DESIGNING
GREAT
CEILINGS
architectural interest

Scandinavian
Arts & Crafts
See a charming
Storybook cabin

20th Century
HOUSES
STYLISH EXAMPLES 1908, 1917, 1936

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT a Prairie restoration
Available direct, nationwide

Custom cabinetry for every room in your home

Handcrafted in New Hampshire

CROWNPOINT CABINETRY

800-999-4994 • www.crown-point.com
OTHER HVAC COMPANIES REALLY DON'T WANT YOU TO CUT OUT THIS OUTLET.

That's because when you place it on your floor, ceiling, or wall, you will begin to understand the simplicity of adding Unico System air conditioning to your home. In addition to outlets that are barely noticeable, the Unico System's air handlers and flexible supply tubing fit simply above ceilings and below floors, which means no ugly soffits, no noisy registers, and virtually no need for remodeling in homes without ductwork. You will enjoy the efficient, comfortable surroundings found only with the industry-leading Unico System.

To find a Unico System installing contractor in your area, call (800) 527-0896 or visit unicosystem.com/contractor
The W.F. Norman Corp. offers quality, hand stamped architectural sheet metal with a vast selection of ornate patterns. Our original 1898 product line features 140 ceiling patterns and over 1,300 ornaments including rosettes, brackets, finials and more! We offer custom stamping and architectural sheet metal fabrication.

Visit our website to see our products online or send $3 for our catalog to: P.O. Box 323, Nevada, MO 64772.

W.F. Norman Corporation

[web] www.wfnorman.com [email] info@wfnorman.com [phone] (800)641-4038

Tin Ceilings | Cornices | Moldings | Siding | Ornaments | Metal Shingles
Marmoleum® Click Cinch Loc is a high quality, easy to install flooring system made from natural materials. Available in a wide choice of colors, this water-resistant floor is ideal for every room in your home. Marmoleum® Click Cinch Loc comes in 12” x 36” panels and 12” x 12” squares and features a patented click system, which guarantees easy, problem-free installation. Because it's easy to clean, Marmoleum® Click Cinch Loc makes life easier for people with asthma, allergies and other respiratory disorders. With Marmoleum® Click Cinch Loc, it really is easy to turn your wildest dreams into a beautiful reality.
Square Garden Lattice

Classical and enduring Woodway lattice is made with premium grade woods and guaranteed professional grade. Square panels are available in garden and privacy spacing with multiple thicknesses, perfect for enhancing any outdoor space.

Visit us at woodwayproducts.com or call 800-459-8718
The most beautiful and authentic carpets in the Arts & Crafts tradition come from our looms to your floor.

WWW.PERSIANCARPET.COM
1-800-333-1801
Franmar's BLUE BEAR™ products are the safe and smart solutions for your restoration needs. BLUE BEAR Paint and Urethane Stripper is a tried and true stripper, used by consumers for over two decades. This consumer trusted remover effectively removes multiple layers of paint, varnish, enamel, urethane, other single-component coatings, and lead based paint. Made with soybeans, Paint and Urethane Stripper is a safe, low odor, non-caustic, green coating remover for any DIY project.
**Old House Journal**

**Contents**

**MAY 2017**

---

**Inspire**

14 *Scandinavian Storybook*
A cottage in the Northwest has a whimsical mix of styles.

23 *Switch the Plates*

24 *A Wright House in Rochester*
Refurbishment of this Prairie School house took a team.

31 *New Century for a Wright Roof*

**Restore**

40 *Postwar Challenges*
Tackling repairs and upgrades to the modern systems and materials of mid-century houses.

48 *Quick Makeovers*
Resecure a loose newel, hang a picture gallery, make a floorcloth.

50 *Tools + Materials*

52 *Know-How*
Mitigating mold.

54 *Stuff Use & Time Screwed Up*
Delicate repairs for delaminating cabinets.

56 *Salvage It*
Tables from reclaimed wood.

58 *Do This, Not That*
Good use of wood substitutes.

60 *Ask Old House Journal*
Hanging pictures; best practice for outdoor projects.

64 *Architectural Ceilings*
Three-dimensional treatments run from beams to domes.

72 *Vintage Vision*
This 1912 W.B. Brown interior is startlingly decorative.

74 *Kitchens + Baths*
A peachy surviving bathroom and how to get the look.

76 *Favorite Things*
Back to mid-century.

78 *They Still Make...*
Transom operators.

88 *Remuddling*
Down the hatch for safety?

---

**Also In This Issue**

8 *From the Editor*

87 *Resources*
Bungalow More Modern

Excitement buzzed at the Arts & Crafts show in Asheville this year ... not just because it was the 30th anniversary of the conference held at the splendid, Roycroft-furnished 1913 Grove Park Inn. The event was, as always, an immersion in beauty; the people are gracious and appreciative. But this crowd felt reinvigorated. I came home exhausted from so many conversations!

At the Antiques Show, high prices and avid buying proved to me that interest is as strong as ever. Wide corridors and rooms filled with the work of contemporary craftspeople show that the revival remains in full swing. Attendees' nametags are marked with the number of shows attended. It has always surprised me how many say 7 or 10 or 25 years. This year I saw plenty of tags marked 1 or 2 years: younger people, new house buyers or builders, are joining the club. I got leads on no fewer than four projects, recently completed, to photograph for publication. I visited a lovely development with rules assuring good design and inclusion of traditional details.

A minor trend: buying mid-century houses that have good bones and the right location to make them over in an Arts & Crafts idiom, historical or contemporary. At the show, I ran into four erstwhile restorers of period homes who are doing this right now. They were careful enough to avoid fine Modern examples for a redo. Rather, they are giving new life to undistinguished postwar housing. One makeover, in fact, involves a 1960s bare-bones Colonial that has good structural integrity, despite a plain clambox interior.

Then again, I know at least two die-hard Victorian lovers, proud restorers of multiple grande dames, who have downsized into Mid-century Modern houses—in order to restore them to MCM glory! As the 20th century recedes into memory, it becomes The Past, to be preserved or interpreted. Enjoy this issue devoted to more recent history.

Nancy Hiller is a furniture- and cabinetmaker, a scholar, an essayist and author—and one of the coolest people we've ever met. She trained in England, receiving a City and Guilds of London Certificate in Furniture Craft; she studied Latin and Greek; she has a Master in Religious Studies with a specialization in ethics. She has owned her woodworking and interiors company since 1995. And she can write: entertainingly, with humor and insight. Nancy has just published Making Things Work: Tales from a Cabinetmaker's Life, and the early reviews are glowing. The book is about love of work, craft as a vocation, and how to make a living, grappling with monotony and sexism, and carrying on. Go to nrhillerdesign.com

TALK TO US • Email me at pwoore@aimmedia.com, or find us on Facebook at facebook.com/oldhousejournal.
Since 1914

Photography by Joshua Kast

This ceiling was inspired by our restoration of the elaborate ceilings of the Sacramento State Capitol, Sacramento, CA

Fine Interior Architectural Mouldings
Designed and Handcrafted in the United States Since 1914

www.jpweaver.com
Whether your project includes a new addition, historic renovation or window replacement, you can transform your living spaces to reflect your style with Marvin windows and doors. With a wide range of styles, shapes, sizes and design options, our product lines have the flexibility to provide the solution that's right for you.

Built on a foundation of values passed on through four generations, our windows and doors are an investment you will value for many years to come.

To find your local dealer and discover the possibilities visit MarvinWindows.com
As the innovator of small-duct central air
distribution systems, SpacePak delivers
uniform, year-round comfort, with fewer
of the challenges common to other central
heating and air-conditioning systems.

No major renovations. No loss of usable
floor space. No high energy bills. No
unsightly components or visible ductwork.

SpacePak...the quiet, comfortable, virtually
invisible total home comfort solution no
matter the structure.
OLD WORLD CHARM

That Complements Any Kitchen

Adorned with chrome, nickel, or copper, each custom built Elmira Stove Works appliance is true to its era, while offering the performance and features found in the most modern kitchen appliances. Let us build one for you.

Elmira Stove Works ElmiraStoveWorks.com
For true originals. 1-800-295-8498

RANGES • WALL OVENS • REFRIGERATORS • MICROWAVES • DISHWASHERS

Crafted Right...
Here in Vermont.

Since 1856 people have trusted us to create the finest soapstone products.

Vermont Soapstone
Since 1856
Perkinsville, Vermont

Glenn Bowman, owner and craftsman

Finely crafted sinks and countertops

VermontSoapstone.com/crafted 855-868-5702
Even houses designed by Wright may suffer indignity. This one of 1908, the furthest east of the architect's Prairie School houses, has been lovingly restored. page 24

Next Chapter

Scandinavian Storybook
Steep roofs, stone towers, a Viking ship!
+ Decorative Switch Plates

A Wright House in Rochester
Serious restoration of an iconic home.
+ Upgrading Its Roof

32 Success!
34 My Neighborhood
36 Window Shopping
In the Pacific Northwest, a unique house with a stone chimney and tower and board-and-batten siding nestles in a fir and hemlock forest above a secluded ravine. It's a whimsical mix of Swedish and Norwegian details rendered in a rustic Arts & Crafts style.

By Brian D. Coleman
Photos by William Wright

Once upon a time, John Carrington would go jogging along the tree-lined streets in a suburb north of Seattle, and he always slowed down as he approached the whimsical little cottage with its entry tower and jaunty dormers. He dreamed of living in it. Then, in 2007, he and his partner, Scott McElhose, met the great-niece of the cottage's original owner. John's dream came true when they bought the house from her family.
The 20-foot-tall great room fills the southern end of the home. A comfortable mix of furnishings includes a leather Morris chair and an original Gustav Stickley rocker. OPPOSITE (top) The carved cedar front door has decorative bolts and a fir tree peep-hole and knocker. (bottom) A winding slate path leads to the entry door.
STORYBOOK MOTIFS
Sawn wood decoration and decorative painting remain in this charming 1936 dwelling, where Scandinavian Arts & Crafts mixes with Storybook details. A ca. 1920 wall sconce looks like a Viking ship; rustic boards add to the fairy tale feel.
The house was built by a couple with Swedish and Norwegian roots. Passersby stop to take in such details as the prow-like dormers.

The house was built in 1936 by one Emil Peterson, whose ancestors were Swedish, and his wife, Vollea, who was the first American-born child of Norwegian immigrants. Sited in a forest of old-growth Douglas firs, hemlocks, and cedars above a secluded ravine, the Storybook cabin has undeniable appeal. Just like John used to do, passersby stop in their tracks when they come upon the massive stone chimney, the entry porch in a stone tower, and a sweeping roofline with ends upturned like the prow of a Viking ship.

A soaring, 20-foot-tall great room fills the southern end. It is finished in Scandinavian Arts & Crafts details that include rustic hand-hewn fir beams and mouldings, strap-iron braces, and a two-storey stone fireplace. Emil Peterson had been a talented artist, and his personal touch remains evident. In the entry porch and staircase, bands of rosemåling (folk decorative painting) depict flowers and vines. The amusing doorknocker and peep-hole form the shape of a fir tree.

John and Scott are but the second owners; nonetheless, their repair work was cut out for them. The house had been rented for 30 years and needed significant updating. The kitchen had been “modernized” in the 1970s with brown laminate countertops and two layers of brick-pattern sheet flooring glued over the...
original vertical-grain fir floor. Ancient galvanized pipes were severely clogged. Other than cedar shavings wrapped in brown paper that was stuffed around the insides of the window frames, the house had no insulation. Original murals depicting pink flamingoes in the bathroom were long gone, and the yellowed old linoleum wore brunette patches from a messy hair-dye job in the past.

Work started in the kitchen—with a crowbar. Stripping away the messy flooring adhesive was laborious until the morning that Rushmore, the springer spaniel, spilled his water bowl and the glue was found to be water-soluble. The fir flooring was thus restored to its mellow beauty, while the countertops were updated in marble with a backsplash of subway tile. The period-green tone of a retro refrigerator was picked up for original cabinets repainted in Valspar’s ‘Spearmint Shale’. A woodpecker hole discovered in the siding was sealed and repaired. The breakfast nook was then leveled by jacking up exterior support pilings underneath, straightening the casement windows so they once again smoothly swing open.

The main bathroom was torn down to the studs, a fiberglass shower surround removed, and the floor leveled, allowing installation of black hexagon-mosaics floor tile. The original
Native plants including red huckleberry and rhododendrons grow alongside perennials that include old-fashioned delphinium, digitalis, and poppies. A soft yellow 'Julia Child' rose blooms in the perennial bed.
Rosemåling is a traditional decorative folk art originating in Norway and most popular from the second half of the 18th century until the 1860s, and which had an American revival in the early 20th century. The painting on wood features stylized flower ornamentation, scrollwork, lining, and geometric elements, often rendered in flowing patterns that show the technique's Baroque roots. Motifs from landscape and architecture appear. Glazing, marbling, and spatterpainting often accompany the decoration. Colors may be bright or subtle; strong regional styles developed. The technique is common in Sweden, too, where it's called kurbitsmålning.

1930s Standard Plumbing bathtub, toilet, and pedestal sink—all in a stunning and startling rose-pink color—had been preserved, and now have been reinstalled in a nod to the room's Art Deco leanings.

Fortunately, many original elements had been maintained and just needed a thorough cleaning. That included the painted and scored concrete stairwell meant to look like cobblestone construction. The original fir woodwork and faceted mouldings, and even the gleaming copper curtain rods, were in good shape.

Upstairs, the master (and only) bedroom at the top of the faux-cobblestone stair was meant to be closed off by a hinged strapwork door. But previous renters had broken it down in a panic after their child was trapped inside, and they used the door for firewood! John found a suitable replacement at a local salvage shop—a charming entrance door from a 1930s London flat, with a window of red and green stained-glass hearts that complement motifs already in the great room. The upstairs half-bath had been painted an eye-popping pink (on walls, fixtures and even floor tiles); it was restored with a restful palette around the white porcelain fittings and wainscot.

