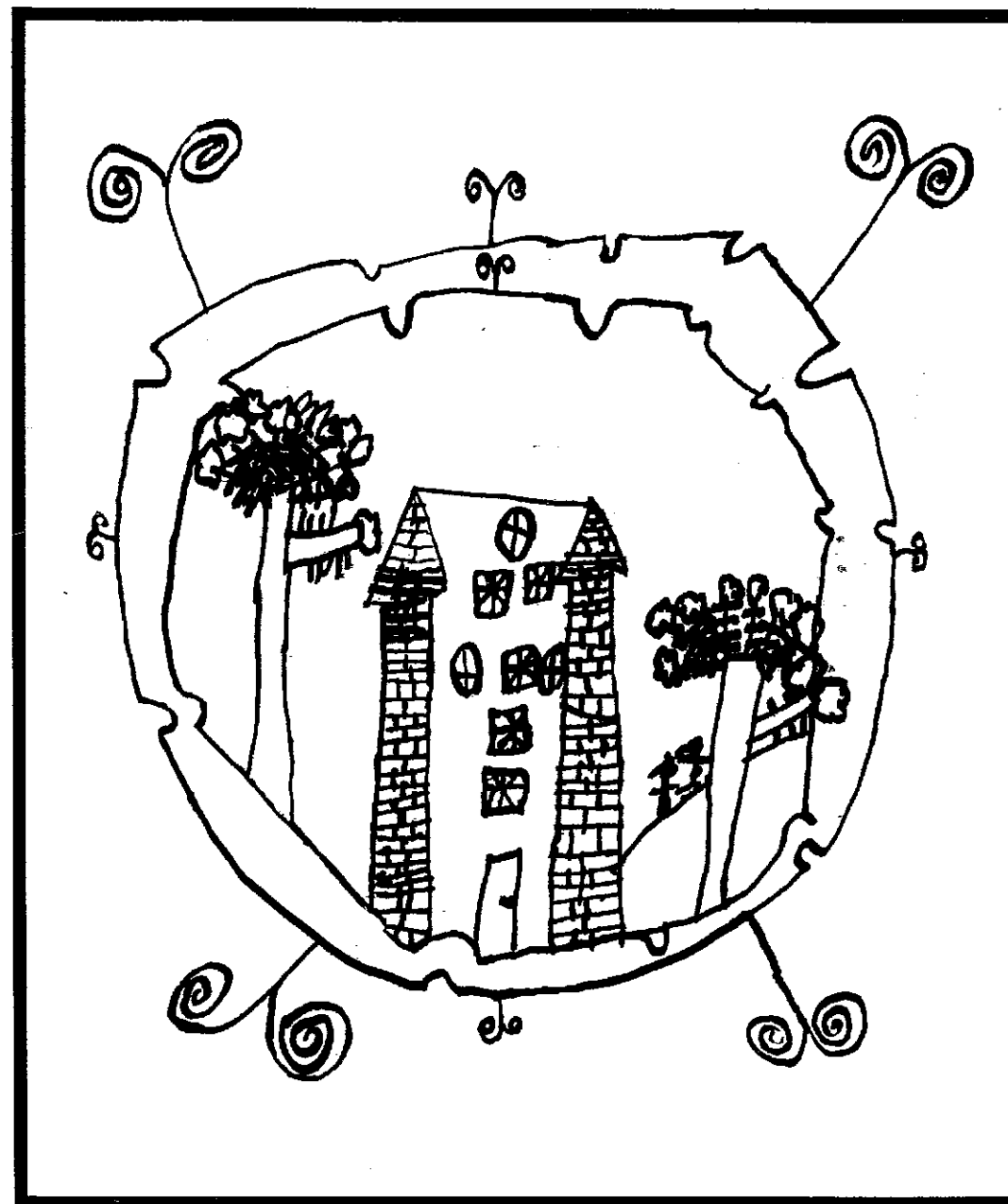


Stone-Tolan House



*Coloring Book, Written and Illustrated by
The Genesee Community Charter School's 2nd Grade Class*



Property of the
Genesee Community
Charter School
3rd Grade Library

This coloring book is dedicated to:

Ms. McNamara from the the
Stone -Tolan House. Thank you for
sharing information about the house
and for the great idea to make the
coloring book.

Miss Iverson from the Rundel Library.
Thank you for talking to us about
'The Early Settlers of Rochester' and
showing us old maps and newspaper
clippings.

Thanks to our teachers for planning the
field studies to the Stone - Tolan
House and the local history department
of the Rochester Public Library for the
2002 second grade class.

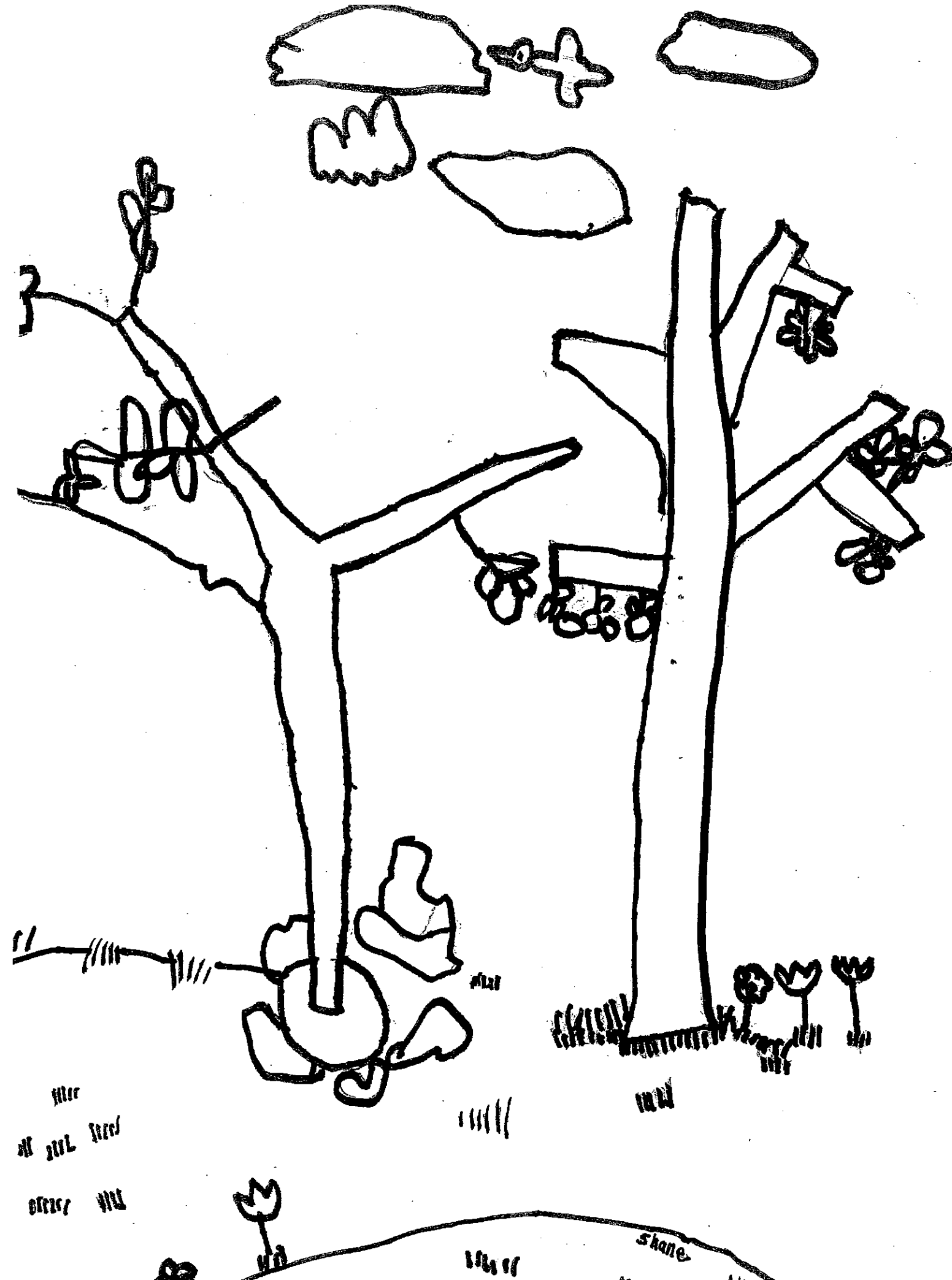
Long ago a lot of wildlife lived near the Council Rock. Mr. Stone was originally from Lenox, Massachusetts. Mr. Stone's father was Captain Enos Stone.

Enos Stone fought in the Revolutionary War. The 2002 second grade class from the Genesee Community Charter School worked very hard on the research, drawing and writing of this coloring book. We hope you enjoy learning about the Stone -Tolan House while coloring this book.

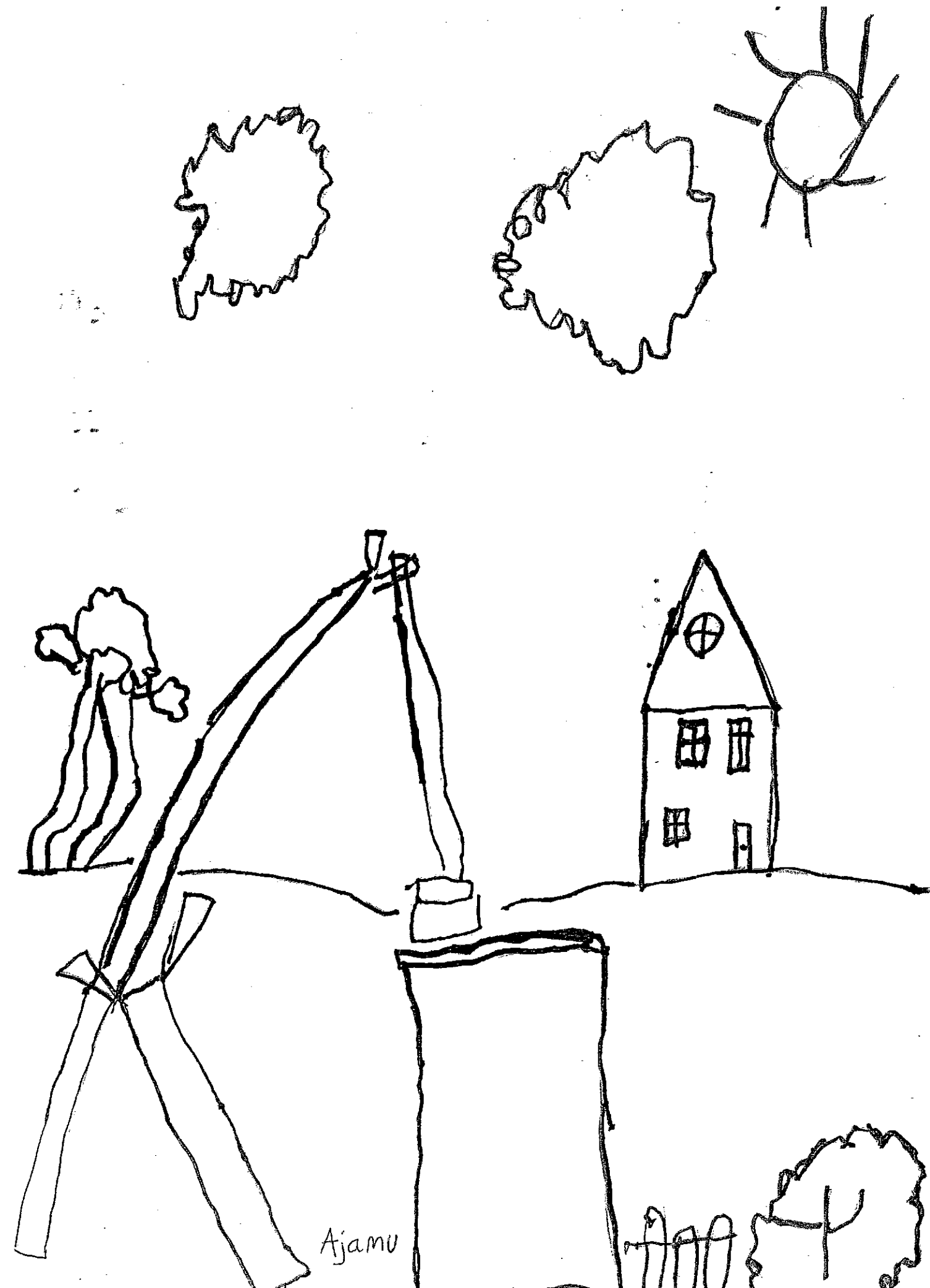
The Native Americans used the Council Rock as a meeting place. It was used as a landmark to find the Stone - Tolan House. The Rock was moved from across the street on East Avenue to where it sits now.



