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Vol. XVII No. 2 March/April 1989 Old-House Living withChildren! When reproduction meets restoration				
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Cover: Cozy hearth to chimney pot in a Second Empire house. Original illustration by Al Lorenz, New York City.

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BUSINESSNEWS

SUBSCRIBER SERVICE

We've just moved our subscription department to Boulder, Colorado (from Knoxville, Iowa). The subscription department I'm referring to is where The Computer lives, as well as the staff who sends out bills and expire notices, posts your renewals and changes of address, and troubleshoots subscription complaints.

The fastest way to ask a question about your subscription or to make a change in your record is to contact our Boulder address:

> The Old-House Journal PO Box 53752 Boulder, CO 80322-3749 (800) 234-3797

All business-reply envelopes that come with your OHJ bills and renewal forms will have the correct address on them.

Occasionally I get a letter from a reader who has corresponded with our subscription people, and then writes to me to express utter disappointment that we don't do everything from the editorial main office. Usually there's a comment about how OHJ is getting too big for our britches. Well, maybe it's true ... but then it happened a while ago. We haven't handled our subscription list "in-house" since 1975.

Most subscriber transactions go smoothly, and you don't much consider whether your renewal instructions went to Brooklyn or the Rockies. But sometimes things go awry — and we do want to hear about it. It's here at the main office that policies are set (and messes are cleaned up).

If you have a complaint about the way your sub inquiry was handled, or if you can't get an answer, or if you don't like one of our policies — or if you're MAD at us — then by all means call OHJ and let us know! The main office number is (718) 636-4514.

We do have full-time customer-service people in the editorial office and "the buck stops here" with Jeanne and Matt.

OHI'S NEW OFFICE

For 10 years, OHJ's main office has been in a converted four-storey brownstone. The time has come to move — all of 12 blocks, still within Park Slope's historic district, to the third floor of an 1889 building.

We haven't lost our penchant for unusual and antique work space. OHI's new office is a ballroom - or it was, once, when the building was used as a social club from 1890 through the 1930s. (After the Depression, garment workers used the space.) The best part is the 29-foot ceiling height, not to mention the cast-iron balcony that skirts three walls. Bekka may bring her guitar and serenade us, as musicians must have in 1910.... Gordon has other ideas: he wants to run HO trains around the balcony. I said sure - if he builds miniature neighborhoods for the tracks to run through. (Victorian neighborhoods closest in, then early tracts of Foursquares and Bungalows, with post-war ranches still further out....)

For my part, I wanted to put all the furniture on casters so we could move it out of the way for waltzing, but OHJ's long-suffering architect insists that's not practical.

Move-in date is set for late spring. We'll make our new address obvious in an upcoming issue. Our Brooklyn and Gloucester phone numbers remain the same.

Like our popular spring issue last year, OHJ's next issue will focus on **outside** the old house.

MAY-JUNE

How to Use Epoxies for Exterior Repairs

Carving Exterior Ornament

Historical Clapboards: Types and Installation Tips

Topiary Gardens

OHJ GRANTS

Every year, OHJ awards six \$1,000 grants to preservation groups. Five winners are chosen by lottery from the pool of groups who have participated in our Subscription Revenue-Sharing program. The sixth winner is whichever group sold the greatest number of subscriptions.

For 1988, the winners are: • Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Student Historic Preservation Organization

 Hartford, Connecticut: Greater Hartford Architectural Conservancy
New Baltimore, Michigan: New Baltimore Historical Society
Joplin, Missouri: Joplin Heritage Trust

• Vallejo, California: Vallejo Architectural Heritage Foundation

The Compton Heights Concert Band of St. Louis, Missouri, earned the sixth grant, selling nearly 200 subscriptions. Congratulations to all!

The Subscription Revenue-Sharing and Grant Programs have been renewed again for 1989. Any group can sell subscriptions to OHJ for \$16 instead of the usual \$21, a 24% saving for your members. Then your group keeps half the money collected (\$8 each, or \$96 for each dozen subs and renewals sold). So your group makes money, guaranteed — and also becomes eligible to win a grant.

This is, of course, a customized subscription-promotion program for OHJ. But it's a win-win deal: Our money goes to help preservation groups instead of into additional direct-mail campaigns.

Your group can send subs to us all year long (12 names minimum at a time). The final deadline is December 15, 1989. For details and subscription forms, write or call GROUPS, Old-House Journal, 69A Seventh Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11217. (718) 636-4514.

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LETTERS

House Plans & Fuddy-Duddies

To the Editor:

I have noted the outrage with which some of your subscribers greet *any* change in Old-House Journal, and wasn't particularly surprised at the negative letters regarding the "Historic House Plans" department ["Editor's Page," Nov/Dec 1988].

After nine years of digging through Multiple Listing books and cobwebfilled houses, my husband and I have despaired of finding a "real" old house to expend our energies on, so yes - we are thinking of building a "fake" new one. But it makes me angry to think there are those who believe new construction cannot be sensitive, can easily be identified as not "genuine," and does not involve the same amount of blood, sweat, and tears as a restoration. If we build, our home will combine all that we love about old construction and take advantage of new building methods, and the end result will be as much a source of joy as any home we renovated or even took apart piece by piece and moved.

> — Chris Commet Michigan Center, Mich.

Dear Ms. Poore,

I was quite surprised to read that some of your readers don't like your regular feature of house plans. *Please* don't give in to them!

My husband and I consider ourselves "purists" when it comes to old houses. We have just begun the slow restoration of our 1919 modified Bungalow. When we are finished, we hope that our house will look much as it did around 1925 (with a few unavoidable exceptions, like the stereo and the microwave).

We realize, however, that within five to ten years, we will have outgrown this 1500-square-foot house. Rather than remuddle it, we will probably move to a bigger one. Nearly all the big old houses here in Louisville are on busy streets and



have no yards to speak of. Our dream is to have a big house with large rooms, high ceilings, a big porch, etc., as well as a yard where I can have my rose garden. The Tower House in your last issue is so perfect it could have been designed just for us. We have looked at that page so often it is becoming dog-eared. We are dreaming of buying an acre or two outside the city and building that house on it someday.

My point is this: The design was good 100 years ago, and it is still a good design. When the time comes that we can afford a bigger house, we will look for an existing Victorian. But if we can't find one that truly meets our needs, we will build the Tower House, or another of OHJ's plans.

> Joan R. Plamp Louisville, Ky.

Dear OHJ:

A few of your readers have displayed a negative, knee-jerk reaction to "Historic House Plans." I share their enthusiasm for older homes and have been searching for one that I can call my own. But restorable old homes exist in a very finite number. Also, investors have purchased many of the remaining homes and boarded them up, waiting for the restoration efforts of others to drive up property values. Of course, these homes can be bought, but at a prohibitive price. Then the homeowner is faced with the added cost of a total restoration or undoing someone else's remuddling.

A reasonable alternative is new construction. Anyone such as your reader who reports being able to recognize new construction "a mile away" should also be able to specify the construction details of a new home to his or her own satisfaction. What will result is a home with exactly the interior and exterior features desired — constructed under contemporary building codes, for a home that is better constructed, more energy efficient, and safer than those of 100 years ago. (I pause while I listen to a collective gasp.)

I still would greatly desire a late Victorian; history cannot be built into new construction. But I appreciate the opportunity OHJ provides by displaying well planned new construction.

— Larry Wagner Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Editor,

Please keep putting those "new old fake Victorians" plans in OHJ.

If more builders, developers, and new homeowners would use these instead of the pallid designs currently repeated endlessly in new de*continued on page 6*



LETTERS

continued from page 4

velopments, those developments would be much more interesting to buy into - and to sell. Spoken as a real-estate agent who is so very tired of dealing in lackluster architect-designed homes "for modern living."

- Duncan Nash Stowe, Vermont

Dear Ms. Poore:

I was incredulous that there could be any objections to OHJ publishing plans for reproductions of old houses. When I first subscribed to OHJ nearly 15 years ago, there were no standards for restoration. OHI put restoration information into the hands of the "common man," and the resulting industry offers a plethora of restoration products which had been virtually nonexistent.

It was a logical consequence that when the public reawakened to the attributes of Victorian and post-Victo-

rian homes, architects and builders would attempt to model this style once again. I agree with your "hate mail" subscribers that the vast majority of these "copies" look like badly remuddled Victorian homes. But just as OHI set the standards for restoration when remuddling was all the rage, it is proper that OHJ should now set the standards for reproduction homes.

Let's see more plans! How about an octagon and some Gothics? Don't let the fuddy-duddies get you down!

> - Bob Law Amenia, N.Y.

Electrical Update

Dear Editor:

Two cautionary words and a request after reading your January/February 1989 issue.

Regarding circuit capacity for 15amp fuse: 1725 W is incorrect. The multiplication is all right, but the

Code recommends never exceeding 80% of capacity or, in this case, 1380 W.

And Miller's tips ("Wiring Tips for the Do-It-Yourselfer") are injudicious: "When I quoted the code book, he backed down." [My] inspector told me I had too many items in a junction box (pigtails, wire nuts, etc.). I hauled out a book published by another inspector, which contradicted my inspector. "Well, then," said the inspector, "get him to inspect your installation," and he walked out.

While historically edifying, "Evaluating Electrical Wiring" left out what for me is the most important thing: an explanation of the codings used in the cloth coverings of old conductors. They differ in color and in bandings, and I've never learned what they mean. Do you know?

> - William Talbot New York, N.Y. continued on page 8





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THE ESTATE PANEL



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LETTERS

continued from page 6

Article 210-22 (C) of the National Electrical Code says, "Continuous [emphasis ours] loads, such as store lighting and similar loads, shall not exceed 80 percent of the rating of the branch circuit." Continuous loads in a bouse are special cases (such as beating or cooling devices), and usually have their own dedicated circuits and fuses. While restricting a 15-amp circuit to a total of 1380 watts is a conservative practice that can't be faulted, most bousehold lights and appliances are used on an intermittent basis, and represent less than an 80% load.

On your second point, Dan Miller also advised in the subsequent paragraph on inspectors, "Do not have a negative confrontation with him. Know what you're talking about, but keep him on your side." (I wonder, too, if it's the difference between suburban Illinois and New York City.)

Your question about coding on cloth wire coverings is an interesting one. Cloth was important in the manufacture of early wire: Outside, it provided mechanical protection when woven in a sheath around the rubber insulation: inside, it was used as a barrier between bare or tinned copper conductors and rubber insulation to prevent a chemical reaction. Cloth coverings could be made with colored tracers to identify individual leads in a multiconductor cable (just as vinyl insulation is colored today), but I've yet to run across evidence of a coding system - for wire gauge or other purposes. Still, electricity has seen other standards that never caught on (color coding of radio components was a big bit with resistors, a flop with capacitors). Perhaps the coding you saw was some early manufacturer's dead-end idea



Hometown House

Dear OHJ,

What a pleasant surprise to open the September/October 1988 issue of Old-House Journal and find that your article on Greek Revival included an example from my hometown! The Dennison Green House was built about 1841 in Plainfield, Illinois. Its builder, Mr. Green, came from Oneida, New York, and constructed this scaled-down version of a house that stood in Henrietta, New York. That house was 60 feet wide but was reduced to a 36-foot width at Plain*continued on page 10*

— Gordon Bock

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LETTERS

continued from page 8

field. A portico as at Henrietta was never constructed. The siding is of pine, the studs and joists of walnut, and the girders of ash.

As an architectural historian, I have always been intrigued by the Greek Revival style, especially in its vernacular interpretation. I write a local architecture column for the Plainfield newspaper, *The Enterprise*. In it, I have written quite a bit about the vernacular buildings in this town of 4,000 people. I am glad to hear whenever I have "converted" another to being an old-house admirer.

In closing, let me say that your magazine is not only enjoyable, but also a source of good information when I am stumped on a restoration question at the architectural firm where I work. Keep up the good work!

> Michael A. Lambert Plainfield, Ill.



Mirror Frame and Standards Details Furniture Making

Dear OHJ,

I thoroughly enjoyed the issue on the Craftsman style [Nov/Dec 1988 OHJ] and would like to suggest one more source for reproduction furnishings of the Craftsman era. Mission Furniture: How To Make It, from Dover Publications, reproduces authentic how-to instructions and patterns from Popular Mechanics of 1909-12.

In my work, I have run across a number of examples of home-built

furnishings in this style. The build-ityourself idea was very strong at that time, and seems an appropriate tradition to continue.

> — Susan Berg Director, Silver City Museum Silver City, N.M.

[The book is available for \$9.95 ppd. (UPS delivery) from Dover Publications, 31 East Second Street, Mineola, NY 11501; (516) 294-7000.]

Pro & Con

Dear OHJ,

Please forward this letter along with the enclosed check *[for \$5]* to Penny Waring. I was very touched by her story of the fate of Matthew Pines *["A Family Homestead Lost," Jan/Feb 1989 OHJ]* and the fact that she was unable to afford to purchase the property. I am very much aware that my donation is frightfully small and *continued on page 12*





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OLD-HOUSE JOURNAL

LETTERS .

continued from page 10

of no help at all, but it is my hope that other readers are equally touched and (maybe?) are also making contributions.

I am a single parent (mother of three college-aged daughters) and have recently purchased my own old house to restore. Among the four of us, we have no [restoration] skills, no time, and no money. What we do have is a willingness to learn and the ability to dream. I want Ms. Waring to have her dream also.

> - Carol Scott Michigan City, Ind.

Dear OHI.

I find most of your articles timely, useful, and relevant to this reader's interest. I find your "Restorer's Notebook" especially useful.

I did not find anything timely, useful, or relevant in "A Family Homestead Lost." I struggled through it all in a sincere attempt to learn something and found it a waste of time. There may have been some subliminal message in it which I missed, but I prefer my reading to be less well disguised.

> - John C. Newman McLean, Virginia

Electric Sink

Dear Ms. Poore.

The Kohler Electric Sink /Nov/Dec 1988 OHJ, p. 21] is not just a museum piece. One is still in use -well, almost. When we bought this wonderful 1928 house in 1971, everything was just as built.

In the kitchen was a Kohler Electric Sink. The dishwashing apparatus had been removed some time previously. But the deep sink was still usable and the chromed lid was still in place. Two small levers under the faucets operated the two drains.

I installed the sink in my basement workshop, where it is in almost daily use. It's wonderfully convenient. And

it is wonderfully beavy, too. - Donald L. McKinsey Charlotte, N.C.

Correction

Dear OHJ.

Select Seeds was mistakenly listed as offering a free catalogue in "Where to Find Period Flowers" [Jan/Feb 1989 OH]]. Unfortunately, I cannot send them out free: I ask \$1.50 to cover printing and postage costs. The confusion can be attributed to the fact that I do send out a number of complimentary catalogues to professionals such as the author of this article, and I don't have the price printed on each copy - something I plan to remedy soon. I would greatly appreciate that catalogue requests be accompanied by a check for \$1.50. Thanks!

> - Marilyn Barlow Select Seeds Union, Connecticut





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ASK OHJ

Don't Lose Your Marble

We have a marble-based sink with separate bot- and cold-water faucets. We purchased new faucets for the sink, but while rehabbing the rest of the bathroom, we began to question the plumber's judgment when he said he'd use a holesaw to cut the third hole.

Our house was built in 1900, and the sink is probably as old. We wonder how marble can be cut without cracking or chipping. Any suggestions you have would be appreciated. — Mark I. Cantor Baltimore, Md.

Marble is a rather soft stone, and it can be cut and sanded almost like hardwood. A holesaw would be our first choice for the job — just keep these comments in mind:

 Use a quality *bimetal* saw, such as those by Lennox or Millers Falls. They have much harder teeth than the inexpensive variety.

2) Clean the dust and chips out of the kerf regularly. Holesaws do not "chip" well; if you don't clean out the cut, the teeth will just ride around on the dust like a bearing and won't make any progress.

3) Work at slow speeds and be patient. Holesaws, particularly those of larger diameters, can grab suddenly, break the pilot bit, twist the drill out of your hand, and skate across the surface, marring the work. Use two hands!

4) If possible, do a practice run on a scrap piece of marble.

Women's Work Gloves

My busband and I bought our dreambouse, a 10-room, 1880s Victorian. Unfortunately, it came with 100 years' worth of paint buildup. For a house-warming gift, my busband gave me a beat gun. I thought be was kidding, but soon I was a better paint-stripper than be was (something be has a hard time accepting). Which brings me to my question: Where does a female get good, sturdy, but not too expensive work gloves? I'm tired of the gardenglove scene — they just don't last, and they don't protect my lily-white bands from the 1000-degree beat blasting from my gun. Men's gloves slide off my bands when I put my arms down at my sides. It's not fair! My busband bas several pairs of gloves to protect his rugged bands; I would settle for one pair. (Nothing in flowers, please.)

> – Kathy Johnson Altamont, N.Y.

Our search for the solution to a common problem led us to Karen Smiley, president of Womanswork: "Our work gloves are of excellent quality and they are designed especially to fit women's smaller and narrower hand sizes. Made of suede pigskin and also a combination of suede pigskin and split cowhide, they are very supple, yet durable. Also, they offer maximum hand dexterity, as they are designed to follow hand contour, with the base of the little finger angling downward.

"They are available unlined and also Thinsulate-lined for warmth, and are made in three women's sizes: small ($6\frac{1}{2}$ -7), medium ($7\frac{1}{2}$ -8), and large ($8\frac{1}{2}$ -9)." Interested readers can contact Ms. Smiley through Womanswork, P.O. Box 2547, Dept. OHJ, Kennebunkport, ME 04046; (207) 967-8800.

Ceramic Style?

Q I think our house is a "patternbook house" because there is a row of houses in town, built approximately 20 years later, which are very similar in appearance. Also, we found a ceramic Victorian house which is in this same pattern. My assumption is that these houses are similar by design.

> — Bruce Andrews Sumter, S.C.

Both houses in your photos are Queen Annes of the hippedroof-with-lower-cross-gables variety the most popular subtype of this highly popular style. The central hipped roof in your case is actually a pyramid, a common interpretation; the tower at the corner of the building is also a classic Queen Anne whimsy. The Queen Anne style, ceramic and otherwise, was probably the single most widely-built house style of the 1880s. We don't know the history of your particular house or town - but many, many patternbook Queen Annes were built.





No, this isn't a before-and-after remuddling; it's Bruce Andrews' house, left, and a porcelain interpretation.

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OLD-HOUSE JOURNAL

RESTORER'S NOTEBOOK

Pigeon Defenses

I had some problems with pigeons roosting above the second-storey windows of my 1856 brick Italianate home. I took short lengths (12 to 18 inches) of fishing line, attached a small piece of lead split-shot sinker to one end, and attached the other end to the soffit with a staple gun. These weighted lines were placed around the window about 8 inches apart and 8 to 12 inches from the wall - but I have to look very carefully to see the lines, even when almost directly underneath them. In over a year, I have not had a pigeon roost over any of the windows. One bird did try, but lost some feathers when it became entangled in the line. (The feathers are still hanging.) This means of keeping birds away works well for areas where there is an overhang on which to attach the lines, but I believe the concept could be adapted easily to other situations. - Richard G. Carpenter

Adrian, Mich.

Porch Maintenance

Several years ago, you printed an article on porch decay in which you stated that porches are a maintenance problem because their construction and detailing are basically the same as interior house elements, yet they are subjected to weather conditions along with the rest of the house's exterior.

After doing a rather expensive replacement of some rotting railings and columns, I watched as the snow piled up on my handiwork, and thought, "What a calamity I'd consider this if the snow was in my living room!" Ever since that realization, I've always included the porch in my snow-removal chores. I never use a metal shovel because I don't want to damage the wood; I use a broom whenever possible, or a child's plastic shovel. Now when the snow melts, there is little more moisture against the wood than there would be in a rain storm.