After several years spent restoring the cabin interior, the partners began redesigning the ⅓-acre property sited in a forested glen. They
The owners are long-time collectors, so the house is filled with Arts & Crafts-era furnishings and Northwest collectibles.

added retaining walls, terraces, rockeries, and paths through the woods. Friends gave them cuttings and plants, and slowly the gardens began to fill in. The house exterior had been painted a depressing grey with minty trim. John and Scott engaged artist and colorist C.J. Hurley to come up with a more fitting scheme; now green and black accents play against earthy browns and khaki.

Both men are collectors, so it wasn’t long before the house began to fill with Arts & Crafts furnishings, antiques, and Northwest collectibles—a Gustav Stickley rocking chair, Native American baskets and blankets, miniature souvenir totem poles dating from the 1940s. A 1910 oil painting of Mount Rainier hangs over a handsome oak writing desk that dates to ca. 1914, which was found at a barn sale locally. A gleaming, hand-hammered copper chandelier was hung in the center of the great room, and the floors enlivened with reproduction Morris- and Archibald Knox-design English Arts & Crafts carpets.

John Carrington and Scott McElhose have an old photo of the house, taken in 1937. “Not much has changed!” John marvels. In the archival photo, the rustic little building seems just to have emerged from the forest.

FOR RESOURCES, SEE PAGE 87.
SWITCH THE PLATES
UPGRADE FROM PLASTIC

Make an electrical outlet or switch disappear by painting or wallpapering it to match the wall. (Wallpaper gets dirty fast, so make two and store one for later.) Alternately, these decorative covers turn the switch plate into an architectural detail.

UTMOST CLASSIC From the company making U.L.-approved pushbutton switches, the ‘Egg & Dart’ plate in Antique Brass ($11.95). Many styles and configurations. classicaccents.net

ARTS & CRAFTS Aged and lacquered solid-copper plates are by artist James Mattson. Shown: ‘Landscape’ and ‘Bungalow Rose’, each $42.50 for a single toggle. jamesmattson.com

CELTIC KNOTS Timeless knot designs are among many styles for decorative plates from Kyle, running from French Classic to Prairie, Southwest to Steampunk. Plates come in 100 configurations, 30 finishes. Singles $18.95 in stainless steel. kylesswitchplates.com

FROM THE TREE Every one unique, raw-edge red cedar switch plates fit the cabin or lodge; starting at $19.99. Durable satin finish. See lots of nature, wildlife, and lodge themes in various materials. thecabinshop.com

SET IN STONE Custom stone, quartz, and ceramic switch plates include the Crema Marfil marble (double outlet) and Ming Green marble (single toggle), $35 and up. Nice for a stone-clad or tiled room, or an Italianate parlor. stonewallplates.com

COW-HAIR LEATHER Not only decorative, but tactile, too: plates covered in cow hair are from SwitchHits, whose offerings range from basic to bejeweled. Many leather options, as well as metal, ceramic, and glass. As shown above, $20.50. switchhits.com

MATERIAL WEALTH House of Antique Hardware has dozens of switch-plate designs, in punched-tin through mid-century styles. Shown, duplex outlet in 1930s white porcelain, $6.49; ‘Bungalow’ pushbutton in solid brass, $12.49. houseofantiquehardware.com

ALPHABET ANIMALS R is for Ricky Raccoon, one in the 3D Animal series from SwitchHits, who offer a huge selection in many materials. Hand-carved and -painted wood. Single toggle, $9.50. switchhits.com
THIS PAGE Over 250 art-glass panels were repaired or replaced in kind. OPPOSITE As is typical of Wright’s Prairie School homes, the front entrance here is concealed from the street. Instead, it is the front porch, protected by an expansive, cantilevered roof, which is the highlight of the façade.
MORE THAN 30 YEARS AGO, Jane Parker saw her first Frank Lloyd Wright building—Taliesin West in Scottsdale, Arizona—and the way it evoked serenity and harmony never left her. At about that same time, Fran Cosen­tino came upon the Boynton House in Rochester, New York. The furthest east of Wright’s Prairie homes, the house was built in 1908 for successful lantern salesman Edward Boynton and his daughter Beulah. Its hori­zontal elevation, dramatic cantilevered roof, and flowing, light-filled spaces impressed Fran. The two preservation-minded people later married and settled around the corner from the Boynton House. But it wasn’t until 2009 that they finally could call this Wright-designed house their own... and almost three more years before they could move in.
adding more art-glass windows. Jane felt strongly about restoring the original design, and Fran ultimately agreed. It took them two months to reconstruct the porch, relying on a new steel beam buried in the stucco ceiling. They raised the walls to their original height, retiled the floor, and added storm doors to the original bank of doors leading to the living room. The windows that were removed found new use in the kitchen ceiling light and in a glass cocktail table.

After seven months of structural work, the house was ready for restoration. "We went through every room in the house and looked at what could be restored or rehabilitated," says Fran, "if it couldn't be done, then we replaced the element matching the original design and materials." Almost five miles of oak trim and woodwork in the 4,200-square-foot home were stripped and preserved, including many pieces that had weathered decades of changing trends in paint. Wood that was too damaged to restore was archived in a special room in the basement, and meticulously replaced with oak that had the same grain. More than 250 art-glass panels in windows, doors, and light lenses were also repaired or replaced. Seamlessly integrating new with old, the new zinc in replacement glass panels was darkened by hand to match the century-old patina.

"Restoring a Wright house is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity," Jane says. "It allows us to be custodians of the past while we work to preserve the house so it can be shared for another hundred years." Although Jane and Fran knew the Boynton House needed restoration, they hadn't fully realized the extent of the job.

Damage from termites and carpenter ants extended from the basement to the second floor, requiring structural repairs to all interior corners. The 27-foot-long main beam in the dining room ceiling also had to be replaced. "Wright had specified an 8" x 12" beam but the builder installed a 6" x 8" instead," Fran explains. "Over 100 years, the undersized beam sagged and the roof began to leak." Adding to the house's frowning façade, instability and further sagging was caused by the removal of basement bearing walls by a previous owner.

The couple assembled a crew who shared their vision. Led by contractor Scott Braley, the team grew to 150 people including the lead architecture firm Bero Architecture, specialists in window and wood restoration, and Mark Bayer and a team from Bayer Landscape Architecture, who designed the outdoor spaces.

The biggest challenge was restoration of the front porch. Originally cantilevered from the façade, the 14-foot-wide porch was an architectural feat. But the house's second owners enclosed it for year-round use, lowering the walls a foot and a half and adding more art-glass windows. Jane felt strongly about restoring the original design, and Fran ultimately agreed. It took them two months to reconstruct the porch, relying on a new steel beam buried in the stucco ceiling. They raised the walls to their original height, retiled the floor, and added storm doors to the original bank of doors leading to the living room. The windows that were removed found new use in the kitchen ceiling light and in a glass cocktail table.

After seven months of structural work, the house was ready for restoration. "We went through every room in the house and looked at what could be restored or rehabilitated," says Fran. "If it couldn't be done, then we replaced the element matching the original design and materials." Almost five miles of oak trim and woodwork in the 4,200-square-foot home were stripped and preserved, including many pieces that had weathered decades of changing trends in paint. Wood that was too damaged to restore was archived in a special room in the basement, and meticulously replaced with oak that had the same grain. More than 250 art-glass panels in windows, doors, and light lenses were also repaired or replaced. Seamlessly integrating new with old, the new zinc in replacement glass panels was darkened by hand to match the century-old patina.

Following years of water damage due to the failing roof, the
OPPOSITE The dining room is the focal point of the home. Leaded windows and art glass in the doors of the built-in server took 3,000 pieces of glass. The Wright-designed tables and chairs remain in the space he designed 109 years ago. LEFT The cocktail table in the living room was custom made from the last of the art-glass windows removed as part of the restoration of the porch, which is just beyond the French doors. ABOVE Homeowner Jane Parker has collected tramp-art frames for 30 years. In the hall leading to the study, they frame family photos.
In the new breakfast room off the kitchen, the raised ceiling was copied from an original detail in the bedrooms. New furniture was custom made.

The reflecting pool beyond the rear terrace is new, and creates a tranquil environment in keeping with Wright's embrace of nature. A bio filter keeps the water clean.
The couple restored the original icebox to working condition. They discovered its outside-facing door—for ice delivery—under stucco on the back porch, and restored it as well. Below, the new laylight in the ceiling features some of the art-glass windows removed during porch restoration. Soapstone on the island and backsplash highlight the La Cornue stove. The kitchen was renovated but kept the original layout; a pantry is original down to its nickel sink.

For resources, see Page 87.

House & Land, Unified

Famous for “organic” homes that seem to grow from the environment, Frank Lloyd Wright believed that architecture should be “a grace to the landscape instead of a disgrace.” When the Boynton House was built, its property stretched across four city lots with expansive gardens, a reflecting pool, and a tennis court. After the Boyntons left the house in 1918 to move to New York City, two of the lots were sold off, leaving the house tightly framed on just an acre, with limited gardens and a conspicuous garage built shortly after the house.

Bayer Landscape Architecture and Bero Architecture worked closely with the owners to bring back the house’s original setting within its now intimate footprint. Bero designed a new garage and connecting pergola, complementing Wright’s design. Mark Bayer simplified the landscaping to highlight the architecture and reestablish the house’s unique relationship to the site. Removing the driveway from the front of the house, Bayer replaced distracting plantings with a grass carpet. The covered walkway and pergola behind the house leads to a new lily pool designed by Bayer to reflect the west elevation of the garage.
The bedrooms have original raised ceilings, a detail copied by these owners for the new breakfast room. This, the original owner's surviving bathroom, has a showpiece ribcage showerbath. Its fixtures and clawfoot base were completely restored.

The dining room had to be disassembled, restored, and then reassembled. Wright's sensitivity to nature and acute attention to detail are evident in this room, the center of the house. The dining tables and chairs designed by Wright fill the space, as they did at the beginning. The tables, chairs, a server and a plant stand, as well as a large library table in the living room, make up the 17 pieces of original furniture in the house.

The kitchen renovation retained the traditional layout and hid modern appliances behind custom cabinets, to avoid anachronism. Radiators cleverly concealed by Wright's built-ins were restored during the HVAC update, which also added a discreet small-duct system to more efficiently serve as the primary source of heating and cooling. A gas-fired, nine-zone heating system replaced the old oil-fired boiler.

Thorough to the last detail, Fran and Jane ordered custom built-ins and furniture, all inspired by George Niedecken, the interior architect who designed furniture for Wright's houses. The couple finished the house in Prairie School-friendly tones that infuse the interior with autumnal light. The harmonious blend of old and new reflects Wright's philosophy: creating an environment of peace and comfort through the balance and continuity of nature.
NEW CENTURY FOR A WRIGHT ROOF

THE COMPLEX REPAIR REQUIRED MULTIPLE SOLUTIONS. By Steve Jordan

When Fran Cosentino and Jane Parker undertook restoration of the Boynton House in Rochester, they grappled with a myriad of design and repair issues. Modern systems (pipes, wiring, ducts) mostly would be hidden, but work on any visible elements—like the roof—would have to please the homeowners, conform to Mr. Wright’s original design, and be approved by both the local historic-preservation commission and the covenant holder—the Landmark Society of Western New York.

At the beginning of the project, the roof sagged at gutter overhangs; deterioration was evident under the built-in gutter; the number of drainage outlets was inadequate; compromised structure was funneling water through clerestory windows in the dining room. The novel, low-pitched roof had, arguably, a too-shallow slope for effective use of wood shingles (1).

In their effort to prepare the iconic house for its next century, the homeowners chose as their contractor Kurt Catalano of CSTM Roofing—which stands for Clay, Slate, Tile, Metal. After the tear-off stage, repairs included sistering the rafters and lookouts and installing new, extra-heavy steel support straps under the gutters. At the south-facing clerestory windows, leaking was remedied by structural repairs on the interior and improved flashing outside (2).

Built-in gutters were lined in 20-ounce copper with soldered seams, followed by installation of the roofing. Fran and Jane had found a few old wood shingles in the attic, so they chose heavy-butt shingles in Western red cedar, for both their appearance and longevity. However, as insurance against snow and ice dams on the low-sloped roof, CSTM Roofing installed an ice and water membrane over the entire surface under the shingles (3). To provide an extra degree of life and mimic aging, the new shingles were dipped in a dark-brown acrylic stain by the supplier.

The repaired roof functions well and meets Wright’s aesthetic (4).
SUCCESS!

RIGHT Zinc 'CastleTop' shingles by ATAS International replaced the asbestos-composite originals in the same historical diamond shape. OPPOSITE New oak beams replaced those that caved in with the roof. Pendants are antique factory lights with mercury glass; vintage 1950s dining chairs are by Kipp Stewart. Porches were added.

ELEMENTAL VISION

The site was perfect, and the bones of stone maintained a rugged beauty. It was time to bring life back to the ruined shell, with help. By Warren James | Photographs by Steve Gross & Susan Daley

My friend Stephen Shadley found this place, through serendipity and at a time when the property was not for sale, in 1987. He is a New York-based interior designer, and he became obsessed with the house, which he called a beautiful ruin. Abandoned in the 1950s, the house had only a partial roof by then, the rest having caved in after decades of leaking. Once the roof went, so did the plaster, and the floor collapsed.

The stone house and tower were built in 1917 by Alleyne Ireland, private secretary to Joseph Pulitzer and an Englishman who had lived in India. This Catskill Mountains site reminded him of the view from his bungalow in Darjeeling. He built the bungalow of stones taken from the remote, 40-acre property and named it Little Darjeeling. Ireland was a colorful character who enjoyed entertaining; we think he lost the house during the Depression and ended up in a Poughkeepsie hospital.

When the property eventually came up for sale in 2000, Stephen encouraged me and my partner, Timm Whitney, to buy it. We did and were happy to see Stephen's vision come true over the course of three years. The project is largely a restoration: We kept the stone forecourt with its terrace and low walls, restored the original lines of the hipped roof, retained the partial basement and walls, and put in Marvin windows matched to the original openings. The interior has two very large common rooms, the 40' living space and the 30' kitchen/dining room.

