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VOLUME I

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COBBLESTONE STRUCTURES OF WAYNE COUNTY

By

VERLYN EDWARD KLAHN

With the advent of the building of the Erie Canal, great numbers of immigrants flocked to this territory. One of the greatest and commonest needs of these people was a home. At first they built small log or frame houses. Later, as this region grew in prosperity and the natural desire for better homes resulted, cobblestone houses were built.

This region, as can be noted by our many drumlins, is a glacial area. These glaciers left many troublesome stones on many fertile farms. The pioneer farmers worked hard removing these stones. Sometimes they made fences of them, but more often, just put them in heaps or piles. As the farmer started to erect buildings, he could use these stones for foundations of his barns and house.

What could be more sensible than to build a place that had absolute sound-proof and fire-proof walls, a house that had resistance to the elements, that needed no paint, and that had , by its being built, provided a means for the removal of the many nuisance stones that had to be taken from the fields. Yet, here would be a house of awe-inspiring beauty.

This type house gave its would-be owners something to look forward to, to be proud of, and a useful hobby. The idea of stone houses wasn't new, but the laying of cobblestones in rows was.

As research seems to indicate, houses of cobblestone nature may be placed in three eras or periods. These are started with the Early Period or First Period, which ranged from those built from the late 1820's till about 1835. The Second or Middle Period is inclusive of the work between 1835 and 1845. The Third or Last Period dates between 1845 and 1868. These dates are approximate and are used for the sake of simplicity in the understanding of the art. By contrast, the Periods are not indicative of radical changes as a '55 car might differ from the same make of '54, but the masons gradually changed and improved upon their work. Since some didn't improve as fast or were not as skillful as others, as is the human trait, one can find cobblestone houses built in the 1840's that look as if they had been built in the 1830's, or vice versa.

The mason of the Early Period used stones of the fieldstone variety of no particular size or shape. This type is exemplified in the Jackson Schoolhouse, where the stones range from 7 by 4 to 4 by 2. The horizontal and vertical joints were almost flush and what outline there is, is a wavy "V". The joint is from 1" to 1½" wide. It was formed with a trowel.

As the work advanced, the masons selected stones that were nearly of the same rounded size and variety, laid the rows with more care, and made the "V" more distinct. As still

more time passed, especially during the Middle Period when the greatest strides were made, smaller stones averaging from 2"to4" long and 1"to2" wide were used. Also during this period, the use of the beautiful red sandstones started and came into predominance. Both the horizontal and the vertical joints were decreased in width, and greater sharpness and straightness were noted. The use of a "V" in the vertical joint began during this period but this "V" was not allowed to cross, touch, or take away from the predominating horizontal "V". Later, a pyramidal shaped vertical joint became dominant.

It was during this Middle Period that the bead, a half-circle projection produced by a tool especially designed for the purpose, was introduced. Though the bead is undoubtedly more interesting and attractive for the horizontal, only a small percentage of cobblestone houses have it. It was employed principally in the Late Period.

The stones used in the Late Period were smaller yet, and in this period, practically all cobblestone houses built were of stones of the "lake-washed" variety. Lake-washed means those stones washed smooth by Lake Ontario. Here in Wayne County those "lake-washed" stones were taken from the shore at Pultneyville. The masons, according to

my inspection, generally used long, oval-shaped stones instead of round ones. It is my belief that they were not sure of how their mortar would stand up under many years of weathering, so they selected long stones because they realized these would take a longer time falling out than shorter ones would.

Probably one of the most interesting tales that might be told would be about the masons themselves - those who built these structures. It has been said, and is the common local belief, that traveling groups of Scotch masons came through New York State from west to east about 1825, building here and there, wherever water-polished cobbles could be found. However, this report contradicts itself, because of the many building which are of fieldstones. Moreover, by the sampling of names of known masons, the percentage of Scotch names is only about average. One fact is true, however: there would have to have been a great number of masons because of the time involved and the large number of cobblestone houses which were built in Wayne County alone. I have found 152 standing examples besides evidence of many other structures that have long since been torn down and hundreds of cobblestone foundations under brick or frame buildings. Unfortunately, it isn't possible to trace back a mason who built such a house, as you can its owner. The only way the few known masons

have been made known is by diaries and accounts of the builder-owners which have been passed on to succeeding generations, and the name-plates usually attached to the front of the house, usually over the front door.

We in Wayne County can proudly claim the name of the first known builder and of the last known builder. Before this research, the first known man who built these houses was Alonzo Bradley, who built a house in Rochester in 1839. I have found a house near Zurich that was built in 1831 by Arthur Henry Van Der Bilt. The last known work is the addition to the Riker House in Ontario Township by a Mr. Trimble in 1868.

Mr. George Chapman, since this winter deceased, to the last a possessor of an extremely recollective and nimble mind, stated that his grandfather never talked of how he built cobblestone houses or of their secret, even though he had built the Morman House in Palmyra Township. Such are the cases where silence is certainly not golden.

Some say that the masons received anywhere from $.50 to $1.25 a day. It is known that Richard Stokes, who built Mr. Chapman's house in Ontario Township, received $1.00 a day. It is, actually, indefinite as to how much a mason got, since there were several panics(depressions) between 1820 and 1860. The pay also depended on how good the mason himself was. One thing is known, however: the mason did put in long, hard, tedious hours for his money, since the eight-hour union day was still far away.

One cannot help but notice the many lime-kilns scattered through the county; no doubt some of these furnished the masons of the cobblestone era with burned lime needed in their mortar. Each mason had his own formula and way of making mortar. That is why one sees a vast difference in color, texture, and hardness of mortar on different places. In the mortar of many of these fine homes one can see small lumps of white lime which wasn't thoroughly pulverized or dissolved when burned or mixed. Of course this detracts from the fineness but is an interesting feature nevertheless. Such examples are the Southwell House and the Caldwell Place. One also will find that the mortar of many houses has been colored, in most cases by the gradually fading in of the surrounding lake stone. However, there are some cases where the mortar has been colored by the mason, such as in the Winters Place. The mortar on each cobblestone house seems to have its own individual characteristics. Many are very sandy; in others, hardly a grain of sand can be noticed; few have large pebbles; while some are very fine. And as I have mentioned before, the coloring and the fineness of mortar used vary greatly. Also, some mortar has had a tendency to crumble and weather away while other types of mortar have stood like the Rock of Gibraltar. As one might guess, the mortar had to have

consistency. From either the bead or the "V" one can tell that after the mason had laid a row, he went back along with a tool to shape the horizontal and vertical joints. Thus the mortar had to be such as to hold its shape yet manageable to mold easily. I have been told that road dust was collected to be used in the mortar. This might explain how some mortars got their very fine and hard qualities.

An intriguing part of this art is the many patterns or designs used. One type exclusively used in the Late Period is the "herringbone". The stones used in this were long slim red sandstone about 6" long and 3½" high. These were laid diagonally at an approximate 50 degree angle. Every other row was laid the same way, but the alternate row was laid slanting toward the other side. On a good sunshiny day this creates a rich, impressive mingling of shadows on the stone that varies all day long.

Usually these different patterns are arranged in fours, such as in the Alton Church: two red, one white, one black. These color bands form definite patterns only on individual houses, not on these houses as a whole. Also, on several homes can be seen more red stones toward the bottom with more white toward the top, or vice versa. Many masons also seemed to favor stones of either brown, black, or yellow hue, or a mixture of these.

On the sides of a few places one will note that the stones slant toward one direction. These are the regular type stone used, but the mason for some reason desired to slant them. A mason had to have a vivid imagination in addition to his artistic ability.

These cobblestone houses erected in this period from 1820 to the late 1860's are found between Buffalo and Utica, from Lake Ontario to a distance of 50 miles south. The ingenious technique of building cobblestone houses has become a lost art since the Civil War. Yet it was only 130 years ago that the pioneers of the Lake Ontario Plains began using small, round, elliptical stones washed smooth by the waves as well as stones picked up from their fields for building homes, schools, churches, and various public buildings.

Stones were often hauled a distance of thirty miles. 3,500 to 7,800 stones were often required for the front facing of a single house, and it would often require three years' work to complete a home. The cobbles were drawn in wagons to the site selected for the house, and then came the work of sizing them for the various courses. After the stones had been gathered, there might be a "grading bee" at which the whole community would gather to sort out the cobblestones of just the right size and shape by the simple expediency of passing each individual cobblestone through

an iron ring of the approved size, or, in other cases, through holes in a board.

As may be observed by an inspection of some of the dwellings, every stone was set in a casing of mortar with as great care as if the wall were a work of art, as indeed it was when finished. Cobblestone houses were well-planned and were built to last. Time was of little consequence to the builders, so that there was no skimping of effort to produce a finished job. Materials were cheap, except for the labor of gathering and sorting them(it is said that boys of that day earned spending money by picking up cobblestones).

I have found the 152[1] examples of cobblestone architecture scattered throughout Wayne County. There are eleven in Arcadia, two in Butler, six in Galen, two in Huron, twelve in Ontario, fifteen in Palmyra, Four in Rose, one in Savannah, thirty-four in Sodus, five in Walworth, twenty in Williamson, and two in Wolcott. It is, of course, impossible to insure that this is all of them, but there are probably not more than a dozen others which I did not find.

There is a wealth of history connected with these houses and the people who built them and lived in them. One of these people was Bela Morgan from Connecticut, who, upon his arrival in Palmyra in 1818, purchased a tract of woodland, where he built a log cabin with a bark roof.

1. Editor's Note: The number of cobblestone structures, existing and no longer existing, in Wayne County as of 12/8/2024 is 255.

Morgan was busy for a number of years clearing his land while his young wife assisted by lighting the fires and keeping them going to burn the timber. In the summers, he worked for his neighbor, Stephen Durfee, for fifty cents a day, or for a bushel of wheat. Later, unable to make payments on the land or pay taxes, he returned to Connecticut. While there, he borrowed $500 from his mother and, on returning, built the cobblestone house with eight rooms. His trip to Connecticut, on foot, took six weeks and during this time his wife was alone except for a faithful dog, a cow, and the only horse in the area. The nearest neighbors were miles away.

Cobblestone architecture was primarily a rural movement, and the successful farmers and country squires who had these structures built were men of courage and character. Building such houses was not an undertaking suited to the fainthearted. This is amply demonstrated in an account from the memoirs of Henry Lee, grandfather of Mrs. Lois Welcher, who owns the beautiful cobblestone house on the Minsteed Road in Arcadia. I quote a part of his account of the building operations: "Father had accumulated a large quantity of stone and lumber including one very large whitewood tree, about four feet in diameter, and thousands of feet of basswood and hemlock and had carefully piled it

up with sticks between each board and built a shed over it that it might be thoroughly seasoned. On the last sleighing that spring there was a "bee" and a large pile of sand was taken from back of the woods where Mr. Farnsworth's farm now stands, it being the first ever taken from there. It kept one or two men shoveling snow on the bare spots by thawing so fast. We got two or three loads of cobblestones from the lake for the facing of the wall. The "cut stones" (caps and sills) came from Phelps(then Vienna). The front door capstone and sill each made nearly a load.

"The job was let to a Mr. Skinner, not including the inside work, have forgotten the price, but I think it was less than $200. They came and laid the cellar wall; then went away and did other jobs to let this harden; then returned and laid the first story; then went away again for several weeks and so on until it was finished. Meanwhile, the carpenters prepared the window and door frames, the sleepers and joists. As the walls were ready for them they did the plaining(sic) and matching the flooring (every board in the house being plained by hand) and nearly all but the floors were sandpapered. While they were absent father would have to draw more stones from Phelps besides doing a little farming and all the other work and business accompanying such building. He also

went with two teams to Italy Hallow, south of Geneva, and got about 2000 feet of pine lumber for about $10 per thousand, being about all of the pine used in the house. The first stone he drew from the lake, he took a man with the team and went to the bar off the bluff across the bay on ice. I went with him and we reached home about one o'clock in the morning. Father went about 20 times but sometimes being rainy he got only part of a load and often reached home 10 or 12 o'clock at night. Parkings the carpenter only did the work until it was inclosed, which was late in the fall. One of my jobs was to flatten the nail heads as there were no finishing nails then; also had to putty the nailheads after being driven. In laying the walls after getting out of reach from the ground there were poles set about 6 or 8 feet from the wall and about as high as the walls were to be, then long poles were lashed to them with hickory withes an inch or an inch and a quarter in diameter and six to eight inches long and then scantling laid across them to the wall and planks laid on them making a scaffolding all around the house. Then a crane and tackles and rope were fastened to the northeast post (it being larger than the rest). Buckets a little larger than a molasses cask cut in two would be would be filled with either mortar or stones and hoisted up, using a horse, to the scaffold and their contents distributed with a wheelbarrow. When they were above reach from a scaffold

the staging would be raised again. The inside work was done by Ruel Taylor and his men. They did their work evenings and were here all winter.

"The doors were made by hand. Father went out southwest of Newark and bought a butternut tree for stair railings and all connected with them - - the house was not ready for occupancy until May the next year. The frame part was not moved until fall, the crane and tackles were used in digging the well in the fall, which was in 1845."

According to Mr. Lee, his and his father's hands got so sore picking up stones that they had to bandage them. Sometimes the stones were so heavy that they had to dump some from their load. Also, since the horses wearied easily under the heavy load, they frequently had to stop and unharness the animals to rest them before completing the trip.

The story of the Stuart House on the corner of West and West Maple Avenues in Newark was told in a letter by Franklin J. Keller, grandson of Jacob Keller, the builder, to C.W. Stuart, quoted here from Mrs. Herbert Jackson's article in the NEWARK COURIER-GAZETTE of May 14, 1953:

"Jacob Keller came to Newark from Columbia County when a young man and bought the farm that lies around and west of the stone house. He first lived in a log cabin

but built the stone house about 1845 and 1846.

"It took two years to build the house. The lumber and stones all came from the farm except the cobblestones that are in rows around the outside wall, and the sand. The sand was taken from a sandpit on West Avenue. The logs for the lumber were cut on the farm and were sawed in the rough at a sawmill that stood south of the Budd house, and about where the Beader barn now stands. There was a dam and a pond of about thirty acres there.

"The sawmill was run by a man named Carl, who owned the Budd farm at the time. The lumber, to be dressed, was taken to a mill on the Outlet at Phelps. That mill was later owned and run by, and known as, the Bigal's Mill. The moldings were burnt by a man named Horn, about two miles west of Fairville. The small round stones on the outside of the wall were drawn from the lakeshore north of Fairville by Dellavan Keller, son of Jacob and father of the writer. It used to take three days for a trip for a load of stones from the lake shore, if he had good luck, but sometimes longer as there was no road three miles north of Fairville, only a rough crooked trail."

The Eggleston House is just out of Palmyra on the right-hand side of the Palmyra-Marion Road. Newton Eggleston, a native of Vermont, bought land for six dollars an acre and built a log cabin. In 1840-41, he had a stone-

mason Stephen Trumbull, his father, and two other masons build the lakestone house across the road. They drew nine loads of lakestones from the Lake Ontario shore, fourteen miles away. The cornerstones were drawn from the Naples Quarry, all by ox teams. It was on a trip to Naples that Mr. Eggleston saw his first train and because of the fog and the strange country, he was frightened as it came toward him.

Mr. Eggleston's son-in-law Frank Beyoe, while still living, recalled the construction of these cobblestone houses. A group of masons would work on one house until a foot of wall had been laid; then they were forced to allow the mortar to dry for a week. In order to keep busy, they usually planned to build more than one house at a time, which accounted for the long time required to complete a house. Of course, some were forced because of finances to delay the building.

A note that is of interest: the Congdon House on the Marion-East Williamson Road, now owned by Ida Schultz, tradition says, was a station of the Underground Railroad. It has a Dutch oven and a large fireplace in the center of the house. There is a concealed cupboard near the fireplace big enough to hold a person, where it is said slaves were hidden until they could be conveyed to the next station.

Of the many, many homes I covered, there was only one of the Victorian style - - the MacLeod's on Ganz Road. The woodwork is done in beautiful black walnut. There are lovely sliding doors, and a semi-circular stairway which is said to have cost $1,500. The attic itself is larger than many modern houses.

John Mogray's house on Ridge Road was built in 1839 and was first a Methodist church. It was built with a double entry, one entrance for the men and one for the women. In past years it was common in some churches for the men to be seated on one side of the church and the women on the other side.

The Parker Place on Parker Road was built for the Reverend Parker in the 1820's. He held his meetings in the unfinished upstairs and this was the beginning of the Methodist Church of East Palmyra. It took only $50 of actual money plus helping neighbors and barter to build this fine house. This house has never been owned out of the Parker family.

The John Bestard House in Wallington was built in 1834 for an inn. The inn was the half-way point for the stage between Oswego and Rochester. It was famous for its food, wines, rooms, and dancé hall, and was probably one of the largest inns in this territory.

The Martin Harris Farm is now used by the Church of the Latter Day Saints for their headquarters in this area. This house was built by Robert Johnson for William Chapman in 1849. Martin Harris had mortgaged the farm land in 1829 for $3,000 to E. B. Grandin, owner of the WAYNE SENTINEL, who in turn agreed to print the first edition of the BOOK OF MORMON. For this first edition, five thousand copies were printed.

Each house had its own individuality. The photographs and accounts of others of the 152 houses in the accompanying five notebooks will reveal many other interesting features not mentioned in this essay. No two of these houses were alike. In many of these places one will still find the original hand-blown windows, mainly around the entrance. Since hand-blown glass is wavy and contains small bubbles of air pockets, which tend to distort objects, it doesn't make a good viewing glass and therefore has been replaced in some homes. Also, because hand-blown glass does not have the strength of manufactured glass, it is easily broken, hence its rarity.

At the Thomas Place onthe Jeffry Road, the lower front windows are of the Southern Terrace type. They are made to open on the porch like French doors. These were incorporated into the house when it was built. All windows at the Franz Place are said to be of the same size, which

is unusual for an older type dwelling, for the upstairs windows were more often made smaller.

The woodwork of many of these old homes is of chestnut, such as is in the Jordon Place on Alderman Road. This is interesting to note because of the blight which has swept the chestnut trees in recent years.

On one of my trips I was told that the masons used a few large stones placed at intervals along one course which passed straight through the wall, not only to tie in the veneer of small stones but also to be used as a scaffold holder. It seems reasonable that they could be used for scaffold riggings because of their parallel position and the force they could withstand. A good example of these tie-in stones may be seen in the front of the Hanagan Place. Check the Appendix for a picture of two of these stones found in a wall of the Hoagland House.

Apparently, the old time owners were happily contented with and liked their cobblestone buildings. This is evident because of the many cobblestone additions found on the original cobblestone houses. I can recall only a few places having a foundation with a cobblestone exterior. For the most part, the foundations are of cut limestone. Why this should be I can find no reason and is the more odd when one considers the countless cobblestone foundations found under frame houses. Indeed, these foundations have more

meticulous masonry than most cobblestone houses have.

Sodus must have been the location of the earliest masons because two houses there are definitely different and more primitive. They have no shaped joints and are of very large and irregular stones. The cornerstones in these two houses - - the Ellis and the Barkley Houses - - are irregularly cut native stone. Since they are the only houses of their kind in the county, one may conjecture that they were built by a local man with no previous experience. However, I cannot honestly tell whether they were built before all the other cobblestone houses or whether they were constructed by some novice during the middle of the building period.

Cobblestone buildings have served many uses -- as inns, warehouses, blacksmith shops, milk and smoke houses, barns, carriage sheds, churches, schoolhouses, and homes. Cobblestone building was contemporary with the peppermint industry, and one wonders how many of these structures were made possible by the raising of peppermint, which brought good money and made many wealthy.

These stone buildings were not the first examples of stone masonry in this county. Years before, cut stone buildings had attained much popularity and to-day many of these houses in almost perfect condition may be found

near their cobblestone brothers. The Harrison House in Marion Township (where there are a great many cut stone houses) is a cut stone house with a cobblestone wing.

The preservation of our stone dwellings and their adaptation to modern needs are well worth while, for they are one of the native architectural features of the lake counties. There will never be any more of them built, for even if modern masons rediscovered the lost art, it would not be economically feasible to build one. With to-day's union hours and labor costs, it would take a good-sized fortune to build such a house.

Being characteristic of Western New York, these old structures should be saved to serve as a reminder of bygone days when our pioneer fathers put in an honest day's work for a small wage. These are solid, substantial buildings which do not have to be painted, are warm in winter and cool in summer. The stone surface gives forth a beautiful pattern of light and shadows in the sunlight. Unfortunately, however, one finds that some of them are showing signs of wear. Deterioration as exampled by white patches on the horizontal or vertical joints shows where mortar has begun to disintegrate. The late Mr. George Chapman found that this crumbling can be stopped by making a thin paste of cement and water, applying this with a brush over such places where disintegration is noted, taking care not to

touch the cobblestone with the paste. The cement will harden and after a while it will turn to nearly the same color as the rest of the wall, and only a close inspection will show where the mortar had begun to crumble.

Why was it that such an art as this should die out? A big factor, of course, was the jealousy with which the masons guarded the features of their individual techniques. Most masons would stop work when anyone was near enough to observe the details of the work. But as with most facets of history, economic considerations have been the primary cause for there being no cobblestone construction after 1868. After the Civil War, the economic pulse of the nation quickened; work became more plentiful and rewarding so that masons could find work in industry and business. Wealthy landholders, instead of tying up their money in stone monuments, invested it in the growing and robust manufacturing concerns, railroads, and other financial enterprises. But despite this pat economic explanation, one is still not quite satisfied. What is strange is that the end of the cobblestone building era came at the time when the craft had reached as near perfection as man may come and did not experience any decline in workmanship. May it be due to our American spirit of enterprise that, when something can no longer be improved upon, interest in it is lost? Or is it that perhaps what made cobblestone

houses so desirable in the early part of the era -- their uniqueness, variety of colors, attractive wall texture -- were, as the art of cobblestone masonry gave way to the craft, replaced by uniformity in form, in color of stones, and the machine-like precision in which the stones were laid?

These relics leave the same impression on society to-day that they did on people of the last century. The character of the past has been immortalized in stone to symbolize that which made America what she is to-day -- patient, ingenious, progressive, and most of all, yet almost paradoxically, stable.

We are proud of what our forebears could accomplish with limited means. I know that I speak for the many owners of cobblestone houses when I say that we are going to preserve them as a standing monument to our past and a prophecy to our future.

During the past year, I have traversed hundreds of miles, dug into numerous yellowing newspapers, letters, deeds and old records, and have talked with hundreds of people. Everywhere I was received with the spirit of hospitality and cooperation which made a normally pleasant task just a little more so. It would be difficult to acknowledge the names of all those good people, but I am deeply grateful to everyone who helped in any way, no matter

how trivial that assistance may have seemed to them. I am particularly grateful to those who let me browse through their scrapbooks and take up their valuable time -- Mr. Carl F. Schmidt, Mrs. Margaret Merhoff, Miss Dora Westfall, Mrs. Lois Welcher, Mrs. Howard Jeffrey, Miss Mary Ziegler, Mrs. George Ennis, Miss Gerda Petrick, and N.G. Klahamer.

In compiling a work of this scope it is unavoidable that a few errors will creep in here and there, although every effort has been made to be accurate. Sometimes it took nearly a day's time to get a picture and the history of one house, due to location, weather, daylight, and the tracing down of people connected with the structure. But these hundreds of hours of labor were made worthwhile by the broadening experience which they occasioned and the sense that they would result in historically valuable information and pictorial documentation, much of which was, during the course of this research, assembled in one place for the first time.

I found a poem which I think expresses our reaction to cobblestone architecture. It was written by Dorothy W. Pease and follows:

As I go wandering up and down
New York State's Ridge and old byways,
I stop and chat with farmers there
And hear the lore of bygone days;

Of houses built of cobblestones
Brought from the lake by oxen strong
Or harvested with patient toil
From the glacial fields where they belong.

These stones were sorted then for size
By dropping through a beetle ring,
And reddish ones were laid aside,
To use where they'd attention bring.

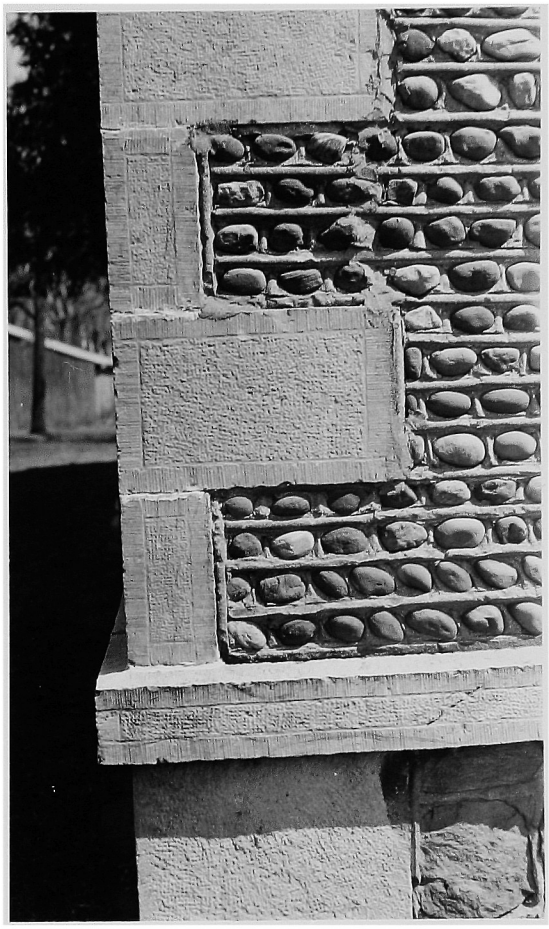
The mason patiently did lay
In row on row of mortar hard,
Round stones or patterned herringbone
Which we with wonder now regard.

O houses, blessed with memory sweet,
Of busy housewives, farmers strong,
Who round the family fireside sat
To worship God with evensong.

Appendix to Essay

(See 5 notebooks for other pictures)

Date plate - 1834 on Boreman and Richmond house on Montezuma St.-Rd. in the Town of Lyons.



Bead between cobblestones on Jackson and Perkins house in Arcadia Township.

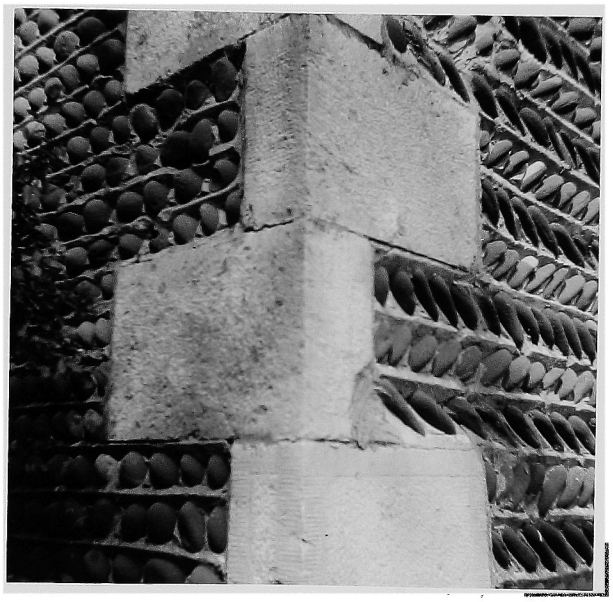
Lake-washed cobblestones on top half of the picture and field cobblestones on bottom half. Also, note the anchoring stones in the center of the picture. The Charles Hoagland house in Williamson Township.

Field cobblestones on the Parker house in Arcadia Township.

Herringbone design on old School House on the Eddy Ridge Rd. in Marion Township.

Tooled limestone window sill. Note the prominent pyramidal vertical joints. The Barrett house in Marion Township.

V-Horizontal and V-Vertical mortar between the cobblestones on the Riker house in Ontario Township.

