

Historic Structures
Investigation Report

Hill-Woody House

Madison Heights, Virginia

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Restoration Field School

2008

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Introduction

This report is the outcome of the 2008 Poplar Forest Restoration Field School's investigation project. Each year a site is chosen as a hands-on instruction for investigation, documentation, and analysis of older structures. This type of report is similar to the Historic Structures Report known in the architectural and preservation fields but time limits an inclusion of all the typical parts, especially historical documentation. The challenge is to examine a house without knowing the history or dates of construction and to use material and style to understand the original and subsequent parts of the structure. The amazing thing about these field school reports is the fact that the group, this year consisting of nine people, only visited the chosen site for two days and then, working together in the evenings, produced a draft of the report within a week's time! This year's group was especially team-oriented and enjoyed the collaborative effort.

The criteria for choosing a site to investigate is usually determined by the need to provide mitigating documentation for a building or site threatened with change or demolition. This year's candidate, the Hill-Woody (Quick) House, is a perfect example. I have been driving by this house on Route 29 in Madison Heights for close to twenty years and telling myself that I needed to contact the owners for a look into what appeared to be an early nineteenth-century house. In the spring of 2008 I noticed a For Sale sign in front of the house. The co-owner and last resident, Dot Woody, graciously agreed to let the field school document the house. The house was well deserving of documentation and the fact that the property is valued more for the commercially zoned land behind the house does not bode well for its eventual survival. Hopefully someone will recognize the inherent value in the house and not just the land. We wish the wonderful house an even longer life and we appreciate the opportunity to have gotten to know it and to document its unique architectural character.

Travis McDonald

Architectural Summary of Hill-Woody House

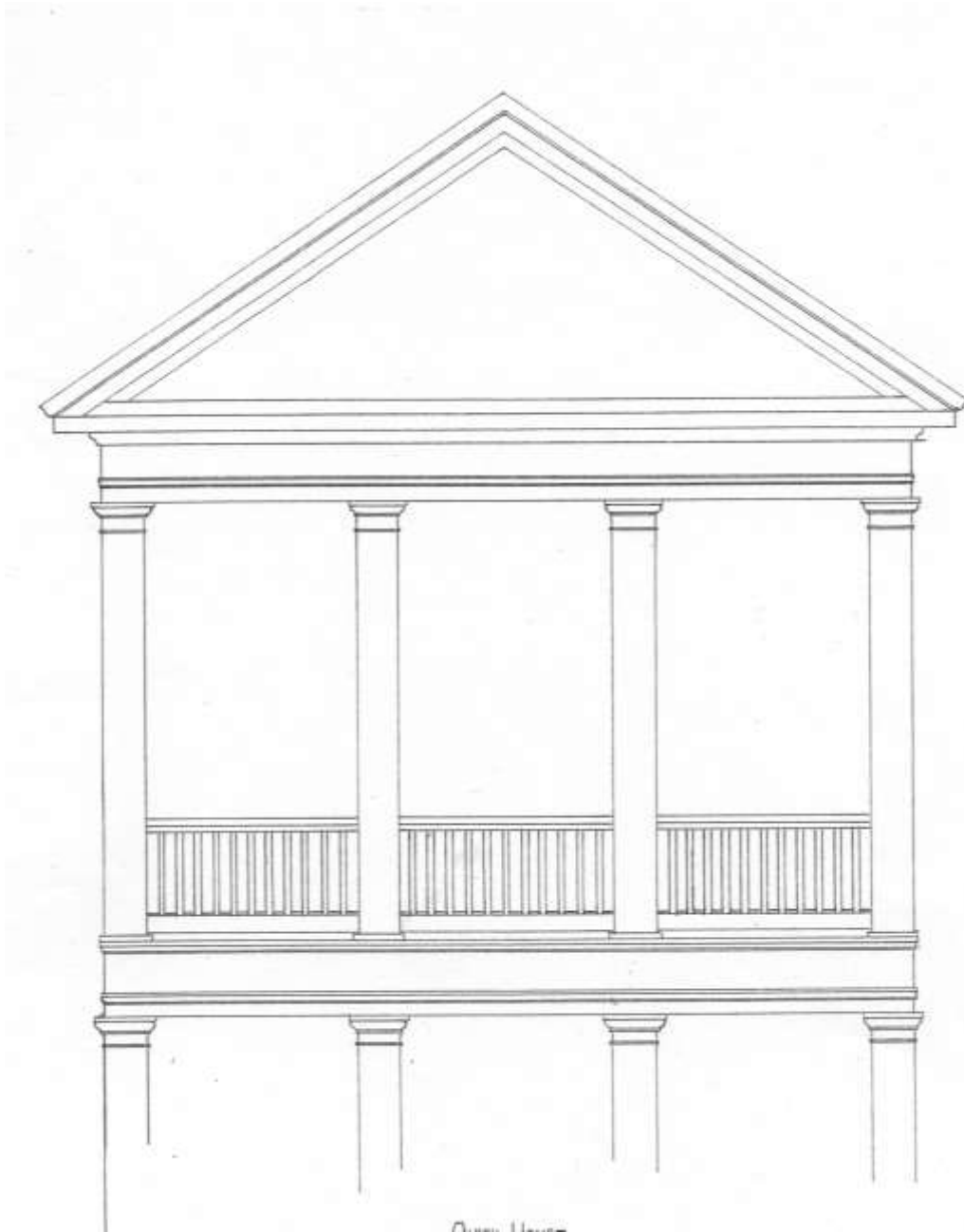
Our physical examination of the Hill-Woody House led to the conclusion that it was constructed in the first quarter of the nineteenth century in a regional Federal style and later remodeled in a regional Greek Revival style during the second quarter of the century. Deed research by Jesse Adams-Doolittle failed to provide all the answers but does provide a framework in which to put the pieces of the architectural puzzle.

There are two possible scenarios for original construction. Nathaniel, age unknown but probably fairly old, could have started the house soon after its purchase in 1804 and before he dies in 1807. It would be reasonable to assume that William then completed the house for his mother. A roof-sheathing nail can be dated to 1799-1816 but possibly into the 1820s, making the second scenario possible-- that William waited until 1822 to start construction of the house. Other nails from finished plaster would suggest a date of 1828-1837. This date works with either William finishing parts of the house after his father dies or constructing the house after 1822. In any case William is dead by 1829. His son Edmund is the one most likely to have remodeled the house in a Greek Revival manner in the 1830s-40s, most notably with the two-story portico on the façade. When this portico roof was attached to the main roof it encapsulated some chestnut shingles that were relatively unweathered with a coating of red paint and held on by nails dating to ca. 1828-1847. The nails and shingles would suggest that they were a second roof covering replacing an earlier wood shingle roof—arguing for an earlier construction date since a later one would preclude the necessity of a roof covering replacement so soon. It is likely that the remodeling included the separation of room 201 from the upper stair hall, and the creation of a bath room and vestibule (room 203 and 204) out of the eastern portion of room 202. Moldings on the partition wall of 200-201, matching those from datable examples from the 1830s, and a lath nail from the 202-203 partition wall (nail type ca. 1828-1837) would support this hypothesis.

The roof sheathing nail, style of the house, moldings, and the ghost of a one story front portico all suggest that the house was early and then remodeled in an up-to-date fashionable style by the new occupant/owner, Edmund. Subsequent remodeling took place during the Quick era (1907-1933) (internal basement stairs and partition in basement (room 003) and more following the Woody era (1940s-50s and 1970s-80s) (eastern and southern addition, greenhouse, northern porch, and basement changes). Some type of early back

porch was replaced in the twentieth century. More could certainly be researched to substantiate the construction and evolution of the house.

Exterior



Exterior View

Exterior Descriptions

The early nineteenth-century brick building is a two-story, single-pile structure with twentieth-century brick additions. The first brick addition on the east is two-story while the southern one is a single story, from which a glass greenhouse extends further south.

West Elevation



West Elevation, north end



Front portico

Brick walls:

The west elevation is the front of the house, facing Route 29.

The original house is a five bay, two-story brick house over a partially raised basement. A stone foundation is visible to just above grade. A brick watertable has been parged with stucco. The west elevation exterior brick is a water-struck brick, laid in lime mortar using a Flemish bond. The average size of the original brick is 8" x 2 3/4" x 4, of the infill wall under the portico (both water and sand-stock) is 8" x 2 1/2" x 3 3/4", and of the piers supporting the portico columns (sand-stock) is 8" x 2 3/4" x 4". There is evidence of lime mortar used to set the original brick and Portland cement mortar where the brick has been repointed, as well as penciling within the original mortared areas. Random glazed headers are throughout the entire west elevation. The cornice is a corbelled three

(3) level brick course rendered with what looks like lime mortar/plaster. This can be seen on the southwest corner where the covering has come off. The brick cornice is uncovered and exposed on the east elevation.



Typical water-struck brick



Pencilled joints



Watertable on West



Three-Stepped Brick Course on West



Foundation:

The foundation is made up of fieldstone, which is seen just above grade.

Wood trim:

They appeared to be made of plywood painted white. This elevation has a two-story, pedimented portico with square wooden columns and square-engaged pilasters. All of this trim is painted white, with evidence of previous paint colors that appear to be variations of blues and greens.

Windows:

The first floor windows (four in total, two on north side of porch, two on south side of porch) are double sash, 9/9, with wood framing and trim. The windowsills are covered with tin and painted white. Jack arches are above the first floor windows only, not the second floor or basement windows (which are beneath the water table), they appear to be a plywood material, painted white. The second floor windows (four in total, two on north side of porch, two on south side of porch) are double sash, 6/9, with wood framing and trim. All of the windows above the water table have louvered green shutters with "s" shaped shutter dogs that are drilled into the brick. Since they are drilled into the brick rather than the mortar suggests they are a later addition since original shutter dogs would most likely have been placed in the mortar. The hardware used for the shutter dogs also appears to be a later addition. The two basement casement windows on the north side of the portico consist of eight (8) lights each, with wooden framing. The framing and actual window panes are painted over. The two basement windows on the south side of the portico have wooden framing with a sheet of Plexiglas nailed to the framing.



First floor 9/9 windows Second floor 6/9 sash windows



Views of west elevation

Doors:

The bi-valve entrance doors each have twelve (12) lights above recessed paneling. They are wooden, and painted red. It is not clear if these are original, but most likely not. A keyhole is visible underneath a glazed ceramic doorknob, but no lock box is visible from the outside. There is a four (4) light transom, most likely original, above the door with white painted wood trim. There is a green trim around the red doors which matches the color of the outer screen doors. These metal-paired doors are a later addition, and have wire mesh screening and metal hardware.



West Elevation entrance door

Roof:

The roof covering on the main block is a standing-seam tin painted red. The original chestnut shingles encapsulated in the portico pediment.