The house is slightly more formal now; it no longer has bunks in the main room, as it did when Stephen first saw it. Space was reconfigured to add a bedroom and a bath. The tower, which sits several feet from the house, was part of a water-collection system, with a concrete cistern under the floorboards to feed into a holding tank in the basement, from where water was hand-pumped for use. When the place was built in 1917, this area, still undeveloped today, had no electricity or town water. Now the tower holds a small guest suite.

"This was a dream project for me, with my friends in the house," Stephen tells us. We weren't just clients; he felt involved in the life of the place, which he had sketched and photographed back in 1987. His design approach has been called elemental: straightforward forms and materials, with cohesiveness from repetition. For example, the roof shingles are zinc, and so are countertops at the kitchen end of the dining room.
THE INTERIOR  The design for rooms inside combines elements of the original house, industrial modernism, and an Anglo-Raj flavor (mostly in furnishings and lamps) honoring the original owner. Two new screened porches, one for dining and one for sleeping, add to the bungalow aspect of the house, which is configured in an L-shape, or an abbreviated U. The red concrete floors over radiant heat are a nod to Frank Lloyd Wright. The massive masonry fireplace is brick, which designer Stephen Shadley had stuccoed and painted charcoal black to limit the palette. “We didn’t have a huge budget, just adequate to rebuild,” say the owners. “We furnished with local finds, a process Stephen refers to as a scavenger hunt. The massive dining-room table, for instance, is an industrial piece found in Hudson, New York, and lights came from factories.” The living space is just about 2,800 square feet, but the interior has a very generous, spacious aspect.
MY NEIGHBORHOOD

FORMAL COLONIAL REVIVAL
Built in the 1940s for Indiana Senator Homer E. Capehart (of the famous postwar military family housing bill), this imposing two-storey, five-bay Colonial Revival is one of the most distinguished in Tenleytown. The local dressed rubble stone laid in a partially-coursed pattern is especially fine. The entry has sidelights and fanlight set in a projecting frontispiece.

1930s BRICK COLONIAL
The Middletons’ house, though modest, features nice brickwork and its original slate roof, which was common in Washington during this period. The roof contributes formality. The house is typical of the solid, well-designed Colonial Revival homes of the late 1930s that line Yuma Street, N.W., in Tenleytown.

A DOUBLE HOUSE
Although it appears to be a large single-family house, this one was built as and remains a double. Each residence has its own front door—both doors set within the recessed, arched entry porch. With a red-tiled, hipped roof and the round-arched, brick-lined tall windows, the house is an example of the between-the-wars Spanish Revival designs of the 1920s and 1930s.

"There wasn't anyplace else we wanted to live! We've just finished an addition that's not visible from the street."

JENNIFER MIDDLETON

GRANT ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
This two-block district in Tenleytown is what remains of a former settlement in rural Washington County, in the District of Columbia. Predating the formal street grid, it retains the character of a meandering country road. Houses date from 1860 to 1931, many of them 19th-century Italianates or, like this one, front-gabled or side-gabled folk house forms with modest Victorian details.

A public-relations pro currently home with two kids, Jen Middleton has been here since 2003; her husband previously had restored a house nearby.
Ignore the Mall and monuments and those big government buildings: There is an honest-to-goodness neighborhood inside the Beltway. Easily accessible, Tenleytown is relatively affordable and family-friendly. Community organizations offer activities from plein-air painting classes to soccer, wine tastings, and impromptu sledding. Not much remains of old “Tennally’s Town,” as it was known in the 1790s when John Tennally operated his tavern here. Extant houses date from the late 19th through mid-20th centuries, many in styles popular between the World Wars: Colonial Revival, English Tudor, and bungalows of all sizes. Set on compact but comfortable lots, most are of brick, stone, or poured-concrete construction, with some wood-frame examples. Tree-lined alleyway streets behind the houses make for appealing backyards to go with the tidy streetscapes. 

By James C. Massey & Shirley Maxwell

**Old English with Catslide**
This large Old English or Tudor Revival design, a type common in the 1920s and 1930s, is also a double or twin house. Each separate residence has its own distinctive look: The one on the left has a “half-timbered” second storey, while the one on the right has a front-facing brick gable with a prominent chimney and its entry under the catslide roof.

**French Between the Wars**
With its pyramidal hipped roof and parged walls, this house fits into the eclectic Country French designs popular in the late 1920s and 1930s. It's likely that the first-floor casement windows are shortened replacements for original floor-length windows or French doors.

**Craftsman Bungalow**
The 1920s-era Craftsman or Arts & Crafts Bungalow style is common in Tenleytown. This house has a distinctive front porch with an open gable set on paired stone piers, and a triple window on the right. The designer and source for this house are unknown, but it is similar to ready-cut or kit homes found in this northwest Washington neighborhood.
Romantic Revivals
From Storybook to Mediterranean, the romance is obvious in these five beauties of the 1920s and '30s.

HIGHLAND PARK, IL / $699,000
Architect Ames Ross designed this slate-roofed 1928 French Norman Revival with a stone front gable, French Provincial shutters, and casement windows. Inside: an ornate wrought-iron staircase, oak plank floors, and a dramatic beamed library.

YONKERS, NY / $699,000
A 1931 Storybook Tudor exhibits trademarks like the precariously steep roof with picturesque slate, tower with arched entry door, and fieldstone chimney with chimney pots. Interior features include a turned-out staircase and wrought-iron “Juliet” balcony overlooking the vaulted living room.

SAVANNAH, GA / $799,000
An arched entryway and door leads into the 1923 brick Tudor Revival with slate roof and two front gables. Inside are hardwood floors, dining room with scenic wall mural, multiple fireplaces (one in a bedroom), artful cutouts on stairway balusters.

LOS ANGELES, CA / $1,625,000
The clay-tile roof, entry loggia with arches, and ornamental scrollwork mark this 1930s home as Spanish Colonial Revival. It retains its original floor-to-ceiling mantel, period lighting, an archway with rope plaster trim, vaulted ceilings, and a period-leaning kitchen with ziggurat details taken from the breakfast room.

MONTCLAIR, NJ / $850,000
This 1927 stuccoed Tudor or Norman Revival features quoins and skinked brick on the chimney, and a steep slate roof with casement windows. Inside find a paneled living room, heraldic stained glass, leaded-glass windows, embossed plaster, and a paneled ceiling in the dining room.
Count On Us From Start To Finish

Shop Woodcraft for everything you need to put a perfect finish on all your woodworking and do-it-yourself projects. Whether you choose a clear finish, stain, dye, tint, wax or paint, you will find a wide range of quality name brand options available, such as Black Dog Salvage Furniture Paint, General Finishes and Rustoleum, to name a few. In addition, Woodcraft has grain fillers, sealers, brushes and other products to make the application process easy and successful. Plus, our knowledgeable staff is always ready to answer your questions about products and woodworking.

Allied Window has a strong commitment to high quality custom storm windows & the capability to meet the needs of any home or other building with single glass.

Interior & Exterior Windows
Custom Colors,
Custom Screens & Special Shapes
Historic, Residential &
Commercial Buildings
Energy Savings—Approximately 50%
Sound Reduction—Up to 50%

11111 Canal Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241 www.alliedwindow.com • 800.445.5411 • fax: 513.559.1883
Don’t replace. Repair.

WEST SYSTEM’s marine grade epoxy and outstanding technical service is the perfect combination for making waterproof home repairs that will last for years to come.

westsystem.com | 866-937-8797
POSTWAR HOUSES COMING OF AGE
Meeting the challenges of aging "modern" homes. page 40

QUIICK MAKEOVERS: A GRAND ENTRANCE
Secure a newel post, add interest with a picture wall, paint a floorcloth.

50 TOOLS + MATERIALS
52 KNOW-HOW
54 STUFF USE & TIME SCREWED UP

56 SALVAGE IT
58 DO THIS, NOT THAT
60 ASK OHJ
HOUSES OF THE 1940s, 1950s, AND 1960s ARE NOW OLD ENOUGH TO SUFFER FROM THE INDIGNITIES OF AGE AS WELL AS CONSTANT ASSAULTS MADE TO "UPDATE" THEM. APPLIED THOUGHTFULLY, MODERN MATERIALS AND METHODS WILL MAKE THEM BETTER THAN NEW.

BY MARY ELLEN POLSON
homes built in the 20 years after World War II are mellowing with age. Somewhere between 25 and 30 million single family houses went up between 1945 and 1965—most of them in the newer, more compact styles variously called Ranch, split level, raised ranch, Atomic Ranch, Cape Cod, and others. Altogether they make up at least a third of the occupied homes in the United States.

As any Baby Boomer can tell you, getting older comes with challenges. The good news: Most of the homes built in the postwar era were stick-built from quality materials, with solid foundations and rugged brick, wood, or composite siding. Inside, walls are sheathed with smooth wallboard and floors laid with durable strip hardwood. Kitchen layouts feature the classic work triangle, and unlike many homes built before 1940, there was at least one bathroom.

Builders made good use of the many new materials developed earlier in the 20th century, especially when it helped curtail the rising cost of construction. Among the innovative products you can still find in postwar homes today are

FROM TOP LEFT
Mid-century houses range from an architecturally significant 1939 Frank Lloyd Wright design to a 1940s raised ranch and a simple suburban ranch with a shallow hipped roof, built in 1947.
Since central air conditioning was nonexistent in most homes built before the mid-Sixties, the louvered panels known as jalousie windows were essential for houses in hot climates like Florida and the Deep South. Jalousie windows and doors are typically made of angled glass slats joined on an aluminum clip track, which cranks them open or closed in unison. Because the slats tilt down at an angle, the window can be kept partially open even during a thunderstorm, providing some ventilation on hot days.

The earliest styles for windows and doors had panes from 4" to 6" deep. By the 1960s, as suburban development spread throughout the South, entire homes were outfitted with cranked louvered windows with larger glass slats and three to four louvers per window. Jalousie windows posed several problems right away, however. They don't seal tightly when closed, allowing water and dirt to get in and conditioned air to seep out. In hot steamy climates like the Florida of my own childhood, metal parts tended to corrode and cranks easily broke or went missing altogether.

That said, it's possible to find replacement parts for jalousie windows and storm doors (see Resources, p. 87), and several companies offer new versions that resemble historic jalousies without the problems of the originals. Most are marketed only in locales with mild climates and/or trade winds, places like Hawaii and coastal Australia.

The word *jalousie* originates from the mid-18th-century French and means literally *jealousy*, and by extension, screen, as in the screening of women from view in some Middle Eastern cultures.
As for electrical wiring, the good news is that many houses of the 1950s and ‘60s missed the knob-and-tube era completely. That’s fortunate, because aged knob-and-tube is considered such a fire hazard that modern building inspectors will stop work on renovation projects if it is still in use in the house.

The bad news is that most postwar houses didn’t miss the fuse era. A common design for fuse boxes in homes built between 1940 and 1965 was the 60-ampere fuse box. (An ampere, or amp for short, is a unit of electric current.) Inside were four Edison-base plug fuses for branch circuits, and one or more fuse blocks for cartridge fuses to serve major appliances. Electrical junction boxes with 100-ampere or higher service appeared about 1985. Today, 200 amps is standard, but modern electrical needs are pushing even this higher standard, too.

While fuse panels are still legal in most places, having one in the house is usually an indicator that the wiring may be equally obsolete. Additionally, there is a risk of fire if, say, someone plugs a 20-ampere fuse in a slot for a 15-ampere fuse. The electrical wires can’t handle the higher amperage, causing the wires to overheat. Once damaged, the danger remains even if the 20-ampere fuse is replaced with one of the correct size.

Let’s start with plumbing and wiring.
If you have poor water pressure or unexplained leaks, you probably know there’s a problem with the plumbing. As a cost-saving move, many postwar homes were plumbed with galvanized iron pipes rather than copper. Galvanized pipes are actually made of steel covered with a layer of zinc. Over years or decades, the zinc erodes and allows corrosion to build up on the inside pipe walls, reducing water pressure and contributing to poor water quality. Worse, the corrosion can form rust, creating the potential for lead accumulation, which then percolates into drinking water.

If you suspect your house is served by galvanized pipes, have the system inspected by a reputable plumber. If the plumbing is original and fully or partially corroded, the only way to ensure no lead gets into your water is to fully replace the galvanized plumbing and service lines.

As for electrical wiring, the good news is that many houses of the 1950s and ‘60s missed the knob-and-tube era completely. That’s fortunate, because aged knob-and-tube is considered such a fire hazard that modern building inspectors will stop work on renovation projects if it is still in use in the house.

The bad news is that most postwar houses didn’t miss the fuse era. A common design for fuse boxes in homes built between 1940 and 1965 was the 60-ampere fuse box. (An ampere, or amp for short, is a unit of electric current.) Inside were four Edison-base plug fuses for branch circuits, and one or more fuse blocks for cartridge fuses to serve major appliances. Electrical junction boxes with 100-ampere or higher service appeared about 1985. Today, 200 amps is standard, but modern electrical needs are pushing even this higher standard, too.

While fuse panels are still legal in most places, having one in the house is usually an indicator that the wiring may be equally obsolete. Additionally, there is a risk of fire if, say, someone plugs a 20-ampere fuse in a slot for a 15-ampere fuse. The electrical wires can’t handle the higher amperage, causing the wires to overheat. Once damaged, the danger remains even if the 20-ampere fuse is replaced with one of the correct size.  [text cont. on page 47]
Misunderstood Materials

As a result of hyper-remodeling and the complete gutting of 50- and 60-year-old interiors, many mid-century architectural features and materials are endangered. Here's what to consider saving when renovating, and why.

No. 1
BRICK & STONE
Avoid painting, removing, or altering original brick and stone walls, planters, and fireplaces. Removing paint from brick or stone is a labor-intensive process involving heat, chemicals, or both. Covering either with "updated" materials like stone veneer or tile can irreparably damage the surface, too.

No. 2
WINDOWS
Windows are a key style marker, part of the architectural envelope of the house. Rather than rip out original louvered, casement, or sash windows, beef up insulation and weatherstripping around the framing, or install storm windows. If windows are beyond repair, replace them with new ones matched as closely as possible to the style, light (pane) configuration, and operation of the originals.

