

A SURVEY OF COBBLESTONE MASONRY
IN THE RUSH - MINDON AREA

submitted by R. B. Wood

Editor's Note: The existence and location of the original copy of Richard Burton Wood (1934-1992) Survey to-date are unknown. Inquires have revealed the full name of the author, and the class was taken at the University of Rochester in his junior year. This facsimile in the Cobblestone Museum archives was very poorly done. The appearance of the text widely varies. Just to make the majority of text readable by the user, harsh Photoshop adjustments have been done to the scanned image files in order to create this copy you are viewing. Most photographic imagery is not usable, due to poor copying and a number of photographs were apparently hinge taped to pages and overlapped. Page 23 is missing. For a number of reasons, an effort to transcribe the Survey has not been considered, preferring to represent the work "as is" with all of the imperfections visible.

Dr. Hersey

Art 146

May 18, 1955

A -
any, especially in
any original place
you may find any outlay
in the vicinity of the
the greatest and
most valuable
would be glad to have one
extreme in the Art Library a
completely edited copy of this paper should be made for a

THE COBBLESTONE SOCIETY

Route 2
Alton, New Hampshire.

A SURVEY OF COBBLESTONE MASONRY
IN THE RUSH - MINDON AREA

submitted by R. B. Wood

Dr. Hersey

Art 146

May 18, 1955

A -

A very comprehensive report
coupled with good photographs
would be of great value.
I would appreciate it if
you would send a copy to
the public library and to
the library of the New Hampshire
Historical Society.
I would be glad to bring one
copy to the Art Library a
copy of this paper. I would be much honored.

During the past two decades much interest has been aroused in the architectural significance of the unique cobblestone masonry found around the Rochester, Lake Ontario, and Genesee Valley regions. Several authoritative accounts have been made of these cobblestone structures, two of the more extensive being Cobblestone Architecture by Carl F. Schmidt and Cobblestone Architecture in the Rochester Area by Gerda Peterich.

Upon inspecting these accounts and speaking with Miss Peterich it seems that the cobblestone masonry in the Rush - Mendon area of Monroe County, considered by Carl Schmidt as "the cradle which gave birth to this type of masonry and started it on its development", has never been sufficiently surveyed and catalogued. After travelling over every country lane, unpaved road, and main highway in these two towns, I believe that I have located every example of cobblestone masonry to be found here.

So extensive is the use, in this area, of the readily available small, glacial stones, that it would be of little value to catalogue the hundreds of barns, sheds, and even homes in which these cobbles have been used for foundations. Rather, this survey will mention and illustrate the different types of cobblestone foundations and then move into a catalogue and study of the masonry found in smoke houses, homes, school buildings and the remains of homes which were constructed mainly of

cobblestone.

In this area, all of the cobblestones used came directly from the fields around the farmers' homes. Photo #1 illustrates a field nearly covered with the small cobbles even after years of cleaning up by farmers wishing to rid the land of the annoying rocks. The majority of cobbles used were either of the red Medina sandstone variety of of various grey, brown, or yellowish-tan stones. The story of many of the older natives has it that while the husband was doing the farmwork, ~~the~~ women and children would pull a sled ^{or cart} covered by a ~~board~~ board containing three or four holes of the desired size. When stones were picked up that would fit through the board, excluding pebbles of course, they were brought back to be sorted and used in the construction of the new building.



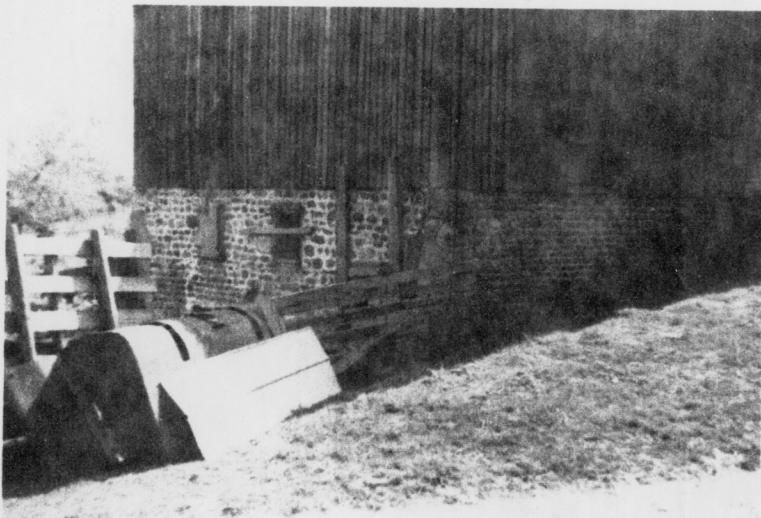
#1.

Perhaps the first use of stones found in the fields was for stone pile fences. However, flatter, squarer rocks were used in preference to the rounded cobbles. This was done because no cement was used between the rocks; they were merely piled in layers, their flatness and squareness keeping the fences from ~~tumbling~~.

In this section on foundations I would like to discuss the different stages of masonry techniques. This will not necessarily be a chronological development, for it would be impossible to trace the dates of construction. The chronological order can not even be accurately determined from the fineness of the masonry, for, although craftsmanship improved with time, many farmers and masons either were not up to date in their technical knowledge, or else, as was often the case, no need was realized for the more architectonic effect.

The most common barn foundation in the area is the one shown on the left side of photo #2. Here the stones of varying sizes were laid in a somewhat horizontal effect with a flush cement joint. The right wall of this barn is illustrative of the later type of facing put on cobblestone masonry. The barn was probably built during a later period, but the sides and rear were done in the rougher fashion because of the simplicity of stone selection and construction.

Photograph #3 shows what I would call the next development of the cobblestone wall. The wall construction is similar, with the ^{bounder} two layers of stone cemented together and often locked with longer stones., and with many of the small surfaces showing through the outer layer being merely a small end of larger stones. The difference here lies in the mason's attempt at heightening the horizontality by running the point of his trowel between the layers of stone and forming a crudely straight joint.



#2



#3

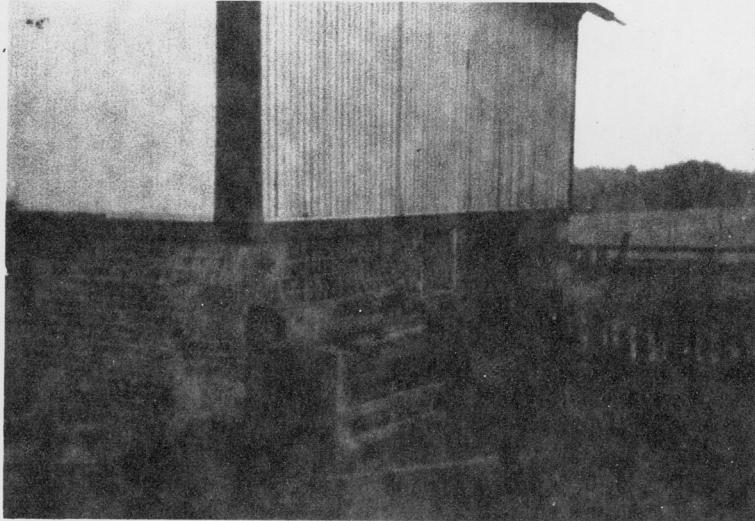
In a barn on the Victor Mendon Road, (the exact location can be found at the corresponding number on the map), illustrated in photograph #4, can be seen the use of the finer cobblestone facing in the high foundation. Typical of many houses, illustrated further on, the side to the road is made up of finer cobbles, four rows to the quoin, whereas the sides and rear are done with three rows per quoin of rougher, larger stones.

Photographs #8 and #9 of the Eliza Jones home on West Henrietta Road, built in 1863, illustrate the use of cobblestone facing on the foundations of many homes. In #8 ~~the foundation under~~ the two wings were added about fifty years later, and the foundations were built by

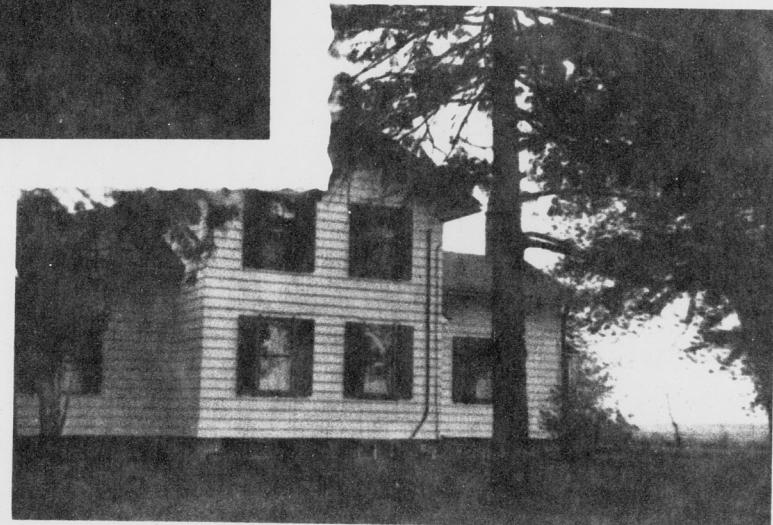
masons without the patience or skill to copy the original masonry.

