

Masonry detail made of
cobblestone

✓ Lintels
columns

Excerpt from
Hart Schmitt?

Wall construction

✓ about three samples
Skeleton mol.

Textures

Construction Detail

- ✓ "V" with trowel
- ✓ "V" with metal tool
- ✓ Bead
- ✓ moulded vertical as well as horizontal

Building periods

long shot and
close-up for
texture

- 1) Early method
irregular fieldstone in irregular
arrangement, possibly two
room plan

- 2) Second method
Dressing stones fairly regularly
arranged, possibly country
house Creek Revival or Early
Republican

- 3) Third period
"machine made" appearance
possibly Victorian

Styles

- 1) Post Colonial with elliptical Fan light
- 2) pure Creek Revival city dwelling
- 3) architect Minard Laker Creek Revival
Country Style
(near Putneyville (Lakeroad))
- 4) Victorian
(1850) Baker Foremanston Ferry Bm
1859 Heronston House Ferry Bm

good for surface
beastment
Greek
careaker Newton Park

House Types

- 1) Church
- 2) School bldg. We later and Penn field
- 3) Home building

BARBARA JANE GAMBLE: RURAL ARCHITECTURE
OF THE GREEK REVIVAL IN THE GENESSEE
COUNTY 1820 - 1855

Early Republican Houses in Cayuga and Geneva

Greek Revival

Characteristics of domestic arch.:

- 1) gable end of house faces street
- 2) Balancing wings may be added
- 3) Greek orders, full entablature
- 4) flat roofs, gable or hipped
- 5) Fanze windows with cast iron grills
- 6) elongated windows, flat stone lintels and sills.
- 7) elaborate doorways with fluted columns and full entablature, or simple ones with rectangular transoms and sidelights, usually surmounted by stone lintel.

History

Time of use of Cobblestone Masonry:
1825 - 1860 or 1866
with a few built afterwards

First development:

Monroe County: Henrietta,
Rush
Newtown

Ontario: Farmington

A farm development, later
adopted in villages

1820 - 1835

I 2 a

Henricke }
Rush } Monroe County
Mendon }

Farmington - Ocularis County

1832 Abel House, West Henricke

1828 Moses Hayden House, near York

1835 - 1845

I 3 a

1839 Schauck House, Roch. Culver and
Main St. East

1844 Lockwood House, Culver Road

1841 Enoch Macomber House, Ridge Rd.,
west of Clarkson

1844 First Christian Church, Breece

1844 Middleton House, Lake Road

1845 Curuee House, Aurora Center Rd.,
Aurora

1844 Universalist Church, Webster

1844 Taber House, Castile

1845 —

I 4a

- 1847 Pardee House, Pardee Road, Iron-
dequoit
1850 Chase House, Racine Road,
Preece
1850 Zieherl Waters House, Pullneyville
1868 addition to Ricker House,
Knickerbocker Rd.
1850? Adams House, Creek Road
near Williamson
1848 Dr. Speece House, Hill road
1848 Flanders Curtice House
Curtice Rd., Parma
1847 Leonard M.E. Church, Parma
Cor. North Ave. and Curtice Rd.

Location of Cattlestone Houses

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Rochester : 50 miles east and
50 miles west of Rochester along
Lake Ontario and 50 miles
south from Ontario shore.

Other Locations:

Ontario, Canada
Michigan
Ohio
Brattleboro, Vermont
around Albany

Occur in the path of a glacier.

Greatest concentration of cattlestone houses near Rochester:

Ridge Road West between Rochester
City line and Childs (25 miles),
about 25 examples. More on side-
roads near the Ridge.

Types of Buildings

Houses

Churches

Schools

Store buildings

Factory in Perry, Wyoming County
Blacksmith Shop, Alloway, Wayne Co.
Masonic Temple, Pittsford

Styles used in Cobblestone Masonry

1) Post-Colonial

2) Greek Revival - prevailing

3) Victorian

Building Methods

V 1

Early method 1820 - 1835

- 1) field stones of different size in uneven rows with flush mortar joints (European)

a) Shelton House, Keendon
b) Farnington

- 2) field stones selected for similarity of shape, rounded, laid in more even rows. Horizontal joints emphasized with a flat "V", but "V" not continuous because of different size of stones. "V" made with trowel. Stones have various colors.

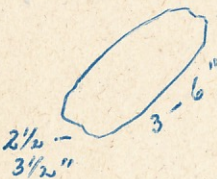
Later: more careful selection for size and "V" sharper

Atel House, Henricke

Braistool House, Henricke

Heremoken House, Farnington

Captain Throops House, Plithmayville



Middle Period

1835 - 1845

V 2

Smaller stones, carefully selected for size; often selected for color (red sandstone)

Smaller, fairly straight trowel made "V" joints.

Moulded vertical joints (V, triangular or pyramidal), not permitted to intersect vertical joints.

Gravel pit and lake shore stones (West Ridge Road)

Round stones lead to projection far beyond mortar joint.

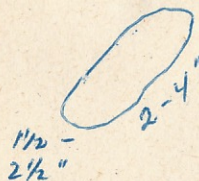
Beaded joints (introduced around 1830): half circle projection made with metal tool. - Later metal tool for "V" joint.