No. 3
Laminate Countertops
Vintage laminate (e.g., Formica, Wilsonart) is one of the most easy-care and durable surfacing materials ever made. If it's in good condition, freshen it up with replacement aluminum or chrome banding [see Resources, p. 87]. If not, look for a Retro-style replacement pattern; just be aware that not all of the original patterns are available.

No. 4
INTERIOR DOORS
Like plywood, an original hollow-core door can develop a pleasing patina over the years, particularly if it was a better quality door to begin with. Obviously, one that's missing or damaged (with baseball-sized holes, for instance), should be replaced—but not with a molded four- or six-panel door! Several manufacturers offer hollow-core flush doors in hardwood veneers for as little as $70 per door. Fancier flush-door options are available, too.

No. 5
Knotty Pine (and other) Paneling
Yes, natural wood darkens with age, but this Fifties favorite can be freshened with wood-specific cleaners like those from Howard Products. Resist the temptation to paint solid wood, especially if it's high-quality Douglas fir, redwood, or pine plank. As for that skimpy 1/8"-thick faux-wood paneling installed by the acre in the 1960s, rip it out and replace with a better material, especially if it was a DIY substitute for plaster or wallboard.

Above: Unadorned brick is a mid-century treasure to savor. Never paint it—you'll just create a labor-intensive job for some future restorer.
**No. 6** Bath Fixtures

Original tubs, sinks, and toilets were well made back in the day, which is reason enough to keep them if they’re in good condition. Fixtures in period colors (Mamie Eisenhower pink, jade green, buttercup yellow) are to be treasured. If that powder-blue tub just doesn’t work for you, however, offer it online or to a local salvage dealer so it can find a loving vintage home elsewhere.

**No. 7** Door & Cabinet Hardware

Fortunately, you can still find places to buy authentic replacements for chevron pulls, bronze tab knobs, and dimpled passage sets. But there’s also new old stock (NOS) sold on Etsy, eBay, and through salvage dealers, a good idea if you’re going for period authenticity. Ironically, new reproductions are probably better made and less expensive than vintage originals.

**No. 8** Original Kitchen Cabinets

Don’t rush to rip out old cabinets, especially if they’re made of solid wood or a unique material like steel. High-end wood cabinets in usable condition can be refreshed with cleaners and wood restorers, just like plywood and paneling. Steel cabinets have their drawbacks, but they are true to period and can be refinished by powder-coating, at a metal or body shop.

**No. 9** Ceramic Wall Tile

Tile made in the post-war years tends to be hefty and durable, with a depth and consistency of color that’s hard to find today. Even if it’s not initially to your taste, a two-tone color installation is classic for this era. Floor tile may be a different matter, however, since flooring tends to suffer from water damage and cracking. A new ceramic tile floor in a Fifties pattern may give the room a completely new feel that lasts until the next wave of restoration.

**No. 10** Vintage Wallpaper

Wallpaper has long been a matter of personal taste, and tastes change. But period papers are an important record of the history of the house. If you’re lucky, you may actually like the period paper you’ve inherited—chances are, though, that you do not. Leave a small sample on a wall (a full repeat, if possible) as a reference for a future owner. The sample might be inside a closet, or covered with a mirror or behind a piece of furniture.

**LEFT** Here’s new old stock (NOS) in Mid-century Modern styles from Liz’s Antique Hardware, who has been offering it for years.

**BELOW** Hung in a 1947 kitchen, the sweet strawberry-design wallpaper was purchased as vintage stock.
Concrete Block

A standard for foundations and later as a substructure under brick or other forms of cladding, concrete block is one of the most ubiquitous 20th-century building materials. An early form was the handmade picturesque rusticated concrete block. So called because the exposed surface resembled textured stone, rock-face block first appeared late in the 19th century, when innovations in cement making made it possible to press concrete blocks on work sites. When an inventor named Harmon S. Palmer created a machine that added textured or architectural faces to the blocks as they were pressed, rock-face block became a national phenomenon. The blocks were a staple of Sears kit homes, appearing from the foundation to the roof line.

Many of these early concrete installations suffer from deterioration, especially steps, porch walls, and other exposed areas. Luckily, there are several sources for modern rusticated block. Classic Rock Face Block, for instance, offers reproductions in 29 original patterns, including multiple “rock” designs—from shallow to heavy rock—and architectural designs like the beveled-edge panel, a face that creates crisp architectural lines.

Terrazzo

Invented by the Romans, terrazzo was reintroduced in commercial settings in the 1920s, segued to high-end homes like the designs of Richard Neutra in the 1940s, and became the indoor—outdoor flooring of choice in homes from Florida to California during the 1960s. Terrazzo is a blend of aggregate—stone or marble chips—embedded in cast or poured concrete or cement. Once installed, terrazzo can last for decades with proper care.

Terrazzo is traditionally composed of two parts aggregate to one part Portland cement, bound together with just enough water to bring the mixture to a cookie-dough consistency. Once leveled in place, additional stone chips are sprinkled over the surface to create a uniform appearance (min. 70% aggregate).

Terrazzo is subject to a variety of perils, from subsidence and earthquake damage to yellowing, stains, glue, minor cracks, and carpet-tack holes. Provided the floor isn’t structurally compromised, it can be brought back to its original luster with a good machine polishing and buffing, which will remove the old sealer and any paint or glue. It’s essential to find a contractor with experience in polishing—not sanding—stone, concrete, or terrazzo floors for this step.

Minor holes can be filled with new terrazzo, or with epoxy that matches the base color of the terrazzo, followed by faux painting to mimic the aggregate. Larger cracks tend to occur around the metal divider stripes in period installations. They can be patched, but it isn’t cheap. Luckily terrazzo colors have been standardized since 1931, so it should be possible to get a close match.

As a final touch, the surface should be sealed with a commercial penetrating sealer formulated specifically for terrazzo. Always use a neutral cleaner with a pH between 7 and 10.
To fix it, the old circuit must be rewired. The modern standard is an electrical panel with circuit breakers, not fuses.

Beyond the electrical service panel, electrical wiring has gone through many changes since the 1960s to make it safer and more stable. There have been a few wrinkles, too. For example, aluminum wiring was used for a short time in the 1960s and early '70s during a period of high copper prices. Even then, outlets and switches weren't equipped to handle it, and aluminum wiring is considered a potential fire hazard today. Any plans for remodeling should include a full inspection of the existing electrical system to make sure it meets modern building codes.

Insulation has witnessed a similarly rapid evolution. If your wall or attic insulation contains vermiculite, you should be aware that 70 percent of this material sold between 1920 and 1990 came from a mine contaminated with asbestos. Obviously, any old insulation should be tested for asbestos, especially if it is exposed to the open air.

During the 1970s, many homeowners installed urea-formaldehyde foam insulation as a retrofit to save energy. A substantial number of these homes had high levels of formaldehyde in the indoor air soon after installation, according to the EPA. While the levels decreased rapidly after the first few months and reached background levels a few years later, you may still want to remove it and replace it with more eco-friendly insulation.

Speaking of asbestos, the material was rife in building products in the postwar years thanks to its fireproof properties. The good news: asbestos is only dangerous when it's deteriorating or disturbed. The bad news: when an asbestos-containing material is damaged, it releases microscopic fibers into the air, where they can be inhaled or swallowed. Exposure can cause lung cancer and a rare variant, mesothelioma.

The best approach to dealing with materials that may contain asbestos is to leave them alone if you can. That said, many banks will not write mortgages on houses that are known to contain asbestos, especially if it's wrapped around heating or cooling ducts. If you are planning a renovation that may disturb an asbestos-containing material, such as old siding or vinyl composite tile, have it tested by an accredited asbestos inspector. If asbestos is confirmed, the material should be removed only by a certified remediator. Removal is regulated at the state level: look for a licensed pro on your state government's website.

Asbestos is common in 20th-century homes. Floor tile, adhesives, insulation on heating ducts, plumbing, or electrical panels, plus cement or asphalt roofing and siding, early vinyl wallpapers, attic and wall insulation all may contain asbestos. Removal, if needed, should be handled by licensed pros wearing protective disposable suits with hoods, goggles, and NIOSH-approved respirators.

Lead paint, the bane of older homes, was in use until 1978 and can still be lurking on walls, windowsills, and siding. If you plan to do your own scraping and removal, follow the same guidelines that are required for commercial contractors in the paint-removal business. Wear protective clothing (including a well-fitting respiratory mask); use only low-temperature heating devices and vacuum-attached power tools to strip paint suspected of containing lead. Keep the work area well contained (with floor-to-ceiling plastic wrap securely taped, for example), and dispose of the debris securely and legally.
Secure a Newel Post

Keep stairs safe by stabilizing a wobbly newel post. The newel may be solid or hollow; a built-up hollow post will have seams. Have an assistant hold post tightly in position. Use a flathead wood fastener long enough to run at least 1 1/2" into a tread. Drill through the side closest to the tread—not in the middle, which could cause a hollow post to split. Create a hole with a spade bit that matches the size of the fastener head; go just deep enough to countersink. Using a long drill bit the same diameter as the screw, drill through the side of the post into the edge of the tread, keeping the drill level. Cover the hole with wood putty; finish to match.

Hang a Picture Wall

Gather up framed artwork and photos you'd like to display. Frames and mattes don't need to match, but the art and framing should have a theme. Also think about the style of your room. Modern frames may not look quite right in an old house with traditional furniture.

STEP 1
Plan the hanging arrangement by tracing frames onto kraft paper and cutting them out. Label them and arrange cutouts on the wall with low-stick painter's tape. Adjust the layout for balance. Don't overfill the space; leave visual breathing room. Keep the bottom of a frame (or a row of frames) no higher than 4' off the floor so the center of the arrangement falls at eye level. Larger pictures should have the most prominent position. Place smaller ones around the large piece, working outward. Over furniture, the large image or arrangement should be two-thirds of the width of the piece.

STEP 2
Once layout is set, measure each frame and find the center along width. Mark that spot on the wall with painter's tape and remove the cutout. Turn the picture over and measure from hook or cord (pulled taut) to the top of the frame. Measure down from the tape and mark the wall with a pencil. The pencil mark is where the wall anchor will go. For medium to heavy pictures or mirrors, either find a stud or use wall anchors or toggle bolts. Use a drill bit to match the size of the anchor or bolt. Very light pictures maybe hung with removable adhesive strips and hooks or nails. Drive nails at a 45-degree angle, not straight, as that's more secure.
Paint a Floorcloth

A decoratively painted canvas floorcloth is period appropriate, practical (you can wash it), and may be floral or graphically geometric. A checkerboard of marbleized squares, wall to wall, mimics stone entry floors.

**STEP 1**

Determine the size of the floorcloth and add 2" extra on all four sides for the unhemmed canvas. Center the canvas on a piece of plywood or a stretching frame the desired size of the floorcloth and staple the canvas edges to the back of it. Miter corners by cutting a triangle out of each corner. Working on a drop cloth, prime the front of the canvas with flat latex paint. Let dry and repeat.

**STEP 2**

Apply a coat of the base color. Options for patterns are unlimited—stencil motifs, geometrics, stripes, checkerboards/harlequins, or compass roses all are traditional. No matter which pattern you choose, remember to leave 2" to 4" for a border around the central design during layout. If using a stencil for the pattern, lightly coat it with spray adhesive, stick it in place, and apply the secondary color. Carefully remove the stencil to avoid smearing the paint and repeat the process on the next section. If creating a geometric, checkerboard, or striped pattern, use painter’s tape to lay out the design. Apply the secondary color and allow it to dry before removing the painter’s tape.

**STEP 3**

With a damp sponge, remove any dust. Let dry. Seal the floorcloth with three coats of polyurethane, allowing each coat dry before applying the next. Remove the staples from the hem and take out the plywood/stretch. Seal the hem with fabric glue or rubber cement. Trim any frayed edges and then run a flat bead of glue on the edges to prevent further fraying. Let dry. Seal the back of the floorcloth with two coats of polyurethane. To prevent slipping, the floorcloth may be secured in place with double-stick painter’s tape, mounting putty in the corners, or a coat of liquid rubber on the back. Maintain the floorcloth by damp-mopping it with water and a mild soap. Dry immediately with a rag.
Modern and Sporty

With these new or innovative products, add odds-and-ends storage, modify space, restore wood, or secure an entry.

▲ RACK 'EM ▲
Stow your ladder securely with the ladder rack. Made of powder-coated plastic, the rack holds up to 75 pounds and includes a heavy-duty mounting plate with steel hanging brackets. $29.99. Little Giant Ladder Systems, (855) 254-6266, littlegiantladder.com

▲ SLEEK, FLUSH, DURABLE ▲
This contemporary flush door has WaterBarrier protection, which combines a moisture-resistant, medium-density overlay (MDO) with a thermoset acrylic-latex primer topcoat. The inside surface can be finished in any of a dozen woods, and glazing (glass) options abound. $1,700 and up. Simpson Door Co., (800) 746-7766, simpsondoor.com

▲ BACK TO FABULOUS ▲
Try gentle renewal, not stripping, with this penetrating formula that restores color and luster while blending out blemishes and minor scratches. Restor-a-Finish will not remove the original finish. In nine colors; 16-ounce can $10.99. Howard Products, (805) 227-1000, howardproducts.com

▲ GLAM SCREENS ▲
Separate spaces and add mid-century design with CoCo or Le Corbusier, just two of 22 different decorative panel screens available in nine standard sizes, with or without hardwood rails. $1,076 and up. The Millwork Market, (512) 215-9935, millworkmarket.com

▲ STASH IT ▲
Turn any door into impromptu storage space. Constructed of durable fabric, the 2.5 System comes with 80 webbing hook loops and 20 movable hooks, a HangStrap, and five mesh bags. It holds up to 300 pounds. $147. GearStash Storage Systems, (970) 901-8347, gearstoragesystems.com
The Lowdown on Mold

Although many molds are harmless, any amount of mold in an indoor environment is potentially harmful. Hidden mold is pernicious; a few strains are toxic. By Mary Ellen Polson

Whether your home is old or new, you've probably seen evidence of mold somewhere in or on the house. Mold can be found almost anywhere moisture is present, growing and proliferating on surfaces from grout to wallboard, wood paneling to carpet, and outdoors on siding or shingles. It's most pernicious in areas that can't be seen—in voids behind walls, inside HVAC ducts or cavities, or in attics or basements.