Portico:

The west portico is a later addition with cement steps leading up to the portico. The wooden floor planks appear to be regular. There are planks near the front section of the portico that are visibly later than the rest of the portico planks. One of these planks is missing, which made visible one of the joists. The joists have circular saw marks. There are four wooden, square columns supporting the first and second floor porticos. Connecting these columns are wooden railings, which are comprised of rectangular balusters. The handrail is made up of two parts of wood, which is connected to the posts with an additional wooden plank. The railings and columns are covered with at least two layers of paint, a bluish-green color that appears to match the color of the outer screen doors and possibly the shutters, as well as a white to coat. The pilasters on the north and south ends of the portico are not original. A ghost mark on the brick front next to each pilaster, as well as an exposed nailing block, show where the pilasters were previously.



Entrance portico on West

North Elevation



North elevation

The original section's north elevation is a gable end with an external brick chimney that was later added onto with a wooden side porch. With the exception of a later doorway to the west of the chimney, most of the fenestration is on the two additions to the east side, with two doorways and seven windows.

Brick walls:

The brick walls of the original house consist of a three-course common bond design with penciled lime mortar joints. The bricks are multi-colored water-struck bricks measuring $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3''$. There have been some repairs made to the mortar joints with Portland cement. The top portion of the water table exposed on the side porch has been painted with a gray colored paint. The first addition walls consist of an all stretcher bond design, with Portland cement mortar joints. The bricks are reddish brown, sand struck bricks. The brick size of this addition is $8'' \times 4'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$. The second addition walls consist of an all stretcher bond design with Portland cement mortar joints. The bricks are tan, sand struck bricks measuring $8'' \times 4'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$.



Original north wall and chimney



Brick diaper pattern

Wood siding:

The only wood siding on the north elevation is located on the gable-end of the wooden side porch roof structure. It is a wide lap siding.

Windows:

The first addition (first floor) has two eight light sashes attached together to form one sixteen light upper sash with an eight light lower sash. The window casing is 2" wide brick mould set within the brick opening and sitting on a brick ledge. The windows are covered in mill-finish storm windows. The second addition windows are wooden framed jalousie windows with 2" wide brick mould trim set within the brick opening.



First addition (20C) on the original house

Doors:

The original house has one door on the north elevation that exits onto the side porch. This doorway was created after the porch was constructed. It is a six-panel wood door with a small round brass knob, brass doorknocker, and brass escutcheon. The door is set within a 1'-5" recessed, paneled opening. The first addition has one six-paneled wood door with a small round brass knob. The door exits onto the north side brick patio. This door is covered with an aluminum storm door. The second addition has one wood door with jalousie windows within the door. This door has a simple storm door handle.

Roofs:

The north side elevation consists of two roofs. The first roof is over the side portico. It is a gabled roof covered in a standing seam metal roof that has been painted red. The second roof is a shed style roof that is attached to the second addition, covering the entrance to the second addition. It is supported by one 4"x4" painted post.

Porch:

The porch consists of a gabled roof supported by three 12" square wooden columns set on a concrete slab floor covered in indoor/outdoor carpet. This porch is accessed by two sets of stairs located on the east and west elevations and by a doorway in the original part of the house. The balustrade consists of a curved topped handrail and square balusters. There are two half square columns that flank both stairways that connects the balustrade from the stairs to the columns.



North porch with door added for access

Other:

The north side elevation has a brick patio measuring 22'-3"x23'-7". The bricks are 8"x2 1/4"x4 1/4" tan bricks with some labeled with "CHILHOWIE". There are two stone faced, brick topped benches on the patio that are attached to the house. They measure 12'-7 1/2"x2'-1" and 10'-9"x2'-0". There is a 4'-0" round stone fountain located in the northeast corner of the patio.



View from north porch to patio

East Elevation

The east elevation is the rear of the building. As each section, with the exception of two walls, of the east elevation is from a different a different time period, and contain varying materials and methods of application, the investigators determined that splicing apart the following information by wall section would be more easily conveyed.

From the east elevation, the oldest building structure extends north to south with three additions, two of which are stacked and project East; the more recent additions include a kitchen

and additional living space. A third addition to the south end of the original building was a glass enclosed green house.

The following image is of the east elevation. The below descriptions start to the leftmost side of the picture, the South, and continue to the right, North.



East Elevation

To the left of the leftmost visible structure in this image is a greenhouse, more easily viewable from the South.



Green House

Section 1: The greenhouse of steel in A-frame design with seven foot by seven foot sides. Although many panes of glass were missing, they remaining were 1'8" x 1'4". The floor of the greenhouse was sunken by 3'4" below grade. See South elevation for more detail.

Section 2 of the eastern elevation in the picture above is the leftmost, southernmost addition viewable in this picture:



East Elevation, south side

Brick walls:

The walls in this section are of a combination older and newer bricks varying in size (2.5" x 8" x 3.5" to 3" x 8" x 3") in a stretcher bond with closers mortared in Portland Cement. Spalling was observed on some bricks.

Wood siding:

The eave constructed of extending joists is overlaid by wood and ultimately by a metal roof.

Windows:

Three sets of 6/6 double hung wooden windows (103), separated by 9.5" mullions, are set within the brick wall. Sills project 1.5" from the brick wall. Investigators observed the window joints were nailed. Sashes and true muntins were also of wood.

Doors:

One decorative wooden door (005, D 2) is set within the brick wall below the waterline which enables entrance to the basement. The door 4' by 9' includes two glass arched windows on the upper door and two recessed panels on the lower half.

Roof:

There are two roofs in this section, the first roof of the lean-to at 5' x 11' shields the basement door is covered with asphalt shingles and is married to the attached brick structure and covered with metal flashing which extends from the windowsill. The second roof covering the structure is of standing seam sheet metal painted red. Where this addition attaches to the original building, the roof abuts one of the original chimneys. The chimney of 1:3 common bond, which is stepped, appears to have two different types of bricks, perhaps due to the upper half being added at a more recent date. The roof is lined with modern metal gutters.

Porch:

The lean-to constructed of 4 x 4 wooden posts of differing lengths covers the basement door. Steps of concrete, supported by a concrete retaining wall on the East while the north side is the structure wall, descend to the basement door are cut into an increasing sloped hillside.

Section 3: The next section of the eastern elevation is of the original structure.

Brick walls:

The two story brick wall of varying courses of common bond shows evidence of repointing and of a ghost mark. Bonding starts at 1:5 below the watertable and increases to 1:4 then is consistently set at 1:3 for the balance of the wall to the cornice; bricks average in size roughly 2.75" x 8.5" x 4". The watertable is visible and apparent as the brick wall steps in. Sections of the wall are repointed with what appears to be Portland Cement. However, one section of the wall contains a ghost mark below a lintel which appears to coincide in shape with a complementary

window also on the eastern elevation, found on *East Elevation of* the same original structure wall further, north (102, W 2) . The brick, sand -struck, used to fill in this ghost mark area, laid in 1:5 common bonding, is newer brick, sized on average at 2.5" x 8.25" x 4", and was applied with what appears to be an oyster shell mortar.



East Elevation of original house, south end, with bricked-up window.

Shutter dogs from a more recent time period were also found on the wall, as well as holes which appear to be from shutter dogs. The wall appears to be attached to the adjoining addition by Portland Cement. Put logs were also visible. The brick cornice is corbelled brick in three courses in a “dog tooth” pattern.

Windows:

There are two windows on this section. One window on the second floor (202, W 1) is a 6/9 double sash window with adjacent shutter dogs.

A second window (004, W #) is on the basement level and partially appears above a more recently added cement slab patio. The window jam of wood contains two panels of glass set side by side with 4.5” wide stile on the south side and a 5” stile on the north side of the frame. Only one panel of glass remains at 15.5” wide by 21” long.

Roofs:

The roof of standing seam tin roof is painted red.

Section 4: the rear wall of the kitchen addition extending the width of the addition.



Rear of First Addition

Brick walls:

Starting with the foundation of painted green cinder block, the wall is laid in 3" x 8" x 4" bricks in stretcher bond laid in Portland cement. Several wooden blocks in the shape of stretcher block were found in the walls, presumably to attach a later addition to the wall. A large crack which snakes along brick and mortar seams is apparent on the wall. Tar spatter is also found on the brick, presumably from the asphalt roof on the adjacent addition.

Electrical junction boxes sit flanking a metal door found on the second floor allowing access to an elevated porch (sitting on top of the enclosed porch).

The chimney extends up this wall in stretcher bond and steps in on the right side about 16 courses from the top.

On the second floor a ghost line presumably from a pilaster or railing support is visible on both sides of the second floor aligned with the roof line of the adjacent roof containing the enclosed porch.

Wood siding:

Wood trim lines the roof line as a simple cornice.

Windows:

One window is on the second floor of metal, 8/8 double sash.

Doors:

One metal door with attached screens is located on the second floor.

Roofs:

A gable roof line is visible from this elevation, as such the material with which the roof is constructed is not, however, the roof of standing seam tin is painted red.

Section 5: Of the most recent addition, containing the enclosed sunroom with jalousie windows.



East Elevation, Sunroom

Brick walls:

The visible foundation above grade is of three rows of cylinder block painted green. The walls in this section are of lighter-colored bricks roughly 2.5" x 8.25" x 4" in stretcher bond laid with Portland cement. Holes between bricks with no mortar, found slightly off centered in the top ten courses of the wall, are presumably for ventilation.

Wood siding:

Joists are visible on the soffit that attached to a simple cornice. A roofline to a lean-to or shed style attached on the north elevation is also visible.

Windows:

Three framed double sets of jalousie windows (105) are on the wall. The louvers do

Roofs:

A flat roof of asphalt tiles slightly pitched to the East tops this section.

Porch:

A lean-to/ shed like roof profile is visible, although attached to the North side of the building.

Section 6: The original building, northern section, eastern elevation.



East elevation, northern section

Brick walls:

The majority of brick on this section of wall are 4" x 8" x 2.25" and in general appearance, as well as being water-struck, match the bricks on the section described earlier on the eastern elevation which runs on the same plane. The bricks are bonded in 1:3 common bond with some glazed bricks. Repointing is seen occasionally with Portland cement.

On the southern most section of this wall is a 1:1 stretcher/ header bonded stack of light bricks forming a chase to presumably support piping run from the roof to the ground.

Shutter ghosts are visible flanking the second floor window.

The same brick cornice as the other side of the original east wall is a three-course dog tooth cornice.

Windows:

Two windows are seen on this wall, one of the first floor (101, W 3) and one on the second floor (201). The first floor window is a 9/9 double sash wooden window under a flat jack arch lintel. Shutter pins are mounted on the window jams while metal flashing is installed over a wooden sill.

The second floor window is a 6/6 double dsdh hung window. The metal storm windows are oversized, intended to fit 9/9.

Roof:

The roof of standing seam tin roof is painted red.

Porch:

There is a porch attached to the north side of the structure; the awning profile is visible from the eastern elevation. See northern elevation

South Elevation

The south elevation can be divided into four separate sections: the old house, the sunroom addition, the kitchen ell, and the louvered glass porch.

The oldest section of the elevation is the south gable end of the original house that features a centered chimney. The wall measures approximately 22'.