Adzitz House, Clover Road

Boresteel House, Pittsford, Victor Road

Macomber House, Ridge Road West

Taber House, near Castile



Schauck House, Rochester
Lockwood House, Rochester

Late Period 1845-

Stones become smaller and smaller, carefully selected for size and color, "lake-washed".

1 1/4 - 1 1/2" high

2" wide (2, not long?
Schmidt p. 22 East 8)

"V" on beaded joint very straight and even, made with metal tool. "Machine-made" appearance. Structural feeling lost, stones appear to be only a veneer.

Textures forced by cobble stones:

1) round stones

rectangular stones

oval stones

Talbot House, Castle
Lockwood House

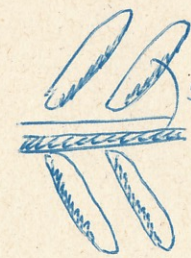
2) oval shape set vertically
Church in Middleport

3) oval shape laid horizontally
Second M.E. Church, Parma

4) oval shape set diagonally
Freeman House, Walworth Road

Belans House, Creek Road
Peardee House, Peardee Rd, Brond-Quoit

5) "Herring-bone" pattern



50° long 3 1/2"
thick 1/2 - 1"

Roundish,
water-washed

horizontal "V" joint; "V" on head between stones

Panders House
Whipple House } West Ridge

Shaw House, Palmyra - Marion Road

School House, Elderly Ridge Road

"Herring-bone" with small stones -
1 1/2 - 1 3/4" long; 3/8 - 3/4" thick -
in elaborate pattern:

Davis House, Ridge Road West

6) Red and white stone alternating

a) 5 red, one white

Teller House, Soches Village

In this house stones gradually decrease in size from sill to cornice.

b) Alternating red and white faced, each composed of two courses of stone

Solomon Upson House

east of Alden, Ridge Road

Church of Alden

"Machine-made" appearance

Barrow House, Canandaigua - Geneva Road

Rippley House, near Stanley

Waters House, near Pultneyville

Thrall House, West Ridge Rd.

✓ 7) Banded with small stones at regular interval between large stone bands.

8) Variety achieved by laying stones very close together or very far apart.

✓ 9) Worked vertical as well as horizontal joints

Whitney House, Lincoln Rd.

Flanders Curtice House

Curtice Rd, Parma

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Other house front different and
finer treatment than sides or
wings:

House on north end of Ontario
Center Rd.

Masonry detail, east made of ST,
Cobblestone

Quoins and corner post treatment.

1) stone

a) small rough, 2-3 courses
of cobblestone high

b) 12" high, roughly squared

2) Middle and Late Period

a) carefully squared with
lost mark borders

b) brick

c) brick piers covered with
smooth plaster

d) rough stone quoins
covered with wooden pilasters

e) finely cut limestone with
beveled edges
(large house late period)

f) corners rounded to
radius of about 20" and
cobblestone course continued
around the corners
(Carriage House, Ridge Rd west)

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Quoins are usually 12" in height,
allowing 4-6 courses of cobble-
stone to a quoin, according to
size of latter.

Lintels:

cut or roughly hickled out
flat arches of stones, 4-8" thick,
or heavy wood beams, 8-9" high;
brick in flat or segmental
arches.

Brick header courses forming
lintels

Childs, West Ridge Road

Mortar:

first course, full of pebbles.

Later fine and hard permitting
accurate work on joints.

Color: mostly grayish, occasionally
tinged yellow, brown or red.

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Masonry detail heads of
Cobblestone

Lintels:

flat arch built of large water-
washed stones (1-1½" thick,
8-9" long)

Columns:

Holland Patent near Rome

Wall construction

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Thickness:

Foundation wall	20 - 28"
first storey	16 - 20"
second storey	12 - 16"

Sometimes the second storey wall is thinner at the top than at the bottom.

Construction:

- 1) Small stones are only a veneer, backed up by rubble masonry on large roughly squared field stones.
- 2) Cobblestones tied back into the wall, the small end visible.
- 3) Facing carried out separately. Backing wall, about 14" thick was built up first (with poorer mortar), after drying veneer of cobblestone laid up.
- 4) Three thicknesses of fieldstone, all of same size, center stones

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breaking the joints. Some stones act as ties, extending from outer or inner layer into center layer. This is an "early" construction, found in Hewitka.

Examples of "V" and Bead IX

"V" with browel

Moses Hayden House
near York

Masonic Temple, Pittford.
Lockwood House, Culver Rd.

Bead

Zimri Waters House, Pultneyville
Flanders Centre House

Sharp "V"

two room one story house Rush West
Rush Road 1830
"early first period"

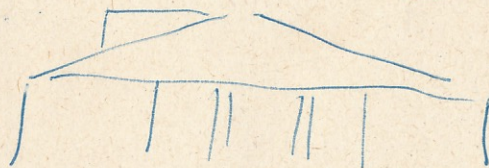
same type in Childs 1840
finer stone, but irregular and
different colors

"thick type" brick

North Greece Rd.

one story, gable windows in freeze
asymmetrical

recessed portico - Riga N.Y.



*Rowe
(Churchville)*

Laferer House

balanced Laferer type plat 23a
Ionic detail
Heavy bone?