Photograph #10 shows a ~~home~~ very close to that of Jones', built at approximately the same time and possibly worked on by the same mason.

This again illustrates the use of the cobblestone facing for beautification ^{of} ~~for~~ high foundation walls.



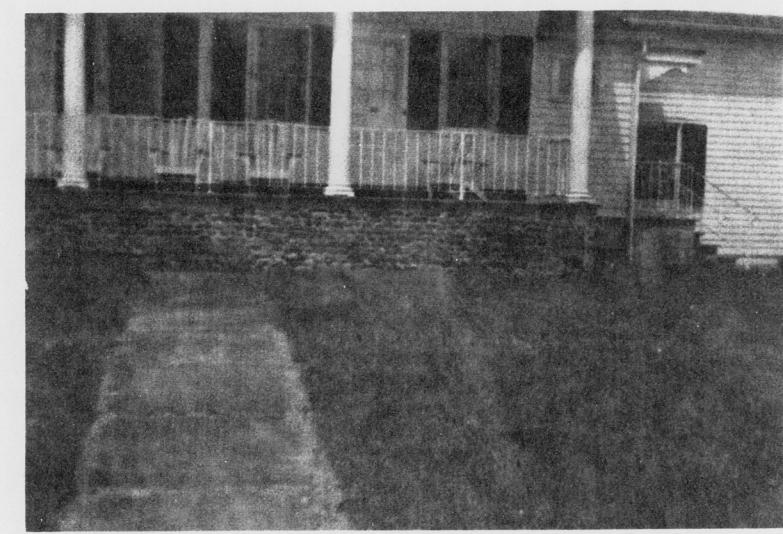
#10.



#9.

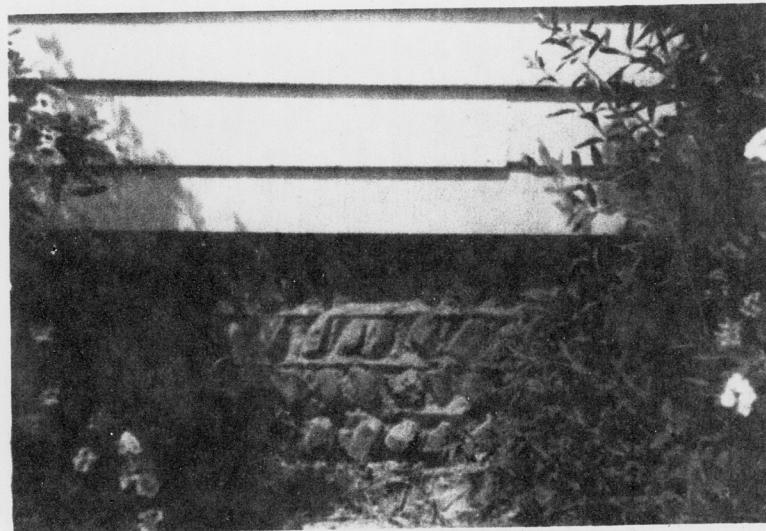


#8.



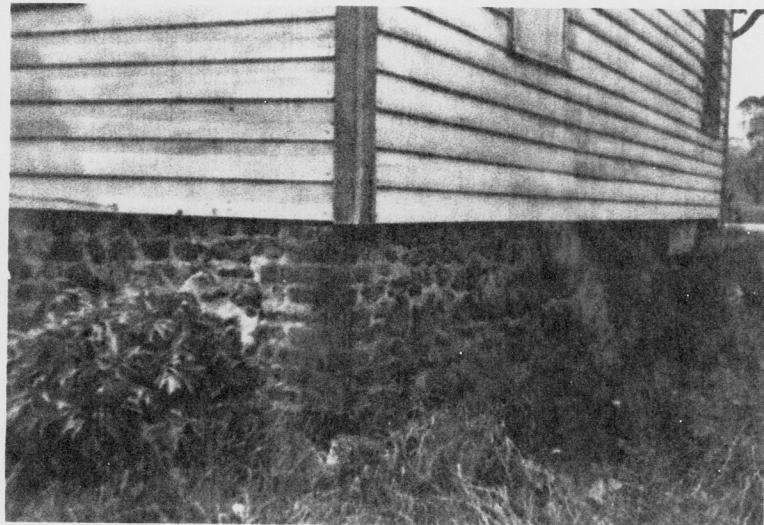
#10.

The only illustration I was able to find in the area of the herringbone effect in the laying of the cobbles, was in the foundation of a home on the Boughton Hill Road, Photo #11. Small, rectangular, sharp-edged stones were laid in this zig-zag pattern with a strong V horizontal joint done with the mason's trowel. The sides and rear of this home have the common horizontal, four-rows-to-a-quoin construction and the stones are more of the round-edged variety.



#11.

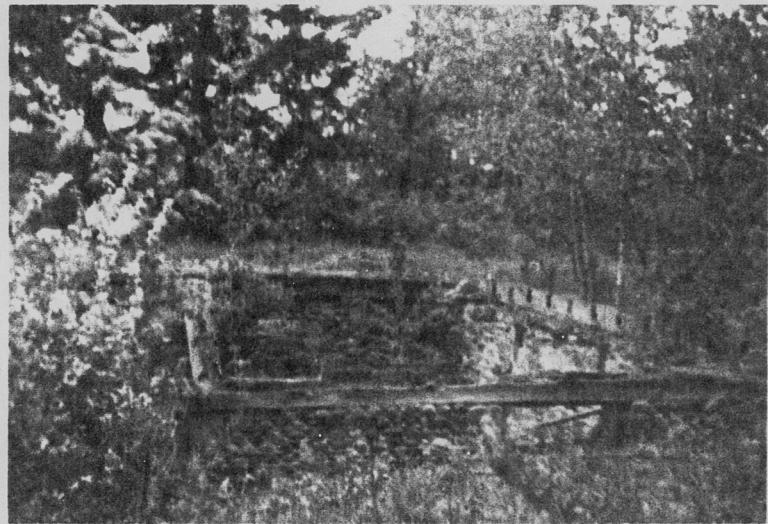
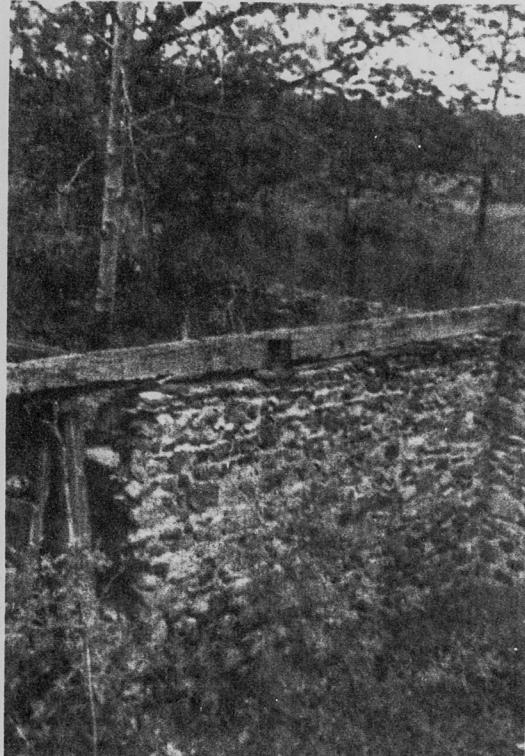
A very peculiar feature, illustrated twice later, once in a smokehouse and then again in a home, was found in the foundation of a house on Mile Square Road, shown in Photo #12. Here, instead of large, squared stones used for corner quoines, the mason used brick. The laying of the cobbles was very crude, with a horizontal effect, but no attempt at beautification of the cement joint or uniformity of stone size. Neither is there any uniformity in the laying of the brick quoines. Either one or two bricks were used as needed to complete the row and strengthen and square the corner.



#12.

From the ruins in Photos #13 and #14 can be seen the typical construction of an entire foundation. Larger stones were laid with little horizontal effect and no regard for pleasant detail from the bottom of the basement up to the ground level. From here to the sill, upon which was constructed a wooden frame building, the wall is faced with finer cobbles laid in a more pleasing horizontal manner.

