

2.- SOUTHWELL HOUSE, WALWORTH

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

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

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

MORTAR: The natural colored mortar is hard but weathered.

QUOINS: The quoins are rough cut.

LINTELS: Lintels are vertically laid limestones.

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

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

