

The Era of Cobblestone Architecture

May 10 1972

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Dear Bill

You've done an amazing job of editing and lots of very readable writing of your own. I've added corrections, clarifications and suggested improvements directly to the rough draft or on facing pages. We should discuss each one personally.

What you cut it down to is probably about as much as the 'average' reader wants, but far below the serious student or researcher.

I'm sending a 2pb listing of cobblestone buildings I've discovered in a careful search of the illustrated 1876-1880 county histories listed. Apparently Seneca and Livingston didn't have such histories produced - at least none appear in the Rochester Public library. I'm sure a few more would appear in other counties histories such as Seneca where we know one was found. Some of these are of houses illustrated in one book. Others are good enough to include without a photograph.

Important questions to discuss at length:

1. Why not put styles ~~at the~~ section before the county listings so that terms will mean more to the reader? and they would enjoy the more attractive photos in the front - to capture their interest.

2. Order of listings - Lets keep towns together within each county as an aid in using the book. Example Childs church and school should be together or on adjacent pages Phelps buildings are scattered about Wayne County lists.

3. Emphasize Cobblestone Museum buildings with ~~short~~ invitation and visiting hours so anyone can visit without unnecessary correspondence.
 - mention annual ~~to~~ June tours
 - give mailing address of society and fee so anyone or any cobblestone owner could join without unnecessary correspondence

4. Appendix of important or useful information will solve ~~many~~ many problems without making text so dry.
 Lists of counties and numbers known
 Map of glacial extent and boundary of cobblestone buildings

5. Major weakness is lack of any outside New York State. We have ~~now~~ at least a dozen good quality photos on hand with permission to use them. If we don't, we probably should change the title to "New York's Era of Cobblestone Architecture". I still maintain it is a pity to ~~now~~ narrow our scope and ignore a wider audience when we could so easily eliminate a


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few mediocre N.Y. examples and add
representative examples from Colorado, Vermont
and Wisconsin. That would make our
book a reference of national scope
covering the subject in general, rather
than a regional
I've got the photos. Gordon's not
doing himself a favor by limiting the
importance of the book.

Otherwise - I'm sure your efforts and
Gordon's photos will make it an unqualified
success!

Bob Frasch

25 Cobblestone Structures Illustrated in County Histories c1877-1880

- Wayne County, 1878 N.Y. Sanford + Co
 Som-2 Res. of H.D. Mead, Town of Somerset p. 356
 Som-4 Res. of Adam Pease, Luster Rd, Town of Somerset p. 379 (facing)
 includes fence, RR and outbuildings
 Wil-7 Res. of James M. Morse, Town of Wilson facing page 385


- Monroe County 1877 W.H. McIntosh, Phil, Everts, Ensign + Everts
 Cla-10 p. 168 - Res. of Isaac Allen - Sr, Clarkson NY (Ridge Rd W)
 p. 169 biographical sketch
 Cla-11 p. 169 Res. of Ransom Paine Clarkson.
 (cobblestone wing at rear)
 Pse-2 p. 174 Isaac Chase, Pomeroy (Cobblestone on Mountain Rd?)
 p. 175, too blurry
 Roc-2 p. 244 Res. of H.V.B. Schenck (Rochester)
 Hen-14 p. 251 Res. of Jacob Brininstool, West Henrietta

- Wayne County History H.B. McIntosh, 1877
 But-3 p. 80-81 Res. of Ransom Lovelace (1/2 of barn)
 Butler, Wayne Ctn
 Mac-4 p. 116-117 Wm. A. Chapman Res. Macedon N.Y.
 one mile west of Palmyra
 Town of Macedon p. 120-121 Macedon Agricultural Works
 Historical marker commercial build in 1846 datestone
 Birkford + Hoffmann prop.
 Mar-9 p. 127-125 Res. of John Smith, Marion N.Y. Elder's Ridge Rd
 p. 128 - blurry
 Mar-20 p. 126-127 Res. of Mason Rogers, Marion N.Y.
 p. 120. Biography
 Pal-8 p. 142-143 Res. of T.N. Eggleston, Palmyra
 Pal-20 p. 144-145 Wayne County Journal Property
 Market St. Palmyra, erected 1875?
 Ros-9 p. 156-157 Old Household of John J. Dickson, Rose Valley
 includes cobblestone - possibly doctor's office
 Wil-17 p. 190-191 Res. of H.N. THRECO, Pullmanville N.Y.
 Wil-19 p. 192-193 Res. of Alice Watson, Pullmanville N.Y.

Ontario County History Mc Intosh 1876
Gen-1 p 135-139
134-135 Res of Erastus Tucker, Geneva NY.

Sen-9 p 144-145 Res of H.V. Borden, Seneca,

? p 156-157 Res of Stephen Ferguson
cobbleson outbuilding
Rushville, Gorham
Editor's Note: Appeared to be a smokehouse.
Not enough detail to verify cobblestone.

Vic-5 p 200-201 Res of P.S. Bonesteel
Victoria

Steuben County History, Prof W.W. Clayton 1879
None no illustrations of cobbleson

Wyooming County History 1880 . F.W. Beers & Co N.Y.
Pre-2 p 244-245 REAPER
Res of W. Wyckoff, Tuttle & Olin, Perry N.Y.
cobbleson main building - Royce Reaper Manufactory

Orleans County History 1879 NY, Sanford & Co
Gai-30 p 134-135 C.A. Donalds Flouring Mill, Eagle Harbor,

Bar-2 p 230-231 Res. of James Goodwin sq, Barre

Seneca County History

THE ERA OF COBBLESTONE ARCHITECTURE

by: Gerda Peterich

Gary Lattin

Robert W. Frasch

Olaf William Shelgren, Jr.

school was the
imminent danger in 1960 →
and reason for action
Church came later

The "names" are - were not
uniformly created nor
consistent, nor verified
in many cases

APOLOGIES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Western New Yorkers have always taken cobblestone buildings more or less for granted. Carl Schmidt of Scottsville was one of the first persons to take them seriously and published two books on the subject in 1944 and 1966. The Cobblestone Society formed in 1960 to prevent destruction of ~~the church~~ ^{a church and school} buildings in the hamlet of Childs and to gather all the data it could find on cobblestone structures. Eventually the Society realized that a look book was necessary and the New York State Council on the Arts was approached. This ~~eventually~~ resulted in a grant which makes this book possible. To those of you who look in vain through the following pages for a particular building and find it not, we offer our apologies. We hope that you will find at least one building, hitherto unknown to you, as a consolation prize.

Regarding the names attached to the buildings - where there are two names the first is ^{usually} that of the original owner of the house and the second is that of the owner in 1971. *where only one name is used, it refers to the 1971 owner.*

All books of this sort do not come about as a solo performance of the authors. Many people contributed their individual cobbles to make this cobblestone book.

POLAR ?

? ~~patience~~ didn't spend ~~in~~
~~at~~ came from Canadian land mass, not North Pole

The Cobblestone Era

In the first book of Moses (usually called Genesis) it is recorded that on the second day God decreed that the waters under the heavens be gathered into one place and that dry land appear. On the fourth day these waters were populated with every living creature with which the waters swarm and the air above waters and land was filled with birds flying in the firmament of the heavens. And it was good.

Way back in geological time the central part of North America was a great sea swarming with living creatures of various sorts whose remains, gradually falling to the bottom, built up the limestone foundation that underlies the Great Lakes region. And the sandy shores of this sea gradually dried and under pressure formed that sandstone ^{layers} ~~that is~~ also found throughout the region.

Eventually the polar icecap spread down from the north in the form of glaciers grinding across much of this land: as far south as what are now the Missouri, Ohio, and Alleghany Rivers, New England and Long Island. This great glacier caught up loose rocky rubble in its path, holding it in its icy, abrasive grip as it pushed south. Under the glacier's great weight, stones were gradually rounded through abrasion with other stones and gravel. The expiring ^{, melting} glacier eventually gave up its rocky cargo on its slow retreat leaving it

error we had the "best natural land route"
via the Mohawk river divide →
of the Appalachian Mt range
She clarified the concept
to the actual historical factors
involved

The Cobblestone Era - continued

strewn over the land, especially upstate New York as we now know it and westwards throughout the Great Lakes region.

Following the Revolution, the ex-colonials and their children began to push (and be pushed) westward into new lands in Central and Western New York. Survival and conquering the land were their immediate problems. ^{Everywhere} Forests had to be cleared to provide farm lands on which food crops were planted for the settlers' subsistence. The houses they built first on their new lands were usually log cabins. In Central and Western New York settling the land proceeded slowly, due mainly to the scarcity of ~~natural~~ ^{economical} transportation routes. ~~efficient~~ ^{economical water transportation} for their ~~own~~ farm products.

Waterways formed the simplest mode of transportation and west of the Mohawk River there was scarcely anything of this sort. So in 1817, following an unsuccessful attempt to have the Federal Government build an artificial waterway to the West, New York State started the project on its own. Derisively called by its opponents "Clinton's Ditch" (in honor of the incumbent governor and principal proponent), The Erie Canal began to thread its way westward toward Lake Erie. The Canal required construction workers of various skills, among them masons - masons to quarry and lay stone for canal locks and aqueducts. To build these ^{that} the remnant of the long-ago sea - limestone - was quarried

"Increasing numbers of New England Yankee farmers,
their sons, and new immigrants rushed west..."

why western?

The Cobblestone Era - continued

for stone blocks. Limestone was ^{crushed and} burnt to produce lime for mortar with which these blocks were laid. As the Canal was pushed westward it turned the subsistence farmers into cash farmers for the crops could be carried back east to established centers of population. In 1825 the canal finally was connected with Lake Erie, providing the connection of the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, via waterways across United States territory. ^{increasing numbers of} New England Yankee farmers, ^{their sons, and new immigrants} rushed west to take up lands in Western New York in the 1820's to ~~achieve~~ ^{ACHIEVE} financial prosperity marketing their crops (mainly wheat and flour) on the Atlantic seaboard. OK

With the arrival of prosperity farmers were ready to build enduring homes reflecting their prosperity and confidence in the future. Building materials in those days usually came from the immediate area, only in rare instances were they transported great distances as is now common. Central and Western New York had, in addition to timber and clay for bricks, all the stones left by the glacier of long ago. Sometime around 1825 the first cobblestone building was constructed in upstate New York. We do not know which was the first, or where it was, or who the mason was.

A similar form of construction, called "flint", had been common in ~~southwestern~~ ^{SOUTHEASTERN} England since the Middle Ages. This, in turn, is similar to certain medieval remains in France.

- "can" would be misquoted and overly emphasize
a possible English origin
- no shore to go "ashore"
- Let's give American ~~and~~ equal billing
at least. I hold to it as the
best theory

we might add dates of papers
but isn't necessary

The Cobblestone Era - continued

And going back further, similar masonry is found in the remains of certain buildings of the Roman Empire. None of these earlier examples show any emphasis of the mortar joints that is prevalent in New York State's cobblestone masonry except for a small number of buildings in Brighton, England and vicinity. These were constructed from 1790 to 1820 and have the horizontal mortar joints emphasized as a horizontal projecting V.