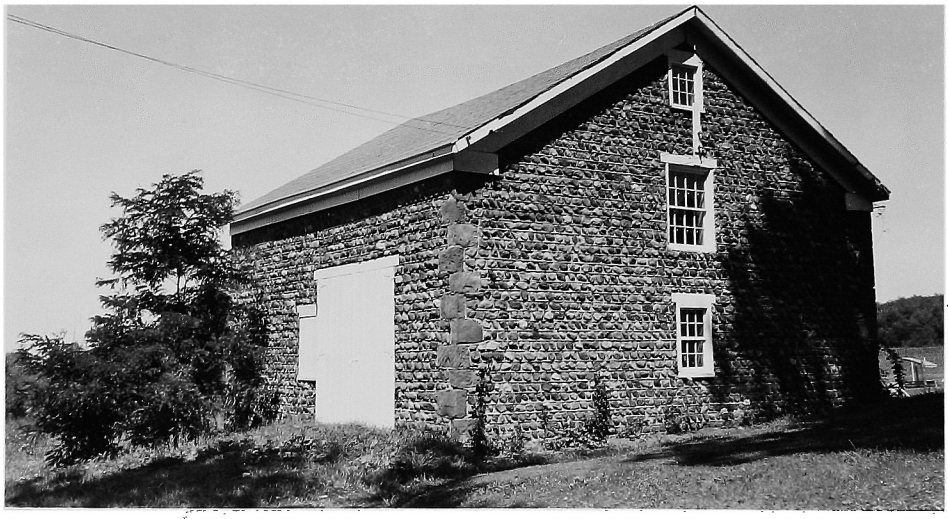


Tooled limestones quoins in the center of picture with Herring-bone design on the right. The Dormody house in the Town of Marion.

Quoins on house of Isaac Morrison
on North Main Street in the Village
of Marion.

The Preston House built in 1845 shows the work of highest craftmanship. It is owned by Mr. Galor and is on the Lake Road in the Town of Sodus.

The picture shows prominent lintels which are above the windows at the front of the house. The Dormody House is owned by Norman Van De Carr. The house is in Marion Township on the Dormody Road.



The Preston Place on Lake Road in the Town of ~~Darien~~ is owned by Mr. Galor. The building is a field stone carriage house which is in perfect condition.

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GUIDE TO INDEX IN THE BOOKS

There are five books which contain pictures of cobblestone buildings in Wayne County, with the history and stone structure of each. The fifteen townships are alphabetically arranged, with a map and index at the beginning of each township. The cobblestone buildings are located on the respective roads and marked in consecutive numbers to correspond with the index of each township.

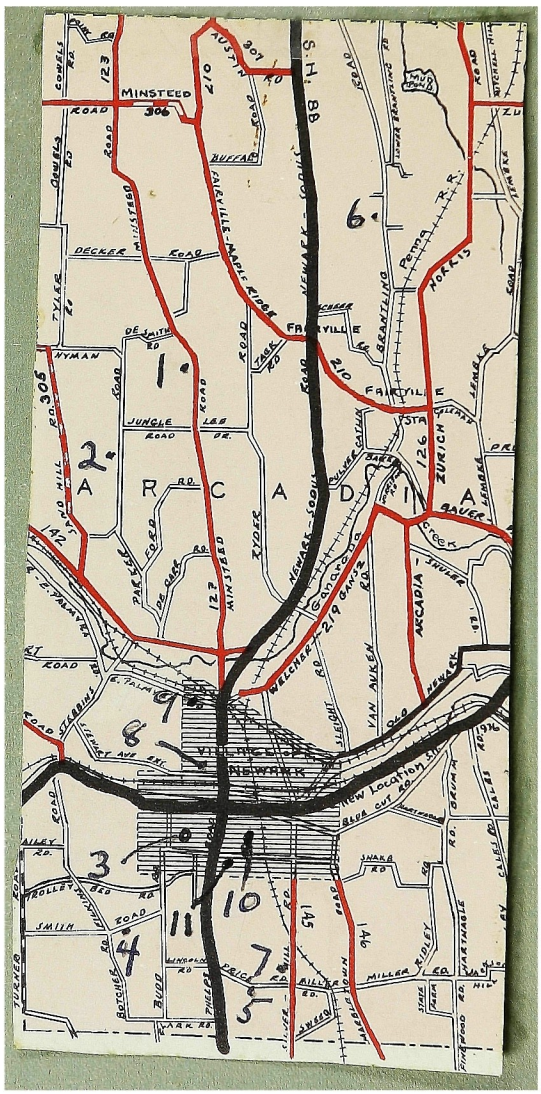
Book One contains Arcadia, Butler, Galen, and Huron Townships. Book Two contains Lyons, Macedon, and Marion Townships. Ontario and Palmyra Townships are in Book Three. In Book Four there are Rose, Savannah, and Sodus Townships. Book Five consists of Walworth, Williamson, and Wolcott Townships.

BOOK ONE

ARCADIA, BUTLER, GALEN

and

HURON TOWNSHIPS


MINSTEED
ROAD
306
AUSTIN
207
210
S.H. 88
NEWARK - SODUS
DECKER
ROAD
FAIRVILLE
FAIRVILLE-MAPLE RIDGE
NYMAN
JUNGLE
ROAD
LAB
DR.
305
ARCADIA
RD.
122
MINTSTEED
RYDER
142
PARKER
ROAD
E. PALMYRA
ROAD
GALLOWAY
219
GANGS
RD.
WELCHER
VAN AUKEN
ARCADIA
HENRICK
ZURICH
126
BAKER
CREEK
BAUER
NEWARK
New Location
BYPASS
CUT RD.
SMITH
ROAD
ROLLER
RD.
BED
WINKLER
RD.
PRICE
RD.
MILLER
RIDLEY
RD.
145
146
TURNER
ROAD
BUTCHER
RD.
BUDD
PARK RD.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11

ARCADIA TOWNSHIP

1. Welcher
Minstead Road

2. Parker
Parker Road

3. Lyman Stuart
West Maple Ave. Newark

4. Philip Rogers
Smith Road

5. Jackson & Perkins
Price Road

6. Enos
Brantling Road

7. Newark State School house
Vienna St. Road

8. Mr. & Mrs Stevens
North Main Street, Newark

9. Joseph Campbell
Pearl Street, Newark

10. Florence Craft
East Miller St. Newark

11. Kenneth Tiffany
Maple Ct. Newark

/- WELCHER HOUSE

The Welcher house on the Minsteed Road was built in 1844-1845 by the Welcher family who have lived in it through the years. The carpenters were a Mr. Parking and Ruel Taylor. The mason was Mr. Skinner. The house is in excellent condition.

STONES: The medium size, very rounded red lake stones measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

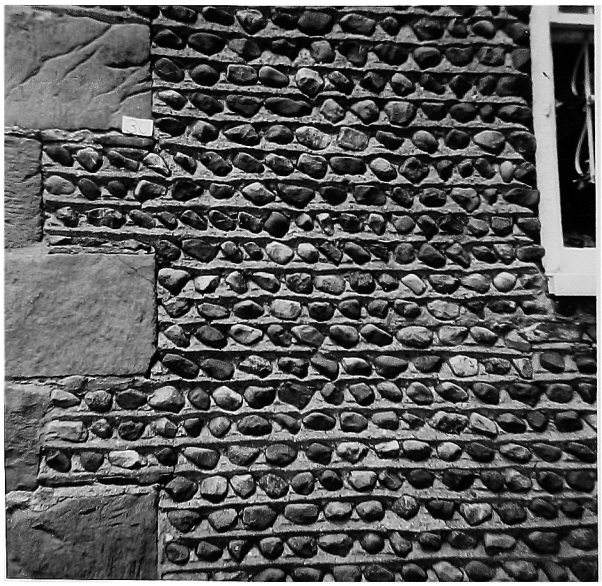
JOINTS: The horizontal V is $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the vertical joints are pyramids, and the course is $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard and fine in texture.

QUOINS and LINTELS: Regulation with tooling.

SIDES: Larger lake stones but still very regular.

BACK: Here is found rough, large field stone of all colors.



2 — PARKER PLACE ON PARKER ROAD

This house on Parker road in the town of Arcadia is owned by Mr. Parker. It was built for Rev. Preston R. Parker in the 1820's. Rev. Parker was born in 1795 in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. In 1812, he moved to Palmyra. In 1824 he moved again--this time to Arcadia. He was licensed as a Methodist Minster in 1826 and held his meetings in the upstairs of the yet unfinished cobblestone house. This was the beginning of the Methodist Church of East Palmyra. It took only $50 of actual money to build the house plus barter and helping neighbors. It has never been out of the Parker family.

STONES: The ~~mostly~~ lake and field stones are consistent in size on each side, varying from 1½-2½ x 2 inches and 6 x 2½ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is of medium texture and hardness.

QUOINS: The quoins are untooled limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestones.

9 STUART HOUSE ON WEST MAPLE AVENUE, NEWARK

This cobblestone house is owned by the Stuart Family. The house's history is in the essay on cobblestone structure.

3 STUART HOUSE ON WEST MAPLE AVENUE

-----Newark Courier--May 14, 1953--page 1-B.

"The story of the cobblestone house on the corner of West Maple Avenue and West Avenue was told by Franklin J. Keller, grandson of the builder, Jacob Keller, in a letter written in 1935 to C. H. Stuart. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart purchased the house and restored it in 1925. Jacob Keller came to Newark from Columbia County when a young man and bought the farm thet lies round and west of the stone house. He first lived in a log cabin but built the stone house about 1845 and 1846.

"It took two years to build the house. The lumber and field stones all came from the farm except the cobblestones that are in rows around the outside wall, and the sand. The sand was taken from a sand pit on West Avenue. The logs for the lumber were cut on the farm and were sawed up in the rough at a sawmill that stood south of the Budd house, and about where the Beader barn now stands. There was a dam and a pond of about 30 acres there.

"The sawmill was run by a man named Carl, who owned the Budd farm at the time. The lumber, to be dressed, was taken to a mill on the outlet at Phelps. That millwas later owned and run by, and was known as, the Bigals Mill. The moldingswere burnt by a man named Horn about two miles west of Fairville. The small round stones on the outside of the wall were drawn from the lakeshore north of Fairville by Dellavan Keller, son of Jacob and father of the writer. Franklin Dellavin was the oldest of six sons and two daughters.

"It used to take three days to make the trip for a load of stones from the lake shore, if he had good luck, but sometimes longer as there was no road three miles north of Fairville, only a rough crooked trail.

"Jacob Keller sold to Frederick Hoeltzel who lived in the house until 1876 when it was sold to E. K. Burnham. Mr. Burnham's purchase included about 12 acres of land and the barn that stood just west of the stone house. Franklin Keller lived with the Burnham family from 1876 until 1880.

"In the spring of 1876 Keller went to the George Ehrhardt farm near the Sodus R. R. depot and dug and drew home on a one-horse wagon a load of small elms and set out a row along the roadside of what is now West Maple Avenue. That summer when West Avenue was opened Keller plowed the first furrow through to West Miller Street. To turnpike the street Steven Culver was the surveyor and Charles Hoeltzel put on a team to make the road which was later graveled and worked by the village.

4.-THE ROGER'S HOUSE ON SMITH ROAD

The Rogers are the owners of this charming house on Smith Road in the town of Arcadia. The house was probably built by the same person that built the Jackson and Perkins House.

STONES: The lakestones are mostly red with some white ends. Their size are 1-1¼ x 1 3/4 - 2 inches. A course is 2½ inches.

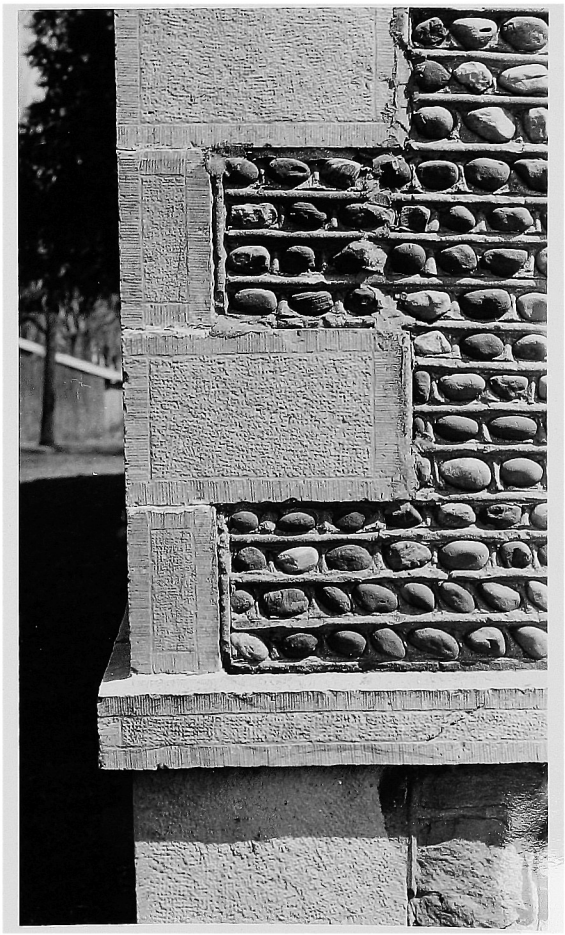
JOINTS: The horizontal bead is 3/4 inches high.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard, brownish, and of good texture.

LINTELS: The lintels are regulation, tooled limestone.

QUOINS: The quoins are regulation, tooled limestone.

SIDES: The stones on the sides are larger (courses are 3-3½ in.) but very evenly laid.



5.— HOUSE ON JACKSON-PERKINS FARM
ON PRICE ROAD

This large house is now owned by Jackson and Perkins and is located on Price Road, one mile south of Newark. The architecture is definitely Greek Revival.

STONES: The stones are red with some white ends. They measure 1-1 3/4 x 1½-3 inches. The course varies from 2 to 2½ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal bead varies from 3/4 to 1 inch. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The reddish mortar is hard, of very fine texture, and not much weathered.

QUOINS and LINTELS: The quoins and lintels are regular, tooled limestone.

SIDES: The stones on the sides are larger and of all colors. Each course here is 3 inches high.

BACK: The stones on the back are mostly field stones that are 3 to 5 inches. The horizontal V is 1½ inches high and very roughly made with a trowel.

Owned 1858 by P. G. Price

6. — ENOS HOUSE ON THE BRANTLING ROAD

Welter Enos owns this house on the Brantling Road in the town of Arcadia.

STONES: The field stones of all colors, measure $2\frac{1}{2}$-5 x 3-$3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The courses vary from 4 to 5 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is wavy and measures 1-$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard and fine.

QUOINS: The quoins are regular limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestones.

SIDES: Larger stones are on the sides.

7- STATE SCHOOL FARM HOUSE

The State now owns this house on their farm on Vienna Street Road. It is in excellent condition. The stones are medium sized field stones of all colors. The quoins and lintels are limestone. The foundation is of cobblestones.

8 MR. & MRS. STEVENS HOUSE - NORTH MAIN STREET, NEWARK.

STONES: They are medium size field stones about 3 - 4 inches wide.

MORTAR: It has much lime in it.

JOINTS: Both the horizontal and vertical are V - shaped.

LINTELS: They are tooled limestone.

9. — CAMPBELL HOUSE

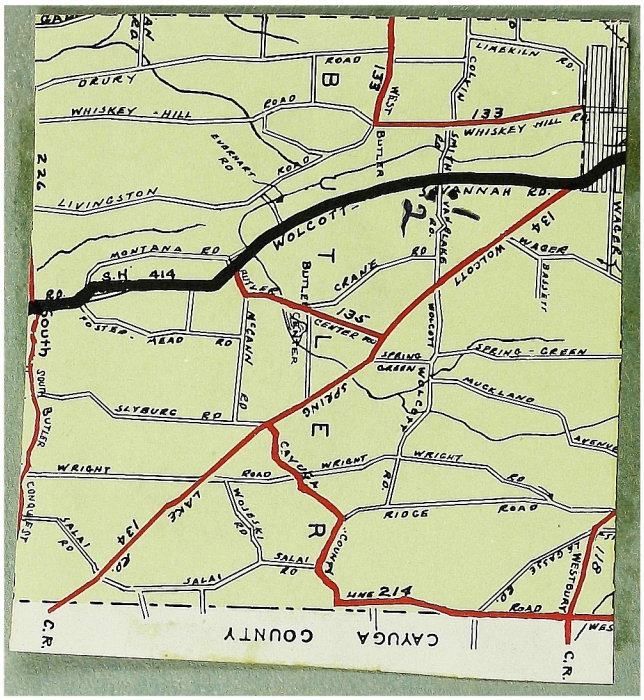
Once the Pearson homestead, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Campbell now owns this fine house. About 20 years ago the air-port commission bought the land off the farm and lately gave it for the new Newark Hospital.

10 - CRAFT HOUSE

Mrs. Craft owns this house on East Miller Street in Newark. Her late husband had used it as a doctors office from 1927. Before that Dr. Sanford and then Dr. Thatcher had owned the house. Mrs. Arthur Christy lived here before her marriage. The house has been painted yellow and the quoins have been painted brown.

TIFFANY HOUSE ON MAPLE COURT, NEWARK

The house was owned by Elizabeth Fisk for many years and now is owned by her granddaughter, Mrs. Kenneth Tiffany. The original cobblestone house consists of only a living room, hall, and a bedroom upstairs. It has an addition built on. There is a fireplace in the basement where cooking was done years ago. Today, the cobblestone has been painted.



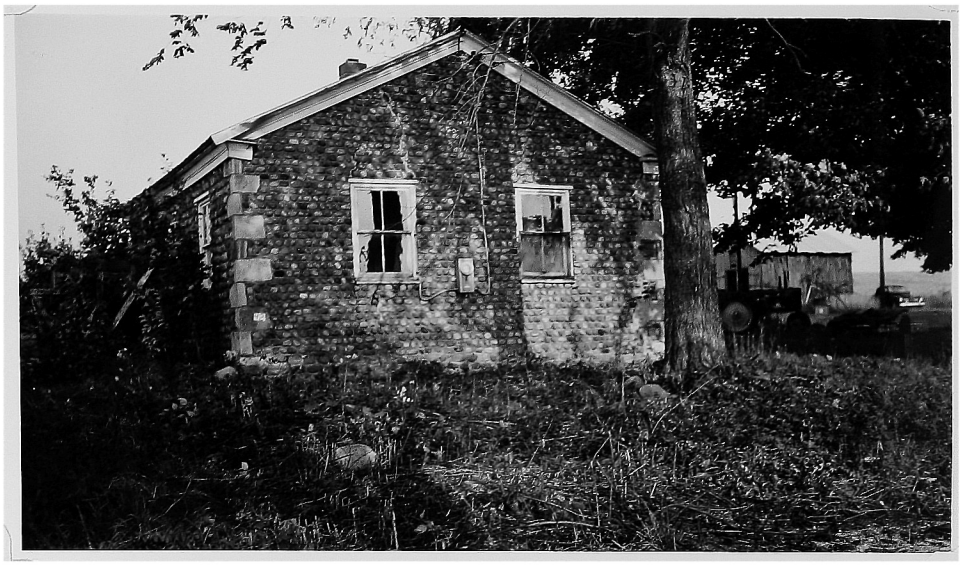
Original Klahn map is incorrectly oriented 90 degrees clockwize.

Correctly oriented map

BUTLER TOWNSHIP

1. Morese
   Wolcott Savannah Rd.
   Route 414

2. Youngman
   Wolcott Savannah Rd.
   Route 414



12

/ - MORSE HOUSE ON THE WOLCOTT-SAVANNAH

This place on the Wolcott-Savannah Road in the township of Butler is owned by Bob Morse. It once was a school house.

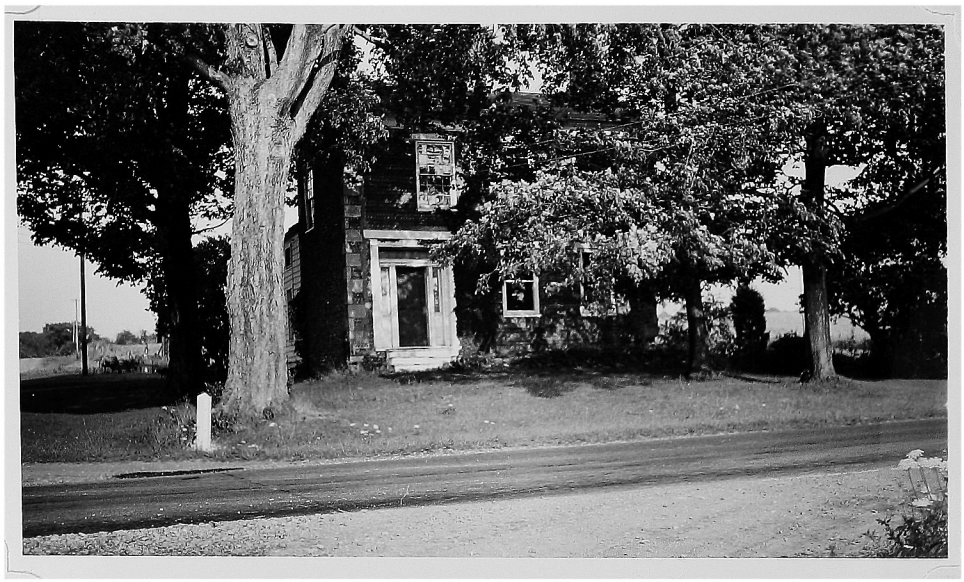
STONES: The field stones are all shapes and colors. They are large, measuring 3-5 x 3-3½ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V measures from 3/4 to 1 inch. The vertical joints are V's and ill-defined.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard, coarse, and pebbly.

QUOINS: The quoins are irregularly cut.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.



2. - YOUNGMAN HOUSE ON THE WOLCOTT-SAVANNAH ROAD

Gordon Youngman bought this place on the Wolcott-Savannah Road in the town of Butler about three years ago. It is thought to have been a post office at one time.

STONES: On the front, the lake stones are laid in alternate bands of red and white stones of two rows each. They measure 1-2 x 2½-3 inches. A course is from 3½ to 4 in.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V.

MORTAR: The hard mortar has many pebbles.

QUOINS: Some of the quoins are tooled limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are carved wood.

SIDES: All colored field stones are on the sides.

Klahn original map incorrectly orientated 90 degrees clockwise. Structures 2, 5 and 6 incorrectly located.

Corrected Town of Galen map.

GALEN TOWNSHIP

1. Herman Ganzs
   Bauer Or Sunderville Rd.

2. John F. Polle
   Bauer Or Sunderville Rd.

3. Fletcher Morse
   Ganzs Road

4. Mac Leods
   Ganzs Road

5. Hoffman house
   Cole Road

6. Old School House
   Route 226

7

/ - GANSZ HOUSE ON BAUER ROAD

This house on Bauer Road east of Lyons just over the Line in Galen has been in the Gansz family for many years. It is presently occupied by tenants.

STONES: The field stones are mostly yellow, red, and gray. They are 2½-5 x 2-2½ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is very worn. The vertical V is not well defined.

MORTAR: The rather hard mortar is of a natural color with some small pebbles.

QUOINS: The quoins are regular, tooled limestone but long (18 inches).

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

2. - JOHN F. POLLE HOUSE ON BAUER ROAD

This house owned by John F. Polle is located on Bauer Road east of Lyons in Galen Township. Over the front doorway is found the inscription: T. T. ROMYEN 1841. Since this name is not to be found in the deeds, it may be that this was the mason's name. The original glass by the doorway is handblown.

STONES: The stones are all colored field stones 2½ to 3 inches high by 3 to five inches long. Each run is from 4 to 4½ inches high.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 1½ inches wide. The vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard and pebbly.

QUOINS: The quoins are evenly cut, tooled limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are regular, tooled limestone.

9. — FLETCHER MORSE HOUSE ON GANSZ ROAD

This house is owned by Fletcher Morse on Gansz Road in the township of Galen. The house is very old. Most of the stones are very large field stones but there are some cut stones also. It is probably a forerunner of the cobblestone house as we usually think of it.

STONES: There are large field, cut, and some large lake stones which are laid flush. They produce a very colorful effect.

QUOINS: The quoins are cut native stones, irregularly shaped, and of every color.

4/— THE MACLEOD VICTORIAN HOUSE ON GANSZ ROAD

This Victorian house owned by the MacLeods on Gansz Road is the only truly Victorian cobblestone house found in Wayne County. The woodwork is done in beautiful walnut. There are lovely sliding doors and a semi-circular stairway which is said to have cost $1,500 alone. The attic is larger than many modern homes.

STONES: The fieldstones are red, gray, and yellow that are 3-4 x 2-2½ inches. Each run is 3 to 3½ inches high.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a prominent V.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard and gray with a fine texture.

QUOINS: The quoins are regular, tooled limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

SIDES: On the sides and back there are three runs per quoin instead of four.

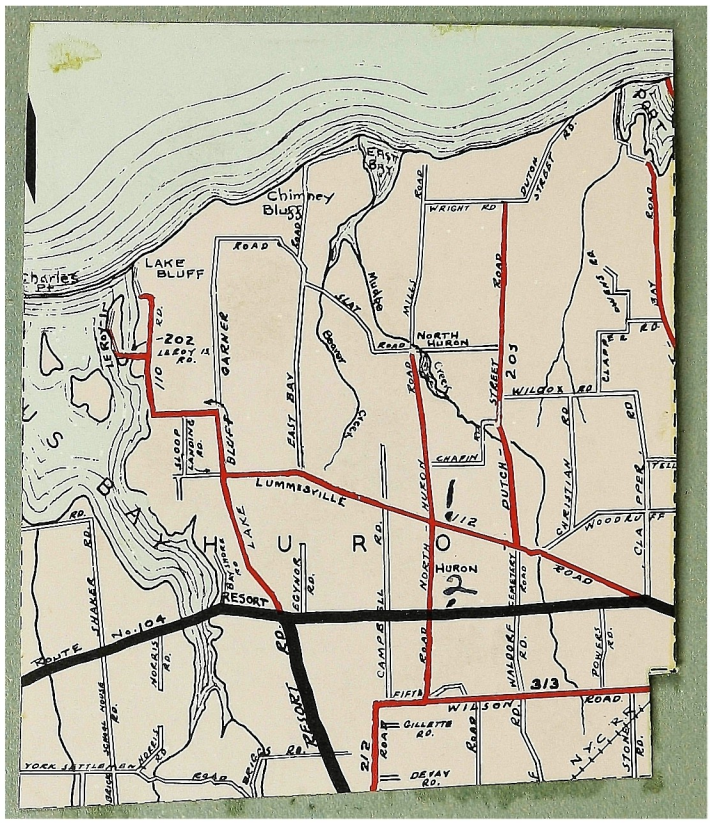
5 — HOFFMAN HOUSE ON COLE ROAD

Formerly the Strohm Place, Mrs. Edward Bastian now owns this house. The medium sized stones are of all colors. The quoins and lintels are limestone.

6 SCHOOL HOUST ON COUNTY ROAD 226

Bessie Crawford of Lyons owns this former school house on County Road 226. Wooden additions have been added over the past winter (1954--55). It is being occupied by renters.

