



St. Mary's of the Lake  
Built in 1966

day and Tuesday classes taught by Father O'Connell and three lay teachers.

In June of 1957 Rev. Raymond Booth, a newly ordained priest was assigned as Assistant Pastor to Father O'Connell. His enthusiasm and exuberance were felt by all of the parishoners, especially the youth groups. Through his efforts many activities for Altar boys and high school pupils were organized.

In March of 1958 the Parish was informed of the need for the establishment of a new Catechetical Center for high school students. Land opposite the Wayne Central School had been partially donated by John Connor, a parishoner, and a drive was on for a building fund. In May 1958 the property opposite the Wayne Central Grammar School on Ridge Road was purchased and remodeled for a center for grade school children. Members of the parish donated labor to put the building in shape. It was dedicated November 9, 1958 and named the St. Pius X Religious Education Building.

In January 1959 Father O'Connell was appointed Pastor of a Parish in Waterloo and Rev. John W. Maloney arrived to take over for a short term at St.

Mary's. On January 8, 1960, Rev. William Gaynor was named the pastor of St. Mary's of the Lake Church in Ontario. His immediate job was to oversee the completion of the religious education building on Ontario Center Road, which was opened on April 24, 1960.

On September 13, 1960 Father Booth was transferred to Penfield and he was succeeded by Rev. Gerard McMahon. Plans were underway for a Parish Development Fund to build a new church adequate to meet the needs of a fast growing parish. During 1966 a beautiful new structure was erected on property purchased behind and adjacent to Calvary Cemetery on Walworth Road. One hundred sixty-five memorials were donated. The first Mass in the beautiful modern church was celebrated on Sunday, September 4, 1966. After 96 years of existence the doors of the small white church on East Main Street were closed.

The new church which was blessed with the "Liturgy of the Heart" on Sunday, November 6, at a Mass celebrated by Bishop Kearney, is the embodiment of the plans and dreams of Father Gaynor and the sacrifices of many people of the Parish.

The roadway leading to the Church is in line with the 14 Stations of the Cross and the parishoners can say the stations outdoors as did the early Christians in Jerusalem when they actually participated in the events depicted by the Stations.

The rectory adjoining the Church was completed in 1967. It has a large basement called St. Phillip Neri Hall. This is being used for many small group meetings.

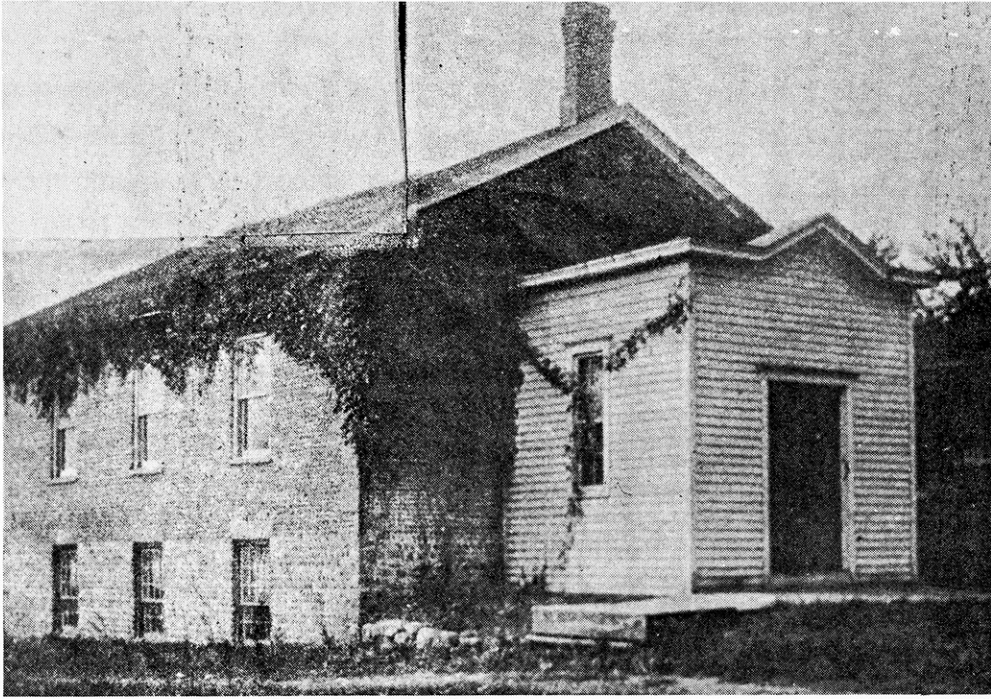
On June 25, 1969, Father Sasso succeeded Father McMahon as Assistant Pastor and on January 29, 1970 Rev. Charles G. Langworthy became the eighth pastor of St. Mary's, replacing Father Gaynor who was transferred to Moravia, New York. On Sunday November 15, 1970, it was announced that Father Sasso would be terminating his work at Ontario. Rev. John A. Lynch of Rochester was assigned on a continuing basis for weekends. In February 1971, Rev. Thomas Corbett was assigned as assistant pastor. Father Corbett served at Horseheads and East Rochester prior to his assignment at Ontario.

