

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900USD/ NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Page 1

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Other Name/Site Number: First Universalist Church;
The Ward House;
District 5 Schoolhouse.

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: Ridge Road (Route 104) Not for publication:
City/Town: Childs, Gaines Township Vicinity:
State: NY County: Orleans Code: 073 Zip Code: 14411

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property Category of Property
Private: X Building(s):
Public-local: District: X
Public-State: Site:
Public-Federal: Structure:
Object:

Number of Resources within Property
Contributing Noncontributing
3 buildings
sites
structures
objects
3 0 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register:

Name of related multiple property listing:

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Page 3**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Religion

Education

Sub: Religious facility
Church-related residence
School

Current: Recreation and Culture

Sub: Museum

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Other: Cobblestone

MATERIALS:

Foundation: Cobblestone, concrete

Walls: Cobblestone, concrete

Roof: asphalt shingle

Other Materials:

Church: Limestone (quoins)

Wood (tower)

Ward House: Sandstone (quoins)

Schoolhouse: Sandstone (quoins, watertable)

Wood (tower)

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Page 4**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

The district consists of three discontinuous early (1830s to 1840s) cobblestone buildings that are well documented and preserved. The church and parsonage are contiguous and the schoolhouse is located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile down Route 104. The following descriptions were written by C.W. Lattin, Director of the Cobblestone Museum and Mrs. Delia Robinson, Director of Research at the museum.

The Cobblestone Universalist Church, 1834.

The Cobblestone Church is Federal in style with a symmetrical arrangement of windows and a center entrance with double doors. It has a gable roof with the south end at the front. Cobblestone masonry is used for the ground, first, and second stories. The front pediment, however, is constructed of wood finished in flush, tongue and groove horizontal siding. This is then surmounted with a simple tower in two parts. A base, slightly larger, is detailed with wooden quoins, or blocks of wood, at the four corners. The louvered portion which rests on top of this is detailed at the corners with simple doric pilasters. Delicate wooden mouldings are used on the cornices of both the base and the upper portion of the tower which has a flat roof. The present tower was erected in 1966 according to specifications and blue prints drawn by Shelgren, Marzak, Patterson and Shelgren. The original tower was removed in 1919 but, fortunately, the architect was able to reproduce an exact likeness through old photos. All the other wood trim including cornices, pediment, plain window jambs, sills, and sash are original. The front entrance, with recessed casing (the thickness of the wall), retains its paneling which has the same configuration as the panels of the original double doors. The window sash throughout the church proper are 20 over 20 panes, much of which is original hand-rolled glass.

The sides of the church, more than the front, indicate that this is a three-story structure. Both side elevations contain three sets of windows arranged over each other on each level. The basement windows are also original sash with 15 over 15 panes. The west and east elevations contain a grade level entrance. The rear elevation only contains four windows on the main and second floors. The ground floor, however, has a grade level entrance. Architecturally, the rear elevation is different from the facade in that the north pediment is masonry with only simple wooden returns at the lower eaves in the cornice.

The Cobblestone Church is constructed of glaciated field cobbles consisting of marble, granite, dolomite, limestone, and sandstone. Hence, a variety of colors is distributed throughout the walls. The quoins are rough-hewn, irregular-shaped limestone. The lintels are made of bricks set with the vertical end surface showing. The tooling of the joints in the masonry in the facade is more carefully done with a slightly beveled ridge, or bead, between the rows of stone. The joints around the stones on the side elevation and rear are tooled flat. Bits of quicklime,

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Page 5**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

which were never dissolved, appear in the mortar throughout the structure. The stone on the front is also more carefully selected and graded a little finer than the sides. The stone appears to have been graded more for similar heights than width. The limestone quoins begin at the first-story level. Below this, random-sized field stones are used for the corners. The north-east corner has a large granite quoin beginning at the first story which does not match anything else. This may be an unmarked cornerstone.

