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## ESTABLISHED 1973 Id-House Journal Vol. XIX No. 5









2+2	Windows &	Wallbaber	S+c-	

### Sash-Window Workshop 30 by John Leeke

Techniques for rehabilitating wooden sash windows

## Historic Wallpaper by Martin H. McNamara

Everything you need to know on the evaluation, restoration, removal, and archiving of antique wallpaper

### Hanging Wallpaper With Netting by Linda Whitehead 41

The old-fashioned technique of using fabric to create an even surface on which to hang wallpaper

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### American Houses In Old English Styles by James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell

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### Adventures In Steam Heating by Dan Holohan

A history of steam-heating technology, and tips for maintaining the system in your old house

#### The House On 239 Warren Street 55 by Bruce E. Hall

Old-house living can also mean researching the life and times of your old house

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Cover: original wallpaper from the c. 1890 Byers-Evans House in Denver, Col., and its reproduction by Mt. Diablo Handprints. Photo: Peter Marcus.

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EDITOR	Gordon H. Bock
PRODUCTION EDITOR	Cole Gagne
EDITORIAL ASSISTANT	Lynn Elliott
EDITORIAL INTERN	Kathleen Randall
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS	John Leeke
	Sanford, Maine J. Randall Cotton
	J. Kandan Cotton Philadelphia, Pa.
CONTRIBUTORS	James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell Strasburg, Virginia Scott Kunst Ann Arbor, Michigan
ART DIRECTOR	Marshall Moseley
ASSITANT DESIGNER	Liz Newkirk
BUSINESS MANAGER	Julie E. Stocker
CIRCULATION DIRECTOR	Rosalie E. Bruno
NATIONAL SALES MGR.	Becky Bernie
ADV. PRODUCTION MGR.	Ellen M. Higgins
PRODUCTION ASSISTANT	Joanne Orlando
CUSTOMER SERVICE	Jeanne Baldwin
EDITORIAL William J.	La Rosa DIRECTOR O'Donnell ISHER
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DLD-HOUSE JOURNAL

## **EDITOR'S PAGE**

Why restore old houses?

This question is worth asking at least once, if only because not everyone you meet understands the special rewards of all the effort. Restore is the key word, as I see it. Restoring an old house goes beyond just "fixing up" the structure so that it's a serviceable place to live, with plumbing that runs and a roof that doesn't leak. Restoring means trying to recapture or preserve the original concept of the design with a sensitivity to the nature of the materials. Asphalt shingles, for instance, are as weatherproof as any roofing, but they can hardly duplicate the eyecatching undulations of Spanish

tions of Spanish tile. Paint protects woodwork as well as varnish, but it doesn't show off

After restoration, it's more than an beirloom bouse — it's also a bome. the beauty of the grain. Taken to its limit, house restoration can come close to the concept of "cherried out" or "minted out," which antique-auto restorers use, where every nut and bolt is in pristine condition — much more than is necessary just to make it run.

If restoring a house, then, goes way beyond the ordinary or necessary, why get in so deep? I'm sure everybody has their own reasons, but I'd like to share three of mine. As I chip away at my family homestead in Pennsylvania, I stop from

time to time to remember why I stay involved. I don't get too scientific about it, just a little inspirational. \* You don't know what you've got until you lose it — My c. 1880 old house is one of the first in a neighborhood that is changing rap-

idly. I like to think that by keeping my old

house up, I'm not only maintaining for my use, but preserving a bit of what makes the area unique for oth ers who live there.

\* I get a thrill being around craftsmanship from other eras – It's like traveling in time. You can see not only the handiwork of people who went before you, but often what they were thinking as well. And it's heartening to see creations from an earlier time continuing to function just as they were in-



Unrestored, this outstanding Queen Anne offers neither shelter nor beauty.

tended. We all like to think our work will survive us.

### \* I believe in the value of repair

— When a well executed repair does its job, it's like waving a magic wand. In the long run, repair is also conservation and recycling, the most efficient use of the resources at hand. In addition, I'm just self-centered

enough in my thinking to believe that anybody can build something new, but good repairs represent another level of skill and knowledge.

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 199

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### LETTERS

### Tales of the Half Chimney Dear OHJ,

I would like to add a little further insight on the subject of docked chimneys ["Mystery Chimney," May/ June 1991, page 14]. Living in the Midwest where there were many farms and coal-mine communities, such chimneys were common. The company houses for miners were usually four or five rooms. Four rooms had one chimney; five rooms,

### Tired & Depressed Dear OHJ.

I'm tired of "Remuddling." It's depressing. I would like to see instead "Unmuddling of the Month." In my own city, I have seen several exteriors changed from remuddled to restored. I'm sure this wonderful phenomenon is occurring across the country. Examples of unmuddling could provide your readers with inspirational and educational information. Please consider it.

 — Sally Levinson Berkeley, Cal.

### Awake & in Love

Dear OHJ,

I love the "Remuddling" section of your magazine. With each new issue, I can't wait to get to the last page — I read the magazine from front to back — to see the latest "Remuddling" picture(s). The "Halfway House" in the May/June issue takes the cake! I'm glad I'm not the owner of the left half and have to live with my modernized twin! Keep up the good work!

> Janice K. Drinkwater Cutchogue, N.Y.

### Grimthorped!

Dear OHJ,

Instead of "remuddling" the English language, why don't you use instead a grand word that has been around since 1905 as the headline for your last page? *Grimtborpe* (actwo. These had half (docked) chimneys because when the mine ran out and was closed, the house was jacked up and moved to a new mine site. The chimney didn't have to be rebuilt — it just rode along.

The half chimney was common in the large kitchens which were often an extension of the house. It made space between the cookstove and the wall, which was often used to dry clothes in winter, shelter newborn

cording to Webster's Third): "to remodel (an ancient building) without proper knowledge or care to retain its original quality and character." Derived from Sir Edmund Beckett, first Baron Grimthorpe, whose restoration of St. Albans cathedral was severely criticized.

> Schuyler Bishop Newburgh, N.Y.

### Overboard?

Dear OHJ,

While I appreciate your commitment to preservation very much, I

wonder if you don't occasionally go a bit overboard in praising the old, just because it is old.

The remuddled bungalows in the July/August issue strike me as rather lacking in architectural character originally. I agree with you that the "Photo Service" house is rather abhorrent and that the windows on the second storey of the other

Is the added living space of the addition (top) worth the loss of this house style's original design (right)? lambs and piglets abandoned by their mothers, or warm feed for chickens in winter. It was an excellent place for young schoolboys to dress for school on sub-zero winter mornings.

The chimney was usually plastered and the rack that held it was lathed and plastered.

> William A. Johnson Des Moines, Iowa continued on page 8

house are far too small. Still, I'm inclined to think that the added living space gained by the owners of the house with the second-storey addition is probably well worth the loss of a rather unimpressive original design.

"Hill Street Blues" [January/February '91], in contrast, demonstrates the true horror of remuddling. In this situation, one or two remuddled houses can destroy the historical character of a whole neighborhood.

> – M.W. Wood Buffalo, N.Y.



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### LETTERS

#### continued from page 6

Spanish in North Carolina Dear OHJ,

Your article "Mediterranean Traditions" [July/August '91] by James Massey and Shirley Maxwell was well written, informative, and brought into full public view an old tradition in the history of American architecture which is little known and under appreciated. Our congratulations on a job well done.

I would like to offer one important correction: The house shown on at the bottom of page 47 is incorrectly listed as being in Camden, South Carolina. This property, the Fletcher Smith house, is one of Salisbury, North Carolina's finest examples of



Contrary to any rumors, this exquisite Spanish Mission house is in Salisbury, N.C. Freeman, the Fletcher Smith house has undergone extensive restoration in the past several years and is one of the pre-eminent landmarks in the city's West Square Historic District.

> Frederick W. Lyman Executive Director, Historic Salisbury Foundation Salisbury, N.C.

### An Eternal Subscriber

Dear OHJ,

I want to thank you for analyzing the type of home which I purchased some time ago ["Builder-Style Tudor," July/August 1991, page 18]. I was utterly astounded that you were able to find in the Home Builder's Catalog of 1928 the design called the DeKalb. The floor plan for the De-Kalb is exactly the floor plan in my home, with the exception of one or continued on page 10



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### LETTERS

continued from page 8



For buyers of 1928, this house plan cost only \$20.

two doors.

You people are truly amazing in your ability to research homes, particularly in light of the fact that this is not what one would call a palatial residence. I am very pleased and you have made me an eternal *Old-House Journal* subscriber.

> Dan Hampton Galesville, Wis.

### DIY Rug Restoration Dear OHJ,

Having recently inherited just over two dozen oriental carpets, some of which have been in our family for three generations, I was very interested in Ms. Johnston's article in your May/June issue ["An Oriental Rug Restoration"]. (If I wasn't rebuilding our entire house, I would be trying the re-sewing techniques on two of the hall carpets right now.) There is, however, one point that should be brought up.

Ms. Johnston states, in part, that fading is one type of damage which cannot be reversed. Although this may be true of the more-valuable antiques, we were advised by a gentleman from whom we bought several rugs that there is a simple remedy: your standard felt-tip pen, available from any art-supply store. (Not a Walgreen's-quality magic marker they're neither indelible nor particularly well regulated in color density.) If you look on the back of your rug, you can usually tell the original colors; by painting over the wool, rather like a paint-by-numbers landscape, it is possible to come up with a rug that looks very close to its original. This may not be the purist's answer, but it is an easy remedy.

> — Allison Hartman Chicago, Ill.
>  continued on page 12



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### LETTERS

Our first contact with them was

stairs talking. I thought our neighbor

had come over to introduce himself,

when I heard my husband down-

so I went down to meet him. My

husband yelled at me to bring two

the attic area of the porch.

### continued from page 10

## Wings in the House Dear OHJ,

I'm a new old-house owner, and when I received my July/August issue I had to write. Your article "Wings in the Dark" was just what we needed.



I knew to expect some problems with an old house, but I didn't expect bats. Our house had been empty for several years and there were some outside repairs to be done. One such job was rescreening the back porch. Little did we know at the time that bats had moved into sheets and not to go into the kitchen. Thoroughly confused and wondering what type of company needed sheets over windows, I headed on down. The chaos that one small bat can cause is unbelievable.

In all, it turned out we had eight bats that got into our house over a

period of several days before we found out where they were coming from. I'm an animal lover and did not want any of the bats to be killed, and my poor husband obliged me unwillingly. It was hard to keep him calm, especially when one woke us up in the middle of the night when it flew into our ceiling fan and was knocked unconscious. Needless to say, there was very little sleep that night.

We know of only one bat that lost its life: That poor innocent bat found its way into our washing machine. (Luckily my husband was the one to get that particular load of clothes out, or I'm afraid both washing machine and bat would have been thrown out the back door.) When we found out that they were on our back porch, we opened our screen door and let *continued on page 14* 









### LETTERS

#### continued from page 12

them out. Once they flew off the porch, we shut the screen. This process was repeated for several days until we no longer found any bats flying around on the porch.

I was glad your article backed up my belief that they are good for the environment — and that we solved our problem with no harm except for a few hours of lost sleep.

 Donna May Pelzer, S.C.

### Benign & Malignant

Dear OHJ,

Just thought your readers might be interested in first-hand observations as to *wby* old houses owned by wealthy people end up in disrepair.

My husband was a full-time, live-in groundskeeper for a year. I became a 2-days-a-week housekeeper as part of a package deal. Through word of mouth, I was requested to clean other homes.

There are two general types of "wealth neglect": benign and malignant (as in cancer). The general symptoms of benign neglect are characterized by very busy professionals who use the old house as their primary residence but spend practically no time there except to sleep - all their mail, phone calls, and faxes go to their offices anyway. They rarely entertain at home (they take clients out to eat and kibitz) and they have summer homes in New England to escape the heat as well as homes in Arizona or Florida for the winter. They just don't notice!

Malignant neglect, on the other hand, is caused by an over-full checking account coupled with a Scroogelike determination to sell every project to the lowest possible bidder. These people, the incredibly rich, do not bother with maintenance - they literally have enough money to buy another anything, even another house, if it "breaks." Imagine going through life never worrying about your clothes, furniture, car, appearance, or anything, because there's always time to get another. It makes for a frightening outlook on old houses, especially in tandem with the "lowest-bidder" syndrome, which invariably puts up sheetrock instead of plastering; replaces slate roofs with cheap shingles, and paints latex finishes over old alkyd without priming.

Now remember, old-house lovers, when you win the Lottery or inherit all of Aunt Rebecca's blue-chip portfolio, stay just as committed to quality as ever!

> Marcia Walls Tinicum, Penn.



SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1991



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## ASK OHJ

### "Portable" House

**Q** When I was asked by a friend to renovate the interior of her late-1920s home, I discovered that the house was not

just prefabricated but was once portable. The walls are not traditionally framed but are constructed of  $6'0"- \times -$ 7'6" wood-frame panels,  $3'_4$ " thick. The bip roofs are also constructed of similar panels. All the panels are beld toSON'S PORTABLE HOUSES.'" I would appreciate any information you might have to offer. — George B. Schramm III Bethpage, N.Y.



A 1915 Hodgson ad pictured their "Portable Sun-Parlor" (above) — an antecedent of their portable bouse (left).

gether with a "bolt and wedge" system. This system makes it theoretically possible to take the panels apart, thereby making the house "portable."

A small tag on each panel identifies its placement (such as "RIGHT HIP 3"). Some panels also bave delivery tags noting the destination of the shipment and the maker of the bouse as "E.F. Hodgson Co.; Dover, Mass.; 'HODG- Although there isn't a wealth of information on the E.F. Hodgson Company of Dover, Massachusetts, they appear to have been mass producing prefabricated houses as early as 1892, a date that makes them one of the originators of this industry. Hodgson products were small buildings, from cottages and playhouses to garages and chicken coops to, literally, dog kennels and bird houses. They were marketed as "portables" and built in sections to be assembled quickly on site with bolts by unskilled labor. The largest building in their 1915 advertisement is a 36'-×-16' two-room cottage, but it would not be surprising to learn that they were selling slightly larger houses, such as the one you describe, by the boom years of the 1920s.

### Craftsman Closet

Q Our sorta-Craftsman bouse was built around 1905 and originally bad a china closet built into the wall of the dining room. The closet was not very deep, as the stairway upstairs is on the other side of this wall. We discovered this fact when the son of the former owner gave us three beautiful doors from the original closet, believing they should stay with the bouse.

Our problem is that several people who can remember the closet cannot quite agree on how it looked. The best consensus I have is that the center area was the upper small door, a shelf with a bevelled mirror at the back, then three small drawers below. Does anyone have a closet similar to this who could give me dimensions or send a picture so we may replicate ours?

— Tomi Fay Forbes Cedarburg, Wis.

A The 1912 edition of *Radford's* Details of Building Construction turned up this buffet design

(right) which comes close to the china cabinet you describe. It incorporates not only the two large doors bordering a mirror and drawers, but also the bracketed plate rail widely seen in Arts and Crafts-inspired interiors. The Radford Architectural

A post-Victorian buffet for a "sorta-Craftsman bouse." Company was probably the top purveyor of mass-market house plans and building publications in the early decades of this century, and many of their designs are typical of — if not the actual source for — popular housebuilding fashions throughout the 'teens and 'twenties.



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## ASK OHJ

continued from page 18

What Date Wallpaper? Help, quick! You've been wonderful in the past and are the only people I really trust with preservation questions. Enclosed are photos of wallpaper in the front and rear parlors of a house we are moving into next month, which is on the eastern shore of Maryland. The owners have told us that the paper dates to the Civil War. Do you think it is that old? Looks more like late-19th century to me.

— Mrs. L. Knudsen Snow Hill, Md.

A Dating wallpaper without any hard evidence (such as manufacturers' names or production numbers) is a difficult task, so we passed your photos along to Bruce Bradbury of Bradbury & Bradbury Wallpapers in Benicia, California, for his com-



ments. Bruce reports, "The room is hung with a machine-printed, turn-ofthe-century 'roomset,' a coordinated set of patterns for walls and ceilings. Given the Art Nouveau influence in the pattern, I'd guess it was produced in the 1890s, though this type of coordinated set was popular from the late 1880s until the early-20th century." The pattern of the Knudsens' wallpaper dates it in the late-19th century.



## The simplicity of style and beauty...the "tin" roof



### The old "tin" roof ...

...that's what it has been called since the early settlers brought it to America. Its proper designation is TERNE, a steel sheet coated with an alloy of 80% lead and 20% tin. On the roof, it can be formed as standing seams, batten seams, or in a bermuda style. Follansbee also produces TCS, a stainless steel sheet coated with the same alloy. TCS need not be painted, and weathers to a pleasant, warm gray color.

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## RESTORER'S NOTEBOOK

### Pass the Vaseline

Late one Saturday night, shortly after we moved into our old house, I realized that the sound dragging me from sleep was that of running water coming from an old toilet in the upstairs bath. Upon investigation, I discovered that the rubber bulb which covers the outlet on the bottom of the tank was old, cracked, and dried out. The sides were collapsing from the weight of the water in the tank, and water was escaping between the outlet and the bulb. Of course, this toilet had no shut-off valve, so I couldn't just turn off the water. Casting about for a makeshift repair that would hold until I could get the required esoteric plumbing parts, I noticed a jar of petroleum jelly on the shelf next to me. I thought that if I could slather enough jelly on the ball, it would seal the collapsing part enough to slow, if not shut off, the running water. It worked, so I went back to bed and promptly forgot about it.

About a year later, when I was repairing another toilet in the house, I remembered the ailing bulb and went to investigate its size and type so it could be replaced. I was surprised to discover that the bulb felt and looked practically new: It must have absorbed the petroleum jelly and been restored by it. Now, more than three years later, the bulb still feels new and hasn't given me any problems. I assume that petroleum jelly would rejuvenate many rubber parts (like washers) in an emergency, as well as renew dried parts in toilet tanks which have had no water for some time, as was the case with ours. - Elizabeth Ann Brown

Montgomery, Ala.

### **Dispersing Dust**

I found the tip about using a bicycletire pump to remove dust from drilled holes interesting ["Restorer's Notebook," May/June 1991]. But I think you'll also find my tip most useful and handy.



projects about 3/16". (A piece of thick hacksaw blade will also work.) After I tightened the screws, I had a tool I could use like a plane, with the guide sliding along the outside of the sash and the blade cutting a narrow groove. - T.G. Howell San Antonio, Texas

In my occupation as a marble setter, I find it necessary to drill holes for anchors (lead anchors, plastic anchors, toggle bolts, etc.) on both vertical and horizontal surfaces. The average drill motor blows out a considerable amount of air from its housing, so I operate it alongside the drilled holes: The blast of air created by the motor is more than sufficient to clean out the holes.

> - Joseph Cimarosti Detroit, Mich.

### A Colorful Idea

We were trying to decide on a color scheme for our 1875 farmhouse when we came up with this idea for visualizing the results before we even bought the paint. I shot some slides of the house, which gave a good, uncluttered outline of the faces and details we were most concerned with, and projected them at close range onto sheets of drawing paper taped to a wall. I traced the basic lines of the projection onto the paper, making line drawings of these views of the house. Then I photocopied them, got out my crayons and colored pencils, and experimented with color schemes. These "coloringbook pictures" of the house made it obvious to us which color scheme looked best. We went ahead and did the paint job, confident in our choices.