We do know that masons came from England ^{AND IRELAND} to ^{help build} ~~work on~~ the Erie Canal. We ^{MIGHT} ~~can~~ assume that some Canal mason, familiar with this English form, ~~went ashore~~ when his canal work was done, ~~and~~ started laying up a cobblestone building. Or some innovative ^{AMERICAN} mason, simply by seeing the stone-strewn land, may have decided that equal sized stones laid in straight rows would make a wall with a handsome and new appearance. Regardless of the origin, the result caught on, spreading across the land.

The farmer could remove the offensive stony litter from his fields and the mason could take this "litter" and work it into the fabric of a building. Diaries exist noting that women and children gathered stones from the fields and sized them for the mason. Agricultural newspapers carried accounts of the new technique which helped it spread. Between 1825 and 1860 hundreds of such buildings were wrought from

check circle theory
90% may be too high

* APP " Building construction methods had changed during the
collaboration era from custom made, one-of-a-kind
structures wrought by hand from raw materials
~~in hand~~ to factory made standardized mill
cut lumber, bricks, pre-mixed mortar, machine
made nails and semi-skilled labor"

* doesn't explain change ~~to~~ in
construction industry from
custom made buildings made ~~of~~ by
hand tools from the ~~raw~~ raw materials →
at hand - to factory made ~~but~~
standardized bricks, ~~raw~~ pre-mixed
mortar and ~~cut~~ pre-cut
standardized ~~but~~ millyard lumber →

The Cobblestone Era - continued

the landscape, most of them in the 1830's and 40's. And by this time Yorkers were moving westward carrying the art of cobblestone masonry with them to locations throughout the Great Lakes region. A circle, its center at Rochester and with a radius of sixty miles encompasses 90% of the cobblestone buildings. At least five hundred are known to be standing in New York State. About a hundred are known in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio as well as Canada's Ontario Province. *check?*

Increasingly sophisticated techniques of masons and increasingly sophisticated tastes of building owners led to a remarkable variety of surface treatments. Cobbles were selected for uniformity of size, uniformity of texture, uniformity of color. Mortar joints were treated in wondrous ways, making them three dimensional. But the age of handicrafts was ending throughout the North. With the arrival of the Industrial Revolution the factory system was replacing home manufacturers. ^{* ADD} Railroads were spreading their iron webs across the land where canals were not practical, as well as where canals were practical. And a new generation of homeowners was growing up, to whom the cobblestone tastes of its parents was old-fashioned. The Civil War marks the end of the cobblestone era.

Cobblestone Masonry

The term cobblestone apparently has always been used in New York State to describe this type of masonry. The earliest known printed account, dated January 13, 1838 appeared in "Genesee Farmer and Gardener's Journal", a periodical published in Rochester. This account was a request from a gentleman wishing more information about this type of masonry.

The cobblestone masonry that appeared in upstate New York between 1825 and 1830 utilizes ^{glacially} naturally rounded stones of uniform size laid in horizontal rows. Often the cobbles on the front wall are small stones, while those on the sides are somewhat larger. Occasionally even larger stones are used on the rear wall. A few buildings have only the front wall faced with the cobbles laid in neat rows, while the other walls are "un-rowed" - the stones on those walls being of varying sizes. *Generally the smallest, most carefully matched stones were used on the front walls and the larger, rougher stones were hidden on the rear walls.*

These stones, laid in horizontal rows are simply a facing (or veneer) forming the outside surface of a thicker wall of larger, coarser stones - much as brick today is a facing on a concrete block or wood stud wall. The greater part of the cobble is imbedded in mortar leaving less than half of the stone exposed (iceberg-like). Occasional stones are longer to tie into, or bond with, the thicker stonework behind. The total thickness of the wall is usually from 18" to 24".

Cobblestone Masonry - continued

In a cobblestone wall the mortar joint counts for more in the overall appearance of the wall than in a brick wall. In a brick wall the mortar joint is about 35% of the wall surface. In a cobblestone wall it accounts for 40% to 65% of the wall surface. A cobble does not present the mason with a neat plane surface against which his trowel could strike a smooth flat joint. So it is natural that mortar joints are given three dimensional treatments. Usually the horizontal joint is given continuous emphasis, forming a long line underneath the individual stones. Vertical joints are also usually given some emphasis but this is usually confined to ^{spaces} between the ^{more prominent} horizontal joints.

There are two types of cobbles - in reference to their surfaces. One is the field cobble which looks something like a potato. Its surface is irregular and came directly from the rough hands of the glacier. The other is the lake-smoothed cobble. This was tumbled for hundreds of years, along with countless other cobbles by the waves along the shoreline of Lake Ontario. This has a smooth surface akin to that of an egg shell.

Mortar is composed of lime, sand and water. Lime was made ^{by burning limestone in a lime kiln or in pits dug in the ground at the construction site.} ~~by burning limestone in a lime kiln or in pits dug in the ground at the construction site.~~ When it was made in pits it would often be left in the pits to "cure" over the winter, even

Par 2 ^{add sentence at end} "Generally, the smallest most carefully matched stones were used on the front walls and the larger, rougher stones were used at the rear of buildings."

Par 4 (add two phrases) 'glacially rounded' 'very few'

Par 6 (needs clarification of word)

Mortar is composed of lime, sand and water. Quarried limestone was crushed into powder and burned in a lime kilns. ~~The mortar~~

~~At the construction site pits were dug in the ground~~
~~ground to ~~store~~ ripen the mortar. ~~After~~~~
~~the mortar to "cure".~~
~~The ~~best~~ mortar ~~is~~ needed to ~~be~~ set~~
~~needed time to chemically ripen or "cure"~~

~~to prepare the mortar.~~
where the mortar would often be left in the pits to "cure" over the winter, first adding water and then covering with manure for its winter's sleep. The manure undoubtedly gave some of its color to the lime. ~~At~~ When the ~~best~~ consistency of the slacked lime was right, something only an experienced mason could determine, ~~and~~ the mortar ~~was~~ lime mixture could be combined with sand for to begin construction. Sand was available throughout the area and it, too, had different tints of color depending on locality. The texture of most cobblestone ~~and~~ mortar is coarser than today's mortar, the sand particles often being readily distinguishable due to their comparatively large size.

apologies

Par 1 ~~to be~~ a church and school in the hamlet of Childs'

Par 2 ~~add...~~ ~~the same as~~ where only one name is given it will be the name of the 1971 owner-occupant.

Page One ~~Paragraph on~~ ~~what doesn't achieve~~

Par 2

To show in.

Cobblestone Masonry

Par 2 - last sentence

Cobblestone Masonry - continued

~~first adding water and then covering with manure for its winter's sleep. The manure undoubtedly gave some of its color to the lime. Sand was available throughout the area and it, too, had different tints of color depending upon locality. The texture of most cobblestone mortar is coarser than today's mortar, the sand particles often being readily distinguishable due to their comparatively large size.~~

misleading

*sand
more
significant
color
factor*

Since cobbles do not form a neat precise corner, stone blocks, called quoins, are usually used for this purpose. Occasionally bricks are used for corners. There are several instances where corners are rounded, avoiding the sharp-edged corner and thereby the need for quoins. A few buildings exist where wood posts have been used at the corners, and a few others where long straight stones forming a pilaster have been used. But the overwhelming majority of cobblestone buildings have stone quoins, sometimes precisely cut stones, other times roughly cut stones. The thickness of the quoin is usually the thickness of the cobble veneer.

The cobblestone mason was just about any skilled and competent mason. There apparently were few tricks to laying up a cobblestone wall that a good mason could not quickly discover, and master. This is why cobblestone buildings occur over such a large area of central and western New

Cobblestone Masonry - continued

York, and elsewhere. The Wadsworth family demonstrated this when, in 1910, they had Charles and James Palermo - masons - erect a cobblestone ^{gatehouse -} cottage for one of their employees on one of their Geneseo properties. A cobblestone building could be laid up by a skilled mason wherever the cobbles were available and there was a desire for such a structure.

Center Road — is that correct name?
then why not "Benjamin-King" house??

1. ALBANY COUNTY District #6 School, Rt. 146,

Guilderland Center

Built in 1860, there are virtually no stylistic details to differentiate this schoolhouse from one built twenty years earlier. The quoins are longer than usual and of varying size. One of these bears the inscription "R. E. Zeh, mason, 1860".

2. ALBANY COUNTY Receiving Vault, Guilderland Cemetery,

Guilderland Center

The cobbles on the front wall are spaced a uniform distance apart so that the eye travels upwards, from one stone to the next, on the diagonal. There is no emphasis given to the mortar joints, it would almost seem as if the mason pressed the stones into the wet mortar coat. The stone tablet over the door has the date "1872".

3. CAYUGA COUNTY Allen-VanBuskirk House, Rt. 90,

Ledyard Township

Built of red, lake-smoothed cobbles (undoubtedly from Sodus on Lake Ontario) the trinity of gables stretch their necks above a Gay 90's porch to see Cayuga Lake across the road. The house was built about 1850. The windows all have triangular louvered panels above them in the effort to simulate the lancet windows of the Gothic period.

4. CAYUGA COUNTY Fordyce-King House, Center Rd.,

Scipio Township

Dr. Benjamin ^{Fordyce} spent two years collecting the cobblestones for his house which was built in 1843. The height of the frieze of the cornice is a hallmark of the apogee of the Greek Revival style. The cut stone surrounding the entrance contrasts effectively with the surrounding cobblestones.

5. ERIE COUNTY Christman House and Milkhouse,
4055 Ransom Rd., Clarence Township

Cobblestones were used as facing for foundation walls of many wooden farmhouses in western and central New York. Usually there is only two feet or less of the masonry foundation exposed above the ground. This house is an atypical example of such a house (since bedrock is little more than a foot below ground in this area) for there is about six feet of cobblestone wall above ground. Judging by the style of the house, it was probably built in the 1840's. To the right of the house is a cobblestone milkhouse. *It is the only cobblestone structure ~~in~~ in Erie County No it isn't.*

6. GENESEE COUNTY Allen-Morris House, 3328 Batavia-
Oakfield Townline Rd., Batavia Township

The house was built in 1838 and is a handsome example of Greek Revival architecture. This detail of a corner shows the field cobbles typical of many of the cobblestone buildings in Genesee, Livingston and Wyoming counties, which are essentially rectangular. The detail also illustrates another characteristic of most cobblestone buildings: the stones on the front wall are smaller than those used on the other walls. Here, there are 4 courses per quoin height on the front wall and 2 courses per quoin on the side wall.

7. GENESEE COUNTY Genesee-Wyoming Seminary, now Alexander
Town Hall, Alexander

This is probably the largest cobblestone school constructed, it had an enrollment of three hundred students. Built in 1837 it functioned as a school until 1938. The balustrade and the domed octagonal cupola are fortunate survivors that suitably crown the building.