A stone terrace with brick paving that stretches across the front of the church was added in the 1870s. Many bricks used here contain the name "J.A. Lafler". Mr. Lafler ran a brick yard about a mile from the church in the 19th century. A sandstone coping is used to contain the bricks in the terrace which is slightly longer than the building is wide. A set of sandstone treads is used to enter the church from the center of the terrace. Over the front door is a marble tablet encircled with a brick frame. The tablet has the following inscription: "Erected by the First Universalist Society A D 1834 GOD IS LOVE".

Upon entering the church one finds a lobby with a staircase to the gallery on each end. The newels are delicate and square with a simple turned ball-shaped finial on each. The spindles are dowels and all are original. Under each stair is a small closet with a narrow paneled door. Off the lobby are two doors to the audience room, one to each aisle. The audience room contains these two aisles and basically three sections of pews with a gallery on each side and a choir loft in the rear over the front lobby. The north wall has a platform with two recessed staircases. The platform is approximately twelve feet wide and six feet deep. On the platform is a walnut pulpit and three matching Gothic Revival pulpit chairs. The center one is larger. This furniture was purchased for the church in 1874 when a renovation of the interior occurred. At that time, the pews were turned around, the center section of the gallery on the north wall was removed, and the pew doors were discarded except those used to form the panels around the base of the platform.

The south partition separating the audience room and lobby was then cut through on the second floor level to form a choir loft over the lobby. There is Italianate detailing in pillars and balustrade. This is in contrast to the original supporting columns for the side galleries. These are most unusual and appear to be Egyptian Revival in character. They resemble a clump of papyrus. Perhaps one of the most outstanding features of the interior is the graining on all of the woodwork. It resembles chestnut trimmed with walnut moulding and was painted on over the original white painted woodwork when the renovation occurred in 1874. The graining was done by a local painter, Jay Thompson, December 24, 1874, as documented by his notation found under several pews. From diaries and census records, we know that he was a local house painter who died in 1885. The interior retains most of its original plaster. Ceiling and partitions are plaster on split lath. The side walls are plastered directly on the masonry. The closets under each staircase were never

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Page 6**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

finished off. Here, one can see the actual construction. The choir loft has a skuttle hole and original ladder to the attic and bell tower. There are hand-hewn beech timbers and rough sawed 4 feet x 4 feet hemlock rafters and 2 feet x 12 feet joists.

Detailing around wood panels along the balcony and door, which are all original, is very simple in the Federal Style. Window splays are plastered on the masonry and only trimmed with round moulding at the edges where the splays contact the wall.

The north interior wall behind the pulpit chairs has a focal point, a *trompe l'oeil* painting suggesting an alcove, baptistery, or baldachino. A noticeable horizontal crack appears about half way up showing where the center section of the gallery was removed. The painting was probably painted on the wall in 1874 by Mr. Thompson, noted earlier as the painter who did the graining. It was restored in 1969.

Although some alteration occurred in the 19th century, the building is very intact and the exterior looks much the way it did in 1834.

The Ward House, circa 1840

This small cobblestone dwelling was probably built to be used as a parsonage in connection with the church. It is basically Federal in style with a hip roof. The stone facade is a symmetrical arrangement of an entrance with a window on either side of the main door. The main floor level is about five feet over the grade level allowing for a cellar almost entirely above ground. Two windows on this level, one on each side of the front steps, are six over six sash. The front steps are of brick risers and sandstone treads. The main portion of the house is approximately 18 x 24 feet. About sixty years ago a wooden wing was added to the rear on the west elevation. A small porch with a window and door to a dining room is seen as part of the building on the west side. The porch roof is supported with a Colonial Revival fluted column. The siding on this wooden wing is vertical tongue and groove. The cornice and overhang are plain boards with a simple beveled moulding connecting the two.