> - Barbara A. Smith Raymond, Maine

### Pulling Up Plywood

We wanted to remove the wall-towall carpeting in our 1863 Italianate home and restore the original random-width pine flooring below. But the carpeting rested on an underlayment of quarter-inch plywood boards that simply splintered under the pressure of a crowbar, making their removal literally an inch-by-inch process. Our solution to this problem was to run a circular saw, set to a continued on page 24

### SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1991

illustration by Liz Neukirk

### Grooving

my casement windows resulted in a lot of leaks everytime it rained. My solution was to cut a waterdrip groove into the bottom edge of the sash, which would keep the rain from running along the edge and into the house. But I really didn't have a tool that could do this job simply and easily, so I came up with one of my own. I took a 7"-long hardwood block, 3/4" × 11/4", and cut a saw kerf 1" deep into the 3/4" edge, about 1/4" from one side. Then I set a second block, 1/4" × 13/4", to serve as a guide. I made two screw holes in the first block, positioning them just beyond the 5" length of the saw blade - an old compass saw blade, inserted so it



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### RESTORER'S NOTEBOOK

#### continued from page 22

depth just less than the thickness of the plywood, across the underlayment (taking special care to mark off and avoid all nails and staples). Then the plywood was simply snapped off in rows. An additional benefit to this method was that it allows more of the nails to come up with the plywood instead of our having to pull them up individually afterward.

— David Fields
 Philadelphia, Penn.

### Disguising an Odor

In our first old house, we had an 18year-old cat who often missed the litter box. Eventually the urine soaked through the vinyl flooring and into the subfloor. After removing the vinyl, we treated the stains with Odormute (an enzyme-based odor remover we got at the pet store). But a slight odor remained. I remembered reading that shellac could be used to prevent the offgassing of formaldehyde from particleboard, so I figured it might work on other "fumes" as well. Two coats of shellac later, no smell.

We used the same technique on our present house where raccoons had been living in the roof of the porch (and using it as a litter box). After trapping the raccoons, we took the porch apart, put several applications of Odormute on everything, and then coated the entire inside of the porch with shellac. Now it no longer smells like the zoo.

> — Jane Powell Berkeley, Calif.

### **A Fantastic Solution**

I have found an easy way to clean off years of accumulated dirt from woodwork with clear finishes: I use Fantastik<sup>®</sup> spray cleaner and fine steel wool. I saturate the steel-wool pad with the cleaner and scrub in the direction of the wood grain. Next I wipe the dirt away with a cloth. On some areas such as mouldings, the cleaner needs to sit for a few minutes to loosen the dirt. In my experience, the fine steel wool does not dull most finishes; however, a coating of lemon oil should bring back any gloss that may be lost.

> Stewart Dempsey Milwaukee, Wis.

TIPS TO SHARE? Do you have any hints or shortcuts that might help other old-house owners? We'll pay \$25 for any how-to items used in this "Restorer's Notebook" column. Write to Notebook Editor, The Old-House Journal, 435 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, NY 11215.

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OLD-HOUSE JOURNAL

## OUTSIDE THE OLD HOUSE

by Scott G. Kunst

What many old-house gardeners need more than a new shovel or a hot soak in the tub is information. Books and organizations are among the best sources (along with *OHJ*, of course).

The essential text for historic gardening is Rudy and Joy Favretti's *Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings*, which includes history, how-to, and plant lists. A longawaited revised edition has just been published. Less comprehensive but also fine is the Favrettis' *For Every* 

*House a Garden.* For further guidance in researching a landscape, see Timothy and Genevieve Keller's *How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* (bulletin 18, available from the National Register Reference Desk, 202- 343-5726).

Other basic works include Diane Kostial McGuire's Gardens of America: Three Centuries of Design and William Tishler's American Landscape Architecture: Designers and Places. McGuire's book photographically showcases some of America's finest restored landscapes, whereas American Gardens in the 18th Century. For Victorian gardens, look to Leighton's American Gardens of the 19th Century and M. Christine Doell's visually rich Gardens of the Gilded Age. For post-Victorian gardens, the best is British: David Ottewill's The Edwardian Garden.

(on 17th-century New England) and

For an attractive introduction to historic ornamentals, see Katherine Whiteside's *Antique Flowers* or Rob Proctor's *Perennials* and *Annuals*; for more substance, turn to David Stuart

> and James Sutherland's *Plants from the Past.* Fruits and vegetables are covered in Carolyn Jab's *Heirloom Gardener.*

With reprinted works, old-house gardeners can get advice straight from the horse's mouth. Reprint editions are available of A.J. Downing's Victorian Cottage Residences (1842), Joseph Breck's The Flower Garden (1851), Frank J. Scott's Art of Beautifying Suburban Home Grounds (1870, reprinted as Victorian Gardens), Louise Beebe Wilder's Color in my Garden (1918), several of Gertrude Jekyll's books, and many others.

All of these books can be ordered through local bookstores, or by calling Capability's Books, the country's largest mail-order garden bookstore, at 800-247-8154. Horticultural libraries are listed in Barbara J. Barton's indispensable *Gardening by Mail III*, along with hundreds of nurseries, societies, and more publications.

for old-bouse gardeners

Among organizations, most valuable to amateur historic gardeners are the well-established Southern Garden History Society (Old Salem Inc., Drawer F, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, NC 27108; \$15/year) and the year-old New England Garden History Society (Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, MA 02115; \$25/year).

Professional organizations include the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation (P.O. Box 92, Charlottesville, VA 22902), the American Society of Landscape Architects "Historic Preservation Open Committee" (annual symposium, c/o Noel Vernon, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306), and the Association for Preservation Technology (landscape workshops, P.O. Box 8178, Fredericksburg, VA 22404). State Historic Preservation Offices can also offer guidance.

In conserving historic plants, the Thomas Jefferson Center for Historic Plants plays a leading role (Monticello, P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902; free catalog/newsletter). Plant organizations with a historic focus include the Heritage Roses Group (c/o Miriam Walkins, 925 Galvin Drive, El Cerrito, CA 95538; \$5/ year); the Historic Iris Preservation Society (c/o Verona Wiekhorst, 4855 Santiago Way, Colorado Springs, CO 80917; \$5/year); the well-known Seed Savers Exchange (for edibles, \$25/ year; substantial publications); and the new Flower and Herb Exchange (catalog \$5, both at RR 3, Box 239, Decorah, IA 52101). See "Restoration Products," July/August 1991 OHJ, page 64 for further information.

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RD 1951



SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1991







toration projects is stabilizing the "weather envelope" of the house, the surfaces that shed rain, wind, and sun. The roof and the exterior siding, of course, make up the bulk of this envelope, but it also includes the windows: fragile, working house parts that take a beating in any building.

That was certainly the case with this project. The town of Waterboro, Maine, is maintaining the 1850 Taylor House as a focal point for local history and training ground for old-house restoration and preservation methods. The windows in this Greek Revival building are doublehung wood sash in wood frames that are, with rare exception, the same wood and glass installed when the house was built over 140 years ago. Through the years, the windows received little attention other than basic glass replacement, putty renewal, and just two or three coats of paint. Today they stand in a somewhat deteriorated, but basically sound condition. Ordinary maintenance methods could take care of flaky, peeling paint as well as failed and missing glazing, but specialized techniques would be needed to repair loose joints and warped wood.

After surveying each of the 49 windows to evaluate the amount of work each would need (as well as labeling each sash using a scheme that described its location), I began the process of systematically pulling and reconditioning each sash. Restoring a house full of windows is a project that tends to hide its real size. One way to see the work through is to set up a production line and break each repair phase into specific procedures. Here I'll describe six of the methods I use to restore historic sash so that they hold up to the rigors of the New England climate and still retain their appearance.

by John Leeke

Sash windows are designed to be disassembled for maintenance and

I. PULLING SASH

repair. Rather than restore windows in place, I prefer to pull each sash, using the following sequence, so that I can work more efficiently back at the shop.

1) Remove the interior sash stop beads — In most cases, both window sash can be pulled by removing only one of the two interior stop beads. First, cut the paint film where the bead meets the window trim, using a knife or a zipper tool (a specialty hand tool designed for freeing stuck windows (figure 1)). At the same time, remove any



**G DADH** the bead is mitered at the top, maneuvering it out of the frame will take even more bowing and care. Once it's out, you can label the bead with the window number.

ring the window stool (figure 3). If

2) Remove lower sash — Slide the sash up a few inches



past the stool and swing the edge out clear of the frame (figure 4). If the sash is counterbalanced by a weight-andpulley system, it's often easiest to secure the weight first by pulling it to the top of the pocket, then either knotting the cord or slipping a nail through the chain right at the pulley. Chain or cord can then be disconnected from the sash without fear of losing the weight in the wall cavity.

**3) Remove parting bead** — To loosen the parting bead that separates the upper and lower sash, grab it near the bottom with pliers and gently start to wiggle it out of its channel. As the bead loosens, work up its length and guide

it carefully around the weather stop on the bottom rail of the upper sash (figure 5). Once the bead is nearly free of the channel (figure 6), be careful to slide the notched top (if any) out of the upper frame (figure 7). Parting beads are slim pieces of wood which often suffer in the course of pulling sash, usually at their midpoints. Beads that break (or have been previously broken and reinstalled asis) can either be repaired with glue or replaced entirely with new stock.



**4) Remove upper sash** — Before removing the upper sash, determine how it is held up. Sashes that are not counterbalanced may be permanently fixed in place with a full stop strip nailed to the frame stile, a stop block nailed

OLD-HOUSE JOURNAL



below the sash, or the sash may simply be toenailed to the stile. Hardware such as patent sash holders are also common, but may not be obvious after years of non-use. We found interesting-looking sash stop catches on the upper sash that used an iron pin to hook into the stile (figure 8). Once the sash is freed, it can be dropped below the top of the frame and swung out for removal like the bottom sash. Afterwards, install a temporary insert of plywood to fill the opening, one that can be reused from window to window as you pull and replace sashes. Panels can be lightly secured by using drywall screws - easily removed with a battery drill. Take advantage of the empty window at this stage to prep the frame and sill for painting. Check the working surfaces for paint buildup that can cause binding and make major repairs (such as replacing deteriorated sills or framing) if indicated.

II. REMOVING PAINT & PUTTY I take pulled sash back to my shop for reconditioning, where I can hold them firmly in a small bench clamp. Holding the sash solidly greatly improves the effectiveness of operations such as scraping and planing, and frees both hands to do the work. Another idea is to anchor the sash to any flat work surface with a stop and wedges (figure 9). This setup can be locked or released with just the swing of a hammer, and easily accommodates variations in sash size. Before touching any paint, I take notes on historic colors and paint layers and put on a safety respirator (both paint and glazing compound can contain lead).

to moisture condensation deteriorating the paint), I work the muntins with a homemade scraper filed to match the curve of the muntin profile (figure 10). The last step is to sand all surfaces to be repainted with 120-grit open-coat paper. This procedure not only removes any remaining loose paint, but it also cleans away dirt and loose wood fibers, and prepares a sound, stable surface.

2) Remove glazing putty — Loose or crumbling glazing compound will yield readily to a putty knife, but otherwise it can be hard as rock and a real headache to remove.

Then I begin the reconditioning process:

1) Remove paint Dry scraping is a viable paint-removal method for the small, complicated surfaces of wood sash, especially where the paint is already failing badly. I use a traditional hook scraper for sash faces, scraping with rising grain (much like planing) to avoid damage to the wood, and sharpening the edges frequently with a mill file. If the interior side of the sash requires



Caustic paint removers will decompose linseed oil-based putty if given enough time, but I find heat tools soften stubborn putty much faster. I use a heat gun when I don't have to worry about preserving paint or glass, and a heavy soldering iron if I'm only digging out small spots. If the project involves extensive putty removal from many panes, I use an electric putty softener, an L-shaped tool that is wired with a heating element.

scraping (usually due

After paint and glazing problems, loose joints and warped meeting III. FIXING FRAMES rails are the most common forms of deterioration I see in wood sash. Fortunately, there are effective treatments for both. It is possible to perform these repairs with the glass still in the sash, but this approach does risk breaking the glass. This is especially true if clamps are applied to the sash (and more so if the glass has been replaced since the damage occurred). For these reasons, I usually remove glass before starting repairs, particularly old panes that I am trying to preserve.

### Loose Joints

The typical wood sash in 19th- and early-20th-century houses is made of an outer frame joined at the corners with mortise-and-tenon joints. Before we removed the sash from the window, we could see 1/16" to 1/18" gaps and peeling paint in the lower joints of several Taylor House sash. Later, when the sashes were out of their windows and the glass removed, the sash frames would rack slightly, confirming our suspicion. Loose joints are caused by water penetration, typically where muntins meet the bottom rail in upper sash, and at the lower frame joints in lower sash. When paint cracks at these joints, water enters and causes the paint to peel. This allows more water to enter, which swells the wood. When the wood dries, it shrinks leaving an open joint that admits even more water. As the cycle repeats, the joint widens even further and water accumulates, eventually resulting in wood decay.

Here's the procedure I follow for regluing loose or open joints in wooden sash:

1) Clean — Scrape loose paint away from the joints and clean old paint and putty out of the joints with a thin knife blade.

**2)** Soak in epoxy consolidant — Epoxy consolidants are syrupy liquids that permeate porous or decayed wood and then harden (see "How to Use Epoxies," May/June 1989 *OHJ*). First mix up only as much consolidant and hardener as you can use in a short time, blending the ingredients thoroughly. Then apply the consolidant to the joints using a narrow-spouted bottle, returning to each joint for more applications as the epoxy soaks in (figure 11). The goal is to cover all the interior surfaces of the joint and saturate any decayed wood. For consolidants to penetrate deeply and be effective, all wood must be dry.

3) Fill gaps with epoxy paste — Epoxy paste is consolidant combined with powdery fillers in order to give it a "mashed potatoes" consistency. When hardened, this mixture has working characteristics and flexibility similar to that of wood.

On a flat board, mix a little consolidant in with some of the epoxy paste to thin its consistency. Work the thinned paste into the loose joint from all three sides, using a putty knife. Then continue to fill the joint using some of the thick paste, thereby forcing the thinner mix deep into the joint (figure 12). The goal is to completely fill the joint with epoxy paste. **FRAMES** 4) Clamp — If necessary, close the joints with bar clamps (figure 13). Only slight pressure is needed; overtightening can break the sash. Work on a flat surface and make sure the sash is flat and square as you clamp. Let the epoxy cure overnight.



### **Bowed Meeting Rail**

The bottom rail of the upper sash — the meeting rail was bowed or warped on many windows. Misalignment of a sash meeting-rail latch is an early indication of a bowed rail, as is a gap between the muntin or the lower edge of the glass and the rail. This gap, though, is not always apparent if the glass has been replaced. Warp in a lower meeting rail is caused by sunlight and water. Ultra-violet rays pass through the glass and deteriorate first the paint



and then the wood fibers. Water from condensation on the living-space side of the glass contributes to the deterioration. Eventually, these forces warp the wood.

If the bowed rail is flexible enough, it can often be pressed back into place. Evaluate the flexibility of the rail by setting the sash on a bench, bowed rail up (figure 14). Try pressing the rail back in place using only hand pressure. If it returns most of the way to its original position, without putting too much stress on the rest of the sash, the rail can be repaired.

**1) Apply adhesive** — After filling frame joints with epoxy paste (as described in the "Loose Joints" procedure) but before clamping, treat the muntin-rail joints with consolidant to act as a primer. Then apply a very thin mix of consolidant and epoxy paste to act as an adhesive (figure 15). Work the epoxy into the joints with a putty knife, and by working the bowed rail up and down.

**2)** Clamp — Clamp the meeting rail in place using bar clamps positioned across the frame from the meeting rail to the top rail. Use at least two clamps. Tighten the clamps until the bow disappears, sighting along the meeting rail to make sure it is straight. Don't overtighten or another part of the sash may break. After setting the meeting-rail clamps, add another clamp to draw the sides tiles together and pull the frame joints up tight. Be sure the sash is flat and square. Let the epoxy cure overnight. Then, remove the clamps and trim away excess epoxy with a sharp chisel.

IV. MINOR WOOD REPAIRS

pairs is a very likely phase **IV**. **IVIIINOK** We in sash reconditioning. Two typical conditions that showed up in several of the Taylor House windows were 1) decay in the top or bottom rail of lower sash, and 2) splitting of the weather stop in the upper-sash meeting-rail weather stop (usually caused by trying to force the window open). Repairs also made use of epoxies:

**1) Prime** the surface with a thin mixture of consolidant. Let the epoxy soak in and harden.



Making minor wood re-

2) Work epoxy paste well into the broken surface to assure coverage and bond (figure 16).
3) Clamp on a plastic-covered piece of thin board to create a form (figure 17).
4) Fill the damaged area with epoxy paste to slightly more than the original volume; allow to harden.

**5) Shape** the epoxy down to the original form using a plane, chisel, or rasp (figure 18). "Cheesegrater"-type tools (such as Stanley Surform products) may also be handy for removing excess epoxy and roughing out the repair. Epoxy fillers can be sanded and painted just like wood.

final form. Once the repair is finished, be sure to clean all hardened epoxy out of the glazing dado, especially at joints where it may have oozed out during clamping.

6) Repeat steps 4 and 5 if


Muntins are thin strips of wood moulded on inner edges and rabbeted on outer edges to hold the glazing in the sash (figure 19). Usually, they intersect each other with tight fitting, precisely cut joints. One of the advantages of this type of construction as far as restoration goes is that the individual parts of the sash can be replaced if they are damaged. Muntins often decay when the outer glazing falls



out, or they're split by open latches on the lower sash.

Getting Ready To replace a damaged or broken muntin, begin by removing the two panes of glass which border it. (Bear in mind that you may wind up taking out all of the glass in the sash to keep from breaking it.)

The best muntin repairs duplicate the profile of the original muntin

down to the smallest detail in the mouldings, appropriate where the goal of the project is to preserve historic character or where the window is highly visible. If you have a lot of muntins to repair and authenticity is a requirement, it may pay to have the stock made at a custom woodworking shop. Muntin stock that exactly matches the moulded profiles of the sample piece might require a \$75 to \$200 setup charge, plus \$1 to \$2 per lineal foot to make the stock. However, practical and effective repairs can be made with stock that is properly sized yet less faithful to the moulded profiles. Such an approach is appropriate when cost is important or when the sash is seldom seen up close (as with cellar or barn windows).

You can make your own less-authentic stock if you have a table saw and the skill to cut wood accurately. Sash parts are not very large, so they must be milled to close tolerances — typically, no more than  $\frac{1}{100''}$  — so you'll need a vernier caliper to measure small sections with precision. Use the same species of wood as the original sash, for instance, white pine, yellow pine, redwood, or mahogany. Always select the wood for straight grain and heartwood. Grain that slopes results in weak muntins.

Set up the saw with a smooth-cutting planer blade and a table insert that fits close to the blade. Be sure to use push sticks and spring-type hold-downs to guide the wood through the saw — you don't want to have your fingers anywhere near the running blade when cutting these narrow parts. Test each saw setup for accuracy. **N INCEPAIRS** strips to the overall dimensions of the muntin's cross-section. Cut plenty of extra pieces that will be needed for testing setups, practice pieces, and so on. Then make the shaping cuts. I usually cut the rabbets next, then follow up with the bevel and edge cuts needed to rough out the moulding profile (figure 20). The trick is to make the cuts in an order that leaves enough of the outer surface of the basic strips to allow the subsequent cuts to be made safely and accurately. The more you cut away, the less there is to guide the passes through the blade. Touchup planing or sanding will complete the profile to the desired level of accuracy.

First cut basic, rectangular

#### Installing the Muntin

Usually a sash doesn't need to be disassembled to install a single section of muntin, as is the case when I replace a short, horizontal muntin in the center of a six-light sash. First, I remove the broken muntin (which has short tenons on both ends. which fit into the mortises in the vertical muntins) and clean out the mortises. Next, I use a very fine tooth saw and sharp chisel to trim away a small triangular section of the interior moulding next to the mortise (figure 21). This provides room to slide the new muntin into place. Then I cut the new muntin to length, measuring to the side of each mortise to determine the length (figure 22). Once the new muntin is cut to length, I trim the moulding with a sharp



chisel to form a bevel that meets with the triangular section previously cut in the muntin.

To set the muntin in its home, I slide it into both joints at once from the exterior side of the sash. I like to make this a "press fit" so the part holds itself in place by friction during gluing (using an epoxy adhesive meant for wood). To get this fit, I trim the length with a sharp chisel.

