

HISTORIC MOORESVILLE (AL.)
NOT TO SCALE

c. 1975

1. The Country Store. Now owned by Mr. Frank Richardson, Jr.
2. Scott House. Before 1820, owned by Mrs. Milton Yarbrough.
3. Martin-Smith-Davis Home. Late 1800's. Present owners, Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Davis.
4. Zietler-Hill Home. 1927. Present owners, Mr. & Mrs. Willis Hill.
5. Union Church. 1839. Now owned by Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
6. Post Office. Contains original post boxes and office furniture.
7. Original stagecoach inn and tavern. c. 1825. Owned by Mrs. Willis Hill.
8. Aunt Mandy and Uncle Zack Simmon's cottage. c. 1890. Owned by Mrs. Edwina Peebles and Mrs. Frank B. Wilson.
9. Zeitler-McCrory House. c. 1826. Home of Mr. & Mrs. George McCrory, Jr.
10. Campbell-Woodruff Home. c. 1826. Owned by Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Pollard.
11. Martin-Bibb-Richardson Home. 1870. Now owned by Mr. & Mrs. Frank Richardson, Jr.
12. Leftwich-Harris Home. 1826. Formerly site of Mooresville General Merchandising Store. Now owned by Mr. & Mrs. Julian Harris.
13. Hurn-Thach Home. 1825. 17th U.S. President, Andrew Johnson roomed here. Ex-president of Auburn University, Charles C. Thach, born here.
14. Original Blacksmith Shop. Now owned by Mr. J. Sam Smith and Dr. Frec Smith of Huntsville.
15. Church of Christ. 1854. General James Garfield, later President, preached here in 1863.
16. Hagan Home. Late 1800's. Corner of Lauderdale and Market Streets. The mayor of Mooresville, Mr. Douglass Hagan and Mrs. Hagan own the home

Irving

No - is early 1800's "hall & parlor" hse, heavily remodeled in late 1800's → c. 1950-60's

against a profile
cut cornice and

by H. Jones

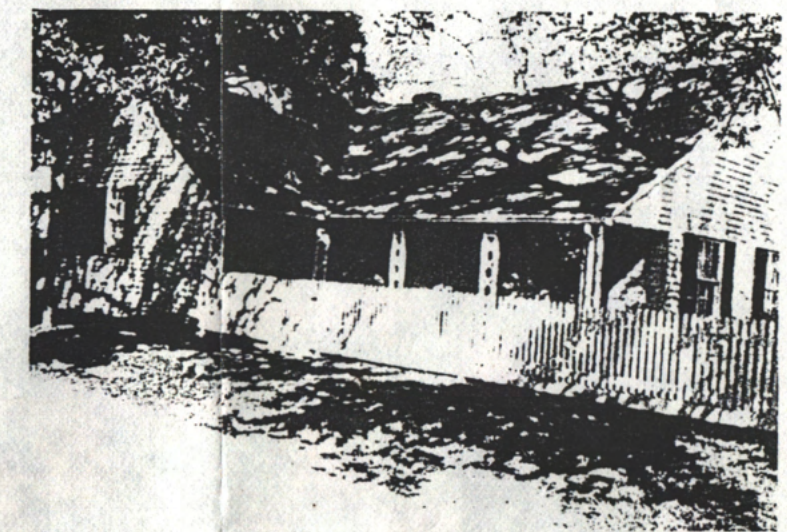


Plate 16. The Hagan House

(Irving)
like

P.S. - bought Arj 98 by
Nancy & Mr. Payne
17534 Fairway Dr., Athens GA
35613
1-256-230-6080

HAGAN-115410
MOORESVILLE
(Feb)

JONES & HERRIN

Architecture/Interior Design

July 12, 1995

Mr. Wally Inscho
P.O. Box 1190
Decatur, Al. 35602

Re: Inscho Residence (Hagan House, Mooresville)
Project No. 95125

Dear Wally and Barbara:

Congratulations on your acquisition of the historic Hagan House on Mooresville. At a first brief look, the house appears, from many technical evidences of joinery, tool marks, and construction techniques to be at least pre-1860 and quite possibly circa 1820. The detail of the roof-cornice end is typical of c.1820 but would have been very old-fashioned for as late as 1850-61. The width of the house and the asymmetrical locations of the three front (west) openings are typical of a "hall and parlor" plan, where the central door opens into a room ("hall") that is about 25% larger than the adjoining room ("parlor").

The early (but reused and inverted) stair stringers in the later basement probably originally went up to the attic, which still contains some of its original 5/4 x 6" - 8" T & G flooring and was once completely floored, per nail evidence.

The ceiling joists are hewn-and-pit sawn (hand sawn) and the smaller studs and rafters are sash-sawn (pre-1860 up-and-down water or steam powered saw). These members are a nominal +/- 3 inches wide, and are spaced 2 or more feet o.c. The rafters are half-lapped and pegged at the peak. All of these items (and more) are typical 1800-1860 and would not have been done in c.1880-90.

We'll be delighted to assist you on restoring and renovating this early house. Our firm has been engaged for well over 600 preservation projects in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida. These projects have been accorded 21 preservation awards. Since I am the person in our firm who specializes in preservation, I will do most or all of the work. My rate is \$100/hr. Some administrative (clerical) time will be involved at \$30/hr. Travel is 29 cents/mile. Long distance telephone calls, postage, and printing is reimbursable. Billing is monthly.

For restoration work, it is imperative to have a contractor and subs who have a feel for historic buildings and who know how to read drawings. Most house-builders do not fit either of these requirements. We have better luck with good commercial contractors, usually. The most important requirement is that the contractor must **LIKE** old houses, and not approach it as either a patch-up job or as a perceived need to make everything "perfect". "Good repair" is the proper objective, and signs of age such as small nicks and dents in general should remain. It's not too early to begin giving thought to who your contractor (or superintendent) might be.

Nice custom new houses now run generally \$100-\$125 psf. Restorations generally are less, frequently \$75-\$100 psf, depending on conditions and details. Any portion of the existing house that is removed and built new would run at the higher figure, of course, as would the new guest house. The garage might be +/- \$40 psf.

When you come to the office, remind me to show you examples of the 5/4 x 6 T & G heart pine flooring that is available, salvaged from 19th century buildings.

Barbara, I look forward to receiving your program notes.

Thanks!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Harvie P. Jones', written in a cursive style.

Harvie P. Jones, FAIA
HPJ/am

cc: HJ
file

attachments

JONES & HERRIN

Architecture/Interior Design

August 14, 1995

Mr. and Mrs. Wally Inscho
P.O. Box 1190
Decatur, Alabama 95125

Re: Inscho Residence
Project No. 95125

Dear Wally and Barbara:

Some observations from my Saturday AM visit to the site:

1. Since the hand-split white oak lath and hair plaster ran up tight to the bottom of the fully-floored west attic (5/4 x 6"-8" heart pine), this shows that the ceiling joists and wood ceiling were originally exposed to the main floor rooms. The ceiling joists are original (early 1800's). You might consider re-flooring the attic with heart pine (available as salvage) and exposing this again. Insulation could be put on the attic floor or up between the rafters.
2. In the enclosed west attic, no framing evidence was seen of former dormer windows or of gable windows, or of a stair. This seems to indicate that the attic was used only for storage, and that the fully-"floored" attic was floored only to provide a plank ceiling to the rooms below. The attic rafters also show no evidence of lath and plaster or other finishes. The many and large air-gaps present in any wood-shingle roof would make this space entirely too drafty for a sleeping room. That the roof was originally wood shingles is evidenced by the presence of numerous sash-sawn wide "slab" decking planks containing hundreds of square shingle-nails.

If the attic had been floored for room use, and if the attic floor joists were originally covered below, there would be no point in extending the attic floor tight to the rafter-plates, since the ceiling height there would be zero. If the attic floor joists had been covered on their bottoms for a first-floor ceiling, there would not exist split-lath and hair plaster walls extending up to the bottom of the attic floor. All this indicates: Exposed joists in main-floor rooms, plank ceiling in main-floor rooms, plaster walls in main-floor rooms, no attic windows, and attic used only for storage, probably accessed by a lift-out panel and ladder. On the next visit, we should look for framing evidence of a lift-out ceiling access panel.

The attic rafters are sash-sawn, about 3"x4", and about 2 feet on centers. There is no ridge-board, and the rafters are half-lapped and pegged at the ridge in the most-typical pre-1860 manner.

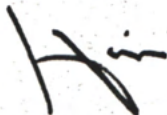
3. The east wing roof framing is, based on its size and spacing, probably late 1800's to early 1900's. The original 1x6 plank ceiling of the east wing is still in place under the ceiling joists, covered now by gypsum board. Consider exposing this plank ceiling, which would be in accord with your desire for a somewhat rustic feel (as would item 1).
4. Since the walls are not insulated, consider removing the old gypsum board to install wall insulation and a proper interior vapor barrier, and also to see indications of previous openings etc. Then re-install gypsum board.