St. Mary's is celebrating its centennial this year. (1971). As a way of saying "thank you" to God for 100 years of grace it gave away all money received at that time. One hundred dollars was given to the historical society for the up-dating of the book "History of the Town of Ontario."

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

By Helen Payne

In 1833 under the leadership of Rev. Bliss a meeting was held in a "Brick Schoolhouse" situated on the Ridge Road in Ontario village and an organization of a Presbyterian Church was started. The names of the seven members constituting this Society were: Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sutpin, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mack and Wilhelmus Decker. Meetings were held at the schoolhouse during the year and the membership was increased to eleven. In June 1834 the



Cobblestone—Presbyterian Church  
Erected 1843 on site of present church

Society changed from the Presbyterian form of government to a Congregational Society, with a membership of 38. In 1842 or there about the project of building a church was under way. The lot for the Church site was donated by Dr. Loammi Whitcomb, and Walter Cone, who owned a farm on the Ridge, said that he would give them all of the stone that they wanted. The members of the Congregation had a "bee" and drew the stone. The cobblestones for facing the wall and the sand for mixing the mortar were drawn from the lake.

The Church was ready for occupancy in 1843. In the summer of 1851 during a severe storm one Sunday afternoon, the Church was struck by lightning. In 1857 this Church, which was then running on an independent basis, was taken under the care of Lyons Presbytery, and it has been known as a Presbyterian Church since that time.

In the early days Dr. Whitcomb accompanied the choir by playing a bass viol. Later a melodian was loaned to the Church by Mrs. Hiram Harrison. Then in a few years a Mason and Hamlin organ was purchased and was used until 1893 when Edson Harkness presented an organ to the Church. In 1868 the first Elders of the Church were elected and they were: John C. Howk, Andrew Fries and Will Cramer. During the early days of the Church a Sabbath

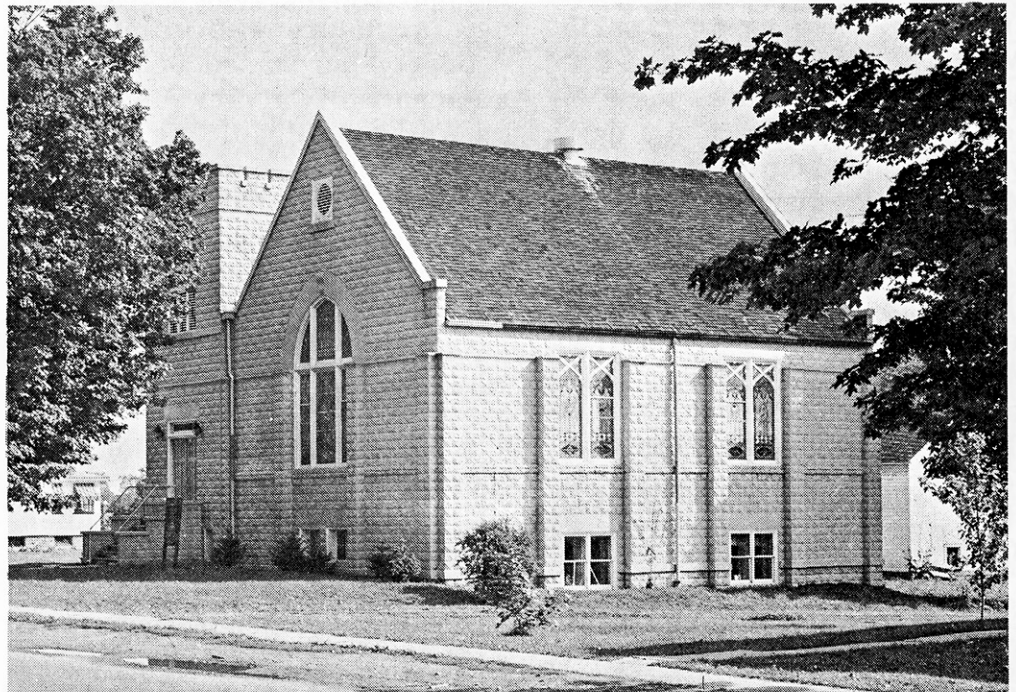
School was established and has always been maintained. A Woman's Missionary Society was started in 1875 and is still active. In 1898 the Church purchased the Parsonage, the house which is now owned by Isaac Massielye at Ontario Center.