Molds reproduce by means of tiny invisible spores that float through the air. Astonishingly, there are 100,000 types and species of these spores. Some are harmless, and others can cause health problems. Allergenic molds, for instance, can create or trigger allergies in humans. Pathogenic molds are a threat to people with compromised immune systems—people undergoing chemotherapy, for example, or who have HIV or other immunological conditions.

The most feared molds are toxic molds. Fortunately, toxic molds are rare, usually occurring only in indoor environments that have been damaged, flooded, or closed up for long periods of time.

The two main types of toxic molds are Stachybotrys chartarum, better known as black mold, and Mennioniella echinata. (The main difference is how they grow. Black mold appears in splotches, while Mennoniella appears in chains.) Both grow on wet cellulose materials in hard-to-see or -reach places, such as the back sides of walls, wallpapers and textiles, crawl spaces and other enclosed cavities, and ventilation ducts. Toxic molds can cause severe health impacts, from poisonous toxins that can be fatal to animals, to bleeding in the lungs of very young children.

Small amounts of visible mold, like the kind that builds up in the shower, can be addressed by removing the moldy caulk and resealing the affected areas with new caulk. Afterwards, minimize obvious sources of moisture. If there's no ventilation fan in the bathroom, for example, it would be prudent to add one. If the mold has penetrated the wallboard beneath—a common result in bathrooms and kitchens—a more serious repair is in order.

Other easy fixes include cleaning out the gutters, and caulking around leaking windows. Standing water in gutters holds moisture close to the house and can lead to leaks that may ultimately trickle into interior walls. Leaks around windows can compromise plaster and drywall. Since the water is coming in from outside, the mold may develop without visible evidence, although puffing or efflorescence in plaster or wallboard are telltale signs.

This should be obvious, but if the roof leaks, repair it. Look beyond finished rooms to the attic and basement or crawl space. Leaks in out-of-the-way places can go for years without notice, creating an optimum environment for mold.

If you do find visible mold, you can clean small areas yourself, provided the mold isn't one of the two toxic varieties (both are black in appearance). On hard surfaces like wood, plaster, or wallboard, scrub the mold off with detergent and water. Let dry completely before painting. If the mold has impregnated materi-

Reducing Moisture  Especially on hot or humid days, keep air moving throughout the house with fans, dehumidifiers, or air conditioning. Vent all combustion appliances to the outside. Washers, dryers, and cooking and heating stoves all produce water vapor and increase indoor humidity when not properly vented. • Reduce moisture levels during and after showering in bathrooms by running the fan or opening windows. Use exhaust fans or open windows whenever cooking, running the dishwasher, or washing or drying clothing.
DRESS FOR DEFENSE

If you are cleaning up an area of mold yourself, do not touch moldy areas with your bare hands, and avoid breathing in mold or mold spores.

- Wear an N-95 respirator, available at hardware stores or online. (Some resemble a paper dust mask with a nozzle on the front, others are made primarily of plastic or rubber and have removable cartridges that trap pollutants.) Be sure the respirator fits tightly and securely to limit your exposure to airborne mold.

- Wear long gloves that extend to the middle of your forearm. Latex gloves are fine for cleaning with water and detergent, but if the remediation calls for chlorine bleach or another strong cleaning solution, use rubber, neoprene, nitrile, or other industrial gloves.

- Avoid getting mold spores in your eyes by wearing goggles, preferably the kind without respiration holes.

Because mold spores can adversely affect your health, wear gloves, goggles, and a mask when cleaning affected areas.

Mold and Biocides

Molds are living organisms, so they can be killed by biocides such as bleach. Generally, however, it’s not a good idea to remedy a mold problem by obliterating all the mold spores on the surface with a biocide, especially if the moisture problem hasn’t been addressed. If a moisture problem exists, mold will come back whether or not the area has been cleaned with bleach.
Thinking "veneered" means "cheap" is a common misconception. Historically speaking, however, veneers as thin as \( \frac{1}{32} \)" were used on some of the choicest furniture and cabinetwork, in styles from Neoclassical to Art Deco. Since your cabinets are faced in book-matched walnut, you likely have a mid-century treasure worthy of restoration.

Light damage may be a relatively easy, DIY repair. For veneer that has lifted away from the edge of the door, for example, insert the end of an emery board or a paper clip into the crack and scrape out as much deteriorated glue as possible. Using a flattened plastic straw, blow any powdery glue dust out of the crack. Then spread a small amount of wood glue into the crack using a glue-filled syringe (available at craft and hardware stores). Press down on the veneer and release several times to make sure the glue spreads thoroughly. Wipe away any excess with a damp cloth. Clamp the area, first protecting it with plastic wrap and small scraps of wood to prevent the clamps from damaging the veneer, and allow it to set.

For minor chips or splinters, choose a replacement veneer that closely matches your cabinets in grain, color, and pattern; do your selection in person at a craft store. For the repair, neatly cut out the damaged area using a straightedge and a sharp utility knife. Straight lines will make the repair less visible. Cut only deep enough to remove the veneer, not the substrate below it.

Match the grain on the new veneer to the old before cutting the patch. If the new veneer is thinner than the old, glue down a piece of kraft paper to make the repair level. Apply a thin layer of wood glue to the substrate and a similar amount to the new veneer. Then press the patch into place. Use the same protective clamping procedure recommended above.

We recently bought a 1960s Mid-century Modern with original walnut-veneer cabinets. I've always thought veneer signaled 'cheap', but these MCM-period cabinets look well designed and crafted. In some small areas, the veneer has lifted away, chipped, or splintered. I suppose we will resign ourselves to replacing them, when we have the money. —Thomas Petty

Share Your Story!

What have you, your spouse, pet, contractor, previous owner [you get the picture] screwed up? Email us at viator@aimmedia.com.
VICTORIAN LIGHTING WORKS

The architecturally appropriate building material For Your Early Style Home, Inside and Out

Kitchens ● Baths ● Flooring ● Roofing ● Landscaping

P.O. Box 469
251 S. PENNSYLVANIA AVE
CENTRE HALL, PA 16828
814-364-9577
VLWORKS.COM

Slate

Natural earth colors: Green, Gray, Black, Purple, Red ● Antibacterial ● Stain resistant ● Noncombustible ● Honed to a satin smooth finish, unlike any other stone.

Quarried in the U.S.A. ● Middle Granville, NY 12849; 518-642-1280 ● Monson, ME 04464; 207-997-3615

SheldonSlate.com

Acrymax® Coatings are dependable, durable, high performance coatings. They offer proven solutions for protecting and weatherproofing buildings of all types.

Metal Roof Restoration
Recover Low-slope Roofs
Masonry Wall Coatings
Protective Coatings

1-800-553-0523
www.preservationproducts.com

WON’T SHRINK From Any Job

Use Durham’s Rock Hard Water Putty to fill cracks and holes, rebuild missing material, and mold new objects. It permanently adheres in wood, plaster, and tile without shrinking. You can then saw, chisel, sand, polish, and color it.

The go-to solution of demanding craftsmen for more than 75 years. Available from hardware, lumber, building material, and paint dealers everywhere. waterputty.com

Donald Durham Co.
Box 804-HJ, Des Moines, IA 50304

PRESERVATION PRODUCTS, INC.
Protecting America’s heritage, one landmark at a time.

Water Putty® makes lines and curves easier. Varnish for permanent results.
Reclaimed Wood Tables
Using salvaged wood with lots of character, it’s easy enough to create a tabletop of any size. By Brian D. Coleman

The New York City salvage store Olde Good Things [ogtstore.com] also sells new furnishings they make from recycled wood, metal ceilings, industrial bits, reclaimed glass, and so on. Their large tabletops set on industrial-machinery iron bases are strong and handsome. (The company has also made farm tables using salvaged marble tops on reclaimed bases.) What follows is a review of the steps their artisans take to turn old-growth wood boards into functional furniture, with hints for the do-it-yourselfer.

First, choose your salvaged wood and the style of construction. Maple, beech, and walnut work well for traditional furniture; you may prefer oak, poplar, or cherry for more rustic pieces. Olde Good Things’ farm-table tops are made using salvaged, white-pine floor joists, which are full of character from old saw marks and wear. Every tabletop is one-of-a-kind.

Above Both the industrial iron bases and the wood tabletop are salvaged materials that found new life.

how to do it

1. MATERIALS & PREP
Their reclaimed lumber is always kiln dried, stacked on 1” x 1” sticks and heated to 100–130 degrees F. Heating the core for at least four hours kills insects and microorganisms. If you don’t have a kiln, stack wood and air-dry it in an area with plenty of airflow. Get the moisture content below 6% to 8%, using a moisture meter. Otherwise, the wood may shrink and even crack after construction.

A metal detector is useful for finding and extracting old nails, screws, staples, and bits of wire, to avoid damaging tools and equipment (and fingers).

2. MILLING & FINISHING
The lumber is then rough-milled with a horizontal band saw and sliced into approximately 2” thick boards, which are then skip planed to level, preserving texture and character. Then boards are straight-edged and joined with biscuit joints to create an even, flat tabletop with color and grain carefully matched. The finished tabletop is hand planed, then sanded with 220-grit paper.

In this job, Minwax stain was applied (popular colors are Provincial, Dark Walnut, and Golden Oak). The wood was sealed with two coats of Sherwin-Williams White Water Conversion Varnish (with V26 catalyst hardener) for clarity and resistance to yellowing; a spray gun makes application easy. The wood should be sanded between coats and wiped with a tack cloth. The two final coats were Conversion Varnish (with V21 catalyst hardener).

3. THE ASSEMBLY
Finished wood tops are attached with lag bolts to a metal base or bases. These thick tabletops weigh 85 to 120 lbs., so the base must be sturdy. Consider a machinery base, or the trestle base from an old sewing machine.

Maintenance of the wood table is easy. Just use warm water and a mild detergent, and dry. You can finish with low-luster Guardsman Anytime Clean & Polish, which doesn’t leave a film.
A BISCUIT JOINER
(or plate joiner)
is a woodworking tool used to join two pieces of wood together. The joiner uses a small circular-saw blade to cut a crescent-shaped hole (called the mouth) in opposite edges of two pieces of wood or composite panels. An oval-shaped, dried and compressed wooden "biscuit" made of beech or particle wood is covered with glue, or glue applied in the slot. The biscuit is fitted into the slot and the boards clamped together.

Although the technique was not invented until 1956, and biscuits are predominantly used in joining plywood and MDF, these joints are easier to make and more forgiving than wood spline joints, and ideal for aligning boards edge-to-edge.
Subbing Materials for Wood

If you’ve installed exterior woodwork at or near ground level, you’ve certainly noticed that its lifespan may be distressingly short. Even when we use best practices—choosing the clearest lumber, back-priming, and treating with a fungicide—wood at ground level deteriorates. The truth is, most affordable timber that makes it from the lumberyard home doesn’t have the heartwood and natural fungicides as the old-growth trees used in earlier construction. Thus many people have turned to using substitute materials, generally synthetics like cellular vinyl (AZEK, etc.) or composites mixing resin and sawdust (Trex, HardieTrim, etc.). The relative newcomer to the market is Boral, a mixture of fly ash and resin. By Ray Tschoepe

_WRONG WAY_  

**NOT UNDERSTANDING LIMITATIONS**

Wood has its attributes: It is repairable and easily replaced; it offers structural strength; it may be required by historic district standards. Synthetics and composites have very little bearing strength, and their resistance to fastener “pull-out” is minimal compared to wood. Moisture is an enemy to wood, but most wood substitutes will suffer from prolonged UV (sun) exposure, which breaks down synthetics and composites unless they are protected by paint. Finally, most of the synthetics (though not the composites) are prone to a significant amount of expansion and contraction with temperature changes, making design accommodation necessary.

_RIGHT WAY_  

**AVOID WET WOOD**

When a project requires that you install material at ground level, consider the environment wood will have to endure. The moisture that accompanies soil, mulch, and even shrubbery in close proximity to the house will promote and hasten decay. In such cases, it’s reasonable to use a synthetic or composite. Install the boarding just as you would install wood. Use stainless-steel fasteners and make certain that the finish material is fastened to pressure-treated lumber graded for ground contact.
PREMIUM QUALITY REGISTERS & GRILLES
- AMERICAN CRAFTSMANSHIP -
Get the Finishing Touch
People Notice
$5 OFF a $50 Purchase | Use Code OHJ4517
This is a limited time offer for Old Home Journal Subscribers.

Solid Brass • Cast Iron • Aluminum • Wood
- LIFETIME GUARANTEE -
ReggioRegister.com | 844.834.9949

UNCONVENTIONALLY CLASSIC:
CEILINGS & CEILING MEDALLIONS
Hand cast in the USA with organic materials Since 1883
www.DecoratorsSupply.com
(888) 961-5689

MODERN COMFORT
ORIGINAL CHARM
WINDOW INSERTS THAT INSTALL WITH NO MOUNTING BRACKETS.
Keep the comfort inside.
indowwindows.com | 503.822.3805

What’s On
Your Ceiling?
Hand cast in the USA
with organic materials
Since 1883
www.DecoratorsSupply.com
(888) 961-5689

WOODBLOCK PRINTS
by Yoshiko Yamamoto
www.artsandcraftspress.com
I'm not sure how to hang pictures in a Craftsman house. We've got the original picture rails and some hanger-brackets, but what does the frame hang from: copper wire, braided cord, or what? —Seima Cahn, Muskegon, Mich.

A: Victorian-era picture hanging—with stacked artwork, braiding in inverted Vs, fancy tassels and rosettes—is better documented. We’ve seen old Craftsman-magazine illustrations that show framed art hung from a pair of straight-line chains at each side of the picture, with small, plain metal hooks (what you call brackets) at the picture rail. Look for plain brass- or copper-plated steel hooks suitable for Arts & Crafts interiors; try houseofantiquehardware.com, restoration.com, and swanpicturehangers.com.