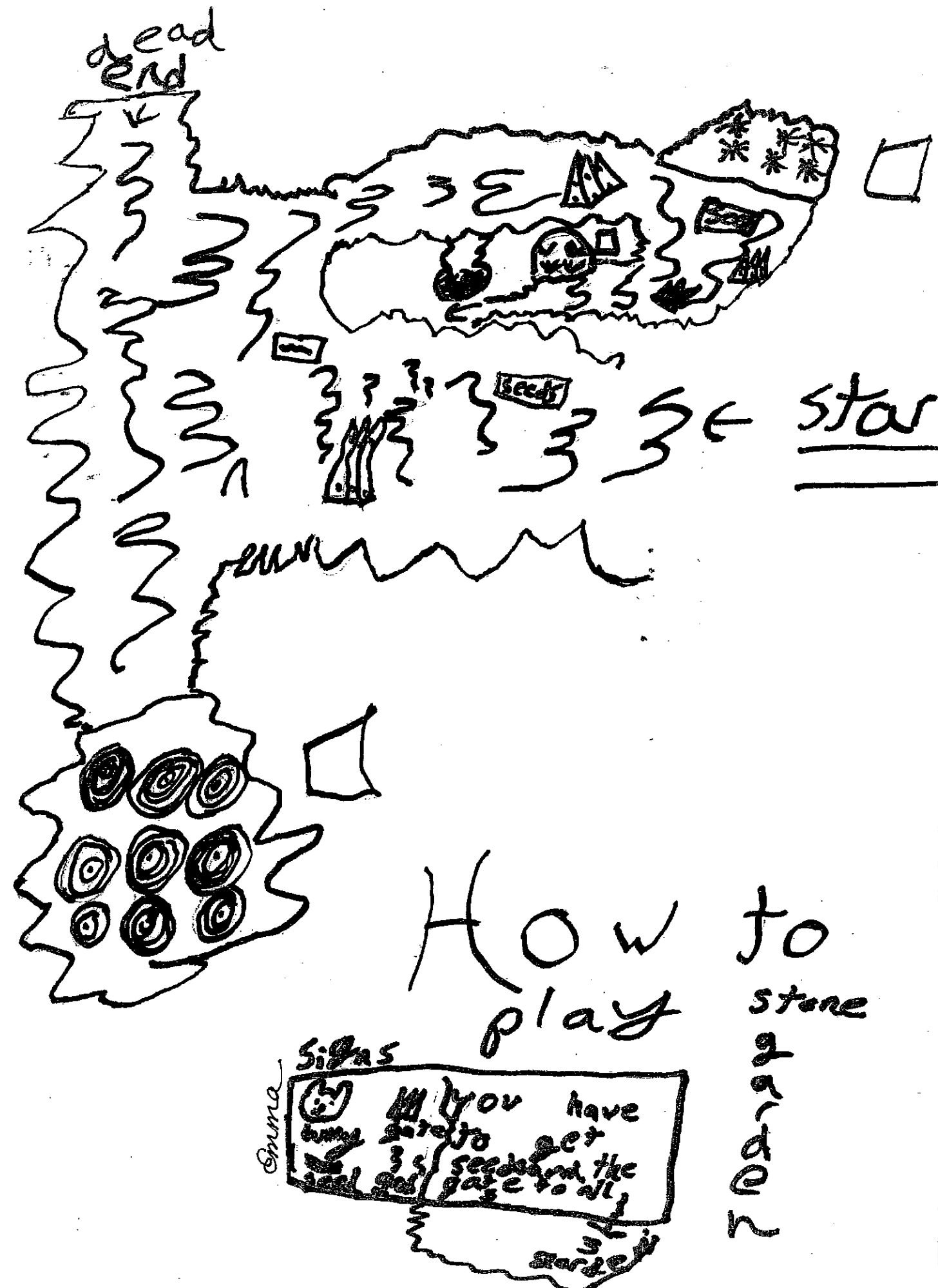
The Stone family grew eight kinds of apples in their orchard. The reason there were so many varieties is so that the Stone family could begin harvesting apples in August and continue harvesting apples throughout the fall.



Wells were usually ten to fifteen feet deep. They were dangerous for kids. This is one of several wells that were found during an investigation by historians. One of the chores of the Stone children was to bring water to the house for the family. The water was used for cooking, cleaning, laundry, and drinking.



This is a maze of an Herb Garden. Now would you like to know why it is called the Herb Garden? Mrs. Stone used herbs from her garden to make medicines and to flavor food. Have fun helping Mrs. Stone and her children plant in the garden.



People would check at the tavern to see if they had mail. They would look at the list of names posted on the tavern wall. They would go to the post office in the town of Boyle to pick up their mail. They could also take letters they have written to Boyle to mail them.

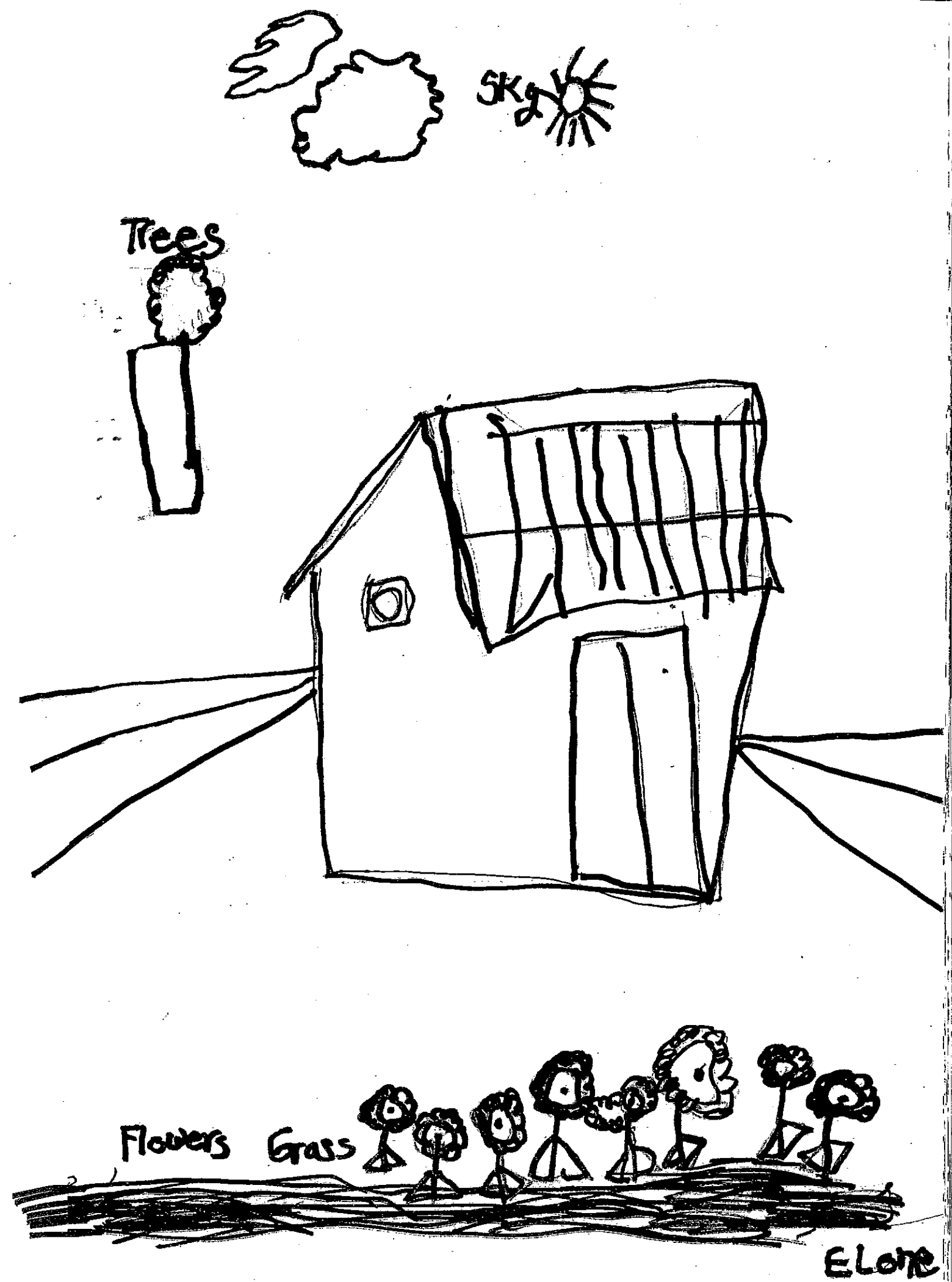


shanel

The food was smoked so that it would last longer. This is how they preserved fresh meats. They would hang the meat in the smokehouse to dry out. They used different kinds of wood to flavor the meat. One kind of wood they used was apple wood.



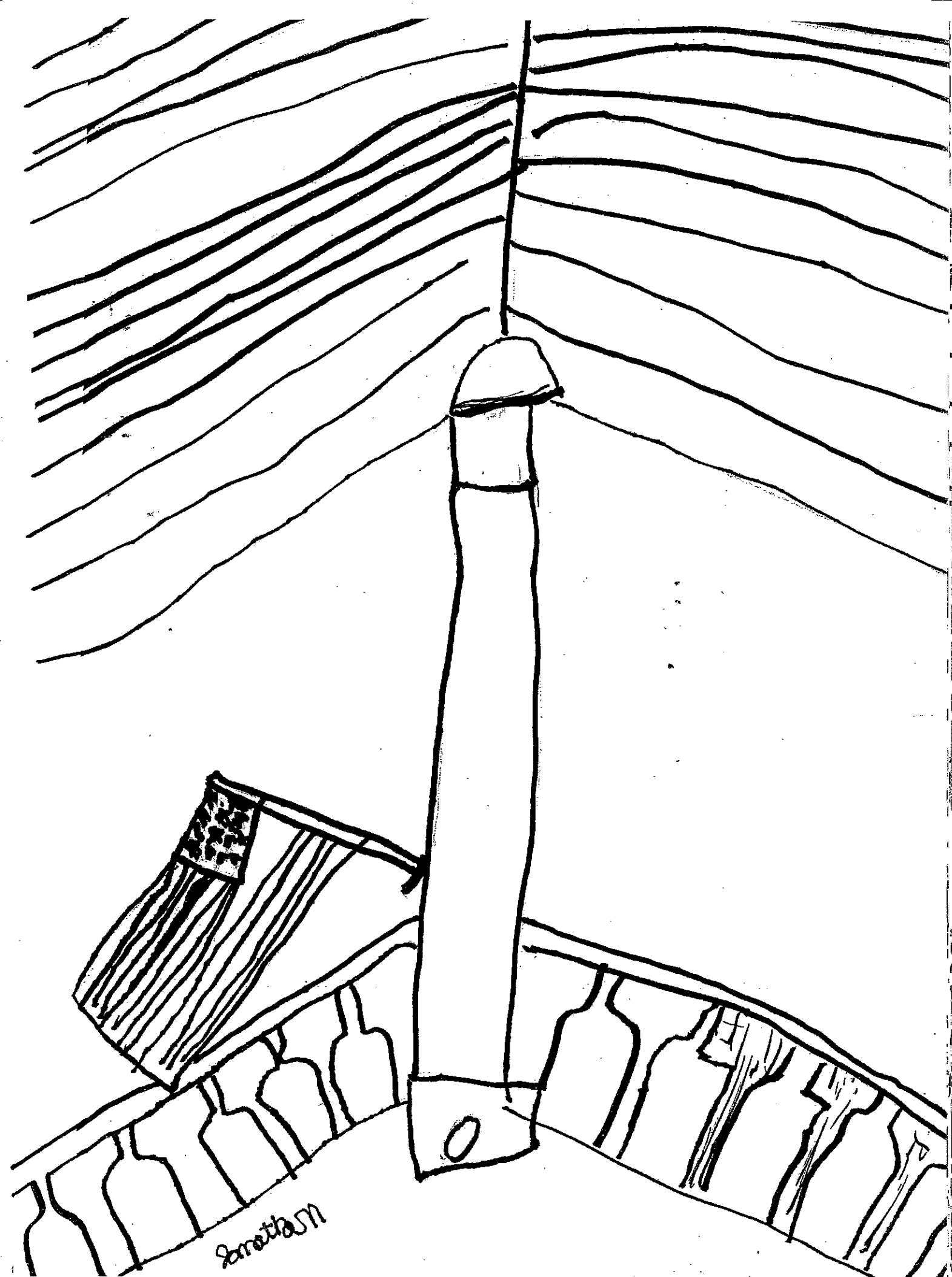
The outhouse was made out of wood and painted the same color as the house. They planted lilacs for privacy and for the fragrant smell. It was built around 1865. Children found it a great place to share secrets and stories or a place to hide to avoid chores.