The front of the house is made of carefully selected field cobbles. The quoins are of even size and hewn from Medina Sandstone. The quoins, like the church, begin at the main floor level. Below these, field stones form the corners. The west and east elevations show a bolder use of field cobbles with each set into a small hexagonal box known as the Gaines Pattern, named for, and apparently first developed in, the Town of Gaines. The pattern is only seen on the main floor portion. Below, flat joints are tooled around the stones. The rear elevation shows that the addition has a shed type roof, a back door, and two windows. The stone part of the house has a bedroom window and a basement window below it.

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Page 7**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

The highly raised main floor of the house was originally intended to allow for a kitchen, two bedrooms, and a pantry on the ground floor.

The main floor housed a parlor, two bedrooms, and two closets (one off of the rear bedroom and one off of the parlor), as well as a cupboard off of the parlor. The walls are plastered directly on the masonry. Window splays are plastered as well with a simple round moulding at the corner. Door casings are Federal in style. The door panels are long, narrow, vertical ones, more like those found in Greek Revival dwellings. During the 1870s the original front door was removed and one of Italianate style put up in its place. This has two original cut glass windows in it. At the same time, a large plaster medallion was placed in the parlor ceiling for a keroseneolier to hang.

When the back wing was added, the cellar and ground floor were then used as an ordinary basement with coal bin, furnace, and fruit cellar. The wing then provided space for a kitchen and dining room. When the Cobblestone Society acquired the property in 1975, the house was redecorated in the style of the 1880's. The name Ward House was adopted at that time in honor of the last resident of the house, Mrs. Inez Ward.

The Cobblestone School, 1849

The Cobblestone School is an exceptional example of the Greek Revival style. It has a gable roof surmounted with an open belfry with a domed roof. The gable end forms a facade with a symmetrical arrangement of two doors and two windows. Above these there is a marble tablet and an unusual gable, or attic, window. Here, the muntins divide the original sash into twelve various-sized rectangles. The sash in the two front windows are nine over nine, which conform to the original sash. The two front windows had board shutters which appear in an 1880s photo. The information on the marble tablet notes: "School district No. 5 of Gaines A D 1849 Wm. J. Babbitt Esq. gratuitously superintended the erection of the building and made the district a present of the bell." Wood trim on the school displays a complete entablature. The stone trim is locally quarried Medina sandstone with five rows of cobblestone per height of each quoin on the front. The cobblestones are all lake-washed stone and are predominately brown in color. The side elevations have three windows in the classroom and three basement windows. The school is situated on a sloping lot, thus, in the rear elevation, a grade level entrance to the basement is located in the center of the wall. Three windows in the classroom are situated above. There are four rows of cobblestones per quoin on the sides and three rows of cobblestones per quoin on the rear. The northwest corner shows repair work done in brick before 1910. Evidently a little settling occurred, some cobblestones collapsed, and it was easier to repair with brick. A sandstone water table surrounds the building.

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Page 8

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

One front door was for boys, the other for girls. Each door opens into a cloak room about ten feet square. These in turn open into the classroom. The boy's cloakroom, or entry, has a door to the cellar. Both cloakrooms have a wainscot made of horizontal tongue and groove boards, and the upper walls are plastered. The ceilings throughout the school are also tongue and groove boards of random width. The walls and partitions are plank. The school is atypical in its construction as it is a wooden building with only a cobblestone veneer. The other unusual feature is that the classroom was built with the floor on an incline so that the students who sat in the rear of the room were elevated. The floor slopes up from the front of the school room about eight inches. The floor of narrow maple boards was probably installed around the turn of the century. The classroom also has a matched board wainscot and plaster walls. The original wooden block boards are still there. During the 1930s, slate boards were added to some of the side walls. The original desks slipped down through slots in the floor and were adjustable. These slots may be seen from the basement. When the desks were removed, new flooring was needed to cover up these holes.

In back of the teacher's desk, between the doors to the cloak-rooms, is a cupboard and a niche above it for a clock. The original cupboard door of two panels still remains. A ventilating system with two trapdoors operated by a rope allows hot air to rise up through the ceiling. A bell in the belfry may be rung by a rope in the boy's entry. The bell, which is also original, is inscribed: "W. J. Babbit Esq. paid \$25.00 for this bell and gave it to School District No. 5 of Gaines A D 1849."

