblestone gasoline station at the west end of the village of Williamson, now owned by the Texaco Company, was built by Mr. Bennett in 1838, for a residence and was also once the home of Dr. Ward. It was a story and one-half house, the long side parallel to the street, with a center entrance and two windows on each side, with five frieze windows above the first floor openings with interesting cast iron grilles.

The cobblestones are small water-washed red sandstones carefully selected for size and color, laid five courses to the quoin height. The cobblestones are from one and one-quarter to one and one-half inches in



diameter, and oval shaped stones laid diagonally and lengthwise.

The horizontal joints are three-quarters of an inch wide and "V" shaped, and the vertical joints are small triangular pyramids.

The cobblestones in the end elevations are also lake-washed stones of various colors, but a little larger than those on the front wall, and laid four and five courses to a quoin height. The jointing is the same as on the front.

On the rear wall the cobblestones consist of various shades of gray with similar jointing.

The window lintels and sills are of wood.

An innovation on this house is the flat gable on the roof above the entrance made up of cobblestones with a small round window in the center.

18. Waters - Dunning House - OPEN

On the Lake Road, just west of Pultneyville, stands the Waters-Dunning house, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dunning. It was built by Mr. Zimri Waters in 1850. Rufus Moses was the carpenter and a man named Cotrell was the mason. The cobblestones on the front elevation are very small lake-washed red sandstones carefully selected for size and color, and laid six courses per quoin height. The stones vary from one and one-quarter to one and one-half inches high. Oval shaped stones longer than one and one-half inches are laid diagonally to fit into the one and one-half inch height of the stone courses. The horizontal joint is finished with a five-sixteenth-inch bead very straight and even, made with a metal beading tool.

The cobblestones on the side elevations are a little larger, and laid five courses per quoin height.

Carefully squared limestone quoins have one and one-half inch wide borders consisting of closely spaced narrow grooves cut into the stone at right angles to the edges and the panels thus formed have a hammered finish. A similar finish is to be found on the water table stones as well as on the sills and lintels of the windows. Quoin stones are about twelve inches high, eighteen inches long and six inches thick.

The Waters - Dunning House is one and one-half stories high with a center entrance flanked by two windows on each side. The frieze in the three-member cornice is very wide and embellished with four beautiful wrought iron frieze windows.

The large living room in the upright part of the house is very attractive with its modern furnishings. The little heating stove with its pipe going into the chimney back of the mantel is charming. The stairway up from the hall is simple and in good taste. The dining room-kitchen has a beautiful large fireplace with Dutch oven and Dutch door to the porch. The modern kitchen, surprisingly, blends into the room.



19. Pultneyville Schoolhouse

The small one room cobblestone schoolhouse has been remodeled into a residence and is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Steven Cooper. The cobblestones are of the round and oval shaped water-washed variety of various sizes, shapes and colors, laid five courses per quoin height. The cobblestones on the east front and north side vary from one and one-half to one and three-quarters inches high. Oval shaped stones longer than one and one-half inches are laid in the wall diagonally. The mortar is made from a very fine grain gravel and formed into a sharp straight horizontal "V" joint from three-quarters to one inch wide.

On the south side and rear elevations the cobblestones are similar to the front and north sides, except they are larger. The rounded stones vary from two to two and one-half inches in diameter and the ovals from one and one-half inches thick to three and three and one-half inches long, and are laid in the wall horizontally and diagonally to conform to the stone height in a course.

Gray limestone corner quoins are roughly squared, about twelve inches high, eighteen inches long and six or seven inches thick, while the five and one-half inch thick gray limestone window sills are carefully cut with a tooled border with hammered panels.

In the windows the builder made use of a staff bead a rounded piece of wood one and one-half inches thick and two and one-quarter inches long nailed to the exterior face of the window frame and it extends to the face of the cobblestones. This staff bead protects the cobblestones around the window openings. It was very rarely used on cobblestone houses.

20. Throop - Graeper House - OPEN

Captain Horatio N. Throop was born in Pultneyville, November 10, 1807, and was a son of Samuel Throop, a sea captain. From the age of fourteen, he followed the business of boat building and commanding lake vessels, and during his life built at Pultneyville, a number of schooners, yachts and steamers. His brother, Washington S. was associated with him, and under the latter's supervision the captain built in 1832 the stone house in Pultneyville, which he occupied until his death, April 13, 1884.

Captain Throop left no direct descendant, but the house has been in the family through the Holling branch until 1929 when Paul and Lillian Holling decided to sell to Miss Graeper, the present owner. Paul, a bachelor, and his sister inherited the house from an aunt. They had lived in it but preferred to live abroad so the house had been empty for several years. It was sold to Miss Graeper with furnishings listed in an inventory. A portrait of the captain, painted when he was twenty-three years old hangs in the dining room of the house.