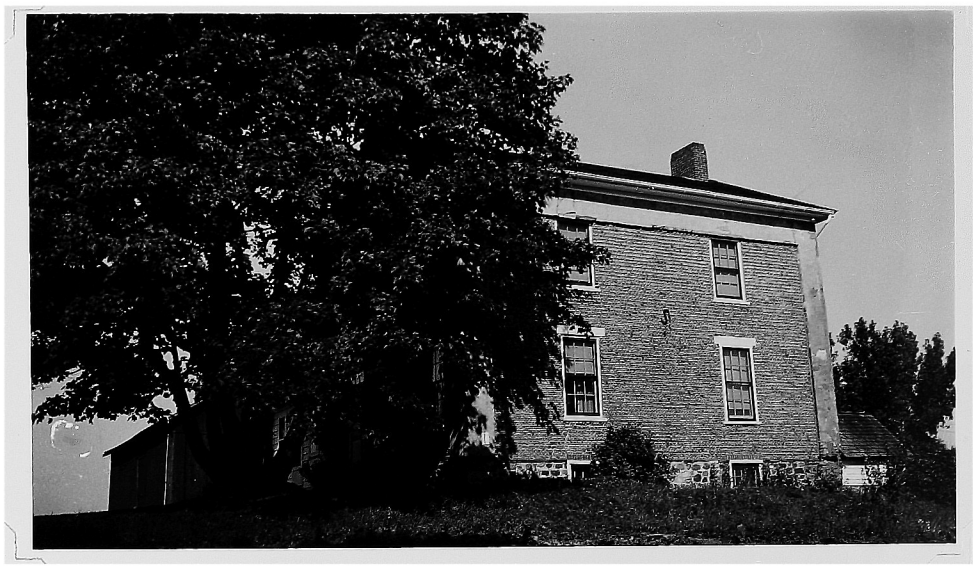
The field stones of all colors are of various sizes on the various sides of the building. The horizontal joint is a "V". The mortar is brown, hard, and pebbly. The quoins are of sandstone; the lintels are wooden.


Chimney Bluffs
LAKE BLUFF
Charles Pt.
WRIGHT RD
DITCH STREET RD
NORTH HURON
WILCOX RD
CHAPIN
LUMMISVILLE
EAST BAY
GARNER
BLUFF
LAKE
RESORT
HURON
DUTCH
STREET
209
202
LAFOY RD.
LEROY
110 RD.
ROUTE No. 104
THAYER RD.
YORK SETTLEMENT RD.
ROAD
CAMPBELL ROAD
NORTH HURON ROAD
FIFTH
WILSON ROAD
GILLETTE RD.
DELAY RD.
HALLOCK STREET ROAD
POWERS RD.
STOKES RD.
NYSR
3/13
2/2
1/12
1
2

HURON TOWNSHIP

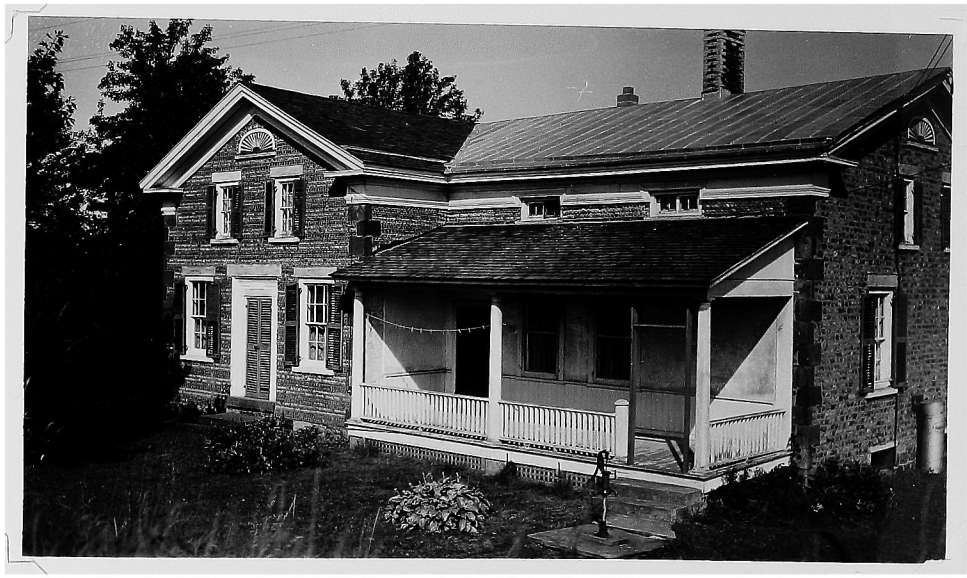
1. Arthur Vernoy
Lummisville Road

2. Dewey Brundage
Route 104



/ - VERNOY HOUSE ON LUMMISVILLE ROAD

Arthur Vernoy owns this house on Lummisville Road in Huron. The "S" anchor is visible in the picture. This is the end of a rod which extends through the house. The quoins have been cemented over to form pilasters. The lintels are wooden with the exception of those over the cellar windows which are brick.



2.- BRUNDAGE HOUSE

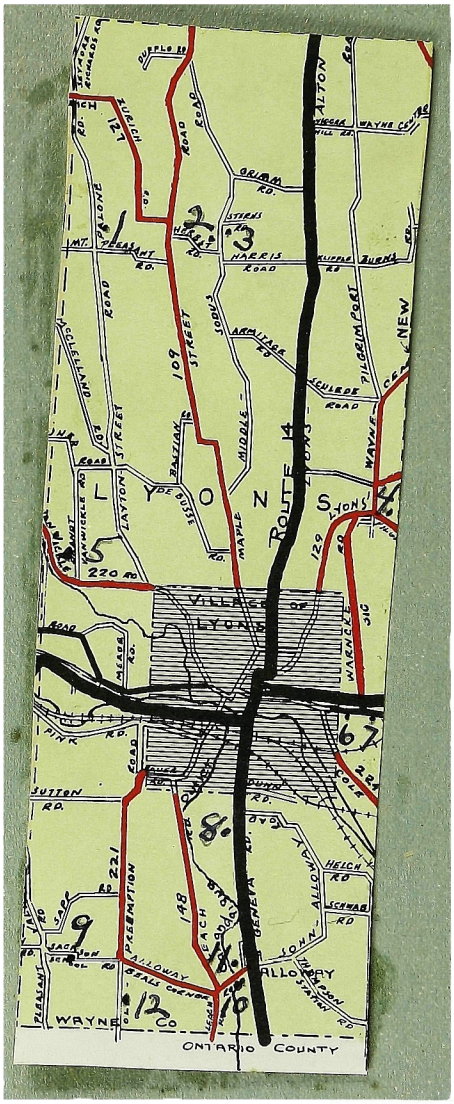
Dewey Brundage owns this house on Route 104. Brundage's grandfather Solomon Upson had it built in 1847. It was finished in 1848.

The small lake stones in front are in alternate bands of red and white stones. The stones on the sides and back are varicolored field stones. The porch is plastered. The quoins are red sandstone and the lintels are tooled limestone.

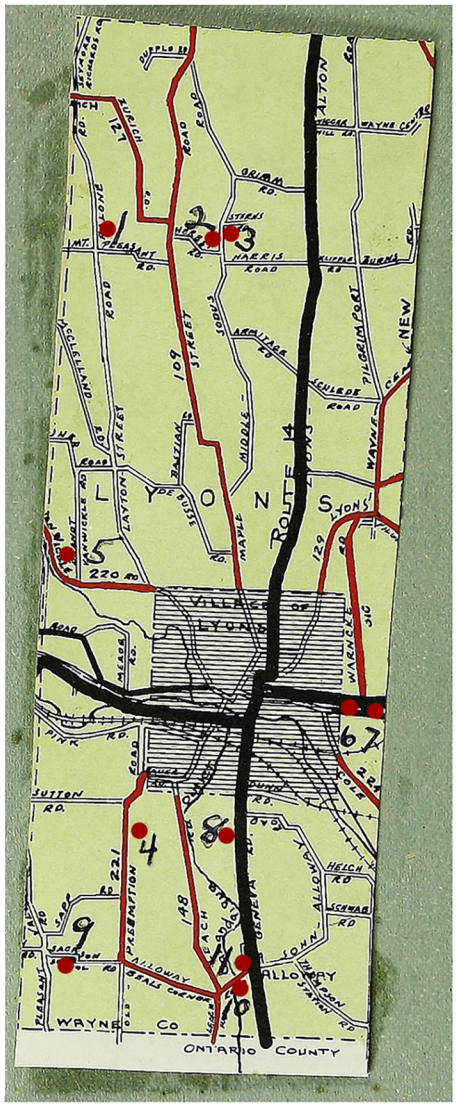
BOOK TWO

LYONS * MACEDON * MARION

TOWNSHIPS



Original Klahn Essay Map P. 94



Revised Map: "4" location deleted. "12" changed to "4" and moved to correct location. "6 & 7" moved slightly to position between roads.

LYONS TOWNSHIP

1. Michael Marsteiner
Palone Road

2. Pesarek
Middle Sodus Rd.

3. Munn District School House
Middle Sodus, Stearns Rd.

4. William Smart
Pilgrim Port Rd.

5. William House
Van Wickle Rd.

6. Paliotti
Montezuma Street RD.

7. Boreman & Richmond
Montezuma Street Rd.

8. Albert Westphal
Route 14

9. Judson Rice
Pleasant Valley&
Jackson School Rd.

10. Cleve W. Frind
Alloway
Alloway Rd.

11. Cleve W. Frind
Alloway
Alloway Rd.

12. Bauer
Preemption Rd.

/. — MICHAEL MARSTEINER HOUSE, LAYTON ROAD

Located on Layton Road near Zurich in the town of Lyons, this house is owned by Michael Marsteiner. It has been in the Marsteiner family for seventy years. It was built by Arthur Henry Van Der Bilt in 1831 (his initials and the date are over the front door). There are several anchors on the back and one through the middle and side. Two chimneys have been torn down.

STONES: The colors of the large lake and some field stones vary. The sizes are 3-6 x 2-3 inches. There are larger stones at the back.

JOINTS: The horizontal and vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The coarse mortar is rather crumbly.

QUOINS: The irregularly cut and various colored quoins are as large as 32 x 14 x 6 inches.

LINTELS: The wooden lintels are unpainted and weathered.

2. — PESAREK HOUSE ON THE MIDDLE SODUS ROAD

Edward Pesarek owns this house on the Middle Sodus Road in the town of Lyons. The deed for the lot dates back to 1825. Herbst, DeMora, and Delaney were former owners.

STONES: The red lake stones of different shapes measure $1\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Courses are 3 inches high.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 1-$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. The vertical joints are strong V's.

MORTAR: The brown mortar is very hard.

QUOINS: The quoins are regular tooled limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are regular, tooled limestone.

SIDES: Larger field stones of all colors are at the sides.

3. — MUNN DISTRICT SCHOOL HOUSE

ON THE CORNER OF MIDDLE SODUS AND STEARNS ROADS

The Munn District school is located on the corner of the Middle Sodus and Stearns Roads in the town of Lyons.

STONES: In the front there are lakestones of all colors. They measure 2-3 x 2 inches. A course is $2\frac{1}{2}$-3 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch high. The vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The brown mortar is fine with many lime lumps.

QUOINS: The quoins are of irregular and untooled sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

BACK: Larger stones are at the back.

37

4 — WILLIAM SMART HOUSE ON PILGRIMPORT RD.

This house on Pilgrimport Road on the Lyons-Galen Town line is owned by William Smart.

STONES: The field stones of all shapes and colors measure about 3-4 x 2-2½ inches on the front. The stones are larger on the sides and back.

JOINTS: The 1-1½ inch horizontal and vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is very hard with large pebbles.

QUOINS: The quoins are irregularly cut limestones.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

5.— WILLIAM HOUSE HOUSE

William House owns this house on Van Winkle Road. This house has three fire places. It has a ~~numerous~~ number of cellar windows. Since renovation with new mortar this house seems to be in good condition.

STONES: Stones range in size 2½ x 2 to 7 x 3 inches. Mostly lake stones, varying in color. Fairly consistant in size on each side.

JOINTS: Both horizontal and vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: Three sides have been recently re-mortared. Mortar is two inches between rows of stone.

QUOINS: Quoins were brick, 8 x 2 x 4 inches and five to a quoin, which are usually 12 x 16½ x 8 inches.

LINTELS: Wooden lintels are newly painted white.

6. — PALIOTTI HOUSE

ON OLD ROUTE 31, ONE MILE EAST OF LYONS

This house on the old route 31 one mile east of Lyons was recently bought and is now being renovated by Mr. Paliotti of Lyons. The style of the house is definitely Greek revival with the fluted columns in the doorway.

STONES: The fieldstones are of all colors measuring 2-4 x 2-2½ inches.

JOINTS: The rough horizontal V is 1 to 1½ inches high. The vertical V's are ill-defined.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard and of fine texture.

QUOINS: The limestone quoins on the front of the main wing are not tooled and although they vary in size they are fairly smoothly cut. The quoins on the east wing are regular and tooled.

LINTELS: The lintels are regular, tooled limestone.

1834

7.— BOREMAN-RICHMOND HOUSE ON THE OLD ROUTE 31, EAST OF LYONS

This house located on the old route 31 east of Lyons is owned by Susie Boreman and George Richmond. On one of the quoins is the inscription; BUILD 1834.

STONES: The stones on the east wing of the house are smooth and of all colors. They are 2½ - 5 x 3 inches. On the west wing the stones are mostly red and yellow and measure 3 - 5 x 2 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is tooled. The vertical joints are prominent.

MORTAR: The mortar is very hard but pebbly.

QUOINS: The quoins on the west wing are dash tooled. Those on the east wing are very irregular, rough cut and of all colors.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

8.- WESTPHAL HOUSE ON ROUTE 14, SOUTH OF LYONS

This cobblestone house was built between 1830-1834 for Tom Dorsey, it was occupied by him and his family until about 1875. Next owned by Tom Stanton, who and his daughter Anne Stanton Dunn occupied it until about 1920. Now owned by Al Westphal.

This house, another one built by Tom Rooke and a cobblestone barn about 80 feet long and 30 feet wide were all built at the same time- same year. The Rooke house is a complete ruin and the barn burned and tumbled down in 1906. These three buildings were all within half a mile of each other. A Mr. Lawrence, a brother-in-law of Tom Dorsey built the barn. Tom Rooke was also a brother-in-law of Tom Dorsey. The barn stood just about across the road (Route 14) from the Masonic Temple. The Rooke house stood a half mile east of Rt.14 near the Clyde river and near the Waterloo road which is now the roadbed of the Fall Brook railroad.

STONES: The various colored field stones are 3-5 x 2-2½ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is ½ to 1 inch high. THe vertical joints are flatten V's.

MORTAR: The medium hard mortar is reddish with fairly large pebbles.

QUOINS: The quoins in the front are regular, tooled limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

SIDES: The stones on the sides are larger and more irregular. The joints are more irregular and wider.

1

9.- JACKSON SCHOOL HOUSE ON JACKSON SCHOOL ROAD AND PLEASANT VALLEY ROAD

This place is owned by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rice and is located on the corner of Jackson School and Pleasant Valley Roads, in the township of Lyons. It was built for a school in 1829 and finished in 1831. The walls are 21 inches thick. The Rices have restored the building in keeping with its early nineteenth century origin.

STONES: The field stones vary from 7 by 4 to4 by 2 inches. The front has better rows and smaller stones.

JOINTS: In the front there is a fairly sharp though wavy troweled V. The vertical joints where they are found are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is in good condition but slightly crumbly. It has many small pebbles and some large ones also. The color is a brownish gray.

QUOINS: The quoins are irregular and rough cut native stones of various colors.

LINTELS: There are no lintels, the doors and windows are flush with the roof.

10.- THE FRIND HOUSE IN ALLOWAY

Mr. Frind is the owner of this place in Alloway. These two pieces of property were always one parcel Of land. The house was built before the shop. The walls are 17 inches thick.

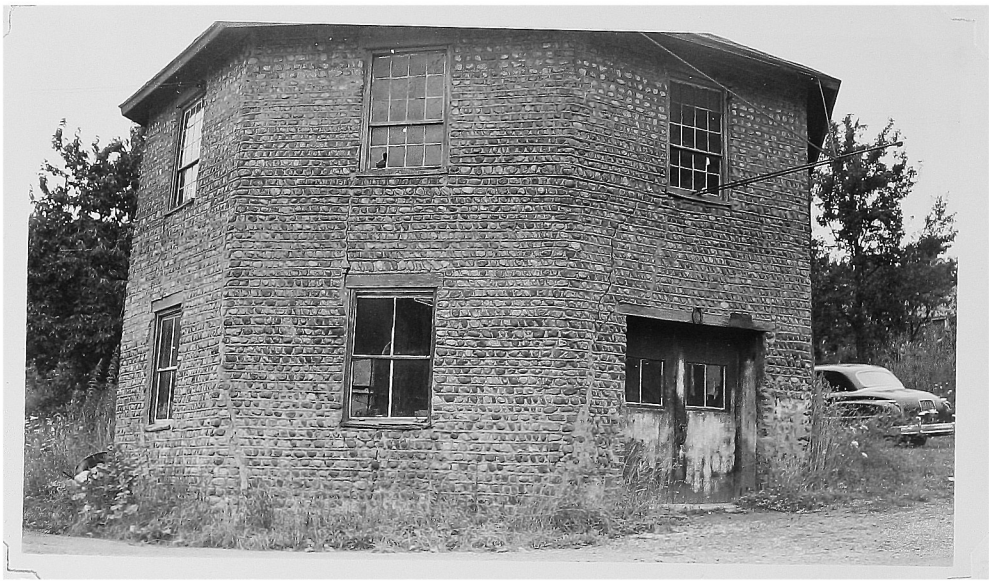
STONES: The field stones are of various shapes, sizes and colors. The average size is about 2½-6 x 2½ inches. Because of the very prominent vertical V joint, each stone appears to be in its own panel.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is tooled. The vertical V is very strong.

MORTAR: The mortar is brownish with many small pebbles.

QUOINS: The irregular, rough cut quoins are limestone.

LINTELS: There are small wooden lintels.



//.- OCTOGONAL BLACKSMITH SHOP IN ALLOWAY

The present owner of the blacksmith shop in Alloway is Mr. Frind who once was the blacksmith. It is now used by Mr. Frind's son as a machine shop. There were once two fireplaces for two blacksmiths to work at one time. Mr. Frind believes that it was built expressly for blacksmithing. He says that an old hotel manager once told him that the place was built in 1827 for a Mr. Hal. The crack by the door was made when a runaway automobile crashed into the structure. A mason who was called to repair it remarked that despite the crack the masonwork was so good he could not hope to equal it. The tremendously large sleepers are hand-hewn.

STONES: The mostly red lakestones are of various shapes and sizes. Most of them are $2\frac{1}{2}$-6 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. At one time the top part of the wall was painted black, the bottom red.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a troweled V. The vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is fine with only a few fine pebbles.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

/2.- BAUER HOUSE ON THE OLD PREEMPTION ROAD

The present owners of this handsome old house on the Old Preemption Road in the town of Lyons are Mr. and Mrs. Bauer. Roy Gardner was the previous owner. The limestone entrance is probably the original one.

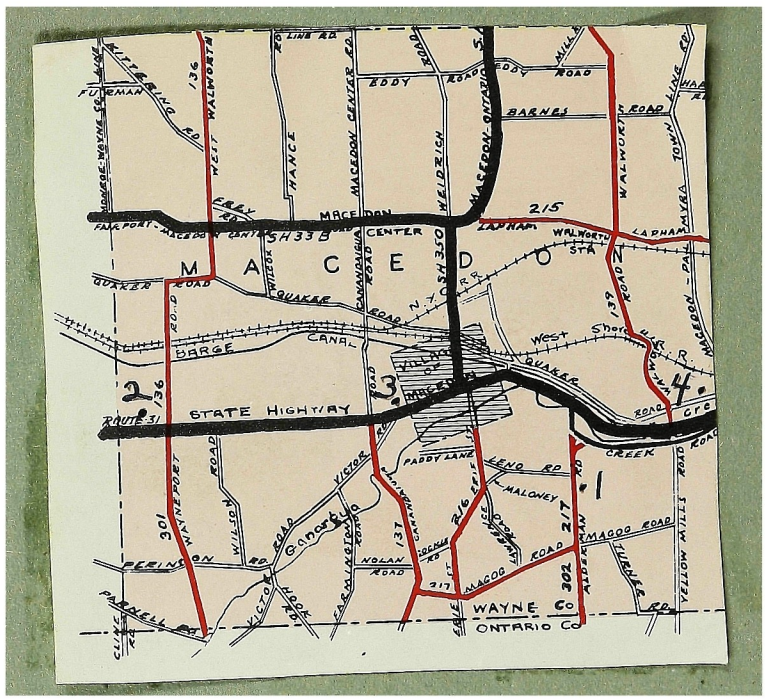
STONES: The all colored field stones measure about 3 x 2 inches. The stones on the sides are larger.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical are pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is brownish with large pebbles.

QUOINS: The quoins are tooled limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are tooled limestone.


MACEDON
CENTER
EDDY ROAD
BARNES ROAD
MACEDON CENTER RD
WELDRICH ROAD
MACEDON-ONTARIO TL
WALWORTH STA
LAPHAM
215
SH 350
SH 33B
QUAKER ROAD
CANAL
BARGE
STATE HIGHWAY
ROUTE 31
WEST WALWORTH
MACEDON-PALMYRA
NEWPORT ROAD
GRIDLEY RD
NOLAN ROAD
MAGOO ROAD
ALDERMAN
PADDY LAND
LENO RD
MALONEY
CREEK
WAYNE Co
ONTARIO Co
1
2
3
4

MACEDON TOWNSHIP

1. Jordon
   Alderman Road

2. Johnson
   Route 31

3. Mrs. Van Caescele - William Gridley
   Route 31

4. A. M. Chambers
   Walton & Quaker Road

/ . - JORDAN PLACE, ALDERMAN ROAD

TheJordans have lived in this house on Alderman Road in the town of Macedon for eight years and have done much to repair and modernize the place. Half of the north side has been relaid and a very good job was done. The cost to relay this wall was very great. The floors are of chestnut and the other wood work is hemlock and maple. It once had five fireplaces but only 3 are left.There is a warming oven, and hand blown glass in the front windows.

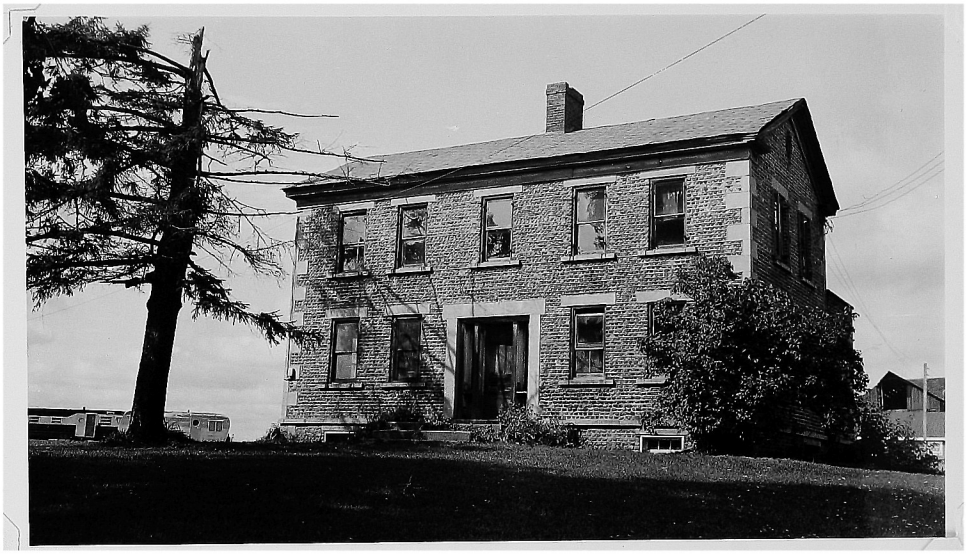
STONES: The lake stones on the front are of all colors and measure 2½-5 x 2-2½ inches. The courses measure 3¼ in. The stones at the sides and back are field stones.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is coarse and light colored.

QUOINS: The quoins are rough cut limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestones.



2. — JOHNSON HOUSE

Located on Route 31, long known as the Johnson House, and occupied for many years by Mr.Dwyer. This house ,now vacant, is owned by Mr. Hoffman.

STONES: Stones are all colored field stones about 2-3 x 1½-2 inches.

JOINTS: The joint is a 1 inch V and the vertical joints are pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is gray and of medium texture.

QUOINS AND LINTELS: Regular- well cut stones of limestone were used for the quoins and lintels. Notice the columns at the entrance. The quoins were drawn from the Stone Quarry at Ontario by oxen.

3. — WILLIAM GRIDLEY HOUSE

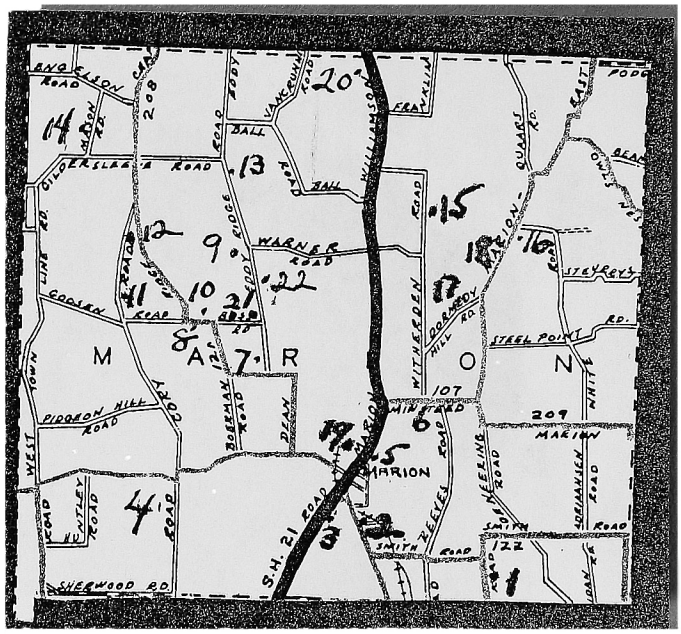
This house was built by Nathan Reed, an early Quaker settler in Macedon, in 1838-39. The lake stone and stone corners were drawn by oxen from Pultneyville on the lake. The fire places were fine but are now boarded up. It is well preserved. The highway was of plank years ago and a tool house stood across the way from the lake stone house.

The Gridley's now own the home. It is on route 31 in Macedon Village.

4.— A. M. CHAMBERS HOUSE

Located on the Walton-Quaker Road, this house is owned by A. M. Chambers Jr. It is believed that the house was built in 1843-. There was an engraving of the building in the Historic Annual of Wayne County 1789-1879.

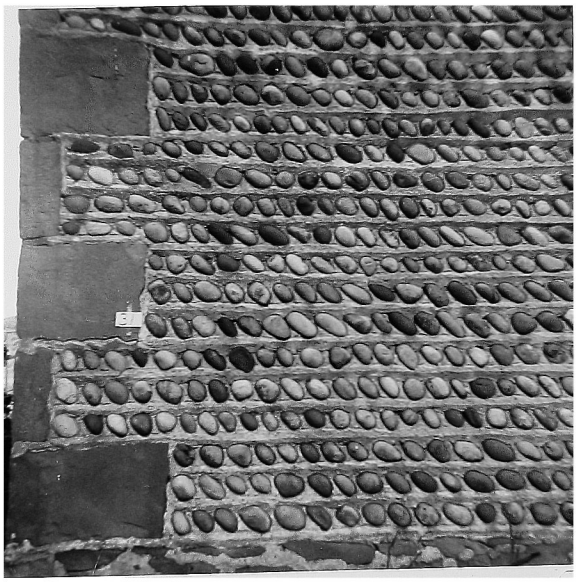
The stones are medium sized field stones of all colors. The quoins and lintels are finely cut limestones.



One half of the marked locations of the above Klahn essay page 133 map of the Town of Marion are erroneous in various ways as to location. The quality of the map illustration is too poor to realistically make the necessary corrections. The solution is to use the Roudabush Survey Town of Marion map which is accurate, and remove the location numbers for those structures not included in the Klahn essay.