Original south gable end with chimney

The oldest section of the house is brick laid in a three-course common bond with a lime mortar. The bricks are handmade, water-struck, with several glazed headers and sections of stretchers. The bricks measure approximately 9 ½" x 3 ¼" and some bricks feature fingerprints or leaf mark. The chimney is laid in a three

course common bond until it narrows at the second floor when it switches to a stretcher bond, perhaps an indication of a later re-build.

The water table is 5' off the ground and slopes back eight inches to the first-floor wall.

There is a white-painted wooden fascia board approximately 8"-10" where the wall meets the roof.

Attached to the old section of the house is a one-story sunroom addition, which measures 13' 6 ½" and has a poured cement foundation. The addition is brick laid in a stretcher bond with

cement mortar. The brick appears to be a mix of older and modern bricks, and measure approximately $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. The older bricks are darker, and some have paint and stucco remnants, indicating reuse.



Sunroom addition, south elevation

Under the gable of the addition are eleven lapped weatherboards approximately 8" high, painted white. Set in the center of the gable is a louvered vent.

Two double windows 6'5" wide are set in the sunroom addition 7'5" above grade. Each double window has two double-hung 6/6 windows that are 4'10" high. The wooden sills below each set of windows are 7'2" wide, 2 1/2" high, and painted white. Mullions separate each set of windows.

The door entrance into the sunroom addition is centered on the wall below grade. The door is 3' wide. The door is entered through a greenhouse addition that extends south from the sunroom addition. The greenhouse is a pyramidal structure whose walls extend 9'8" from grade to meet a point centered on the sunroom addition wall 3'6" above grade. The floor of the greenhouse is sunk 3'4" below grade. The total height of the greenhouse is 6'10". The greenhouse floor is two-tiered with a 3" wide upper section bordered by a 1'9" cement wall. The



Greenhouse, south elevation

greenhouse structure is a steel A-frame 7 panes wide and 7 panes high. The glass panes are 1'8" x 1'4". The roof of the sunroom addition is standing-seam metal.

Attached to the east elevation of the sunroom is a lean-to roof sheltering an east elevation door. The roof extends 3' 3 1/2" from the east elevation and is 7' high. The roof is shingled with asphalt shingles.



Second and third additions

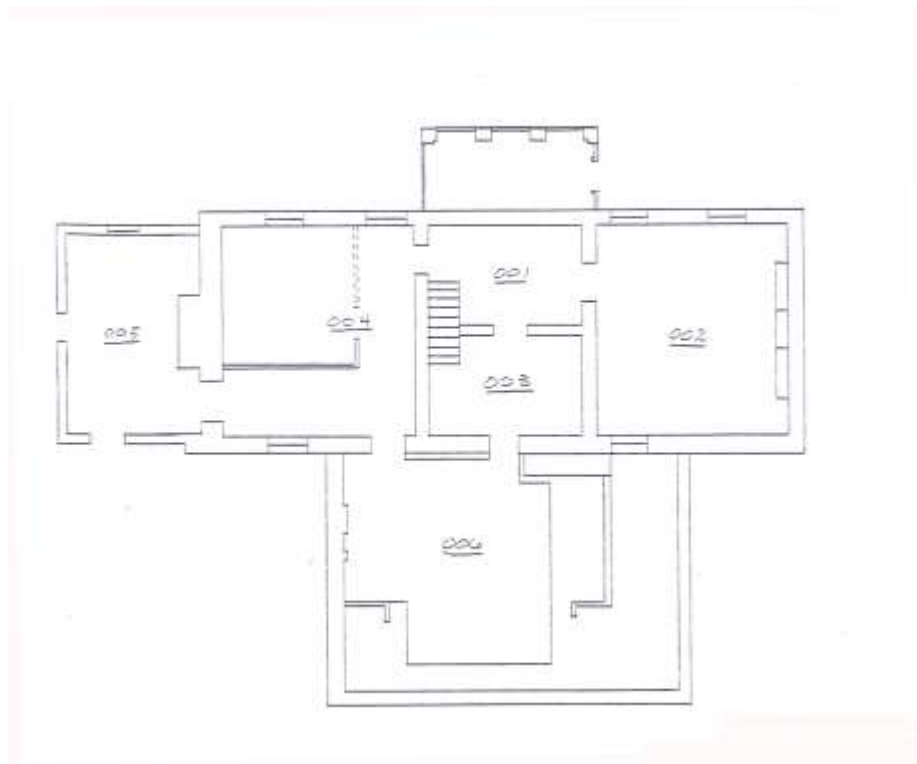
Attached to the rear (east) elevation of the oldest section of the house is a two-story kitchen ell extending 22'8" with a cinderblock foundation. The ell is built of brick laid in a stretcher bond using Portland cement mortar. The bricks measure approximately 9" x 3 1/2" and appear to be handmade. The west side of the wall shows a two-story dark streak from a leaky gutter that runs along the roof line.

The basement windows are set in the cinderblock foundation. The western window is stuffed with insulation. The eastern basement window was once a sliding window. The first-floor double window is 6'7" above grade. The two windows, each 8/8 double-hung, total 6'6" wide, separated by a mullion, and are 4'4" high. There are two windows on the second story, both 8/8 and double-hung. The western window is missing its upper window sash.

The latest addition to the house, extending east from the kitchen ell, is a brick porch with glass jalousie windows (figure 24). The southern wall of the porch measures 11'10". The modern bricks are machine-made and a yellowish color, and measure 9" x 3". There are exposed pipes at the base of the wall. There is a 10" high fascia board, painted white. There are two double jalousie windows, each measuring 4' 1" wide and 4' 2" high. The jalousie windows each have 12 glass louvers in metal casings, and have wooden sills 1 ½" high.

Interior Descriptions

Basement



Room 001

General:

Floor:

Modern material (scored concrete slab?)

Walls:

West: Stone with oyster shell mortar, 3'8" high, likely to level of water table. Light red brick to ceiling.

North: Plaster

East: North side of wall has failing plaster with exposed wire mesh. South side of wall had exposed, light red brick with oyster shell mortar.

South: plaster



Room 001 View to Northeast



View North



View West



View Southeast

Ceiling:

Exposed pit-sawn oak joists, 4" wide by 9" high. Vertical brick headers between joists at the west wall. Floor boards rest on purlins, which are pit or hand sawn. Floor boards running parallel to joists. Floor boards are roughly cut out in center so as to lay flat on the purlins. Purlins are 2 1/2" – 3" wide. 6' 9" from floor to joists. There is a pegged newel post poking through the ceiling. On the east wall, a joist hole is located 1'4" from the top of the door. Evidence of non-extant riven lath and plaster on the bottom of the joists.



Room 001 Ceiling showing purlins notched over joists for floor boards to run east/west

Doors:

North: Arched doorway with no door or molding.

East: Pegged, likely original.

South: rectangular doorway, with plain wooden trim, no door.

Windows:

West wall: 15" deep window centered on wall, just under joists. Could not measure length or width of window because most of it was bricked over.

Room 002

General: Room 002 is on the north side of the house. It appears to have been updated, finished at some point in the 20th century and used as a family room.

Floor:

Concrete, poured cement

Walls:

Brick with plaster and painted. East wall is concrete parging over brick.



Room 002 View west



View north



002 View east

Ceiling:

Split lath and plaster with mesh screen and plaster in-between joists. Fiberglass insulation above mesh in-between joists.



Room 002, Ceiling



Room 002, ceiling – a more modern plaster on wire lath

Doors:

South doorway was a large arch.

Windows:

Two windows on west wall, each a sliding sash. South window is mortise-and-tenon with pegs. North window was fastened with wire nails. Evidence of tan paint on window. Both windows are located 4' 2 1/2" from cement floor.



Room 002, windows on west elevation

The window on the east wall in the southeast corner goes into crawl space, under addition, two light, made of metal, with a wood casing. Depth is 1' 1/2", height is 1' 10". Window lifts up and out and is located 4' 1/2" up from the cement floor.



Room 002, window on east wall

Fireplace:

Not original to house but built over an existing fireplace. Made of stone with Portland cement. Massive stone lintel. Original metal lintel fell off or was removed. Rear of fireplace is lined with 4" wide brick or stone.

Mantel:

Only a shelf made of stone.

Room 003

Floor:

The floor is of regular stone tiles measuring nine inches by eight on average and 1 foot diagonally across. These are mortared with some form of concrete, mixed to take on a warm yellow/orange shade, and deliberately smeared across the edges of the tiles to obscure and soften their corners.

Walls:

The north wall is stone with limestone mortar from the floor to about half way up, where this changes to single course stretcher bond bricks. The original limestone mortar has been repointed in some places with Portland cement. This has been covered with a thick layer of reddish plaster, then with metal lath, some of which has rusted away leaving clear ghosts in the plaster, which are then covered by two more thin layers of plaster, painted white. The plaster is crumbling away from the wall in layers.



Room 003 East Wall



View Southeast

The north wall has four small round holes, possibly drilled, in a horizontal line at regular intervals. There is also a regular line of projecting nails in the wood beam which ran along the top of the north wall.

The east wall is constructed of first stone and then brick, like the north wall, and with the same layers of plaster in evidence. On the east wall, in the bottom northern corner, the plaster which has crumbled away to leave a cross-section of the wall reveals nails which were beneath all the plaster and therefore must have been put in prior to the plastering. Also a nail which is beneath the first two layers of plaster, possibly originally holding the metal lath to the wall, since it is surrounded by the rust ghost marks.

There are gaps along the top of the wall, where the joists come down to meet the top course of bricks, but the boards over the beams don't. These gaps had been filled with insulation, which when removed, it was possible to see another beam running above and parallel to the top of the door sill, which is too thick to be part of the back wall. Behind it one can catch a glimpse of the back door jamb. It was also seen that the same floor boards which roof this room run on into the next one.

The south wall is bisected from the center top of the wall to the bottom west corner by the underside of the wooden staircase. The rest of the wall is plastered, painted white, and lined with metal shelving.

The west wall is exceptional in that it has no stone, but is made of stretcher bond brickwork from the floor to the ceiling. The stairs disappear into a cut in this wall, at the level where the brick gives way to stone on the south wall. A square hole has been cut into the west wall, high up in the northern corner. In this corner there is also a channel cut to hold electrical wires.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is of wooden joists which show clear ghost marks of previous wooden lath and plaster. The floor boards of the room above, laid across these joists, are sash or band sawn boards of close-grained yellow pine. Some of these boards are blackened and discolored with smoke, and so were probably taken as replacements from the roof of the furnace-room next door. The gap between the joists which used to be covered by the lath and plaster has been filled in with insulation material.

Doors:

There are two doors directly opposite each other, one in the east and one in the west wall.

The west door frame is in the Greek revival style, and the hinges, which are two knuckle cast-butt, resemble those of the front door of the house. They are probably second period.

The east door frame is identical to the west door frame. The east door shows clear ghost marks of an earlier, larger lock and handle. There is a sliding bolt above the current lock.

Staircase:

The back of the staircase which is visible in this room has one tread, at eye level, which shows clear circular saw marks, and must therefore be post 1850. However, on closer examination it was seen that this tread was an exception, the other boards all being band or sash sawn. The wood of the staircase is covered in whitewash which is now wearing off.