Terri Hartman at Liz’s Antique Hardware [lahardware.com] says: “I just went through period photos; it appears that a simple, small-gauge chain or wire was the hanger of choice. I saw quite a few examples of paintings simply resting on a deep picture rail, like plates on a plate rail.”

David Berman, a historian of the English Arts & Crafts movement [trustworth.com], replies: “Period pictures have a type of ‘music wire’ on the backs—a single strand of flexible wire, be it copper or soft iron or steel. The problem is, that won’t support any great weight. A&C interiors are plain, so use simple wire for lightweight pieces or chain for heavier ones. A good modern choice is a bronze braided wire from a framing supply. High-test kite cord works well and looks great against light-colored walls. Then there’s cheap, durable 50-lb. test. The plainest formed-steel hooks with a brass flash finish are good, and age to the right color.” —compiled by the editors
Q: I don’t like plastic-y fences, porches, and exterior trim, but I’m sick of replacing wood components. Is there some equivalent of “engineered wood floors” to use for trimwork?

—Stacy Kirchner, New Orleans, La.

A: Many companies will make up custom period wood trim using rot-resistant species; see Western Spindle [westernspindle.com], which uses Port Orford cedar. On the other hand, it’s now possible to construct a reasonably authentic porch, say, from fiber-reinforced polymer columns, hardwood composite fretwork, cellular PVC trim boards, and engineered porch planks. Once it’s painted, it’s hard to tell conventional wood from engineered.

Elaborate brackets and fretwork from the Gingerbread Man [gingerbreadman.com] are cut from an engineered hardwood composite called Extira, which is less prone to splitting than many woods. For porch ceilings, companies including WindsorOne [windsorone.com] and AZEK [azek.com] offer engineered headboard that’s more uniform than wood headboard. Aeratis [aeratis.com] offers a paint-ready beaded-board ceiling made from PVC, as well as porch planking. Fiberon [fiberondecking.com], an engineered composite of wood and plastic designed for covered porches, is another option. —Mary Ellen Poison

Below Uniform throughout, AZEK materials can be cut and shaped like wood.
Sculpted Ceilings
The 3D architectural possibilities for this unbroken plane: beams to domes. page 64
Architectural Ceilings

From Byzantine domes and groin-vaulted Gothic cathedrals right down to the ancient summer beam in a First Period house, the ceiling has betrayed structure. Decorative (and, often, still structural) conventions evolved from those beginnings to include vaulted ceilings, trusses, coffers, tray ceilings and domes, and beams real and faux. Architectural ceilings are enhanced by an entire vocabulary of ornamentation: chamfering, textured finishes, paint decoration, and coverings from fabric and leather to metal and even tile mosaics. by Patricia Poore

An architectural ceiling has shape and dimension, which take precedence over ornamentation—although architecture and decoration are by no means exclusive. In older houses we find ceilings that go far beyond white drywall. Those who are building period-inspired new homes are relying on vaulted ceilings, plaster coves, and beams to add very visible character, given that the ceiling is a large, unobstructed plane not likely to suffer from daily wear and tear.

The ceiling establishes the look. Beaded boards may suggest a Victorian porch or a seacoast cabin. A tray ceiling brings interest to a bedroom or a formal focus over a dining-room table. Boxed beams crossing at the corners add coziness to a Craftsman room. The ceiling will inform what you do with the walls.

Look at historic residential interiors (never mind city halls and clubs) and you'll find endless inspiration. Consider the monumental, yet embracing, barrel-vaulted ceiling designed by Frank Lloyd Wright for his children's playroom in the Oak Park house. It is pure geometry, creating an arched fireplace inglenook and culminating in a decorative skylight.

Plaster is the most common ceiling finish. During the Victorian era, the junction between wall and ceiling planes was finished with moulding, whether a builtup crown mould or a simple picture rail. During the Edwardian era that followed, it became fashionable to lower...
the picture moulding anywhere from nine to 18 inches below the ceiling. This created space for a stenciled or papered frieze. Still, the plastered top of the walls was usually painted the near-white color of the ceiling. Sometimes it was painted darker, or pinstriped.

Beadboard started out as an inexpensive and easily installed finish for informal rooms like kitchens, for porch ceilings, stables, and train stations. Common by the turn of the 20th century, it

---

**VAULTED CEILING**

Results when the support structure is arched. Two barrel vaults meeting produce a groin vault; a rib vault supported by arched diagonal ribs is common in Gothic church architecture.

**CORNICE**

Any crowning projection; the uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the frieze. In domestic rooms, the moulding, usually made of plaster or wood, at the junction of wall and ceiling.

**STRAPWORK**

Applied or carved decoration using crossed or interlaced strips suggestive of leather strapping. American plaster strapwork ceilings are often called Jacobean after 17th-century English models.

---

**Glossary of Architectural Ceilings**

**Barrel Vault**

A straight, continuous arched vault, semicircular or semi-elliptical in profile; it is a dramatic roof or ceiling structure. This example is in the 1905 children’s playroom at the Frank Lloyd Wright Home & Studio in Oak Park, Illinois.
Some of us have original box beams intact, but for the rest, modern technology makes it easy and affordable to get the look. ACP's Evoba Wood Ceilings (above) has a straightforward solution with their systems made of grids of wooden panels and beams, available in nearly any finish to match existing woodwork. These can be surface mounted or attached directly to joists or an existing ceiling surface using beam clips, or suspension-mounted using a hanger wire system. Barron Design Company helps you make your own box beams. They supply faux-grained, high-density polyurethane beams as well as the real McCoy: box beams made of reclaimed lumber.

At the 1869 Sanford-Covell House in Newport, R.I., the stairwell soars toward a kind of über tray ceiling. The plaster strapwork ceiling, a Jacobean treatment revived for English Arts & Crafts houses, is original to this 1912 Manhattan apartment. In a 1929 Tudor cottage, the plaster cove with a top reveal is original.

PLASTER ORNAMENT  Bold, three-dimensional plaster like this acanthus-leaf medallion created by David Flaharty is more than decoration, it's part of the architecture. Plaster forms coves, cornice mouldings, frieze ornaments and swags, raised strapwork, even domes.

BOXED-BEAM SYSTEMS
Purely decorative beams built up from joined boards that form a hollow shell are called box beams; they are not structural. They lend style and dimension to rooms.

was often applied to bungalow walls and ceilings in kitchens, pantries, bathrooms, and halls.

Ceilings were not necessarily plain during the Craftsman years. Handsome wooden box beams, most of them merely decorative, were laid across dining-room and living-room ceilings, adding coziness and dimension and, often, a plan for ceiling lighting, with downward beam lights at intersections and perhaps an art-glass chandelier over the table, its wiring hidden in the hollow beam. Inset with gilded burlap or perhaps a simple stencil of stylized roses or ginkgo leaves, these ceilings suggested structure and stood for craftsmanship. Colors were often dusty, outdoor hues: the blue-greys and browns of fieldstone, summer-squash yellow, or zucchini green. In other well-finished rooms, the ceiling treatment played off the frieze, picking up its colors or repeating a motif. Shellacked and painted headboard, texture and sand finishes, and ceiling papers were not uncommon.

After the First War, interiors changed dramatically. A decade earlier, the Arts & Crafts movement had paved the way for the Romantic Revivals, most notably those of the Tudor and Mediterranean styles, which had been tapped quietly by architects since 1900 and were now sweeping through the suburbs. During this time, a trend developed in the treatment of the transition from wall to ceiling: a vogue for coved ceilings. Coves had been used in neoclassical homes of every period, perhaps ornamented with applied

GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL CEILINGS

COFFER A sunken panel; a coffered ceiling is one with a grid of sunken and raised areas, whether in plaster, stone, or wood. Once offering structure with reduced weight, it is now generally a decorative device.

COVE A concave moulding or softly curved surface (as in plaster) forming a junction between walls and ceiling. Depending on its details and finish, the cove may read as part of the wall, or part of the ceiling.

MEDALLION Circular, oval, or square relief embellishment, most often in plaster, at the center of the ceiling, often surrounding the canopy of a hanging light fixture. When round and petal-like, also called a rosette.
Glossary of Architectural Ceilings

**Box Beam** A decorative beam built up from boards joined together to form a shell, as opposed to a solid structural beam. Electrical lines were sometimes run in the boxes for beam lights. Multiple intersecting beams create recesses for a coffered effect.

**Boss** The stone or wood knob or protrusion normally found at the terminus or intersection of ribs or battens in a ceiling or vault. Bosses are often carved with foliate designs or faces.

**Chamfer** On a ceiling beam (or bracket, or furniture leg), an edge that has been beveled or angled off, usually at 45 degrees, lending a more finished look. The chamfer might be subtly picked out in a separate paint color.
ADDING DECORATION

A beamed ceiling already provides dimension—but paint or paper often were added. If beams have chamfered edges, these may be highlighted in a complementary paint color, popular during the Victorian period. Stencilling was common as a subtle border along the length of beams. When crossing beams create recessed panels, these may be shadowed or bordered at the edges. A stencil pattern or motif may be placed in the center of the panels, or along the perimeter. The recesses might also be hung with gilded burlap, an option for Arts & Crafts homes of the bungalow era. (Bradbury & Bradbury has a gilded faux-burlap paper made for this purpose.)

LEFT The original "burlap" paper remains between redwood beams in a 1907 Arts & Crafts house in California.

RIGHT (top) In a new Arts & Crafts Revival house, the dining room’s tray ceiling is painted with Japanese maples over metal leaf. (bottom) Original beams in this Mission Revival house have exaggerated adze marks, suggesting age.
METAL CEILINGS Embossed “tin” ceilings can be used to create surface textures or even coffers. The one above is in a Victorian Revival kitchen. The use of multiple components with different patterns creates a three-dimensional effect. The center field has a polychromed raised border; the cornice, too, is metal. The subtle pattern filling out edges around the field is called an enrichment.

Ceilings were not universally monochromatic in Romantic houses of the early 20th century. Highly decorated ceilings with wood coffers, colored stains, and stenciling were used in Mediterranean houses, and Tudor Revivals had heavily beamed or coffered ceilings, or Jacobean strapwork plaster ceilings with intricate tracery. (A coffered ceiling is one divided into a grid of recessed square or octagonal panels; it’s also called a lacunar ceiling.) Libraries, dining rooms, and halls had painted panels with medieval or Tudor motifs, often with dull blue or Venetian-red accents. Or the panels between beams might be covered in embossed leather or Linoleum, or sometimes fabric. It’s rare to find a period example that hasn’t been painted over, but careful analysis will reveal such treatments. A great place to go for inspiration: the restored lobbies of those grand hotels built during the 1920s.

As building styles changed after the Depression, the fascination with European Revivalism faded and designers looked toward Modernism and the future.
A notable change was the elimination of ceiling mouldings; now plaster met plaster at an unornamented right angle. Prewar buildings were modernized, their original mouldings and trim removed. White ceilings were the norm.

Vaulted ceilings are not new to the great rooms of 1990s trophy houses. But with excellent room proportions, beamed or wood clad, and subtly decorated, these lofty spaces certainly were warmer and more inviting than recent examples. The vault might simply follow the roof line to the ridge. Barrel vaulting is more complex, requiring skilled craftspeople and additional expense.

Tray ceilings have made a comeback—some of them oddly complex, painted in too many colors, and incorporating awkward light baffles. But tray ceilings are a historical type. The (inverted) tray is a recess, often rectangular but it might be any shape. The lowered perimeter creates a nice feeling of enclosure, while the overall height of the room feels lofty. Sometimes the recessed area is painted with a mural or clad in wood boards or embossed metal ceiling panels. Look at older examples for inspiration on proportion, mouldings, and embellishment.

Domes are less common, but they do appear in Georgian Palladian and Victorian houses, often over the stairwell. Today domes may be created in plaster on site. Or they can be purchased made of gypsum (often supplied as pie wedges) or cast in lighter-weight fiberglass-reinforced polymers and delivered in one piece.

**Glossary of Architectural Ceilings**

**Tray Ceiling** Also called an inverted or recessed ceiling, it has the appearance of an inverted tray with the center several inches or feet higher than the perimeter area. The recessed area may be small or cover most of the ceiling.

**Dome** A convex roof structure; the base may be circular, square, or polygonal. A dome is an Eastern alternative to vaulting. Prefabricated domes are sold today.
Family Reading Time

The founder's own library was depicted in the 1912 catalog of the W.B. Brown Co., Bluffton, Ind., a leader in the manufacture and sales of Arts & Crafts lighting.

W.B. Brown also fabricated and installed complete interiors for private residences, clothing and shoe stores, cafes and clubs, even churches. Some of them were depicted in the company's catalogs. The room shown above is particularly colorful.

Ragsdale Home Furnishings offers a variety of oak-base lamps including some inspired by W.B. Brown. The 'Little Brown Mission Lamp' is 22" tall, available with mica or stained-glass shade inserts. $349-$394, ragsdalehomefurnishings.com

Based on an 1815 original, the Regency "metamorphic" chair is an unusually elegant convertible stepladder, shown in buttoned English green leather. From the Windsor Collection; to the trade, jonathancharlesfurniture.com

The 'Springfield' embellished stripe wallpaper from Bradbury & Bradbury is available in five colorways, including Sienna. The hand-printed fill paper coordinates with the company's tasteful Arts & Crafts friezes. $75 per roll. bradbury.com

The 'Roycroft Magazine Pedestal' from Stickley features keyed tenons and canted sides with five fixed shelves; the Roycroft Orb is carved on both sides. Solid oak, 63.5" tall. msrp $2,239. stickley.com
HANDCRAFTED SOLID WOOD DOORS
Add Beauty & Value To Your Entire Home!

"Just Like The Olden Days..."

Shop Online | Request a Quote | Call for Catalog
VintageDoors.com ~ 1 (800) 787-2001

NU-WAL
RESTORATION SYSTEM
MAKE WALLS & CEILINGS LOOK LIKE NEW AGAIN!