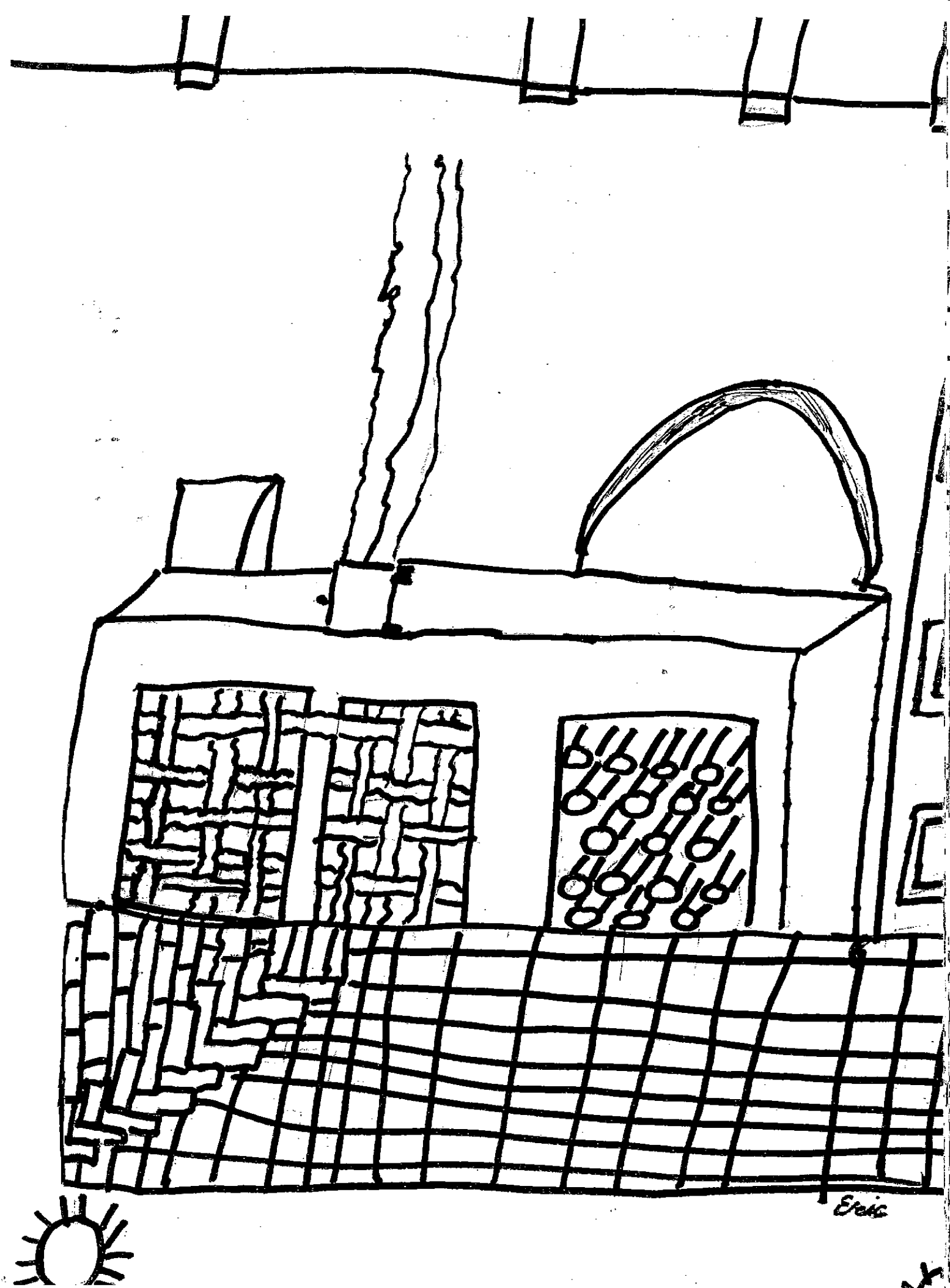
The Stone - Tolan House was possibly built as Orringh Stone's wedding present to his wife in 1792. The Stone - Tolan House is on East Avenue. Orringh Stone and Oliver Culver helped make East Avenue. The Stone Tolan house was an example of Georgian architecture.



In 1792, the U.S. flag that
hung on the front porch of the
Stone - Tolan Tavern had
15 stars and 15 stripes.
When Orringh Stone died in
1839, the U.S. flag had 26
stars and 26 stripes.

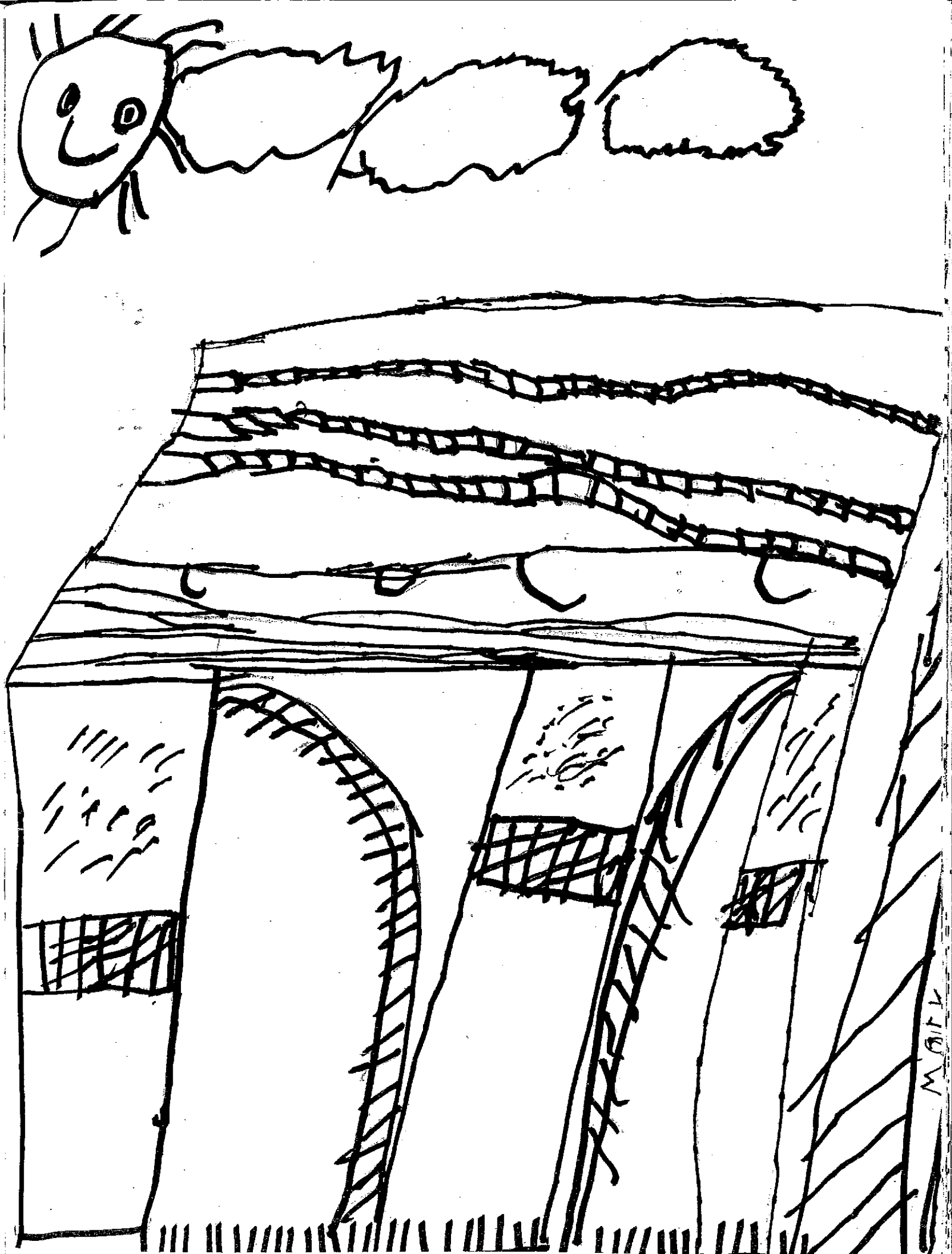


The summer kitchen was like a covered patio attached to the exterior of the house with a stove. Cooking in the summer kitchen reduced the amount of heat inside the house. Mr. and Mrs. Stone liked that because cooking in the house produced heat and they didn't have air conditioning in the house.



The shed is next to the main house. Orringh Stone kept animals like horses and cows and some wagons in the shed.