- 8, 9. GENESEE COUNTY Ford-Buchholtz House, 4899 Ford Rd.,
(Rt. 262), Elba Township

In 1841 Nathaniel Ford had this house built, about twenty years after he had come to the area. Once again it is the entrance which is the center of interest. There is some remarkably fine detail in the entablature: guttae under the projection, a delicate dentil row under the bed mold, and a bead at the bottom of the frieze mold. The old cobblestone walk was uncovered during the recent restoration.

10. GENESEE COUNTY Minor-Trietley House, 9295 Fargo Rd.,
Stafford Township

Built about 1840, the entrance has been recessed slightly, without the benefit of columns between door and sidelights. Off to the left of the house is a cobblestone smokehouse.

11. LIVINGSTON COUNTY Geneseo District No. 5 Schoolhouse,
Center St., Geneseo

Construction of this schoolhouse was started in 1838 and presumably was completed by winter of the same year. The form of the building is unique, with its two wings and hipped roofs. It is now the headquarters of the Livingston County Historical Society.

12. LIVINGSTON COUNTY Wadsworth-Adair House, 770 West
Lake Rd., (Rt. 256), Geneseo Township

This lakeside house has the Gothic cottage form without any real Gothic detail. At each end of the front portion is a bay window overlooking the now-crowded Conesus lakeshore.

13. LIVINGSTON COUNTY Hayden House, now property of Abbey
of the Genesee, River Rd., York Township

It seems logical to surmise that this house started as an ample, conventional five bay, two and one-half story, center-entrance farmhouse; and that new owners, succumbing to the "certain airs" of the Genesee Valley added the two story portico to give the house that dignity requisite to its location. Then, the eaves were extended and the chimneys Gothicized. In any event all windows and door openings are framed with cut stone quoins (even basement windows). The pediment of the portico is made of cobblestones with an oval window as the central ornament. Moses Hayden purchased the land in 1821 ^{and the building was constructed at a later date.} He was the first county judge.

14. LIVINGSTON COUNTY Barron-Link House, 45 East St., Nunda

Built of lake-smoothed stones, this form of house - square with a hipped roof - is not often found in cobblestone houses. It was probably built in the early 1840's.

15. LIVINGSTON COUNTY Ramsdell-Neale Store, Rt. 36,
York Village

This simple, handsome building was constructed to serve as village store with living quarters above which accounts for the slightly wider-than-usual windows and multiplicity of doors. A cut stone water table girdles the building at the first floor line and the doorways still retain their paneled reveals. It has also served as a post office and a barbershop.

16. LIVINGSTON COUNTY Dean-Root House, 3466 Rt. 5,
Caledonia Township

Surrounded by tree-dotted lawns, this two story house with its hipped roof gives the aspect of a late Georgian mansion. It was built in 1838.

17. LIVINGSTON COUNTY Markham-Yorks House, 6857 Heath-
Markham Rd., Lima Township

This house is quite similar to the Barber-Mulligan house, a short distance north-west ^{on _____ Road} in Monroe County. Besides the obvious differences of eaves and front door, this house has stone quoins (rather roughly cut) at the window openings and fewer panes in the window sash.

~~at first~~

~~it~~ when constructed, it ~~was~~ faced a
~~road to~~
the.

#18

~~It was constructed beside the Chenango Valley~~
~~Canal.~~

" This house faced the Chenango Valley Canal →
and could watch canal boats pass through a
nearly lock ~~is~~ ~~to~~ across the ~~road~~ → Canal Road.

?
1840 date - Fowlers book was in 1850's ??
doubtful

18. MADISON COUNTY Howard-Edgerton House, Canal Rd.,
Madison Township

It is reported that this house "was built about 1840 by some English mason". If the mason was English, he confined his background to the masonry, for the house is typical New York State Greek Revival. The main part facing the road is a five bay, center entrance, two and one-half story house. From the rear of this, extends a one and one-half story L-shaped wing which ends in a barn or woodshed.

19. MADISON COUNTY Gerow, ^{House,} Rt. 20, Madison Village

The vogue for building octagonal houses swept across the country about the time the vogue for building cobblestones was beginning to wane. Orson Squire Fowler popularized the octagonal house through writings and lectures, so it is almost a foregone conclusion that there would be at least one cobblestone house with an octagonal plan; this is it. Unlike the octagonal blacksmith shop in Wayne County, the corners of this house are formed with limestone quoins. The entrance is Greek Revival with two complete diminutive Doric columns at each side of the door. The recessed entablature over this door steps slightly forward again at the center giving the effect of a keystone. Molding profiles in the cornice are Greek Revival, if the roof projection with its brackets is original this fortells the coming of the Italian Villa style. The house is supposed to have been built in 1840. It is also reputed to have an air space in the exterior walls for added insulation.

Are 20 cent^{ury} improvements
shown in photograph?

~~It stands at an important~~
It was built on New York's first east-west
major east-west turnpike, the
Genesee Turnpike (later Route 20) at
where the ~~the~~ Chenango Valley
Causal ~~is~~ ~~spanned~~ by a bridge.

20. MADISON COUNTY Barn, Indian Opening Rd., Madison Township

This barn was demolished in 1971 or 1972. Unfortunately, with their few openings, cobblestone barns do not lend themselves for other uses.

21. MADISON COUNTY Beckwith-Hancock House, Rt. 92,
Cazenovia Township

The typical upstate New York farmhouse here has a certain elegance that the Cazenovia area is noted for. The proportions are ample, for example, the main entrance has a transom above the entablature. The porch has proper Doric columns and a stone floor. This house was probably built in the early 1840's.

22. MADISON COUNTY Coolidge-Hengst Building, Rt. 20 &
Canal Rd., Bouckville

Built in 1847 it originally served as stores and residences. The manner in which the building turns the corner is unique. The cupola, with its diamond windows, looks like a great masked head staring out over the road and the village.

During the 1850's it stood at ~~the~~ a busy intersection where east-west wagon traffic along the Seneca Turnpike (now route 20) spanned canal boat traffic of the north-south Chenango Valley Canal ~~from~~ from Utica to Binghamton. It is now a restaurant.

a poor example of cobblestone
not well restored

23. MONROE COUNTY Smith-Krenzer House, 745 Ballantyne Rd.,
Chili Township

Five generations of Krenzlers have lived here since Liborius Krenzer purchased the farm from David Smith in 1866. The stone farmhouse is the simplest kind with no ornamentation.

"..... no grassy surface is so captivating to the eye, as one where these gentle swells and undulations rise and melt away gradually into one another",

A. J. Downing "The Beautiful in Ground"

March 1852

24. MONROE COUNTY Curtis-Dawes House, Curtis Rd.,
Parma Township

The classic New York farmhouse has a slight variation from the norm - the principal entrance is in the center of the main portion. But the 20th century has kept this entrance for light, only. Lake-smoothed cobbles face the house built in 1848.

25. MONROE COUNTY Church-Hague House, 6710 Chili-Riga
Center Rd. (Rt. 33A), Riga Township

Elihu Church arrived from Ware, Massachusetts in 1806. In 1832 or 1838 he had this house built. It was ^{one of the very few} designed by ~~an architect as is known from an unsigned~~ ^{an anonymous person,} for a drawing of the elevation and a floor plan ^{which have been returned} ~~exist~~ ^{front} in the house. The main portion of the

25. MONROE COUNTY Church-Hague House - continued

house is square. On the rear is an L-shaped wing, also of cobblestones, which originally housed a summer kitchen, milk room, and woodshed-barn. The form of the house is unique in cobblestone buildings. Symmetry is maintained on the front with a false window at the left end. The two columns are stone.

It included a cobblestone barn and smokehouse ~~etc.~~ were also built by Mr. Church, for whom the ~~to~~ nearby village of Churchville was named.

26. MONROE COUNTY Sibley-Stuart House, 61 Stuart Rd.,
Chili Township

William Emmons, mason, built this house about 1835 for Joseph Sibley. ^{Sibley} He had operated several mills on the site since 1811, and was the first supervisor of the town. It is unusual to find a main entrance with an elliptical fanlight at the gable end of a house. The oval window in gable end retains its original sash.

27. MONROE COUNTY Sheffer-Bean House, 95 Sheffer Rd.,
Chili Township

The mood of the house is relaxed by the off-center entrance and the window above. It was built between 1835 and 1840.

It is one of the few that have carefully preserved the original ~~shutters~~ shutters and multi-paned windows.

28. MONROE COUNTY Matthews House, Tobin Rd., Henrietta
Township

Brick quoins form the corners, as well as the sides of the door and window openings. Radial brick form flat-arch lintels over the windows while the front door has a segmental arched top. There was once a brick chimney rising above the roof at the left end wall. The narrow eaves are apparently original. The exact date of the construction of the house is not known, but it must be one of the earliest cobblestone buildings. *With its unusual brick detailing, it more closely resembles the flintstone cottages of England's Sussex and Norfolk coasts.*

29. MONROE COUNTY Bettridge-Stowe House, 253 Bettridge Rd.
Riga Township

William Emmons, mason, was the nephew of the two Bettridge brothers who settled on this road and gave their name to it. They came from England and eventually sent for their nephew who built this house for William Bettridge, sometime in the 1830's. The front door, for once not obscured by a storm or screen door, shows itself to be one of the favored designs of the Greek Revival period - two narrow vertical panels.

30. MONROE COUNTY Thrall-LaVigne House, 4929 Ridge Rd.,
(Rt. 104), Parma Township

Built in 1845, this is a Greek Revival version of the five bay center entrance house of the Georgian-Federal period.

any need to mention victorian window
changes on 1st floor ?

30. MONROE COUNTY Thrall-LaVigne House - continued

The porch is a handsome ^{restoration} ~~addition~~ of about 1950 that well fits the spirit of the house. Wooden panels below the first floor windows are unusual. Cobbles are lake-smoothed stones.

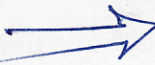
31. MONROE COUNTY Post-Vogel House, 5582 W. Henrietta Rd., (Rt. 15)
Henrietta Township

Abel Post arrived here in 1816 with wife and three young children. Within sixteen years his family had increased to nine children and his prosperity enabled him to build this house, no doubt with the children gathering stones. He had his initials and the date - 1832 - incised in the keystone of the arch over the entrance. Lintels over the windows are the flat, or "jack", arch type made of rather roughly shaped stones.

32. MONROE COUNTY Tinker House, 1585 Calkins Rd.,
Henrietta Township

James Tinker came from New Haven, Connecticut in 1812. In 1830 he had this house built by a mason named McCarty and in feeling shows its Connecticut heritage. The stones are field cobbles, rather large. Quoins are somewhat longer and not as high as those in later houses. The arch of the entrance is formed of somewhat roughly tapered stones, rather than the more finely-cut stone used in later houses. Window opening lintels, likewise, are the jack arch type, made of roughly tapered stones. *The Tinker family still reside here.*

what road?

many ~~older~~ boulder & rail walls + fences can be seen in
1878 - illustrated histories 

Not really odd at all. Cobblestone masonry walls were expensive and required for more protection from frost. ~~Like~~ They required protective roofs ~~to~~ and had to be built below frost line to prevent frost damage. They were far more vulnerable and roofs had to be maintained

Both building and wall are gone!