TIME TESTED FOR OVER 35 YEARS

LEAD ENCAPSULATION
ONE DAY APPLICATION
NO TRIM REMOVAL
NO PLASTER REMOVAL

NU-WAL.COM
Boone, IA
800-247-3932

SPECIFICATION CHEMICALS, INC.

DISCOVER THE CHARM of Early New England Homes

Our 1750s style cape home building system boasts beautiful timbered ceilings, a center chimney, wide board floors and custom, handmade features in the convenience and efficiency of a new home.

Our model is open:
Mon-Fri 8-4:30, Sat 9-3

Early New England Homes
by country carpenters, inc.

Bolton, CT / 860.643.1148
EarlyNewEnglandHomes.com

TIN MAN
ORIGINAL DESIGNS
PRESSED-TIN CEILINGS
6",12" & 24" PATTERNS ~ COMMERCIAL • RESIDENTIAL

TIN PLATED STEEL ~ HAND PAINTED & COPPER FINISHES
CHELSEA DECORATIVE METAL CO.
8212 BRAEWICK DRIVE • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77074
713/721-9200
Tinman.com
Peachy! A surviving bathroom, ca. 1922.
These Pasadena homeowners were playful with color against a backdrop of many original features. By Patricia Poore

The period trim in this rather streamlined room gives it away as a bungalow-era bath. Its other original features—the low, one-piece bathtub and those peachy-pink square tiles—were style-forward for the time. The tiles came from the old Pomona Tile Company. Homeowner Kristy Clougherty removed a modern tile floor to uncover the ceramic mosaic hex tiles, which were painstakingly cleaned of adhesive and then regrouted. The faceted crystal doorknobs are also original.

The hallway leading to the bathroom was painted a strong orange-peach color, tying the old bath into a cohesive interior scheme. White trim makes it crisp.

The house is a 1922 stucco bungalow without pretense, designed in a late Craftsman style and showing signs of Colonial Revival restraint. Its kitchen, too, was restored, about 70% of it is original. The floor was discovered under worn linoleum. Original cabinets, hardware, and lighting fixtures remained. For the rest, Kristy says, “we thought about what details would have been in place, and then we searched them out.”

1. THOSE TILES
Color came first to tiles, later to fixtures, during the 1920s. Square tiles were popular through the 1960s. The pink tile wainscot is sweet and subtle with walls painted ‘High Country’, a greyed pale peach from Dutch Boy. The hallway leads in with ‘Sierra Orange’ from Weatherbeater (through Sears).

2. BATHROOM CABINETS
The “medicine cabinet” dates back to this era of germ theory and personal hygiene, when preventatives and remedies were considered essential. Recessed and built-in, bungalow medicine cabinets were tied into woodwork and trim. Semi-recessed and wall-hung units, often with etched or beveled mirrors, came along during the Art Deco Thirties. By the Sixties, lighting was integral.

3. STREAMLINED TUB
Caulked right into the tiled walls, the porcelain tub introduced (in the U.S.) during the 1890s was still the Cadillac of the bath industry in the 1920s. Sensuous with smooth, easy-to-clean curves, it’s part of the architecture.

These tubs were pricier than porcelain enameled cast iron (“clawfoot”) tubs.

4. A SINK IN SYNC
The sink is a period-friendly reproduction: the ‘Kathryn Lavatory Pedestal’ by Kohler (kohler.com), who, incidentally, introduced the cast, one-piece, apron-front tub in 1911.

More Online
See the house and its kitchen at oldhouseonline.com/articles/bungalow-kitchen-plain-simple.
Fitting both Colonial Revival and Arts & Crafts homes, the 'Waldorf' leaded-crystal **glass knob** set with classic (plain) rosette in solid brass has eight finish options including satin nickel. $60.95–101.90. houseofantiquehardware.com

The 'Jamestown' **recessed cabinet** by Mitchell Andrus is available in many finishes and with Arts & Crafts inlays; here it's made of poplar, ready for paint, nice and plain. $484.94 and up. missionfurnishings.com

Take an early 20th-century bath in one direction or another with a custom **shower curtain** from Café Press. Shown: 'Mackintosh Roses' in pink, ca. 1902; 'Flamingos', ca. 1950 (from a vintage decal). Each $65. cafepress.com

Have old-fashioned fun with a propeller plane; and the plastic is recycled. The 'Seaplane' **bathtub toy** has pontoons for good flotation, $20. landofnod.com
Back to Mid-century

Take advantage of an ever-expanding market for all things Modern with these clever designs.

By Mary Ellen Polson

1. SLEEK AND MOD
Upholstered in a textured, woven, multi-striped linen, the Mid Century dining chair boasts clean lines, solid walnut legs, and a cutout vent at the back. The chair measures 20" wide x 22" deep x 38" high. $556. Modshop, (844) 825-7612, modshop.com

2. SIXTIES DOOR JEWELRY
The Samba exterior tube-latch door set is a replica of an original from the 1960s. Measuring 16" tall x 3" wide, it includes a Schlage Orbit locking set. Shown in lacquered brass, it’s also available in polished or brushed chrome. $299. Rejuvenation, (888) 401-1900, rejuvenation.com

3. DARKLY HORIZONTAL
The Canyon Ridge Modern Series insulated garage door is clad in mahogany with a dark finish. The four horizontal frosted-glass windows are a Retro-style signature, and section breaks are nearly invisible. $7,000 for a single car door. Clopay, (800) 225-6729, clopaydoor.com

4. SUNNY COLORS
Perfect for a kitchen, wallpapers in the Post-war Era collection include Teapot, Geranium, Sunnyside, and Apple Betty. They’re sold in 60-square-foot rolls and coordinate with matching fabrics from Spoonflower (spoonflower.com). $75 per roll. Bradbury & Bradbury, (707) 746-1900, bradbury.com

5. LUMINOUS CLOUD
Part of the (George) Nelson Bubble Lamp series designed for Herman Miller in 1952, the Propeller bubble pendant in translucent polymer features angular twists. The pendant is 14" tall x 21" wide and comes with 6' of cord. $395. Design Within Reach, (800) 944-2233, dwr.com
6. ISLAND STYLE
Daddy O and Pali are two medium-weight fabrics inspired by Hawaiian tropical prints and geometric patterns. Pali, shown in the sage colorway, is 100% cotton bark cloth. Daddy O, in sky, is 100% cotton crepe. $19.95 per yard (2-yard minimum). Diamondhead Fabrics, (847) 644-7659, diamondheadfabrics.com

7. SEEING PINK
Shown in Flamingo Pink—one of 10 signature colors—the 1950 Northstar fridge is the perfect blend of Retro style and 21st-century convenience. The 30" fridge has a "SoftSound" quiet package and can accommodate an icemaker. $4,195 and up. Elmira Stove Works, (800) 295-8498, elmirastoveworks.com

8. PILLAR OF STYLE
The Pompano single-hole bath faucet has the minimalist geometry we expect in Modern design. It's 4½" high x 6¾" wide with a 4" center set. Shown in polished chrome, it's also available in satin nickel. $219. House of Antique Hardware, (888) 223-2545, houseofantiquehardware.com

9. ECLECTIC COMFORT
The Zara chair is from the new Studio by Stickley line of curated designs offered in a mix of creatively adapted materials. The metal-framed chair may be upholstered in any fabric or leather in the line. It measures 38" tall x 29¼" wide x 35½" deep. $3,979 and up. Stickley, (315) 682-5500, stickley.com

10. TWO TONE BOX
Mounted on a sharply angled post, the Modbox is based on curbside mailboxes of the 1950s and '60s. These are made from 20-gauge Galvannealed steel and may be painted in your choice of two coordinating Eichler accent colors. $378. Box alone: $259. Modbox, (919) 781-8403, modboxusa.com
This arcane contraption is a transom operator, and it’s used to open and close the ventilation window above a door or larger window without the need of a pole and hook (or a stepladder). You might come across one, or parts of one, in a secondhand shop, likely labeled a “whatamacallit.” If you want a reproduction that works, you’re in luck: several companies offer them in steel, cast iron, or brass. This one from House of Antique Hardware can be used with transoms hinged top or bottom; with all mounting hardware, $159.90 in solid brass. They also supply ornamental sash locks (shown at right) and other unusual window and door hardware. (888) 223-2545, houseofantiquehardware.com
CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 2017 WINNERS

RESTORATION, RENOVATION OR ADDITION
Frank Shiriey Architects, Residential for "Queen Anne Victorian"

NEW CONSTRUCTION OVER 5,000 SF
Peter Pennoyer Architects, Residential "Federal House"

INSTITUTIONAL - Robert A. M. Stern, "Flinn Hall, Edelman Hall, and Redlich Hall"

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
LeBlanc Jones Landscape Architects. "Ivy Court"

CRAFTSMANSHIP/ARTISANSHIP
Telescopes of Vermont, "Resurrection of the Porter Garden Telescope"

SKETCH - Leslie-jon Vickory of Hamady Architects, "Bibliothèque Sainte Genevieve #2"

INTERIOR DESIGN - Michael Carter - Carter and Company, "Brookline Private Residence"

ARCHITECTURE AND INTERIORS - Meyer & Meyer, Inc. Townhouse & Apartments, for "9 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston"

ECCLESIASTIC - FFKR Architects for "Hartford Connecticut Temple"

HISTORIC PRESERVATION - John Canning & Co. Ltd., "Saint Patrick's Catholic Church"

PATRONAGE - Sheldon R Kostelecky

THANK YOU TO OUR SPONSORS

PLATINUM - Foster Reeve, Merlot Millwork, Openings Millwork & LePage Millwork, Gary Treece, Inc., George Roland, Inc., Arch Landscape, Atlantic View Landscape Lighting, Perfection Fence, Tischler Windows, Tradewood

SILVER - AV Design, AY Hastings & Co, Patrick Ahearn Architect LLC, Pella

Bradbury & Bradbury Art Wallpapers
Our new collection of hand printed Japanese wallpapers are inspired by traditional patterns and design motifs seen in antique lacquerware, kimonos and decorative papers. Shown here: “Kunio” in Ebony. Samples available on our website.
707-764-1900; www.bradbury.com

American Tin Ceilings
Authentic tin tiles provide a unique and affordable dramatic upgrade that leaves a lasting impression on any ceiling, backsplash, wall, or craft project.
Starting at $1.75 per sq ft.
855-395-2836; www.americanintceilings.com

AZ Faux Beams
Huge array of faux wood architectural products available in standard and custom sizes.
Beam samples can ship same day!
Indoor/outdoor applications.
480-988-5674; www.azfauxbeams.com

Chelsea Decorative Metal Co.
Pressed tin for backsplashes, walls and ceilings. Art deco to Victorian styles that come in 3”, 6”, 12” and 24” repeat patterns.
New copper and hand painted finishes available.
713-721-9200; www.tinman.com

Classic Ceilings
Tin ceilings, embossed metal tin ceiling panels, and cornices with custom antique finishes.
Nationwide shipping.
800-992-8700
www.classicceilings.com

Decorators Supply
Offering nearly 30 ornamental ceilings, from transitional geometric tracery ceiling patterns to traditionally ornamented Colonial, French, English and Italian ceilings.
Naturally made in the USA – Since 1883.
888-961-5689; www.decoratorssupply.com

JP Weaver
Designers and artisans of European-inspired architectural interior moldings since 1914. Creators of the Petitsin collection of flexible resin interior architectural ornamental moldings which can be painted.
818-500-1740; www.jpweaver.com

Outwater
Outwater Industries offers a series of Hand Hewn Beams that will bring the “Old World Style” into any design. These 13’ beams are extremely lightweight and are available in 3 different widths.
800-631-6378; www.outwater.com

W.F. Norman Corporation
Founded in 1898, W. F. Norman Corp. has the nation’s most complete collection of quality, hand pressed ceilings, cornices, moldings, and ornaments. Call today for our catalog or view our products online!
800-641-4038; www.wfnorman.com
Abatron, Inc
Banish cracks forever with KRACK KOTE® crack repair kit for drywall and plaster. Makes permanent, invisible repairs to walls and ceilings quickly and easily! Retains flexibility and does not shrink. www.abatron.com

American Building Restoration Products, Inc.
ABR WATERLESS Fireplace Cleaner™ is a temporary cleaning coating designed to remove soot, dirt and grime from your fireplace. Apply, let it dry and peel the dirt away. The creamy, opaque color allows for an even and "easy to see" application. May be used on interior and exterior surfaces, and requires NO WATER in its application or removal. 800-346-7592; www.abrp.com

Ann Wallace for Prairie Textiles
We have been providing window treatments for period homes for more than 24 years. Please view our custom hand painted or stenciled roller shades and appliqued curtains with period hardware. Patterns, stencil templates and kits as well. Extensive library of applique and stencil designs to choose from. 213-614-1757; www.meltonworkroom.com

Classic Gutter Systems, LLC
Classic Gutter Systems, LLC offers a complete half round gutter system in copper, aluminum and Galvalume including an extensive selection of cast fascia and downspout brackets and unique accessories. Ask us about our new custom radius gutter in half round and K-Style options. 269-665-2700; www.classicgutters.com

Classic Rock Face Block
Exact replicas of historic concrete rock face block. Cast from original molds, blocks come in various designs and sizes including veneers. Available in the US and Canada. No minimum orders. 727-480-6768; www.classicrockfaceblock.com

Entry Door Mode
Transition
Screen Door Mode

Christie's Wood and Glass
The Breeze! America's answer to the Dutch Door. The beauty of a handcrafted entry door. The functions of both an entry and screen door. See the video and gallery. It's magic! Custom Entryway builders for over 35 years. www.entryways.com

Allied Window, Inc.
The Culbertson Mansion cried out for Custom "Invisible" Storm Windows® with bent glass for the Queen Anne turret windows. Allied Window answered the call. Interior or exterior applications, custom colors, special shapes, and special glazing are all routine. Our abilities meet the needs of the professional in the field or the homeowner—for the conventional to the extraordinary. 800-445-5411; www.invisiblestorms.com