5. There is no roof insulation in either wing roof, in the walls, or under the floors.
6. As you observed, the sagging east wing is probably due to rotted main-sills. If practicable (a topo will tell us) we need to remove 6 to 8 inches of soil buildup from around the east wing to restore proper drainage away from the house walls. We find this soil buildup to be an almost universal problem with old houses. People bring in soil for planting, and just grass-rotting will cause buildup over a century. The topo should show floor elevations as well as soil elevations.

Ideally, a crawl space would be excavated under the east wing, for the joists now sit directly on the soil. This is not unusual for 19th century houses. Since the flooring is apparently not original anyhow (verify) it might be easiest to remove the flooring, excavate, repair framing, and reinstall plumbing, wiring, and flooring etc.

7. The north chimney may or may not be original. Carefully uncover it so we can see. If it is, we should also see traces of its original mantel and wall finish.
8. Since the west wing floor and floor joists are not original, we could shim up the new floor to be level with the east wing floor, if you desire to do so. There is about a 4" step between the floors now. The west wing window sills are very high, and this would lower them about 4 inches.
9. It looks like the abandoned house just north of yours will not be visible much from your house. We could make the courtyard fence as much as 8 feet tall (the normal height in Savannah) if you like.
10. I wonder if the west wing windows are their original size, since the sills are very high. The sashes are 20th century. The inside face trim is old, but I would have to see its back surface to see if it's original. It is not a typical Federal Period profile but could be an 1840-60 profile. Of course, the house could be as late as 1840-60, but I suspect it is earlier based on its pure Federal Period box-cornice end-cap details, which would have been very old-fashioned for 1840-60.
11. The only fragment of original clapboard is the plus/minus 18" long section of wall at the north end of the southwest rooms. Note that it has a sloped bottom edge. Don't let this get away in the removal of the mid-20th century northwest kitchen. We can work the new north window to it.
12. The house to the north is, based on its light framing, late Victorian, perhaps c.1880-1900. The floor joists are thin and as much as 3'-4' apart.

Respectfully,



Harvie P. Jones, FAIA
HPJ/tm

copy: HJ
file

JONES & HERRIN

Architecture/Interior Design

February 3, 1997

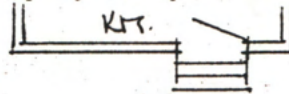
Mr. Wally Inscho
P. O. Box 1190
Decatur, Alabama 35602

Re: Inscho Residence (12606th HSE -)
Mooreville, Alabama
Project No. 95125

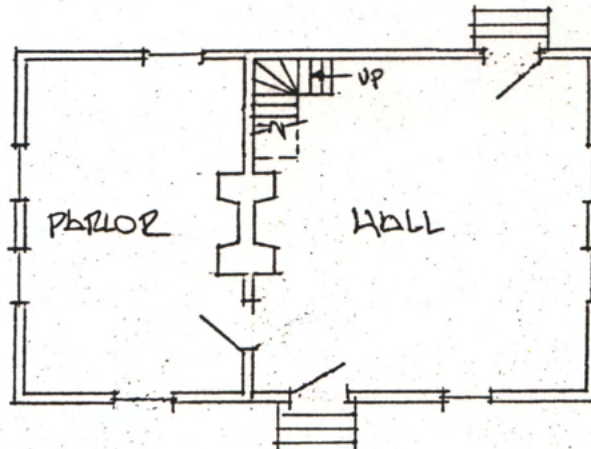
Dear Wally:

You might write up your house something like this:

The construction date of the house is not documented. It was heavily remodeled in the mid twentieth century. There is the possibility that it was built as early as circa 1820 since it has at its west roof eave the scribed flush end-cap boards on the box-cornice, typical up to c.1835 but very old-fashioned after that. The rotary-sawn main floor joists argue for a post -1855 date, but these do not fit the mortises in the ax-hewn floor-sills and may be later replacements. The other possibility suggested by architectural clues indicate it may have been built in the 1850-1870 period, partly of components salvaged from a still-older structure, which was not uncommon.



Possible original plans based on architectural clues:



The word "hall" is in the medieval sense, which means a large primary and multi-purpose living/dining/sleeping room. The word "parlor" in the early nineteenth century meant a smaller adjoining room, primarily for sleeping but also used for other purposes. It simply means a smaller, more private room than the large "hall". In medieval and renaissance England, even large and wealthy families lived in one-large-room "manor-halls". Later, small private spaces were added to the manor-hall for the use of the lord of the manor, perhaps for private conversation ("parlez", to converse, from the French language) as well as for sleeping.

The loft was originally floored in wide sash-sawn 5/4 inch tongue and groove dense pine flooring (no sub-flooring) typical of the first half of the nineteenth century. Some remains as evidence. This loft must have

been usable but unfinished space. No evidence of dormers was found, so this space must have been used for storage, and possibly sleeping. An identical situation is at the extant c.1820 Dr. Murphy House west of Decatur where the downstairs is nicely finished but the loft rooms are floored but otherwise unfinished, and has no dormers. Most log houses have a similar loft treatment. The existing step and old stair-stringers now in the later basement (and inverted) probably are revised remnants of the attic stair.

The main wall-framing sills at the two floor levels are characteristic of the first half of the nineteenth century, as are the studs. The sills are large ax-hewn timbers with mortise-holes to receive the tenons (projections) of the joists and studs. In this case there are extra mortises in the sills, indicating that at least the sills were re-used from some older, perhaps early 1800's, building. A similar example is the c.1821 Francis Stone House in Savannah (whose construction date is known) which is built almost entirely of still-older framing and flooring, with obvious extra mortises and other cuts.

The practice of mortise-and-tenon joinery in house framing disappeared quickly after the Civil War, as it was very labor-intensive and labor was costly and scarce in that period. Since there were new mortises made when this house was built, this indicates it was built in a period of plentiful labor, or probably before the Civil War and possibly as early as c.1820.

Another clue of pre-1860 construction is the fact that some lath and plaster remains at the top of the walls, (at the "Hall" only) and the lath is split oak strips rather than rotary-sawn wood strips. Sawn lath began to come in before the Civil War (it is in the 1860 Huntsville Depot) and quickly became standard after the Civil War.

An unsolved question is why the split-lath and plaster extended up between the ceiling joists and plaster and is smeared onto the edge of the rough bottom of the loft flooring. It does not seem likely that the ceiling joists were originally exposed because they are more irregular and unfinished than seen even in log houses, which typically have neat regular-sized planed ceiling joists with beaded edges. There are also no apparent traces of an original covering applied to the bottom of the loft floor-planks to cover the plaster smears. At some point, a wood-lath-and-plaster ceiling was applied to the bottom of the ceiling joist in the usual manner, which also then concealed the lath-and-plaster wall surfaces that are between the ceiling joists. A puzzle. Perhaps it was a construction error or a change of mind on the part of the owners. This is a factor that is present in most new houses today as well and is creating future puzzles for historians.

The central-chimney location shown on the sketch is fairly unusual in the South, but certainly was used. This is called a "saddlebag" plan. A local example is the c.1840 James Meals House originally in northwest Limestone County (now at the Burritt Museum). Clues as to this probable chimney location are the widely-spaced original floor joists between the hall and the parlor (a small modern infill joist is now in this gap) and the absence of widely-spaced studs at the gables that would indicate two gable-end chimneys. There is no remaining evidence of a chimney footing under the house because this area was later dug out for a cellar, thus removing any chimney footing. The stove-chimney now at the north gable is clearly modern in its materials and construction.

Some of the roof decking is very wide (up to approximately 16") sash-sawn slab-planks with bark edges and thousands of nail-holes indicating numerous re-roofings with wood shingles. All this indicates at least pre-c.1870 construction and probably pre-1860.

Some original sash-sawn clapboard remains at the east wall. Most of the clapboard appears to be 20th century.

No sashes are original, based on the details and design, and on the framing for them. Very tall but not original sashes were once in the west wall, per later framing.

The present floor planks on the main floor are 20th century pine but the remaining loft flooring is typical of 1800-c.1870 (approximately 6" wide x 5/4 inches thick Tongue & Groove dense heart-pine with sash-sawn bottoms).

The main floor joists are large, rotary-sawn and spaced roughly two feet on centers. Rotary saws began to be introduced in this area in the mid 1850's (three examples are the 1860 First Presbyterian Church, the 1860 Huntsville Depot and the 1856 Freight Depot). This clue points more to at least c.1865-70 construction, if the joists are original to this house. They may be from a later renovation.

The gable-eaves of the house are "clipped", or flush to the gables. This is a detail typical of 1800-1840 and was old-fashioned by 1850 (at least in ambitious houses). Some of this trim looks very old and appears to be original. This clue points to a construction date of as early as the 1820-1835 period.

In summary, there are some clues indicating c. 1820-35, some of c. 1850's and some indicating c.1865-70. Thus far it does not appear possible to formulate a probable time-spread of construction closer than this. Perhaps some solid documentation (other than oral tradition) may come to light. Further study of on-site clues is to be done as a civic effort by the architect.

