

**APPENDICES:**

**APPENDIX A: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## Appendix A. Clermont Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

Agricultural Census for Clarke County, Virginia. (1850) P39, L23) "Clermont." July 25, 1850.

*The agricultural census for 1850 and 1850 are revealing as they show the McCormick farm operation was extensive, characterized by great adversity. Ken Koons in his excellent paper "Farming at Clermont During the Age of Grain: The World of Edward McCormick," discusses the agricultural census as it relates to both McCormick and his neighbors.*

Chambers, Benjamin Duvall. Old Chapel and the Parish in Clarke County, Virginia: A History from the founding of Frederick Parish, 1738 to the Centenary of Christ Church, Millwood, 1932. [Washington: Unknown, 1932].

Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia at Winchester. "Policy of Insurance." Two policies issued in 1865 and 1866. To Edward McCormick (one for Clermont buildings, and one for dwelling in Amherst County). Policy copied by ERW and is framed.

*Copies of policies for these two properties confirm the presence of certain types of buildings on each property (in Clarke and in Amherst County) and provide the only firm description of buildings that met the threshold for insurance purposes.*

Keitt Papers. Store Ledgers of Thomas Wadlington, 1758-1762. [Durham, NC: Duke University], Images 126-207.

*The ledger books of Thomas Wadlington span several of the years during which he would have been residing at Clermont. A careful reading shows the names of many of his neighbors in Frederick County. Of particular interest are the types of items that Wadlington sold including many different types of fabric such as linen, muslin, organza, "striped Holland," calico, flannel, white sheeting, "Buckram," flocking, cotton, drab, (a water-proofed material) cambric, worsted, white linen, Turkey cotton, scarlet Shaloom, and Calamancoe, a glossy woolen fabric with a checked pattern on one side. Buttons, thread, scissors, shank silk, and paper pins appear frequently in sales. "Hair" or "slick hair" (possibly for making mattresses) along with "bed ticking," and "livre" paper are recorded as well. Tools and clothing items are scattered through the list of items sold. There are a limited number of items or services that Wadlington paid for. The breadth of sale items suggests a very valuable inventory and points to the relative wealth of Wadlington. It also offers an excellent context for the lifestyles of the residents in the surrounding area.*

U.S. Federal Census. Third Census, 1810, Fourth Census, 1820, Fifth Census, 1830, Sixth Census, 1840, Seventh Census, 1850, Eighth Census, 1860, Ninth Census, 1870, 10<sup>th</sup> Census, 1880, 12<sup>th</sup> Census, 1900, 13<sup>th</sup> Census, 1910, 14<sup>th</sup> Census (1920) 15<sup>th</sup> Census (1930). Census Returns are for Frederick, later Clarke County. For 1860 to 1930, the District is either Berryville or Battletown. All can be viewed at <http://www.ancestry.com>.

*The census returns are helpful in delineating the various household members for the Snickers and McCormick families. The 1810 census records William Snickers and his family and lists his*

wife, three children and 36 slaves. For the McCormicks, prior to 1850, no family members are named but the numbers can usually be correlated with the various genealogies that have been assembled for the Snickers' and Dawson McCormick's families. The Census also provides valuations for real estate holdings and personal property for Edward McCormick in 1850 and 1860. The 1870 and 1880 census record Ellen Jett McCormick, second wife and later widow of Edward McCormick, as the primary resident at Clermont. The 20<sup>th</sup>-century census returns provide information on Albert M. Dupuy McCormick, Edward McCormick's youngest son and heir to Clermont. He was a naval officer and his primary residence was never at Clermont. In 1920, when he is listed in the land tax records as the owner, he was actually stationed in Oakland, California; in 1930, at the time of his retirement as a Rear Admiral, and two years prior to his death, his primary residence was in Washington D.C. where he owned a residence valued at \$18,500. His death is confirmed in the index to Veterans Gravesites, 1775-2006 ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)). He died April 20, 1932 and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Beyond information of the families of the Clermont owners, the census also provides confirmation of the farm manager's family who lived on the Clermont property for as long as 25-30 years during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

U.S. Federal Census Slaves Schedules, 1850, 1860. (Edward McCormick)  
*The slave schedules for Edward McCormick include all his slaves with their ages and gender recorded. Unfortunately, no names are included. Many of the slaves enumerated in various wills and estate valuations are discussed in Karen Hughes White's paper "African American Daily Life at Clermont."*

### **Local Public Records**

Amherst County Deed Book FF/464 (1864) (deed that cites residence of Edward McCormick).

Amherst County Land Tax Books, 1866 (information relating to Edward McCormick's residence in Amherst County).

Dodd, Jordan R. et al. Early American Marriages: Virginia to 1850. [Bountiful UT: Precision Indexing Publishers, 1999]. Ancestry.com, "Virginia marriages, 1740-1850," [Database online, Provo, UT].

*A valuable resource for confirming marriages among the various families who owned Clermont.*

Frederick County Chancery Records.

Raleigh Colston v. William Snickers. (1834) LVA Film 356, Image 103.

Dawson McCormick, plaintiff, (1832) Film 338, Image 140  
(1833) Film 348, Image 99  
(1833) Film 352, Image 159  
(1834) Film 354, Image 948

Charles McCormick v. Lucy McCormick, Province McCormick, Thomas McCormick,  
(1830-006) LVA Film 193, Image 575

*Examination of the chancery records in which members of the McCormick and Snickers families are parties suggest that there was ongoing disputes about land ownership. The records are lengthy and seldom relate to buildings or structures but do reveal the complex relationships among these families. The Colston v. Snickers, suggests that William Snickers continued to experience some financial problems long after he sold Clermont to Dawson McCormick.*

Frederick County Circuit Court: Administrators Bond to Charles McCormick of Florinda McCormick, May 1, 1836. Book AB1A (1836).

*These official records address provisions for the orphaned children.*

Frederick County Order Book 7/15, 104 (1756); OB 8/251 (1757); Cites Thomas Wadlington.

*Order Book entries confirm the active presence in the county of Thomas Wadlington in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.*

#### Frederick County Deed Books

- (1)Deed Book 3/81-83 (1753) Deed to Thomas Wadlington from John Vance
- (2)Deed Book 13/522 (1770) Deed to Edward Snickers from Thomas Wadlington
- (3)Deed Book 25/158 (1797) Deed from William Snickers to Thomas Stribling
- (4)Deed Book 41/120, 309 (1819) Deed from Wm. Snickers to Dawson McCormick
- (5) Deed Book Deed Book M, 5, 6, 82 (1875) deeds from Ellen McCormick as executor of Edward McCormick's estate; Deed Book S, 145 (1884); Deed Book U, 147 (1889); Deed Book U, 319, 326 (1890); Deed Book V, 153 (1891); Deed Book V,300 (1892); Deed Book Y, 29 (1897); Deed Book Z, 171, 596 (1901); Deed Book 1, 142, 149 (1901); Deed Book 2, 433 (1904); Deed Book 4, 245 (1907); Deed Book 5, 218-219 (1909); Deed Book 11, 240, 314, 380 (1918); Deed Book 14, 362 (1922); Deed Book 15, 380, 386-387 (1922); Deed Book 39, 143-144 (1950); and Deed Book 55: 35 (1958)

*Deed (1) is a significant conveyance that confirms the sale of the Clermont property from Vance to Wadlington. Deed (2) from 1770 confirms conveyance from Waddington to Edward Snickers. Deed (3) is the conveyance involving William Snickers and Thomas Wadlington which suggests that Stribling may have lived somewhere on the property but likely not in the Clermont dwelling house. The text of this conveyance is unclear given subsequent county records. Deed (4) is actually two deeds conveying Clermont from William Snickers to Dawson McCormick. (5) Miscellaneous deeds between McCormick family members between 1870 and 2004 provide information about the ownership of Clermont. The legal description of the property remains remarkably consistent through its history. The "Clermont" name is variously spelling but fairly consistently is referred to as "Clermont" in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The 1958 deed (Deed Book 55, 139) is from Edith Beardall et al to Edward McCormick Williams, parents of Elizabeth Rust Williams.*

*Examination of the index to Frederick County deeds and several of the conveyance instruments in the period prior to the American Revolution was helpful in establishing the land ownership patterns of the area associated with Thomas Wadlington's store customers. One conclusion that could be drawn from this effort was that many of his customers likely were leasing or renting their properties rather than owning property outright, particularly in the period of the 1750s and 1760s. This phenomenon would correlate with the primary ownership of land in what would become Clarke County remaining with absentee Tidewater families, notably the Carters and*

*other Tidewater families, whose land holding were more often leased rather than providing a residence for the owner.*

#### Frederick County (1782-1836) and Clarke County (1836-1920) Land Tax Books

*The Land Tax Books for Frederick and Clarke counties provide invaluable information and confirmation about who was paying taxes on the Clermont property along with information relating to parcel sizes and improvements. The early years prior to 1790 also contain some information about the changes in ownership. In the case of Clermont, it is particularly significant that the close relationship between William Snickers and Thomas Stribling is confirmed in the tax records from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Beginning in 1820, improvements on real estate holdings are recorded and this practice continued from that point forward. When Clarke County was carved from Frederick County in 1836 there may have been some errors and delay in the recordation and valuation of improvements as there are certain discrepancies that show up in the decade following Clarke's formation. While the real estate tax records are an invaluable source, they must be considered in the context of what was going on and consistency of valuation may be problematic in some years. The 20<sup>th</sup>-century Land Tax Books are non-specific and do not single out secondary buildings on the property.*

#### Frederick County Order Books, 1750-1776

*The 18<sup>th</sup>-century order books are useful primarily for establishing that both John Vance and Thomas Wadlington were residing and active in Frederick County.*

Frederick County and Clarke County Personal Property Tax books, 1782-1836 (Frederick) and 1836-1860 (Clarke).

#### Frederick County and Clarke County Will Books.

FC Will Book 2/162 (1755) Making of inventory of Thomas Stribling (Sr).

FC Will Book 5/296 (1790) Will of Edward Snickers stating his son William "then living at Clairmont..."

FC Will Book 19/274-292. Appraisement of the Estate of Dawson McCormick, August 12, 1834.

FC Will Book 19/345-349. Accounts payable on behalf of the Estate of Dawson McCormick, April 23, 1834.

FC Will Book 20/145-146. Estate of Dawson McCormick in account with Charles McCormick.

FC Will Book 22/379-382 Guardian Accounts by Cyrus McCormick for Edward McCormick (son of Dawson, minor; 1835-1848.

CC Will Book A/134, 153, 203 (1870) Will of Edward McCormick, sale of estate items; accounting of estate.

There is no will or accounting for Ellen Lane Jett McCormick, who died in 1908.

CC Will Book H, 384 (1934) and I, 194 (1936) Administrator's Account for A. M. D. McCormick and Guardian Account for his daughter, Ellen Jett McCormick

CC Will Book 35, 508 (1980); Will Book 36, 551-553 (1981); Will Book 73, 645 (2004). Will of Edward McCormick Williams (1980) and Ellen Rust Williams (2004).

nb: Clarke County wills and several deeds from the 20<sup>th</sup> century, along with the indexes to both types of legal instruments, are available with a license from the Clarke County Clerk's office, Berryville. Important information was provided by Helen Butts, Clerk of the Clarke County Circuit Court.

*The recorded wills for various Clermont owners and those associated with the property such as Thomas Stribling, provide valuable information about where the various owners actually resided and accounting of the types of personal and real property that each owner held at his death. The Guardian Account for Edward McCormick is particularly helpful as it is the only written document of what was happening to the Dawson McCormick household following his and Florinda's deaths and when dendrochronology suggests substantial building activity at Clermont in the second half of the 1830s.*

George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799; Series 1 C. George Washington Surveys, Image 95 Of 111. <http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mgw1&fileName=mgw1c/gwpage002.db&recNum=94>

*Washington's notes on his survey on behalf of Lord Fairfax for the benefit of John Vance, October 19, 1750 (Clermont). This entry in George Washington's field notes mentions the rich barrens and Widow Jump's' property line in the description for Clermont. Among the chain carriers listed was Alexander Vance, perhaps a relative of John Vance.*

#### Northern Neck Land Grant Books

Northern Neck Land Grant Book G, 515, 549 (1751). Fairfax Grant to John Vance.  
Northern Neck Grants K, 175 (1757-1762). Grant to Thomas Wadlington, July 5, 1762.

*The Northern Neck grants confirm the receipt of certain holdings by both John Vance and Thomas Wadlington.*

#### Other Miscellaneous Primary and Secondary Sources

Barber, Michael B. "Preliminary Clermont Farm Cemetery: Test Excavations 2010." Unpublished report for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, April 2011.

Brown, Stuart E., Jr. et al. Some Old Families of Clarke County, Virginia. Manuscript prepared in 1994.

*This genealogical information confirms that Edward McCormick, son of Dawson McCormick, in 1847 married first his second cousin Mary Elizabeth Stribling by whom he had three children, Florinda (b. 1848, d. 1880), Mary Stribling (b. 1849, d. 1850), and Ann (b. 1852; d. 1857). He and his second wife, Ella Jett Lane, had four children, Edward (b. 1857, d. 1862; Elvira (b. 1858, d. 1882); Dawson (b. 1860, d. 1905) and Albert Wm. Dupuy (b1866, d.1932).*

Buck, Susan L. Cross-section Paint Microscopy Report, Clermont Farm (VDHR), Berryville, Virginia. [Prepared for the Clermont Foundation, 2013].

Clarke County, 1836-1936. [Berryville: Clarke Courier Press, 1936]. Page 26.

*In this county history, published on the occasion of the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the formation of Clarke County, a photograph of “Clearmont” [sic] shows the house as it looked by 1936. It is uncertain how many years before 1936 this photograph was made.*

Clarke Courier. Obituary for Ellen Lane Jett McCormick, June 3, 1908. Page 1, column 3.

Clermont Forum, June 24-25, 2011. Papers with topics relating to Clermont.

Ely, Melvin Patrick (William & Mary), “House of Bondage, Springboard into Freedom: Clermont and Clarke County’s Black Community.”

*This paper discusses the relationship between Clermont’s owners and their slaves and the creation of Josephine City in 1870.*

Kalbiam, Maral, “Wadlington to Williams, An Evolving Homestead.”

*This paper provides a valuable context for the Clermont buildings as they relate to other buildings of the period in Frederick and, subsequently, Clarke County. It also explores the substantial influence of the Tidewater aristocracy and those from the eastern portions of Virginia who settled in this area while at the same time portraying the even strong influence of the yeoman mentality of Virginia’s frontier. As an evolved house, Clermont provides a testing ground for the series of owners and enlargements of the dwelling house to reflect the history of the period from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> to the late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Ms. Kalbiam is well qualified to provide this analysis based on her broad experience in the survey and evaluation of valley properties for more than 25 years. The paper does not reflect the most recent research that was completed in the period after June 2011 and before the publication of the Historic Structure Report.*

Koons, Kenneth E. (VMI), “Farming at Clermont During the Age of Grain.”

*Given the extensive grain operations at Edward McCormick’s farm at Clermont, Koons confirms the expected presence of at least one large barn (p. 2). With the diverse agriculture carried out at Clermont (including substantial livestock holdings of cattle, oxen and sheep), it can be safely presumed that there were other buildings on the farm beyond just the barn, including animal shelters, grain storage buildings, silage structures, etc.*

Lee, Deborah A., “Wedded to the Land: Women at Clermont.”

*This paper clarifies the identities and the roles of the women who lived at Clermont as well as other women who had various associations with the Clermont families. It is particularly helpful in defining the relationships and providing dates for births and marriages,*

Pogue, Dennis J., "Portrait of an Evolved 'Virginia' House."

*Pogue presents a detailed consideration and analysis of the physical evolution of the Clermont dwelling house from its construction in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Dr. Pogue brings to this discussion his recognized expertise as an archaeologist and preservationist.*

Rice, Kym (GWU), "Clermont: Potential of Public History in 21<sup>st</sup> Century."

*Rice discusses different approaches to public presentations of historic sites.*

Wallenstein, Peter (VA Tech), "New and Strange Beings: Law and Medicine and Clermont."

*Although a valuable paper for the social history of Clermont and its residents, there is little in Professor's Wallenstein's paper that relates directly to the buildings on the property. It is particularly useful for its consideration of the lives of those who lived at Clermont.*

White, Karen Hughes, "African American Life at Clermont."

*White's paper offers substantive references to the dwellings on the McCormick family property. Edward McCormick is described in the census returns as "a 25-year-old farmer" holding \$19,632 worth of real estate and a number of slaves residing in dwelling # 87. In his household were Edward's first wife (Mary Stribling age 23) and daughter (Florinda, age 2). She also notes another Mary E. Stribling, age 49, living in a separate dwelling living on a separate parcel in Dwelling # 88. Her paper (page 16) also refers to Edward McCormick in 1860 holding 28 slaves "with three houses/quarters." (reference is 1860 Slave Schedules for Clarke County, 12<sup>th</sup> District, Roll M653, p. 20). This confirms presence on Clermont property of at least three slave houses.*

*Ms. White's paper also refers to a Josephine City resident prior to 1950 who stayed in a "small house across from the big house." (p. 17). Also cited in the pre-1950 period is a "tenant house across the field." (p. 17). Ms. Geneva Jackson, whom Ms. White interviewed, stated that she was "employed for a period of time and resided at Clermont....living in "the tenant house." (p. 18) (Interview, June, 2011).*

Whitehorne, Joseph W. A., "Clermont As Military Witness."

*Whitehorne's paper addresses the involvement of various residents of Clermont in American wars from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Its relevance to this report lies primarily in the consideration of the military service of those associated with Clermont. Little military activity took place in the immediate vicinity of Clermont and there are no references to the buildings or physical appearance of Clermont. Other records, such as the land tax records, do not suggest any direct effects of the Civil War on Clermont itself.*

Clermont Oral History Project, 2008.

*A set of approximately ten oral histories were conducted on people associated with Clermont during the mid-20th century. These have been transcribed and are held in the Clermont Archives.*

“Colonial Soldiers of the South, 1732-1774.” [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). Database on line. [Provo, UT: 2006; Clark, Murtie J. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1999].

George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1775. <http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin>.

*There are a half-dozen letters or memoranda penned by George Washington that allude to Edward Snickers. For purposes of this study, they offer strong confirmation for the extensive agricultural activities of Snickers at Clermont, including the cultivation of corn and wheat. One particularly striking item is a reference to Edward Snickers providing horses for the Continental Army. All the letters examined fall in the period that Edward Snickers was living at Clermont.*

Gold, Thomas D. History of Clarke County, Virginia and its Connection with the War Between the States. Indexed Edition. [Berryville, Va.: Chesapeake Book Company, 1962]. Originally published in 1914.

Grace Episcopal Church Records (Berryville, Va.). This confirms burials of Dawson McCormick (d. 1905) and Ellen Land Jett McCormick (d. 1908).

Greene, Katherine Glass. Winchester, Virginia and its Beginnings, 1743-1814. [Strasburg, VA: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1926].

Hardy, Stella. Colonial Families of the Southern States of America. [Baltimore, MD: 1958].

*Information from this book was generated from <http://www.ancestry.com> for Thomas Stribling as an examiner and appraiser for various estates in Frederick County between 1795 and 1816.*

Hofstra, Warren. A Separate Place: the Formation of Clarke County, Virginia. [White Post, VA: Clarke County Sesquicentennial Committee, 1986].

*The history of early Clarke County that explores its development during the period it was still a part of Frederick County. Dr. Hofstra explores the differences in the culture and geography between Old Frederick (west of the Opequon Creek) and the eastern portion of Frederick that became Clarke. The information in this book is particularly helpful in analyzing the cultural provenance of the Clermont property and its buildings, most notably in the consideration of conflicting settlement patterns in the mid- to late-18<sup>th</sup> century.*

\_\_\_\_\_, Editor. George Washington and the Virginia Backcountry. [Madison, WI: Madison House, 1996].

*A valuable collection of essays by various authorities on the Virginia backcountry and its influences on George Washington. Particularly helpful for this study was the article by Dorothy*

Twohig, “*The Making of George Washington*,” that addresses George Washington’s association with residents of the northern Shenandoah Valley and the Frederick County area. It documents Washington’s views of the frontier settlers which was often not very positive.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Planting of New Virginia: Settlement and Landscape in the Shenandoah Valley. [Baltimore, MD: the Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004].

*Dr. Hofstra’s book addresses the social and cultural history of the Shenandoah Valley, with particular emphasis on the 18<sup>th</sup>-century back country culture and the evolution of the American landscape in Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley.*

\_\_\_\_\_. Editor. Cultures in Conflict, the Seven Years War in North America. [Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2007].

*A collection of essays by scholars from a number of universities addressing the culture of the Northern American colonies in America and Canada during the period of the Seven Years’ War. Dr. Hofstra of Shenandoah University wrote the preface for the collection that came from a conference held at Shenandoah University in October, 2004.*

Jones, Ingrid. Edward Snickers, Yeoman. [Mobile, AL: Interstate-2, 1974].

*Ms. Jones’ consideration of Edward Snickers not only offers the best discussion of this owner of Clermont, but also explores his family and its role in the history of both Frederick and Clarke counties. Her exhaustive research into the family and its life in the area in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries was invaluable in explaining and assessing the history of Clermont.*

Kalbian, Maral. Frederick County, Virginia: History Through Architecture. [Winchester, VA: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1999].

*The seminal publication addressing the architectural history of Frederick County, Virginia with emphasis on rural dwellings. This book provides perhaps the best contextual study for architecture in Frederick County and the Lower Shenandoah Valley.*

\_\_\_\_\_. Clarke County. Images of America Series. [Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2011].

*This publication includes pictures and images of Clarke County and provides an important context for the built environment of the region with illuminating captions and engaging images.*

Kalbian, Maral S. and Leila O. Boyer. “Final Report: African-American Historic Context Clarke County, VA.” Unpublished Report for County of Clarke: Berryville, VA, 2002.

*This report was completed as part of a Certified Local Government grant that was awarded to the County of Clarke in 2001-2002. The document provides a historic context for the African-American presence in Clarke and a discussion of 20 communities in the county that have an African-American heritage.*

Little, Barbara Vines. "William Allason's Falmouth Store Ledger #1, 1769-1772." Magazine of Virginia Genealogy. Volume 33-43, Various Issues, No. 4, (1998-).

MacDonald, Rose M. E. "Clarke County A Daughter of Frederick, A History of Early Families and Homes." Proceedings of the Clarke County Historical Association. Volume XXIII (1983-1984). [Stephens City, VA: Commercial Press, 1985].

*This history is very helpful for establishing the basic information about the owners of Clermont from John Vance to Dawson McCormick. Many of the references cited in the index to the Clarke County Proceedings... to Clermont, Stribling, Warner Washington, Edward and William Snickers, and Wadlington come from Volume XXIII of the association's journal. MacDonald's information is a valuable foundation for understanding the context for Clermont.*

Magaha, Helen Royston. "Living at Clermont," unpublished copyrighted manuscript, October 2005.

*An extremely detailed essay about life at Clermont Farm in the period of 1939-1948 when the author's father, Gilbert L. Royston, was farm manager during the ownership by Edith McCormick Beardall and her coheir to Admiral A. M. D. McCormick, during which Edith oversaw Clermont and the opening of the main historic house every year as a summer residence for the extended McCormick/Williams family. The account reflects a variety of facts about work on this farm and family relationships through the eyes of a young and then teenage girl. It is a pendant to her brother Donald Royston's essay, but quite different. She describes several buildings in detail as well as how racial segregation was managed at the farm. Her detailed description of the annual wheat threshing, no different than in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, is classic. Likewise, she documents the first arrival of internal-combustion engine tractors on the farm in 1939, as well as the advent of WWII, when for her summer visit of 1941, Edith Beardall brought along a British child sent to America to escape the London bombings.*

"Map of Frederick, Berkeley, and Jefferson Counties." Richmond, VA: Virginia Historical Society, by Charles Varle. [F232, F8, 1809:1]

*The earliest comprehensive map of the area is significant for this study as it clearly shows that William Snickers was the resident at Clermont in 1809, clarifying any confusion about whether he or Thomas Stribling was the Clermont proprietor in the period of 1800-1820.*

Miles, D. W. H. "Building Dates, Related to Ownership, Chronology at Clermont." Draft information including dendrochronology results. October 10, 2010. Including The Tree Ring Dating of Clermont Farm, Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia. August, 2010.

*This detailed scientific analysis is critical to the understanding of the evolution of the primary dwelling at Clermont. The dates for construction point to the ownership related to the changes in the house and what contemporaneously was going on in the families when changes took place.*

Morris, Mary Thomason. Report prepared by Mary T. Morris, Clarke County Historical Association, for Edward Snickers and his son, William and Edward McCormick, which includes all citations for information provided. April 12, 2011. [Report produced by Legacy, 7 April, 2011].

*Mary Morris' report is particularly valuable for providing a chronology for all events related to the various owners and residents of Clermont so that those notations can be correlated with the dendrochronology. Of particular note are records relating to the period of Edward's McCormick's ownership, from ca. 1848 to his death in 1870. Enhancing the understanding of the later history of Clermont are the account books for Clermont for the period of Ellen Lane Jett McCormick's tenure (1870-1908). The extremely well documented chronology along with copies of obituaries and other documents fill in many of the blanks for a period that is often overlooked.*

Myers, Lorraine F, Stuart E. Brown, Jr., Eileen M. Chappel. Some Old Families of Clarke County, Virginia. [Berryville: Virginia book Company, 1994].

Norfolk City Directory (1936) Ward Three. Supporting documentation for James Jett McCormick.

*The city directories indicate that James Jett McCormick, physician, was living at 1401 Stockley Gardens in Norfolk (1930-1938). The U. S. Census confirms his residence there from as early as 1910 to 1930. His wife is described as a writer of "novels" and "poetry." Their house was valued at \$15,000 in 1930. There is no documentation that they had any children. He was Director of Public Health for the City of Norfolk.*

Norris, J. E. (editor). History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley – Counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson and Clarke. [Chicago, IL: A. Warner and Co., 1870 and Berryville, VA: Virginia Book Company, 1972].

*This book, written originally in 1870 and republished in 1890, addresses the complex 18<sup>th</sup>-century history of the area where Clermont stands. Elizabeth R. Williams relied heavily on it as a source for the early history of Clermont. Ms. Williams reproduced all the information pertinent to the Clermont area in her unpublished manuscript.*

O'Dell, Cecil. Pioneers of Old Frederick County. [Marceline, MO: Washington Publishing Company, 1995].

*This is the most recent comprehensive consideration of the history of Frederick County and its residents. It is well sourced and includes a comprehensive index.*

Plater, David D. "Building of the North Wales Mill of William Allason." The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 85, No. 1 (1977). Reference to mill stones from Edward Snickers Short Hill quarry.

Princeton Undergraduate Alumni Index, 1748-1920. <http://winscript.princeton.edu>.

*Documentation for Edward McCormick's enrollment at Princeton University.*

Quarles, Garland. George Washington and Winchester, Virginia, 1748-1758- a Decade of Preparation for Responsibilities to Come. [Winchester, VA: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1974].

*Mr. Quarles, the legendary historian for the Shenandoah Valley, provides good insight and documentation for the role Frederick County's citizens played in the Revolutionary War.*

Royston, Donald R. "A Clermont Childhood." Journal of the Clarke County Historical Association. Volume XXVI (2008).

*This essay is perhaps the most valuable for its presentation of farm life at Clermont during the 1940s. It confirms the long agricultural history of the property, while pointing out a number of facts about buildings on the farm. It includes detailed descriptions of agricultural practices and farm equipment, all through the eyes of a young boy. It is particularly helpful for its allusions to structures that are no longer standing. The lack of electricity for the property is striking. It also confirms that the McCormick heirs often visited Clermont and stayed in what the manager's son calls "the big house." As we now live in the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, this remarkable memoir recalls that the 1940s are more than 70 years in the past, and it is often this period that is overlooked in evaluating and studying the history of the property. See citation for Helen Royston Magaha (Donald Royston's sister).*

Sanford, Douglas W., et al. "Clermont Farm Log Building." Slave Housing Database Entry, University of Mary Washington (2010).

*This document records and interprets a range of physical characteristics of the Clermont slave quarter, according to a standardized format developed for use in the NEH collaborative research project, "Measuring the Social, Spatial, and Temporal Dimensions of Virginia Slave Housing" (Grant #RZ-50619-06).*

Shenandoah Store Account Books, Day Books. Allason Papers, Accession No. 13, "Business Records," Microfilm, 12 reels. [Richmond, VA: Library of Virginia]. Magazine of Virginia Genealogy. Volume 36, No. 2 (1998); vols. 44 and 45 (2006, 2007).

*The Shenandoah Store Account Books includes citations relating to Thomas Wadlington and again confirm his active residency in Virginia prior to his removal to South Carolina.*

Virginia Gazette May 23, 1771, page 2, column 3.

*Publication of a lawsuit being heard before the General Court in Williamsburg. Among the plaintiffs were Thomas Wadlington and Edward Snickers of the parish of Frederick. The defendant was James Fletcher who was in debt to among others Snickers and Wadlington. Since Fletcher was "beyond the sea," it appears that there would be some difficulty in collecting from him although the Court did order him to appear and answer to the charges. This only confirms that Wadlington and Snickers were clearly known to one another and in this case bound together as plaintiffs.*

Wayland, John Walter. The Washingtons and Their Homes. [Berryville, VA: Virginia Book Company, 1974. (c.1944)]. 59, 146, 171-177, 322.

*This seminal book addresses various houses associated with the families and descendants of George Washington. It was particularly useful for consideration of Francis Washington, wife of*

*William Snickers and daughter of Warner Washington II, nephew of George Washington, of Frederick County.*

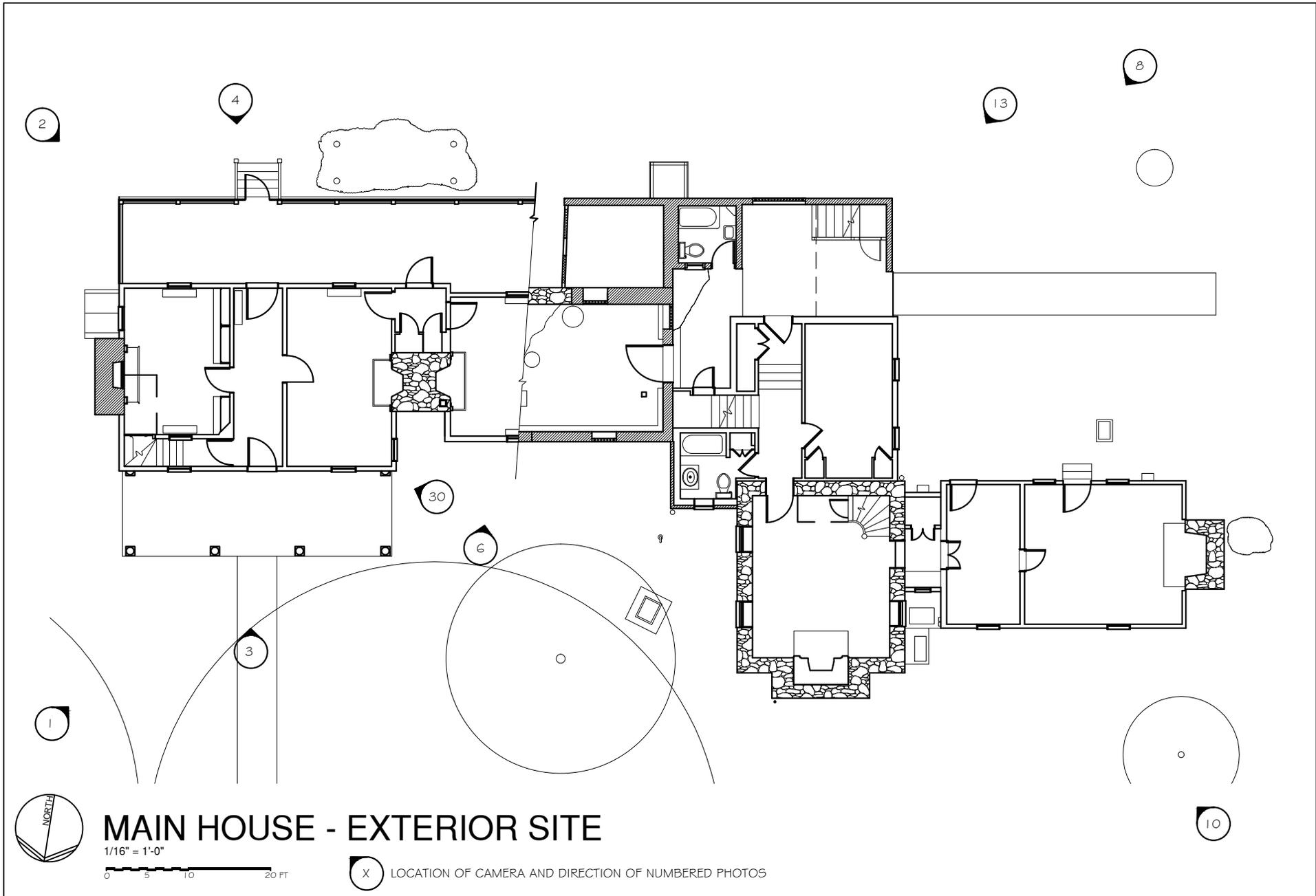
Welles, Albert. The Pedigree and History of the Washington Family. Derived from Odin, the Founder of Scandinavia, B.C. 70. [Provo, UT: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005].  
The Pedigree and History of the Washington Family. [www.search.ancestry.com](http://www.search.ancestry.com).

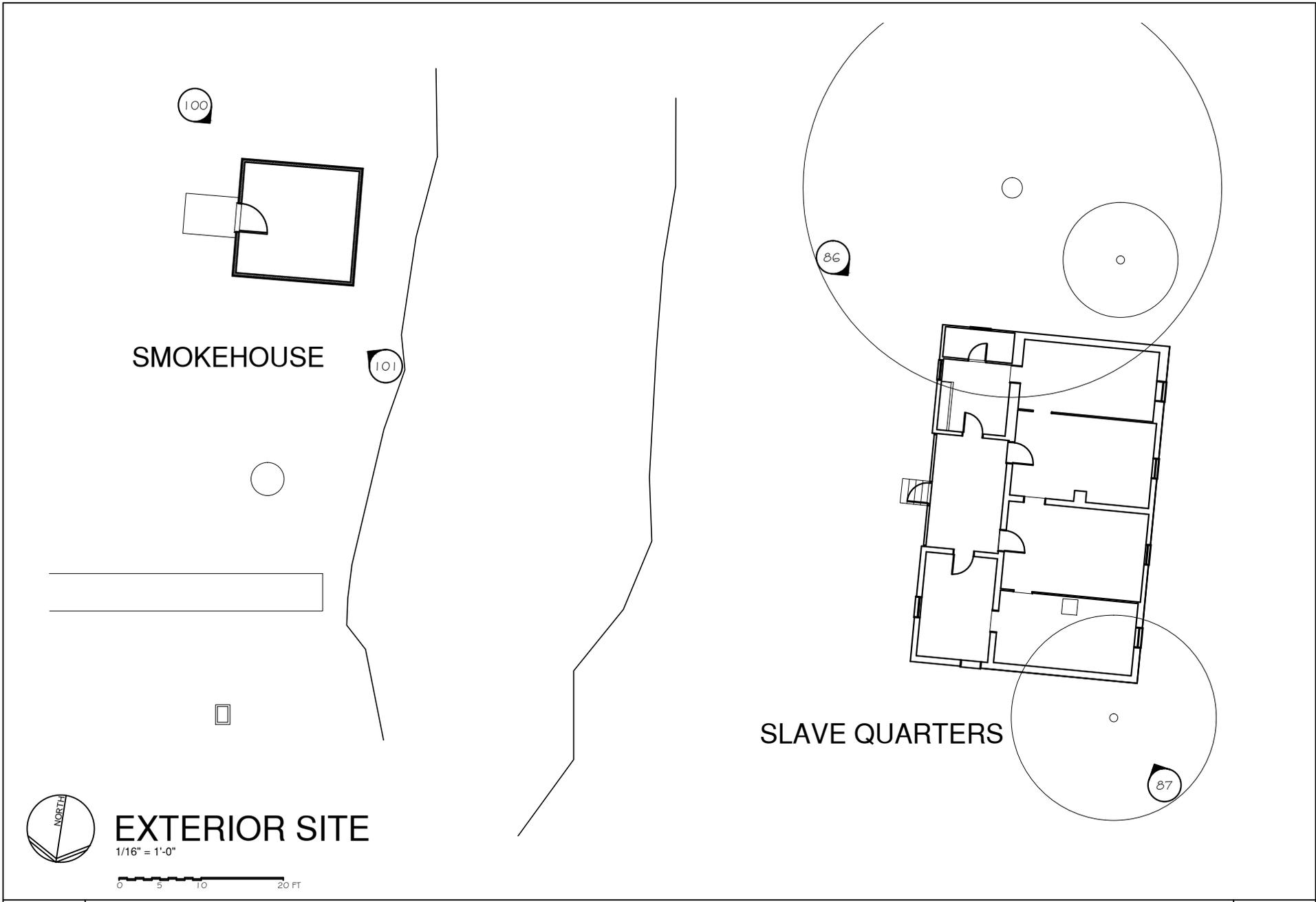
*This publication, cited on the Ancestry.com website, provides clarification for the genealogy of the Washington family.*

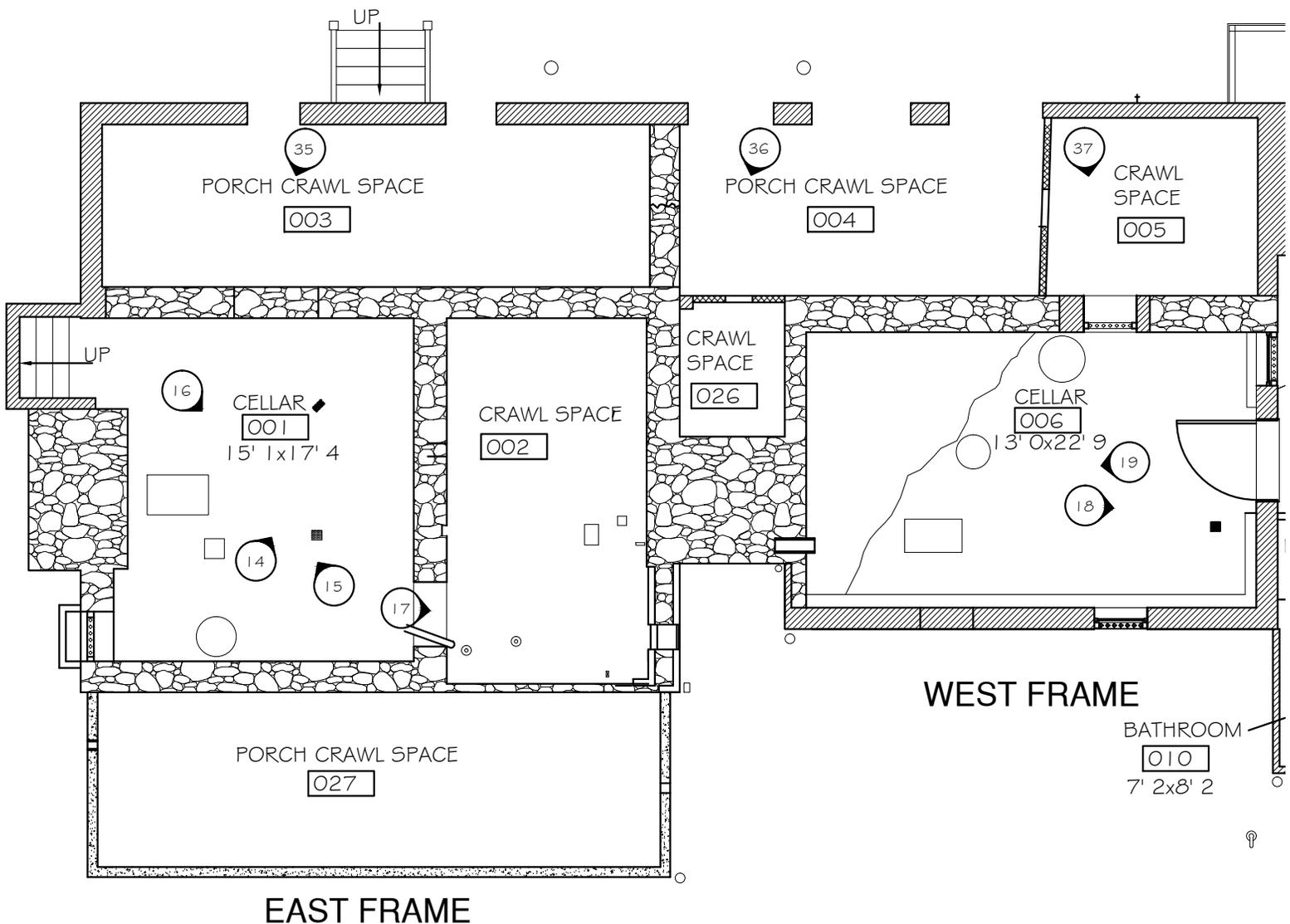
Williams, Elizabeth Rust. "Clermont: The McCormick Family Farm 1750 at Berryville, Virginia: A History of the People and the Place." (unpublished manuscript 1995/96), Clermont Charitable Trust, 2004.

*This remarkable manuscript prepared by Elizabeth Rust Williams, an attorney by profession, traces the ownership and personal information about the families associated with Clermont from its inception. Ms. Williams reproduced many of the secondary sources used to compile her history along with deed and will book transcriptions. The only significant missing piece from her treatise was an examination and evaluation of the other county records, such as land and personal property tax books. Ms. Williams would not have had access to the various census returns as they were not available in an indexed format at the time. She also would not have had access to the rich collections at Duke in the Keitt Papers. However, her attention to detail and the facsimiles that comprise this manuscript are invaluable in assessing the Clermont property and its rich history.*

**APPENDIX B: LOCATION OF PHOTOS FOR CHAPTER 4**

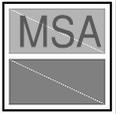
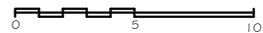






# EAST & WEST FRAME - CELLAR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

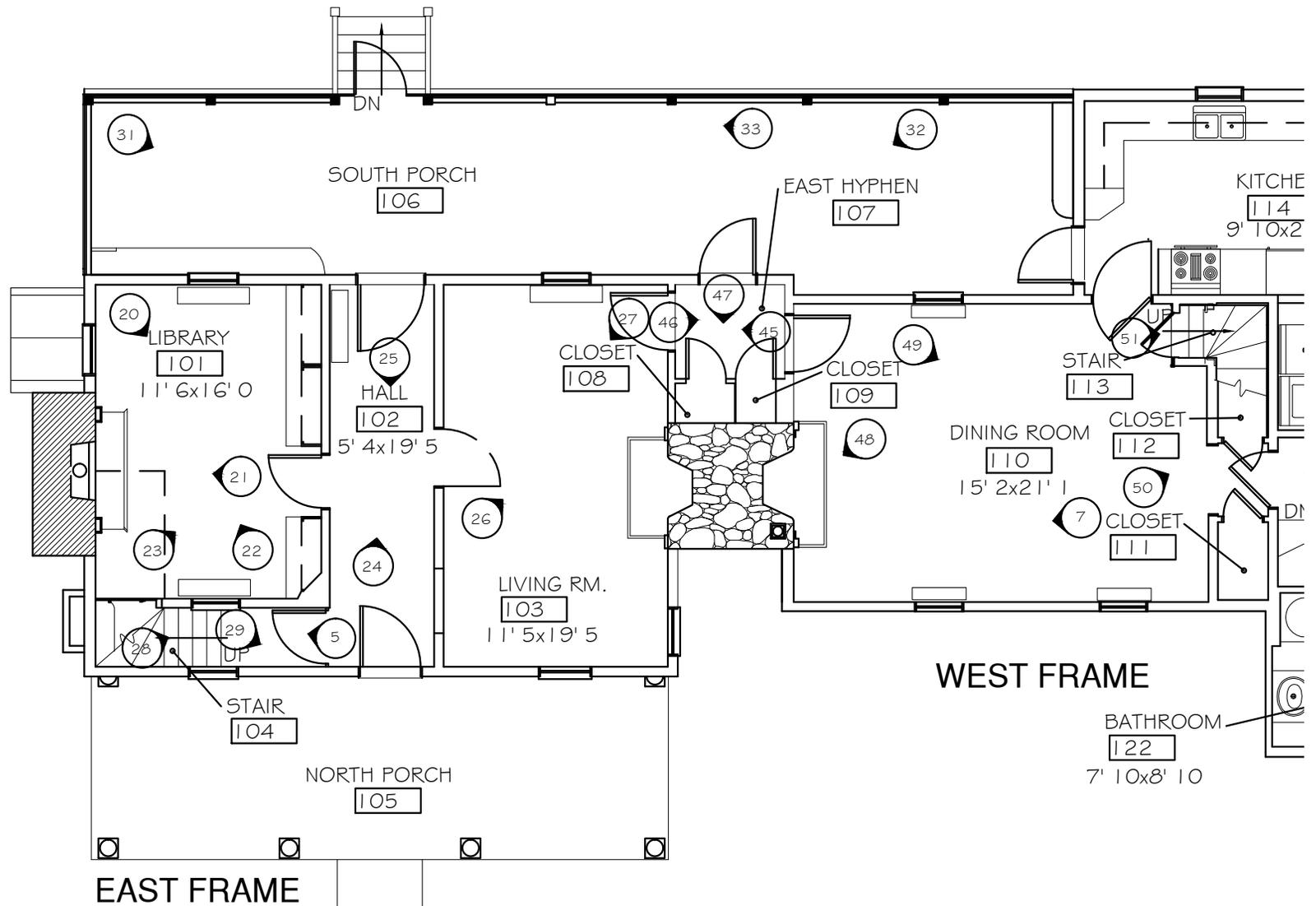


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 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## LOCATION OF PHOTOS FOR CHAPTER 4

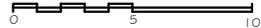
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

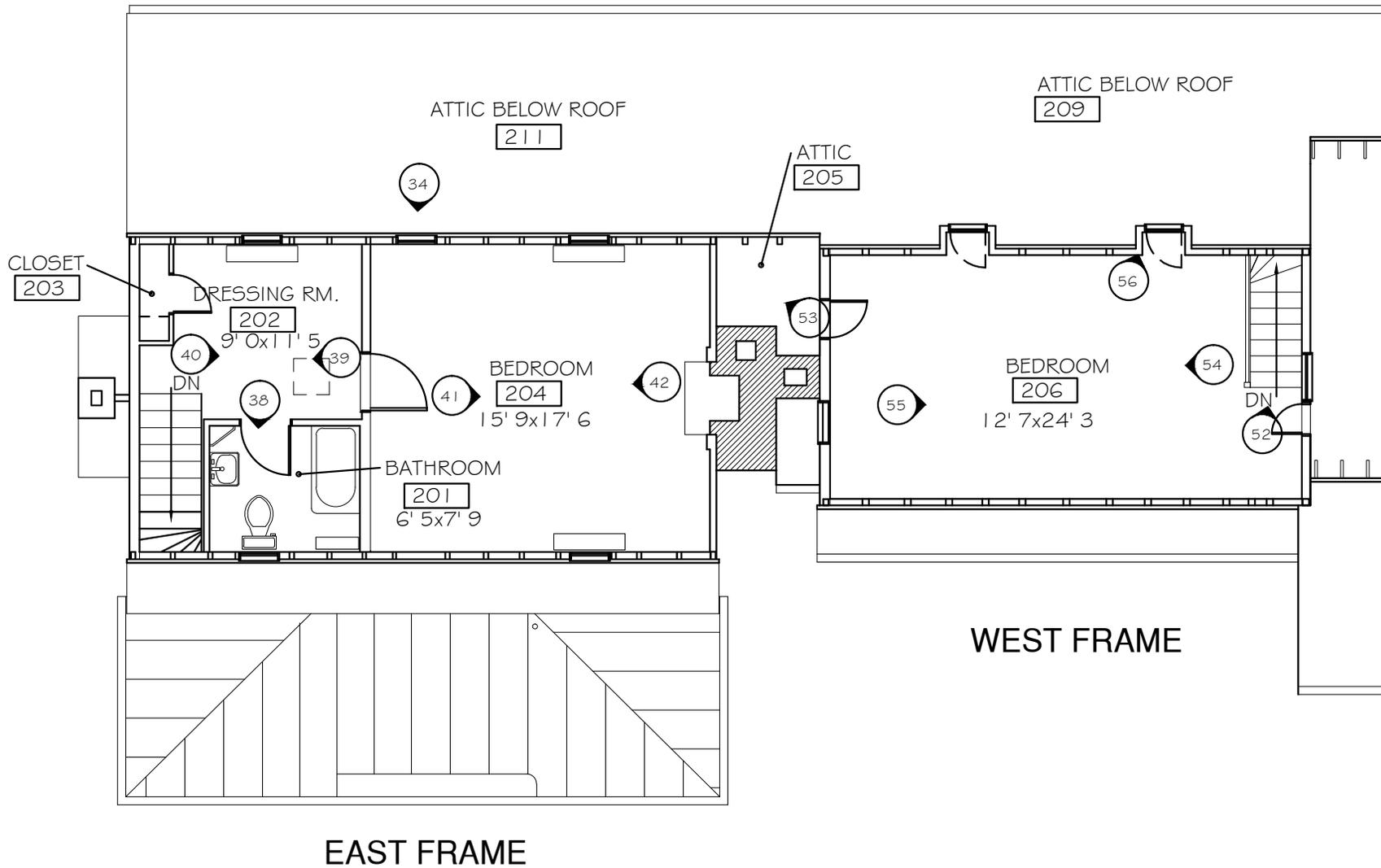
FIGURE  
**B1.2**



## EAST & WEST FRAME - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

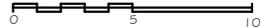
1/8" = 1'-0"





## EAST & WEST FRAME - SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



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37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

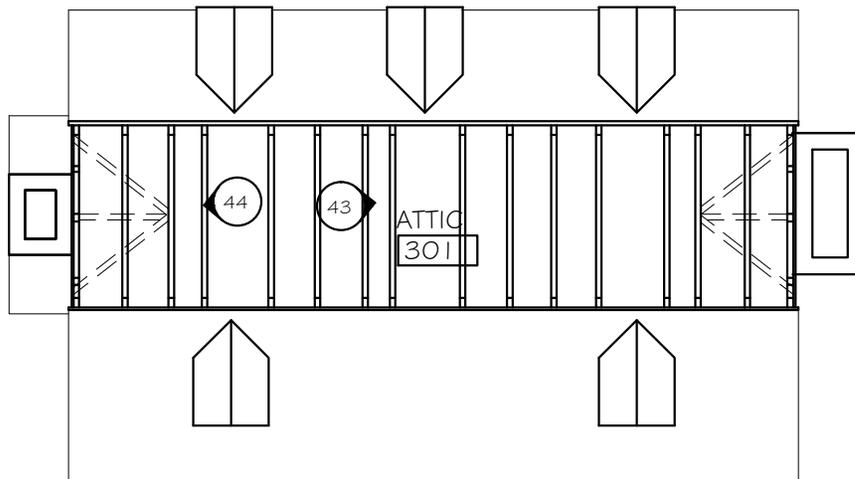
## LOCATION OF PHOTOS FOR CHAPTER 4

PROJECT

**CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

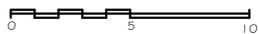
FIGURE

**B1.4**



# EAST FRAME - ATTIC PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



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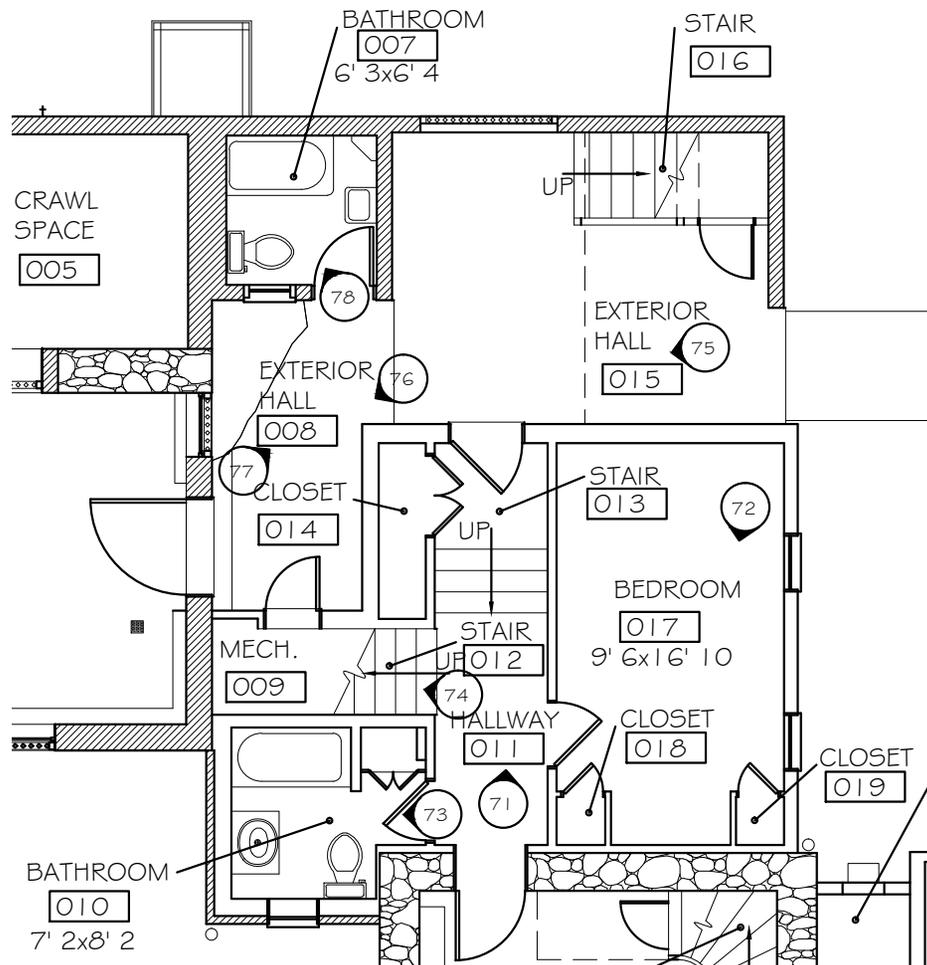
## LOCATION OF PHOTOS FOR CHAPTER 4

PROJECT

**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

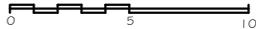
FIGURE

**B1.5**



# 1971 WING - GROUND FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

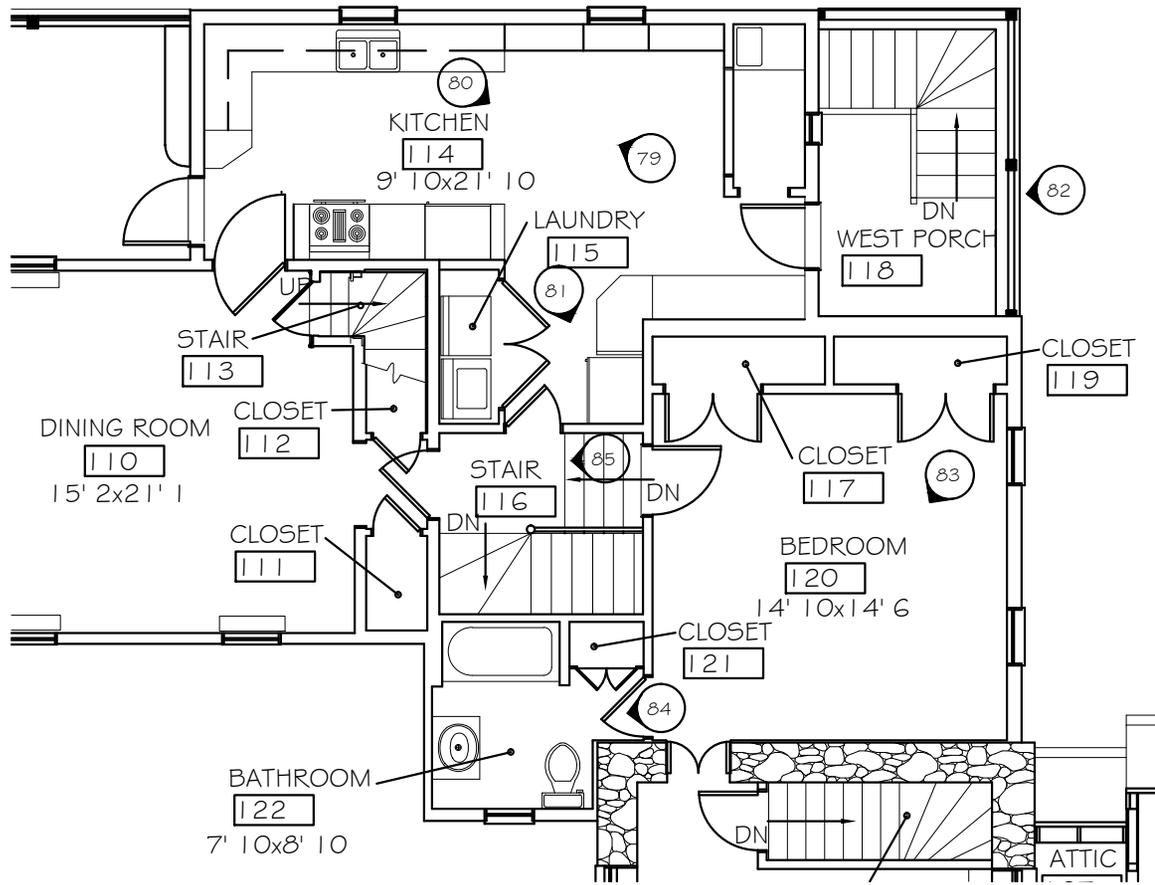


**DRAWN BY**  
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## LOCATION OF PHOTOS FOR CHAPTER 4

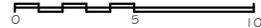
**PROJECT**  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

**FIGURE**  
**B1.6**



# 1971 WING - SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

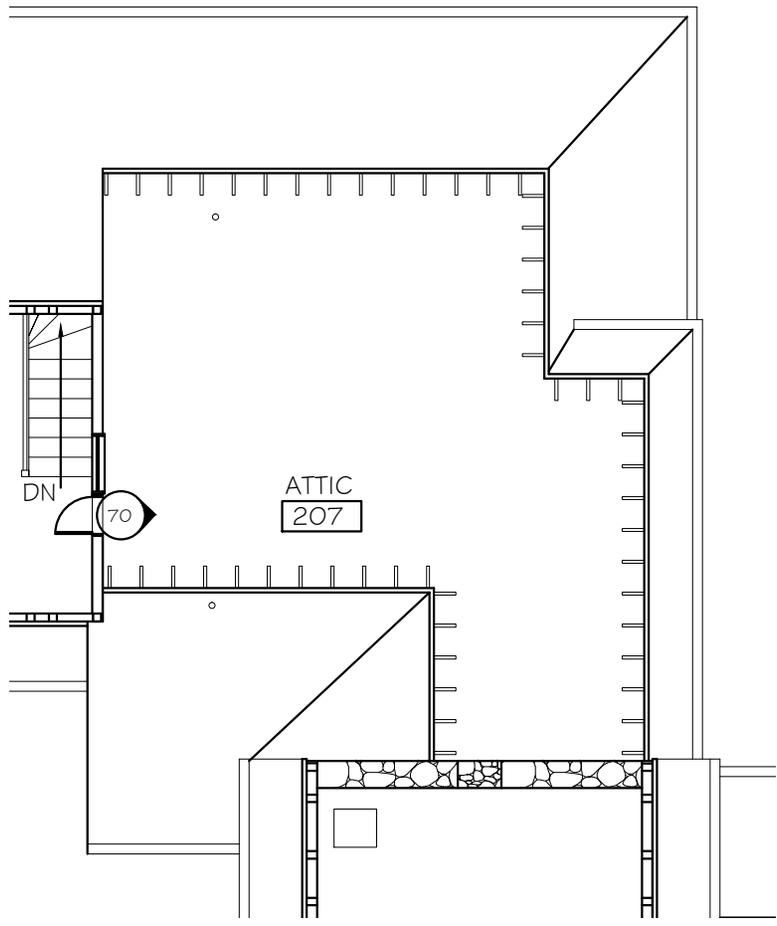


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## LOCATION OF PHOTOS FOR CHAPTER 4

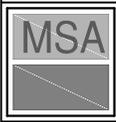
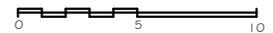
**PROJECT**  
**CLERMONT FARM HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

**FIGURE**  
**B1.7**



# 1971 WING - ATTIC PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

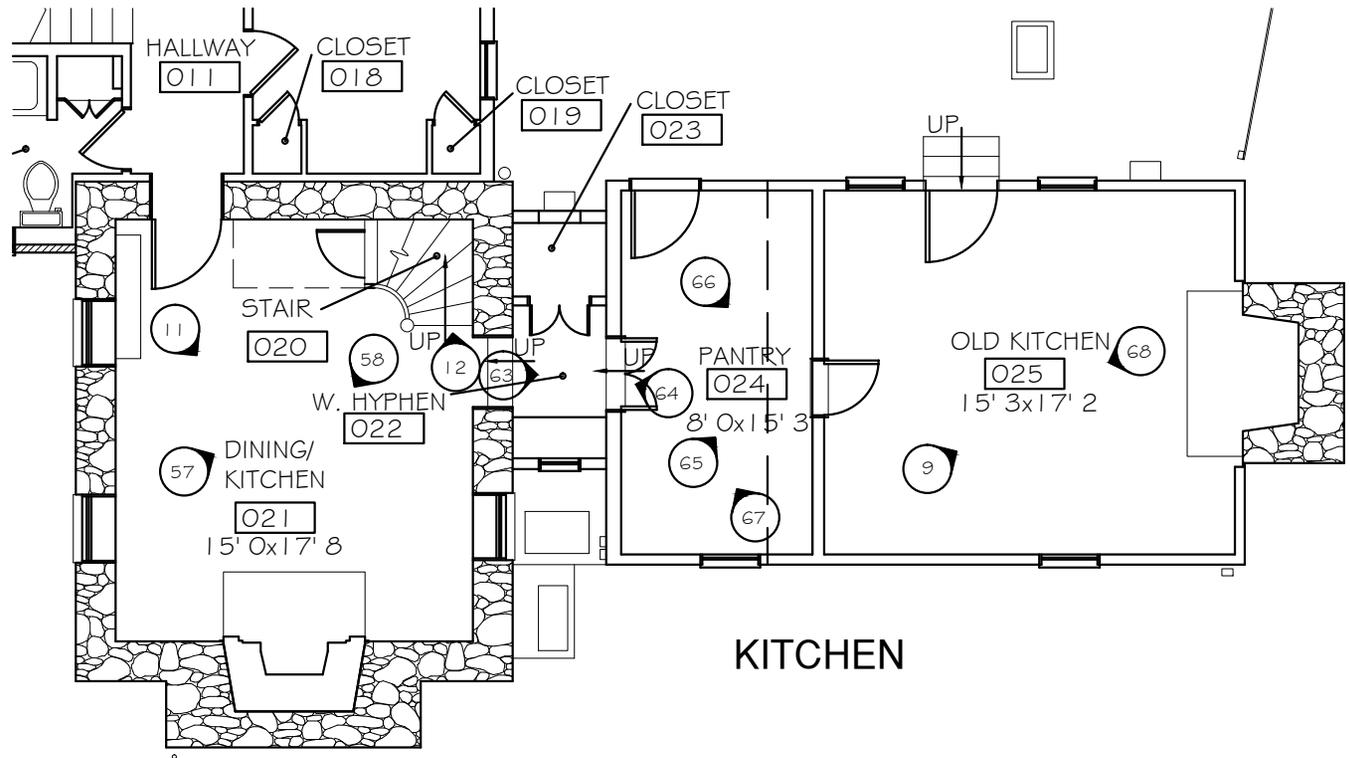


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## LOCATION OF PHOTOS FOR CHAPTER 4