In 1907 the Church celebrated its 74th anniversary, at which time Rev. Henry C. Millard was Pastor. It was during Rev. T. C. Bell's pastorate (1913-1916) that the old cobblestone building was torn down and the present one erected, and dedicated on July 15, 1915. During Rev. G. McChesney's pastorate in 1920 the

new manse on the Ridge Road was purchased from Mrs. Osborne. In 1924 Rev. Millard was again called to become Pastor of the Presbyterian Church and he remained until September 1945. The following achievements were attained during his pastorate: the building of a Community Hall, land added to the Manse, water installation in the church kitchen, the Church mortgage paid and burned, and the purchase of a new Kohl pipe organ, which was dedicated in May 1946. On April 5, 1933 the Church celebrated its 100th anniversary under the leadership of Rev. Millard.

The following is a list of Pastors of the Church in the order in which they served: Rev. Bliss, organizer, Revs. Merritt, Judson, Eddy, Burbank, Manley, Holcomb, Young, Dunning, Bosworth, DeLong, Dado, Snashall, Kingsley, Page, Pollock, Hodgeman, Hallock, Dyke, Newman, Mason, Funnell, Baker, Millard, Searles, Bell, Phillips, VanSlyke, McChesney, Millard, Talman, Childs and Spicer. Our membership has grown to 173, and under the capable leadership of the present Pastor, Rev. Raymond Tennes, this Presbyterian Church continues to serve the community.

Rev. Raymond Tennes remained with the church until the fall of 1962, when he left to assume the leadership of a church at Campbell, New York.



Presbyterian Church  
Erected in 1915

In 1963 Rev. Ronald Sloan became pastor. Under his leadership the membership grew to 272. The McCrea property adjoining the church was purchased and a new manse was built in Evergreen Village. In 1970 Rev. Sloan left for further study at Princeton University.

Rev. Fred Coffman is the new pastor of the Ontario Center Presbyterian Church.

## REFORMED CHURCH

By Marie Beach

The organization of the Reformed Church in Ontario goes back to the summer of 1884. Though the information is scarce, it appears that this church came to be organized in the following manner.

A certain group of Hollanders who had settled in this vicinity were resolved to have a church where they would be able to hear God's Word preached in their native tongue. Presumably, having received encouragement from the Classis of Geneva, which is now the Classis of Rochester, certain of their leaders posted announcements throughout the countryside to the effect that a church service in the Dutch language would be held in an old frame building that formerly was located in Ontario Center, back of Goldstein's Store. Here services were held throughout the summer of 1884, and on September 8, 1884, the group who met there were organized into a Reformed Church. It cannot be determined just how many members in full communion this church had at the time, but records show that by March 9, 1885, the church could register thirty-three members in full communion. The first officers were: Peter Ameele and John Nevelizer, Elders; John VanIngen and Herman Bel, Deacons.

The church secured the services of a Theological student, named Ryjers, for the summer of 1885. It was during this time that thought was given to the proposition of erecting a church building. Encouragement came in the form of a gift by Hezekiah Hill of that land upon which the present church buildings are located. Funds for the erection of the



Reformed Church  
Erected in 1898

building did not become available and the church decreased in number until it ceased to exist.

Some years later the Hollanders again undertook to establish a church. At first a vacant building on Furnaceville Road, near the village of Ontario, was used as a meeting place. Under the leadership of Abram VanAmeele and William Kusse this building was thoroughly fitted for church services. The first service was held on January 12, 1896, and thenceforth whenever a minister could be secured. On May 31, 1896, the services of Theological student, George Dangermand, were secured and afternoon services were held in the Baptist Church. On September 2, of that year the Reformed Church was again organized with Abram VanAmeele and H. Michielsen as Elders and William Kusse and Abram Schilleman as Deacons. The church did not have a regular pastor until 1898, when they shared the services of the Rev. G. Flikkema with the Palmyra Reformed Church. In 1898 the present church building was erected and the people had a place of their own in which to worship.