Room 004

General:

Large open room to the left of the downward staircase. There are three windows in the room, three interior doors and a partition for a coal furnace.

Floor:

The floors were of poured concrete. As the basement still contained household goods, the floor was not clear of debris, however no visible evidence was apparent leading to other conclusions.



Room 004, southeast corner

Walls:

From the floor the walls were of stones with limestone mortar transitioning to brick walls on average of 4". Evidence of lime wash was apparent on the brick. A fireplace enclosed with Portland cement to surround the furnace flue is found on the South wall. The north wall contained a row of header bricks and a seam that demonstrates a possible opening in the wall, such as a door or window.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is lime plaster on riven lath. The ceiling was not entirely intact which led to the discovery of the lath. Utilities infrastructure including gas lines, Pex water lines, an electrical wiring were strung along the ceiling as well

Doors:

Although there were door openings, there were no doors. Doorways were cased in 3.5" architrave.



Room 004, windows on west wall

Windows:

There were three windows, two on the West wall, one of the East wall. The West wall windows were above grade, while the bottom half of the East wall window was below grade. There was no architrave around the windows. The windows were of plexi-glass.

Fireplace:

The firebox was filled in with Portland cement to support and secure the furnace flue. The balance of the fireplace that was visible was of stone although no determination was made of the mortar.

Heating:

A cast iron coal furnace from the 1900's was found; alternate sources of heat were undetected. The heating ducts were wrapped in asbestos leading from the furnace up through the first floor.

Plumbing:

Modern Pex pipes were found, however earlier piping to support the well located on the North East side of the house, or earlier supply source, were not apparent in this room.

Paint:

Bricks were lime washed.

Other:

A more recent room partition segmented the room, partitioning the furnace from the balance of the room. The walls of this partition were of metal lath and the door was surrounding by 3" architrave.



Room 004, furnace and partition

The room also contained household items including an old refrigerator, clothing and random Christmas decorations.

Room 005

Room 005 is the southern-most basement room. This room was added when the southern addition (103) was added. It is from this room that the greenhouse addition is accessed from the interior.

The doorway on the east wall has a door reused from elsewhere and older than the addition. The doorway to the greenhouse is blocked with plywood. The west wall has the only window, a six-light casement.

The north wall of this room has the battered chimney foundation that was most likely below grade before the addition. The entire chimney in this room has been parged.



Room 005, View south



View west with chimney on right



East wall, Door to Rear



West wall

Room 006

Room 006 is the space under the eastern twentieth-century addition. The west wall of the room is the original east wall of the house. The stone foundation has been covered with a modern brick wall but the original stone can be seen on the far left of the wall between the doorway and the side wall. Both doorways in the west wall appear to have been added. The brick bond of the original wall is 4-5 course American Bond. The remainder of the walls are twentieth-century brick or concrete block in Portland Cement mortar.



Room 006 View west



View east



Room 006 Door connecting to Room 003.

First Floor Plan



Room 100

Room 100 is the central passage of the house, and its main entrance hall. The room is highly decorated in a folk Federal style that shows evidence of alterations.



Room 100, View west



View East

Floors:

The floors of the room are heart pine boards running east-west, necessitating purlins to support them on the parallel floor joists running below. The floorboards are tongue-and-groove, and measure between 4" and 7" wide. The floor appears to be in good condition.

Walls:

Three of the walls of the room are plaster and painted a light yellow color (figure 1). The south wall under the stairs is entirely covered in highly decorated wainscoting and paneling. The other walls feature an elaborate baseboard and sur-base. The baseboard measures 7" high. The surbase is 8 ¼" high, and has decorative elements such as reeding and faux-dentil carvings. The west wall of the hall is the front entrance of the old house. The front door is centrally located within the wall. South of the front door, the stairway begins before turning east as it ascends. North of the front door is a radiator and a steam pipe that runs from the floor to the ceiling. Under the stairway to the second floor, another door leads to the basement stairs.



North wall



South staircase wall

Doors:

There are five doorways in the room. The front door (D100-1) is probably second period. The door has an elaborate architrave with rope carving around the entire door frame, and reeding

around the transom. There is a transom containing 4 lights above the door, the thin muntins of which suggest it might be first period. The bi-valve doors are of mortar and tenon construction. Each door measures 1' 10" by 7' 5", and has 12 lights arranged 2 by 6 in its upper 2/3. Each light measures 4 1/2" by 7 1/2", and the single panel set into the door below them measures 13 3/4" by 16". The hinges are set into the doors, and measure 3" high. The lock on the door is of two pieces; the keeper measures 3/4" by 4 3/4" and the lockbox measures 3 1/2" by 4 3/4". Both the lockbox and keeper are attached to the doors by screws, the keeper having 2 and the lockbox 4. Stamped onto the lock are the words "D.M. & Co New Haven." The doorknob is porcelain with a burlled finish. This company made these type locks in the 1850s-60s.



Room 100 West wall, entrance door with bar Entrance door transom

The north door architrave and doorcap (D100-2) matches those of the south door (D100-5) (figures 4 and 5). Both have an architrave and doorcap. The doorcap is highly ornamental in a derivative Federal folk manner. The cornice of the molding contains beaded, rope, and dentil courses. In the center and at the ends of the frieze section are what might be folk interpretations of spider web medallions (patins?), rendered as large flowers. The architrave ends in plinths. The doorcap of the south door is chopped off on the west end by the basement door entrance wall. The north door is of

mortise and tenon construction with panels, the larger of which are the upper panels. The knob of the door is porcelain with a burlled finish.

The east door (D100-3) is in the location of the original rear exterior door, but the door itself and its architrave and doorcap are likely second period. Above the door is a panel that might have been a transom at one time. At present, there is a panel with a large diamond in the middle. The door itself is of mortise and tenon construction with 6 panels. The 2 upper panels are smaller than the 4 lower. The door matches the construction of the south door.



100, north door



100, view southeast

The door to the basement (D100-5) is of mortise and tenon construction (figure 7). The door has six panels, and might be first period based on its panel profile. The 2 top panels are smaller than the 4 lower. The knob is missing, but the keyhole hardware remains.

Room 101

General:

This is the northern of the two principal rooms on the first floor located off of the central passage. This appears to be one of the most significant rooms of the home. This determination was based on the detailing of the architraves, mantels, and windows in this room as compared to others. The room is painted a yarrow yellow hue and contains three windows, and two doors and a fireplace.



Room 101, North Wall

Floor:

The floor boards running north to south was of varying width yellow pine tongue and groove (4.5" to 6.75") with occasional nails apparently re-securing the floor boards to the joists. There were two floor patches, one measuring 2'-2" x 1'-4" which was located in the middle of the East side wall presumably a repair for termite damage. The other patch was located in the center of the room roughly 2" x 4" with no apparent cause for repair.

There were radiator pipe holes of approximately 2" in diameter drilled in the floors in front of each existing windows, one of the East side, two on the West side. There were radiator pipes in the Northeast and Northwest corners room floor to ceiling providing heat to the second floor.

Walls:

The walls were painted yarrow yellow, although one wall had remnants of red paint in the shape of a square. The walls were divided by a surbase, while that above the rail was of plaster, below the rail was of plaster but covered by wainscoting. Made of plaster, the upper walls were of differing depths of plaster and all upper walls contained more layers of plaster than below the surbase. The Northwest corner wall appeared to have less plaster layers than the other walls, although all were of a very course plaster. The differing depths of plaster were made apparent by the depth of cap visible around the room.



Room 101, west wall

The wainscoting, painted white, was of 7" wide tongue and groove pine boards which were double beaded. Water and termite damage was visible on the East wall. The surbase appears to be original, however the wainscoting appears to be from a later date, perhaps covering the water damage on the lower portion of the wall.

Evidence of water damage was apparent on the East and West walls. Replastering on walls was also apparent, although not repairing the visible water damage. A cut nail was pulled from the wainscoting, which was collected for sampling. The architrave around the window is two part, 6".



Room 101, east wall

Ceiling:

A flower motif of plaster adorned the ceiling (not first period); there is evidence of repair to the ceiling as the pattern is not consistent. An electrical line hangs from the center of the ceiling for

a n absent light fixture. The two heating pipes as previously mentioned run up the Northwest and Northeast side of the room lead to the second floor. There is no cornice or center medallion.

Doors:

There are two doors, one interior and one exterior. The interior door to the passage is a four panel door, with longer panels on the top, two short on the lower half of the door, measuring 3'-6.5" by 6'-9.75", pegged, mortise and tendon. The door is mounted with a rimlock with accompanying escutcheon found on the exterior side of the door (in room 100) and a porcelain door knob with faux brown marbling. The door jam is 8", architrave is two part measuring 5.75" in total.

The exterior door on the north, left of the fireplace, was installed after the first period. The raised six panel door has a mortise lock with a brass knob and an exterior escutcheon. At 1.75" thick, the door is set in an architrave of 4.5" beaded flat stock with back band.

Windows:

There are three windows, two on the West wall, one of the East. All are 9/9 double sash. Glass appears to be cylinder, but no specific evidence confirms this. The windows had splayed sides by about .5". The windows measure 3"-4' x 6"8'. The jams are 1' 1.25 deep. Some window panes were cracked. All windows were covered by retrofitted with modern aluminum louvered blinds.



Room 101, west window

Fireplace:

The fireplace hearth was of random sized plates of marble imbedded in Portland cement, framed in a beveled edge pine. The Fireplace was surrounded by dark green marble, 1.25" thick of three pieces, two flanking the sides with one capping the two others. The firebox was 1'-4.25" deep x 3'- 0.75" wide with a modern natural gas line running in the back of the box. Two fluted pilasters on plinths flank the marble, capped with courses of varying details in wood.

Mantel:

The top piece wooden mantel has a stepped edge. The mantel piece contains two rosettes, with varying courses including dental molding with courses of reeding. The top shelf is 7'-0.5" by 9" deep. As the mantel piece tapers down, the mantel measures at 5'-11.5" x 5'-1".



Room 101, Mantel

Hardware:

The interior door appeared to have a cast-butt hinge while the hinge on the exterior door appears to have a pin.

Heating:

Signs of radiator piping is evidenced as previously discussed. Holes from pipes were found in front of windows while existing pipes leading to the second floor remain in place.

Lighting:

A single pole light is attached to a wire on the ceiling.

Paint:

Above the wainscoting the walls were of yarrow yellow, while the wainscoting and the ceiling, architrave, surbase, and baseboards are all white.

Other:

The East wall had significant water damage which destroyed the outer layers of plaster on the wall. However a ghost mark at 85" ran across the wall parallel to the floor. Similar ghost marks were also found on other walls in the house, although only presumptions can be made about its significance.

Room 102

General

Room 102 is part of the first era of the house. It is on the south side of the central passage. To the east of room 102 is the kitchen addition. To the south is the sunroom addition. Both are accessed through doorways.



Room 102, west wall



Room 102, south wall



Room 102, East wall. Doorway on left was originally a window and window on right filled-in.

