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**A MOTOR TOUR IN THE
MARION - PALMYRA AREA
OF WAYNE COUNTY**

6 JUNE 1970 1-5 P.M.

THE COBBLESTONE SOCIETY

DEDICATED TO THE PRESERVATION OF
COBBLESTONE BUILDINGS IN AMERICA

FOUNDED IN 1960 IN CHILDS, N. Y.
POST OFFICE: ALBION, N. Y. 14411

TENTH ANNUAL COBBLESTONE TOUR

Saturday, June 6, 1970
1 p. m. until 5 p. m.

All nine buildings shown on the map and listed in this booklet
are open to visitors.

I N A P P R E C I A T I O N

The Cobblestone Society gratefully acknowledges the generous assistance given by Mrs. Dorothy Facer, Wayne County Historian; Mr. Ralph Bushart, Marion Town Supervisor for use of the town hall and the kindness of the proud cobblestone homeowners, namely:

1. Mr. & Mrs. Larry Porter, Martin Harris Farm (Mormon)
2. Mr. & Mrs. Michael Kraham
3. Mr. & Mrs. Paul Larson
4. Mrs. Durfee Young
5. Mr. & Mrs. Richard Churchill
6. Mr. & Mrs. James E. Cotter
7. Mr. & Mrs. Charles Huber
8. Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Welch
9. Mrs. Stanley Richmond

A N I N V I T A T I O N

The Cobblestone Society welcomes new members and we invite you to fill out the form below and mail together with a check or money order to Mrs. Charles Thompson, Ridge Road, Route 1, Albion, N. Y. 14411.

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Please enroll me as a member of the Cobblestone Society for the coming year. I enclose a check for _____ dollars, payable to the Society.

Annual Dues:

Active Membership..\$2.00
 Patron.....\$25.00
 Life Membership..\$100.00

Signed _____

Address _____

1. MARTIN HARRIS Farm
Maple Street

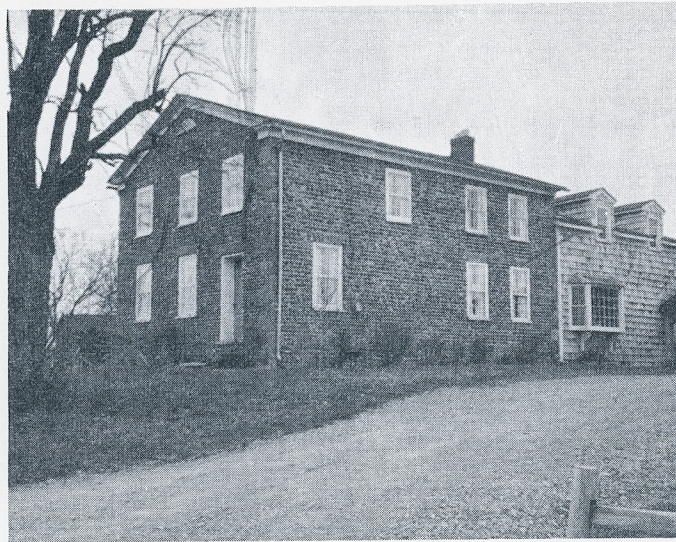
Martin Harris, in the 1820's took possession of this farm acreage which was part of his father's farm. He built a small frame house with barns across the road. The new religion of the Mormons interested him very much (to the displeasure of his wife.) This interest was probably fostered by Joseph Smith, Sr. and his son Hyrum who dug a well in front of the house. Martin Harris' interest grew to such an extent that he mortgaged the farm for \$3000 to pay for the first printing (completed in the Spring of 1830) of the Book of Mormon.

His wife left him as a result of this. Martin Harris went west and married again. The farm was then taken over by Thomas Lakey, the mortgagee, who in 1831 sold it to John Graves. On his death it passed to his daughter who later married William Chapman, living on a nearby farm which became their home. In 1849 the Chapmans planned to move back to the old Harris farm, but the wood farmhouse burned down. They immediately had the cobblestone house constructed which stands on the farm today. Robert Johnson was the mason.