Rev. S. M. Hogenboom was the next pastor (1899-1903) and the church grew under his leadership. Others who followed him were Rev. P. G. M. Bahler and Rev. G. H. Hospers. Rev. Hospers stayed with the church from 1908 until 1930, and

under his ministry the parsonage was completed in 1910. Both Dutch and English sermons were preached. Rev. Bert VanMalsen was followed by Rev. Willis VanderKooi and then by Rev. Harvey Staal, who became a missionary to Arabia. Rev. J.J. Hollebrands was the next pastor and during the years that he was pastor a new Baldwin organ was purchased. Mr. Hollebrands was pastor for almost six years. While on a visit to his daughter in Detroit, Michigan, he became ill and passed away in the spring of 1956. The present pastor is Rev. William Walvoord.

Considerable work has been done to the Reformed Church since 1957. The sanctuary was paneled, painted and carpeted. The dining room was completely remodeled and the kitchen modernized.

Ministers who have served this church since 1957 are: Rev. Edwin Martin, Rev. Marlin VanderWilt, Rev. Carlton Monahan and Rev. George Weber.

In 1968, Mr. Lindwood Dietz, a lay minister, came and is presently serving in the capacity of minister.

## BERG FREE METHODIST CHURCH

The first Free Church, or Society of Ontario was organized December 9, 1866 at the home of Mr. and Mrs.

## CHAPTER VI

# Century Old Farms And Old Stone Houses

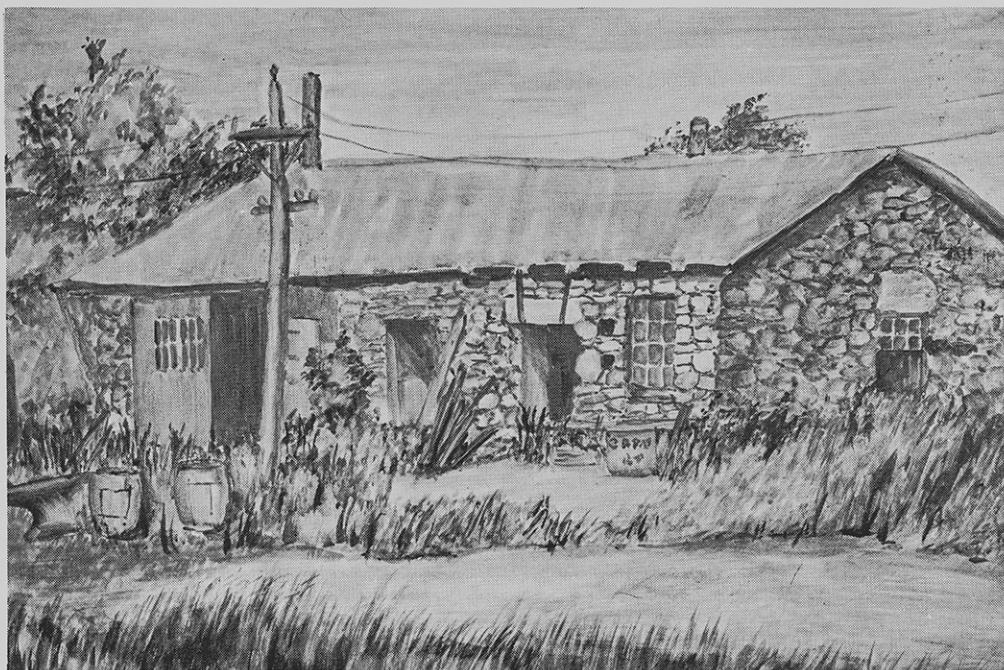
### Century Old Farms

#### THE FRANK CHAPMAN FARM

The two hundred acre Frank Chapman farm located on the Monroe-Wayne County Line Road was first owned by William Chapman, Grandfather of Frank. He located there in 1837 and leased the farm for a term of five years from Luther Fillmore of Walworth, but before the lease expired, bought it. There was a log house on the farm when the Chapmans took over. Incidentally, William Chapman had married a widow with four children, who came from York, England. William, his wife and her four children, moved into the log house and the Chapman family was established.