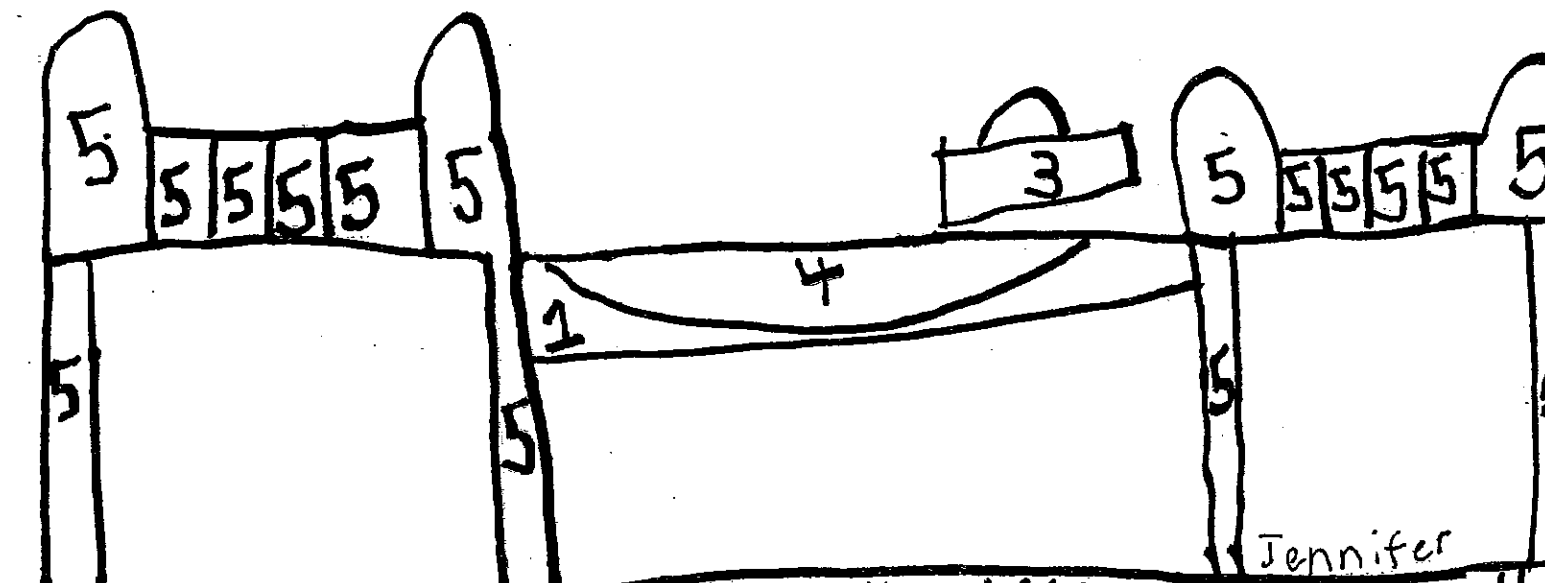
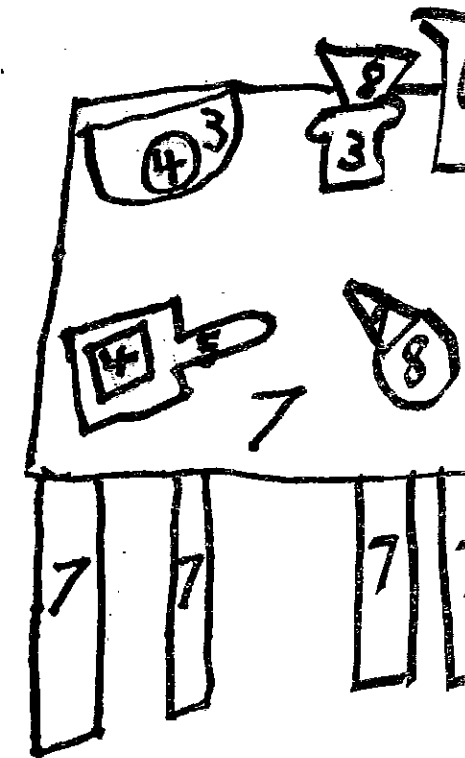
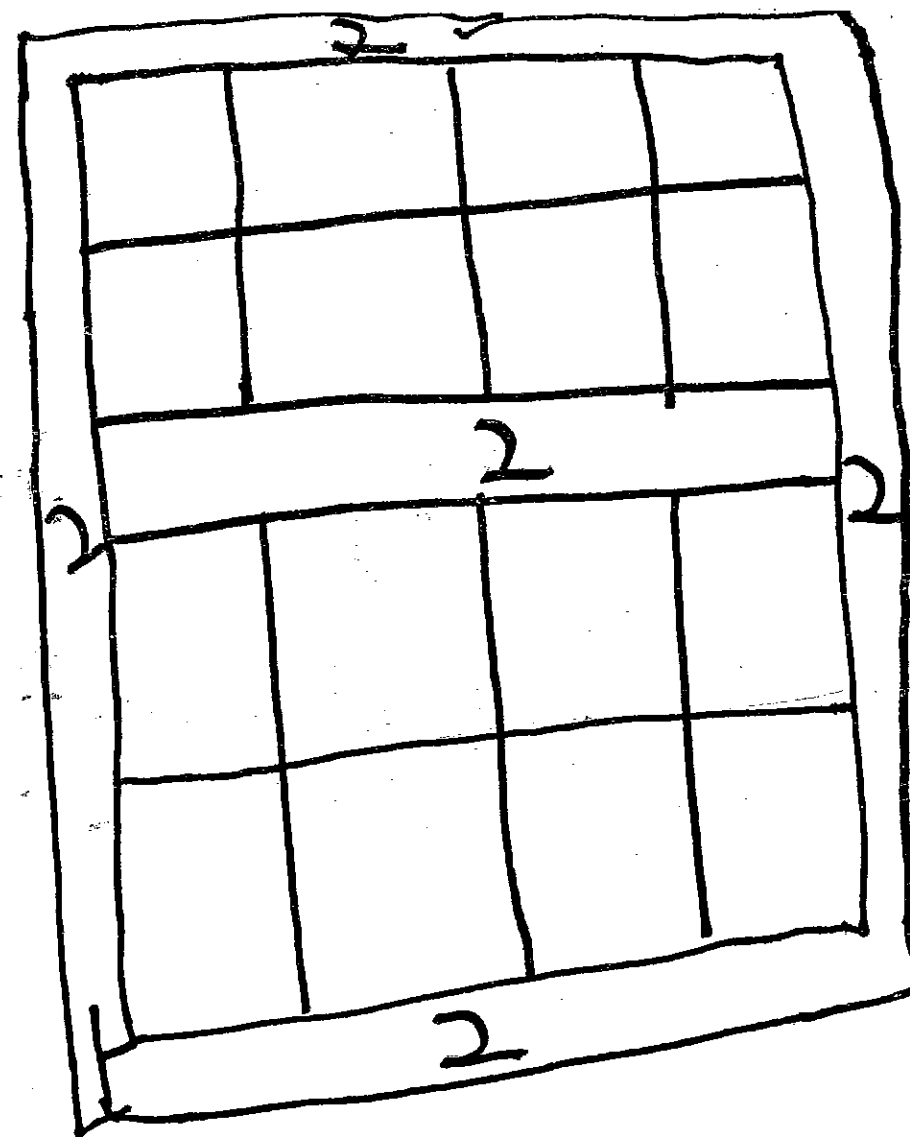
They also kept farm and garden tools in the shed. The sign for Orringh Stone's Tavern hung on the outside of the shed.



The back of the Stone - Tolan house is dark red. It has many plants around it like bushes, flowers, shrubs and trees. An important shrub was the bayberry bush which was used for making candles. The house is made of wood. The house has scalloped wooden trim around the top edge of the roof.



If a visitor came to the house and the bedroom was taken they could sleep on the tavern bed. The mattress was made of straw. A wash basin, straight razor, shaving brush, soap dish, and homemade soap were on the night stand next to the bed.

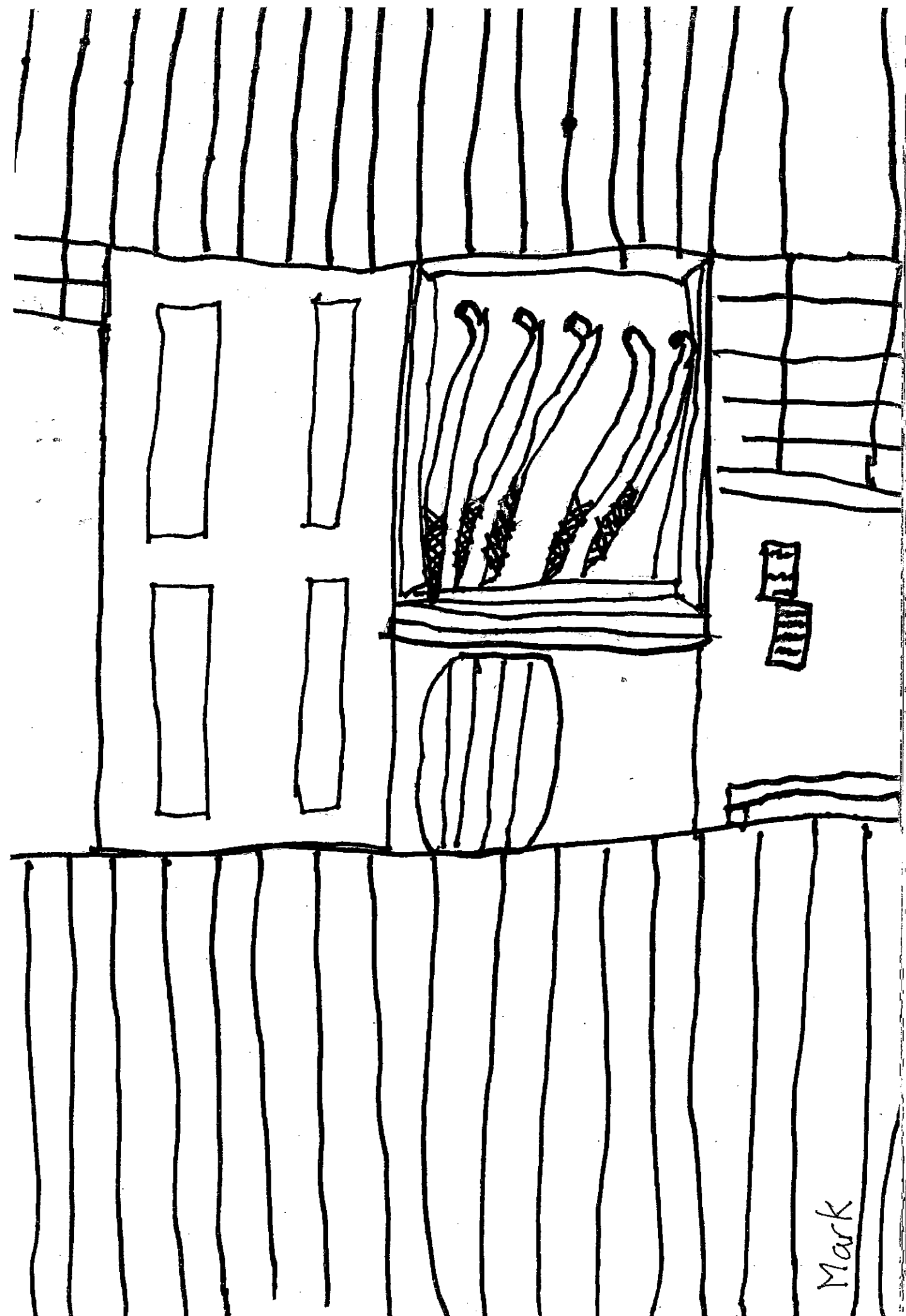


Jennifer
 1 blue 2 green 3 tan 4 white 5 brown 6 yellow
 7 red 8 black 9 gray

The taproom is in the corner of the tavern. The taproom held food, pipes, homemade cider, drinks and tobacco that Orringh Stone shared with his guests. The newspaper is on a bench in front of the taproom. On the taproom front wall was a message board. People put messages on it so other people could read them. Two examples of messages are lists of people who have letters at the post office and notices of items for sale.