Notice that the two front windows are lower than the side window. The story is that Miss Mary F. Holling, a tiny lady, liked to sit in a low chair and look out the front window. The windows were skillfully lowered for her comfort. The tiny Lincoln-type rocker still in this room was her chair.



The interior trim, mantel piece and the entrance door enframement are beautiful examples of the carpenters' craft in the Post Colonial style. The mantel is just like one in England pictured in an English magazine. A tiny panelled cupboard is at the street side of the chimney, filling the space with small shelves. The small onyx clock on the mantel came with the house. The picture over the mantel is a Carl Gruppe (the Gruppe Studio on the Ridge Road near Murray in Orleans County is run by a direct descendant). Notice the old glass of the window panes especially visible in the living room looking toward the fire house. Through the French doors in the dining room notice the portrait of young Captain Throop and the drop leaf table with banquet end (the other end is in the front hall). These were Throop possessions. Hitchcock chairs are at the dining table. Through the door into the kitchen can be seen a Throop dish cupboard.

In the front hall is a metal sculpture of Captain Throop's dog. During life, the dog sailed with him. However, after the dog died, Captain Throop took the sculpture of the dog along on his cruises.

The frame wing of the house has a brick lining.

The cobblestones used in constructing this house. are of the water-washed variety of various sizes, shapes and colors with red sandstones predominating. The stones vary from one and one-half to two inches high and from two to four inches long with a few five inches long. The round stones are about one and one-half to nearly two inches in diameter while the oval ones, from one and one-quarter inches thick to three inches long are laid in the wall diagonally so they fit into the two inch high horizontal stone course.

The horizontal mortar joints are about one inch wide and formed into a flat "V" shape, and vary from three to three and one-half inches center to center joints. The vertical joints between the cobblestones vary from one-half to one inch wide and are also formed into "V" or triangular pyramidal shapes.

The red sandstone corner quoins are about twelve inches high, eighteen inches long and six inches thick. The four-inch high water table, the window sills and lintels are also of red sandstone.

The front entrance has an interesting enframement of red sandstone blocks. The lintel and a square block at the top of the stone jambs are embellished with panels.

The cobblestones on the sides are water-washed stones similar to those on the front elevation but somewhat larger. The average size stones are about three inches high and five inches long with some as long as seven or eight inches, laid three courses to the quoin height. The horizontal mortar joints are "V" shaped, varying from one to one and one-half inches wide and are very wavy.

The bay window on the east side and the Victorian bracketed cornice are post Civil War additions.



21. Hodges - Peterson House

This Late Period cobblestone house on the Ontario Center Road about a mile north of the Lake Road was also built by Clark who built the Gurnee - Hillegeer House. The narrow end of the two-story section faces the highway with the entrance at the right side and two windows to the left. The one-story wing projecting from the right side originally had a recessed porch which has been filled in with a frame wall and a second story has been added to the wing.

The cobblestones on the front elevation are very small carefully selected round and oval shaped red sandstones laid six courses to the quoin height. The stones vary from one inch to one and one-half inches high, and the oval shaped stones, up to two inches long are laid horizontally. The cobblestones on the front elevation of the wing are larger and vary from one and one-quarter to two inches high, laid five courses per quoin height. Some of the oval shaped stones vary from two to two and one-half inches long and are laid horizontally. On the south end elevation the cobblestones are all oval shaped from three-quarters to one and one-quarter inches thick and from three and three-quarters to six inches long laid in a herringbone pattern.

The horizontal mortar joints on the two-story front are from three-quarters to one inch wide formed into a sharp "V" shape and the vertical joints are embellished with triangular pyramids. On the front elevation of the wing the horizontal joints are "V'd", similar to the two story front, but the vertical joints are "V" shaped. On the south end the horizontal joints are also "V'd" as well as the vertical joints between the cobblestones laid in the herringbone pattern.

Limestone quoins, roughly squared with split surfaces, are about seventeen inches long, twelve inches high and five and one-half inches thick and used at the external corners. Similar gray limestones were used for window sills and lintels.

22. Swales - Burns House - OPEN

This house about six miles east of Pultneyville on the north side of Lake Road is now owned by the "Sodus Fruit Farm" and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Putnam. It is a one and one-half story house with the gable end facing the highway and a one-story wing on the east side with a recessed porch. It was built by a man named William Swales, Sr., who built several cobblestone houses in this locality.

The cobblestones on the front and sides are selected lake-washed red sandstones laid five courses to the quoin height. On the sides the stones are larger and laid four courses per quoin height. The stones on the front vary from one and one-half to two inches in diameter and some are oval shapes of this thickness and laid horizontally.

The horizontal joint is formed into a wide flat "V" and no attempt was made to embellish the vertical joints. In fact, the stones appear to set in wide concave channels and consequently the cobblestones project beyond the masonry more than usual.