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**B1.8**



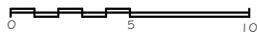
STONE SECTION

KITCHEN



# STONE SECTION AND KITCHEN FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

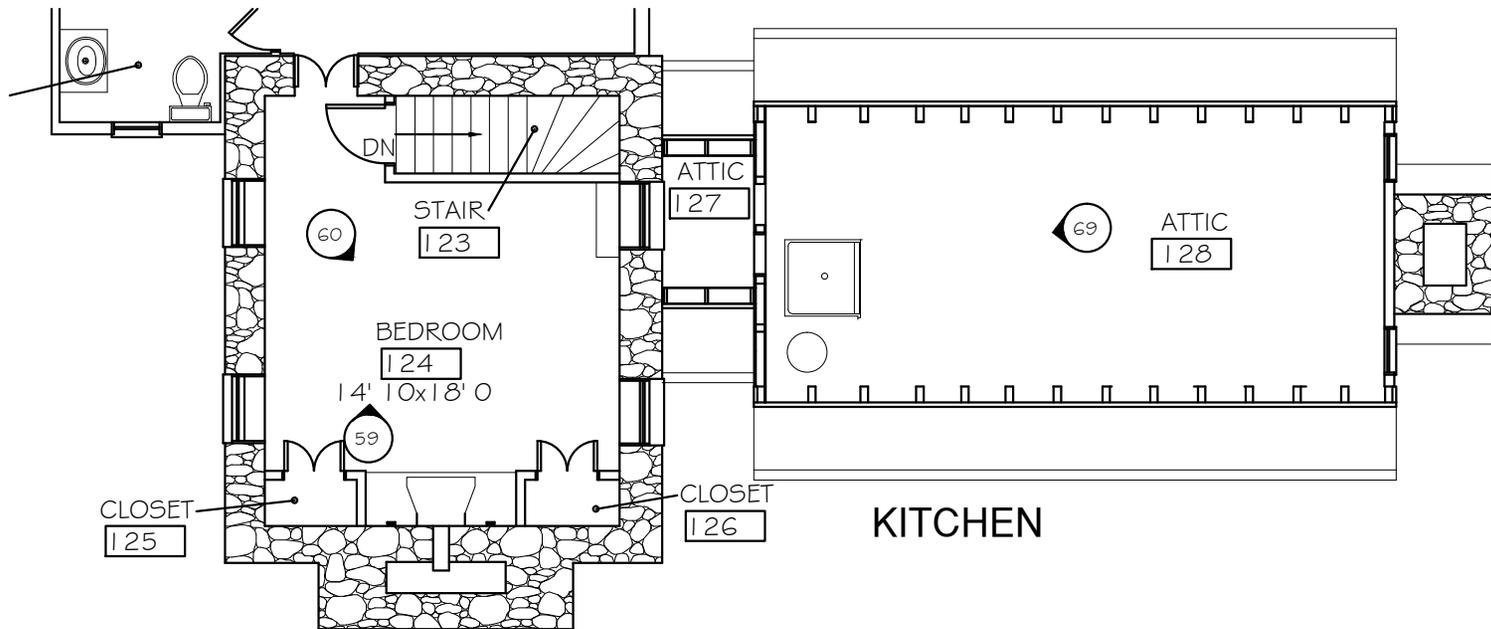


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## LOCATION OF PHOTOS FOR CHAPTER 4

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**B1.9**

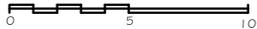


STONE SECTION



STONE SECTION - SECOND FLOOR AND KITCHEN ATTIC

1/8" = 1'-0"



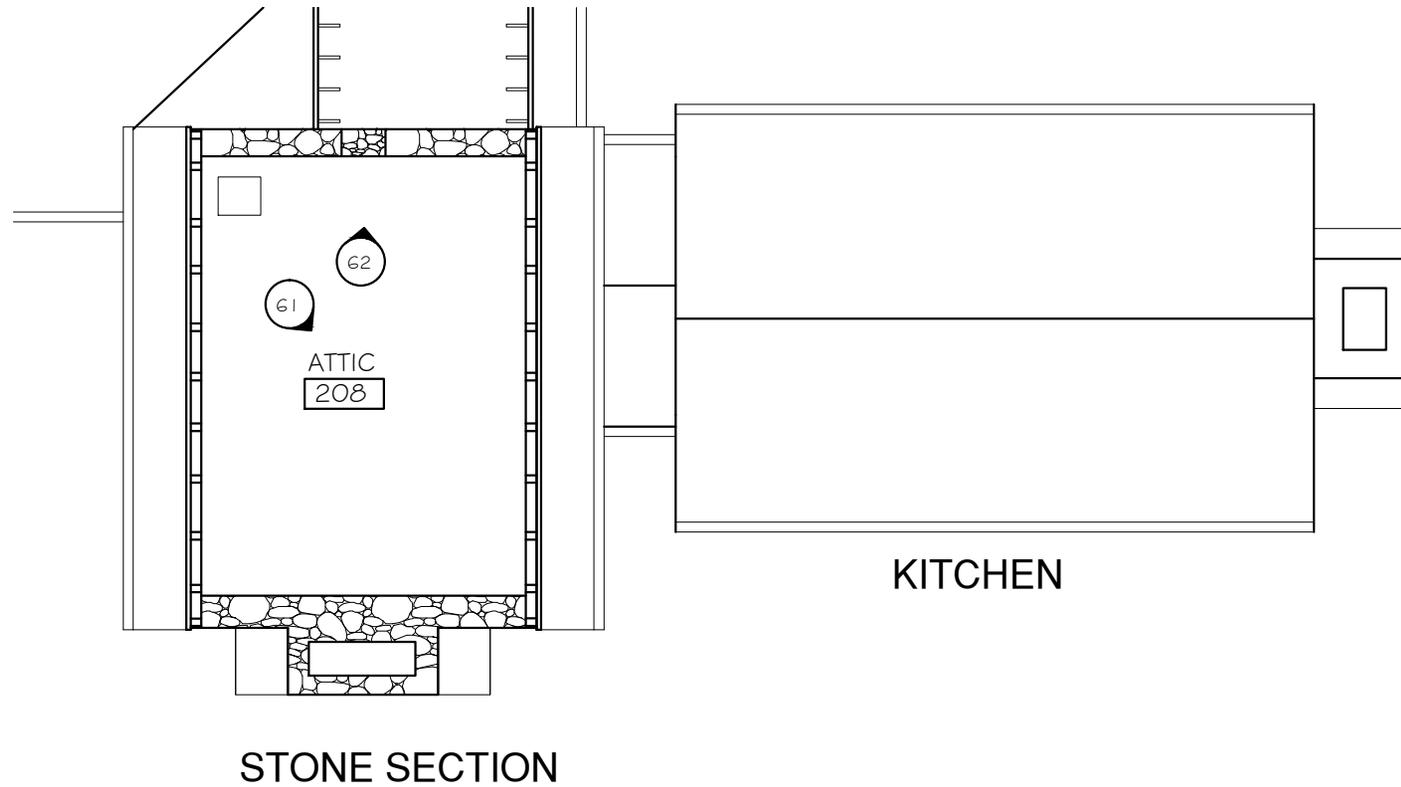
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LOCATION OF PHOTOS FOR CHAPTER 4

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

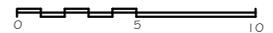
FIGURE

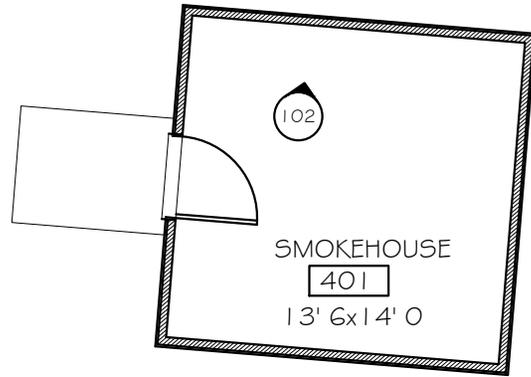
**B1.10**



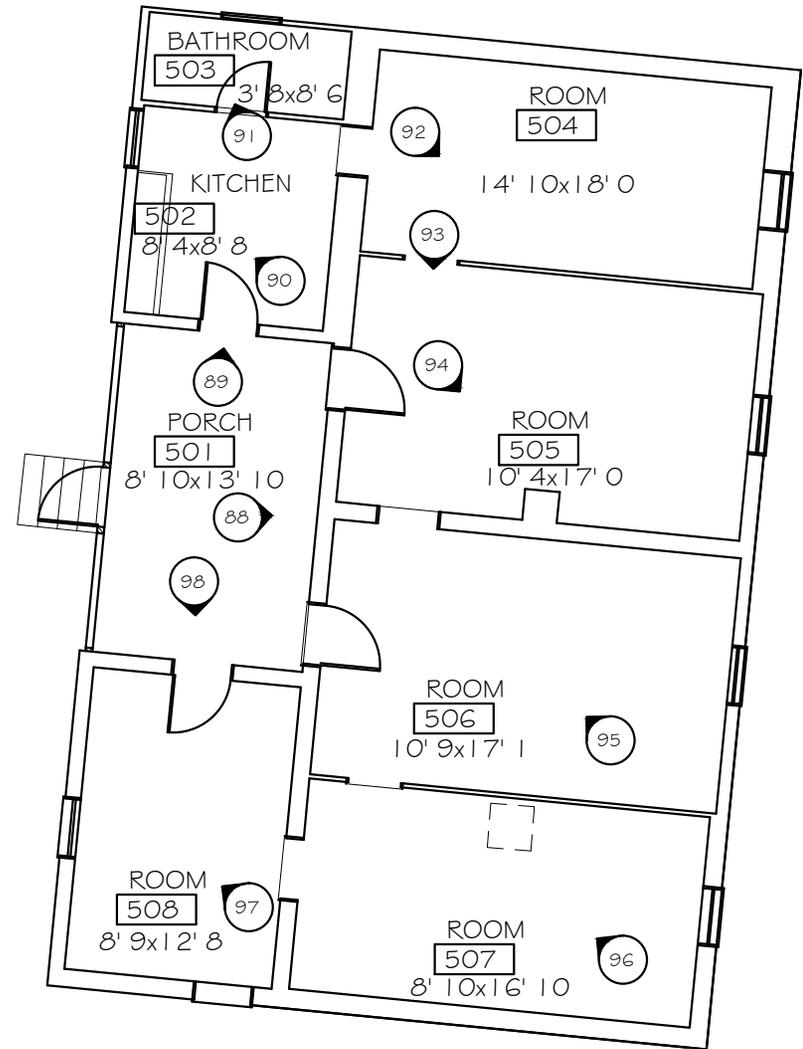
**STONE SECTION - ATTIC PLAN**

1/8" = 1'-0"





SMOKEHOUSE

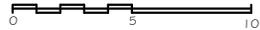


SLAVE QUARTERS



# SMOKEHOUSE AND SLAVE QUARTERS - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

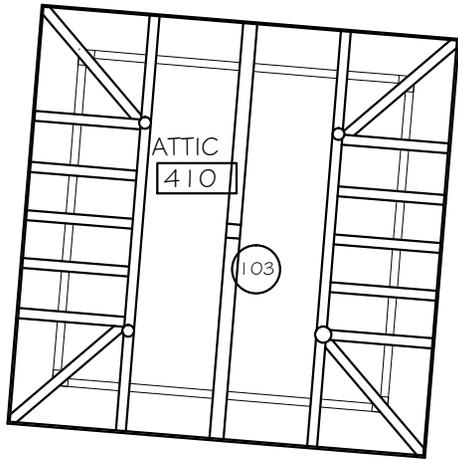


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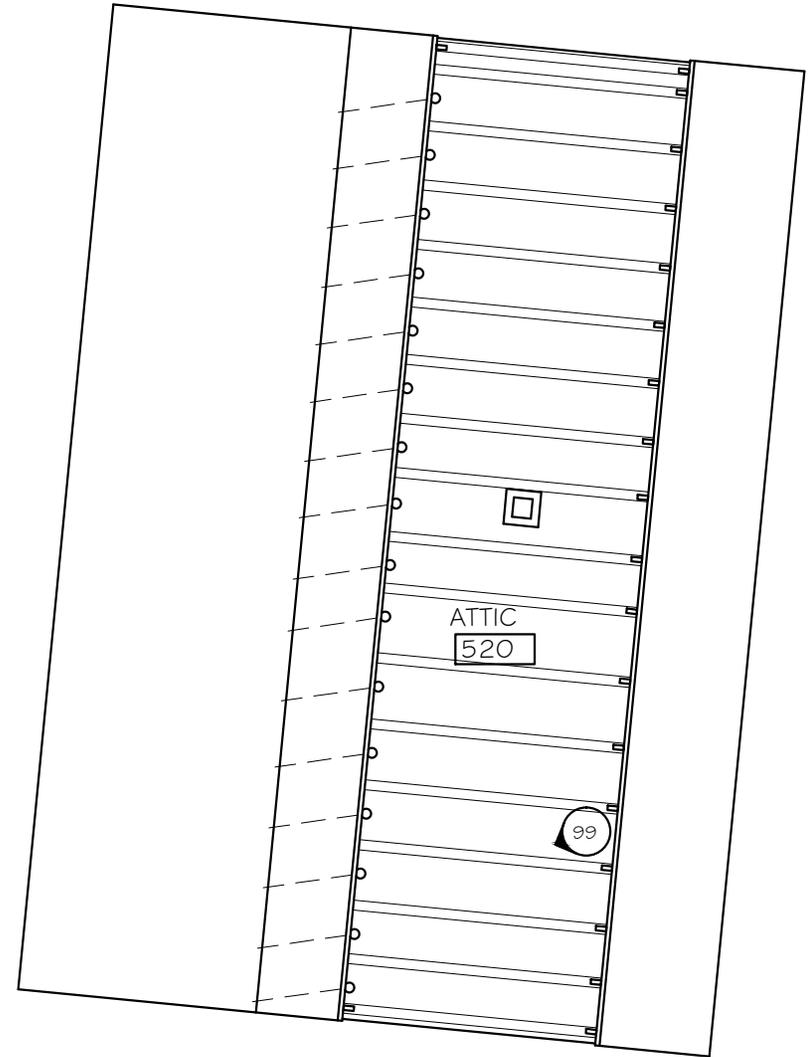
## LOCATION OF PHOTOS FOR CHAPTER 4

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**B1.12**



SMOKEHOUSE ROOF FRAMING

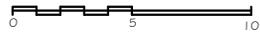


SLAVE QUARTERS ATTIC



SMOKEHOUSE AND SLAVE QUARTERS - ATTIC PLAN

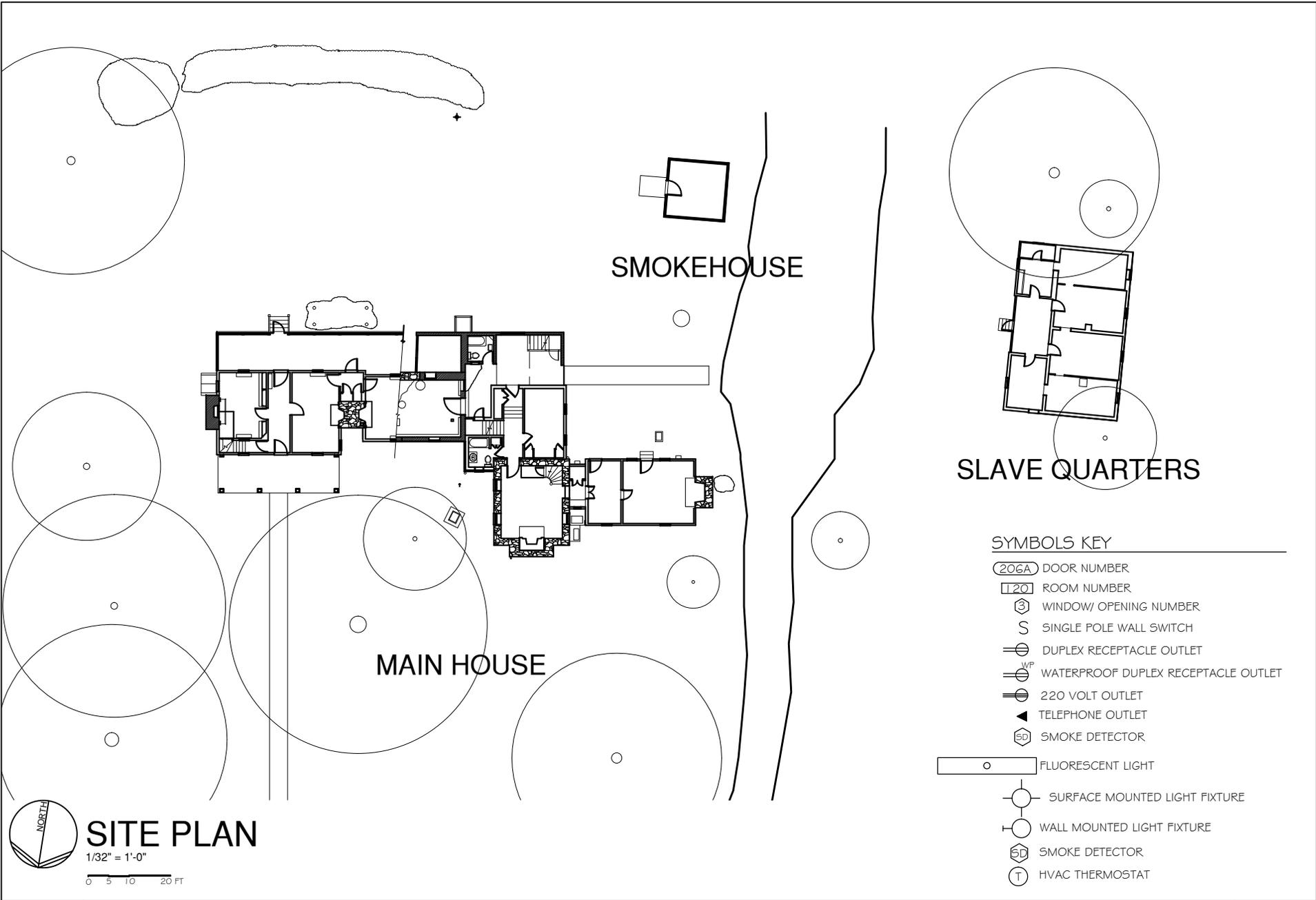
1/8" = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY

LOCATION OF PHOTOS FOR CHAPTER 4

**APPENDIX C: EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS**



**SITE PLAN**

1/32" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10 20 FT

SMOKEHOUSE

MAIN HOUSE

SLAVE QUARTERS

**SYMBOLS KEY**

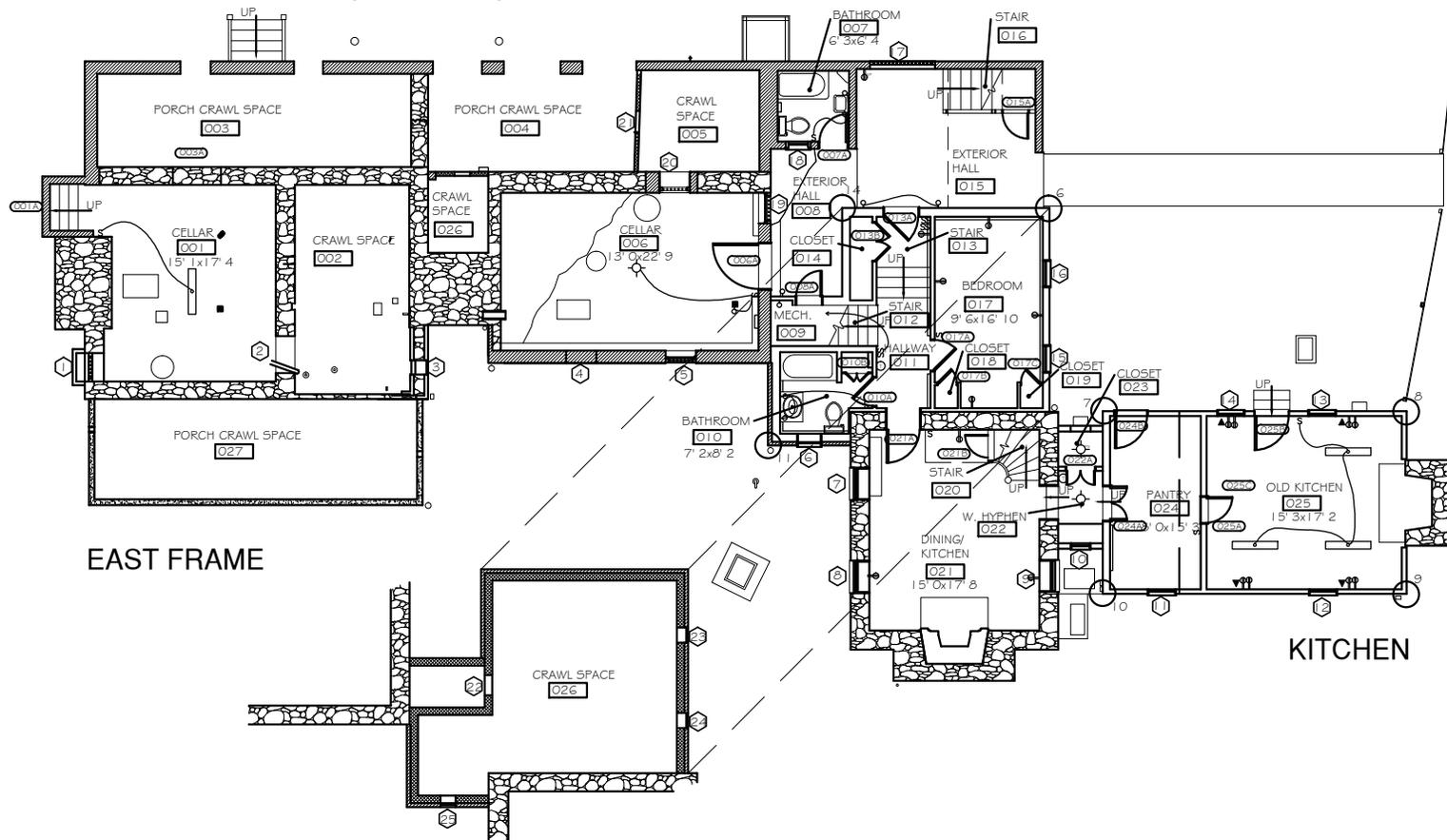
- 206A DOOR NUMBER
- 20 ROOM NUMBER
- WINDOW/ OPENING NUMBER
- SINGLE POLE WALL SWITCH
- DUPLEX RECEPTACLE OUTLET
- WATERPROOF DUPLEX RECEPTACLE OUTLET
- 220 VOLT OUTLET
- TELEPHONE OUTLET
- SMOKE DETECTOR
- FLUORESCENT LIGHT
- SURFACE MOUNTED LIGHT FIXTURE
- WALL MOUNTED LIGHT FIXTURE
- SMOKE DETECTOR
- HVAC THERMOSTAT

**MSA**  
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**EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**C1.0**



1971 CRAWL SPACE PLAN

# MAIN HOUSE - CELLAR FLOOR PLAN

1/16" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 20 FT



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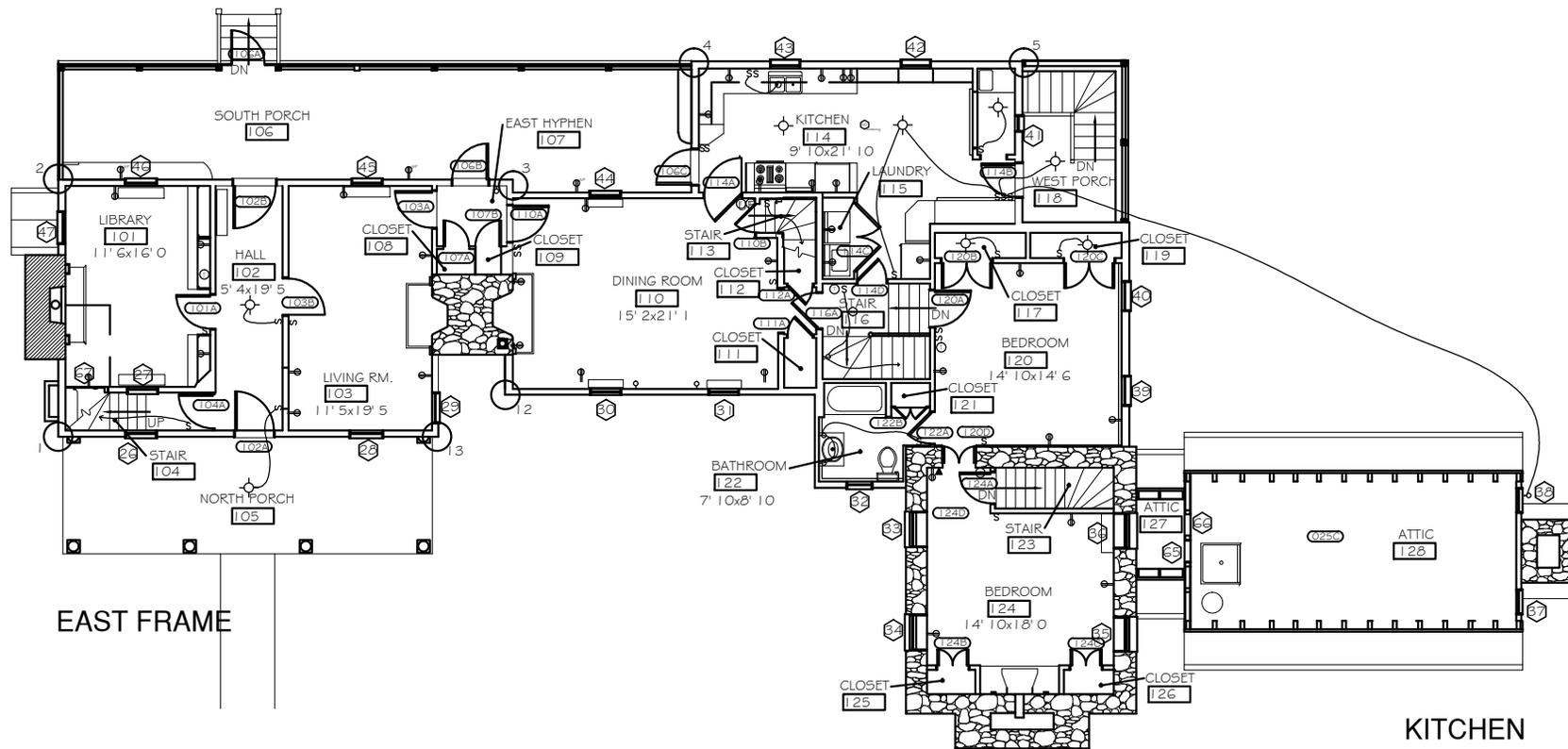
## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT

**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

**C1.1**



# MAIN HOUSE - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/16" = 1'-0"

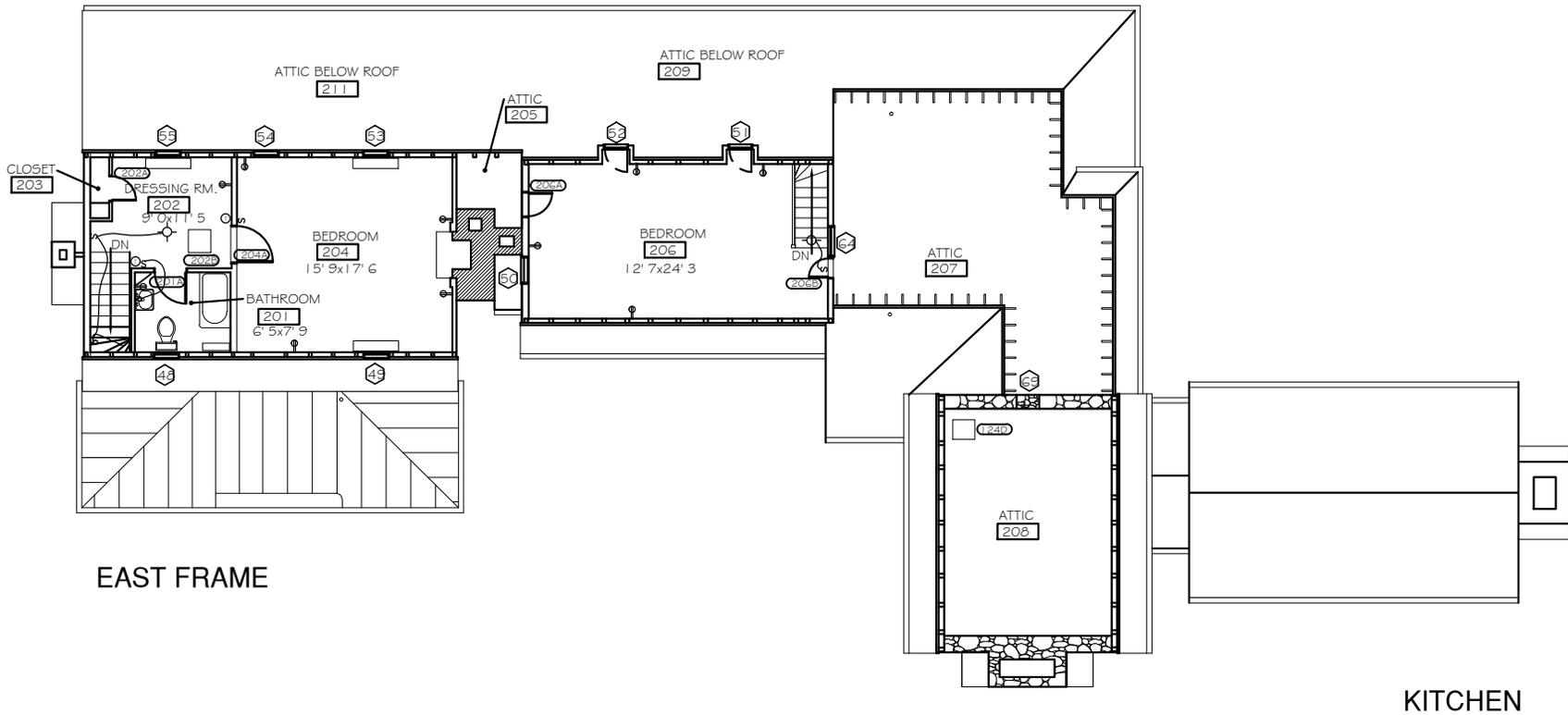


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## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**C1.2**



EAST FRAME

KITCHEN



## MAIN HOUSE - SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/16" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 20 FT



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37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

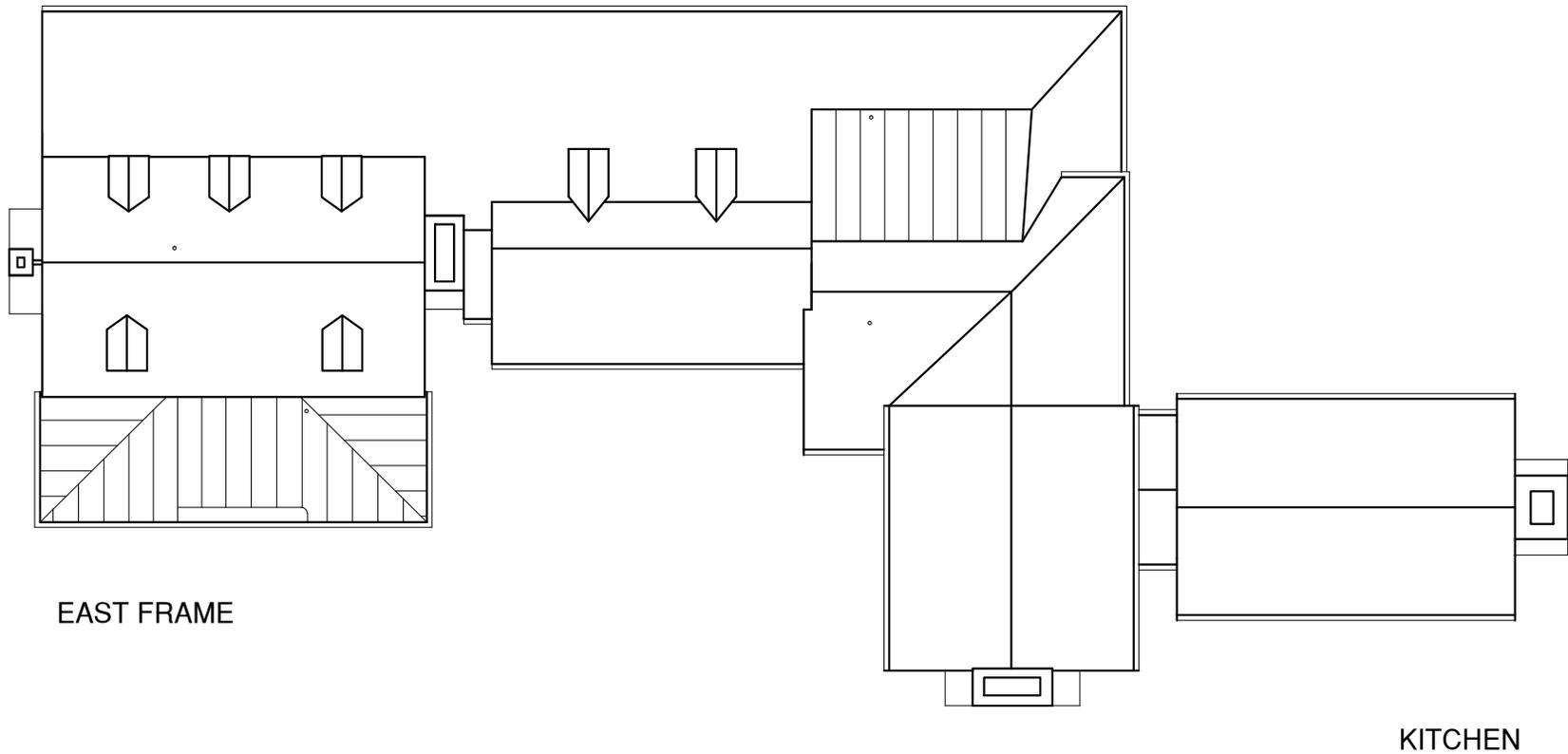
## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

C1.3



EAST FRAME

KITCHEN



# MAIN HOUSE - ROOF PLAN

1/16" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 20 FT

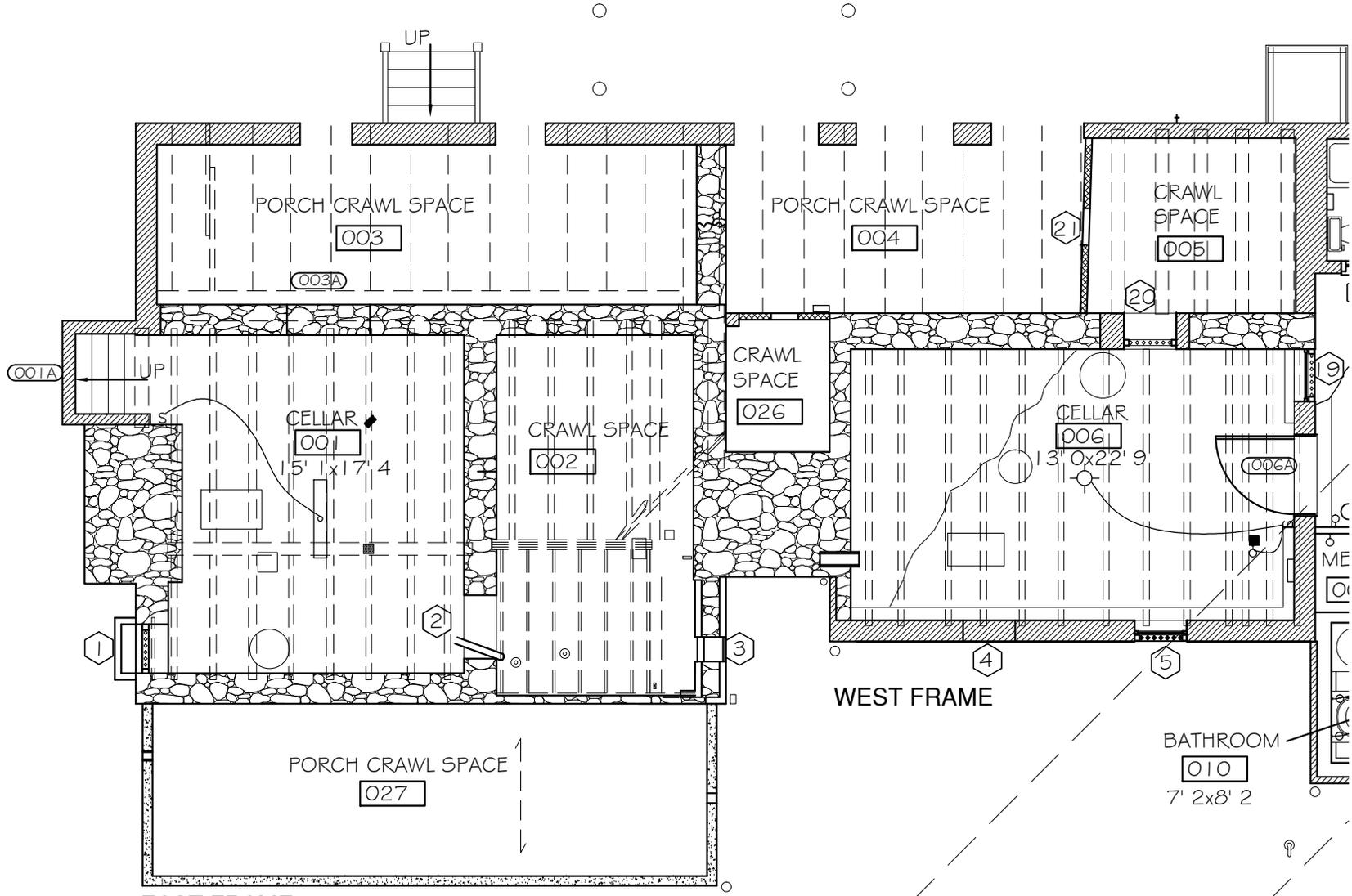


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 ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

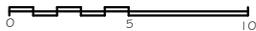
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**C1.4**



EAST FRAME  
**EAST & WEST FRAME - CELLAR PLAN**

1/8" = 1'-0"

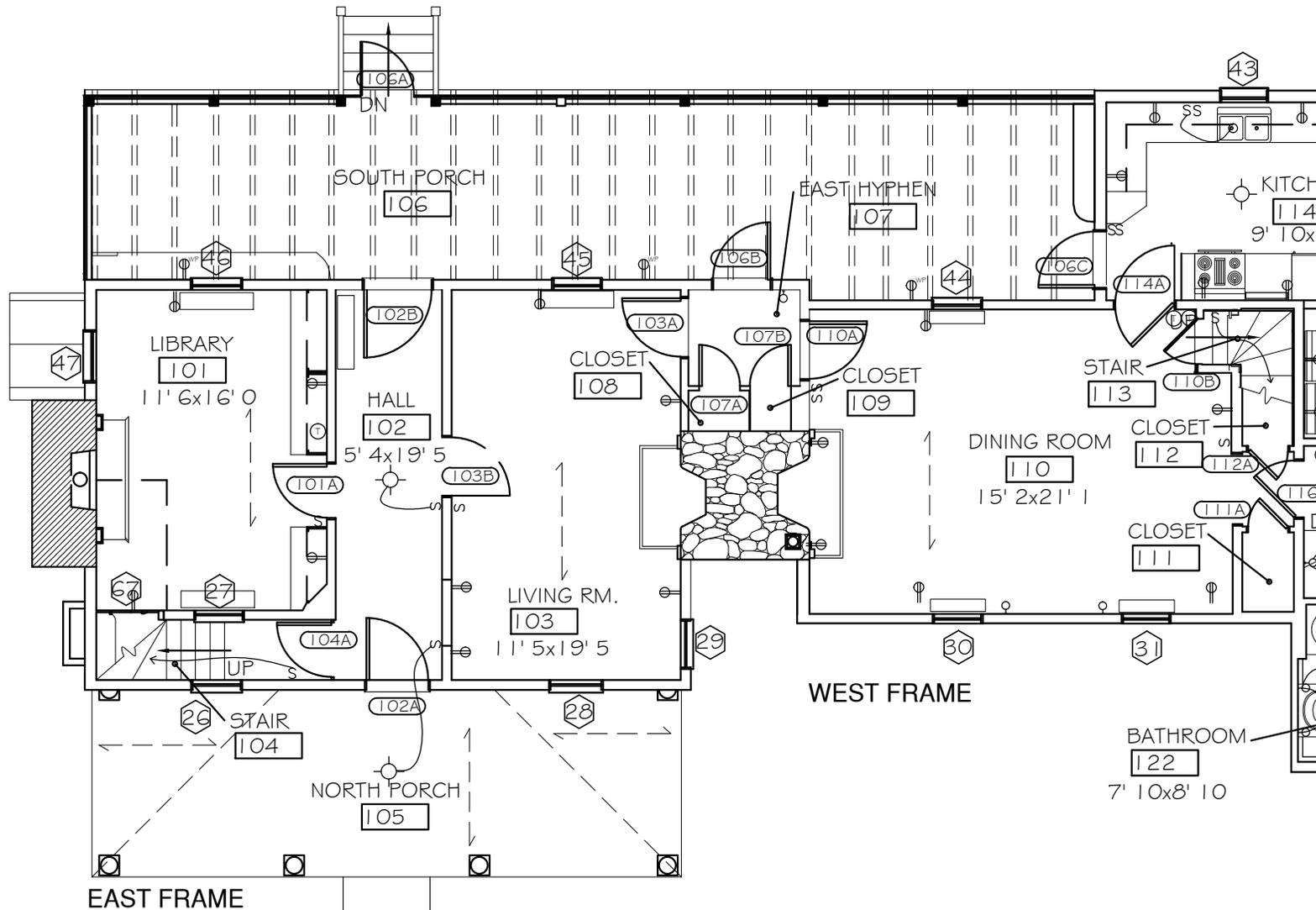


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 ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

**EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS**

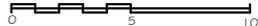
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**C1.5**



# EAST & WEST FRAME - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

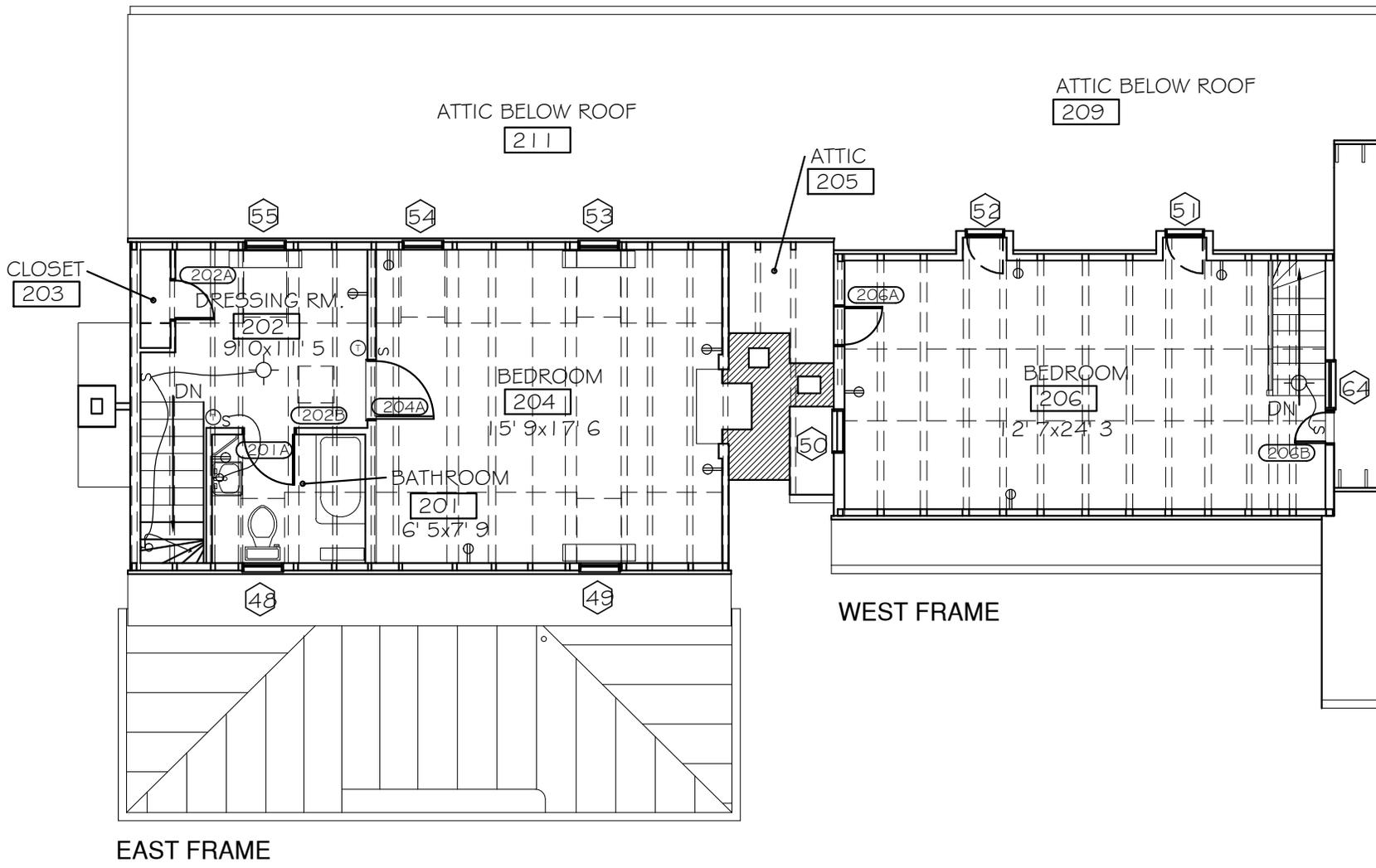


DRAWN BY  
**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**C1.6**



# EAST & WEST FRAME - SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10

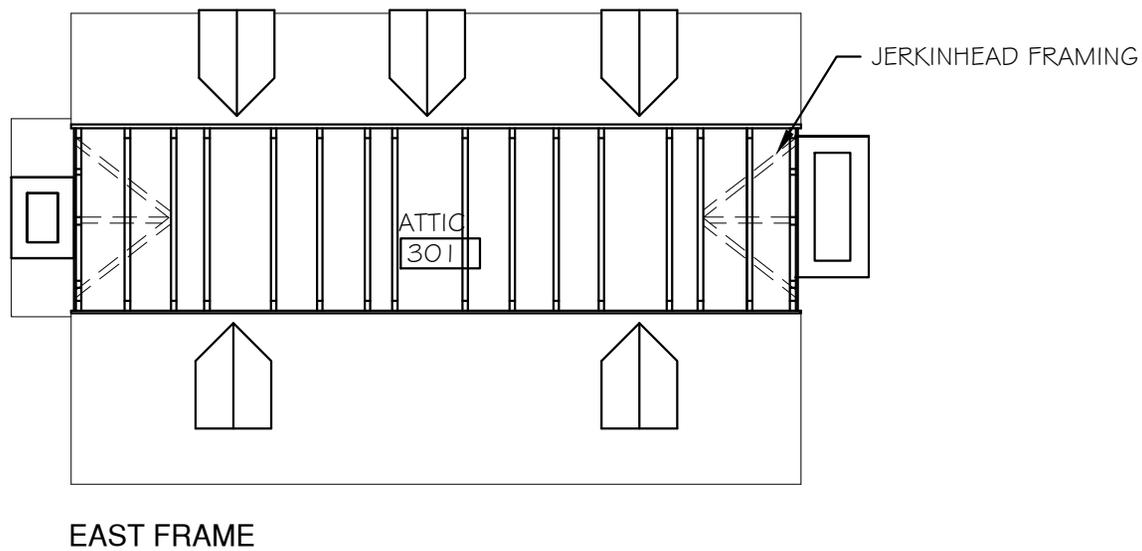


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**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

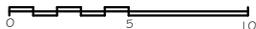
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**C1.7**



## EAST FRAME - ATTIC PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



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37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

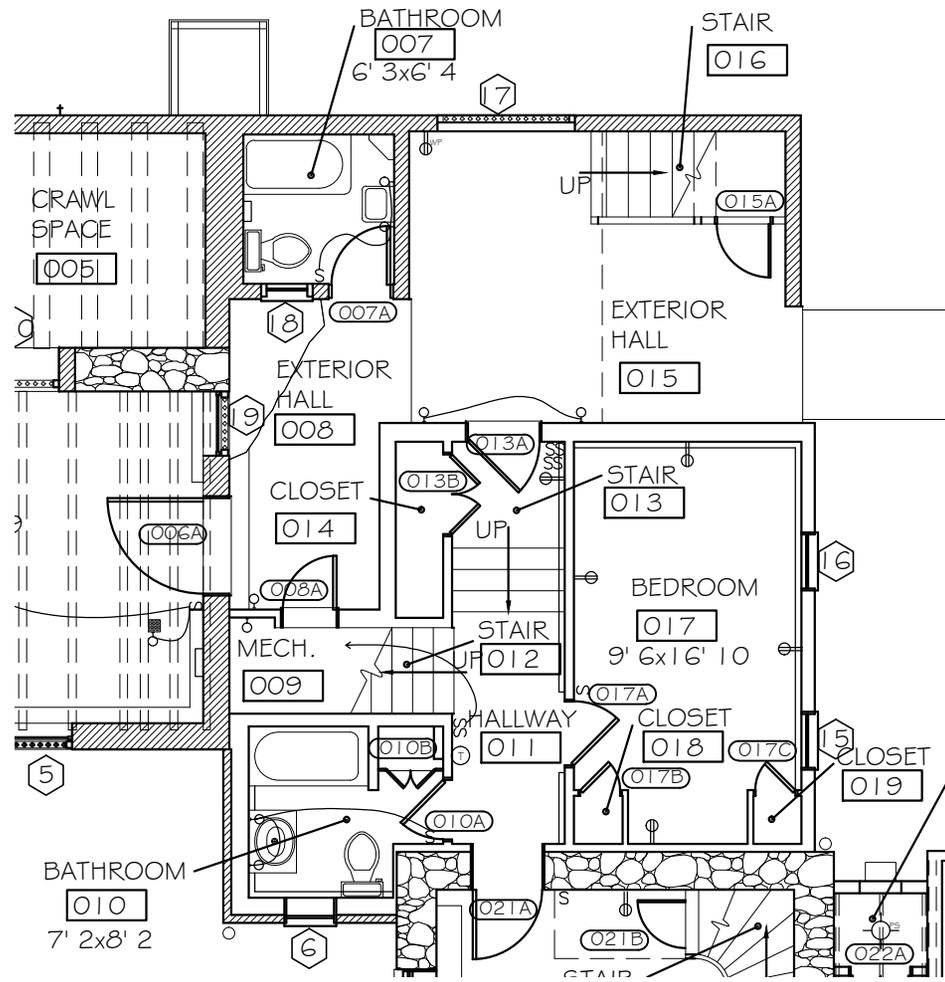
## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

C1.8



# 1971 WING - GROUND FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10

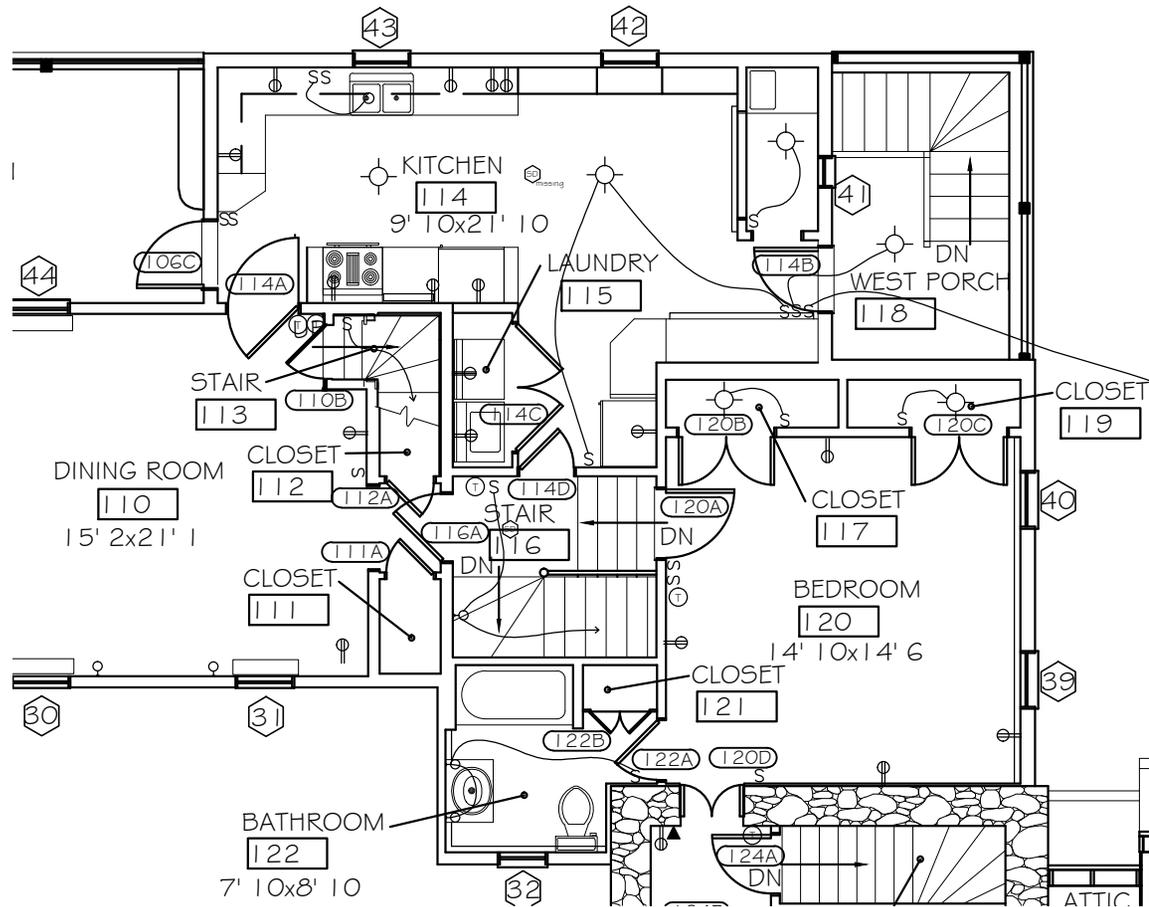


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**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

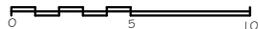
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**C1.9**



# 1971 WING - SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



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 ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

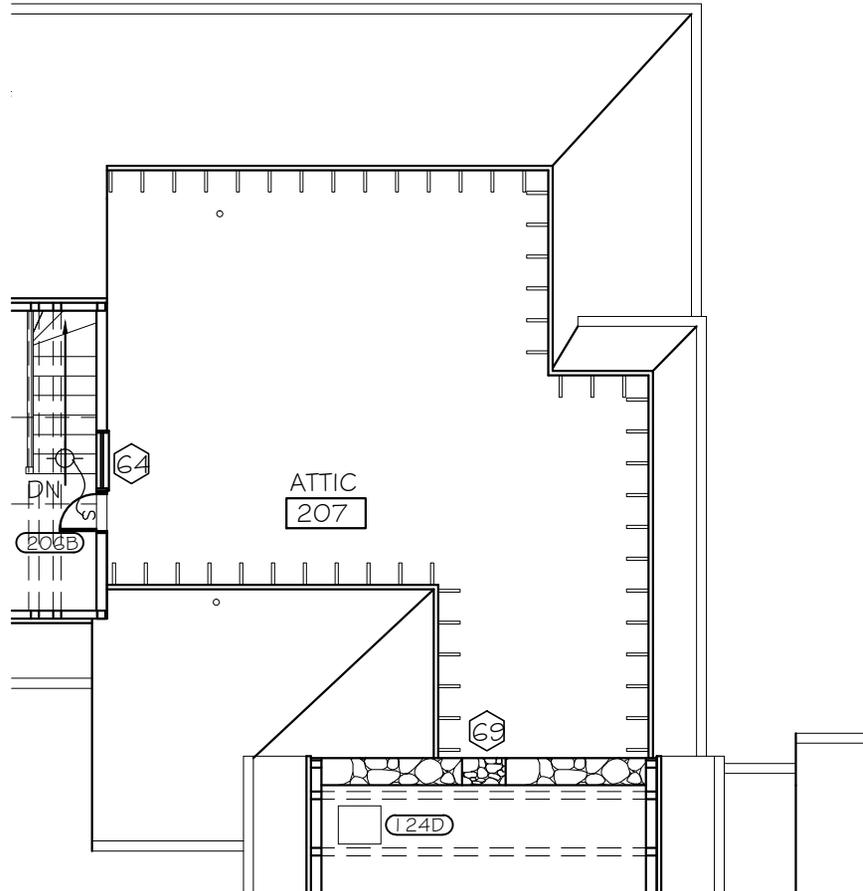
## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT

FIGURE

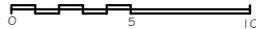
CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

C1.10



# 1971 WING - ATTIC PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

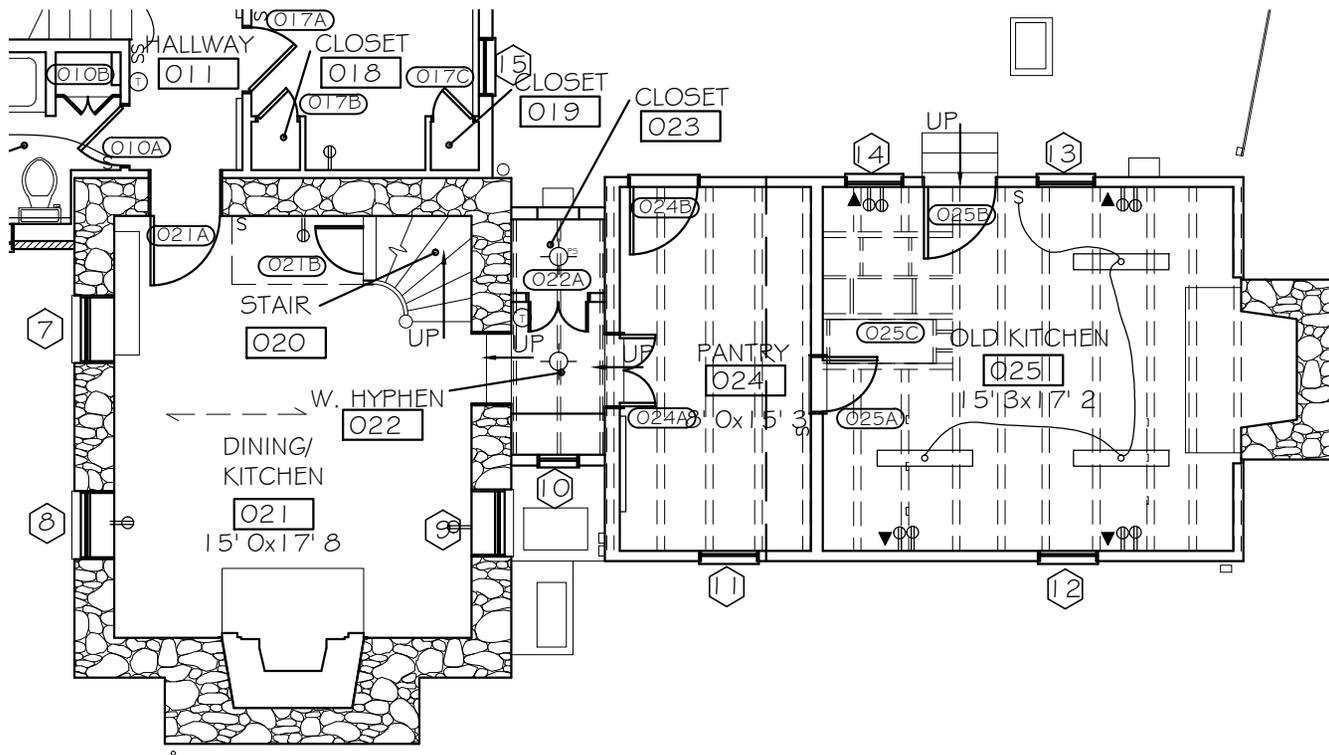


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**MAIN STREET  
 ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

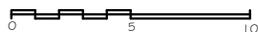
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**C1.11**