Here the quoines were of roughly-hewed, twelve-inch-high limestone, and to a quoine were laid four or five rows of cobbles.



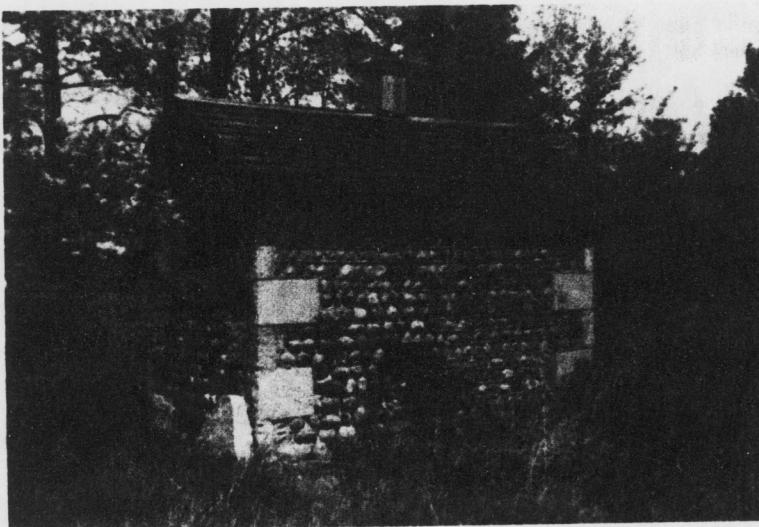
#14.

#13.

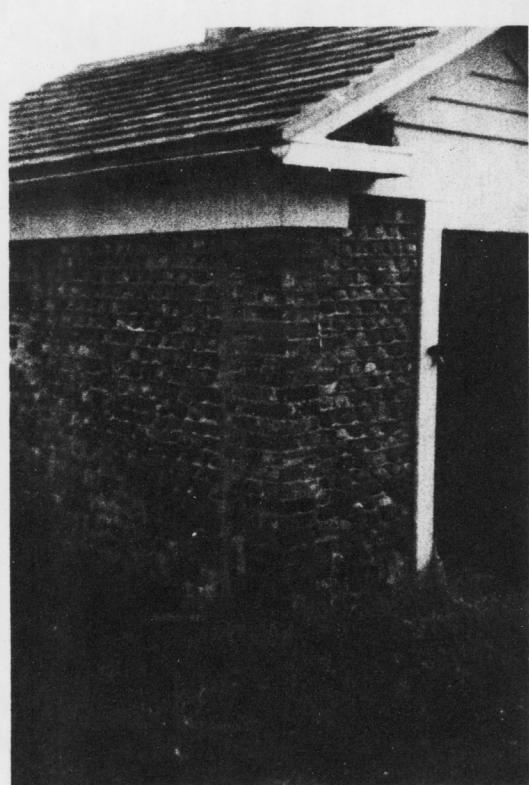
On the same site there stands a cobblestone smokehouse, Photo #15, very similar in layout to five others found in the area. This structure on Clover Road has nine inch, roughly-squared corner quoines, with rows of many-colored cobbles, four per quoine in front and three on the sides and rear. The view shows the side and rear of the smokehouse with patches of later ~~late~~ masonry, probably added where brick fire walls had been replaced.

Speaking of fire walls, some of the smokehouses had a rear and often part of the sides of brick because of its greater resistance to the heat of the fire used to smoke the home-cured meat. However, all

of the brick fire walls have collapsed, ~~or~~ have been replaced because of the lack of conformity. In the smokehouse, illustrated in Photo #16, bricks, presumably left over from the building of the fire walls, were used to strengthen the corners of the structure. Built on the same farm as the barn illustrated in Photo #4, and believed at the same time, perhaps uniformity in the smokehouse was a reason for the brick quoins. The mason, whether the same or not, used roughly squared, stone quoins in the barn, however.



#15.



#16.

Photograph #17 shows what seems to be a very early-constructed smokehouse on the Mendon Road. The mason used varied sizes and colors of cobblestones with little horizontal effect. Also, the corner quoins were smaller, roughly cut stones of varying sizes. Photos #18 through #20 illustrate other smokehouses of common cobblestone construction. #18 is the only other one which originally had a brick fire-wall. #20 shows not only an entranceway, but also a small door in the section where the fire was built. More than likely, the fire was built on some sort of platform, and the fuel was inserted through this opening.



#17.



#18.



#19.



#20

One of the reasons I have dealt with these foundations and some houses separately from the homes and schoolhouses of the area, is that, oddly, there were no foundations or other cobblestone structures on the same sites as the main cobblestone buildings. Moving on to the main part of this survey, I shall attempt no order than to show a study first of the ruins and remaining sections found, then the complete homes, the homes of peculiar construction, and, lastly, the two cobblestone schoolhouses remaining in the area. I cannot categorize the homes chronologically for few of the official dates can be traced. As far as placing them in order of cobblestone "periods", they all seem to lie within what Carl Schmidt calls the "middle period." This stage of masonry he defines as the type in which the cobbles are of the roughly rounded fieldstone variety, laid with conscious, but not always fine horizontal V-shaped cement joints.

~~In~~ Subject #21, found on Sheldon Road, Mendon, is a very enlightening ruins of what ~~must~~ have been quite a large, beautiful home. #21-1 shows the remains as they appear from the road, and from it can be seen that the tall, remaining wall on the right is part of a two-story section; whereas, on the left can be seen a story-and-a-half appendage, but there is no indication whatever that this was a later addition. #21-2 shows the two story wall and illustrates certain common cobblestone masonry techniques as inside and outside layers of stones, a narrowing out of the wall from bottom of about twenty inches to top of about sixteen, plaster applied directly to the inner side of the masonry wall, and the basement foundation done of larger, rougher stones. #21-3 shows not only a cutaway of the wall, and the use of smaller, squared, grey limestone as decoration around the windows, but also the detail of the masonry. Many of the cobbles are of the red/

Medina sandstone variety and the rest of many different varieties, laid in good horizontal rows with crude V-shaped horizontal joints in the tan-colored, crumbly cement. There was no attempt made at an effective vertical joint. No quoines remain on the front corners, but from the size of the spaces, the construction was probably four rows to the quoine. #21-4 shows the lower-story, northern appendage with its unfaced inner surface and abrupt corner on the northern wall. This stone ending is evidence of perhaps an open side to a woodshed or a back room.