MARION TOWNSHIP

1. C.B.WILLIams
   Chapman or Lyon Rd.
2. Harry E. Rich
   Newark Mariom Rd.
3. Marion Canning Co
   Marion Village
4. Stephen Sanford
   Cory Corners Rd.
5. Isaac Morrison
   North Main St.
6. Richard Ruebens
   Minstead Road
7. A.C. Boerman
   Eddy Ridge Road
8. Leo L. Allen
   Dean Road
9. Merritt W. Means
   EddyRidge Road
10. Peter Boerman
    Dean Road
11. Harison house
    Cory Road
12. Julian Miller
    Ridge Chapel
13. K.E .Burleigh
    Eddy Ridge Road
14. Erwin Duste
    Mason Road
15. Gobeyn House
    Witherden Road
16. Congdon House
    East Williamson Rd.
17. Dormody
    Dormody Rd.
18. Barrett
    East Williamson Rd.
19. Durfee Young
    Marion No. Main St.
20. Marion Johnson
    NoPicture
21. Stucco Over Stones
    No Picture
22. School house
    Eddy Ridge Road



/. — C.B. WILLIAMS HOUSE

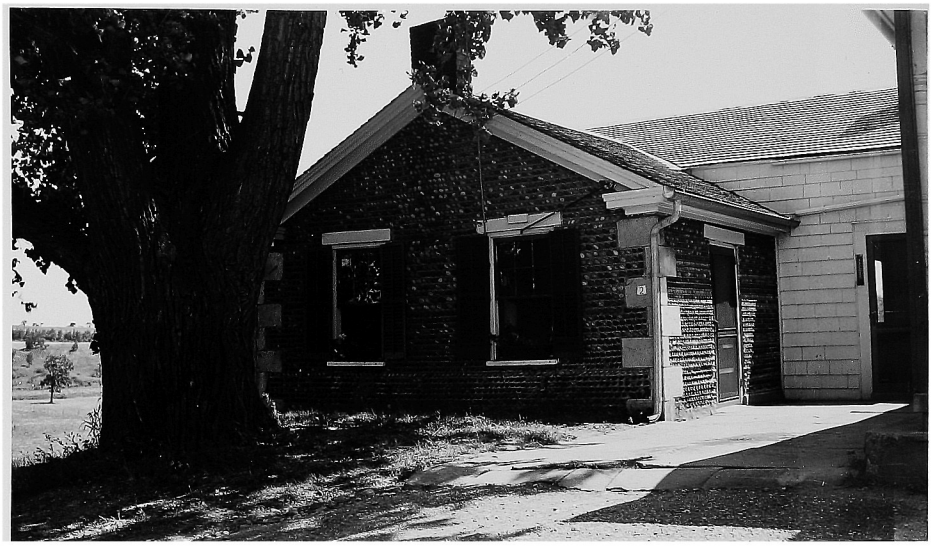
C. B. Williams owns this house on Chapman Road in the Town of Marion.

STONES: There are about four rows per quoin. The stones are from 3 x 2½ to 1½ x 1½ inches. The lake stones are slanted and there are many brown stones toward the top.

JOINTS: The horizontal joints are"V's" and the vertical, pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is in good condition but has many rather large pebbles dispersed through it.

QUOINS: The quoins are cut limestone (some are tooled) approximately 15 x 12 x 15 inches.



2.- HARRY E. RICH

THE CALDWELL PLACE ON THE NEWARK*MARION ROAD

The present owners of this place on the Newark-Marion Road in the town of Marion are the Rich's who use this building for a dairy cooler in which they preserve their milk. The cobblestone structure was built to be used as a well house. On the back and east side are wooden wings which were originally servant quarters showing the prosperity of the builders.

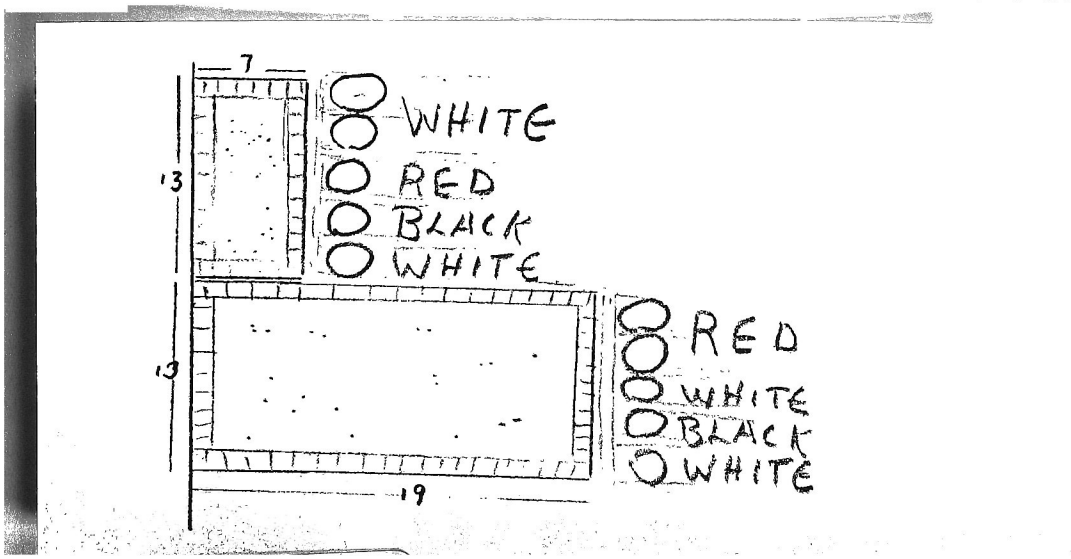
STONES: On the front, the stones are arranged in alternate bands of red, black, and white with the number of rows in any one color -band varying. The stones are small, measuring1½-2½ x 1½ inches. The stones on the sides are larger red lakestones.

JOINTS: Both horizontal and vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is rather course, hard, and light colored.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden and in good condition.

QUOINS: Tooling shows despite the great degree of weathering, There are 5 courses per quoin on the front-and4 on the side.



3. — MARION CANNING CO., INC., MARION

This building is used as part of the Marion Canning Company.

STONES: The stones are mostly lake polished ranging in size from 2-4 x 3-8 inches. A few are cut stones and none protrudes much which definitely places the building inthe early period.

JOINTS: Both the horizontal and vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is of medium coarseness and hardness.

QUOINS: The quoins are irregularly cut sandstones which measure 19 x 9 x 6 to 13 x 11½ x 7½ inches.

LINTELS: The lintels are either brick or regular rows of cobblestones.

4. — STEPHEN SANFORD HOUSE

This house standing just south of Cory Hill on Cory Corners Road was built by Stephen Sanford, a native of Tiverton, Rhode Island, according to his grandaughter, Mrs. Esther Lovelace, about 1848. He first built a log house a short distance south of this building in which he lived for many years. When his sons were old enough to help, the cobblestone house now owned by John De Lue, was built. The beams and the rafters were hewn from logs cut in the Big Woods back of the house. The stones were gathered, and Peleg the son, who was a mason, and his father did the stone work. Harvey and Riley assisted in the carpenter work. The house was built with an air space between the stones and the inside walls, which was not always done.

The present owner, John De Lue, was born here 67 years ago. A Mr. Knopp lived here before that. The Sanfords moved from this farm to one south of it.

STONES: The all colored lake stones in front are 1½-1 3/4 by 2 inches and show considerable erosion.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3/4 inches high and pyramids comprise the vertical joints.

QUOINS: The quoins are of regular limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid slabs of limestone.

5. - ISAAC MORRISON HOUSE

Formerly a blacksmith shop, this house on Marion's North Main Street now owned and occupied by Mrs. Nevada Viele was once owned by Mr. Henry Allen. The corner stones are different from those of any other house yet seen.

STONES: Red lakestones constitute the facing for the front wall. They measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inches.

JOINTS: Pyramids were used as vertical joints and a 1 inch V as the horizantal. A course is 3 inches.

QUOINS: Rough cut limestone makes up the unusual quoins.

LINTELS: Lintels are tooled limestone.

SIDE : Larger, all colored lakestones are found at the sides.

6.- BARN OWNED BY RICHARD RUPPUS, MARION

This barn on a farm on the Minsteed Road on the outskirts of Marion is still in use along with a wooden addition.

STONES: Field stones of all colors measure 3 -2 x 2 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3/4 inches high, the vertical joints are pyramids.

QUOINS: Regularly cut red stone make up the quoins.

LINTELS: Lintels are wooden.

BACK: Stones are larger at the back

7- AVE BOERMAN PLACE, MARION

This house on the Eddy Ridge Road and owned by Ave Boerman, was once known as the Elmer Allen. It is thought to have been built for Eliphalet Dean, who came from Washington County. The wood part of the building was a tannery, located at the foot of the hill south of the house, which was moved to the already large structure.

STONES: On the front, red lake stones measure 2-4 x 1½-2 inches. Sides have stones 2-5 x 2½-3 inches and on the back there are mostly field stones of the same size.

JOINTS: There is a tooled horizontal V on the side and front and a troweled V on the back, all measuring 1 inch in height. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is fine in texture in the front and is courser at the sides and back. It is brownish in color at the front.

QUOINS: The quoins are regular and measuring 14½ x 3½ x 10 to 15½ x 4 x 13.

LINTELS: The lintels are seven to twelve vertically laid cut limestones.

8.- SOLOMON BURBANK FARM HOUSE, MARION

Leo L. Allen

The Burbank house is on Dean Road and is owned by Leo L. Allen. Previously it was owned by Ernest Boerman, Cornelius Brandt, and was for many years in the Burbank family. It is said, like its neighbor the Wake house, to have been built by Henry Butler, the father of Mrs. Matilda Rice, who later lived in Palmyra, and was proprietor of a hotel known as the Butler House.

STONES: On the bottom part of the front of the house, the stones are laid in bands of red, white, and black with each band consisting of two rows of stones. On the side there are two rows of red, two rows of white, followed by another row of stones of mixed colors. The sizes of the stones on front and sides are 1½-3 x 2-2½. The stones at the back are larger (5-2 x 3) and red lakestone.

JOINTS: The horizontal joints are tooled V's while the vertical joints are pyramids.

MORTAR: Hard and of fine texture.

QUOINS: The quoins are fairly regularly cut red sandstone measuring 8 x 10 x 17½ inches.

LINTELS: The lintels are seven to nine vertically laid red sandstones.

9.— THE MERRITT W. MEANS HOUSE

This house on Eddy Ridge Road in the town of Marion is owned by Merritt W. Means.

STONES: The stones are mostly red lake stones uniform in size. In the front they are 2-4 x 1½ inches. The stones on the sides are 2½-4½ x 2-3 inches. The large field stones on the back are laid flush.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V, the vertical, a pyramid.

MORTAR: The mortar is very hard, dark colored, and fine textured.

QUOINS: The quoins are irregularly cut.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestones.

JOHN WAKE PLACE, MARION

/0.— Peter Boerman

The John Wake place now owned by Peter Boerman is located on the Dean Road. The mason is thought to have been aCaptain Lacey and Henry Butler is said to have supervised the work. It will be noted the windows in the living room are lower than the others. This was done to please Mrs. Nasmith, daughter of John Wake, who as a child thought the house was too dark.

STONES: Small red lake stones on the front measuring 2½ x 1½. There are a few patches of stones laid in herringbone fashion. The lower three-quarters of the sides have only black and gray stones but the upper is red lake stones. Stones at the back are laid flush with the mortar.

JOINTS: Horizontal is a V and the vertical are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is rough and light colored.

QUOINS: The quoins measure about 18 x 9 x 5. The part that would ordinarily be tooled is instead rounded.

LINTELS: The lintels are both lime and sandstone.

//.- HARISON PLACE ON CORY ROAD

This beautiful house on Cory Road is owned by Mrs. Beverly Harison. Mr. Harison an exporter and business man died only a few weeks after I interviewed him.

The cut stone part was built in 1810 and the cobblestone part in the 1850's. The later wing was built for a schoolhouse, for there were no schools in the vicinity at that time. The builder apparently wanted to provide his children and neighbor's children an education. The man who is believed to have had it built was originally from Rhode Island and later drowned in Lake Ontario. The present owner bought it a few years ago and have been doing extensive repair on it and using it as a lovely summer home. Mr. Harison said that instead of finding wallpaper he found sketchings on the wall. The cobblestone part was being used as a smoke house when the Harisons bought it. It is now a kitchen and storage place.

STONES: The stones are nearly all red lake stones on all sides. Their size range from $1\frac{1}{2}$-8 x 2-$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The stones at the back are in rows but laid flush. Even the stones on the inside of the walls are laid in rows.

12.- JULIAN MILLER HOUSE, MARION

This house is located on the Ridge Chapel Road near the junction of the Cory Road and is owned by Mr. andMrs. Julian Miller. Other from the fact that this house was once known as the Smith Crane House the present owners are not informed on the history of the house.

STONES: The front of the house has stones measuring 2-3 x $1\frac{1}{4}$-$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches forming $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch courses with five courses per quoin.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical, a pyramid.

MORTAR: The mortar is not too hard, is of medium texture and light colar.

QUOINS: The quoins are the standard tooled limestone.

13.- THE K. E. RURLEIGH HOUSE ON EDDY RIDGE ROAD

This house on the Eddy Ridge Road in the township of Marion is owned by K. E. Rurleigh. There are Greek revival style columns in the front. The back part of the house seems to have been built before the front part.

STONES: The stones are mostly lake polished with many brown stones on the lower half. The stones on the front are $1\frac{1}{2}$-5 x 2 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal and vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard and sandy.

QUOINS: The quoins are large, irregular limestones.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestones.

14. - ERVIN DUSTE HOUSE ON MASON ROAD, MARION

This house on Mason road in the town of Marion is believed by its present owner, Ervin Duste, to have been built in 1833 or a few years after because his uncle's grandfather who was born in that year could always remember the house being there. Duste's uncles lived here for 38 years, before him Wally Morris for seven, Alvert Wells for 40, and Wells father before him. Therefore, it is altogether possible that a Wells was the man who had the house built.

Part of the house was built on later. The walls of the earliest part are 16 inches and those of the addition are 19in. The bands of red, white, and black make a colorful house.

STONES: Lake stones averaging 2-3 x 2 in. are arranged in alternating rows of red, black and white.

JOINTS: The horizontal 1 inch V is tooled, the vertical joints are V's and pyramids. A course is from 3-3½ inches.

MORTAR: The mortar is red and pebbly.

LINTELS: Roughly cut stone at the front and vertically laid stones are used.

SIDE: The different colors are interspersed.

BACK : Large (11-6 x 6-5 in.) stones--many of them cut--areused.

15. - GOBEYN FARM HOUSE

This house on the farm owned by Rene Gobeyn on Witherden Road near Warner Road and northeast of the village of Marion, once the home of Thomas Corlett, grandfather of Spencer Jeffery andonce owned by the Goselines and the Mays. The present owner believes that the house was originally built for $150.

STONES: The field stones measure 2-3 x 2 inches.

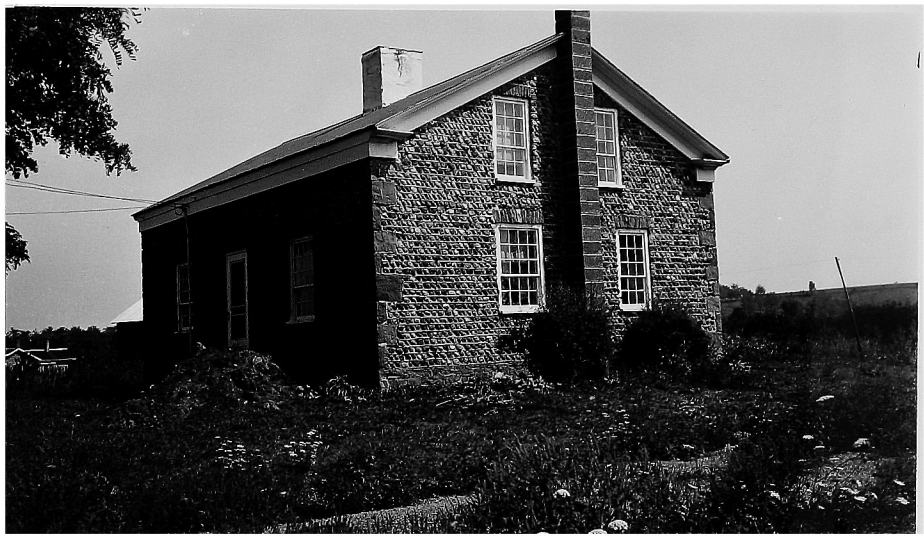
JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3/4 - 1 inch and the vertical joints are pyramids. The course is 3 inches.

MORTAR: The red mortar is of fine texture.

QUOINS: The quoins are rough cut red stones.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestones.

BACK: Larger stones are at the rear.



16.- CONGDON HOUSE, MARION

The house situated on the Marion - East Williamson road just south of the White Road was at one time in the Congdon family. Ida Schultz now has it, though it was once on the farm owned by Sidney and Bertha Lockup. A deed was given by Lyman Congdon whose family were the founders of the Lima Seminary. It has a dutch oven and a large fireplace in the center of the house which opens into the living room and kitchen. The glass in the windows of the kitchen and the living room are hand blown. Tradition says this was a station of the Underground railroad. There is a concealed cupboard near the fireplace big enough to hold a person, where it is said slaves were hidden until they could be conveyed to the next station.

STONES: The field stones are of all colors with mostly sandstones measuring 2 - 2½ x 3 in.

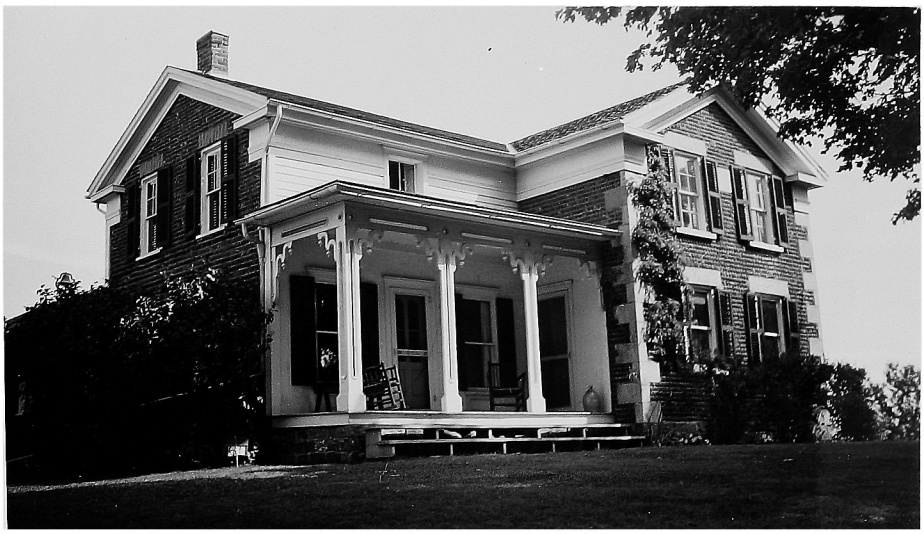
JOINTS: The horizontal V is 1 inch high and the vertical joints are pyramids. A course is 3 inches.

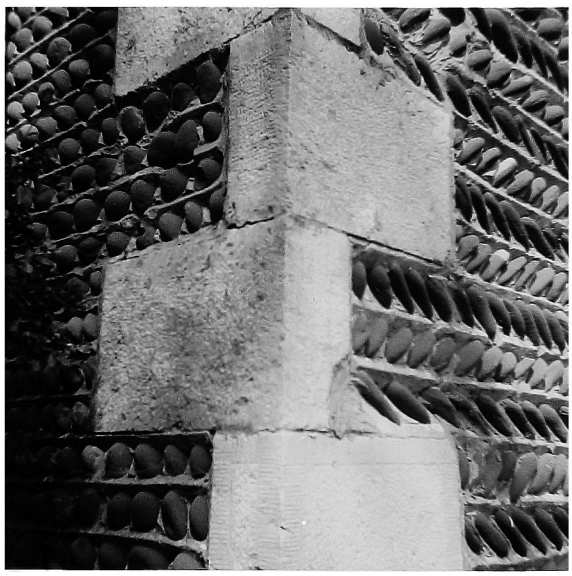
MORTAR: The mortar is hard and pebbly.

QUOINS: These are rough cut red stones.

LINTELS: These are vertically laid limestones.

SIDES: Larger field stones are on the sides.





17.- DORMODY HOUSE, MARION

It was known for nearly a century as the Dormody House, situated on a high hill on Dormody Road northeast of the village of Marion. This singularly beautiful house is now owned by Norman Van de Carr of Rochester. In front is a marble plate which reads:

J. C. GREEN
ERECTED
A. D. 1849.

An old deed shows it was conveyed to John Dormody, by John Barrett on April 25, 1874 and in 1948 Peter Fisher sold it to Mr. Van de Carr. Standing near the house is an old apple drying shed.

STONES: Red rounded lakestones measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 and at times interfere with the horizontal joint.

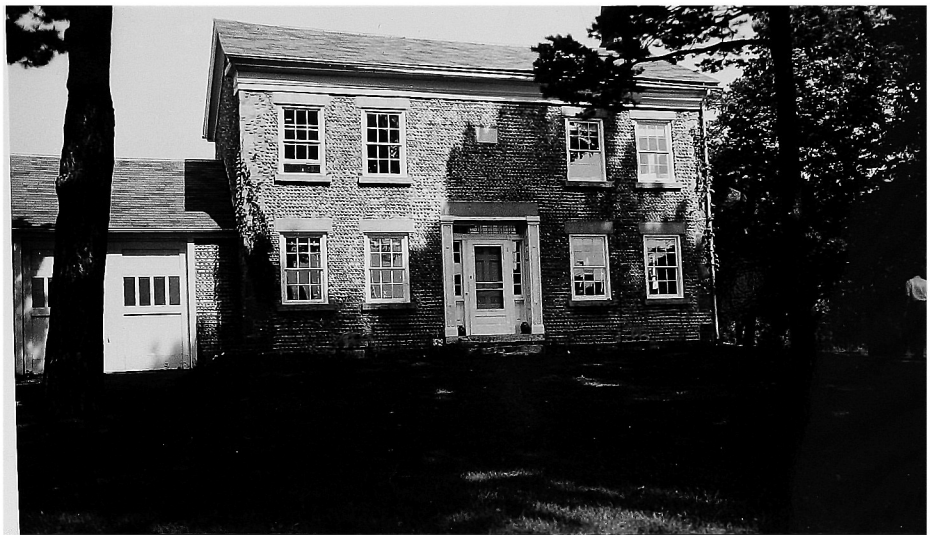
JOINTS: The small horizontal V is only $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3/4 inches high. A course is from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

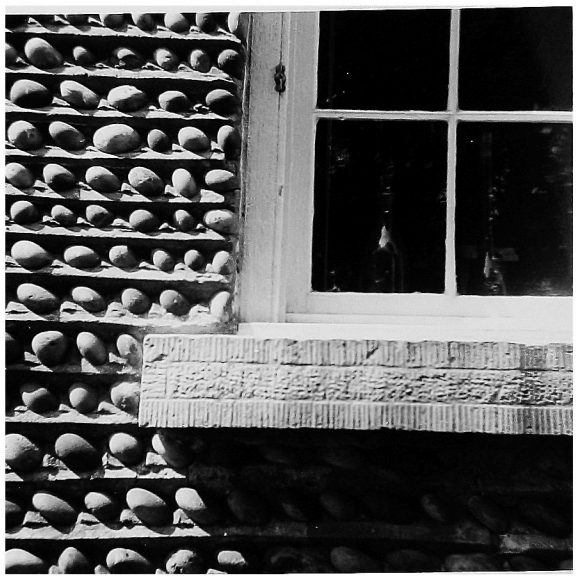
MORTAR: The mortar is hard, fine, and reddish in color.

QUOINS and LINTELS: Regular, tooled stones except for the lintels at the sides which are vertically laid stones.

SIDES: Herringbone laid stones measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ - 6 x 1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$. The joint here is 3/4 inches high and the course is 4 inches.

BACK: The large field stones at the back are all colors.





18.-BARRETT HOUSE

Located on the Marion- East Williamson Road just north of the Dormody House, this house is now owned by Kurt K. Feuerherm and Jane Reese. On the front is a marble plate which reads: S. B. 1840. The present owners have made part of the house into a two-car garage. The modern masonry done on the garage is quite well done for today's masons but the cement has been spattered on the stones which present-day masons seem unable to avoid. However the joint is well done. The woodwork is hand carved which indicates, of course, that the Barretts were very well fixed. A unique feature of this house is that the smaller stones were used on the side rather than on the front wall which is the case on all other houses.

STONES: Very rounded lake stones (many igneus) of all colors but with a predominence of light stones. At the sides the stones measure 2 - $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$, 5 or 6 rows per quoin. They are larger at the front with the courses 3 - $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 4 or 5 rows per quoin.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3/4 - 1 inch high and the vertical are pyramids. A course is $2\frac{1}{4}$ - 2 3/4 inches.

MORTAR: Very hard and well preserved.

QUOINS: These stones are roughly cut and measure 15 x 12 x $4\frac{1}{4}$.

LINTELS and SILLS: Regular tooled stones.

BACK: Irregular field stones of all colors.

69.- DURFEE YOUNG HOUSE IN MARION

Formerly the Christian Parsonage, this house on North Main Street in Marion is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Durfee Young.

STONES: The all colored field stones (red predominating) measure from 2¼ to 4 x 2.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and vertical a pyramid. A course is 3¼inches high.

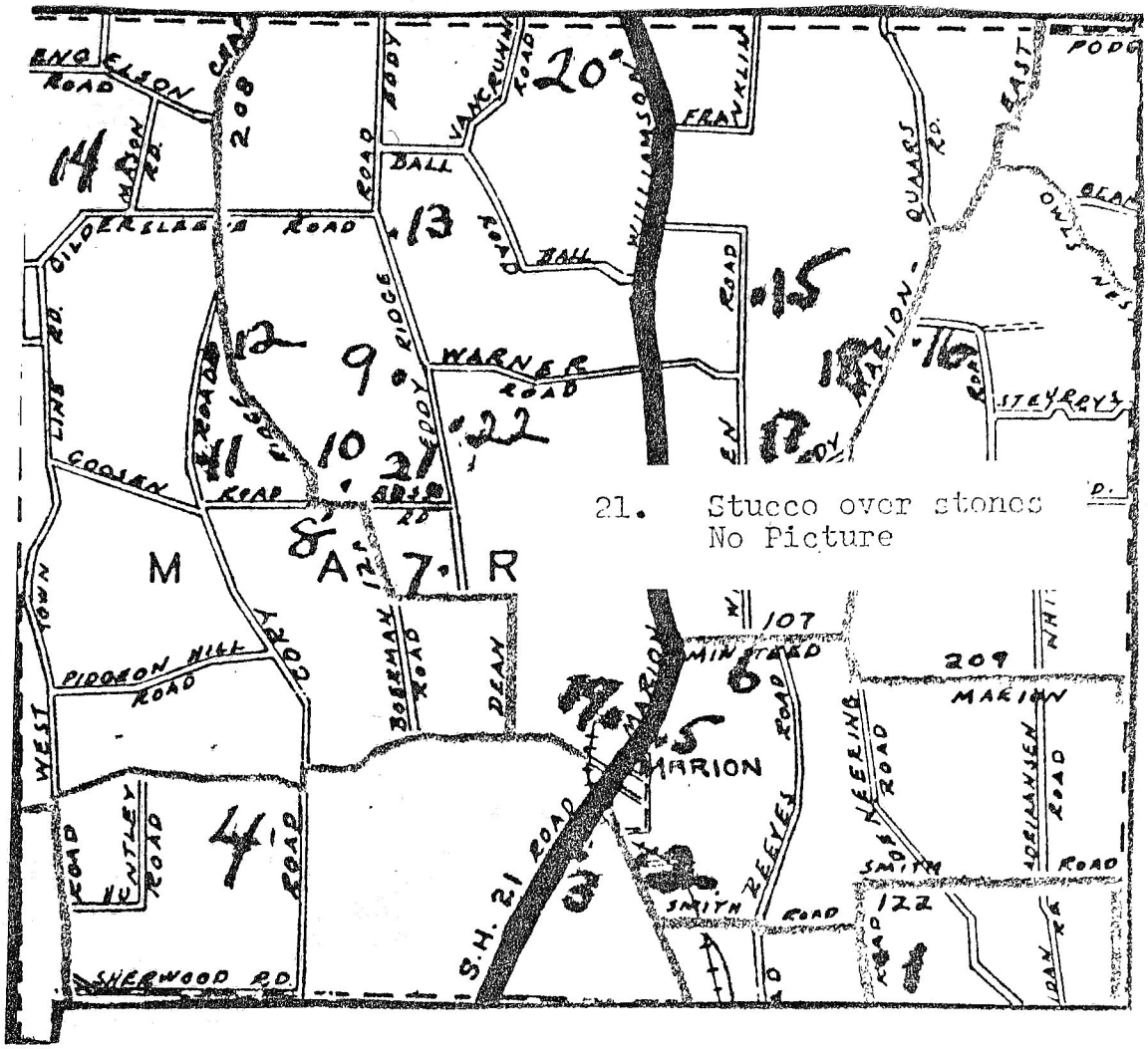
MORTAR: The mortar is reddish, hard, and of medium texture.