33. MONROE COUNTY Fishell-Tuety House, 512 Fishell Rd.,
Rush Township

Henry Fishell came from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and settled in this area in 1808. In the mid-1830's he had this house built. It is similar to the other five-bay, two story houses in the area ^{south of Rochester.} Cut stone is used for all the lintels. The arch over the entrance is flatter than those on the other houses.

34. MONROE COUNTY Cemetery Wall, Scottsville, Wheatland
Township

Gradually returning to the ground is this old wall which bounds an old cemetery. It was capped with wood planks. Oddly enough in view of the need for fences and walls in the early 19th century, few cobblestone ^{masonry} walls were built. Cobblestone walls still remain in a cemetery at Bath, at Paris, Ontario, and a short distance from this one on the River Road.

35, 36. MONROE COUNTY Quaker Meeting House (now ^{Walker} Krenzer
residence)
house) 459 Quaker Rd., Wheatland Township

Built in 1834 for a meeting house of an Orthodox group of Quakers it was used by this group for twenty years. Then it became the meeting house of a Hicksite group of liberal Quakers for twenty years. Subsequently, it became the meeting place of the local Grange. Now it is a residence. Its Quaker origin shows in the two entrances and the simplicity of the building.

37. MONROE COUNTY Webster Baptist Church, 39 South Avenue,
Webster

Since the church was dedicated on January 1, 1852, construction must have begun in 1850. The entrance is treated as a minor feature. It is the open cupola with eight Ionic columns supporting a dome that is the major feature of interest. The lake-smoothed cobbles are of various colors and very small. This is one of the largest, if not the largest of *at least twenty cobblestone churches.*
~~cobblestone buildings.~~

(now Chili Historical Museum)

38. MONROE COUNTY District School No. 6
2517 Scottsville Rd., Chili Township

This schoolhouse was built in 1848 on land that was given for this purpose twenty years earlier by the Sheffer family, and served as such until 1952. The Wehle family was interested in its preservation and gave funds for its restoration. It now serves as the Town of Chili Historical Museum.

Krenzer

39. MONROE COUNTY Dean (?) - ~~Reid~~ House, 93 Main St., Webster

Like the Matthews house in Henrietta township, this house uses brick for the corners and lintels. The field cobbles are quite large and have a relatively flat face. Instead of emphasizing the joints by projecting them in the usual V shape, the mason kept them flat and scored them with a recessed V.

40. MONROE COUNTY Pardee-Dailey House, 180 Pardee Rd.,
Irondequoit Township

Built in 1847 for Hiram Pardee, the mason for this house was Henry Clarke (of Webster) and the carpenter was Alexander Wilson. Cost was \$1,224.49. The cobbles in the front wall are red lake-smoothed stones, while those in the side and rear walls are different colors.

41, 42. MONROE COUNTY Cox-Letson House, 5015 River Rd.,
Wheatland Township

Isaac Cox, pioneer Quaker settler, arrived in the area in 1804. His success as a wheat farmer and profits from the Scottsville flour mill enabled him to build this house in 1839. It was built as a "double" house, Isaac living in one half and one of his sons in the other half. The entrance has the proper Quaker restraint, simple cornerblock trim frames the door and sidelights. The handsome porches, with their square columns, are original.

43. MONROE COUNTY Crowell-Taverna House, 9626 Ridge Rd.,
(Rt. 104), Clarkson Township

Probably built in the early 1830's, the original owner was a doctor whose office was supposed to have been in the left wing. The quoins are red sandstones, while the window and door lintels are brick. The walls of the wing are field-stones, not cobbles, so this may have been built earlier

43. MONROE COUNTY Crowell-Taverna House - continued

than the main portion. In this main portion, the cobbles are of graduated size, starting out large at grade and then decreasing in size to quite small at the top of the wall. There is no attempt to embellish the mortar joints. In the gable at the right-hand end of the house are small openings - two inches high and about twelve inches long. These are supposed to have permitted egress to bees from their hives kept in the attic.

(Barber?)

44. MONROE COUNTY Hartwell-Mulligan House,
Hartwell Road, Rush Township

Built about 1830, this house is unusual for having only three openings per floor on its long side. It is a simple, serene house of great dignity with all emphasis centered on the front door. This rather narrow opening has a pair of narrow doors between stone quoins and under the semi-circular top.

45. MONROE COUNTY Woods(?) - ^{Lyke} ~~Bender~~ House, ⁴² Rush-W. Rush Rd.,
Rush Township

The date of 1826 has been given for this house, but so far it has not been verified. Certainly, because of its diminutive size and simplicity, it must be among the earliest cobblestone buildings.

46. MONTGOMERY COUNTY Simms-Collins House,
5 Broad Street, Fultonville

Jeptha Simms, the original owner of this house, was an historian and author. Like Sir Walter Scott and Washington Irving, he preferred to live in a Gothic atmosphere. The wooden wing at the right rear has an unusual crenellated parapet. The house was probably built in the 1850's.

47. NIAGARA COUNTY First Universalist Church, S. Main St.,
Middleport, Royalton Township

The collections were taken up in cobblestones, but not at worship services, rather at congregational picnics^{along the shore of Lake Ontario}. The building was constructed in 1841 from these collections, Fred Shy was the mason. Cut stone pilasters (with wooden caps) frame lake-smoothed cobblestones. The capitals of the two free-standing Doric columns are circular instead of the usual square ones. Round Doric columns also form the hexagonal cupola.

48. NIAGARA COUNTY North Ridge United Methodist Church,
Rts. 93 & 425, Cambria Township

Built in 1845. The church was remodeled in the 1880's. The circular window over the entrance and the tower were part of this remodeling.

49, 50. NIAGARA COUNTY Fisher House, 2134 Niagara-Orleans
County Line Rd., Somerset Township

Fred Shy was the mason for the Fisher house (built in 1848) and he used the same technique here as he used on the First Universalist Church in Middleport: lake-smoothed stones set vertically. The house has always remained in the family and has changed little over the years, it still boasts the handsome recessed porch in the side wing.

51. NIAGARA COUNTY Johnson-Hathaway House, Rt. 425, Wilson

This house is virtually a monumental cottage. The great frieze of the cornice masks an almost full height second floor. The cut stone of the entrance and the window lintels is extremely fine. Morgan Johnson, captain of a lake ship, had the house built in 1844.

52. NIAGARA COUNTY Swain-Hooker House, 914 River Rd.,
Youngstown

Two Mile Creek flows by this house, under the River Road and into the Niagara River. The creek and this house have been neighbors ever since 1836. Isaac Swain, the original owner, was an Englishman who came to Youngstown in 1807 and built a cabin on this site. The house sits cupped in leafy hands and the entire milieu - house, trees and creek - is one of the most appealing in Western New York.

53. NIAGARA COUNTY Whatlock-Carveth House, 2449 Maple Rd.,
Wilson Township

Built about 1840, the outstanding features of this house are the Doric-columned porch at the front entrance and the frieze windows with their sawn-wood grille work. Foundation stones are small natural rectangular stones which are coursed. There are several homes in this area which are faced with these stones and the mortar joints are given the same treatment as in a cobblestone building.

54. NIAGARA COUNTY Freeman House, 4545^A Rd., Royalton
Township

Fred Shy may have been the mason of this house for the lake-smoothed cobbles are set vertically, the same as the Middleport Church and the Fisher house. Like the Fisher house, this has always been in the Freeman family and was probably built in the mid-1840's.

55. NIAGARA COUNTY Babcock-Sprague House, 7749 Lake Rd.,
(Rt. 18), Somerset Township

Like the Johnson-Hathaway ~~183~~ house, the Babcock-Sprague is a center entrance, five bay house. But its details are more delicate and the lake-smoothed cobbles are slightly larger. Here the grille work at the frieze windows is sawn wood. The set back of the wood entablature over the door was a favored detail from the early 1820's thru the Greek Revival period - about 1850. This house was built in 1848.

56. NIAGARA COUNTY Vaughn (?) - Bondreau House,
4585 Griswold Rd., Royalton Township

builder
The designer of this house did not have quite the Gothic expertise that Mr. Atkinson did when he designed the house at Elbridge in Onondaga County but he had an awareness of the new style. Verge boards curl up to a finial at the apex, and if the windows had to be square headed the lintel tops at least could have a slight two-way slope to hint at the Gothic. The house was built about 1850.

57. ONEIDA COUNTY Canfield (?) - Rawson House,
Main St. (Route 365) Holland Patent

Great cobblestone cylindrical shafts rising up to cut stone Doric capitals support a pediment whose tympanum is also cobblestone. These stone shafts effectively set off the handsome Greek Revival entrance which has carved ornament (barely discernable) in the main entablature and the pilasters flanking the door. Although the name of the original owner of the house is elusive, the name of the mason is not - he was William J. Babcock. Babcock was born in Petersburg, Rensselaer County, N. Y. At the age of 21 he built two stone factory buildings at North Adams and South Adams, Mass. In 1836 he moved to Utica where he worked 6 months on the locks of the Chenango Canal. The following year he moved to Holland Patent. He built a number of stone buildings in this area, but this house is his only cobblestone production *and the only one with cobblestone columns, thank goodness!*

58. ONEIDA COUNTY Hop Dryer, Wrobel Farm, Route 8,
north of Bridgewater

Hops were an important cash crop before the Civil War ^{*especially*} in central ~~and western~~ New York. Structures for their drying were found throughout the region, they were usually built of wood. This one is unique for its circular form.

59. ONONDAGA COUNTY Bostwick-Brooks House,
1942 Valley Drive, Syracuse

The main portion of this house has a cornerstone with the inscription "Oliver Bostwick 1840", who financed its construction for his son, Nathaniel. The wing to the left (also cobblestone) may have been built somewhat earlier. Cut stone with a keystone forms the triangular window in the gable end. Cut stone quoins of unusually small size form the corners. These quoins are approximately eight inches high (compared with the twelve inch usually found in other areas).

60. ONONDAGA COUNTY Ainslie-Alexander House,
Nottingham Rd., DeWitt Township

The same size quoins are used at the corners of this house as on the Bostwick-Brooks house. The lack of any feature in the gable end is offset by a handsome porch at the main entrance. Construction of this house was begun in 1848 and completed the following year.

61. ONONDAGA COUNTY Hicks-Schoolcraft House,
600 Vine St., Liverpool

Rarely does one find unequal spacing of the columns of a two story portico. It was done here to give proper framing of the main entrance. The columns of the side porch march

61. ONONDAGA COUNTY Hicks-Schoolcraft House - continued

around the corner. Jonathan Hicks is supposed to have been the first owner of this house (built about 1854). He was the owner of the National Hotel built in 1839 at the corner of First and Tulip Streets from a design by H. & W. Clark, architects. The hotel has not been as splendidly cared for as the house.