About half of the farm was covered with timber, much of which was burned to the ground in order to clear the land. Afterwards the family moved to Palmyra, leaving a man in charge of the farm. In fact, they operated the two farms, harvesting the crops on the Palmyra farm first, then coming to Ontario where the crops were then gathered. The hay was cut with a scythe and the grain with a cradle.

When William J. Chapman married in 1865, his father deeded the Ontario farm to him. He and his



The Old Blacksmith Shop on the Ontario Center Road  
Taken from a painting made by Lorena Atwood in 1927

wife attended the Boston Road Methodist Church. At that time the men sat on one side of the church and the women on the other. Mrs. Chapman decided to sit with her husband on the men's side. When the others saw that nothing happened and there was no evidence of divine displeasure, they began to do likewise and another old custom died out.

William J. Chapman later deeded the farm to his son, Frank Chapman, who operated the farm for many

years. Frank still lives on the farm but his daughter, Florence Murray, and her husband now operate it. It is a well kept farm with many acres of apple orchard and a fine herd of cattle.

#### THE RIKER FARM

The Riker Farm on Knickerbocker Road is the only cobblestone house in the area that has happened to shelter one family for over a century.

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 a 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 still preserved and 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.



Frank Chapman Farm



Riker Home

75. During the years the acreage of the farm has varied, but there has always been a member of the Riker family living there.

In 1842 the Cobblestone house was built for the Rikers by a man named Potter. We wonder, when they chose to build a cobblestone house, if they realized that they were helping to start a new type of architecture that is familiar only to this region in the United States.

John and Mary Riker raised eight children. A son, Edward Lyon Riker, was the father of John Riker, who actively farmed the place until 1955. At that time the cobblestone house was sold. When the water main from the lake to the town of Ontario was laid down Knickerbocker Road the desirability of using some of the land for building was soon seen. Two new houses have been built near the old cobblestone structure. But John still lives on a portion of the original farm. So this land has been lived upon and used by one family for well over one hundred years. Five generations of the Riker family have called this farm "home". There were John; his son, Edward; Edward's son, John Riker; John's daughter Beth; and Beth's children.

#### THE MAINE FARM

The Maine Farm, better known as the Ransley Home at Ontario Center, was bought in 1835 by Stephen Nelson Maine, son of Stephen Maine. Stephen Maine and his fam-

ily, comprising his wife, two sons and three daughters, had come to Ontario from North Stonington, Conn., a few years previous and bought the farm near Fruitland now owned by Edward Cornwall.

Stephen Nelson Maine married Ann Pratt, whose parents lived at Furnaceville, where the Burrows now live. Stephen was an indifferent farmer, much more interested in solving difficult mathematical problems in surveying, in teaching school, in politics, in study, especially of the Bible, and in reading, than in the more common occupation of hoeing corn or cutting hay. He taught school for twenty winters and farmed (?) sum-

mers. At one time he served as Supervisor of Ontario.

The families who have lived on this farm are: after Stephen Maine, his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Hoag and then Mrs. Hoag's daughter, Mrs. Cora Ransley. In each case the farm was inherited. In 1888 Stephen Nelson Maine divided the farm; Mrs. Hoag having the east half and her brother, the late Dr. A. P. Maine of Webster had the west half. Later Dr. A. P. Maine sold his land to the late Thomas Ransley, so it has never been out of the family. Thomas and Cora Ransley had five children; Ben, Rex, Murray, Scott and Grace. Rex and his wife now reside on the farm.

Cora Ransley made the following remarks about the farm, "The farm has never been exceptional in anyway but it has been a good place to live and has afforded sustenance and comfort to many people who have regarded it as home. May it continue in that capacity for another century!"

#### THE CONE FARM

The Cone farm was owned by the Great-grandfather of the late Walter L. Cone and is now owned by Walter's wife, Gladys Cone.

The farm contains 100 acres and the boundaries remain the same as when it was purchased. The original owner, Walter L. Cone, came to Ontario in 1834 and a year later bought this farm. The name Walter L., has



Maine Homestead



The Fewster Homestead

Fidler and Hezekiah Hill who in turn sold it in 1864 to Philander Hooper. In 1864 it first came into the Slocum family when it was purchased by Benjamin and Catherine Slocum.

The family of Smith Slocum enjoyed this homestead as did the Leon F. Slocum family.

Today Carol Slocum Boughton (daughter of Carl) and her daughter Joanne make the sixth generation to live in this homestead.