The real key to preventing paint from peeling is to keep moisture from entering the wood. All it takes is one poorly caulked joint — water can then enter a railing and the paint will start to go. I've found it very useful to do a twice-a-year (spring and fall) inspection of the railings and deck for opening joints — touching them up with caulk and paint is a lot easier than letting the problem get out of hand, and then having to scrape peeling paint.

> – Kenneth R. Bohl Lombard, Ill.

Old Ohio Gray

When I was growing up — a few years ago now — it seemed as though every house in the world was painted gray. And I just knew that when I owned a home, it would be *anything* but gray! Alas, 20 years ago we decided to paint our 70-year-old house gray with very dark green shutters and white trim.

Well, we searched high and low for a suitable exterior gray paint be it latex or oil — but there was none on the market. Oh yes, you can still buy a dirty gray, but not the real gray color. So we made our own: ¹/₂to 1-ounce tube of lampblack to 1 gallon of white paint. (Varying the degree of lampblack varies the depth of the gray.) This formula can be used with latex or oil paints. We call the color "Old Ohio Gray." Because folks have asked us where we buy our paint, we are passing this on to you.

 Marilyn S. Daniels Mentor, Ohio

Magnetic Dusting

Using steel wool between coats of finish? Here's an easy trick to pick up the steel-wool powder that collects in hard-to-reach corners: Use a magnet.

Scrounge a broken loudspeaker a 5-inch speaker is about the right size (and the bigger the magnet, the better). Tear out the paper cone and bend the metal frame up for a handle. Slip a plastic bag over the magnet and slide the wrapped contraption over the workpiece just before your next coat. Peel the bag off the magnet to trap the metal dust inside, and hang the tool by its handle until next time.

Attention gardeners: Magnets will remove nails from wood ashes, allowing you to recycle their valuable potash. — Robin Arthur Parker Norwood, Mass.





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OLD-HOUSE JOURNAL



ne hundred years from now, preservationists restoring the walks of some venerable old 1980s house will no doubt be searching for the interlocking concrete pavers so trendy among landscapers today. But what if the house you love right now dates from the 1930s or 1850s or 1720s and needs a walk, driveway, or terrace?

Concrete pavers probably aren't suitable, but there are many appropriate possibilities.

DIRT & STRAW

The most common paving in America until well into the 20th century was probably dirt. Although few would choose it today, dirt still makes sense in some situations — and it certainly looks archaic. In kitchen gardens, dirt paths were sometimes blanketed with straw or marsh hay to make them cleaner and drier.

GRASS

Soft, green, and natural, grass makes a lush "paving" for low-traffic areas. Ornamental lawns came into vogue in the 19th century. Furnished with a cast-iron settee or a couple of kitchen chairs, the Victorians' " room for outdoor living" was often just a grassy area in the shade. Grass walks were widely recommended, and many old photographs show farmhouses with unkempt front lawns bisected by a neatly trimmed grass walk, often bordered by flowers.

WOOD

Wood was one of the most common paving materials in timber-rich 18thand 19th-century America. "Corduroy roads" were paved with logs, and in



many areas wooden sidewalks were standard — just as they were in TV westerns.

Local codes now prohibit wooden sidewalks in many areas, but wood certainly is an option for the path to your front door or for informal garden walks. (Wooden decks, however, are a late-20th-century phenomenon.) Wooden walks could be rough-cut boards (2×12s, for instance) laid end-to-end on the ground. For more substantial walks, boards were nailed crosswise on a couple of runners (small logs, say, or 2 × 4s) that would keep the walk off the damp ground and help protect it from decay. Even fashionably curving Victorian walks were often built this way.

Reproducing a wooden walk today is relatively easy. Use rot-resistant pressure-treated wood for longer life; a grey, transparent stain will mask its raw green color and instantly give it an antique look.

GRAVEL

Until early in this century, another of America's favorite paving materials was gravel. Although cheaper and more widely available than brick or stone, it was considered refined enough for the fanciest walks, drives, and terraces. Victorian tastemaker A.J. Downing and countless other writers praised it and advised gardeners on how to keep it neatly rolled, raked, and weeded — maintenance that still





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will be necessary today.

Creating a firm, hard-packed gravel surface is a complex process. For guidance, see "How to Design and Construct Gravel Walks and Driveways," OHJ May 1983. Use natural pea gravel instead of modern crushed stone for the finish layer. Avoid clean gravel: It lacks the clay dust necessary to bind the gravel into a stable surface. Regional alternatives to gravel have included sand and crushed shells.

BRICK

Although handsome and nostalgic, brick is more a restoration cliché than an authentic choice for most sites. Brick was used throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, but was primarily an East-Coast, big-city, upscale pavement.

If you must have it, try to find recycled, hard-fired "street brick." Where winters are frigid, soft building brick soon will spall and crumble. Modern hard-fired brick can better survive harsh climates, but much of it has a distinctly contemporary look. For directions on how to lay brick paving, see "Brick Walks," OHJ July 1980.

STONE

For centuries, elegant walks and terraces have been constructed of cut stone. The type of stone varied by region and era. However, two popular choices have been slate and sandstone, particularly bluestone.

Before 1900, large, rectangular flagstones were the norm. Remnants survive today in older neighborhoods and commercial districts. In the early-20th century, "crazy" paving came into vogue. Its irregular pattern of broken flagstones recalled the thrifty, picturesque paving of English cottage gardens. Arts and Crafts gardeners like Gertrude Jekyll often combined flagstone with brick, cobbles, millstones, and tiles to create elaborate pavements.

CONCRETE & ASPHALT

Today, concrete is frequently scorned, but it is the appropriate paving for many sites dating back as far as the 1890s. Modern concrete technology developed in the 19th century, and by the turn of this century Chicago and other large cities had adopted standards for concrete sidewalks. Early in the century, Gustav Stickley endorsed concrete as durable, inexpensive, and in keeping with Craftsman aesthetics. By 1930, it was commonplace even in small towns. Ribbon-type concrete driveways, usually with a strip of grass in the middle, were popular in the early-20th century. And concrete patios were a hallmark of 1950s middle-class backyards. Because concrete mixing and finishing techniques have changed throughout the century, look for an older mason to lay your walk or ribbon drive.

Asphalt paving in the 19th century was called *macadam* and usually consisted of gravel rolled into a layer of tar. It was used primarily for roads and significant driveways. Its modern incarnation, blacktop, has become ubiquitous but is best avoided in most period landscapes.

he above list by no means exhausts the possibilities. Other paving materials included cobblestones, cinders, granite blocks, and crushed clay pipes (which can be seen in a Williamsburg garden). Your choice of paving will depend on the locale and period of your house, whether it's high-style or modest, how much traffic the pavement will have to bear, its maintenance needs, availability, cost, and — as in the 1930s, 1850s, or 1720s — your own personal taste. — Scott G. Kunst

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Old-House Living with.

by Michaele Dimock

y husband Chris and I have known for quite some time that we are old-house people. For the past four-and-a-half years we've been engrossed in the restoration of a c. 1830 farmhouse in Georgetown, Massachusetts. During that time we've added two major additions to our home: Stephen, now 2¹/₂ years old, and Heather, a year old.

Before the kids arrived, it was our Burmese cat BooBoo who caused the biggest interruption. While we were building out the wall around the brick hearth, which had been remuddled by previous owners, BooBoo decided to inspect the work and got trapped between chimney and studs. We ended up tearing down the entire hearth to get her out. Fortunately — for her sake as well as ours — the new hearth looks a lot better than the old one.

Aside from the BooBoo debacle and the partial collapse of the dining-room ceiling (thanks to ancient plumbing on the second floor), our first two years of renovation went without a hitch. Like many oldhouse enthusiasts, we spent every weekend and countless weeknights sanding floors, resecuring plaster walls, stripping moulding, painting, wallpapering. Our efforts were inspired by the neighbors' tales of how this house had once been called the "showplace of Georgetown." We knew that with hard work and imagination, this house could once again be that showplace.

The only obstacle we hadn't considered was the amount of time that it would take to do this. Our unchallenged success in quickly and systematically renovating each room led us to develop a rather unrealistic theory that we could restore the entire house within a year or two. By the time I found out that I was pregnant in fall of 1985, we had finished the living room, dining room, and den, and were working on the kitchen.

Now the race was on. We had approximately eight months to finish the interior. The plan: first transform an ugly, 1950s-style panelled bedroom into a cheerful nursery. The ceiling and floor were in extremely poor condition

and had to be replaced. Plaster washers did the trick in pulling back bulges in the wall, thus allowing us to salvage them. Time marched on, the work progressed (painfully) slowly, and I got bigger

and bigger. When we finally completed the nursery, we were three weeks away from my due date.

It was decision time, and we agreed to go for it! The upstairs bathroom was next on the agenda. At some point, the house's showcase bathroom, Georgetown's first, had been "renovated," leaving a hideous assortment of mismatched fixtures, stained pine mouldings, Fiberglas tub surround, and Sheetrocked walls too flimsy to support their own weight. The room had to be gutted. Once the room was demolished, cleaned, and the joists reinforced, we were ready to bring in the piece de resistance - a castiron tub. I can still see Chris, huffing and puffing, with a car tow rope slung over his shoulder, pulling the tub up 14 stairs, as our brother-in-law pushed, red-faced, from behind. The tub was successfully installed, just in time for my leisurely soak that night. As I gazed up at the rafters, I secretly hoped that I would not go into labor on my due date. We still had to install the ceiling, walls, tile, toilet, and sink.

My wish came true. Three weeks (and several pounds) past my due date, on June 17, 1986, a new bathroom was born, and so was Stephen Walter Dimock (8 pounds, 3 ounces).

While I was in the hospital recovering from the birth, Chris decided to catch up on some "homework." His first assignment was to get an old desk out of the "guest room" and downstairs to make room for my mother. The desk came crashing down the stairs on top of him. He wound up in the hospital, too, to have eleven stitches sewn in his badly gashed leg. As Chris pushed my wheelchair through the halls, limping all the way, the nurses whispered, "Crazy new father.'

(When Chris called for help, two police cars, one searchand-rescue vehicle, one official fire department car, and an ambulance showed up at our door. Eight volunteers stopped the bleeding, locked up the house, and drove him to the hospital. With all the ruckus, the neighbors thought I was still at home having quintuplets. We want to say thanks to Georgetown's volunteer firemen.)

We gave ourselves a month before we tackled the dreaded raising of the barn/garage project. Originally, our two-storey garage with third-floor loft, attached to the right side of the house, had been a barn. The foundation was definitely not designed to carry the weight of one or more automobiles. As a result, the whole structure had pulled away from the main house and sunk approximately six inches.

I crossed my fingers as Chris carefully supported the building with railroad-tie cribbing, knocked out the old posts and makeshift cement walls and, using a twelve-ton hydraulic jack, raised the structure back into position. Finally, I realized that at no time was the garage in danger of collapsing. So I eagerly pitched in, helping to dig out and pour twelve cement footings, erect four 25' $10'' \times 12''$ salvage-yard timbers as joists under the second-storey floor, and lower the structure back down on its new foundation. All this was done with the help of the cribbing, a two-ton winch, a tow rope, and one rear-wheel-drive car.



ou're probably wondering, "whatever happened to baby Stephen?" Most of the time, Stephen rode in either a frontpack or backpack, and my help was reduced to fetching tools or just providing Chris with companionship during those dif-

ficult, tiring hours.

I must admit that my change from active renovator to moral supporter was frustrating at times. However, I soon made a wonderful discovery: The Nap. With baby monitor clipped to my belt, I was able to be truly useful for one or two solid hours a day.

Just a note of caution about those giggles which transmit over the monitor: The tea party that you envision your toddler having with his crib companions may turn out to be a wallpaper removal party. One afternoon when I entered Stephen's bedroom, I found the same wallpaper I'd so lovingly hung only months earlier was lying in sheets on the floor. After counting to ten, I began making repairs. Maybe now I'll be better prepared for his first crayon masterpiece on the wall.

It's even possible, with a little luck and a lot of organizing, to work during your pre-toddler's waking hours. Armed with crackers, juice, diapers, and toys, I ventured to the local Registry of Deeds to research our house's history. From my backpack, Stephen could coo and gurgle with those around him while I waded through two Depressionera bank foreclosures and thirteen families. I still haven't gone back far enough to pinpoint the exact construction date of the house. But someday, when I muster the courage and stamina, I will return.

As winter 1986 approached, we contracted out our first job: replacing the roof and wood gutters. Meantime, Chris and I laid a new floor in the upper garage. Our pace quickened as I learned that the house was now identified as "the one with the sportscar parked on the porch." (The current front porch is cement.) But before we could move the car back into the garage we had to pour a cement lip between the floor and driveway. Chris was able to do this one balmy January day when the temperature soared to 50 degrees. He also caught pneumonia and was bedridden for the next two weeks.

Continuation of the barn/garage project was sparked by an Old-House Journal article which featured two handsome carriage-house doors - just the finishing touch for our two lower-garage bays. Chris designed and built the arches using the photographs accompanying the article as a guide, then got a local iron forge to make the curved and straight strap hinges.

While the forge was busy with the ironwork, we removed the old cedar shakes and rotted clapboard from the garage wall and installed new clapboard. As autumn 1987 arrived, neighbors waved to me high up on the scaffold as I painted the new siding and announced to the world that I was seven months pregnant.

Once again the rush was on to renovate another bedroom. The "ugly panelled room" was our choice. It featured a textured ceiling, bouncy, patched pine floors, and dark, wood-look panelling. Behind the walls was rockwool



A slight miscalculation during foundation repairs caused this gaping hole, but Chris still manages a smile.



naptime. Gradually work up to drills dler will be napping peacefully while swings, walkers), while you try to reyou're hammering in the next room.

A frontpack (for 0-to-4-month-olds) and backpack (for 4-to-18-month-olds) enables you to use your hands in light renovation work - until the baby learns how to poke your eyes, pinch your cheeks, tug your earlobes, and pull your hair.

A baby swing, playpen, or walker can be useful, but not for long. Your little one will soon figure out how to stop the swing by grabbing one of its legs, climb out of the playpen, or make a beeline for the wet plaster.

In summer, a sandbox or swingset proves a great investment for kids 6 months and older. They'll dig and play until they're so filthy that you can't stand it anymore. Keep in mind, though, that one parent will have to

restores.

Encourage your toddler to "help" by never be the same. So relax! the item.)

and power saws. Soon your pre-tod- baby to amuse himself (toys, food, uninterrupted - sometimes. sume work in pre-child fashion. By the

supervise, while the other one time the second child arrives, you realize that your restoration pace will

fetching tools and supplies. (The trou- In two-child families, it's absolutely ble begins when it's time to relinquish necessary for one parent to play with the kids while the other works. To de-Never compare your progress B.C. termine who will play and who will (before children) with A.D. (after the work, it's a good idea for you and your darling arrives). With your first child, spouse to develop restoration special-Prepare your newborn for the this is an easy trap to fall into, since ties. My husband tackled chores like sounds of restoration by periodically those days of uninterrupted restora- demolition and plumbing. I handled running the vacuum cleaner during tion are fresh in your mind. You'll find plastering, painting, and the like. Duryourself trying all sorts of ways to get ing naptime we both worked blissfully

Michaele Dimock



Encourage your toddler to, abem, "belp" by fetching tools and supplies.



The restored fieldstone foundation and clapboard look as good as new, or should I say old?

insulation which had settled into a compressed mass through which the local field mice had tunneled a major thoroughfare. Our goal: restore the room to its original configuration (confirmed by the neighbors) as a smaller bedroom and hallway. The steep, narrow servants' stairway, which had been blocked up, would once more provide access from this hallway to the kitchen below.

It was during this period that I realized what a truly wonderful thing The Nap is. You know you're an old-house family when your child naps contentedly through the thunderous sounds of demolition. Like familiar music, it lulled Stephen right to sleep.

Stephen was now 18 months old, the age when most children are learning the words for "cup" or "chair." Stephen could easily identify — and use — "tape measure," "screwdriver," and "hammer." I don't need to tell you that at times I wished he didn't learn so quickly. Often, we'd retreat to the den while Daddy worked alone. However, when my expertise in plastering, painting, and wallpapering was called for, Daddy became Mr. Mom. I took these as opportunities for quiet contemplation.

Meanwhile, my due date approached. We'd come to accept that the bedroom would *not* be ready in time for the new baby's arrival, and proceeded vigorously on.

Heather Rowena Dimock (8 pounds, 4 ounces) was born on January 18, 1988. Her beautiful bedroom was finished four months later. With warm June weather upon us, we tackled the difficult job of digging a ditch around the fieldstone foundation out front. Crumbling mortar, moisture, and mouse infiltration were our concerns. Our solution was to pour a cement retaining wall over the stones under the soil line, and to repoint the stonework above the soil. We hoped the result would be a more secure foundation without a remuddled look.

As Heather napped in her baby seat and Stephen played with the hose, we aimed a last spritz of water at the stonework to wash it off before pouring the retaining wall. The entire foundation under the bay window came tumbling down! The bay did not move; the interior walls did not crack; but I was left shaking as I stared at the gaping hole into the basement. In time, this episode became just another setback to be dealt with before real work could resume.

We're still stripping the old siding off the front of the house and installing new clapboard. We hope to restore the house's original 1830s appearance, including a wooden front porch. And we look forward to finishing the interior.

But somewhere along the way, that quest to quickly and systematically renovate the entire house has fallen by the wayside. We now take into consideration the Mushroom Factor of unforeseen complications *and* the Baby Factor of unforeseen interruptions. Experience has made us (slightly) more realistic in estimating how long it takes to finish a project. Our enthusiasm, however, has not diminished. Contrary to what our friends and neighbors say, it *is* possible to both raise young children and renovate an old house. Patience is the key — but old-house people know that anyway.



An old-bouse family: Me and Chris and Stephen and Heather — and scaffold.

HE FOLLOWING PAGES are devoted to the restoration of fireplaces, from lining the chimney to finding the right mantel. Although technologically obsolete, a woodburning fireplace is still among the most charming amenities of a home, and old-house owners are forever reactivating unused flues. *Proceed with caution*. This is hazardous stuff! After all, if you don't follow best procedure for refinishing a floor, you may wind up with peeling polyurethane. But if you don't follow best procedure for restoring a fireplace, you stand to lose it all.

An acquaintance awoke at 3 AM to a smoke-filled house and the unmistakable, terrifying sound of a house fire but no flames, only an orange glow behind or under the staircase that ran along the brick party-wall of her brownstone row house. She got out, but the house sustained \$100,000 worth of damage and was uninhabitable for months. The cause: conversion of the gas fireplace next door into a woodburning fireplace. The contractor had not adequately inspected conditions. It seems a header beam from the woman's house was tied into party-wall masonry just behind the firebox of the house next door. Gas fires never would have burned hot enough to ignite the wood. But after the conversion, the heat of a wood fire did ignite the header - and the fire smoldered and spread to joists and stair carriage. The house with the converted firebox was unharmed.

SPECIAL FEATURES Fireplace Conversions – an architect's specific advice on how to avoid hidden hazards when reactivating an old fireplace Inspecting Chimneys

 checklists for evaluating and maintaining old chimneys specifications for masonry repairs

Mantels, 1700-1940

 a pictorial history to help you interpret your house, or to guide you in choosing a reproduction chimneypiece



In another case, friends activating a fireplace did reline the flue and firebox according to code — but, as it turned out, the hearth was laid directly on wood subflooring, and the joist header was directly against the firebox. One night things got hot enough that the floor framing ignited. The fire was caught, but the damage done by water pumped into the floor cavity destroyed decorative plaster in the ceiling below, and did thousands of dollars' worth of damage to finished oak woodwork and parquet flooring. Note that *no open flame ever touched the wood*; a buildup of heat ignited the subfloor and framing.