QUOINS: These rough cut stones are limestone.

LINTELS: Limestone slabs vertically laid comprise the lintels.

20.- MARION I. JOHNSON HOUSE, MARION

This house is located on the Marion-Williamson Road just inside the town of Marion and owned by Marion I. Johnson, who has lived here for the past eighteen years. A. Dayton lived there before the Johnsons and Clyde Mason before him. W.P. Rogers is thought to have had the house built. Most of the house has been stuccoed over and colonial style porch has been added on the front. Vines grow over the upper portion of the house which is all that is now cobblestone.



21. Stucco over stones
No Picture

22.– THE OLD SCHOOL ON EDDY RIDGE ROAD

This old schoolhouse on Eddy Ridge Road in the town of Marion is unoccupied. In the few places among the herring-bone where the mortar has fallen out the stones remain tight.

STONES: The lakestones measure 1½ x 1¼ inches to 2 x 2 inches. A side is laid herring-bone fashion with red lake stones 4 x 1¼ inches falling in a vertical height of 3 inches. On the north side there are more gray and black stones on the bottom and red on the top.

JOINTS: The horizontal and vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is fine textured.

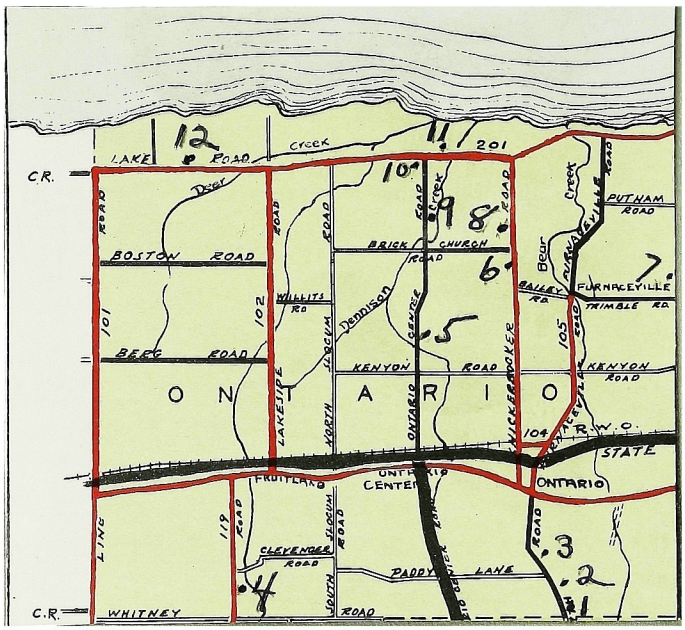
QUOINS: The quoins are cut limestones that vary in size.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

BOOK THREE

ONTARIO AND PALMYRA

TOWNSHIPS


LAKE
ROAD
CREEK
201
C.R.
BOSTON ROAD
BRICK CHURCH ROAD
PUTNAM ROAD
FURNACEVILLE
BAILEY RD
TRIMBLE RD.
WILLITS RD
DENNISON CORNER
BEEF ROAD
KENYON ROAD
ONTARIO
LAKESIDE
NORTH SLOCUM
SOUTH SLOCUM ROAD
WICKER HOOKER
O N T A R I O
N.Y.C.R.R.
STATE
FRUITLAND
ONTARIO
CENTER
CLEVENGER ROAD
PADDY LANE
LINE
WHITNEY
SOUTH ROAD
101
102
104
105
119
12
11
10
9
8
7
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4
3
2
1

ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

1. Camp
   Walworth, Ontario Rd.

2. Casey
   Walworth, Ontario Rd.

3. Freeman
   Walworth, Ontario Rd.

4. Whitney
   Lincoln Road

5. Gurnee
   Ontario, Center Rd.

6. Gage
   Knickerbocker Rd.

7. Jobse
   East Town Line Rd.

8. Riker
   Knickerbocker Rd.

9. Hodges
   Ontario , Center Rd.

10. Hellen Motley
    Ontario Center & Lake Rd.

11. Wychmere Farm
    Lake Road.

12. Middleton & Chapman
    Lake Road

/.— CAMP HOUSE, ONTARIO

Located on the Walworth - Ontario Road just inside the Ontario Township Line this house is owned by Dr. Charles D. Camp and occupied by the Poole family.

STONES: The cobblestone work is rather rough. The stones are a mixture of lake washed and field stones of all shades of red, gray, pinks, and browns. The stones vary from 1 3/4- 2 x 3.

JOINTS: The horizontal joints are 1 inch V, rather uneven and wavy. The course is 3 inches.

MORTAR: The mortar, a hard, rough gray is very hard.

QUOINS: The large red quoins are 14 to 15 inches high.

LINTELS: The lintels are red vertically laid stones.

2. — THE CASEY PLACE, ONTARIO

Recently bought by Arnold Beberenitz from Dr. Camp who had owned the place for 42 years, this house is located on the Walworth-Ontario Road.

STONES: The cobblestones are fairly well selected lake washed red sandstones with a few light pink and grays mixed in. Stones are from 1½-2 x 1½-2 round and 1½-2½ x 1 3/4- 3 in. laid on the slant. The horizontal lines of stones are rather wavy.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a 1 inch V with asmall raised pyramid between the cobblestones. The course is 2 3/4-3¼ inches.

Mortar; The mortar is pebbly.

Quoins; The quoins are irregular, untooled limestone and sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintel are vertically laid sandstones.

BACK : Large, field stones are at the back.

3.— THE FREEMAN HOUSE, ONTARIO

The Freeman House is on the Walworth-Ontario Road and owned by Charles W.Buck. It was built 1838-39.

STONES: The very regular lake stones are mostly red and measure 1-2 x 1½ inches.

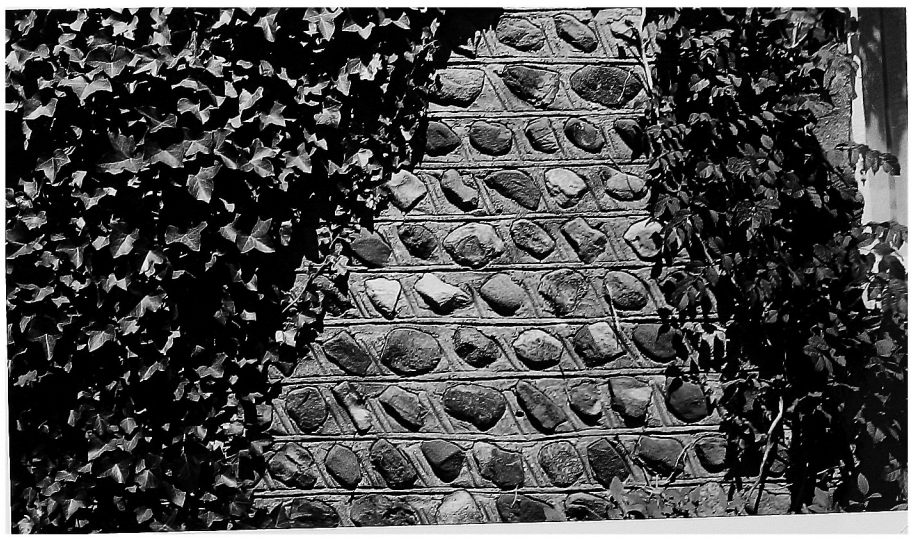
JOINTS: The horizontal V varies from 3/4 to 1 inch. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids. The course is 2½ inches.

MORTAR: The reddish mortar has a fairly fine texture.

QUOINS: The quoins are of sandstone and granite.

LINTELS: The sandstone lintels are vertically laid.

SIDES: The lake stones are larger at the sides.



4- WHITNEY HOUSE, ONTARIO

This house is located on Lincoln Road and is owned by Mr. Claude Raymor who bought it from the Whitneys 27 years ago. Mr. Whitney bought the land from the government and built the house. The stone to build the house came from the Whitney farm. The entrance has not been changed. The owners believe the house to be 140 years old. The house has asimple charm. Structurally it is unusual because the stones are unusually large, scarcely extending from the wall, and the very small horizontal V and the diagonal incised V of the vertical joint. It is a frequent subject for artists.

STONES: The cobblestones are of the field stone variety, of all colors, sizes, and shapes. The stones are larger than usual, about 2 x 3, 3 x 3, 2 x 4 inches, and some 2 x 3½ laid diagonally.

JOINTS: The horizontal and vertical joints are an incised convex V (1-1½). The vertical V is always slanted and never breaks into the horizontal. It is rather wavy, having been made with a free hand. A run is about 4 inches.

MORTAR: The mortar is a brownish, rough, gran ular gravel.

QUOINS: The quoins are roughly cut gray sandstones.

LINTELS: A single row of bricks serves for a lintel.

5.— GURNEE HOUSE, ONTARIO

Located on the Ontario-Center Road, this house has been owned since 1913 by the Hillegar family. It was built by Marvin Gurnee in 1845. The mason was aMr. Clark who also built several other houses near by. Mr. Gurnee was of French descent, a descendant of Isaac Gurnee, who was born in Rochelle, France in 1781. Harvy Clark was the grandfather of Mrs. Charles Mitchell of Ontario.

The house was sold in January 1888, following the death of Mrs. Gurnee, to Dr. J. S. Brant. Subsequent owners have been the Albright brothers--Jacob and James, DeBold, Taft, and Hillegar.

STONES: The lake stones are 1-2 x 1½ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3/4 inches high and the vertical are pyramids. The courses are 2½ inches.

MORTAR: The mortar is red and fine.

QUOINS: The quoins are of red stones.

LINTELS: The lintels are red vertically laid stones.

SIDES : Larger lake stones of all colors are at the sides.

BACK : A mixture of large field and lake stones are at the back.

6.- GAGE HOUSE, ONTARIO

This place which was once part of the Gage Farm is on Knickerbocker Road and is now and has for the past 52 years been owned by the Verburg family. The owners before that were the Dundees.

STONES: The cobblestones are all rounded lake washed stones. The front is of selected red stones and the end elevations have gray, black, yellow and brown stones, that measure 13/4-2 x 2-4 inches. Most of them are laid diagonally and there are many rows laid herringbone fashion.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a sharpV and the vertical are pyramidal, very deftly made with the trowel.

MORTAR: The mortar is fine and very hard.

QUOINS: The quoins are untooled red sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are red vertically laid stones.

7- JOBSE HOUSE, ONTARIO

Charles Van Enwyck owns this house on the East Town Line Road, Ontario. He is now 65 and has lived there since he was a year and a half old. Mrs. Van Enwyck's father who would be 100 years old could remembered this as an old house even when he was a boy. Alfred Truex owned the house before Van Enwyck and Teats before that.

STONES: The cobblestones are the rounded lake washed stones, selected for size, but all the various colors were used. The stones are 2-2¼ x 1½-3 inches.

JOINTS: The joints are a wide V and rather wavy. The vertical joints are pyramidal.

QUOINS: The quoins are alternately red and gray sandstone.

80

8.- Riker HOUSE, ONTARIO

The house owned by John H. Riker is on KnickerBocker Road. The main part of the building was built in 1842. The north wing was added in 1868 by a mason named Trimble. This is one of the latest examples of true cobblestone work and Trimble is one of the last men to build a cobblestone house.

MAIN PART OF HOUSE (1842)

STONES: The very regular red sandstones are 1-2 x 1½ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is 3/4 inches high and pyramids were employed for the vertical joints. A course is 2½ inches high.

MORTAR: The mortar is reddish.

QUOINS: The quoins are untooled sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid sandstones.

NORTH WING OF HOUSE (Oct. 1868)

STONES: The lake stones are of all colors and measure 2-3½ x 2¼ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is 3/4 inches. The vertical joints are pyramids. The courses are 3 inches.

MORTAR: The mortar is fine and reddish in color.

QUOINS: The regular quoins are untooled sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid red stones.

9- HODGES PLACE , ONTARIO

The large house (15 rooms) is on the Ontario-Center Road. Much of it is shingled over. The shingling was done about the time of the first world war.

FRONT OF MAIN TWO STORY HOUSE

STONES: The cobblestones here are very small from 1-1 3/8 x 1 1/8 -2¼ inches, with the smaller ones predominating. The stones are all selected lake washed red sandstones.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3/4 inches and the vertical are pyramids. The courses are 2 inches and six courses per quoin.

MODTAR: The mortar is fine, hard, and well preserved.

QUOINS: The quoins are of untooled limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are horizontal limestone.

FRONT ELEVATION OF SOUTH WING

STONES: The cobblestones are selected red sandstones of the lake washed variety, and are about the same size varying from 1¼-2 x 1¼-2½ inches. The mason varied the wall texture by varying the methods of laying the cobblestones. Parts of rows are laid with a slant, parts with perfectly round stones, and parts are long shapes laid length wise.

SOUTH END ELEVATION OF SOUTH WING

STONES: On the south side of the south wing the stones are all elongated lake washed red sandstones selected for color, size, and shape. The stones are all from 3/4 - 1 1/8 x 3 3/4 - 6 inches laid up herringbone with various degrees of slant so as to come within the 3 inch horizontal run.

10.— HELLEN MOTLEY HOUSE

Now owned by Hellen Motley and occupied by Mrs. Bernard Morse this quaint home is located on the corner of the Ontario Center and Lake Road. It was built about 1834. At one time it was a summer home. Later it became known as the Teet's Homestead and after that the Wickes Place. Part of it once burned down and was rebuilt which accounts for the unusual combination of bricks, shingles, and cobblestone.

STONES: The stones on the front are small, measuring 1½ x 1½-2 .

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3-4 inches high and the vertical are pyramids. A course is 2½ inches.

MORTAR: The mortar is fine in texture.

QUOINS: The quoins are regular untooled red stone.

LINTELS; There are no lintels.

SIDE: Light colored lake stones were used at the sides.

11.- WYCHMERE FARM, ONTARIO

This 100 years old house on Lake Road is occupied by Clifford Smith and owned by Mrs. Motley who bought it from the Brewers about 25 years ago. The corner pilasters are very unusual as well as attractive. The boards used for the Pilasters are 1½ inches thick.

STONES: The stones are red lake measuring 1½-3 x 1½ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is ½ to 3/4 inches and pyramids are the vertical joints.

MORTAR: The mortar is red, fine, and well preserved.

LINTELS: The lintels are untooled sandstone blocks.

SIDES: Larger, lake stones of all colors were used here.

12.- CHAPMAN or MIDDLETON HOUSE

Located on Lake Road, Ontario, this house was built in 1844 by Richard Stokes for Joseph Middleton. Aldrich Thayer, Mrs. Chapman's father bought the house and lived here until his death in 1897. George Chapman's grandfather William was the man who built the Chapman House in Palmyra about1849. Mr. and Mrs. George Chapman lived here since 1905. Mr. Chapman, a gentleman and a scholar in the truest sense of the term, once an Ontario Township Supervisor passed away this winter.

STONES: The small red lake stones are 1¼-1½ to 1-1½ inches. There are 6 courses per quoin.

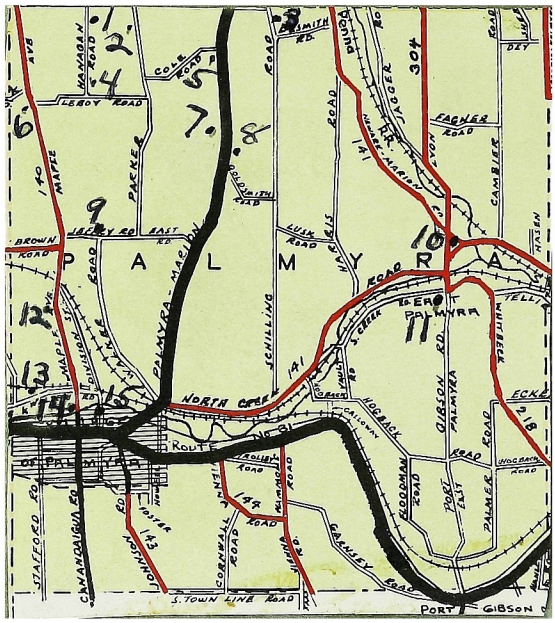
JOINTS: The horizontal V is only ½-3/4 inches high. Pyramids make up the vertical joints.

MORTAR: The red mortar is fine and well preserved.

QUOINS: Regular tooled sandstones were used for quoins.

LINTELS: Vertically laid sandstones with white streaks were used for lintels.

SIDE: Larger stones, with more blacks and whites, were used.


PALMYRA
PALMYRA
PORT GIBSON
NORTH CREEK
Route 21
Route 31
Route 441
Route 88
Route 14
Route 31
Route 21
Route 441
Route 88
Route 14
Route 304
Route 141
Route 148
Route 143
Route 140
Route 21
Route 31

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP

1. Carl Shutt
   Hanagan Road

2. Philip Miller
   Parker Road

3. William Luce
   Schilling Road

4. B.Morgan or Hanagan
   Hanagan Road

5. Harvey Thompson
   Cole & Marion Rd.

6. Robin Hill
   Maple Ave.

7. Laverne Leaty
   Palmyra _Marion Rd.

8. W.D. Deyoe
   Palmyra, Marion Rd.

9. Thomas
   Jeffrey Road

10. Jacob O Meal Jr.
    East Palmyra

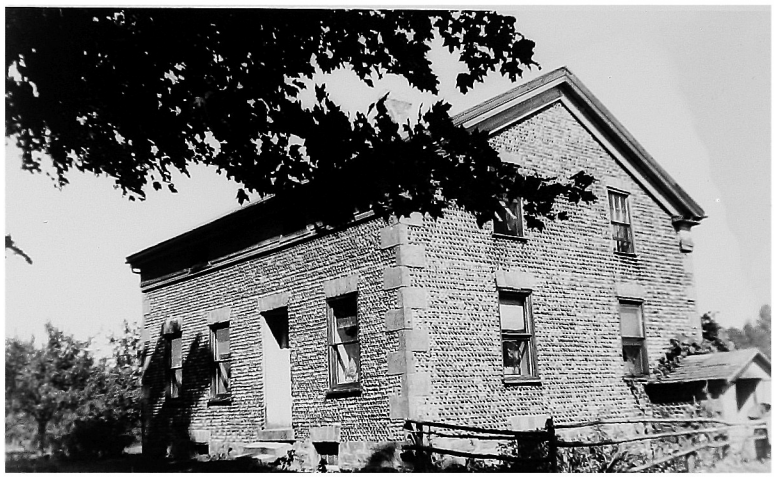
11. Dewitt
    East Palmyra

12. Martin Harris
    Maple Ave.

13. Nelson Drake
    Walton & Quaker Rd.

14. Alexander McKachnie
    Church &Canal St.
    Palmyra Village

15. Newton Ware House
    Canal St.
    Palmyra Village



16.- CARL SCHUTT HOUSE, HANAGAN ROAD

Carl Schutt bought this house on Hanagan Road, Palmyra, some 32 years ago from Herbert Vanderlyke. It is said that the house was built for William Sanford about 1848. William Sanford was abrother of Stephen who had the cobblestone house on Parker Road just a short distance away.

STONES: Red, black, and white lakestones measuring 2 x1½ inches for five 2½ in. courses per quoin.

JOINT: The horizontal 1 inch joint is a V and the vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is fine and hard.

QUOINS: Regularly cut, tooled red sandstone forms the quoins.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid slabs of the same stone.

2.- THE PHILIP MILLER HOUSE, PALMYRA

On the Parker Road, just over the line in the town of Palmyra this house was bought by its owner 44 years ago from the son of Caleb Avery who built the house about 1840. The doors are of the Roman Cross style and one of the latches is handmade. The inside walls are plastered over the stone. There were once five fireplaces in the house. The walls are two feet thick at the bottom and taper off to 18 inches at the top of the wall.

STONES: Field stones which are on all four sides of this house are of all colors and measure on the average 3-3½ x 12in. Larger field stones are to be found at the back with the courses measuring from 3½- 4 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3/4 to 1 inch wide and the vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The very hard mortar has many rather large pebbles scattered through it.

QUOINS: The quoins are rough cut limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are cut, vertically laid limestones.

8 - WILLIAM LUCE HOUSE

This house, situated on the Schilling Road, parallel and east of the Marion-Palmyra Road, is now owned by Jacob Hutt. From the time the land was given to Mr. Luce by the government until 1919 the land had been in continuous ownership of the Luce family. The house was built in 1839--there being a marble plate over the doorway reading: W L 1839. As wellas having black walnut stairways, this house is distinguished by the unusual way in which the stones were laid. In many places in the wall, the rows of lake stones are alternately slanted after the fashion of herringbone although these stones are not the narrow long stones found in other herringbone masonry.

STONES: Lake stones of all colors including some of igneic origin measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 3/4 - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is one inch high and pyramids are the most common vertical joint. Each course measure from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

MORTAR: The natural colored mortar is very hard with a few pebbles.

QUOINS: The untooled, roughly cut stones measure about 18 x 12 x $3\frac{1}{2}$.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestone.

SIDES: The side walls have rough, larger field stones.

4 BELA MORGAN HOUSE

The Bela Morgan House on Hanagan Road in the Town of Palmyra is now owned by the Le Roy brothers and rented by Robert M. Clark. Its history is in the essay on cobblestones structures.

STONES: The field stones of all colors measure 5-3½ x 2½-3 inches. The courses measure from 3 to 3½ inches in width.

JOINTS: The 1 inch horizontal joint is fairly wavey and the vertical joints are pyramids and V's.

MORTAR: Pebbles are dispersed in the hard, brown mortar.

QUOINS: Limestone is employed in the irregularly cut quoins.

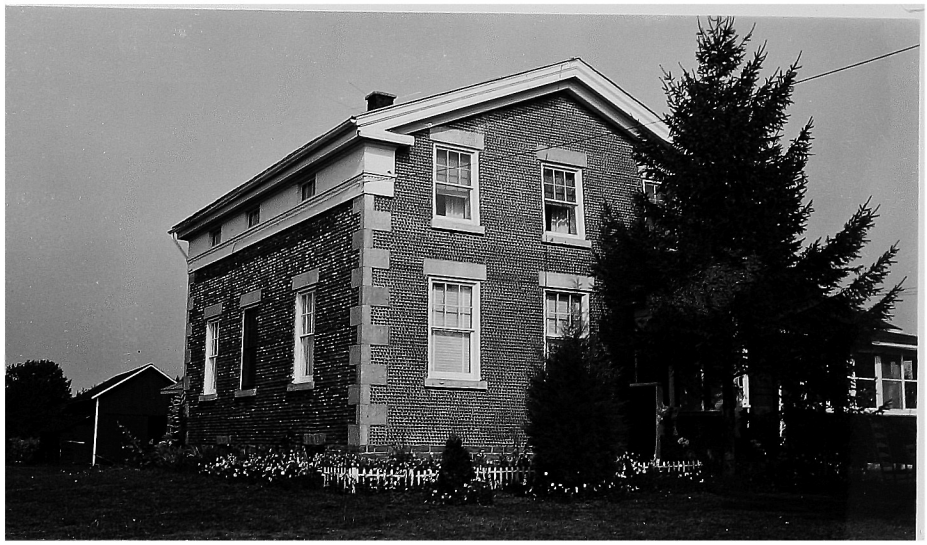
LINTELS: Vertically laid slabs of limestones were used as lintels.

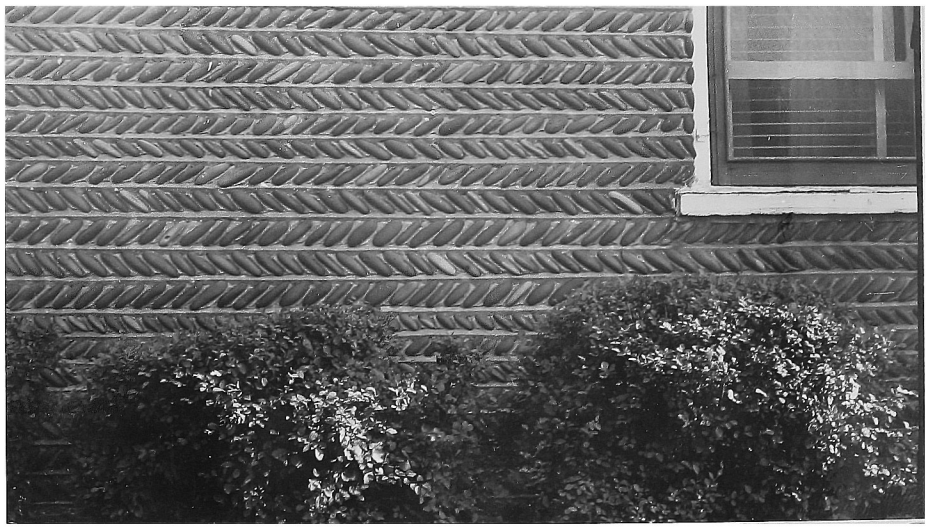
SIDES: Larger, more irregular shaped stones were used on the sides with most courses about 4 inches in height. On both side and front, several much longer stones 6½ inches long are found distributed along a single run and these are said to have been used to support s caffolding.

4 BELA MORGAN OR HANAGAN PLACE, PALMYRA

The Bela Morgan House onHanagan Road in the town of Palmyra is now owned by the LeRoy brothers and rented by Robert M. Clark. The builder, Bela Morgan from Connecticut, upon his arrival in Palmyra in 1818 a purchase was made of a tract of woodland, where he built a log cabin with a bark roof. Morgan was busy for a number of years clearing his land, while his young wife assisted by lighting the fires and keeping them going to burn the timber. In the summer he worked for his neighbor, Stephen Durfee for 50¢ a day or a bushel of wheat. Later he was unable to make payments on the land or pay taxes, and returned to Connecticut. While there he borrowed $500 from his mother and upon his return built the cobblestone house with eight rooms, walls 16 in. thick. Later two rooms, a well room, and a woodshed were added. His trip to Connecticut on foot took six weeks and during this time, his wife was alone except for a faithful dog, a cow, and the only horse in this section. The nearest neighbor was miles away.

He helped build the First Congregational Church in Marion and left the church $1000 in his will after he died in 1883. The house was owned by John Hanagan before the LeRoy brothers.





5.— HARVEY THOMPSON HOUSE, CORNER OF COLE AND THE PALMYRA-MARION ROAD

Located on the Palmyra-Marion Road, this house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Thompson was formerly the home of her parents, the Shaws, and was known as the Anthony Shaw House. The house was built by Job Durfee.