62. ONONDAGA COUNTY Hicks-Seeland Building (former
National Hotel) 400 First St., Liverpool

This is Mr. Hick's National Hotel as it appeared on a post-card now in the collections of the Onondaga Historical Association. The building still stands, but bearing changes made by succeeding owners.

63. ONONDAGA COUNTY Stone Arabia Cemetery Vault,
Cicero Center, Rt. 31, Cicero Township

Cemetery vaults were built to hold the coffins over the winter until the ground thawed and permitted proper burial. This one was built in 1859 by Nathan A. Whiting. It is distinguished by the thin stone slabs that form the roof.

64. ONONDAGA COUNTY Campbell Family Masoleum, Old Elbridge
Cemetery, Rt. 5, Elbridge Township

Built in 1879, the curved top of the front wall is echoed in the curved lower wing walls at each side which are built of rectangular stones. The cobblestone facing gives additional emphasis to the central portion.

65. ONONDAGA COUNTY Munro-Beckwith House, Rt. 5, Elbridge

The Munro family was important in the development of this area, settling here in 1799. By the mid 19th century they had prospered to such extent that John Munro, one of four sons of the original Munro, felt a new home was in order, properly befitting a man of his position. He had Thomas Atkinson, an architect who came from England, design his residence and stay with him during the two years it took to build this house - 1850 and 1851.

The lake-smoothed cobblestones are very small and came from Lake Ontario near Oswego. Their color is mostly greenish-gray. The roofing is slate and apparently original. Diamond-paned sash, filling all the window openings are also original. In fact, virtually the only change to the exterior is the color of woodwork - originally it was dark, darker than the stonework. This house would have made A. J. Downing's heart beat faster for he strongly urged, in his writings of the 1840's, the prospective house builders to go Gothic.

66. ONTARIO COUNTY Barnes-Harkness House, Pre-Emption Rd.,
Geneva Township

Mr. Barnes started the construction of his house in 1835 and completed it in 1838. He was partial to the Ionic column for it is used on the two-story portico, the main entrance, the porch of the wing as well as on mantels of two fireplaces inside. Compare the pediment of this portico with that on the Barron-Gracey house to see the change of Greek Revival design in a ten year period.

67. ONTARIO COUNTY Hoffman-Sill House, Ontario-Seneca
County Line Rd., Phelps Township

Lake-smoothed stones of greys and browns face the walls of this house, built by William Hoffman who had his initials and date - 1845 - incised in the lintel over the front entrance. It is this front entrance that is remarkable for it is all cut stone, except for door and sidelight sash. The stone steps leading up to this door are the original steps.

68. ONTARIO COUNTY First Baptist Church, Church St.,
Phelps (Village)

The Greek Revival style provides a dignified form for a house of worship. This was built in 1845. Originally it was called "Baptist Chapel" but later it became a "church", perhaps when the window sash and glass were changed - sometime

68. ONTARIO COUNTY First Baptist Church - continued

after the Civil War. The front wall and one side wall are red lake-smoothed stones, while the other side wall is faced with varied-colored stones. Note the scalloped edge of the louvers in the cupola, making a fish scale pattern. The handsome ornament in the pediment, comprised of scrolls and an anthemion, has no particular religious significance. Stone quoins at each side of the doorway opening provide an additional bit of emphasis at this point.

69. ONTARIO COUNTY Railroad Pumphouse, Fishers, Rt. 96,
Victor Township

It was the Erie Canal that was one of the prime factors in bringing about cobblestone masonry. And it was the railroad that gradually eclipsed this canal as the main artery across upstate New York. A minor paradox therefore is this small structure erected in 1850 to slake the thirst of railroad steam engines on the Rochester - Canandaigua Railroad tracks. Now the railroad tracks are gone, leaving the building beached high and dry. *The Fish family plans for this structure and pump mechanism have been preserved.*

70. ONTARIO COUNTY Jenks-Braiman Store, 6451 Victor-
Manchester Rd., (Rt. 96), Victor Township

Business has been housed in this handsome building since the mid-1830's. The details of the cornice are in the Federal

70. ONTARIO COUNTY Jenks-Braiman Store - continued

style which contrast with the massiveness of the cut stone piers and stone entablature below. Notice that the first floor windows and door are recessed with paneled wood reveals, while the second floor windows are almost flush with the face of the cobblestones. While the concrete platform and steps that front the building are of comparatively recent origin, they had their counterpart originally in wood. Except for brand names and the like, the building presents much the same aspect to the 20th century that it did to the 19th century.

71. ONTARIO COUNTY Insurance Office, Rts. 5 & 20,
West Bloomfield

At first glance one would probably surmise that this was originally the village school house. But the elliptical stone panel over the door states that it was "Ont. & Liv. Mutual Insurance Office A D 1841" (Ontario and Livingston). The roof has lost its Greek Revival cornice, probably shortly after the Civil War where the eaves were extended to give a then fashionable overhang.

The front wall is faced with the smallest stones used in a cobblestone building: eight to eleven courses per quoin. These are pebbles when compared to the stones used in earlier structures like the Herendeen House.

72. ONTARIO COUNTY Herendeen House, County Rd. 8,
Farmington Township

This is one of the earliest houses that can be definitely dated for it has 1832 incised in a date stone. The mason used field cobbles of varying sizes gathered from the immediate area, with roughly dressed stone quoins, also of varying size, at the corners. Occuring at periodic intervals over the face of the building are "pugging holes" which supported the scaffolding used by the mason to construct the walls. These were virtually always filled in as the scaffold was dismantled. There is only a slight emphasis given to the mortar joints of the walls, which contrast with the mortar joints of the early 20th century stone piers at the corners of the front terrace. The house has always been in the Herendeen family.

73. ONTARIO COUNTY Tucker-Lewis-Poole House,
74. Pre-Emption Rd., Geneva Township

Silas Tucker purchased the farm from his prosperous father-in-law, Jephthah Earl, in 1826. Both men later built impressive cobblestone homes, Tucker built first, probably in the late 1830's. It is distinguished by a double porch on the south end. The first floor columns are square wooden piers, paneled and with an anthemion design at the top. At the second floor the columns have circular fluted shafts, the caps flare out and terminate in an astragal ring. Mr. Tucker had his farm illustrated in the 1878 Ontario County

73. ONTARIO COUNTY Tucker-Lewis-Poole House - continued
74.

Atlas, by this time he had added a glazed cupola, or observatory, for a better view of his fields and Seneca Lake. In 1905 Mrs. Katherine Belle Lewis, then owner, doubled the size of the house with an extension to the north - in cobblestone !

75. ONTARIO COUNTY Barron-Gracey House, Rts. 5 & 20,
Seneca Township

The Barron family arrived in this area from England in the late 1790's, settled here and built a log cabin on this site. They prospered, at farming, and built this house in 1848. The red, lake-smoothed cobbles came from Sodus on Lake Ontario making the return trip in wagons that hauled Barron wheat to this port. Construction of the house took two years and family records noted the cost as \$2,100. This form of house - two story central section with portico and one and one-half story wings - was a favored form for the more imposing house of the Greek Revival era.

76. ONTARIO COUNTY Smith-Baker House, Maryland St.,
Phelps Township

Built in 1841, this simple house is distinguished by oval field cobbles laid in a herringbone pattern on the front wall. Up, on the end wall, in the gable end is a circular ornament worked in cobblestones.

Barns not connected to house
but one to each other

Edgerton House + Barn do connect (in Madison)
so what is unique?

77. ONTARIO COUNTY King-Gleason House, Rt. 96,
Phelps Township

The plowed field, with stones strewn about, shows graphically the origin of cobblestone construction. This house, built about 1840, with its connected cobblestone barns forms an ensemble unique in New York State. Since this photograph was taken, concrete buttresses have been added to stabilize the barns' walls.

78. ONTARIO COUNTY Vandervoort-Reppard House,
County Rd. #6, Phelps Township

A frieze of whitish cobblestones, instead of the usual wood comprises part of the horizontal cornice on this house, contrasting properly with the red lake-smoothed cobbles in the walls below. In the gable end is a triangular window and the stones above this are laid in slanting rows, following the slope of the roof. The house was built in 1847.

79. ONTARIO COUNTY Reed House, Rt. 88, Hopewell Township

The cut stone entrance is unique, not only for its material, but also for its design. It is Federal, and has a distant kinship with some of the Georgian entrances in Dublin, Ireland. The sunburst motif appears in the semi-circular transom and in the oval panels underneath the sidelights.

?? Is this the house that
was destroyed by fire? long ago?
Have I visited it.

80. ONTARIO COUNTY Tiffany-Mortier House,

1900 Macedon Rd., Canandaigua Township

It is the central projection that gives this house distinction. At the first floor of this projection, under a handsome porch with a curious mansarded roof, a pair of doors serve as main entrance. Above this, at the second floor, the central window has inswinging sash - the influence of mid-19th century French architectural styles.

81. ONTARIO COUNTY Cargill House, Smith Rd.,

Phelps Township

The main part of this house built in 1842 is, save for the gabled roof, virtually a perfect cube. The smokehouse stands at a discreet distance, like a child imitating his elders.

82. ONTARIO COUNTY Hawks-King House, Rt. 96,

Phelps Township

Here the basic cottage form (one and one-half stories) has gone Gothic. By placing a gable in the center and interrupting the eave at each side with a dormer, the roof is given the "picturesque" quality championed by A. J. Downing in the 1840's and '50's. Downing disliked the Greek Revival and wrote widely-read books and articles espousing new styles, particularly Gothic Revival. The first floor windows have pointed tops - reminiscent of the Gothic lancet window. Mr. Hawks built his cottage in 1848.

83. ONTARIO COUNTY Peck-Henderson House,
108 E. Main St., Phelps (Village)

Built in 1837 for D. E. Peck which is incised in the stone tablet between the second floor windows, this house has a roof somewhat more steeply sloped than usual for this date. The entrance porch is a handsome addition of the 1870's.

84. ONTARIO COUNTY Greene House, Fox Road,
Farmington Township

The wood frieze of the cornice runs across the front above the second floor windows, making a pediment of the gable end. Framing the main entrance is cut stone trim, finely worked. The windows and door of the right hand wing have casings that run down to the porch floor, the same as trim found so often inside in Greek Revival houses. The house was built in 1842.

85. ONTARIO COUNTY Ripsey-Oyemoto House,
Rt. 245 & Leet Rd., Seneca Township

J. Ripsey, Jr. was evidently very proud ^{OF THE RESULTS} ~~when he had his~~ ~~house built~~ for he had his name and date (1854) incised in the lintel over the front door. For this house the 15th and 16th century Italian villas of the Tuscan hills served as inspirational springboard. Massive sawed brackets of wood support the overhang of the eaves (the brackets of

85. ONTARIO COUNTY Rippey-Oyemoto House - continued

the Tuscan villas never were as exuberant as these American descendants). The windows in the main portion find their ancestors in the early renaissance Florentine palazzi.

For the heads of the windows in the wing Tudor England provided inspiration with flat arches, here translated in wood tracery panels in front of the top sash. A veranda once spread itself across the wing and these windows gave access to it. The wood panel below the glazed sash also slides up: in essence a triple hung window.