#21-2

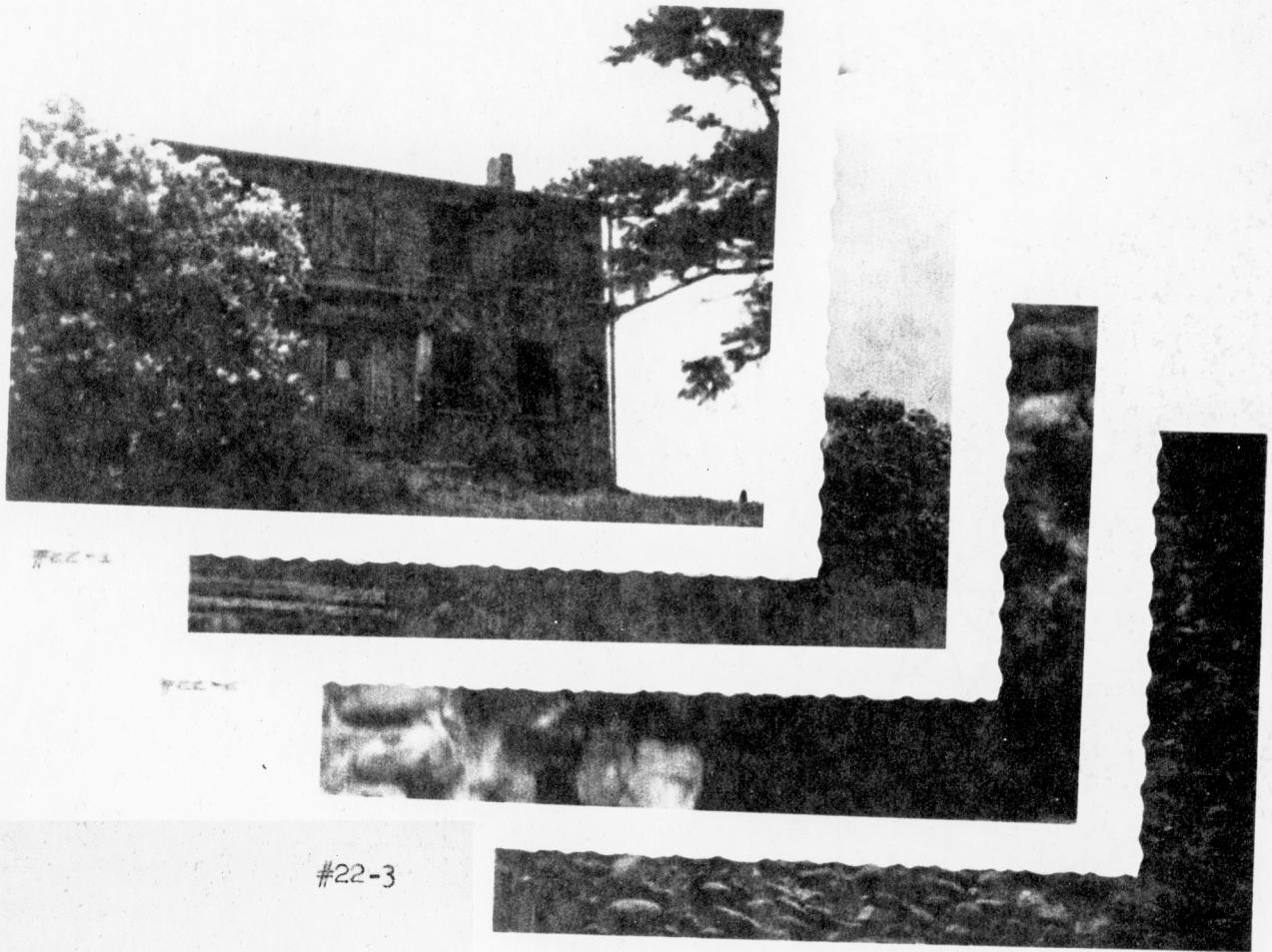
#21-1



#21-4



#21-3



#22-4

Subject #22 is certainly not a ruins. In fact, the owner has plans for possible restoration in the next few years. However, I am considering it here, because it is vacant at the present time and has crumbled enough in places to get a good look at the inner structure of the walls. It is a two-story Post-Colonial home built not later than 1835. #22-1 shows the front of the building with its collapsed porchway which certainly seems original, because of the hideous stone, used for the ~~doorway~~^{arch}, which would have been covered up by the roof of the porch, built in the manner that the remains indicate. The beams in the porch, and in the basement are extremely roughly hewn and put together with large wooden pegs. #22-2 shows the side and rear of the house, with an entranceway leading to the

old Kitchen. The entranceway at the extreme left was a definite afterthought. The masonry is the same on ~~on~~ all four sides of the building, with four rows of various type and color cobbles to a twelve inch roughly squared quoine. From this view can be seen that the foundation, even in the uncovered upper part, was of much larger, boulder-type stone. #22-3 shows the detail of the masonry with its crude horizontal V joint, various-sized cobbles and extreme thickness (section at bottom of wall) of about twenty-two inches. #22-4 shows the basement floor of this house, the only one found with cobblestones packed into the dirt to form a simple, but effective surface.



#23.

Found on the Mendon Road is this section of a former single story, two-room house, now made into a garage (Subject #23). On the front and side the wall contains many red sandstone cobbles, laid four rows to the roughly-squared quoine with a very crude attempt at a V horizontal joint. The rear wall is constructed of much larger stones, laid in horizontal rows, but with an almost flush surface and no outstanding joint effect.

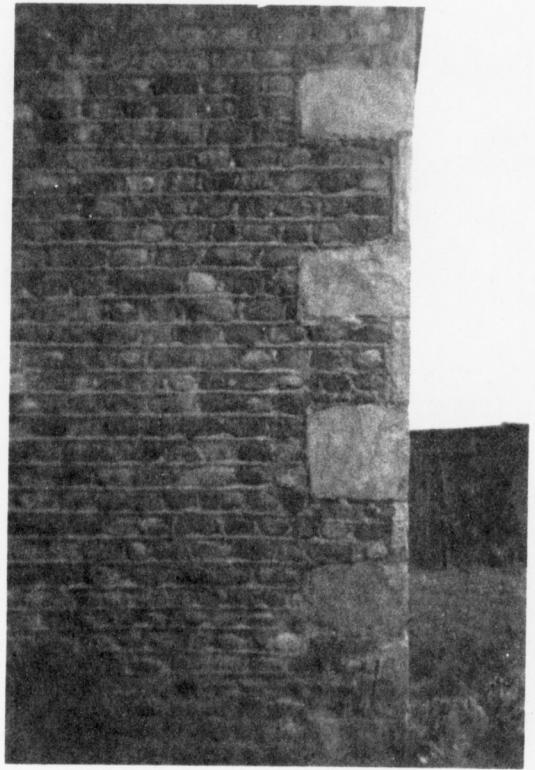


#24.

Subject #24 is a single cobblestone wall, believed built in 1835. There is no evidence that a complete cobblestone structure was built at the time, but the construction of the wall, with the door and window openings spaced with such little regard for symmetry, must have been in the rear of the building. Thus, it is probable that it was not the only wall of cobblestone. The stones are of various types and colors laid four rows to the quoine with a uniform but narrow horizontal V joint.



#25-1

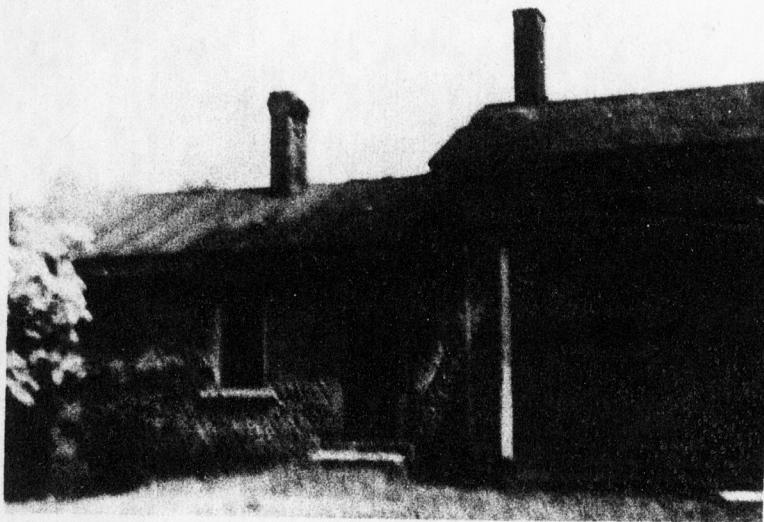


#25-2

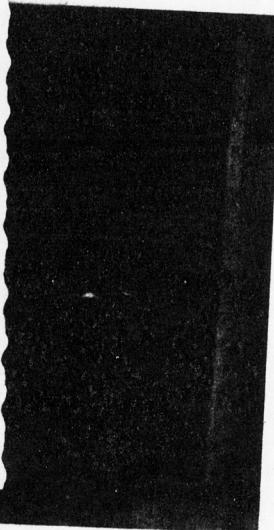
Subject #25, in West Rush is a single-story, two room house of red and tan cobbles. The cement used is very rough and full of pebbles, formed into a V at the horizontal joints with an attempt at a V shaped vertical joint, never breaking the horizontal line. The cobbles are laid three to three-and-a-half rows to the quoine which sometimes vary from nine to nine-and-a-half inches in height. The arches over the doorway and windows are of long, flat, rounded stones standing on end. Very conspicuous are the small-paned windows of old crude glass.

On the Rush-Honeoye Falls Road, Subject #26 is a one-story, one-room-in-width house, with a lean-to appendage on the rear, shown in #26-3. The cobbles in the front wall, are more nearly round, and many are of red sandstone. They are laid three rows to a roughly squared, eight-inch, grey, limestone quoine. In view #26-4 can be seen

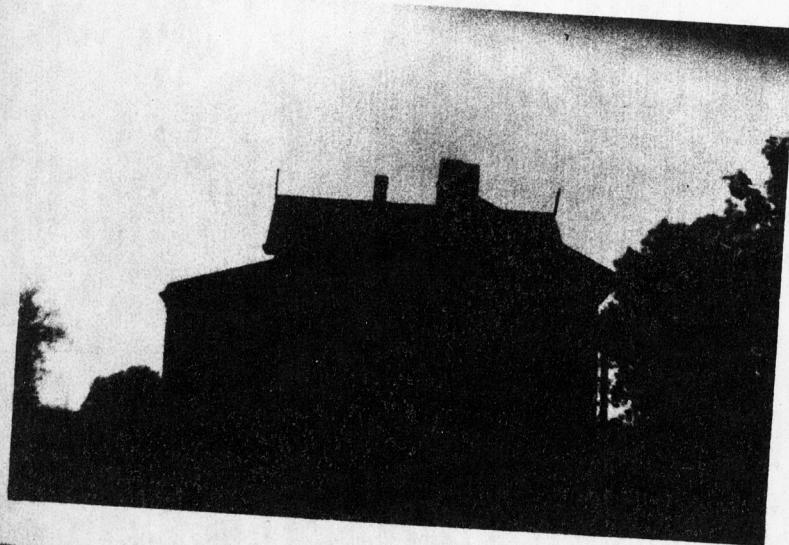
the rear wall of the lean-to, very roughly constructed of various sized and shaped stones and partially covered with cement. #26-3 also shows a frilly, carved ornament hanging from the roof.