STONES: At the front of the house the stones are red lake stones mostly diagonally laid that measure 1½-2 x 3/4 inches. There are six 2-2¼ in. courses per quoin.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a 5/8 inch V and the vertical joints are mostly pyramids with some V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is reddish, has no pebbles, and is fine in texture.

LINTELS and QUOINS: The quoins and lintels are regular, tooled limestone blocks.

NORTH SIDE: On the north side the arrangement is in herring-bone style. These stones are generally 4-4½ inches high and 1-1¼ in. wide, laid at about a 50 degree angle to fit in a 3-4 in. course.

SOUTH SIDE: The stones are red lake with some black and whites measuring 2½ x 1½ in., five courses per quoin.

BACK: There are mostly field stones of all colors measuring 4-5 x 2½-3 inches in the back.

6.— ROBIN HILL FARM ON MAPLE AVENUE

This house on Maple Avenue north of Palmyra is said to have been the home of Joseph Smith's mother.

STONES: The red lakestones are 1½-3 x 2 inches. There are field stones at the back.

JOINTS: The 1 inch horizontal joins are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is pebbly.

QUOINS: The cut regular quoins are of limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are horizontally laid limestone blocks.

7.- THE LEATY PLACE, PALMYRA-MARION ROAD

The present owner Mr. LaVerne Leaty has a deed dating back to 1845 when the house belonged to a Jennings. This road was only a trail when these three houses were built. Durfee was the original owner and builder of this house also. It originally cost $800 and now is valued at $15,000. The walls are 18 inches thick and the woodwork is chestnut. The beams are 6 by 12 inches.

STONES: The red lakestones are even in size, color, shape, and the way laid. They measure 1¼ x 2½ inches. There are five 2½ inch runs per quoin.

JOINTS: The horizontal bead is 3/4 inches high.

MORTAR: The mortar is reddish.

QUOINS: The quoins are regulation tooled limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

SIDES: On the sides there are larger stones with some whites and blacks as well as reds. There are four runs per quoin.

THE EGGLESTON HOUSE

8 - W. D. DEYOE

W. D. Deyoe, the grandson of the builder now lives in this house on the Palmyra-Marion Road in Palmyra Township.

STONES: On the front the stones are small red, evenly shaped and diagonally laid lakestones. They measured $1\frac{1}{4}$-$1\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A course was $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches. The stones on the side were about the same size but variously colored. Large field stones are to be found at the very back.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a bead 3/4 inches high. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The reddish mortar is very hard of a fine texture.

QUOINS: The quoins are worn, tooled, regular limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

9.- THOMAS HOUSE, PALMYRA

This house is located on Jeffrey Road in the town of Palmyra and is owned by Mr. Sehlegel. It is known in the general area as the Thomas House. This house was probably built by the same mason that built the Philip Miller House. The windows still have the original hand-blown glass. The windows open inward like French doors. The maple floor in the front room is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

STONES: The field stones in front measure $3\frac{1}{2}$-2 x $1\frac{1}{2}$-2 inches. The course is 3 inches high.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical a pyramid.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard and gray.

QUOINS: The limestone quoins are untooled and rough, irregularly cut.

LINTELS: The lintels are 1--12 vertically laid cut limestones.

CASE

10. — JACOB B. O'MEAL JR. GARAGE, EAST PALMYRA

This place in East Palmyra was built in 1846 and was known as District No. 7 Palmyra School. It was used until recently when a central school was started in East Palmyra. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. O'Meal bought it for $25 for the storage of their farm implements.

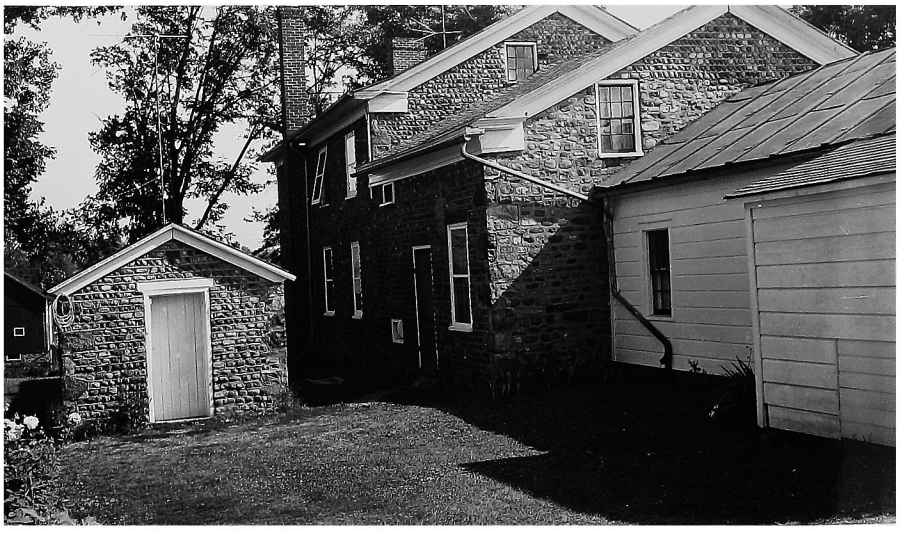
STONES: The stones are red lake stones on all sides with those in front slightly smaller.

JOINTS: The horizontal and vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is pink.

QUOINS: The quoins are tooled limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are also tooled limestone.



//.- DE WITT PLACE, EAST PALMYRA

Now owned by the De Witt, this house is located in East Palmyra. It is believed to have been built by a Mr. Clark for a school house. The second part, the front part, was built on later for the school teacher. There is an old milk house near the house. There are a few cases of herring-bone on the front of this structure.

STONES: Both field and lake stones were used in its construction. The stones range from 3-5 x 1½-3 in. in front to 2-4 x 1-2 inches in the back.

JOINTS: The horizontal and vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The rather crumbly mortar has many small pebbles.

QUOINS: The quoins are rough cut limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestones.

12.- CHAPMAN OR MARTIN HARRIS HOUSE
ON MAPLE AVENUE, PALMYRA

This house was built for William Chapman by Robert Johnson. Mr. Chapman had two sons, William J. and Thomas H. who as young men drew the lakestones fron Lake Ontario in 1849. Mr. Chapman who lives in the Middleton-Chapman House near Ontario recalls his grandfather telling of this stone gathering. The trip took three days, the journey going and returning two days and collecting the stones one day.

In front of the house is a well which Joseph Smith Sr. and his son Hyrum dug and curbed shortly after the erection of the log house which preceded the cobblestone house. It was during this time that Martin Harris learned and expressed interest in Joseph Smith Jr. In 1829, the farmland was mortaged for $3,000 to E. B. Grandin, owner of the Wayne Sentinel who in turn agreed to print the first edition of the Book of Mormon. Five thousand copies were printed in the first edition.

STONES: The waterwashed red stones predominate but there are also black and white stones, measuring 1½ - 2½ x 2 inches. Courses are 3 inches high.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a 1 inch tooled V. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

12.- CHAPMAN OR MARTIN HARRIS HOUSE
ON MAPLE AVENUE, PALMYRA

MORTAR: The brownish mortar is hard but has been covered over in most places.

QUOINS and LINTELS: The quoins and lintels are regular, tooled limestone.

SIDES and BACK: The lake stones at the side are larger and there are field stones at the back.

13.- THE NELSON DRAKE HOUSE, PALMYRA

This house is owned by Mrs Powers and is located on the Quaker Road one mile north of Palmyra Village, facing south and the Barge Canal Lock. This house is well preserved and was built for Nelson Drake in 1837. It has been stuccoed on the east and north sides. The wood used in the house was cut on the farm.

STONES: There are some red lake stones but most are field stones measuring 2½-5 x2½ in. with those on the side a little larger. The coures are 3 inches high.

MORTAR: The mortar is soft with large pebbles.

QUOINS: The quoins are very rough, very irregular farm stones.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid cut limestone and sandstone.

14.- ALEXANDER McKACHNIE, PALMYRA

The Henry Van Ooyen's are the present owners of this house on the corner of Church and Canal Streets in Palmyra. Alexander McKachnie, a native of Scotland, built this house in the 1830's as well as a brewery and malt house in the rear.

STONES: The red lake stones on the front range in size from 1-1½ x 2½ inches. There are five to six courses per quoin. Large field stones are at the back.

JOINTS: There are V shaped horizontal and vertical joints.

MORTAR: The mortar is slightly crumbly with a blackish gray color. There are many small pebbles especially at the back.

QUOINS: The quoins are rough cut limestone.

LINTELS: Cut limestones vertically laid are the lintels.

PALMYRA
RIFLE

15.- NEWTON WAREHOUSE, PALMYRA

The Newton Warehouse at the Erie Canal Dock on Canal Street in Palmyra is still in use. Much of it has been concreted over. It was built in 1845 by Newton for the storing of potatoes and apples to be shipped by the Erie Canal.

STONES: The bright red lakestones on the front make a 2½ inch course. There is a 4in. course on the sides of field stones.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical a pyramid.

MORTAR: The hard, sandy mortar is light colored.

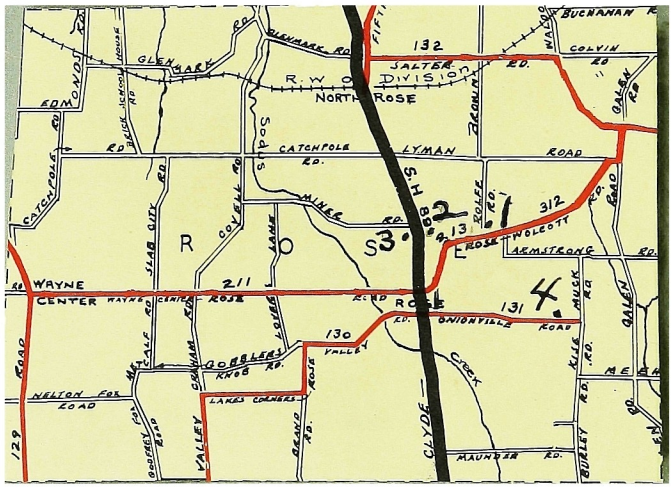
QUOINS: The standard tooled limestone quoins measure 18 x 12 x 6 inches.

LINTELS. The lintels are tooled limestone.

BOOK FOUR

ROSE * SAVANNAH * SODUS

TOWNSHIPS


BUCHANAN
132
COLVIN RD.
JALTER DIVISION
NORTH ROSE
GALEN RD
CATCHPOLE RD.
LYMAN ROAD
S.H. 88
MILNER RD.
ROLFE RD.
312
WOLCOTT
ROSE
ARMSTRONG RD.
WAYNE
CENTER
211
131
ONIONVILLE ROAD
MUSK RD.
130
GOBBLERS KNOB RD.
NELTON FOR ROAD
LAKES CORNERS
CLYDE
MAUNDER RD.
BURLEY
129
1
2
3
4

ROSE TOWNSHIP

1. Chester Haviland
Rose Wolcott Road

2. Leon Frantz
Route 89

3. Leon Frantz
Route 89

4. Mr&Mrs. Bittor
Onionville Road

40

/.- THE HAVILAND HOUSE ON THE ROSE-WOLCOTT ROAD

This house on the Rose-Wolcott Road in the town of Rose is owned by Chester Haviland. Part of the front has been concreted over. The sides are in much better condition.

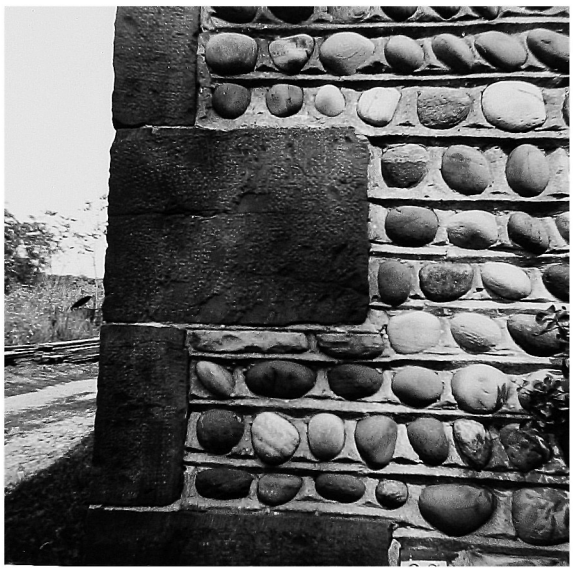
STONES: The lake stones on the front measure 3-3½ x 1½ inches. The field stones on the sides are much larger and more colorful.

JOINTS: The 1 to 1½ inch horizontal joint is a V. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The pebbly mortar is quite weathered.

QUOINS: The quoins are irregular red or white or striped stones.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.



2.- LEON C.FRANTZ HOUSE, ROSE-RESORT ROAD

Leon C. Frantz owns this house on the Rose- Resort Road in the township of Rose. The mason received $.75 a day. The barn is thought to have been built at the same time as the house. The wood work in the house is pine and in three rooms were beautifully designed plaster of Paris ceilings. Every window in the house is the same size. One beam is about thirty feet long and a foot square.

STONES: The stones are all colored, various shaped, lake washed. They measure 2-3½ x 2½ inches. There are four or five courses of 3¼-4 inches per quoin.

JOINTS: The 3/4 inch horizontal V is very well preserved. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is very hard, of fine texture, and brownish in color.

QUOINS: The quoins are of tooled sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

SIDES and BACK: The stones at the sides and back are larger all colored field stones.

39

3.- THE BARN ON THE FRANTZ PLACE

In the front of this barn which is said to have been built at the same time as the house is a plate which reads; H.MIRICK 1850 The roof was torn off by a recent windstorm.

STONES: The stones are irregularly shaped fieldstones of all colors. They measure 2-3½ x 2½ inches. Each course is 3-4 inches high.

JOINTS: The tooled V is 3/4 - 1 inch high. The vertical joints are not well defined but where found they are either a V or a pyramid.

MORTAR: The mortar is coarse with a few large pebbles.

QUOINS: The quoins are tooled limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are horizontal blocks of red sandstone.

4 BITTOR HOUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Bittor's interesting house on Onionville Road is thought to have been built in 1848 for William and Nancy Benjamin. A log house standing on the same site was built previously by Riley Benjamin of Westmoreland who then sold the place to William. At a later date, William Desmond bought the homestead for his son Truman T. The name of the mason is unknown but it is thought that he built a nearby house for an Asa Towne at the same time. This would probably be the Haviland House on the Rose-Wolcott Road. An interesting feature of the house is that the doorways were built on the bias, that is, the head jams of the door casings--with the doors to match--were built at an angle of 10° or 15° with a line parallel with the ceiling or floor.

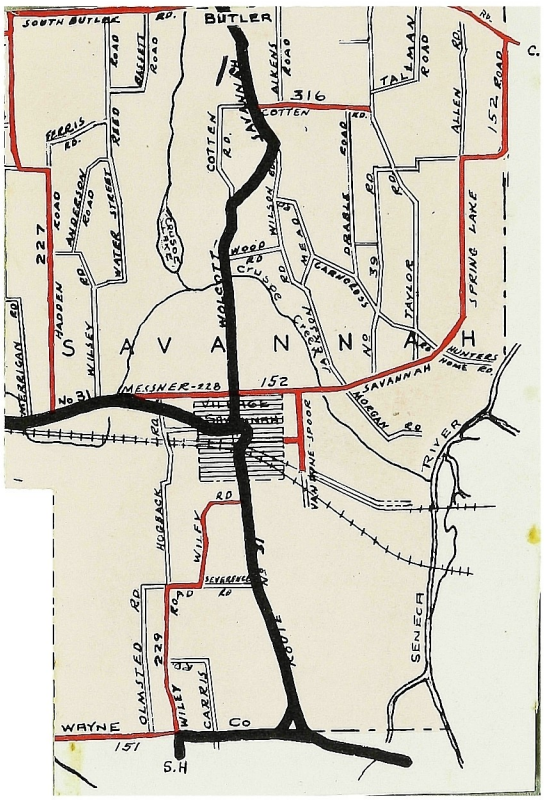
STONES: The stones were placed in bands of red and white stones of two rows each. A course measures 3 inches. Washed stones were used on the front but field stones of all sizes were used on the sides.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a wide "V" and the vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is rough and pebbly.

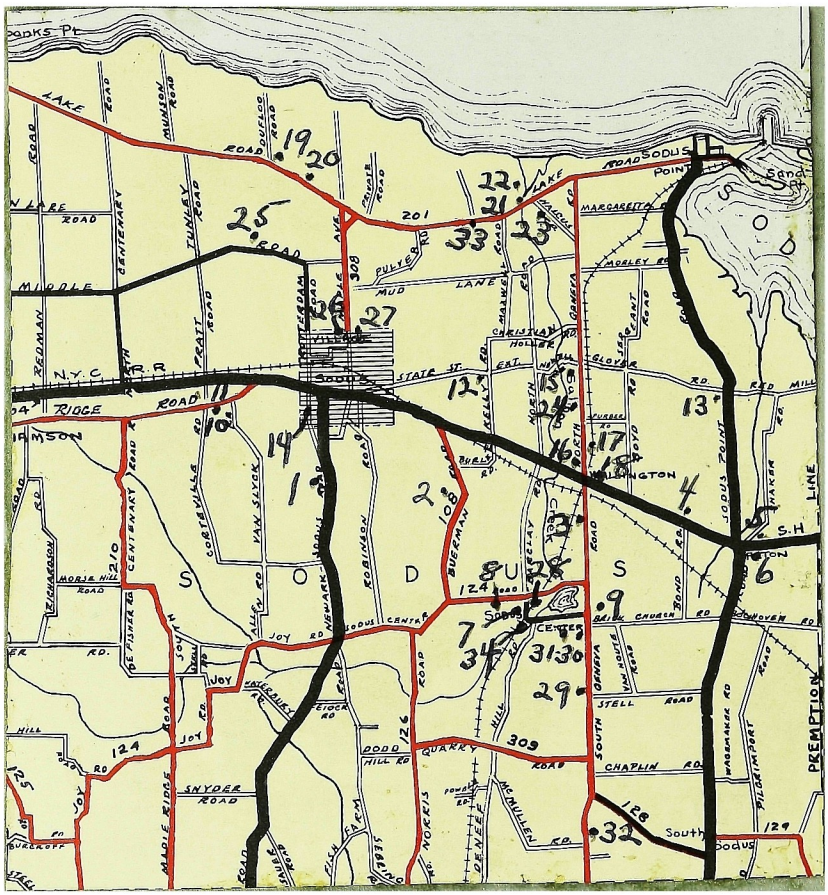
QUOINTS: The quoins are of limestone, the tooling if ever present is not now obvious.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.


SOUTH BUTLER RD.
BUTLER
ALLEN ROAD
316
TALLMAN ROAD
ALLEN RD.
152 ROAD
C.
FREES RD.
COLLETT ROAD
COTTEN RD.
COTTEN RD.
227 ROAD
ANDERSON ROAD
WATER STREET ROAD
HADDEN RD.
WILLEY
WOOD RD.
HILLSIDE RD.
CARRIDGES
DRAKE ROAD
RD.
39
TAYLOR
SPRING LAKE
SAVANNAH
WOLCOTT
CLARK
No. 31
No. 38
HUNTERS HOME RD.
MERRIGAN RD
No 31
MESSNER-228
152
SAVANNAH
HORTON RD
VAN WHE-SPOOR
RIVER
IRA
RD
HUBBACK
WILEY
SEVERENCE RD
RD
OLMSTED RD
229
RD
WILEY
CARRIER
WAYNE
Co
151
S.H
ROUTE 31
SENECA

SAVANNAH TOWNSHIP

1. No Picture
Route 414


Cooks Pt
LAKE ROAD
MUDGE ROAD
DUFFIELD ROAD
19
20
N LAKE ROAD
CENTENNARY ROAD
TUNLEY ROAD
25
ROAD
201
22
21
LAKE ROAD
SODUS POINT
Sand
MARGARETTA
MUDDLE
MUD LANE
DUTTON ROAD
308
26
27
33
23
MORLEY RD
REDMAN ROAD
PRATT ROAD
N.Y.C. R.R.
SODUS
STATE ST.
CHRISTIAN HOLLOW
GLOVER RD
12
13
RIDGE ROAD
11
10
14
1
2
108 ROAD
BUSH RD
BUSHMAN ROAD
16
17
18
WASHINGTON
4
5
S.H
LAKE
CORTEVILLE RD
VAN SKYOCK
ROBINSON ROAD
MORSE HILL ROAD
210
CENTENNARY ROAD
ALLEN RD
JOY RD
NEWARK
SODUS CENTER
8
3
28
124 ROAD
6
SODUS
7
34
31
30
29
9
SOUTH GENEVA
STELL ROAD
CHAPLIN RD
309
QUARRY ROAD
DODD HILL RD
126
FEIOCK RD
INTERBURY
JOY RD
124
SNYDER ROAD
MADLE RIDGE
BURCROFF
32
South Sodus
129
MCMULLEN RD
DENEEF
NORRIS RD
MAGMAKER RD
PILGRIM POINT
PREMPTION

SODUS TOWNSHIP

1. J. Van Plankenberg
Newark , Sodus Rd.

2. Richard Boone
Buerman Road

3. Israel
South Geneva Rd.

4. L. E. Burlee
Route 104

5. Alton Church
Route 104

6. Collier
Alton Route 104

7. George Ellis
Sodus Center

8. Barn in Sodus Center
Sodus Center Road

9. Cornwell
South Geneva Rd.

10. Keefe
Ridge Road

11. Neverless
Ridge Rd.

12. Howard
State& Kelly Rd.

13. Raymer
Alton & Sodus Point Rd.

14. Haygood
Sodus Village

15. Doreen
North Geneva Rd.

16. School House
North Geneva Rd.

17. M. C. Cunningham
North Geneva Rd.

18. Bestard
Wallington

19. Swales
Lake Road

20. Ellsworth
Lake Road

21. Preston
Lake Road

22. Galor Barn
Lake Road

23. Jacob Ternoois
Lake &Halcus Rd.

24. Grimm
North Geneva Rd.

25. Wilson
Middle Road

26. Pulver
Maple Ave. Sodus

27. 72 Maple Ave.
Sodus

28. Van Winkle
Sodus Center Village

29. W. C. Yandow
South Geneva Rd.

30. C. M. Cottrell
South Geneva Rd.

31. C. M. Cottrell Barn
South Geneva Road

32. Roach
South Geneva Rd.

33. Roy Ball
Lake Road

34. Jacob Barkley
Sodus Center

/. BLANKERBERG SMOKE HOUSE

Though now used as a milk shed, this structure, owned by J. Van Blankenberg on the Newark-Sodus Road, was originally intended as a smoke house.

STONES: The stones are small red lake stones.

JOINTS: Both horizontal and vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: It is light colored and fine textured.

QUOINS: The quoins are brick.

There are no lintels.

2. BOONE HOUSE ON BUERMAN ROAD

Richard Boone has lived in this house on Buerman Road for three years. Previously the Bremans, Leurgans, and La Flurgies have lived here. The farm was once very large, several other farms having been carved from it.

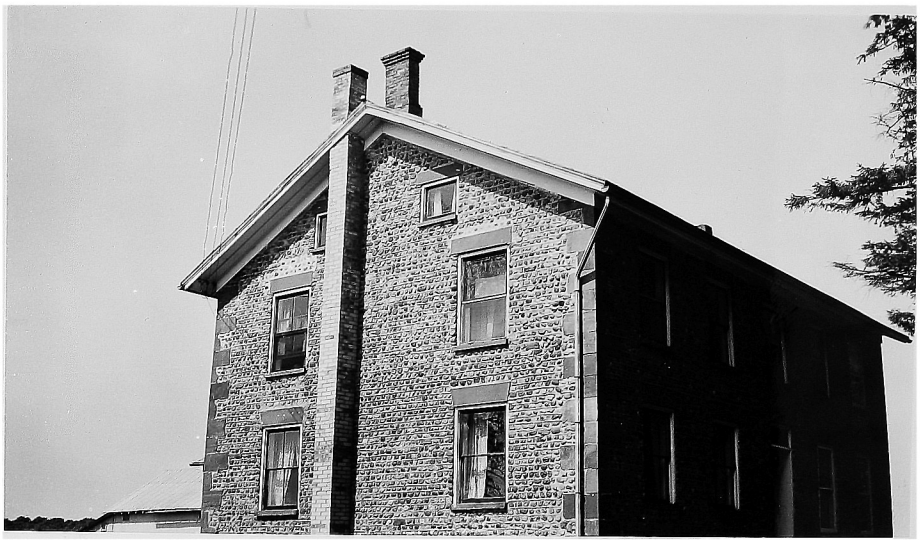
STONES: The all color field and lake stones are 3-6 by $2\frac{1}{2}$-$3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Courses are from 4 to 5 inches high.

JOINTS: The wavy horizontal V is 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is coarse, very pebbly, and brown in color.

QUOINS: The sandstone quoins are irregular and untooled.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.



3.- THE ISRAEL HOUSE ON THE SOUTH GENEVA ROAD

Kenneth Israel owns this house on the South Geneva road in the town of Sodus. Proseus is thought to have built this house before he built the Cottrell Barn in 1849. He was once co-owner of this farm with Mrs. Cottrell's father-in-law. In 1910, William Messinger bought the house from Leon Hood and later transfered it to Duron Messinger who sold it to Arthur Espeshid who sold it to the present owner.

STONES: The field stones are all colors and measure 3-4 x 2½ inches. Courses are 4 inches high.

JOINTS: The horizontal joints are 1-1¼ inches and the vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard with some large pebbles.

QUOINS: The quoins are long and irregular of gray sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are V cut Medina sandstone.

4. BURLEE HOUSE ON RIDGE ROAD

L. E. Burlee now owns this home on the Ridge Road, east of Sodus. Will Cummings once lived here and the Kellys for whom a nearby road was named once lived here.

STONES: The red lakestones are 1½-3 x 1½-1 3/4 inches. Courses are from 2¼ to 2 3/4 inches high.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is ½ to 3/4 inches.
The vertical are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is brown with some pebbles scattered through it.

QUOINS: The quoins are untooled sandstones.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

5. ALTON METHODIST CHURCH

This church in Alton is about 120 years old and has been in the Methodist denomination for the entire time.

The wide bands of red and white stones are very striking.

STONES: The red lakestones are 1½-3 x 1½-1 3/4 inches. Courses are 2¼-2 3/4 inches high.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is ½ to 3/4 inches high. The vertical are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is brown with some pebbles in it.

QUOINS: The quoins are untooled sandstone at the rear where they have not been cemented over.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

6.- COLLIER HOUSE IN ALTON

This house in Alton is owned by Catharine DeGelleke who bought it from Mrs. Pitchers whose parents the Short's lived there. Over the front door is the inscription; J. COLLIER
1840

STONES: The all color field stones are 2-5 x 2½-3 inches. Courses are 3 to 3½ inches high.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 1/2 to 3/4 inches high. The vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The gray mortar is hard and fine.

QUOINS: The tooled quoins are large, irregular sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

7.- GEORGE ELLIS HOUSE

George Ellis owns this cobblestone house in Sodus Center.

