

Thank you

Good evening ladies and gentlemen

Pleasure to talk to a group with
an interest like yours. Was delighted
to ~~hear of your interest in our regional archi-~~
~~to see your display~~ ^{ecture}

Although I cannot contribute to your
main interest, namely the decoration
of the interior of the house, I shall
show you how the early settlers of
this region decorated the exterior
of their houses (and how they made
ingeniously use of the locally available
~~building material for this purpose.~~)

Speaking of early settlers:
gentleman versed in local history
wanted states explained that
he read in the paper
Cobblestone architecture

Had to tell this was a mistake. Here
is the correction. Have it firmly imprinted
on your mind while I start my lecture.

Cobblestone architecture does not differ stylistically from other architecture of the time. Nor does it differ in plan and elevation. It is unique as a ~~Cobblestone~~ masonry is a technique ^{used} only. It was ^{used} regionally in Upstate New York in domestic, civic and ecclesiastical bldgs. It ~~was used~~ from about 1828 - 1854 in the prevailing architectural styles of the time. The majority of cobblestone bldgs. are in the Greek Revival Style. The greatest concentration of ^{cobble arch} it is found in a radius of about 100 miles around Rochester.

take
stones!

Cobblestone Architecture

show about 6 sticks to give feeling of what it looks like.

point out wall textures

Explain :

Be common with N.E. arch.:

styles

plan and elevations

Different: masonry technique, which is indigenous of ~~Upstate~~ Western NY State. Radius of about 100 miles around Rochester

Talk about fascination it holds, how I became interested, what research involves.

Cobblestone masonry technique was used regionally in Upstate New York in domestic, civic and ecclesiastical bldgs. from about 1828 - 1854 (explain!) It was used in the prevailing architectural styles, namely the ^{Post Colonial} Federal ^{explain dates} Early Republican style, the Greek Revival, ^{and other Romantic Revivals} and the Gothic Revival. The majority of bldgs. are in the Greek Revival style.

The technique was developed from the most easily accessible bldg. material, namely the cobblestones ~~which~~ contained in the debris which was deposited in this area by the advancing and retreating glaciers.

Cobblest. masonry is classified as coursed rubble wall masonry as distinguished from random rubble wall masonry.

Rubble wall construction goes back to Roman techniques times

1. Pre-Augustan wall

cement core, faced with opus reticulatum (not embellishment, but re-inforcement) ^{usually covered by mortar or marble revetment}

2. Fragment of Wall, Porta Palatina

Turin, about 50 A.D.

Inner face of wall lined with river cobbles split in two, flat side out. Brick bonding ties.

Wall embellishment by it's own material has a rich history in pre-romanesque architecture.

1. Cathedral of Le Puy, France

Native volcanic polychrome stone of Auvergne furnishes embellishment

2. Gatehouse, Monastery Lorsch, Rhine Valley

Two-tone sandstone (Socks region)

Romans use locally available materials of any description

A few terms which I shall use throughout my talk need to be explained in advance.

First of all, what is a cobblestone?

A cobblestone is a fragment of rock about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 in. in diameter which has broken off from the parent rock and has been transported from its original position.

During this transportation by water or glacial ice, or simply by rolling down an incline, erosion takes place and the stone is more or less rounded.

explain { Long travel — short travel
igneous or sedimentary rock.

In any case, the ~~for~~ shape of a cobblestone is nature made. A small stone shaped by the human hand should not be classified as a cobblestone.

(Pebbles — boulders) ?
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 10

There are ³ ~~two~~ ^{three} main types of cobble-stones ~~in our region~~ (with varieties) each of which produces a distinct wall texture

1. Glaciated: only slightly rounded.

Variety of shapes, colors and sizes: granites, quartzites, limestone and sandstone.

picked up
in the field

2. Lake washed ^{or water washed}: Each cobble very smooth surface, round and oval shapes. Igneous more round and sedimentary more flat due to cleavage. (Slide all red sandstone. Shales ^{with fossils} (sedimentary))

Found on the
shore of present
Lake Okauchis

3. A third type, ~~not illustrated~~, is half ways in between: smooth but large in shape and more squarish than beach ^{deposited} pebbles. They are "water ~~laid~~", i.e. deposited by glacial waters.

Deposited ~~at~~ by
glacial waters and
at the edge of
glacial Lake Okauchis

Glaciated - Lakewashed - water ^{deposited} ~~laid~~.

Herring bone in glaciated and in lakewashed cobbles. Phelps
Sally Bridge Rd.

In defining the size of the cobblestone I use the term so and so many "rows per quoin" (standard height of a quoin is 12") - Explain quoin: corner reinforcement

You will hear me refer to three different regions: ~~western~~ - eastern - southern
 western
 north - eastern (~~short: east~~) } explain
 and southern of Rochester } region as related to

Each of these regions has its own characteristic building ^{of locally gathered} material which I will explain later.

Then there are houses which I call inter-regional. These do not use locally gathered materials but carefully selected ^{fresh} beach cobbles transported by oxcart as far as 75 miles inland.