The technical advice in this section is not based on theoretical practice. It all comes from the real world. Even as he wrote the fireplace article, Jonathan Poore called to report that his favorite ice-cream parlor had burned down. An old woodstove connection into the chimney had been sealed up with cement instead of a proper brick patch. Even though the chimney was thus sealed, the patch was a "thin spot" that allowed the intense heat in the flue to ignite adjacent wood members. It was sobering — one day I read Gordon Bock's points on chimney inspection and maintenance, and the next day one of his "could happens" *did* happen.

We know that readers will be motivated to reactivate old fireplaces by archetypal longings. But please know what you're doing, go by the codebook, and pick a contractor with lots of pertinent experience.

- P. Poore



How to convert a gas fireplace to wood burning, and how to reactivate an old fireplace

by Jonathan Poore

The centerpiece of the parlor with its beautiful tiles and wood mantel, a Victorian fireplace seemingly begs for a crackling fire. The problem is that many such fireplaces were not designed for wood fires — and therefore present a dangerous fire hazard should you proceed in ignorance. Concealed wood members that are too close to the hearth, firebox, or flue can ignite and smolder undetected for hours, while fire gradually spreads through wall and floor cavities before visible flames erupt in what is already a conflagration. By the time fire is detected, you may have gone out — or gone to bed.

Never build an open wood fire in an uninspected firebox/chimney, and never burn wood in a fireplace designed for gas logs, or for gas or electric heaters. If you're not sure whether your fireplace is fit for wood fires, have it thoroughly inspected and tested before you use it.

It is possible to *convert* a gas fireplace into a woodburning fireplace. What follows is a comprehensive description of all the steps involved in planning and specifying a proper conversion. The information here also applies to recommissioning an old woodburning fireplace. (Lining chimney flues is generally not a do-it-yourself job, nor is much of the masonry work described.)

SURVEY AND INSPECTION

Both the inspection and the fireplace conversion itself are

somewhat destructive as they require making access holes and, occasionally, minor demolition. Fire safety concerns are often in direct opposition to being gentle with the building. If the building burns down, however, you haven't preserved anything.

Fireplace and chimney design is not an exact science, so you may find that codes vary from place to place. In getting the inspector's approval for a conversion, there are two sticky issues: the minimum depth for the firebox, and the sizing of the flue in relation to the firebox. You're forced to work within the size constraints of your existing firebox and chimney flue. If your project can't comply with current code, the best approach is to tell your inspector what you plan to do to make the conversion, then ask for his recommendation on those two points. If everything else is to code and the job is being done by a qualified contractor, then the inspector may be flexible.

It is extremely important that you or the contractor do a thorough inspection and have a comprehensive understanding of existing conditions before converting or reactivating an old fireplace. *The overriding concern is safety*. Inspection must include more than just the fireplace. The whole assembly including the hearth, the firebox/smoke chamber, and the flue right to the roof must be surveyed and evaluated. The following is just an outline of important considerations; this inspection is best done by a qualified tradesman.

Hearth

You may think of the hearth as a decorative detail, but it provides a very essential heat shield for house framing and flooring in front of the firebox. Check the dimensions of the hearth and make sure they conform to the local code.







HEARTH GIZE IF: WXH = MORE THAN 6 50.FT.

Often the hearth consists of tiles laid directly on wood subflooring or framing. This is not adequate for a woodburning fireplace. (Wood fires burn hotter than gas.) The hearth should be constructed of a noncombustible surface material such as tile, stone, or brick, over a noncombustible, self-supporting substrate. No combustible formwork, framing, or lath should be touching the underside of the hearth.

To gain access to this space for inspection, check to see if there are any loose tiles which can be pulled out; otherwise remove a small section of ceiling plaster below the hearth. If you're lucky, you'll find a very flat brick arch spanning the hearth space. It's a good idea to open up the plaster below anyway to make sure no wooden formwork for the arch was left in place. Dried-out old formwork together with open mortar joints in hearth masonry presents a clear fire hazard. Remove any wood in contact with the masonry and repoint bricks as necessary.



If the hearth tiles are resting directly on the subfloor, it may be necessary to remove the existing hearth and rebuild it. The floor should be reframed so that there is an opening where the hearth goes (unless it is to be a raised hearth). A reinforced concrete slab can be cast in place. It should bear on steel angles attached to the beams. Be sure to remove the wood formwork after the concrete has cured. If it is possible to salvage the old hearth tiles, relay them over the concrete slab.



Firebox/Smoke Chamber

Examine both the hearth and firebox for evidence of gas pipes. Active gas pipes must be relocated far from the fireplace. Abandoned gas pipes should be removed, as they sometimes contain residual gas which could ignite; even if no gas is present, the pipes will conduct heat, possibly to adjacent combustible materials.

Someone with experience should evaluate the firebox and smoke chamber for safety and efficient operation. Check the overall dimensions of the firebox. Gas fireplaces often have smaller fireboxes than woodburning fireplaces. (You may have to burn shorter logs than standard, adding to firewood expense or labor.) Because gas fireplaces are smaller, the depth may not meet the 20-inch minimum depth requirement. It may be possible to deepen the fireplace if the firebox is just a bit undersize. That depends on the thickness of the existing masonry walls. The sides and back of the firebox must be at least 12"-thick brick or concrete. The thickness can be reduced to 8" total if the fireplace is lined with 2"-thick refractory brick. If, for example, you had 12"-thick walls, you could remove one wythe of 4" brick and replace it with 2" refractory brick. This would deepen the firebox by 2". (A small air space should be left between the refractory brick and the backing material to allow for expansion and contraction.) This practice will, of course, eliminate the existing material at the back of the firebox. If it was old brick with a lot of character, or tile, or a cast-iron fireback, you'll have to sacrifice it forever to get the pleasure of an occasional wood fire. And the tile often found in old gas fireplaces probably will not stand up to the intense heat of a wood fire. Glazing will fail, and the tiles may crack and discolor.

As you read this article, keep such alterations and sacrifices in mind as you decide whether the conversion is really worth it.

Rumford fireplaces — which are permitted to be shallower — are taller than many gas fireplace openings. Hence, converting an antique fireplace to Rumford dimensions may mean changing the size of the opening, and that means changing the surround and perhaps the mantel. The amount of splay can be changed if the firebox is being relined with refractory brick. The more splay in a firebox, the more heat is radiated into the room. This splay should not exceed 45° in any case.

When you inspect the firebox, make sure that no wood members are less than 2 inches from the masonry — a very common problem in old fireplaces. It is difficult to determine whether there is adequate clearance without opening up holes in walls and ceilings. A really hazardous condition is when beam ends are set into the masonry. This is most common in row-house construction. Often the beams of the attached building are set right into the back of the fireplace, separated from the firebox by only one wythe of brick. The floor of the adjacent building may be higher than your floor level, which puts those beam ends higher in the firebox where the temperature is higher, compounding the problem. This jeopardizes the building next door.







Before converting a party-wall fireplace, check the relative floor heights: yours and your neighbor's. Check the thickness of the party wall to determine how many wythes of brick separate the back of the firebox from your neighbor. Also try to determine whether your neighbor's building is framed with a header at the back of your fireplace.

In a detached house, inspection is much easier. Also, the chimney of a detached frame house is not as frequently used to support wood framing. It should still be carefully inspected for adequate clearances, however.

When inspecting the firebox area, check the clearance between the wood mantel or trim and the fireplace opening. The distance should be 6 inches or greater. Ideally, there should also be an air space between the back of the wood mantel and the fireplace. Also, if there is a metal hood of any type over the fireplace opening, make sure it will withstand the higher temperatures of a wood fireplace. If the joints are merely soldered, the solder may melt; if the sheet metal is thin, it may deform.

Next inspect the throat and damper. Check the throat for any obstructions and see if there is a functioning damper. If there is no damper, one should be installed. Most likely it will have to be custom made to fit. The damper should be bedded in mortar in such a way as to allow for expansion and contraction of the metal. A compressible, noncombustible insulation can be packed around the damper to allow for movement.

While inspecting the throat, make sure there is a noncombustible lintel or masonry arch in good condition above the fireplace opening. Repoint or repair this area as necessary. When repointing, as with the damper, leave some room for expansion and contraction of any steel lintels.

The smoke chamber plays an important role in ensuring that the fireplace draws properly. The smoke shelf deflects downdrafts. The smoke chamber in an old gas fireplace may be small to begin with, so be sure that the smoke shelf is not reduced in size or eliminated when relining the firebox and flue and installing the damper. The walls of the smoke chamber should be relatively smooth to reduce air flow friction. If the walls are rough corbeled brick, parge them with refractory cement.

Chimney

The chimney will most likely be unlined. There are good reasons why all building codes now require flues to be lined. An unlined masonry flue is a very rough surface that does not promote smooth air flow, that allows a great deal of creosote buildup, and that is difficult to clean. Open mortar joints may allow exhaust gases to leak into other flues or into the building itself. Open mortar joints may also expose combustible materials to high temperatures and burning embers. A flue liner provides a smooth, relatively seamless surface as well as additional insulation when it is installed properly with an air space between the liner and existing masonry. The liner must extend from the top of the smoke chamber all the way to the top of the chimney cap.

Before relining the flue, inspect the entire chimney for structural integrity. If the portion of the chimney above the roof is leaning, it may have to be rebuilt. Check the height



of the chimney above the roof. It should be at least 3 feet above the highest point where it passes through the roof, and at least 2 feet higher than any portion of the building within a 10-foot radius. These height requirements are both for fire safety and to ensure that the chimney draws well. If the top of the chimney is too low

or protected by roof projections, eddying air currents may cause downdrafts.

Check the condition of the mortar inside the chimney. If the chimney doesn't have a rain cap, the mortar may have gotten very crumbly over the years, and much of it may have eroded away. Freeze/thaw cycles, as well as combustion-byproduct corrosives that react with moisture, cause rapid deterioration of an unprotected chimney. Repoint and rebuild as necessary.

Chimney wall thickness should be 8-inch (minimum) solid masonry. Flues should be separated by 4 inches (one wythe of brick minimum) solid masonry. By code, all wood framing should be two inches (minimum) away from the fireplace and chimney masonry. Flooring and sub-flooring should be ³/₄-inch away (minimum). Wood beams or girders may be supported by the chimney, provided the flue is lined and there is 8 inches of solid masonry separating wood from flue liner.

Any plaster on the chimney should be either directly on the masonry or over metal lath. It should not be on wood lath. These fire safety concerns are especially important if the mortar is old and crumbly.

Each fireplace or heating appliance should have its own flue. Most codes are fairly strict about this. This prevents downdrafts and leakage of exhaust gases back into the building.

LINING OPTIONS

Clay tile is the most common material for relining a flue. The advantage of clay tile is that it is readily available, most contractors are accustomed to working with it, and it provides additional insulation. Insulation is important for two reasons. It protects surrounding combustible material from high temperatures and also keeps cold outside air from cooling the flue so much that downdrafts are created.

The disadvantage of clay tile is that fairly large access holes must be made at regular intervals the entire length of the chimney in order to install the liner. This is messy and somewhat destructive, especially if you have to cut through much woodwork or decorative plaster to get to the masonry. It is essential to plan access holes carefully to cause the least amount of damage.

Clay tile comes in two-foot lengths and a variety of sizes and thicknesses. The size or cross-section area is determined by the area of the fireplace opening. The flue area should be approximately $\frac{1}{10}$ the area of the fireplace opening. The tile thickness recommended for residential fireplaces is $\frac{5}{10}$ -inch.

Round tiles will make the flue draw the best but squareor rectangular-section tiles are more space-efficient in an existing rectangular flue. In other words, there is more cross-sectional area in an 8-inch square tile than in an 8inch circular flue tile.

When clay tile is installed, it is important that each tile be carefully aligned with the next tile. A small air space should be left between the tile and the existing masonry, with only small amounts of mortar and bits of masonry used as spacers to hold the tiles in position. The first (bottommost) tile should be resting securely on corbeled bricks at the top of the smoke chamber; all other tiles bear on this foundation tile. Each joint should be carefully and completely mortared so that it is smooth and well sealed. Any offsets in the flue will have to be opened up for access and the tiles neatly mitered and mortared in place. All joints should be mortared with refractory cement. No offset should exceed 30° from vertical. (If it does, it is probably against current code, and you are taking a great risk that the finished fireplace won't draw well. In addition, an extreme offset collects creosote accumulations.)

Another type of liner is a poured-cement liner. (See the suppliers box on page 37.) In most such systems, a flexible, inflatable form is inserted into the existing flue and then a special refractory cement, which has been formulated for the purpose, is pumped into the space between the existing masonry and the form. Once the cement has cured, the form is deflated and removed. If the contractor has done his job well, the flue is now completely lined with a smooth, seamless layer of refractory cement. The cement is designed to withstand temperatures in excess of 2000° F., which means it could survive a chimney fire. A poured-cement flue is only as good as the installation, though, so it is important to hire an experienced contractor.

The advantage of a poured-cement liner is that the installation is less destructive than clay tile installation. Access holes still must be opened up at any offsets in the flue to position the form properly, but straight runs can be done without breaking through the masonry.

The disadvantage of this type of lining is that, in the rare

case that it's installed incorrectly, it is irreversible. It is also difficult to inspect the finished job for problems. Generally, if the contractor is experienced in this type of installation, however, you can count on successful results. Poured-cement liners are not generally recommended for chimneys with multiple flues, particularly in old chimneys where the mortar may be crumbly, because the wet cement could flow into the adjacent flue. Also, the additional weight of the cement lining could cause collapse of the brick partition.

Metal liners are another choice for flue lining. If local code allows, stainless steel liners can be used in a masonry chimney serving a woodburning fireplace. Installing a metal liner in a straight-run chimney is fairly simple and



inexpensive. As with the poured-cement liner, though, any offsets must be opened up for access. Metal liners are available in 6" to 36" lengths, with diameters ranging from 5" to 10". Elbows are available for offset sections. Metal liners must be installed so that joints orient in the proper direction to keep creosote drips inside the pipe — not outside.

The advantage of metal

liners is light weight and ease of installation. The disadvantage is they have negligible insulating value and a shorter lifespan than tile or cement.

Ordinary stove pipe should never be used as a liner in a masonry chimney, as it will not withstand high temperatures and will rust out rapidly. Another lining material not generally recommended for woodburning fireplaces is flexible stainless steel. The corrugated surface is difficult to clean, and woodburning fireplaces tend to build up creosote.

CHIMNEY CAPS AND RAIN CAPS



If the top of the chimney is being repaired or rebuilt, it may be worthwhile to build in some sort of feature to prevent moisture from penetrating the top of the masonry. The simplest way is to put a reinforced cement wash on top of the chimney: Lay wire mesh on top of the chimney and cover it with a thin cement wash that slopes away from the liner. The liner should extend at least 2 inches above the top of the chimney cap. Be careful not to feather the edges of the wash too thinly or it won't last. Leave a small space between the liner and the cement to allow for expansion and contraction of the liner. Fill this gap with a compressible sealant. (See previous page.)



If the design of the chimney permits, that is, if it will look okay, a reinforced concrete chimney cap can be cast in place. Its advantage is that it provides a drip edge that keeps water from running down the face of the chimney. You can even install flashing on top of the chimney before casting the cap.

A wide variety of rain caps and decorative chimney pots are available that help keep rain from entering the flue. Or you can fabricate a rain cap out of stone, concrete, or



sheet metal tailored to the chimney. When you design the cap, make sure its height above the top of the flue is about 25% greater than the width of the flue. If two or more flues exit at the top of the same chimney, they should be unequal in height to prevent downdrafts.

When the fireplace conversion job is complete, have

the contractor test the fireplace to be sure it draws properly. He should always perform a smoke test as well (see p. 35). The Brick Institute of America calls fireplace and chimney design "an empirical art to be applied with judgment" — so it's all the more important to hire a contractor who has a lot of experience with fireplaces, and who will stand behind his work.



by Gordon Bock

Gas fireplaces seem to be orphans in the hearth-and-chimney world: If one were to judge from the amount in print on the subject, they never existed at all. Yet they've left traces of their presence in many houses, and in some buildings they're squatting still, waiting to be lit. Since so many readers have asked about these devices, we felt obliged to dig up all we could on them.

Their history is sketchy. Although gas service in houses was fairly common by 1850, evidence suggests that gas fireplaces didn't get popular before the 1880s and '90s. Until then, gas was considered an illuminant, either impractical or uneconomical for other uses. By the turn of the century, the picture had changed. A bitter coal strike in 1902 cut the supply of heating fuel to almost nothing, and sparked homeowners to look for other ways to stay warm. At the same time, gas companies were seeing electric light cut into their main market, and they pushed to make up the difference with new products: gas stoves, gas irons, gas refrigerators, gas clothes dryers, gas vacuum cleaners and gas space heaters.

Still available today, gas fireplaces had a heyday in the first three decades of this century. They were decorative heaters, used to augment the main furnace in very cold weather or just to take the chill out of a room without firing up the central heating. Designs varied through the decades and fell into two basic types. Reflector beaters burned gas in luminous flames and had a silvered backing to reflect the radiated heat. Incandescent heaters used elements that were heated by the gas flame until they became white-hot and luminous. This principle was used in gasfired simulated coal and some gas logs to provide heat and atmosphere without the fuss of the real thing. Radiant heaters, however, were the most popular of the incandescents. They employed Bunsen-type burners and fireclay elements to "furnish a source of radiant energy (Sun Heat) that cannot be obtained from steam and warm air heating systems," according to advertising. Other products made use of fireproof fibers (sometimes asbestos) towards the same end. All units were promoted as being cleaner, safer, and more efficient than wood fires.

Recommissioning a gas fireplace is a potentially dangerous undertaking and not always possible. A large number of units originally ran in unvented hearths — that is,



A glowing ember gas burner in a 1926 Arts & Crafts bearth.

fireplaces without chimneys — and were the cause of many deaths in the past. Like any fire, gas burners consume oxygen, and they can literally eat up all the air in a flueless, closed room, asphyxiating the occupants. The situation is even more likely today because air exchange is reduced by efficient weatherstripping and storm windows. For this reason, operating gas fireplaces (and similar devices such as kerosene heaters) in an unvented installation is illegal.

The building inspection department for a given locale is the authority that passes judgement on the safety of individual gas fireplaces. Each community has its own regulations and more than a few would agree with the inspector who told us his city "doesn't relish the thought of having gas fireplaces in service." New York City, for instance, has very strict requirements which begin with this list of *must-baves*:

The installation must be in a good, working, vented fireplace.

The fireplace and chimney must be suitable for burning wood and have a minimum flue diameter of 8 inches (or a 51-square-inch area).

☐ The gas burner must be MEA (Materials and Equipment Administration) approved by the City of New York, as well as AGA (American Gas Association) approved. *Antique units are not permitted*.

The City also very strongly suggests an additional opening to the outside of the building to permit oxygen flow (something more permanent than just cracking a window).

While these requirements may not be law in other cities, they are useful guidelines for reviving a gas fireplace anywhere. Safety pilots (that shut off the gas if there is no flame burning) are also a good idea, and are required for burners fired by bottled gas.

GAS FIREPLACE SUPPLIERS

William H. Jackson Co.

3 E. 47th St., Dept. OHJ New York, NY 10017 (212) 753-9400 Distributors and installers of Peterson gas logs in several models and sizes.

Robert H. Peterson Co.

530 No. Baldwin Park Blvd., Dept. OHJ City of Industry, CA 91744 (818) 369-5085 Gas log burners and accessories, including models approved for Los Angeles and New York City.