Lake-washed cobbles from Lake Ontario were used to build the house. It was a two day round-trip with a team of oxen to bring a load of stones from the lake shore. The house is a large two and one-half story rectangular building with a one and one-half story wing on the north end. In 1937 the property was purchased by the Church of Latter Day Saints and turned into a museum-memorial to the early Mormons.

2. KRAHAM HOUSE "Fiddlestick Farm"
Hanagan Road

Sitting with its narrow end facing the road "Fiddlestick Farm" has the plan of a typical house of the early 1800's. The cornice is Federal in detail. The house, of field cobbles, was built about 1832 for Bela Morgan; its predecessor on the farm being a log cabin. Inside, on the first floor, the room arrangement of the stone portion is virtually unchanged. A parlor and stair hall occupy the front end with a living room behind. Off of this, on the north side, open a series of small rooms - originally bedrooms.



The parlor was originally heated with a stove, long gone. The old tile hearth remains to mark its location, as does a mantel shelf on the wall between the windows. The edge of the shelf has a gouge-cut pattern and is shaped like that on a more sophisticated Adam mantel. The sofa in the parlor is an heirloom from Mrs. Kraham's family. In the living room the stone-work of the fireplace is the 20th Century form of cobblestone which lacks the finesse and detail of its 19th Century ancestor. Burlap covers the walls and ceiling here. Its application posed quite a problem as the usual wallpaper paste failed to hold it in place. Black strap molasses finally provided the key to adhesion.

The wood extension on the rear has been transformed by the Krahams, with the knowledgeable and sympathetic help of Glenn Young, builder, into a modern kitchen and family room. The wood of the kitchen cupboards has been hand-planed. Old wood beams are exposed at the ceiling. This area makes a wonderful center of family life for the Krahams.

3. LARSON HOUSE
Daansen Road

There is no date stone in this house to tell its exact age but judging from its details the early 1830's seems reasonable for date of construction. The 8-panel door of the front entrance is similar to that in the Welch House (#8). The wood mullions, separating door from sidelights extend up through the transom and are topped with carved console brackets.



The cobbles are lake-washed stones and colors have been sorted out. In the front wall black stones are used, red stones in the south wall, while white and gray stones are used in the north wall of the main portion of the house. These colors are mixed with prevailing tan stones to give a continuity.

Living room woodwork is handsome cornerblock trim, while simpler typical classic-revival trim is used in the dining room. The wood floors are original. Mr. & Mrs. Larson have wisely used painted walls to set off a handsome collection of early 18th Century furniture, much of it a hundred years older than the house. In the dining room a chandelier, handcrafted by Judson Rice of tin and part of an old bedpost hangs over the table.

At the south end of the house is an herb garden. In the wing at the north end, the simple woodwork framing the recessed porch is Greek-revival while the cornice of the main portion is essentially Federal.

4. YOUNG HOUSE
N. Main St., Marion



In 1833 the congregation of the Christian Church had this house built as a parsonage to house its pastor. Being budget conscious the congregation refrained from any ornamentation and kept the ceiling heights to an absolute minimum. The exterior walls were built with an air space to provide insulation and to reduce the amount of heating fuel needed.

Mrs. Young and her late husband acquired the house in the early

1930's. Their collecting and family heirlooms dispel the original clerical austerity. Mrs. Young collects carnival glass and is especially proud of a red and white coverlet woven in 1847 for Sarah Hicks, her great-grandmother. The reed organ in the living room is in working condition, daily airing its voice under the coaxing fingers of Mrs. Young.

The stairway to the second floor ascends abruptly, so abruptly in fact, that there is no room at the top for a landing outside the doors to the two bedrooms and bath. This termination of a stair is frequently seen in English cottages. Across the rear of the house the Youngs added a family room, which with its wide windows and wood walls, makes a pleasant contrast to the older portion. This room looks out onto the rear yard shaded with spreading trees which are favored by birds of all sorts. The grove of pine trees at the rear was planted in 1932.

5. CHURCHILL HOUSE
N. Main St., Marion

The construction date of this house is not known. It was probably built in the early 1850's. The red lake-washed cobbles start from a cut stone watertable at the first floor line, the only house on this tour with this feature. Another unusual feature, and more readily apparent, is the use of stone piers at the corners instead of stone quoins. These piers are built of rather roughly cut limestones. Traces of a porch that once spanned the front can be seen. A previous owner replaced the wood frieze of the cornice with concrete.