The masonry is extremely fine, the red lake-smoothed cobbles evidently came from Sodus on Lake Ontario. They are carefully matched for uniformity and laid with utmost regularity. The limestone trim is also uniform in color and carefully cut.

In the front gable end the round attic window has been transformed into an unblinking eye, with a mortar "white", that stares over the road and fields beyond.

86. ONTARIO COUNTY Taylor-Peck House, Dewind Rd.,
Phelps Township

In form this house is related to the Tabor-Hotchkiss house in Wyoming County. The front of the one and one-half story wings are in line with the two and one-half story central section. But here the main roof ends in a gable. The

86. ONTARIO COUNTY Taylor-Peck House - continued

recessed porch has been enclosed with wooden construction but the stone columns and lintel have been left exposed on the exterior. This somewhat dulls the appearance of the facade.

87. ONTARIO COUNTY Hopkins House, Pinewood Cemetery Rd.,
Phelps Township

The simple Federal entrance would indicate that this house was built in the early 1830's. The field cobbles are almost rectangular and give a smoother texture to the walls.

88. ONTARIO COUNTY Dettman House, Pumpkin Hook,
Church Rd., Farmington Township

The rather daintily scaled portico may have been a later addition, to give the house some added visual importance, but the half-elliptical ornament in the pediment is obviously old. Instead of stone quoins at the corners, the original builder used wood boards.

86. ONTARIO COUNTY Taylor-Peck House - continued

recessed porch has been enclosed with wooden columns
but the stone columns and lintel have been left on
the exterior. This somewhat dulls the appearance of the
facade.

87. ONTARIO COUNTY Hopkins House, Pinewood Cemetery Rd., v. Rd.

Phelps Township

The simple Federal entrance would indicate that this house
was built in the 1830's. The most
restaurateur and the other texture to the walls.

1876 atlas of found →

88. ONTARIO COUNTY Detman House, Pumpkin Hook,

Old Ch. Rd., Farmington Township

The rather faintly scaled portico may have been a later
addition, to give the house some added visual importance,
but the half-elliptical ornament in the pediment is obviously
old. Instead of stone quoins at the corners, the original
builder used wood boards.

89, 90. ONTARIO COUNTY Bonesteel-Roach House,
High St. & Turk Hill Rd., Victor

In 1842 P. P. Bonesteel described the building of his house in a letter to Cultivator, a magazine devoted to farming and related matters. He had built his house in 1835 and was very proud of it, he went on to say:

"... The stone I do not consider any expense as it frees the land of them. There is no painting to be done to it, as is required of brick or wood, it makes the strongest of walls, and I think the neatest and cheapest building that can be made"

By 1878 when it was illustrated in the Ontario County Atlas, it had had its eaves extended, a wooden second floor addition to the rear wing, and an Italianate front porch added. These changes survive to this day.

91. ONTARIO COUNTY Klein House, West Swamp Rd.,
Gorham Township

With little pretension, sitting solidly and placidly on a gentle rise, both landscape and house have changed little since its construction in the 1840's. The house is fortunate in retaining its original porch. For symmetry's sake a false window has been incorporated into the left end wall. The two parts of this house are of equal width with the same height of side walls, permitting a continuous cornice and ridge line which is unusual to find in an upstate New York farmhouse.

92, 93. ORLEANS COUNTY First Universalist Church, Childs,
Ridge Rd. (Rt. 104), Gaines Township

Built in 1834, the congregations that occupied this in the 19th century were struggling ones. They could afford but few changes to the building as the century progressed. The stone and brick terrace, and the stone steps at the front are one of the few changes. Originally the land was not mounded up at the front and there was probably a long flight of wooden steps leading up to the entrance. In the very early 20th century, the tower was removed rather than repair it. Door and window openings have a row of brick headers for lintels. The impending sale and threatened destruction of this building in 1960 led to the formation of the Cobblestone Society which acquired it in 1963. The tower was built in 1965, following an old photograph showing the original.

93. ORLEANS COUNTY Proctor-Ward House, Childs,
Ridge Rd., (Rt. 104), Gaines Township

To the right of the Universalist Church is a small house built shortly after the church. This form: a small rectangular structure, on a high basement, and having a hipped roof is not found too often in Western New York. The house was bought by ^{The famous editor} Horace Greeley for his sister.

"some of" or
were all of the stones split? →
you state "the stones"
I recall them being natural or
generally unsplit.

94. ORLEANS COUNTY Ruger-Langenbacher House,
Ridge Rd. (Rt. 104) Murray Township

There is no emphasis, via special tooling, on either the horizontal or vertical mortar joints. The face of the large field cobbles is virtually flush with the joints - the stones were split by the mason to obtain the flat surface. The quoins are only slightly larger than the cobbles, the result being scarcely no emphasis at the corners. Brick headers form the lintels over the door and window openings. Time and successive owners have dealt kindly with the house.

95. ORLEANS COUNTY Grinnell-Bolton House, Millville-
E. Shelby Rd., Shelby Township

The unique feature of this facade of lake-smoothed stones is the ornamentation worked in the stones. The mason took small oval stones and set them vertically, in rows between the lintels. Over the door, he created a half circle of three rows of stones: the center one being the regular stones, the outer being the vertical oval stones.

96. ORLEANS COUNTY Bacon-Heard House, Brown Rd.,
Gaines Township

This house was built in 1851 for Hosea Bacon whose account book survives in the possession of his descendants. James Thompson was the mason who received (in addition to \$55.92 cash) butter, corn, cornmeal and wheat. Orrin Beach was the carpenter who (besides his cash payments totalling \$141.56) was paid in beef, apples, lard, wool, pigs, sale-ratus, wheat, and pork. Beach worked from September 18 - December 17, 1851 and from April 12 - July 21, 1852. Thompson finished his work on September 15, 1851, his starting date is not noted but it must have been in April '51. The lake-smoothed stones were gathered on the shore of Lake Ontario seven miles north. Bacon provided the transportation for hauling the stones, as well as other supplies. It is not recorded, but it is possible that the cast-iron grilles at the frieze windows came from Bacon's foundry and saw-mill about a mile away.

97. ORLEANS COUNTY Henry-Klapper House,
Marsh Creek Rd., Kent Township

This house is similar to the Bacon-Heard house, but slightly smaller. It does not have the chimneys, nor the cast-iron grilles at the frieze windows. But the lintel over the entrance has the raised central portion for some added emphasis.

98. ORLEANS COUNTY Parker-Hall House,
Swett Rd., Ridgeway Township

The mason used rather flat lake-smoothed stones on the front wall and in the gable end to make a pediment effect. These stones are laid in a herringbone pattern which makes a strong horizontal effect. This gives a simple two-story, center entrance house a great deal of distinction.

99. ORLEANS COUNTY Shelp-Gamin House,
West Shelby Rd., Shelby Township

At first glance all seems order and regularity in this house. The builder placed two false windows in the end wall to maintain symmetry. But closer examination reveals differences in window sizes and spacing irregularities - which humanize the building. The lunette treatment in the gable end is unusual.

100. ORLEANS COUNTY Anderson-Crump House,
101. Ridge Rd. (Rt. 104), Gaines Township

The wing to the right was built in 1859, Cyrus Witheral was the mason. The main portion of the house was built probably twenty years earlier. And the roofs were probably ^{raised} sometime between 1890 and 1900.

102. ORLEANS COUNTY Huff-Densmore-Kast House,
Densmore Rd., Gaines Township

The original appearance of this house was probably similar to the Parker-Hall house, but around 1870 it was modernized into an Italianate villa. The windows were all lengthened, those on the second floor being framed with a course of brick and given an arched head. A bracketted cornice crowns them all. The walls are of large field cobbles with the joints worked in a hexagonal pattern giving the effect, somewhat, of a filled honeycomb.

103. ORLEANS COUNTY Hall-Janus House,
Ridge Rd. (Rt. 104) Gaines Township

Built of lake-smoothed stones, this handsome Greek-Revival house sits in surroundings that have changed little since it was built around 1840. Situated at the top of a large lawn sweeping up from the road, framed by mature trees and flanked by orchards, the house is worthy of its surroundings. The doric columns of the main entrance are repeated at the side porch. The columns of the side porch are echoed by pilasters against the masonry wall of the wing. A roof slightly flatter than found on most houses of this style adds to the sense of repose.

104. ORLEANS COUNTY Saunders-Harmer House,
Ridge Rd. (Rt. 104), Gaines Township

Built in 1844, the walls are faced with a herringbone pattern made of thin lake-smoothed stones. Cyrus Witheral was one of the masons for this house. It is one of rare three part cobblestone houses: two and one-half story central portion with a one and one-half story wing on each side.

105. ORLEANS COUNTY Blood-Billingsley House,
142 S. Main St., Lyndonville

The massiveness of the cornice, almost monumental, marks the end of the Greek-Revival era. Very small, carefully sized lake-smoothed stones form the facing. The stone band that springs across the second floor windows is unique.

106. ORLEANS COUNTY Millville Academy,
Rt. 31A, Shelby Township

The airiness of the open cupola, housing the school bell, contrasts delightfully with the solidity of the stone walls.

museum & summer hours
should be mentioned
number of visiting school groups
that re-live a school
day →

107. ORLEANS COUNTY District 5 Schoolhouse, Ridge Rd.
(Rt. 104), Childs, Gaines Township

Built in 1849 this served as a school until 1952. It was acquired by the Cobblestone Society in 1961. The walls are only ten inches thick, being stone veneered on wooden construction. The tree in front was planted by one of the classes as part of its Arbor Day exercises; it is one of the few that survived and grew. *Today it serves as...*

108. ORLEANS COUNTY Bullard-Lattin House,
109. Gaines Basin Rd., Gaines Township

Cyrus Witheral was the mason for this house, built in the early 1840's. The stones of the front wall are lake-smoothed cobbles, the remaining walls are field cobbles laid without coursing. In the rear and to the right of the barn is the predecessor of the stone house on this farm. It is a tiny one and one-half story wood house.

110. ORLEANS COUNTY "Stone Jug", Main St., Kendall

Now owned by the Kendall Volunteer Fire Department, local people have long referred to this building as the "stone jug". But originally it was built by ^a ~~some~~ fraternal organization, *Sons of Temperance* the ~~Masons~~ most likely, ~~as~~ It has a triangular ornament in the gable end.

111, 112. ORLEANS COUNTY Smokehouse, Clark-Smith,
S. Kendall Rd., Kendall Township

The contrast between front and side wall is great. The side wall is uncoursed field stones of varying sizes while the front wall is horizontal, lake-smoothed stones. The building is fortunate in retaining the original cornice.

113, 114. ORLEANS COUNTY Smokehouse, Hewes-Forrestel,
Main St., Shelby Center, Shelby Township

A cut-stone framed, round-headed opening, filled with a wood louver is an unusual feature in this smokehouse.

115. ORLEANS COUNTY District 6 Schoolhouse,
Pine Hill Rd., Barre Township

It is unusual for a "one-room" schoolhouse to have a projecting stone vestibule. This one has it along with its original cornice.