Americana
Americana offers the entire DeVenco line of high quality, custom-manufactured window coverings, including Victorian and Plantation movable louver shutters, raised panel shutters, Colonial Wooden Blinds and old-fashioned wood roll-up Porch shades. For Free Brochure: 800-269-5697 www.shutterblinds.com

The Arts & Crafts Press
Woodblock Prints & Artisan Letterpress Note Cards by Yoshiko Yamamoto. Lovingly handmade at our studio in Tacoma, WA. 360-871-7707 www.artsandcraftspress.com
**PRODUCT SHOWCASE**

**Coppa Woodworking, Inc.**
High quality, custom made wood screen and storm doors. Over 300 designs, various wood types and finishes, made to any size. Arch tops, dog doors, security doors, window screens and storm windows are also available. Made in the USA. Available direct nationwide. 310-548-4142; www.coppawoodworking.com

**The Color People**
EVERYONE DREAMS IN COLOR
For 30 years we have been making people's dreams come true all over America with our famous mail order service. We create color schemes for every style and era of buildings, residential and commercial. 303-308-0228; www.colorpeople.com

**Colonialplankfloors.com**
We Create Floors with Passion!
Our hand crafted plank floors are characterized by solid hardwood planks up to 13 feet long with amazing texture and beautiful hand rubbed finishes. Great choice for traditional American style.
215-997-3370; www.colonialplankfloors.com

**Colontalplankfloors.com**
We Create Floors with Passion!
Our hand crafted plank floors are characterized by solid hardwood planks up to 13 feet long with amazing texture and beautiful hand rubbed finishes. Great choice for traditional American style.
215-997-3370; www.colonialplankfloors.com

**Country Carpenters**
They design and manufacture fine New England style post-and-beam carriage houses, garden sheds, and country barns. They've been helping people build beautiful country places since 1974.
860-228-2276; www.countrycarpenters.com

**Early New England Homes**
Our 1750s home building system boasts beautiful timbered ceilings, a center chimney, wide board floors and many handmade features. Early New England life with the convenience and efficiency of a new home.
860-643-1148; www.earlynewenglandhomes.com

**Elmira Stove Works**
Vintage-styled Northstar appliances from Elmira Stove Works are available in gas, electric or dual fuel; nine colors... ranges, fridges, microwaves, hoods, dishwashers. Also available in 1890s antique styles. As shown $4,495 MSRP. 800-295-8498; www.elmirastoveworks.com

**Forbo Flooring**
Create a beautiful, healthy home with Marmoleum Modular tile. Mix and match our palette of 67 colors and 4 coordinated tile sizes to easily create custom floors to fit your style. www.forboflooringusa.com

**Franmar**
Blue Bear products are the effective, safe, and affordable replacements of traditional hazardous products in the marketplace, such as methylene chloride. Finish your restoration projects easily and safely without going over budget.
800-538-5069. www.franmar.com/consumer-products

**Crown Point Cabinetry**
Crown Point Cabinetry handcrafts the finest quality custom cabinetry for your entire home. Period styles include Shaker, Arts & Crafts, Early American, Victorian, Transitional and Contemporary. Available direct nationwide.
800-999-4974; www.crown-point.com

**Forbo Flooring**
Create a beautiful, healthy home with Marmoleum Modular tile. Mix and match our palette of 67 colors and 4 coordinated tile sizes to easily create custom floors to fit your style. www.forboflooringusa.com

**Franmar**
Blue Bear products are the effective, safe, and affordable replacements of traditional hazardous products in the marketplace, such as methylene chloride. Finish your restoration projects easily and safely without going over budget.
800-538-5069. www.franmar.com/consumer-products
Garbers Crafted Lighting
Country/Primitive Ceiling Fans
Tinware, chandeliers, sconces, flush mounts, kitchen island, and lots more to make your country home complete. Direct from crafter.
866-856-2317; www.garbers-craftedlighting.com

GearStash Storage Systems
Organize sports gear, toys, etc. 'handy' in bags & on arrangeable-secure-hooks on 4 sizes hung in kids' closets, basement, garage, mudroom, on any door, in a boat cabin and motor home. Anything hung in sight can be found.
www.gearstoragesystems.com

Historic Housefitters Co.
In addition to our broad range of standard hand-forged door hardware, we have extensive experience in producing custom hardware for a wide variety of applications. Our blacksmiths can make hinges and latches of virtually any size with special pintles and offsets. We invite you to give us a call concerning your project.
800-247-4111; www.historichousefitters.com

HomeSpice Décor
Inspired primitive décor by passionate artists. HomeSpice blends comfort, practicality and luxury with their braided, hooked & penny rugs, table top accessories and pillows.
678-468-3022; www.homespice.com

House of Antique Hardware
Discover exquisite Victorian chandeliers, as well as lighting from Colonial to Mid-Century Modern, push button light switches, switch plates, and hardware for every room in your house. Call their friendly hardware specialists for help with your selection.
888-223-2545; www.houseofantiquehardware.com

Innerglass Window Systems
Custom glass interior storm windows for energy conservation and soundproofing. An interior storm that outperforms almost any replacement, yet maintains the integrity and beauty of your historic house. Invisible from the outside. Perfect for screened porches, too.
800-743-6207; www.stormwindows.com

Lanternland
Copper Lanterns & Outdoor Lighting
Authentic period lighting designs handmade in the USA from solid copper and brass. Custom orders, reproductions, choice of finish & glass, free shipping, lifetime warranty, easy order online.
855-454-5200; www.lanternland.com

Marvin Windows and Doors
NEXT GENERATION ULTIMATE DOUBLE HUNG
With its innovative hardware system and lockable vent mode, this window seamlessly combines revolutionary technology with Marvin's legendary craftsmanship without sacrificing the traditional double hung look.
www.marinwindows.com/doublehung

Indow Window Inserts
Window inserts that instantly block cold drafts, increase energy efficiency and hush outside noise. Award-winning design is easy to install and remove. Perfect for historic windows.
503-822-3805 www.indowwindows.com

The Persian Carpet

Arts & Crafts Collection
The most authentic and beautiful rugs in the Arts & Crafts tradition, come from our looms to your floor. View our outstanding selection of online, at a dealer near you, or call for a catalog:
919-489-8362; www.persiancarpet.com

Mitchell Andrus Studios
Helping you capture the Arts & Crafts style in your home since 1989. Custom medicine cabinets, wall mirrors, doorbells and frames to your order.
908-930-5583; www.missionfurnishings.com

Pacific Register Company
State-of-the-art facility manufactures antique registers, decorative registers, heat vent covers, and other architectural products that are of superior quality at the most competitive and affordable price. Made right here in the USA.
805-487-7900; www.pacificregisterco.com

Reggio Registers
Premium quality, cast iron, solid brass, aluminum, steel, and wood grilles and registers. Historic and modern designs in the widest selection of sizes with quick shipping. Reggio’s grilles are hand-crafted in America and Guaranteed for Life.
844-834-9949; www.reggioregister.com

Sheldon Slate Products
207-997-3615 518-642-1280 www.sheldonslate.com

SpacePak
SpacePak HVAC systems utilize unique flexible ductwork and is minimally invasive to install and while protecting architectural integrity.
www.spacepak.com

Speciﬁcation Chemicals, Inc.
Nu-Wall® restoration system for damaged walls and ceilings. Covers and reinforces the entire surface with a fine-textured fiberglass, embedded in elastomeric adhesive. Nu-Wall® also serves as lead encapsulation and is quick, affordable, and long-lasting.
800-247-3932 www.spec-chem.com

The Unico System
The Unico System brings energy efficient central heating and air conditioning to older homes. The small, flexible ducts weave above ceilings and below floors, saving space and preserving original architectural features. Small round and slotted outlets come in dozens of finishes to match your decor.
800-527-0896; www.unicosystem.com

Stickley
Introducing the 2017 Stickley Collector Edition Cabinet. Available in solid quartersawn white oak or cherry, with Harvey Ellis inlay panels or glass doors and sides; each in 3 standard finishes.
800-247-3932 www.stickley.com
### Vermont Soapstone
Since 1856 Vermont Soapstone has been crafting the finest custom soapstone counter tops, sinks, floor tiles and home accents. Durable and timeless soapstone never stains or retains bacteria. Installation is available.
800-284-5404; www.vermontsoapstone.com

### Vintage Doors
Handcrafted solid wood doors that are made-to-order and built to last. Full line of screen/storm doors, porch panels, exterior and interior doors, Dutch, French, louver and more. Make your home stand out from the rest!
800-787-2001; www.vintagedoors.com

### Vintage Hardware & Lighting
Huge selection. Many unique products. The perfect choice for your vintage hardware and lighting needs. American and European designs spanning decades of history. We also do custom designs and sell antique fixtures and shades.
360-379-9030; www.vintagehardware.com

### West System: Six10®
www.westsystem.com

### Woodcraft Supply
Woodcraft Supply, LLC, sells more than 20,000 quality woodworking products – including an extensive selection of attractive brand-name hardware – at more than 70 retail stores nationwide, via catalog and online.
800-225-1153; www.woodcraft.com

### Woodway
Woodway offers authentic products to meet your period-home needs. From architectural deckrail, lattice and paneling, to original post cap designs – Woodway’s commitment to excellence has made them the professional’s choice. Made in the USA of premium grade, 100% Western Red Cedar.
800-459-8718; www.arboria.com
Free Information Guide

WANT FREE INFORMATION ON OLD HOUSE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES?
Simply visit www.oldhouseonline.com/lit to order your free information today!

Abatron
Pages Inside Back Cover, 81

Alameda Shade Shop
Page 61

Allied Window, Inc.
Pages 37, 81

American
Pages 57, 81

American Building
Restoration Products
Page 81

American Tin Ceilings
Pages 61, 80

Ann Wallace
Page 81

AZ Faux Beams
Page 80

Arts & Crafts Press
Pages 59, 81

Bradbury & Bradbury
Art Wallpapers
Pages 57, 80

Charles P. Rogers
Page 51

Chelsea Decorative Metal
Pages 73, 80

Christie's Wood and Glass
Page 81

Classic Ceilings
Page 80

Classic Gutter Systems
Pages 62, 81

Classic Rock Face Block
Page 81

Colonial Plank Flooring
Page 82

The Color People
Page 82

Coppa Woodworking
Pages 62, 82

Crown Point Cabinettry
Pages Inside Front Cover, 82

Country Carpenters
Page 82

Decorators Supply
Pages 59, 80

Donald Durham Company
Page 55

Early New England Homes
Pages 73, 82

Elmira Stove Works
Pages 12, 82

Forbo Linoleum
Pages 3, 82

Franmar Chemical
Pages 6, 82

Garbers Crafted Lighting
Page 83

GearStash Storage
Pages 62, 83

Historic Housefitters
Page 83

HomeSpice Décor
Page 83

House of Antique Hardware
Pages 51, 83

Indow
Pages 59, 83

Innerglass Window
Pages 61, 83

J.P. Weaver
Pages 9, 80

Lanterland
Pages 62, 83

Marvin Windows and Doors
Pages 10, 83

Mitchell Andrus Studios
Page 84

Outwater
Page 80

Pacific Register Company
Page 84

The Persian Carpet
Pages 5, 84

Preservation Products
Page 55

Reggio Register Company
Pages 59, 84

Sheldon Slate Products
Pages 55, 84

Shuttercraft
Page 51

SpacePak
Pages 11, 84

Specification Chemicals
Pages 73, 84

Stickley
Pages Back Cover, 84

Trustworth Studios
Page 51

The Unico System
Pages 1, 84

Vermont Soapstone
Pages 12, 85

Victorian Lighting Works
Page 55

Vintage Doors, LLC
Pages 73, 85

Vintage Hardware & Lighting
Pages 38, 85

West System
Pages 38, 85

W. F. Norman Corporation
Pages 2, 80

Woodcraft Supply
Pages 37, 85

Woodway Products
Pages 4, 85

Visit oldhouseonline.com/lit for free product information

ADVERTISING INQUIRIES
ACCOUNT EXECUTIVES
Becky Bernie
(978) 879-4045
bbernie@aimmedia.com

Carol Murray
(978) 679-4361
cmurray@aimmedia.com

ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE, EVENTS
Julia Hite
(978) 729-4321
jhite@aimmedia.com
The mid-century ‘Boom­erang’ pattern is back
(in four designs, 29 colors!) from suppliers including
Wilsonart and Formica.
IN THE CROW'S NEST
The 19th-century Italian Villa with French dormers and a mansard roof has survived with its belvedere, its doubled brackets and faceted bays, its porch trim and round-top windows intact. Someone even thought to call out details in the last paint job.

So how did that fire-escape deck and ladder arrangement come to be? Looking like a kids' tree house or the crow’s nest on a ship mast, it’s a highly visible eyesore that obliterates two pretty windows. And can it really be legal? Once the escapee is down the hatch and on the porch roof, there’s that vertical ladder descend. Which, by the way, looks like an invitation to a break-in. We wonder: why not put egress on a less visible facade—or perhaps via a delicate metal spiral stair?

The house is in a pretty little village way up there in Vermont, on the border with Quebec.

DON’T
...float a design-challenged suburban deck at the top of a commanding Victorian house. Don’t use discordant materials. Don’t rush to the fastest, cheapest option.

TWO WAYS TO WIN! If you spot a classic example of remuddling, submit it to tviator@aimmedia.com. We’ll give you $100 if your photos are published. If you want to see your witty words on this page, enter our monthly caption contest at facebook.com/oldhousejournal.
Restoration & Maintenance Products

Solutions for your toughest projects

- Wood
- Concrete
- Metal
- Plaster
- Stone
- Porcelain

Free Catalog
1-800-445-1754
www.abatron.com
HIGHLANDS

Modern. Tapered. Light. The Highlands Group is Stickley like you have never imagined. Crafted in solid wood with hand-rubbed finishes and made in Central New York, using time honored Stickley construction techniques. With Stickley's Highlands Collection you will find something beautiful for every room in your home.

STICKLEY
SINCE 1900

Family owned and finely handcrafted in the USA for over 100 years.

For the dealer nearest you or a catalog, visit stickley.com | L. & J.G. Stickley, Inc. | Manlius, NY 13104 | 315.682.5500