Gray sandstone quoins at the corners are roughly squared with split



surfaces. They are from eleven to eleven and one-half inches high, six inches thick and about eighteen inches long. Flat arch lintels were laid above the window openings of the same split gray sandstone set vertically. The window sills probably were wood planks, but have recently been replaced with brick.

The rear wall, which is often the case, is a flush ashlar masonry wall.

This house was built by William Swales, Sr., an Englishman, who came to America in 1809 and to Sodus in 1832. He left the house to his son, William, Jr. After 1864, the farm was owned by his son, John, then Charles Swales and later Frederick Monar.

23. Arnold - Ball House

On the south side of Lake Road, just west of Kelly Road, stands the one and one-half story cobblestone house now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Ball. The cobblestones on the front elevation are carefully selected red lake-washed stones laid four courses per quoin height. The stones vary from two to two and one-half inches in diameter, and oval shaped stones one and one-quarter to one and one-half inches thick and from two and one-half to three inches long laid horizontally or vertically.

The horizontal joints are wide "V" shapes, very straight and even, and the vertical joints are unusually wide, without any embellishments, similar to the Swales - Burns House.

Corner quoins are roughly squared, grayish sandstones about twelve inches high, six inches thick and eighteen inches long. Window lintels are flat arches formed of six roughly shaped blocks of the same stones. Window sills are made of two and one-half inch thick wood planks.

The cobblestones on the side walls are similar lake-washed stones but a little larger in size and with a generous sprinkling of white and gray stones laid four courses to the quoin height. The rear wall and one-story wing extending from the rear are built of large fieldstones of various sizes, shapes and colors.

24. Feller - Pulver House

The one and one-half story cobblestone house at the north end of Sodus village on Maple Avenue is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Pulver. The cobblestones on the front wall are very small lake-washed red sandstones laid five and one-half courses to the quoin height. Some small one-inch high stones were used under the length of a quoin to fill in the narrow space to make up eleven courses to two quoin heights. The rounded and oval cobblestones vary from one and one-quarter to one and three-quarters inches high. Some of the oval shaped stones, which are a little longer, are laid on the diagonal.

This is one of the four buildings in the vicinity in which the mason used white stones as a decorative feature. Every sixth course across the front of the house consists only of white cobblestones.

Horizontal joints are "V'd" and the vertical joints have triangular pyramids. On the side walls the mason used a little larger cobblestones.



Quoin stones are roughly squared gray limestones with a scratched surface. They vary from eleven to fourteen inches high, sixteen inches long and six inches thick. Window openings on the first story are spanned by flat arches made of split and shaped gray limestones and the second floor windows have a four inch high row of brick headers.

The one-story wing extending to the south, in which the cobblestones are also selected red sandstones, is probably a later addition.

25. DeBrien - Pulver House

The cobblestone house at 72 Maple Street at the north end of the village of Sodus was once the home of James DeBrien, who ran the omnibus from the railroad station to the hotel. It is now owned by Monroe Pulver. The cobblestones on the front elevation are all selected oval shaped lake-washed red sandstones laid in a herringbone pattern. The oval shaped stones are from one and one-quarter to one and three-quarters inches thick and from two and one-quarter to two and three-quarters inches long.

Horizontal joints are wide "V" shapes about three and one-quarter inches from center to center of "V" joints. The vertical joints are not embellished and are finished as continuations of the slopes of the horizontal "V" joints.

About fifty years ago the cement piers were installed, extending seventeen inches on each side of the corners and projecting three inches from the face of the wall. These piers intersect with a similar cement frieze which extends across the front of the house under the cornice. It is impossible to determine how the corners were originally finished.

The cobblestone masonry on the end walls is similar to the front, except that the stones are of various colors: white, gray, red and even blackish stones.

Window openings have wood beams finished with a one inch wide cleat around the edges to form a panel, and the window frames have wood plank sills.

26. Preston - Gaylord House - OPEN

On the north side of the Lake Road east of Kelly Road, on the east bank of Salmon Creek, stands the Swales - Gaylord House. It was built by William Swales, Sr., who gave it to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband John Preston as a wedding gift. It is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Preston Arms Gaylord, Jr. The front is one and one-half stories high and due to the slope in the grade, the rear is two and one-half stories high.

The cobblestones are of the rounded lake-washed variety, consisting mostly of red sandstones, with some white, gray and blackish stones laid four and one-half courses to the quoin height. (Nine courses to two quoin heights with two or three thin stones inserted under the one quoin to fill in the half course.) The round cobblestones average about one and three-quarters to two inches high. Oval shaped stones about one and one-half inches thick and three inches long are laid on



the diagonal to fit into the same stone height with the round stones. The horizontal mortar joints are about one inch wide and formed into "V" shapes, and the vertical joints are also embellished with "V'd" or triangular pyramids.