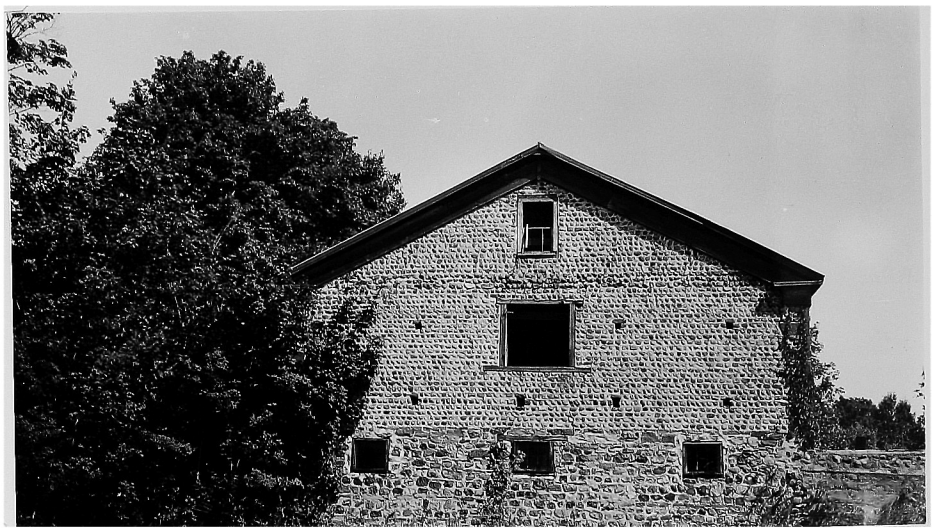
STONES: Red lake stones were used in the main wing of the house. Mostly gray and black stones measuring 1½-3 x 1 3/4 - 2 inches are found in the side addition.

JOINT: The fairly wavy horizontal V is 1 inch high. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is brown and pebbly.

QUOINS: The sandstone quoins are regular.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.



8.- OLD BARN IN SODUS CENTER

This barn in Sodus Center is still in use. In one corner all the quoins have fallen in a heap.

STONES: The large lake stones in front are 3-5 x 3-3½ inches. Large field stones are at the sides.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is 1 inch high. The vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is fine.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

QUOINS: The quoins are fairly irregular tooled sandstone.

9.- CORNWALL HOUSE ON SOUTH GENEVA ROAD

Mr. Cornwall owns this house on South Geneva Road. His father owned it before him and a Mr. Walhizer before him.

STONES: The all colored field stones are 3-5 x 3-3½ inches. Courses are 4 inches high.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 1 inch. The vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is red and very pebbly.

QUOINS: The quoins are irregular, untooled sandstone.

10.- KEEFE HOUSE ON THE RIDGE ROAD

Emmet Keefe owns this house on the Ridge Road west of Sodus. Believed to be 125 years old previous owners have been; Peter VanLare, Hulett Onderduk, Dulis, and Herman Lung.

STONES: The red lake stones are $1\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 3/4 - 2 inches. Courses are 3 inches.

JOINTS: The wavy V is 3/4 inches high. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The hard mortar is fine textured and brown colored.

PILASTERS: They are concrete.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

11.- NEVERLESS HOUSE ON RIDGE ROAD

Located on the Ridge Road west of Sodus and just west of the Keefe House, this home is owned by Ave Neverless.

STONES: The red lake stones are 1½-3 x 1 3/4 - 2 inches. Courses are 2 3/4 to 3 inches high.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3/4 inches high. Vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is brown and fine.

QUOINS: The red sandstone quoins are tooled.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

SIDES: The lake stones are larger at the sides.

BACK: Large lake and field stones are at the back.

12.- HOWARD HOUSE ON THE CORNER OF STATE ST.
AND KELLY ROADS

Mrs. Howard bought this house on the corner of State Street and Kelly roads from Mrs. Carrie B. Fisher.

STONES: The red lakestones are 1 to 2½ x 1½-1 3/4 inches. Courses are 3 inches.

JOINTS: The wavy horizontal V is 1½ inches high. Vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The fine mortar is brown and extremely hard.

QUOINS and LINTELS: The quoins and lintels are regular, untooled sandstone.

13.- RAYMER HOUSE ON THE ALTON-SODUS POINT ROAD

Floyd raymer owns this huge, deserted farm house on the Sodus Point-Alton Road. There is a legend that this house was the refuge for women and children who fled Sodus Point when the British landed there during the War of 1812 which resulted in one death at the Point. However, it is very unlikely that this house is that old.

STONES: The mostly lake stones are all colors and measure 2-4 x 2-3 inches. Courses are 4 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 1 inch. Vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard, fine, and gray.

QUOINS: The quoins are regular tooled sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are V-cut sandstone.

BACK: Very large cut stones are at the back.

14.- HAYGOOD HOUSE

O. Haygood owns this house on the Newark-Sodus Road.
The stones are red lakestones.
The horizontal joint is a V and vertical joints
are pyramids.
The mortar is pinkish in color and not worn.
The quoins and lintels are cut limestone.

15.- DOREEN HOUSE ON THE NORTH GENEVA ROAD

Herbert Doreen owns this house on the North Geneva Road in the town of Sodus.

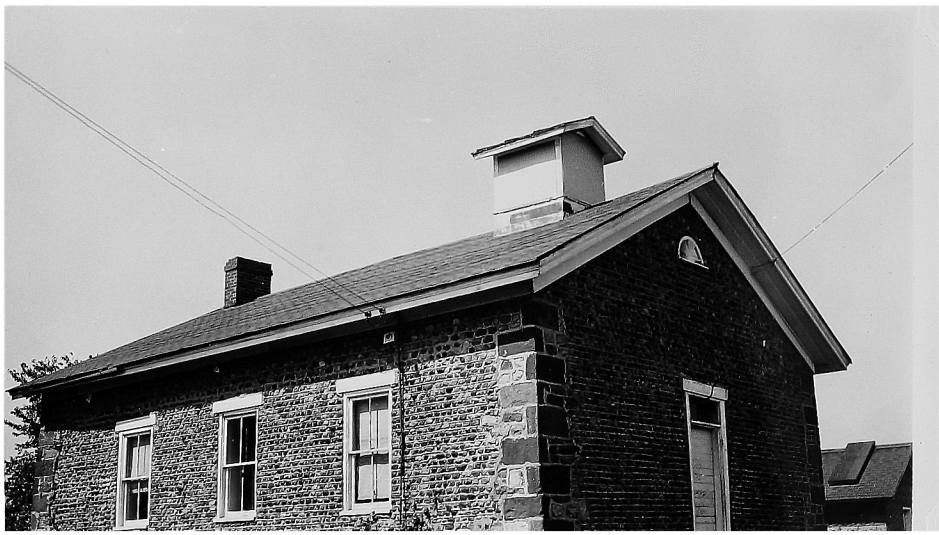
STONES: The lake stones of all colors measure 2-4 x 2-2¼ in. Courses are 3½ inches.

JOINTS: The wavy horizontal V is 1 inch high. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard and limey.

QUOINS: The quoins are of irregularly cut sandstones.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.



16.- WALLINGTON SCHOOL HOUSE

The old Wallington School House on the North Geneva Road is now used as a community center. Unfortunately, the foundation was very poor. Woodchucks have even managed to burrow under it. This has resulted in very bad bulging out of the wall of the back. It has been shored up with concrete.

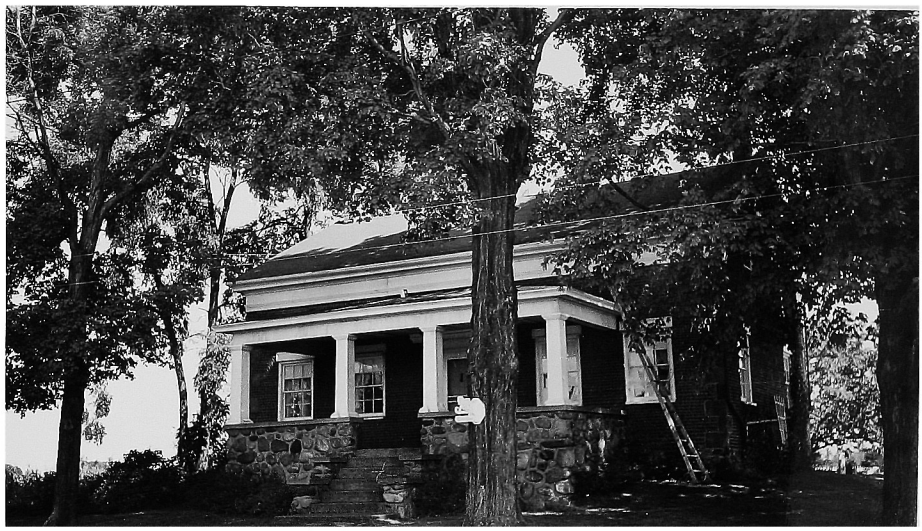
STONES: The field stones measure $2\frac{1}{2}$-4 x 2-$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is 3/4 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high.
The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard with many lime clumps.

QUOINS: The quoins are irregular sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.



17- M. C. CUNNINGHAM HOUSE ON THE NORTH GENEVA ROAD

This house on the North Geneva Road in the town of Sodus has been owned for the past 11 years by M. C. Cunningham. Former owners were Hines, Buffin, and Buchanan. It is believed that the house was built about 1830.

STONES: The even red lake stones measure 2-3 x 1½-1 3/4 inches. Courses measure 2½ - 3 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is ½-3/4 inches high. The vertical joint is a pyramid.

MORTAR: The fine brown mortar is very crumbly.

QUOINS: The quoins are regular, untooled sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

/8.- BESTARD HOUSE IN WALLINGTON

John Bestard owns this house in Wallington. Over the door is the inscription WILLIAM WALLING 1834. William Walling had this building built for an inn. The village was named for him. The inn was the half way point for the stage between Oswego and Rochester. It was famous for its food, wine, and rooms. There was even a dance hall upstairs. It is now a two family house. Mr. Bestard bought it of Mrs. Whiting.

STONES: The all color field stones are 3-6 x 2½-3 inches. Courses are 4 inches high.

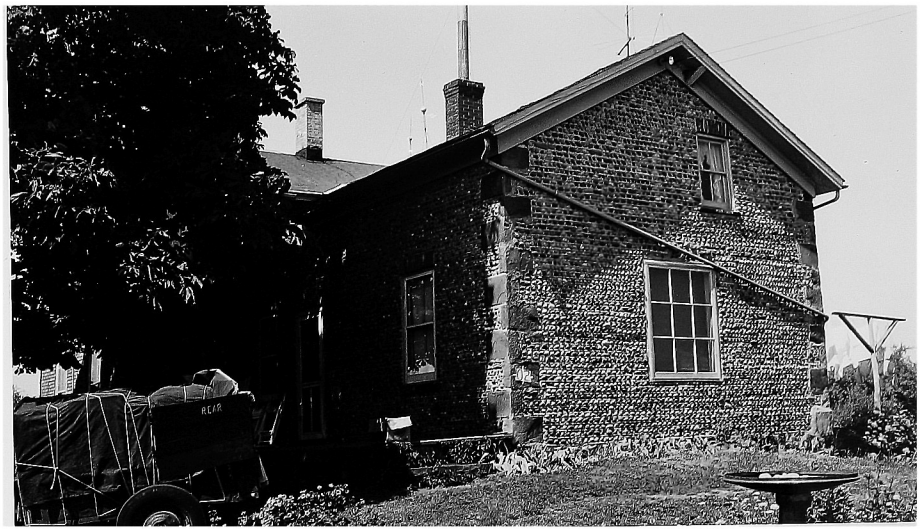
JOINTS: The horizontal V is 1 inch high. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is fine.

QUOINS: The quoins are regular, untooled sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

SIDES: Larger stones are at the sides.


REAR

19.- SWALES HOUSE, SODUS

King Charles gave a grant of 200 acres of land on which he (Swales) built his first cobblestone house as a mason. This was his home and Fred Monar owns it. Part of it has been covered by asbestoes shingling.

STONES: The stones are of all colors and measure 1½-1 3/4 x 2-3 inches.

JOINTS: The V joint is 3/4 inches high. A course is 2¼-2 3/4 in.

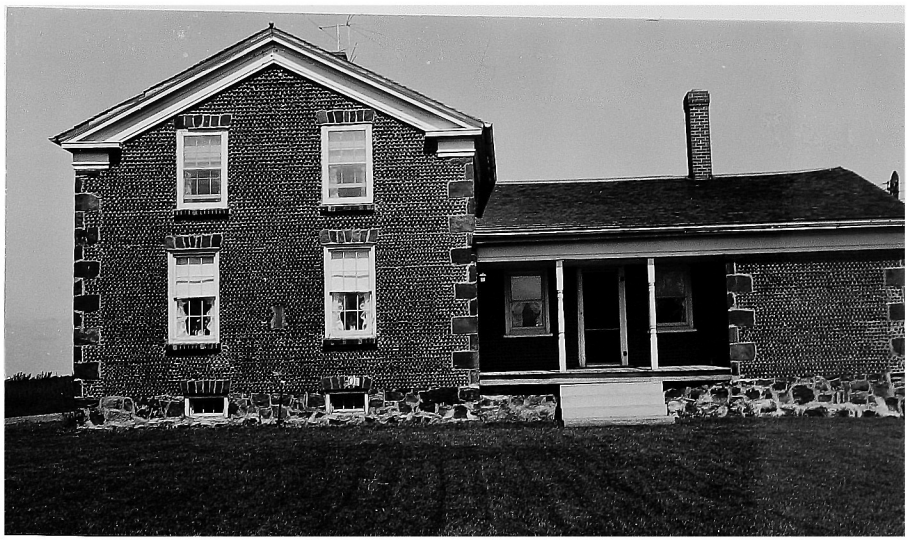
MORTAR: The mortar is pebbly and weathered.

QUOINS: The quoins are rough cut red stone.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid red sandstones.

SIDES: At the sides, the stones are larger and the horizontal larger and more uneven.

BACK: Very large cut and field stones are laid flush with the mortar at the back.



20.-ELLSWORTH HOUSE, SODUS

Mr. Burns is the present owner of the Ellsworth House on the Lake Road in the town of Sodus. It was built by Swales who built several houses on the lake road. It is adjacent to his own house.

STONES: The red lake stones are rounded and they measure from 1½-1 3/4 x 1½-3 inches.

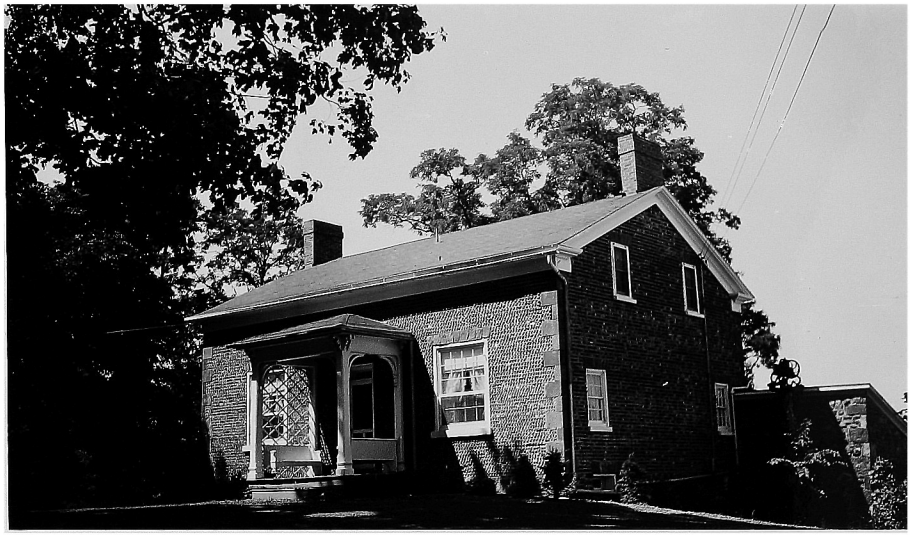
JOINTS: The horizontal V is from ½ to 3/4 inches high. The vertical joint is a pyramid. The courses are 2½ inches high.

MORTAR: The reddish mortar is weathered.

QUOINS; The quoins are untooled sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are a row of bricks.

SIDES: White as well as red stones were used at the back.



21.- THE PRESTON HOUSE, SODUS

Located on Lake Road less than two miles from Sodus Point. This house is one of the most perfect examples of cobblestone masonry to be found. It was built in 1845 by William Swales for his daughter Elizabeth who married John Preston. Mr. Galor, the great great grandson of John Preston lives here now. It has been in the same family except from 1926 to 1952. A mill was built in the back in 1820 and it was once known as the Preston mill. Unlike the rough and today crumbling masonry of the Swales and Ellsworth, the Preston House shows the highest craftmanship. The mortar is perfectly preserved and there are no cracks at all in the wall. One would never know that the same mason built this house, that built the other two. There is a fieldstone carriage house in the back.

STONES: The red lake stones measure 1 3/4-2 x 1½-2½ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical a pyramid.

MORTAR: The mortar is fine and hard.

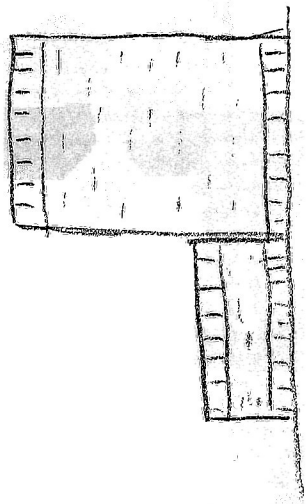
LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid red stones.

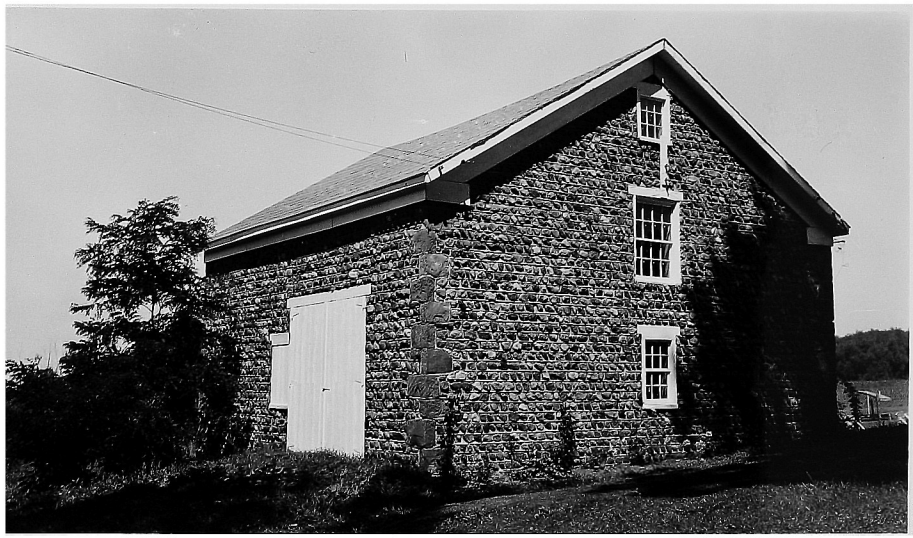
QUOINS: The quoins are tooled limestone. They are tooled a little different from the ordinary.

24. The Preston House, Sodus

Located on Lake Road less than two miles from Sodus Point This house is one of the most perfect examples of cobblestone masonry to be found. It was built in 1845 by William Swales for his daughter Elizabeth who married John Preston. Mr. Galor, the great great grandson of John Preston lives here now. It was been in the same family except from 1926 to 1952. A mill was built in the back in 1820 and it was once known as the Preston Mill.
Unlike the rough and today crumbling masonry of the Swales and Ellsworth, the Preston House shows the highest craftmanship. The mortar is perfectly preserved and there are now cracks at all in the wall. One would never know that the same mason built this house that built the other two. There is a fieldstone carriage house in the back.

STONES: The red lake stones measure 1 3/4 -2 x 1½-2½ inches.
JOINT: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical a pyramid.
MORTAR: The mortar is fine and hard.
LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid red stones.
QUOINS: The quoins are tooled lime stone. They are tooled a little different from the ordinary.





22.- THE GALOR FIELDSTONE BARN

The barn is a well built structure with no cracks. It was of large colorful field stones that measure 6 x 4½ inches. Its quoins are rough sandstones that are unusually large. It is located on the Lake Road and it is on the Preston place.

23 - MRS. JACOB TERNOOIS HOUSE

Located on a private road a few yards from and parallel to the Halcus Road just off the Lake Road, this house is owned by Mrs. Jacob Ternoois.

STONES: The lake polished stones are mostly red.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V. The courses are 3 inches.

MORTAR: The mortar is much weathered, light in color and fine in texture.

QUOINS: The sandstone quoins are even but untooled.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid sandstones.

BACK: Large field and some cut stones are to be found at the back.

on private drive just south of Lake Rd.

24.- GRIMM PLACE, SODUS

Clara Grimm owns this house on the North Geneva Road in the town of Sodus. She moved here in 1915 and Jacob Cambier lived here twenty years before that. Cambier built the frame addition.

STONES: The red lake stones measure 1½-2½ x 1½- 3/4 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 1 inch high. Courses are 2½ inches.

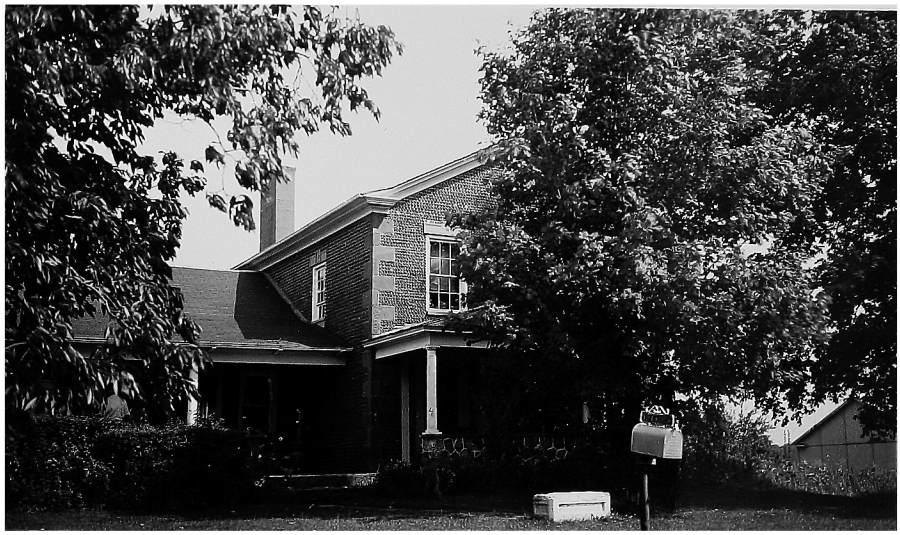
MORTAR: The mortar is gray and fine textured.

QUOINS: The regular sandstone quoins are dash tooled.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

SIDES: Larger stones are at the side.

BACK: The back has been cemented over.



25- WILSON HOUSE ON MIDDLE ROAD

Mr. Wilson owns and Roy B. Ingerson occupies (for 18 years) this house on the Middle Road in the town of Sodus. Camp DeRight formerly owned the place and it was in the DeRight family for 100 years. It is believed that a Barney Case had the house built.

STONES: The red lake stones are 1½-3 x 1 3/4 inches.
Courses are 2½ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V's are 1/2 to 3/4 inches high.

MORTAR: The red mortar has pebbles in it.

QUOINS: The regular quoins are dash tooled sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

16.- PULVER HOUSE IN SODUS

William G. Pulver has owned this house on Maple Avenue in Sodus for fourteen years. He bought it from Mary Royce who lived there for eighty years and whose parents lived there for some years. There is an attraction in front in the stones where every sixth stone row is white.

STONES: The red and white lake stones are $1\frac{1}{4}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$-$1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Courses are $2\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 3/4 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3/4 inches. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The hard mortar is brown and fine.

QUOINS: The quoins are regular, dashed sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid sandstones.

SIDES: The stones on the sides are larger, red, white, and black stones.

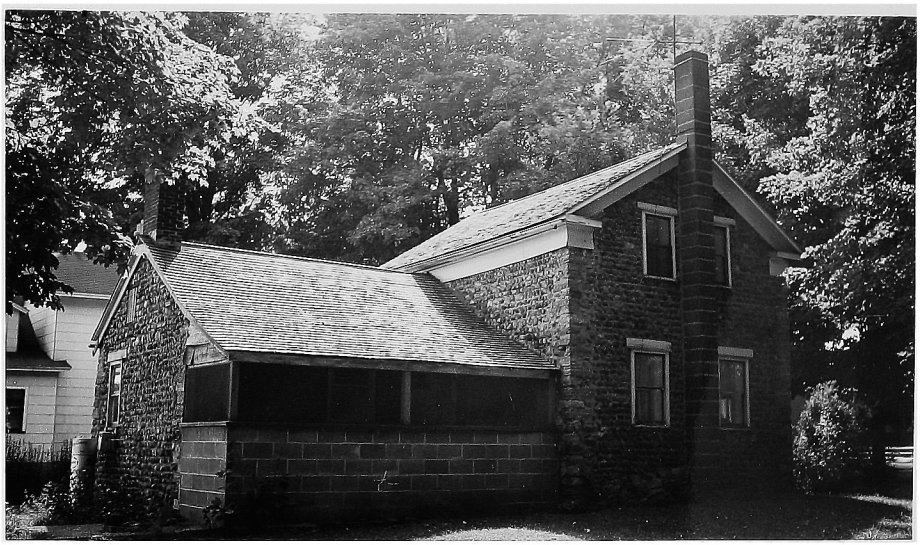
27- 72 MAPLE AVENUE, SODUS

This house on 72 Maple Avenue is unusual in two respects. First, it has concrete pilasters. Second, and I believe more important, there are no definite vertical joints. Instead the horizontal has no boundaries and extends continuously through the course thus;

STONES: The red lake stones are 2-3½ x 2 inches. Courses are 3 inches high.

JOINTS: The horizontal V (in this case the space between the stones) is ½ to 1 inch wide.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.



28.- VAN WINKLE HOUSE IN SODUS CENTER

Mr. Van Winkle owns this house in the village of Sodus Center. It was once an inn, the stopping place for peddlers. Mr. Van Winkle said that the house is about 140 years old. Although this would place it before the time when cobblestone houses were first built it is believable due to the shape of the masonry. Much of the mortar around the large stones is washed away. There are few traces of shaped joints. The quoins are most irregular native stones.

STONES: The large all colored field stones are about 3 x 4 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is nearly indistinguishable.

MORTAR: The mortar is very badly eroded.

QUOINS: The quoins are odd shaped native stones.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

29.- YANDOW PLACE ON THE SOUTH GENEVA ROAD

This house on the South Geneva Road in the township of Sodus is owned by W. C. Yandow. The Davis's, Wel's, and the Huttinson's have also lived here. The Dutch oven is still in good condition. The main floor is below ground level.

STONES: The stones are mostly red and lake polished. They measure 2-3½ x 2 inches. The back is field stones.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical, a pyramid.

MORTAR: The mortar is soft and fine textured.

QUOINS: The quoins are untooled dark stones.

LINTELS: The painted wooded lintels are beveled.

30.- The Cottrell House, Sodus

In Sodus Township, Sodus Center Village is a fine lakestone house built by Mr. Cottrell before 1849 and is still in the family, now being occupied by Mrs. Cottrell, who has lived here 50 years.

STONES: The stones are very dark red and measure $1\frac{1}{4}$-2 x 2 in. on the front and sides, with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. course. But on the front elevation the stones measure $1\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ with a 2 in. course. At the back there are large farm and lakestones.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard and dark in colar.

QUOINS: The quoins are very well shaped and well tooled limestone

LINTELS: The lintels are horizontal limestone.

30.- The Cottrell House, Sodus

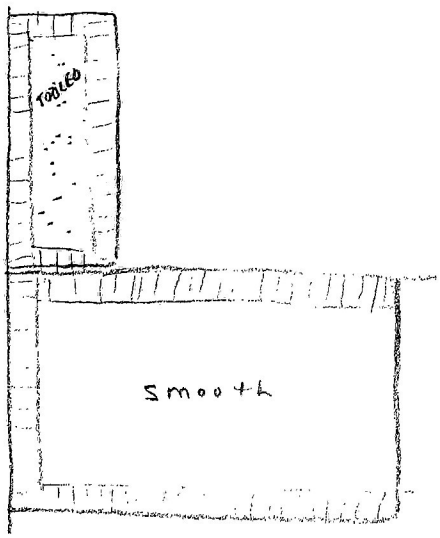
IN Sodus Township, Sodus Center Village is a fine lakestone house bilt by Mr. Cottrell before 1849 and is still in the family , now being occupied by Mrs. Cottrell. who has lived here 50 years.