### OLD STONE HOUSES

Among the many interesting and attractive sights that Ontario has to offer are its numerous cobblestone houses. This town does appear to have a fairly heavy concentration of this type of architecture, and these houses were built in the period between 1830 and 1860. That they stand today is evidence of how well they were constructed. Why so many cobblestone houses are found in this section is not known but it is assumed that when the early settlers came here the ground must have been covered with stones left by the receding ice sheet of the glacial period and they developed a type of construction suitable to the material.

Who the masons were, who did the work of building the houses, is not known in most cases, but it is assumed that there were a number of different ones because the various

houses show noticeable variations in styles and methods of construction. These masons were very particular about their work and they took care to vary the designs, using stones of different colors, sizes and kinds. There were two types of stones used in the construction of these houses. One was the smooth, oval or round lake washed stone and the other was a semi-smooth, often rectangular field stone. The old time mason working ten or twelve hours a day (as was the case in those days) probably would lay three rows of cobblestones for one wall of a dwelling.

The Riker cobblestone house on Knickerbocker Road was erected in 1842 by a man, named Potter, for John Riker, grandfather of the present John Riker who resides on the farm. It is told that Mr. Riker carrying a basket, waded into the lake to gather uniform stones for his home. The stones on the front of the house are all the same color and size but mixed stones were used on the other walls of the house. Mr. George Enderlin now owns this home.

The Whitney house on the Lincoln Road, now the home of Claude and Esther Raymor, probably was built about 1835 for Mr. Whitney. The construction is of field stones of all sizes, color and shapes. The stones are a little larger than usual and the joints are rather wavy, having been made with a free hand.

Lee and Gwen Peterson's home on the Ontario Center Road was built for Zebedee Hodges approximately in 1835. The cobblestones on the front of the main part of the house are very small lake washed red sand stones. On the south side of the house the stones are elongated washed red sand stone selected for color, size and shape. They are laid up in herring bone pattern with a little slant. The front of the south wing is also made of selected red sand stones of the lake washed variety and generally about the same size. Parts of the rows are laid with a slant, a part with perfectly round stones and

Peer Homestead  
Residence of Mrs. Nora Barker Peer



The Hurley Homestead

### JOBSE - VAN ENWYCK COBBLESTONE HOUSE

The Jobse House on the East Town Line Road, now the home of the Charles VanEnwycks, is built of rounded lake stones, selected for size but various colors were used.

The stones for this cobbles-  
stone house were carried by  
oxcart from Sodus Point. It  
took 2 weeks to get one load.  
Charles and Alice Van Enwyck  
purchased this home from  
Charles' father, Henry, 54  
years ago. Charles has lived  
80 years in this house on Fisher  
Road (formerly East Town Line  
Road).

parts are long shapes laid length-  
wise.

The Gage cobbles-  
stone home on the  
Knickerbocker Road, now the  
Verburg home, was built about 1845  
for Ambrose Gage, a distant rela-  
tive of Floyd Gage. The cobbles-  
stones are all rounded washed stones. The  
front of the house is of selected red  
stones while the ends are of dif-  
ferent colors. Most of the stones are  
laid on a diagonal but a number are  
laid in a herring bone pattern. The  
mortar is fine grain and very hard.

### THE MIDDLETON - CHAPMAN JOHNCOX COBBLESTONE HOUSE

The Middleton-Chapman House  
on the Lake Road was built by  
Joseph Middleton (great-grandfa-  
ther of Richard Chapman) in 1844.  
The mason was Richard Stokes, an  
cestor of William Stokes, who oper-  
ated a store at Union Hill for many  
years. Flat stones were used to build  
the wall, eight to twelve inches thick,  
from the cellar to the eaves. Then the  
cobbles-  
stones were laid in mortar as a  
facing over the stone wall. These  
stones were well selected lake  
washed stones.

This home is now owned by  
Wilson and Miriam Johncox,  
who purchased it from George  
Chapman in 1956. The Chap-  
mans had in turn purchased  
the home from the Aldrich  
Thayers.



Pease-Schnetzer-Faas Homestead—built in the 1870's.



Slocum - Boughton Home



The "Whitney House" Home of Claude and Esther Raymor

father Andrew in 1890.