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Page 9**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Nationally: X Statewide: Locally:

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C X D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):

A B C D E F G

NHL Criteria: 4

NHL Theme(s): XVI. Architecture
X. Vernacular

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1834, c. 1840, 1849

Significant Dates: 1834, c. 1840, 1849,
1874 (church interior renovation)

Significant Person(s):

Cultural Affiliation:

Architect/Builder:

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Page 10**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Cobblestone construction is one of the most interesting of American vernacular building types. Originating in the area of Rochester, New York, most of these structures were built between 1825 and 1860 from the Ice-Age residue of glacially rounded native stones. The result was unique native folk art of great skill and complexity. The First Universalist Church, the Ward House, and the District 5 Schoolhouse are the best documented and best preserved examples of early cobblestone construction.

Bill Shelgren, one of the authorities on this style writes:

While most of the cobblestone structures built were farmhouses, since most upstate New Yorkers were farmers, cobblestone structures were built in villages and cites also, including a business block in Batavia, a reaper manufacturing building in Perry, a warehouse in Palmyra, and an agricultural equipment factory in Macedon, all razed years ago.

In all, more than 700 cobblestone buildings were built in the counties to the south of Lake Ontario. Most are concentrated on the Lake Ontario Plain and among the Finger Lakes, but some isolated examples were built as far south as Bath, Elmira, and Cortland. Wayne County exceeds all others with over 150 documented buildings. Monroe, Orleans, and Ontario counties each record about 100 buildings. There is even a cobblestone house in Colorado, built by a Monroe County man who went west after the Civil War.

Following the frontier, New Yorkers soon carried the craft west to new farms and villages in southern Ontario, Canada, southern Michigan, and beyond Lake Michigan as far as Beloit, Wisconsin. Chester Clark of Marion, N.Y., whose 1838 letters to *The Genesee Farmer and Gardener's Journal* provide us with an early document of the art, and his brothers introduced cobblestone masonry in 1844 to Beloit, where they built the Smith-Gaston house and several more prior to 1863. Levi Boughton learned the cobblestone craft in Monroe County and took it to Paris, Ontario, Canada, in 1838. There twelve houses and two churches were built.

Thus, on both sides of the Illinois-Wisconsin border, the second largest group of American cobblestone buildings appeared in the 1840s and 1850s. In fact, much of the best cobblestone work in Wisconsin and

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Page 11**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

southern Michigan is located in or near places with transplanted New York names such as Rochester, Geneva, Troy, Farmington, Palmyra, Genesee, and Walworth.¹

The profusion of cobblestones in the Lake Ontario region were created over millions of years when masses of ice ground the top layers of bed rock into round sandstone or limestone stones. These were often further rounded and smoothed along the shores of lakes and streams by waves and the constant motion of water.

In central and western New York, settling the land proceeded slowly due mainly to the scarcity of natural transportation routes. Waterways were the simplest mode of transportation, and west of the Mohawk River there was scarcely anything of the sort. 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 "Clinton's Ditch" by its opponents (in honor of the governor and principal proponent), the Erie Canal began to thread its way westward toward Lake Erie. The canal required construction workers with various skills, among them masons to quarry and lay stone for canal locks and aqueducts. To build these, the remnant of the prehistoric sea--limestone--was quarried for stone blocks. Quarried limestone was also crushed and burned to produce lime for the mortar with which these blocks were laid. The canal provided the first opportunity for subsistence farmers to become cash crop farmers, for their crops could now be carried back east to established centers of population. In 1825, the canal was finally connected with Lake Erie, linking the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean via waterways across New York State. From New England more Yankee farmers came to take up land in western New York. Financial prosperity came with the marketing of their wheat, flour, and other cash crops on the Atlantic seaboard.²

The first half of the 19th century saw the increased use of building materials, such as wood, brick or stone, by the prosperous area farmers. They used what was accessible. The first use of cobblestones began around 1825 probably in Wayne or Monroe County. Most of these structures were in the Greek Revival style, some in the Federal style, a few in Gothic or Italianate modes.