Readybuilt Products, Co.

1701 McHenry St., Dept. OHJ Baltimore, MD 21223 (301) 233-5833 Gas logs and accessories with safety pilots as standard equipment.



A Georgian mantel (left) featuring a Chippendale-style burner (center). An inset model with beart-patterned radiants (right).

INSPECTING CHIMMEYS

by GORDON BOCK

The byproducts of burning various fuels all threaten chimneys. Coal burning produces sulfuric acid powder — a potent destructive compound. Gas appliances produce a clear, very corrosive condensate. Wood burning produces creosote, a corrosive, flammable substance that can ignite (if allowed to accumulate), producing a chimney fire of 2000° F., which can burn a house down.

OLD CHIMNEY CHECKLIST

Chimneys that have been out of service for extended periods develop their own special problems and should be thoroughly inspected before you start a fire. Use this checklist first, and then make a second inspection with the Working Chimney Checklist.

 \square Give chimney an overall inspection for soundness. Check for cracks and settling at foundation; weathering of masonry; evidence that chimney is moving away from the house.

 \Box Check for excessive leaning above roofline. (Chimneys tend to lean in direction of prevailing wind, not because of wind pressure itself, but due to effects of sulfur dioxide produced by burning sulfur-containing fuels. Sulfur dioxide is also present in polluted atmospheres. When sulfur dioxide combines with lime (calcium carbonate) in mortar, it converts it to calcium sulfate — a compound that occupies a larger volume than lime alone. So mortar joints on side of prevailing wind — which brings wind-driven rain — gradually become thicker than joints on the lee side. Result is a lopsided expansion of the mortar and a chimney that leans.) Minor leaning poses more of an appearance problem than structural, but if chimney shows signs of cracking and imbalance, it may have to be dismantled to roofline and rebuilt.

Confirm that chimney is at least 3 ft. higher than roof surface where it comes through, and 2 ft. higher than any roof surface within 10 ft. Shorter chimneys frequently have draft problems; they may spew live sparks on roof.

☑ Inspect rack (widening of chimney where it becomes the fireplace) for weathering. Racks can be protected with a course of paving brick or wide, flat stone (most durable method), or with mortar wash. Mortar wash should fill each step of brick (but not bridge over each course); you may have to remortar eroded parts. Determine whether chimney is lined. While a flue liner is required by code (and for safety), most chimneys from last century were built before they were common practice. Unlined chimneys may have mortar deterioration inside flue (see Working Chimney Checklist) and need a liner.

☑ Check for obstructions. If chimney is straight, sighting up or down flue tells whether it is clear. For chimneys with bends, a smoke test (see Working Chimney Checklist) will tell if flue is blocked. Obstructions can be located by tying a rope to a weight (window sash weight is ideal): Lower it down the flue until rope goes slack. Measure amount of rope let out to tell where plug is. Sometimes drawing weight up a few feet and dropping it on obstruction breaks it up. Persistent blockages (such as cluster of fallen bricks) may require breaking through chimney wall.

Check flue for electric wires, pipes, television cables, etc., which were run through chimney while out of service. Such surprises must be relocated before chimney can be used.

☑ Check for poorly patched holes in chimney. Examples: breaches repaired with brick pieces and wadded aluminum foil; unused thimble sealed with metal "pie plate." Either may be wallpapered over, leaving telltale bulges as clues to location. Such seals can leak dangerous flue gases, or blow out during chimney fire, letting smoke and flames into room.

 \square Check for cleanout door at base of chimney. An essential feature for cleaning and maintenance, some old chimneys don't have them. Doors are made of ferrous metal, cast cement, or other fireproof material; must create a tight seal when closed.

Check inside cleanout door. Soot, leaves, twigs, nesting material are normal in an unused chimney, but large deposits of old mortar and fallen bricks may point to deteriorating masonry.

Check for damper in throat. If not present, one should be installed for best fireplace and heating efficiency.

☑ If chimney has damper, check to see it opens. Closed damper in unused chimney often collects debris on top — sometimes so much that damper won't open. Clog to be removed before damper and chimney can be used. Begin by digging around slots in damper with a long tool; rake out soot and dirt. Process is messy, but eventually a


Years of moisture damage and lack of maintenance bave devastated this chimney.

hole through debris will develop and accompanying draft up flue will draw away dust.

WORKING CHIMNEY CHECKLIST

Inspect working chimneys once a year. Spring is recommended because the heating season is over and warm weather is ahead for making repairs, but the byproducts of burning are still fresh and have had little time to corrode metal and mortar.

☑ Cracks in chimney indicate failing masonry and are dangerous as they leak gases and flames. Check for cracks by inspecting chimney on exterior surface; look down (or up) flue to evaluate interior surface. And/or perform a smoke test: First all known openings in chimney are closed, including top. Then smoke source is put in fireplace. Use a small, smoky fire or a smokebomb made for heating trade (available at supply house). Leaks are quickly identified by plumes of smoke coming through the mortar. Repair cracks with heat-resistant (refractory) mortar marketed for chimney repair.

 \bigtriangledown Check for missing bricks or mortar and repair (see sidebar).

Check condition of interior mortar joints. Look up hearth with a mirror or through stovepipe thimble. Corrosive action of burning byproducts literally erodes a chimney from inside out, leaving half-empty mortar joints on flue side. Chimneys not attended to will eventually be destroyed. Remedy is to have the chimney relined, usually by a contractor employing one of several commercial processes (see suppliers list, page 37).

☑ Check chimney top for deteriorated flashing or open caulking at roof line. Look in for leaks evidenced by stains on rafters or underside of roof. Check cricket — tentlike piece of flashing between chimney and roof on uphill side; this too can be source of leaks. Seal open joints with car-



This photo shows how the inside of a chimney deteriorates. Note the missing mortar.

tridge caulking or roofing cement. Caulks should not be oil-based, but instead a good grade polysulfide, butyl, or silicone rubber sealant.

 $\ensuremath{\boxtimes}$ Check chimney cap — flashing ornament that keeps



Chimneys take quite a beating and need regular maintenance. Rain and ice erode mortar joints on the exterior, combustion byproducts corrode them on the inside; expansion/contraction cycles age brick and force joints open. Maintain chimney masonry to extend chimney life and to improve efficiency and safety.

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water from penetrating masonry — for signs of weathering or wear.

Check condition of flue liner. Clay-tile liners, widely used since 1910s, can crack and come apart, sometimes as result of a chimney fire. Byproducts of new, high-efficiency coal burners and gas appliances also affect them. Cement and metal liners are usually newer but should be checked.

Check for creosote or soot bleeding through mortar joints. Faulty liner or mortar joints are usually to blame, buildup *inside* chimney is likely.

Operate damper and make sure it functions smoothly. Check for worn or missing cotter pins that link moving parts and replace if necessary. Examine base plate and touch up anchoring mortar if cracked or missing with refractory cement.

☑ If fireplace has an ash pit, empty ashes and doublecheck that passage to fireplace floor is clear.



Open seams in roof flashing or caulking can cause water leaks.

Clean chimney. Usually a professional job, particularly

☐ Three- or four-inch-thick solid bricks are required for new chimney and fireplace construction in most communities, and are also the best choice for repairs. Refractory brick should be used for fireboxes.

Type N, portland-cement lime mortar is a good, allaround choice for repointing chimneys and fireplaces *not* built with soft mortar.

Use mortar substitutes when repointing masonry made with traditional soft mortar — the standard until portland cement became popular around 1870. Modern mortars have a high portland-cement content, and are much harder than soft mortar (which has a high lime content). They also don't "give" as soft mortar does and can crack and spall old brick and stone during expansion and contraction cycles. A good soft mortar-type formula:

- 1 part portland cement
- 3 parts hydrated lime
- 3 to 5 parts sand to 1 part of the cement-lime mixture

☐ Fireclay mortar must be used for combustion chamber and hearth masonry, and should be in accordance with ASTM C 105. Fireclay mortar is available in cartridges like caulking compound, which are well-adapted to repointing, as well as dry mixes commonly used for new work and major repairs.

REPOINTING

Old mortar is best raked out with hand tools, usually a hammer and a small chisel. Remove mortar to a depth of

two to two-and-one-half times the width of the joint about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. for most brick masonry. The joint should be raked clear to the brick (or stone) on top and bottom, and square along sides and back. After brushing all loose material and dust from the opening, wet the joint with a rag or coarse brush so that new mortar does not have its own moisture drawn off.

☐ Joints are filled in layers to limit shrinkage, and should be well packed. Tooling the joint, usually with a jointer, is important; performed just after the mortar sets but while it is still soft, it tempers and shapes the exposed surface of the joint. Tooling should match the rest of the masonry. (Mortar profiles are designed to shed water.) Finally, pointing mortar will develop to maximum strength if allowed to cure slowly. A time-honored curing technique is covering the new work with burlap or old tarps that are kept damp for three consecutive days.

Combustion-chamber mortar joints are made as thin as possible (typically $\frac{1}{16}$ in. to $\frac{3}{16}$ in.; no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ in.) to minimize cracks and movement from thermal expansion. Repointing with cartridge mortars begins with the same raking, dusting, and wetting procedure as other masonry. Then mortar is laid in with a gun (make sure it penetrates the entire gap) and finished off flush with the brick with putty knife or trowel. Manufacturer's directions for curing should be followed before lighting a fire. More extensive repairs will probably mean using traditional fireclay mortar. Rule-of-thumb allows 30 days for curing after construction before starting a fire in a new or repaired hearth.



Creosote leaking through mortar joints is a sure sign of problems.

if chimney is very dirty or hasn't been cleaned in long time. Many chimney-cleaning brushes and devices are on the market, but basic (messy) process remains the same: brushing soot and other byproducts off flue walls from top down, then vacuuming residue from hearth and smoke shelf.

Check smoke shelf for soot and debris, especially after cleaning chimney.

Check cleanout doors and remove debris before and after cleaning. After cleaning, make sure door seals correctly.

Stovepipe thimbles (and stovepipes too) should never protrude into flue space where they will impede draft. But they should extend fully through chimney wall and stop flush with inside surface.

 \checkmark Where wood or coal stoves are installed in fireplaces, connector pipe should continue inside chimney at least to beginning of flue liner. Such installations should *not* be made in chimneys where cross sectional area of flue is more than 3 times area of stove pipe.

SUPPLIERS

CHIMNEY LINERS

Ahrens Chimney Technique, Inc. 2000 Industrial Avenue, Dept. OHJ Sioux Falls, SD 57104 (605) 334-2827 Two-part masonry lining system installed nationally through dealers nationwide.

Flue Works

PO Box 21131, Dept. OHJ Columbus, OH 43221 (614) 221-6918 Fireplace conversions & chimney lining locally. Rumford fireplace components by mail.

National SUPAFLU Systems, Inc.

PO Box 89, Industrial Park, Dept. OHJ Walton, NY 13856 (607) 865-7636 *Cast-in-place masonry liner installed tbrough dealers nationwide.*

Protech, Inc.

PO Box 1743, Dept. OHJ Albany, NY 12201 (518) 463-7284 Stainless steel chimney liner installed through dealers nationwide. SOLID/FLUE Chimney Systems, Inc.

370 100th St, Dept. OHJ
Byron Center, MI 49315
(616) 878-3577
Cast-in-place masonry liner installed through dealers nationwide.

Superior Clay Corp.

PO Box 352, Newport Road, Dept. OHJ Uhrichsville, OH 44683 (800) 848-6166 *Manufacturers of clay tile liners*

Universal Chimney 810 E 48th St. North, Dept. OHJ Sioux Falls, SD 57104 (605) 338-1161 Cast-in-place masonry liner installed through dealers nationwide.

MASONRY CEMENTS AND SEALANTS

Maine Wood Heat Co. Inc. PO Box 640, Dept. OHJ RFD 1 Norridgewock, ME 04957 (207) 696-5442 Cement and clay-based refractory mortars.

Rutland Products

PO Box 340, Dept. OHJ Rutland, VT 05701 (802) 775-5519 Refractory mortars and caulks, chimney patching products.

CHIMNEY BRUSHES

Ace Wire Brush Co., Inc. 30 Henry St., Dept. OHJ Brooklyn, NY 11201 (718) 624-8032

C & D Distributors Hearth Mate P.O. Box 766, Dept. OHJ Old Saybrook, CT 06475 (203) 388-3408

Iron Craft, Inc. P.O. Box 108, Dept. OHJ Freedom, NH 03836 (603) 539-4114

Minuteman International Co., Ltd. 75 Sawyer Passway, Dept. OHJ

Fitchburg, MA 01420 (508) 343-7475

Woodmart

PO Box 45, Dept. OHJ Janesville, WI 53547 (608) 752-2816

MANTELS 1700-1940 A Pictorial History

by Janet Marinelli Illustrations by Jeff & Natalie Wilkinson

Colonial, c. 1720

or nearly 300 years, chimneypieces in hardwood and painted pine, marble, slate, brick, and iron have been key architectural details in American houses. In fact, mantels and staircases are perhaps the two interior elements that provide the best clue to style.

Raised panelwork, *above*, is typical of fireplace walls in colonial houses of the early 1700s. Around that time, mantelshelves first appeared, and the grander fireplaces were surrounded with wide bolection mouldings.

By mid-century, the Georgian mantelpiece, below left,



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Georgian, c. 1750

was very much in vogue. The surround, or flat band around the firebox, had square or crossetted corners and was usually made of marble or wood (often marbleized). Mantelshelves, now commonplace, were supported by a bed moulding with dentils or other decorative details. But the Georgian fireplace's most distinctive feature was its overmantel, often topped by a broken pediment. Georgian mantels were usually white.

The Adam mantel, *opposite, below right*, popular around the turn of the 19th century, was more playful than the severely classical Georgian. Spidery, low-relief ornaments, including scrolls, urns, flowers, and mythological figures, sometimes eagles and other Federal details, danced across the mantel's frieze. The most dramatic development was the disappearance of the pedimented overmantel.

uring the early decades of the 19th century, Americans began to prefer a pared-down Greek style to the patrician — and quite British — Adam. Builders found mantel designs based on the simple post-and-lintel construction of Greek temples in patternbooks like Asher Benjamin's 1830 *Practical House Carpenter*, below left. White marble was thought to be very Athenian. Ornament was kept to a minimum. Mirrors began to appear over the mantel.

After mid-century, central heating was gradually making the fireplace obsolete, but A.J. Downing and other proponents of picturesque houses still loved them. Most of the Gothic cot-



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Italianate Marble, c. 1860



tages illustrated in Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850) have fireplaces and elaborate mantelpieces with confectionary Gothic charm. The impulse toward medievalism resurfaced decades later in the work of Charles Eastlake and his American admirers, including Harriet Spofford, in whose book *Art Decoration Applied to Furniture* (1878) we found the mantel on *page 39, top.*

Vaguely classical marble mantels like the one on *page 39*, *bottom right*, were fashionable from the 1840s through the 1860s. The primary difference between these and previous designs was the new arched shape of the firebox opening. This arched shape created large spandrels, which during the heyday of rococo decoration often overflowed with carved fruits, flowers, and vines. Although the fanciest mantels were marble, marbleized slate and cast iron were popular second choices.

he late Victorian mantelpiece, like most things late Victorian, was elaborate and eclectic, to put it mildly. The mantel, *below*, designed by Louis

Late Victorian, c. 1880



Art Movement (Tiffany), 1883

C. Tiffany in 1883, combines among other things Aesthetic Movement fans with elements of the Colonial Revival. The mantel on the *opposite page, top*, is typical of the period: tall, with shelves stacked one on top of the other, a profusion of pilasters, mouldings, and turned woodwork, bevelled mirrors, and colorful tilework in hearth and surround. Simple pine mantels, *opposite page, below left*, could still be found in Victorian farmhouses across the country.

As the turn of the century neared, mantels became increasingly less ornate. By the 1920s the overmantel had disappeared entirely.

he mantel, *right*, is one of several English Revival mantels illustrated in the 1927 *Universal Design Book* for builders. Designed for the Tudor Revivals, English Cottages, and English Country houses so popular in the early-20th century, these and other English-style mantels featured a fire-



English Revival, 1927

were simplified versions of the Adamesque mantel, with a stylized swag or garland design on the frieze. Some Colonial Revival mantels lacked even this sparse ornamentation, instead featuring fluted pilasters or simple panels on either side of the firebox and a plain panelled frieze. They were invariably enamelled ivory or white.

The mantel, *left*, could have appeared in any of the Spanish Colonial Revivals built between 1890 and 1930, mostly in California and Florida. The chimneypieces in these houses were sometimes hooded, sometimes faced with ceramic tiles, and almost always set into the white stuccoed walls of the Spanish Colonial Revival interior.



Spanish Colonial Revival, c. 1920

box opening in the shape of the Tudor arch. In pareddown post-Victorian style, the mantel usually consisted of a bolection moulding and mantel shelf; sometimes, the entire mantelpiece was a simple brick construction.

The mantel, *right*, would have been at home in any one of the various Colonial Revival-style houses built in the 1920s and '30s. Most Colonial Revival mantels of this era



Colonial Revival, c. 1927

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Prairie, c. 1915

he fireplace wall, *top*, is based on an illustration in the April 1907 issue of Gustav Stickley's magazine, *The Craftsman*. Stickley considered the fireplace the focal point of the Craftsman living room, although fireplaces were relatively rare in other rooms.

The quintessential Craftsman mantel was made of fieldstone, cobblestone, brick, or other rustic-looking material. It was set into a panelled wall, preferably in a cozy inglenook with built-in seats. Craftsman fireplaces often had a copper hood.

Glazed ceramic tiles were another favorite component of the Arts and Crafts fireplace. Tile was often used in the surround. Mantels entirely in tile were not unheard of; Rookwood Faience was one pottery that sold them.

The Prairie-style mantel, middle, is from Chicago architect William G. Purcell's own house in Minneapolis, Minnesota, built c. 1915. Fireplaces were considered the core of the Prairie house. In high-style dwellings they were usually masonry constructions in abstract designs that sprawled across the interior wall. Patterns of vertical and horizontal bricks were generally the only ornament. One vernacular Prairie-style mantel that was widely advertised in The Craftsman and other periodicals in the 'teens and '20s consisted simply of a large arched opening in brick.

Around the turn of the century, both tile and brick were popular for hearths and fireplace surrounds. But by 1930 brick had become the favorite material for the entire mantel. Brick mantels

were installed in all sorts of houses, from Bungalows to Tudor Revivals.

During the early-20th century, some chimneypieces were made of brick laid in intricate patterns. These became known generically by the trade name Tapestry Brick. The chimneypiece, *below*, is based on one in a Tapestry Brick ad in *The Crafisman*. According to Fisk & Company, manufacturers of Tapestry Brick, "its soft, restful colors harmonize with natural wood finishes" which were the height of fashion in Arts & Crafts houses. Most fireplaces of the period, however, were fitted with simple brick mantels, without the intricately patterned brick chimneybreast.



Tapestry Brick, c. 1915



Danny Alessandro Ltd. Edwin Jackson Inc.

307 E. 60th St., Dept. OHJ New York, NY 10021 (212) 421-1928 Reproduction mantels in marble and wood, including several Adam styles and a Greek Revival. Some reproductions of documented originals, including a Samuel McIntire mantel from Salem, Mass.

Architectural Components

26 N. Leverett Rd., Dept. OHJ Montague, MA 01351 (413) 367-9441 A panelled fireplace wall suitable for colonial parlors. Will also custommake Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival mantels.

Brill and Walker Associates, Inc.

PO Box 731, Dept. OHJ Sparta, NJ 07871 (201) 729-8876 U.S. distributor of British-made Hallidays mantelpieces, mostly Georgian and Adam styles. Also, custom work.