# STONE SECTION AND KITCHEN FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



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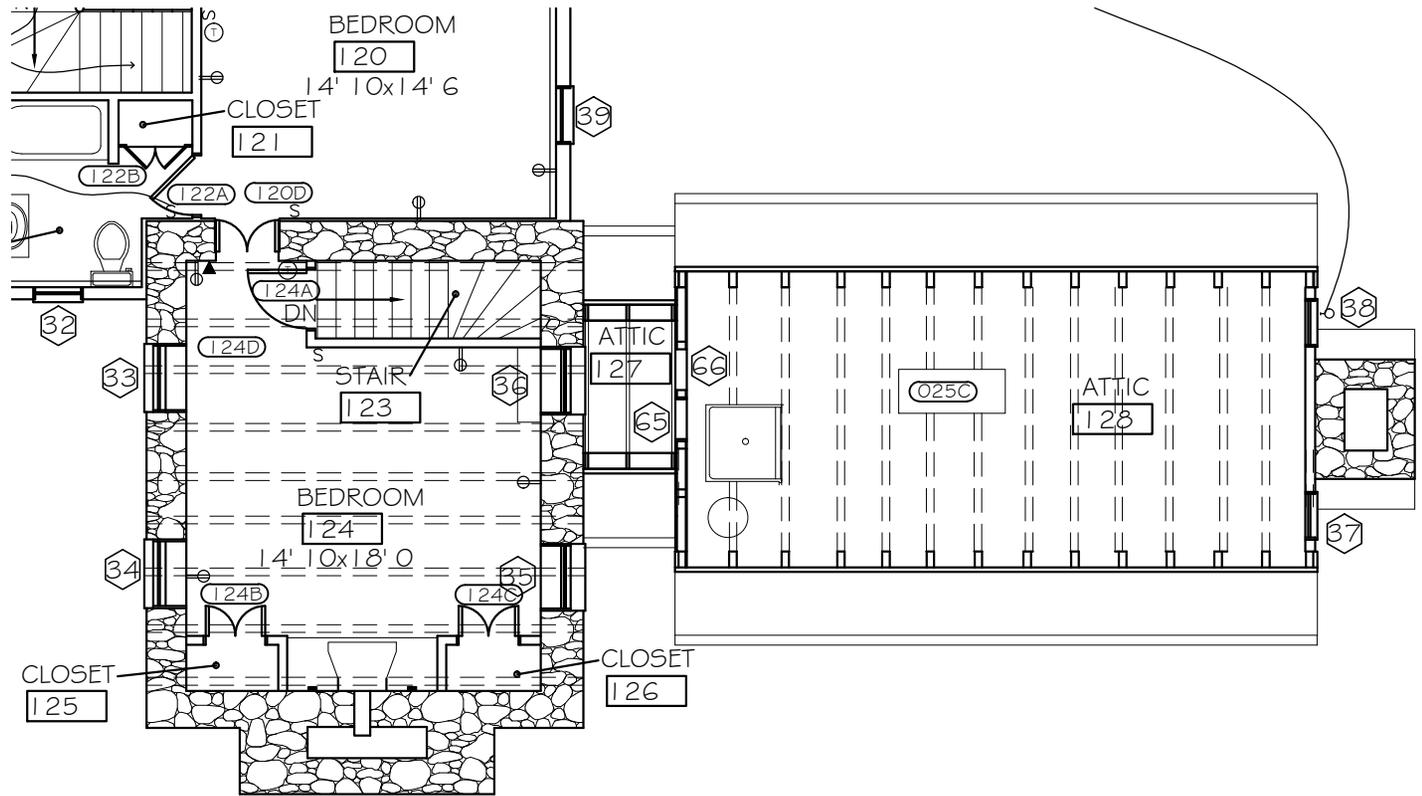
## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

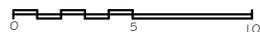
FIGURE

C1.12



# STONE SECTION - SECOND FLOOR AND KITCHEN ATTIC PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



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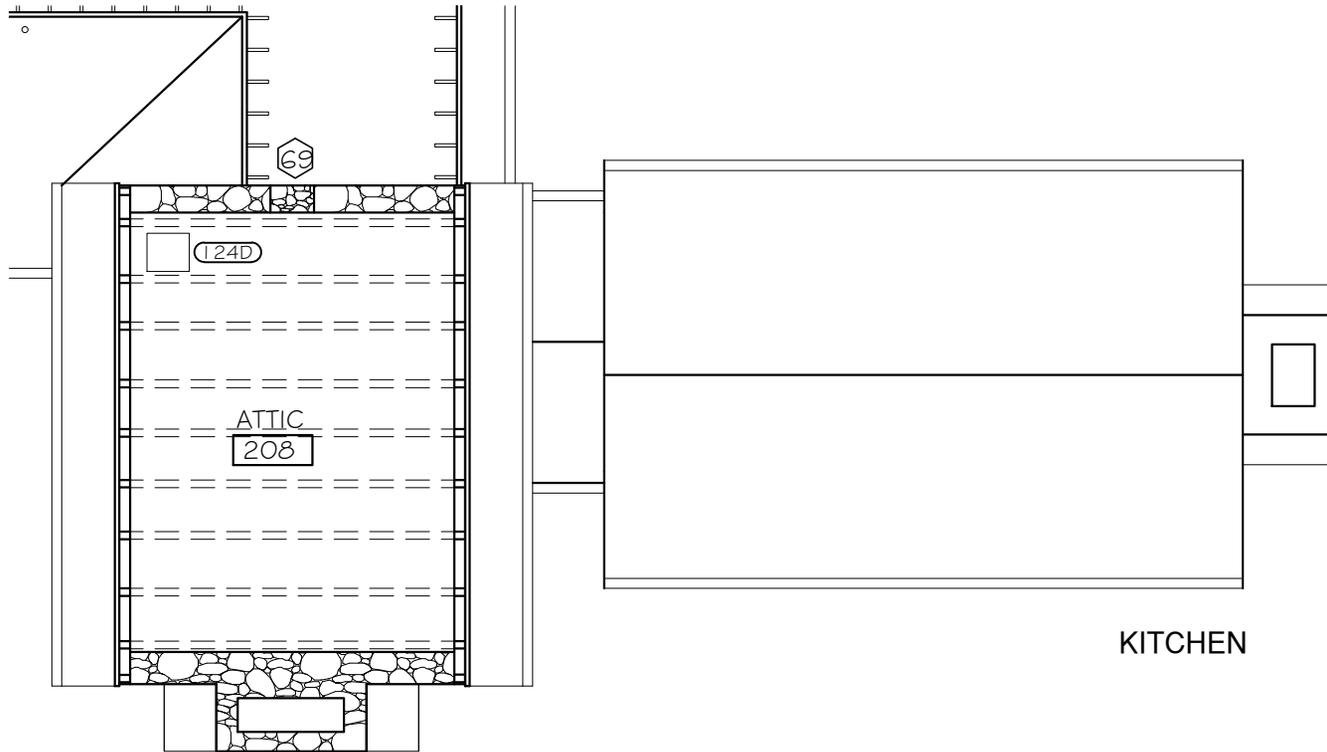
## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT

**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

**C1.13**

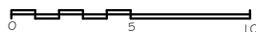


KITCHEN



# STONE SECTION - ATTIC PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

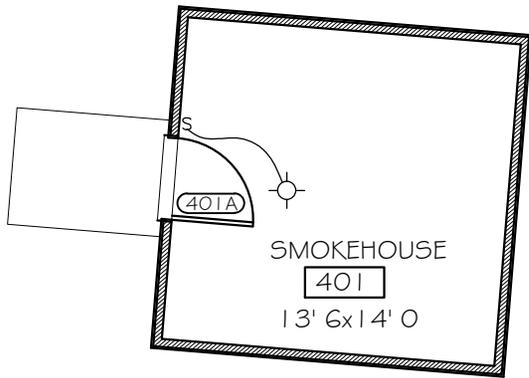


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 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

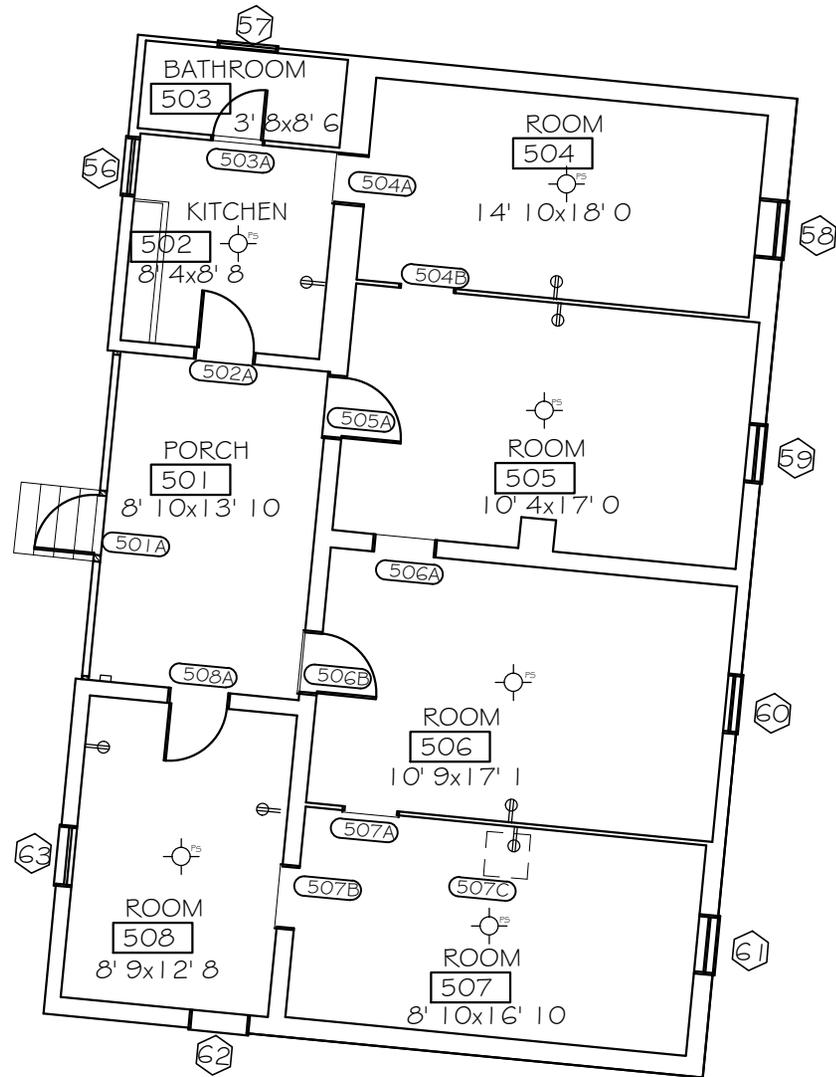
## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**C1.14**



SMOKEHOUSE

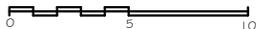


SLAVE QUARTERS



# SMOKEHOUSE AND SLAVE QUARTERS - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

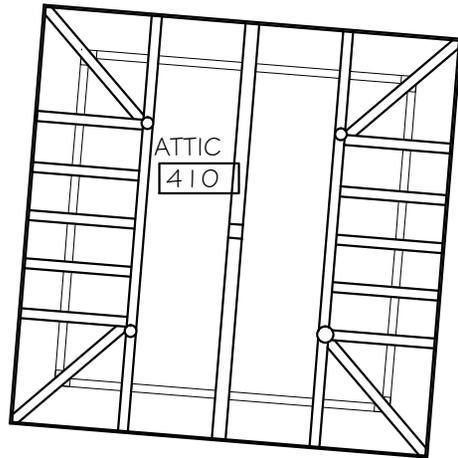


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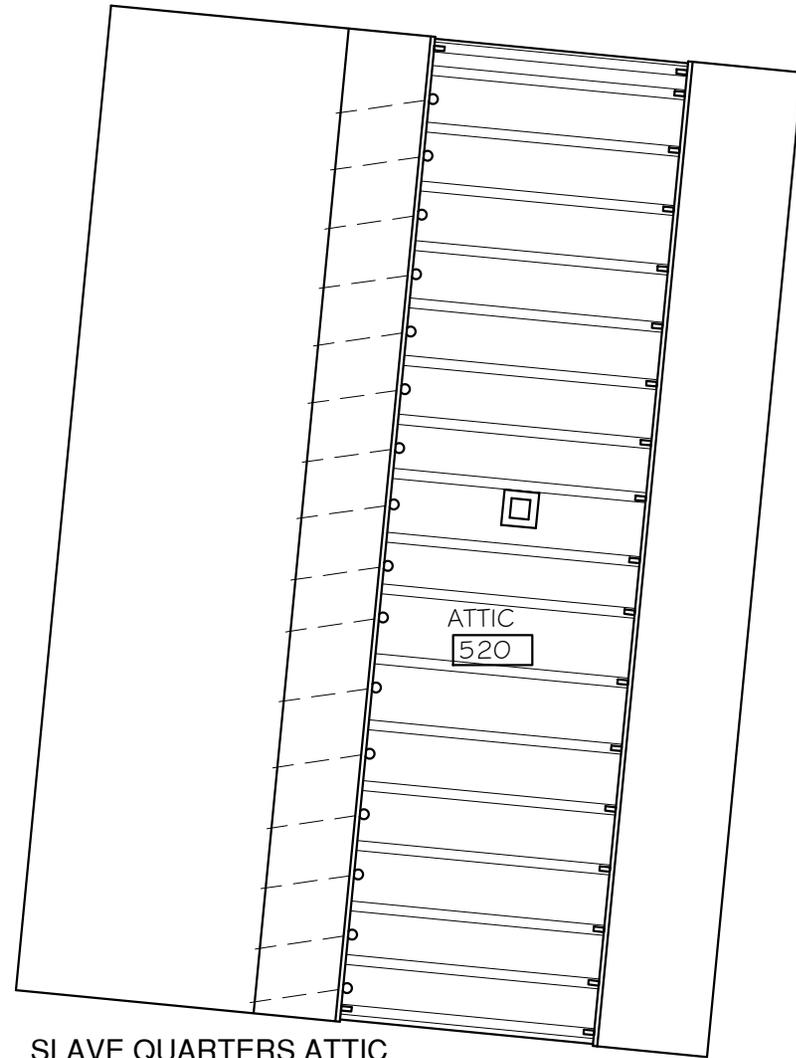
## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
C1.15



SMOKEHOUSE

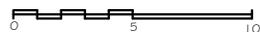


SLAVE QUARTERS ATTIC



# SMOKEHOUSE AND SLAVE QUARTERS - ATTIC PLANS

1/8" = 1'-0"

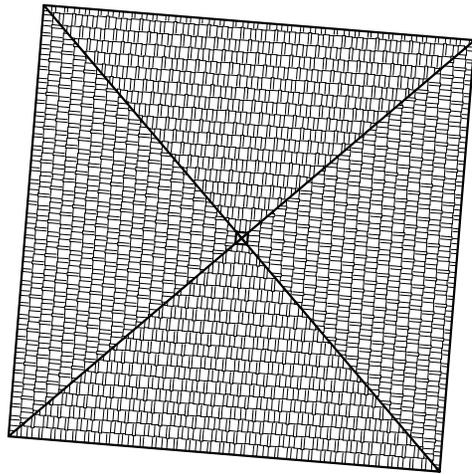


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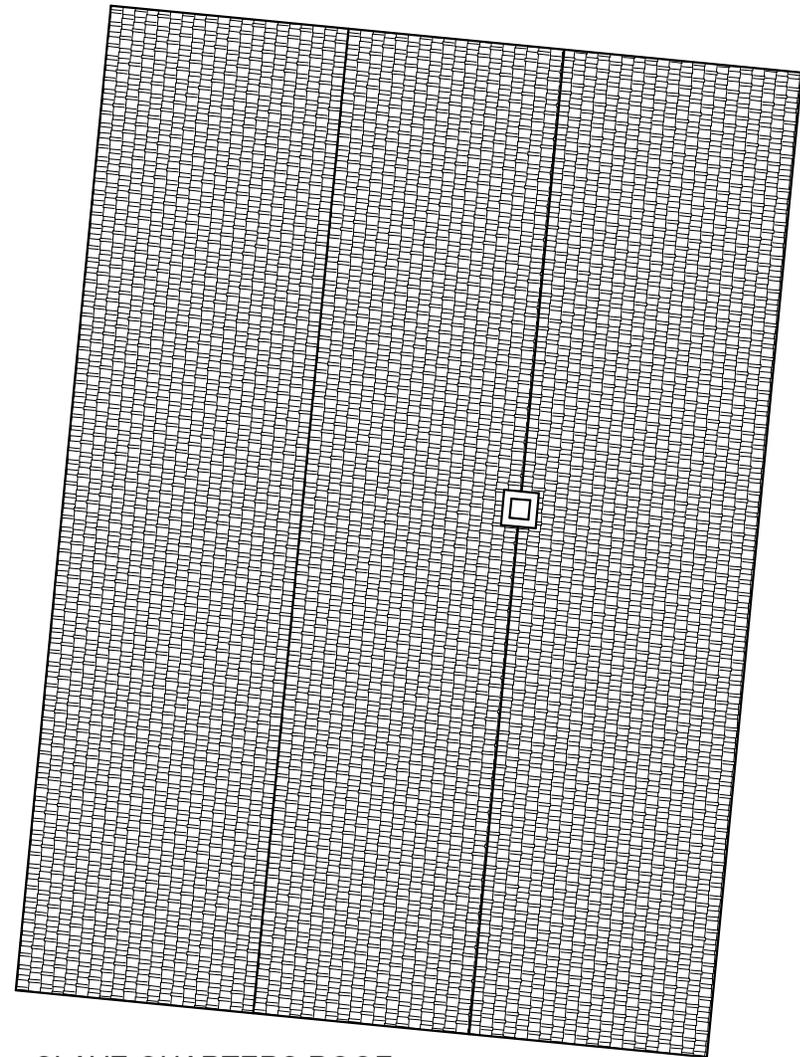
## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**C1.16**



SMOKEHOUSE ROOF

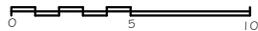


SLAVE QUARTERS ROOF



# SMOKEHOUSE AND SLAVE QUARTERS - ROOF PLANS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
C1.17



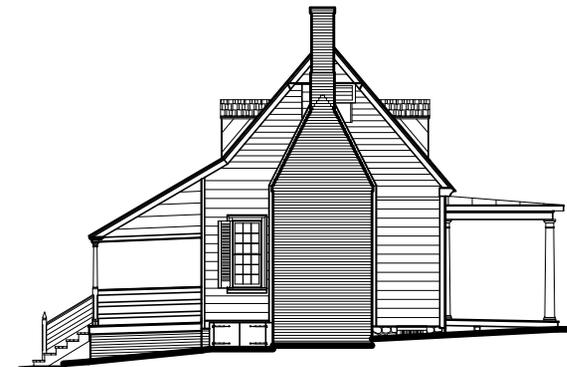
EAST FRAME

WEST FRAME

STONE SECTION

KITCHEN

NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

# MAIN HOUSE - NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS

1/16" = 1'-0"

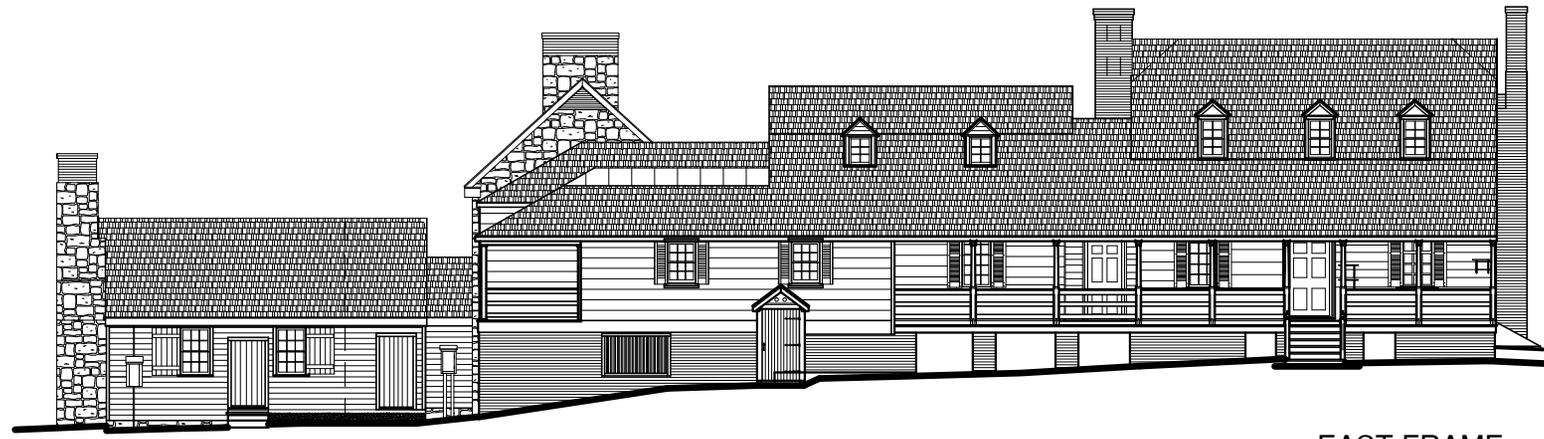


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## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**C1.18**



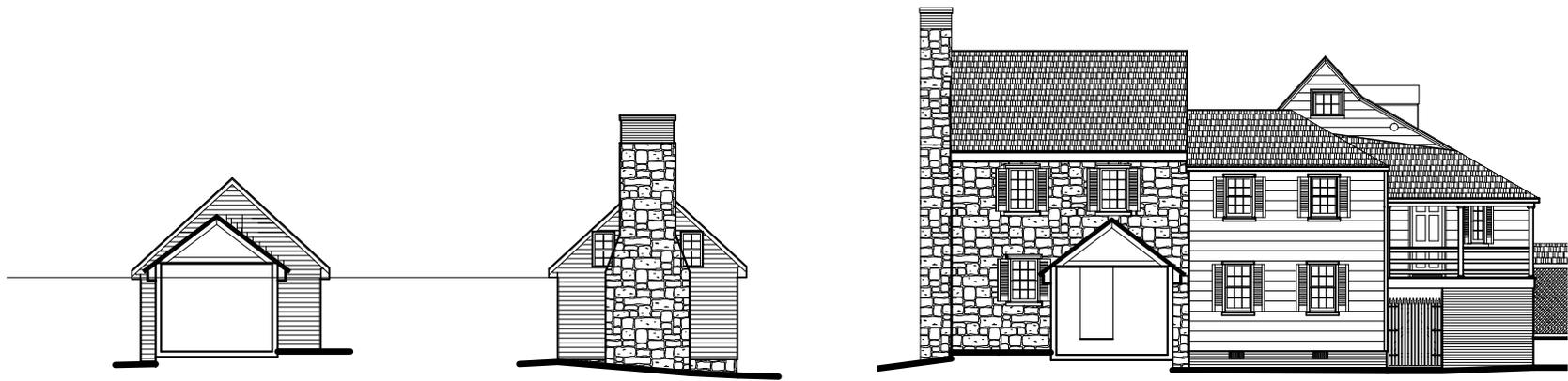
KITCHEN

1971 WING

WEST FRAME

EAST FRAME

SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION AT KITCHEN

WEST ELEVATION AT KITCHEN

WEST ELEVATION AT STONE SECTION

MAIN HOUSE - SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS

1/16" = 1'-0"

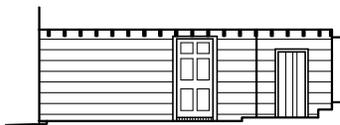


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EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

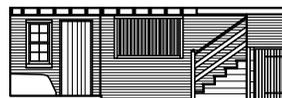
FIGURE  
**C1.19**



SOUTH



WEST



NORTH

1971 WALL ELEVATIONS IN EXTERIOR HALL 015



WEST FRAME E. WALL ELEVATION



EAST FRAME W. WALL ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION AT STONE SECTION

# MAIN HOUSE - MISCELLANEOUS ELEVATIONS

1/16" = 1'-0"



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## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

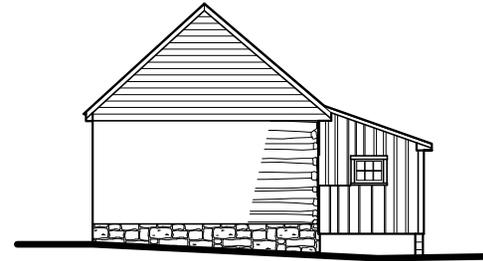
PROJECT  
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
C1.20

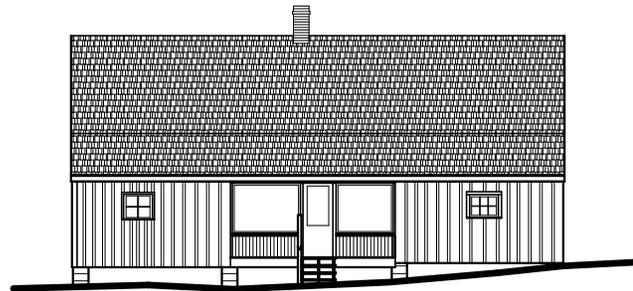


MISSING LAP SIDING

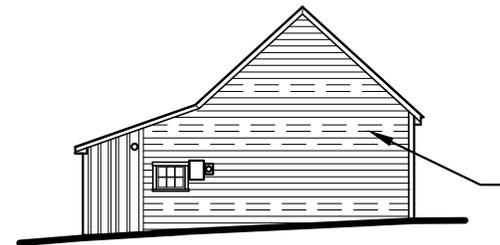
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



MISSING LAP SIDING

NORTH ELEVATION

# SLAVE QUARTERS - ELEVATIONS

1/16" = 1'-0"

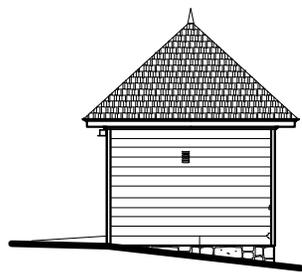


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MAIN STREET  
ARCHITECTURE, PC  
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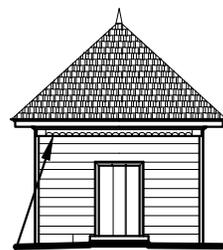
## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
C1.21



NORTH

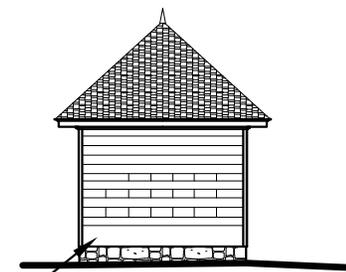


DOVECOTE

EAST



SOUTH



MISSING SIDING

WEST

# SMOKEHOUSE - ELEVATIONS

1/16" = 1'-0"



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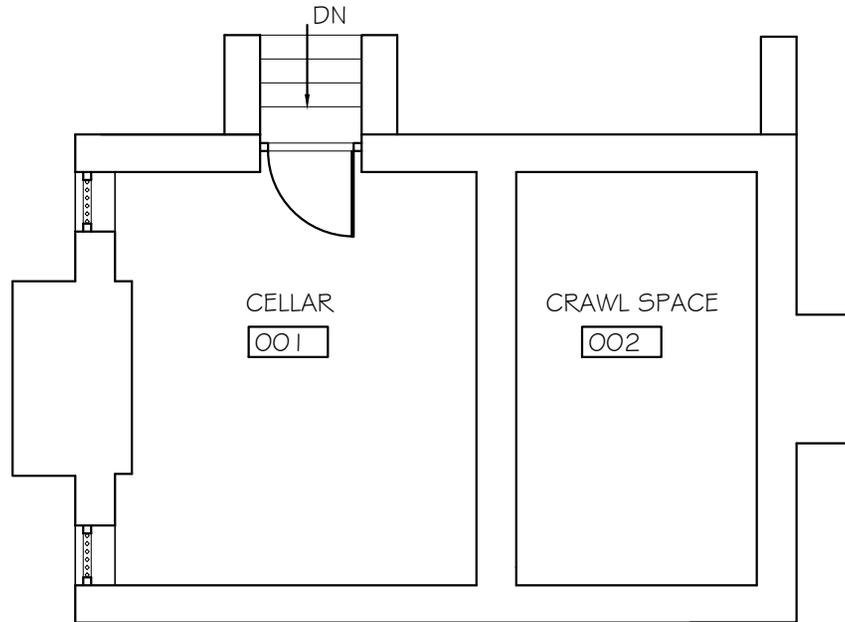
## EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
C1.22

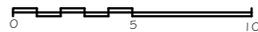
**APPENDIX D: CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS BY PERIOD 1-6**

**D1A: PERIOD 1756**



# EAST FRAME - CELLAR FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

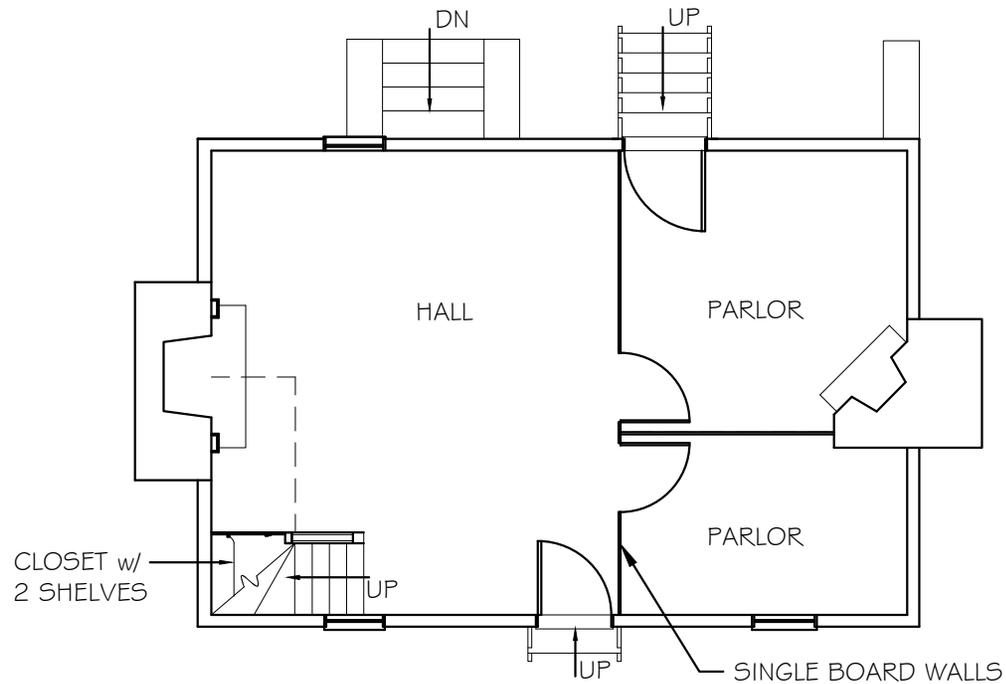


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**PERIOD 1a**  
**CA. 1756 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

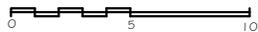
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D1a.0**



# EAST FRAME - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

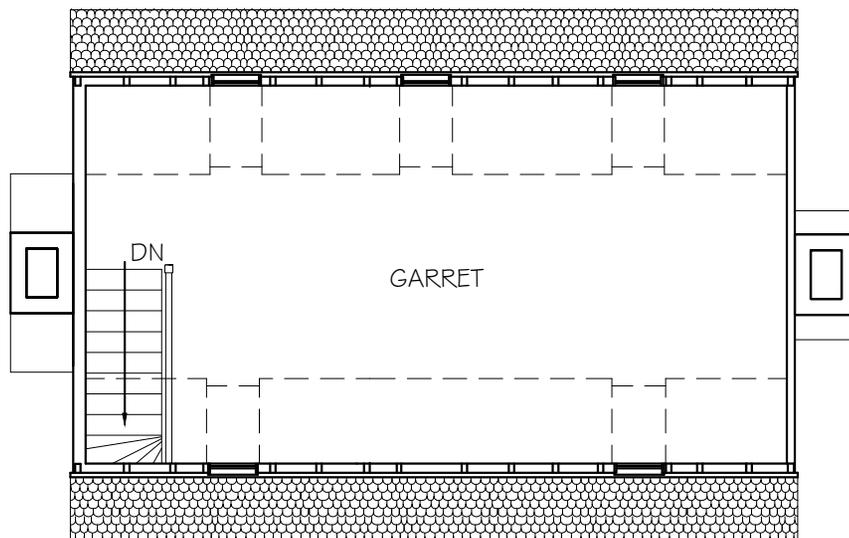


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**ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
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## PERIOD 1a CA. 1756 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

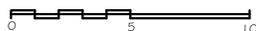
**PROJECT**  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

**FIGURE**  
**D1a.1**



# EAST FRAME - GARRET FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

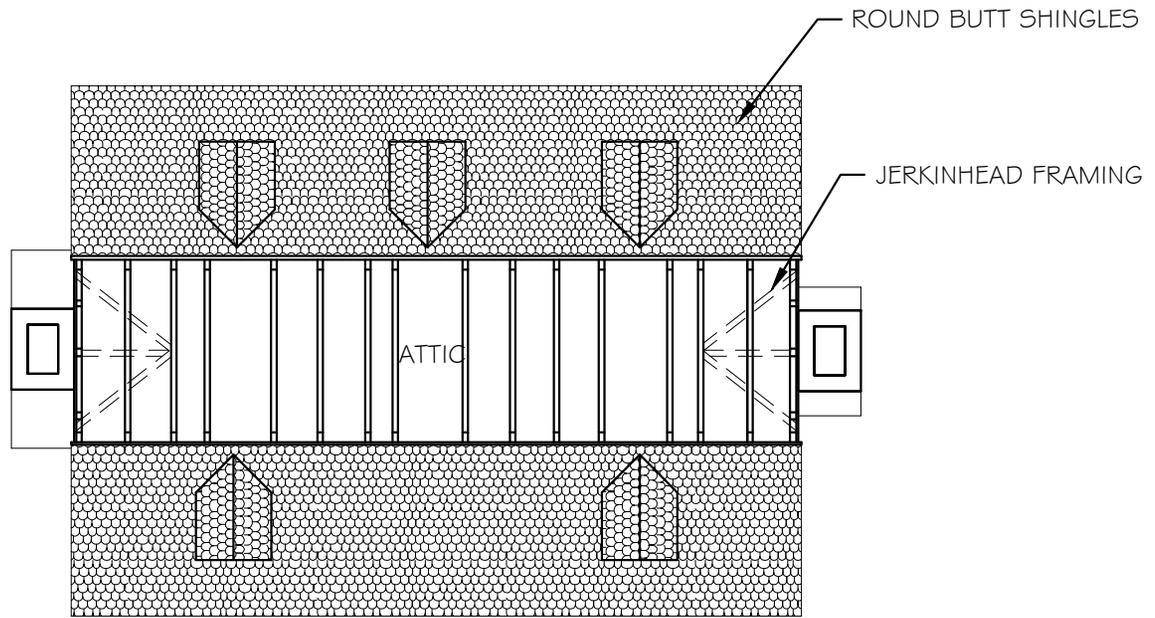


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## PERIOD 1a CA. 1756 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D1a.2**



# EAST FRAME - ATTIC PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10

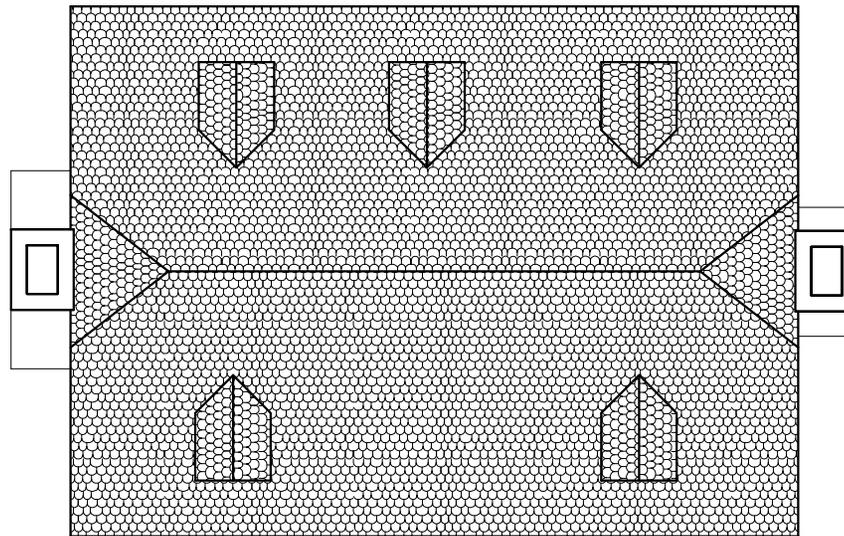


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 MAIN STREET  
 ARCHITECTURE, PC  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## PERIOD 1a CA. 1756 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

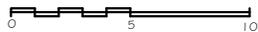
PROJECT  
 CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
 D1a.3



# EAST FRAME - ROOF PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



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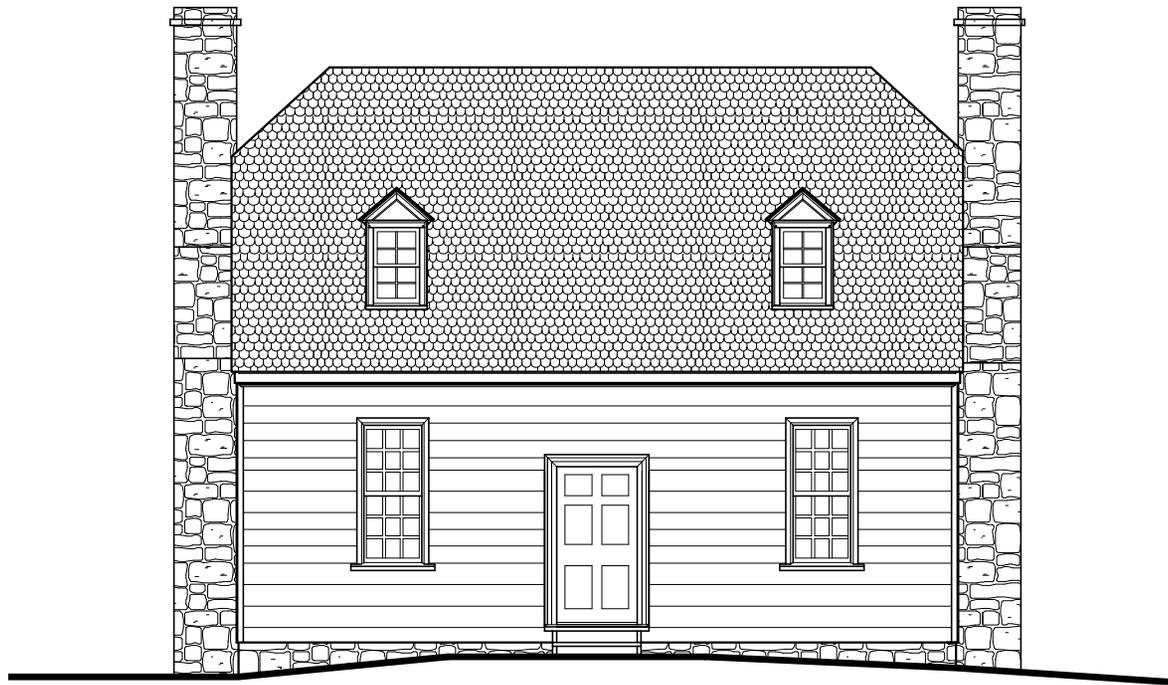
## PERIOD 1a CA. 1756 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

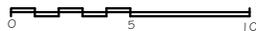
FIGURE

D1a.4



# EAST FRAME - NORTH ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



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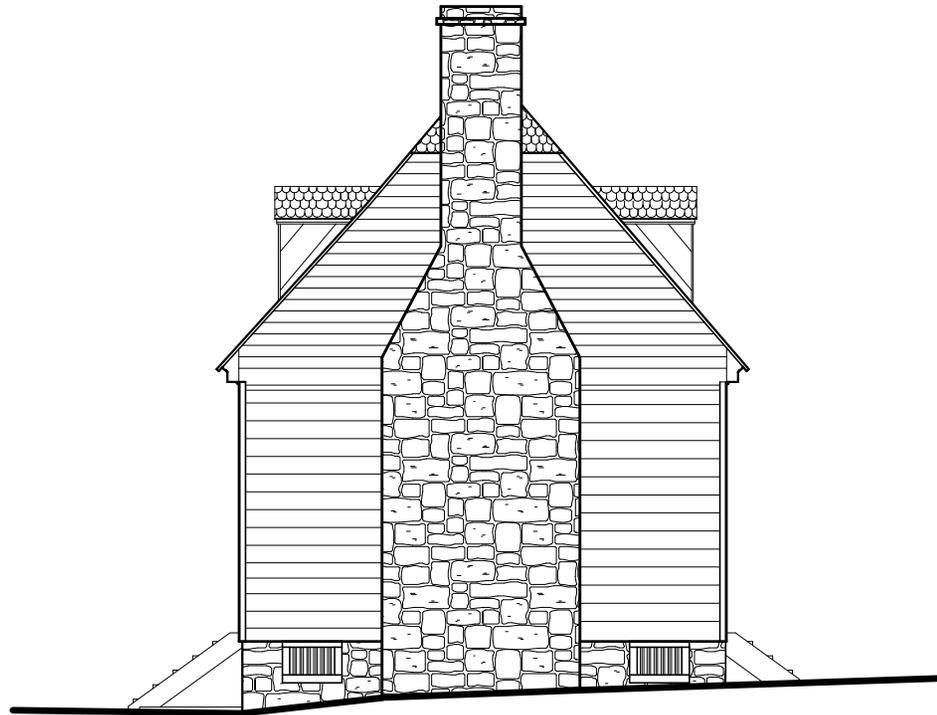
## PERIOD 1a CA. 1756 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

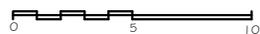
FIGURE

D1a.5



# EAST FRAME - EAST ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



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## PERIOD 1a CA. 1756 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

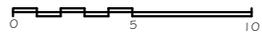
PROJECT  
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
D1a.6



# EAST FRAME - SOUTH ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



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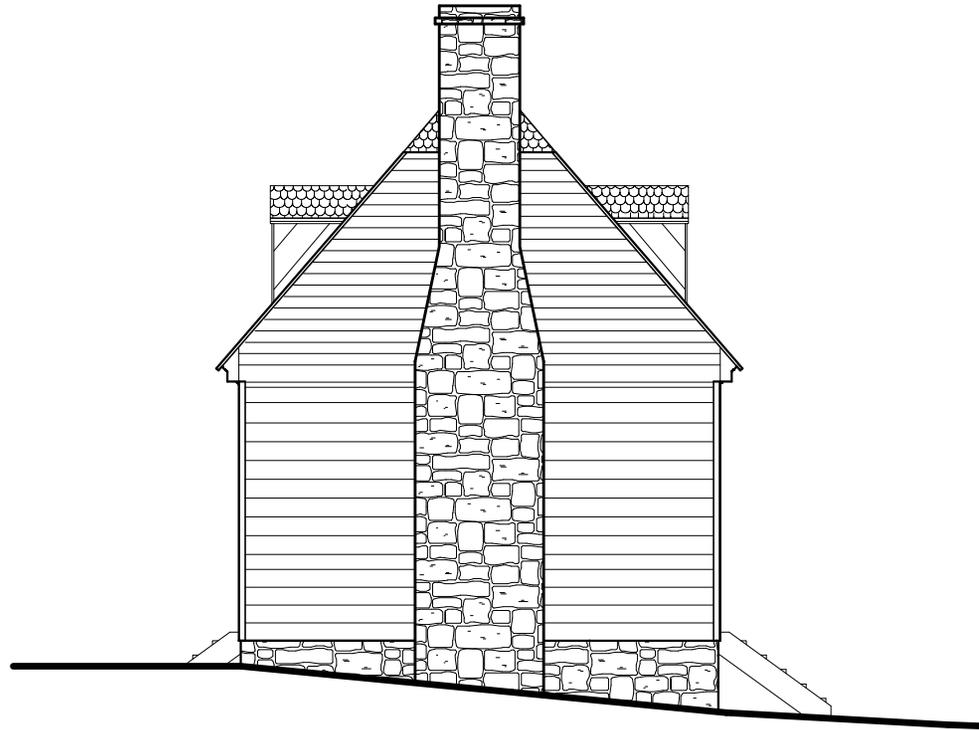
PERIOD 1a  
CA. 1756 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

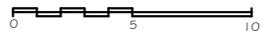
FIGURE

D1a.7



# EAST FRAME - WEST ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



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## PERIOD 1a CA. 1756 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

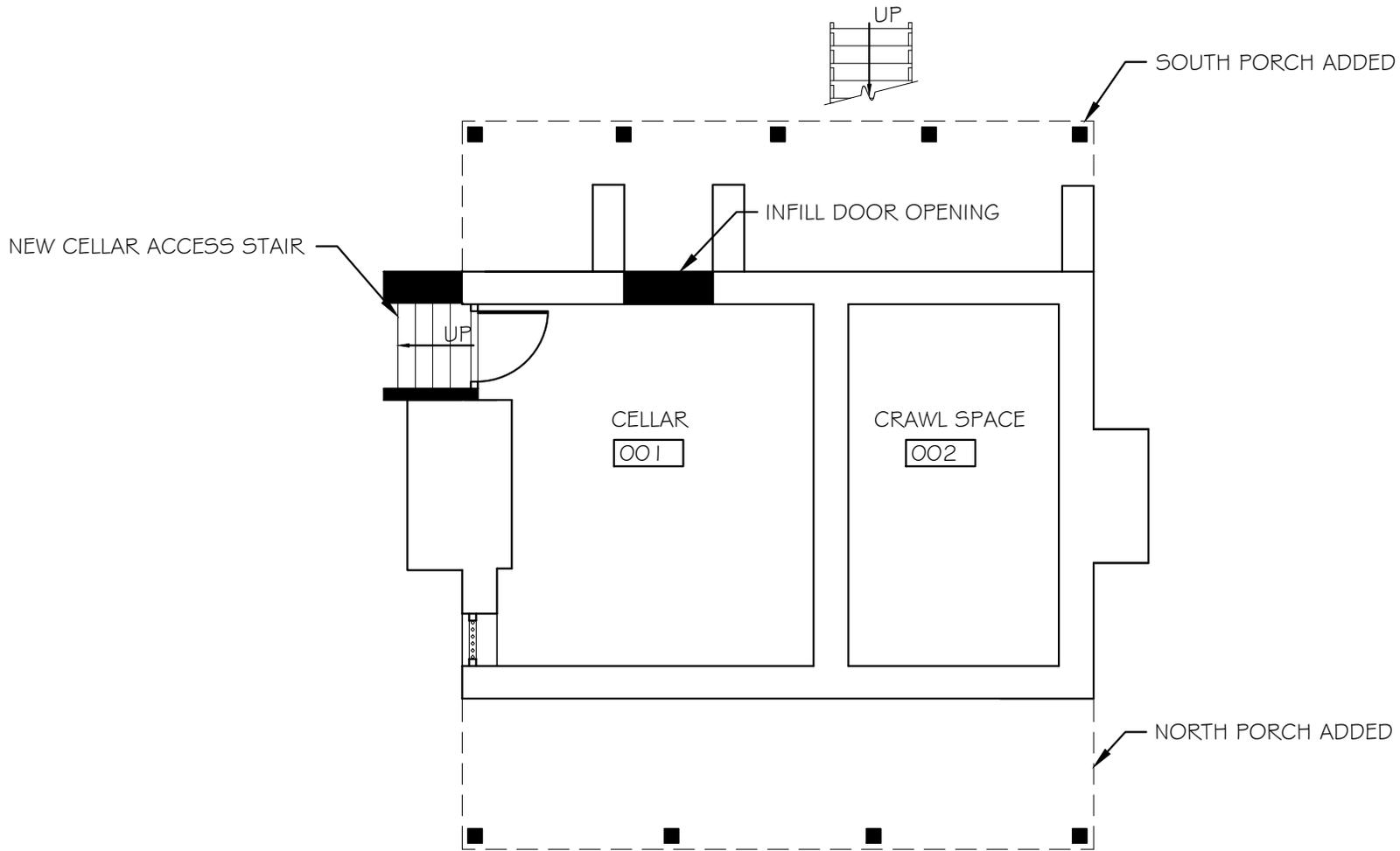
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

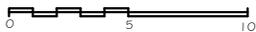
D1a.8

**D1B: PERIOD 1770**



# EAST FRAME - PORCHES ADDED - CELLAR FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



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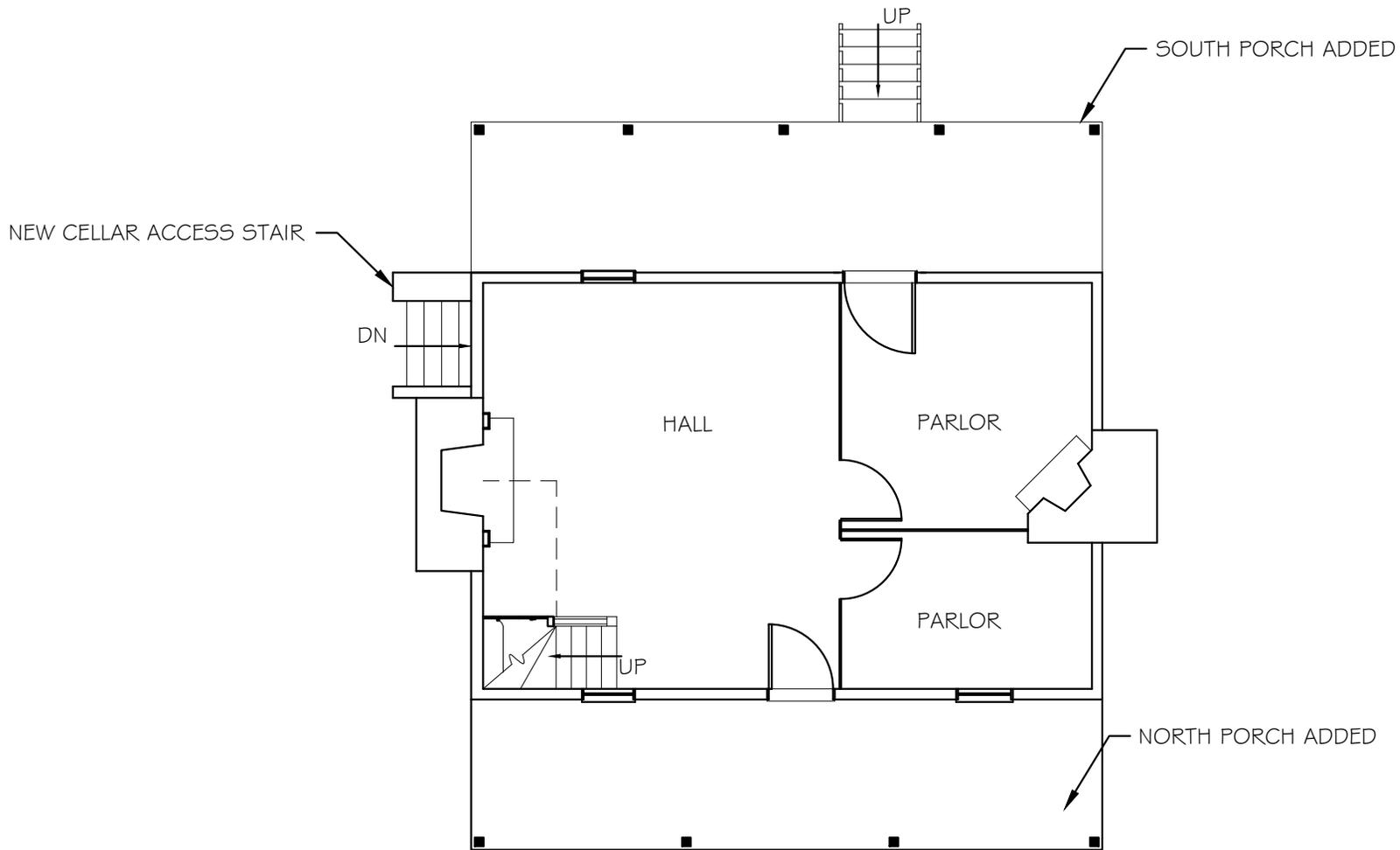
## PERIOD 1b CA. 1770 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

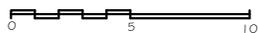
FIGURE

D1b.0



# EAST FRAME - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



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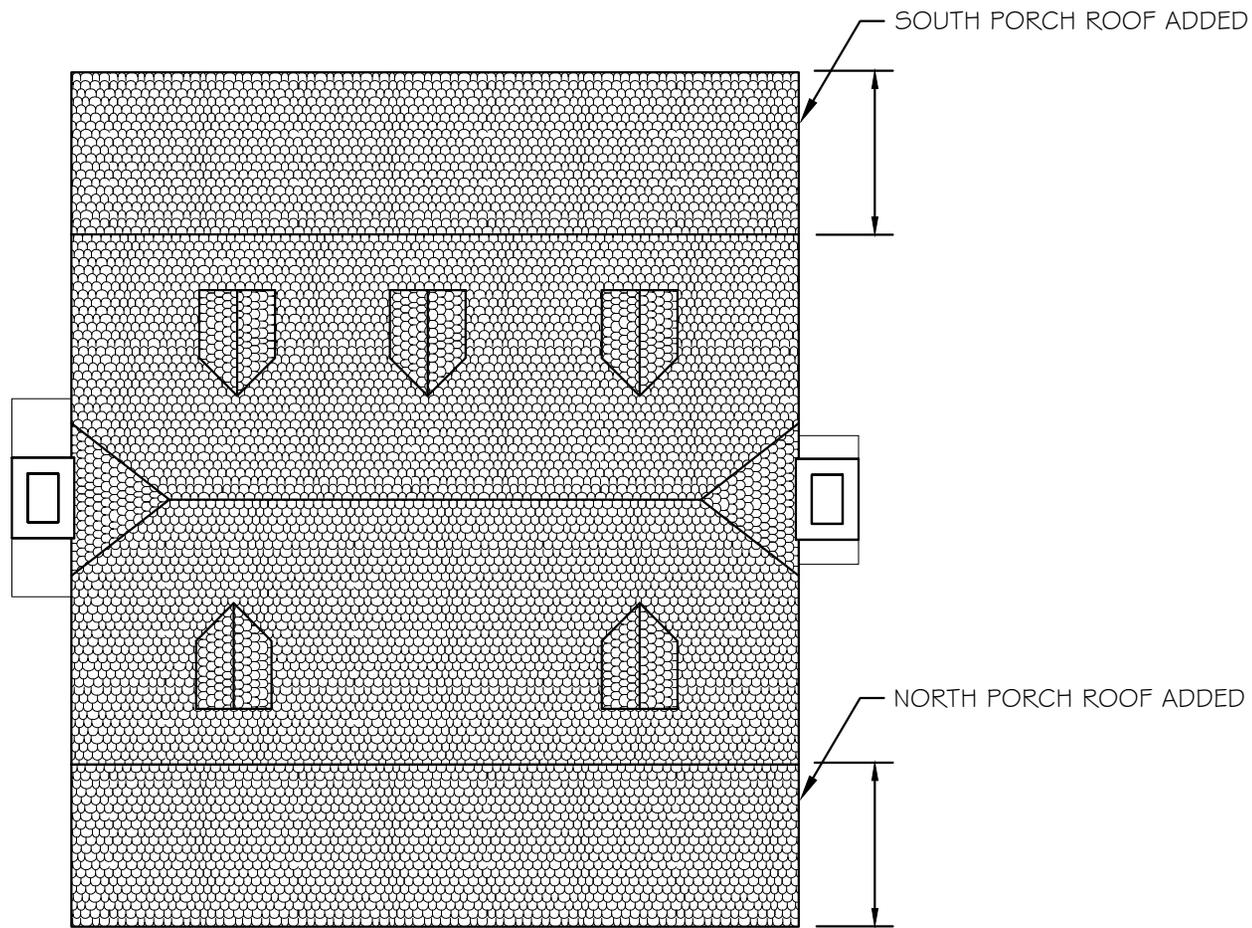
## PERIOD 1b CA. 1770 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

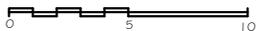
FIGURE

D1b.1



# EAST FRAME - ROOF PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

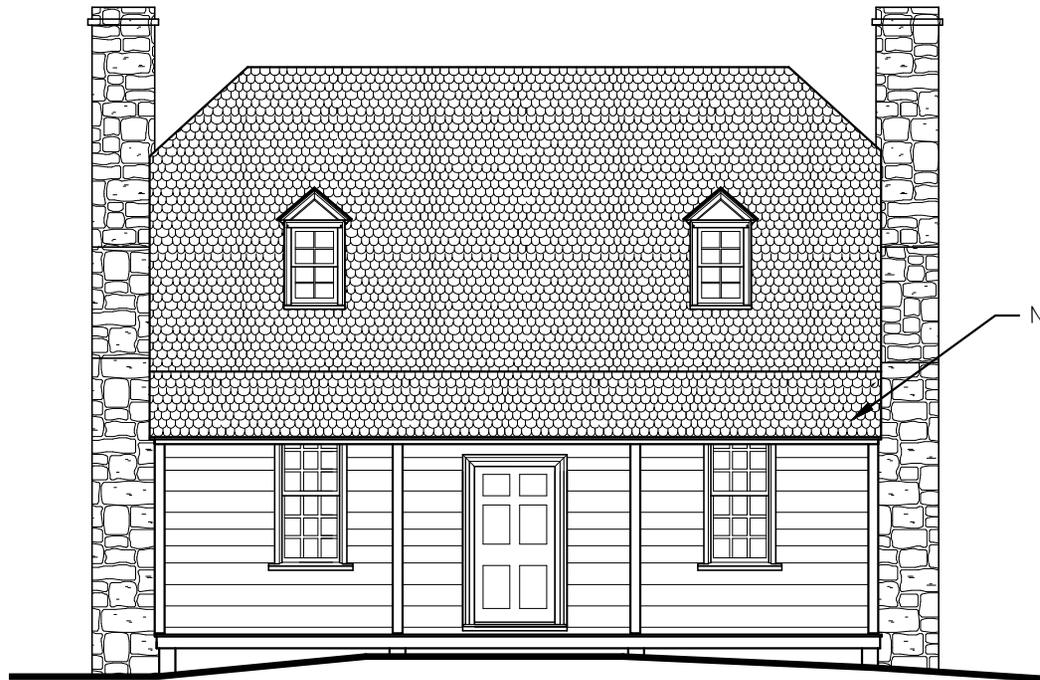


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## PERIOD 1b CA. 1770 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

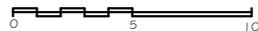
FIGURE  
**D1b.2**



NORTH PORCH/ ROOF ADDED

# EAST FRAME - NORTH ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



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37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## PERIOD 1b CA. 1770 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

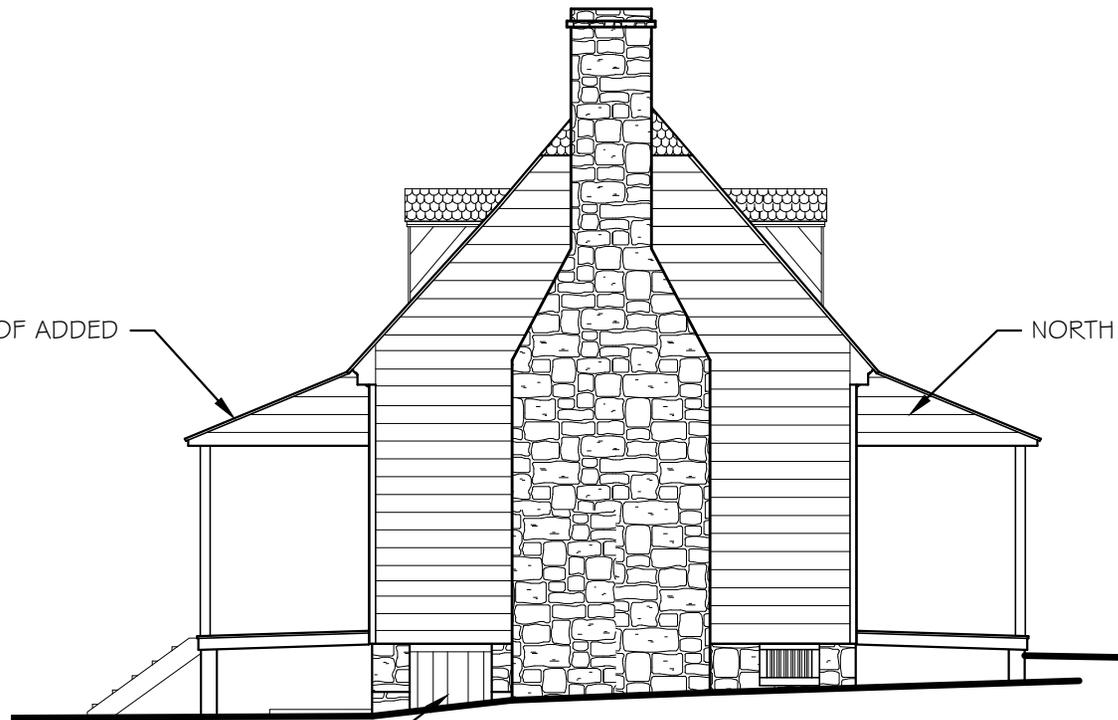
FIGURE

D1b.3

SOUTH PORCH/ ROOF ADDED

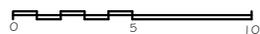
NORTH PORCH/ ROOF ADDED

NEW CELLAR ACCESS  
STAIR AND DOOR



# EAST FRAME - EAST ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY  
MAIN STREET  
ARCHITECTURE, PC  
37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

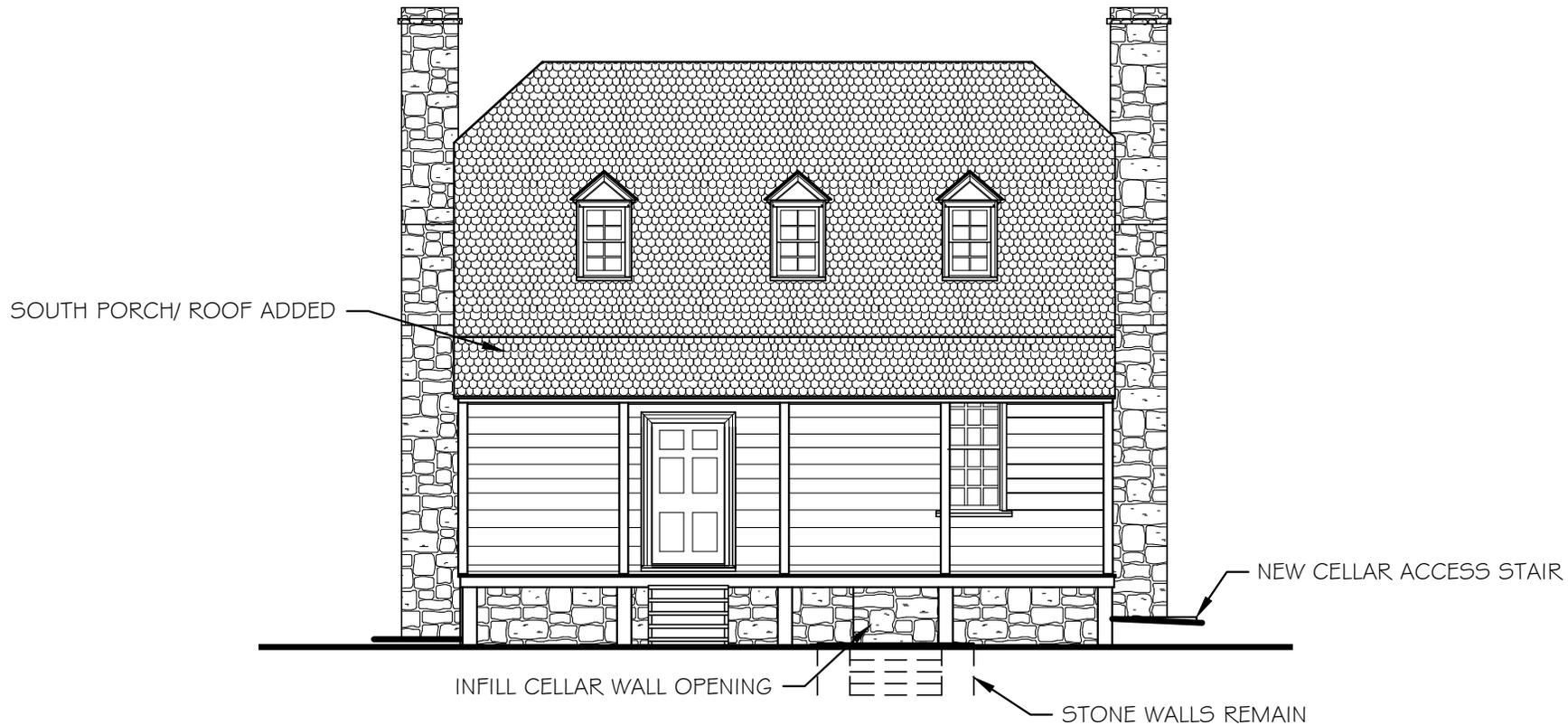
## PERIOD 1b CA. 1770 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