¹ Shelgren, Olaf William, Jr., Cary Lattin, Robert W. Frasch and Gerda Peterich. *Cobblestone Landmarks of New York State*. Syracuse University Press. 1979. p. 5 .

² *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Page 12**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

The use of stones and mortar goes back to Roman times but the closest European influence was England, as English masons helped build the Erie Canal.

Three basic types of cobblestone wall construction were employed in New York. The earliest walls were laid up with a complete integration of the exterior cobblestone surface and the inner wall. Here, just as in early Roman rubble walls, the exterior layer cannot be distinguished from the interior structure. The entire thickness of the wall is laid up in one operation, a most durable form of construction. With the gradual refinement of exterior textures, a second type of construction came into being: a facing of cobbles, usually the water-rounded variety, is laid up with extra-long stones reaching into the rubble core to bond the facing to the core. The facing stones are of varying lengths, but the exposed exterior faces match each other in shape and size. The outer surface was laid up along with the backing wall. This, too, is durable construction. The third method is the least permanent: a rubble wall is laid up first, after which a decorative cobblestone and mortar veneer is added separately. Cobbles are small, and there are no bonding stones. Buildings which show the finest wall textures are usually built by this method which unfortunately is prone to damage from the elements. When cracks occur in the veneer due to irregular settling of the wall, water penetrates them and frost wedging results, detaching the veneer from the rubble core. Repairs of such damage can usually be detected by the different color of the mortar. Portland cement, commonly used in mortar today, has a blue-gray color and is darker than the warm-colored mortars used in pre-Civil War buildings.³

The texture produced by the size and color of the stones, the mortar joints, and the patterns the craftsman created produced one of the most vibrant original building techniques of the American tradition.

A specific history of the three buildings in Child, New York, follows:

The early development of Orleans County was created by John Procter whose family had come from England and had made a fortune in real estate in Massachusetts, Vermont and New York. Procter planned the village and he sold lots along the Ridge Road (Route 104).

In selling these lots, one incentive seems to have been the ready availability of building materials. Of the nine buildings constructed on the north side of Ridge Road, east of the

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 15-16.

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Page 13**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

intersection of Orchard Road, from 1834 to 1849, six were cobblestone including the church, parsonage (the Ward House), and school house. Mr. Proctor was determined to have the church be the focal point of his village. He had sold, but then, through extensive negotiation, bought back the land on which the church was to be built. The construction of this three-story building was begun in April 1834, and the dedicatory service held in October the same year. Until 1861, Mr. Proctor owned the land on which the parsonage (Ward House) was built, at which time it was sold to its first private owner. He owned the land on which the school was built, later selling it to the school district.

There were 26 cobblestone structures built in North America to be used for religious purposes, 24 of these in New York State. The first religious structures built of cobblestone were constructed in 1834. In that year two buildings were constructed; a Quaker Meeting House near Scottsville in Monroe County and the Cobblestone Universalist Church in Fair Haven, Town of Gaines, (now Childs), Orleans County. The Quaker Meeting House served as such for 40 years when it became a Grange Hall and finally a private residence. The Cobblestone Universalist Church served its original purpose until the mid 1890s, when a more modern Universalist Church was built two miles south in Albion. The cobblestone church stood vacant for 60 years, being used only twice a year for summer "country" services. It was purchased by the Cobblestone Society in 1963 and restored. The Cobblestone Universalist Church in Childs is the earliest constructed and restored cobblestone church in North America.