#26-1



#26-2

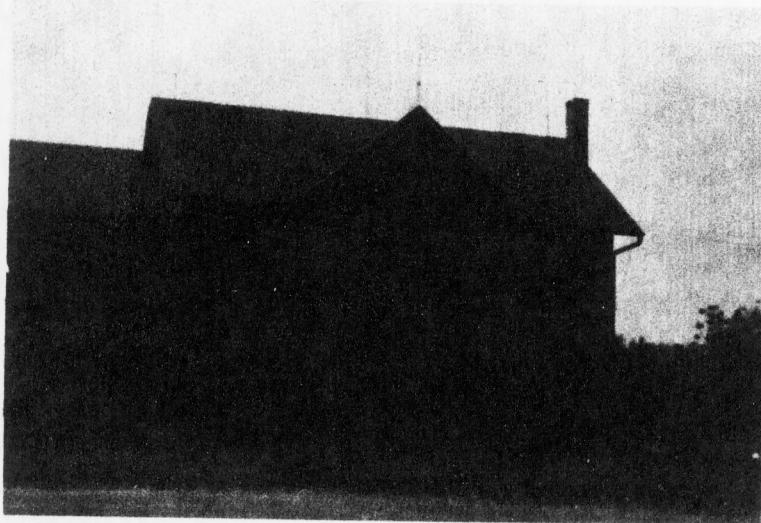


#26-3

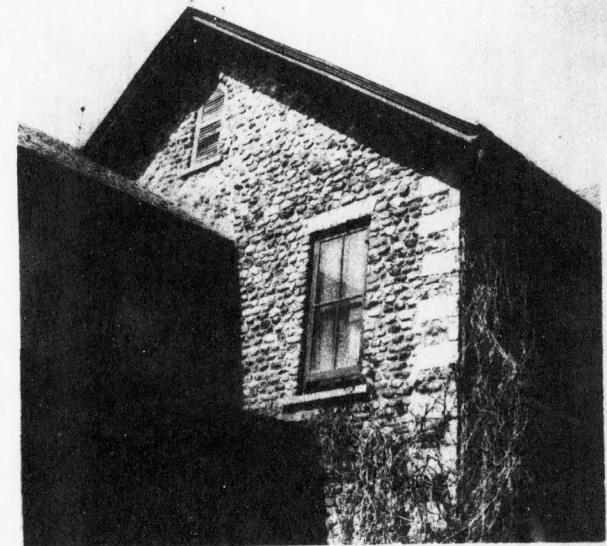


#26-4

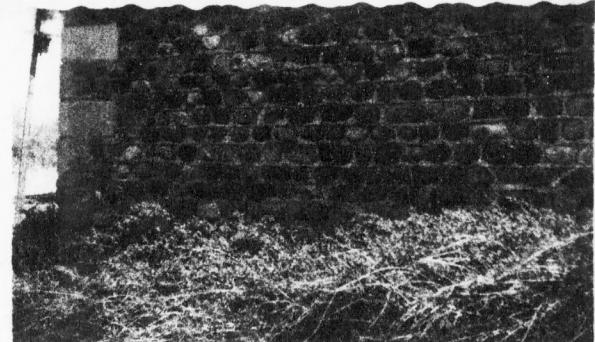
27-2



27-1



27-3

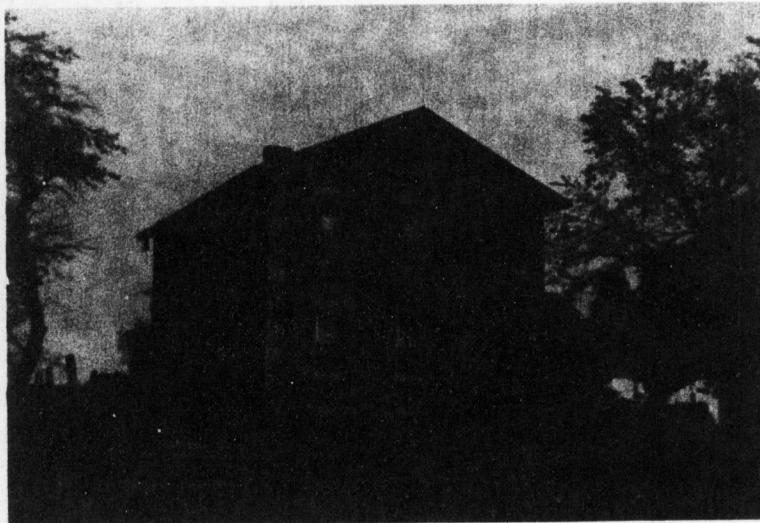


Subject #27 is a Victorian-style two-story home of red and tan cobbles. The stones were laid three rows to nine-inch quincine in front and, on the sides, ~~are quite unique~~ and rear, from two to two-and-a-half rows.

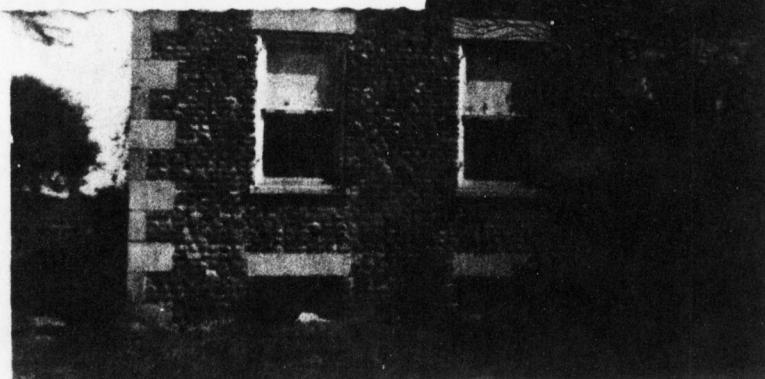
In #26-3 (arrow) can be seen patched portions where there were four-inch-square openings. On the rear wall there were four such holes and on the side two. The farmer's explanation was that they were portholes for Indian fighting, but, then, he also said that the house was constructed in 1776; I'm afraid he is slightly inclined toward over-imagination.

MK.

Subject #28, on Lyons Road, Rush, is a Post-Colonial home built of many colorful, various types of cobbles laid three-and-a-half to four-and-a-half rows per quoine all the way around the house. The arches over the plain doorway and the windows are of very smoothly-squared, grey limestone, the same as the corner quoines. Peculiarly, the narrow side faces the road and contains the main entrance. This house is believed to have been built at the same time as subjects #29 and #30, by the same English masons in the customary manner of working for a few days on one structure then moving to the next to allow the formerly laid section to harden and settle. It is a legend that the masons' wages were one dollar a day, board, and a gallon of home-distilled whiskey.



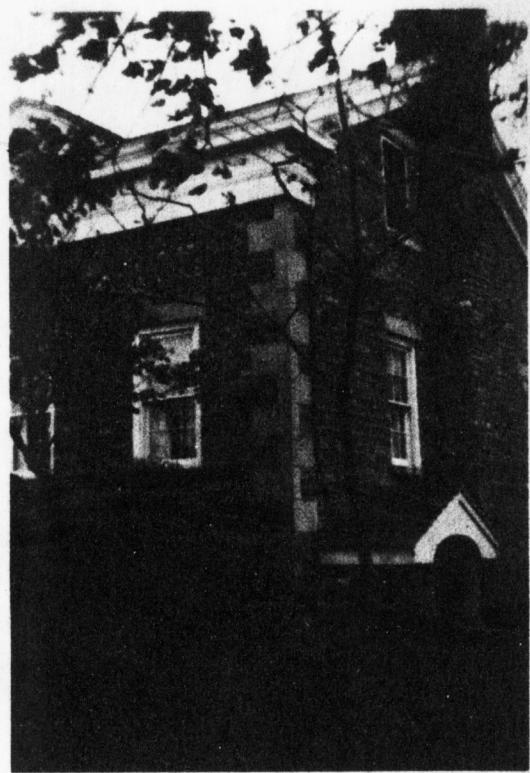
#28-1



This Steffen Home on Clover Road (Subject #29) is a two-story structure, Post-Colonial, with a five-bay facade and a typical colonial floor plan of bisecting hallway, two-room depth. The arches are of long, flat stones laid on end. The cobbles are all of similar size and ~~shape~~, of many different colors, laid three or four rows to the quoins of about ten inches. In the front view, one can see different coloration around the doorway, and a protruding beam--there must have been a larger ~~porchway~~ when the house was first built.