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Mr. and Mrs. Churchill have only recently occupied this house and with the enthusiasm of youth and pride of place are beginning to make it their home. Little by little, as time and funds permit, they are adding their stamp of individuality, beginning with the removal of many layers of wallpaper and the application of fresh paint to the interior. A franklin stove now sits in the corner of the living room. Later will come its connection to the chimney above and the extension of this chimney (once again) through the roof.

6. COTTER HOUSE
Lyon Road

Probably built in the early 1840's, this house is the same type of house as #9, Mrs. Stanley Richmond's house, but with slight differences of a later date. In the Cotter house the windows are higher and more plentiful. There is a chimney at each end and the front door has a lintel cut from a single piece of stone. The masonry is more carefully done.



Originally the only exterior decoration was the woodwork of the cornice. The severity of the original house has been softened by cast-iron work used for railings at each side of the front entrance, also as supports for the roof of the side porch. Mr. and Mrs. Cotter's preference of cast-iron is manifest also in the garden furniture and other decorative items set about the house. Inside is the happy, comfortable clutter accumulated over the years, still used and cherished.

7. HUBER HOUSE
Dormedy Hill Road

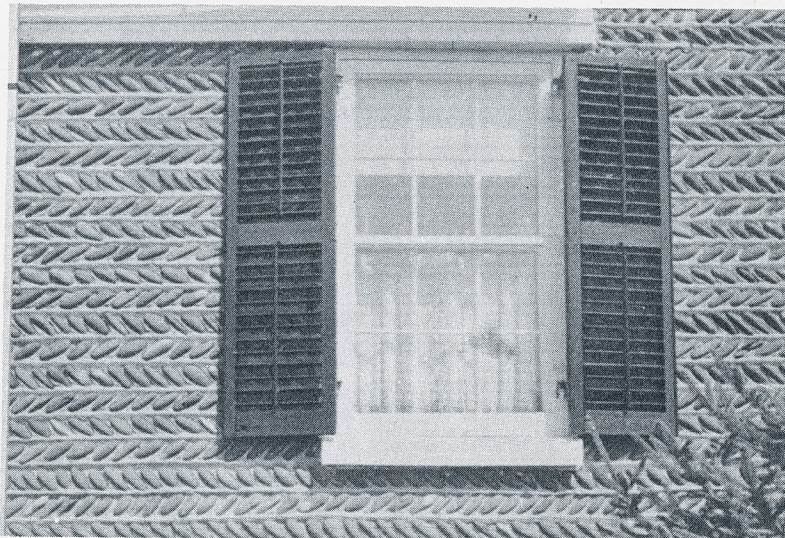
Here is the typical New York State farmhouse: L-shaped with a long wing extending back and a porch to one side on the front. A date stone between the second floor windows in the front wall tells us that the house was built for J. C. Green in 1849. Red, lake-washed cobblestones are used throughout. The left hand portion of the house was built slightly later and the mason for this portion used a more sophisticated way of laying the stones.



Here the long oval stones are laid in the herringbone pattern, except in the second floor part. This masonry is smaller stones like the front wall.

The roof of the porch is supported by a cornice and columns made from wood planks that have been cut out with circles and elongated ovals for decorative purposes. Wood brackets, with turned drops, spring in two stages from column to cornice.

Inside the house has the simple expansiveness customary in a farmhouse; with little pretense. Mrs. Huber has collected a variety of early glass objects which sparkle in windows, cupboards and on tabletops. A new pine kitchen is the family's special pride.



Left:
A fine example of
herringbone
pattern

8. WELCH HOUSE
Marion - East Williamson Road

In 1840 this house of lake-washed stones was built for Samuel Barrett who had his initials and date cut into a stone tablet which was placed high in the center of the front wall above the entrance. This entrance, slightly recessed, is flanked by wood pilasters which are paneled. The handsome front door, similar to that at the Larson house, has eight panels. Two sidelights and a narrow rectangular transom surround the door. The house was the home for several generations of Barretts, one of whom invented a non-refillable bottle (the first 'throwaway' bottle).