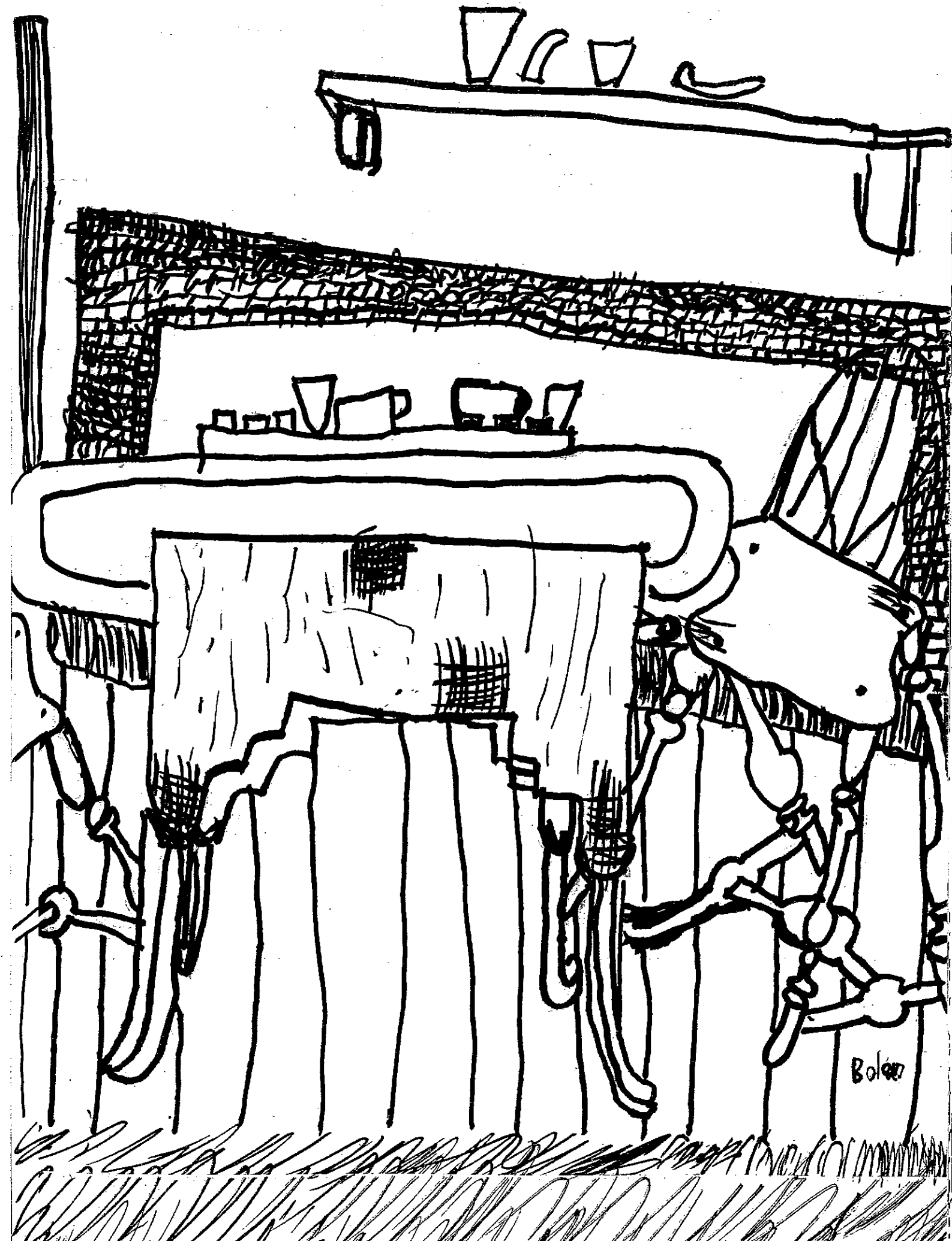


Two hundred years ago visitors that went to the Stone - Tolan House used the same pipe. Why? They were expensive at the time and there weren't many. Every time a person was done they would cut the end off so the next person could use it. The pipe was thin and long so several people could use it.

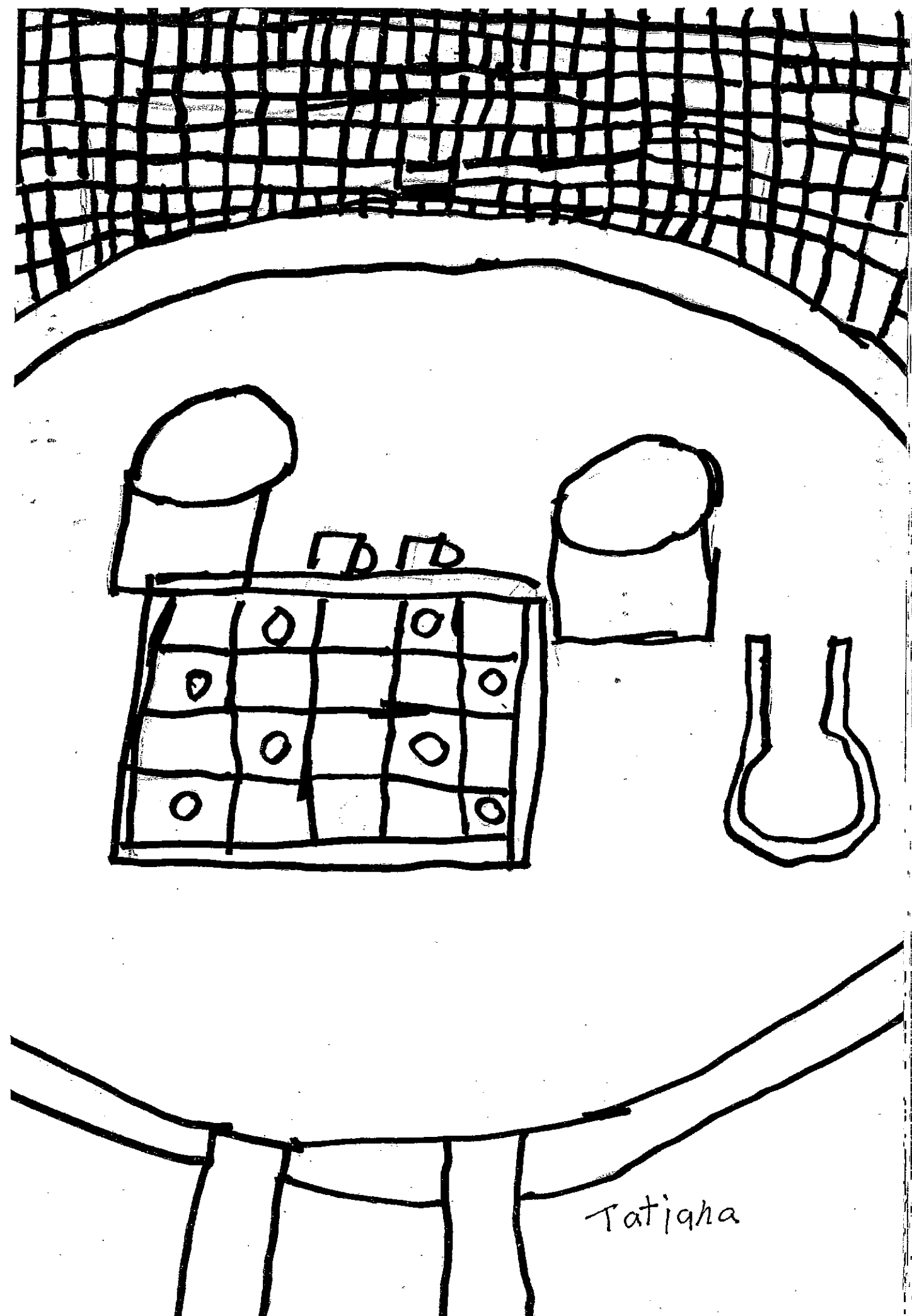


Mark

The tavern room, like the rest of the rooms in the house, was multi-functional. That is why the guests had to pay close to \$2.00 per day. The chairs were called Windsor chairs. The chair had a lot of carving on the legs. The town of Brighton was founded here on April 5, 1814.

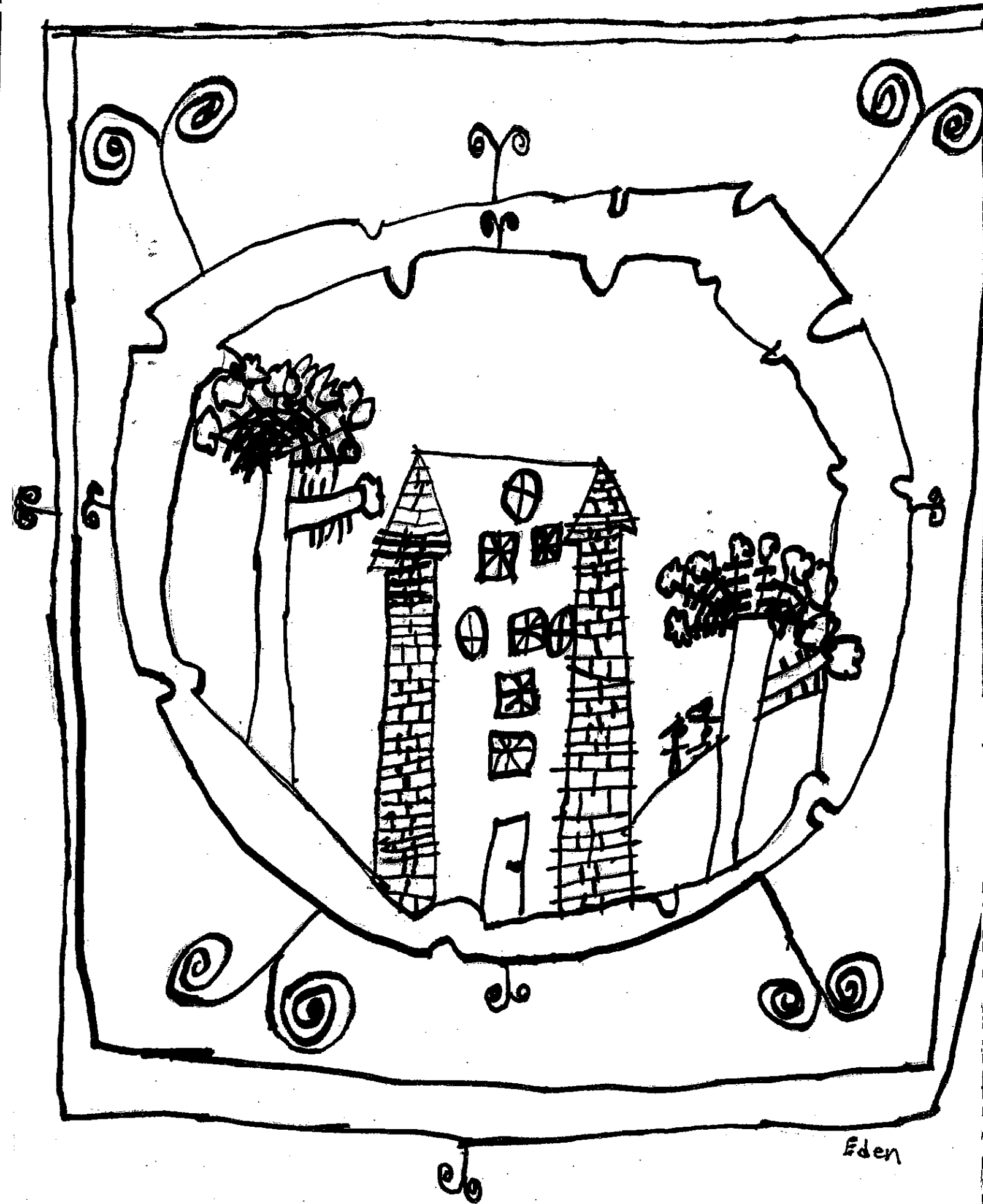


This is a checkerboard. The pieces are made out of corncob. The board is made out of wood. Red and blue are the colors of the checker pieces. Visitors at the Tavern could enjoy a game of checkers to pass the time. Children would also play checkers.



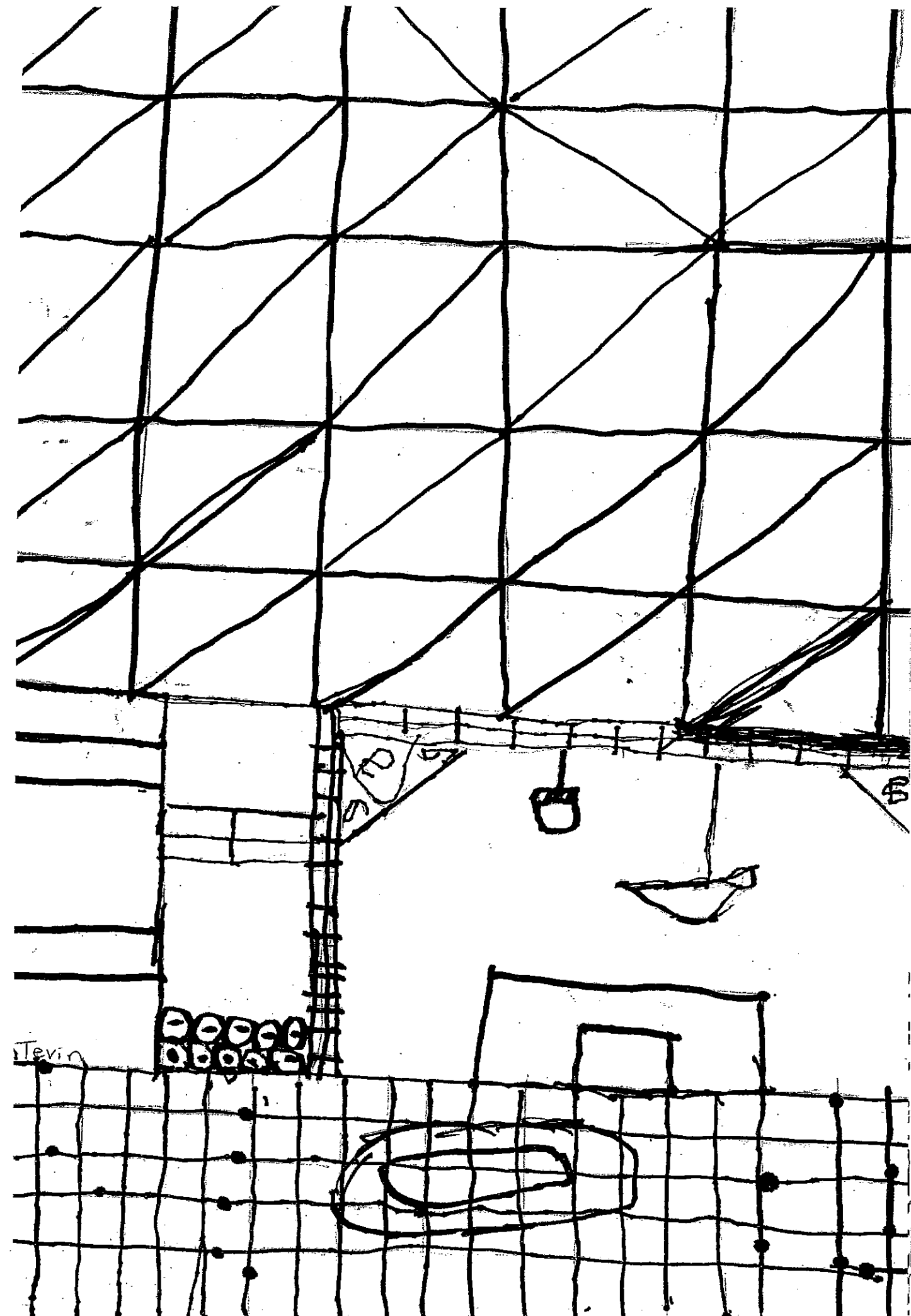
The Stone - Tolan House had beautiful plates to eat on. One of the plates was decorated with trees and another decorated with a house. There was also a plate with a hill and children playing on it. Mr.