Floor:

Room 102 has pine floorboards of tongue and groove construction, laid east to west. Uniformly in the room the floorboards are 2.5 inches wide. The floorboards differ in size and finish from the other rooms on the first floor. Along the east wall, to the south of the doorway leading to the kitchen addition, there is a large section of the floor in which termite damage is visible. This damaged section is about four feet wide along the south wall and extends about three feet towards the west wall. The most severe damage is a smaller section inside this area. Aside from this described section, the floor does not show structural damage.

Base and Surbase:

A base runs around the perimeter of the room, extending from the floor up six inches. The surbase sits 2'5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " from the floorboards and extends six inches to 2'11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Although the base and surbase are both six inches, they differ in profile. Both the base and surbase are constructed of wood and painted white, with evidence of cream color paint underneath. This is evident on the surbase in the southwest corner and also in a paint analysis (see appendix). The surbase is not uniform in profile around the perimeter of the room. The surbase extends behind the later addition of a corner cabinet in the southwest wall (see "other" for description of the corner cabinet).



Room 102, north wall, base and surbase

Walls:

The walls in room 102 are constructed of plaster, but are currently covered in wallpaper above the surbase. Between the base and surbase the plaster is of a rougher texture than the plaster covered by the wallpaper and painted light blue. The rougher plaster is possibly from a later period. From floorboard to ceiling, the walls are 10' in height. There is no apparent structural damage. However, on the west wall there is a patch in the plaster below the surbase. This patch is located in the center of the wall, but its purpose is not evident. The base to the south of the patch is not painted white and a seam is visible. Above the surbase, if the patch does continue, it is obscured by the wallpaper. However, with the simple technique of knocking on the wall for sound, this area sounds less solid than the surrounding solid plaster walls.



Room 102, north wall, door 1



Room 102, south wall, door 3, fireplace, corner cabinet, window 1

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of plaster with a textured finish. It is white in color. Along the west wall, there is a large crack in the plaster, running almost the entire north to south length. The most severe damage is located near the west wall, where the plaster separates from the surface above. It is not known if this is plaster and lath or mesh.

Doors:

There are three doorways in room 102, on the east side of the north wall (door 1), on the north side of the east wall (door 2), and the east side of the south wall (door 3).

Door 1 on the north wall connects to the passage, room 100. There is no longer a door, although there are ghost marks of door hinges, which indicate that the door would have swung in and to the left in room 102. The doorway is 6'10 ¾" in height and is 3'5" in width. The depth of the doorway is 1'6". The doorway from room 100 to room 102 is original.



Room 102, south door

Door 2 on the east wall provides access to the kitchen in the addition, room 103. This door remains and swings both ways. The door is 7'0 ½" high. The doorway is 3'1" wide and 1'6" deep. (This also indicates an original exterior wall thickness of 1'6".) The doorway from room 102 to room 103 was previously a window, until the kitchen addition (see windows below.)



Door on east wall, used to be window Door to sunroom addition on south

Door 3 connects room 102 to room 104, the sunroom addition. The door height is 6'7 ¼". The depth is 1'5 ¾" and the width is 2'11". The door itself is a six panel door, but is not mortise & tenon and pegged, therefore indicating that it is not original. All of the doorway openings have panels on the door jambs.

The doorway from room 102 to room 104 is unknown in terms of its construction date. If this doorway did exist, the smaller width supports the hypothesis that this door served as a service door. If a kitchen existed on the south side of the house, the servants could have entered into this room through the smaller door, which would not necessitate as grand of an entry as the other doorways. However, there is not current documentation to prove this hypothesis correct or incorrect.



Room 102, door 3 revealing paneling in door jamb

Windows:

There are two windows in room 102, located symmetrically on the west wall, six feet apart. Both windows are believed to be original, although the trim is different from those upstairs. They are double sash with 9/9 lights. All of the framing is wood painted white. The windows are 6'8" from the sill to the bottom of the architrave. Each light measures 9 ½ inches wide and 11 ½ inches high. The muntins measure ¾ inches wide. The depth of each window jamb is 1'0". The width of each window is 3'4" without the architraves, which are 5 ½" wide each. On the jamb of window 2, a sash holder remains, indicating that the bottom sash, like others in the house, was not hung. The top sash were typically fixed and did not move. The wooden piece, painted white, serves to hold open the sash. (See photograph below, where it is circled.)

On the east wall, no windows remain, however, originally there would have been two windows opposite those on the west wall, in accordance with the symmetry of the federal design. The location of door 2, opening rooms 102 and 103 to each other, is the prior location of a window. This is apparent due to the hollow space found above the door when knocking; there are not bricks behind the plaster, which would indicate that a cut out in the original exterior wall existed prior to the doorway. A doorway would not have required the height of the window, therefore this space was originally a door, the wall above would be brick, as is the case above other doors in the house. The other window, which would have been located on the south side of the east wall has since been bricked up, as evident on the exterior elevation. There is no remaining evidence on the interior wall. These previously would have matched each other as well as windows 1 and 2 in room 102.



Room 102, west wall, window 1, including the surbase



Room 102, window 1



Room 102, Window 2, window sash holder (circled)

Fireplace

The fireplace is on the south wall. The firebox is constructed of bricks with a metal lintel supporting the arch. The bricks measure $4\frac{1}{4}$ " by 9" with six visible courses in the firebox. The width of the firebox is 2'5". The fireplace surround, between the mantel and the firebox opening, there is a section painted blue to match the plaster in the room, which is possibly cement. It is 4" in height above the firebox and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide on the vertical sides. The depth is $3'11\frac{3}{4}$ " including the hearth or $1'6\frac{1}{2}$ " not including the hearth. The hearth is stone painted black. It is 7'2" wide from east to west. Surrounding the hearth is $1\frac{3}{4}$ " wood trim.

Mantel

The mantel is constructed of wood. It is currently painted white, but investigation reveals a black coat, which would indicate it may have been painted to look like basalt. It measures 7'2" wide with the shelf. It is $5'4\frac{1}{2}$ " in height. The shelf is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. The fireplace was later converted to a gas fireplace, as indicated by the yellow pipe in the photograph. The mantel is believed to be original.



Room 102, Fireplace and mantel

Heating

Aside from the fireplace to provide heating there remains evidence of two radiators. These radiators were located in front of the windows on the west wall. The pipes that would have connected to the radiators remain. Metal pipes that would have carried steam heat extend through the floor of the first floor to the second floor. These pipes are located in the northeast and southwest corners of the room.

Lighting

Two electrical outlets are in this room. They sit in the center of the east and west walls, on the floor. These outlets line up with the outlets in room 205. On the north wall there is a modern light switch plate. On the ceiling there remains evidence of a ceiling fan or a light in the center of the ceiling.

Plumbing

See "Heating" for pipes.

Paint

Between the base and surbase, the plaster is painted a light blue. The mantel, window and door architraves are painted white.

Other

A corner cabinet has been added in the southwest corner of the room. There is not a back to the cabinet; the shelves are supported by wood pieces?? About 1 ½ " thick. The cabinet is determined to not be original, as the surbase is seen in the bottom portion of the cabinet. However, the cabinet was likely added before the wallpaper and blue paint was applied since the shelves reveal the top coat of plaster, though without a white lime wash. The cabinet measures 7'7 ½" in height and 3'6" across the front. The shelves are isosceles triangles, measuring 2'5 ½" on each side (the west and south walls of the room.)



Room 102, southwest corner, note surbase visible within the corner cabinet as well as the unpainted plaster

Staircase

Form:

The staircase follows a simple linear form with no landing or return course. The stair communicates between room 100 and room 200 on the first and second floors. The stair springs from the southwest corner of 100 and engages the 2nd floor at the southwest end of 200. The bottom four treads are winders and the only deviation from the linear course and regular dimensions of the remainder of the staircase. Paint ghosting on the risers and skirt board indicates that the shape and footprint of the stair have remained largely unchanged, although there has been some

modification to the form of the bottom four risers, and all of the treads have been replaced with modern oak treads. The treads measure 37 1/2" wide and 11" deep and the risers measure 7" high. A 5" surbase runs along the staircase in between the architrave of the entry door in 100 and the architrave of the door at the immediate right of the top of the stairs. The surbase matches that of room 100. At the top of the stairs where the surbase transitions from its angled run to a horizontal run (just before butting the architrave of the door into 201) the surbase is butted by a surbase which is typical for the 2nd floor and which has been run horizontally across the wall (see Figure). In between the surbase and the skirt board is a solid wood panel which shows many ghost marks which could indicate changes to molding and or finishes, but further investigation is needed.



Balustrade

The original balusters are square in section, measuring 1 1/8" square. There are three mortised into each tread and are spaced just under 2 3/8"-2 3/4" apart on center. The baluster that sits under the half-circle at the top of the rail measures 3/4" by 1 1/8" and may not be original.

Newel

There are two newels within the balustrade, one at the top landing and the other engaged to the stair near the bottom (where the fourth tread from the bottom begins to turn off of the primary axis so as to turn the stair from the west wall into room 100). The newels are very simple with no molding or adornment, square in section and tapering from a maximum width of 3" down to 2". The top newel attaches to the rail where it sweeps down from the highest point to realign with the

general run of the staircase. The top newel measures 2" at the rail and 3" at the floor. The bottom newel attaches to the rail at its lowest point at 74" above the floor, after the rail has returned to the horizontal. The lower newel measures 2" at its top and 3" where it intersects with the stair tread,

below which it remains at 3" until it intersects the floor. The lower newel is mortised into the floor, and the protruding pegged tenon can be seen from below in the ceiling of room 000.

Rail:

The rail is thickly painted leaving the wood species indecipherable without further investigation. The rail is comprised of at least three pieces along its length. It appears that the uppermost piece of railing has been replaced, as its profile does not match exactly with the rest of the rail and it appears to have been poorly attached to the original railing (this is the piece which turns the half-circle to return the railing to the upstairs hallway wall). This difference (in addition to other signs of change in room 202 (*the red room*)) would indicate that the wall at the top left of the staircase is not original and that the railing ran in its place and originally returned to what is now the southern closet wall in room 202 (*the red room*). The railing makes an elegant sweep near the top to transition from horizontal to the angle of the staircase, however at the bottom it transitions with a rather abrupt flat angle (*might this be non-original? More investigation is needed*). The original rail itself is likely composed of two pieces, a top cap and the body of the rail that is beaded on each side at the bottom.



Newel post at top of stairs

Other:

The paneled wall underneath the staircase is very intricately detailed with applied molding and a fluted pilaster (see Figure). The square and triangular panels are delineated with double beaded astragal molding 1/2" wide. Also contained in this wall is a small door (3'2 3/4" by 2'1/4") which is currently sealed shut but would originally have accessed a space beneath the stair. The

architrave on this small door matches that of the other doors in Room 100 as do the plinth blocks, indicating that it is original. The presence of this door indicates that the stair into the basement is not original or has changed drastically as this doorway would now open into the space occupied by the basement stairs. The surbase and baseboard of this wall match those in room 100. A large panel of plywood has been added in place of some element 2'6" tall by 5'8 1/4" in the middle of the wall, the plywood has applied molding in the shape of a diamond which matches the infill over the east door in room 100.