When my father, who worked in demolition in Philadelphia during the 1940s and '50s, tells me stories of the mansions they routinely demolished. I confess that I listen with the same sort of fascination for tragedy which helps sell supermarket tabloids. After these grisly tales, I mop my brow and feel relieved that I was born into a more civilized era that respects the historic value and high level of craftsmanship in old buildings. Yet after extensive conversations with Elizabeth Kaiser Schulte, senior conservator at Philadelphia's Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts, it becomes clear that the definition of what is "historically valuable" is still evolving. Or, to put it differently,

we aren't there yet. Schulte's love is wallpaper, and she explains that even after home restorers

waipaper, and she explains that even after home resorcts painstakingly repair their oak mantelpieces and clawfoot tubs, many of them still indiscriminately tear off valuable wallpaper. Fortunately, this is beginning to change. Schulte says there is an increasing understanding of the value of old wallpapers — historic and otherwise — as well as an appreciation for the artistry of their design. That understanding manifests itself as a growing interest among homeowners to preserve their historic papers in cases where they still exist.



allpaper has been around for centuries. The Chinese have used it in some form since 200 A.D. The tradition in the West, however, dates to the 1500s. Decorative

papers first served as a less-expensive substitute for wallcovering materials such as leather, tapestry, and fabric. These early papers were printed in black ink with singlerelief-cut wood blocks; when colored, they were done so by hand. By the end of the 18th century, paper stainers had perfected the use of multiple wood blocks (hundreds in some cases) to produce polychrome papers. These were rag papers fashioned from individual paper squares that were glued together in long strips prior to printing. The advent around 1840 of a relief-printing machine and the production of paper in a continuous roll allowed for the

With Digressions on its Restoration, Removal and Archiving, etc., etc.

manufacture of machine-printed paper. This made wallpaper available to a much broader range of consumers (although hand-printed papers continued to be produced throughout the 19th century, as they also are today). Along with innovations and demand came changes in materials and design. By the late 1800s, less expensive papers were made of groundwood and straw, and the thick, opaque colors associated with hand printing were thinned and chemically altered to hasten drying time. Styles continued to

reflect those of other design arts.

#### Is Your Paper Historic?

Whatever course a homeowner plans to take in regard to his or her wallpaper, the first question to ask is, "Is my paper historically important?" This is a worthwhile consideration even for those who feel certain that they want to remove their paper because of aesthetics or deteriorating condition. Wallpaper, like historic textiles, may tell a minor story of little relative value, yet there is also the possibility that it can tell a very important story and be worthy of preservation. According to Gail Winkler, co-author of Victorian Interior Decoration, "Wallpaper is such an ephemeral thing. It's torn off and covered over with such little regard, that anything that is old and reasonably intact should be considered rare." And particularly if the paper is original to your house, no matter that a million rolls were produced, it's valuable for the context in which it appears.

#### On the Paper Trail

Clearly, the odds are in favor of your wallpaper being machine produced. If the paint is thick, you probably have a hand-printed paper — and in most cases a more valuable one — whereas signs of graininess or streaking probably means the paper was machine made. To find out for sure, do a little detective work — there is an array of sources a homeowner can consult. The primary source book for learning about and identifying wallpaper is *Wallpaper in* 

All photos, except where noted, courtesy of Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts

America by Catherine Lynn (Barra Foundation/Cooper Hewitt Museum, W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York), Another good volume is Wallpaper for Historic Buildings by Richard Nylander (The Preservation Press, Washington, D.C.). Agencies that conserve wallpaper are another route. In Philadelphia there is the Conservation Center for Art

and Historic Artifacts; in Andover, Massachusetts, the Northeast Document Conservation Center. Both organizations are willing to guide homeowners who want to determine the condition and historic significance of a paper. Institutions that collect historic wallpapers also exist, such as the Athenaeum in Philadelphia, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in Boston, and the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York City. Additional sources are local historical societies, museums, libraries, branches of the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and your State Historic Preservation Office. And for those seriously interested in the subject generally speaking, professionals there's a Lee, Massachusetts, newsletter called Wallpaper Reproduction News. An excellent volume for locating all these and other sources is the Landmark Yellow Pages, published by The Preservation Press.

#### of paper detachment and loss, dust, cobwebs, surface dirt, and small areas of paint loss. Problems that a homeowner should not reasonably expect to be able to repair include water or other types of stains, large areas or "bubbles" of detachment, detachment due to cracked or crumbling plaster and large areas of lost paint, oily dirt, insect damage.



Two examples of wallpaper problems most bomeowners cannot address: insect damage (top) and bubbles of detachment (above).

and flaking or "friable" (chalky or dusty) paint.

Note that even when these signs of deterioration do not exist, if there is any chance that the wallpaper is valuable, a conservator should be consulted before any attempts to restore the paper begin. Elizabeth Schulte explains that many problems can be eliminated or improved by a conservator, whereas the typical homeowner does not have the equipment or the skill to do more good than damage. "Anyone can mend a tear in a jacket, but it's a question of what that mend will look like," says Konstanze Bachmann, paper conservator at the Cooper-Hewitt. Schulte adds that she spends a lot of time undoing the "restoration work" of nonprofessionals.

The likelihood of having valuable paper is slim, but they exist. If you do identify such a paper, one which you would like to conserve but can't afford to, you may want to explore the pos-

sibility of exchanging reproduction rights with a wallpaper company in return for the reproduced paper. It's not going to be an alternative for most homeowners, but it has been done. Another option: Offer to donate the paper to a collecting institution that will agree to remove it for you.

#### **Restoring Wallpaper**

If you've decided to go the restoration route yourself, it is

crucial to first understand that no efforts can return a paper to its original condition. The best that you can hope for is to stabilize the



Restoration of this c. 1870s frieze (left) lifted ash and dirt, resulting in an astounding brightening of colors. But a section of the same frieze (above), discovered in an attic trunk, demonstrates the vibrancy of the original red pigments forever lost.

#### Assessing Wallpaper Condition

nce you've learned a little bit about your paper, it's time to assess its condition. Damage or deterioration breaks down into two general cat-

egories: problems a homeowner can treat to some degree and those which require professional help. For the purpose of this article, we provide guidance in restoring a paper intended to remain on a wall, but you should recognize that more often than not a paper's deteriorating condition will require it to be removed and conserved, something best done by a professional. Problems a homeowner can do something about are small areas



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paper — stop or slow deterioration — and to make cosmetic repairs that will improve but not necessarily transform its appearance. Again, homeowners should only do work on papers that are *not* of intrinsic historic value; those should be addressed by a professional conservator, because anything you do to the wallpaper involves the risk of further damage. The following steps are suggested as the least potentially harmful, but even these could worsen a wallpaper's condition.



**leaning:** Don't wash wallpaper! In fact, avoid using any sort of cleaning solutions, as well as chemically treated dust rags or anything wet or damp. To clean wallpaper, use the brush

attachment on a vacuum set on low suction, and gently vacuum the paper through a piece of soft, nonabrasive material, such as Dacron mesh (available in fabric stores) or flexible fiberglass screen (found in hardware stores). You can also use a soft, clean, dry dust rag to remove any insect webs, cocoons, and what Schulte delicately calls "accretions" - fly dung. The issue of insects and other pests is an important one. Schulte says that she has seen entire areas of paper eaten away by silverfish or rodents and suggests calling an exterminator if these pests seem to be a problem.

If wallpaper is flaking or chalking,



even vacuuming should be avoided because it could cause further damage. As for deeply embedded dirt, a vacuum will be of no help at all. One case in point is when coal dust has settled on wallpaper — a common problem in homes once heated by coal. There are not a lot of alternatives for homeowners trying to remove this sort of ingrained dirt. One possibility is to surface clean with a white vinyl eraser or an eraser pad, such as Scum-x or Opaline (available from art-supply stores). Schulte says that the problem with this approach, apart from the enormous labor involved, is that an eraser may have different effects over an entire room. Dirt may come off well in one area and not at all in another, leaving mottled-looking walls.

For these reasons, this type of cleaning will be most effective in reducing heavy grime accumulation in discrete areas. If you do want to attempt a large wall surface, first do several unobtrusive test patches.

**Reattachment:** If a paper has become loose at an edge, but all or most of the paper is still intact, it's possible to reattach it to the wall, although you run the risk of staining. For this reason you'll want to use a very thick wheat-starch or methyl-cellulose paste (available at local paint and wallpaper stores). A thin paste, like that first used in hanging the paper, may discolor the piece that you're reattaching, as well as stain the nearby area. Under no circumstances should you use white glue, rubber cement, or pressure-sensitive (cello-

phane, masking, etc.) tape to reattach the paper; it will only cause further damage and make future conservation more difficult.

Mix the paste to a medium consistency (say, of yogurt) and spread a thin film on the plaster; never apply paste directly to the paper itself. Press the paper onto the plaster using white paper towels, which will absorb paste that escapes at wallpaper edges without transferring dyes. Small amounts of excess paste can be dabbed away with a cotton ball.

Then smooth the paper with your hands, a plastic spatula, or rubber brayer (available at art-supply stores), starting at the center of the piece being reattached and moving toward the edges. Let the newly pasted area air dry or direct a hair dryer on low heat over it.

If small pieces of paper are missing, you may consider painting the surrounding plaster a related





Photo courtesy of Zina Studios

color which appears to extend the paper, using water color or acrylic paints. If a large piece of paper is missing, another option is to search your closets, behind radiators, or in other hidden spaces of the house for a patch that you can remove unobtrusively to cover the bare spot. The difficulty here is that the colors of the paper you find may be less

faded than the piece to which you are adding it, and, of course, you need to match the pattern precisely.

**Inpainting:** Wallpaper is a printed medium and if there are discrete loss areas due to flaking paint, you can fill these in by hand, a process called "inpainting." Matching colors probably will be the greatest challenge, because even one that appears similar may not be quite the same once it is applied, in part because the paper is probably dirty (even though it may not appear that way to the naked eye). Do a test patch first. You also should expect the paint to age and react to environmental conditions differently than the paper does.



ith inpainting, Schulte strongly affirms the Mies van der Rohe maxim: "Less is more."

The goal is to apply the least amount of paint possible for the maximum effect. The eye does a lot to compensate for slight differences between old wallpaper and new paint. Like a Seurat painting, the

brush strokes will blend from even a short distance to form a coherent whole. This explains why filling in a few areas of loss can have a fairly profound effect in giving a paper a look of completeness again. One point which Schulte says she cannot stress enough, however, is to "never inpaint papers of historic significance"; again, in this case she recommends contacting a conservator. She also advises to observe great care not to paint over a design that is already there. Schulte cautions that it is tempting to do so to make it look "nicer," but the more you cover, the more you undermine the value of the paper.

much too quickly.

For inpainting you don't need anything more than an

appropriate-sized paintbrush (0-000) and

ground-pigment watercolor or acrylic

paints. You can also use pastels or pastel

pencils; these are easy to work with but

won't hold up in high-traffic areas because

they tend to smear. Stay away from oils,

oil crayons, felt-tip markers, or water-

colors with dyes in them: All of these are

generally less expensive, but they fade

Maintenance

Like any other valuable furnishing, wall-

paper should be treated with care. You

wouldn't treat your Tiffany windows care-

lessly or smear caustic chemicals on a ma-

clean away webs with a soft clean cloth or



Fragments of a classical frieze, pieced together, were all that Zina Studios had to reconstruct the design of this 19th-century paper.

hogany highboy, yet such abuse happens frequently to wallpaper. Whether you have a historic or reproduction paper, there are a number of things you can do to prevent deterioration: Be careful when polishing furniture nearby that the cloth does not rub against the wall. Keep an eye out for insects and pests, and regularly

brush (do not vacuum regularly, however). Examine paper for mold or mildew during hot weather and gently lift it off with a cotton swab. (You may also want to install a dehumidifier or turn on air conditioning.) And avoid abrading the paper with furniture chairbacks, for instance — or marring it with candlewax, fingerprints, or anything else that can stain.

#### Where to Find Reproduction-Wallpaper Companies

Carol Baker Designs
RD 1, Box 1079, Dept. OHJ
Panton, VT 05491
(802) 759-2692
(also see "Restoration Products")

• Bassett & Vollum 4350 N. Council Hill Rd., Dept. OHJ Galena, IL 61036 (815) 777-2460

• Bradbury & Bradbury Box 155, Dept. OHJ Benicia, CA 94510 (707) 746-1900

• Brunschwig & Fils 979 3rd Ave., Dept. OHJ New York, NY 10022-1234 (212) 838-7878

• J.R. Burrows & Co. Box 1739, Jamaica Plain Stn., Dept. OHJ Boston, MA 02130 (617) 574-1795 Classic Revivals

1 Design Ctr. Pl., Ste. 545, Dept. OHJ Boston, MA 02210 (617) 574-9030

• A.L. Diament Box 230, Dept. OHJ Exton, PA 19341 (215) 363-5660

• Gracie 979 3rd Ave., Dept. OHJ New York, NY 10022 (212) 753-5350

• Christopher Hyland 979 3rd Ave., Ste. 1708, Dept. OHJ New York, NY 10022 (212) 688-6121

• Charles Rupert Designs 2004 Oak Bay Ave., Dept. OHJ Victoria B.C., Canada V8R 1E4 (604) 592-4916 (also see "Restoration Products") • Arthur Sanderson & Sons 979 3rd Ave., Ste. 403, Dept. OHJ New York, NY 10022 (212) 319-7220

• Scalamandre 950 3rd Ave., Dept. OHJ New York, NY 10022 (212) 980-3888

• F. Schumacher & Co. 939 3rd Ave., Dept. OHJ New York, NY 10022 (212) 415-3900

• Richard E. Thibaut 706 S. 21st St., Dept. OHJ Irvington, NJ 07111 (201) 399-7888

• The Twigs 5700 3rd St., Dept. OHJ San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822-1626 • Victorian Collectibles, Ltd. 845 E. Glenbrook Rd., Dept. OHJ Milwaukee, WI 53217 (414) 352-6971 (also see "Restoration Products")

Waterhouse Wallhangings
99 Paul Sullivan Way, Dent, OHI

99 Paul Sullivan Way, Dept. OHJ Boston, MA 02118 (617) 423-7688

• Zina Studios 85 Purdy Ave., Dept. OHJ Port Chester, NY 10573 (914) 937-5661

• Zuber, Inc. 979 3rd Ave. Dept. OHJ New York, NY 10022 (212) 486-9226

# Photo courtesy of Bradhury & Bradhury

#### **Removal and Archiving**

If you choose to remove a piece of the paper for archival purposes, the first thing you should do is take color photographs of the paper - be sure to capture a full repeat - while it is still on the walls, so a complete record exists of how it appeared in the house. These photos can then be included as part of the archive. According to a technical leaflet written by Catherine Lynn, "old papers will often come right off when a spatula or palette knife is slid under them because the old glue will have dried out and lost its adhesive qualities." A plastic spatula is generally better than a metal one, because it's less likely to tear the often fragile paper, and a tool that is thin and narrow has less chance of sending telegraphing cracks through the paint. Find a place where paper is detached, and move upward to prevent the paper from rolling down. Remove at least an entire repeat of the paper pattern so you have a complete record of the image.

Some papers still may be firmly attached to the plaster. A little moisture, however, should be sufficient to soften old paste enough to remove paper intact. Lynn recommends "a small, hand-held steamer, such as those sold for home-and-travel steaming of clothes. Choose a steamer with a head that produces a line or point of steam."

Begin at a loose corner and direct the steam at the paste. Avoid wetting the paper whenever possible, although you may have to steam the paper itself if there are no areas of detachment where you can begin. Lynn also recommends

using a piece of wire window screen, with the edges well taped, to support the paper as you remove it. The ideal situation is to have one person steaming the paper and another standing by, ready to catch it.

In many cases homeowners will find that they have multiple layers of paper. It's easiest to remove them as a single piece, and then separate them; don't be surprised, however, to find that underlayers are in poor condition. Steaming is the preferred method of separating multiple sheets. You can, however. soak papers to separate them, laying them in a large, flat pan of



This neo-Grec roomset by Bradbury & Bradbury is patterned after c. 1887 designs by the Audsley brothers, architects, of London and New York.

lukewarm water. As the paste softens, gently slide a wire screen under the top layer as a draining tray for separating papers. After the paste has soaked off, spread the papers on blotter paper, waxed paper, or aluminum foil.



The centuries-old technique of woodblock printing polychrome wallpapers is still practiced by some companies.

After removal and separation, you will want the proper housing for your wallpaper. It is best to store paper between acid-free cardboard or tissue in a folder or portfolio made of a stable or inert material - polvester film or acidfree cardboard or paper. Many of these materials are available at art-supply stores. Lynn suggests treating wallpaper samples like fine prints and matting them in four-ply mat board. They can then

be stored for safe keeping in Solander boxes, which are sold through library-supply houses.

#### **Reproduction Papers**

If your paper is not salvageable or the pattern not to your liking, you might consider a reproduction paper. Today, there is a very wide array of papers to match the period of your house and perhaps even the original paper. Paul Duchscherer of Bradbury and Bradbury Wallpapers in San Francisco says that the designs for their papers are documented from old wallpaper-pattern books, papers they have gathered from historic houses, or fragments which have been sent to them. Bradbury and Bradbury uses a silkscreening process to produce their papers; other reproduction papers are machine manufactured, and some are still produced with wood blocks. Many of these papers are available at wallpaper stores and through mail order; a list of firms specializing in reproduction papers is on page 39 Manufacturers such as Zina Studios in Port Chester, New York, will custom-reproduce a paper based on the design already in your home. This route, however, can involve considerable expense, particularly for a small area. So if you don't have that money to spend, and your paper is in reasonably good shape, take a second, more admiring look at your old wallpaper.

hoto courtesv of Bradbury & Bradbur



#### by Linda Whitehead



anging wallpaper on wood-plank walls so that it will look good and last is a uniquely old-house problem. Fortunately, this problem can be solved by using a historically

appropriate technique: netting. Also called sheeting or canvassing, netting provides an even surface on which to hang wallpaper by stretching a layer of fabric over the board surface of the wall, and holding the fabric in place with small tacks.

You may have discovered original netting — looking a lot like loose-weave muslin or cheesecloth — on the back of old wallpaper. During our restoration work here in Oregon, we frequently find netting in houses dating from about 1850 right up to the 1930s. Usually it appears on walls constructed of rough-sawn, random-width boards, although netting also has been used over log walls (with huge spaces left under the paper) and even on ceilings. Indeed, early builders sometimes let the fabric and paper alone serve as a ceiling: They would stretch the fabric across naked joists and secure it with tackheads that were cushioned by leather washers.

Early wallpaper manuals show that there was more than one way to put netting on a wall. For instance, in *The Paper*-



If the old wallpaper pulls off relatively easy, it's likely you'll find netting such as this adhered to the back.

*Hanger's Companion* (1856) James Arrowsmith described a sophisticated process for canvassing over battens, which not only creates a smooth surface but also protects the paper from dampness in the wall by providing an air space between the wall surface and the paper.

The method required 3"- x -5/8" wood battens to be attached along the top and bottom of the wall, around doors, windows, and other obstructions, at two-foot intervals across the wall and at right angles in each corner. These were secured with plugs at the edges of the wall only. Lengths of canvas sufficient to cover a full wall were backstitched together into one large piece and then stretched and



Newspaper was often used as an underlining for wallpaper but provided little protection for the paper as boards expanded and contracted.

tacked to the battens along the perimeter. Further helpful hints included removing the selvages so they don't cause ridges, using tinned tacks to prevent rust, and heating the canvas before a fire so it would stretch better. The manuals of other practitioners called for gluing strips of brown kraft paper over the rows of tacks (to hide the heads), sizing the fabric with a mixture of size and whiting (to fill the fabric pores and prevent wallpaper paste from adhering the netting to wallboards), or tacking down a paper lining first (which was a second-best solution intended for those folks who couldn't afford whiting.)