Stone would travel to Canandaigua to buy plates for the tavern. The plates are blue and white.

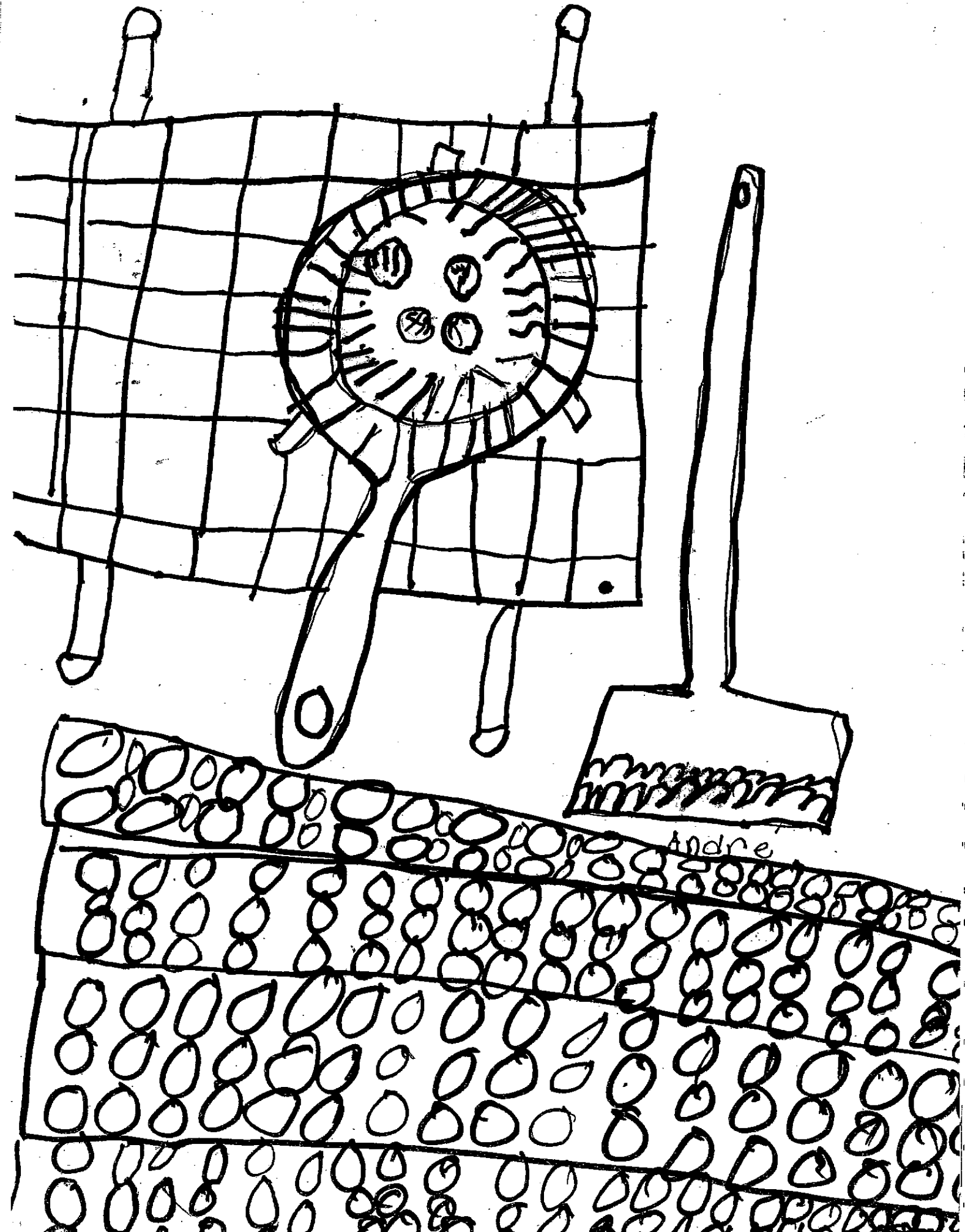


Eden

The fireplace is old and big.
It is made out of bricks.
Orringh Stone's family
cooked their meals in the
fireplace. They also kept things
warm and had a brick oven
that they could bake things in.



They cooked pancakes in the spider pan. They made corn fritters in the spider pan. They could fry or bake food in the spider pan. They made spider cornbreads in the spider pan. The spider pan is made of iron and is black.

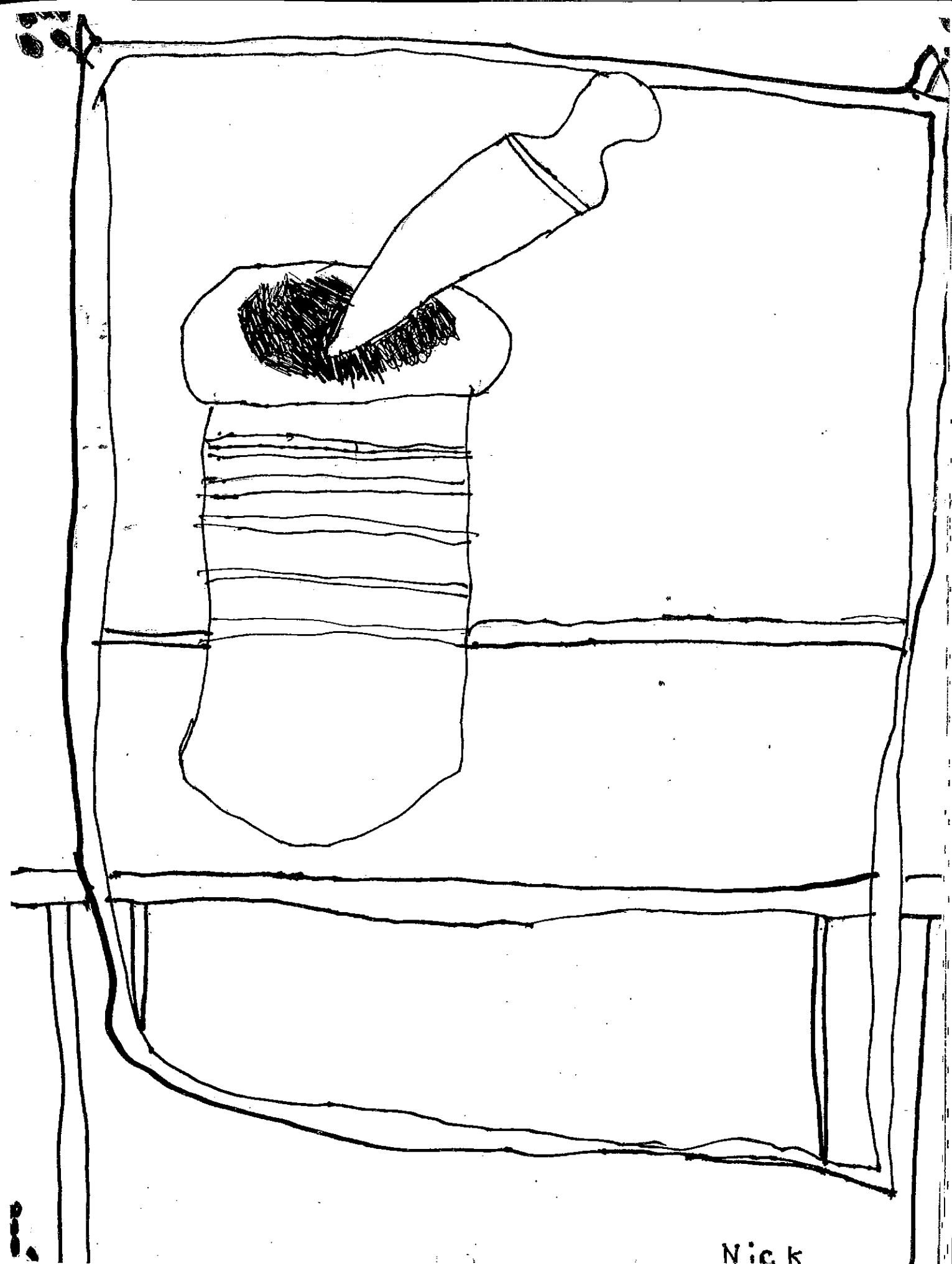


Mrs. Stone used a sugar cone to sweeten food. She would break off small chunks with the sugar nippers. Mrs. Stone would grind the chunk into a powder in the mortar and pestle. It would take about twenty minutes to get a half a cup of sugar.