30-2



#30-1

#30-3

In Hendon Ponds Park, this Greek Revival home (subject #30) is the home of the Park Superintendant. It was originally owned by the Genfield family who sold it to the State Park Commission. There is a wide, full entabliture extending all around the home, and dormer windows in the roof, making full use of the one-and-a-half story height. The portion ^{so} is of heavy Greek Doric style. The arches over the windows and the corner quoins on the main structure are very smooth and perfectly shaped. On the Southern end is a wood-shed-like appendage and then a small lean-to added to that. The masonry here is not so fine as in the main section, but it was presumably part of the original house. In this appendage can be seen the rear end of a Dutch-oven, covered over

on the inside of the kitchen. The front wall of the house is of small more rounded cobbles laid four to twelve-inch to a quoine. #30-2 shows a ~~sidewall~~ replaced when the present fireplace was put in the home (the original having been removed, as in most of these old homes, when "outdated" by stoves). The mason created a very pleasing effect, but his cement was too light colored and his endeavor for horizontality too enthusiastic to blend with the original walls. The back wall of the home has a large sun porch of Greek Revival detail, and in the masonry walls, the stones are nearly flush and there is no V joint in the cement.



#31-1

#31-2

#31-3

This story-and-a-half home (Subject 31), on Quaker Meeting Road, is made of red and grey cobbles three or four rows to a nine-inch quoine in front and three rows, at the most, on the sides and rear. The ~~arch~~-stone and quoines are of roughly squared, grey limestone. In #31-2 it can be seen that even though many of the rows are of different thicknesses, the horizontal effect is retained by keeping the cobbles, in one row, of corresponding heights; often the color of a row of stone is uniform, also.

In #31-3 it can be seen that the quoines on the rear corners are of varying heights and shapes, because, of a lack of larger stones and a lack of interest in the back appearance of the building.

2nd/or

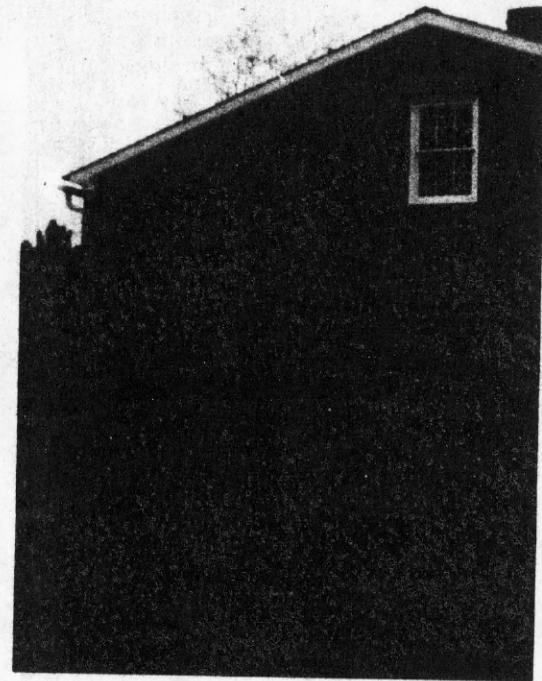
#32-1



#32-2

Subject #32, on Barber Road, Rush, is a Post-Colonial or Early Republic home with a block ~~mass~~^{mass}, two-story front section and a one-and-a-half story extension on the rear. In the front, on the sides of the main block ~~mass~~, and on the side wall of the extension shown in #32-2, the cobbles, of which many are red sandstone, are laid four rows to a quoiné. In the rear, shown in #32-3, and the side of the extension enclosed in a porch, the cobbles are laid, however in horizontal rows, but there is no attempt to ^{mould} a V joint such as is found in ^{the} front and other sides. Except for the two timber arches shown in #32-3, the flat arches over the windows and the curved arch over the small front doorway are all of flat, smoothly squared, grey limestone, as are the quoines.

#32-3



In the village of Mendon, this Post-Colonial home, subject #33, was built in 1883, according to a date carved in an original door. The home has a beautiful front doorway treatment and elliptical attic window-light. The basement is separated from the main vertical element by what appears to be a stone slab sill. Peculiarly, the masonry is finer below the sill than above. Constructed with identical cement, the cobbles are ^{between V Joints made} larger in the foundation section, but are laid with the trowel. Above the sill, the cobbles are smaller, and are set in ~~the~~ horizontal rows, but there is no conscious horizontal joint. The corner quoins are of rough limestone of sizes varying ~~from~~ two to four inches in height. In #33-2 a cobblestone foundation can be seen under the wooden addition, but this has been built out over the original basement wall within the last ten years. This home was built originally for one of the Sheldon family which owned much of the Mendon area after the original Phelps-Gorham purchase.

#33-2

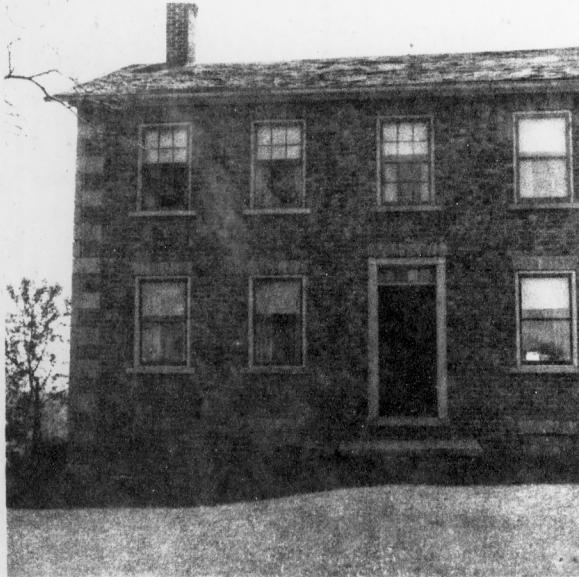


#33-1

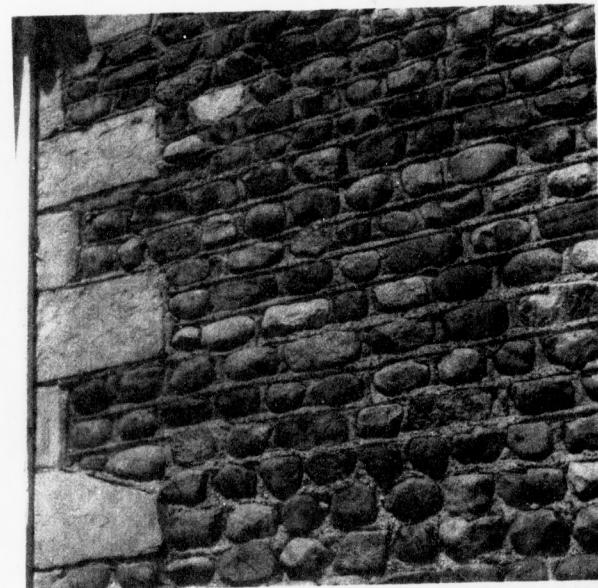


#33-

Subject #34, has a central, bisecting hallway, five-bay facade, is two rooms in depth on the left and one large parlor in depth in the right. ~~cement containing much~~
Put together with lime, the front wall is of red, grey, yellow, and tan colored cobbles laid three to four-and-a-half courses to a nine inch quoine. Around the house ~~there are~~ ^{are} trowel-made horizontal V joints and attempts at vertical V joints also. In #34-2 it can be seen that the mason was not so articulate in the rear wall construction as he was in the front; the quoines are often of varying sizes and shapes and larger cobbles were laid two or three, at the most, ~~nows~~ per quoine.