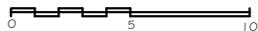
FIGURE

D1b.4



# EAST FRAME - SOUTH ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



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**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

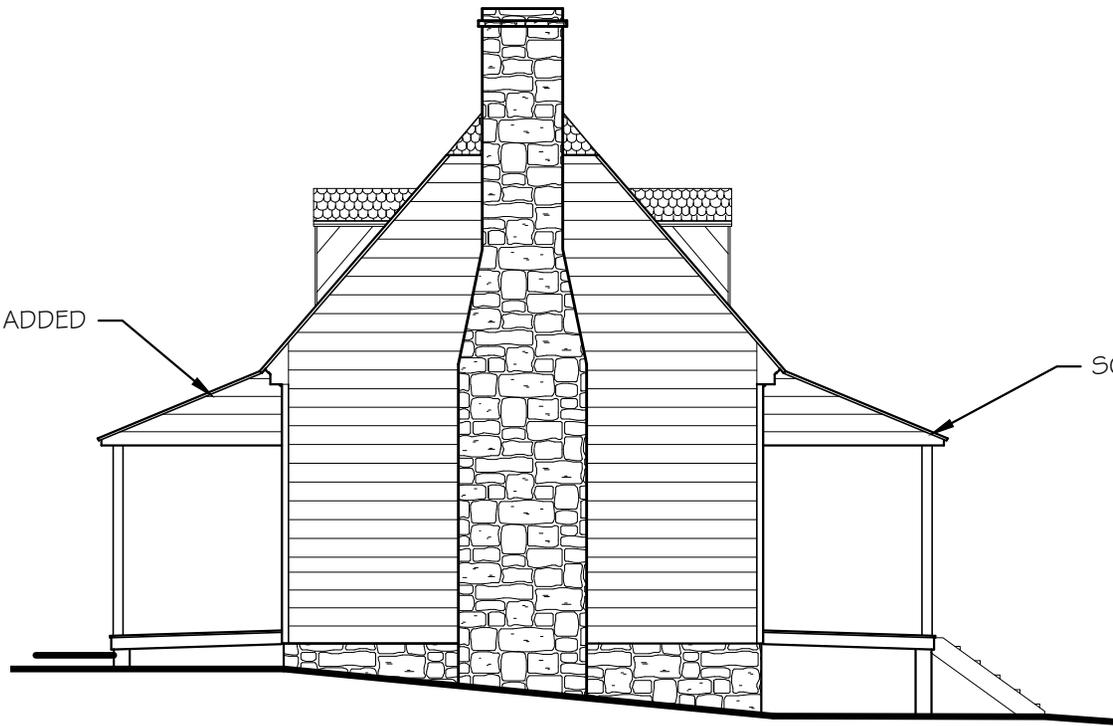
## PERIOD 1b CA. 1770 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

D1b.5

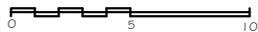


NORTH PORCH/ ROOF ADDED

SOUTH PORCH/ ROOF ADDED

## EAST FRAME - WEST ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



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37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

PERIOD 1b  
CA. 1770 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

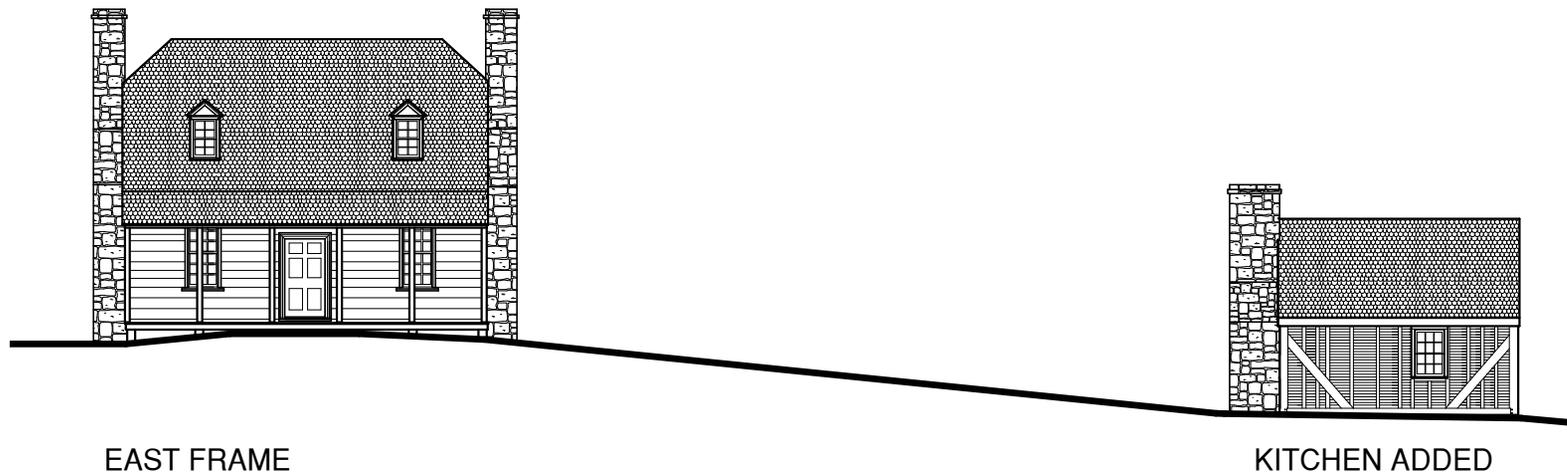
PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

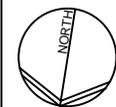
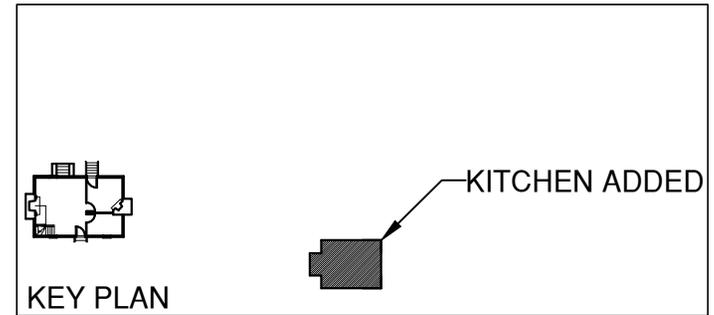
FIGURE

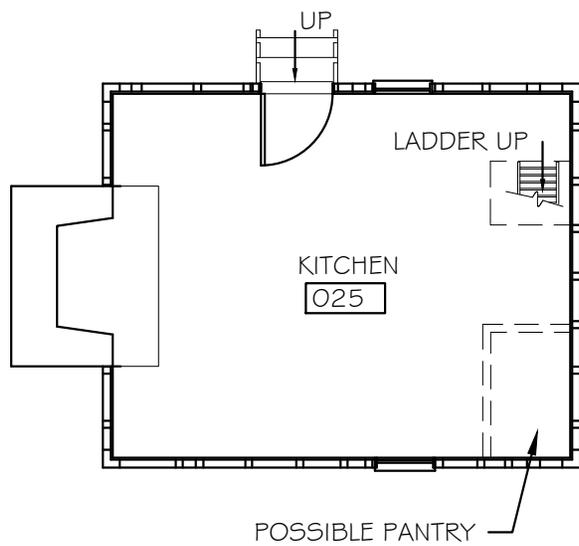
D1b.6

**D2A: PERIOD 1777**

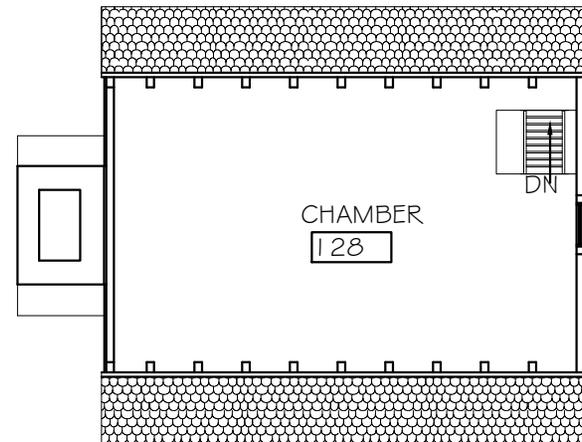


**NORTH ELEVATION - KITCHEN ADDED**  
 1/16" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10 20 FT





FLOOR PLAN

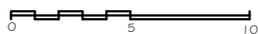


ATTIC PLAN



KITCHEN - FLOOR AND ATTIC PLANS

1/8" = 1'-0"

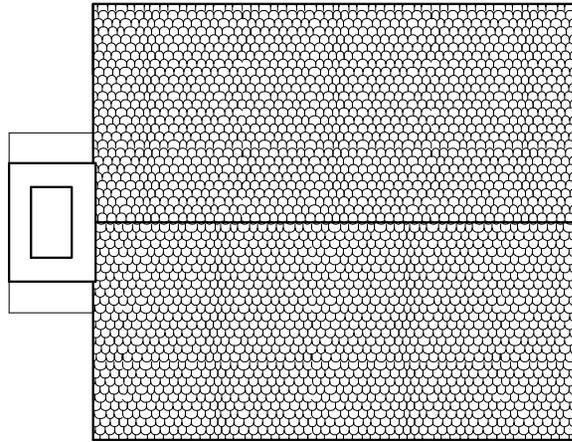


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PERIOD 2a  
 CA. 1777 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

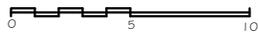
PROJECT  
 CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
 D2a.1



# KITCHEN - ROOF PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



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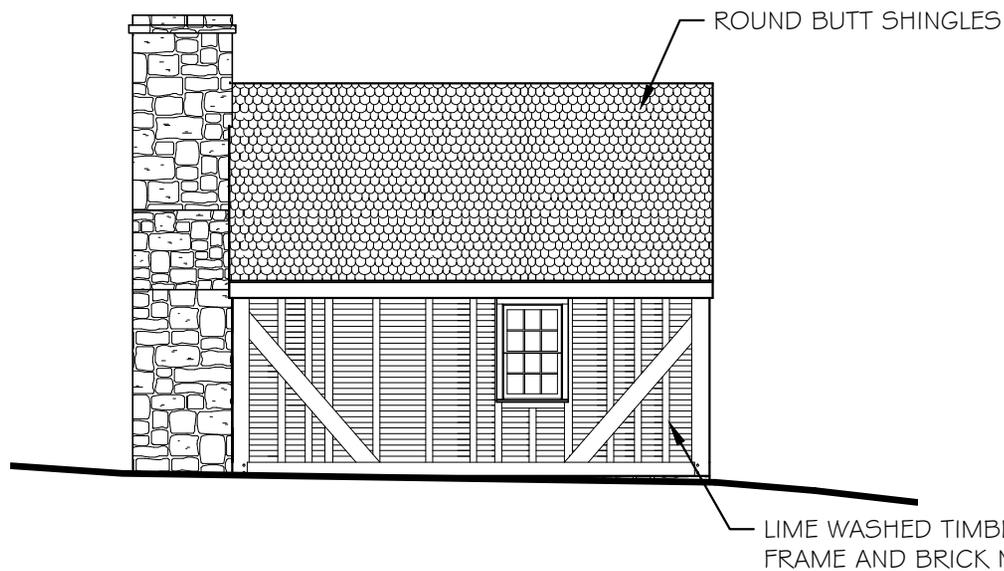
## PERIOD 2a CA. 1777 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT

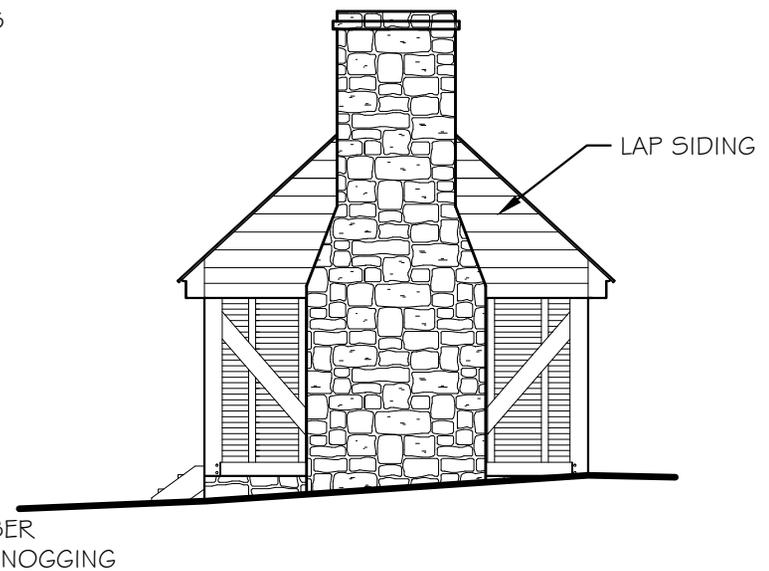
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

D2a.2



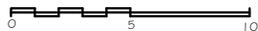
NORTH



EAST

# KITCHEN - NORTH & EAST ELEVATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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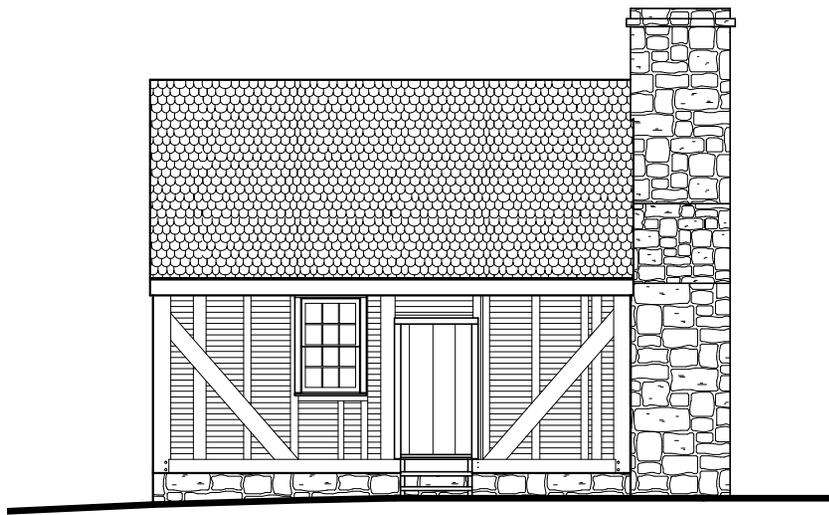
**PERIOD 2a**  
**CA. 1777 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

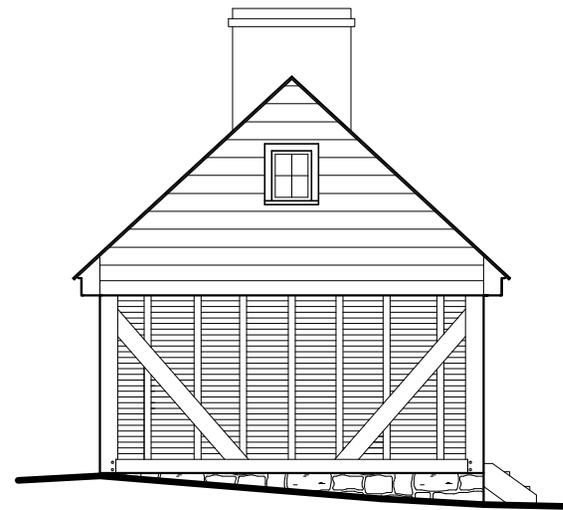
PROJECT

FIGURE

D2a.3



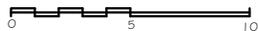
SOUTH



WEST

### KITCHEN - SOUTH & WEST ELEVATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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PERIOD 2a  
CA. 1777 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

D2a.4

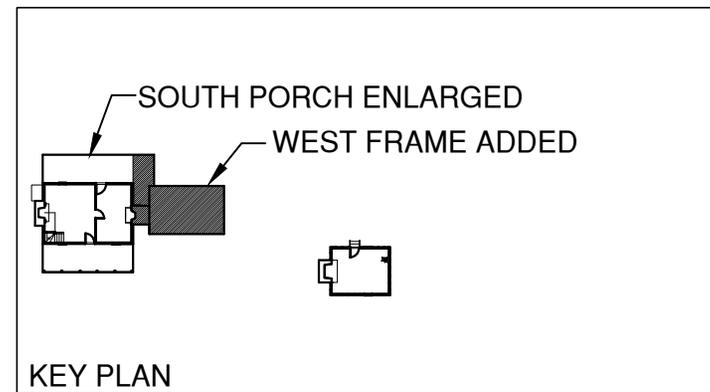
**D2B: PERIOD 1788**



EAST FRAME

WEST FRAME ADDED

KITCHEN



KEY PLAN



**NORTH ELEVATION - W. FRAME**

1/16" = 1'-0"



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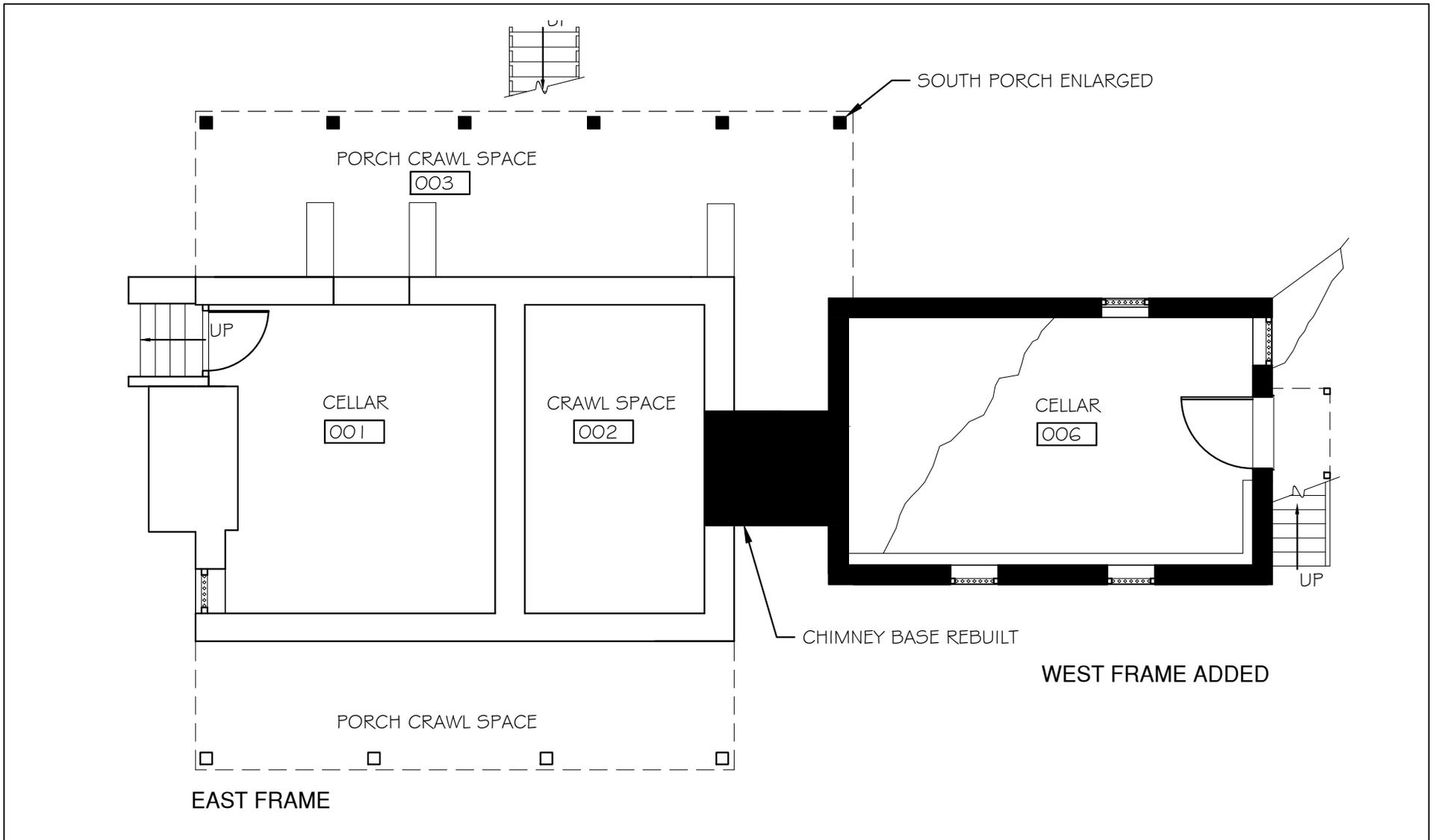
**PERIOD 2b**  
**CA. 1788 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

**D2b.0**



**W. FRAME - CELLAR FLOOR PLAN, S. PORCH**

1/8" = 1'-0"

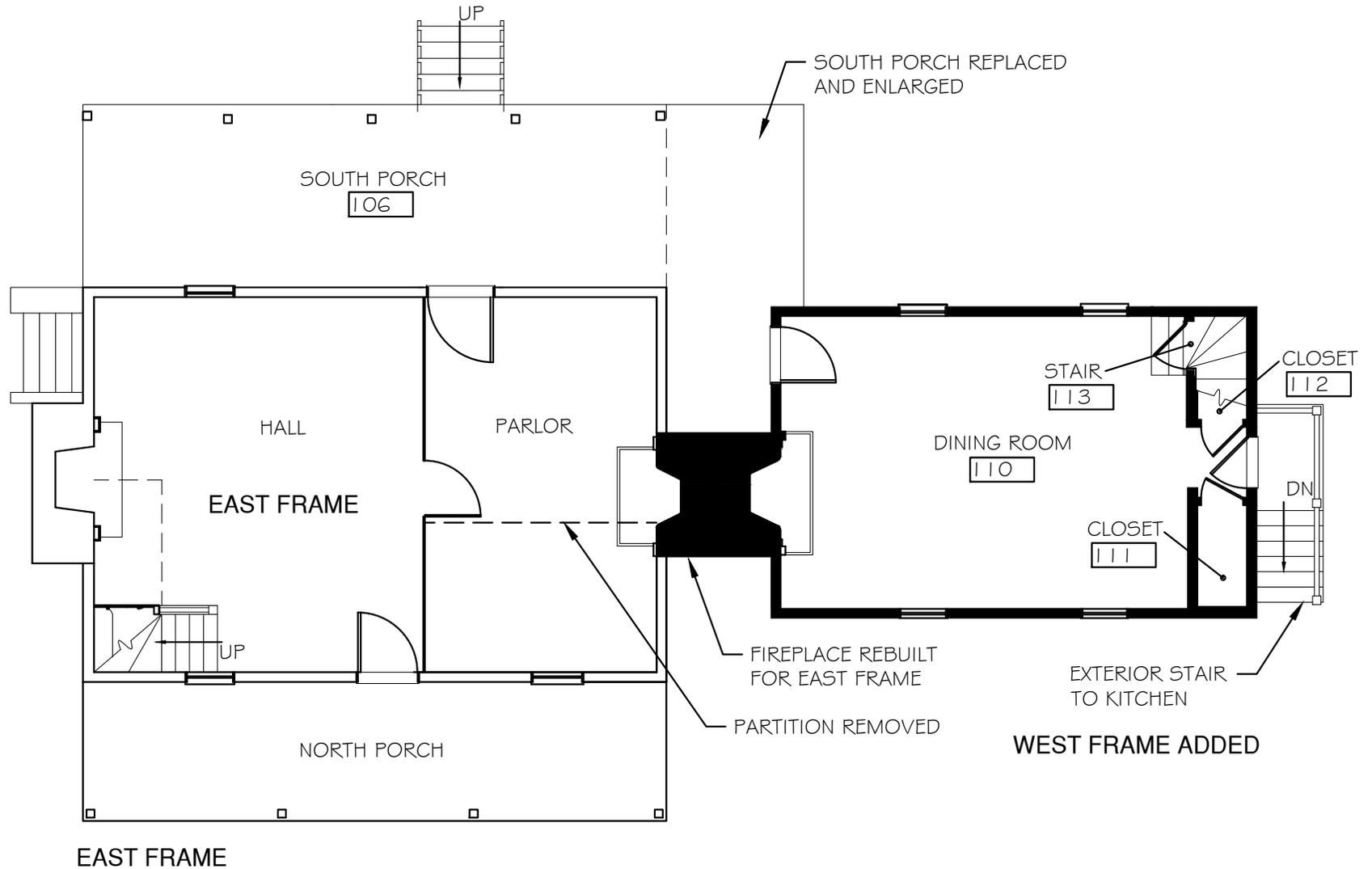


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 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

**PERIOD 2b**  
**CA. 1788 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

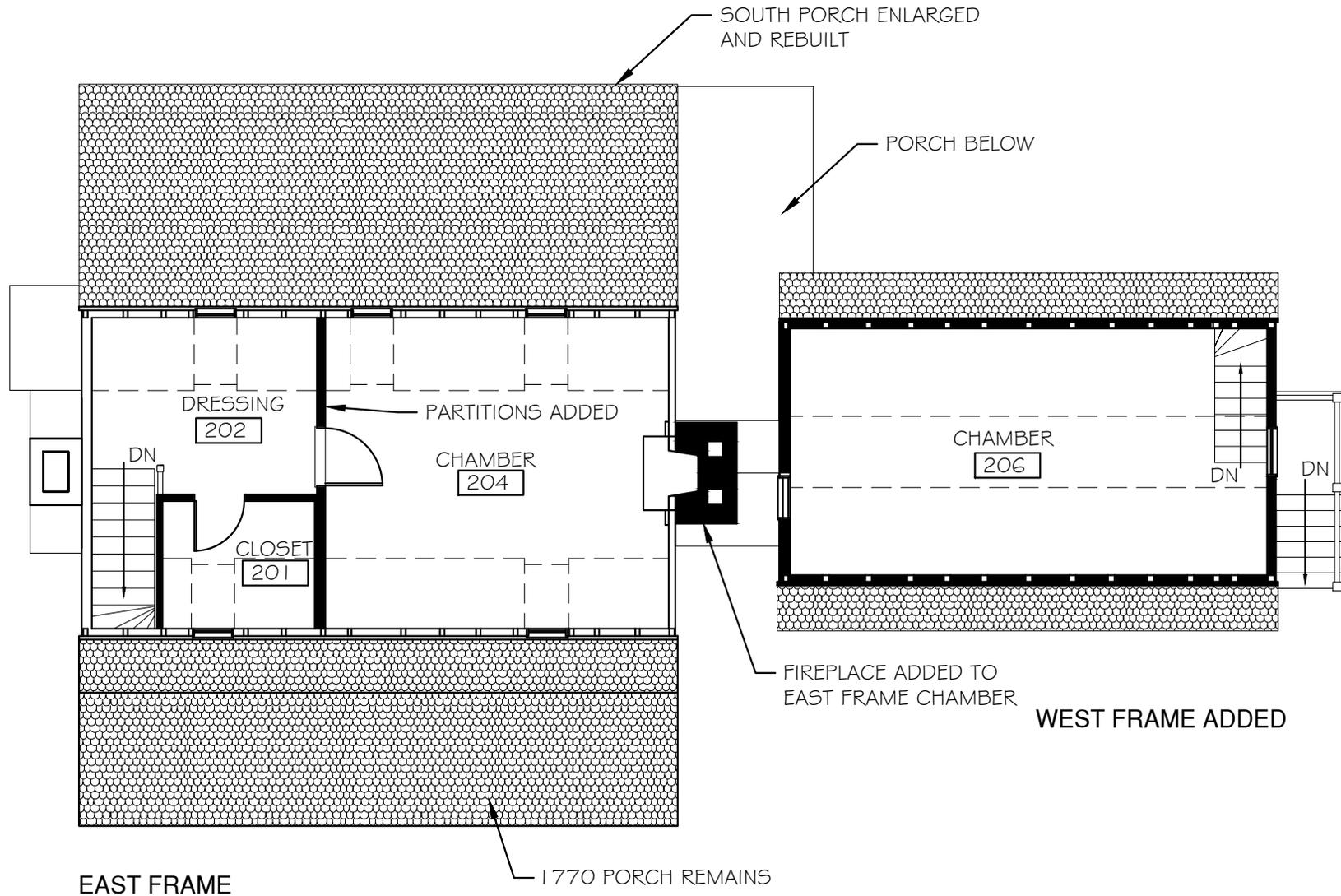
FIGURE  
**D2b.1**



**W. FRAME - FIRST FLOOR PLAN, S. PORCH**

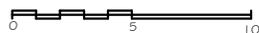
1/8" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10





**W. FRAME - CHAMBER FLOOR PLAN, S. PORCH**

1/8" = 1'-0"



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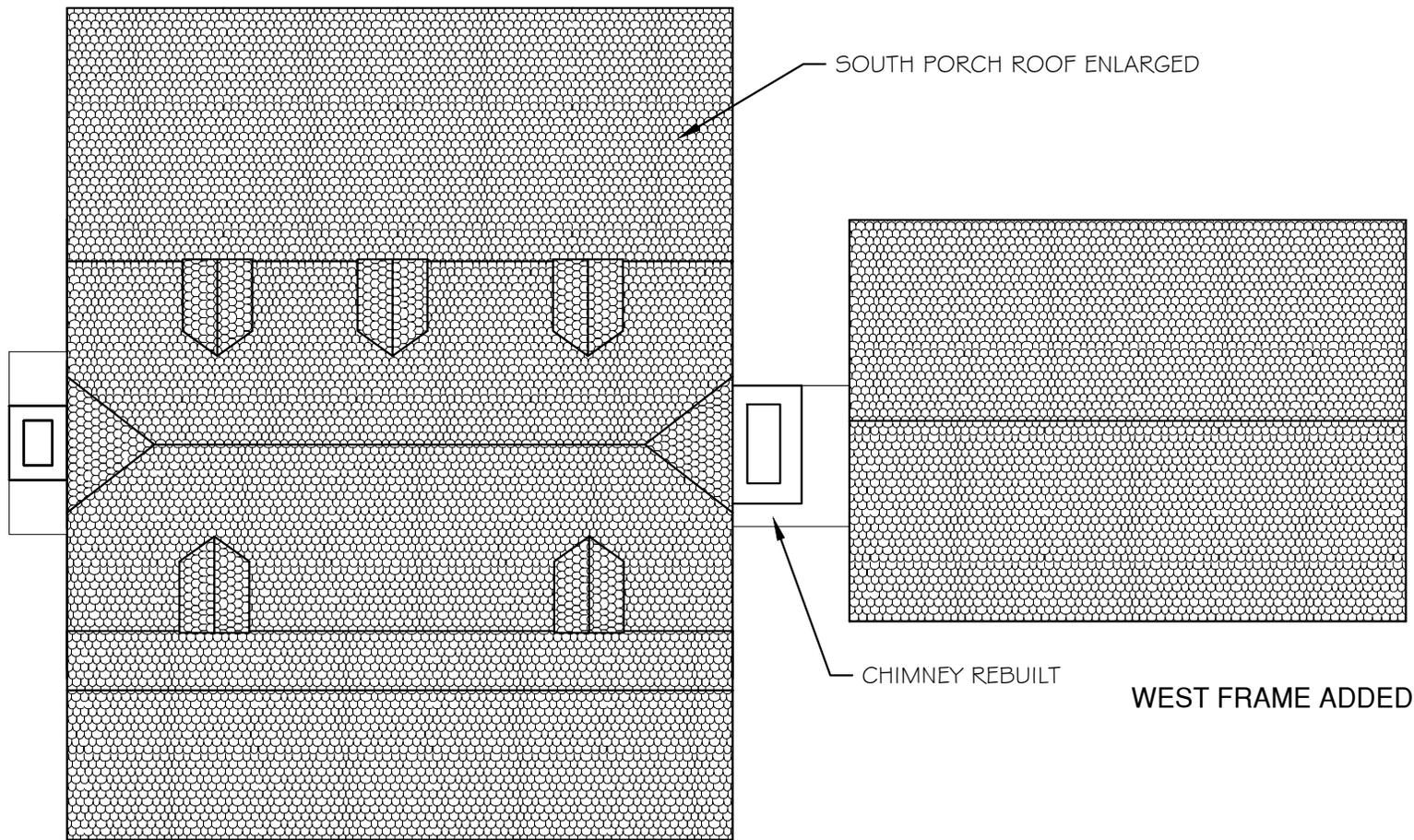
**PERIOD 2b**  
**CA. 1788 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

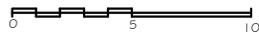
FIGURE

**D2b.3**



**W. FRAME - ROOF PLAN**

1/8" = 1'-0"



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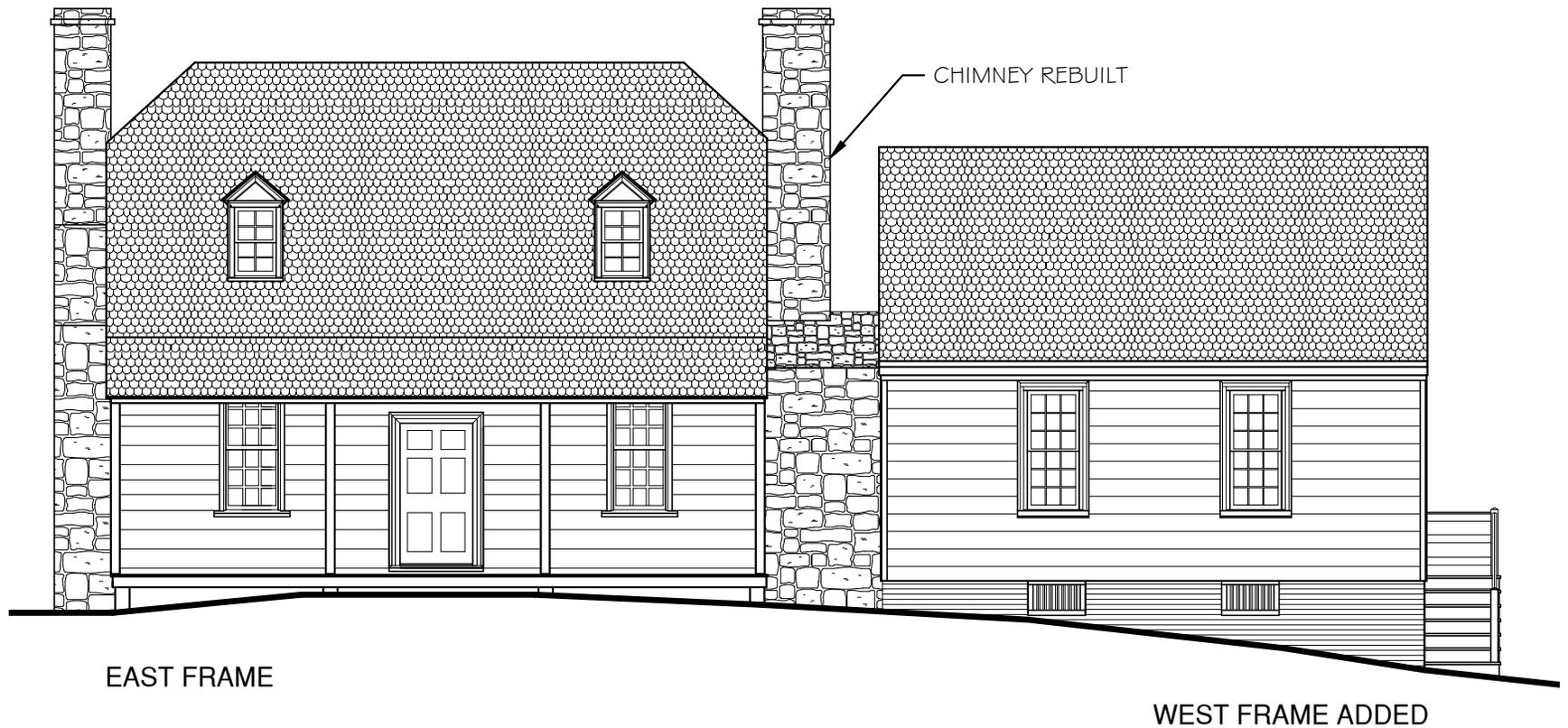
**PERIOD 2b**  
**CA. 1788 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

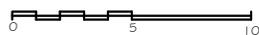
FIGURE

**D2b.4**



W. FRAME - NORTH ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



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**PERIOD 2b**  
**CA. 1788 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

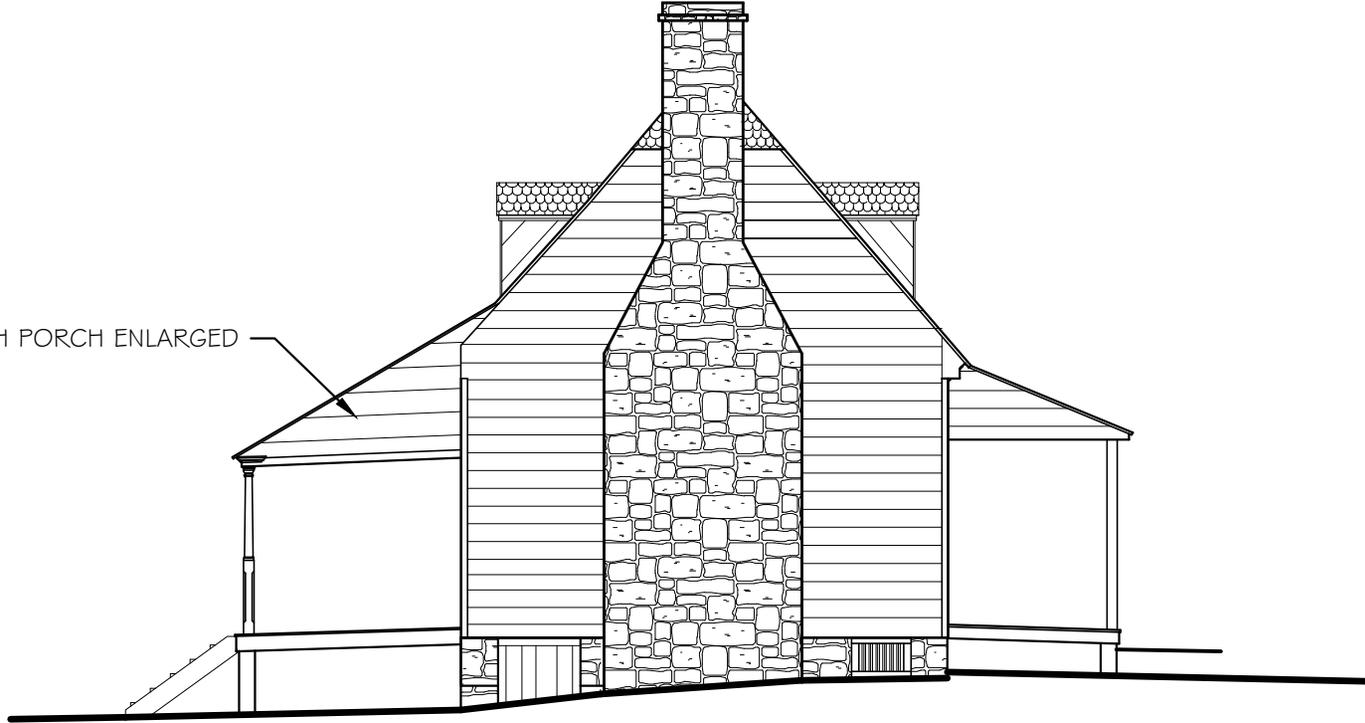
CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

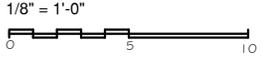
D2b.5

SOUTH PORCH ENLARGED



EAST FRAME

### E. FRAME - EAST ELEVATION

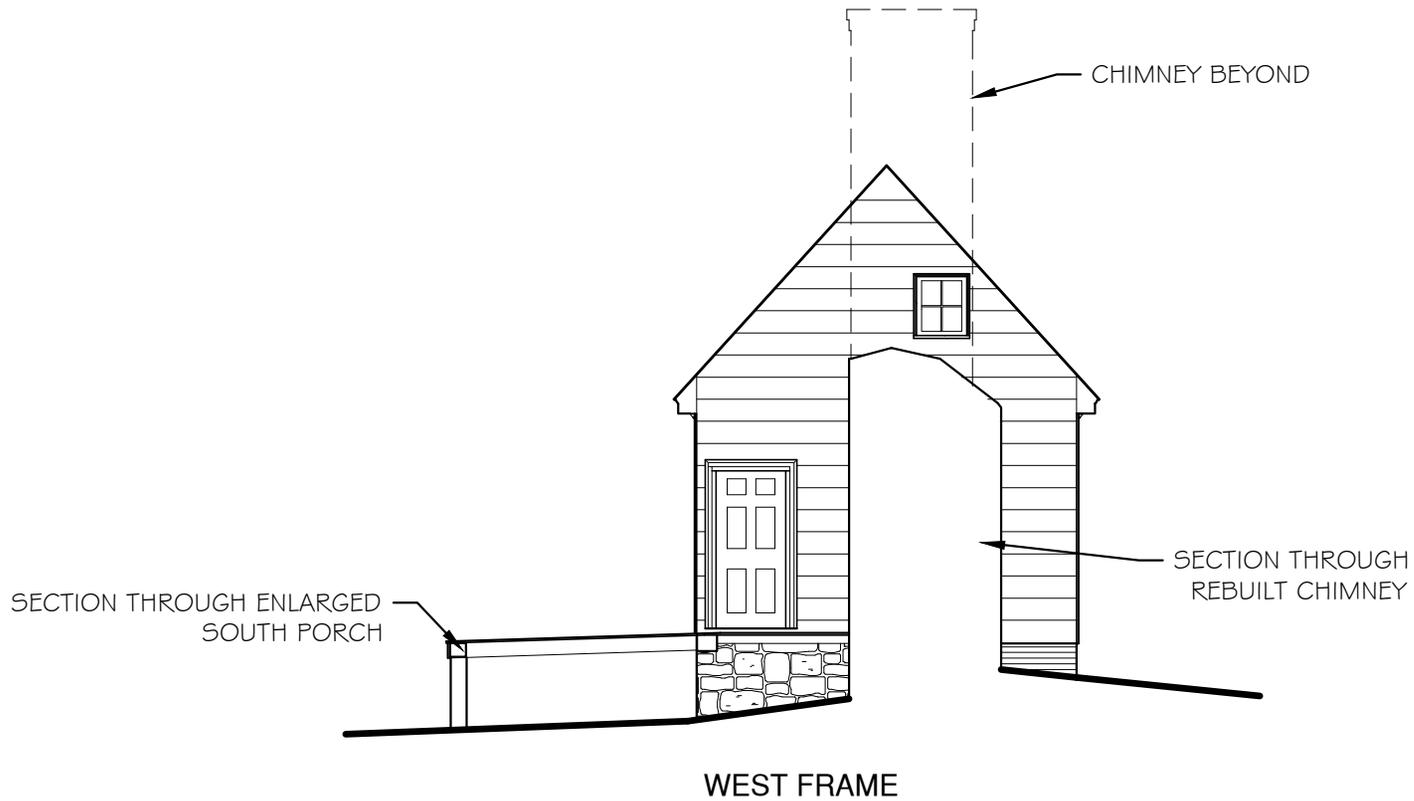


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 ARCHITECTURE, PC  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

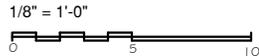
PERIOD 2b  
 CA. 1788 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

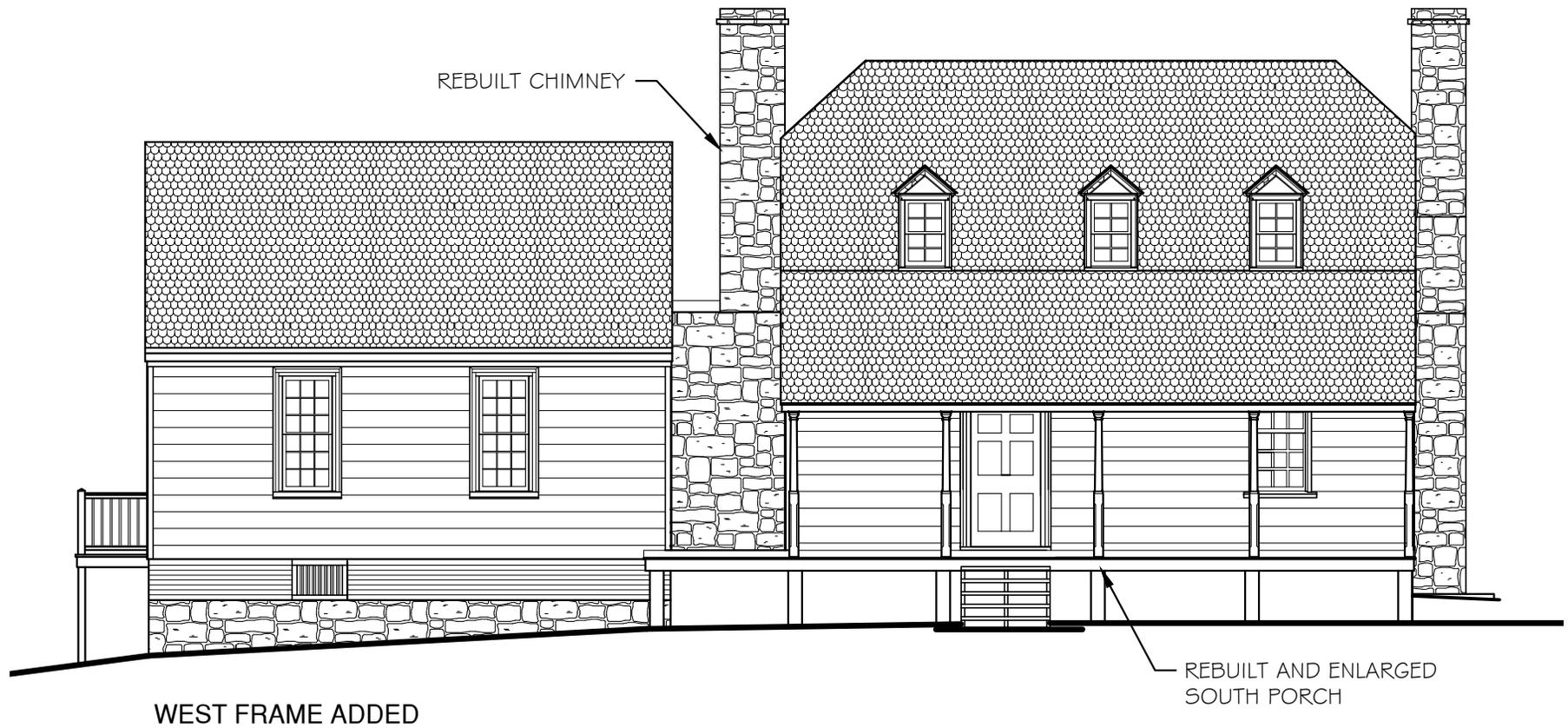
PROJECT  
 CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
 D2b.6



**W. FRAME - EAST ELEVATION**





**W. FRAME - SOUTH ELEVATION**

1/8" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10

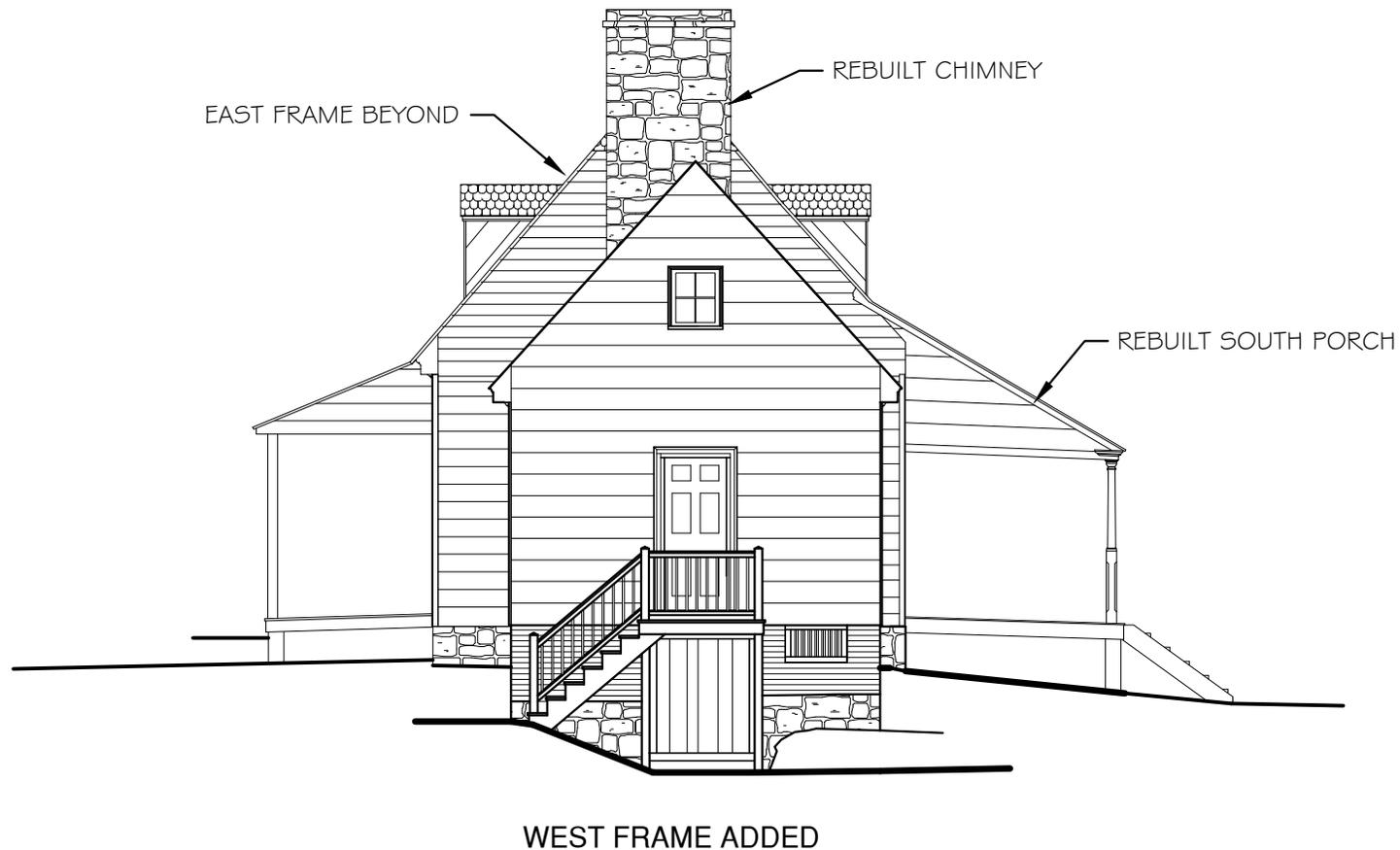


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**PERIOD 2b**  
**CA. 1788 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

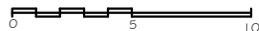
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D2b.8**



## W. FRAME - WEST ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



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**PERIOD 2b**  
**CA. 1788 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

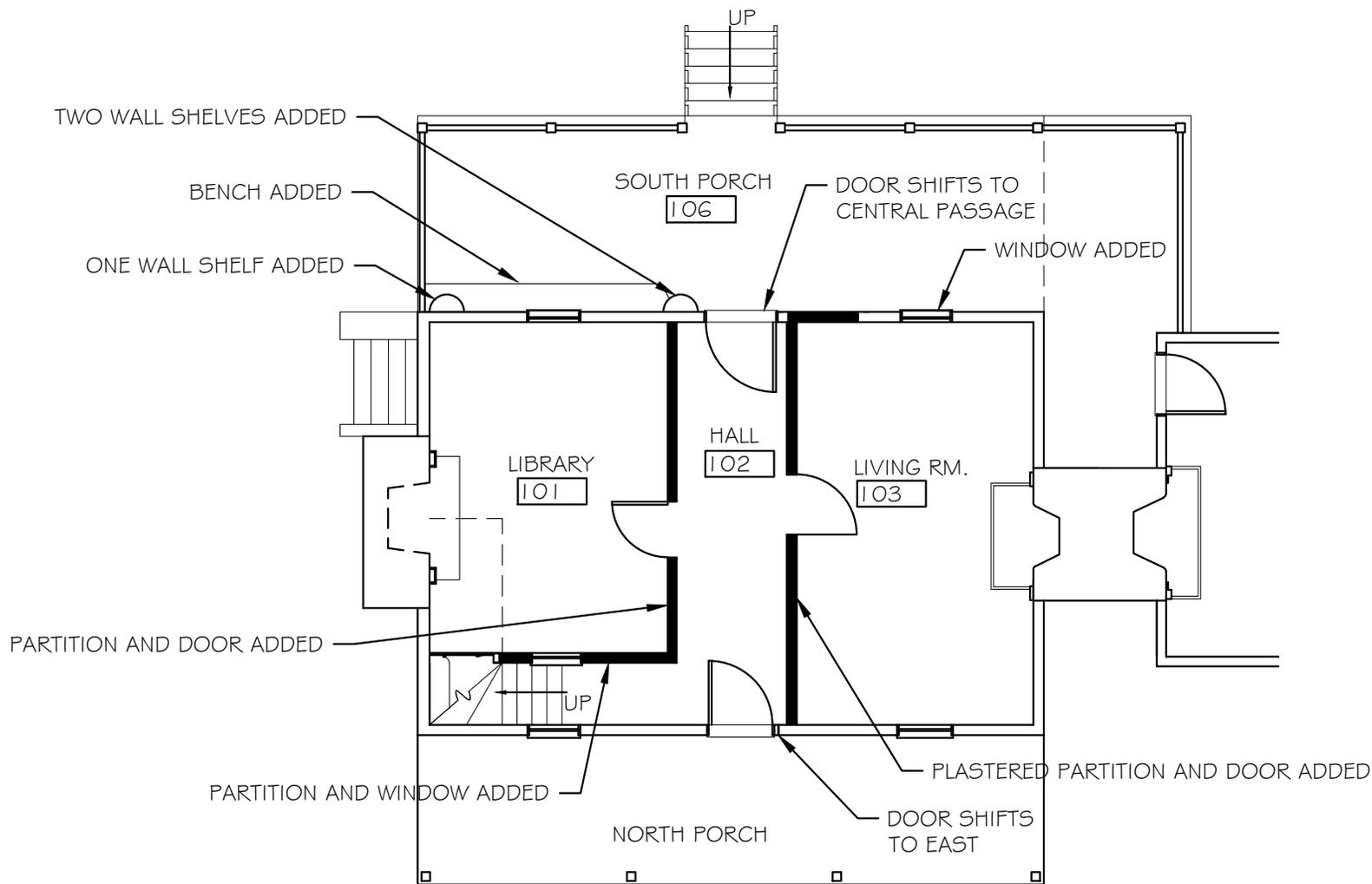
CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

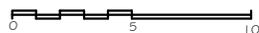
**D2b.9**

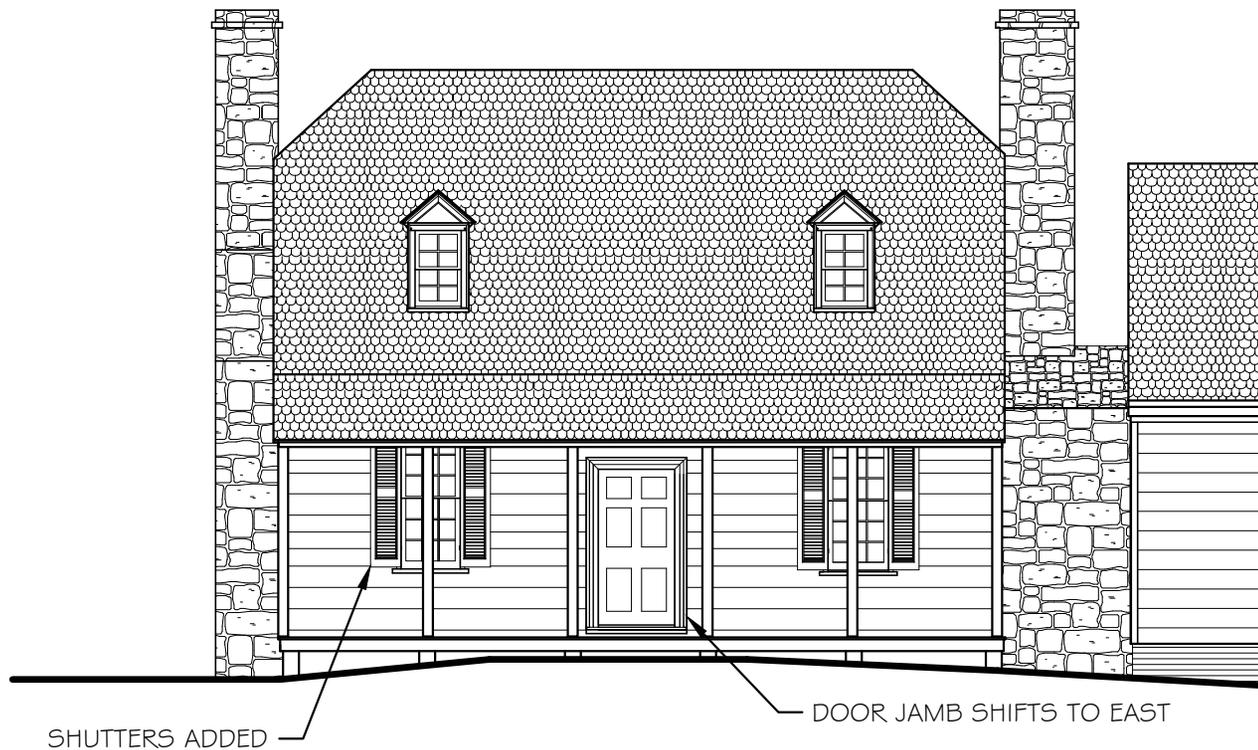
**D2C: PERIOD 1794**



# E. FRAME - FLOOR PLAN

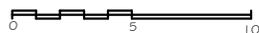
1/8" = 1'-0"





### E. FRAME - NORTH ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



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 ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
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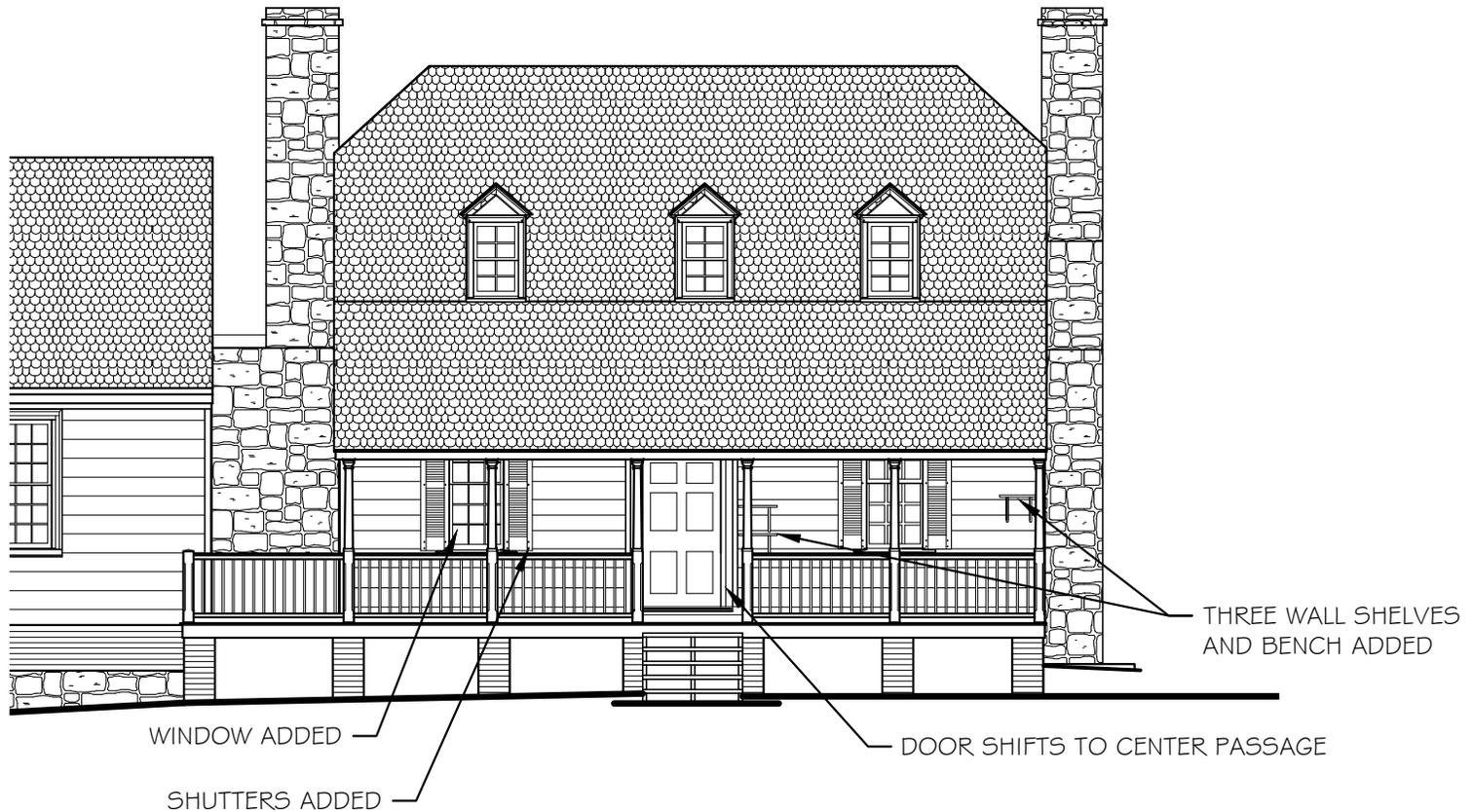
## PERIOD 2c CA. 1794 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

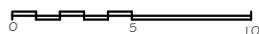
FIGURE

D2c.1



## E. FRAME - SOUTH ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



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ARCHITECTURE, PC  
37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## PERIOD 2c CA. 1794 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