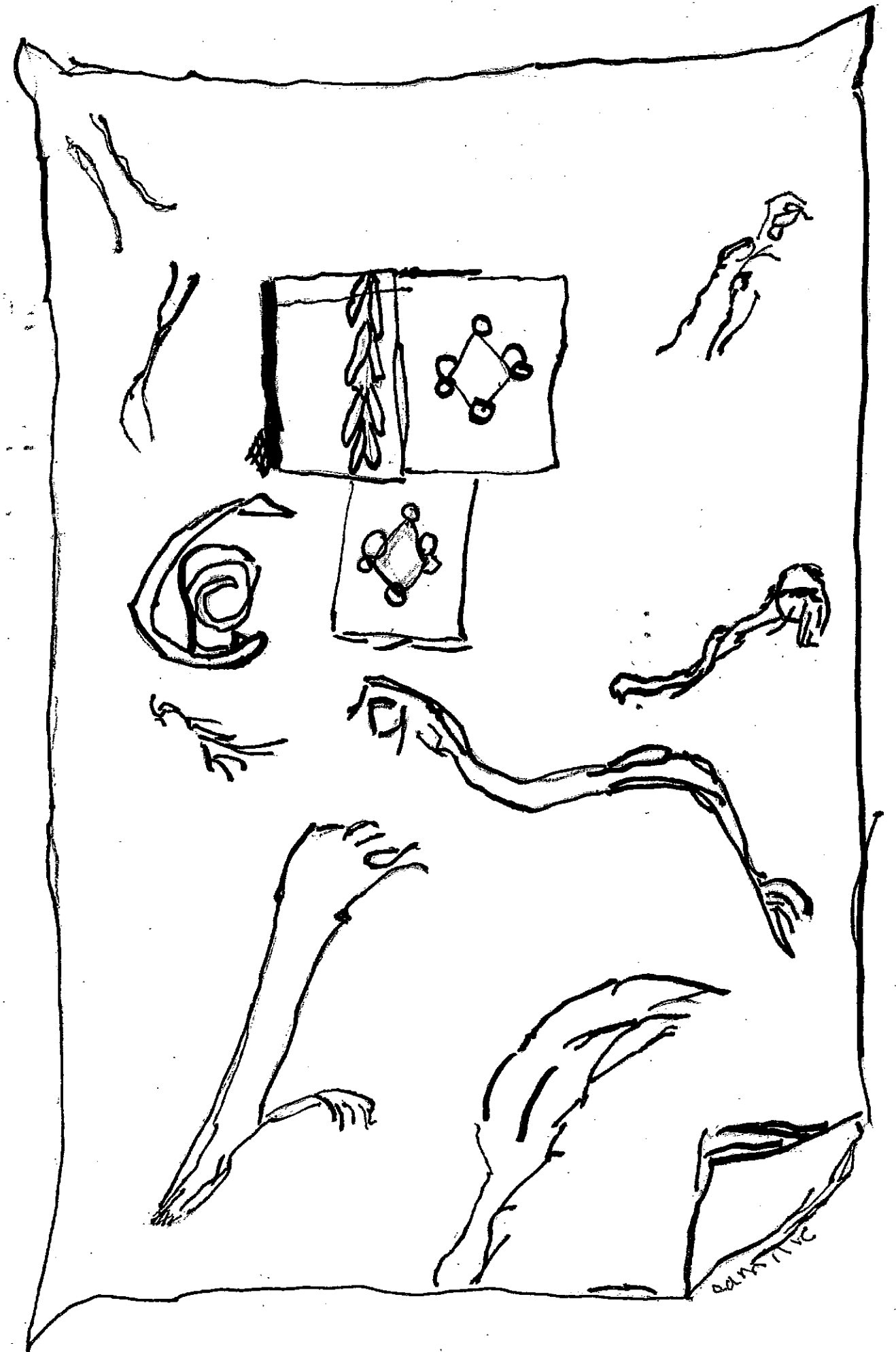
Benne

The mortar and pestle was used for grinding herbs, spices and sugar. The mortar and pestle were both made of wood. As they got old the wood cracked but that didn't mean they were broken. The lines around the mortar were black and painted on. Maybe the Stone family used the mortar and pestle to mash food for a baby.

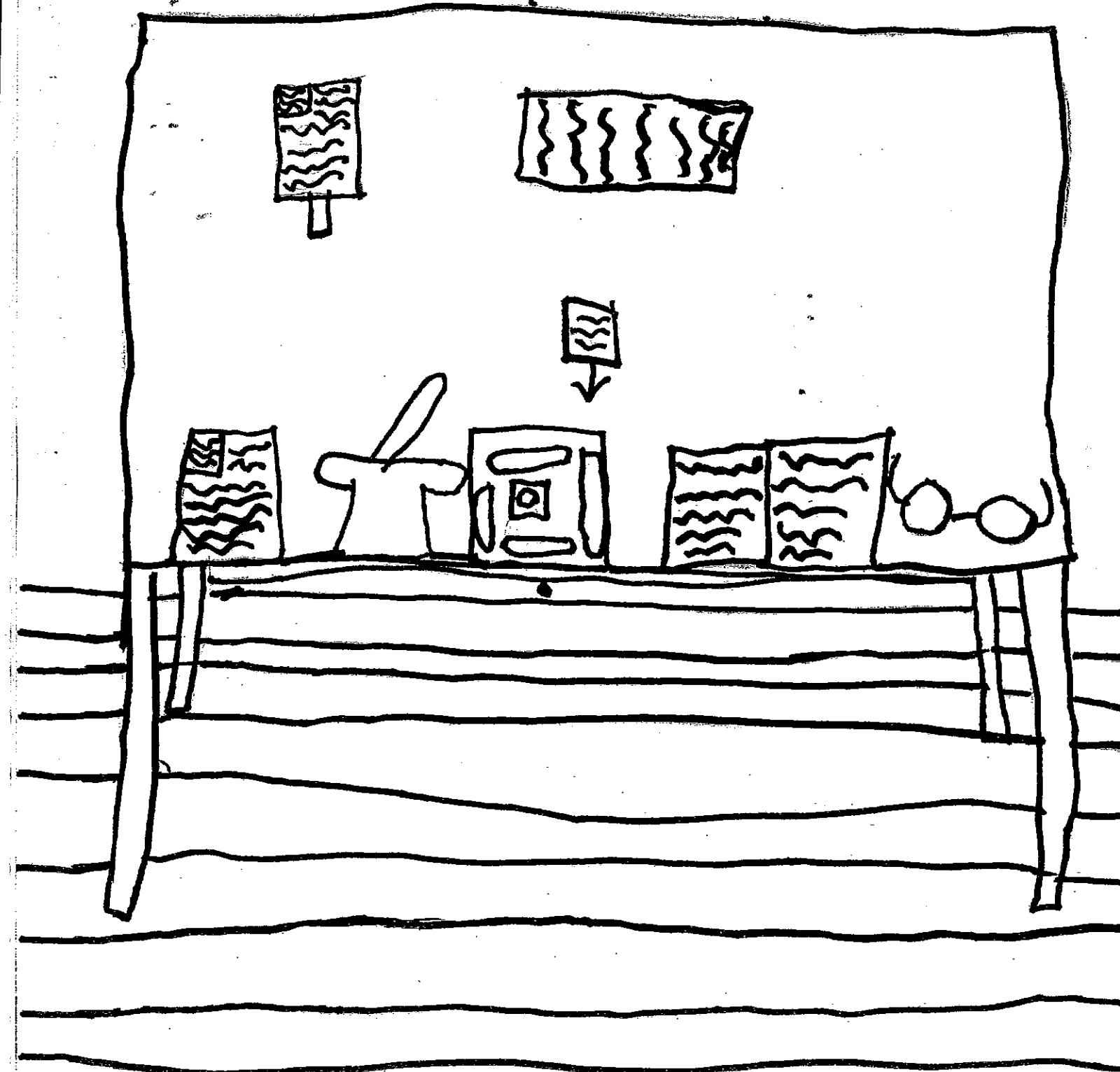


Nick

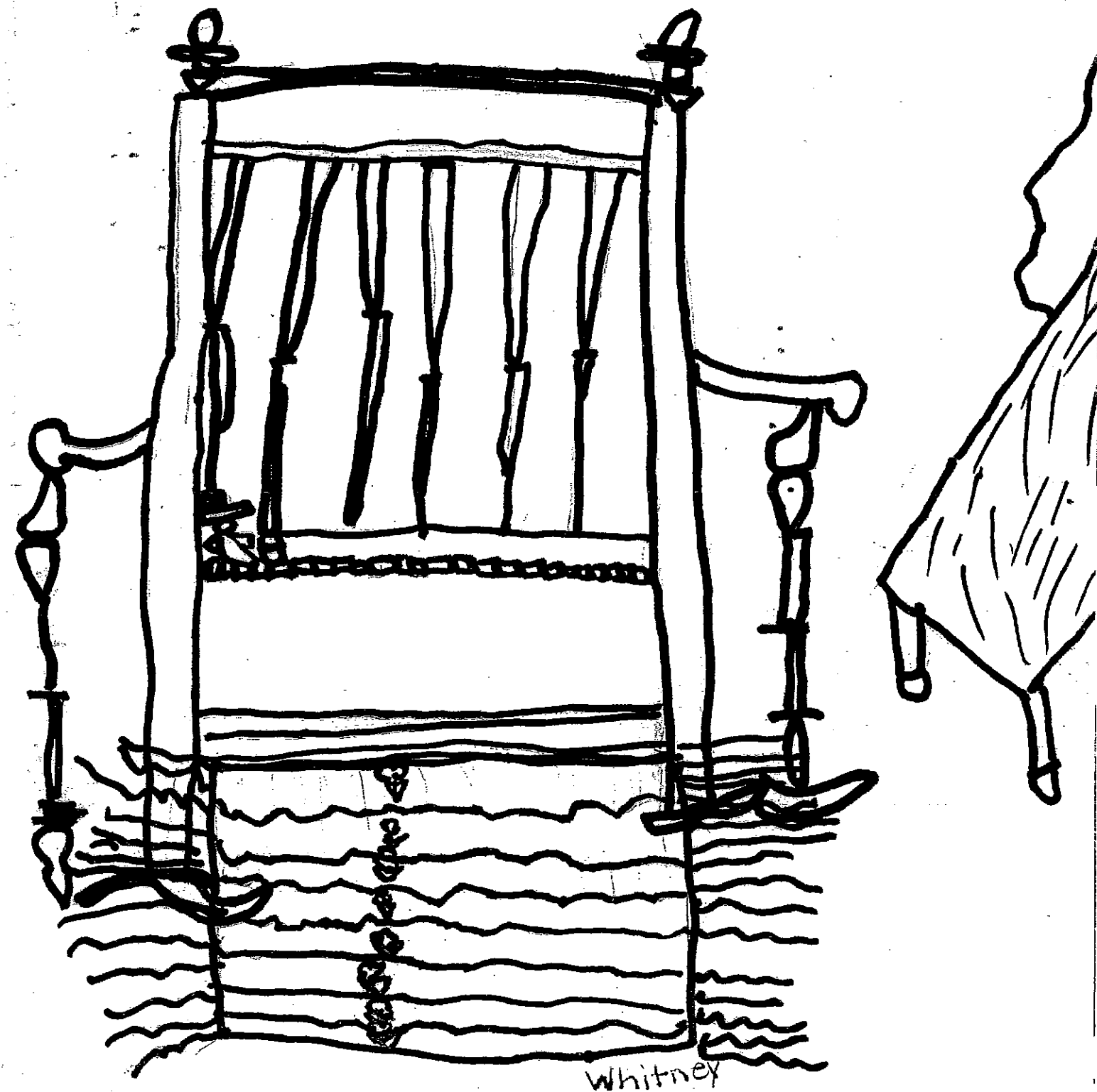
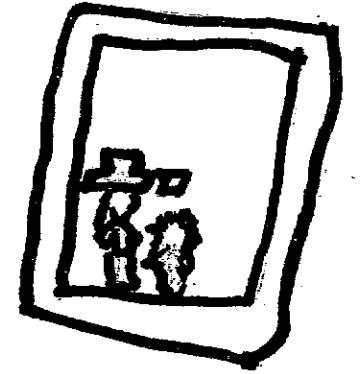
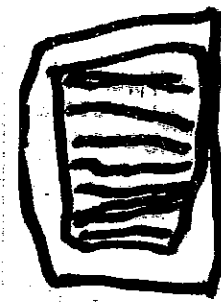
America began to trade for tea with China soon after the revolution was over in 1789. The paper the tea came in was yellow. The tea was used for drinks for guests at the tavern. When people bought tea it was in small blocks.



This is a writing table. They kept journals and wrote letters to relatives back home in Lenox, Mass. Mr. Stone may have kept a tally of his household, farm and tavern accounts here. This writing table had chalk, paper, pens, an ink bottle and a pair of glasses. There was also a book in the drawer.