Andrew Cook purchased this farm in 1883 from George and Jane Russell who had purchased it from Orin and Matilda Moss in 1864. They in turn had purchased the property from the prominent land agent, Joseph Fellows, who was acting for William, Earl of Craven, who had obtained his interest in the property from Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham. They obtained their title from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1790 by virtue of the famous Phelps and Gorham Purchase.

This farm of 101.2 acres was initially surveyed in 1836 by George Mathewson for S. Dwel,

There are three cobblestone houses on the Ontario-Walworth Road. There is the Freeman House, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buck. On this house the cobblestones are fairly well selected lake washed sand stones with a few light pinks and grays mixed in and they are laid with a slant. This house was built in 1838-1839.

#### CASEY BEBERNITZ COBBLESTONE HOUSE

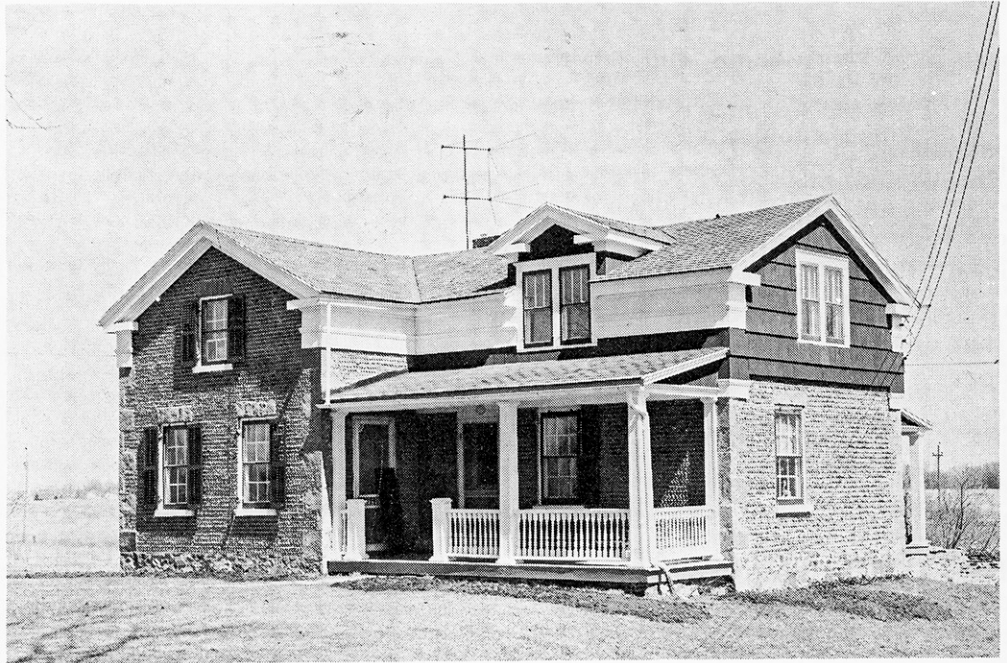
Arno Bebernitz and his wife Margaret purchased this farm in 1955 from Dr. and Mrs. Charles Camp.

The walls of this cobblestone house are built of various colored round and oval lakewashed cobblestones. The corner quoins are roughly squared gray limestones.

Previous owners of this home were A. Williams and several generations of the Casey family. This house dates back to the 1830's.

#### COOK - CAMP - SCULLY COBBLESTONE HOUSE

William D. Scully and his wife Virginia purchased this farm on April 1, 1956, from Dr. and Mrs. Charles Camp. Dr. Camp had purchased the home in 1912 from John and Henry Cook. They derived their title from their



"Freeman House" Home of Mr. & Mrs. Charles Buck



"The Marvin Gurnee House" now owned by Freeman Hilleger family.





The Middleton—Chapman—Johncox Home

### MOTLEY - WILSON COBBLESTONE HOUSE

The cobblestone house at 2756 Lake Road, currently owned by Wallace E. and Paula F. Wilson, has passed through many hands since the acquisition of the land on which it stands in the original Phelps-Gorham Purchase of 1790. William Pulteney purchased a large amount of land from Phelps and Gorham in which was included this site. From Pulteney, the land was acquired by William, Earl of Craven, Alexander Oswald, and Edmund Bucknall Estcourt to be later surveyed for a land contract to be let and the house to be built between 1840 and

the original owner. This is one of the earliest homes built on Walworth Road. The fieldstone wing was built first with the later addition of a two and one-half story cobblestone section.