STONES: The stones are very dark red and measure $1\frac{1}{4}$-2 x 2inches on the front and sides.with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch course. But on the front elevation the stones measure $1\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ with a 2 inch course. At the back there are large farm and lakestones.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard and dark in color.

QUOINS: The quoins are very well shaped and well tooled limestone. and Lintels;

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical joints are V's and pyramids.



37.- COTTRELL BARN, SODUS

The barn was built at the same time as the house in 1849. Over the front barn door is a carved limestone panel that reads;

J. E. PROSEUS
1849

STONES: In front, the courses are 3 inches and the stones are from large field and lake stones 2-3 x 2 inches. On the sides and back the stones are laid flush with the mortar.

JOINTS: The horizontal and vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is light colored.

QUOINS: The quoins are rough cut limestome.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

32.—ROACH PLACE, SOUTH GENEVA ROAD

This place on the South Geneva Road in the town of Sodus is owned by H. Roach and tenanted by H. Farmsworth.

STONES: The lake stones are mostly red and measure $1\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The back has field stones.

JOINTS: The horizontal and vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The light colored mortar has been badly weathered in places.

QUOINS: The quoins are irregular, rough cut limestone.

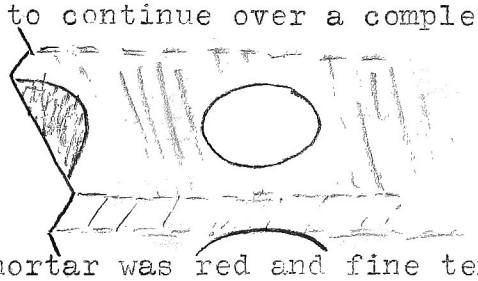
LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

33.- ROY BALL HOUSE, SODUS

Roy Ball bought this house on the Lake Road in 1920 from W. Arnold.

STONES: The large red lake stones measure 2-2 3/4 x 1½-3 in.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is very strong and is 3/4 inches high. Flat triangles and pyramids were used for the vertical. The joints were unusual for in many places there seemed to be no vertical joint at all and the horizontal joint seem to continue over a complete course.



MORTAR: The mortar was red and fine textured.

QUOINS: The quoins were red, rough sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels were vertically laid sandstones.

SIDE: Red and white stones were used at the sides.

BACK: Large all colored field stones were used at the back.

34- BARKLEY HOUSE IN SODUS CENTER

Jacob Barkley owned this house for many years after which his daughter owned it until her death at 90 years of age. This house is unusual in that there are no regular joints between the stones. The mortar is badly weathered. This and the house across from the store were the only houses seen in Wayne county that did not have shaped joints.

STONES: The stones are mostly of the field variety of all colors. They measure 3-8 x 3½-4 inches.

JOINT: The distance between stones is from 1 to 2 inches. There is no shaped joint.

MORTAR: The mortar is very crumbly and pebbly, of a brownish color.

QUOINS: The quoins are long, irregular, gray stones.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

BOOK FIVE

WALWORTH * WILLIAMSON * WOLCOTT

TOWNSHIPS

MONROE COUNTY
WALWORTH
HALEY RD.
PLANK
LINCOLN 120
C.R. 207 WEST
JACOBS RD.
SCHOOL HOUSE RD
BURROW RD.
To Atlantic Ave.
ATLANTIC AVENUE
SH. 35
WEST WALWORTH
WEST ROAD
KUTTRUS RD
PENFIELD-WALWORTH ROAD 250
To Rochester
MILDHAN RD.
HANGE RD.
TOWN
NENNEGLEY
FINLEY ROAD
TUMMONDS ROAD
SMITH HILL ROAD
WALWORTH ROAD
BOYNTON ROAD
SHERBURNE ROAD
LEWIS ROAD
DOWNS ROAD
FOULICK RD.
ALBRIGHT
TIFFANY RD.
FITCHTER
SWARTS CORNERS
CEDAR RIDGE
1
2
3
5

WALWORTH TOWNSHIP

1. Peter Bodine
   Ontario, Walworth, Finley Rd.

2. Southwell
   Smith Hill Rd.

3. Jay Whitcomb
   Smith Hill Rd.

4. West Walworth Zion
   E . U. B . Church

5. Isaac Durfee
   Boynton Road
   Paarsen

1.— PETER BOBINE FARM

Owned by Peter Bobine and situated on the Corner of the Ontario-Walworth and Finley Roads, this house was once known as the Finley Farm and the N. Padley Place. It is said to have built in 1843.

STONES: The stones are irregular of the field variety that measure 2-3 x 1½-2.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a 1 inch V and pyramids were used for the vertical. The course is 3 inches.

MORTAR: The mortar is pebbly.

QUOINS: The quoins are limestone with primitive tooling.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestone.

SIDE : There are larger stones at the side.

2.- SOUTHWELL HOUSE, WALWORTH

Mr. Southwell has owned his house on Smith Hill Road for the past 41 years. Previous to that it was rented to a Mr. Clark. A. Sanford was born in the house over 100 years ago.

STONES: The front consists mostly of lake stones of various colors but most are light.

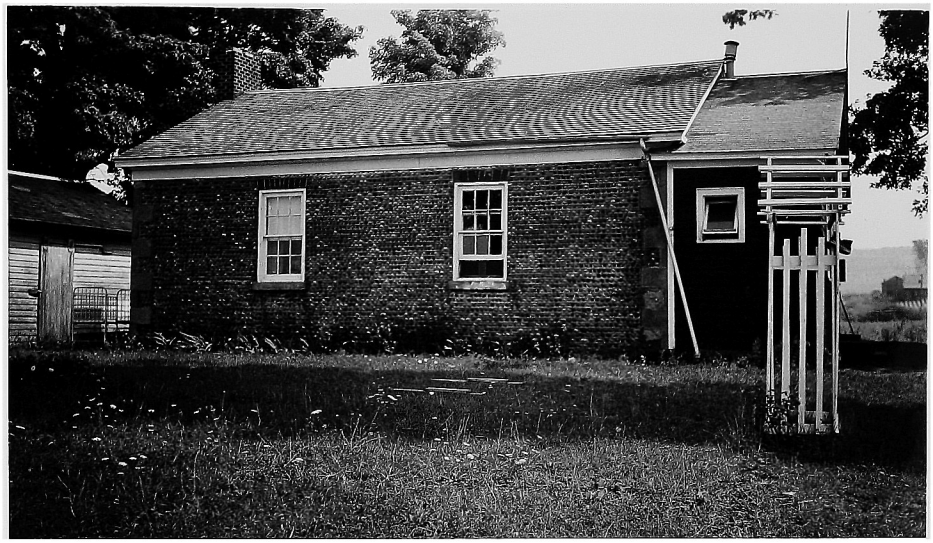
JOINTS: The horizontal V is 1¼ inches and the vertical joints are V's and pyramids. A course is 3-3½ inches.

MORTAR: The natural colored mortar is hard but weathered.

QUOINS: The quoins are rough cut.

LINTELS: Lintels are vertically laid limestones.

SIDES and BACK: Larger, rougher field stones are used.



8.- JAY WHITCOMB HOUSE, WALWORTH
COR. TOWN LINE ROAD and SMITH HILL ROAD

Owned by Jay Whitcomb for the past three years this house on the corner of Town Line and Smith Hill Roads just in the township of Walworth, was once the Hal Center School House.

STONES: The red, white, and black stones including many of igneus origin measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 x 2 - 3 inches.

JOINTS: The V horizontal joint is 1 inch high and the vertical joints are pyramids. A course is 3 inches, four per quoin.

MORTAR: The red mortar is fine in texture.

QUOINS: Quoins are of the regular, tooled limestone type.

BACK : Larger lake stones are at the back but all four sides are faced with lake stones.

4.- WEST WALWORTH EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

This congregation bought the building in the year 1856. According to the deed, it was bought from T. F.Miller and wife by Harvey Miller and wife and was recorded on June 25,1869 in Wayne County Court house. The present pastor is Stephen R. Schieb.

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5. — THE ISAAC DURFEE HOUSE

This house built on a rise of ground in the extension of the Boynton Road south of the Walworth-Marion Road was owned by Isaac Durfee. Charles Lawrence owned it for 41 years and Lee Johnson has had it about 15 years. Mr. Durfee married Prudence Douglass who was the first white child born in Walworth. Her father was Stephen Douglass who built the first frame house in Walworth.

This house is very distinctive in that the front is made of gray and black lake stones. The lake stones were drawn by oxen from Lake Ontario and the field stones in the back were taken from off the farm.

STONES: The gray and black lake stones are 1½- 2 x 3 inches. There are many red stones at the sides with many of igneous origin.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a 1 inch V, the vertical joints are pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is red, hard, and fine textured.

QUOINS: Rough cut limestones were used.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestones.

LAKE ROAD
POLTNEYVILLE
SHEPHERD ROAD
NEW ROAD
SEGLEY ROAD
EATON ROAD
CHURCH ROAD
JERSEY ROAD
BRASSER ROAD
Salmon Creek
S.H. 21
POUND ROAD
SWAMP
KENYON RD.
WILLIAMSON
Division
HIGHWAY
ROUTE
CONDON ROAD
EDDY ROAD
BEACH ROAD
HANSE RD.
WILLIAMSON ROAD
TOWN LINE
STONY LONESOME ROAD
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WILLIAMSON TOWNSHIP

1. Eddy
   Eddy Road

2. Charles Hoagland
   Ridge Chapel Rd.

3. Leon Beach
   Ridge Chapel

4. Wendale
   Eddy Ridge Rd.

5. Ridge Chapel
   Ridge Road

6. Louis Clemens
   Ridge Road

7. C.B. Adams
   Salmon Creek Rd.

8. W. Knapp
   Ridge Road

9. Cobblestone Gas Station
   Williamson, Ridge Rd.

10. Pruno
    East Williamson
    Ridge Road

11. Harry Celus
    Salmon Creek Rd.

12. Gage
    Ridge Road

13. De Lyser
    Ridge Road

14. Meeker
    West Town Rd.

15. Boekhout
    Yeoman Road

16. Pattesict
    East Williamson Rd.

17. Captain Horatio Throop
    Washington St.
    Pultneyville

18. Pultneyville School House
    Pultneyville

19. Zumri Waters
    Ridge Road

20. Tearson
    East Williamson

/. — THE EDDY OR HARDEN PLACE ON EDDY ROAD

This house on Eddy Road in the town of Williamson has been in the Eddy family for four generations. It is believed that Mr. Harden bought it in 1870. The present owner is a great grand-daughter of C. Eddy who bought it of Mr. Harden. It is exquisitely furnished with many large and small oriental rugs.

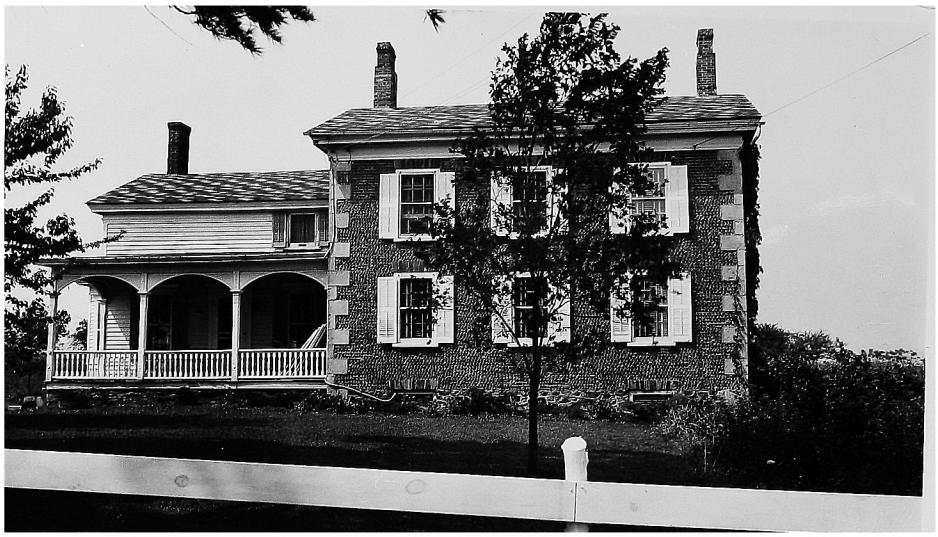
STONES: The small lake stones in front measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal joints are V's and the vertical joints are pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is fine textured and light colored.

QUOINS: The quoins are evenly cut, untooled limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestones.



2.- CHARLES HOAGLAND PLACE

This beautiful house on Ridge Chapel road just over the Marion line in the town of Williamson is now owned by John Scully of Rochester, although it was in the Hoagland family for many years. The tenants are the Douglas Dewitts. The interior has been restored to early nineteenth century decor. Where the bay window now is there was once a huge fireplace. The long stones which were probably used as anchors for the scaffolding are present on the back south side.

STONES: The lake stones of which most are red but some white measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 3 x 2.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3/4 - 1 inch and the vertical joints are pyramids and V's. A course measures $2\frac{1}{2}$-3 in.

MORTAR: The red mortar is fine texture.

QUOINS: Quoins are the regular tooled type of limestone although red stones were used at the back.

LINTELS: Red stones with white streaks vertically laid were used as lintels.

BACK : Large field stones were used at the back.

9.- LEON BEACH HOUSE

This house is located just north of the Hoagland house on the Ridge Chapel Road in Williamson township. The present owner is Mr. Brusall who says that the house was built in 1842 and that Leon Beach was the second owner of the house. It is said that the limestone for the foundation was cut by the builder himself.

STONES: The stones are red, white, and black but mostly red. They measure 1½ x 2 - 3 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3/4 to 1 inch. Vertical joints are pyramids. A course measures 2½ inches, five course per quoin.

MORTAR: It is fine and light colored.

LINTELS: Lintels are wooden.

QUOINS: Quoins are of the regular tooled type measuring 18½ x 12 x 7.

SIDES: Larger lake stones were used at the sides.

4.— THE PRATT HOMESTEAD OR WENDALE HOUSE ON EDDY RIDGE

This house on the Eddy Ridge Road in the town of Williamson is variously known as the Pratt Homestead and the Wendale Farm House. There used to be a log cabin where the wooden part now stands. They lived here while the cobblestone part was built between 1840 and 1842.

STONES: The stones, mostly lake, measure 1-3 x $1\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal and vertical joints are V's.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard, light colored, and fine textured.

QUOINS: The quoins are irregular cut limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestones.

5.— RIDGE CHAPEL, WILLIAMSON

Located on Ridge Road at the junction of Salmon Creek Road, this large house has been owned for the past thirty years by John Mogray. Before that Joe Starks lived here a long time. It was once a Methodist Church. It was built in 1839.

STONES: The stones are red, lake polished, even in size.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical joints are pyramidal. There are four courses per quoin, each 3¼ inches high.

QUOINS: The quoins are rough cut limestone.

SIDE: The stones at the side are larger but mostly lake polished.

BACK: The larger stones at the back are laid flush with the mortar.

6.— LOUIS CLEMENS PLACE, WILLIAMSON

This house owned by Louis Clemens since 1951 and located on the Ridge Road two miles east of Ontario in Williamson township is located on a farm which once contained 1,025 acres. Sir Jonathan Johnstone was the original owner of the land having a land grant from Sir Charles once a huge land owner in this area. In 1813, during the War of 1812, the land was seized. An attorney located where later known as Newark sold the land to the Adams family in 1815. and it was in that family until 1951. when Lulu Adams sold it to Mr. Clemens. The house was built in 1835 by Orlando and Emily Adams. Cullen B. Adams built the cobblestone house on Salmon Creek Road. Barnabas B. built a cobblestone house in the Purdy School District near Marion. The house has seen the Ridge change from a dirt trail to a busy highway and the surrounding woodlands and swamps into productive farm land.

STONES: The stones on the front of the older south part of the house are lake washed and of all colors measuring 2 x 1½ -2 inches. On the east side of this part are field stones. The north wing of the house has smaller red lake stones.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 1 inch high. At the front a course is 3 inches.

6.- LOUIS CLEMENS PLACE

MORTAR: The mortar is brownish and full of lime clumps.

QUOINS: At the front the quoins are irregular, rough limestone.

At the back they are tooled and regular but long($22\frac{1}{2}$ in.).

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestones.

6.—Louis Clemens, Place, Williamson

This house owned by Louis Clemens since 1951 and located on the Ridge Road two miles east of Ontario in Williamson township is located on a farm which once contained 1,025 acres. Sir Jonathan Johnstone was the original owner of the land having a land grant from Sir Charles once a huge land owner in this area. In 1813, during the War of 1812, the land was seized. An attorney in What was later Newark sold the land to the Adams family in 1815. and it was in that family until 1951. when Lulu Adams sold it to Mr. Clemens.

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STONES: STONES: The stones on the front of the older south part of the house are lake washed and of all colors. They measure 2 x 1½-2. On the east side of this part are field stones. The north wing of the house wassmaller red lake stones.

JOINT: The horizontal V is 1 inch high. At the front a course is 3 inches.

MORTAR: The mortar is brownish and full of lime clumps.

QUOINS: At the front the quoins are irregular, rough limestone. At the back they are tooled and regular but long(22½ inches).

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestones.

7 — C. B. ADAMS HOUSE, WILLIAMSON

This house which is in excellent condition is located on the Salmon Creek Road just north of the Ridge and is owned by Jacob B. Mogray, the brother of John Mogray who owns the nearby "Ridge Chapel". Jacob's father John owned this house before him. Two previous owners were William Kenyan and A. L. Orbaker. On the front is a marble plate which says; BY C. B. ADAMS 1850 The cost to build the house was $6,000 and the builder went bankrupt in the process.

STONES: There are small red lake stones in the front.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical joints are pronounced pyramids.

QUOINS: The quoins are tooled, regular limestones.

LINTELS: The lintels are also tooled and regular limestone.

SIDES: The south side has small lake stones and the north side has herringbone. This is rather unusual herringbone in that the stones are thicker than in other such cases. The herringbone ones are $1\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{4}$ x 3-5 inches.

BACK: The stones at the back are also small lake stones.

8.— W. KNAPP HOUSE, WILLIAMSON

This is located on the Ridge Road just west of Williamson and is occupied by W. Knapp.

STONES: The stones are medium sized lake washed of all colors.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical joints are pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is rather brownish.

QUOINS: The quoins are rough cut limestones.

LINTELS: The lintels are vertically laid limestones.

RICHARD G KING

9.- COBBLESTONE GAS STATION, WILLIAMSON

Although this former doctors home in midtown Williamson has been converted into a gas station much of its charm has not been marred. The fine old entrance was not changed during the renovation and the upper half story with the beautiful old grills and oval fans remain. The house was built by a Mr. Bennett about 1838. It has been owned for three years by the Texas Company.

STONES: The regular red lake stones measure $1\frac{1}{2}$-$3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical joints are pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard, light colored, and fine textured.

QUOINS: The quoins are tooled limestone that measure 18 x 12 x $6\frac{1}{4}$.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

SIDE : Larger stones are at the sides.

BACK : Larger lake and field stones are at the back.

10. - PRUNO HOUSE IN EAST WILLIAMSON

Mrs. Edward Pruno bought this house on the Ridge Road in East Williamson in 1898 from the estate of a Mr. Cliquini who originally came from Holland and who is thought to have had the house built. The tenants are Mr. and Mrs. Derks.

STONES: The all color lake stones are 1½-4 x 2 inches. Courses are 3 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3/4 to 1 inch high. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The brown mortar is fine textured.

QUOINS: The quoins are irregular sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

//.- HARRY CELUS, WILLIAMSON

Harry Celus bought this house on Salmon Creek Road just north of the Adams Place three years ago.

STONES: Red lake stones measuring 1½ x 2½ inches were laid in a diagonal manner.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 1 inch high. Each course is 2½ in.

MORTAR: The mortar is sandy, fine in texture and light in color.

QUOINS: The regular quoins are tooled limestone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

BACK: Red cut and field stones are to be found at the back.

12.- GAGE HOUSE ON THE RIDGE ROAD

Albert Gage owns this house on the Ridge Road east of Williamson.

STONES: The red, white, and yellow lake stones measure $1\frac{1}{2}$-4 x 2 inches. Courses are 3 inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The brown mortar is pebbly.

QUOINS and LINTELS: The quoins and lintels are brick.

/3.— DE LYSER HOUSE ON RIDGE ROAD

Roy De Lyser owns this house just west of East Williamson. Unfortunately, It has been cemented over and only the tips of some of the stones show through.

14.- THE MEEKER PLACE

Located on the West Town Line Road in the town of Williamson this house occupied by the Meekers is just down the road from the Jobse Place.

STONES: Red lake stones which measure 1½-1¼ x 1½-2½ are at the front.

JOINTS: The 3/4 inch horizontal joint is a V and the vertical joints are pyramids. A course is 2½ inches.

MORTAR: The brownish mortar is pebbly.

QUOINS and LINTELS: The quoins and lintels are tooled limestone.

SIDE: The lake stones are all colors on the sides.

15.- BOEKHOUT HOUSE ON YEOMAN ROAD

Located on the Yeoman Road in the town of Williamson, this house was bought ten years ago by Edwin Boekhout from his parents. Previous to that the Yeomans owned the house.

STONES: The red lake stones measure 1½-3 x 1¼-1½ inches. Courses are 2¼-2½ inches.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is ½ to 3/4 inches high. Vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is red and fine.

QUOINS and LINTELS: The quoins and lintels are regular, tooled limestone.

/6.- PATTESICT HOUSE ON THE EAST WILLIAMSON RD.

Mr. Pattesict owns this house on the East Williamson Road north of East Williamson. The builders--the Hance brothers went broke during the construction. They had to sell it after which the second part was added.

STONES: The red lake stones are $1\frac{1}{2}$-2 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Courses are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is rather unusual. It is neither a true V or bead. It is neither pointed at the end. The shape has not been clouded by weathering. It is shaped thus;
The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is red and fine textured.

QUOINS and LINTELS: The quoins and lintels are regular, tooled limestone.

17- CAPTAIN HORATIO THROOP HOUSE

Located on Washington Street in Pultneyville, the Captain Throop House is now owned by Miss Graper. The Captain's father, Samuel built the first frame house in Pultneyville in 1807 the same year that Horatio was born, making him the first white child born in Pultneyville. Captain Throop was his own architect.

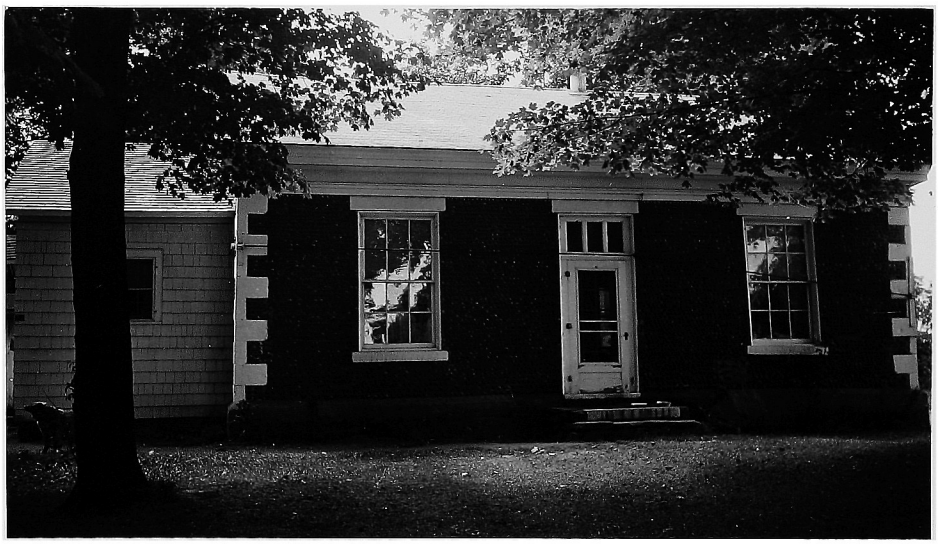
On April 20, 1859, he was the Superintendant and Treasurer of the Ontario Steamship Company, Incorporated. The Captain's grandnephew, a retired professor from the University of Rochester, lives next door. The Captain commanded the good steamship, the Ontario.

This house was built in 1832. It has hand blown glass in the entrance. There is a bottle in the ceiling of the library, put there for good luck. It still has the original tin roof.

STONES: The cobblestones are about $1\frac{1}{2}$-2 x 2-4 inches. They were not selected for color but are fairly even in size on the front.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical joint has a triangular shaped pyramid made with a trowel.

QUOINS and LINTELS: The quoins and lintels are regular shaped red medinat sandstone.



18.- PULTNEYVILLE SCHOOL HOUSE

C.R. Cooper has owned the former Pultneyville School House for eight years. He bought it from Mr. Verbridge. It is 106 years old which means that it was built in 1848.

STONES: Mostly red the lake stones are of medium size. At the back they are laid diagonally.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is a V and the vertical a pyramid.

QUOINS and LINTELS: The quoins and lintels are regular, tooled limestone.

19.- THE ZIMRI WATERS HOUSE, WILLIAMSON

This house on the western edge of Pultneyville was built in 1850 by a Cottrell and is known as the Zimri Waters House. Fred Cornwall was the last owner. This is a very graceful structure with artisanship of the highest caliber.

STONES: The cobblestones are selected lakestones of red Medina sandstones. They are of even color and generally laid with a decided 60° slant. The stones are 1 3/8 to 15/8 inches, exposed height.

JOINTS: The horizontal joint is emphasized with a 5/16 bead. The vertical joints are pyramids.

MORTAR: The mortar is hard, pink, and fine in texture.

QUOINS and LINTELS: The quoins and lintels are regular, to led limestone.

BACK: Large red stones are laid flush at the back.

20.- TEARSON HOUSE IN EAST WILLIAMSON

Milly Tearson bought this house from Frank VanHindricks 18 years ago. It is located in East Williamson on the corner of Route 104 and the East Williamson Road. Near the roof is a semi circular plaque which reads J. R. WILLARD
1848

STONES: The red lakestones measure 1½-3 x 1 3/4 - 2 inches. Courses are 2 3/4 - 3 inches wide.

JOINTS: The horizontal V is 3/4 - 1 inch high. The vertical joints are V's and pyramids.

MORTAR: The brown mortar has pebbles in it.

QUOINS: The quoins are irregular, untooled sandstone.

LINTELS: The lintels are wooden.

BLIND SODUS BAY
WRIGHT RD.
GARNER RD.
WEST BAY ROAD
BASIN RD.
KAKAT ROAD
LASSNER RD.
WOLVIN RD.
LARKIN RD.
YOUNGLOVE - FORD
MIZER RD.
FORD ST.
CAYWOOD ROAD
CEMETERY RD.
NORTH KYLE
WOLCOTT
BRUCE ROAD
205
CHURCH ST.
REYNOLDS ST.
CHAPMANS
CORNERS RD.
CROSS ROAD
WHEELER RD.
WADSWORTH RD.
MAPLEMAN
WALL ST. RD.
EAGER
HAWLEY
206
104-A
116
CREEK ROAD
FURNACE RD.
WOLCOTT
LAW HILL RD.
JANKINS RD.
WATERS RD.
S.H. 104
117
C.R.
2.

WOLCOTT TOWNSHIP

1. School House
   Route 113

2. H. C. Stevens
   Route 104

1.- OLD WOLCOTT SCHOOL HOUSE

This quaint home was once a school house. It is located on Route 113 north of Wolcott.

School District #10

2.— STEVENS HOUSE

H.C. Stevens owns this house on Route 104. It is about 120 years old and the trees in front are about the same age. The walls are about 18 inches thick with about the same sized stones being used through out. The stones are red sand stones. Sandstone was also used for the quoins and lintels. The mortar is extremely coarse.