Netting in the 1990s is a simpler process that uses readily available materials, but the benefits are the same. The fabric

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If you want to provide a record for curious bistorians and restorers of a future time, you can place new netting over smooth, secure remnants of old paper.

bridges irregularities in the wall surface and allows the wallboards to expand and contract without tearing the wallpaper. When we occasionally find wallpaper hung without netting, such as that glued directly to wallboards (or to newspaper which was glued to the wallboards), the paper is torn at nearly every crack between boards. We have never encountered old netting that could actually be restored to a fresh, paperable surface, because after many years the fabric becomes too fragile to work with. Netting can easily be replaced in kind, however. The effect of new paper over



Although traditional netting fabric (left) was of a fairly loose weave, standard unbleached muslin (right), which is readily available today, meets all the requirements for netting.

new netting is not only pleasing, but it also retains the handmade character of the room in a way which the perfection of sheetrock cannot be expected to match.

#### Preparation and Preservation

Generally, the first step in putting up netting is to get back to bare board walls. First, remove all old coverings and pull or drive home all protruding nails and tacks. Your wall will be dotted with numerous tacks from previous nettings, but resist the temptation to remove them — it's an unnecessary and time-consuming operation. You can also leave the threads of old fabric which cling to the tacks, but you should first make certain that all the old tacks that are left in place are flush against the wall.

The only place where you may need to remove all tacks is at baseboards or around window and door casings. Because the netting tacked on your walls years ago was carefully secured at these points, the tack buildup can be impressive, leaving few untacked spaces for you to fill. You can remove some of these by easing a sharp chisel under

the heads and prying them loose. (There are hand tools made for this purpose, but we find that they only work where tacks are not nailed tightly.) The baseboards and casing themselves need not be removed.

The exception to the "bare boards" requirement occurs when you have examples of wallpaper you would like to preserve as part of your house's history. Although netting should not be expected to safeguard old or valuable wallpapers, us-



Place tacks as close to the selvage edge as possible to prevent the edge from rolling up under the paper.

ing it over the common production wallpapers found in most houses is a good way to leave a "paper trail." Because new layers of netting and wallpaper do not have to be pasted directly to old paper, they can be removed at some point in the future, leaving the old paper intact enough for a historical reference.

From a preservationist's point of view, if you cannot leave any paper samples on the wall you should consider making a photographic record and saving some remnants. Sometimes a wallpaper sample will have the manufacturer's name printed on the selvage. Old newspapers, commonly used in the papering process, may also give you an idea of the age of the work (if not an actual date). Evidence like this is worth saving and will continue to provide information in years to come. We have even found dresses that were taken apart and crudely sewn together into a flat piece of netting. Artifacts such as these might be donated to a museum if their age and quality warrant it.



Heavy tack build-up, common at baseboards and ceilings, should be thinned to allow space for new tacks.

#### Materials and Tools

The netting fabric to look for is light- to medium-weight, unbleached cotton muslin, available in most fabric stores. Be sure to get 100-percent cotton, not a polyester blend, and be sure the muslin is not preshrunk (more on why later). I find prices vary from 894 to \$2 a yard for 45"-wide fabric. In the past, I have been able to buy a loose-weave muslin close to what appears on many old walls, but for the project shown here I used common muslin.

Calculate the yardage necessary as if calculating for wallpaper using either a 36" or 45" width, depending on which size muslin you purchased. (The minimum overlap between lengths of fabric is about ½".) Inquire about discounts if you are netting a large room; some fabric stores offer price discounts for purchase of a whole bolt of fabric (about 25 yards).

Netting is held in place with carpet tacks — small nails with big heads and chisel-shaped points. Remove a couple of old

tacks to see what size was used in the past. (They're usually about <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" in length.) Old tacks were often tinned to prevent rust spots on the paper surface. Today, it still pays to specify rustproof "blued" tacks. Look for them at stores specializing in fasteners, screws, or upholstery supplies. (For mailorder tacks, try Mohawk Finishing Products, 518-843-1380.) I recently found them at a cost of 89¢ a pound.

Netting is tacked up easily with a magnetic tack hammer, available in wellequipped craft or hardware stores for under \$10. These hammers are magnetized on one end of the head so that the tack will cling to it; the other end is non-magnetic and wider for driving in the tack. With this tool you can smooth and stretch the fabric with one hand and implant the tack with the other. Be advised, though, that developing an accurate aim

Ltz Newkin



Following a tacking pattern such as this reduces the chance of dimples and wrinkles in the netting surface.

tice. Starting a tack with your right hand while holding a tiny fabric corner with your left hand can leave you feeling like a human pincushion after the first few tries.



When netting a room, position tacks as needed to keep the fabric smooth, avoiding cracks between boards. Plan fabric runs so there are no borizontal seams (which can buckle or fail).

Hanging the Netting Once you have assembled the necessary tools and materials,

necessary tools and materials, begin tacking by starting the width of the fabric at the top of the wall. After making sure that this horizontal cut edge is straight, tack it down closely for a few inches, spacing tacks about 1" to 3" apart. Next, start to tack down the finished selvage edge on the right-hand side, spacing tacks about 4" to 6" apart. When tacking selvage edges, position the tack so that its point is driven as nearly as possible into the very edge of the fabric. If the tack is placed in from this edge, the bit of fabric beyond the tack may curl up, which will cause a bump to form under your wallpaper. Then go back up to the top of the wall and continue to tack further across the material at the cut edge, keeping an eve on the positioning as you go.

After you have gone about one to two feet in each direction, add some tacks in the field of the netting, lightly stretching the fabric beforehand to make

it smooth. Tacks here and in all interior areas can be about 8" to 10" apart, but careful patterns are not necessary. Add

extra tacks as needed to hold the fabric smooth. Afterwards, finish tacking the remaining length of the top edge and fill out the field as far down as you have tacked the righthand selvage. Secure the left-hand selvage last.

Continue along the rest of the netting by working down the right-hand selvage, across through the middle of the fabric, and then finishing with the far selvage. When you reach the bottom of the wall, tack as closely as at the top. To add another length of fab-



Netting can be used on ceilings and angled walls as easily as on vertical surfaces. Lap fabric runs a minimum of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , covering tacks along the selvage edge of the previous run.

takes a fair amount of prac-



For better corner results, lap two pieces of fabric at the break point rather than attempting to span the corner with a single strip.

ric, start the new piece as before but lap the new selvage edge at least 1/2" over the edge of the previous piece. (Wider overlaps are no problem.) The tacks and selvage of the new fabric should entirely cover the just-finished work so that only one row of tacks will be exposed. Repeat the tacking sequence as with the first piece. As you work, watch closely for old nails. These often go unnoticed until they appear as unpleasant protrusions beneath otherwise smooth netting.

Removing new tacks once they are fully set

is nearly impossible to do without damaging the muslin. One way to avoid this problem is to hang sections of fabric without completely nailing the tacks home. Then, if you discover that changes need to be made in fabric alignment or anchoring to eliminate wrinkles, tacks are easily re-

moved and rearranged. If it turns out all your precautions were for nought, simply finish nailing in the tacks and move on.

#### **Room Corners**

There are at least two different ways to hang netting in corners. One is to wrap a single piece of fabric across a corner and tack tightly in both directions - an approach that I have found is not the best. In my experience, it is difficult to tack the corner well enough to hold the netting in place reliably, especially once it becomes taut after shrinking. Rather than a crisp corner, the result is usually an air space under the fabric, which won't adequately support the wallpaper and which could result in a hole in the new paper after a slight poke.

My choice for handling corners is to first complete tacking the last length of fabric on one wall as closely into the corner as possible (tacks 4" to 6" apart). Next, I cut the length of this fabric so as to leave a couple of inches that continue around to the adjoining wall. This strip is left free and untacked. Then, I start a new length of fabric on the next wall, running the selvage edge again down the corner so that it covers the loose overlap from the other wall. Last, I tack down the corner along this selvage (tacks about 4" to 6" apart again) and continue on the new wall with the rest of this piece.

#### Shrinking and Wallpapering

Try to keep the fabric as straight and smooth as possible as you work, but don't worry about pulling it extremely taut - this isn't necessary, and can cause stretching and dimpling (especially near tacks). You have not taken pains to purchase 100-percent cotton muslin just because you are a natural-fiber enthusiast; the reason is that the final step is to shrink the cotton muslin. Lightly apply water with a spray bottle or sponge following each section of netting or when the entire room has been completed. Almost immediately the material will shrink noticeably and become very tight. One turn-of-the-century household manual talks about applying the fabric damp to achieve a surface "as tight and well-strained as the vellum head of a drum." I have found that moistening the fabric after it is tacked provides just as suitably taut a surface and makes tacking much easier.

Finally, wallpaper is hung on the netting much like it is on a conventionally prepared wall. Difficult spots may occur at baseboards and around window and door casings

After having been well tacked and sbrunk taut with a light application of water, the netting received its new paper, and both are now ready for a long life.

where old and new tack buildup can make a slightly bumpy edge, but you can purchase tubes of extra-sticky adhesives from wallpaper-supply stores. Called border and seam sealers, they can work well for these areas. Wallpaper freshly applied to netting may show more initial bubbles than is common when working on, say, a plaster wall, but these will disappear as the paper dries.

The finished wallpaper job, if well pasted and carefully cut to meet the trim, should appear quite presentable as well as historically accurate. Of course, looking across the paper you will be able to detect some of the irregularities from netting tacks and board surfaces, and there won't be the machinesmooth surface that results from wallpapering over sheetrock or even plaster. However, rather than being a problem, these "imperfections" will contribute significantly to the historic character and charm of the room.



BY JAMES C. MASSEY & SHIRLEY MAXWELL

## American Houses In Old English Styles

"English domestic architecture is the most delightful in the world," pronounced prominent American architect Aymar Embury in 1919. And, snuggling into their Old English houses, thousands of his countrymen and -women agreed.

f all the picturesque, informal styles that piqued American homebuilders' imaginations in the first third of the 20th century, perhaps the most popular ones were those rooted in English traditions. Leaving aside the ever-dominant American colonial and Georgian precedents (which were, of course, mostly British themselves), homeowners on this side of the Atlantic could choose from a broad range of English revival architecture based on medieval, Gothic, or Tudor buildings of the 15th through 17th centuries. Their houses bespoke old-fashioned coziness (the cottage), dignified prosperity (the manor house), or even ancient nobility (the castle), all the while keeping the solid comfort of 20th-century amenities.

While revival buildings of British ancestry appeared in the United States as early as 1876, with Great Britain's exhibition buildings at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, the style probably had little impact on its American audience at that point. Homeowners over here were caught up in the 19th-century phenomenon of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Ah, but in the 20th century, and especially after World War I, the story was quite different. Revivals of old European and English styles flourished, reaching a peak in the 1920s and '30s (to eventually almost disappear under the onslaught of post-World War II Colonial Revivals, contemporary ranch houses, and split-levels). Although they couldn't hold a candle to the popularity of Colonial Revival, the English styles were more popular than the French or even the Spanish, and new Old English buildings were soon to be found in every part of the U.S.

Why this eager reception to architectural ideas that were not just old but foreign? For one thing, after the

The picturesque aspects of the Elizabethan style are evident in this Washington, D.C., bouse with its half-timbering, multigabled facade, and large projecting chimney. Note the use of different building and finishing materials.



First World War, America was engaged in a frantic burst of suburban building, as families in unprecedented numbers bought and built their own homes. Feeling perhaps a bit put off by the rush of the 20th century and a tad insecure about their place in the new social



Not all English style imports were cottages, as this grand house with crenellated roof in Convent Station, N.J., proves.

order, the families were inclined to turn for validation to what they saw as timeless architecture, which was most often American Colonial Revival. But, with so many new builders and buyers, some of them were bound to want something a little different. Along with warm feelings toward our allies, the war had sparked an interest among Americans in English and European buildings. At the same time came an increase in the

sophistication of both architects and their clients, largely because of easier access to ideas through books, travel, and even movies. England, as always, seemed a likely source for design inspiration.

n most English buildings constructed before about 1550, exterior appearance took a back seat to practical demands for close-at-hand building materials, triedand-true construction methods, and functional plans. Haphazard additions and changes by the successive generations who lived in the buildings led to rambling layouts and asymmetrical massing — a picturesque and seemingly unplanned informality. If an English dwelling of that period had any style at all, the style was most likely Gothic, based on medieval building principles developed from the 12th century onward. The emphasis on function insured that castles didn't look

like cottages, and manor houses didn't look like castles.

One unifying characteristic among varied building types was the reliance on vernacular construction techniques. Cottages and even large manor houses were often "half-timbered," i.e., heavy wooden framing members were filled in with "nogging" of stone or brick and, often, covered with plaster or stucco. In smaller houses, the filling might be wattle and daub, a combination of small wood sticks and mud plaster. The term "Elizabethan" has sometimes been used as a blanket term for all half-timbered buildings, but the practice was used in other periods as well. Other common characteristics of the period in-

cluded steeply gabled roofs or, sometimes, Flemish gables (shaped, curved gables based on those seen in Holland), massive chimney stacks with multiple flues, second-floor overhangs, wide wooden verge boards with decorative carving, casement windows with many small glass panes set in leaded mullions of diamond or lattice design. Bay windows and oriels were commonly used to grab as much light as possible for the



dark interiors. The fourcentered Tudor arch was a hallmark of the period, and heavy paneled wood doors, stiles and rails, possibly studded with nails, were common. For both manor houses and cottages, the building material might be of stone or brick. Heavy oak half-timbering was secured by mortised-and-tenoned and pegged timbers. As for the floorplans, the interiors of most manor houses and castles were based on the idea of a great hall that served as an

At Meadowbrook Hall in Birmingbam, Michigan (1927-29), complex chimneys, decorated verge board, and aged timbers suggest another era altogether. all-purpose work, sleeping, eating, and socializing space. Large country houses were often built around a central court for security and, in fact, often served as fortresses as well, sometimes with the addition of crenellation (notched parapets that allowed archers and other defenders to ward off



Leaded casement windows and a Tudor arched entryway at the base of a catslide roof make this Coronado, Calif., bouse English Revival.

attack from hordes of invading soldiers).

But all that was history. What about the 20th-century houses that imitated these early buildings? Groundhugging designs for small houses based on cottages were intended to create a cozy, homelike effect, and they generally succeeded. For the most part, they were carefully designed to at least look as if they were built of brick or stone — even though it was likely that their masonry veneers were applied over a modern wood frame. Cement-based stucco was also often applied directly over frame construction, and exposed timbers were likely to be only non-structural surface decorations. Stucco, usually in a gray-white color, was sometimes "weathered" to make it appear as if portions had fallen off of the wall, exposing the timbers and nogging beneath. Timbers were adzed and stained or even charred to simulate old woodwork.

o step up the visual interest, the facade often featured textured surfaces and a mixture of several different facing materials: brick with stone trim at doorways, window surrounds and building corners, plaster (stucco), and wood, and, sometimes, ornamental cast-plaster panels or parging. The picturesque effect of brick walls was sometimes enhanced by laying unevenly sized bricks in a staggered pattern that mixed dark "clinker" bricks more or less randomly with regular ones. Gableroofed, one-room wings that projected frontwards were perfect for entrances or living rooms and lent a picturesque air to the facade, while side-swept roofs (catslides) over entries were nearly a cliche. (This was a good location for such conceits, since it provided maximum stylistic clout while wasting a minimum of interior space.) Slate, tile, or composition roofs sometimes suggested thatching but sidestepped the potential fire hazard of the real thing. Genuine thatch roofs were sometimes used, however (and, in fact, continue to be available today). Shingles were laid in irregular patterns and varying colors in order to create visual interest. Ornamentation was taken just so far, however. Carved verge boards, no matter how historical, were

so almost every house had one, often on a front wall. The same could be said for big bay windows and oriels, preferably with lots of quaint little diamond-shaped or rectangular panes. Dormer windows, only slightly less frequently found than bays, might have shed, gable, or eyebrow roofs. Any outbuildings (garages were the most common ones) usually were designed to complement the house.

obviously useful as

well as picturesque,



**Top:** This 1896 Montclair, N.J., bouse is more nearly American Queen Anne than English Revival. **Above:** Another early transitional residence, the Tilghman House in Madison, N.J. (c. 1907), is distinguished by its fancy brickwork, stepped gables, and symmetrical facade.



None of these restraints necessarily applied to larger, high-style houses, however. A good architect might come up with something that hardly could be distinguished from a real castle or manor house, and, given the right client, the best architects often did just that. Architects who worked in the English Revival styles often practiced in other picturesque styles as



All-vertical balf-timbering, bere on a bome in Summit, N.J., is a common Englisb Revival variant.

well. Aymar Embury of New York; Wilson Eyre of Philadelphia; Cope and Stewardson of Philadelphia; Winslow and Bigelow of Boston; Frank Miles Day and Brother of Philadelphia; Ward Wellington Ward of Syracuse; and Smith, Hinchman and Grylls of Detroit are among the best-known names.

These architects made their reputations with artfully

designed suburban or country homes for wealthy clients, some of which emulated parts of extant large manor houses or even castles in archeological detail. For the most part, however, the best of the American architects used the English styles as a springboard to their own creative reinterpretations, much to the enhancement of areas such as Philadelphia's English Vil-

lage in Chestnut Hill and other early-20thcentury trolley and railroad suburbs around New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, and a score of other major cities.

The English cottage style was prominently featured in ready-cut houses and plan catalogs, where it was highly regarded for its ability to deliver picturesque facades without sacrificing practical, if usually somewhat small, living spaces. But although the exterior of even small American houses in the English style were sometimes surprisingly accurate visual representations of the originals, interior layouts were strictly 20th-century creations. The plan nearly always attempted, sometimes very successfully, to fit modern convenience into a suggestion of a rambling

medieval plan. It also sought to tie the interior to gardens and yards, and french doors and large windows were liberally used. Examining floor plans of houses from the period gives ample evidence that times were changing and builders and architects knew it. Although most houses still had one-and-one-half or two stories, the one-storey plan was gaining in popularity, possibly under the influence of the bungalow. Nearly every kitchen had a breakfast nook off the kitchen. Both features are testament to the fact that almost all the housework is being done by Mom now (aided, it is true, by better kitchen planning and more electrical appliances). Breakfast rooms were found only in the most pretentious houses. Dining rooms hadn't disappeared, but there weren't many apologies when one end of the living room was put to use for family and company meals.

s family life turned inward, toward backyard patios and basement recreation rooms, and outward, toward the ever-widening world of the automobile age, there was at least one largely unnoted architectural casualty - the front porch. Long the hub of social life, it died quietly, a victim of disinterest. But if one space was lost, another was gained: the garage. By the 1920s, the automobile had come to seem almost a member of the family. The kids could double up, but the car needed a room of its own, usually in a freestanding garage in the corner of the yard but sometimes in one attached to the house itself. (Interestingly, some architects of the period recommended temporary family housing in a "Garlow," a tiny three- or fourroom structure that would revert to a two-car garage when the real house was finished.)

To offset all this modernity in the floor plan, the decorative scheme for the English house was likely to aim for a weighty effect in a medieval style with Renaissance overtones. It might start with oak wall paneling stained dark brown and extending from floor to ceiling. A bit of linenfold carving and lots of small panels, preferably with a few "secret" doors and recessed cupboards set into the wainscoting, would not be taken amiss. Then, naturally, there had to be a fireplace (or, better yet, several — couldn't let all those big chimneys go to waste) of stone or cement with elaborate carved jambs and lintels and ceiling-high overmantels. (Just to interject a note of reality, the openings, while wide, were probably smaller than in



the originals, since nobody was likely to be roasting a joint for all the king's men in even the largest suburban living room.) Libraries had considerable cachet, even in small houses, and appropriate bookshelves were heavy and substantial. Recessed window seats took ad-



Large clapboarded dormers, such as the one on this Winchester, Virginia, house, made useful additions to steeproofed buildings.

vantage of bay windows and oriels. As for floors, the best were of stone. Failing that, plain wide boards or parquetry in herringbone, checkered, or geometrical patterns gave a nice effect - or if money was really a problem, linoleum in an imitative pattern could fake it. Beamed ceilings with thick, dark, wooden or plaster beams (finished to look like wood) and sand-finished plaster or ornamental parge-work panels capped the whole thing off. Then, as now, ornamental plaster in Tudor designs, or even the beams themselves, could be purchased by the foot from architectural plaster companies. Suitable hardware for doors and cabinetry included wrought-iron H hinges and drop handles of brass or iron. Artificial light - and with all that paneling, light was needed - came from hanging center fixtures or wall brackets of wrought iron or in a dark bronze finish, often with bulbous center sections surrounded by scroll arms.