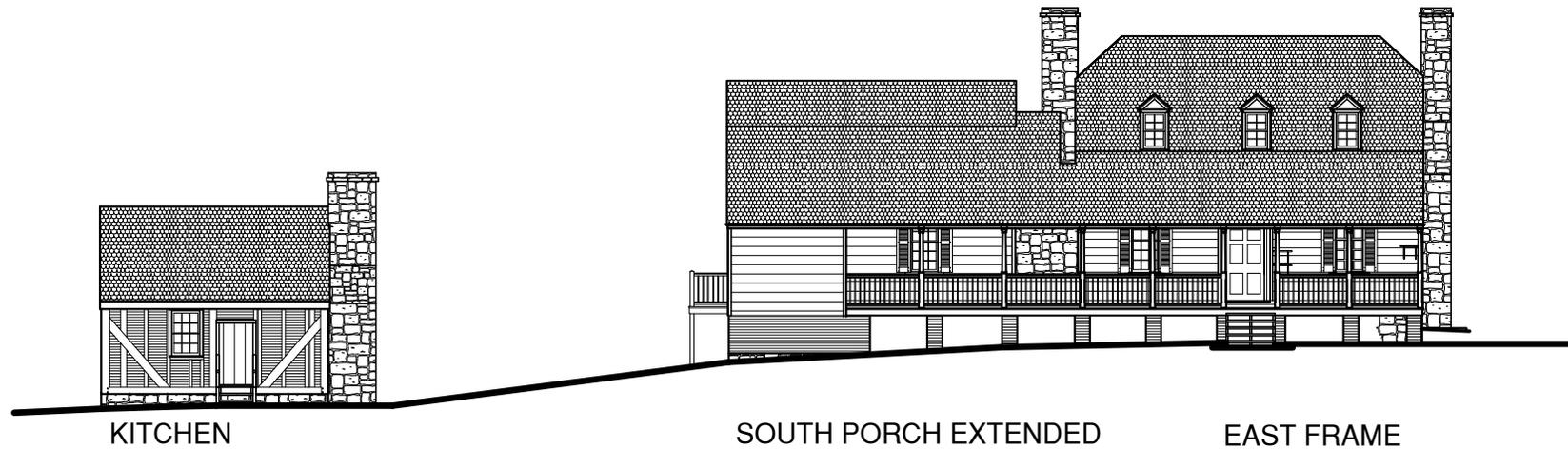
PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

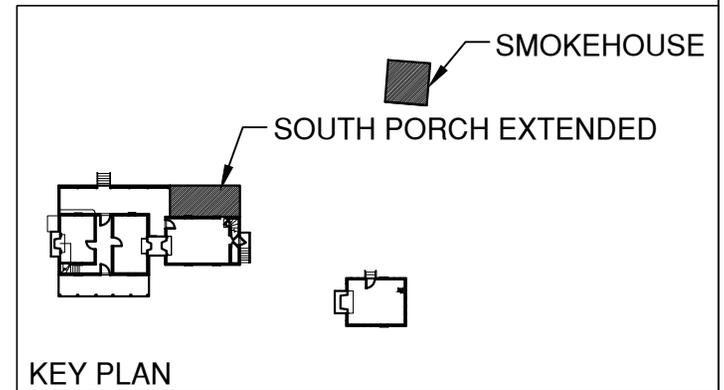
D2c.2

**D2D: PERIOD 1803**



**SOUTH ELEVATION - S. PORCH EXTENDED**

1/16" = 1'-0"



**KEY PLAN**

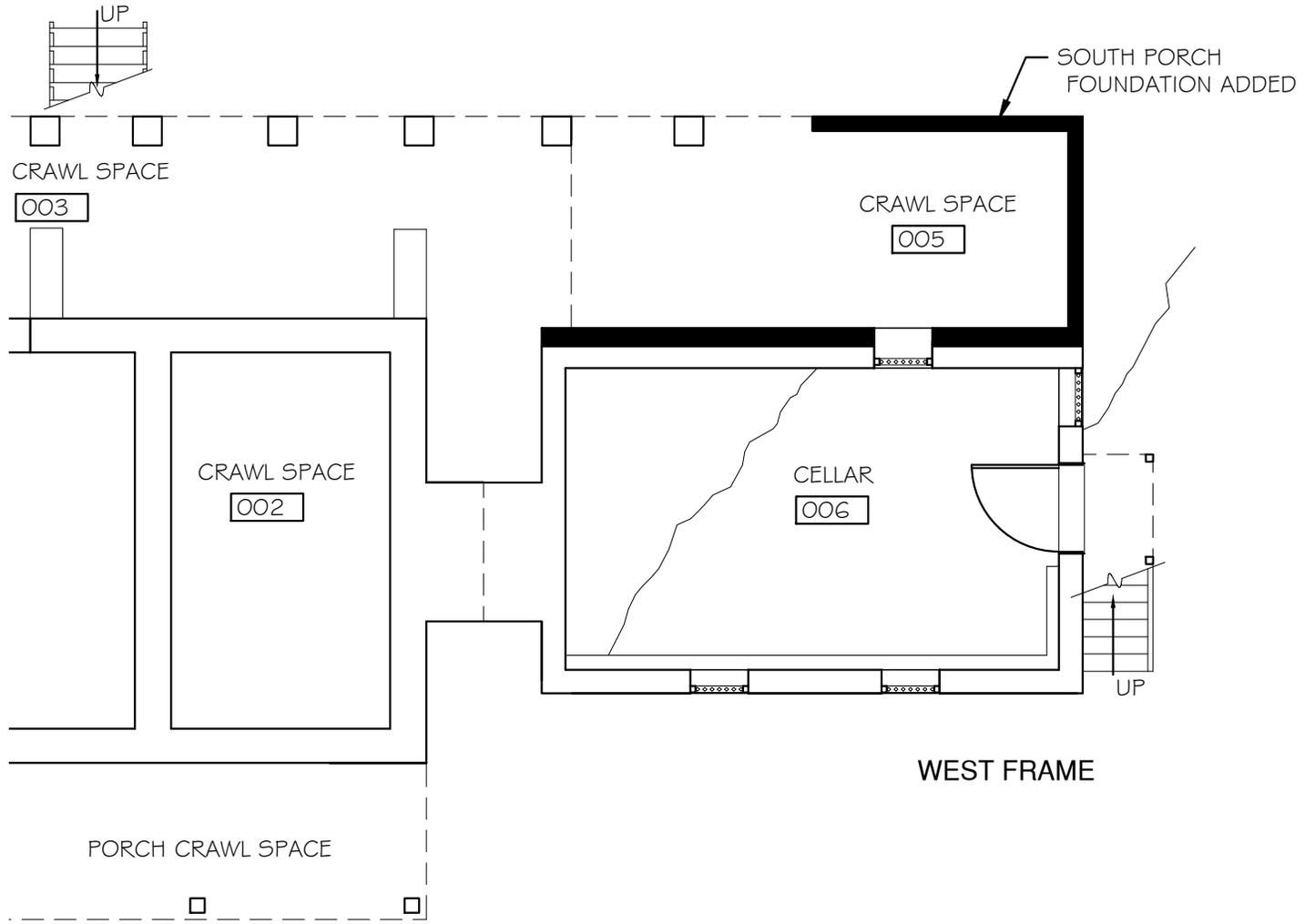


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 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

**PERIOD 2d**  
**CA. 1803 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

**PROJECT**  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

**FIGURE**  
**D2d.0**



**W. FRAME - S. PORCH FOUNDATION FLOOR PLAN**

1/8" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10

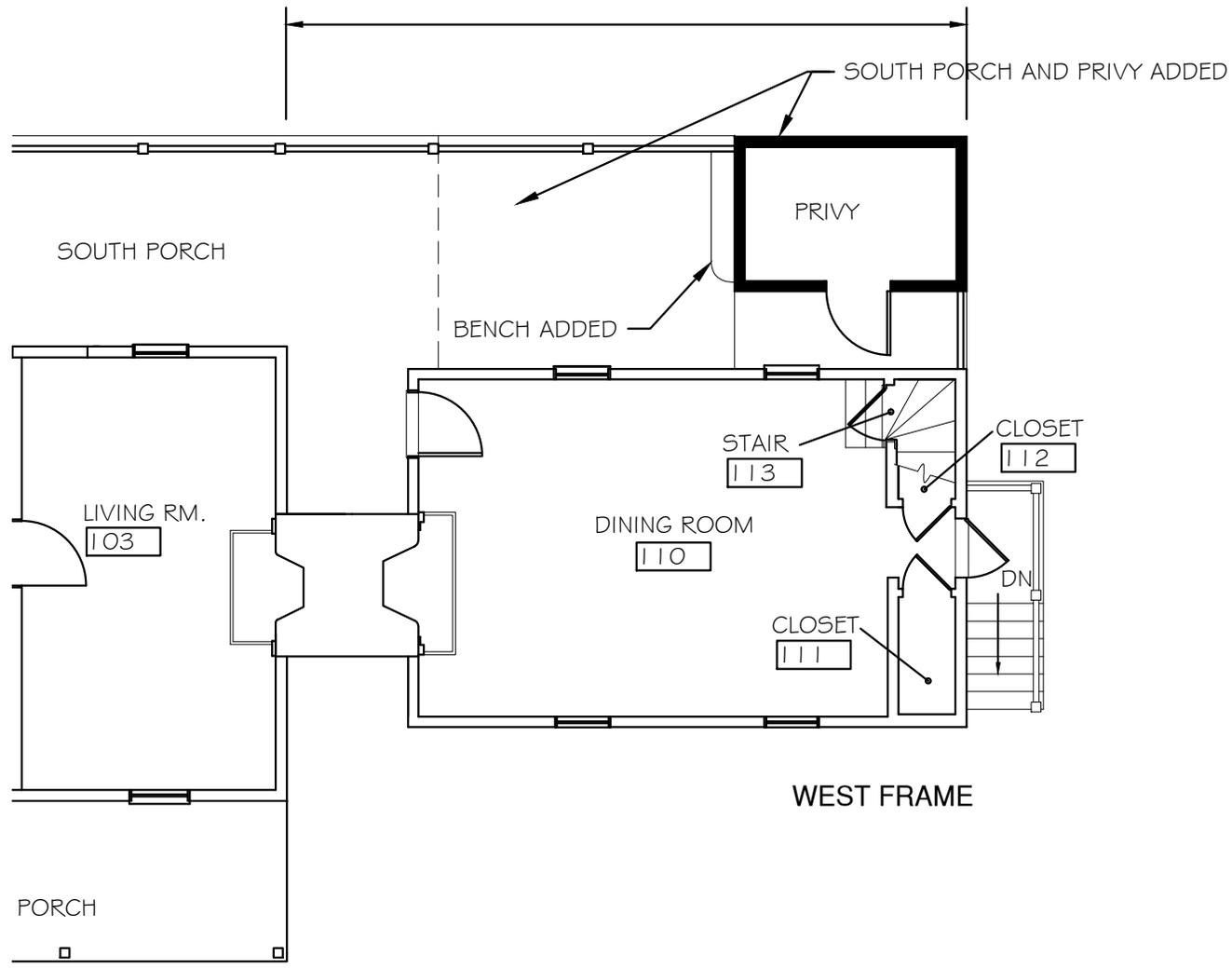


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**PERIOD 2d**  
**CA. 1803 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D2d.1**



# W. FRAME - SOUTH PORCH FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10



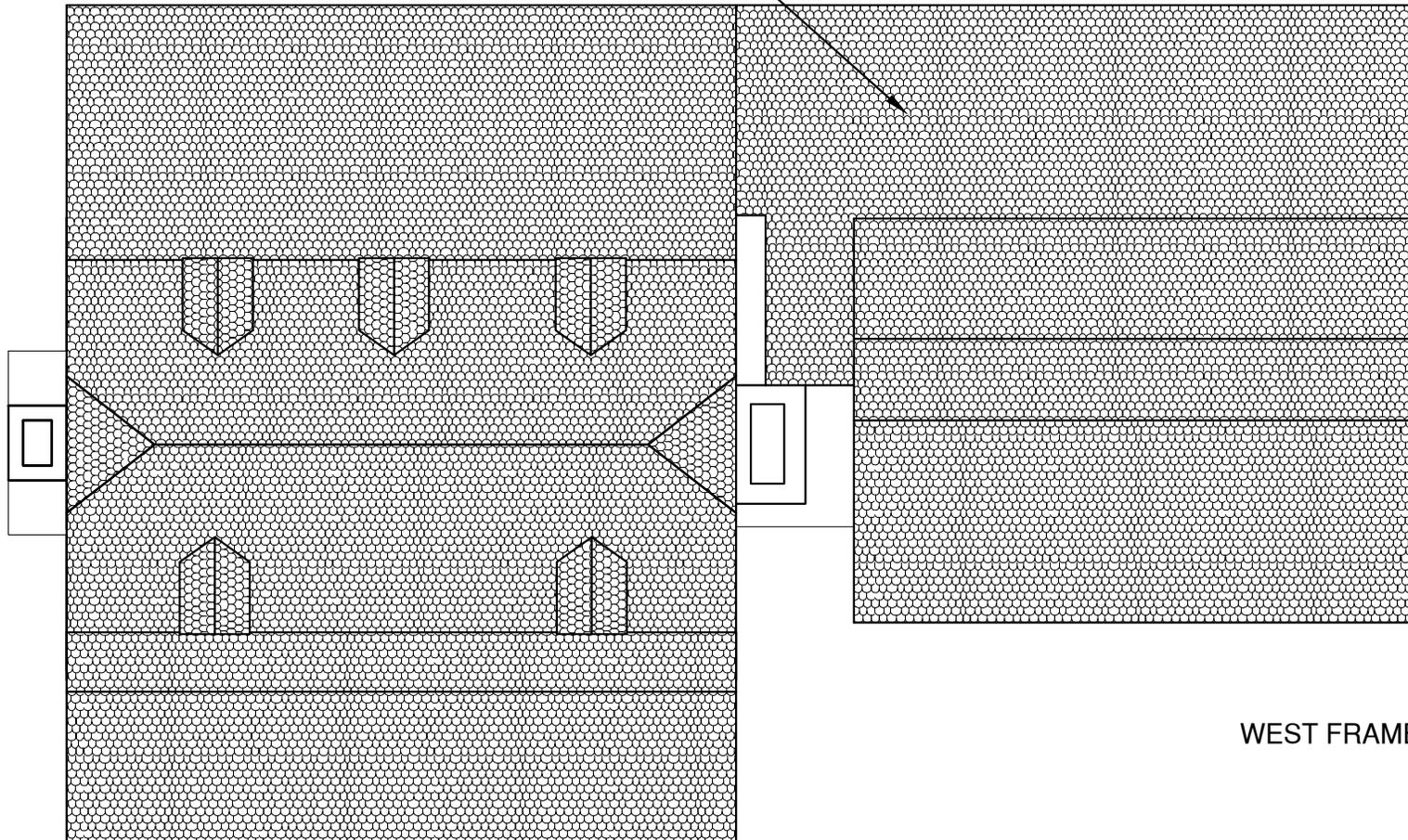
DRAWN BY  
**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
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## PERIOD 2d CA. 1803 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D2d.2**

SOUTH PORCH ROOF ADDED

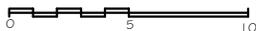


WEST FRAME



### W. FRAME - ROOF PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY

MAIN STREET  
ARCHITECTURE, PC  
37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

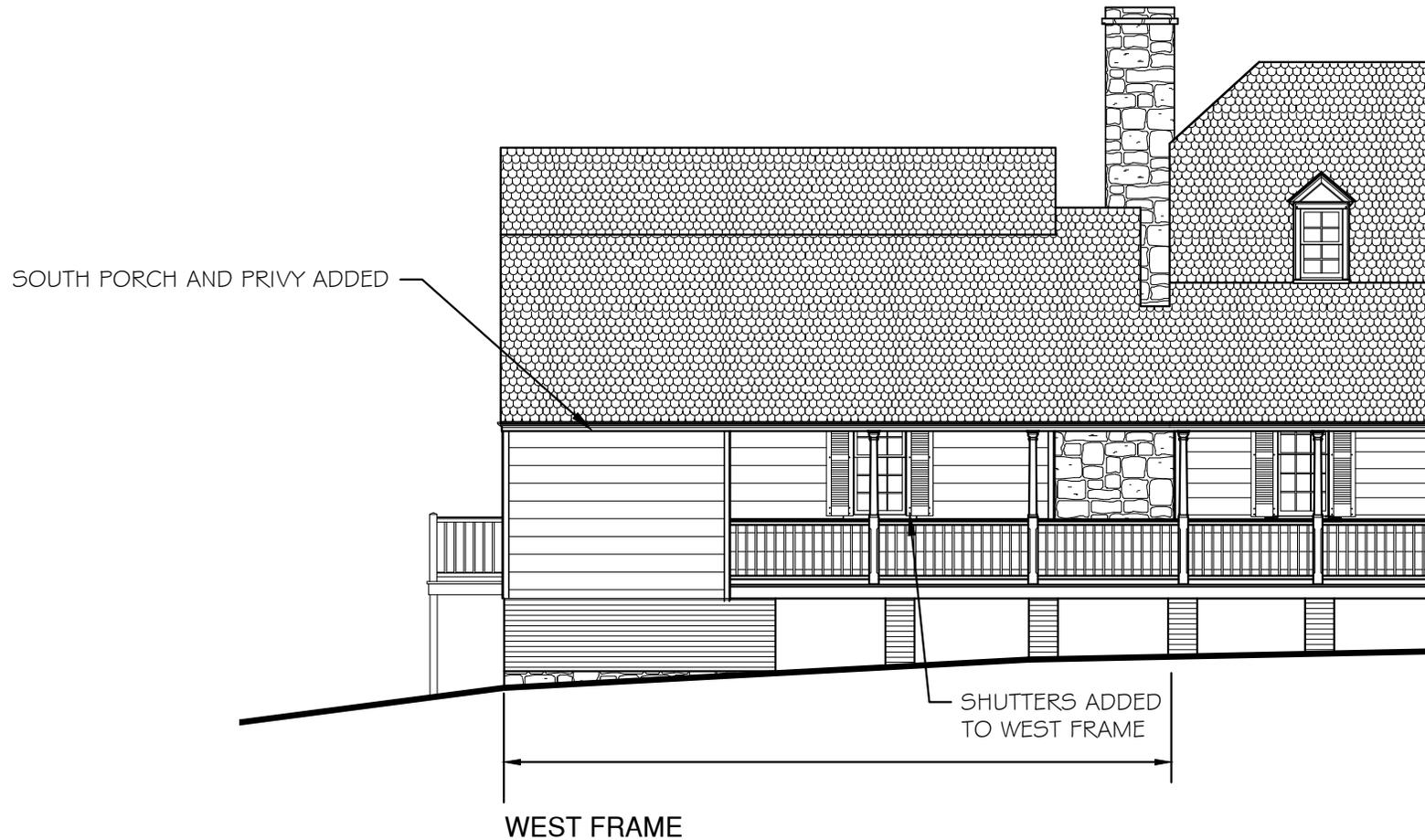
## PERIOD 2d CA. 1803 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

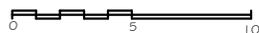
FIGURE

D2d.3



### W. FRAME - S. ELEVATION OF PORCH EXTENDED

1/8" = 1'-0"

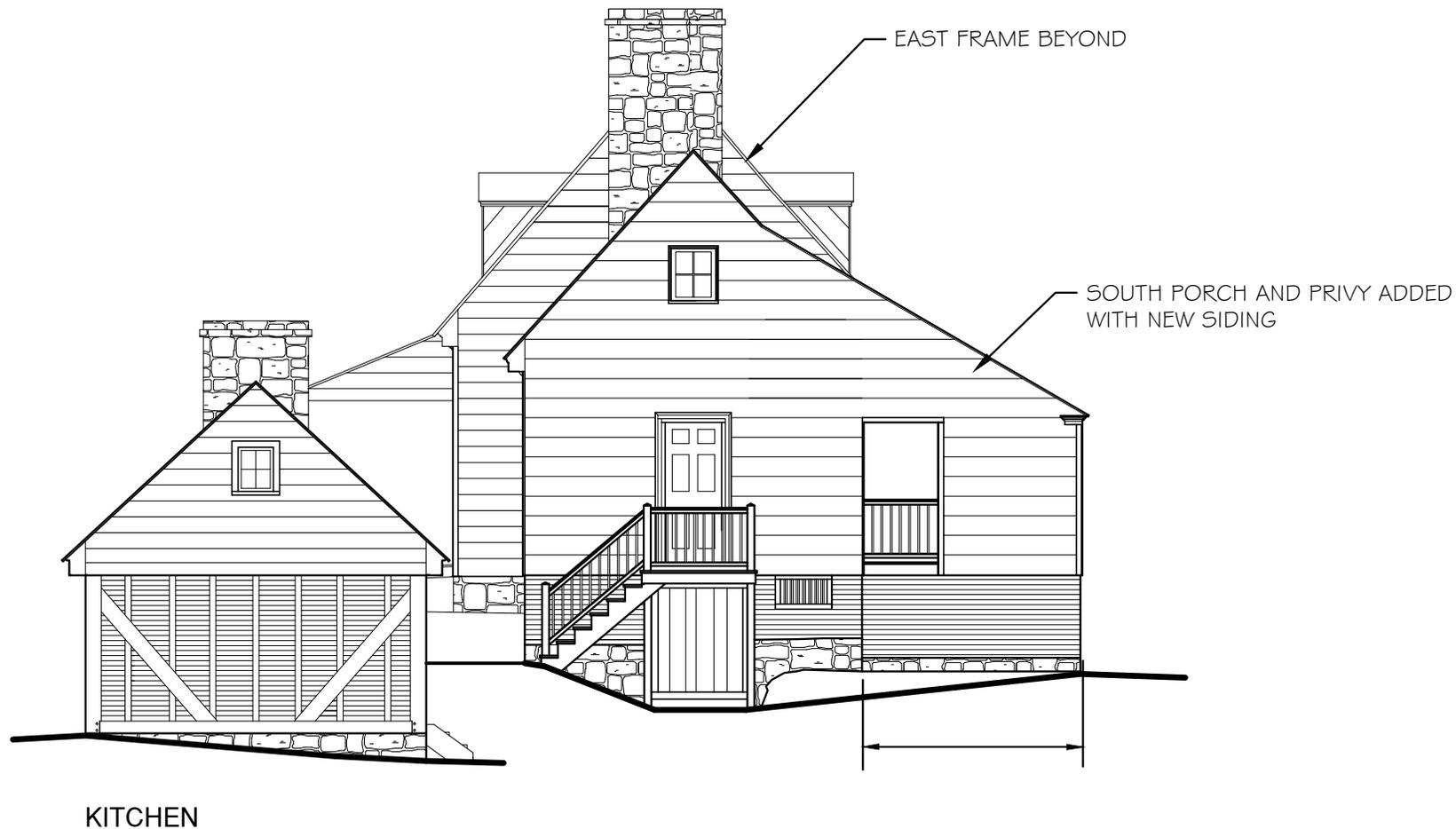


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 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

**PERIOD 2d**  
**CA. 1803 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

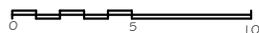
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D2d.4**



W. FRAME - W. ELEVATION OF PORCH EXTENDED

1/8" = 1'-0"



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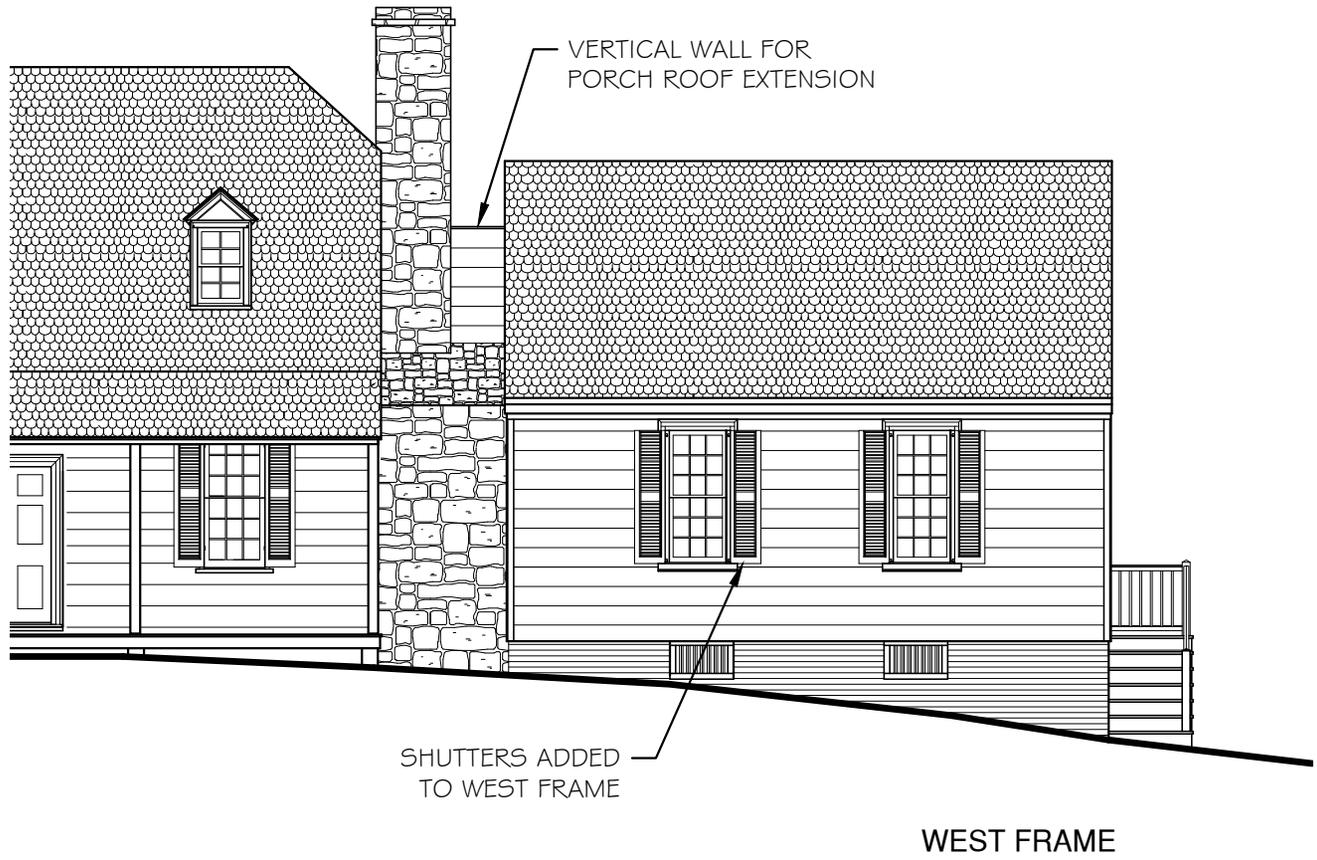
PERIOD 2d  
 CA. 1803 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

D2d.5



**W. FRAME - N. ELEVATION**

1/8" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10

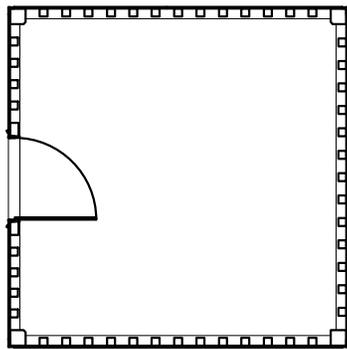


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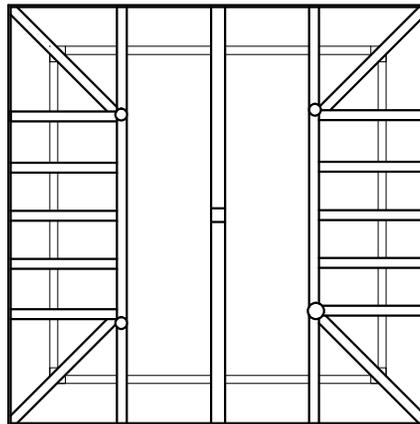
**PERIOD 2d**  
**CA. 1803 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

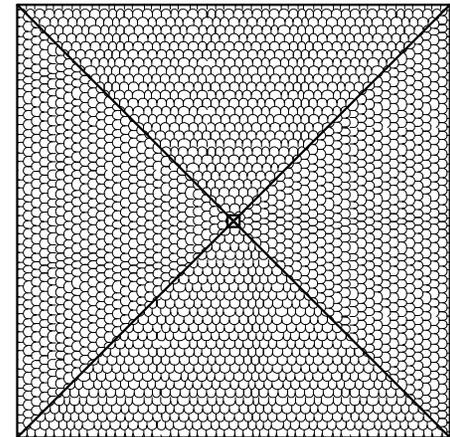
FIGURE  
**D2d.6**



FLOOR PLAN



ROOF FRAMING PLAN

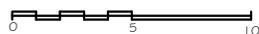


ROOF PLAN



# SMOKEHOUSE - FLOOR, ROOF FRAMING AND ROOF PLANS

1/8" = 1'-0"

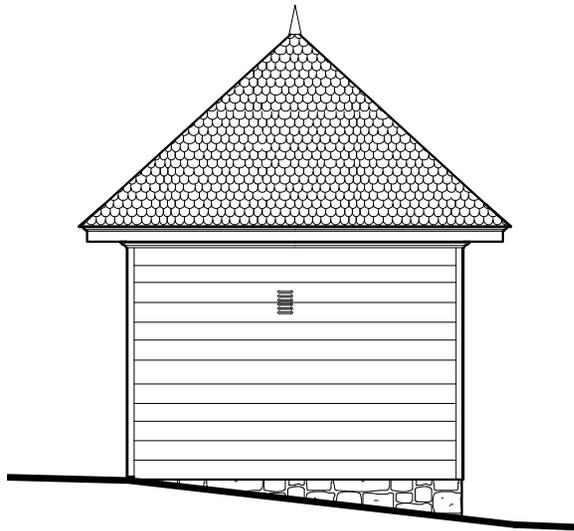


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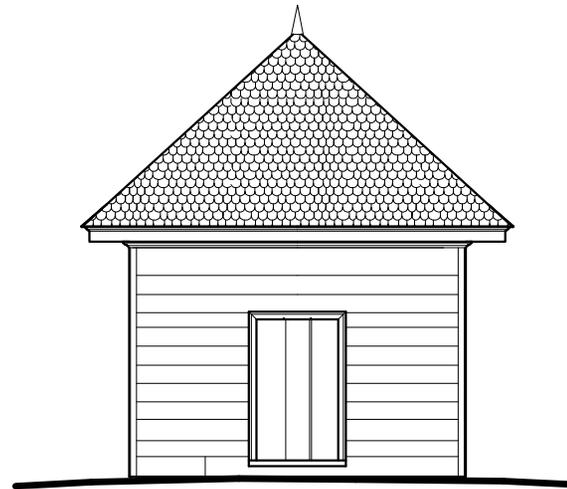
## PERIOD 2d CA. 1803 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
D2d.7



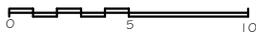
NORTH



EAST

### SMOKEHOUSE - N. AND E. ELEVATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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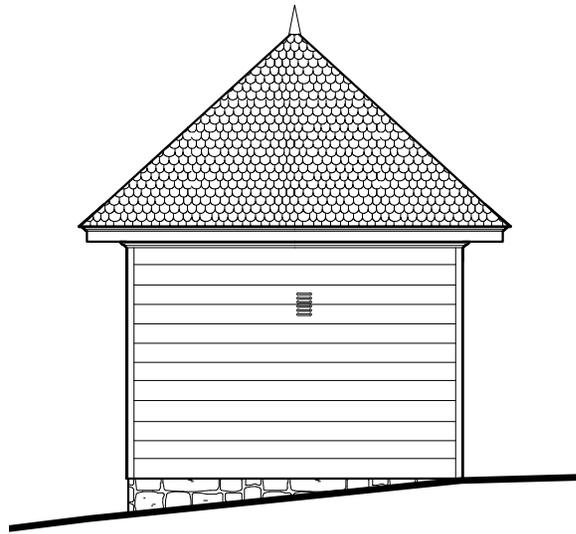
PERIOD 2d  
CA. 1803 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

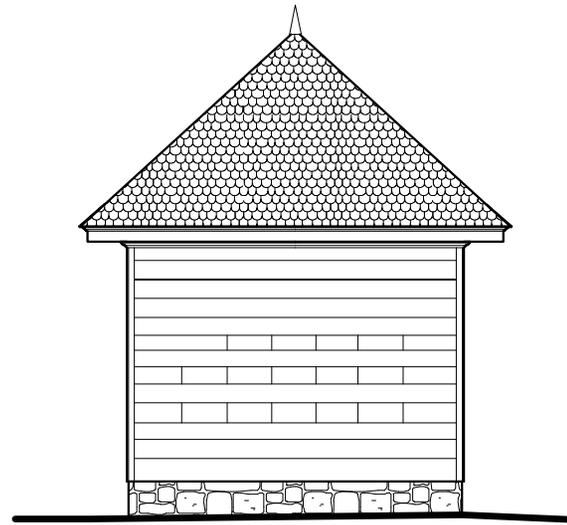
PROJECT

FIGURE

D2d.8



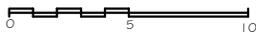
SOUTH



WEST

### SMOKEHOUSE - S. AND W. ELEVATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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PERIOD 2d  
CA. 1803 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

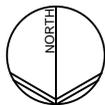
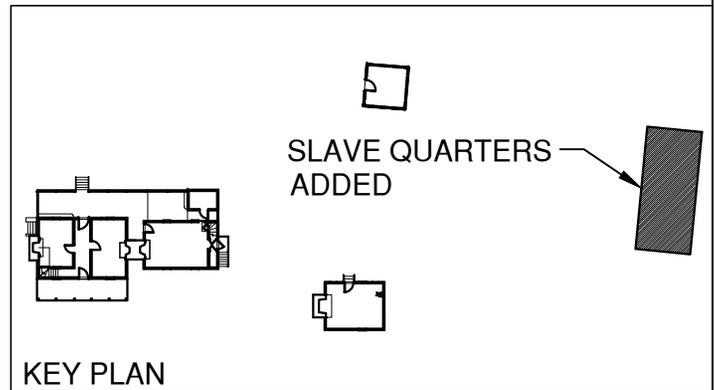
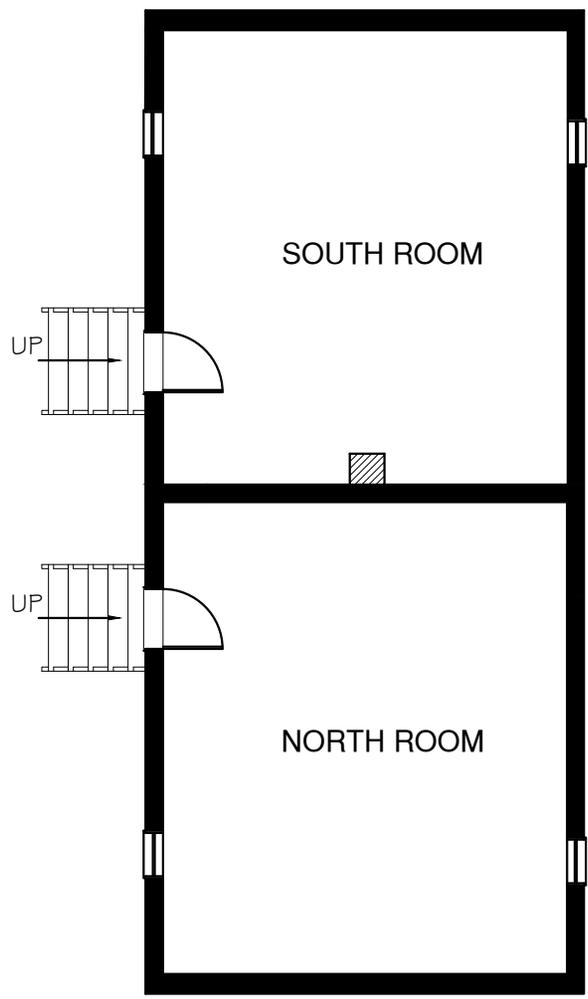
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

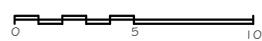
D2d.9

**D3A: PERIOD 1823**



# SLAVE QUARTERS - FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN



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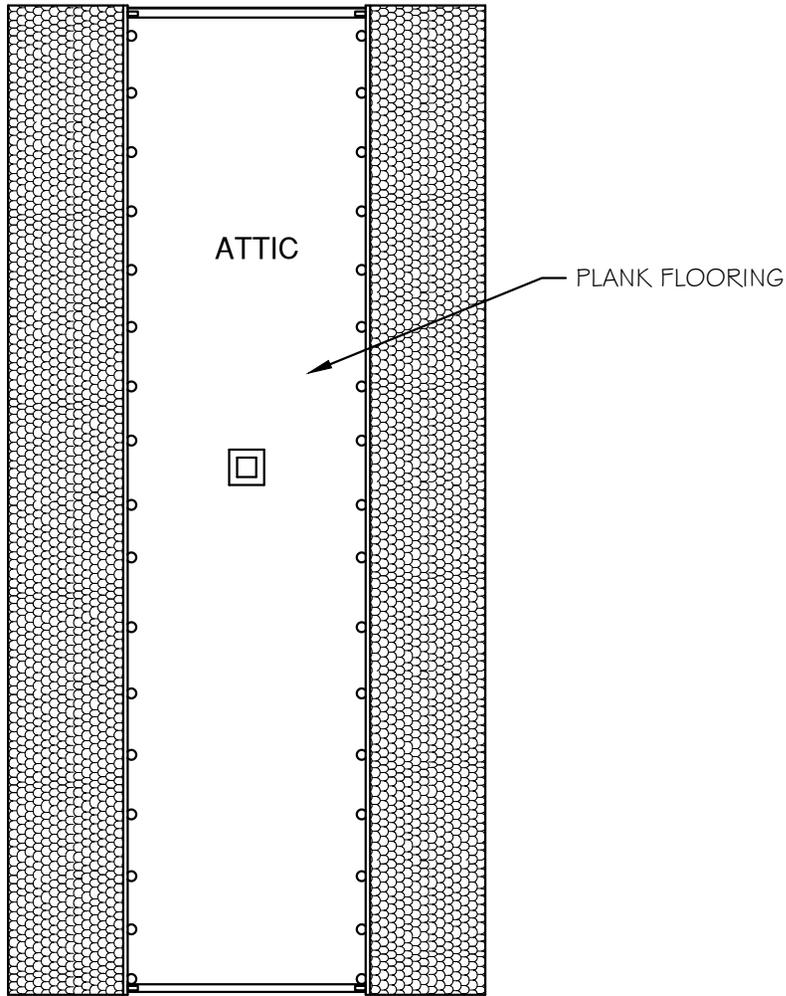
## PERIOD 3a CA. 1823 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

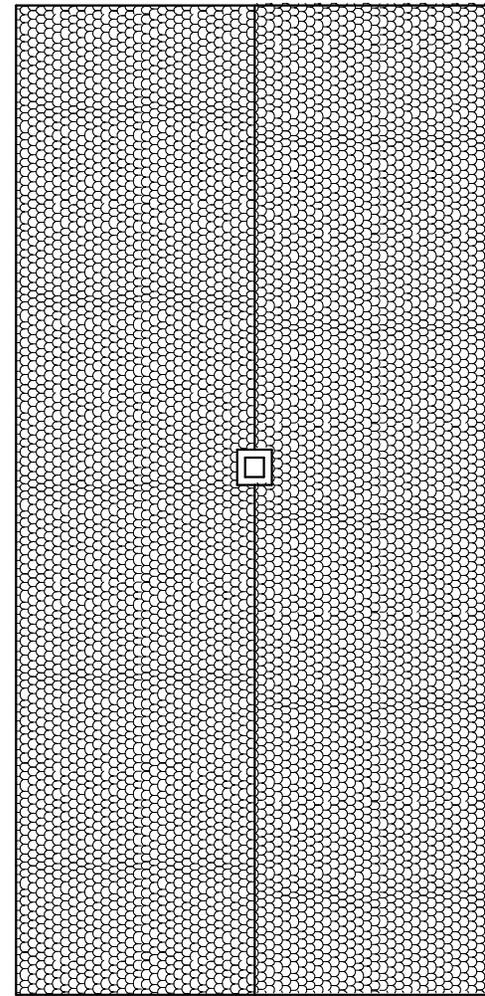
PROJECT

FIGURE

D3a.0



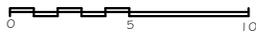
ATTIC FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN



1/8" = 1'-0"

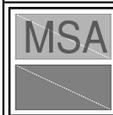
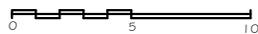


# SLAVE QUARTERS - ATTIC AND ROOF PLANS



# SLAVE QUARTERS - EAST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"

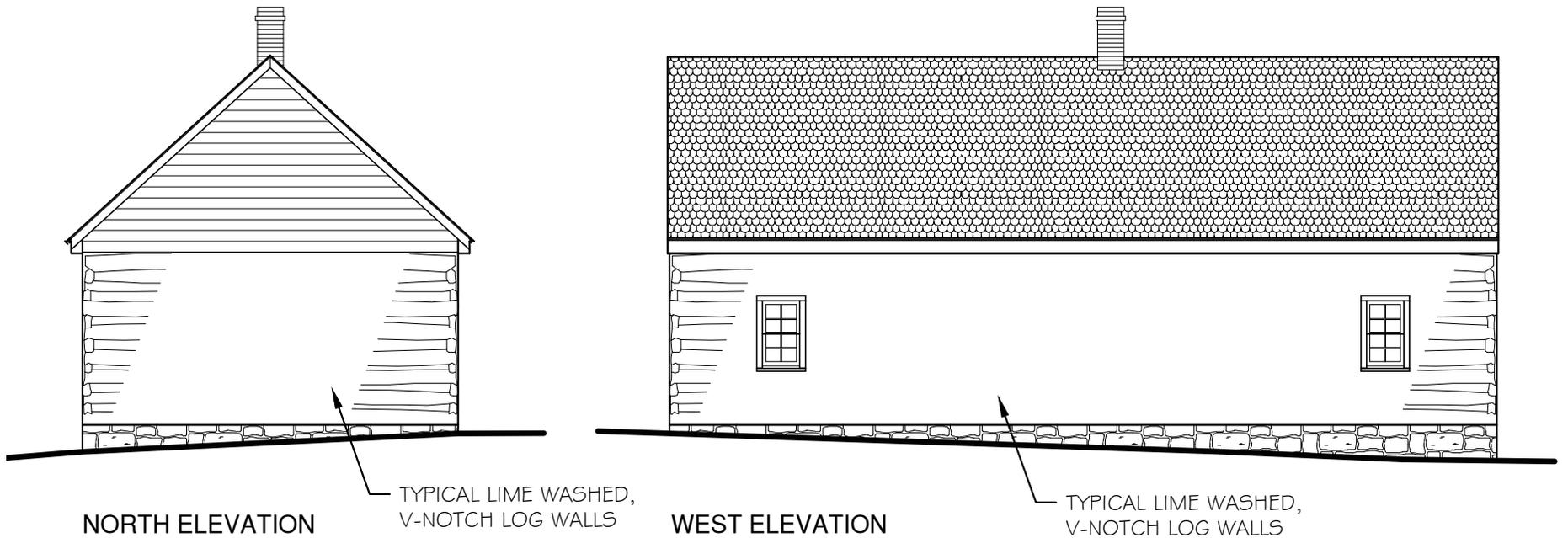


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**PERIOD 3a**  
**CA. 1823 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

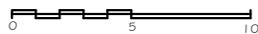
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D3a.2**

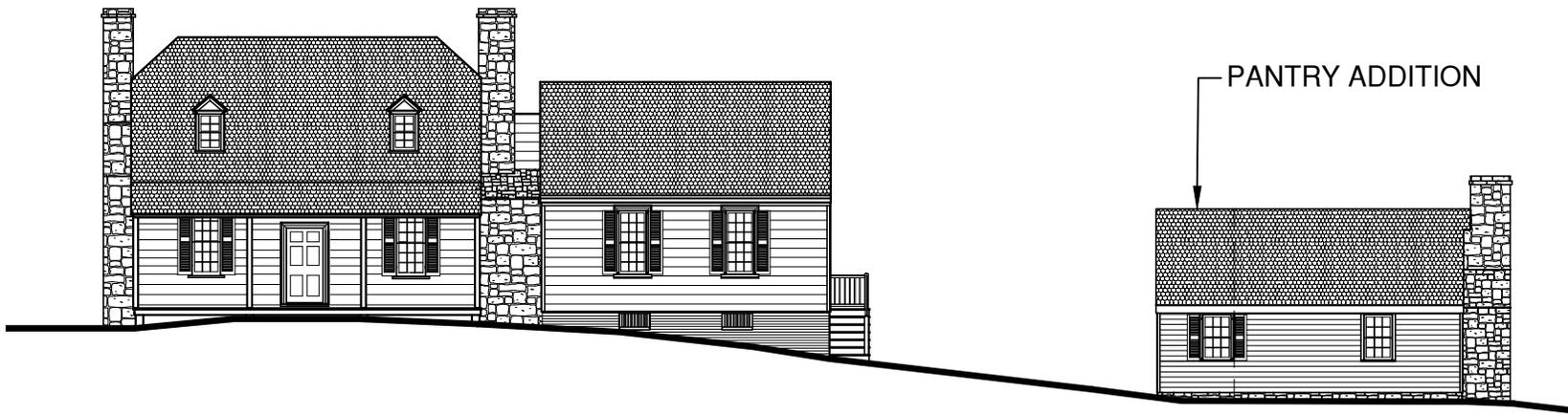


# SLAVE QUARTERS - NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"

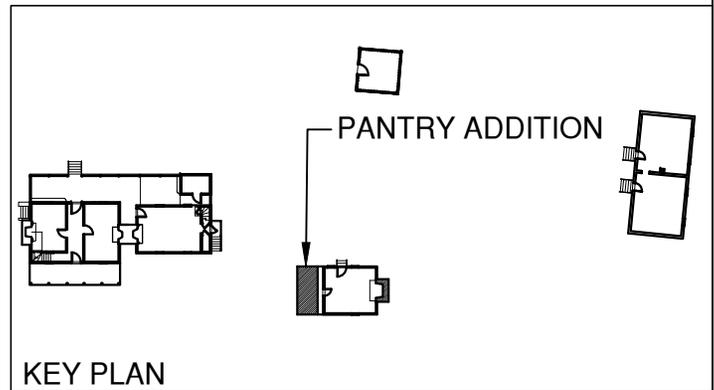


**D3B: PERIOD 1831**



EAST AND WEST FRAMES

KITCHEN



KEY PLAN



N. ELEVATION - KITCHEN PANTRY ADDED

1/16" = 1'-0"

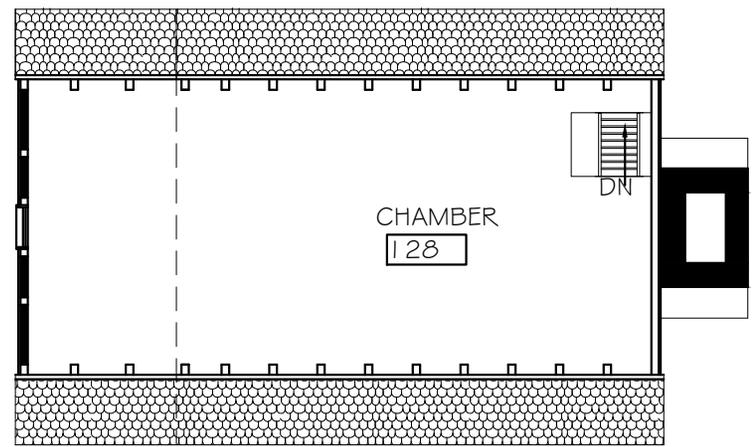
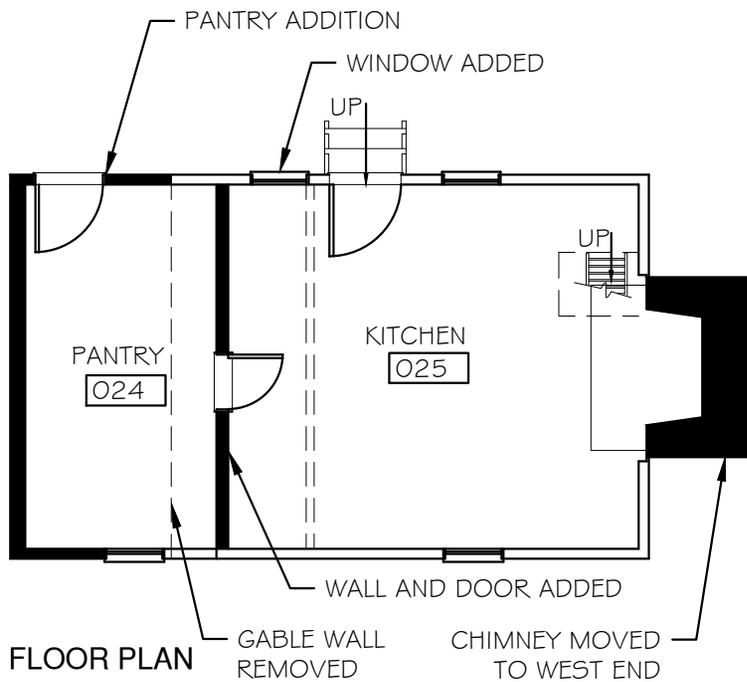


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PERIOD 3b  
**CA. 1831 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D3b.0**

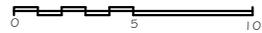


ATTIC PLAN

# KITCHEN - FLOOR AND ATTIC PLANS WITH PANTRY ADDED



1/8" = 1'-0"



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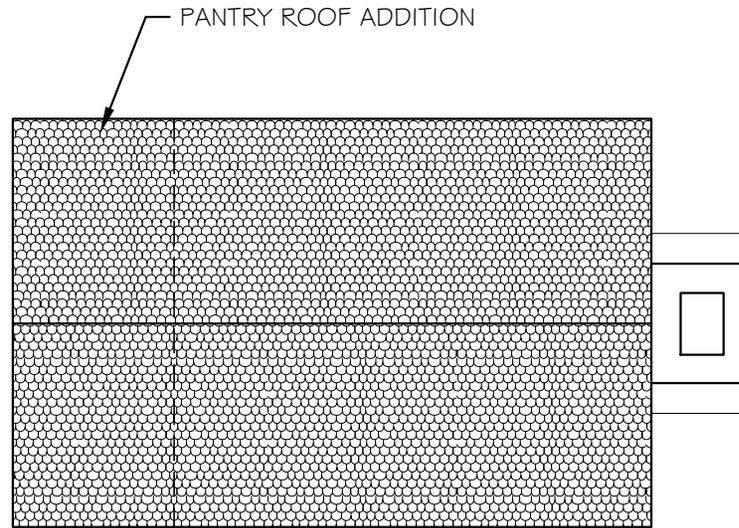
**PERIOD 3b**  
**CA. 1831 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

D3b.1

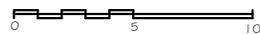


ROOF PLAN



KITCHEN - ROOF PLAN WITH PANTRY ADDED

1/8" = 1'-0"



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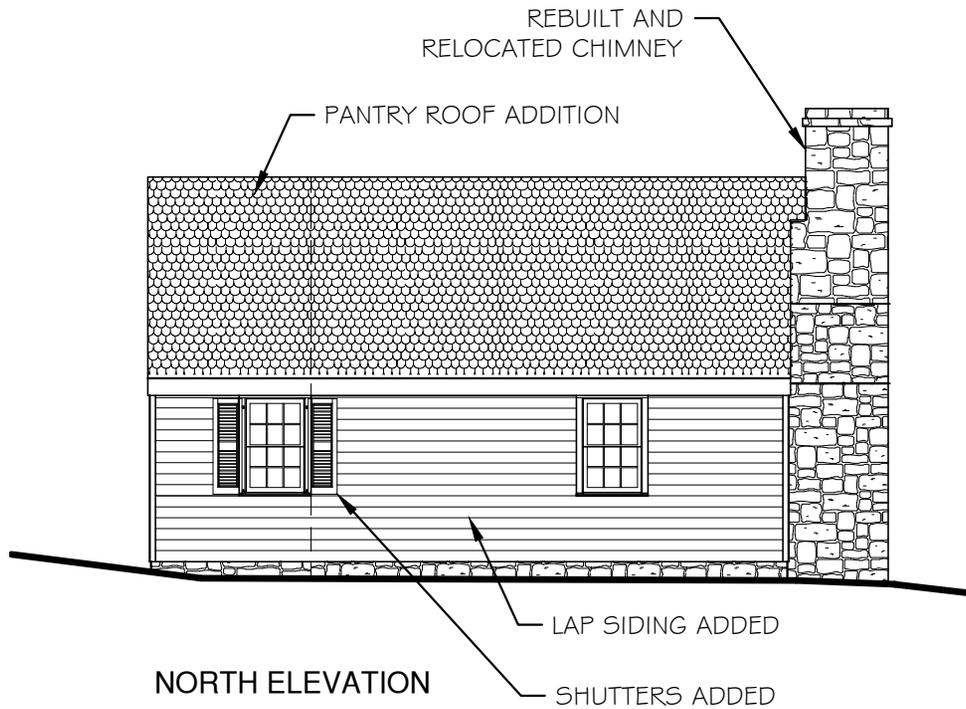
PERIOD 3b  
 CA. 1831 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

D3b.2



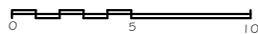
NORTH ELEVATION

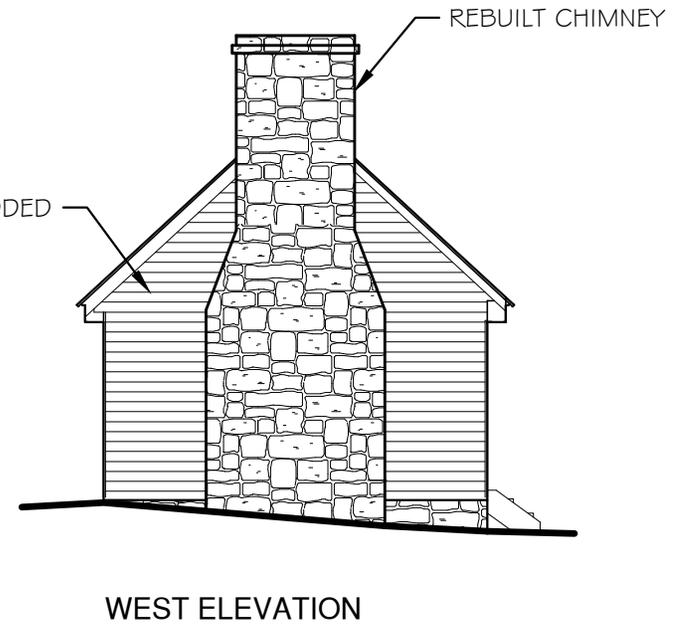
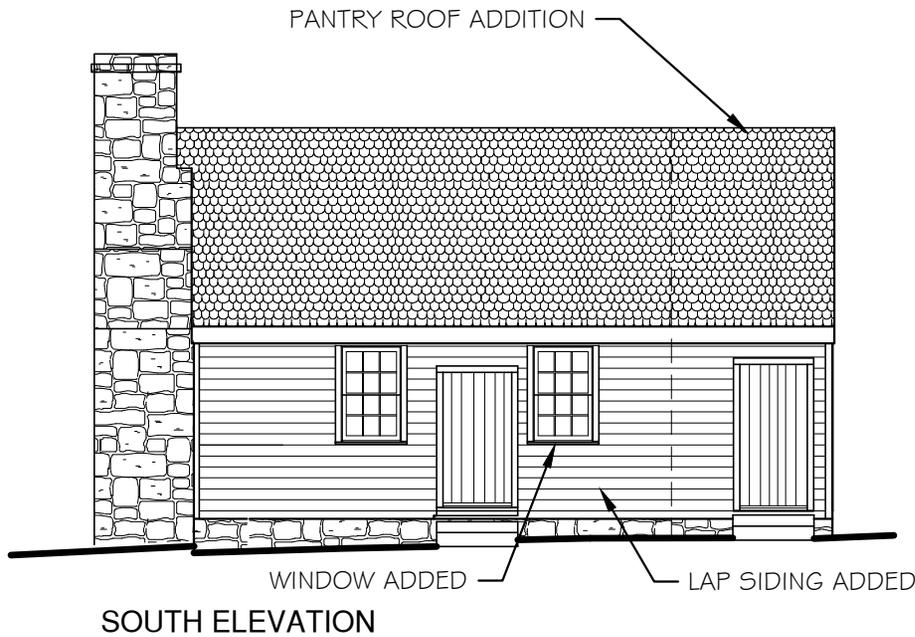


EAST ELEVATION

# KITCHEN - N. AND E. ELEVATION WITH PANTRY ADDED

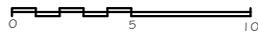
1/8" = 1'-0"





# KITCHEN - S. AND W. ELEVATION WITH PANTRY ADDED

1/8" = 1'-0"



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**PERIOD 3b**  
**CA. 1831 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

D3b.4

**D3C: PERIOD 1836**



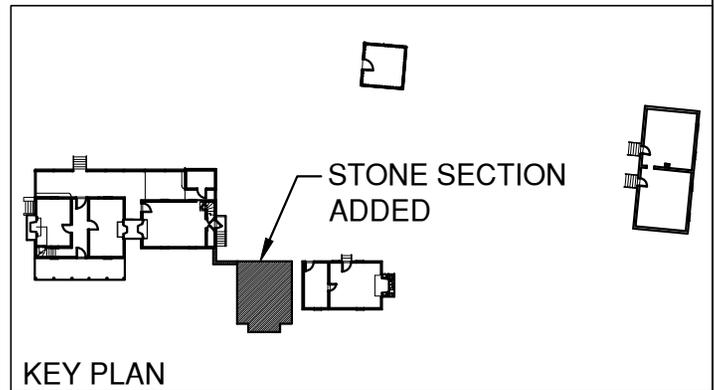
EAST AND WEST FRAMES

KITCHEN



N. ELEVATION - STONE SECTION ADDED

1/16" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN

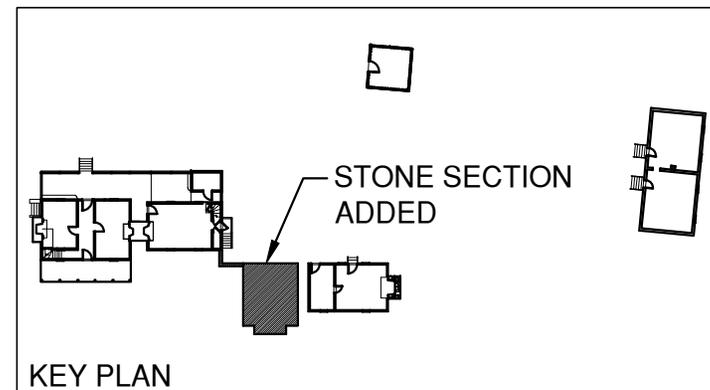
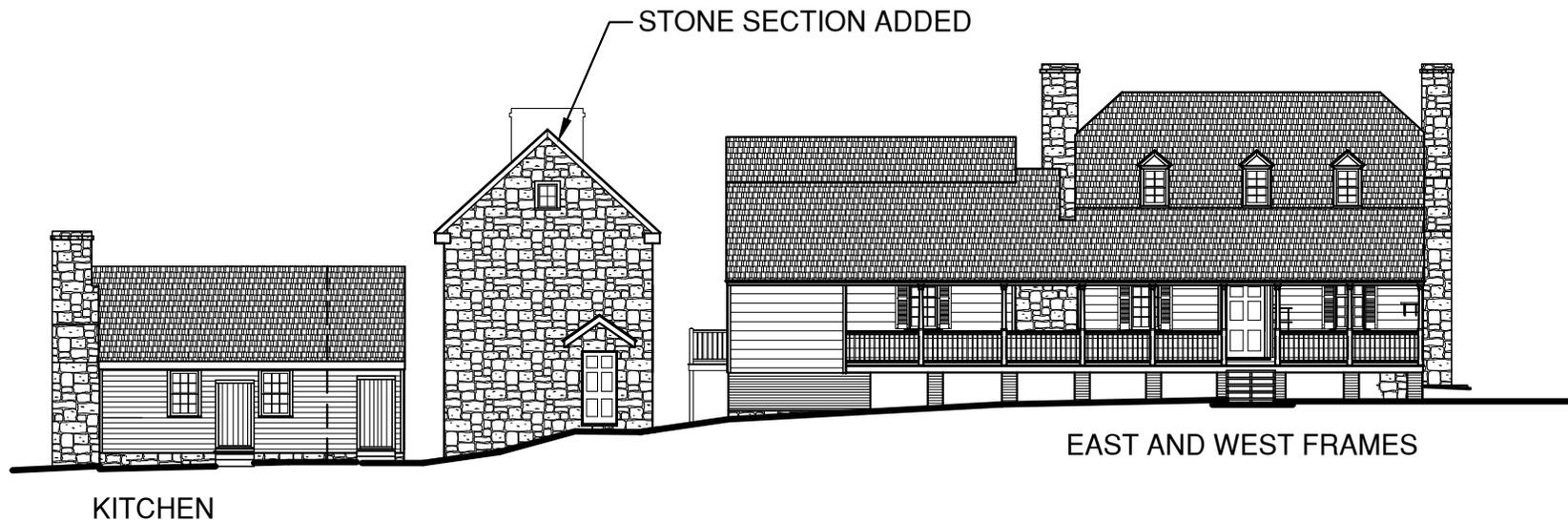


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PERIOD 3c  
**CA. 1836 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D3c.0**



**S. ELEVATION - STONE SECTION ADDED**

1/16" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 20 FT



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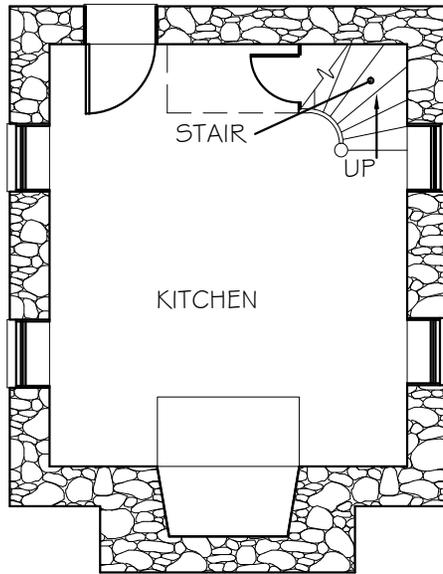
**PERIOD 3c  
 CA. 1836 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