~~But~~ I will ~~now~~ ^{first} ~~briefly~~ ^{up} discuss the ~~platy~~ styles of cobblestone architecture and show some typical examples of domestic dwellings in the customary chronological order of styles:

W Two "Blockmass" houses, basically 18th c. in plan and elevation. ~~Horizontal~~

Symmetrical distribution of light
transom - elliptical or semi-circular light -

These two are S. of R.

W. of R. less smaller dimensions in same place, semi-circular light.

~~Probably the earliest cobble. houses~~
~~(Schmidt Menston - Roof)~~

discuss
dates

1. Heremstee House, Farmington
1832

S. region - glaciated "primitive" texture, almost boulders

2. Fisher Farm, Scottsville

about 1840

S. region - glaciated

3. Moses Hayden House, York

1828

discuss stylistic conglomeration
of S. region - glaciated

Early date recorded because first county judge.

Greek Revival Houses in various plans and elevations

Two Greek Cottages, both eastern region

1. Wyckmere Farm, Pultneyville
~~About 1840?~~ Lake Road
 Lakewashed red sandstone

Pilasters cover corner re-inforcement
 (typical of area)

Story and one half with wing. Picze windows
 "Poor man's Greek"

2. Ziunri Waters House, Pultneyville

~~1844~~ 1850 (accountbook)

porch
 later

Lakewashed red, six to a quoin
 Plan: long side to street

3. Taber House, Castile

1844

Center recess! typical of Upstate N.Y.

stone: glaciated, squarish (indicating
 short travel from parent rock)

4. Tiffany House, Canandaigua

1846

stone: glaciated, 4 to a quoin

thickened door jamb (later porch) Builders

[Shaw's Rural Architecture]

Other houses in neighborhood
 thickened door jamba and window posts.

pedimented
 gable

Explain
 stylistic
 of Ziunri
 Carlier's
 nearby houses

Center salience!
 Line Kille on
 premises for
 commercial
 production

Two porticoed Greek Revival Houses, both have Ionic porticoes, both of the inter-regional groups. (Not many porticoed houses)

1. Barrow House, Geneva

1848

red lake-washed (50 oxcart wheels) 5 to quoin
Point out date stone and mason's signature
(frequent slides)

2. House on Vine Street in Liverpool date?

lake-washed igneous (grey-green?)

Ionic - columnation -
columns continued to rear

Other Syracuse houses ^{same plan} "upright and wing"
plan.

Three ~~Gothic Revival~~ Houses of the Romantic Revival

1. King Cottage, Phelps

Ionic - regional

1842

lake-washed, red, 5 to quoin

Plan same as the Greek Zinari Waters
cottage. Difference in stylistic detail:
pointed window arches, pierced roof.
Point out window "arches" in cottages.

Two of the finest houses, both inter-regional

1. John Munroe House, Elbridge

1857

English architect Thomas Atkinson

(speak about research, handbooks)

Stone: lake-washed igneous from
Oswego beach 50 miles

cobblest. arches, pointed.

Gothic characteristics:

Steep roof, slate. Pointed gables,

verge to arch. Multiple flew chimneys

Ogee arch

Bay window with diamond shaped glass panes

2. J. Rippey Jr. House, Geneva

1854 latest known date done. dwelling

Datestone similar to Barron House

Interior shows hand of Thomas Atkinson

Hand hewn heavy brackets (^{Imperial} Roman arch.)

Italian influence: double arch under
bearing arch.

Point out: cobbles in arches

Rippon's signature

8 slides

I will now show you how the walls are laid up |
The aspect of the European origin of
~~cobblestone masonry~~ I shall discuss very
lightly, as you walk out on me.

Here are ^{first} three cross-sections of cobble-
stone walls. Two ^{separate} features interest
us here

1. The wall construction
2. The wall embellishment

1. Flaciated stones of southern region.
Three interlocking vertical layers.
This treatment does not lend itself
to any kind of wall embellishment.

2. Rubble wall with veneer. Bonding
stones reach into core of rubble wall

3. Fieldstone wall, veneer not
bonded into backing wall. Least
durable

These two show
wall
embellish-
ment by
~~possible~~
it's own
material.

Different treatments of mortar joints
which add so much to appearance
of wall. (wooden tool
metal tool
head)

Speak of
mortar (not
Cement-Portland)

DL is often assumed that ¹⁰ ~~cobblestone~~ archit. is unique of this area and has no predecessors.

~~I will give you now a brief history of this masonry technique. Very brief (because of the ^{short} time I can allow for it)~~

Rubble wall construction goes back to Roman times.

1. (Pre-Augustan wall)

~~cement core, faced with ~~small stones~~ of a pattern called opus reticulatum (for re-inforcement, not for embellishment) usually covered with mortar.~~

2. How the Romans made ingenious use of locally available bldg. material is demonstrated in this wall fragment from Turin (Porta Palatina, about 50 A.D.)

Wall lined with river ^{in regular rows} cobbles split in two, flat side out.