Castle or cottage, the English style fit neatly into the lifestyles and mindsets of early-20th-century Americans. Although its heyday is long past, there is no dearth of surviving examples, and, in fact, many a modern builder chooses to enhance a bland facade with a bit of tacked-on half-timbering — although rarely as well executed as that on even the smallest of the Old English houses of the 1920s and '30s.

On this picturesque Washington, D.C., home, shingles are manipulated to suggest a thatched roof, and stone walls are exposed below artfully distressed stucco. The heating contractor was about as frustrated as anyone I'd ever seen. We were standing in the basement of a circa-1920s, steam-heated house. He had replaced the boiler a few weeks before and was now having what I've come to call an Adventure in Steam Heating. He winced as the pipes hammered and sighed as water squirted from the air vents. We then spent the next hour or so figuring out what we were dealing with - this time.

ou've probably felt this frustration from time

VENTURESIN

to time, if you have an old steam system in your home. There's no secret to making an old steam system behave, however; you

just have to get to know it. A lot of the old systems ran on pure physics. This often makes them tough to troubleshoot because many of the old components had no moving parts - except for the steam and the condensate, that is - which means they'll last

for a long, long time. It also means that there are things going on here that you can only see in your imagination.

An old-timer once taught me to ask these three questions whenever I was having an Adventure in Steam Heating: 1. What is it?

- 2. What does it do?
- 3. What happens if I take it out?

"If you can't answer all three of those questions," he said, "back slowly out of the boiler room and close the door quietly - before you wake it up!"

#### STEAM-HEAT HISTORY

Good advice. You can't fix something until you know what it is and how it works, and when it comes to steam, knowing what you're dealing with can be difficult. Consider this. Between 1905 and 1930 more than two dozen completely different types of steam systems were dreamed up and offered to an eager public. In their time, they were often called "Vapor" and "Vapor/Vacuum" systems. They arrived

in an orgy of invention, which seems to have fed on itself.

"Path taken by the boiler" (1906) - a not-uncommon accident in the days before safe boilers.

The heating industry was young and impetuous. Some systems became obsolete almost before they could be fully developed. But that didn't matter to their proud owners. That steam system was there for good as far as they were concerned. The thing that gives us fits nowadays is that most of them still are!

Steam heating takes advantage of the fact that water, heated in a boiler until it changes state and becomes a gas (steam), accepts an enormous infusion of energy without

> a rise in temperature. When contained in a system of plumbing, steam becomes an invisible carrier of heat that travels to the radiators, gives off this energy, and then returns to the boiler as condensate to be reheated. Popular steam heat started in 1854 with a New Englander named Stephen Gold who invented the first successful "one-pipe" steam system, a design where steam and condensate share the same radiator connection.

The mark of success in the

box that operated at very low pressure

(which made it relatively safe) and a

boiler that came

equipped with some

safety devices new to

sizes), so it's no surprise that many of

1850s was heating a house without blowing it up. You see, many of the early boilers left the basement rather unexpectedly, due to the fact that manufacturers' testing procedures were, well, let's say ... casual. In addition, the early heating men ran their boilers at pressures up to 60 psi (to economize on pipe and radiator

those boilers went airborne. Stephen

Different densities allow steam and condensate to flow in the same line.

the industry. These features helped convince wary home owners that they should "give Gold a try." He also invented what folks came to call the "Mattress" radiator, a bulky but

> somewhat beautiful pair of iron plates that hung on the wall and









BY DAN HOLOHAN

received steam through a cylindrical valve.

The main drawback to the system was that Gold vented air from the radiators by running a pipe up through the roof, an extremely wasteful approach. However, because

no one had invented a de-

pendable air vent vet, he had

few options. All steam systems

have to be vented. Every time

a steam system shuts down, it

fills with air. On the next cy-

cle, the steam has to push the air out again before the radiators can get hot. The pipes are never empty; when they're not

filled with steam, they're filled with air. And because steam and air have different densities, the two can't mix. This is where air vents and radiator

traps come into play. Early air vents were, at best, erratic. Their temperature-sensitive moving part was either a bimetallic element or a composition-rubber post. In all cases,

they needed constant adjust-

ment to prevent spitting. "The



Gold's "one-pipe" system with air-pipe vents.

mop, bucket and screwdriver were never far from the radiator," was the remark of one early observer.

By the 1890s, Gold's mattress radiator had passed into heating history and was replaced by the cast-iron column radiators found in most of today's older homes. Steam



systems, too, began to look very much as they do today. "One-pipe" systems, though, had their shortcomings. To begin with, the counterflow nature of "one-pipe" radiators makes the size and pitch of the plumbing crucial

The "mattress type" radiator (1854). plumbing crucial if the returning

water is to pass the incoming steam. When water and steam collided, the result was the loud, metallic ring

of "water hammer." Unfortunately, the geometry of some homes didn't allow for the ideal pitch, so instead of quiet heat, residents got banging pipes. In addition, you couldn't throttle the radiator supply valve in such a system; you had to keep the supply valve fully open. The only way to control temperature was to shut the steam off entirely or, more likely, open the window!

Another problem with "one-pipe" steam was that the vertical height between the boiler water line and the lowest horizontal,



steam-carrying pipe had to be at least 28 inches. That's because the pressure exerted by this column of water and the "left over" steam pressure at the end of the main was needed to put water back in the boiler. If that vertical column was too short, water wouldn't return to the boiler



Some early air vents employed metallic strips (left). Modern vents (right) rely on a moving float.

and would, instead, back up into the radiators. In a similar way, if the steam pressure rose too high, water would back out of the boiler and flood the mains, causing water hammer in the system as well as a dangerous lowwater condition in the boiler. Thus, it was important to keep boiler pressure low - a difficult matter in a coal-fired era, so the search for a truly reliable steam system continued on as the century turned. Eventually, heating engineers

tried to get around these problems by developing what became known as the "two-pipe, air-vent" system.

#### TWO-PIPE SYSTEMS

Providing a second pipe for the radiator to work with was the beginning of what we today call "two-pipe" steam. In this system, the supply pipe is primarily for steam and the return is for condensate. But since there's no way to keep the steam from traveling across the radiator and entering the return, both pipes eventually wound up being charged with steam. So what we had here was a "two-pipe" system which operated as a "one-pipe" system in that both supply and return lines had steam and condensate traveling in opposite directions. The pressure on the return side was always slightly lower than the pressure on the supply side, however, because of the condensing process taking place



In basic "one-pipe" steam, each radiator has only a single connection to the system, and a vent at the opposite end.

in the radiator. This difference in pressure was what made the steam move from the boiler to the system.

That U-tube seal you see at the end of the steam main

also helped to maintain a difference in pressure between the supply and return pipes. It dipped down below the boiler-water line and remained filled with water. Since steam can't work its way through a water seal, the pressure on the supply side was always slightly higher than the pressure on the return side. This discrepancy in pressure established distribution. Naturally, the steam in both the supply and return lines moved toward the opened air-vents on the radiators because this point represented the lowest pressure of all: atmospheric.



pletely. Which brings us to this next development: an early

Vapor system. As you can see, it's a variation on the "two-pipe, air-vent" sys-

"Two-pipe, air-vent" systems tried to dedicate the flow of steam and condensate to separate connections. Later designs moved the air vent from the radiators to the boiler (inset).

tem. The big difference is that the air vent has been moved to the basement where it can't cause any damage to the room furnishings. This central air eliminator was to become a characteristic of all of the Vapor systems.

If you have Vapor heating, you have one of these vents somewhere near your boiler. It's probably hiding up in the rafters. Look for it. If it takes a long time to get the steam up in your home, find that one basement air vent and replace it with a Hoffman Specialty **#**75 main vent. Often, that's all that's needed to balance the system and greatly improve fuel economy.

It was the introduction of the thermostatic radiator trap in 1905 which radically changed the development of steam heating. Suddenly there was a way to keep the steam on one side of the system and the condensate on the other. Steam traps allowed designers to get away from counterflowing steam and condensate. A thermostatic radiator trap has an alcohol-filled bellows which remains open to air but expands and shuts when steam reaches it (see sidebar, page 53). With traps on the radiators, system designers could now leave the basement vent wide open. Naturally, this increased the speed at which steam could move out to the system and went a long way toward balancing the heat distribution.



Radiator traps greatly improved "two-pipe" steam beating; the beight of the water in the return line, however, became critical.

The problem, though, was that the thermostatic steam traps on the radiators isolated the "leftover" steam from the return lines. Now, the only force available to put the

> THERMOSTATIC CHAMBERS

The No. 8 Hoffman Thermostatic trap.

water back in the boiler was the pressure exerted by the vertical column of water between the end of the return main and the boiler's water line. And that vertical column had to be 30 inches high for each pound of steam pressure produced by the boiler. There weren't many basements that could meet that requirement!

#### KNOW WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING AT

Special devices had to be developed to overcome this problem, bringing us to the Vapor and Vapor/Vacuum systems we find in today's older homes.

For instance, on the next page is an example of a typical Vapor system with a Boiler Return Trap — one of the most important of these devices. A Boiler Return Trap is a large cast-iron device that injects full boiler pressure directly into the return lines (downstream of the radiator traps) to help the returning condensate get back into the boiler. This steam pressure is added to the pressure exerted by the vertical column of water. Together, they overcome the boiler pressure and allow the condensate to reenter the boiler. It's an ingenious device that has few moving parts and lasts for years.

## FIXING AIR VENTS & RADIATOR TRAPS

ost air vents fail because, over time, a crusty scale builds up inside them. If the air can't get out of the vent because of the scale, the steam can't get into the radiator. If you have a one-pipe radiator that's not heating properly, try cleaning the vent. Shut off the radiator supply valve and remove the vent by turning it counter-clockwise with your hand or with a pair of pliers. Boil the vent in white vinegar for a half-hour or so and then reinstall it on the radiator. Vinegar is an mild acid which dissolves scale (a base). If the vent still doesn't work after you've cleaned it, replace it with a new one.

Radiator traps, like vents, also pass air. If a trap element fails in the closed position, the radiator will remain cold. If the element fails in the opened position, however, the radiator will heat but you'll have balance and water bammer problems in the system. To check radiator traps, try using a Tempil Stick. This is a special wax crayon that's designed to melt at a predetermined point. Touch a 210-degree-F. Tempil Stick to the pipe on the outlet side of the trap. If the trap is working, the Stick will leave a waxy mark. If the trap element (or one nearby) has failed, the crayon will melt on contact. Tempil Sticks are available from some beating supply

bouses and from Big Three Industries of South Plainfield, N.J. You can rebuild most radiator traps, but fair warning, this can require patience and care. Turn off the system, let it cool, and then remove the bex cover with an adjustable wrench. The element screwed into the underside of the cover — and in some cases, the trap's seat — should be replaced. Some trap manufacturers still make repair kits (sold at beating-supply houses). Otherwise, try using a "Cage" universal repair unit made by the Barnes & Jones company (see suppliers list on page 54).

Some manufacturers called the Boiler Return Trap an Alternating Receiver because it shifted steam pressure from the supply side to the return side of the system as needed. The most popular trade names were Hoffman, Dunham, and Warren Webster, although you can still find many other brands out there. The two check valves



at the bottom of the Boiler Return Trap are crucial to its operation. If they become clogged with sludge (as they will after years of service), the system won't work properly. These check valves are relatively simple to disassemble and clean, or they can be replaced with new valves (available at most heating-supply houses).

The same goes for the steam traps that are often found between the end of the steam

Boiler return trabs are large, cast-iron components like the one shown right of center bere.

main and the "dry" (above the boiler water line) return main. These steam traps - the same as those found on radiators - act as air vents, allowing air, but not steam, to pass back to the central air eliminator in the boiler room. Should the elements in these traps fail, steam will work its way into the return and stop the distribution of heat to the radiators. The result is a house that heats very unevenly.

As a general rule, you should change your steam trap elements every three to five years to keep the system running as it should. Trap elements flex hundreds of



a few years, simply fail from metal fatigue. Improper steam-beating problems: Dan Holoban Associates, Inc., 63 trap maintenance leads to high fuel bills, uneven heat. North Oakdale Avenue, Bethpage, NY 11714; (516) 796-9276.

#### SYSTEMS & SUPPLIERS

There were dozens of Vapor and Vapor/Vacuum systems. Names often appear on the major components on or around the boiler or on the radiator supply valve or return fitting. Here's a list of ones I've run into. So far.

- The Webster System of Vacuum Heating
- The Paul System
- The Van Auken System
- The Dunham System of
- Vacuum Heating
- The Dunham Return System
- The Dunham Home
- Heating System
- The Bishop & Babcock System
- The Eddy Vacuum System
- The Webster
- Modulation System
- The Broomell System
- The VECO System
- The Mouat Vapor System
- The Trane Vapor System

• The Vapor Regulator Company System The Moline Vapor/Vacuum

- System
- The Kriebel System
- The ADSCO System
- The Sterling Vapor System
- The Richardson
  - Three-In-One System
  - The O-E System
  - The Hoffman-Equipped System
  - The Morgan System
  - The K.M.C. Vacuum System
  - The Lytton Manufacturing
  - **Company System**
  - The Thermal System
  - The Donnelly System

Here's a list of companies that specialize in replacement parts for steam systems:

Meller Electric 2529 Atlantic Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11207 (718) 385-6606

Neuco, Inc. 5101 Thatcher Road Downers Grove, IL 60515 (708) 960-3800

**Memphis Control Center** 1063 E. Parkway So. Memphis, TN 38104 (901) 274-1400

**Burke Engineering** 9700 Factorial Way South El Monte, CA 91733 (818) 579-6763

Goodin 2700 North 2nd Street Minneapolis, MN 55411 (612) 588-7811

**Barnes** and Jones P.O. Box 155 Newtonville, MA 02160 (617) 332-7100

and very noisy systems. If you own an old Vapor system, there is no way around steam-trap maintenance. It must be done.

If your heating contractor removes the Boiler Return Trap, say, during a boiler replacement, he must replace

it with a condensate or boiler-feed pump and additional end-of-main steam traps. The pump is needed to provide pressure for the returning condensate. The traps are needed to stop steam from reaching through to the pump.

If you are replacing your boiler, be aware that parts for Boiler Return Traps haven't been available for more than 30 years. Still, if the unit is working, you might consider leaving it in the system to keep the overall expense down. That falls under the rule, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it."

But whichever way you decide to go, make sure your heating contractor is well versed in the "art" of steam heating before he takes the job.

thousands of times during the heating season and, after Dan Holoban operates a consulting firm that specializes in

by Bruce E. Hall

By 1982 I had turned 28, had a promising career, had saved about \$18,000, and had decided it was time

to buy an old house. Actually, I had been waiting for this moment ever since I was 14. First came puberty, then an overwhelming desire to live in something older than me. Basically, I grew up in a real-life version of the Donna Reed family. But secretly, I wanted to be raised by Miss Havisham from Great Expectations, in an ancient, rambling house with a rotting wedding cake. I was a very strange child. Now here I was, all grown up and about to act on my dream of a young lifetime.

The cheap houses were out there. Every Sunday the newspaper would run ads for everything from brokendown shacks to broken-down "white elephants" (note the operative adjective, "broken-down"), all for less than \$40,000. I went to upstate New York and was held captive by a crazed real-es-

> free-standing, with four external chimneys and

kitchen in back.

ing-down, five-room, pre-fab Thing ("all this for only \$38,000!"). And then I found Hudson, New York - the town that time and real-estate development forgot. In 1982, Hudson was truly an old-house hunter's paradise. Every turn revealed yet another faded glory, another "noble ruin" waiting to be rescued. Down a somewhat shabby block near the main street. I discovered a brick building of uncertain pedigree called the "Dumont Apts." The house seemed to be Victorian, but it obviously had a center-hall floor plan and a sort of Federal shape. Those cornices and bays made it hard to figure. It had a handsome, sad, mysterious look about it. Perhaps there was a madwoman and a wedding cake locked inside!

The first thing I saw on entering was a couple of dead pigeons. "Nice touch," I thought. Peeling wallpaper, holes in the walls and ceilings, broken windows, dangling light



Renselear (Rachel's brother?). Is this

Second front door cut next to original.

when the first business moved in?



hardware, a handsome stairway, and a pair of magnificent turn-of-the-century fireplaces. It seemed amazing that they had survived intact!

\$14,500 later and I owned the place. Now what? I had some vague idea that I would patch and repair, keeping as much material as I could, and bring the place back to the "original." But what was original? The house was shrouded in mystery, to which there were too few clues. Even the previous owner was no help. He thought it had always been an apartment house. And as to the age, all he could say was, "Oh, it's old all right, maybe even fifty years."

Upon careful inspection, one could see evidence of substantial renovations. The attic provided the first reliable clues to the building's age. Heavy, hand-hewn and pegged beams with distinctive diagonal axe marks seemed to point to the first part of the 19th century. The dormers were obviously much later, but one hid what appeared to be a small section of the first roof with its hand-split wooden shingles. A local house restorer and the town architect agreed that these and other things pointed to a construction date of around 1825, possibly earlier. This was a revelation, but it was only the first.

Cautiously, as I started my patch-job "restoration," I looked for clues to the house's earlier existence. The first floor had been divided up into two four-room railroad apartments, with kitchens and bathrooms contained in a large wooden addition in back. This arrangement certainly didn't seem original, but I was loathe to change it. However, when one of my contractors was helping me clear out the rear shed addition, the thing started collapsing, and, in a moment of brilliance (or desperation), I just ordered the whole thing torn down. A wonderful secret was revealed in the process: Bricked-up doors and windows abounded, with a few patches of old paint seeing the light of day for the first time in many years. And right in the middle was the ghostline of the first kitchen with a blocked-up door leading to the center hallway.

nside the house, more clues lurked behind every wall. Pulling down a rotted ceiling, I found the framing for a staircase that continued into the basement. A bricked-up door partially disappeared behind a chimney, a closed-up fireplace peeked out from behind a wall. But no one discovery proved very revealing, until one day, I tripped over the clue — in a bank. There on a wall hung a property map of the 1870s, with every property line and building in Hudson carefully outlined and labeled with the owner's name. Although the street numbering system was different back then, I was able to make out my home. And there was what I had been looking for for two years, an owner's name: "F.A. Blanchard, 107 Warren Street." The past was coming into focus.

With a name to work with, I could make use of the materials in the local library, a repository for historical artifacts, documents, and books. One shelf contained a collection of city directories dating back to 1851. These listed residents' addresses as well as their occupations. In



the 1875 directory, I found "Blanchard, Francis A., Prof. of Music, 107 Warren St.," just as I expected. However, I was surprised also to see the "A.M.U. Express Agency, John H. Poultney, Agent" at the same address. An express agency? It appeared that part of the house had been a commercial space. What else could these books tell me?