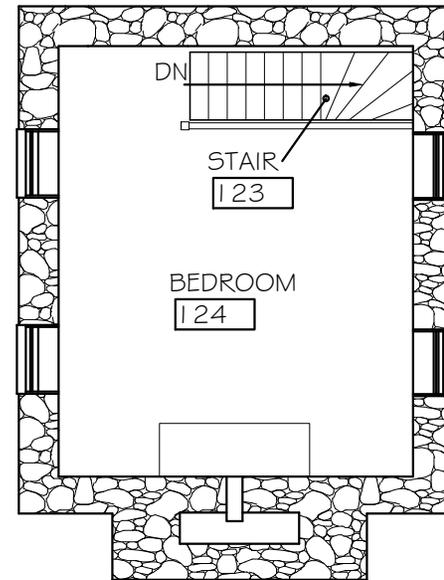
PROJECT

FIGURE

**D3c.1**



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

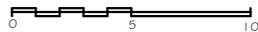


SECOND FLOOR PLAN



STONE SECTION - FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLANS

1/8" = 1'-0"

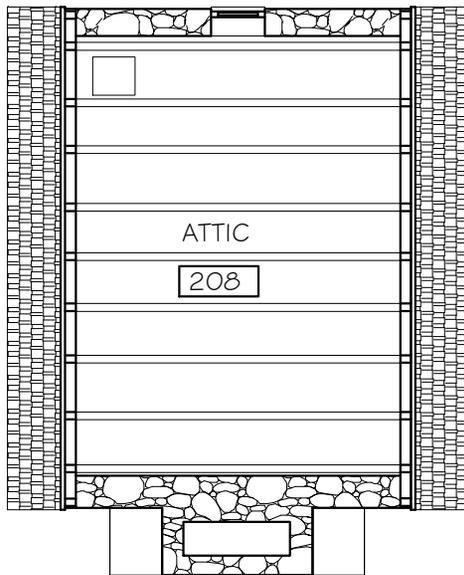


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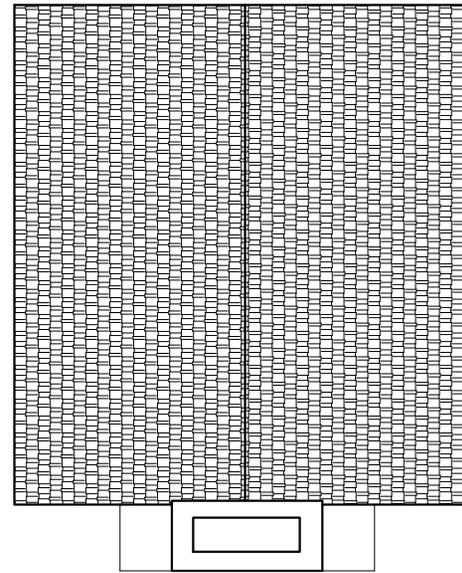
PERIOD 3c  
 CA. 1836 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
 CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
 D3c.2



ATTIC PLAN



ROOF PLAN



STONE SECTION - ATTIC AND ROOF PLANS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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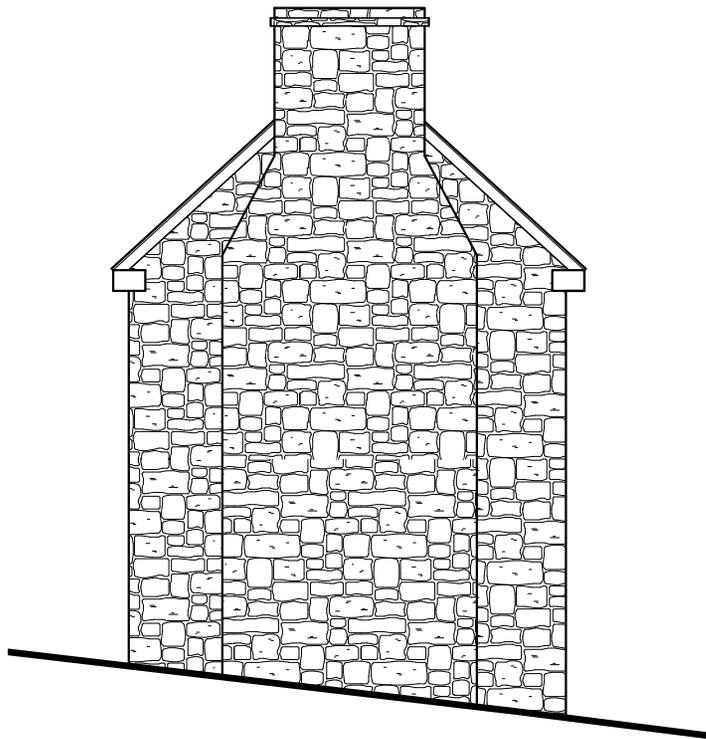
PERIOD 3c  
 CA. 1836 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

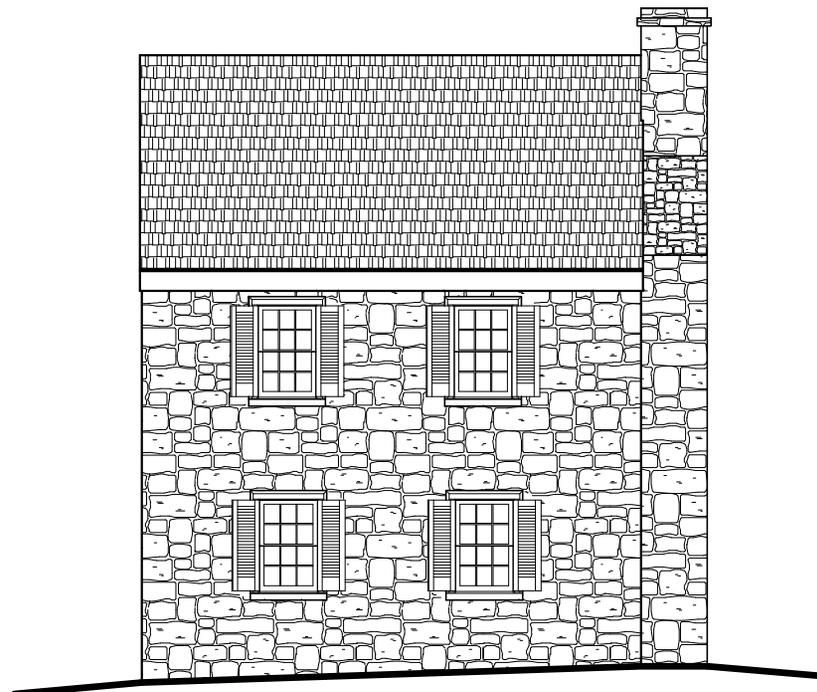
PROJECT

FIGURE

D3c.3



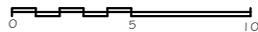
NORTH



EAST

# STONE SECTION - N. AND E. ELEVATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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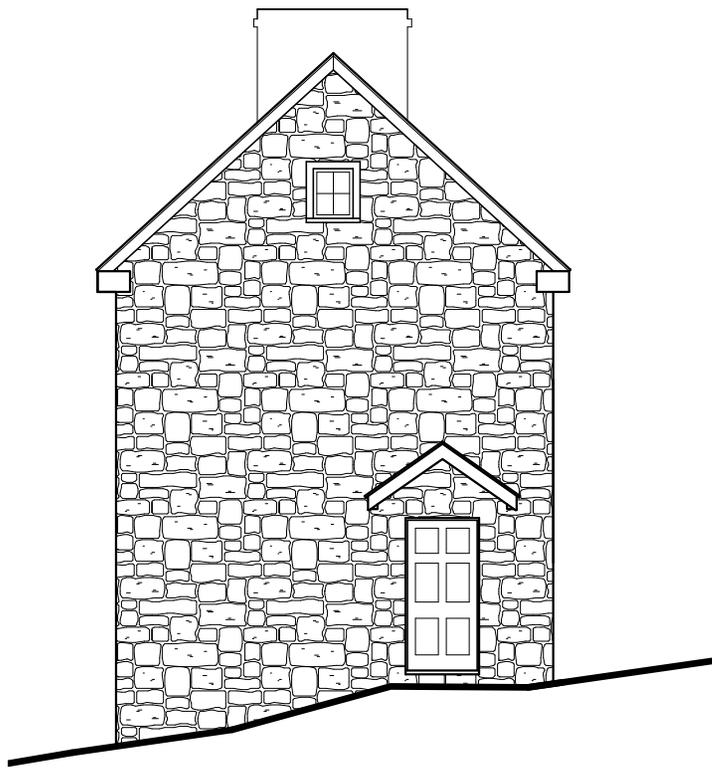
PERIOD 3c  
CA. 1836 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

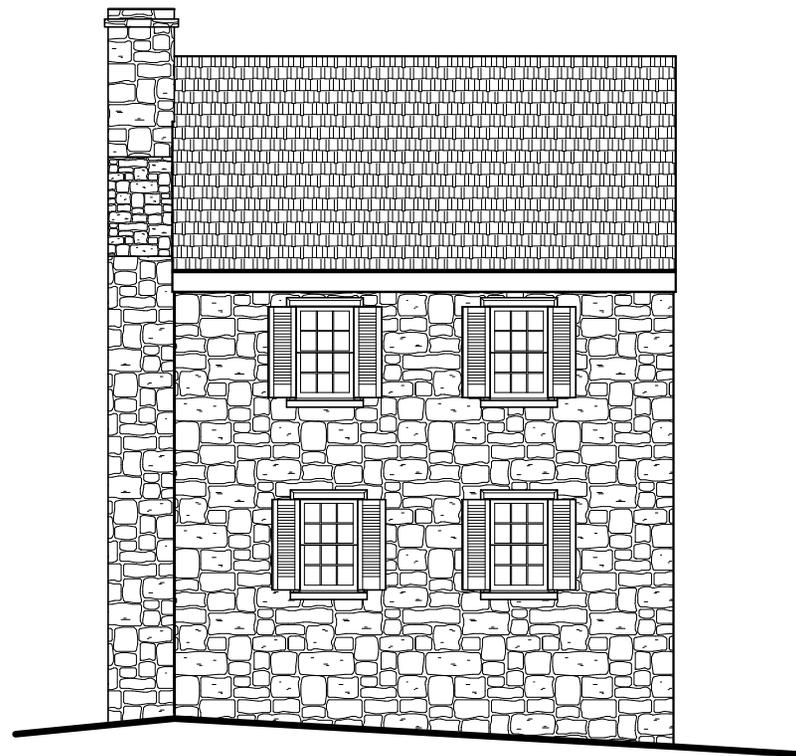
PROJECT

FIGURE

D3c.4



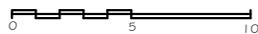
SOUTH



WEST

## STONE SECTION - S. AND W. ELEVATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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PERIOD 3c  
CA. 1836 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

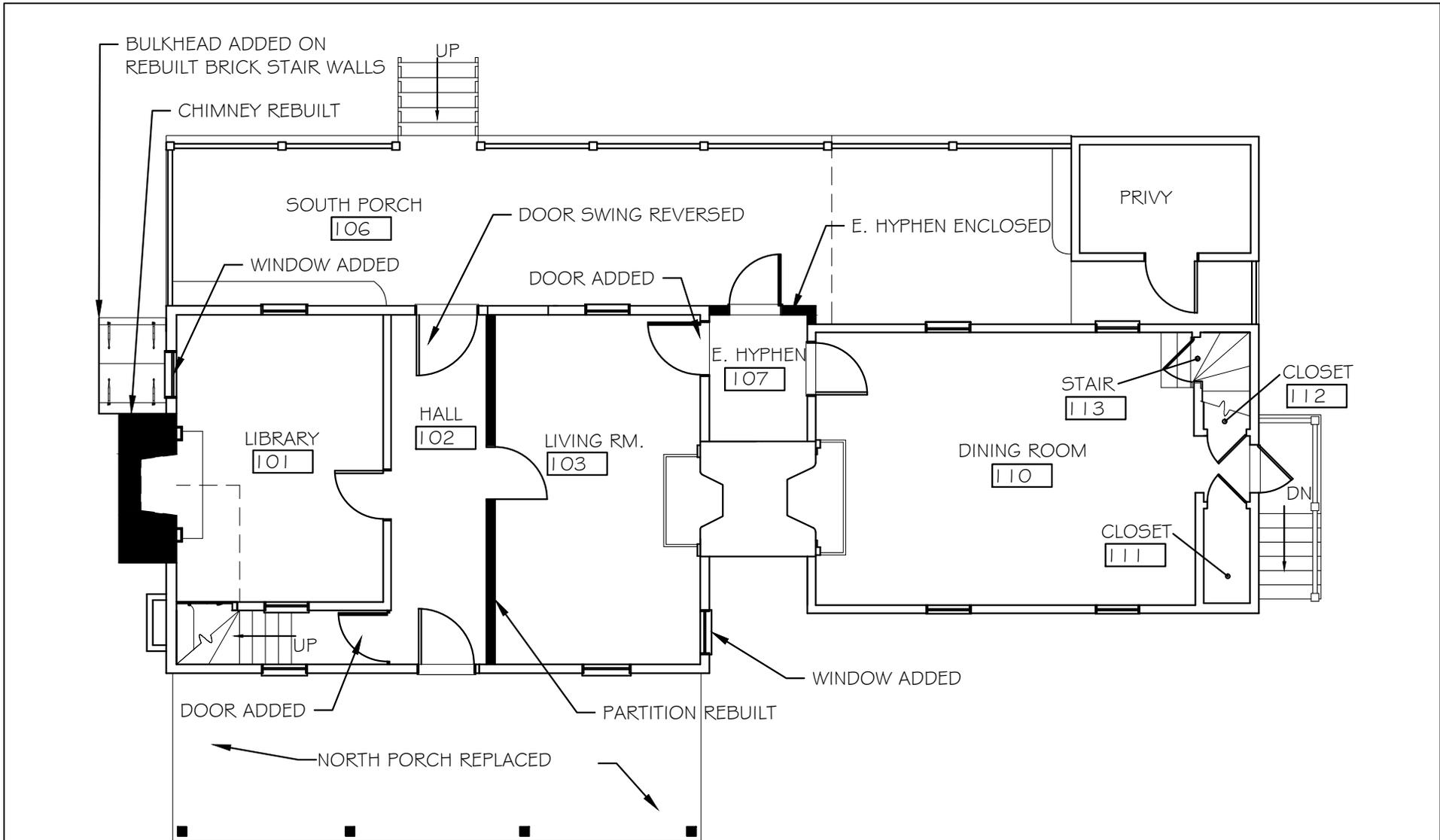
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

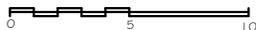
D3c.5

**D4A: PERIOD 1849**



# E. FRAME - FIRST FLOOR PLAN ALTERATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"

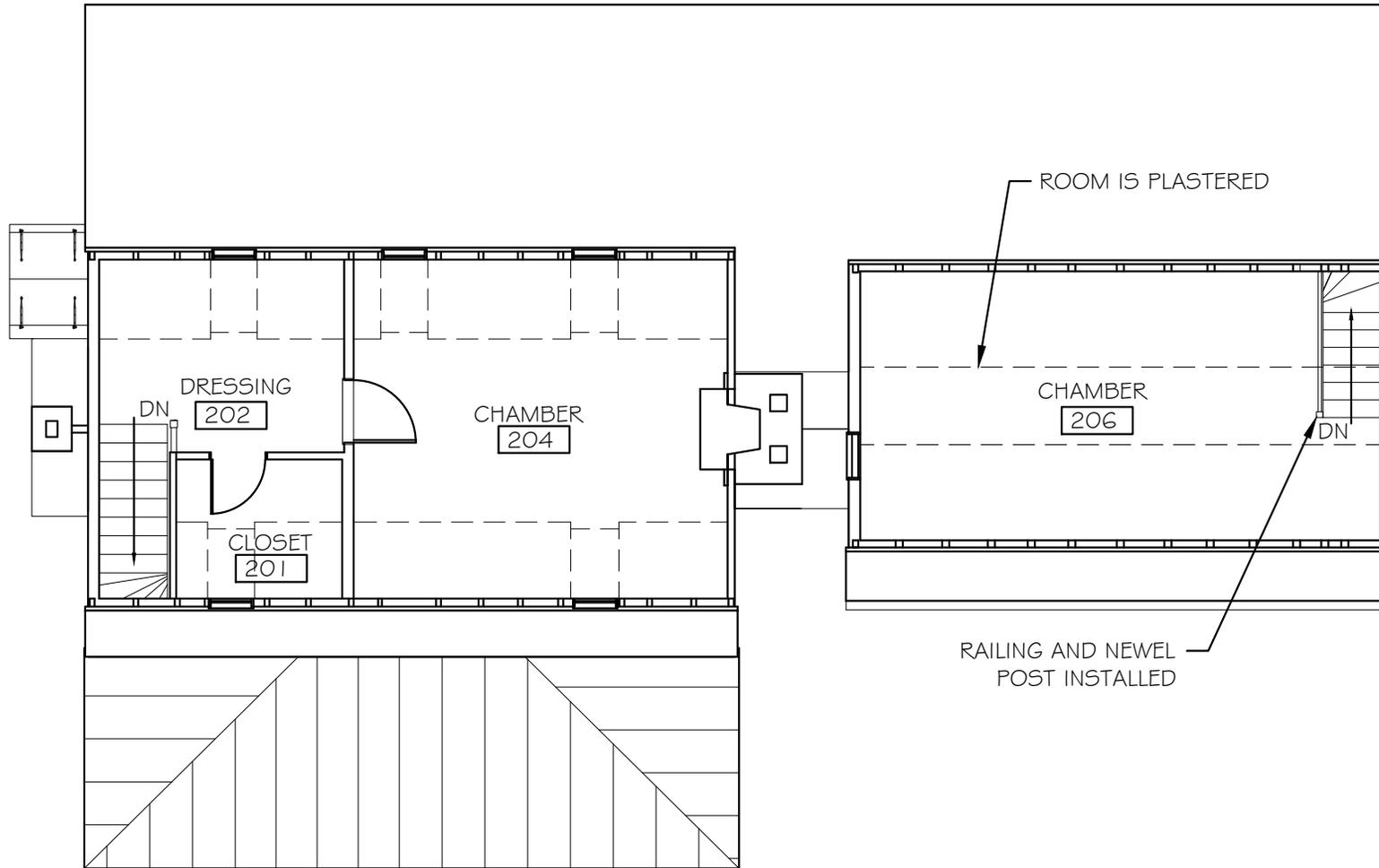


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## PERIOD 4a CA. 1849 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

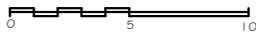
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D4a.0**



## E. FRAME - FIRST FLOOR PLAN ALTERATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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ARCHITECTURE, PC  
37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

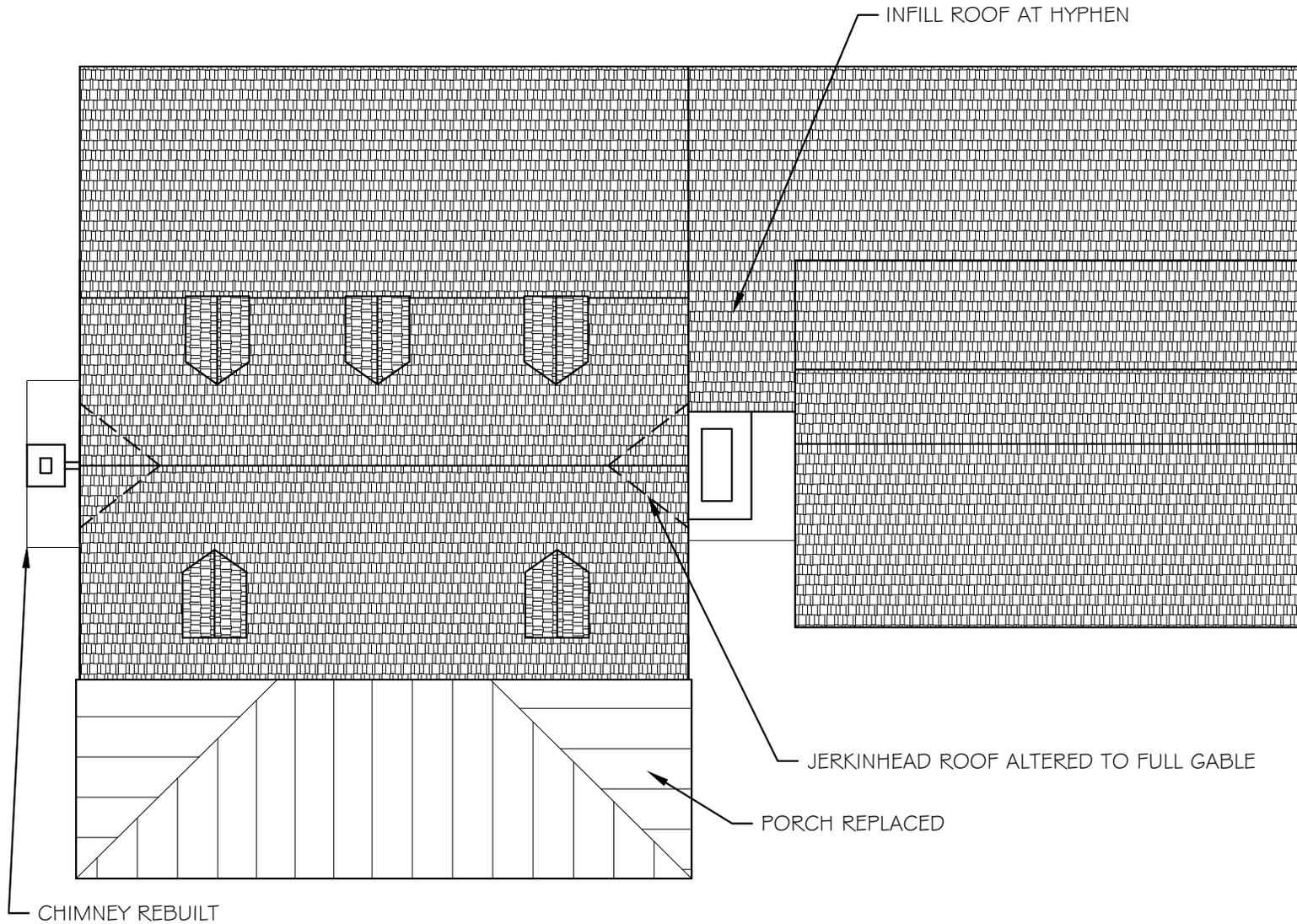
PERIOD 4a  
CA. 1849 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

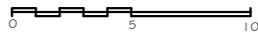
FIGURE

D4a.1



# E. FRAME - ROOF PLAN ALTERATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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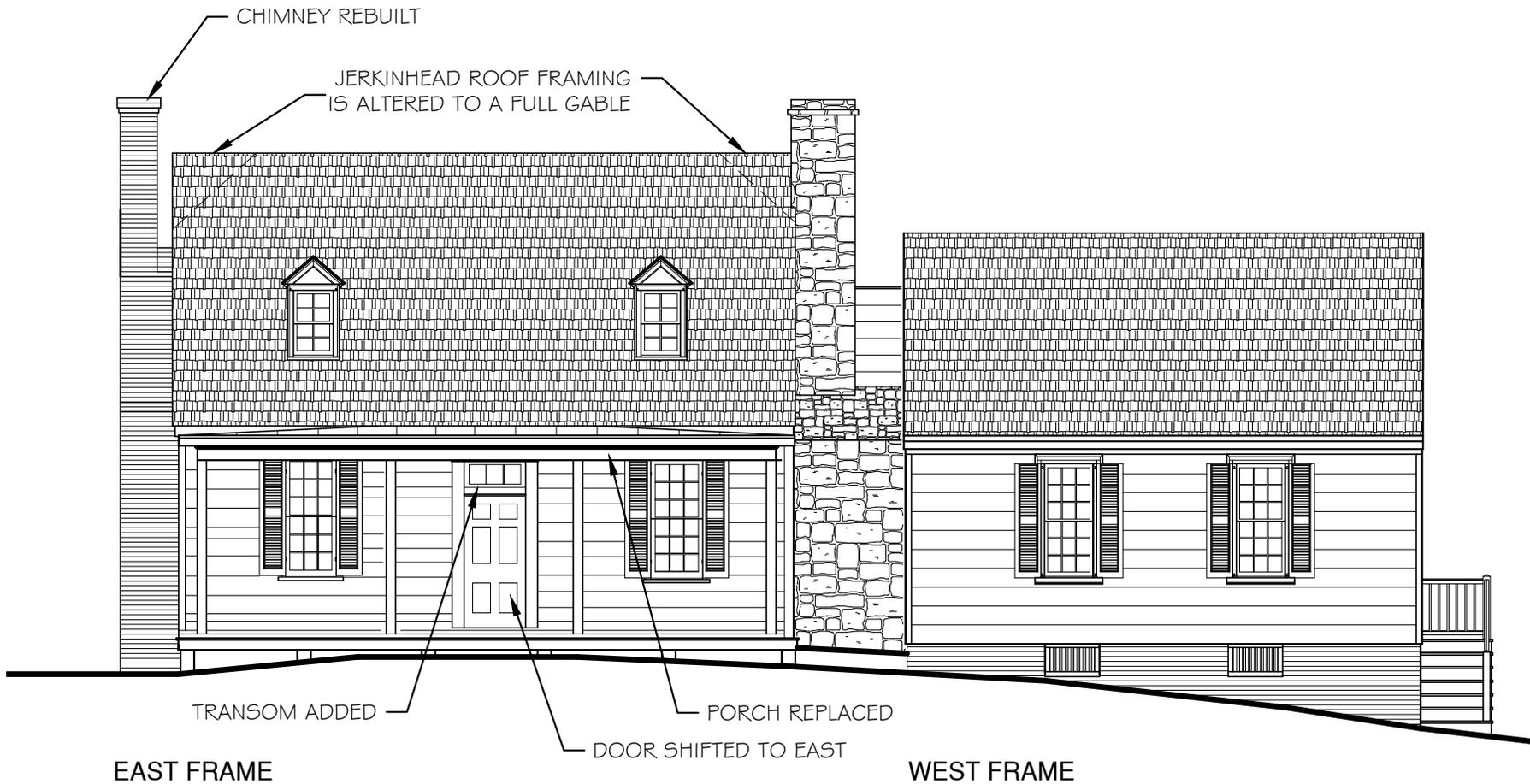
## PERIOD 4a CA. 1849 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

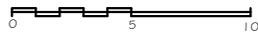
FIGURE

D4a.2



## E. FRAME - NORTH ELEVATION ALTERATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY

MAIN STREET  
ARCHITECTURE, PC  
37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

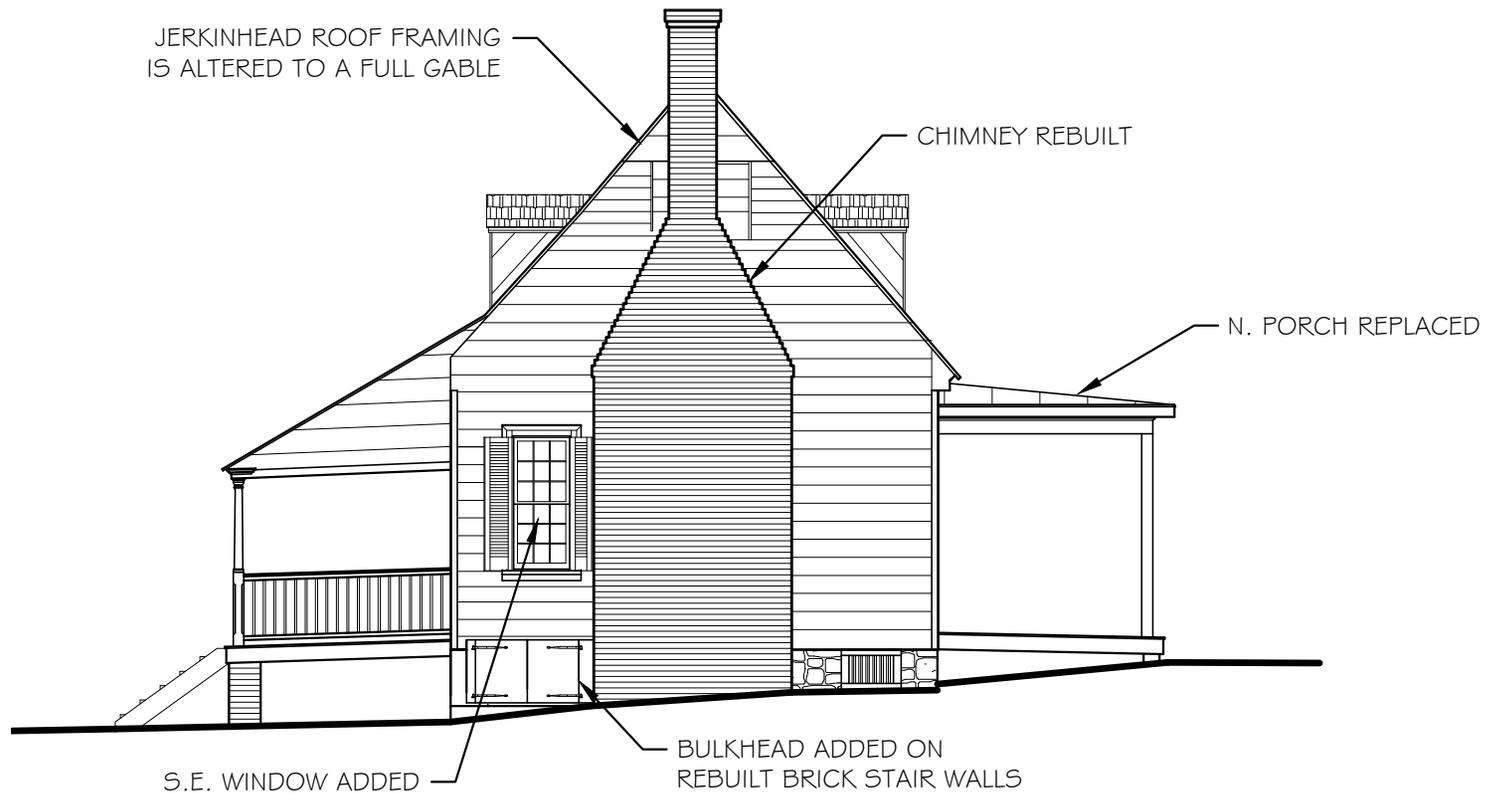
PERIOD 4a  
CA. 1849 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

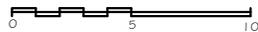
FIGURE

D4a.3



## E. FRAME - EAST ELEVATION ALTERATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

PERIOD 4a  
CA. 1849 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT

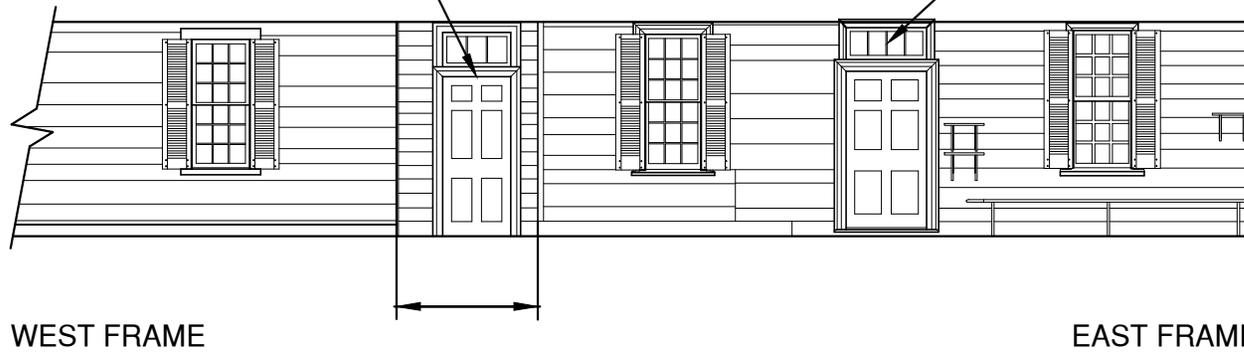
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

D4a.4

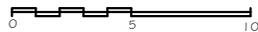
WALLS AND DOOR WITH TRANSOM ADDED  
TO ENCLOSE E. HYPHEN

TRANSOM ADDED



## E. FRAME - SOUTH PORCH WALL ELEVATION ALTERATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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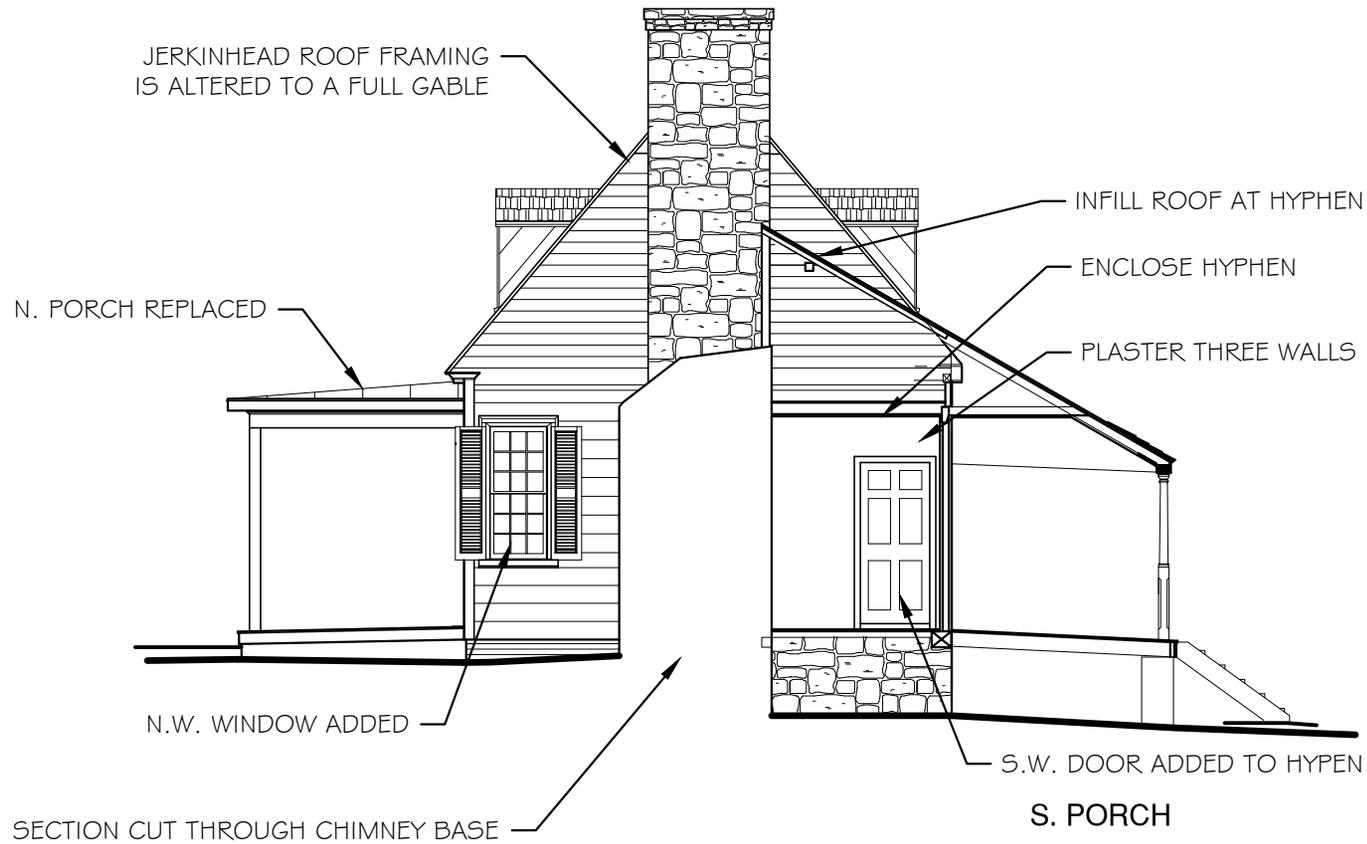
PERIOD 4a  
CA. 1849 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

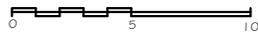
FIGURE

D4a.5



## E. FRAME - WEST ELEVATION ALTERATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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PERIOD 4a  
CA. 1849 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

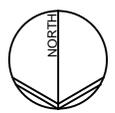
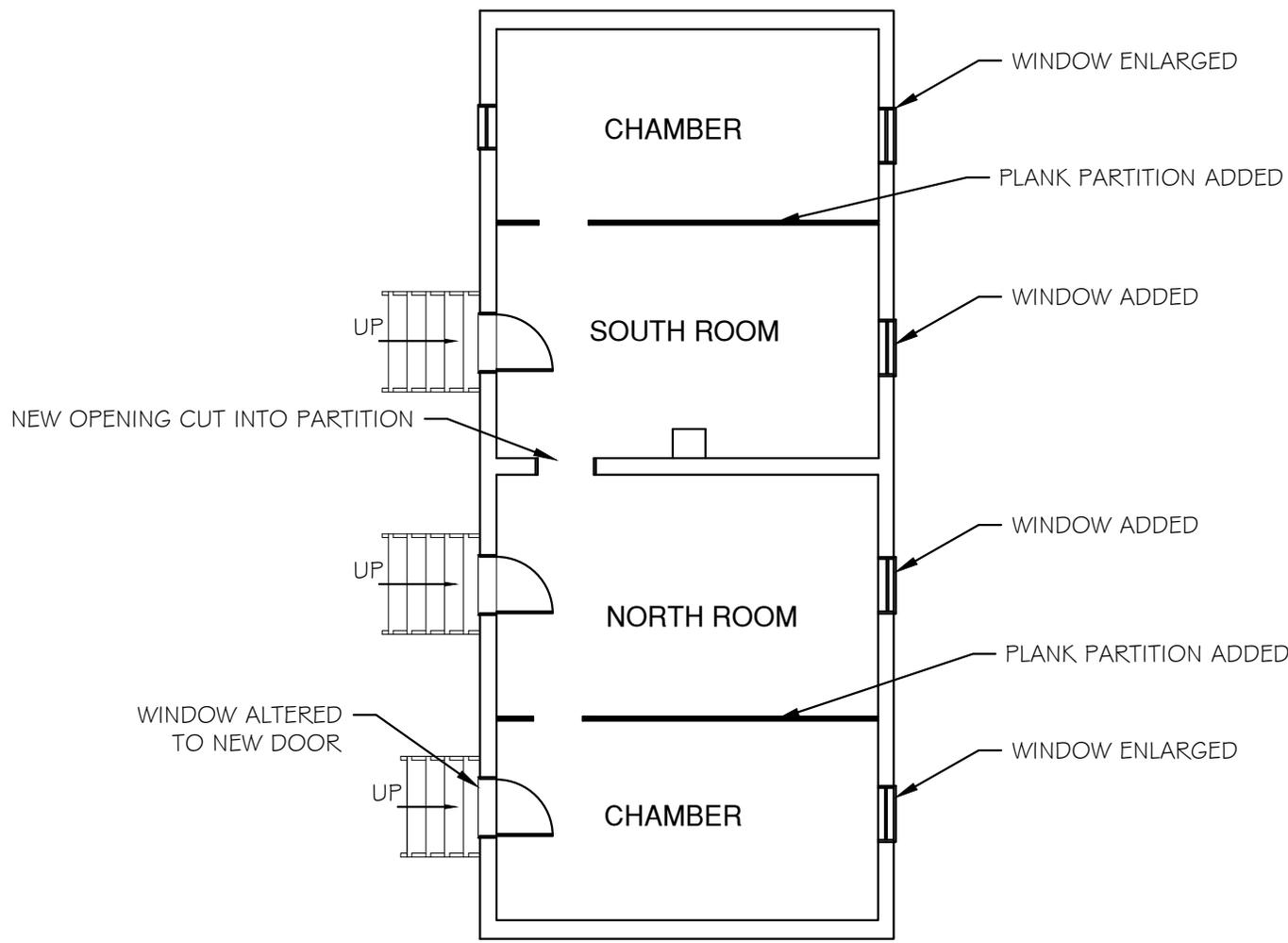
PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

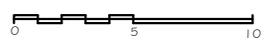
D4a.6

**D4B: PERIOD 1861**



# SLAVE QUARTERS - FLOOR PLAN ALTERATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



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**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

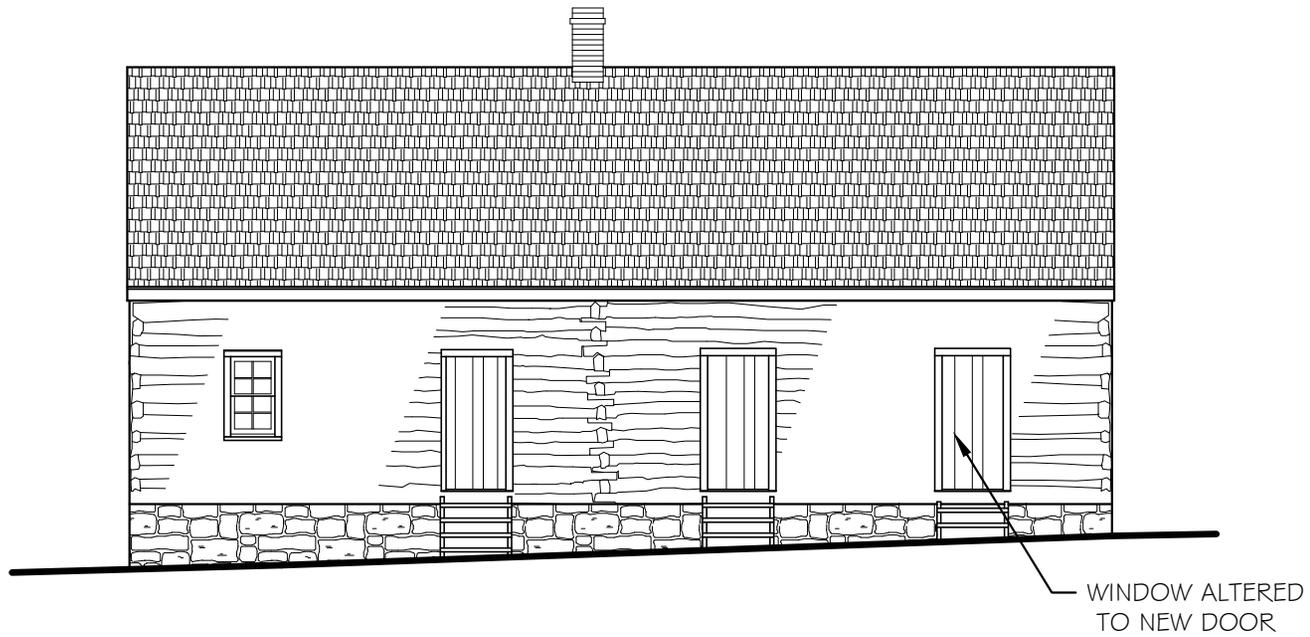
**PERIOD 4b**  
**CA. 1861 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

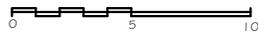
FIGURE

**D4b.0**



# SLAVE QUARTERS - E. ELEVATION ALTERATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"

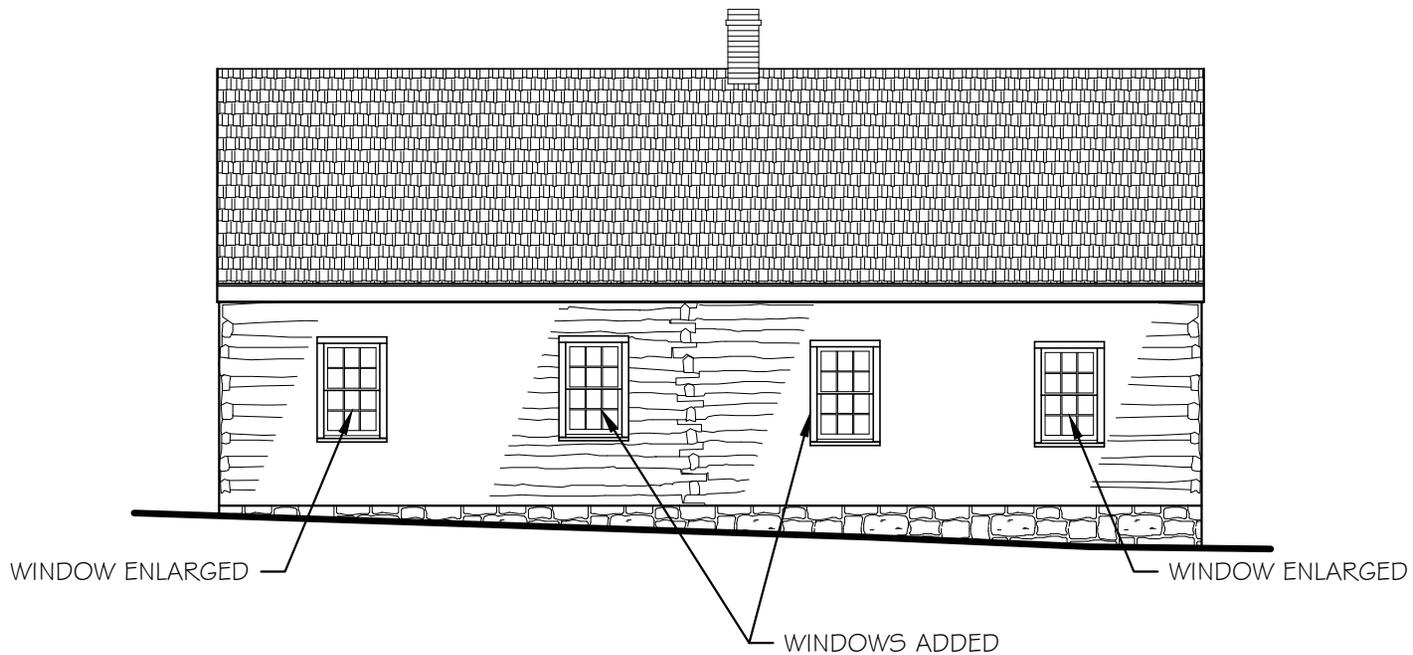


DRAWN BY  
**MAIN STREET  
 ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

**PERIOD 4b**  
**CA. 1861 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

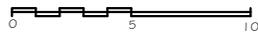
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D4b.1**



# SLAVE QUARTERS - W. ELEVATION ALTERATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"



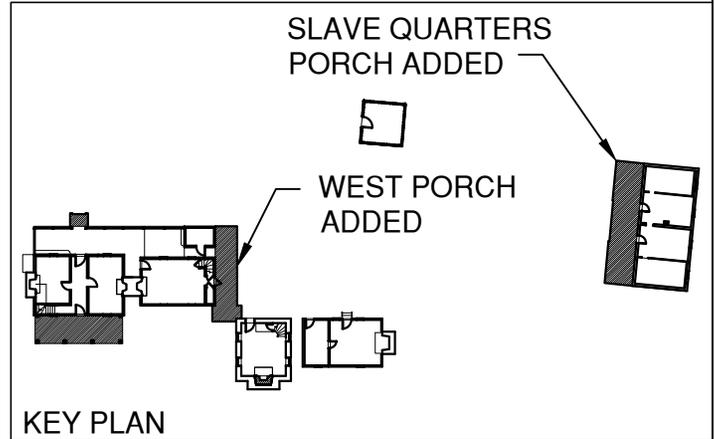
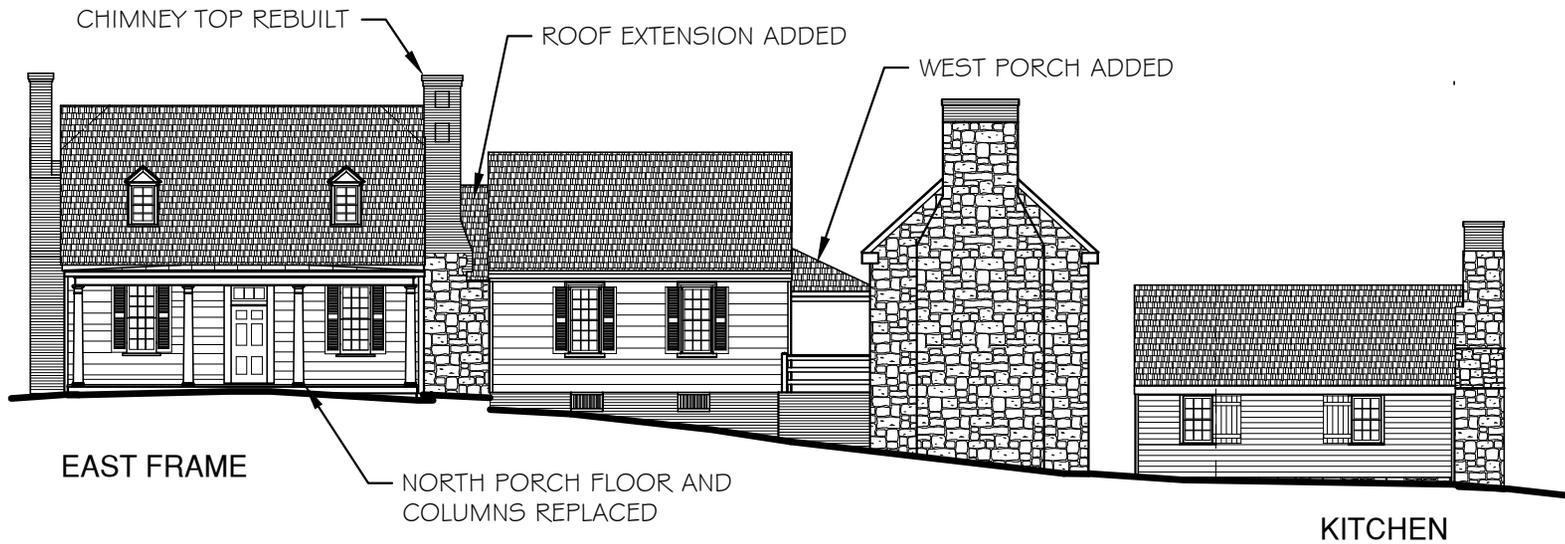
DRAWN BY  
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 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

**PERIOD 4b**  
**CA. 1861 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D4b.2**

**D5A: PERIOD 1871-1945**



**NORTH ELEVATION - WEST PORCH ADDED**

1/16" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10 20 FT

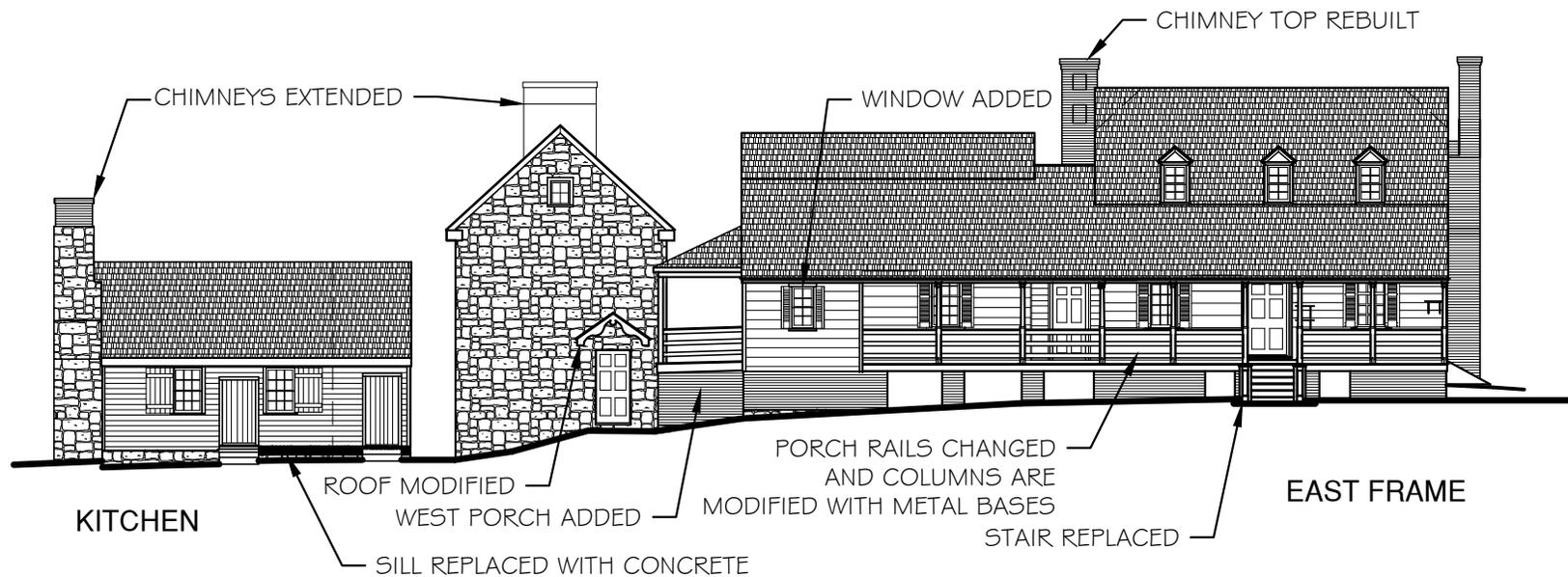


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**PERIOD 5a - CA. 1871 - 1945  
 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

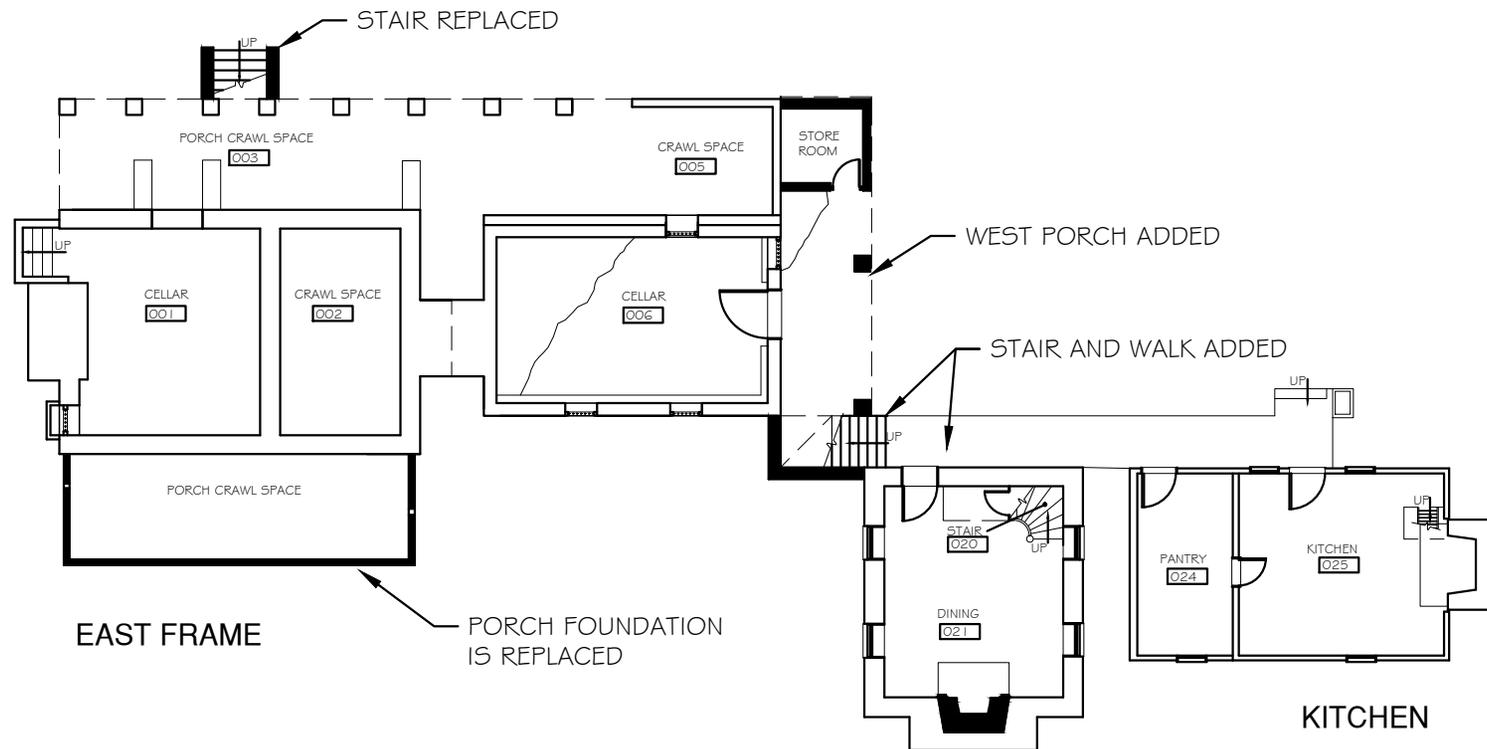
FIGURE  
**D5a.0**



## SOUTH ELEVATION - WEST PORCH ADDED

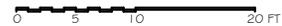
1/16" = 1'-0"





# CELLAR FLOOR PLAN

1/16" = 1'-0"

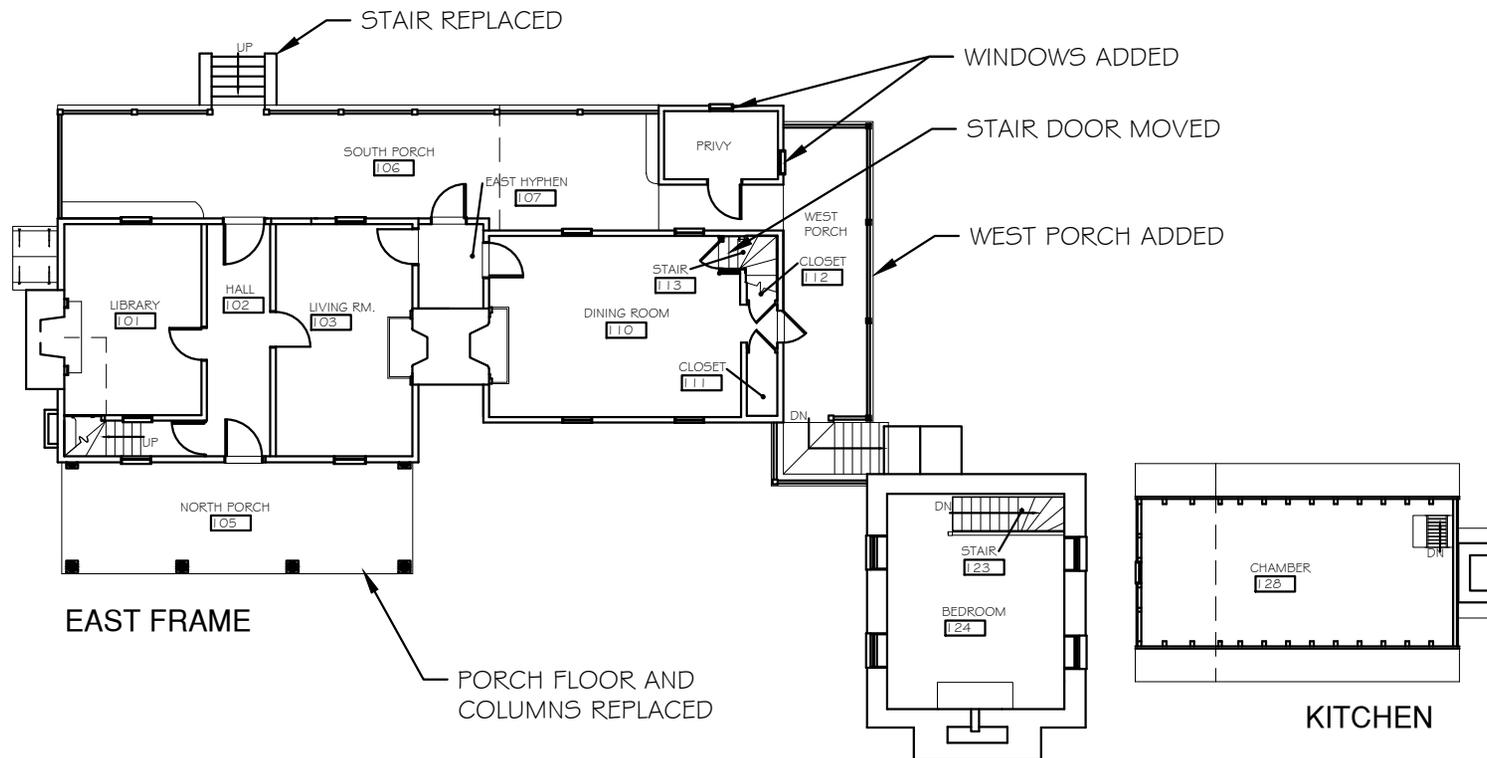


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 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## PERIOD 5a - CA. 1871 - 1945 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D5a.2**



# FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/16" = 1'-0"

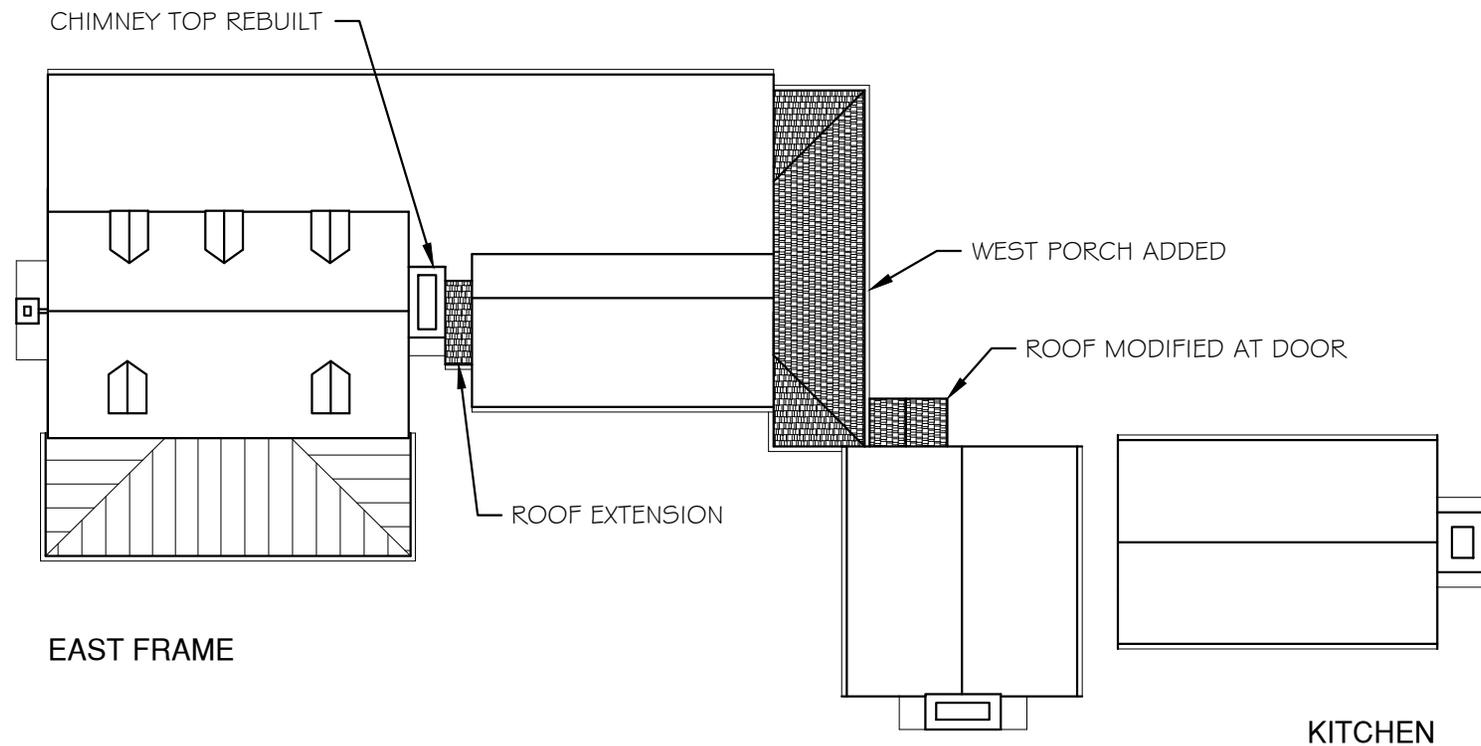


DRAWN BY  
**MAIN STREET  
 ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## PERIOD 5a - CA. 1871 - 1945 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D5a.3**