When Mr. and Mrs. Welch acquired the house several years ago it was almost a ruin. The roof was caving in, someone had helped himself to most of the stone quoins. Now, after two years of painstaking work, the house is a showplace and shows splendidly the devotion of the Welchs. The missing quoins have been replaced with concrete blocks (which blend in remarkably well). The roof has been rebuilt and covered with painted metal which was often used a hundred or more years ago but now seldom used.

The original interior arrangement of rooms has been modified - adding to the livability of the house. A new kitchen occupies the one story cobblestone wing at the left. This is a living kitchen, with a fireplace forming the focal point of a sitting area. White plaster walls are a handsome foil for the cherry cupboards (with a rubbed linseed oil finish) and brick floor laid in herringbone pattern. Old, hand-hewn beams delineate the ceiling.



The living room has handsome woodwork. The windows are set in deep paneled reveals, similar in design to the front door. It is unusual to find the Greek fret design worked into the panels. Notice how the panels at the top slope up from the windows, and

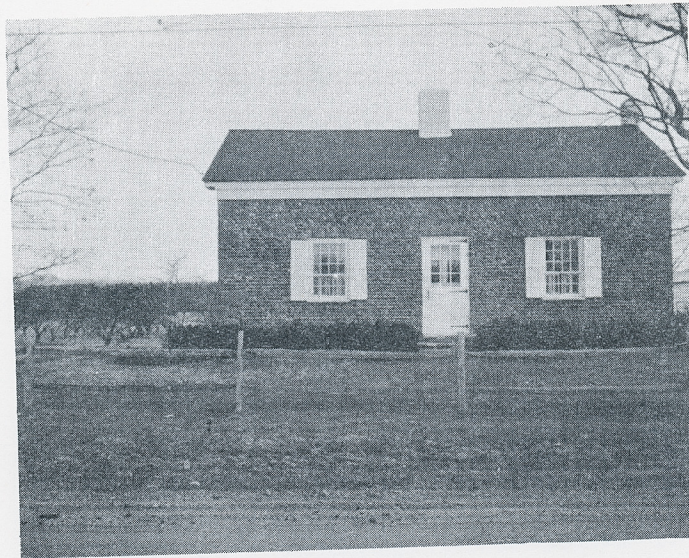
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below there are three panels instead of the usual one panel. The living room was originally two rooms, the front one being the parlor, and the rear a bedroom with much simpler woodwork. When the Welchs decided to make one room from the two, they duplicated the parlor woodwork for the openings that were originally in the bedroom. And in the dining room a specially designed table was handcrafted to serve as focal point for festive occasions.