The examples can be multiplied many times throughout archit. history. This technique seems to have been ^{reaction wall embellishment} carried by the Romans into England. Of particular interest to us are the flint walls of south-east England, Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, where there is a great shortage of quarried stone or other bldg. material.

The same type of herringbone bonding we see here

1. Roumanesque facade
2. Chugg House, Ridge Rd. West (1840?)
embellishment at same time bonding course and used to level stone bed.

The actual use of cobblestones is seen in these ~~two~~ ^{SW corner of facade} examples from the Pyrenée Orientale. ~~Both more or less Gothic facades~~

Of particular interest to us are the flint walls of South-East England, mostly of ~~Sussex~~ ^{Norfolk, Suffolk} and Essex. Possibly of Roman origin. Birth of other building material

Discuss: flint quarried in chalk deposits
flint cobbles in field and on beach
→ Birth of suitable Bldg. stone.
Three techniques

The ~~last~~ ^{final} section of my talk, dealing of the geological origin of cobblestone architecture, I know you will enjoy. I am showing you pretty color slides with it.
is to me the most fascinating.

Flint : Hard stone

1. quarried in small pieces in chalk deposits
2. picked up as cobbles from fields and beaches.

✓ Three techniques
 hand shaped quarried stone
 split cobbles
 whole cobbles in even rows with
 regular joint and pointing marks
 (compare .
~~Compare to the stock on right~~

I come now back to our local cobble-stone architecture and how it was developed from the geological features of our area.

From England brought to Upstate N.Y. probably foremost by the Chapman masons - many Chapmans were engaged in this building cobblestone houses. (Explain uncertainty of earlier research)

Geological Background

Here is a map of
Glacial Moraines and Drumlin map

x explain: Ridge Bot ^{E+W}: Glacial Lake Illquois shore
 line, water deposited cobble
 mass of
 rock and
 silt depo-
 sited at the
 edge of a
 glacier.

Present Shore Line: lake washed cobble

E: igneous

Center: red sandstone

W: yellow sandstone, shale (gray)

used for
 solid
 wall
 masonry:
 bricks
 piers and
 linings

{ Clustering Medina sandstone

{ Inland: limestone ~~used~~ ~~burned~~
 in preparation of mortar

Sand and gravel - for mortar

Route 5 + 20 glacial moraine

Wyoming deposit

Other areas have other glacial deposits.

Drumlin Palmyra - Syracuse region
 is "Drumlin" region.

Repeat three regions (emphasize color)

Characteristics of these regions

1. Southern Region

glaciated stone : granites, quartzites,
limestone and others

gray mortars. Limestone for solid wall
members.

General locality yellow - grey

No wall embellishment

- a. Quaker Meeting House, Scottsville 1834
- b. Texture found south of Palmyra

2. Eastern region

Warm brown-red sandstone of a deep
saturated shade.

Near the Lake lake-washed

Farther inland water-deposited and
glaciated, but same color.

Wall embellishment by the use of
different colors.

Solid ~~stone~~ members of wall sandstone
and ^{or} limestone.

- a. Mistletoe - Chapman House, Lake road
1844

Flat arches shaly sandstone

- b. basement, water table and quoins of
Ziuri Waters House

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Same house: front ^{red} house white:
a. right side of (granite)
b. left side of ^{stone} (salt and pepper effect)
[other treatments front to rear]

Newendyke House, Dufflo Rd.
near Paltneyville

Relate color of cobbles to color of soil
and teach cobbles (100 feet from house)

Teller House, Alton 1840s

Colored painting (black sheep!)
mention church in Alton

To show the difference between the ^{reds} ~~color~~ of
the eastern and western sandstones the
following two cut stone examples are
most expressive

Left: house in Paltneyville (eastern region,
area just discussed)
right: " " Medina (western region)

3. Western Region

Irregular large stones, mostly water-deposited.

Much Herringbone work, particularly banding. Pinkish reds, often pink mortar. ^{Red} sandstone quoins etc.

~~Farther west gray shales.~~

Billings House, 1835 R.R. west

Blockman House of modest dimensions.

Semi circular light over door ^{signifies an early date. Later elliptical!}

Window lintels brick headers in the dark glazed finish found in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Ruger House no date (brick painted)

Chugg House R.R. W ~~no date~~ about 1840

Blodgett - McCale House 1840

discuss banding
flat arch lintels

Farther west ^{gray stone,} gray shales and shaly sandstones

Finally I am showing you the origin of the ^{bdg. material} ~~cottles~~ for one of the inter-regional houses, the Muir House in Elbridge

^{gray-green} Iqueous stone, head joint — Oswego

I hope that you found this talk of interest even if it did not deal with early American decoration.

I thank you, ladies.

Cobblestone masonry has proved its sturdiness. Breckers have a hard time demolishing cobblestone buildings. Fortunately for their preservation, most of them are rural dwellings.

When destruction by weathering sets in it shows in these two forms:

W Sandstone less durable than mortar
cracking along corner re-inforcement.

But these will still be with us another one hundred years.