Crawford's Old House Store

550 Elizabeth St., Dept. OHJ Waukesha, WI 53186 (800) 556-7878 Reproduction mantels in wood and marble, including an Italianate white marble mantel.

Dalton-Gorman

1508 Sherman Ave., Dept. OHJ Evanston, IL 60201 (312) 869-5575 Reproduction marble mantels based on antique Victorian and early-19thcentury originals.

Decorators Supply Corporation

3610-12 South Morgan St., Dept. OHJ Chicago, IL 60609 (312) 847-6300 *Reproduction wooden mantels suitable for Georgian, Federal, and Colonial Revival houses.*

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Dovetail Woodworking Company

PO Box 352, Dept. OHJ East Greenwich, RI 02818 (401) 885-2403 Hand-carved wooden mantels in six early American designs.

Fourth Bay

Call (800) 321-9614 for the location of the nearest dealer. *Three Victorian farmhouse-style pine mantels made in England, which can be fitted with three reproduction Victorian cast-iron fireplaces also available.*

Henderson Black & Greene

Box 589, Dept. OHJ Troy, AL 36081 (205) 566-5000 Wooden mantels in four early American styles, sold through distributors.



Heritage Mantels

PO Box 240, Dept. OHJ Southport, CT 06490 (203) 335-0552 Marble reproductions of antique mantels, including an Adam mantel in black marble and a white Greek Revival mantel with carved figures on either side of the fireplace opening.

William H. Jackson

3 E. 47th St., Dept. OHJ New York, NY 10017 (212) 753-9400 Reproduction wooden mantels in European and early American styles made to client's specifications.

Maizefield Mantels

PO Box 336, Dept. OHJ Port Townsend, WA 98368 (206) 385-6789 Nine reproduction early American wooden mantels, including Georgian, Adam, and Greek Revival styles, made to client's specifications. Will also custom-build mantelpieces, from High Victorian to Greene & Greene.

O'Connor Millwork

RD 1, Box 203, Dept. OHJ New Park, PA 17352 (717) 382-4139 Hand-crafted wooden mantels. Custom work only.

Old World Architectural Millwork & Paneling

13 Lucon Dr., Dept. OHJ Deer Park, NY 11729 (516) 454-6518 A handful of reproduction wooden mantels suitable for early American and Colonial Revival houses. Also, custom work.

Ole Fashion Things

402 S.W. Evangeline Thruway, Dept. OHJ Lafayette, LA 70501 (318) 234-7963 Reproduction of a Louisiana Victorian cottage mantel c. 1880 made of cypress wood to client's specifications.

Readybuilt Products Company

1701 McHenry St., Dept. OHJ Baltimore, MD 21223 (301) 233-5833 A large selection of softwood mantels in classical designs, including several Adam mantels and a Georgian mantel with panelled overmantel.

Worthington Group, Ltd.

PO Box 53101, Dept. OHJ Atlanta, GA 30355 (404) 872-1608 A collection of wooden mantels inspired by great bouses of Europe, including a Georgian mantel and overmantel with a broken pediment.



The Industrial Revolution ushered in a new type of illumination that eventually became synonymous with the Victorian era: gaslight.

It was the Britisher William Murdock (1754-1839) who brought gas lighting to public attention by economically lighting a factory with coal gas in 1789. In 1817, Baltimore received the first U.S. charter to produce gas. During the early years, gaslight was used primarily for street lighting in cast-iron lamps, where it was relatively easy to install. Many people mistrusted the new light and refused to permit it in their homes, so street lighting also allowed them to become familiar with it gradually. By the 1850s, gas lighting was considered a necessity. A decade later, 301 gas companies were operating across the country, and gaslight had become the dominant form of illumination for populated areas.

The gas was produced at works both large and small by distilling bituminous coal, and so was called *manufactured* or *coal* gas. Once produced, the gas was pressurized at the works and delivered to its destination through underground castiron mains.

Upon entering the house, the gas was connected to a gas meter. The earliest, invented in 1815, was called a wet meter. The main drawback to wet meters was that they froze in cold weather; alcohol or whiskey was often added as an anti-freeze. In 1820, the dry meter was invented. It utilized a system of leather bellows, gears and levers. Occasionally, the meter was highly decorated and prominently displayed in the parlor.

To the folks of the gaslight era, the meter was probably the greatest source of mistrust and misunderstanding. "To lie like a gas meter" was a popular expression, as many people felt that the machine was in collusion with the gas company.

Upon leaving the meter, gas would course its way to the light fixtures via service pipes run through interior walls and ceilings. Plumbing was wrought or cast iron but never copper, which was too soft.

FIXTURES

Gaslight fixtures have their own specialized nomenclature:



Bracket lamps are fixtures that are attached to a wall. They may be onepiece stationary units or models with up to three horizontal, movable arms.



Portable or **table lamps** were run by connecting a rubber hose from the gas key assembly of the lamp to an overhead fixture.



Ceiling fixtures can be further classified into three subtypes: drop lamps, which have a single center burner (and are sometimes called hall lanterns or lyres); pendants, which have one or two arms; chandeliers or gasoliers, which have three or more arms.

Unlike brackets, which were connected directly to the gas pipe, ceiling fixtures usually used a ball-andsocket assembly to connect the fixture to a gas line mounted in the ceiling. This consisted of two threaded iron pipes about one inch long with a rubber ball in between. This assembly greatly reduced the chance of a pipe breaking and leaking gas when a fixture was disturbed.

An interesting type of ceiling fixture was the waterslide, a gasolier that could be raised or lowered through a series of pulleys. The name stems from the ingenious gas seal — a cup positioned between two telescoping rods into which water was placed to keep the gas from escaping. A thin coat of oil prevented the water from evaporating. Such a unit, usually positioned over a table, could be lowered to provide light the same as a portable lamp.





Gas fixtures operated in much the same way as electric fixtures, except that today electric wire winds its way through the unit instead of gas. The main structural difference is that each arm of a gas fixture has its own cock-and-key assembly with which to regulate the flow of gas. To light a fixture, one would open the key gradually, letting out just enough gas to ignite it with a match, and then adjust the flame to the desired setting (like an electric dimmer switch). Or a torch-and-key lighter could be used, especially for hardto-reach fixtures. This lighter had a flange to turn the gas key and a lighted wick to ignite the gas, similar to the taper lighters used to light church candles. By the latter part of the nineteenth century, various types of ignitors came into use incorporating flint, sparking wheels, springs and 12-volt batteries.

Igniting the gas was not enough to produce usable light. Burners were needed to form the flame into various shapes and sizes to increase the amount of light emitted. The first burners were the rat-tail, cockspur, and cockscomb (named for the animal counterparts they resembled), and had one, three, or more flaming jets. In 1809, the circularflamed Argand burner was introduced, which allowed air to pass inside and outside of the flame with improved results. Batswing and fishtail burners appeared in 1816 and 1820. The flame was now wide and

flat, providing greater illumination. These two designs remained in use throughout the gaslight era, and were only superseded by the Welsbach burner in 1886. Similar to the mantles on modern Coleman lanterns and Aladdin lamps, the Welsbach burner used a chemicallytreated cotton-mesh bag that produced an incandescent white light when ignited. Welsbach lamps were even brighter than early electric light bulbs until the tungsten lamp came along in 1911.

HOME GASLIGHTING

Until the gaslight era, interiors were designed for natural light that entered through windows and moved across the room. Gas fixtures were stationary, however. So layout of room furnishings became more fixed as it adapted to this new light source.

♦ In bedrooms, ceiling fixtures were not often used. Instead, several brackets would be placed strategically around the room. Likely locations would be at the washstand, on each side of the headboard, and by the bureau and mirror.

In the bathroom, one bracket would be placed near the mirror and wash basin and another near the toilet and bathtub.

In hallways and staircases, fixtures were carefully positioned to avoid accidental damage and to minimize



shadows that might cause someone to trip. Kitchens would have a pendant — preferably a "T" — over the work table, with brackets located by the sink and stove.

In these secondary spaces plain, stiff brackets were generally used. Movable brackets were located only where light was needed in more than one place. In the bedroom, for example, stiff brackets would be placed at the bed and movable ones at the dressing table.

the parlor and dining rooms received more elaborate fixtures, and both gasoliers and brackets. Brackets would be fixed in places where they would match (or complement) the gasolier, such as on both sides of the fireplace. In the dining room it was essential that the table be well lit. Depending on the size of the room, a four- to eight-arm gasolier would be appropriate, again matching or accenting single- or dual-arm brackets. Contrary to today's fashion, crystal gasoliers were seldom seen in dining rooms. Instead, the brilliance from cut glass prisms often made them more appropriate for entertainment areas such as ballrooms and parlors.

The light produced by a gas flame is harsh and glaring, so glass shades were used to soften the light. Gas shades prior to 1880 had a bottom opening of approximately two inches and a top opening not much larger. This design, however, cast an excessive amount of light on the ceiling and delivered little direct illumination. The small bottom opening also constricted air flow, causing excessive flickering, poor combustion, and smoking. Around 1880, bottom openings were enlarged to four or five inches, and tops expanded to as wide as nine, permitting better air flow and reducing undesirable effects. The shade fitters (holders) also became less bulky and so cast fewer annoying shadows.



Etched, opal, and clear glass were most popular for gas shades, often with designs that ranged from simple geometric patterns to elaborate hunting scenes. Colored shades, although pretty, allowed little working light to pass and probably found more use as accent lighting. Opal and clear glass shades were usually reserved for work rooms such as kitchens; etched and frosted served mainly in the parlor and dining rooms.

In 1878 the electric light was perfected, and not long after came the demise of gaslighting. Had it not been for the invention of the Welsbach burner, gaslighting probably would not have survived to the end of the century but, in part due to the unreliability of early electric service, it held on until the First World War. At the turn of the century, new construction usually included both gas and electric lines for illumination, allowing people to continue their work by gaslight in the event electric power were interrupted.



The design of fixtures did not change much with the advent of electric lighting. The major change was the introduction of transition fixtures, models that alternated downward-pointing arms (for electric light), with upward-pointing arms (for gas). In some cases both lighting devices shared the same



DECORATING WITH GASLIGHT FIXTURES

You'll find the following guidelines helpful if you want to use gaslight fixtures for historically accurate decorating.

Assuming that you know the age of your house, the first step is to establish what gaslight period is authentic for the building. This means researching when (or if) gas was available in your area by checking with the local gas company or historical society.

Once you're certain that gas service was available, find out whether gas was supplied to your home. Look for capped gas lines. (Do not uncap them, as the lines may still be live.) Look in the ceilings of firstfloor rooms where there are fixtures currently, and in out-of-theway places such as attic or cellar. In homes built after the introduction of electricity, it was not uncommon to wire the entire house for electric light, but plumb only the main floor for gas service. The intent was to have gas still available to carry on the primary household tasks should the electricity fail.

In the cellar, look for pipes rising vertically into the walls, but try to confirm that these lines were not for cooking or heating instead of lighting. A final resort would be to open walls and inspect inside — gas piping was rarely removed once installed. Such evidence as old photographs or checking in similar nearby homes usually yields the answer with less mess.

BUYING FIXTURES

Pre-1880 Fixtures

Scarcity complicates the purchase of proper gas fixtures for the main floor of a pre-1880 home. The cost of good original examples that have survived "redecorating" average between \$2500 and \$5000. Authentic, electrified reproductions can be a good alternative to original fixtures, but the selection is limited and high production costs still put the price of these units in the \$1500 to \$3500 range.

Virtually all fixtures throughout the gaslight era were made of brass, bronze, and sometimes crystal or cast iron. It was the *way* the materials were used, with their many castings and style flourishes, that divided fixtures into various periods.



Early-nineteenth-century pieces often came from England and reflected the styles there. Among those popular were Neoclassical, with its foliate motifs; Gothic, mimicking the details found in cathedrals; Greek Revival, similar to Neoclassical but less elaborate; Regency, incorporating figurines and other fancy accoutrements. Gasoliers of the period were often decorated with slack chains running vertically from (or near) the arms up to the center body.

photo: Gary Ouilliam



The mid-nineteenth century saw a fondness for the Rococo style with its elaborate morning glory and grapevine motifs, but also witnessed the change to a more rigid and angular design. This latter movement, a reaction to Rococo, manifested itself in the Eastlake and Neo-Grec styles and was produced by such noted manufacturers as Archer and Pancoast and Cornelius and Baker.

Post-1880 Fixtures

This period includes many gas/electric fixtures that were kept in service well into the twentieth century, providing us with numerous originals today. Post-1880 gaslights were less ornate than early fixtures, so they were less expensive to manufacture as originals and can be produced economically as reproductions. Electrified originals generally run from \$500 to \$2000, while reproductions (where the selection is quite good) fall into the \$200 to \$1200 range.

Although post-1880 fixtures echoed earlier design periods, they were often characterized by a much lighter look than earlier models. Bodies were often spun brass and had tube arms of the same material. Castings, no longer massive, became a subtler accent element. In utilitarian rooms such as the kitchen or pantry, plain fixtures sufficed. Sometimes only the black iron gas pipe was used, without even a shade.

If you prefer an original, be aware of these guidelines to determine the value of individual pieces:

Output the gas-cock assembly; it should be two separate pieces with the stop pin straight and in place.



O In electrified fixtures, the key should be in line with the arm when wired, as though the gas were on. D There should be no holes or exposed wiring around gas cocks or where arms join the body. Wiring an original gas fixture is tedious, and some amateurs drill holes to avoid tight spots, reducing the value of the fixture if done in visible areas. D Original shades will add to the overall value of the fixture. (There is no tried-and-true method for confirming whether a shade is original or reproduction, so you must rely on the integrity of the seller.)

Once the fixture is brought home, hang it at the proper height. For ceiling fixtures, maintain a distance of 78 to 84 inches from the floor to the bottom of the fixture. Place brackets about 78 inches from the floor in main rooms; 84 inches is better for brackets in passageways. There should never be less than two feet between the burner tip (light-bulb socket) and the ceiling.

Accessories

Once you have positioned the fixtures, you may wish to add a few finishing touches.

O To simulate the low candlepower output of gas flames, use light bulbs of no more than 15 watts. Candelabra bulbs and sockets are closer to the small size of gas burner tips than standard bulbs and sockets. The socket should be encased in a brass sleeve or painted dark gunmetal gray, again to simulate burner tips. Where small bulbs are impractical, install a dimmer switch that can be turned low to create a gaslit effect.

♦ Smoke bells may also be appropriate. (See *drop lamp* on page 44.) Shaped like bells and suspended by small, fine chains, they hung from the ceiling six to eight inches over each burner to keep soot from soiling the ceiling and table. (Coal gas was not clean like today's natural gas.) Smoke bells are readily available in glass, ceramic, and brass. Another type of smoke bell was suspended from the gas arms, but these are not available as reproductions and originals are difficult to locate.



◊ Two other accessories - scarce as originals and not available as reproductions - are light and heat reflectors. Light reflectors are round, mirror-surfaced discs, six to eight inches in diameter, that reflected and focussed light within a room. The heat reflector was similar, except that it redirected heat rather than light, and was intended to give additional warmth to a room in winter. Both types mounted to the gas arm of the fixture, and were often used concurrently on the same arm. mb)

Gary Quilliam is a gaslight collector, restorer, and consultant based in Freeport, New York. He lives in a 1906 tri-gabled Homestead House furnished with period lighting fixtures.



f there's a style that shouts "Victorian!" to the 20th-century house-watcher, it must be Second Empire.

Actually, "Mansard Style" would have been a better name for Second Empire in America. For it is the distinctive, doublepitched mansard roofline, not a particular decorative style or building shape, that settles the question of whether a house belongs to this French-inspired genre. A Second Empire house may have Italianate eave brackets or an Eastlake porch; it may be made of stone or swathed in shingles. Its windows may have moulded hoods or scrolled sides, or they may be straight and unadorned. No matter whether the house is I-shaped, four towering storeys high, or a single storey plus an attic: If the roof is a mansard, the house will be called Second Empire.

The Matthias Huffman House in Quincy, Illinois, bas a convex roof with bulging bips. Photos: James C. Massey, except where note



The James Whitcomb Riley House in Indianapolis: Like most American Second Empire bouses, it features Italianate details and a mansard roof.



This bouse in Nantucket combines Italianate eave brackets, round arch windows, and a bell tower with a balf-beight mansard roof.

Between about 1855 and 1885, roughly the same time that Italianate design was popular, this related style leapt across the Atlantic. Americans were impressed by the panache with which Napoleon III (Napoleon Bonaparte's nephew) had revamped the Louvre and other buildings in Paris, then the cultural center of the world. This new French style, called Second Empire in honor of the era in which Napoleon and his empress Eugenie reigned (1852-1870), was enthusiastically adopted in this country. For a brief spell after the Civil War, in fact, it was used for so many public buildings that it has also been facetiously named "General Grant Style," after the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant.

Second Empire was embraced more widely in cities (where the mansard roof was a stylish way of adding an extra storey to a rowhouse) than in rural areas, and in the Northeast and Midwest (where the cities were) than in the South and West. The farther the style moved from grandiose public edifices, the simpler it became. At the domestic level, what we finally wound up with was the comfortable old American house, decked out in Italianate ornament and topped by a mansard roof. In *couturiers*' terms, the *chapeau* may have been French and the jewelry Italian, but the bodies were made in America.

amed for the 17th-century French architect Francois Mansart, the mansard roof consists of a very steep lower slope and a gently angled, almost flat top portion. The mansard was a practical way to inject a full storey of space into the attic level, since the steep slope doesn't create leftover bits of unusable floor area. It was a relatively cheap and easy means of enlarging and modernizing old buildings, especially in cities, where lot size was limited. It also helped make these buildings look a little less bulky, a little less ready to fall on their faces onto the street. Best of all, it was extremely *cbic*.

A boxy, straight-line mansard roof was most common, but the trendiest thing in Second Empire rooflines was the curve — bulging outward (convex), scooping inward (concave), or looping about in a giant S (ogee-shaped). Although the original idea was to create as much space as possible above the cornice, there are also half-height mansards without windows. Large houses with towers and wings often combined several different roof shapes; only porches were exempt (usually) from the mansard craze.

The preferred building material for this type of roof was slate. Tin and wood shingles were also popular, but not just any shingle: Fashion dictated that the shingles had to be multi-colored, fancifully shaped, and laid in intricate patterns. Large dormer windows almost always pierced the roofs to light the new extra storey. Ornate cast-iron cresting marched along the roof ridge or around a central deck, and towers were likely to be topped by cast-iron pinnacles or finials. Tall, elaborate, brick chimneys completed the impressive Second Empire roofline.

The Second Empire style may have been based on French Renaissance architecture, but it was seen in this country as a very modern style, not a historical throwback such as Gothic or Greek Revival. So builders, never pedantic about constructing "pure" examples of a particular house style, felt even freer to take liberties with Second Empire.

High-style Second Empire houses were usually large masonry piles, classically decorated with columns and pilasters, ornamental stone quoins at every corner, and projecting towers, bays, and pavilions. But such pure examples of the style are few and far between. Americans had too many choices in their architectural grab-bag just then — a lot of Italianate, some Gothic, a little leftover Greek Revival, a powerful bit of Romanesque, and strong hints of the Shingle, Queen Anne, and Eastlake styles to come. It was much more interesting to mix things up and see what developed.