Paneled wall of staircase



Stair case paneling in room 100



Second Floor



Second Floor Descriptions

Room 200

The central hall of the second floor (Room 200) shows evidence of numerous changes, both in plan and decoration. The walls of the hall are of varying thickness, reflecting its many alterations. The east wall is 1'6" thick (originally an exterior wall), the north wall is 4" thick, the west wall is 5 1/8" thick, and the south wall is 6" thick.

Floors:

The floor is heart pine boards, laid north to south. The boards are between 3" and 6" wide, and contain finishing nails along the joists. There is evidence of patching in the northeast corner of the hall floor. The floor is still in good condition.

Walls:

The walls are plaster, and feature a baseboard and surbase. The baseboard is 6 1/2" high, with a simple profile. There is a two-socket electrical outlet located 3' 3 1/2" north of the west door. The surbase is placed 2' 5 1/2" above the floor, and is 6" high. The wall below the surbase is painted gray; above the surbase is flowered wallpaper.



View North



View South

Room 200: Passage in original section of house

Ceiling:

The ceiling is approximately 9' 7" high. The finish of the ceiling is decoratively mottled, and a modern ceiling fan is located at its center.

Doors:

There are four doorways in the hall. The west door (D201-1) is of mortise and tenon construction, and is paneled. The door frame has an elaborate architrave, suggesting that both might be second period. The door opening is 3' 2 ½" by 6' 10 ½". The architrave is 6 ¼" thick, making the dimensions of the door 4' 2 ½" by 7' 4". The knob of the door is porcelain, finished with faux wood burling. The keyhole measures 1 ½" by 2".



Door on west wall of Room 200

The north doors (D204-1) are twentieth century, although the architrave might be earlier as it matches that of the south door. The door opening is 3' 3" by 6' 11" with double French doors, each measuring 1' 7 ¾" by 6' 7". Each door contains ten lights arranged 2 by 5. The panes of glass measure 5" by 12 ½" each. The doors are hung 3 ½" above the floor. The architrave is less elaborate than that of the west door, measuring 6". The entire door measures 5" 1' by 7' 4 ½".

The east door (D206-1) opens into a later ell addition, and might have been converted from a window, which would have been the sole window in the hall. The door opening is cut into the surbase, and its two-part architrave reflects its later addition. The outer architrave is 6" deep, and the inner is 2 ½" deep. Above the door is what appears to be a filled-in transom light which matches the corresponding door on the first floor (window made into second period doorway with transom?). The door opening is 2' 6" by 6' 7". The entire door opening with the architrave and transom is 4' 2" by 9". The door is paneled with a modern brass-plated knob.



Room 200, north wall



east wall, originally a window

The south door (D205-1) is likely original. The architrave matches that of the north door. The door opening is 3' 3 1/2" by 5' 10". The door is of mortise-and-tenon construction, and its panels (simpler than those of the east and west door) show evidence of channeling under its many coats of paint. The doorknob is brass. The door's hinges measure 1' by 3" on each side that attaches to either the door or jamb.



Door on south wall

Stairs:

The stairs descend to the first floor from the west wall, on its far southern side. The opening for the stairs measures 3' 4" by 9' 7". There is a wooden corner board that runs from the floor to the ceiling on the north side of the opening. The brown painted banister starts on the north side of the opening, and extends into the hall on the west wall. The south stair wall displays decorative



wainscoting.





Room 201

General:

One interior door, one exterior jib door. This room had two walls added at a later date to enclose it as a room. There is one window on the west side that provided access to the second story balcony. The room included one closet as well.



201, West wall



East wall

Floor:

Yellow pine tongue and groove 1" thick floor boards running north and south. The widths vary from 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". A ghost mark is on the floor in the area where a floor rug may have laid. There is a hole in the floor from a former radiator pipe. The floor tends to slope towards the southeast corner of the room. The boards are faced nailed.

Walls:

The walls over the surbase are plaster covered in floral motif wallpaper. The area below the surbase is a sand textured plaster. The room has a 5 ½" sur-base that runs on all four walls as well as on two walls in the closet. The room also has a 5 5/8" base board that runs on all four walls as well as the closet; the closet however is missing a ¼ round molding on the base board.

The surbase through the room is uniform, however the surbase in the closet matches the surbase in the stairway indicating that there was some change made to the room, perhaps the south wall in the room was added to create a more structured four walled room and not an anteroom at the top of the stairway.



201, base and surbase



201, closet

The closet measures 3'9.5" x 3'6". The door jam to the closet is recessed into the wall. The architrave around the closet door measures 5.5" wide in a flat stock with a beaded interior edge. Further the architrave on the right side envelopes the surbase on the wall as it projects into the closet.

The architrave around the entrance door at 6" is two pieced; this jam is not square. Square head nails are visible in the wood work. The architrave around the jib door is in two pieces, including a base with beading and a backband.



201, south wall

Ceiling:

The ceiling is lime plaster and has been textured at a later time. A large section of the ceiling has fallen from a previous roof leak revealing riven lath underneath.

Doors:

The door entering the room is a six panel pegged mortise and tenon door. The door measures 3'-3 1/2" x 6'-10". The jamb depth is 4 1/4". It has a rimlock with an escutcheon. There appears to have several layers of paint with a white under coat and a tan topcoat. There is a brown swirl porcelain knob and two one pieced hinges.

The closet door is a four paneled pegged mortise and tenon door with a flat panel interior and a paneled exterior. The door measures 27.25" x 6"-6.25'. The door has a small wooden cabinet door knob and a metal escutcheon. The color of the exterior side is tan and the inside is a flat white.



Room 201. Left: Closet Door South Wall; Right: South Wall, Closet Door- interior

There is a two panel jib door, measuring 8'6" in a flat panel with added molding (the same molding as the closet door) on the west wall which sits below a 6/9 double sash window. This jib door and accompanying window sits in the wall and are framed by 3.25" of additional wooden trim in between the jam and the jib frame. The sashes of these windows are pegged, mortise and tenon. The door

measures 1'7.75" x 2'6" x 2" deep. The top sash is fixed while the bottom is moveable and held open by a makeshift rotating stop secured with a wire nail. Two window panes are missing in the lower sash and some panes are cracked in both sashes. The door secures to the floor and interlocks with three sliding bolts. There is a mill finish metal storm door on the exterior of the jib door that leads to a portico.



Room 201 West Wall, Jib Door

Windows:

See information on jib door above regarding windows above the door.

Hardware:

The entrance door is six panels. The lock on that door was a rimlock with an escutcheon. The door hinges on the four panel closet door were exterior; there was also a rimlock and escutcheon on this door. The door handle of the entrance door was of porcelain as noted above while that of the closet was a replacement knob of wood.

Heating:

A pipe protruded from the floor supplying heat through a radiator, now missing.

Lighting:

There was a single pull switch to the right of the jib door which presumably controlled a light on the exterior for the portico.

Paint:

The doors, surbase, architraves were painted tan while the plaster below the surbase was painted red.

Other:

It is presumed that this room was an open room plan at the top of the stairway. This assumption is based on the composition of the East and South walls, both of which are not brick, unlike the other original walls in the house, and based on the surbase pattern in the room's closet which mirrors the surbase that runs in the stairway. Other evidence as found in the hallway and stairway lead to this conclusion as well. Please see those rooms for more detail.



Room 201, Closet Interior

Room 202.

Floor:

The boards are face-nailed to joists with double-row L-headed nails, not tongue-in-groove, between 6 and 8 inches wide. Each board runs the width of the room from the north to the south wall, and is of close-grained, varnished yellow pine. The same boards also run through rooms 203 and 204, cut into in order to add the

east wall of the room. The bricks of the fireplace hearth appeared to fit into the floor with a thin wooden border of the same wood.

There is a wear mark in front of the infilled doorway on the west side.



Room 202, north wall



West wall



South wall



East wall

Walls:

The south wall has the ghost mark of a blocked-up doorway which shows as a very clear line in the plaster and paint all around the old doorway. The wall also sounds hollow inside this line. The surbase and base trim along this wall have been cut at this point, and new lengths in a different style glued in. The baseboard and surbase are of wood, painted white.

The east wall is a later partition constructed of a wooden frame of pit-sawn wood with split lath of poplar wood nailed to it and a lime-based plaster, infilled and plastered and painted over. There is one panel near to the northern corner where the original lath has been removed, to allow access to the plumbing of the bathroom next door. Foam insulation has been added here and a cardboard partition stapled to the original beams, which show the ghost-marks of the old laths, to cover the gap. Inside, the previous surbase and baseboard can still be seen,

which are in the same style as the surbase and baseboard on the west wall of the room. In the far corner of the cavity there is a very early form of linoleum, from before the bathroom floor was raised.



Room 202 East wall, open panel with lath and plaster

In the south corner of the east wall there is a doorway. The west wall has two windows, with a modern frame over them for hanging drapes. Beneath the right corner of the left-hand window is a cap where a radiator stood. The north wall is blank except for the fireplace and chimney, which run to the east corner.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is fairly level and of plain white plaster. There is a modern light fitting, shaped like an upside-down glass bowl, hanging from the center. The ceiling slopes slightly upwards as it leaves the south wall, where it is contiguous with the ceiling of room 204. From the top south corner of the door architrave to the ceiling measures 28 inches, and from the top north corner of the architrave 29 inches.

Doors:

There is one door, in the east wall, which has a small rimlock with a round, glazed ceramic doorknob, above which is a small bolt.



Room 202 left: rimlock and bolt on inside; right: current handle and ghost of previous lock

There are ghost-marks from an earlier keyhole and doorknob on both sides of the door. The door has two layers of white paint, and beneath that a layer of dark red paint. Faint ghost-marks can be seen through the white paint of faux-graining, on both sides of the door. The door is paneled, and appears to be first period. It may have been moved from the infilled doorway in the south wall. The architrave is of later date.

Windows:

There are two windows in the west wall, which are directly opposite the window in the east wall of the bathroom and the shelved alcove in the east wall of the hallway. There are an inner and an outer ledge to both windows, but the outer ledge is narrower. The frames are white-painted. Both are two part sash windows, 2X3 and 3X3, respectively.

The bottom sash is movable, and the weights and cords, which are hidden behind frame, seem to be broken. There are modern canopy fixtures above the windows with drapes hanging from them, also gauze curtains and modern blinds.

The windows are set into the wall, the ledge and trim are continuous with the surbase along that wall, and the sides of the window alcoves in the wall are slightly splayed to let in more light.

Fireplace:

This is probably the original fireplace. The hearth is painted white, of bricks where it extends into the room, but this brick surface stops short at the edge of the grate. Inside the floor of the grate is a smooth surface. The surbase of the wall is not molded round or notched into the trim of the mantel, but cut off abruptly when it reaches it.



The brick of the hearth does not extend as far to the right as the end of the mantel post on that side.

The fireplace is rather shallow, so may have been filled in a little, and there is a metal pipe wedged long-ways inside the chimney shaft to block it.

Mantel:

This is white painted wood and plaster in the federal style. The mantel shelf, and the dental decoration below it, does not stop when they reach the eastern wall but run on into it.