Respectfully,



Harvie P. Jones, FAIA
HPJ/tm

copy: HJ
file

HARVIE P. JONES, FAIA
ARCHITECT
420 EUSTIS AVENUE, S.E.
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35801
(205) 534-6671

Aug 11 - '98

Mrs Nancy Payne
17534 Fairway Dr.
Athens 35613

Re - Hagan Hse - Doonesville, AL

Dear Mrs Payne:

Attached is some info. on the Hagan house that will be of interest. I also have about 50 "before" photos that I could get prints of if you would like to make a history of the house in scrapbook form. Let me know.

I'd be happy to donate a walk-through with you & J & H Arch., which would be helpful in preservation matters.

Check w/ Mayor Jerry Davis on design & zoning requirements.

Congratulations!

Harvie P. Jones

side b. le—except in the case of rows of small town houses with their frontages jammed tightly together—in order to avoid the awkward gutter which would lie between their roofs. Thus the turriform house was unacceptable to the English builders and by the middle of the twelfth century was dying out for good.

In contradistinction to the family residence of the end of the first millenium was a specialised type of house: that which housed the hundred or more monks of a great Benedictine monastery. These houses were narrow two-storied structures of great length having the dormitory of the monks on the upper floor. It was from these huge buildings that the private houses of the post-Conquest era were developed.

The standard plan of a small twelfth-century house was a rectangle of which the length was about one-and-a-half times the span, thus making

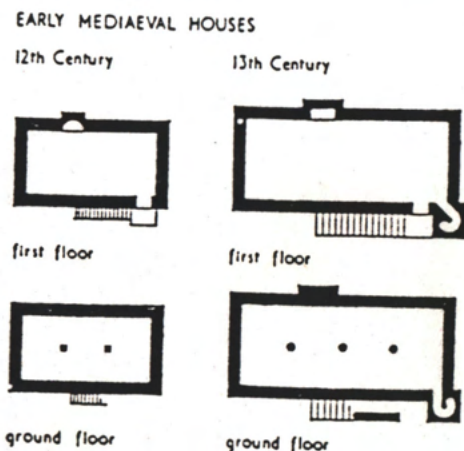


FIG. 24

a structure three bays in length (Fig. 24). Larger houses, however, such as those of the bishops, were often longer; the mid-twelfth-century example at Norwich Palace was four bays in length, subdivided, in the basement, into eight vaulting bays covered by a heavily-ribbed barrel vault. It was in this form that the Byzantine house, with its vaulted ground floor and its *piano nobile*, came to be introduced into mediaeval England (Fig. 25).

By the middle of the twelfth century it had become customary to divide the ground-floor spans of two-storied buildings, such as castle keeps or monastic dormitories, by introducing a row of pillars down the centre line. (Plate 98). Each bay then became covered by two quadripartite vaults—similar to those supporting the galleries over the aisles of great churches—and these would support a stone floor, upon which, if necessary, a fire could be built, in the apartment above. To facilitate the vaulting

whole of the garrison had to be accommodated within the house; which would then, however, be considerably larger than the ordinary private house. There was thus no proper seclusion for the castellan himself and his family; this was often remedied, however, by separating off a portion of the upper end of the house in order to provide a 'great chamber' at this point. The later type of 'house within the castle'—or 'hall', as the principal domestic building, whether of one of two stories, was usually called—was frequently designed upon the two-compartment principle, which thus provided, as it were, a hall and chamber end to end.

By the very end of the twelfth century, ordinary private houses were beginning to be built with their upper floors divided up in this manner into a larger and a smaller portion; the former serving as a small hall, and the latter becoming the 'great chamber' of the owner, as at the Boothby Pagnell house already described. By the thirteenth century it was more usual to design hall and chamber as separate entities, keeping the former down at the ground level—a much more convenient situation for this public part of the house. Some mediaeval houses, however, were designed with the hall and chamber end to end but of different spans.

The abbots' houses excepted, few houses were developed by expansion from a first-floor hall; more often the chamber with its basement below was added to an ordinary great hall, possibly of timber construction.

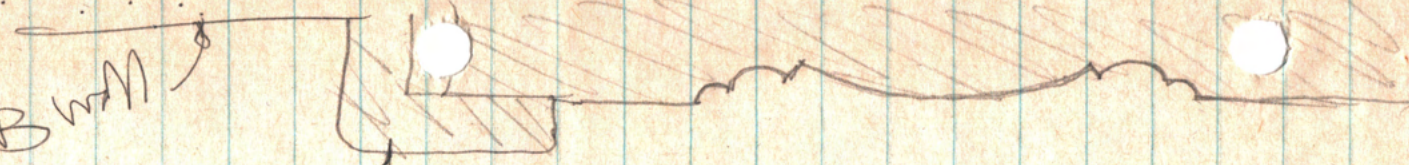
It is difficult to follow the development of the domestic buildings within the fortifications of a castle, however magnificent the former may be, owing to the restrictions imposed by the design of the defences upon the arrangements within. Moreover the builders of even the finest castles of the twelfth century, for instance, seem to have been far too much concerned with the military side of their architecture to be able always to pay sufficient attention to the residential factor. It is, therefore, the unfortified palaces which display the best examples of the domestic architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The most interesting of these are the palaces of the bishops.²⁶

The great halls of the episcopal palaces have now all fallen into disuse and are either ruins or—as at Salisbury or Exeter—incorporated within houses constructed after the mediaeval period. Some of the great chambers of the bishops remain, however; that at Lincoln has had its stone floor, with the vaulting beneath, ripped out and the whole building converted into an excessively lofty modern chapel. In many cases the undercroft of the great chamber remains; that at Salisbury (Plate 122) is an example. The bishop's palace at Peterborough (Plate 121) was once the abbot's house; the undercroft of its great chamber remains.

An interesting feature of bishops' palaces is the retention of the custom of setting the great chamber over the storerooms at the lower end of the hall. At Lincoln and Wells—the latter of thirteenth-century date