What developed was often pretty heavy stuff. In fact, "heavy" is one of the most useful adjectives for Second Empire: heavy stone or brick wall surfaces (or wood imitating stone); heavy ornate trim — and lots of it — at windows and doorways. And holding it all down was The Roof. The look was solid and self-assertive, sometimes downright overbearing. Looking at the somber brown brick and grey granite of the James Whitcomb Riley House in Indianapolis (pictured on the opposite page), for example, you get the point: These are Serious Buildings. The Hubbel House in Des Moines, Iowa (pictured on



The Hubbel House in Des Moines, Iowa, now the governor's mansion, is a flamboyant example of Second Empire in America.

this page), now the governor's mansion, is an especially flamboyant example of the style. It has *two* mansarded towers, the taller of them five storeys high. In fact, it has just about everything a mid-Victorian homeowner could



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ask for, including at least five different window treatments.

But the vast majority of mansard houses were much simpler buildings, decorated in whatever the current styles and the owners' whims suggested, in whatever quantities their pocketbooks could handle. Since this was the era of machine-turned wooden and pressed or cast-metal trim, there was usually a good bit of it. Italianate ornament was by far the favorite choice. However, other decorative styles were also present in profusion. The Stick Style, for instance, is quite evident in the vernacular Second Empire pictured on this page, especially on top of the porch posts, where it looks rather as if an armload of kindling has made a chance landing.

good way to demystify the complicated house shapes of this period is to play a little game of architectural strip poker. Off with the porches, towers, bays, and wings, and what do you have? Almost always - a box. Rectangular or square, big or small, but still a box. Like other houses of the period, Second Empires are basically boxes, but there are plenty of rear wings and ells to liven things up. By the 1860s, the liberal use of wings, towers, bays, and oriels led to the "picturesque" outlines Victorians admired so much. Often, an Italian-style center cupola and/or a projecting center entrance bay betrayed an owner caught between his architectural attractions. Shall it be French? Italian? Symmetrical? Picturesque? Well, why not have it all?

Second Empire houses are usually at least two or three storeys high, sometimes four, not counting the attic storey. Occasionally, somebody chose to build a mansard cottage, with only a single storey below the mansard. While masonry - stone but more often brick - was the preferred building material for mansions, most mansard-roofed houses were of light, balloon-frame construction with wooden siding. The desired weighty look was achieved through the judicious use of dark, stone-like paint colors. Occasionally, corners were finished with counterfeit stone quoins made of wood, but usually they were covered by simple vertical boards painted in even darker shades for contrast. These corner treatments served to make the house look sturdier, and to draw the eye upward to - what else? - The Roof.

Porches invariably played a prominent role in late-19thcentury domestic architecture, and Second Empire was no exception. In fact, porches were often tacked onto these houses with what looks like reckless abandon. The most fashionable porches were small, one-storey, somewhat boxy affairs (this was not an era that favored round shapes). The porch posts were usually, but not always, square and panelled. On less pretentious houses, the porch was very often a full-width, honest-to-goodness "sitting" porch.

Windows, always important to the Victorians, were often grouped in pairs or threes. They were generally Italianate: round-topped, square-headed, or pedimented, capped by



Most mansarded bouses in America were made of wood, not stone or brick as were their French prototypes.



Vernacular Second Empire: Mansard cottages like this one in Cape Ann, Massachusetts, are a common sight along Boston's North Shore.



The height of fashion in a Second Empire house: a mansard roof in polychrome slate with cast-iron roof cresting.

hood moulds, surrounded by moulded or scrolled panels. Small round (oculus) windows were often tucked in wherever they would fit, and sometimes little rectangular "monitor" windows paraded across the frieze beneath the cornice, recalling the Greek Revival. Big windows set in bays, one storey or taller, and oriels (bays above the first storey) let in still more light. Trim, almost always made of wood, was often painted up with pigment mixed with sand to make it look like stone. On plainer buildings, windows were sometimes left untrimmed, but they were still large and prominent. Windowpanes got larger as the century progressed, appearing first as six-over-six-paned doublehung sash, later two-over-two, and finally one-over-one. Meanwhile, muntins, the wooden members dividing the panes, got thinner and thinner.

Where does the Italian style leave off and the Second Empire begin, and when did the style fall out of fashion? Since Americans of the mid- to late-Victorian era never really made such distinctions, it's sometimes hard to tell. The Second Empire came into vogue at an unusually eclectic period in American architecture, a time when new ideas lurked behind every pilaster and there was a rich mix of ornamental influences. It's safe to call any 19thcentury building with a mansard roof "Second Empire." But to see what else is going on, a useful test is to remove (mentally, please) the roof and take a look at what's left. It could be Italian, Greek Revival (or even Federal), Romanesque, Queen Anne, or Shingle Style.

Consider the Cape May, New Jersey, house below left. The center entrance is flanked by matching angular, twostorey bays (three storeys if you count the mansard dormers), a two-level entrance porch projecting even farther, a large side verandah worthy of the best Queen Anne (and just right for enjoying sea breezes), and a lot of lacy, pierced

> millwork. What style *is* this house? Lucky for us, it has a mansard roof, so we'll call it Second Empire.

By 1870, Napoleon III was out of favor even in France, and the Grant administration was under fire for corruption here in the United States. The financial woes of the mid-'70s soon followed, and Second Empire fell out of favor almost as quickly as it had reached its peak. The style did linger in some areas, but it was rarely even mentioned by the architectural *avantgarde*. When it was mentioned, it was in articles telling homeowners how to update their musty old mansards into ultra-modern Queen Annes.

Yet, were mansards really, truly, forever dead? Not if you count their reincarnation as the "mansard" roofs that cropped up nearly a century later on countless fast-food restaurants, storefronts, townhouses, and lawyers' offices across the country.



The Gallagher House in Cape May, New Jersey: a large Queen Anne verandah, lots of lacy, pierced millwork, and a mansard roof.

GOOD BOOKS

If you like coffee-table books and you like colonial style, you're in luck: Several big, beautiful volumes on early American architecture and design were published this year. The following books are especially bandsome.

Colonial: Design in the New World

by David Larkin, June Sprigg, and James Johnson. Photographs by Michael Freeman and Paul Rocheleau. 272 pages, 300 color photographs. Stewart, Tabori & Chang, 740 Broadway, 11th floor, New York, NY 10003. \$47 ppd.

This book traces the development of American architecture and design in the original thirteen colonies. It's organized by regions: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the South. The emphasis is on photographs. both interior and exterior. The indoor shots are particularly interesting, since photographers Michael Freeman and Paul Rocheleau use natural daylight to capture the look and feel of the colonial interior. Chapter introductions and extended captions provide an overview of what early American life was like and describe architectural details and furniture.

The thesis of *Colonial: Design in the New World*: In the New England saltbox as well as the opulent Governor's Palace at Colonial Williamsburg, Old World traditions combined with New World materials and a utilitarian ethic led, over time, to a unique American design. Standard stuff, but the photos are worth the price of admission.

The New England Colonial

by Anne Elizabeth Powell. Photographs by Joe Viesti. 248 pages with more than 250 color photographs. Bantam Books, 414 East Golf Road, Des Plaines, IL 60016. Hardcover, \$36.95 ppd.

The premise of this book is that although a variety of housing traditions dominated the other American colo-



nies, it is the Colonial New England dwelling that has come to symbolize America's origins and democratic ideals. The book is divided into sections on early houses in the six New England states. Introductions to these sections discuss the early development of each state and how it contributed to a distinctive version of the New England Colonial.

However, the real focus is on 16 individual dwellings, from the Thomas Perkins house, a 1724 saltbox on the banks of the Kennebunk River in Maine, to the Vernon house, a 1758 high-style Georgian townhouse in Newport, Rhode Island. The discussions of all the houses are as much about the families who've lived there and left their mark as they are about the structure's architectural significance. Interior and exterior photographs, many full page, are striking. In addition, a useful list of suppliers craftspeople, antiques, periodicals - is appended.

Shaker: Life, Work, and Art

by June Sprigg and David Larkin. Photographs by Michael Freeman. 272 pages, more than 200 color photographs. Stewart, Tabori & Chang, 740 Broadway, 11th floor, New York, NY 10003. \$42 ppd. Shaker history in America began in 1774, when a 38-year-old workingclass Englishwoman named Ann Lee brought a handful of followers to New York. She became the spiritual leader of this small but growing group of dissidents from the Anglican Church who came to be called the Shaking Quakers — Shakers for short — because they trembled when seized with the Holy Spirit. The sect blossomed around 1840, when nearly 6,000 Brethren and Sisters lived and worked in 19 communities from Maine to Kentucky according to principles of equality, celibacy, and communalism.

In Shaker architecture and artifacts the bold, honest utilitarianism at the core of colonial design is taken to its logical conclusion. The rule of thumb of Shaker design: Don't make something if it's not useful; but if it is both necessary and useful, don't hesitate to make it beautiful, as long as the decoration is an inherent part of the design. This aesthetic is exemplified by the Shaker baskets, oval wooden boxes, and ladderback chairs so prized today.

In this handsome book, color photographs capture the austere elegance of Shaker objects, from round barns to brooms, while the text provides an overview of the history, beliefs, and lifestyle of the fascinating utopian society.



OLD-HOUSE JOURNAL



Roofing Slate

Where can you find replacement slate for your mansard roof?

The following quarries produce roofing slate, and can fill special orders for restorations:

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Rising and Nelson Slate Co., West Pawlet, VT 05775; (802) 645-0150. All the Vermont slate colors, plus Buckingham grey slate from Virginia and Pennsylvania black slates.

Evergreen Slate Co., 68 Potter Ave., Granville, NY 12832; (518) 642-2530. Vermont slates in 10 colors.

Hilltop Slate Co., Middle Granville, NY 12849; (518) 642-2270. All the Vermont colors, as well as imported Spanish black slate.

Structural Slate Co., Pen Argyl, PA 18072; (215) 863-4145. Deal exclusively in Pennsylvania black slates.

Buckingham Slate Co., 4110 Fitzhugh Ave., Richmond, VA 23230; (804) 355-4351. Virginia Buckingham grey slate only.

The price of standard 3/16"-thick slate ranges from approximately \$270 per square for Pennsylvania slates that weather, to \$1000 or more per square for unfading reds from the Vermont/New York border. (A square is 100 square feet of coverage at the standard lap.)



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Craftsman Linens

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From furniture to fabrics to lighting fixtures, reproductions of most Arts and Crafts furnishings are easier to track down today than they were as recently as five years ago. However, you were on your own to make A&C linens - hand-embroidered table scarves, pillows, and bed covers.

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cover design is also available.

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All designs have been taken from The Craftsman (1901-1916), Craftsman furniture catalogs, and other publications from the period. The hand-worked pieces are available in kit form or completed. They're made of unbleached linen. Linen floss is used for all embroidery, and large areas of color are hand-painted with special fabric paints. In the $12'' \times 12''$ size, the "pine cone" table square, left, costs \$70 finished; \$22.50 in kit form.

Craftsman Linens, One Cider Mill Lane, Dept. OHJ, Upton, MA 01568; (508) 529-3416. Catalog, \$2.



A group of craftspeople are bringing the original Roycroft Village in East Aurora, New York, back to life. Furniture and lighting reproductions are newly available, as well as copperwork, Roycroft china, and an Arts and Crafts line of interior paint colors developed with Sherwin-Williams.

More on this story in an upcoming issue of OHJ; in the meantime, call



(716) 655-0571 for more information. Or you can write Roycroft Associates, 31 South Grove St., Dept. OHJ, East Aurora, NY 14052.





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The following foundries make reproduction firebacks:

The Country Iron Foundry, PO Box 600, Dept. OHJ, Paoli, PA 19301; (800) 233-9945. Reproduction firebacks based on colonial originals. The "Three Goddesses" design at right, for instance, was found in New

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Club Fenders

Club fenders were all the rage in Edwardian libraries and billiard rooms, where they provided extra seating around the hearth and kept children safely away from the fire. Some of the plushest fenders available today are made by Robin Gage in England. They're hand-built from brass and leather according to clients' specifications in three styles, and cost about \$4000 to \$5000. One style is shown above.

An architect or designer or your local furniture store can order the fenders for you from Smith & Watson, The Decorative Arts Center, 305 East 63rd St., Dept. OHJ, New York, NY 10021; (212) 355-5615.



Fireplace Tools

The Essex Forge makes a handsome collection of fireplace tools and accessories. The set of firetools with heart handles shown here is patterned after originals at Old Sturbridge Village. The tools are 36" long and cost \$19 apiece. A hanger is also available.

The Essex Forge, Nine Old Dennison Rd., Dept. OHJ, Essex, CT 06426; (203) 767-1808. Catalog, \$2.



Jersey, and is believed to have been in the same family for generations. It is $16'' \times 25'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$, weighs 50 pounds, and costs \$160 plus shipping.

New England Firebacks, PO Box 162, Dept. OHJ, Woodbury, CT 06798; (203) 263-4328. 18th- and 19th-century reproduction firebacks documented from New England originals.

Pennsylvania Firebacks, 308 Elm Ave., Dept. OHJ, North Wales, PA 19454; (215) 699-0805. Colonial-era firebacks, as well as an oversized model for large fireboxes.



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This products page is a companion to "Gaslight," beginning on page 44.

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FOR SALE

FIREBACK, cast-iron, brass-plated, very ornate; mint condition; about 1890; \$350 FOB. Anthony Citro, 1452 Hamburg Tpke., Wayne, NJ 07470. (201) 696-6264.

MONARCH ADD-A-FURNACE. Burns wood or coal; 2-speed blower. Free for the taking; you haul it. Southern NJ. Half-hour east of Philadelphia. (609) 654-0965.

OAK SHINGLES, hand-split. 6,000; 75¢ each. J. Don Rogers, 3301 Highway 101 N., Woodruff, SC 29388. (803) 877-0538.

ALCARZAR GAS STOVE. Porcelain enamel oven/ broiler doors & knobs. Best offer. (703) 549-0357, evenings.

ASSORTED ANTIQUE CLOTHES, 1890s to 1930s; old dressmaking books from 1910-1940. 1902 dress form, \$50; ornate cast-iron grate, \$50; tea cart, \$50; Victorian brass coat stand, \$50. Two stoves, both c. 1900: one gas, one combination gas & coal; \$250 each. (914) 738-7502.

ICEBOX: Turn-of-the-century, single door on front, good condition, needs refinishing. Best offer. NYC, (212) 674-0255.

GAS-FIRED RADIATOR, cast iron. 2'7'' wide $\times 2'$ high $\times 11''$ deep, \$25. Manhattan location; heated 6-storey townhouse. (212) 988-0613 before 6 pm.

LEADED-GLASS WINDOWS, clear, set of 10, each $16'' \times 35''$. Ideal for kitchen cabinet doors. Pair of Victorian entrance doors, each 8'4'' high $\times 2'3''$ wide. Interior walnut shutters, louver & raised panel, several sets. Walnut pump organ, other architectural items. J. Sager, (215) 348-8087.

MAGNIFICENT quarter-sawn oak staircase. Large decorative newel post, turned balusters complete w/ paneled skirting. Rises 8 steps, then turns 90 degrees to the right. 17 treads in all. \$2,000. Champaign, IL; (217) 398-5726.

HAND-HEWN LOG CABIN, c. 1860. Disassembled & delivered, \$6,000. J. Don Rogers, 3301 Hwy 101 North, Woodruff, SC 29388. (803) 877-0538.

GAS STOVE: "Quality" Roberts & Mander Range, 1920s. Green & cream enamel, 41"L×45"H on oven side. Has high oven w/ broiler beneath & 4 gas burners @ lower level on right with storage drawer. Stands on 4 legs. \$300. Brooklyn, (718) 768-5619.

FAUCETS by Artistic Brass, new in boxes: dolphin spout, solid brass, \$250; toilet-tank levers, brass & porcelain, \$20; brass & blue wedgewood, \$40; turnof-century sink on legs, \$100; wall-hung sink, \$30; brass pushbutton switchplates, \$10; cherry fireplace mantel, $60'' \times 46\frac{1}{2}''$, Eastlake style, \$300; $3'' \times 6''$ white ceramic tiles, $\frac{3}{4}''$ thick, never used, \$2 each. Larry Kendall, Jersey City, NJ. (201) 653-1912, after 6:30 PM.

19TH-CENTURY WISCONSIN ETHNIC LOG HOUSES: German log house c. 1870, huge white pine logs hewn flat, dovetailed corners, 1½ storeys, 35 × 24, \$8,500. Finnish scribe-fitted cedar log house c. 1890, logs extending to both gable ends, perfect for guest house, workshop, or addition, 18 × 23, \$5,000. Delivery not included. Write for sketches or photos. Tad Van Valin, PO Box 397, Sullivan, WI 53178.

HAND-HEWN BARN BEAMS, entire frames available from 12 × 16 to 30 × 40. Also heart-pine flooring, 12" to 16" wide, resawn from pre-1900 timbers. Frank Pratt, Greenwich, NY. (518) 692-7792.

STEINWAY & SON\$ 6' Grand Piano (not square), mfg. 1901, in original condition, very ornate. \$6,500, neg. (304) 263-6271 between 9 and 10 PM.

VICTORIAN BOOK SHELVES, c. 1890, from Duluth's Carnegie Library. Each shelf is 7½" deep, ¾" thick, & 36" long. Include two cast-iron, scrolled side brackets. Varnished wood. \$35 each, plus shipping. Mike Maxim, 4220 London Rd., Duluth, MN 55804. (218) 525-4485.

VICTORIAN OAK PANELING, approx. 30-ft. length & 53-inch height. Original finish, not painted. Ideal for that special restoration project, \$300. Towaco, NJ. (201) 299-6385 after 4 pm.

WALNUT & CHERRY PLANKS, 4/4" to 16/4" thick, to 12" wide, to 12' long, planed 2 sides, 1,000 board feet, \$1,800. Ash flooring, ship lap, 6" to 8" wide, 1,000 sqft., \$2,800. Call anytime, (215) 565-6038; tape, 259-3219.

KITCHEN STOVE, 1930 vintage, "American Stove Co." 2-level green & cream sides; 4 gas ranges on left, elevated oven on right. Very good condition, \$750. Also fireplace — white vintage wooden mantel from 22-room Douglaston Manor. Polished 12" wide slate inserts. Shelf 6'8"; height 3'10"; opening 4'6" × 2'9". Excellent condition, \$950. (718) 961-8674.

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WOODWORK from old home, mostly oak, base, casing, door bucks, panel doors, mantels. One room has beams, picture moulding, plate moulding, fireplace w/ mantel, cabinets, pocket doors, all quartersawn oak. You remove. Kokomo, IN. (317) 452-7808.

WALNUT FLUE MANTEL, dated 1886. Staircase, walnut newel post, curvd handrail, balusters, yellowpine risers & treads. Various-sized shutters. Some trim & cornices. Photos on request. Best offer. Retha Bosley, 109 Paskell Hill Drive, Moorefield, WV 26836. (304) 538-2117 after 6 PM.

COAL KITCHEN STOVE, cook and/or heat, white porcelain sides & front, 6 doors have blue & white stripping around each door. 3 lids, OK condition. All cast iron perfect; nickel should be done over. Made in "Belgium" 1922, name is "Haven." 37" long, 22" deep, 31" high. Asking \$750. J.H. Johnson, 9 Candlewood Dr., East Hampton, CT 06424.

3 KITCHEN STOVES: 1) Bengal, America's best, manufactured approx. 1927; 4 burners, side oven, & broiler; very good, \$400. 2) Waterman Reliance; 4-burner, front oven; good condition, needs oven door brackets to be perfect, \$150. 3) Perfection, kerosene stove; 4 burners w/ wicks; side oven; very good, \$400. CJ. Orsati, 15 Fairfax St., Elmont, NY 11565. (516) 488-5479.