#34-1



#34-2

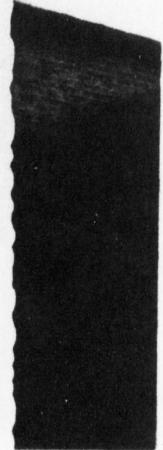
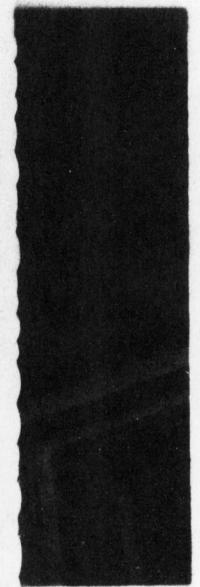
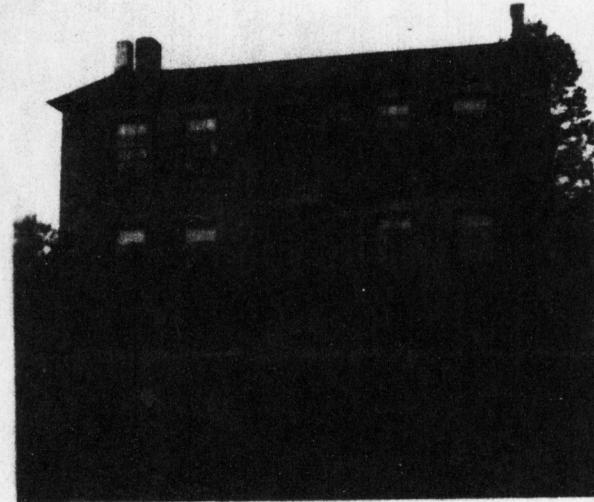
Subject #35 is quite a pretentious home with a massive doorway and elliptical fanlight. The elliptical arch over the doorway is of solid stone; whereas, over the windows, the arches are of long, flat stones set on end. The cobbles are fairly small in front, set three courses to the quoine in height and laid with a wavy, horizontal V joint and an occasional vertical

pyramidal joint. On the sides, where the masonry has not been replaced, there is still the conscious horizontal and vertical joint attempt, but the stones here are laid only two rows per quoine.



#35.

An extremely beautiful and well-restored home, this Early Republic cobblestone structure (Subject 36), very similar in appearance to Subject #35, has the same elliptical archway and fanlight, with window-lights down the sides of the door, also. A difference is that the masonry in this building is much finer. The window arches and corner quoines are of very smoothly squared grey limestone, and the well-chosen cobbles, many of red sandstone, are laid five rows to a 12-inch quoine in height, with very well-done (with a trowel) horizontal and vertical V-shaped joints. The owner believes that the home was built between 1825 and 1830, but the masonry appears to be too fine for such an early construction. ~~date.~~



#36-1

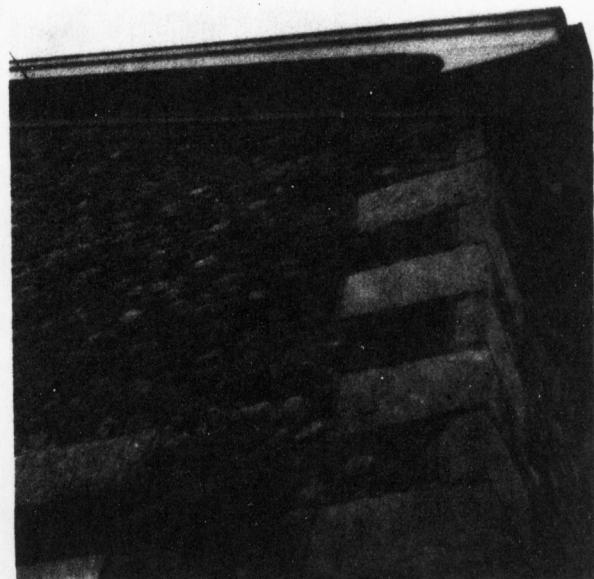
#36-2

#36-3

A small, story-and-a-half home, Subject #37 is mostly of red sandstone cobbles laid three to four rows per ten-inch roughly-squared, limestone stones. The arches over the windows are also of roughly-squared, grey limestone. In front there is a conscious effort toward a horizontal trowel-formed V joint, but on the sides and in the rear, there is little.



#37-1



#37-2

Subject #38 is a two-and-a-half story home built very definitely without the porch, which, in the same detail as the addition on the rear, takes up two sides of the building. The cobbles, which were laid three or four rows per quoine around the building, with a wavy V horizontal joint, have been covered with a hideous tan-colored paint. The owner has attempted removal of this defacing, but as yet with no success.



#38-1

Subject #39, on Mile Square Road, was built in 1832 of all shapes and sizes of cobbles, again, many of red sandstone. Believed built by Scottish Masons, hired by Mason Cole, the quoines are of roughly-squared grey limestone, only two to three inches in height. The cement is crumbly, there is a half-hearted attempt at both horizontal and vertical V joints, and the number of rows per quoine varies between two and three depending upon the height of the quoine.



#39-1

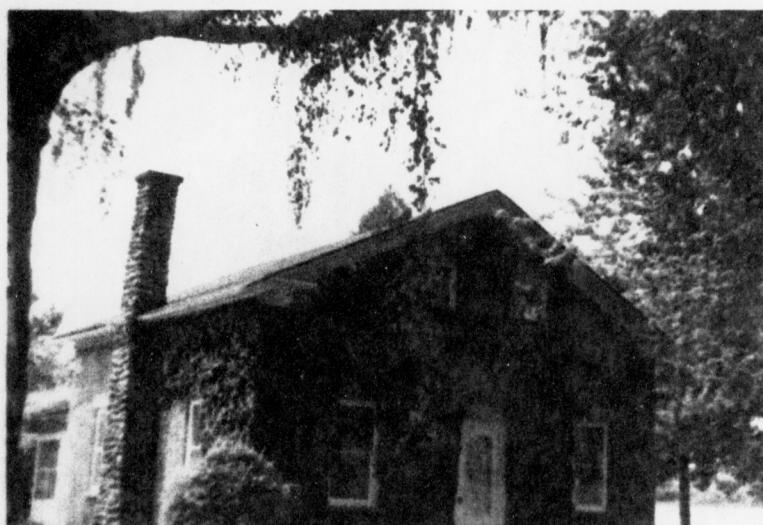


#39-2

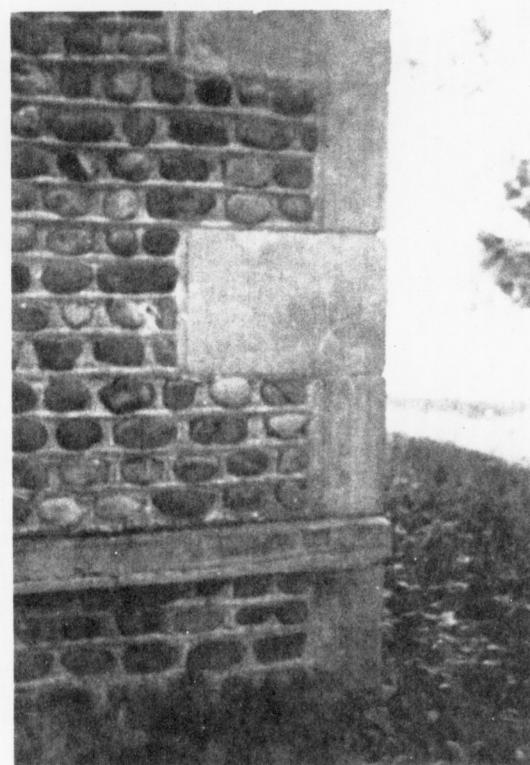
A story-and-a-half home, built by the Whitcomb family and still lived in by a Whitcomb, Subject #40, is another example of a block mass with extension to the rear of cobblestone, as seen in #40-2. Also the house has a stone sill between the basement and first floor level, but here the masonry is identical both above and below the sill. All around the house, the stones are laid four rows to a twelve-inch quoine, in a strong horizontal effect with both horizontal and vertical joints having been moulded with a trowel into a V shape.

^{the} On Mendon-Pittsford Road, Subject #41 is of block mass construction with a lean-to, cobblestone woodshed on the rear. The masonry is the same all around the house. Used were well-chosen ~~for-size~~ cobbles, of various colors, laid four courses to a smoothly squared quoine. On the right in #41-1 can be seen a brick addition, built of very similar cement to that of the cobblestone section, on a cobblestone foundation with brick quoines.