# ROOF PLAN

1/16" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 20 FT

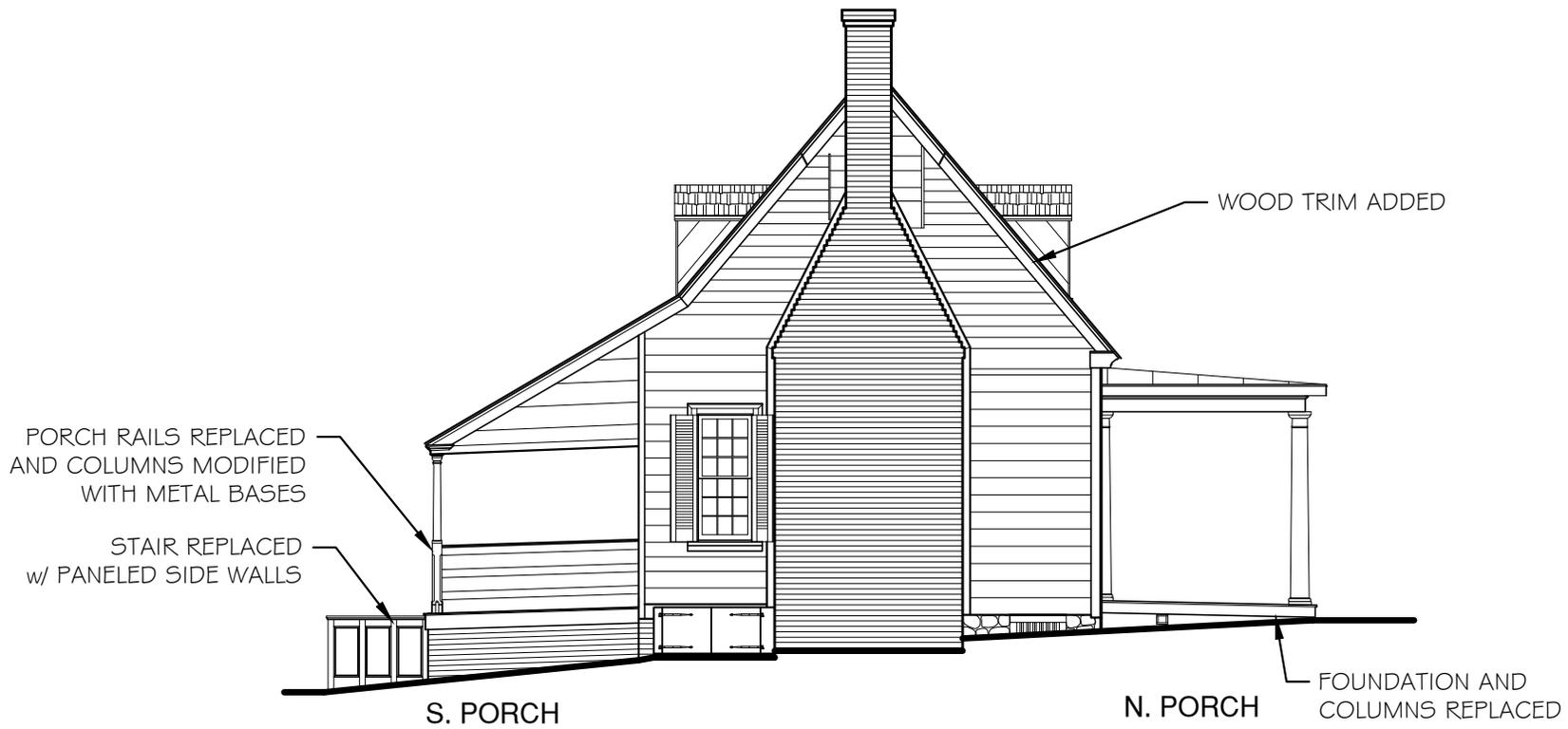


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 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## PERIOD 5a - CA. 1871 - 1945 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

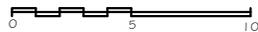
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D5a.4**



## E. FRAME - EAST ELEVATION ALTERATIONS

1/8" = 1'-0"

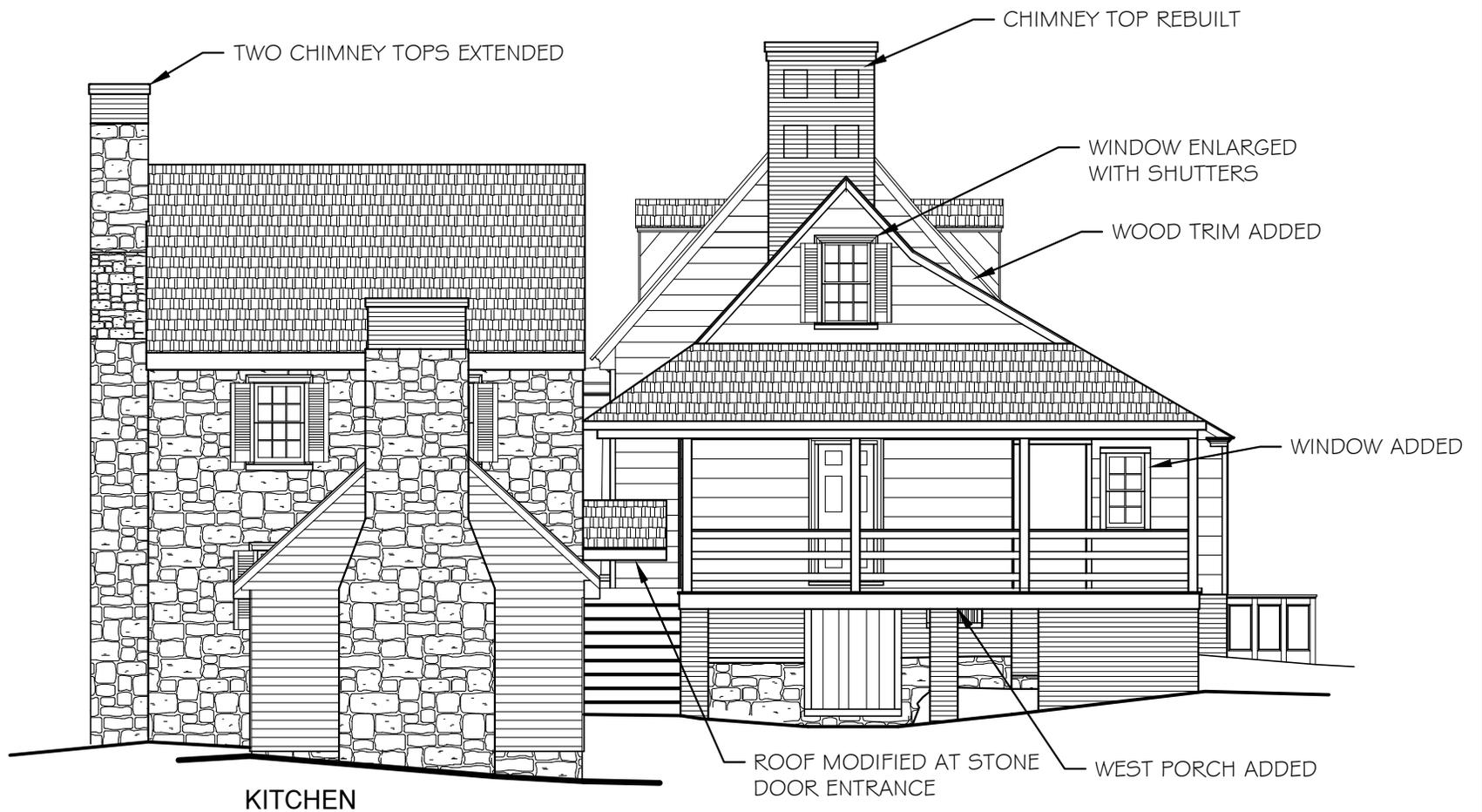


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**PERIOD 5a - CA. 1871- 1945  
 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

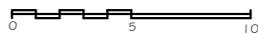
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D5a.5**



# WEST ELEVATION - WEST PORCH ADDED

1/8" = 1'-0"

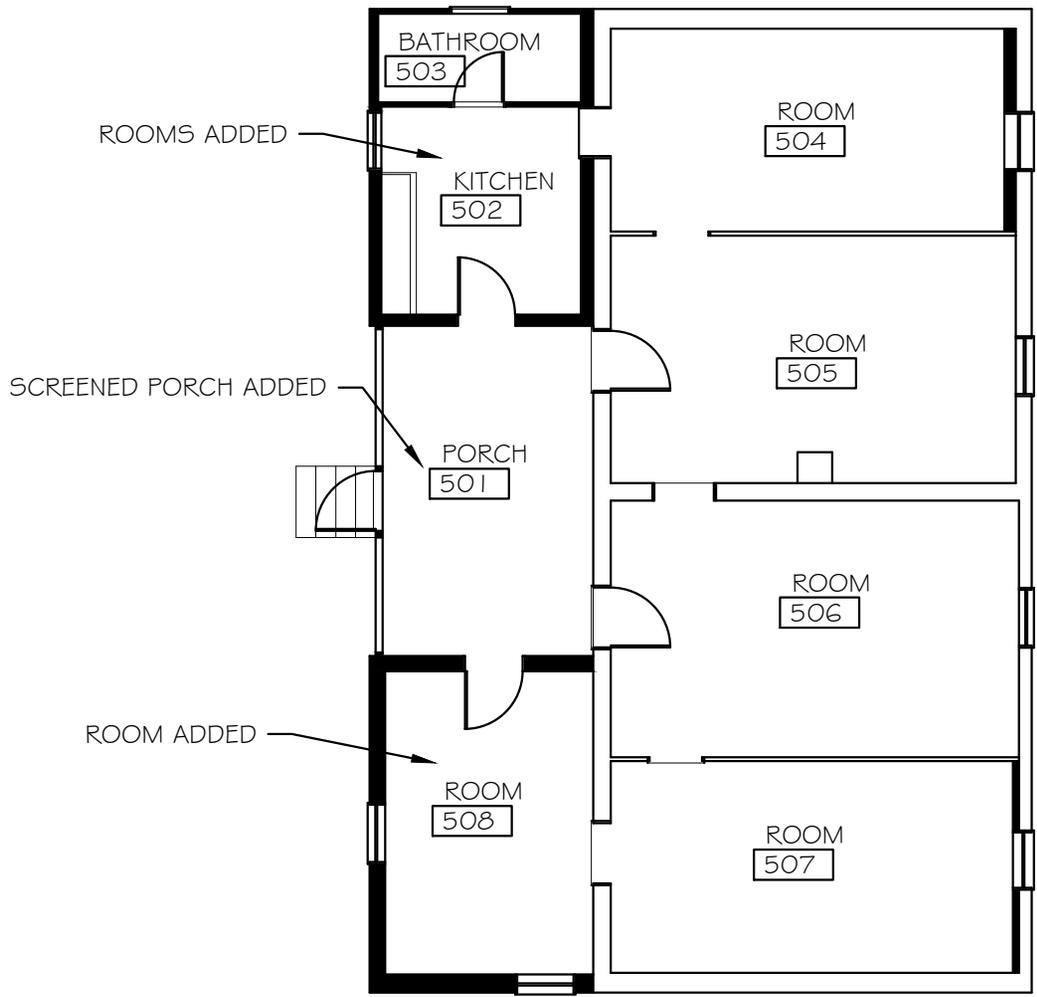


**MSA**  
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## PERIOD 5a - CA. 1871- 1945 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

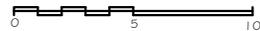
PROJECT  
 CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
 D5a.6



# SLAVE QUARTERS - FLOOR PLAN PORCH ADDED

1/8" = 1'-0"



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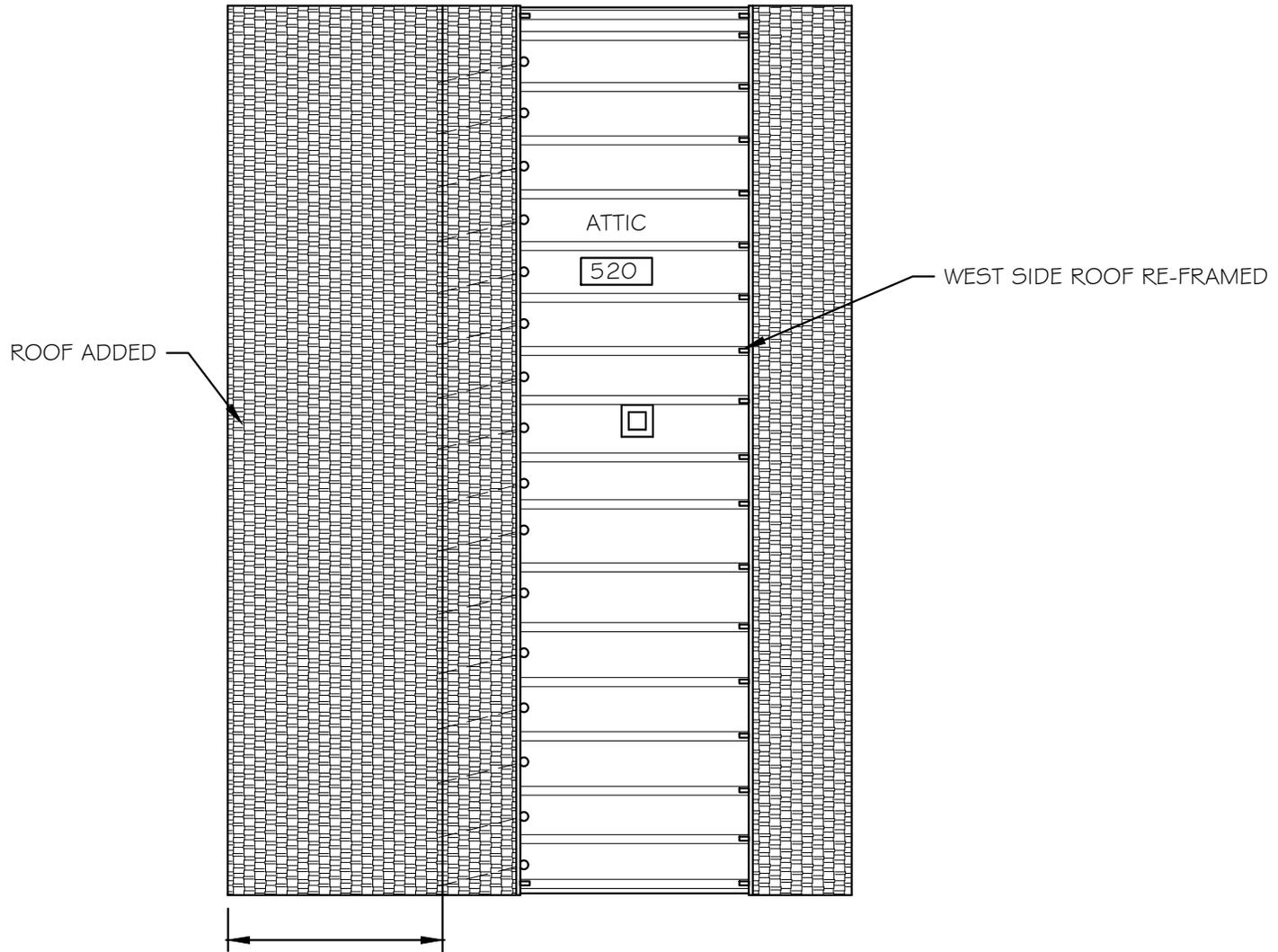
## PERIOD 5a - CA. 1871- 1945 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

D5a.7



**SLAVE QUARTERS - ATTIC FLOOR PLAN/ PORCH ROOF ADDITION**

1/8" = 1'-0"

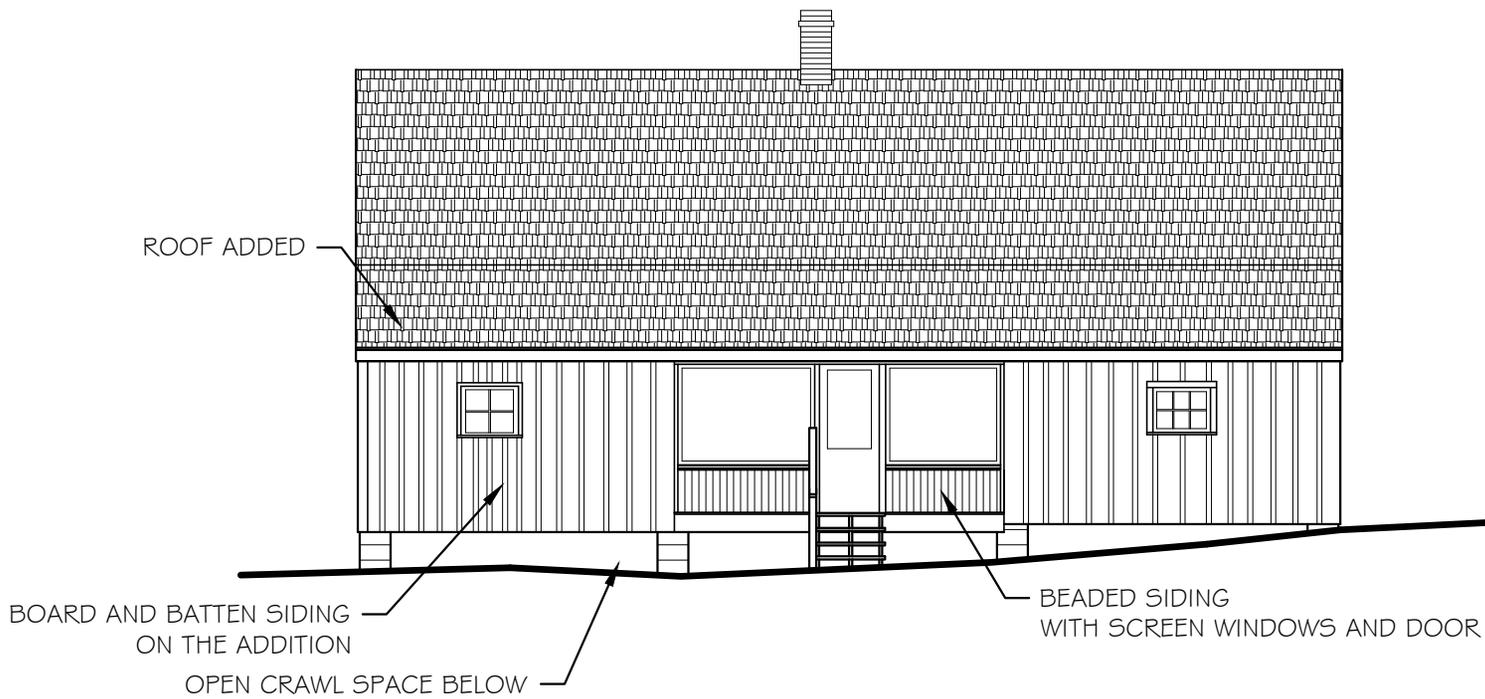


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**PERIOD 5a - CA. 1871- 1945**  
**CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D5a.8**



# EAST ELEVATION -SLAVE QUARTERS - PORCH ADDITION

1/8" = 1'-0"

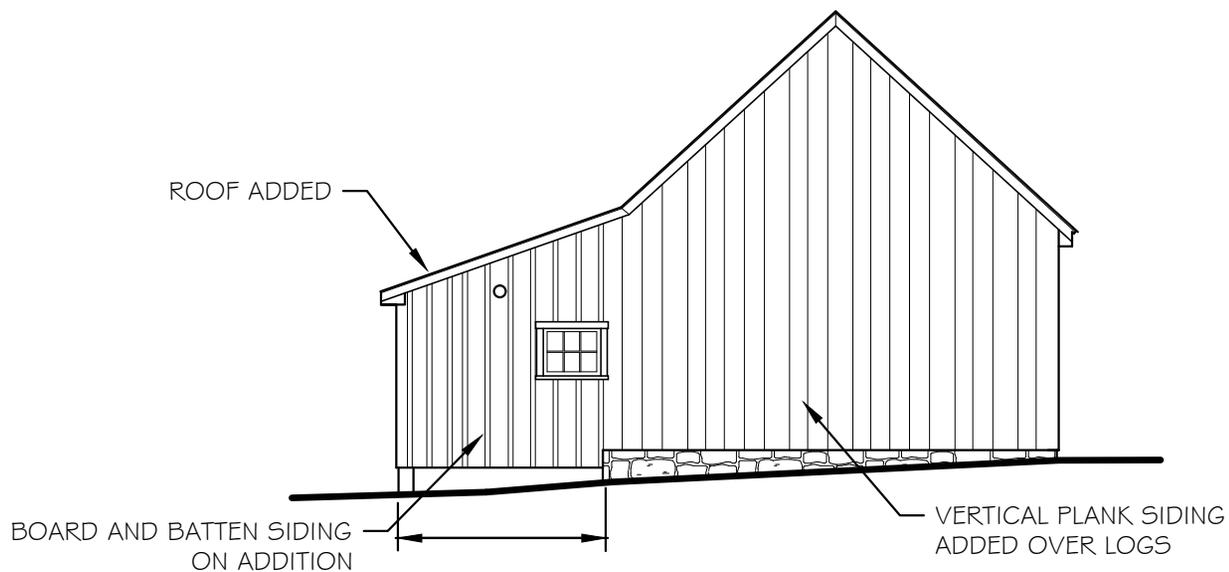


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 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

**PERIOD 5a - CA. 1871- 1945**  
**CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

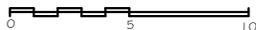
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D5a.9**



# NORTH ELEVATION -SLAVE QUARTERS - PORCH ADDITION

1/8" = 1'-0"

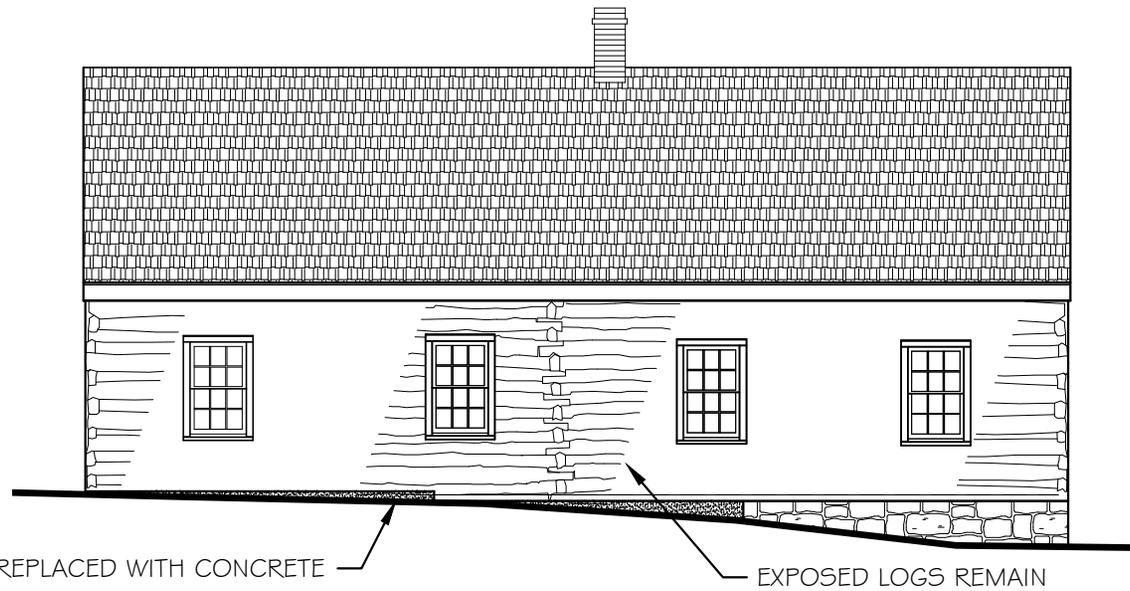


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**PERIOD 5a - CA. 1871- 1945  
 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

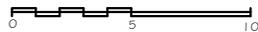
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D5a.10**



# WEST ELEVATION -SLAVE QUARTERS - PORCH ADDITION

1/8" = 1'-0"

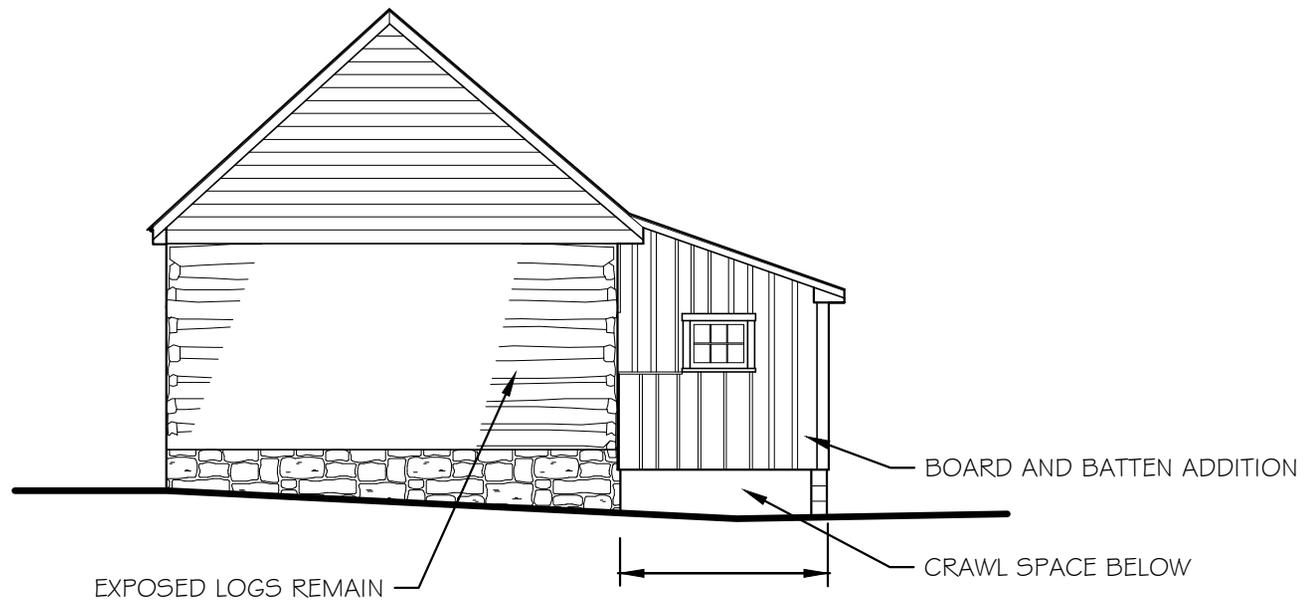


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 ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
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**PERIOD 5a - CA. 1871- 1945  
 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

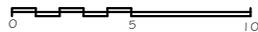
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D5a.11**

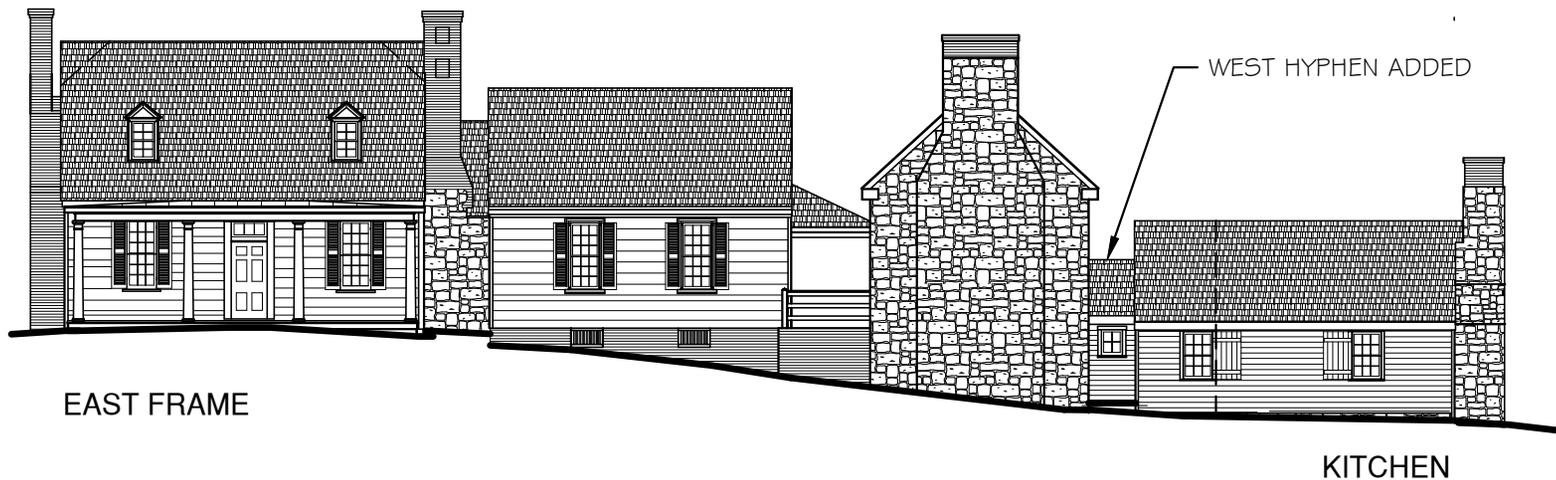


# SOUTH ELEVATION -SLAVE QUARTERS - PORCH ADDITION

1/8" = 1'-0"

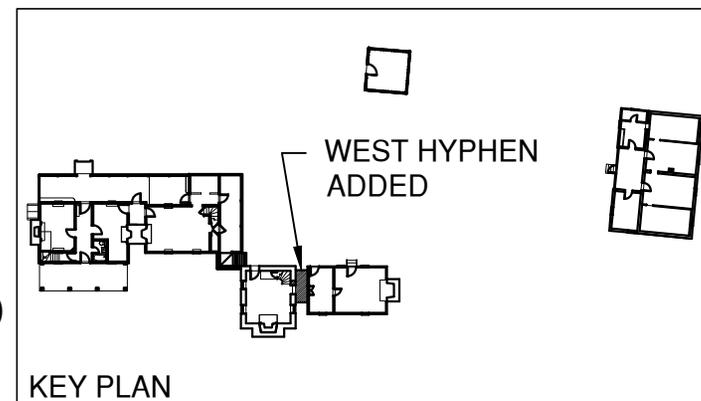


**D6A: PERIOD 1947**



NORTH ELEVATION - WEST HYPHEN ADDED

1/16" = 1'-0"



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PERIOD 6a  
 CA. 1947 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D6a.0**



# SOUTH ELEVATION - WEST HYPHEN ADDED

1/16" = 1'-0"

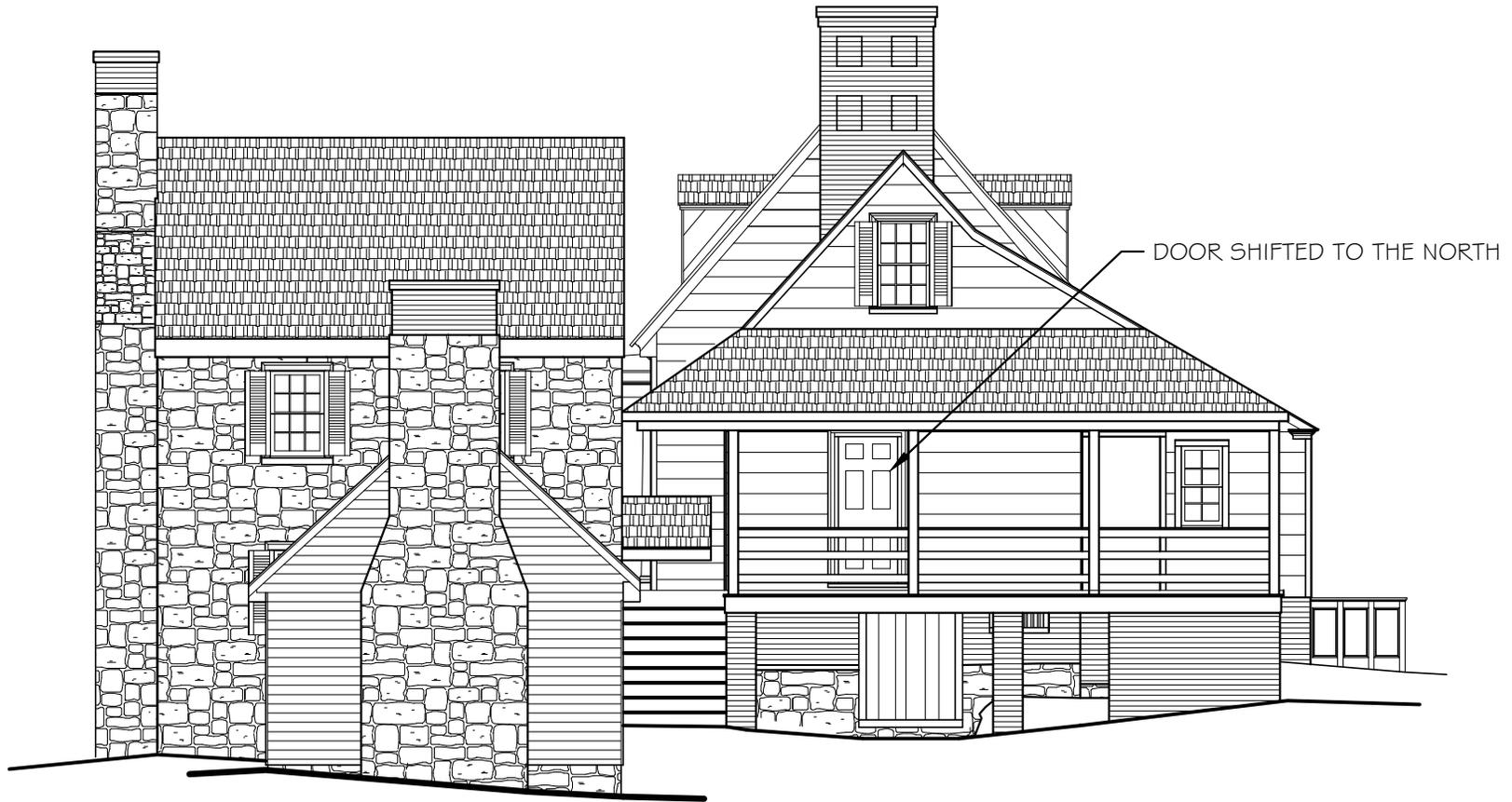


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 ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

**PERIOD 6a**  
**CA. 1947 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

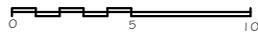
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D6a.1**



# WEST ELEVATION - WEST HYPHEN ADDED

1/8" = 1'-0"



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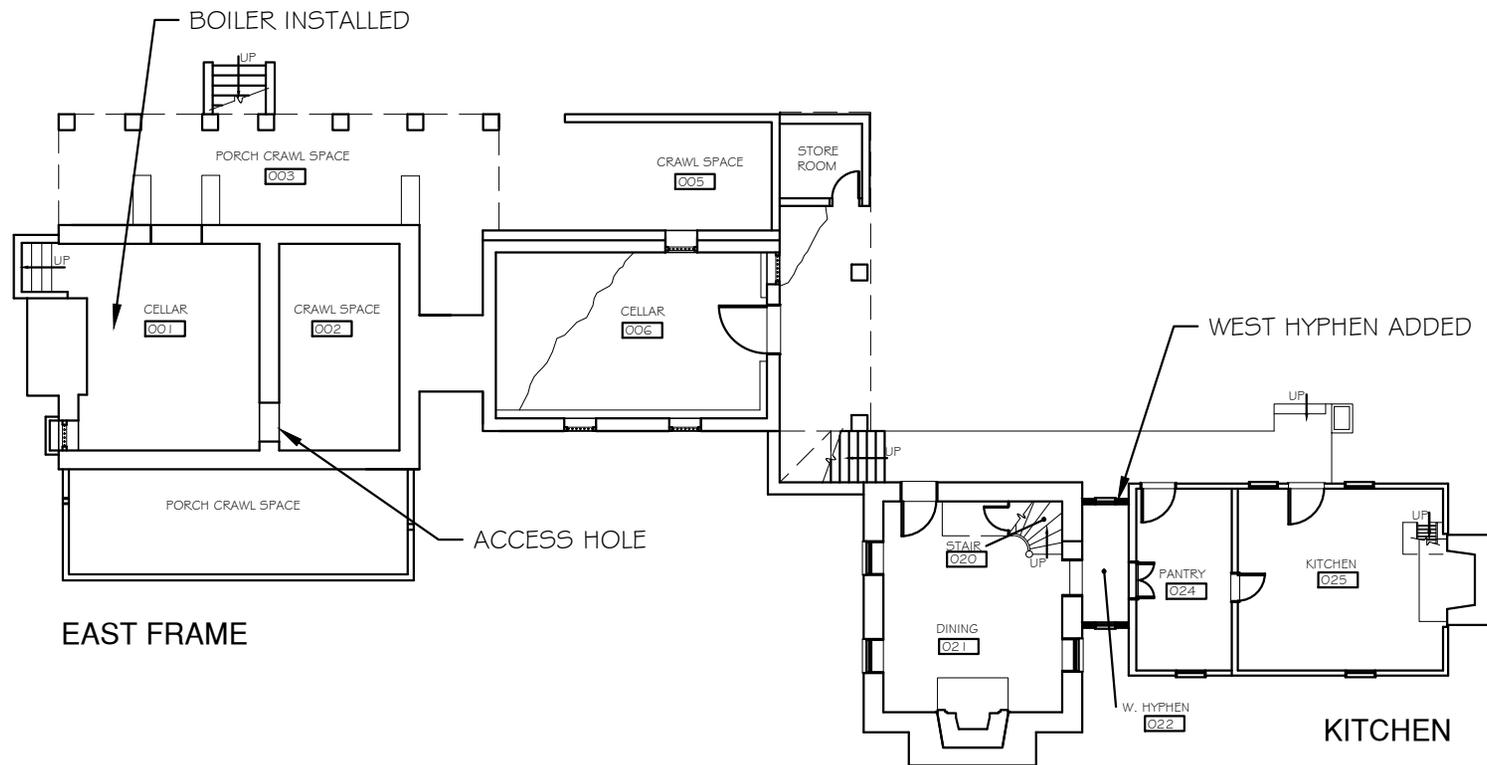
**PERIOD 6a**  
**CA. 1947 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

D6a.2



# CELLAR FLOOR PLAN - WEST HYPHEN ADDED

1/16" = 1'-0"



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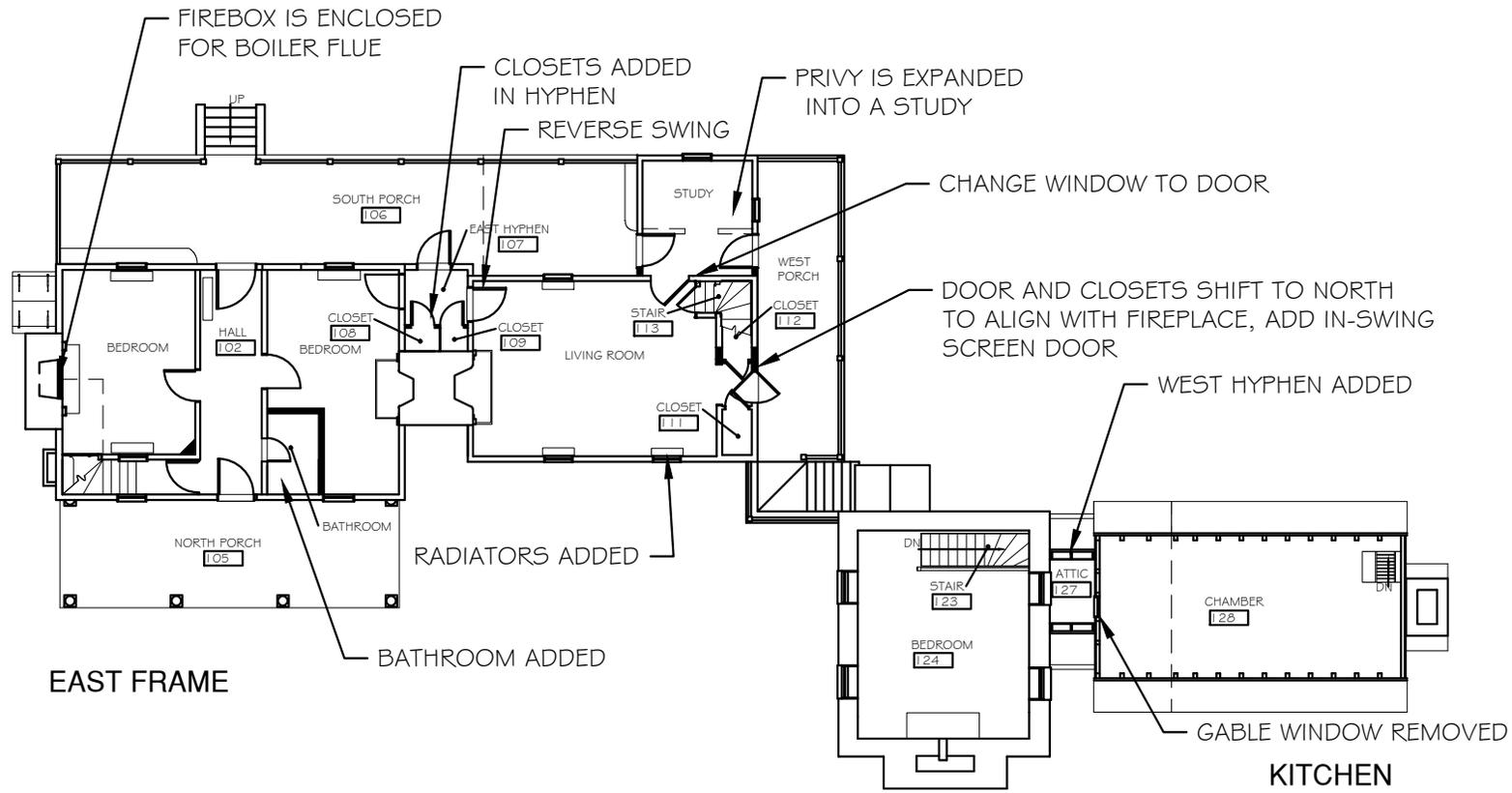
## PERIOD 6a CA. 1947 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

D6a.3



EAST FRAME

KITCHEN



# FIRST FLOOR PLAN - WEST HYPHEN ADDED

1/16" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10 20 FT

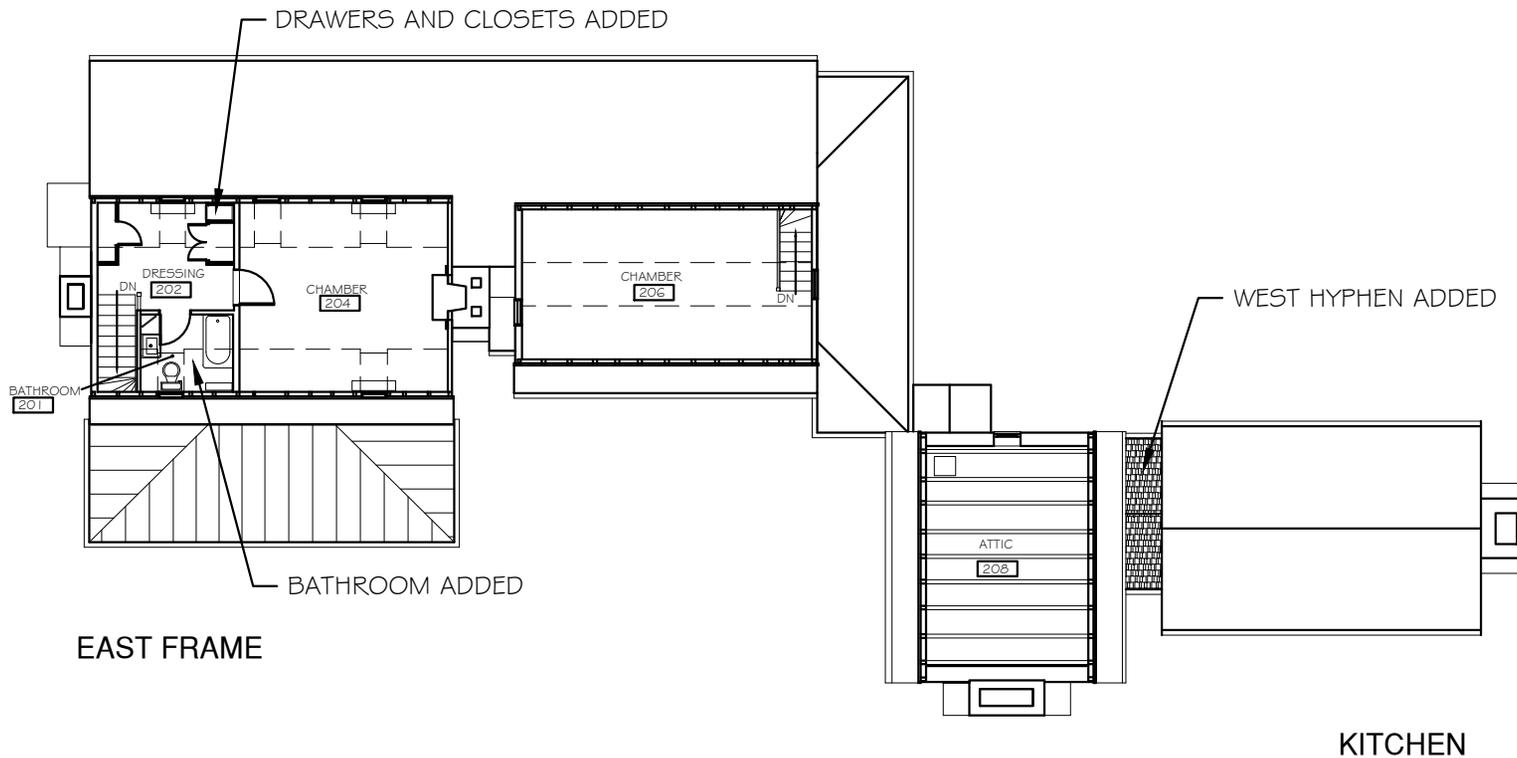


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 ARCHITECTURE, PC  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## PERIOD 6a CA. 1947 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

**PROJECT**  
 CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

**FIGURE**  
 D6a.4



## SECOND FLOOR PLAN - WEST HYPHEN ADDED

1/16" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 20 FT

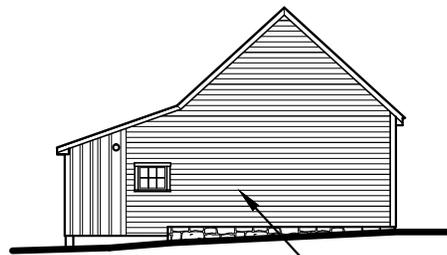


DRAWN BY  
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 ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

**PERIOD 6a**  
**CA. 1947 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

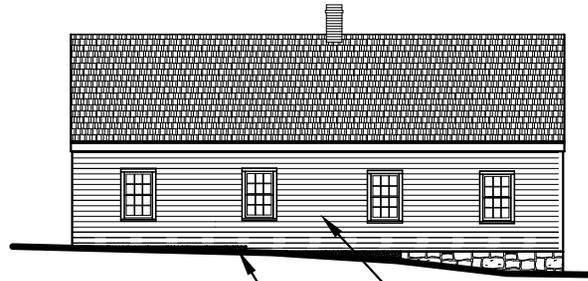
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D6a.5**



LAP SIDING ADDED

NORTH ELEVATION



LAP SIDING ADDED  
SILL REPLACED WITH CONCRETE

WEST ELEVATION

# SLAVE QUARTERS - NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS

1/16" = 1'-0"



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PERIOD 6a  
CA. 1947 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

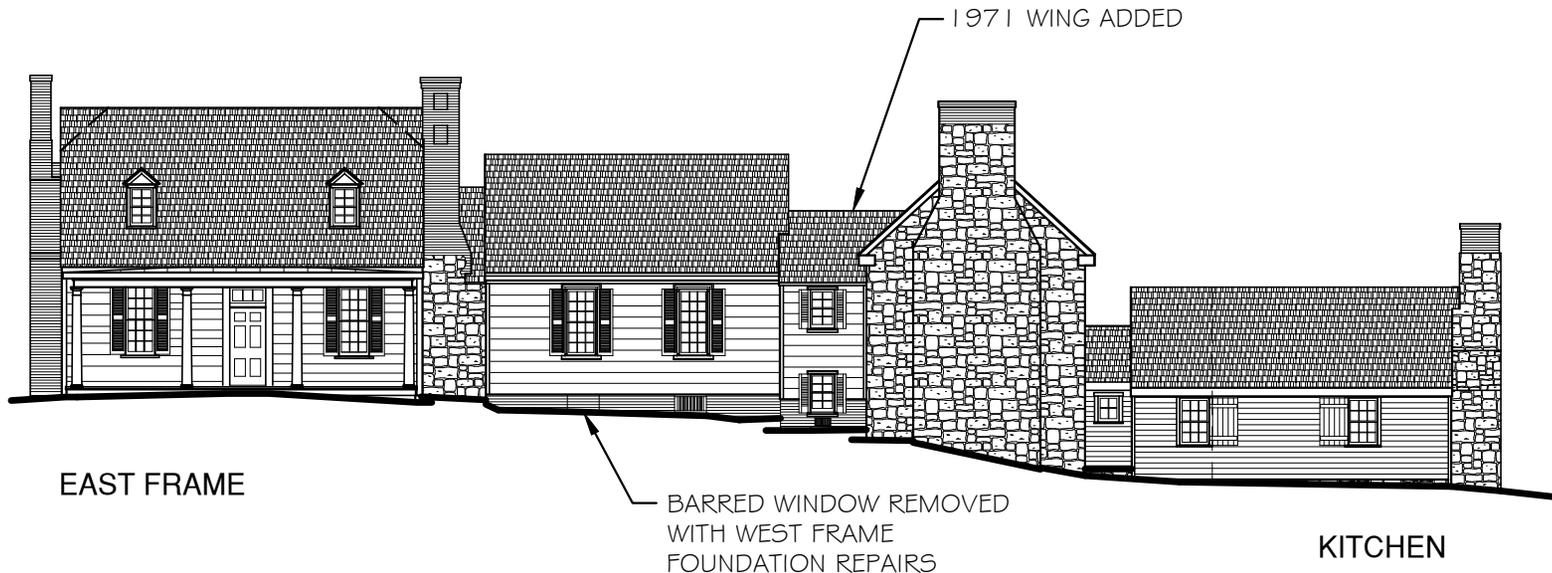
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

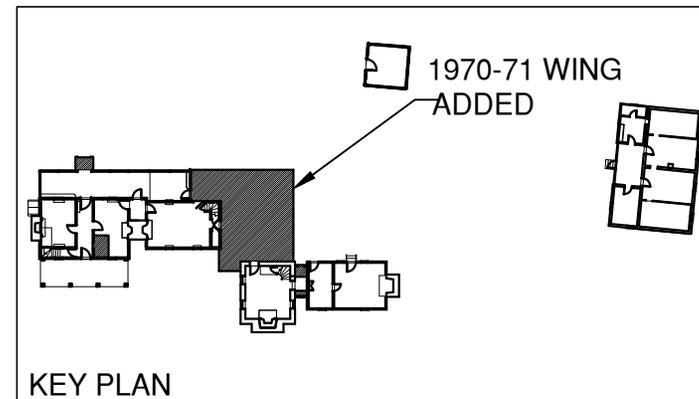
D6a.6

**D6B: PERIOD 1970-71**



# NORTH ELEVATION - 1971 WING

1/16" = 1'-0"

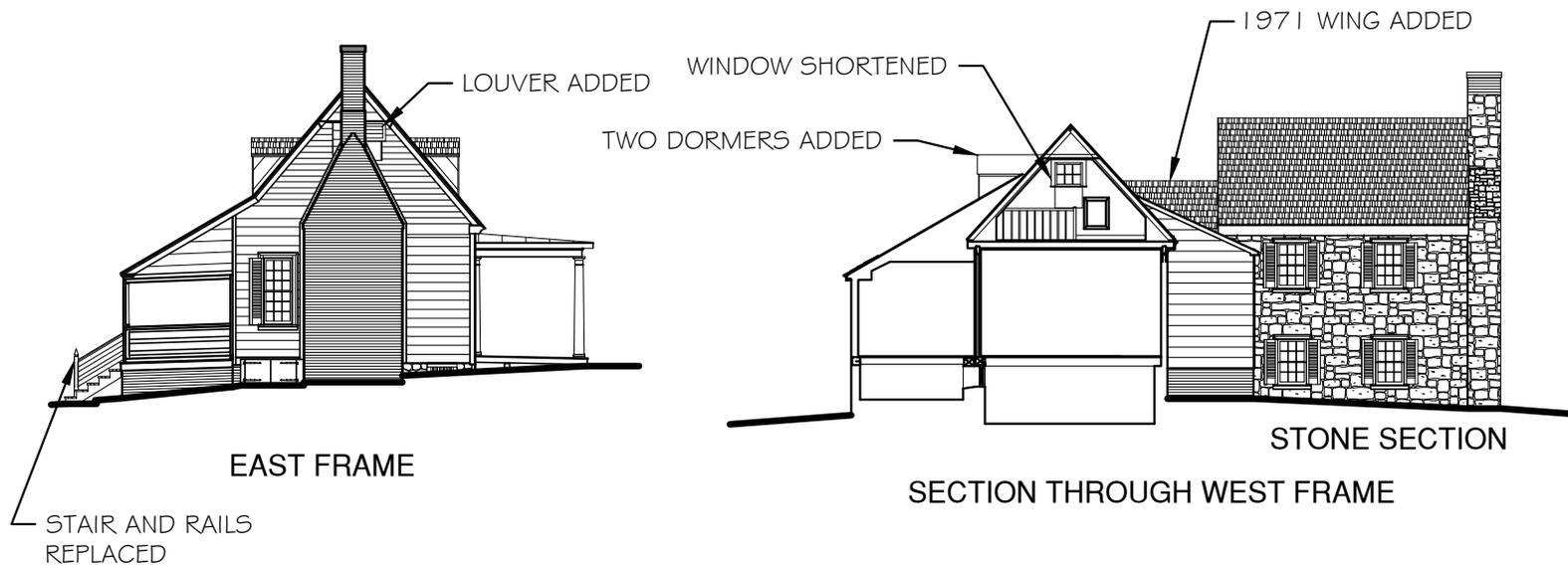


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 ARCHITECTURE, PC  
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## PERIOD 6b CA. 1971 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT  
 CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
 D6b.0



# EAST ELEVATION - 1971 WING

1/16" = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY  
**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

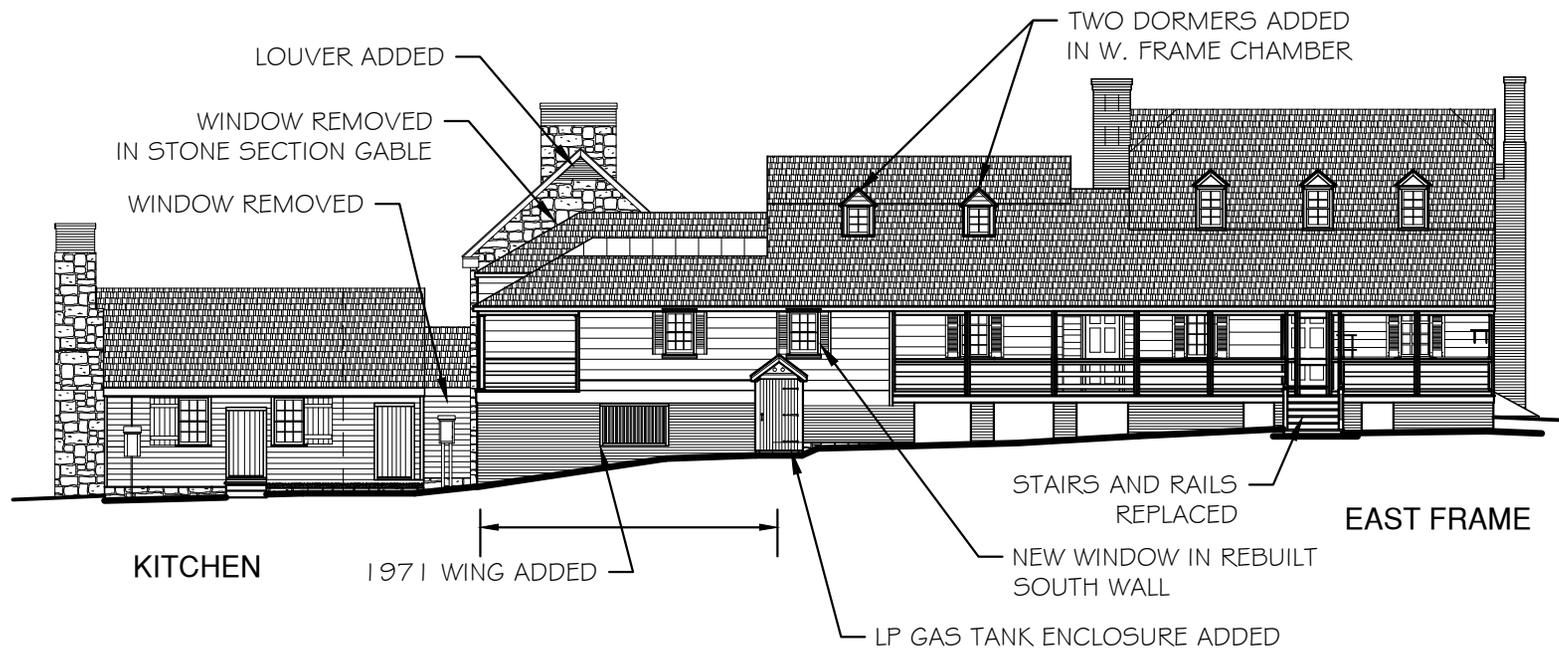
## PERIOD 6b CA. 1971 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

D6b.1



# SOUTH ELEVATION - 1971 WING

1/16" = 1'-0"

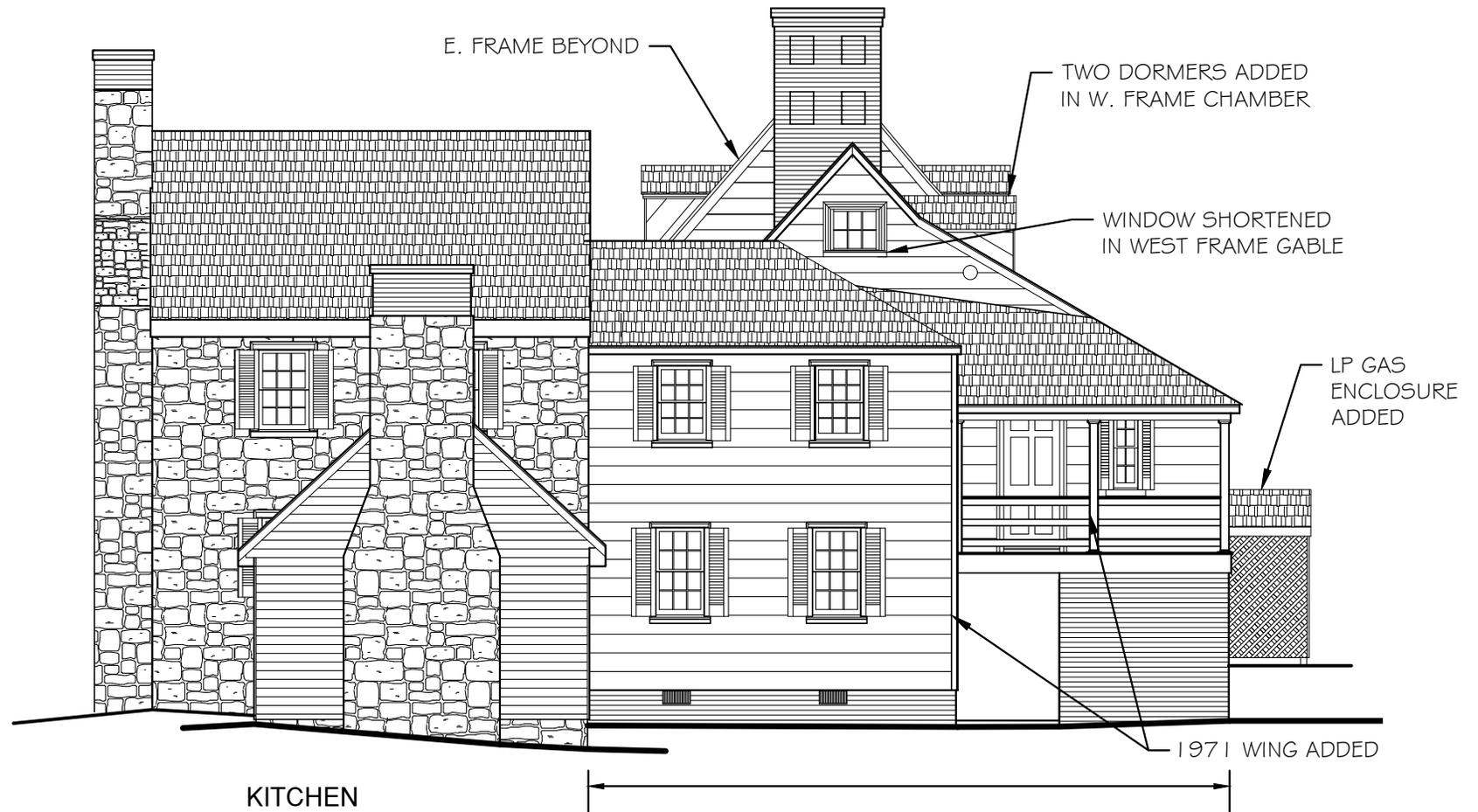


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**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

**PERIOD 6b**  
**CA. 1971 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

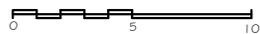
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D6b.2**



# WEST ELEVATION - 1971 WING

1/8" = 1'-0"