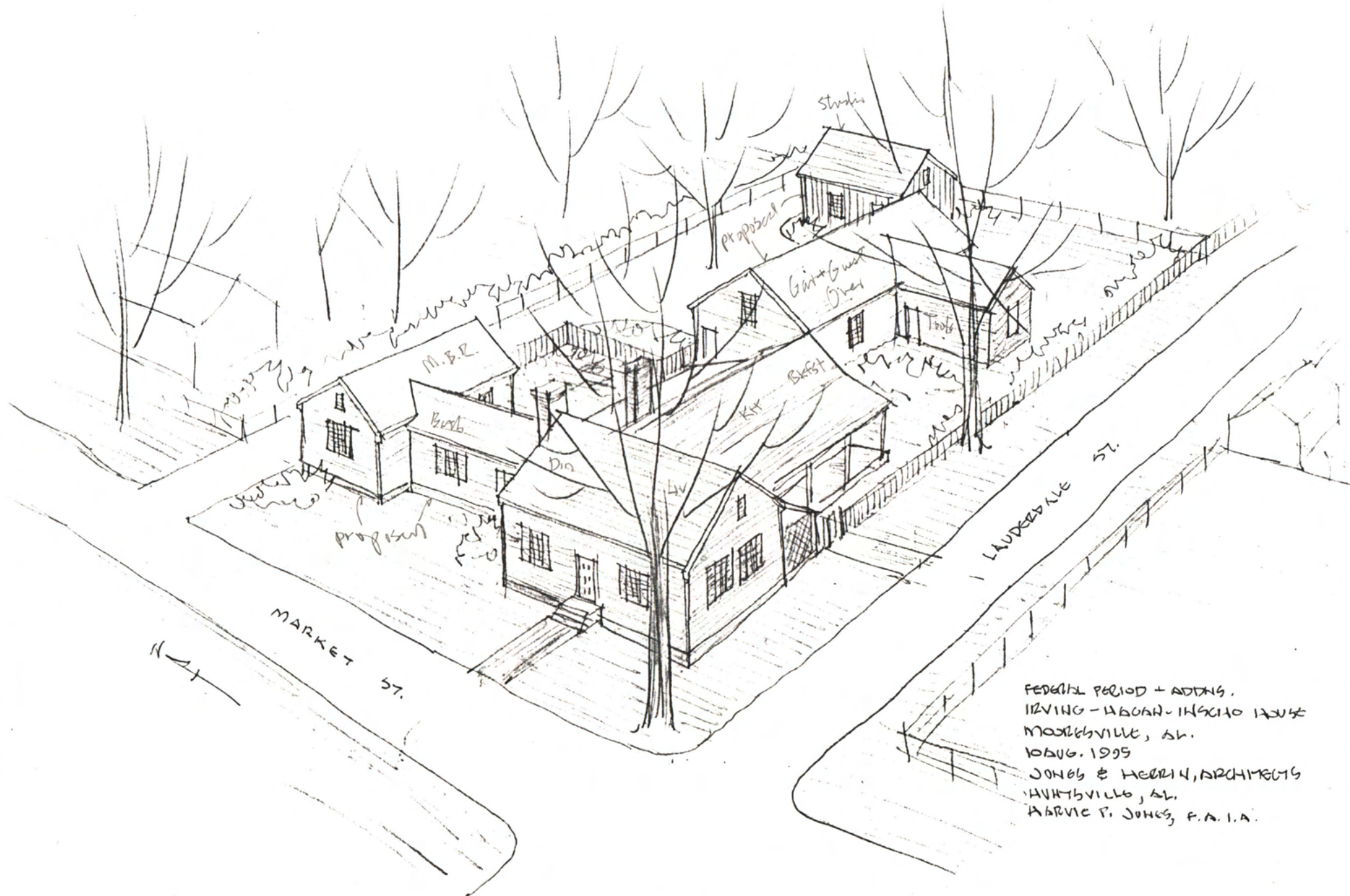
GB wall

backband



Such int. trim (4 sides)
in S.W. Fed. Proj. by eye. Width/measure

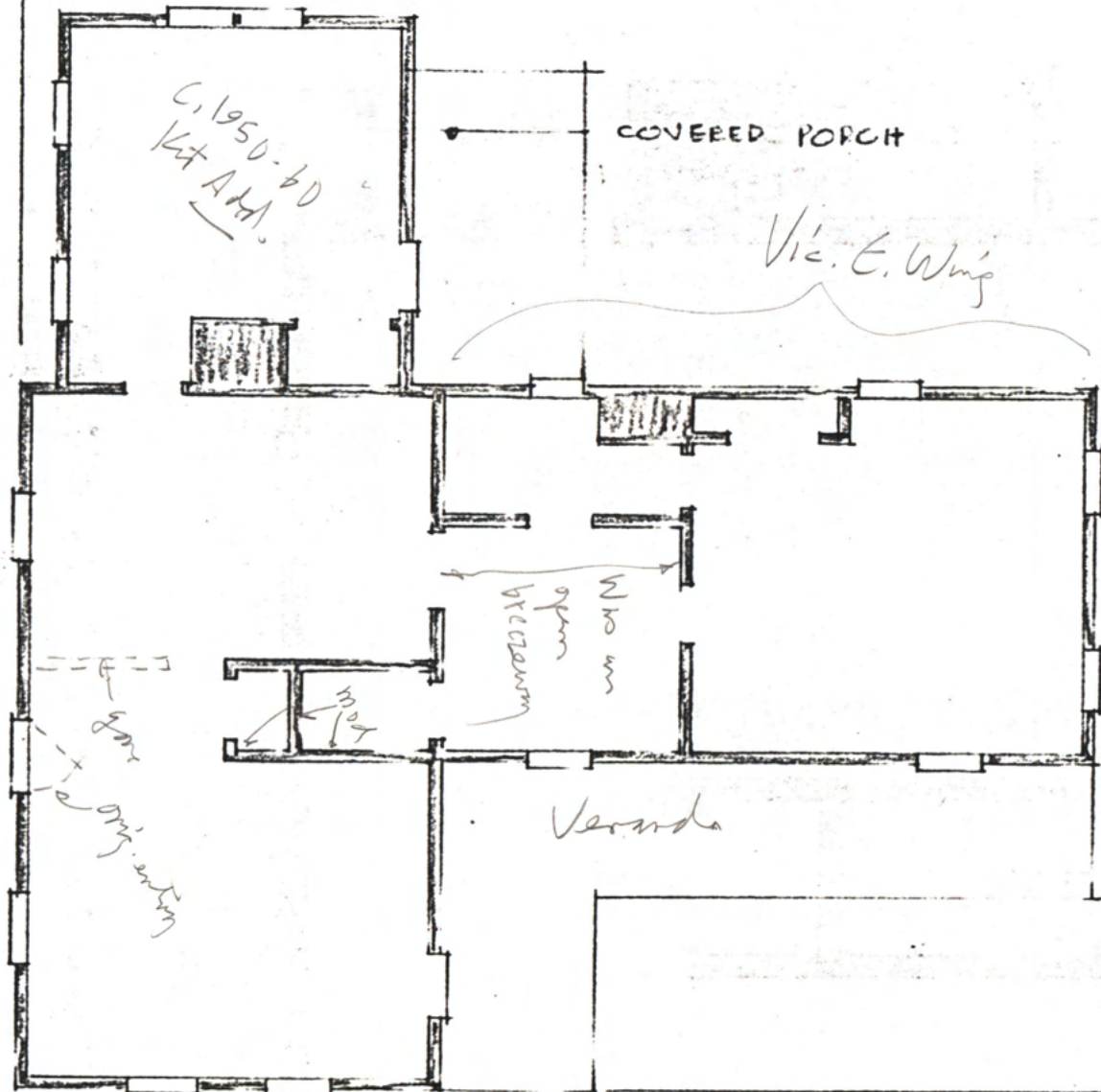
Incho Proj
12 Aug 95



FEDERAL PERIOD + ADDNS.
IRVING-HOBAN-INSCHIO HOUSE
MADRIDVILLE, AL.
1986, 1995
JONES & HEERIN, ARCHITECTS
ANNHURSTVILLE, AL.
ARVIE P. JONES, F.A.I.A.

North St.

Fel. roof wing



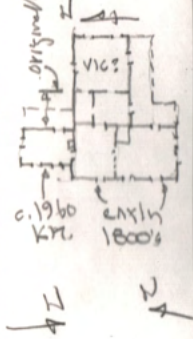
Lansdowne St

SITE PLAN SHOWING EXISTING H
SCALE 1/8" = 1' 0"

old blinds, burlap, nailed to wall
(all incorrect)



originally open breeze way



HAGAN HSE, MARTINSVILLE, VA.
EARLY 1800'S + LATE 1800'S ADD. & INT. REMOD.
+ C. 1960'S N. WING
photos June 1995 by Wally Insko, new owner,
for add'n's & renov. by Jones & Herin, Arch
Huntsville (Harvie P. Jones F.A.I.A.)



6 of 30



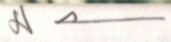


↳ was probably the front door

N



W. front





60 W

c. 1960's kit →

W
→



c. 1960's kit →

W
→



S.W. Corner

W
→



C. 1960's KIT



C. 1960's N.W. corner of KIT



↑ N



6207
East wing (Vic.?)



← N



→ N
N.E. Corner of E. Wing (Vic.?)
Note joint in fascia indicating
that the drip-edge was attached later



↙
S.E. corner of
Fed. Period house

PH

↑
S.E. corner of
Veranda



SE Veranda



↘



← c. 1960's ext
wing



S.E. Wing

↑ S.E. corner of
N.E. porch

→ H

6506



c. 1960's
Kitt. wing

→ N



S.E. Wing

↙ N

c. 1960's Kitt. Wing



E. door of c.1960's Kvt. wing →

9049

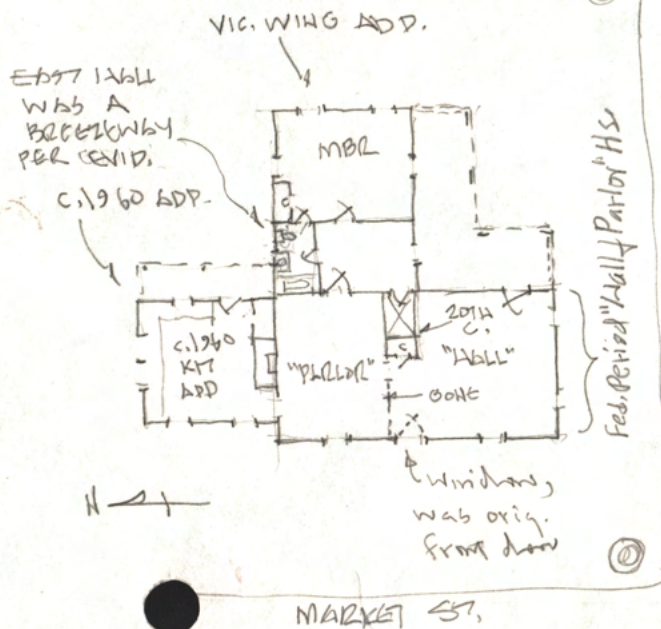


This cent. window was the front door, per an old resident of per several practices in Hall & Parlor plans.

Photos July '95
Harvie & Jones FALK
for restor + address
for Wally Inscho
of Decatur, Al.
Jones & Herrin,
Arch.,
Montreal

© Fed. Period "Hall & Parlor" HS

LAUDERDALE ST.



Fed. Period "Hall & Parlor" hse. (part. removed in 20th c., c. 1960)

Vic. Advt.