Used to be, old-house folks had to waste an awful lot of valuable time tracking down the right trowel or terra-cotta tile — time that could be better spent actually plastering or repairing the leaky roof! But the days of fruitless phone calls and wild goose chases are over: You'll find more than 10,000 products and services in the revised and updated 1989 edition of **The Old-House Journal Catalog** — including all those things hardware store clerks insist "just aren't made anymore."

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includes house parts you won't find anywhere else: push-button light switches, porch ornament, iron roof crestreproduction ing. lighting fixtures, handblocked wallpaper, Victorian tile. Unusual services too: Where else could you find companies who will custom duplicate your millwork and hardware, paint your house in historic colors, repair your stained glass, reline your chimney, and recreate a period garden? What's more, most of the companies listed sell or distribute nationally, so vou can do business with the firm that meets vour needs, whether you live in Manhattan or North Dakota.

The 1989 edition of The Old-House Journal Catalog is crammed with important *new* information: There are more than 200 *new* companies which didn't appear in the 1988 edition. Also, hundreds of the other listings contain *new* products, prices, literature, addresses, and phone numbers which were added or changed since the previous edition. We spent a good part of the sweltering summer of 1988 personally contacting each and every company listed to make sure that our Catalog is as accurate as it is useful.

The Old-House Journal Catalog is organized for easy use. Each company entry includes complete address and phone number, and lets you know what kind of literature



is available (and the price, if any). The Catalog Index has been meticulously crossreferenced; you won't go crazy trying to find "bulls-eye windows," say, because the Index tells you they can be found under "windows, special architectural shapes." Another great feature: a State Index that groups companies by city and state, so you can locate old-house suppliers nearest you.

To order this 8¹/₂-×-11-inch, 248-page, softbound book, enclose a check for \$12.95 (a special subscribers' price which includes postage) in the envelope orderform. **The Old-House Journal Catalog** has got what it takes to bring your house from "has lots of potential" to "looks great!"





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PORCELAIN SINK LEGS for wall-hung kitchen or utility sinks, vintage 1920-40. Adjustable type preferred, but all considered. Will arrange pick up & delivery from anywhere. J. Kwawer, PO Box 164, Southfield, MA 01259. (212) 799-3083.

MAILBOX: Want side-mount, heavy casting, securable box like Bridgeport Castings, etc., built for U.S. Postal Service. Need serviceable, reasonable price, rather than antique. Thiel Press, P.O. Box 12096, Washington, DC 20005. (202) 328-3286.

ANY HOME in need of restoration; 5 + acres wanted — Wayne Cty or Pike Cty, PA, south of Honesdale. Owner financing appreciated. E. Cagney, 319 F Larkfield Rd., E. NPT., NY 11731. (516) 368-1799.

BRASS DOORKNOBS: Embossed "Commodore Hotel," from NYC hotel. Looking for one set. Robert McHugh, 1430 Lakeside Drive, Wantagh, NY 11793.

INFORMATION on set of 4 original Adam Buck prints in my possession: early (1845?) subject matter & formal, hand-painted in pastels, 19th-century gold-leaf frames. Wish to sell but lack info to determine value. Gary F. Stephens, PO Box 28, Abington, CT 06230. (203) 974-1655.

PERIOD PLUMBING FIXTURES, deck-mounted kitchen faucet 1860-1930, and 8" metal 'sunflower' style showerhead. Send photo & info to Peter Strasser, 35 Hillside Ave., Monsey, NY 10952. (212) 627-3555.

MEETINGS & EVENTS

"THREE CENTURIES OF AMERICAN FURNITURE" to be held on Thursdays, March 16 through May 25, 7 to 9 PM at the Codman Carriage House, Codman Road, Lincoln, MA. This intensive 11-week course, featuring lectures by curators & scholars, will provide an in-depth look at developments in American furniture-making from the early-17th to the early-20th centuries. SPNEA members, \$175; non-members, \$200. Call (617) 227-3956 to register & for further information.

24TH EUFAULA PILGRIMAGE & ANTIQUE SHOW, March 31-April 2. Daily tours, 9 AM to 5 PM; candlelight tours, 7 to 9:30 PM; Sunday tours, 1 to 5 PM. For more information & advance ticket sales, contact Eufaula Heritage Association, PO Box 486, Eufaula, AL 36027. (205) 687-3793.

PHILADELPHIA OPEN HOUSE! 11th annual house & garden tours include more than 150 private houses & gardens & historic sites. April 28 through May 14. Special weekend & weekday packages. For further information, contact POH, PO Box 40166, Philadelphia, PA 19106. (215) 928-1188.

ARCHITECTURAL ARTISANRY: Preservation By Design. Symposium & exhibit, March 17-19, in New Bedford, MA Speakers, panelists, moderators, & attendees will address the issues & needs facing the training of architectural artisans within a designoriented curriculum. Philip C. Marshall, Director, Architectural Artisany Program, Swain School of Design, 1213 Purchase St., New Bedford, MA 02740. (508) 994-0262 or 997-7831.

DESIGN & DECORATION WEEKEND, April 1 & 2, at Old Sturbridge Village. Participants will discuss design & structural topics with experts, and share ideas & information with each other. Small group sessions, a Registrant's Forum, and lectures on restoring & decorating early American homes & incorporating historical features into modern homes. Advanced registration required. Contact Visitor Services, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566. (508) 347-3362.

PRESERVATION CARPENTRY: 9-month course for experienced woodworkers. Conservation, reconstruction, & restoration of pre-20th-century buildings. Practical millwork, framing, & historic sitework. North Bennet's Carpentry course or equivalent experience is a prerequisite. Financial aid available for qualified students. Accredited member NATTS. North Bennet Street School, 39Q North Benet Street, Boston, MA 02113. (617) 227-0155.

NEW BERN Spring Historic Homes & Garden Tour, Friday & Saturday, April 7-8. Tour will include 13 homes, 4 of which are listed in the National Register; 11 historic churches; & other significant 18th-, 19th-& early-20th-century landmarks of the city. Advance tickets are \$10; tour days, \$12. Groups of 25 or more are entitled to a 10% discount. For information, contact the New Bern Historical Society at (919) 638-8558, or the New Bern Preservation Foundation (919) 633-6448.

INSIDE YOUR OLD HOUSE — Preservation Presentation: Sessions on saving, restoring, & understanding historic interiors. Expert counsel; demonstrations; tour examples. Modest fee. April 7-8, Donaldson-Brown center, VA Tech, Blacksburg, VA. Contact Gibson Worsham, New River Valley Preservation League, Route 2, Box 431, Christiansburg, VA 24073. (703) 552-4730.

COLONIAL REVIVAL LECTURE SERIES, March-April, in Providence, RI. Hear eminent scholars discuss this widespread, late-19th-/early-20th-century style. Offered free of charge by the Providence Preservation Society with assistance from the RI Humanities Committee. For details, call (401) 831-7440.

POSITION OFFERED

LANDMARKS PRESERVATIONISTS — \$29,213 plus benefits. The NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission seeks qualified people to fill several positions in various departments. *Must* have either Masters degree in historic preservation, architecture, or architectural history *& 1 year related work experience*, or a B.A. plus 2 years related experience. Research Dept.: Research & write designation reports for potential landmarks & historic districts. Preservation Dept.: Review & evaluate proposals for work on designated structures. Survey Dept. Carry out survey to identify buildings & areas eligible for designation (1 part-time position). Send resume & writing sample to NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission, 225 Broadway, 23rd floor, New York, NY 10007. Att.: Fred DeLeon, Personnel Officer.

REAL ESTATE

CALAVERAS COUNTY, CA — Historic 1885 Victorian, 1900 sqft. Wrap-around veranda, pocket doors, 12ft. ceilings, Grandma's kitchen, & all the trimmings! No remuddling! Also: 2750-sqft. redwood barn, guest cottage, workshop, & car-port. All on 0.96 acre. \$199,500. (209) 754-1913.

NEW HAVEN, CT — The George Butler House. 1895 Queen Anne "painted lady." Excellent, move-in condition. Preservation and painting awards. 5 BR, 2¹/₂ baths, tastefully renovated EI kitchen, DR, LR, FP, natural woodwork, pocket doors, hw floors, desirable neighborhood, convenient location, garage, yard, 1st-& 2nd-floor porches. \$210,000. (203) 624-8695.



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GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, NC - Newly restored for inn or residence: 5150-sqft. Italianate house in downtown historic district. Opulent interior. Nat'l Register. For lease, \$2,000 per month, negotiable. PO Box 787, Goldsboro, NC 27533. (919) 736-3160.

GREENVILLE, MI - Historic Italiante villa-style Victorian in unrestored, well maintained condition. Parlor w/ fireplace; front room w/ bay window; dining room w/ Tiffany chandelier; 4 + bedrooms; 11/2 baths; maid's rooms; sleeping porch; hobby room; back stairway; 2-storey carriage house. 30 mins. from Grand Rapids. Settling estate. \$75,000. (616) 754-3995

SOUTH CENTRAL MI - 1850 Octagon country house, wonderfully preserved & maintained. Registered Michigan Historic Monument. Original antiques. 18 rooms and 23 closets; great B&B potential, just 5 miles from major interstate. 7 to 320 acres; outbuildings, barns, & a preservation orchard & operating cider mill. (313) 453-3338.

PRINCE FREDERICK, MD - Renovated 1895 German-sided, 2-storey, 10-room farmhouse. Screened porch, hand-grained wood, hardwood floors, 4 chimneys, lofted kitchen, & more. 5 majestic oak trees & 1.6 acres. 1 hour south of Washington, DC. Owner will co-op. \$210,000. (301) 535-2218, evenings.

ELK MOUNTAIN, PA - Attention skiers & old-house lovers. 1860s restored farmhouse, beautifully furnished, & near PA's best skiing at Elk Mt. Secluded on 18 wooded acres; enjoy all winter sports & simple country living. Rent for \$200 per weekend, \$400 per week. Please call (201) 857-9270.

GREAT NECK, NY - Substantial & charming 1920s residence w/ 5 BR, 21/2 baths, separate therapist's office off patio, shaded & private garden. Ideal for dual professional couple. Easy maintenance, comfortable living. 5-minute walk to town & LIRR, 25 minutes to Manhattan. Principals only. \$499,000. (201) 327-1339.

JANESVILLE, WI - 30 minutes east of Madison, WI: Brick, built 1924; 4,000 sqft. 5 fireplaces, 5 baths, 6 bedrooms, architect Frank Riley. 3-car garage with underground tunnel to house, very sound, beautifully cared for. \$165,000. Catherine Rouse, (608) 233-6610; 833-7629.

ACCOMAC, VA - Spectacular 1894 Victorian in the Eastern Shore tradition. 16 rooms, 3 floors. Modern gourmet kitchen w/ screened eating porch. Multiple parlors, 5 BR, 6 FP. Close to fishing, beaches, & in the center of lovely old Eastern Shore town. 5 miles from Chesapeake Bay & 5 miles from ocean. \$105,000. (301) 657-8220, weekdays.



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MARCH/APRIL 1989



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UPSTATE NY - Railroad passenger station & freight station, ca. 1920, for rehab. On active freight line; wood-frame construction, slate roof. Good for second home, retail, or other use. Worthy of preservation. (518) 449-8450.

MERCERSBURG, PA - One of Mercersburg's finest early homes. Located on Main Street in historic district. Built approx. 1800, originally a 3-bay log house; now brick. Charming 2-storey has center hallway, beautiful kitchen, pine floors, 2 FP, much more. Located near upscale restaurant & inn. 21/2 hrs. from DC. \$139,900. (717) 328-9219.

PORTLAND, ME - New England's most livable city. 1870 Italianate; currently two-family, easily converted. Partially restored: Bradbury wallpaper, parquet floors, stained glass, more. Quiet neighborhood, one mile to city center. Brick driveway, large fenced vard. Close to schools, minutes to beaches. Asking \$170,000. (207) 774-4419 after 6 PM

ATLANTIC BEACH, NY - 1926 Tudor on deep waterfront. 3 BR, 3 baths, bulkhead, pier, dock, deck. Original exterior. \$650,000. (516) 239-6051.

YORK COUNTY, PA - 1850s native stone, built as double house. Unchanged except for new mechanical and 20'-×-30' addition to rear of original 30' × 34'. Four FP. Split-shake roof on all. 2-ft. walls & deep window sills. On 1/2 acre+, convenient to many centers, Baltimore & Washington, DC. \$125,000. (717) 235-3061.

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VINCENNES, IN - Mayor Wilhelm's Villa, 1887 Queen Anne Bed & Breakfast, Eastlake influences. Historic district. 4 BR, 2 baths, original light fixtures Recent roof, wiring, plumbing, C/A, furnace. Handstripped, repainted in original colors. \$63,500. Lee Steininger, Arnold Real Estate. (812) 882-0311.

FRIENDSHIP, NY - Exit 29 S. Tier Expressway. 3storey Victorian w/ mansard roof, wrap-around porch, & lovely gingerbread. 12 sunny rooms on 1/2 acre. With garage. Great home or B&B. \$38,000. (716) 973-7921 or 973-7975.

BOSTON, MA - 100-year-old Victorian. Walk to subway. New systems; interior needs finishing. New roof, 3-color paint exterior. 12 rooms, 11/2 baths, corner lot 80 × 150, pleasant neighborhood. Porches on all 3 levels. Gas utilities. 2-family conversion possible. \$225,000. (617) 436-3537



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EWING, NE - Old hotel, potential Nat'l Register listing. 22 rooms, three lots, on major highway, 15 miles from new state park opening in 1990. Fre-quented by Chicago mayor William Thompson. Ideal B&B location. Noland Rockey, 2402 Dover Dr., Norfolk, NE 68701. (402) 371-4318.



OCALA, FL - Beautifully restored potential "Bed & Breakfast" Inn; ready to open! 8 units plus owners quarters; 4 floors; elegant fireplaces. \$425,000. Historic Florida Realty: 1-800-HISTFLA. Offering fine historic properties throughout Florida: inns, hotels, all price ranges; restored & restorable. homes LOS ANGELES, CA - Solid-built rock house, c. 1924. Located in very desirable suburb. Small 2-bedroom, 1-bath needs loving non-remuddler to restore its oak floors, etc., and to save it from the wrecking ball. \$195,000. Please write. K. Thompson, 1749 Opechee Way, Glendale, CA 91208.

CHATHAM, NJ - Circa 1870 historic 2-storey Victorian. Early 1900s boarding house. Meticulously restored. Wrap-around porch. Large lot. Family neighborhood. Walk to town, transportation. 30 mins. to NYC. 5 BR, 11/2 baths, new kitchen. 10-ft. ceilings. Plaster mouldings, medallions. Charm and character throughout. Lots of expansion possibilities too! \$379,000. (201) 635-0575

PENNSYLVANIA - 10 miles north of Gettysburg,

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unique 11/2-storey, brick & frame, 1917 one-room schoolhouse. Approx. 32×31, w/ kitchen & bath, porch, double entrance doors on one acre. \$55,000. Rival cookstove, old mantels, Buffalo coal stove w/ jacket. Mrs. J. Costantino, 5502 Sargent Rd., Hyattsville, MD 20782.

GREEN BAY, WI - 1896 Queen (Princess) Anne, complete restoration of interior/exterior w/ careful attention to historical character & contemporary livability by 13-year subscriber to OHJ. Includes original coach house. Located in historic district; listed in National Register. Excellent condition throughout. \$92,900. John Beyer, (414) 432-6658.

RESTORATION SERVICES

PROFESSIONAL HELP: We help old-house owners, historical museums, and churches with the care and feeding of their buildings, and we can help you with yours: architectural services for restoration, repair, and alteration; trouble-shooting; historical research; consultation, and more. The Office of Allen Charles Hill, AIA, Historic Preservation & Architecture, 25 Englewood Road, Winchester, MA 01890. (617) 729-0748

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OLD-HOUSE JOURNAL



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OLD-HOUSE JOURNAL

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Here are company catalogs and brochures worth writing for. And with the Request Form, you have a handy way to get as many catalogs as you need — just by filling out one form.

BUILDING COMPONENTS

 Traditional Wood Columns — Wood columns from 4* to 50* dia. up to 35 ft. long. Matching pilasters and 6 styles of capitals. Ventilated aiuminum plinth and column bases; load-bearing capacity of 22,000 lb. Custom work done. Free catalog. Schwerd's.

23. Chimney Flue Liner — Poured-in-place, two-liner system; normess one-day process. First liner strengthens and insulates; second liner seals & protects. UL listed. Nationwide dealer network. Free catalog. Ahren's Chimney Technique.

38. Chimney Liner — Ventinox continuously welded liner connects chimney top to heat source without joints or breaks. Reduces creasate formation, increases heating efficiency, improves safety. Nationwide dealer network; Free catalog. Protech Systems, Inc.

45. Ceramic Roofing Tiles — Manufactures wide range of ceramic roofing tiles, including Barrel Mission, Spanish and various interlocking roof tiles and flat ceramic shingle tiles. Free Flyer. Ludowici Celadon.

64. Wood Mantels — Elegant carved wood mantels ready to install. Available in 26 styles, from Louis XV to Williamsburg Colonial. Openings are 50 in. x 37-1/2 in. sizes on request. Catalog & measuring instructions. Readybuilt Products. \$2.75.

73. Restoration Glass — Imperfect glass is perfect for restoration work. Each sheet is made by craftsmen, using the original cylinder method. For information, call (800) 221-7379. In N.Y., call (212) 226-6370. Free brochure. Bendheim Glass.

84. Flue Liner — One-piece "solid-flue" poured-in-place masonry lining eliminates fire hazard of old unlined chimneys and adds strength. Installs without breaking through walls. Free brochure. Solid Flue.

104. Rumford Fireplaces — All-masonry classic Rumford fireplace is shallow to reflect more heat into room; throat is streamlined for heat efficiency. Can be used to upgrade old fireplaces, or for new construction. Brochure. Flue Works.

113. Chimney Liner — System seals, relines, and rebuilds chimneys from inside out with poured refractory materials. Especially effective for chimneys with bends and offsets. Free brochure. National Supaflu Systems.

117. Library Ladders — Oldfashioned oak rolling library ladders can be made to order and finished to customer's specifications. Other woods available. Many other ladders and garden furniture available. Catalog. Putnam Rolling Ladder. \$1.25.

125. Roofing Tile - 50-year warranty on lightweight concrete roofing tile. Rough shake, Spanish Mission, Riviera, and slate styles. Will custom-color tile for restoration and new construction jobs. Free details. Vande Hey Raleigh.

196. Marble Mantels — Imported antique natural marble fireplaces: French, English, and Victorian styles in a variety of colors. Also pedestals and statuary. Free literature. Roman Marble Co.

215. Moisture Vents — Small, screened metal louvers, 1* to 6* dia., release moisture trapped in walls, cornices, soffits, etc. Just drill holes and press in place. Free literature. Midget Louver.

228. Marble Mantels — Reproduction marble mantels from all periods. Made from pulverized quarried marble, cast from moulds direct from antique originals. Complete catalog. Heritage Mantels. \$3.25.

242. Classic Columns — For parches and pure decora-

tion: Daric, Ionic, and Carinthian calumns sculpted from Ponderosa pine with exquisite craftsmanship. Many sizes and shapes available. Complete catalog. Chadsworth, Inc. \$1.25.

273. Salvaged House Parts — Six acres of antique, salvaged, and reproduction architectural artifacts and treasures. Stained and bevelled glass, fancy doors and windows, marble and wood mantels, plumbing fixtures, ironwork, gingerbread, etc. Free illustrated brochure. United House Wrecking.

297. Raised Panelling — Natural oak stile and rail panelling for wainscoting, walls, furniture components, baxed columns, etc. Red-oak veneers, trimmed with solid oak mouldings combine to create a panel with the quality and integrity of a completely site-built installation at a fraction of the cast. Free flyer. States Industries.