In 1851, Henry I. Van Renselear was in residence, sharing the building with a tailor's shop run by Allen Bachman. The A.M.U. Express and Insurance Agency moved in in 1860, and by 1875 it was known as American Express. Don't leave home without it? Hmmm. Assorted Blanchards arrived in 1865. In 1882, Francis A. Blanchard ceased to appear and was replaced by "Elizabeth Barnard Blanchard (widow)." In 1888, American Express moved out and the street's numbering system changed. One hundred seven Warren Street became 239 Warren, which is what it remains today. Ball's Grocery moved in for two years in 1892 and Mrs. Blanchard seems to have died in 1898. I could tell that the businesses only occupied one side of the ground floor, because when (after years of agonizing) I finally removed a wall dividing what is now my living room, I found it covered a strip of embossed parlour wallpaper, showing that people lived there prior to the apartment conversion. And when I found "Panigot and Sons, Rogers" written on the back of a piece of moulding, the directories helped again. I quickly found that "Charles Panigot, Carpenter" only lived in Hudson from 1899 to 1903, and that Mary and Emma Rogers moved into 239 Warren in 1899, the year the Dumont Apartments must have been born. After that year there were multiple residential tenants. Shoe salesmen, ship officers, and domestics occupied what then must have been three apartments. But, by the time it was abandoned in the 1970s, the building had four. I'm not

sure when the pigeons moved in.

I've never been able to locate descendants of the Blanchards (their daughter Mary had two sons, William H. and Robert Graves — any Graves's out there?), but a few more recent former residents and neighbors have given me some information. I was told of the tenant so large he had to be buried in a piano box. And then there were the stories describing that mean old Mr. P., who always yelled at the neighborhood children. Three-hundred-pound T.R. (I changed the name to protect T.R.'s identity) revisited the house and offered to demonstrate with me the "good times" (nudge, nudge) had in his apartment, which has since become my bedroom. I graciously declined.

he courthouse also became a wonderful resource. There was all sorts of great stuff there, ready to be explored. The 19th-century census records were the first stop. Back then, unlike today, people's names were included, so it

was a simple matter to find the Blanchard household in 1875 and trace it back and forth. From 1845 to 1860, not only did Henry I. Van Renselear live there with his wife Susan (nee Barnard — do we see a pattern?) and three children, but there was also a maid named Ellen McMany, later replaced by Eliza Strong. Did these poor Irish girls live in that attic bedroom? No wonder it was so hard for Susan to keep help! The census also told me the approximate value of my "brick residence" (\$2,300 in 1851, \$2,000 in 1856) and gave me news of the neighbors. Houses first seemed to appear on either side of mine in the 1840s — Clancy's saloon on one side, and the private hospital/mansion (now remuddled into apartments) of Dr. Abijah P. Cook on the other. To this day, my property is defined as bordering that of the "late Dr. Abijah Cook." Since he was



born in 1808, he must be very late indeed.

Still, the original date of construction eluded me. The census records became indecipherable before 1845, so on I searched. I uncovered a property map showing how the founding fathers divided up the newborn City of Hudson in 1786, with what appeared to be my house lot being owned by Joseph Barnard. There's that name again. Probate records also were useful when it came to helping me sort out family trees and all those Barnards — however, no one specifically mentioned my house. Unfortunately, the old tax records had been destroyed in a flood.

t long last, we come to what probably should have been my first stop in the records game, the title search. To be honest, those deed books rather intimidate me, and I still get all those guarantees and guarantors confused. Yet once I figured it out, it wasn't hard. Each deed refers back to the previous one, and the information I gleaned served to tie together the pieces that I already had. I found lots of Barnards, discovered that one of the American Express agents owned the house during the Civil War,

and that the price remained around \$3,000 for over 60 years. The most curious thing I discovered was that in 1845, some Barnards and Van Renselears got together on a deed that didn't seem to make any sense: The property line for my 36-foot-wide house was described as going "westerly, 19 feet, ten inches, then southerly twelve feet, then westerly, three feet eight inches, then southerly twelve feet, then wes-

terly two feet ten inches, then southerly ...." etc. A different building? The next

page had a similar deed for a property that dovetailed into the first, creating as a whole my current lot size. I took the dimensions home and sketched them out to scale over a floor plan of the house, when it hit me: These people divided ownership of my building, and the property line went around the rooms they were claiming as their own. Susan Barnard Van Renselear had the east parlours, center hall, and front door. Her property line exactly delineated the space that would have been occupied by the staircase whose framing I found, and then proceeded around what is now just the ghost of the kitchen. On the other side, Mr. Van Renselear would have had to cut out a new front door - probably just at the spot where the marble string-course mysteriously turns to slate. The ghostly fireplaces that now disappear behind walls are centered in the vanished rooms. I looked again and saw that what once must have been my exterior chimneys (servicing these fireplaces) now are incorporated into my neighbors' houses. At some date, smaller, interior stove-chimneys had been built in mine. This double ownership would last only a few years, but

that peculiar deed actually provided the best evidence to the date of my house's early configuration.

All in all I had found lots of little pieces to a rather intricate jigsaw puzzle, which I assembled on a timeline to help me sort it out. The title search became too difficult for me before the 1840s, so I still don't have a firm date of construction, but I expect some day I'll be able to trace it back. What I've got is a line of ownership by Barnard women, all seemingly descended from that original Barnard who helped found Hudson, and who in 1786 bought the lot where my house now stands. Maybe it was his first residence, maybe it was built on speculation, maybe it was built as a present for some newlywed daughter and just continued to house Barnard women and their husbands. I look at the timeline and imagine 1845 - young Susan Barnard Van Renselear in ringlets and a dark, silk dress, trying to manage three children amidst the confusion of renovation as the first business moves into the front parlour. In 1861, John Poultney closes the A.M.U. Express Agency early so he and his wife, Gertrude, dressed in her

best hooped skirt and bonnet, can

239 Warren Street, looking to the 21st century. hurry down to the depot to watch the newly elected Abraham Lincoln as he passes through Hudson on his way to Washington, D.C. On the anniversary of the Great Blizzard of 1888, I think of old Mrs. Blanchard, widow of the ne'er-do- well "Professor of Music," as she sits in her shabby parlour, huddled close by the stove in an old black dress.

During the hysteria of the Spanish - American War, Mary and Emma Rogers hire the Panigot boys to do a wholesale renovation of their

house into the Dumont Apartments and 13 years later sell it to an ordinary seaman named Wilson Hover for one dollar. What did young Mr. Hover do to deserve that? In 1950 the state police were raiding Hudson's red-light district and new owners took over the Dumont Apartments. They replaced hot air with steam heat and rented an upstairs flat to the very large person mentioned earlier. The 1970s saw a decline and abandonment and 1982 brought me along to try to rescue a house that may have never been a very happy home.

Working with limited time and resources, I tried valiantly to patch and repair, coaxing the old wreck into a comfortable, single-family residence. I reveled in the eclectic past of this house, never trying to restore it to any particular period, but rather bringing back all the various eras that the house exemplified. People would say, "You can't do that, it isn't period!" to which I would respond, "Which one?" This house is rich in "periods" and in human history as well, as my efforts at restoration and detective work continue to reveal.

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OLD-HOUSE JOURNAL

## OLD-HOUSE MECHANIC

#### by Gordon Bock

Window glass won't be a "pane in the neck" to reglaze if you use sharp tools and quality materials: 1) Clean out the glazing rabbet - Use a putty knife, old chisel, or heat tools (see "Sash Window Workshop," page 30) to remove all old putty. To remove broken glass, wear heavy gloves and try working over a barrel to catch the debris.



Putty seals the glass; points bold it in place.

and expansion.

3) Cut new glass — To cut a new pane, obtain a good quality glass cutter and single-strength glass (S.S.), suitable for most small panes. Work on a flat surface and hold the cutter



and dip the cutter tip in kerosene or light oil before each cut to lubricate it. Then draw the cutter across the glass with a straightedge and off the edge in one stroke, scoring a line. Don't press hard or go back to rescore the line. Never use a dull cutter; if in doubt, buy a new one.

Break the glass right after scoring by holding it at the edge between two hands and giving it a gentle bend. At the right instant, a crack will start and continue down the glass until it pops in two. Another technique is to tap the score on the opposite side of the glass with the ball end of the cutter. This should start a fissure that can be completed by lifting the glass apart. Narrow strips can be broken off with the

notches on the

cutter or the wide

jaws of glass-cutter's pliers.

the sash - First,

prime the glazing

rabbet with lin-

seed oil so that

the wood doesn't

draw oil from the

new putty. After

putty all around

the rabbet to cre-

ate a seal behind

the glass. Don't

skimp on putty

quality (tradi-

this has dried, press a layer of

4) Backputty



2) Measure for

pane 1/8" smaller

new glass -

Make the new

in width and

length (1/16" for

each side) than

the opening in

loose fit allows

for irregularities

the sash. This

All photos by Gordon Bock

Top: The tiny wheel on a glass cutter (at left) does the scoring. Left: triangle points (being set) and push points. Right: "running down" putty for a finished bevel.

upright between the index and middle finger, notches towards you. Clean the glass thoroughly first (dirt interferes with the scoring process)

tional puttys are primarily linseed oil and whiting; modern compounds contain synthetics). Knead the putty in one hand to warm and homogenize it before application with a knife or finger.

5) Set the glass - Press the new pane slowly and carefully "home" into the sash and putty, and secure it in place with metal points. Modern push points are designed for foolproof setting but with

practice, old-time triangle points handle just as easily and often hide under the putty better in old-house windows. Points are wiggled into the wood with a sharp screwdriver, putty knife, or chisel, one or two to a side - just be careful not to put pressure

on the glass. If you run out of points on the job, cut your own from scrap galvanized sheet metal or tin. 6) Putty the pane — Lay more putty into the glazing rabbet (some folks roll it into a



After scoring, bending with two bands snaps the glass.

rope first). Then "run down" the putty to its finished bevel by drawing a putty knife across glass and sash like a plow. Work with a clean, polished knife and pure putty; dirt or impurities will cause the knife to drag or leave marks in the work. Copy the slope of the old putty (it should not extend noticeably beyond the inside muntin's edge). Dress the intersections of sides with a corner of the knife-like decorating a pie crust.

#### SUPPLIERS

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5501 West Ogden Ave., Dept. OHJ Chicago, IL 60650 (800) 323-9200 electric putty softener, glass tools Red Devil, Inc. 2400 Vauxhall Rd., Dept. OHJ Union, NJ 07083 (800) 4-A-DEVIL glass cutters, pliers, other tools

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### GOOD BOOKS

- James C. Massey & Shirley Maxwell

**Restoring Old Furniture** 

Discovering and Restoring Antique

Furniture by Michael Bennett. Pub.:

Cassell, distributed by Sterling Pub-

lishing Co., Inc., 387 Park Avenue

South, New York, NY 10016-8810;

color photos). \$29.95, hardcover.

clearly loves the old stuff. But his

feelings stop short of the look-but-

owners (even though these same

folks look at and touch their old

don't-touch reverence that characterizes the attitude of many buyers and

212-532-7160; 1991, 160 pages (36

Michael Bennett, author of Discover-

ing and Restoring Antique Furniture,



#### Mail-Order Houses

America's Favorite Homes: Mail-Order Catalogues as a Guide to Popular Early-20th-Century Houses by Robert Schweitzer and Michael W.R. Davis. Pub.: Wayne State University Press, 5959 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, MI 48202; 313-577-6120; 1990, 363 pages (12 color and 234 black-&-white illustrations). \$49.95, hardcover; \$24.95, softcover.

> or nearly 50 years, America's pre-cut-house manufacturers supplied suburban settlers with practical, pleasant, economical housing - a sort of 20th-century equivalent of the log cabin. And they got

no respect at all. Pre-cuts were too little and too new to be interesting - and they certainly weren't ARCHI-

TECTURE. Then came Ward Jandl and Katherine Coles' excellent book on Sears' Modern Homes, and pre-cut houses took on a new luster. Now Robert Schweitzer and Michael W.R.



place else.

Closely examine a piece of old furniture before buying it: These early machine-made screws, different in size but bearing identical lathe and tool marks, identify a piece as antique.

Davis have done a good deed by presenting examples from lesser-known Sears competitors. Besides Montgomery Ward and Aladdin (Sears' biggest rivals), firms such as Gordon-Van Tine, Lewis/Liberty Homes, Sterhouses all the time). In this well-illustrated guide, the author counsels that you can't be afraid to handle a period piece - either in the prepurchase or restoration phase - and that knowing more about the constructional aspects will allow you to do both with more confidence.

To this end, the first chapters describe the traditional methods that were used to make old (primarily English) furniture. Bennett even covers the history of nails, screws, and the like. If some of this sounds familiar, it's all there, and it lays the groundwork for what follows.

Techniques for repairing cabinetry and finishes comprise the heart of the book. This is where do-it-vourselfers will learn how to correct a wobble caused by loose chair joints - a common problem - or repair drawer runners. For the ambitious, there are instructions for recreating missing marquetry and inlaywork. But even more-casual readers will gain insight into what goes into these types of jobs, which should prove valuable when it's time to turn a piece over to a restoration pro.

Apart from the generally practical advice, Bennett's book is useful for the way it underscores how seemingly superficial damage (i.e., excessive veneer loss) may point to a bigger problem. In extreme instances, moving quickly on a repair



may help "save" a piece of furniture. And saving furniture is ultimately what this book is about.

Suzanne La Rosa



OLD-HOUSE JOURNAL

## RESTORATION PRODUCTS

by Lynn Elliott

Wallpaper

#### Everything Old Is Nouveau Again

Vibrant, eye-catching colors are what make the Brillion Collection wallpapers unique. These wallpapers are reproduced from 1850-1915 originals which were discovered in an abandoned drug store in Brillion, Wisconsin. Since the papers had never been unrolled, they maintained their original brilliance of color, unlike most surviving wallpaper examples. Many of the patterns, such as "Petite Fleur," are inspired by the stylized forms of the Art Nouveau movement. Other design sources include the Rococo and Renaissance Revivals. Wallpapers range in price from \$45 to \$65; borders are \$6 to \$25 per yard. For information, contact Victorian Collectibles, Ltd., 845 East Glenbrook Rd., Dept. OHJ, Milwaukee, WI 53217; (800) 783-3829.

"Petite Fleur" and "Mary Dailey Crook" (shown right) are two turn-of-the-century designs in the Brillion Collection.

#### **Favoring the Frieze**

Despite the cries of high-society tastemakers, wallpaper - especially the frieze - continued to be a favorite wallcovering among the general public at the turn-of-the-century. Because Walter Crane's storybook illustrations were so popular, many friezes were designed to be nursery papers. Carol Baker Designs reproduces an Arts & Crafts frieze created specifically for a child's room. "The Bunnies" border is a reproduction of a Harvey Ellis design that appeared in a 1903 issue of The Craftsman. The color scheme for the 24" border meticulously follows the original designer's full-color description. The "Scenic Frieze" was reproduced from the cover of The Arts & Crafts Movement in America. Other Arts & Crafts designs, such as "Waterweed" and "Wild Rose," are also available. A 5vard roll costs \$100 for a 24" frieze and \$40-\$50 for smaller designs. For information, contact Carol Baker De-



Traditional Craftsman colorways are used in reproducing the "Scenic Frieze" and "Bunnies" borders.

signs, RD 1, Box 1079, Dept. OHJ, Panton, VT 05491; (802) 759-2692.

#### **Popular Papers**

Not every old house demands highstyle or custom reproduction wallpapers. For houses that originally had more modest interiors, Charles Rupert Designs has a collection of wallpapers reproduced from 1837-1939 originals. The Arts & Crafts wallpapers, such as the circa 1900-1925 "Craftsman," are particularly outstanding. Victorian, Edwardian, and Art Deco wallpapers are also offered. A double roll costs approximately \$42.50. For information, contact Charles Rupert Designs, 2004 Oak Bay Ave., Dept. OHJ, Victoria B.C., Canada V8R 1E4; (604) 592-4916.

> Wallpapers available from Charles Rupert Designs, such as the "Craftsman" and the "Empire Scroll" (shown left), are not pre-pasted or vinyl-coated.

BER/OCTOBER 1991



## **RESTORATION PRODUCTS**

#### Disposable Dropcloth

A handy item for anyone stripping wallpaper is Tape n' Drape, which combines a polyethylene dropcloth with a non-marring tape preattached to one edge. After its taped edge is applied to the baseboards, Tape n' Drape is un-



Tape n' Drape is a disposable dropcloth which makes cleanup easier.

rolled and cut to the desired length. Pre-assembled on a cutter, it comes in two sizes:  $21'' \times 115'$  for \$9 and  $43'' \times 115'$  for \$13. For a list of distributors, contact Daubert Coated Products, 1 Westbrook Corporate Center, Suite 100, Dept. OHJ, Westchester, IL 60154; (800) 634-1303. Wallpaper Tools

#### A Scoring Team

Everyone knows that stripping wallpaper is a messy and arduous task, but DIF Wallpaper Stripper and PaperTiger can help make the process a little easier. DIF Wallpaper Stripper contains enzymes that degrade starch- or wheat-based paste into a thin, watery solution so that wallpaper is held lightly to the wall. One 22-oz. bottle covers a  $12' - \times -24'$  room and costs \$4.95.

The PaperTiger is a scoring tool with angled cutting disks that cut thousands of openings across wallcoverings. The tool is particularly useful for removing vi-

> DIF Wallpaper Stripper and Paper-Tiger remove wallcoverings.

> > Window Hardware

nyl-coated wallpapers because the openings allow remover solution to penetrate. An extension handle can be attached to the heavy-duty model to reach high areas. The Heavy Duty PaperTiger costs \$9.95. For information, contact William Zinsser & Co., Inc., 39 Belmont Dr., Dept. OHJ, So-

Dr., Dept. OHJ, Somerset, NJ 08875; (908) 469-8100.



Where can you get replacement Cremone bolts for your French doors or large casement windows? Hardware + Plus offers a Cremone bolt kit for openings up to 96". Cremone bolts operate by sliding vertical rods into the top and bottom of the frame to lock the door or window. The kit includes the center housing, 6 mounting plates, a 39" bottom bolt, a 51" top

#### **Cremone Bolts**



Most knobs or levers fit the bousing of this Cremone bolt.

bolt, and all the mounting screws. The Cremone bolt is made of solid brass, which is polished and lacquered. To dress up the regular mounting plates, Fancy Cremone bolt covers are also available. The Cremone bolt kit is \$190; bolt covers, \$35 per set of six. Contact Hardware + Plus, 701 E. Kingslev Rd., Dept. OHJ, Garland, TX 75041; (214) 271-0319.

#### Sashware

For turn-of-the-century window hardware, check out The Antique Hard-

ware Store's selection of reproduction window locks, thumb lifts, and flush lifts. All three of the items are made of solid brass and are offered in

decorative Victo-

rian versions or



Hardware gives windows a "lift!"

smooth cast ones. They range in price from \$4.29 to \$14.95. For information, contact The Antique Hardware Store, RD 2, Box A, Route 611, Dept. OHJ, Kintnersville, PA 18930; (800) 422-9982.



OLD-HOUSE JOURNAL



 ${f M}$ ail-order plans have a long history in shaping the residential architecture of the country. Of the thousands of house plans available today, few exhibit good design and a grasp of historical proportion and detail. So, in response to requests from OHJ readers, the editors have "done the homework": We've hand-picked plans. In each issue, we offer the most attractive, authentic, and buildable of the historical designs, from all periods of American architectural history. Let us know what plans you're looking for.

You can order actual blueprints for all the houses featured. Plans conform to national building-code standards - however, modifications are usually necessary for your site and local requirements, so you'll probably need the assistance of a professional designer (your builder may qualify) or an architect.

For the houses shown in this issue, blueprints include:

- Foundation plan for basement or crawlspace. (Crawlspace plans can easily be adapted for full basements by your builder.)
- · Detailed floor plans showing all dimensions for framing, plus detailed layout and location of electrical and plumbing components.
- Interior elevations are included in some plans, showing interior views of kitchen, bath, fireplace, built-ins, and cabinet designs.
- A window and door schedule.
- · Building cross sections: cornice, fireplace, and cabinet sections when needed to help your builder understand major interior details.

5

- · Framing diagrams that show layouts of framing pieces and their locations for roof, first and second floors.
- · Energy-saving specs, including vapor barriers, insulated sheathing, caulking and foam-sealant areas, batt insulation, and attic exhaust ventilators.