9. RICHMOND HOUSE

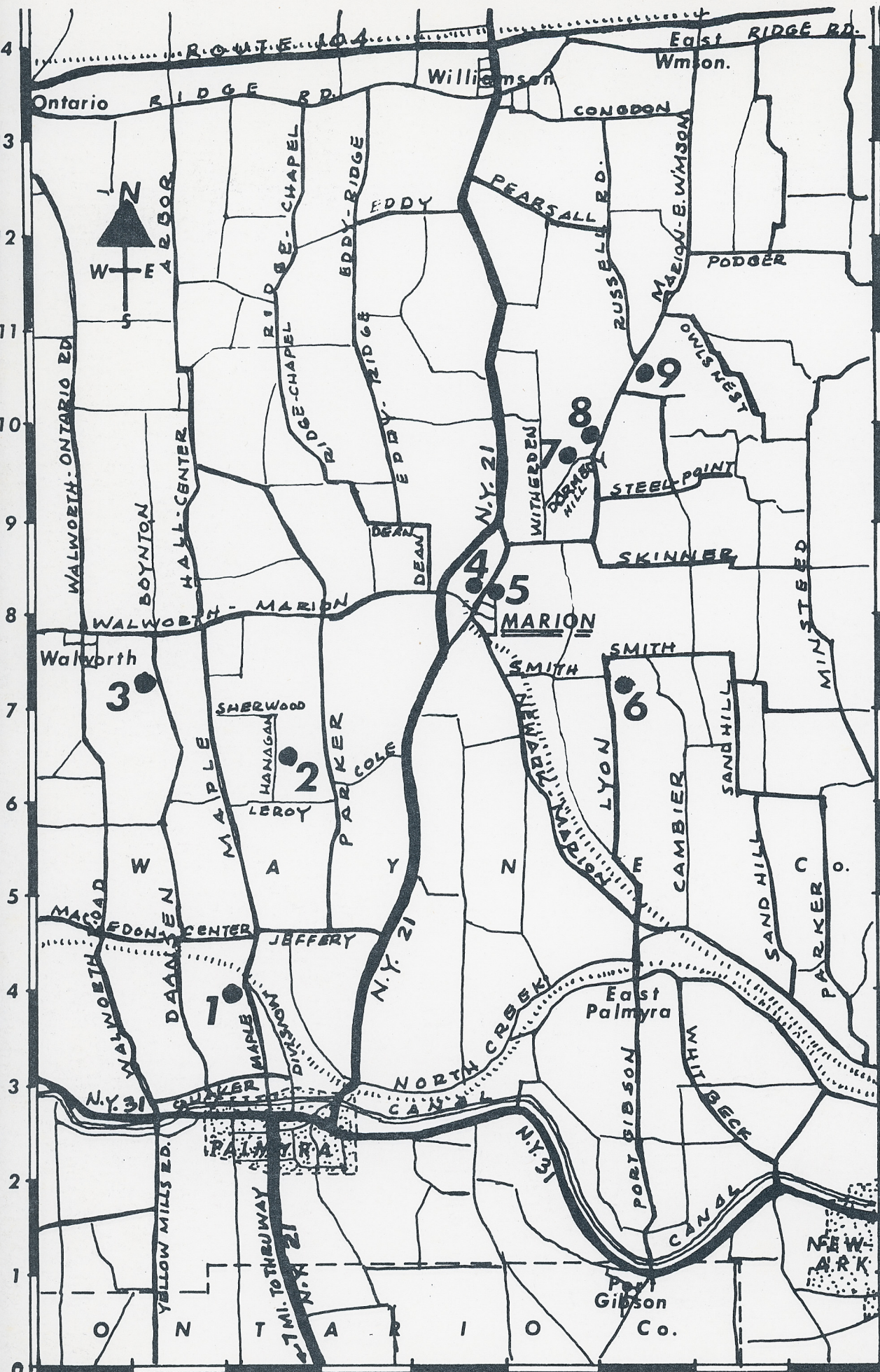
Marion - East Williamson Road

This cosy cottage was probably built in the early 1830's. It sits, placidly, behind a split-rail fence. The central chimney serves two fireplaces and a bake oven in the two principal first floor rooms. Most cobblestone houses were heated with stoves and the use of fireplaces here is a continuance of an older tradition. In the living room a small pipe cupboard is built into the wall above the mantel. It has a pivoted narrow board at the back, which, when swung aside opens up an air passage. This keeps the pipes sweet and fresh as well as keeping the tobacco odor from the resting pipes from permeating the room.



Mrs. Richmond has traveled extensively. Souvenirs from far and farther are in all the rooms. The second floor has three good sized bedrooms plus one smaller room that could serve as such, which Mrs. Richmond uses as a store room.

The house is built of field cobbles. Window and door openings are spanned with roughly cut stones which form a flat arch. This is found in many of the cobblestone houses of this area.



- 1**
Martin Harris Farm
Maple St.

- 2**
Michael Kraham
Hanagan Rd.

- 3**
Paul Larson
Daansen Rd.

- 4**
Mrs. Durfee Young
N. Main St.

- 5**
Richard Churchill
N. Main St.

- 6**
James E. Cotter
Lyon Rd.

- 7**
Charles Huber
Dormedy Hill Rd.

- 8**
Thomas Welch
Marion-E. Williamson

- 9**
Mrs. Stanley Richmond
Marion-E. Williamson

Scale of miles

from 1-5pm

TENTH COBBLESTONE TOUR

6 JUNE '70