Hagan House, Milledgeville, Al. (Fed.)

written up as late 19th c., but only the rear wing & int. remod. is late 19th c. or later. The main "hall & parlor" hse is early 20th c. (see attic of beam for evidence; such - sawn of eye - beam framing, 5/4 x 6" - 8" T & O heart pine fl. remnants in attic. Rafters ± 3" x 5" such - sawn, half lapped & pegged at ridge, etc.



H ←
2006 9
cent.
KAD

↻ Fen. front door loc.



AN

Fen. → → Vic.



H
P

20th c. blinds & shutters (AM)



Fed.
Box
Cornice
End

ornamental
&
bead mould
probably Fed.
(mould
end-plate
strip)

30925

← Fed.
Tapered &
beaded
rake -
fascia

← Vic.
Chap.
(rotary
Sawmill
mt. side)



c. 1960 fake blinds
nailed backwards
(to wall)

20th c. shutters

4





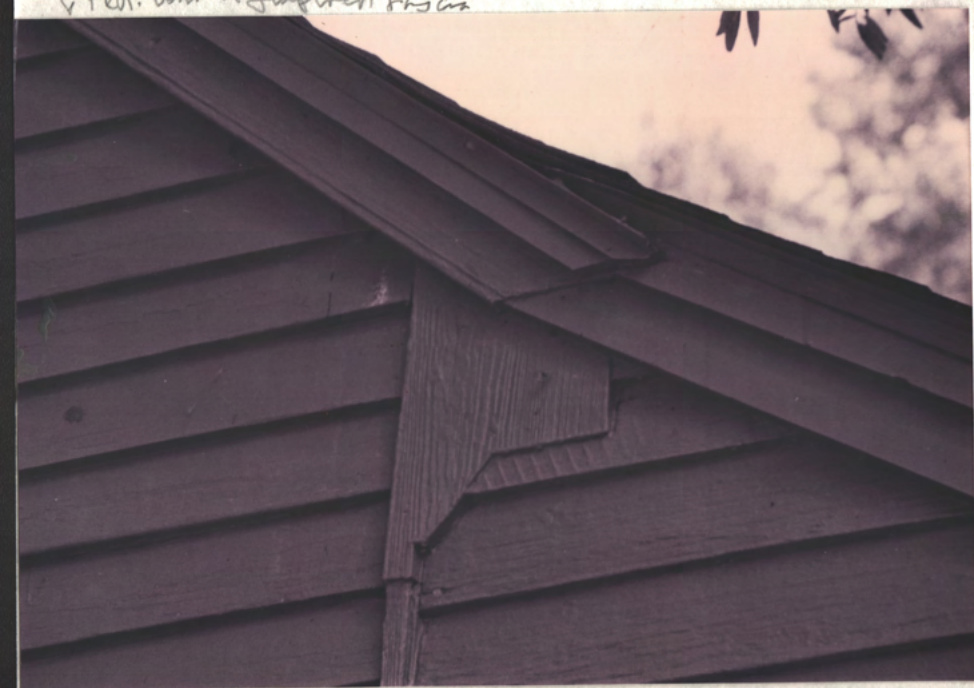
↑
↓

↑
↓

Feb. → vic.

Wall trim indicates
orig. breezeway

Feb. bordered tapered fascia



↑
↓

↑
↓

Feb. → vic

Detail "A"

(see above photo)

50125



Brick W.
looks c. 1960





Vic. east wall →



S.E. corner of Vic. veranda →



rotary sun marks ↗ & N.E. corner of Vic. E. Wing → N

Note some extensions
probably 20th cent.



Vic. E. Hwy

outlook

PH



H P

Fi. (near) yard



S P

70625



Vic. E. Wing

Ca. 1960 late mid

→ W

20th c. out. body.



← W

20th c. out. body

→ W



20th. c. on the side
(Cgnc)