Why order multiple sets? If you're serious about building, you'll need a set each for the general contractor, mortgage lender, electrician, plumber, heating/ventilating contractor, building permit department, other township use or interior designer, and one for yourself. Ordering the 8-set plan saves money and additional shipping charges.

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Other notes: (1) Plans are copyrighted, and they are printed for you when you order. Therefore, they are not refundable. If you order additional sets of the same plan within 30 days of your original order, you can purchase them for \$15 each. (2) Mirror-reverse plans are useful when the house would fit the site better "flopped." For this you need one set of mirror-reverse plans for the contractor; but because the reverse plans have backwards lettering and dimensions, all other sets should be ordered right-reading. (3) Heating and air-conditioning layouts are not included. You need a local mechanical contractor to size and locate the proper unit for your specific conditions of climate and site.

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)LD-HOUSE JOURNAL

### RESTORATION SERVICES

Historic Window Sash - Window sash using authentic hand joinery mortise-tenon square peg. Glazed or unglazed. Mouthblown restoration glass. Northern white pine. Years of experience. References and literature available. The Allyn House, PO Box 155, Nauvoo, IL 62354, (217) 453-2204.

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Architectural Services - Architectural and preservation problem-solving for old buildings and their owners. Services include restoration, conservation, replication and additions, building evaluations, analysis, technical assistance and trouble-shooting. Research and consultation available. Awardwinning specialists in residences, churches and history museums. The Office of Allen Charles Hill, AIA, Historic Preservation & Architecture, 25 Englewood Rd., Winchester, MA 01890, (617) 729-0748.

Restoration Contractor in Bay Area -Specialists in residential remodelling, the rehabilitation of historically significant structures, and new residential construction. Founded in 1978. Committed to providing clients with superior service and quality craftsmanship. All the skills necessary to realize the finest concepts in architecture, whether new or old, are provided. Based in the San Francisco Bay area. Winans Construction, 3947 Opal Street Oakland, CA 94609, (510) 653-7288, CA License # 485739.



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are your best restoration resource. So shelve them -- protect them! - the way the OHJ To: Old-House Journal, c/o Jesse Jones Ind editors do: in a Dept. OHJ, 499 East Erie Ave., Philadelphi handsome slip-Send me \_\_\_\_ Binders at \$9.95 each ( case or binder. Back copies are | Send me\_ \_\_\_\_Slipcases at \$7.95 each then easily re-Enclosed is \$ . Add \$1 postage and h trievable whenbinder. Outside USA, add \$2.50 per case/ ever you want only). PA residents add 6 % sales tax. to consult them NAME about a specific ADDRESS restoration job. Each slipcase CITY (8<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" x 11½") STATE

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This special classified section is available to designers, consultants, contractors, and craftspeople offering hard-to-find restoration services. Rates are \$200 for the first 40 words, \$4.00 for each additional word. Logos can be printed on a space-available basis. The deadline for inclusion is the 1st of the month, 2 months prior to publication (January 1st for the March/April issue). All submissions must be in writing and accompanied by a check.

> Old-House Journal Attn: Restoration Services 123 Main Street Gloucester, MA 01930



### THE EMPORIUM

#### WANTED

SCOUTING PARAPHERNALIA — Scouting historian for boy and girl scouts looking for old scouting badges, medals, insignia, magazines, and unusual miscellany. Call Holden, 257E Church, Doylestown OH 44230, (216) 658-2793.

RESTORATION WORK — Amateur restorer looking to supplement income and grow his experience by assisting home owners on a part-time basis. Located in the Weschester/Putnam NY area. Call Howell (914) 628-2446.

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WINDOW HARDWARE — "Finestra" brand. For 1926 vintage tudor house. G. Covert, 1341 Richland Road, Yuba City CA 95993.

#### **REAL ESTATE**



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NEW JERSEY SHORE, NJ — Vintage 1920's hotel. 44 guest rooms. Excellent opportunity for individual or couple. Terms to qualified buyer. \$985,000. Contact Cynthia Templeton, 12th & Ocean, Belmar NJ (201) 492-1654.

NEVADA, MO — 1885 Hotel Mitchell. "Where Nixon received more attention then at the Waldorf Astoria." Historic District in process. Tarrizio floors, original woodwork, pressed metal ceilings, wall murals present but covered. \$65,000. John Joslin, Main Street Nevada (417) 667-8111.

ACUSHNET, MA — Circa 1824 New England "whole house". 10 rooms, 1.5 baths, 5 workable fireplaces, attached woodshed, 2-car garage. 1 acre. \$185,000. Call (518) 372-8332. PADNOR, PA — Charming 150-year-old gatehouse on almost one acre. The bordering stream offers country living yet it is convenient to transportation, shopping, and schools. 2 fireplaces, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths. \$259,000. Call Emlen Wheeler Co. Realtors (215) 649-2800.

HOBOKEN, NJ — Beautifully restored 1880s brownstone in great neighborhood. 11 minutes to midtown Manhattan. 4 large bedrooms, 3 pretty baths, 3 fireplaces, lovely kitchen, inlaid wooden floors, stained glass room divider and many more special details. \$339,000. Call (201) 656-6051.

SMITHTOWN, LI NY — The Steven Tyler House, circa 1895. Tastefully renovated 2,964 sq. ft. Queen Anne on .8 wooded acres. Gournet country kitchen with custom oak cabinets, wet bar, and woodburning stove. Cherry-veneered library, custom mouldings, solid-brass antique lighting fixtures, basement, walk-up attic, and 3 working fireplaces (one in the master bedroom). Includes barn and 1bedroom apartment. \$379,000. Call Rob Ransone (516) 361-6914.



ENTERPRISE, MS — Circa 1850 "coastal cottage" on 49 acres. On National Register, the historical significance attributed to its Civil War Association. Restorer's dream, high ceilings, wide heart pine flooring. Near Chickasawhay and Chunky Rivers, and great hunting area. \$100,000. Call Jane Williams Realty (601) 776-2441.

CRAVEN COUNTY, NC — 1839-1841 transitional Federal/Greek Revival 2-storey clapboard plantation house. Exuberant vernacular woodwork including wainscot with diamond-and-mousetooth motifs, fluted surrounds, and mantel pilasters. 1.8 acres. 2,200 sq. ft. \$24,500. Call Preservation/North Carolina (919) 832-3652.

WHITEWRIGHT, TX — 1892 Victorian showplace, meticulously restored. Staircase, 5 grand fireplaces, hardwood floors, porches, balconies, new plumbing/wiring. 2-room 1,500 sq. ft. carriage house with bath and closets. 3-car garage, 3 acres, barn, outbuildings. \$235,000. (903) 364-5633 evenings or weekends.

TARRYTOWN, NY — 1878 Queen Anne adjacent to Historic District. Original woodwork, hardware, and glass. Relined fireplaces in parlor and master bedroom, foyer, sitting room, dining with wainscotting, 4+ bedrooms, 1.5 baths, winter river views, wrap porch, garage. \$299,000. (914) 332-6638.

CROMWELL, CT — 1880 farmhouse. 8 rooms plus first-floor laundry/pantry and 2 full baths. Fireplace in kitchen. New barn-style garage. Midway NYC and Boston, near highways. 3/4 acre lot with additional acreage available. \$205,000. Call L. Benedict (203) 344-0595. LIVINGSTON, NJ — Circa 1880 Victorian farmhouse. 3 bedrooms with sitting room off master bedroom, 2 baths, living room, dining room, unfinished basement, mud room off large deck, wrap-around porch, 2-car garage. Updated. \$220,000. (201) 740-1282.

SHIPPENSBURG, PA — Restored, omate 1930 brick Georgian. 5 bedrooms, 2.5 baths, cherry doors, French doors, stained glass windows, Italian marble fireplace, plaster cornices, cast ceiling designs, oak floors with walnut inlay. \$195,000. (717) 532-3375.



QUITMAN, MS — Circa 1853 historical landmark. Restoration nearly completed. 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 6 fireplaces, front and back stairways. Beautiful setting on 1.45 acres. Lovely old trees and large barn on property. Listed in National Register, built by descendant of George Washington. \$160,000. Call Jane Williams Realty (601) 776-2441.PP

COASTAL MAINE — 1874 Second Empire Victorian on 2 acres of lawn and perennial gardens. 7 bedrooms, 4.5 baths, 5 fireplaces, ocean views from front rooms and open porch. Wonderful 2-storey carriage house. Historical Register. \$385,000. Call (207) 548-2289.

SAN DIEGO, CA — 1887 Italianate. Ocean and bay views. B&B possibility. 5 bedrooms, full basement, attic, exacting period restoration. 5,200 sq. ft. Built by one of California's most influential families. Used in films, television, books, and catalogs. \$349,500. (619) 477-3448.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY — Historic Eastside District. 1872 Italianate with 3 units. Prime neighborhood: walk to race track, Congress Park, downtown. 3-bedroom owner's unit has hardwood floors, bay windows, sunporch, private garden. (518) 584-3918 or 891-2748.

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA — Belle's Valley Plan tation home, circa 1850. Handmade, large 2-storey brick. Situated on 855 acres, 120 open acres. Nea Virginia Horse Center in Lexington. Contact Bar bara Stinnett, Sheets & McClure Realtors, Clifto Forge, VA (703) 862-0957.

FAIRFIELD, CT — 1932 classic bungalow. Gre: neighborhood: walk to park and award-winnin school. New eat-in kitchen, 200 amp electric. 3 be rooms, chestnut trim, hardwood floors, huge clc ets. Level yard, perennial gardens. 1 hour from NY \$250,000. (203) 374-0341.

ESSEX, NY — Brick 1858 Greek Revival home Historic Register. Hamlet on Lake Champlain. Sp cious home with barn, woodshed, 3 porches, lo ly garden, large rooms, original fixtures and wo work. All systems are updated. A beautiful sett in Adirondack/Green Mountain Valley. \$180,0 (518) 963-4412.



-HOUSE JOURNAL

### THE EMPORIUM

RIVERGROVE, IL — Country charm in the city. Chicago-style brick bungalo, circa 1920s. Country kitchen with knotty pine cabinets and walls. 10-foot ceilings, crown mouldings, 6-inch baseboards, pine cornices, hand-milled doors and wood floors. \$159,000, (708) 452-1041.

LAVONIA, GA — 1902 Victorian on National Register. This 2,700 square foot home features 12 rooms, 5 tiled fireplaces, 12-foot ceilings, 6-foot wainscotting, original hardwood floors, wraparound porch, new central heating system, and beveled glass French doors. Located on approximately 1 acre. \$59,500. (404) 356-1414.

NEWPORT, RI — 1839 Greek Revival. 9 rooms, 2.5 baths, gournet kitchen, fireplaces, and a nice yard. Located in historic area. Has been used in the past as a successful, 2-room B&B. Walk to downtown and water. No work is needed. \$270,000 firm. Call (401) 846-6951.

NEAR TARBORO, NC — 1855 Greek Revival/Italianate plantation house. Mantels with fluted pilasters, other platebook detailing. 14' ceilings. Numerous early outbuildings. 3,100 square feet. With 10 acres \$115,000. Up to 254 acres with pastures, ponds, woods, etc. available. Contact: Preservation/North Carolina, PO Box 27611, Raleigh NC 27644, (919) 832-1651.



BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA — "Saratoga", circa 1780. Tastefully restored, very spacious 2-storey main dwelling of brick and frame construction. 5 bedrooms, large screened porch, and full basement. 101 very private acres, 40 are of excellent grassland, balance in mature hardwoods. Several springs and branches. A historical gem in excellent condition. \$575,000. R. Bryant Hare Realtor (804) 528-1931.

CARROLLTON, KY — 1882 Victorian Bed & Breakfast in National Register. Eastlake Italianate townhouse in rivertown historic district, between Cincinnati and Louisville. Turnkey operation. Excellent reputation, repeat clientele, great potential. Antique furnishings and fixtures are included. \$175,000. (606) 525-7088.

HAVERTOWN, PA — Circa 1801 3-storey Federal stone farmhouse. 3,000 sq. ft., 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 4 fireplaces, formal living room and dining room, large kitchen. Convenient to Philadelphia. New heating, new electric, some restoration neccessary. \$140,000. Leave message (215) 789-3158.

MILTON, MA — 1755 Federal Revival Colonial on two acres with great views. Tastefully restored, 5 bedrooms, 2.5 baths. Recently painted exterior, 2car garage. 8 miles to downtown Boston, 20 minutes to Cambridge by commuter rail. \$400's. Call (617) 696-9140. SAN ANDREAS, CA — 1885 gem located in heart of Mother Lode country. 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 12' ceilings, pocket doors, original brocade draperies, 3sided veranda dripping with gingerbread. Separate guest cottage. Zoned commercial on 1/2 acre. Plenty of water! \$185,000. (209) 754-1913.

CRANFORD, NJ — 1904, completely remodelled Colonial. 4 bedrooms, 2.5 new baths, beautiful hardwood floors, and unpainted mouldings. New electric system and roof. 9-foot ceilings, new kitchen with ceramic tile, oak cabinets and upgraded appliances. Great location and great schools. Easy New York City commute. Call (908) 276-4995.



AMHERST COUNTY, VA — Riverside, circa 1840, located near Lynchburg. Features approximately 2,000-ft. frontage on the James River, typical 4-over-4 construction with full basement, metal roof, front and rear porches, all in good condition. 80 acress with 30 acress of excellent grassland. Lovely vistas and privacy, yet easily accessible via good statemaintained roads. \$235,000. R. Bryant Hare Realtor (804) 528-1931.

JERSEY CITY, NJ — Federal Register Historic District. 9 apartments vacant. Original facade, detail fireplace mouldings, doors. Circa 1885. Qualified for Federal Investment Tax Credits. Excellent rental market. 10 min. to NYC. \$299,000. (201) 792-2500.

RUMNEY, NH — Wooden crutches since 1886. 7,000 square foot historic post and beam building, on the banks of Stinson Brook. Includes machinery, equipment, and inventory. Owner will train. \$118,000. Doug McLane (603) 536-8181.

OLAR, SC — Circa 1885 folk Victorian. 2.5 stories, 3,996 sq. ft., heart pine throughout. 8 fireplaces, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, gas heat, 12-foot ceilings. 90 minutes to Charleston or Atlanta. 37.6 acres. B&B potential. \$128,000. (803) 368-8942.

LAWRENCEBURG, KY — Second largest 100-yearold Queen Anne Victorian home in the state of Kentucky. Located downtown on 6 acres. Beautifully landscaped. Fully restored. \$250,000. Mrs. G.F. Gilbert (502) 839-3066.

MID-COAST, ME — Circa 1800. Beautifully restored Colonial home on 6.5 acres with pond. Personal family living quarters plus space for B&B or other home based business. Close to Belfast and waterfront. Move-in condition. Call (207) 338-3988.

ORADELL, NJ — Colonial farm house, circa 1860. 4 bedrooms, fireplace, 30' living room, dining room, family room, 1 bath, tin ceiling, fireplace, porch, some original floors. Easy NYC commute, 1/2 hour car ride to Lincoln Center. \$325,000. For further information call (201) 265-8875.



MARLBORO, NJ — 1722 Colonial with 1990s amenities. 4 bedrooms, huge kitchen, formal dining and living rooms, large family room, and rocking-chair front porch. High ceilings, beautiful woodwork, cranberry glass and marble fireplace mantels. Expansive front lawn, approximately six acres, flowering trees, and 40 foot pines. \$438,000. Call Barbara Alvarez, Coldwell Banker Scholtt Realtors at (908) 946-9600.

#### FOR SALE

DOORS, BEDROOM SUITE, FIGURE — 2 matching sets of arched French doors, circa 1870, wood framed, bevelled glass, transom, 2 side lights, \$15,000. Berkey & Gay mahogany and satinwood highboy, dresser/mirror, 2 double beds, circa 1920, \$6,000. Bronze, marble, and brass French soldier equestrian figure, 13" with 8-3/4" base, \$1,200. R.G. Berry (702) 664-4000.

BEVERLY HILLBILLY ITEMS — Ornamental wrought iron railings from the balconies, doors, and gold plated hardware such as hinges, door knobs, and chrome bolts from the house of the Beverly Hillbillies. Contact Reggie, 243 N. Saltair Ave., Los Angeles CA 90049, (213) 913-7195.

VICTORIAN BOOKSHELVES — Wall mounted. 7.5" deep, .75" thick, 36" wide, \$42.00 each plus shipping. Removed from 1900 Carnegie library. Includes two cast-iron scrolled side brackets. Contact: Michael P. Maxim, 4220 London Road, Duluth MN 55804 (218) 525-4485.

SOLID CHERRY FIREPLACE MANTEL — 100 year old with good original finish. 60" wide, 69" tall, 36 x 36" opening. Mantel is 12" wide with mirror an two 6" wide shelves. Excellent condition. \$850. G Paul (217) 351-1099.

WALNUT STAIRCASE — Newel, balusters, an handrail for a right-hand turn winder-type stairca All in excellent condition. Photos available. \$4,0 or best offer. (816) 561-7998.

BIRCH HOOSIER CABINET — Complete with tr bour, flour bin, and bread drawer. Needs finish and hardware. \$400. C. Rhymer, 11 Carey Cir Burlington NJ 08016, (609) 386-1058.

GAS LIGHT & SHAVING MIRROR — Circa 23" nickel twin-arm light with brass trim. Comp original (not electrified), in good condition, 5 Victorian extension shaving mirror with nicke ish and in good condition, \$150. Roy Schn (818) 445-1618.

ANTIQUE BATH TUB — Fancy ball and clav 30" x 5' cast iron with antique faucets and soa \$150. Ronald G. Morin, PO Box 1169, Sanfc 04073, (207) 324-8284.



### THE EMPORIUM

HARD ASPHALT SHINGLES — Approximately 700, used, 12" x 12" and twenty-five 16" ridge rolls. \$200. (712) 243-4154.

CHESTNUT DOORS — 6 available, 4 panels each, mortise and tenon joinery. Hardware included on most. \$45 each. PO Box 141, Nottingham PA 19362.



WOODWORK — 21 doors/jambs (2 doubles), 21 windows (3 leaded). Dental moulding and scroll work trim. Pantry built-ins and baseboard. Never painted. Call (603) 448-4804 weekends. PHOTO

VAN BRIGGLE LAMPS — "Damsel from Damascus", pair, blue with original butterfly wind shades. Mint condition. \$575. C. Gallagher, 2802 NE Stanton, Portland OR 97212, (503) 281-4821.

RAILROAD DEPOT SALVAGE — Wainscot, 7 doors, trim mouldings, and baseboard from Chicago/Northwest Depot. Also an intact Pontiac/Buick dealership neon sign. (703) 425-2018.

HAMMOND ORGAN — Extra rare dual generator "DV" church model from 1940s. Two 66-note keyboards, 25 bass pedals, pre-set keys, original speaker cabinet, bench, cables. English tudor design, rich walnut color. Looks and sounds dynamic. \$1,600. (805) 643-8770.

COBBLESTONES — Circa 1858. Rare red, pink, and purple square cut granite stones suitable for walls, walks, patios, and driveways. These are the real thing, authentic and beautiful. Write to Tim Borron, 302 Hazel, Buckner MO 64016, or call (816) 249-3700 in the evening.

GLENDALE COMBINATION KITCHEN RANGE — Mid 1920s. Gray and white with upper oven. Good condition. \$500 FOB. (518) 465-0780.

POST & BEAM FRAME — Hand hewn, primitive style, 22' x 32' white pine with oak bracing. No rot and no insect damage. Complete with pine sheathing and oak pegs. Assembly plans available. David Richards (603) 679-5034 evenings.

O'KEEFE & MERRITT CLASSIC ESTATE RANGE — 1950s. 6 burners, 2 ovens, 2 separate broilers, warming oven, chrome on top and white porcelain sides, rear shelf, 3 storage drawers and compartments. Excellent condition. \$4,000. (707) 996-9730.