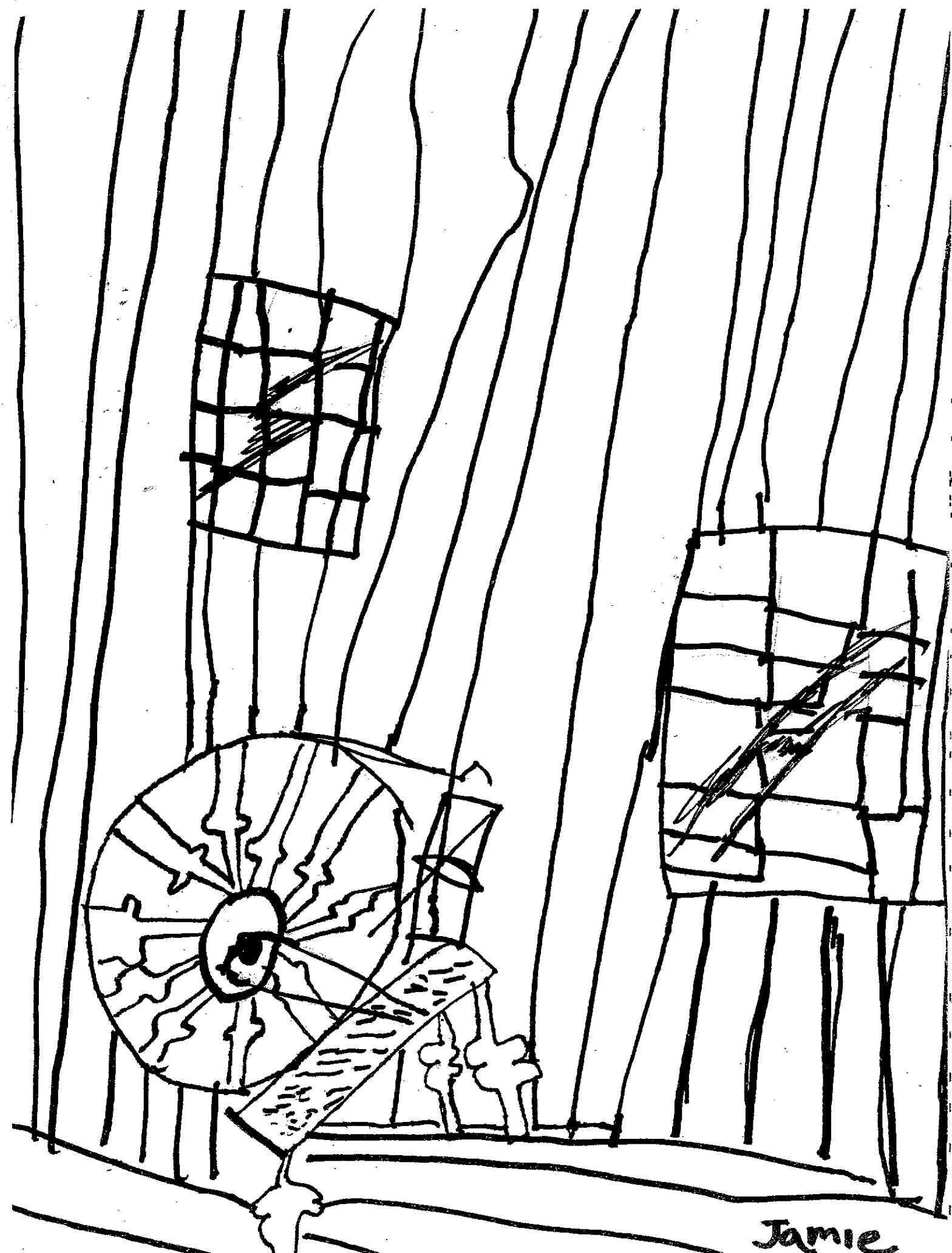


This rocking chair is in the parlor bedroom. The chair is black and has a lot of details carved on it. The rocking chair looks like it use to be a different color instead of black. Furniture was passed on from generation to generation. The rocking chair has a very worn seat.

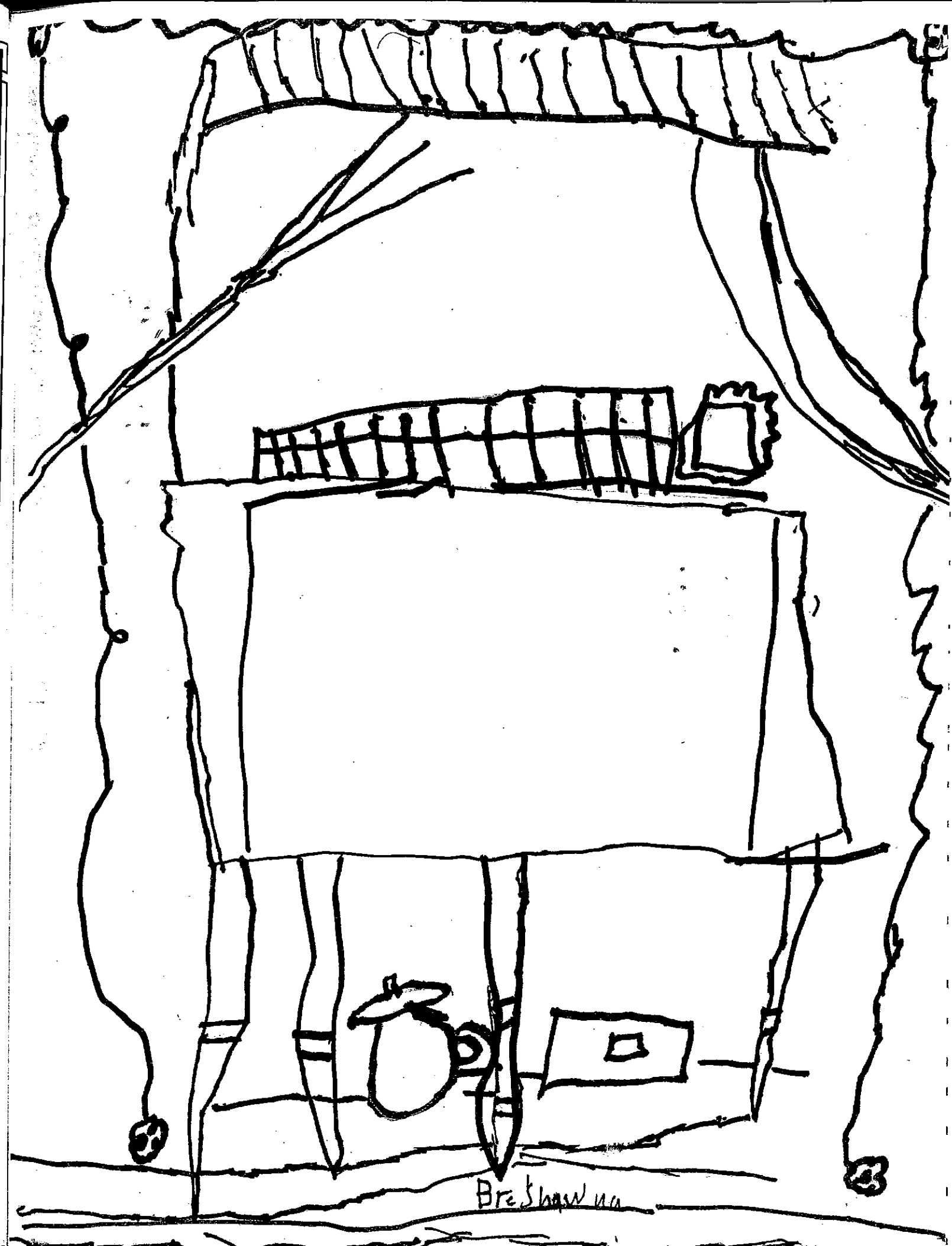


The small spinning wheel was used for flax, a kind of plant.

The spinning wheel was made in 1824. The spinning wheel is the second oldest thing in the Stone - Tolan House. Orringh Stone made a trade for the spinning wheel.



The bed is a large four poster canopy style bed. It is in the parlor bedroom. It is the best bed in the house. Mr. and Mrs. Stone slept in this bed. The curtains were used to help keep them warm and to keep the bugs out. There is a pretty hand made quilt on the bed. The family would gather in this room. The most valued pieces of furniture were kept in this room.



The spinning wheel spins wool. The spinning wheel was very big. The spinning wheel is at an angle. It was used for making yarn. The yarn would be knitted into clothes and blankets. Young teenagers would help their mother spin wool on the spinning wheel.



This poem was written on the
inside of the clock that's in the
Parlor bedroom.

I am old and worn, as my face appears.

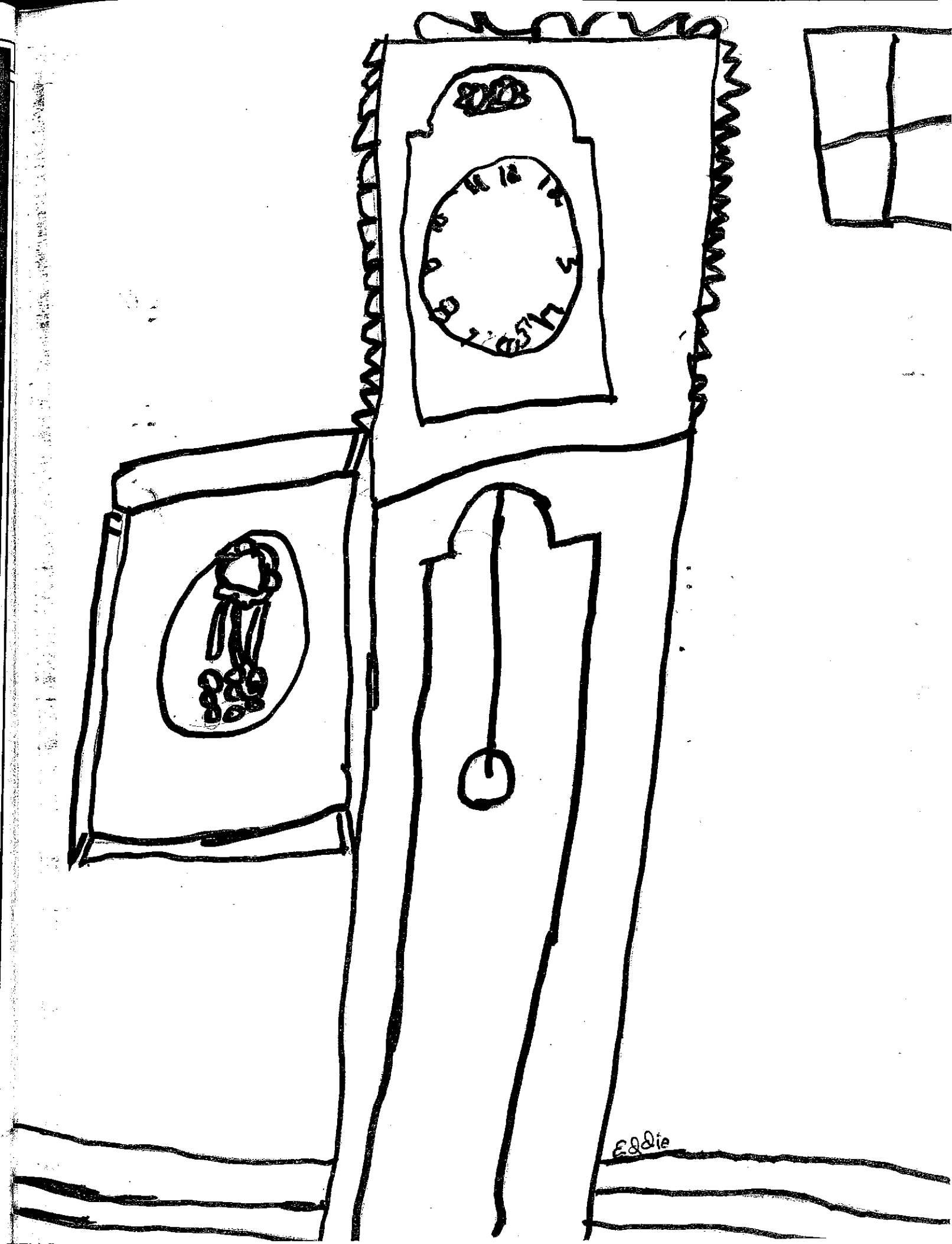
I have walked on time for 100 years.

Many have fallen since I begun.

Many will fall 'ere my course is run.

I have buried the world with
Its joys and tears.

In my long lone march
of a 100 years.



References:

Ms. McNamara, Docent Stone-Tolan House

Mr. Keeler, Curator of Collections
The Landmark Society of Western New York

Miss Iverson, Rundel Library

Computer/Internet

Video: "Early Settlers"

Books:

Stone-Tolan House: From Bears to Buses

The Landmark Society of Western New York
Stone -Tolan House Interpretive Manual