116, 117. ORLEANS COUNTY Whipple-Conroy House,
Ridge Rd. (Rt. 104), Gaines Township

Like the Saunders-Harmer house a half-mile away, this is faced with thin stones laid in a herringbone pattern. But the form of the house is the classic type - the five bay, center entrance. The cobblestone steps at this entrance are a 20th century addition.

118. SENECA COUNTY Holmes House, Stone Church Rd.,

Junius Township

Despite the neglect, which is obvious in the photograph, this house has a great deal of dignity. The long wing extending from the right is unusual for it ends in a small barn and the wagon door still remains.

119. SENECA COUNTY Lay-Rogers House,

120.

121. Lay Rd. & Mays Point Rd., Tyre Township

Hiram Lay had this house built about 1847. In addition to wooden barns and other farm structures, he had a cobblestone carriage house built. He felt sufficiently house-proud to have the complex of buildings illustrated in Seneca County History, published in 1876. Since then some changes have taken place: the trees have grown, the front porch has shrunk so that it now covers the door only. The big wooden barn is gone but its cupola has come to rest on the roof of the house.

Carriage House

121. SENECA COUNTY Lay ~~Barn~~, Lay Rd., Tyre Township

The inscription on the stone high in the front gable reads *Carriage house* "H. Lay 1859". The ~~barn~~ is now the property of the U. S. Dept. of the Interior since its land has become part of the Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge. Gone is the large wood barn to which the stone *carriage house* ~~barn~~ backed up, but the stone foundations remain. The old wooden doors still swing on their original iron hinges.

sold recently with
restructure comments in deck



122. SENECA COUNTY Smith House, Dublin Rd., Junius Township

The stone portion of this house was built around 1840 but the 2-story portico was apparently added at a later date for a bit of monumentality that the owner felt necessary.

123. SENECA COUNTY First Methodist Episcopal Church,
Old State Rd., Junius Township

Built in 1839, as noted on the stone tablet between the doors, it is unusual in that it has 2 doors. Originally a wooden platform with continuous wooden steps was across the entire front.

124. SENECA COUNTY Ridley House, Ritter Rd. at Aunkst Rd.,
Fayette Township

The original owner of this Greek Revival cottage had the construction date memorialized ^{in cobblestone} by ~~making the~~ numerals "1843" over the 4 windows on the front.

125. SENECA COUNTY Schendel House, O'Dell Rd.,
Junius Township

Here is another variation on the 1½ story house; it is slightly smaller than the Ridley house - the front has only 4 openings, there are no windows in the second floor in the frieze.

126. SENECA COUNTY Ritter-Martin House,
Romulus Rd. (Rt. 89), Varick Township

This is a full 2 story version of the Schendel house, but built in 1833. The second floor still has the original window sash. Victorian exuberance supports the projecting roof.

127. STEUBEN COUNTY Barnes-Gabrielli House,

120 W. Washington Blvd., Bath

Bath, as county seat and center of development in the early 19th century of this part of New York State, is a town where people lived a certain sense of Social customs and a bit of aplomb. In 1851, County Judge Washington Barnes had this house built for him by Willington Salt. One glance at it tells that he was a man of some stature in the community. The scale of the building is quite ample, the ceilings are somewhat over 12' high.

Hornell, Bath and Elmira, three small cities of New York's southern tier each contain isolated examples of cobblestone masonry building. Further south in New York and Pennsylvania no examples have been found.

Bigsby-

128. WAYNE COUNTY Wilson House, Lake Rd., Ontario Township

The red lake-smoothed cobbled walls are outlined with white ~~of the~~ cornices and corner pilasters. These are of wood instead of the usual stone quoins. The house dates from the mid 1840's.

129. WAYNE COUNTY Preston-Gaylord House, Lake Road,
Sodus Township

William Swales built this house as a wedding gift for his daughter Elizabeth and her husband John Preston. It sits on a knoll with its back to Lake Ontario. The window lintels are tapered sandstones forming a jack arch and the cobbles are predominately lake-smoothed red stones with a sprinkling of grey and black stones. The cornice is Federal in character, while the porch is a handsome addition of the 1870's.

130. WAYNE COUNTY Richmond House, 237 E. Williamson Rd.,
Marion Township

With its central chimney and center doorway, this house gives the feeling of a New England farm cottage of several generations earlier. The stones are field cobbles and lintels are roughly cut limestones laid to form a flat (jack) arch. The house was probably built in the early 1830's.

131. WAYNE COUNTY Churchill House, North Main St.,
Marion Village

The unusual feature is the corner piers of roughly cut limestones, rather than stone quoins. The house was built in 1852.

132. WAYNE COUNTY Royce (?) - Pulver House, 72 Maple St.,
Sodus

This is one of the rare cobblestone buildings where different colored stones are used to form a pattern. The front wall has every sixth course of white stones, while the five intervening courses are red cobbles. First floor lintels are jack arches of limestone and second floor lintels are a single row of brick headers.

133. WAYNE COUNTY Collier-Tice House, Rt. 400,
Alton Village

The small square stone above the entrance bears the inscription "1840 J. Collier". The handsome entrance is Federal style which is a bit unusual for this date. Lintels over the openings are wood and the second floor windows still retain their original small-paned sash.

134. WAYNE COUNTY Holtz House, Rt. 414, Rose Township

The left hand one story wing is a bit longer than the usual farmhouse service wing and it is built of cobblestones.

135. WAYNE COUNTY Romeyn-Kyburg House, Eyer Rd.,
Galen Township

This is similar to the Holtz house, but a bit smaller. The entrance does not have a transom. But there is a datestone which tells us the house was built in 1841.

136. WAYNE COUNTY Loveless House, Old Rt. 31,
Lyons Township

Built in 1834, the main part of this house has chimneys at each end which indicate an early date for a cobblestone building. The stone quoins are also smaller than usual.

137. WAYNE COUNTY Martin Harris Farm, Maple Ave.,
Palmyra Township

This house was built in 1849 by William Chapman, Robert Johnson was the mason. But it bears the name of the man who owned the land in the 1820's. Martin Harris became interested in the Church of the Latter Day Saints; Joseph Smith dug a well on the property. Harris' interest grew to the extent that he mortgaged the farm for \$3,000 to pay for the first printing (1830) of the Book of Mormon. Mrs. Harris left her husband as the result of his interest and he moved west and remarried. The property changed owners. The original wooden Harris farmhouse burned in

137. WAYNE COUNTY Martin Harris Farm - continued

1849 and Chapman had the cobblestone house built. In 1937 the property was acquired by the Church of the Latter Day Saints who keep it as a memorial to its forebears. *Visitors are welcome.*

138. WAYNE COUNTY Schlegel House, Jeffrey Rd.,
Palmyra Township

A simple, solid house with no great pretensions, this house has the modesty typical of the area.

139. WAYNE COUNTY Blacksmith Shop & Hale-Frind House,
Rt. 14, Alloway, Lyons Township

A date of 1827 has been given for these buildings, but it cannot be proved, nor disproved. The use of the octagonal shape is unusual for cobblestone buildings and especially a blacksmithy. One advantage of this shape is that cut stone quoins are not necessary to form the gentle corners. Lintels in the smithy are wood timbers. Across the road is the original blacksmith's house. Here the corners are stone quoins - roughly cut and varying slightly in size. The narrowness of the eaves and cornice on the house would make an 1827 date feasible.

sketch in 1877 History of Wayne County
of Waters Iron



also of Throop House with
sketches of Capt. his dog
and his lake steamer

- Harter*
140. WAYNE COUNTY Schoolhouse (now residence),
Eddy Ridge Rd., Marion Township

The use of the herringbone pattern is unusual for a schoolhouse. This pattern is continued on the face of the low wing at the right. The building was built in the late 1840's or early '50's; in 1962 it was converted into a residence.

141. WAYNE COUNTY Waters-Burggraaff House, Lake Rd.,
Pultneyville, Williamson Township

Records state that this house was built in 1850 for Zimri Waters, Philip Wemesfelder was the mason and Rufus Moses was the carpenter. The porch on the main portion is a 20th century addition but the porch on the left wing is original. The frieze windows retain their original cast iron grilles. Cobbles are selected lake-smoothed red sandstones.

Dawley -

142. WAYNE COUNTY Zulauf House, Rt. 31, Lyons Township

This expansive house, of field cobbles, is relaxed by the porches spread across the front. The porches are possibly later than the house, but pre-Civil War. At the main porch the columns are "carpenter Doric" - octagonal shafts with octagonal caps, while on the side porch they are authentic Greek with circular fluted shafts.

143. WAYNE COUNTY Camp-Deisenroth House,
Quaker Rd., Macedon Township

This form of house - a 3 bay, 2½ story main portion with a 2 bay, 1½ story wing - is found across New York State. The Camp-Deisenroth house was built in the early 1840's. It also has the usual additions made, probably immediately after the Civil War: the front porches and extended roof.

144. WAYNE COUNTY Avery-Edinger House,
161 Parker Rd., Palmyra Township

The farm buildings are strung along the crest of the hillock, surrounded by the farm lands and a few trees around the house - the epitome of independence and self-sufficiency.

145. WAYNE COUNTY Dorsey-Westphal House,
Rt. 14, Lyons Township

This small house sits quietly by the side of the road quietly watching the changing of the seasons. The long first floor windows are unusual, and may have been extended downwards by a later generation of owners.

146, 147. WAYNE COUNTY Methodist Church, Alton, Rt. 400,
Sodus Township

Here are cobblestone stripes - alternating bands of red and gray-white lake-smoothed stones. The concrete corner piers and friezes are 20th century replacements of wooden originals.

148, 149. WAYNE COUNTY Green-Huber House,
Dormedy Hill Rd., Marion Township

Built in 1849 (as noted on the stone tablet between the 2nd floor windows) the red lake-smoothed cobbles were undoubtedly brought down from Sodus. The mason laid the stones on the left hand side in the herringbone pattern at the first floor level.

150, 151. WAYNE COUNTY Keller-Stuart House,
513 W. Maple St., Newark

One wonders if there was a difference of opinion between Mr. & Mrs. Keller, the original owners of this house. The basic form of the house with its irregular outline and steeply sloping roofs is essentially Gothic Revival, but all of the detail is Greek Revival. The front and side entrances are especially handsome; the stones are carefully selected lake-smoothed red cobbles. All building elements combine to give a preciseness and crispness to the house.

152. WAYNE COUNTY Lapham-Hitchcock House,
Walker Rd., Palmyra Township

It is obvious that the roof was changed at a later date on this house. It was raised and intervening space filled with wood construction. The result is an unusual hybrid.

153. WAYNE COUNTY Closs-Gansz-MacLeod House,
Gansz Rd., Galen Township

The original house was built around 1840 and a later generation updated it with the mansard roof and bay windows favored after the Civil War. Even the front porch has a miniature mansard roof. The wing extending to the right is cobblestone.