Room 202, mantel and east wall

Hardware:

There is a grey plastic electrical box, a hands-width large, attached to the sur-base of the south wall on the right of the infilled wall. A grey wire runs from this along the top of the trim and out of the nearest window.

There is a black plastic light switch in the wall to the right of the doorframe. There are two electric sockets at floor level half way along the east wall, with white plastic boxing hiding the wires which run up the wall to the bottom of the surbase.

Heating:

There is a large radiator tap on the western wall below the left corner of the right-hand window.

Plumbing:

The plumbing of the next-door bathroom is accessible through the east wall.

Paint:

The paint of the walls is mustard yellow, below which are several layers of white paint, and the trim and ceiling and hearth are all painted white.

Room 203

Room 203 is a bathroom, and was partitioned off from room 202 after the construction of the house, during the second period.

Floor:

Room 203 has a raised floor which is 7 inches higher than the floorboards of rooms 202 and 204 which continue beneath this floor. It is covered with black and white checkered tiles in one foot squares, and against the north wall it rises again to form a platform 5 inches high. The edge of this platform is cased in gold aluminum.

Walls:

The west wall of room 203 is the east wall of room 202. The trim along this wall is of a later period: it is fitted along the angle where the bath alcove meets the floor, and must therefore date from the same renovation as the raised floor and alcove. There is a cabinet alcove in this wall, with a glass mirror door in a wooden frame, and a wooden architrave which overlaps the edges of the recess. The wood is painted black. There are two screw holes in the wall above the top corners of the cabinet. Inside the cabinet there are 5 glass shelves supported by wooden ledges on either side. In the top side of the cabinet, on the inside, are two small screws attaching the wooden framing to the wall, and two more on the inside of the bottom side.

The north wall of this room is recessed in the bath alcove, which measures 6 feet 6 and 1/2 inches high from the platform floor to the top of the entrance arch, and another inch high inside from the top of the arch to the ceiling. The walls of the alcove are covered with small white ceramic bath tiles. The alcove architrave and trim are continuous with the baseboard and surbase on the west wall, and in the same style. The east wall is an outer brick wall, and this and the other walls are plastered and painted white. There is a window let into the wall near to the corner where it joins with the alcove, which is opposite and identical to the right hand window in room 202. The trim on this wall does not match the trim on the west wall. In the south wall is the bathroom door. It is a later partition wall.



Room 203, formerly part of 202

Doors:

The bathroom door in the north wall is white-painted, paneled wood. The door has three panels up and two panels across. It appears to be later in style than the door of room 202, but earlier than the door of room 204.

Ceiling:

The ceiling of this room is hollow, having been inserted below the original ceiling. It is plasterboard, plastered over with a textured, wrinkled finish and painted white.

Windows:

There is one window, in the east wall, which closely resembles the windows of room 202. It is a double-sash window, the top sash containing two panes of glass up and three across, and the bottom sash three panes by three.



Room 203 window architrave, east wall

Room 204

General:

Room 204 is a small hallway designed to give separate access from the upstairs foyer to rooms 202 and 203. It appears to have been designed much later than the construction of the original house,



but before the back addition.

204, formerly part of 202; window blocked up.

Floor:

The floor is identical to that of room 202.

Walls:

The south wall is a continuation of the south wall of room 202, and the doorway from the main foyer room 204 is set in this wall. The doorway appears to have been cut into the wall after it was made. The trim along this wall is not first period, since the edge of the surbase is notched into the architrave of the doorway.



Room 204, surbase on south wall fitted into south door trim

The west wall is the later east wall of room 202, with the later doorway and architrave previously described. The architrave of the west door runs almost to the corner of the wall, as does the architrave of the north door on the adjoining wall. The baseboard that runs between these two, in the northwest corner, is much smaller and simpler than anywhere else in the house. The baseboard to the left of the west doorway is continuous from the south wall.

In the north wall is set the access door to room 203. It is a simple partition wall.

The east wall is a continuation of the east wall of room 203, bisected by the later north wall. There is an alcove filled with shelves, which is directly opposite the left hand window of room 202, and was probably originally also a window. It retains the original architrave of the window, complete with small metal hardware pieces, on the upper corners of the architrave, designed for holding drapes. Into the cavity has been fitted a wooden casing including a second, inner architrave, fitted with wooden shelves. Both architraves and the wooden lining are painted white. The surbase of this wall is continuous with the original window architrave.

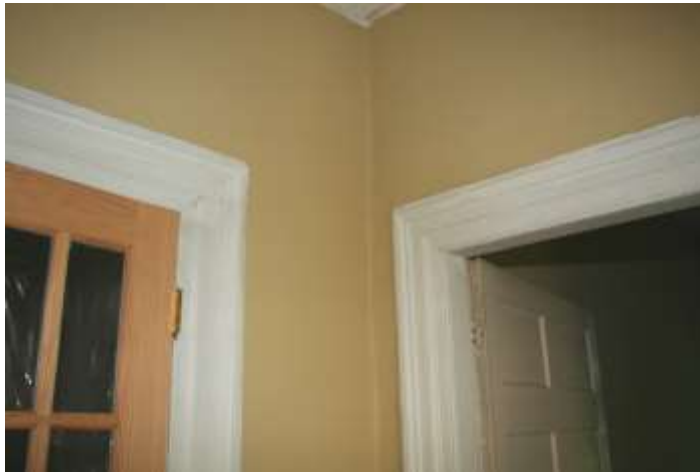
Ceiling:

The ceiling of this room is white and plastered with the same rough finish as that of room 203. It has been added below the original ceiling of the room, and on the south side it does not join

closely with the wall. There is a crack wide enough to insert a rule, which ran up to a height of 6 inches. This ceiling is uneven, slanting upwards from the south side to the north side. It is slightly lower than the ceiling of room 203, measuring 29 inches from the top of the north architrave to the ceiling on the side of room 204, and 30 inches from the same architrave on the side of room 203.

Doors:

The north and west doors of room 204 are described in the summaries of rooms 202 and 203. In the south wall of 204 is the third doorway. The door is a double swing door with a frame of yellow pine and panels of glass, some still covered in protective transparent plastic. The glass panels measure 6 inches long by 1 foot 1 and 1/2 inches high. The architrave is white painted wood and is 5 inches wide, and measures 7 and 1/2 inches along the top. It appears to be much older than the door itself, and may possibly have come originally from the infilled door of room 202.



Southwest corner of Room 204

Room 205

Floor:

The floorboards are refinished pine that run north to south. They are face-nailed, and are an average of 4-6" in width. The floorboards run through the entirety of the room including the closets which are located in the east and west corners of the south wall.



204, west wall; closet on left added



204, east wall; closet on right added. Window blocked by addition and now bookshelf.



204, south wall with added closets

Walls:

The walls are made of plaster, which covers the brick. The added exterior wall of the closet consists of plywood. These closets, which are wallpapered on the east and west walls, are not original as the surbase from the original south wall has been removed and reused on the exterior of the added closet wall. Federal wall decorations adorned the west and east walls. They most likely were transferred from another molding in the house and reused in this room as it matched other trim on the first floor. There is evidence of a 2" strip that covers the entire room except for the original south wall (it is visible on the closet wall additions). The height at which this strip is seen is 6' 1 1/2" high. This is most likely used for hanging pictures. The baseboard is 6" high and 1 1/2" deep, the surbase measures 5 1/2" high, and the ceiling height is 9' 5 1/2".



Room 205 Federal Wall Decoration



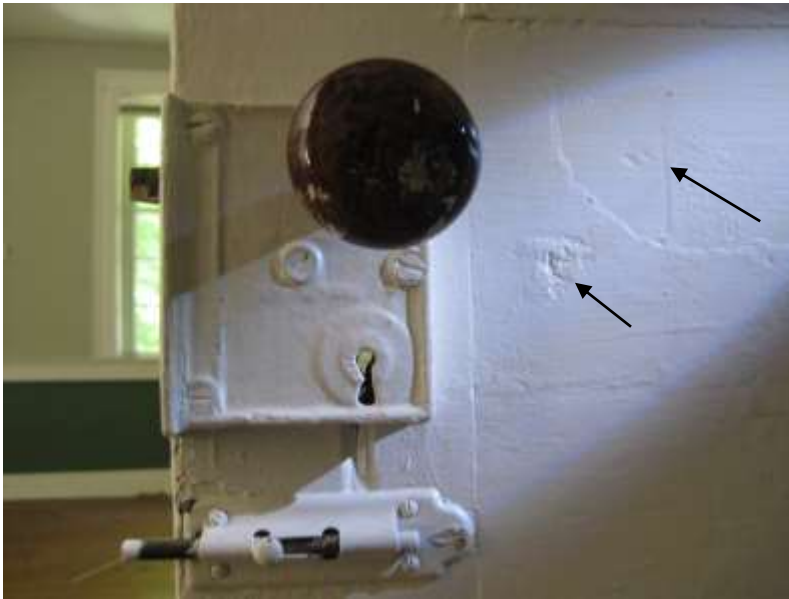
Room 205, Ghost mark of wall trim

Ceiling:

The ceiling is white plaster with a textured “popcorn” finish. There is a wavy effect where the ceiling meets the top of each wall, which may reflect a later re-plastering of the ceiling.

Doors:

There is one entrance door to the room located on the north wall that is original. There are six recessed panels on both sides of the door that are mortise and tenoned. An original keyhole is still visible, but the current lock system includes a lock box that sits on the exterior of the door. Evidence of the original lock system, such as the pegs used, are visible underneath the paint.



Room 205 Evidence of original lock system covered by paint (see right of doorknob)

Windows:

There are three (3) windows in room 205, two on the west wall and one on the east wall. The windows have double sashes with a movable lower sash and 6/9 lights. The windows are of mortise and tenon and pegged construction. The windows sit 6” into the wall. From the sill to the bottom of the top architrave measures 5’ 7 ½”. The width of the window sash is 2’ 9 ½”. The muntins are ¾”, and the window lights measure 9 ½” wide and 11 ½” in height. The recessed shelving in the northeast corner of the room is believed to be a window originally, but was later bricked in.



204, east window



East window now bookcase



Closet added in southwest corner

Fireplace:

The fireplace is located on the south wall. The firebox is made up of brick painted black. The firebox height is 2' 5 ¾" from the hearth, the opening width is 2' 8 ¾", and the depth is 1' 2 ¼". There is no damper and the lintel consists of metal. The fireplace surround is a green faux marble design, which is not original. The hearth is stone, painted black, and has wood trim that is face-nailed to the floorboards. The width of the hearth is 6'1 ¼", and from the back of the firebox to the edge of the hearth is 2' 11 ¼" with an additional 1 ¼" trim. The trim is most likely not original. This fireplace was later converted to a gas fireplace, as indicated by the yellow tube next to the mantel.



Room 205 Fireplace

Mantel:

The mantel is constructed is wood and painted white. It measures 7'8" on the top of the shelf from end to end. The mantel is most likely original.