Furthermore, the Church, Ward House and District #5 School exemplify the progression of the craft of cobblestone. The church is an example of the earliest construction methods using field cobbles with minimal mortar decoration. The Ward House shows the use of more than one pattern on a building, including the depressed hexagonal, or Gaines Pattern, developed locally. This combining of patterns was developed and used extensively in the 1840s. The Cobblestone School demonstrates the use of small, lake-washed stones. Small stones laid as a veneer is indicative of practices near the end of the cobblestone era. In addition, the school is one of only two known buildings which are wooden structures with a cobblestone veneer. The only other constructed in this manner is a private residence also in the Town of Gaines, (Childs) Orleans County. The school house, modern and innovative in design from its size to its cobblestone veneer, also made its mark on history, serving the community for 103 years.

The town was an educated, forward moving, and liberal thinking community. It was a microcosm of life in Western New York and the United States; actively involved in the reforms and social movements of the day, such as abolition, temperance, women's rights, educational reform, and religious movements.

One of the nationally known figures whose life is part of Childs' history is Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune. His relatives settled in the area, and his aunt and uncle lived in the cobblestone parsonage (the Ward House). George M. Pullman of

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Page 14**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

sleeping car fame also spent his adolescence in Childs where his father worked as a cabinet maker. Pullman donated a handsome sum to the new Universalist Church in Albion, but worshiped in the Childs' church in his youth.

The village of Childs, approximately one mile in length, contains seven cobblestone structures and several residences in which cobblestone was incorporated into their construction. Over the last 176 years only one structure has been lost. The Cobblestone Universalist Church, the Ward House, and the Cobblestone District #5 School, which are now the property of the Cobblestone Society, were constructed as the heart of the developing village of Fair Haven, which became Gaines and is now Childs, in the first half of the 19th century. This small enclave in northern New York state contains three of the finest examples of the building art as expressed in this uniquely American genre.

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Page 15**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Local History Files in:

Orleans County Department of History, Albion, New York.

Swan Library's Local History Archive, Albion, New York.

Orleans County Clerk's Office; Deeds, Albion, New York.
Cobblestone Society's Cobblestone Resource Center, Childs,
New York (mailing address Albion, New York).

Town of Gaines, Department of History, Ridge Rd. Albion,
New York.

Old House Journal Stone Houses and Stonework, Vol. XIX No. 4.
July/August 1991. Brooklyn, New York.

Shelgren, Olaf William, Cary Lattin, Robert W. Frasch and Gerda
Peterich. *Cobblestone Landmarks of New York State*. Syracuse
University Press. 1978.

Signor, Hon. Issac S. *Landmarks of Orleans County, New York*.
D. Mason & Co., Syracuse, New York 1894.

Trump, Fred. *Lincoln's Little Girl*. Heritage Books. Salina,
Kansas, 1977.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been
requested.
- Previously Listed in the National Register.
- Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
- Designated a National Historic Landmark.
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: # NY 6241
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other (Specify Repository):

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**Page 16**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: Less than 1 (one) acre.

UTM References: Zone Northing Easting

Universalist Church	A 17	4796310	727880
Ward House	B 17	4796310	727910
Schoolhouse	C 17	4796360	728150

Verbal Boundary Description:

The historic district is comprised of two discontinuous elements separated by five non-contributing structures. The western portion is made up of the Universalist Church and Ward House, encompassing one-quarter acre, located in the Town of Childs (formerly Gaines), Tract or Section 51, Parcel 7, on the Ridge Road. The eastern portion (the Schoolhouse) encompasses less than a quarter of an acre in the Town of Childs (formerly Gaines), Tract or Section 51, Parcel 14, on the Ridge Road.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of these properties are the original lots on which the buildings were situated, which encompass those properties which retain significant integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship.

COBBLESTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Ms. Delia Robinson and Mr. C.W. Lattin
The Cobblestone Society
14407 Ridge Road East
Albion, New York 14411

Ms. Nancy Todd
Office of Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation
Agency Building #1
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238

Edited by: Ms. Carolyn Pitts, Architectural Historian
NPS/WASO History Division (418)
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Telephone: (202) 343-8166

Date: September 23, 1992