This center entrance stone house is built of rounded lake washed cobblestones of different colors that range from one and one half to two and one quarter inches in height. The corner quoins are squared gray limestone.

Other Ontario houses of this type of construction are the Gurnee House on the Ontario Center Road, now the home of the Freeman Hilliger family, built in 1845 by Marvin Gurnee; the Wickes House on the Lake Road and the house on the Wychmere Farm, owned by Mrs. Helen Motley.

On some of these houses the lake washed stones were so carefully selected for their size, even color, and similar shape that the wall surface has the appearance of a machine made product. The stones were sometimes sized by passing them through an iron ring or by putting them through holes in a board. The selection and sorting of the cobblestones were often done at "bees" attended by most of the people in the neighborhood.



Jobse—Van Enwyck Home



"Gage—Vergerg Home"



"Casey—Bebernitz Home" Home of Mr. and Mrs. Arno Bebernitz.

1850. The land contract was converted to a deed which was then sold to Oliver Bigsby on June 1, 1857. This farm was thereafter known as Lot #90 located in Township 14, Range 3, Town of Ontario, County of Wayne, and State of New York and to consist of 75 3/4 acres.

The house was built a little later than some in the area, when the lake-washed red sandstones were more carefully selected for size and uniformity. On the front of the house, the stones were laid diagonally or horizontally in order to come within the desired course height of 2-1/2 inches from center to center of the joints. On the side walls, the cobblestones are larger and the courses wider. On the rear walls, the size of stones and courses is still greater.

Oliver and Cynthia Bigsby owned the place until June 20, 1968 when it was sold to Salmon P. Pratt and became known as the Salmon P. Pratt Farm. It passed from Salmon to Isaac and Willis Pratt who sold it to Charles R. and Mattie Eaton in 1884. The Eatons remained there until May 20, 1901 when it was purchased by Lyman and Catherine Brewer. They and their children lived there for 27 years until Mrs. Helene R.C. Motley purchased it on

December 14, 1928, named it Wychmere Farm (Wychmere means "habitation by the lake" in Old English), and established a registered Guernsey herd. Mrs. Motley passed away in the late 1950's leaving the land and buildings to her farm manager, Clifford Smith, by will. He then sold it to the present owners, on April 23, 1959, who kept the farm name and established a registered Holstein dairy herd there. The Wilsons spent more than 3 years sympathetically restoring and remodelling the entire house, including exposing a plastered over cobblestone wall in the kitchen which was the rear wall of the original home.



"The Cook-Camp House," now home of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Scully.



The Wallace Wilson's "Wychmere Farm," former owner, Mrs. Helen Motley.



"The Wickes' House,"  
now home of Dr. and Mrs. Norman Loomis.

### WICKES - LOOMIS COBBLESTONE HOUSE

Dr. Norman Loomis and his wife, Laura, purchased the Wickes Cobblestone and Brick home in 1959. For many years, it was known as the Sherburne Homestead. Mrs. Sherburne Teets later sold it to the Wickes family. The Cobblestones are carefully selected lake washed red sandstone. This structure dates back to the 1830's.

### MEPHAM FIELDSTONE

Located on Furnace Road is the Mephram Fieldstone Home, the residence of Ted and Florence Mephram. Ted and his father-in-law, John Baart, bought this farm in 1933. Former occupants of this home were the Johnvilles and the Spencer VerDows.

### THATCHER - LUGERT FIELDSTONE HOUSE

John Lugert and his wife Virginia purchased this home in 1965. It is one of the oldest houses in Ontario. It was built for Peter Thatcher about 1827. The building material is medina sandstone, commonly known as fieldstone. The Thatchers lived there for fifty years. More recent owners were the Niles, the Cimos and the Crowleys. The new owners are carefully restoring this lovely structure.



"Zebedee Hodges House,"  
home of the Lee Peterson family—purchased in 1945.



"The Mephram Home"

### TRIMBLE - PASSERO FIELDSTONE HOUSE

This attractive fieldstone house on the Trimble Road is presently owned by Mary Passero. Mary purchased this home from Luther and Beulah Trimble in 1960. Other owners were the George Harrises, the Ward Trimbles and the Glen Trimbles. The original dutch oven is still located in this home.

### WOOSTER MALONEY BRICK HOUSE

Carl G. Wooster

This brick house was built during the Centennial year of 1876 by Alex Sands, who owned a farm of 176 acres. It was reported the cost of the house was in excess of \$10,000.00,