Tapered & beveled
Fed. xtra fascia



Market St. ↗



Fed.
end-
plate

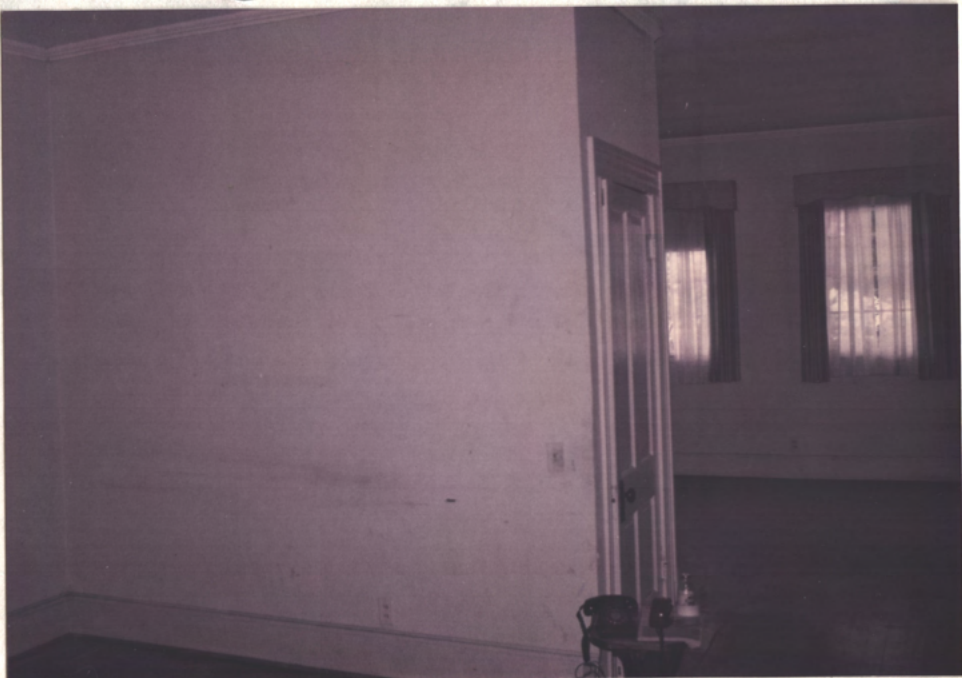
Fed.
Clapb'd
only at
this
wall



N ↗

N.W. Corner of Fed. Hse

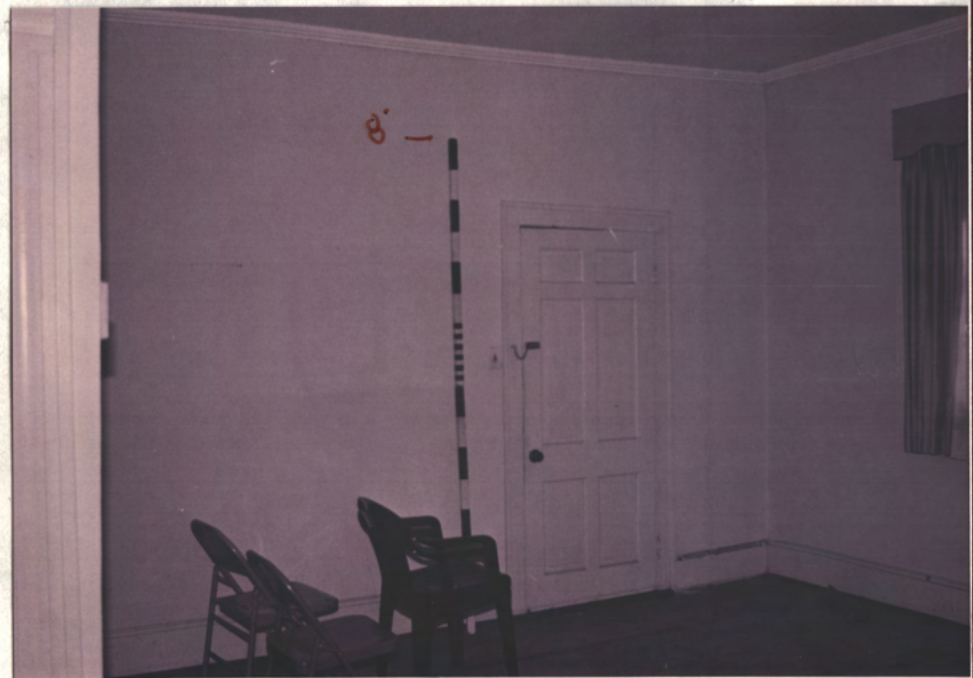
9 of 25



H

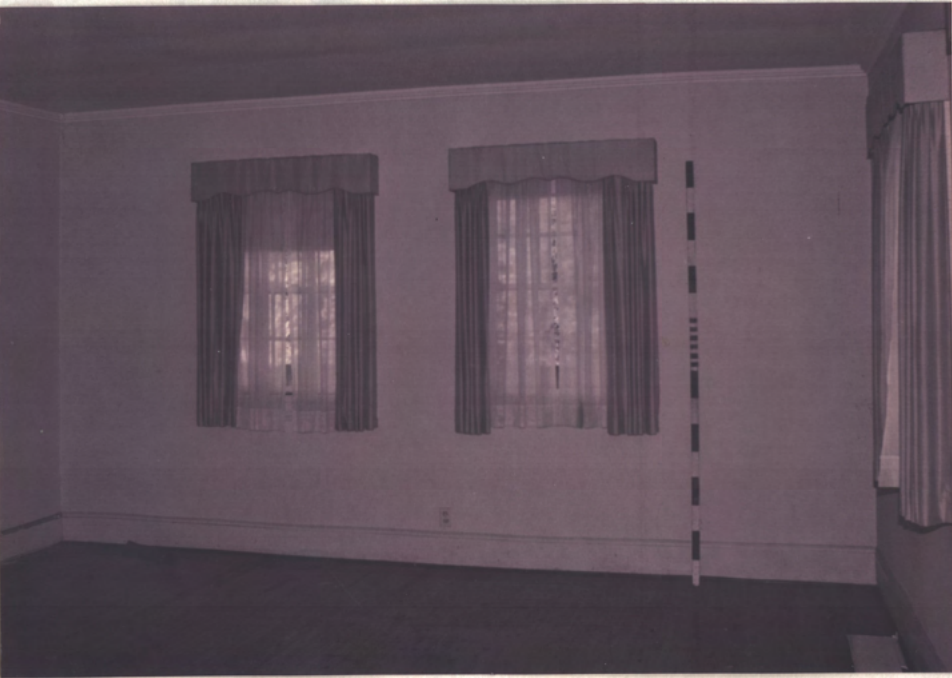
HALL
PARLOR

Removed
Fed.
piston
loc.



H

Site corner of "HAM"



N

Orig. Fed.
"Hall"
"Parlor"
combined
into one
rm. in
c. 1960



N

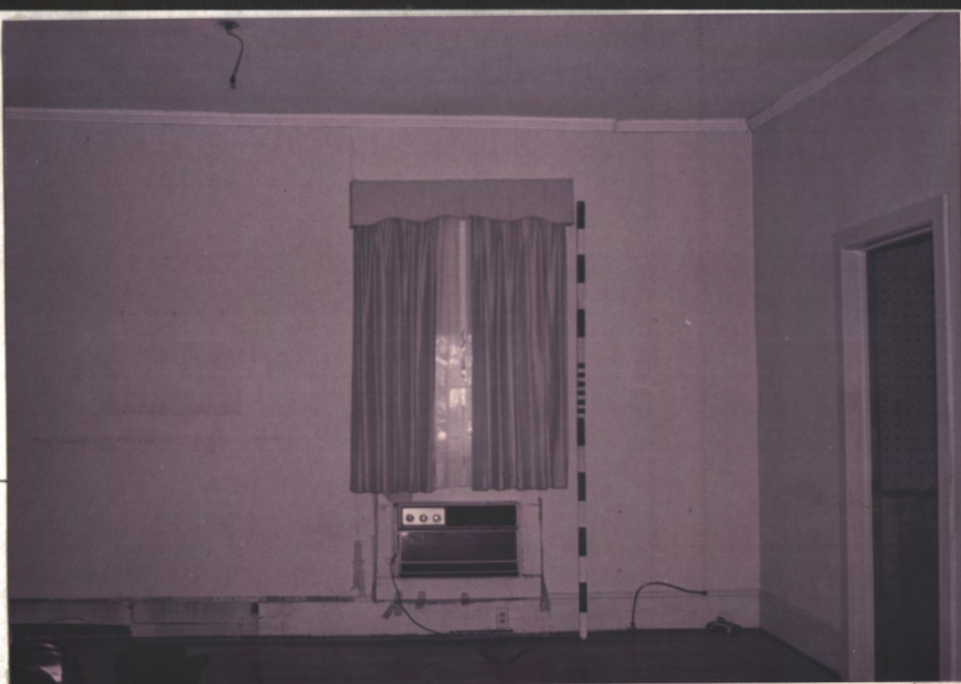


"PARLOR"

(W. end of space)

N

Mod. Glass



N. →
 Door to mod. kitch. →
 Wall
 PARLOR

Orig. Fed Period HM of Parlor, combined into one rm in c. 1960

to KIT



8'

"PARLOR"

N



N

to Vic. E. Wing

11/24/25

KIT

12

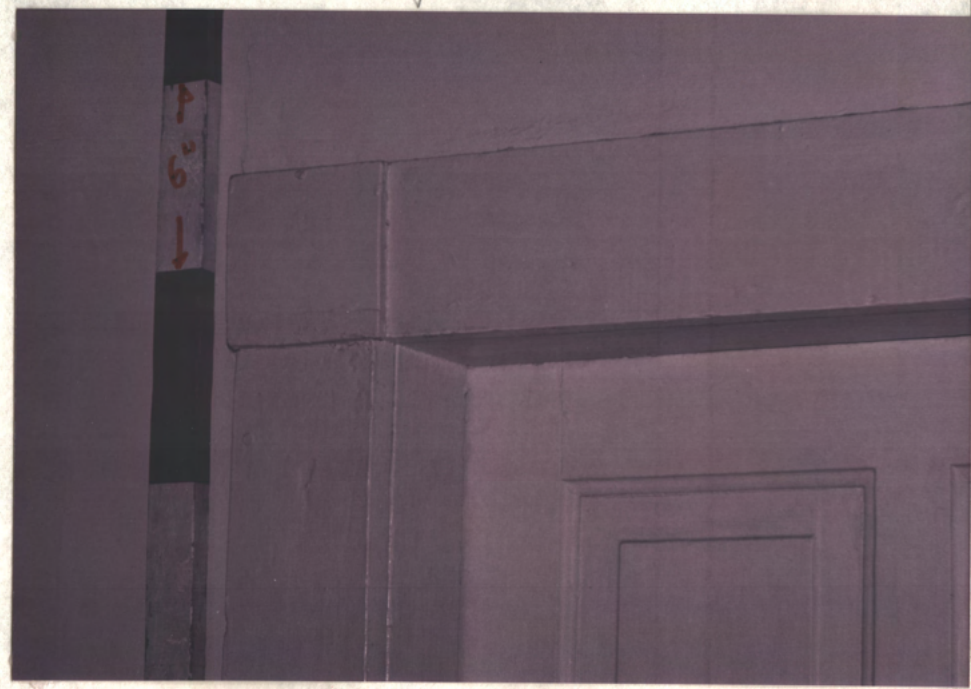
Mod. base of
gyp on wall
(c. 1960) at
Hall & Parlor



← Vic. Door from Parlor
to east vic. hall



c. 1960
pine
fl. at
Hall &
Parlor



HEAD



Modern Sashes



→



→

SILL



→

S Jamb
 (Stud) (part shown)
 ↓ ↓ ↓

→ H



newly
 exposed
 studs at
 12M-Park
 orig. draw
 loc. at
 cent. west
 mod. window
 (at Fl.)