The quoins are squared gray sandstones, with vertical edges of which are scored with narrow tooled lines at right angles to the vertical edges. The surface between the bands is scored with vertical lines the full height of the quoins. Quoins are about twelve inches high, six inches thick and sixteen inches long.

Window sills are of stone, five inches thick, and the lintels are flat arches formed with nine blocks of shaped red sandstones.

On the side elevations the cobblestones are similar to those on the front but a little larger in size and laid four courses to the quoin height. They consist of mostly gray and blackish stones. The side window openings have four inch thick plank sills with about five split and roughly shaped blocks to form flat arches.

On the rear wall the mason used fieldstones of various sizes, colors and shapes with wide, wavy "V" joints. The stones vary from three to four and one-half inches high and from four to eight inches long. The quoins on the rear corners are roughly squared with split surfaces.

To the rear of the house stands an interesting cobblestone barn built of fieldstones similar to the rear wall of the house.

The Gaylords have sympathetically restored the house and barn and added the frame addition on the northeast corner of the house.

The living room of the house has twin fireplaces and is furnished with many unusual antiques: cobbler's bench for a coffee table, a grandfather clock, a Queen Anne table, candle stand, hooked rug and stenciled tray among other items worth noting. The portraits over the fireplaces are of Mr. and Mrs. John Preston, the original owners. Across the hall, the children's room has a lovely fireplace.

The basement dining room has an original fireplace with Dutch oven with copper and wrought iron utensils hanging beside it. There are two dry sinks, a pine dish cupboard, a corner cupboard, a pine table with plank-seat stenciled chairs, and a pine cradle with Boston rocker beside it. The lovely old lighting fixture is worth noting.

Refreshments will be served during the afternoon on the lawn back of the house overlooking Sodus Bay.



## GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

- architrave - the lowest part of an entablature, a beam resting directly on the tops of the columns; the molding around a doorway, window, etc.
- ashlar (masonry) - hewn or squared stone.
- cornice - a horizontal molding projecting along the top of a wall, building, etc., the top part of an entablature.
- cornice return - that part of the cornice which extends around the corner onto the gable end of the house.
- crossette - a projection at a corner of the architrave of a door or window.
- courses - rows of stones.
- enframement - a frame.
- entablature - a horizontal superstructure supported by columns and composed of architrave, frieze, and cornice.
- frieze - a horizontal band, usually decorated with sculpture, between the architrave and cornice of a building.
- herringbone - the pattern formed by laying stones diagonally in rows and alternating the direction in every other row.
- lintel - the horizontal crosspiece over a door or window, carrying the weight of the structure above it.
- palmettes - a conventional ornament of a very ancient origin consisting of a calyx and being closely related to the Egyptian lotus and Greek anthemion.
- pediment - a low-pitched gable on the front of some buildings in the Grecian style of architecture; any similar triangular piece used in decorating, as over a doorway, fireplace, etc.
- Period - Early: 1825 - 1835. Stones of various sizes and colors gathered from the fields.  
Middle: 1835 to 1845  
Late: 1845 to the end of the Civil War.
- quoin - any of the large, squared stones by which the corner of a building is marked.
- sill - a heavy, horizontal timber or line of masonry supporting a house wall, etc., a horizontal piece forming the bottom frame of a door or window.



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IN APPRECIATION  
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The Cobblestone Society gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of Mrs. Dorothy Facer, Wayne County Historian, Miss Katharine Gaylord, Sodus Town Historian, Williamson Chamber of Commerce and those cobblestone home owners whose generosity made this tour possible, namely: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Johncox, Webster Baptist Church, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Tinkler, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dunning, Miss Emma Graeper, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Arms Gaylord, Jr.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

The following materials are available for those desiring additional information. They may be ordered by sending a check or money order to the Secretary, Mrs. Richard Canuteson, Albion, N. Y. R #4. They are also available at the cobblestone schoolhouse at Childs, N. Y. on Route 104, which is open to the public Saturday afternoons 1 - 5 P. M. during June, July and August.

The Preservation and Restoration of Cobblestone Architecture....\$2.00

A practical "how to do it" folio of eight chapters written by both expert and knowledgeable cobblestone homeowners. Chapters are devoted to Cobblestone Masonry, Research - The Key to Successful Restoration, Cobblestone Era Landscaping, Repair of Cobblestone Masonry, Doorways and Entrances, Windows, Root Restoration and A Guide for Restoration.

More Cobblestone Entrances .....\$3.50

A portfolio of drawings and descriptive text of seven cobblestone entrances by the noted author-architect-historian, Carl Schmidt. These are suitable for framing.

THE COBBLESTONE SOCIETY WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS

Cut along this line and mail to Mrs. Richard Canuteson, Albion, N. Y. R #4 together with check or money-order.

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