#40-1



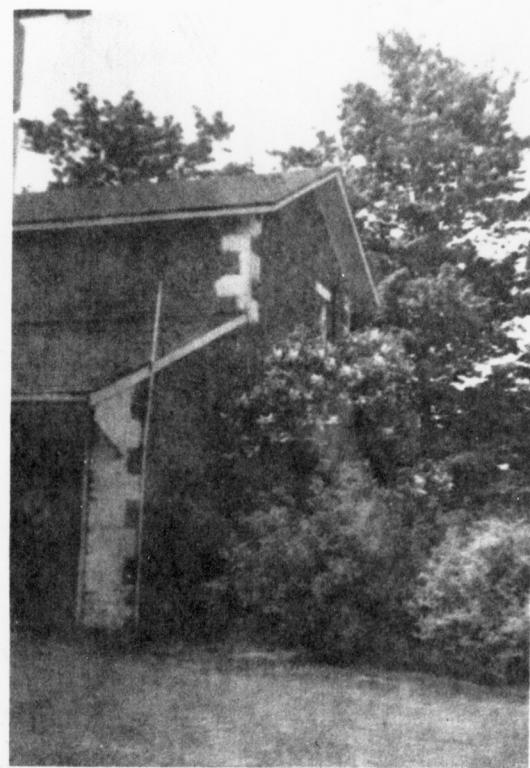
#40-2



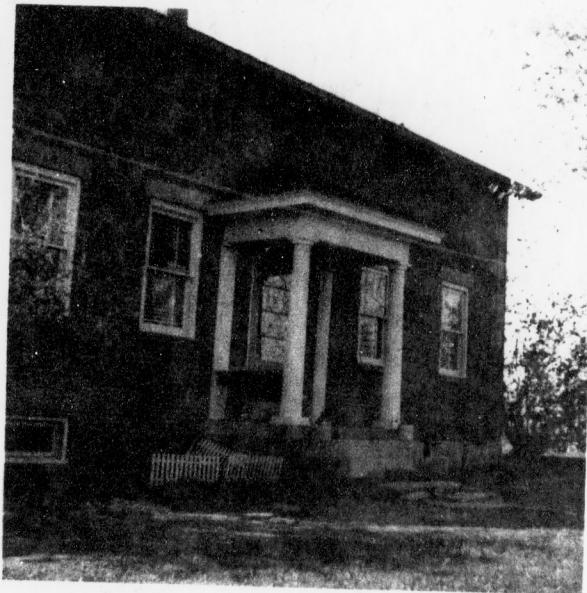
#40-3



#41-1



#41-2



#42-1

#42-2

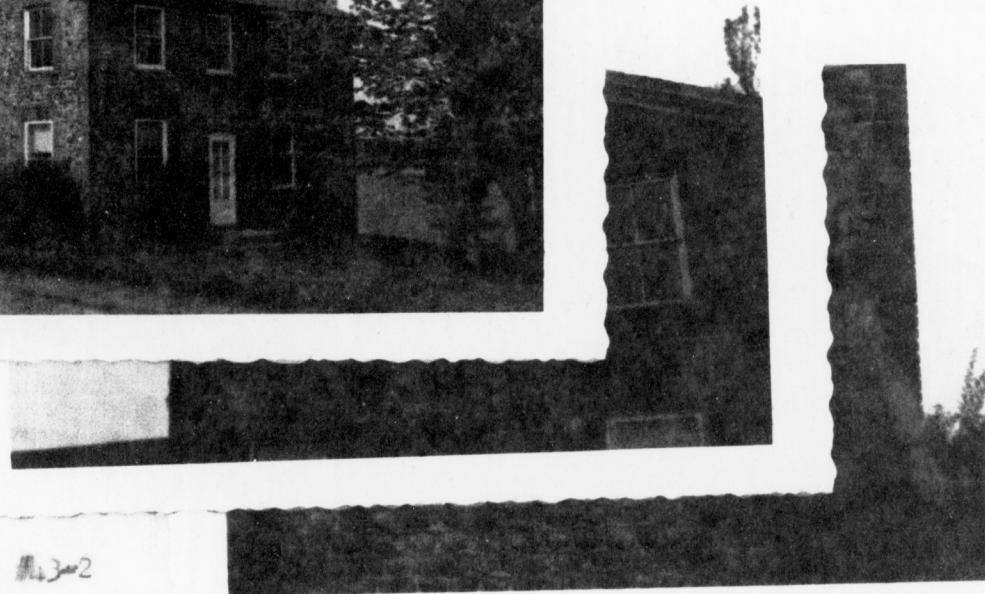
Subject #42 is one of the few homes found in the area where extremely small cobbles of the gravel pit variety were chosen for the front wall. They are laid between almost perfect horizontal V-shaped joints, five courses to a twelve-inch, smoothly-squared corner quoine. On the sides and in the rear, however, the mason was not so particular either in his choice of cobbles or corner stones, and we see very roughly-squared quoines with only four rows of cobbles to each. The small portico on the front definitely classifies the building as of the Greek Revival period.

The only home found in the area with brick used extensively to square the corners, Subject #43, had, to me, a very pleasant effect. Not only is the brick ~~laid three in height~~^{used} on the corners to simulate a square stone, but the rounded arch over the door and the flat arches over the windows are of brick; plus, there is a brick quoine effect around each window casing. The cobbles are large, of irregularly shaped and colored varieties laid either two or three rows to a quoine (consisting of three layers of brick).

All over the east side of the structure, shown in #43-2, weathered and extremely aged, black leather thongs hang from the wall. The reason for this I cannot guess. This structure does lie outside the Mendon-Rush area, but upon driving by the home, it seemed like a curious and interesting enough example to warrant its inclusion here.



#43-1



#43-2

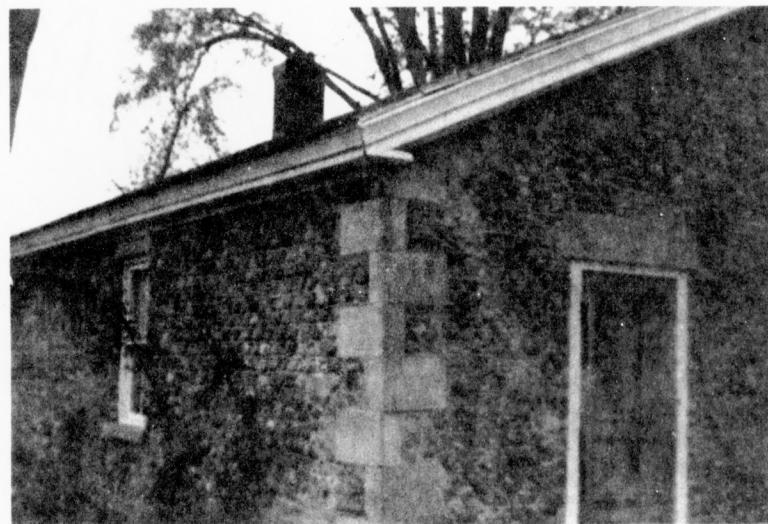


#43-3

Moving on to the two school houses found in the area, the first, subject #44, a small, probably one-room school, has been refurnished as a small one story home. On the date stone in the upper middle of the front wall, the date 1840 is painted. The stone, used in the corner quoins and the flat arches, is very smoothly-cut grey limestone. The ~~cobbles~~ cobbles in front are smaller than on the side and are laid in sharp horizontal and vertical V joints four and three rows per quoine respectively.



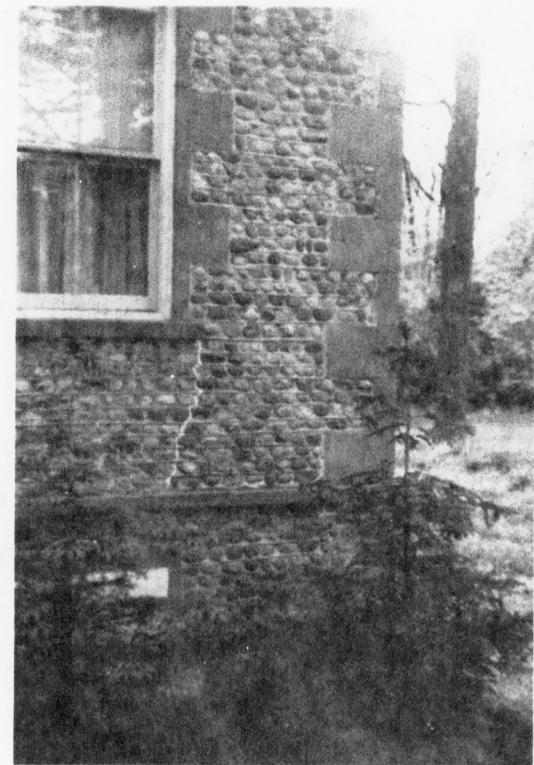
#44-1



#44-2



A45-1



A45-2

Hendon School District No. 2, subject #45, is a Post-Colonial structure with elliptical arch and fanlight, side window lights, and a cupola on the roof. Now used as a fire hall, an extension has been added very recently to the left in #45-1, of too perfect, modern cobble-stone masonry with an almost mechanical effect. The block mass has a stone, separating sill between basement and first floor which is painted a brown color, as are all the limestone quoines on the corners and around the windows, and the flat limestone arches over the windows. The masonry is the same all around the building, both above and below the sill. Fairly small, rectangular cobbles, with rounded edges, are laid four courses to a quoine in height, with a continued, horizontal V joint and an occasional vertical V or pyramidal joint, all done with the mason's trowel.

Included in this survey is a map of the area on which is marked the location, by number, of each subject discussed.