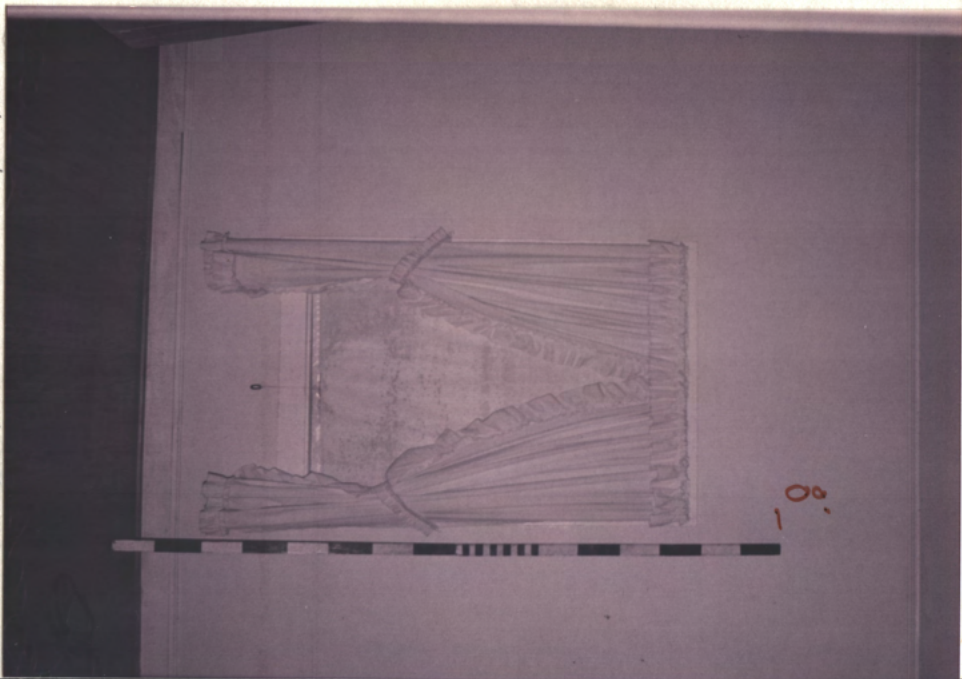
↳ back of
 studs
 visible

N. Jamb Stud
 (part shown)

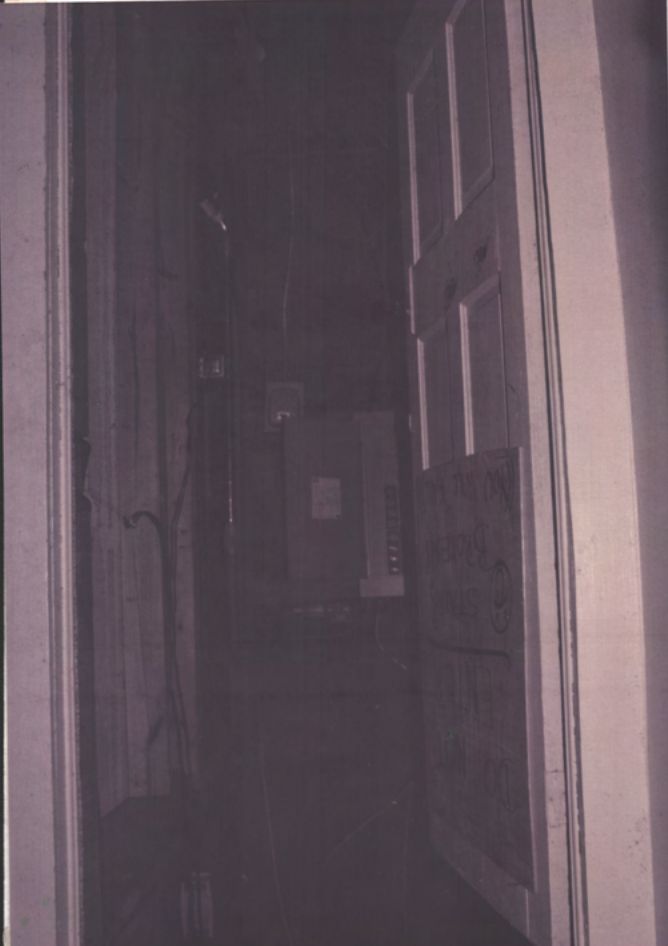
→ H



S. Side of N. jamb
 (was a brace, originally)



→ Z



→ N



→ N

bsmnt steps
+ attic
return

East Hall (enclaid vic. breezeway)

to
bsmnt
& attic

to parlor



8-

to
bsmnt
& attic

to
parlor

→ N

to bath



→ Vic. door to Parlor



Vic. East Hall (enclaved breezeway)

PH
bwl



AW c. 1960 bwl



→ Vic. east B.R.



C. 1960
clo.

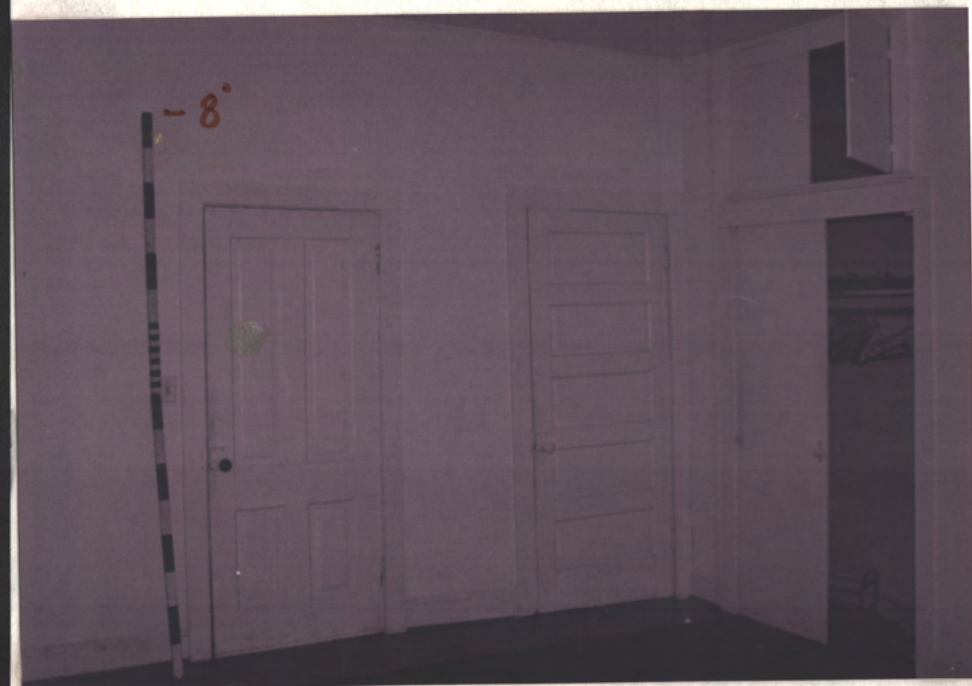


East View, BR
remodeled c. 1960

to
parlor
beyond

to bath

clo



-8"

to E. hall
& parlor

to bath

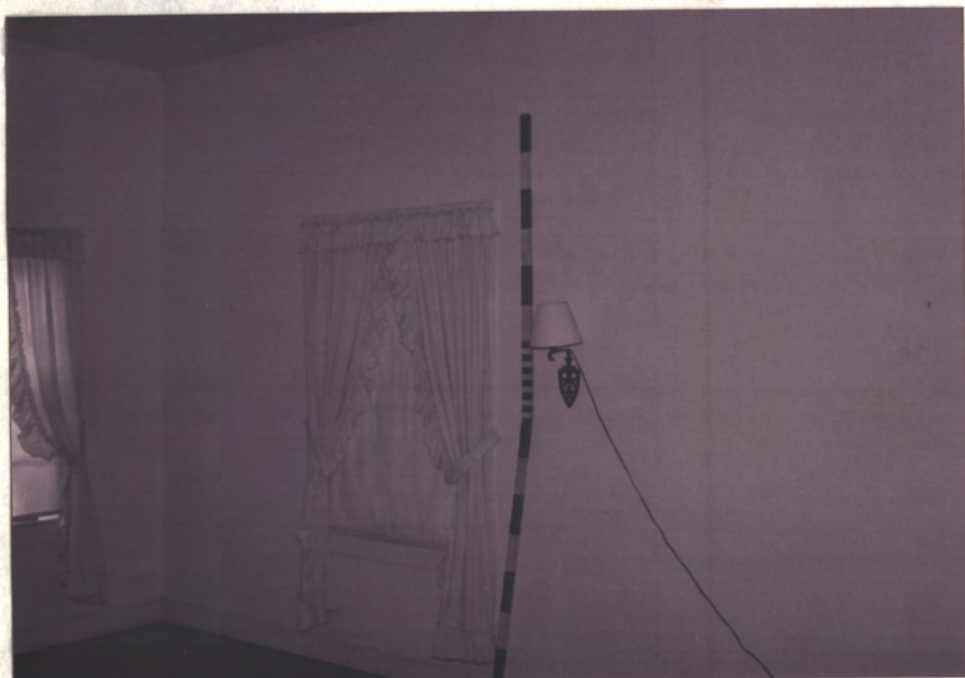
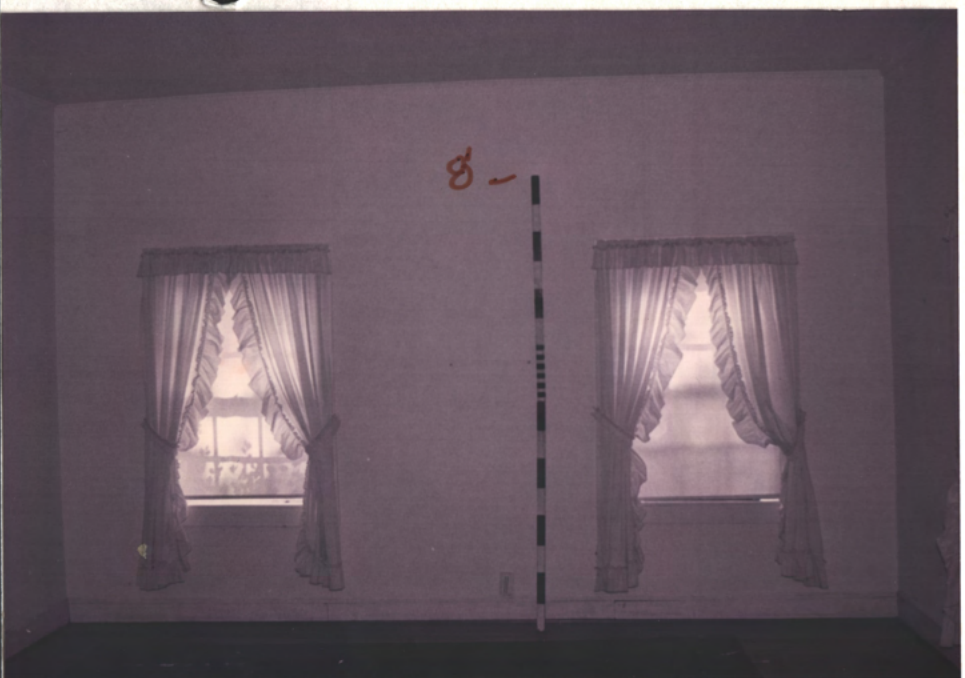
clo