GAS STOVE — Circa 1920 "Real Host". Case in beautiful condition: white enamel with torquoise marbelized trim, black handles. 41" wide, 37" high, 22" deep. Original to 1920 Capitol Hill row house, Washington DC. Best offer. (202) 544-1566.

VICTORIAN DRESSER — Unusual floral carving, original brass hardware, marble top, and beveled mirror. One of a kind. Excellent condition. \$900 (negotiable). Call (201) 832-5720 after 6pm EST. ANTIQUE COUNTRY FRENCH CHAIRS — Set of 6. Rush seats, beautifully made, sturdy construction, and in excellent condition. \$1,200 (negotiable). Call (201) 832-5720 after 6pm EST.

CAST IRON/WROUGHT IRON FENCE — 130' of heart design fence (36" high) including a pair of 10' wide driveway gates, pair of 5' wide double gates, 4 large iron posts, and 14 additional posts and braces. Excellent condition. Call (717) 325-3800 after 5pm EST.

DOUBLE PEN LOG BARN — With puncheon floor. 20+ feet per side. In very good condition. From early 1800s. \$5,000. (614) 489-5085.

STICKLEY CHANDELIERS & SCONCES — 6 fixtures and original glass shades once hung in Foley Home, interior furnishings by Gustav Stickley. \$1,500 set. Contact RML, 5504 Ardmore, Houston TX 77021, (713) 748-6973.

#### **MEETINGS & EVENTS**



PENN'S COLONY FESTIVAL — Watch master craftsmen fashion raw materials into delicate jewelry, shape wood into Windsor chairs, and describe the brushwork of tole painting. September 21, 22, 28 and 29, 1991 In Prospect, PA. Call (412) 241-8006.

CANDLELIGHT WALKING TOUR — September 21, 1991 in Historic Chestertown, MD. 16 buildings representing 3 centuries will be open to the public. For more information, call (301) 778-3499.

WORKSHOP — Traditional Timber Framing. October 2-6, 1991, Hancock Shaker Village, Hancock, MA. Jack Sobon, Box 201, Windsor MA 01270, (413) 684-3223 or Dave Carlon (413) 684-3612.

HUDSON VALLEY COUNTRY SEATS TOUR — 16 distinctive private and publicly-owned homes in New York State are featured on this year's tour, September 19-22, 1991. For brochure or information, call (518) 828-7490.

DECORATORS' SHOW HOUSE — Hillsborough's celebrated "Carolands" mansion, considered the largest private residence in the country, will be open to the public September 8-October 20, 1991. For information, contact Connie Sevier (415) 348-1102.

HOUSE TOUR — Saturday, September 21, 1991 in Trenton, New Jersey. Visit 10 grand homes of Tudor, Georgian, and Colonial Revival style from 1910-1930. For further details, call (609) 394-5864.

HOME TOUR OF THE BUNGALOWS — Eight historic homes will be open in The West Adams neighborhood in Los Angeles California. Sunday, October 6, 1991. For more information call Rory Cunningham (213) 735-3512. SOUTH PARK HOME TOUR — September 15. NCR founder, Patterson, shaped late 19th-century neighborhoods using Olmsted landscaping advice. 10-12 homes, multi-media art show in Ohio's largest historic district. Write: SPHD Tour, 449 Wyoming, Dayton OH 45410.

VICTORIAN WEEK — October 11-20, 1991 in Cape May, New Jersey. This 19th annual celebration will be highlighted by tours of historic homes, Victorian fashion shows, a sing-along, entertaining lectures, and more. For details, call (609) 884-5404.

ARCHITECTURAL CAST IRON RESTORATION — A national workshop for architects, contractors, craftsmen, consultants, and property owners on methods and materials for maintenance, repair, and replacement of architectural cast iron. New York City, September 14-15, 1991. Call (212) 995-5260.

HISTORIC HOUSE TOUR — Tour twelve 19th- and turn-of-the-century homes featuring various architectural styles in Saratoga Springs, October 13, 1991. For more information, call (518) 587-5030.

CHAUTAUQUA '91 — Winona Lake, Indiana. September 21, 1991. Tour historic homes on the "Island" in this famous turn-of-the-century resort community. For information, call (219) 269-3856.

APTI ANNUAL CONFERENCE — September 22-29 in New Orleans, LA. This year's training courses study the preservation of outdoor monuments and cemetery art, masonry and moisture, and timber frame construction. For more information contact The Association for Preservation Technology International: (703) 373-1621.

NEW ORLEANS ARCHITECTURE SYMPOSIUM — This year's theme is "Urban Latin Traditions: Plazas, Courtyards, and Townhouses." Tours, exhibits, receptions, etc., are planned. For details, contact Preservation Resource Center (504) 581-7032.

FALL HOUSE & GARDEN WALK — Aurora, IL, September 15, 1991. For tickets and information, contact the Aurora Historical Museum, 305 Cedar, Aurora IL 60506, (708) 897-9029.

HISTORIC ELGIN HOUSE TOUR — This 10th annual tour features 10 private homes and one public building. Elgin, IL, September 8, 1991. For furthe information, call (708) 742-6631.

Classified ads in The Emporium are FREE to current subscribers for one-of-a-kind or noncommercial items, including personal house or property sales. Free ads are limited to a maximum of 40 words. Free ads and b&w photos are printed on a space available basis. For paid ads (real estate through agents, books & publications, etc), rates are \$125 for the first 40 words, \$2 for each additional word, \$75 for a photograph. Deadline is the 1st of the month, two months prior to publication. For example, January 1st for the March/April issue. All submissions must be in writing and accompanied by a current mailing label fo free ads, or a check for paid ads.

> Old-House Journal Attn: Emporium Editor 123 Main Street Gloucester, MA 01930



### PRODUCTS NETWORK

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" diameter, up to 35' long. Matching pilasters and 6 styles of capitals. Ventilated aluminum plinth and column bases. Custom work done. Free catalog. Schwerd Manufacturing.

2. Heart Pine Flooring — Flooring cut from 200year-lumber. Heart pine wainscotting, hand-hewn beams, mantels, and stair parts also available. For \$25 sample pack call (800) 227-3959. Brochure, \$5.25. The Joinery.

38. Chimney Liner — Ventinox continuously welded ed liner connects chimney-top to heat source without joints or breaks. This system reduces condensation, increases heating efficiency, improves safety. Free catalog. Protech Systems, Inc.

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

71. Wood Columns — Ponserosa pine columns in many styles from doric to Corinthian. Pedestals, table bases, and many other architectural elements in pine also available. Custom shapes and widths. Catalog, \$3.25. Worthington Group.

**73. Restoration Glass** — Imperfect glass is perfect for restoration work. Each sheet is made by using the original cylinder method. Free brochure available. **Bendheim Glass.** 

**91. Wide Boards** — Wide pine or oak boards, ship-lapped boards, feather-edged dapboards. Will consult and design on wood flooring and paneling. Serves Maine to Meryland region. Free brochure. **Carlisle Restoration Lumber.** 

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

**125.** Architectural Roofing Tiles — Tile roofs get better with age, never need maintenance, can't burn, and last 50 to 125 years. Free catalog showing 6 styles and 20 colors. **Vande Hey Raleigh.** 

**242. Classic Columns** — For porches and pure decoration: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns sculpted from Ponderosa pine with exquisite craftsmanship. Many sizes and shapes available. Catalog, \$2,25. **Chadworth, Inc.** 

284. Dumbwaiters — Residential and commercial hand-operated dumbwaiters with lifting capacities from 65 to 500 lbs. Clerestory operators for awning and casement windows in hand-operated/electric models. Professional consultation. Free literature. Whitco/Vincent Whitney Co.

**350. Fireplaces, Mantels, Tile** — Cast iron fireplaces for masonry or zero clearance installation, 38"x38", 14" deep. Suitable to burn wood, coal, peat, or gas. Period mantels and Victorian tile also available. Free brochure. **Fourth Bay.**  **355. Fireplace Products** — Quality fireplaces that combine efficiency and aesthetics. Energy-saving, built-in gas or woodburning fireplaces. Free brochure. **Heat-N-Glo.** 

387. Quartersawn Clapboard — These vertical grain clapboards eliminate cupping and warping, and accept paint and stain extremely well. True representation of Colonial architecture. Free brochure. Granville Manufacturing.

**408.** Rumford Fireplaces — Custom building services nationwide, plans, kits, and components (throats, dampers and smoke chambers). Restoration, conversion, and new construction. Brochure, \$1.25. Buckley Rumford Fireplace.

**414.** Hydronic Heater — Clean, safe, healthful, and inexpensive floor-to-ceiling warmth. Portable or permanent installation. Pre-assembled with lifetime service warrantee. Free information. Hydro-Sil.

**438. Quartersawn Clapboard** — The Ward family has operated this mill for over 100 years. Vertical grain dapboard elimates warping for extended life, Free brochure. **Ward Clapboard Mill.** 

**470. Turn-Of-The-Century Mantels** — Over 100 authentic fireplace mantels are available in various woods and styles; from classic to the intricately detailed. Illustrated catalog, \$7.75. **Urban Artifacts.** 

**488. Metal Roofing Materials** — Producers of Terne and Terne Coated Stainless. Quality material with a history of proven performance is always assured. Free catalog. **Follansbee Steel.** 

**492.** Kennebec Design Portfolio — Custom crafted traditional kitchens. The portfolio features onlocation photographs of several Kennebec kitchens, \$10.25. The Kennebec Company.

**527.** Antique Flooring — Antique wide pine flooring. Antique oak and chestnut are also available. Lengths up to 18', widths up to 14". Free brochure. North Fields Restorations.

540. Interior Raised Panel Shutters — Custom-made Colonial raised panel shutters. Colonial and Victorian raised panel walls/wainscotting available in several woods and styles. Free brochure. Maple Grove Restorations.

541. Manual Dumbwaiters — The Silent Servant<sup>™</sup> incorporates many unique features to deliver smooth, quiet operation with minimum effort. For residential and commercial applications. Free brochure. Miller Manufacturing, Inc.

#### FURNISHINGS

**221. Restored Antique Fans** — Restorer and supplier of antique fans as well as parts. Offering a large changing inventory. The proprietor has written a book on the history of fans. Detailed brochure, \$2.25. **The Fan Man.** 

353. Radiator Enclosures — The durability of steel with baked enamel finish in decorator colors. These enclosures are more efficient than paint, and keep drapes, walls, and ceilings clean. Free catalog. **ARSCO Manufacturing.**  **574. Wallcoverings** — Anaglypta® and Lincrusta® embossed, paintable wallcoverings. Easily applied and reasonably priced. Over 75 wall, ceiling, and border patterns to choose from. Free catalog. **Bentley Brothers.** 

576. Reproduction Wallpapers — Reproducing antique wallpapers by silk-screen. Sidewall, ceiling, border, and corner patterns available dating from mid-19th to early-20th centuries. Catalog, \$3.25. Victorian Collectibles.

**578. Wood Blinds** — Specialists exclusively in producing wood blinds to the exact specifications and color finish required to complement any room decor. Each blind is custom made. Free catalog available. **Hudson Venetian Blind Service.** 

#### **DOORS & WINDOWS**

**9. Replacement Wood Windows** — This free brochure will show you what to look for in a replacement window, as well as how to install it. You can now get a thermally-efficient genuine-wood window in almost any size and historic shape. Free brochure. **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. Shutters, screen doors, and trim also available. Illustrated brochure, \$2.25. Midwest Wood Products.

32. Wooden Screen & Storm Doors — This firm offers a very large selection of hand-crafted Victorian and Chippendale wooden doors available in all sizes. Brackets. running trim, cornices, spandrels, corbels, and gable decorations. Railing gates, porch furniture, and much, much more. Catalog, \$2.25. Old Wagon Factory.

**194. Specialty Wood Windows** — This firm is offering specialty wood windows such as palladians, straight, as well as fan transoms. Single-, double-, or triple-glazed. Solid wood entry doors with insulating cores are also available. Brochure, \$3.25. **Woodstone Company.** 

**267. Steel Windows** — Manufacturers of custom-made steel windows and doors for both interior and exterior applications. These doors and windows come in traditional designs and are available with modern weatherstripping. Free literature available. **Hope's Landmark Products.** 

**354. Windows & Patio Doors** — Manufacturers of PermaSheild law-maintenance windows, patio doors, "high-performance" insulating glass. Frenchwood patio doors, Circle Top windows, as well as Concept IV sunspaces. Free 24-page, full-color booklet available featuring the complete Andersen line. Andersen Windows.

410. Colonial Woodwork — Handcrafted custom-made interior and exterior 18th-century architectural trim. Finely detailed Colonial doors, windows shutters, wainscot, and wall paneling. Catalog, \$2.25 Maurer & Shepherd Joyners.

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**36. Authentic Window Treatments** — Cusom-made, historically-accurate Greek Revival, Vicorian, and early 20th-century valances. Catalog and watches, \$12.25. **Vintage Valances.** 

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128. Tin Ceilings — Producing richly ornamented metal ceilings in turn-of-the-century patterns. Center plates, borders, corner plates, cornice, and filler plates. 72-page catalog, \$3.25. W.F. Norman.

192. Fishnet Bed Canopies — Beautiful handtied fishnet bed canopies made to fit any bed size. Coverlets and dust ruffles also custom made. Other decorative products also available. Color catalog, \$1.25. Carter Canopies.

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561. Historic Wallpapers By Mail — New Georgian and Federal-Colonial Revival wallpapers and borders sample pack now available. Package of 18+ samples, \$5.25. Charles Rupert: The Shop.

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334. Chandeliers, Sconces & Candelabra — Lighting fixtures of unique design using imported crystal. Brass and crystal reproductions of Victorian styles and crystal chandeliers and sconces. Catalog, \$3.75. King's Chandelier Company. **400. Lighting Fixtures** — Architectural ornaments and antiques dating from 1880-1930. Lighting fixtures and stock reproduction iron spiral staircases. Free brochure. **Urban Archaeology.** 

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55. Custom-Made Plaques — Historic markers for indoor or outdoor use. Standard solid bronze cast plaques are 7" x 10". Other demensions and styles available. Free brochure. **Erie Landmark.** 

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571. Traditional Wrought Ironwork — Specialists in Colonial period lighting. Museum-quality reproductions. Custom designs. 38-page, full-line catalog, \$3.25. Iron Apple Forge.

#### MILLWORK & ORNAMENT

 Victorian Millwork — Large inventories of precision-milled Victorian mouldings and millwork in both premium and commercial grades. Full-color catalog, \$4.00. Silverton Victorian Millworks.

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44. Victorian Millwork — 19th-century designs: fretwork, brackets, corbels, grilles, turnings, and gingerbread precision manufactured to fit together. Color catalog, \$4.75. Cumberland Woodcraft.

101. Shutters & Blinds — Colonial wooden blinds, movable louver, and raised-panel shutters. All custom-made to your specifications. Pine or cedar, painted or stained to match any color. Free brochure. Devenco Louver Products.

173. Victorian Woodwork — 19th-century millwork in redwood and select hardwoods. Ornamental shingles, turnings, ornamental trim, mouldings, screen doors, brackets, balusters, railings, and more. Catalog, \$3.25. Mad River Woodworks.

238. Architectural Turnings — Millwork designs from 1870-1920 in heart redwood, oak, and mahogany: balusters, newel posts, porch columns. railings, and custom turning. Complete catalog, \$6.25. Pagliacco Turning & Milling.

294. Plaster Ornament — Ornaments of fiberreinforced plaster. Restoration work and reproducing of existing pieces are available. Complete catalog of 1500 items, \$15.25. Fischer & Jirouch.

### PRODUCTS NETWORK

340. Wood Mouldings — Offering over 500 mouldings from historic reproductions to custom designed contemporary. Call: (800) 6-ARVIDS. 104page catalog, \$5.75. Arvid's Historic Woods.

**487. Interior & Exterior Wood Products** — Corner brackets, corbels, gable trim, spandrels, porch accessories, and more. Custom designing and manufacturing are welcomed. Full line illustrated catalog, \$3.25. **Empire Woodworks.** 

518. Custom Turnings — Newel posts, column bases, fluting, spiral rope twist, finials, furniture parts, balusters, and more. Custom orders welcome. Catalog available, \$2.75. Custom Wood Turnings.

537. Custom Turning Service — Custom turnings which are typically used for porch or stainway balusters, newels, finials, porch posts, or as furniture parts. Free literature available. National Decks.

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 Victorian Hardware — 18th- and 19thcentury reproduction hardware for doors, windows, shutters, cabinets, and furniture. Security locks with period appearance. Catalog, \$5.25. Ball & Ball.

29. Victorian Bathroom Fixtures — Pedestal sinks, tubs on legs, showers and accessories. Highquality reproductions and carefully restored antiques. Locating and restoring of plumbing antiques available. 80-page catalog, \$5.25. Besco Plumbing.

49. Renovation Hardware — Hard-to-find supplies inducing brass cabinet hardware, lighting, weathervanes, pedestal sinks, old-fashioned bathtub showers, and bathroom fixtures. Mail-order catalog, \$3.25. Antique Hardware Store.

110. Bathroom Fixtures — A large variety of antique and reproduction plumbing items, tubs, porcelain faucets and handles, pedestal sinks, high-tank toilets, shower endosures, and more. Catalog, \$6.25. Mac The Antique Plumber.

#### ----- Literature Request Form ------

Circle the numbers of the items you want, and enclose \$2 for processing. 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	31. Free	110. \$6.25	294. \$15.25	410. \$2.25 414. Free	538. \$5.25 539. Free
2. \$5.25	32. \$2.25	113. Free	302. \$5.25		
4. \$5.25	35. \$4.30	114. Free	<b>303.</b> \$5.00	424. \$1.25	540. Free
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### REMUDDLING



he beauty of the Tudor Revival style, from the dramatic sweep of the rooflines, arches, doorway, and fenestration to the subtle brick patterning, has been lovingly maintained in the unremuddled house (far right). The neighboring house (above), however, is almost unrecognizable as a Tudor, especially when viewed from the front. To gain more living space in the second storey, the entire facade has been sacrificed. The center of attention is no longer the brickwork or the rooflines, but just some all-too-familiar glass patio doors, centered in a barefaced expanse of dark siding

and crowned with overhanging swags. And this improbable party hat requires four new columns to support it (although the one at the far right looks like it needs some support itself!). Erected in a glaring white brick, they cancel out any at-

white brick, they tention the original brickwork could have commanded. The closing off of the old archways with a blank swath of cement (see detail shot, top left) is the final indignity. "Here in Dallas, Texas, we too see a few remuddlings," wrote Lisa Nelson when she sent these photos. "It seems rather dis heartening that after sinking a nice sum of money into a house, your neighbor's house could look like this [above]."



SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER



# Amana Four-Family

Beginning in 1854, the True Inspiration Congregations established seven villages in Iowa County, Iowa, which became known as the Amana Colonies. The basic living arrangement in these villages was communal, with meals prepared and eaten in shared kitchens, and families living in group dwellings. A typical dwelling housed up to four family units in two-room suites.

Known as Amana Four-Families, these houses were built between 1855 and 1870. A typical "family" house was a simple two-storey, gable-roofed building with a center hall and two suites of two rooms on each floor. A variety of materials — including wood, stone, and brick — were used for construction. The first floor was uniformly five-bays wide and the second storey was usually threebays wide, sometimes with windows almost randomly organized.

At its peak, the Amana Colonies consisted of two to three hundred of these dwellings. Their design was apparently systematized by an oral tradition that even standardized house dimensions. This regularity reflected a community aversion to visual independence, and was a practical solution for keeping a balance between individual and community. Unlike the buildings of some communal societies, these houses were nicely sized for use as single-family homes, a role they generally play today.

- Judith M. Capen Washington, D.C.



Vernacular

SLEEPING

Houses

Pictured are three Amana Four-Family, houses constructed of differterials: coursed-rubble stone (top), wood frame with cement (middle), and brick (bottom). The early floor plan of an Aman Family (top right) did not include a kitchen, which was in a sepa communal building shared by approximately 20 families.

### Dld-House Journal