298. Clay Chimney Tops — Attractive clay chimney tops in a variety of sizes and styles. Superior Clay Corporation. \$2.25.

350. Fireplaces, Mantels, Tile — Exquisite cast iron fireplaces for masonry or zero clearance installation, 38' X 38', 14' deep. Authentic reproductions burn wood, coal, peat or gas. All building code approved. Period mantels, lavely Victorian tile and brass accessories also pictured. Free brachure. Fourth Bay.

355. Gas Fireplace — A revolutionary direct vent (no chimney) gas fireplace. Authentic looking gas logs and a large viewing area (20°X34*). For nearest dealer call (800) 669-HEAT, or write for free brochure. Heat-N-Glo.

364. Wood-Fire Ovens — Pizza and barbecue ovens. Commercial & home models for indoor and outdoor use. Brochure. Call 2136565926. Earthstone Ovens.

DECORATIVE MATERIAL

8. Historic Hand-Decorated Tiles — For fireplaces, kitchens, or bath: coordinated borders and patterns in any size. Victorian, NeoClassic, Foliate, De Morgan, Art Nouveau, Arts & Crafts, Art Deco, and more. Period pavements. Illustrated brochure. Designs In Tile. \$3.25.

20. Tin Ceilings — 19 Patterns of stamped metal ceiling produced from original dies. 10 styles of cornice mouldings also available. Installation can be doityourself. Shipped anywhere. Brochure. AA Abbingdon. \$1.25

24. Floor Registers — Complete line of solid brass and cast iron registers beautifully made from 19th and early 20th-century originals. Send for detailed catalog. Reggio Register. \$1.25.

27. Victorian Roomset Wallpapers — A complete collection of Victorian wallpapers that you can combine in infinite variations. Color catalog shows 7 roomsets including: Neo-Grec; Anglo-Japanese; Morris; Aesthetic Movement. Bradbury & Bradbury. \$8.25.

47. Tin Ceilings — 18 patterns of tin ceilings ideal for Victorian homes and commercial interiors. Patterns from Victorian to Art Deco. Comes in 2ft. x 8ft. sheets; cornices in 4ft. lengths. Illustrated brochure. Chelsea Decorative Metal. \$1.25.

128. Tin Ceilings — Using original dies, this company produces richly ornamented metal ceilings in turn of the century patterns. Includes center plates, borders, corner plates, cornice and filler plates. 72-page catalog. W. F. Norman. \$3.25.

245. Plaster Ornament — Hundreds of plaster ornaments from late 19th- and early-20th-century period made using original moulds. Ceiling medallions, brackets, grilles, cornices, etc. Illus. catalog. Decorator's Supply. \$3.25.

278. Electric Wax Candles — The electric, real wax candles "Morelites" and "Starlites" have been used in such

prestigious restorations as Mount Vernon, Colonial Williamsburg, Sleepy Hollow, and many private homes. Beeswax candlecovers can be ordered to size. Brochure. Elcanco.\$1.25.

294. Plaster Ornament — Ornaments of fiberreinforced plaster. They do restoration work, and can reproduce existing pieces if a good example is supplied. Complete catalog of 1500 items. Fischer & Jirouch. \$25.25.

318. Stained Glass — Full-service stained glass studio offers original designs, restoration and appraisals, etching, clear and colored bevels, mirror and plate glass, etc. Cotolog. Sunburst Stained Glass. \$2.75.

352. Tin Ceilings — Many beautiful patterns of tin ceilings. Easy to install and durable. Firm also manufactures custom shutters in every form, shape, and size, and a large selection of hand-carved and bevelled glass doors. Free catalog. Pinecrest.

356. Fine Linens and Lace — Faithful reproductions of lace panels and yardage taken from Victorian pattern cards. Fifteen antique patterns in varying sizes and colors. New catalogue. London Lace. \$2.25.

DOORS & WINDOWS

 Replacement Wood Windows — 16p. booklet tells what to look for in a replacement window, and how to install it. Get a thermally efficient, genuine wood window in almost any size and historic shape. Free booklet aids window selection. Marvin Windows.

16. Replacement Wood Sash — Wood sash in any size and shape: Divided lite, round top, curved, double-hung, fixed, casement, or storm sash. Insulated glass can be supplied. Also: shutters, screen doors, and trim. Illustrated brochure. Midwest Wood Products. \$1.75.

32. Wooden Screen & Storm Doors — Wooden combination screen and storm doors have period look and are more thermally efficient than aluminum doors. Several styles (including Victorian and Chippendale) and all sizes. Catalog. Old Wagon Factory. \$2.25.

53, Wooden Screen Doors — These doors blend function, fine craftsmanship and beautiful styling. Dozens of innovative styles to choose from, ranging from the celebrated classic design and symmetry to highly stylish and ornamental with scrollwork. Catalog Oregon Wooden Screen Door. \$3.25.

75. Window Fixer — Replacement Window Channels can be used with standard wood sash to give snug fit and prevent heat loss. Available through most lumber yards, home centers and major hardware stores. Free literature. Quaker City Manufacturing.

165. Wood Screen Doors — Screen doors patterned after Victorian and other period styles. Made from clear-heart redwood, decorated with hardwood turnings. \$195 for standard sizes. Brochure. JMR Products. \$.75.

194. Specialty Wood Windows — Palladians, straight, & fan transoms. Can be single, double, or tripleglazed. Also: solid wood entry doors with insulating core. Brochure. Woodstone Co. \$3.25.

263. Hand-Crafted Doors — Twenty-nine models of solid wood entry doors. Hand-carved from solid hardwood stock teak, mahogany, and oak to name a few. Moulding trim, and jamb included. Shipped nationally. Custom work. Color Catalog. Elegant Entries.

279. Custom Windows — Custom replacement windows that look old, but meet current commercial standards. Can be fitted within old frames and mouldings. Windows have class-A air infiltration and structural load performance. Also distributes authentic hand-blown cylinder glass. Free brochure. Point Five Windows.

332. Spring-Tite Interior Storm Windows — These windows are spring loaded to fit snugly inside your window casings. They can accommodate windows up to 1-1/2° out of square. They are approved by the National

Historic Society and H.U.D. Free information. National Energy Corporation.

354. Doors and Windows — Whether building a new home, or remodeling or replacing windows, this colorful booklet will give you important information on windows, patio doors and roof windows. Bosic sizes, energy facts, more. Free booklet. Andersen Windows.

FINISHES & TOOLS

31. Rotted Wood Restoration — Two-part epoxy system restores rotted wood, so you can save historically significant and hard-to-duplicate pieces. Repairs can be sawn, drilled, sanded, and painted. Free 4-page brochure. Abatron.

35. Plaster Washers — Inexpensive plaster washers can re-secure loose plaster ceilings and walls. Save enormous plastering bills. Starter packet of 3 daz, washers. Charles Street Supply. \$4.30.

80. Historical Paint Colors — 18th and 19th century color combinations create the charm of yesterday, with modern formulations that provide maximum wear and protection. Free historical color brochure. Benjamin Moore.

178. Epoxy Wood Repair — Versatile two-part epoxy bonds and coats wood. Ideal for rot repair where moisture resistance and strength are priorities. Write for free catalog. Gougeon Brothers.

206. Exterior Restoration Coatings — Premium-quality elastomeric coatings are designed for restoration and new construction. Ideal for use after exterior stripping. More durable than regular point. Free brochure. Armor Plus Coatings.

226. Masonry Repair — Doing masonry repair? You need this free guide and catalog. It provides an in-depth evaluation of various techniques, and affers both common and unusual tools and supplies. Orange Bolt & Supply.

285. Pro PrepScrapers — Paint Scrapers that do what others don't – they work! New design keeps already stripped paint away from blade for more efficient scraping. These are well-balanced tools with unbreakable handles. Free brochure. N.A.C. Industries.

358. Art & Antique Restoration — This company has provided restoration services to national museums, galleries, and collectors since 1945. Parcelain, paintings, frames, pottery, glass metal, wood, marble, gold leaf, cloisonne, etc. Free brochure. Wiebold, Inc.

359. Trowels and Hand Tools — Over 450 of the finest trowels, hand tools, and accessories for cement, brick, concrete black, drywall and plaster. Preferred by professionals. Free 24-page catalog. Marshalltown Trowel.

365. Fireplace Repair — For over 100 years this firm has offered a full line of chimney and fireplace maintenance and repair products. Gaskets, cleaners, caulking, patching and specialty paint products. Free catalog. Rutland Products.

FURNISHINGS

42. Country Curtains — Curtains in cotton, muslin, permanent-press, and other fabrics. Some with ruffles, others with fringe, braid, or lace trim. Also bedspreads, dust ruffles, conopy covers, and tablecloths. Free catalog. Country Curtains.

140. Old-Time Housewares — Here's merchandise that combines tradition with a sensible way to meet today's needs. Incredible variety of old-fashioned non-electric tools, from butter churns to non-electric lights to coal stoves. 88-p. catalog. Lehman Hardware.\$2.25

184. Kitchen Cabinets — Get a totally custam look with these top-of-the-line shopproduced hardwood cabinets. Glassfront turn-of-century designs available. Color catalog. Richcraft Custom Kitchens. \$1.25.

192. Fishnet Bed Canopies - Beautiful hand-ticd fishnet

bed canopies made to fit any bed size. Caverlets and dust ruffles also custom made. Other decorative products. Free color brochure. **Carter Canopies**.

209. Vidorian Oak Furniture — Three big barns full of antique furniture. One of New England's largest collections of American oak and Victorian furniture. For current selection, call (413) 527-1022. Southampton Antiques.

221. Restored Antique Fans — Restores and sells antique fans and parts. Large changing inventory. The proprietor also wrote a book on the history of fans. Detailed brochure. The Fan Man. \$2.25.

241. Victorian Drygoods — Purveyor of items for 19th century look: Books, landscape plans, plant lists, color schemes, period dothing & patterns, high-button shoes, greeting cards, etc. Catalog. Amazon Drygoods. \$2.25. 353. Radiator Enclosures — These affordable radiator enclosures offer the durability of steel with baked enamel finish in decorator colors. Much more efficient than paint, and keeps drapes, walls & ceilings clean. Free estimates. Free Heat Efficiency catalog. ARSCO Manufacturing.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

4. Victorian Lighting Fixtures — Authentic reproduction Victorian & turn of century electric and gas chandeliers and wall brackets. Solid brass with variety of glass shades. Catalog. Victorian Lighting Works. \$3.25.

 Craftsman Lighting — Reproduction Craftsman chandeliers and sconces fit right into any Bungalow, Mission, Foursquare, or traditional home. Fixtures in solid brass or cast iron. Complete catalog. Rejuvenation House Parts. \$3.25.

 Mission-Style Lighting — New arts & crafts (mission/ prairie) lighting fixtures blend well with all historic periods. Solid brass with polished or antique finish. Sconces and chandeliers in 10 designs. Catalog. Brass Light Gallery. \$3.25.

26. Push-Button Switches — Available ance again: pushbutton light switches in quality reproductions. Switch plates in plain brass or ornamented. Brochure has details. Classic Accents. \$1.25.

159. Ceiling Fixtures — Solid brass ceiling fixtures crafted in the highest quality. Available in polished brass or chrome. Company also afters custom fabrication, repair and refinishing; custom and antique lighting; brass and copper antiques. Send for free brochure. Conant Custom Brass.

301. Custom Lighting — Country, Victorian, 1920s and Traditional styles. Brass, Pewter, and Brass Pewter Country combinations available. Twenty one color picture packet. Frombruche. \$4.25.

314. Victorian Reproduction Lighting — A complete inventory of lighting fixtures for the Victorian home. Monufactures premium quality handcrafted solid brass fixtures, with designs and styles faithful to the originals. Catalog available. Victorian Lighting Company. \$4.25.

330. Cast Aluminum Street Lamps — A large selection of charming, oldfashioned cast aluminum street lamps and mailboxes. Quality lighting at affordable prices. Write or call for free brochure, (214) 250-0456. Brandon Industries.

362. Victorian Lampshades — Kits and finished lampshades available for table or floor lamps. Over 50 styles including Silk, leaded Glass, and Candied. Beautifully illustrated color brochure available. Turn of the Century Lampshades. \$3.75.

368. Early American Lanterns — Established in 1939, this firm carries a large selection of lanterns, sconces, and chandeliers. For indoor or outdoor use, constructed from solid copper and brass. Also distributes Hunter Olde Tyme Ceiling Fans. Write for catalog. Newstamp Lighting Company. \$2.25.

METALWORK

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55. Historic Markers — Custom made plaques for indoor or outdoor use. Standard solid-bronze cast plaques, 7 in. x 10 in., are \$90 plus shipping. Other dimensions and styles available. Free brochure. Erie Landmark.

307. Fireplace Firebacks — The largest collection of antique replica firebacks in America. Our informative catalog shows how these authentic cast-iron plates make fireplaces safer, more efficient and more beautiful. Country Iron Foundry. \$2.25.

348. Wrought Iron — Window guards, gates, handrails; Ironwork in ornamental, wrought, contemporary designs, crafted to your design. Fences, security storm doors, and a complete line of lawn & patio furniture. Call for details: 513-241-7927. Elm Industries.

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43. Colonial Millwork - Specialist in 18th and 19thcentury millwork: open & closed pediment doarways, Palladian windows, mortise & tenon sashes, fanlights, panelled fireplace walls, featheredge wainscot, much more. Catalog. Architectural Components. \$3.25.

44. Victorian Millwork – 19th-century designs in solid oak and poplar: fretwork, brackets, corbels, grilles, turnings, and gingerbread precision manufactured so product groups fit together. Color catalog. Cumberland Woodcraft. \$4.75.

91. Wide Boards — Supplies wide pine or oak boards, ship-lapped boards, feather-edged clopboards. Will consult on and design wood flooring and panelling. Serves Maine to Maryland region. Free brochure. Carlisle Restoration Lumber.

101. Shutters & Blinds — Specializes in Colonial wooden blinds, movable lauver, and raised-panel shutters; all custom-made to window specifications. Pine or cedar, painted or stained to match any color. Free brochure. Devenco Products.

148. Custom Mouldings — Custom mouldings and millwork made to order. Send sample or drawing for a quotation. Catalog also shows baseboards, newels, doors, and mouldings that are available. J&M Custom Cabinets & Millworks. \$2.25.

238. Architectural Turnings — Millwork based on designs from 1870 to 1920 in clear heart redwood, oak, & mahogany: Balusters, newel posts, parch columns, railings, & custom turning. Complete catalog. Pagliacco Turning & Milling. \$6.25.

239. Custom-Cut Cedar Shingles - Get an exact match

PRODUCTS NETWORK

of the fancy-cut shingles currently on your house. Authentic patterns also available for new Victorian houses. Free information. Cedar Guild.

260. White-Pine Shutters — Constructed of white pine with 2-in. wide movable louvers, these shutters are available in custom sizes designed to fit circular windows. American Heritage Shutters.

310. Custom Millwork – Fine interior and exterior millwork, reproduction and new. Gable and eave trim, balusters, screen doors, garden gates, swings and lawn furniture. Catalog fee refundable with purchase.Silver Creek Mill. \$2.25.

316. Victorian Gingerbread – Brackets, corbels, spandrels, balusters and wainscot. Specializing in custom Victorian reproductions. Illustrated catalog available. Woodcrafter Supply. \$1.75.

340. Wood Mouldings — Internationally recognized company has aver 500 beautiful wood mouldings. Call: 800-6-ARVIDS, or send for 104 page catalog. Arvid's Historic Woods. \$5.75.

357. Fireplace Mantel - Enhance the beauty of your

home with fine wood mantels offered in custom and standard sizes. Kits are also available. Send for catalog. Travis Millwork. \$2.75.

366. Ornamental Moulding — This firm offers custom mantels, embassed wood moulding, curved stairs, custom doors and raised paneling. A design department is available to help you plan your restoration. Catalog fee is credited against your order. Driwood. \$6.25.

PLUMBING & HARDWARE

 Victorian Hardware — Vast selection of highest quality 18th-& 19th-century reproduction hardware for doors, windows, shutters, cabinets, furniture, plus highsecurity locks with period appearance. Big 108-p. catalog. Ball & Ball. \$5.25.

114. Porcelain Refinishing — Exclusive formula resurfaces bathtubs, sinks, and tile. Available in many colors. Done in your home by factory-trained technicians. Fully guaranteed. Free brochure. **Perma Ceram**.

193. Bathroom Fixtures — Turn-of-the-century and country bath decor: Brass, porcelain and oak furnishings both

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Circle the numbers of the items you want. We'll forward your request to the appropriate companies. They will mail the literature directly to you...which should arrive 30 to 60 days from receipt of your request. Price of literature, if any, follows the number. Your check, including the \$2 processing fee, should be made out to Old-House Journal.

1. Free	35. \$4.30	125. Free	241. \$2.25	332. Free
2. \$5.25	38. Free	128. \$3.25	242. \$1.25	340. \$5.75
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8. \$3.25	44. \$4.75	148. \$2.25	263. Free	352. Free
9. Free	45. Free	159. Free	273. Free	353. Free
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26. \$1.25	101. Free	226. Free	314. \$4.25	365. Free
27. \$8.25	104. Free	227. \$2.25	316. \$1.75	366. \$6.25
30. Free	113. Free	228. \$3.25	318. \$2.75	368. \$2.25
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227. Porcelain Refinishing — Kits of professional-quality materials and easy instructions: terra-cotta repair; bathtub & basin refinishing; wall or floor tile refinishing; countertop resurfacing; appliance recoloring; fiberglass chip repairs. Catalog. Olde Virginea Restoration. \$2.25.

302. Restoration Hardware — Over 1000 different brass items for houses and furniture. Plumbing, lighting, wall and ceiling coverings, gingerbread, and more. \$3.75 Catalog, and one-year mailings. Wholesale/Retail. Hardware+Plus. \$3.75

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349. Furniture Hardware — A full line of quality-hardware for the discriminating craftsman. A complete inventory includes pulls, locks, hinges, fixture parts, shades, and a whole lot more. New 75-page catalog. Paxton Hardware. \$4.25.

363. Complete Outfitter — Goods in endless variety from chamber pots to covered wagons. Over 10,000 items. Illustrated 250 page catalog. Cumberland General Store, Inc. \$3.25.

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would finally emerge thin as a rail or shrunken to dwarf-size. Frank Godbey of Lexington, Kentucky, sent us this photograph of "a sadly remuddled Second Empire house in Bristol, Tennessee." It's tempting to imagine pulling away this box and finding the Victorian house still inside. Because this has gotta be a gag - right?

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MARCH/APRIL 1989

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Vernacular Houses

This 18th-century hipped-roof cottage in New Orleans' Vieux Carré (left) survived two fires that eliminated most Creole Cottages in the original city. The construction of early examples was *briqueté-entre-poteaux*, heavy timbers with brick infill, usually stuccoed over. The house form arrived with French-Spanish Creoles from Haiti and the Caribbean — a place that shares southern Louisiana's climate of humidity, hurricanes, and floods.

THE CREOLE COTTAGE

New Orleans, 1790-1840

The gable roof is also common on Creole Cottages (right). Other typical details: low elevation to the sidewalk; vertical-board shutters over French doors; gabled dormers on front and back. Early-19th-century houses were more likely to be built of stuccoed brick.



Most cottage roofs incorporate a sidewalk overhang, sometimes with a double pitch above the eave. This photo shows the *abat-vent* variety, where a flat overhang is supported by iron brackets. Fire walls project above the roofline.





Weatherboard siding and shuttered, multidight windows are common, too, and the lack of dormers is not unusual.

Submitted by Evan Wilson, New Orleans, Louisiana

Dld-House Journal