It is similar to #86, therefore less than
unique ?? →
There are differences of age

154. WYOMING COUNTY Warsaw Academy, Main St., Warsaw

In 1846 local taxpayers approved (after several previous defeats) the expenditure of \$1,500 to construct a new building. This expenditure bought them the handsome structure still standing in Warsaw. Local boys were given circus tickets as pay for gathering the cobblestones from the hillside east of the village. It was 35'x57' and accomodated 200 students. In 1873 it was abandoned as a schoolhouse and acquired in 1907 by the Warsaw Temple Association for use by several Masonic organizations.

155. WYOMING COUNTY Tabor-Hotchkiss House, Middle
Reservation Rd., (County Rd. 6), Castile Township

Built in 1844, the form of this house is unique in cobblestone buildings: 2 story central section with 1 story wings on each side, a center recessed porch, and hipped roofs on the 3 parts.

156. WYOMING COUNTY Ewell-Gorton House, Route 19,
Covington Township

This farmhouse is distinguished by a dentilled cornice and the original door remains at the principal entrance. 1840 is incised in the lintel over this entrance.

157. WYOMING COUNTY Cox-Misisco House, E. Bethany Rd.,
Middlebury Township

Built in 1835, only the front wall is of cobbles - large ones.

158. YATES COUNTY Nichols-Schulz House, Alexander Rd.,
Benton Township

Built in 1838 of red sandstone, lake-smoothed cobbles brought from Lake Ontario, its mason was Purnton Grow. Grow was originally an "engineer" on the Erie Canal and later a house builder in this area.

159. YATES COUNTY Nichols-Schulz Smokehouse

The smoke vent in the gable end is a small grinding stone. Field cobbles are used for this and they are laid in a rough herringbone pattern on the front wall.

160. YATES COUNTY Earl-MacGlashan House,
Rt. 14 & Earl's Hill Rd., Benton Township

Built by Jephthah Earl in the late 1840's, this house shows the transition from the Greek Revival to the Italian Villa style with its irregular outline and cornice details. The mason was a man named Barron and the cobbles are lake-smoothed red sandstones hauled from Lake Ontario.

161. YATES COUNTY Earl-MacGlashan House

At the south end of the house is a bay window which is frequently seen on houses of the Italian Villa style.

Spence - Kuhnle

162, 163. YATES COUNTY ~~Spence House,~~

Lakemont-Himrod Rd., Starkey Township

A mason named Lemoreaux built this house in 1848 of lake-smoothed red sandstone cobbles from the Sodus area on Lake Ontario. It remained continuously in the family of the original owner - Dr. Henry Spence, for a century and a quarter. The great cornice marks the final flowering of the Greek Revival style and gives an almost overpowering monumentality to the house. There are 2 wings at the rear of the main block of the house, making it U shape in plan.

Stylistic details.

The cobblestone building period spanned approximately thirty years and in this span are examples of the various architectural styles popular in New York State. When the cobblestone period started the Federal style was prevalent. This faded out upstate in the 1840's. About 1835 the Greek Revival made its appearance and persisted until the 1850's. About 1850 the Gothic Revival and the Italianate styles appeared, but they became manifest in cobblestone buildings only in a limited way since the cobblestone era was drawing to a close.

The Federal Style

164. Doorway: Bullard-Grushow House, 830 Telephone Road,
Henrietta Township, Monroe County

This entrance with its half-elliptical fanlight is perhaps the most elaborate of a group of these built in this area. The fanlight has leaded glass (most of the others have wood muntins), while the sidelights have simple rectangular glass panes separated by wood muntins. Reeded pilasters flank door and sidelights. The house was built in the 1830's.

165. Doorway: Collier-Tice House, Rt. 400, Alton,
Sodus Township, Wayne County

The oval, rayed ornaments are hallmarks of the Federal style, as is the shaped top of cornice. The row of turned oval pendants below this shaped top is a unique feature. Through the screen door can be seen the typical Greek Revival two-panel door. This house was built in 1840.

The Federal Style - continued

166. Doorway: Hoffman-Sill House, Ontario-Seneca County
Line Rd., Phelps Township, Ontario County

All of cut stone, the ornamentation is confined to the simple molded edge on the cap, the rectangular blocks above the narrow vertical stone piers, and the panels below the side-lights. These panels have their corners turned by a quarter-circle. The house was built in 1845.

167. Lintel: Neverless House, Rt. 400,
Sodus Township, Wayne County

These lintels are of wood, imitating more costly cut stone. The up-set central section is found in lintels of many buildings throughout central and western New York, but here additional decoration in the form of moldings is applied. A simple molding borders the entire lintel. From the lower corners of the up-set section hangs a swag - carved from wood again and imitating a drapery. The house was probably built in the early 1840's.

The Greek Revival Style

168. Column Capital and Corner of Pediment: Barron-Gracey House,
Rts. 5 & 20, Seneca Township, Ontario County

New York State became dotted with Greek temples in the 1830's and '40's. The monumental portico on the front of the building featured, more often than not, Ionic columns. These, in all likelihood, were not made by the carpenter-joiner on the job, but made by planing mills' cabinet shops elsewhere in the state who made a specialty of such items and shipped them to the purchaser. This house was built in 1848.

169. Cupola: First Universalist Church,
Middleport, Niagara County

If the Ionic column was not used then the Doric column was. Here, the cupola is hexagonal. The square cap of the Doric column would awkwardly turn the corner of a hexagon, so here the builder used a circular cap. The church was built in 1841.

The Greek Revival Style - continued

170. Doorway: Keller-Stuart House, 513 W. Maple Ave.,
Newark, Wayne County

The masonry opening is formed of cut stone, beautifully cut with tooled borders surrounding bush-hammered panels, this same tooling appears on the stone steps and platform and on the belt course. Inside this opening, the door is flanked with Ionic columns which support an entablature projecting forward. This is capped with a row of standing ornament. The sidelights extend virtually to the floor.

171. Doorway: Barnes-Harkness House, Pre-Emption Rd.,
Geneva Township, Ontario County

Here the masonry opening is framed with wood pilasters and cornice. Within this opening, and rather deeply recessed, is the door - flanked with Ionic columns. The house was started in 1833 and completed in 1838.

The Greek Revival Style - continued

172. Doorway: Whatlock-Carveth House, 2449 Maple Rd.,
Wilson Township, Niagara County

Doric columns are set slightly ahead of the cobblestone walls thus making a porch to protect the door. Above in the cornice are frieze windows fronted with wooden grille-work. The house was built about 1840.

173. Doorway: Morgan-Hathaway House, Rt. 425,
Wilson Township, Niagara County

Massive pieces of cut stone form this "frontispiece". The round columns have a variant of the Doric capital. The stone window lintels with the up-set center section and projecting band at the top are unique as are the stone consoles that flank the steps. The house was built in 1845.

174. Doorway: Nichols-Schulz House, Alexander Rd.,
Benton Township, Yates County

A unique form of column flanks the doorway here. The flutes curve out about six inches below the square cap and terminate themselves in a graceful scallop. Above these is a band of also outward flaring stylized leaves which support the cap. The house was built about 1840.

Cite name of carpenter where known →

where known —

The Greek Revival Style - continued

175. Porch and Doorway: Zulauf House, Old Rt. 31,
Lyons Township, Wayne County

Doric columns flank the doorway and terminate directly against the lintel. These columns were probably "imported". The porch columns were probably made by the local carpenter. They are octagonal and tapered, simulating the fluted circular shaft and the entasis of the doorway columns, sitting without any base directly on the porch floor.

176. Doorway: Howard-Edgerton House, Canal Rd.,
Madison Township, Madison County

Most cobblestone houses have rather simple entrances. This handsome example was probably made entirely on the site. The pilasters, flanking door and sidelights, are fluted. The entablature they support is slightly recessed over the door.

177. Doorway: Saunders-Harmer House, 13194 Ridge Rd.
(Rt. 104), Gaines Township, Orleans County

Again, Ionic columns flank the door and support a wood entablature which is directly under the stone lintel. The door with its six panels of equal size is one of the favored designs of the Greek Revival period. The house was built in 1844.

The Greek Revival Style - continued

178. Doorway: Potter-Quaranto House, Gulf Rd.,
Murray Township, Orleans County

Stone quoins form the sides of the masonry opening. A fret ornamented border frames the transom and sidelights which apparently owes its design origin to the builders' handbooks of Asher Benjamin which were widely used in central and western New York. The house was built in 1838.

179. Top of Pier: Tucker-Lewis-Poole House, Pre-Emption Rd.,
Geneva Township, Ontario County

This square wooden pier supports the second floor of a two-floored porch. The face of the pier is paneled and has an anthemion applied at the top of the panel. The house was built in the late 1830's.

The Romantic Revivals

180. Porch: Earl-MacGlashan House, Rt. 14,
Benton Township, Yates County

The details here are an amazing assemblage of styles. The porch entablature starts out being Greek Revival but then the cornice (the top part) projects further than the Greek Revival norm. This projecting cornice is given visual support by the closely spaced brackets, brackets of a different profile than usually seen in an Italianate building. All of the foregoing is supported by column and pilasters which have fluted shafts with capitals that can only be called Egyptian Revival. The house was built about 1850.

181. Bracketed Eaves: Rippey-Oyemoto House, Rt. 245 Leet Rd.,
Seneca Township, Ontario County

"Extending the roof ... Gives expression and character at once to the exterior, and the broad and deep shadows thrown by the projection are ... effective and pleasing to the artistical eye...". This is part of a description of a cottage-villa in the Bracketted mode given by A. J. Downing in his book Cottage Residences, first published in 1842. The brackets are not necessarily structural, but they provide ornamentation which Downing felt necessary and tasteful.

Illustrated in 1878 History of Niagara County
p 395, as "Residence of James M. Morse



The Romantic Revivals - continued

182. Window: Rippey-Oyemoto House, Rt. 245 & Leet Rd.,
Seneca Township, Ontario County

Windows of Italian buildings of the 15th and 16th centuries provided the inspiration for this window. A pair of round arched sash are contained beneath one over-spanning arch formed with a double row of narrow oval cobblestones. This pattern of arches is repeated in the glazing at the top of the sash by the muntins. The house was built in 1845.

183. Windows: Ide- House, Maple Rd.,
Wilson Township, Niagara County

The house is essentially Greek Revival, but over these windows are Gothic label moldings of cut stone. These were fabricated in Lockport and transported here (a distance of eight miles) for \$10. each. The house was built about 1845.

184. Window: Hawks-King House, Rt. 96,
Phelps Township, Ontario County

Here the curved head of the original Gothic window are simplified to straight lines. The pointed opening is emphasized by three rows of cobbles that follow the profile of the opening. The house was built in 1848.

The Romantic Revivals- continued

185. Entrance Wing: Munro-Beckwith House, Rt. 5,
Elbridge, Onondaga County

This is pure Gothic. The architect - Thomas Atkinson - came from England with English architectural handbooks and probably a first-hand knowledge of English Gothic buildings. The vergeboards, the oriel window, the Tudor (ogee) arch, the diamond paned sash all combine to form an extremely effective composition.