Hardware:

The exterior doorknob appears to be original, as it is made of brass. There is a ceramic glazed doorknob on the inside of the door that is also on the exterior side of the entrance door on the first floor, but does not appear to be original.

Heating:

Evidence of radiators for heating exists in the northeast and southwest corners of the room, where pipes are located that would be connected to the radiator. A

gas pipe coming out of the south wall next to the fireplace shows a later heat source.

Lighting:

A modern ceiling fan in the center of the room, electrical outlets on the west and east floors, as well as a light switch on the north wall, are the lighting sources.

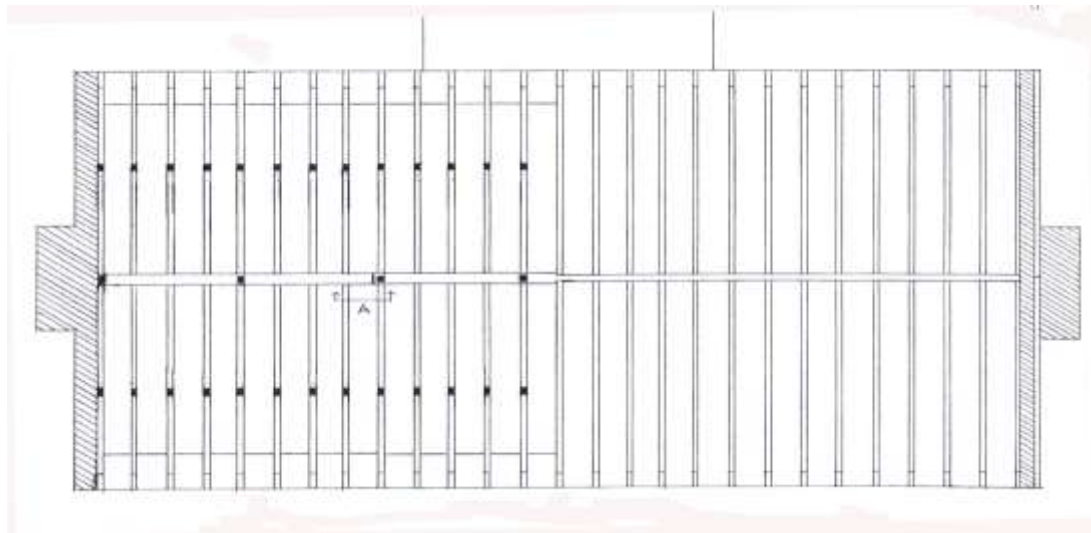
Paint:

There are three colors on the entrance door, white on top, then a cream color, then a green on top of the wood. On the walls there is a dark green between the baseboard and the surbase, and a light green from the surbase to the top of the wall. The moldings and architrave are white, with evidence of the cream and light green colors underneath.

Other:

A phone jack is located on the surbase near the northwest corner of the room.

Attic



Attic

General:

The attic is accessible from a hatch cut into the ceiling in room 205. There is no flooring in the attic, none of the framing is whitewashed or finished so the attic space does not appear to have been regularly used by occupants for any reason. The joist cavities have been lined with batts of insulation and then blown insulation has been placed on top that to come within several inches of the joist tops. The masonry exposed on the interior of the end gables is very rough and does not exhibit any particular bond. There are no dormers and no evidence to support their existence at any time, and the attic space appears to be relatively watertight, with no major visible leaks or deterioration to the framing.

Framing:

The original roof framing is completely of oak, and all members are sash-sawn excepting the knee posts which are pit sawn. The West Portico addition (visible through a hole cut into the original sheathing) is built with circular-sawn pine rafters and sheathing. The original roof framing system consists of rafters without collars which extend from a ridge board, at the peak of the roof, down to sit directly on the joists with no false plate. The ridge board is supported by seven center posts set on a center plate. The rafters are also supported by knee posts set on each of the twenty-seven joists. There are also outriggers set into the masonry atop the end brick gables to receive the edge of the roof and the cornice board on the exterior. The rafters, knee posts, and joists are set 24" on center. The seven center posts are spaced so that the first and last are placed against the end gables and the remainder are spaced so that the third and fifth posts align with the lap joints on the center plate (see Detail).



View to north



View to south



Posts supporting rafters



Rafters align with joists

The rafters measure 2"-3 1/2" by 3-3 1/2". The seven center posts measure 2 3/4"-3 1/2" by 3"-3 3/4" and are approximately 5'-8" in height. The ridge board measures 2 3/4" by 3 3/4". The knee posts measure 2 1/2" by 3 1/2" and sit 5'3" from the edge of the center posts and approximately 4'3" from the rafter ends (at the intersection with each joist). The joists measure 2 1/2"-3 1/2" by 6 1/2"-7 1/2". The center plate measures 2 3/4" by 5 3/4". The northernmost member of the center plate measures 19'6", the middle member 20'1", and the southernmost member 15'3".



Rafters mortise into ridge board



Sheathing on rafters; supplemental modern board

The sheathing is of two distinct types: sash-sawn and circular-sawn. The sash-sawn sheathing measures from 10"-15" in width with a relatively consistent thickness of 1" and dates to the original wood shingle roof. The circular-sawn sheathing measures around 3" in width with a relatively consistent thickness of 1" and was likely added to facilitate the installation of the extant tin roof. The circular sawn sheathing is placed in between each of the sash sawn boards which were spaced with a gap of at least 3" between each board. At the masonry end gables the sheathing continues past the wall to attach to the outrigger rafters.

Joinery:

The framing members are all either pegged or toe-nailed, with each application consistent throughout the framing system. Pegged mortise joints are used to join the center posts to the center plate and to the ridge board. The center plate's three members are connected with lap joints of 13-15" with a peg at either end. At each lap joint, the center post is mortised through each of the lap joint members and is pegged horizontally through each member (see Detail). Where each joist passes underneath the center plate, a peg is driven through the center plate into the joist (see Detail). The knee posts are toe-nailed to the bottom of the

rafters and to the joists using hand headed rosehead nails. The rafters are toe-nailed into the sides of the ridge board and into each of the joists. The interior stud walls of the 2nd floor are visible when the insulation is removed, as is the riven lath of the ceiling below. Where a stud wall aligns with a joist, the top of each stud has been notched so as to lap the joist and the lap is flat nailed to the joist (the tops of the studs do not extend past the tops of the joists). Where the wall does not align with a joist a board has been laid perpendicular to and between the joists to allow the stud to be flat nailed from the top.



Center plate from which seven posts rise to support ridge board; pegged to each joist; Lapped joint at center of attic.

Shingles:

When the west portico was built it encapsulated some of the west roof. A hole in the sheathing from the main roof allows a view into the portico space. The 18" square-butt chestnut shingles have a 6" exposure and show evidence of red paint/stain (see Pictures). A nail pulled from one shingle appears to date to the mid-early 19th Century and does not match other hand wrought nails extant in the framing, indicating that the shingles were probably a second period covering, replacing a first period shingle roof (the encapsulated shingles were also in very good shape with little signs of weathering). The shingle roof was replaced prior to the addition of the portico. The lumber in the portico roof is circular-sawn material, indicating that it is no earlier than mid nineteenth-century. The Greek Revival style would suggest a late antebellum date.



Attic framing of west portico



Second period shingles encapsulated in west portico pediment roof. Note red paint on shingle in left photo.

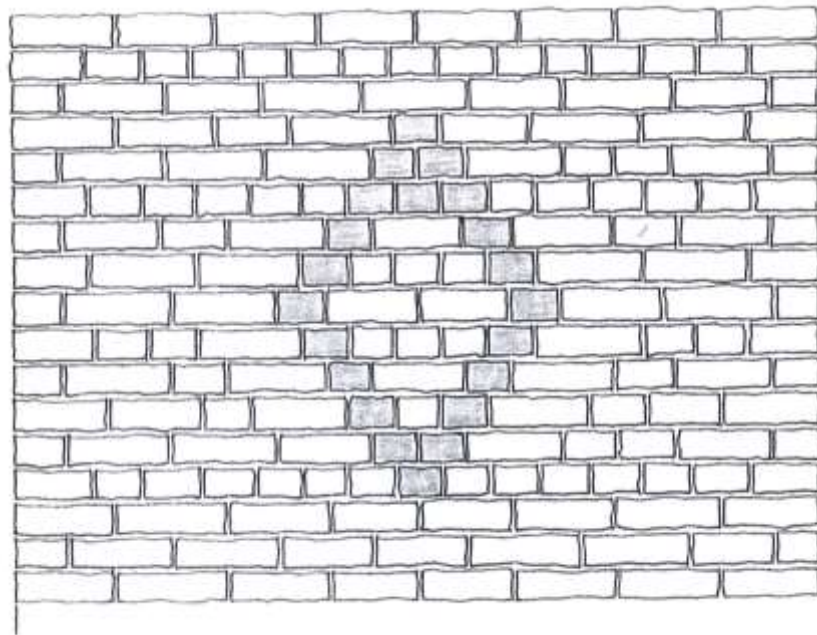


West roof slope with hole looking into portico pediment space



Shingles of west roof slope preserved under west portico pediment roof

Appendix



PAINT ANALYSIS

June 2008

| Room Number | Sample Location | Identified Layers | Question to answer |
|-------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| 100 | Architrave East door | Glossy white Off-white Grey/green Wood | When built/enlarged |
| 100 | Panel from "door" of stair paneling | Glossy white Off-white Wood | When added |
| 100 | West elevation, top of door casing | White (possibly 4 layers) Wood | Was it first period? |
| 100 | South door architrave at basement stair wall | Glossy white Off-white Red Wood | First period? |
| 100 | Plaster S. Architrave off stair wall (basement door) | Fibrous paper – wallpaper? Plaster White with grey | When was door added? |
| 100 | N. Door Dentil | Glossy white Off white Brown Green Grey | Does it match south door cap? |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | Wood | |
| 100 | Dentil south door | Glossy white Off white Green Wood | Does it match north door cap? |
| 101 | Mantle on North wall, East section, dentil course | Gold sparkly appliqué of some sort Light blue Off-white Glossy dark green Wood | Story behind mantel |
| 101 | Plaster picture moulding, East wall, near South corner | White wash plaster | When added or filled in |
| 101 | Chair Rail cap, Southwest corner | White Brown Red Wood | When added |
| 101 | Mantel on North wall, East section, dentil | Light blue White Shiny black wood | When added |
| 102 | W. Wall / N. Wall Surbase | White Green White Beige White Wood | Is it original? Does it match others? |

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 102 | Mantel on fireplace south wall | Glossy white Off-white Green Wood | Does it match the other mantels? |
| 201 | Baseboard in closet w. wall | green white grey wood | Is it original to the first period? |
| 201 | Baseboard on w. wall, outside closet | Green White Black White Beige White Grey Red Wood | When added, when did the room change? |
| 201 | W Wall meets N wall surbase | Brown (varnish) Dark yellow Light cream Darker cream Light cream Dark cream White wood | When did the room change? |
| 201 | Baseboard in Closet, west wall | White Dark green | Is it original? When was the closet added? |

| | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| | | Grey White wash wood | |
| | | | |
| | | | |