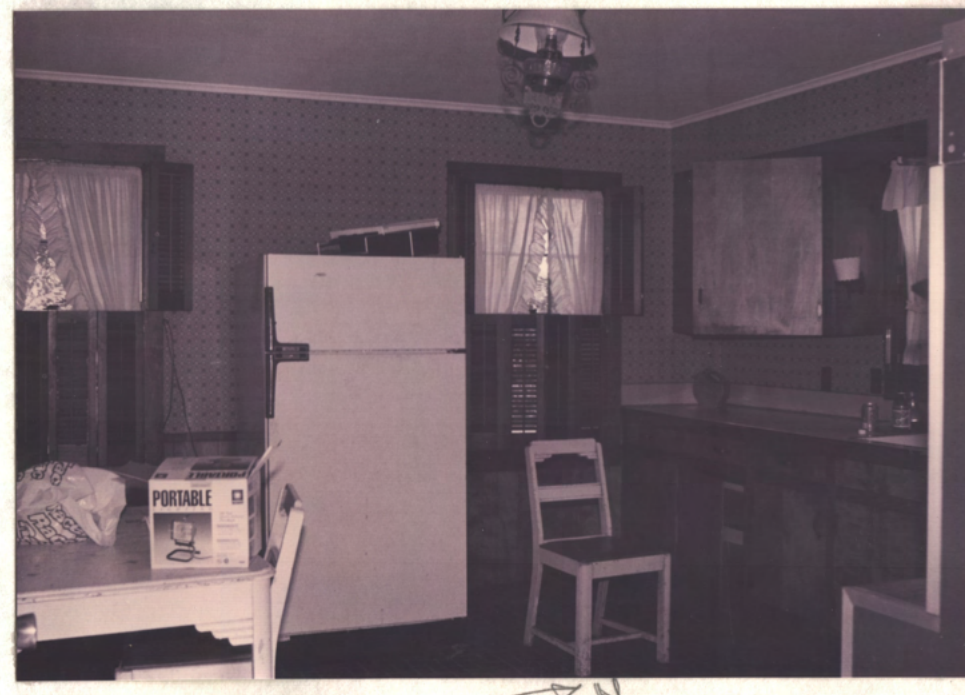
to bath

17 of 25

81



← VIC. E. B. R. removed c. 1960 →



c. 1960 Kit. AMM.



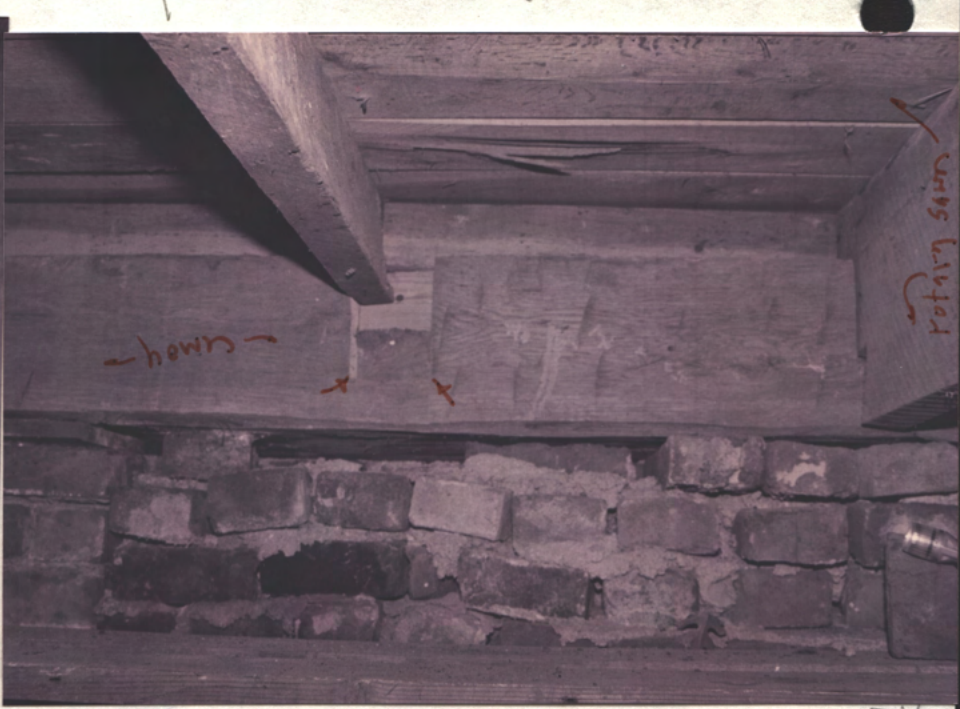
N.

↑ corr. block (c. 1960)
under main SIM

→ W

Revised & inverted
Fed. painted stringers

Cellar (dry out apparently c. 1960)
is only under Fed. Hall & Patent



Fed. beams & pit saws main SIM
NOTE mortar for ± 3 1/2" wide joint. **XX**

- ← may have been
1. Attic steps
 2. From another place

Three joints of fl.
= vic. rotary saws

Stringers = pit saws, ± 3" thick, pre 1860 probably. Inverted

BSMWT

+ Narrow c. 1960 pine fl. over,
See p. 12

→ Vic.
Rotary Saws
replacement fl.

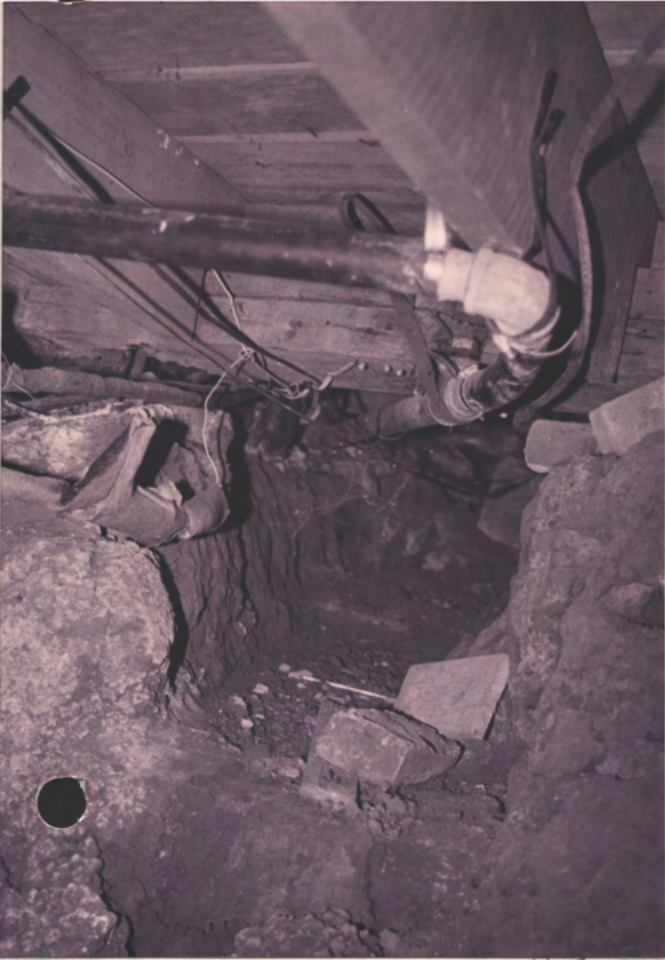
Rotary Saws Vic.
replacement joists

How far. main sill

↙ Rotary Saws (Vic)



→ INFL AT OLD ACCESS-WELL



20 Vic. En Way beyond
(2000 front space)



W
N



W
N

← Vic. rotting beams replaced →

FED. PERIOD ATTIC

← No ridge bt.,
half lap & peg jts (typical fed) →



Some-sun
Fed.
rafters &
Joists
+ some
sun sun
Fed. deck,
some Vic.
rotting sun

W
N



22

Fed
deck
(sash-sawn)



Fed. Rafters, sash-sawn, $\pm 3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$, $\pm 2' 0''$



12.



axe-hewn plate (Fed.)

mod.
brass



14



Fed.
deck-
bd.

Fed. →
5/4 x 6" x 8"
ceil. planks
for "Hall"
below



Struts = beam +
sash - sash

Sash sash
day bids

split lath +
hair plaster, area in
rms below

Fed. deck-bd (sash sash)



Fed.
Sash
Sash
rafters
± 3 1/2" x 5"

Note lath
(split) +
plaster, area
in "Hall"
→ below



Joist = Fed. ± 3" x 10" x ± 2" o.s.



N

E. Wing Victorian Attic

N

6" depth
= Rotary Sawn



$\pm 1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4''$
rafters
 $\pm 1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6''$
joists
Rotary Sawn



N

br. cent.