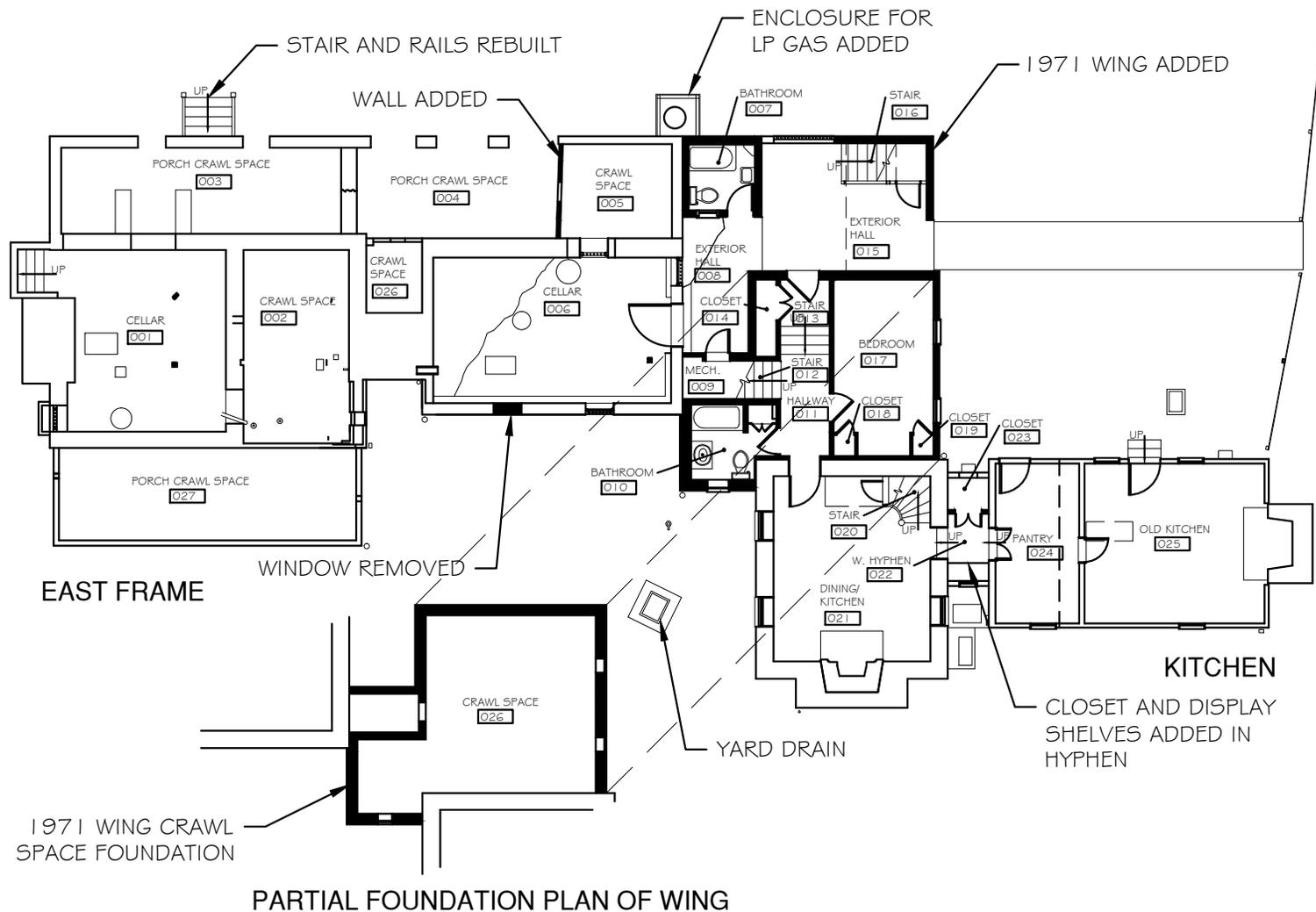


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 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## PERIOD 6b CA. 1971 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

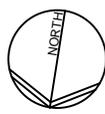
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D6b.3**



# CELLAR FLOOR PLAN - 1971 WING

1/16" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10 20 FT

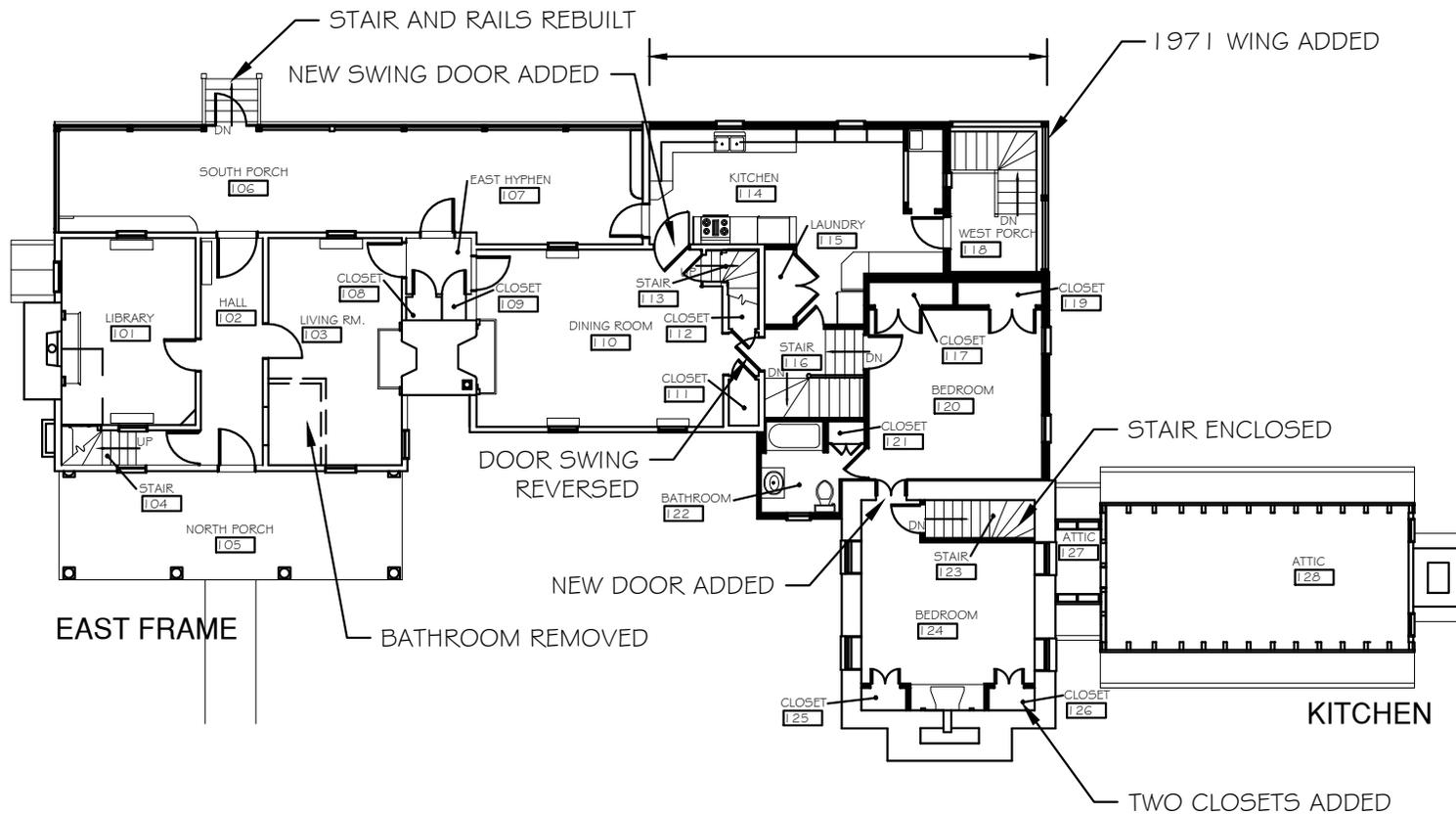


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**PERIOD 6b**  
**CA. 1971 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D6b.4**



# FIRST FLOOR PLAN - 1971 WING

1/16" = 1'-0"



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**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

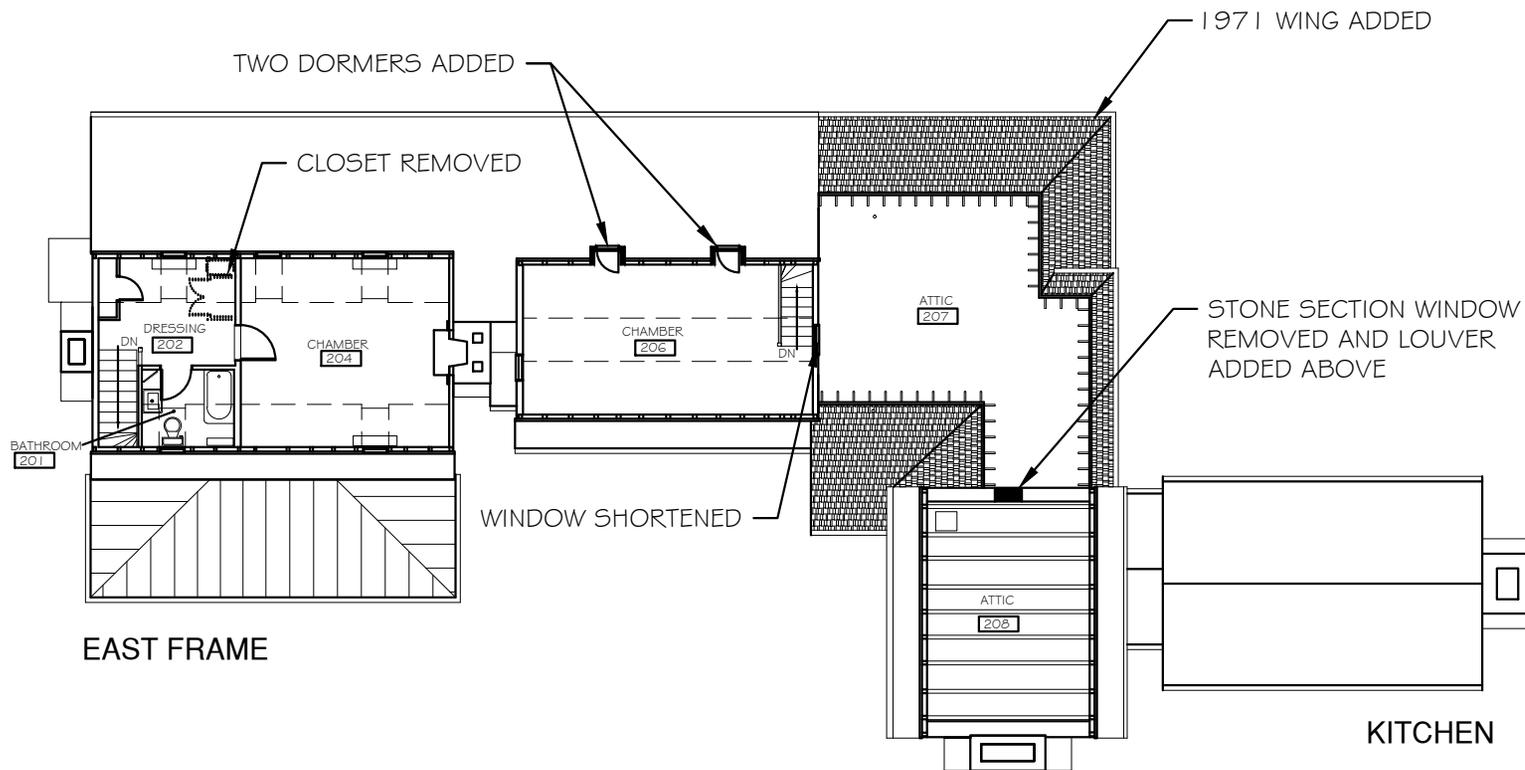
## PERIOD 6b CA. 1971 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

**D6b.5**



## SECOND FLOOR PLAN - 1971 WING

1/16" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 20 FT



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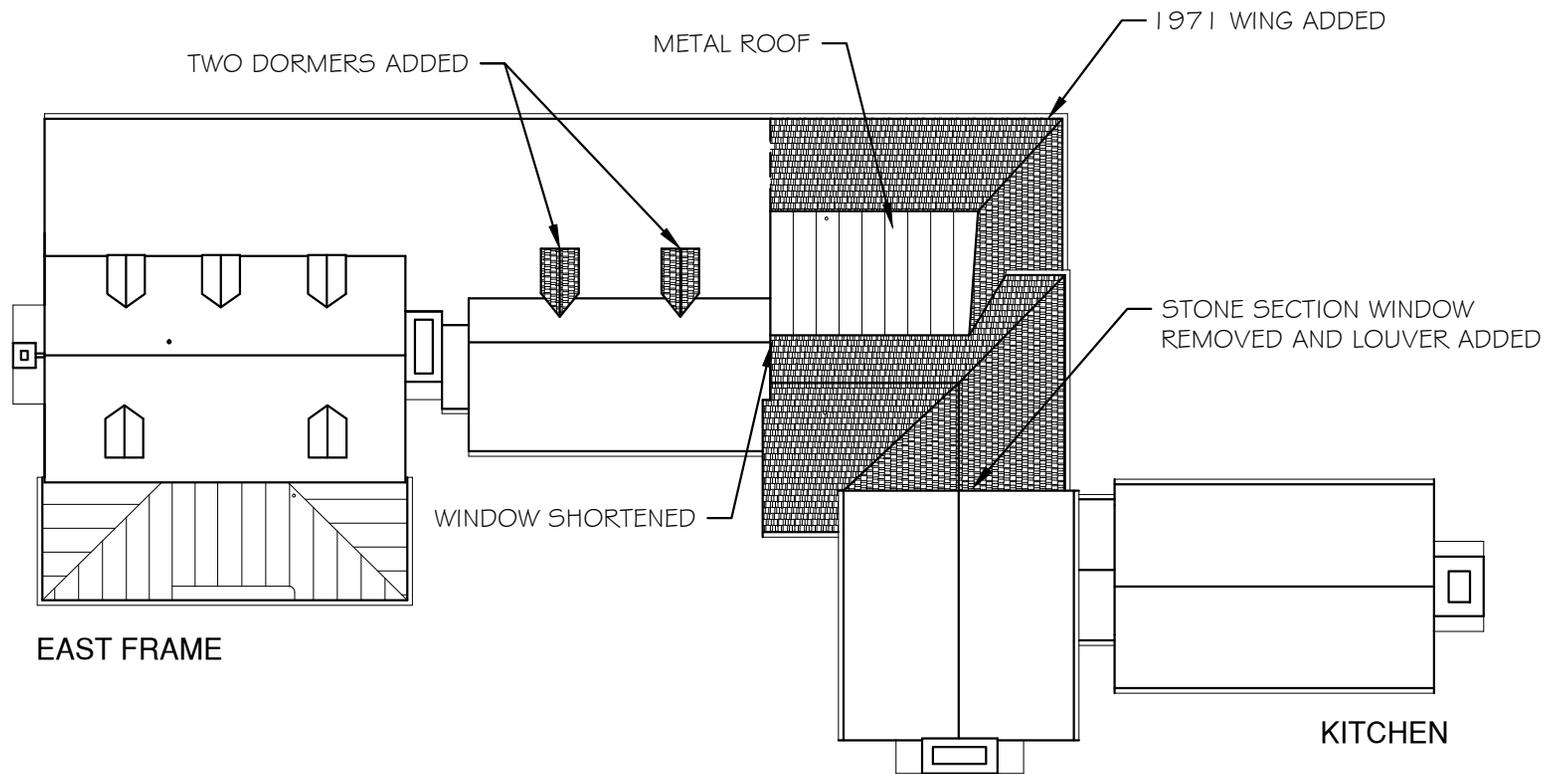
# PERIOD 6b CA. 1971 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS

PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

D6b.6



**ROOF PLAN - 1971 WING**

1/16" = 1'-0"

0 5 10 20 FT



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**PERIOD 6b  
 CA. 1971 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

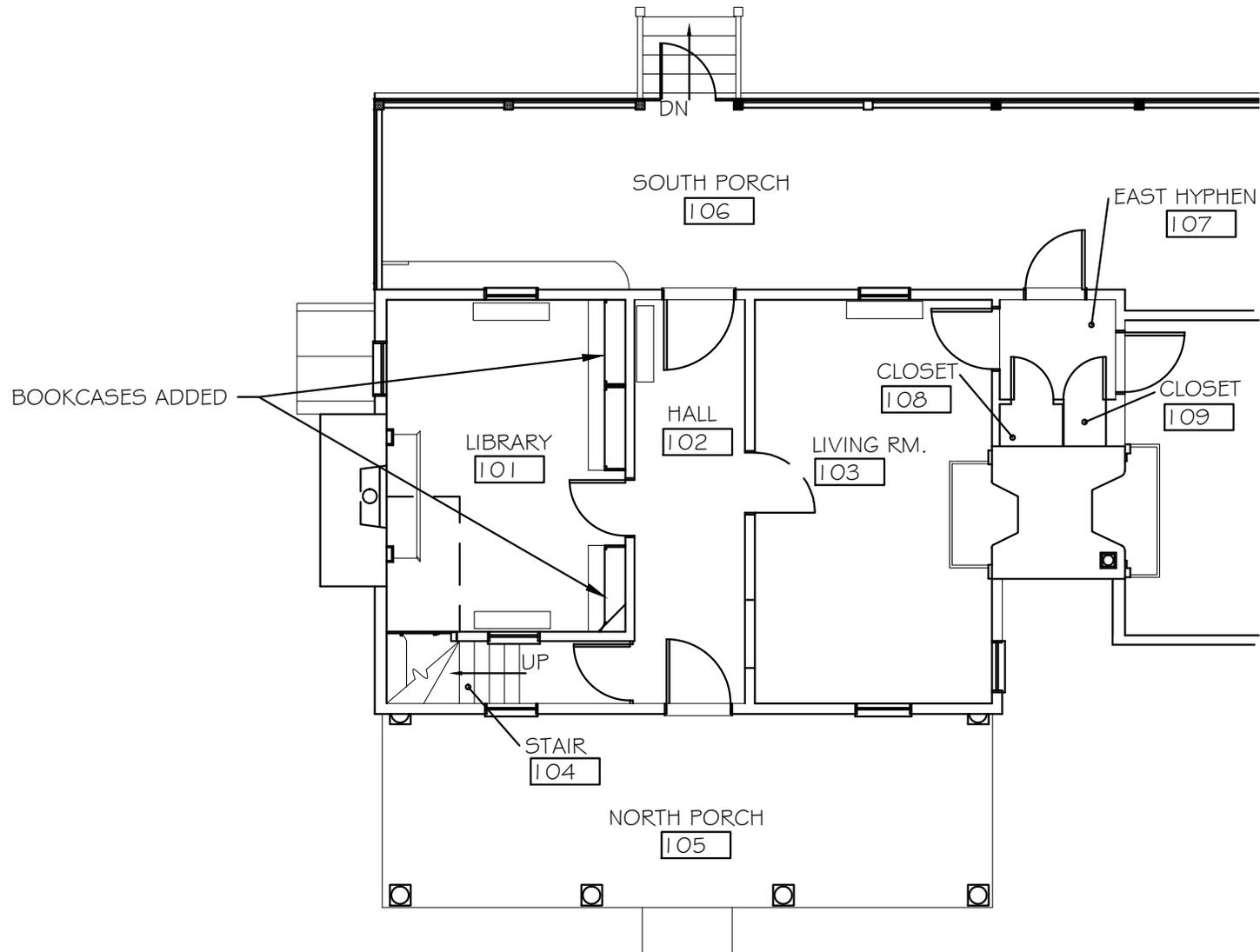
CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

**D6b.7**

**D6C: PERIOD 1981**



**EAST FRAME - FIRST FLOOR PLAN - BOOKCASES**

1/8" = 1'-0"  
 0 5 10



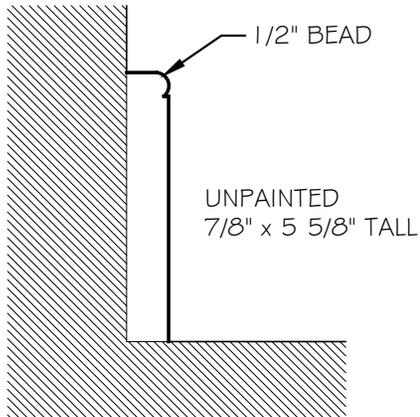
DRAWN BY  
**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

**PERIOD 6c**  
**CA. 1981 CONJECTURAL DRAWINGS**

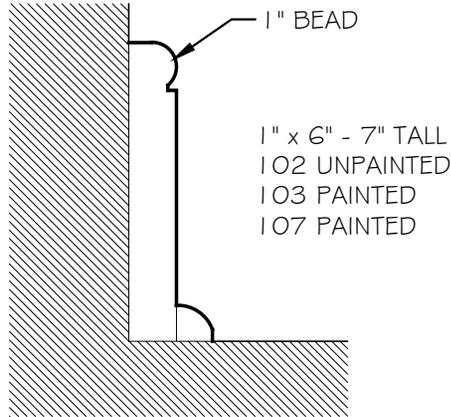
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**D6c.0**

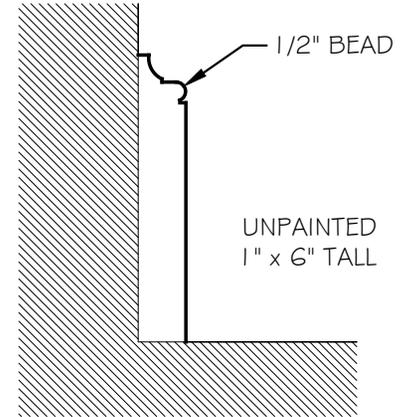
**APPENDIX E: INTERIOR EXISTING MOLDINGS  
AND WOODWORK DRAWINGS**



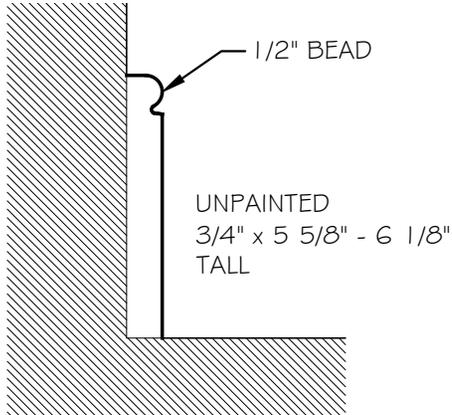
NO. 2 - IN LIBRARY ROOM 101  
ONLY AT MANTLE INFILL



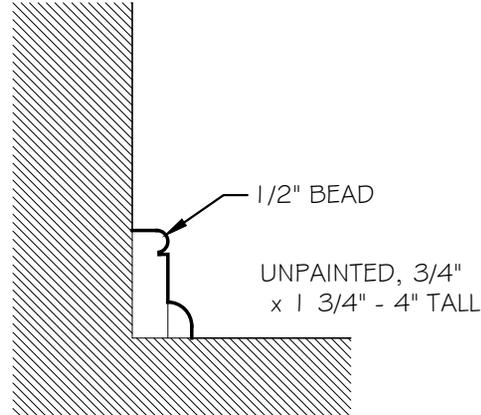
NO. 4 - IN HALL 102 E.W., LIVING RM.  
103 N.E.S.W. AND E. HYPHEN 107 S.W.



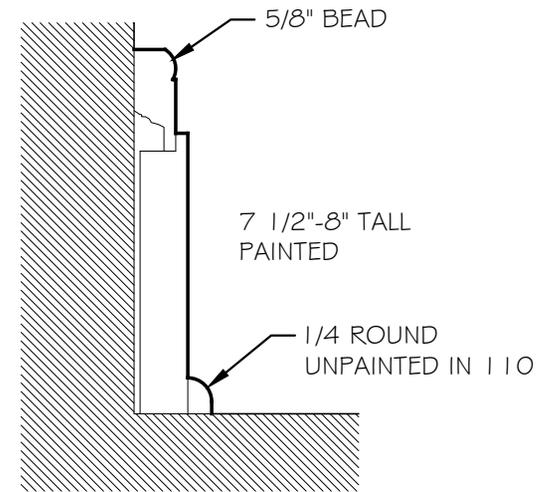
NO. 6 - IN STAIR 104 N.S. WALLS



NO. 1 - IN LIBRARY ROOM 101  
N.E.S. WALLS



NO. 3 - IN LIBRARY ROOM 101  
AT BASE CABINETS

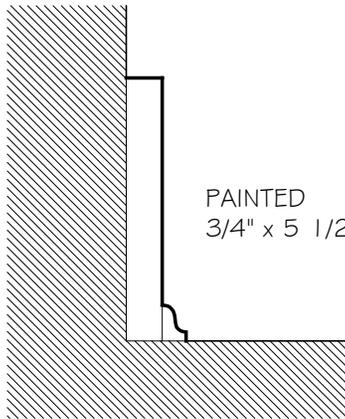


NO. 5 - IN DINING 110 N.E.S.W.  
AND HYPHEN 107 E. ONLY

## BASEBOARDS IN MAIN HOUSE

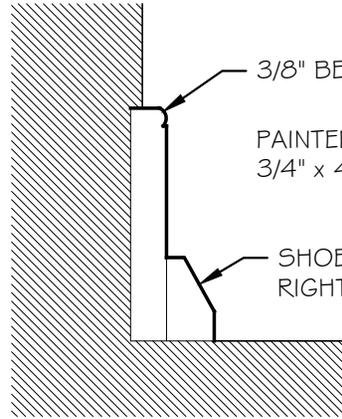
1/4" = 1"





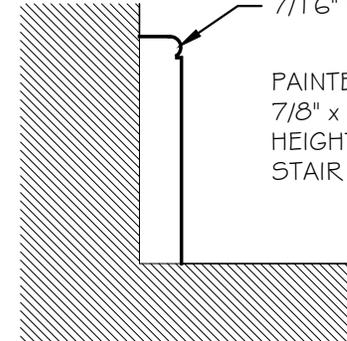
PAINTED  
3/4" x 5 1/2" TALL

NO. 8 - IN DRESSING 202 N. WALL  
RIGHT OF DOOR 201A



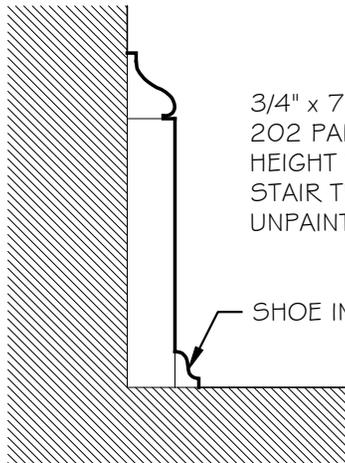
3/8" BEAD  
PAINTED  
3/4" x 4 7/8" TALL  
SHOE AT E. WALL  
RIGHT OF DOOR 204A

NO. 10 - IN BEDROOM 204 N.E.S.W.



7/16" BEAD  
PAINTED  
7/8" x 4 3/4" TALL.  
HEIGHT VARIES AT  
STAIR TREADS

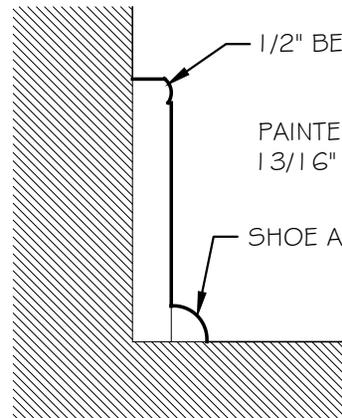
NO. 12 - IN BEDROOM 206 N.E.S.W.  
AND DOWN STAIR 207 E.S.W. WALLS



3/4" x 7" TALL IN  
202 PAINTED.  
HEIGHT VARIES AT  
STAIR TREADS 104  
UNPAINTED.

SHOE IN 202 ONLY

NO. 7 - UP STAIR 104 AND IN  
DRESSING 202 N.E.S.W.



1/2" BEAD  
PAINTED  
1 3/16" x 5 1/2" TALL  
SHOE AT S. WALL ONLY

NO. 9 - IN BATHROOM 201  
N.E.S.W. WALLS

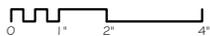


2ND FLOOR LEVEL  
PAINTED  
1 1/8" x 7/8" TALL  
PAINTED BOARD  
BELOW

NO. 11 - AT TOP OF STAIR 104  
W. SIDE

## BASEBOARDS IN MAIN HOUSE

1/4" = 1"



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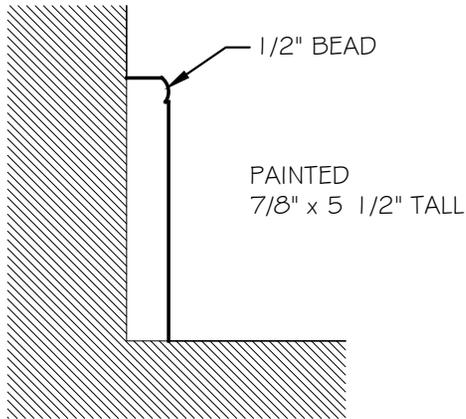
## INTERIOR EXISTING MOLDINGS

PROJECT

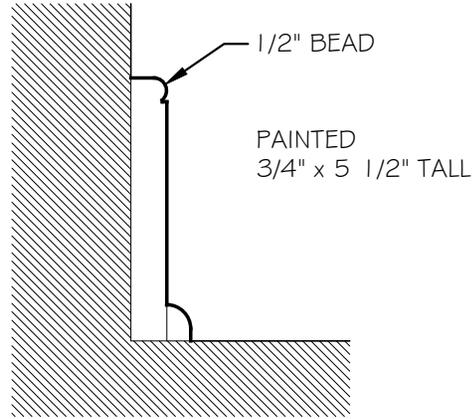
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

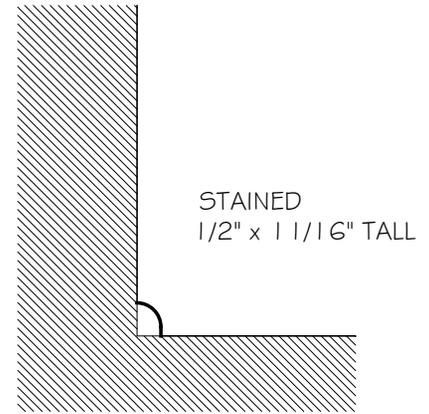
E1.1



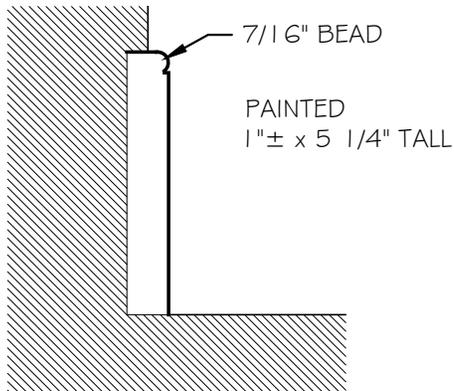
NO. 14 - IN CLOSET 112  
E.W. WALLS



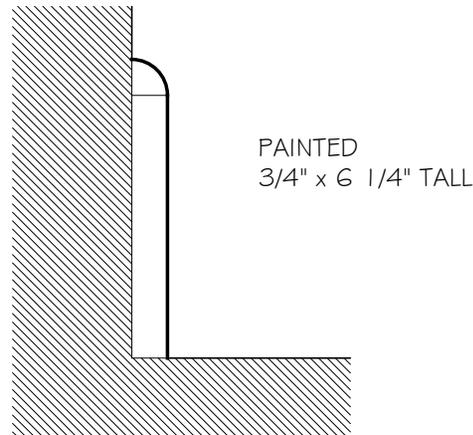
NO. 16 - IN STAIR LANDING 116  
S. WALL



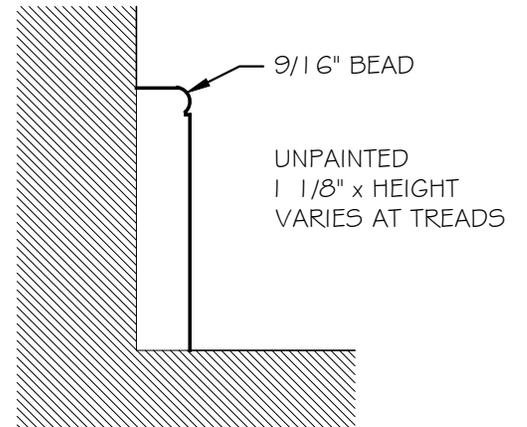
NO. 18 - IN KITCHEN 114



NO. 13 - IN CLOSET 112 S. WALL



NO. 15 - IN CLOSET 111  
E.W. WALLS



NO. 17 - IN STAIR 116 UP AND  
DOWN

## BASEBOARDS IN MAIN HOUSE

1/4" = 1"

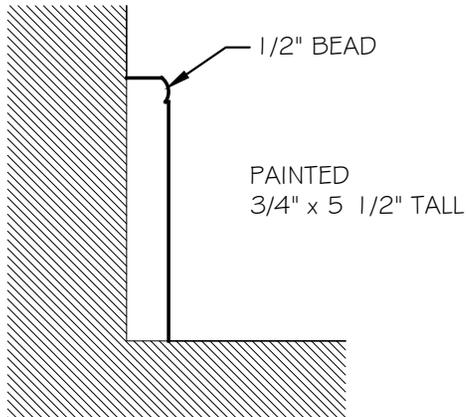


DRAWN BY  
MAIN STREET  
ARCHITECTURE, PC  
37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

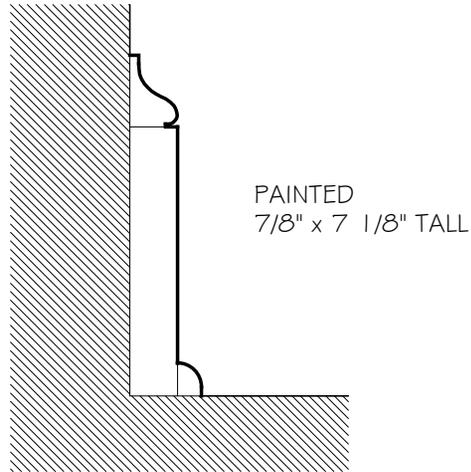
## INTERIOR EXISTING MOLDINGS

PROJECT  
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

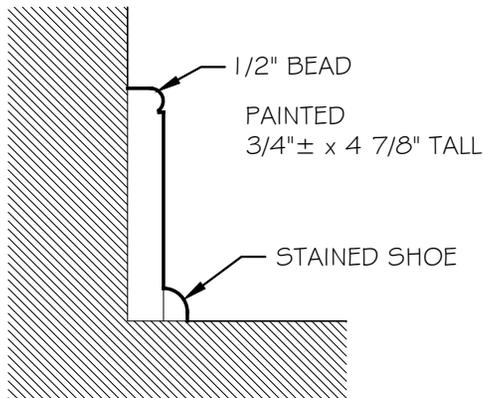
FIGURE  
E1.2



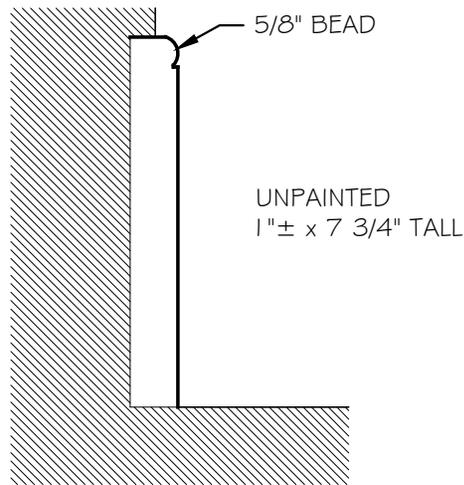
NO. 20 - IN 1971 WING, DINING 021  
AND KITCHEN 025  
116, 117, 119, 120, 122, 124, 125, 126,  
010, 011, 013, 014, 017, 018, 019



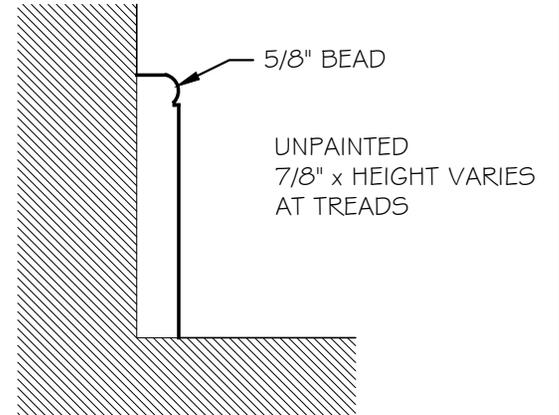
NO. 22 - IN HYPHEN 022 E.S.W.  
AND CLOSET 023



NO. 19 - IN KITCHEN 114 E. WALL  
EA. SIDE OF DOOR 114B



NO. 21 - IN PANTRY 024

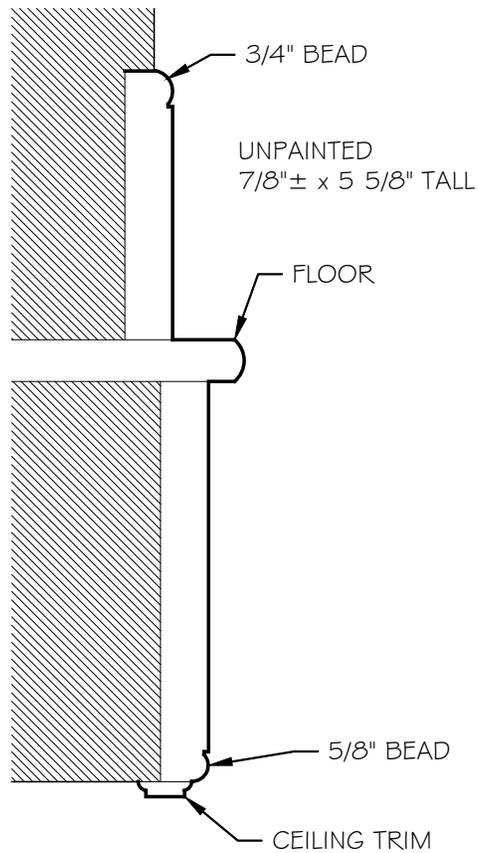


NO. 23 - IN STAIR 020 S.W. WALLS

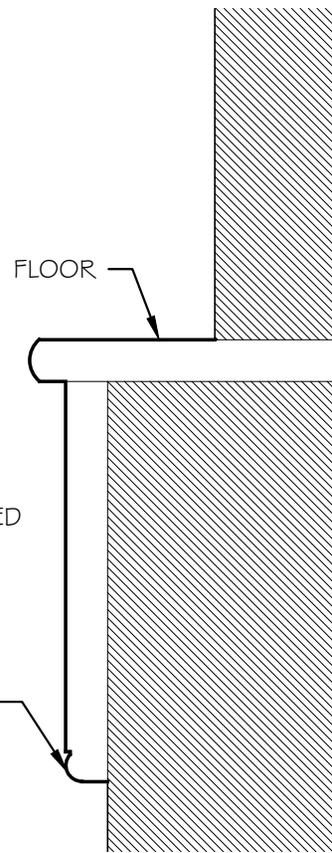
## BASEBOARDS IN MAIN HOUSE

1/4" = 1"





NO. 24 - IN STAIR 020 AT  
2ND FLOOR N. WALL



NO. 24.1 - TRIM IN STAIR 020  
S. WALL

## BASEBOARDS IN MAIN HOUSE

1/4" = 1"



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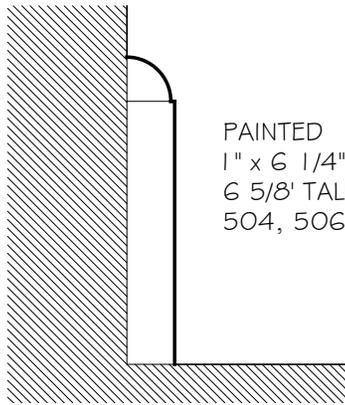
## INTERIOR EXISTING MOLDINGS

PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

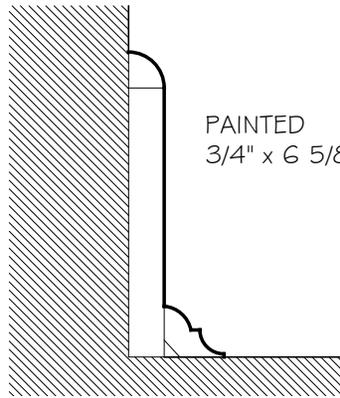
FIGURE

E1.4



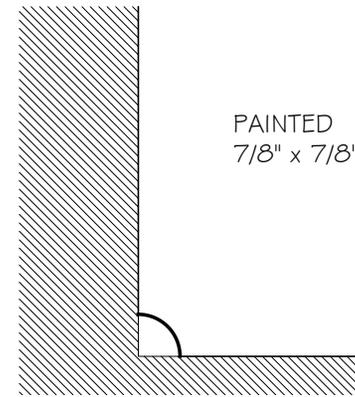
PAINTED  
1" x 6 1/4" TALL.  
6 5/8" TALL IN ROOMS  
504, 506 AND 508

NO. 25 - IN KITCHEN 502,  
BATHROOM 503, AND ROOMS  
504 N.E.S.W., 505 E., 506 N., 508 N.E.S.W.



PAINTED  
3/4" x 6 5/8" TALL.

NO. 26 - IN ROOM 505 S.W. WALLS



PAINTED  
7/8" x 7/8" TALL.

NO. 27 - IN ROOM 505 N.  
506 E.S.W. WALLS  
507 N. WALL

## BASEBOARDS IN SLAVE QUARTERS

1/4" = 1"



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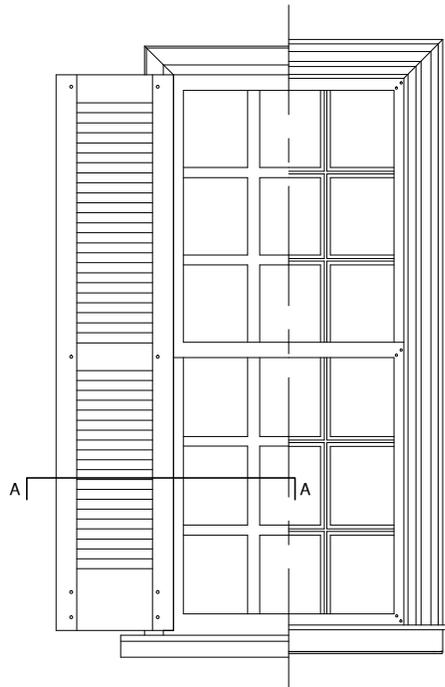
## INTERIOR EXISTING MOLDINGS

PROJECT

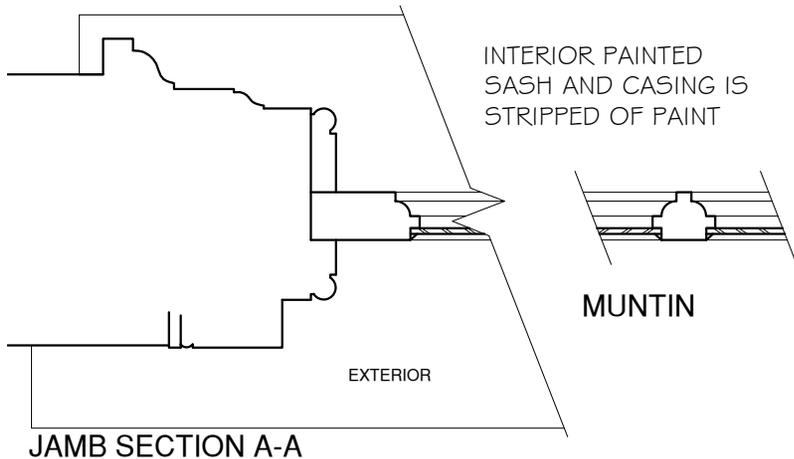
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

E1.5

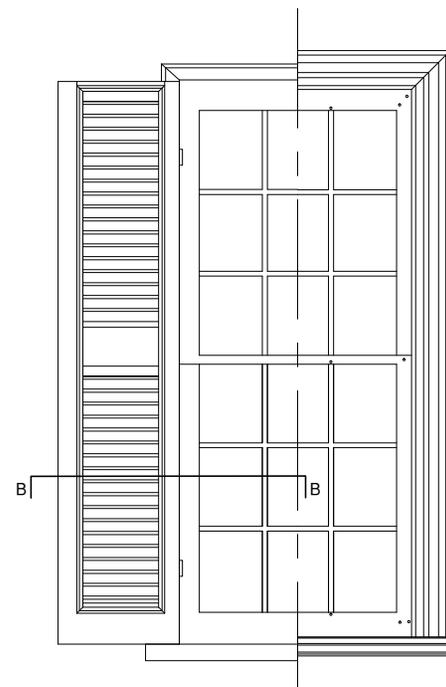


EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'

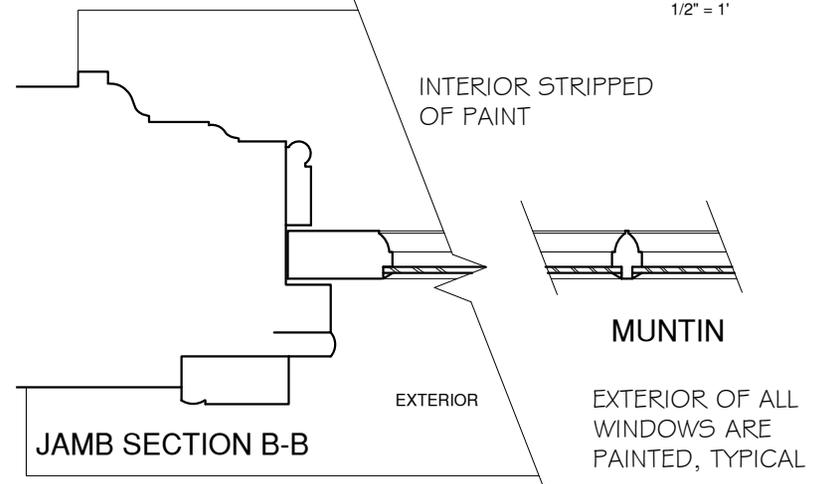


EAST FRAME WINDOW 46

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'



EAST FRAME WINDOW 26



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MAIN STREET  
ARCHITECTURE, PC  
37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

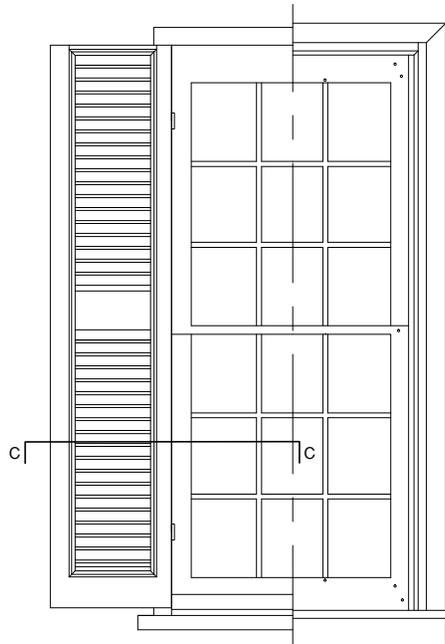
WINDOW ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

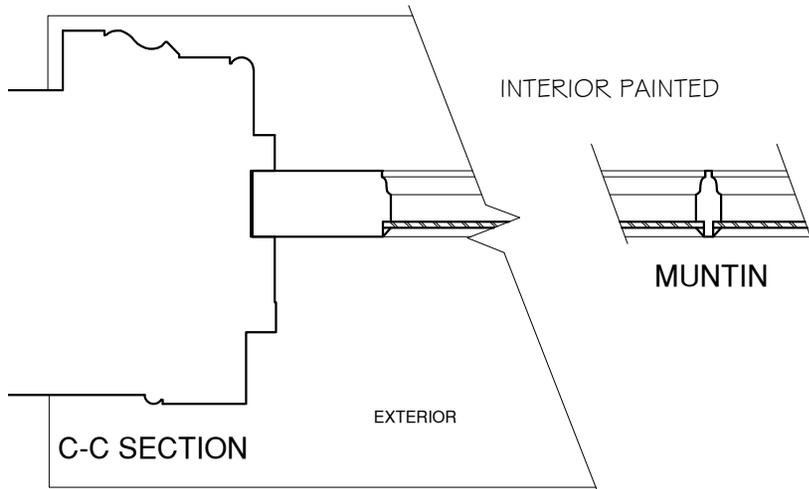
PROJECT

FIGURE

E2.0

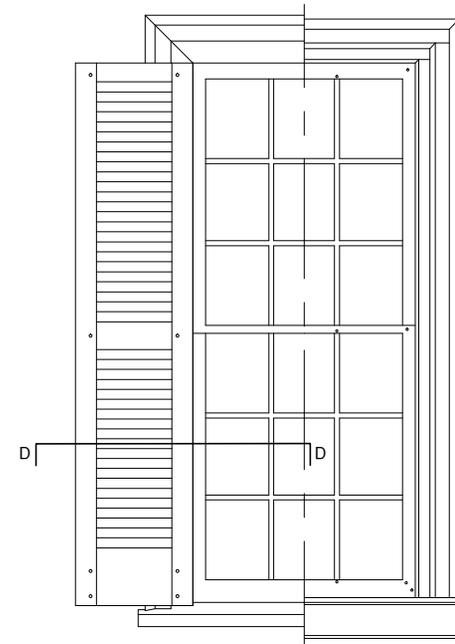


EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'

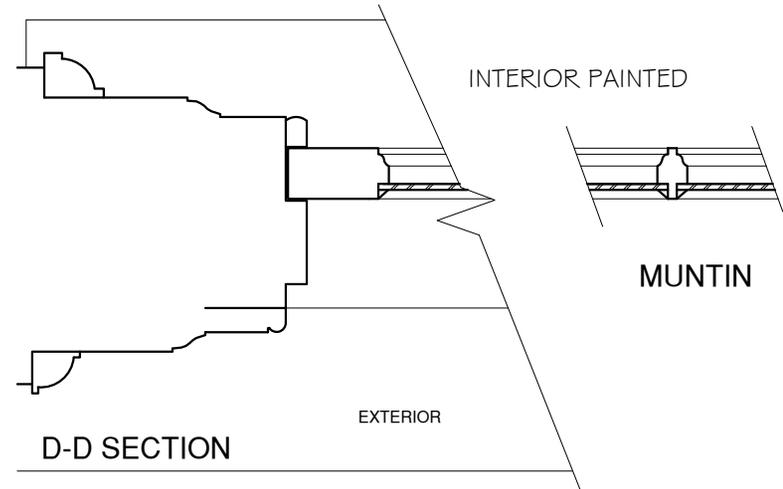


C-C SECTION  
EAST FRAME WINDOW 28

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED  
0 1" 2" 4"



EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'



D-D SECTION  
EAST FRAME WINDOW 45



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37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

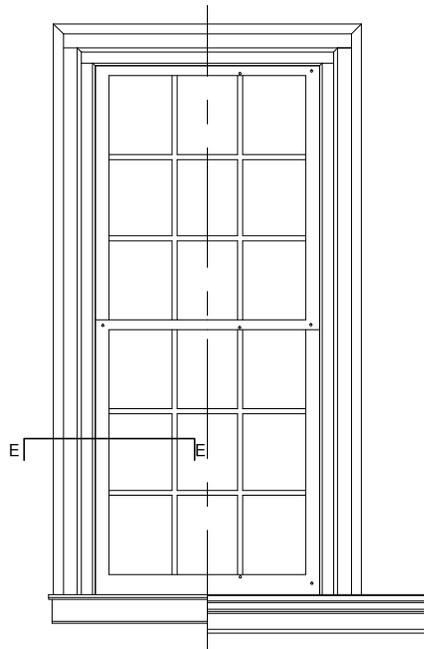
WINDOW ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

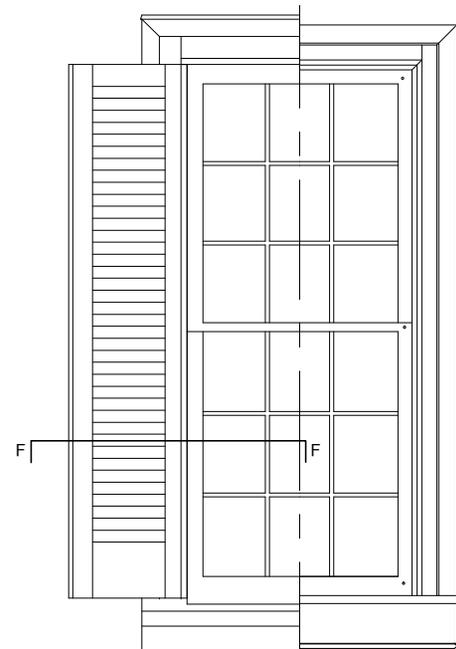
PROJECT

FIGURE

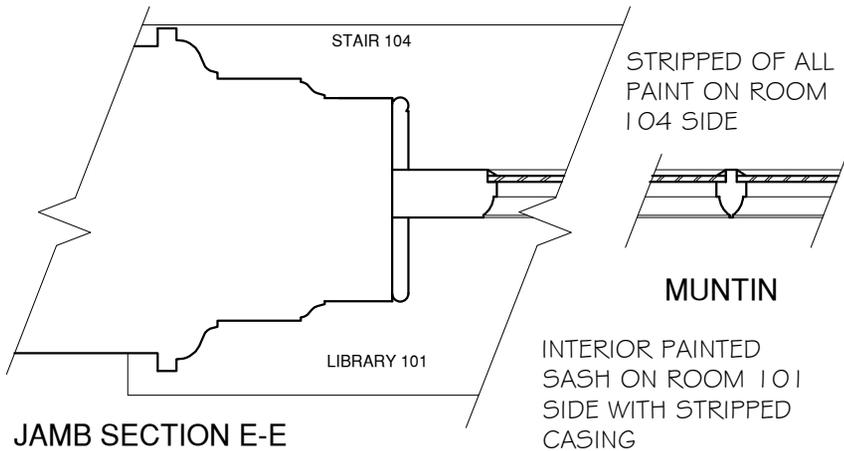
E2.1



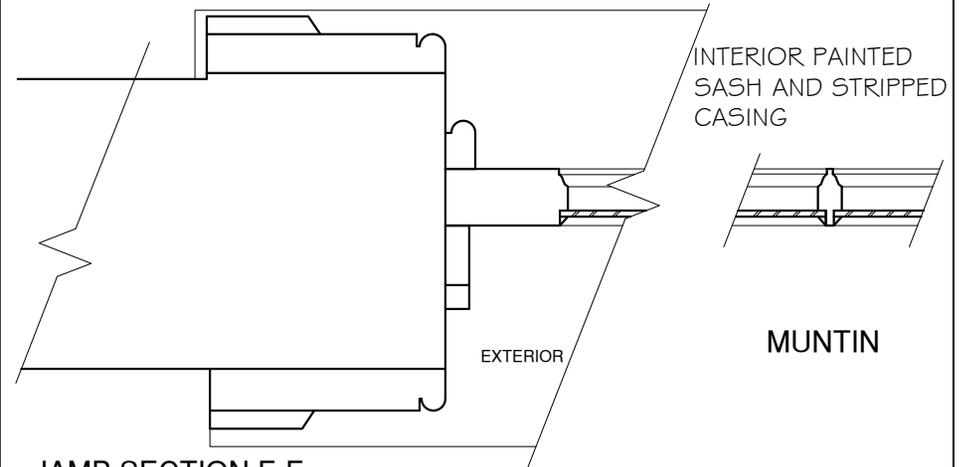
LIBRARY 101/ STAIR 104 ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'



EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'



JAMB SECTION E-E

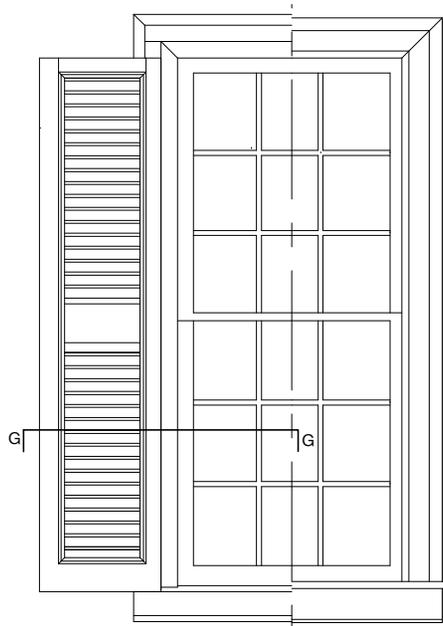


JAMB SECTION F-F

EAST FRAME WINDOW 27

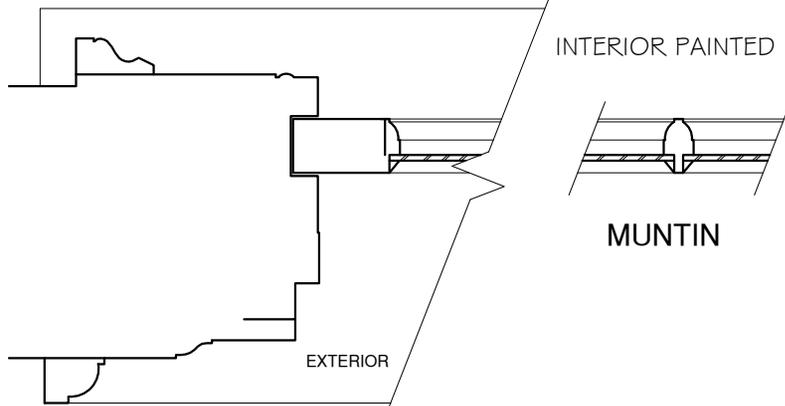


EAST FRAME WINDOW 47

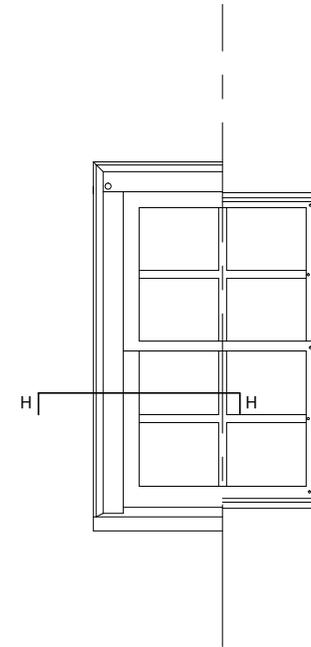


EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION

1/2" = 1'

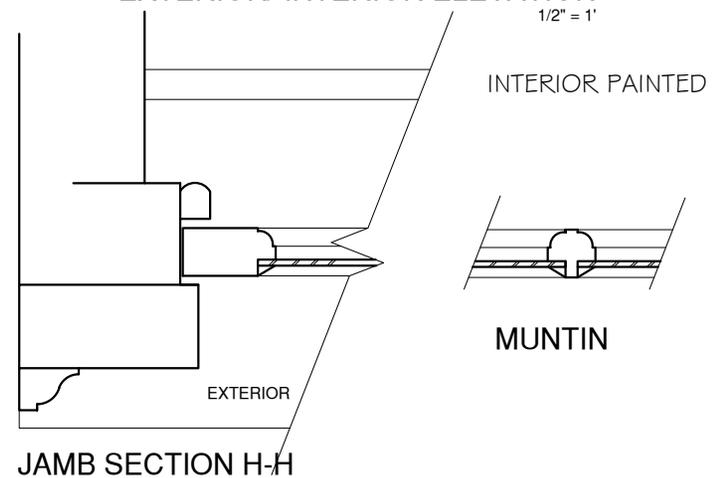


JAMB SECTION G-G



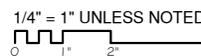
EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION

1/2" = 1'



JAMB SECTION H-H

EAST FRAME WINDOW 29



E. FRAME WINDOWS 48, 49, 53, 54, 55

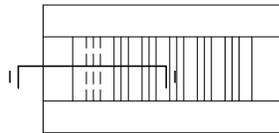


DRAWN BY  
**MAIN STREET  
 ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

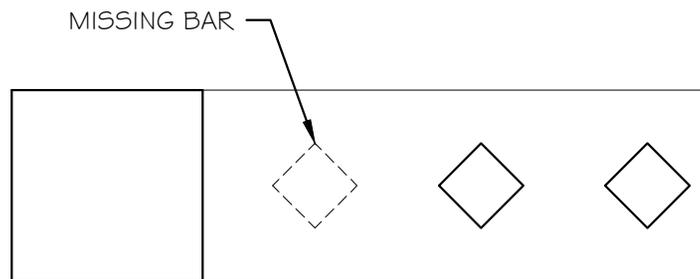
# WINDOW ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**E2.3**



EXTERIOR ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'



JAMB SECTION I-I

EXTERIOR PAINTED  
EXTERIOR

# EAST FRAME BARRED WINDOW 1



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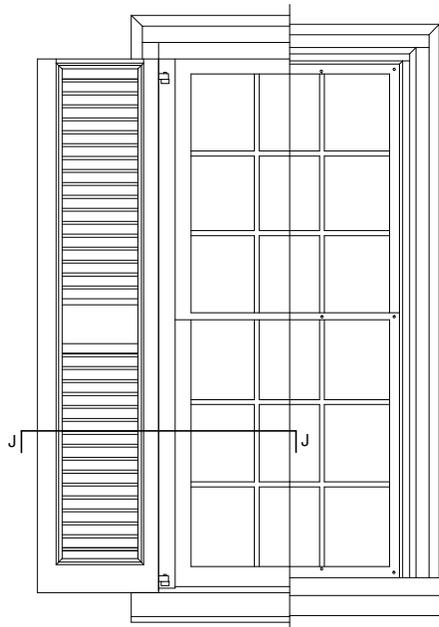
## WINDOW ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

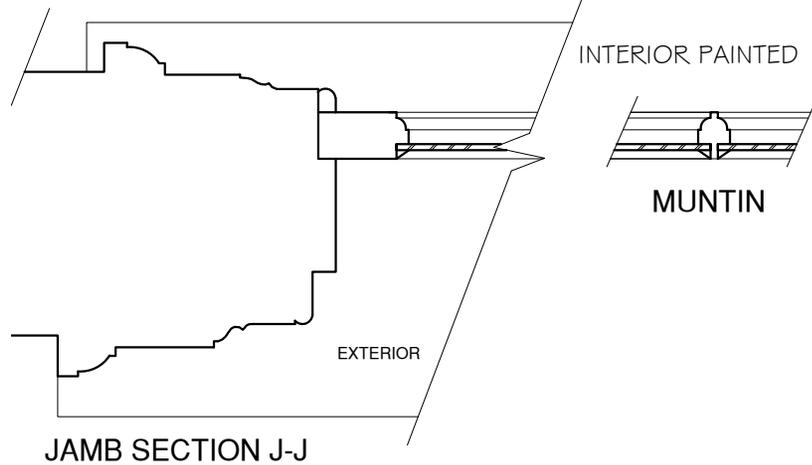
FIGURE

E2.4

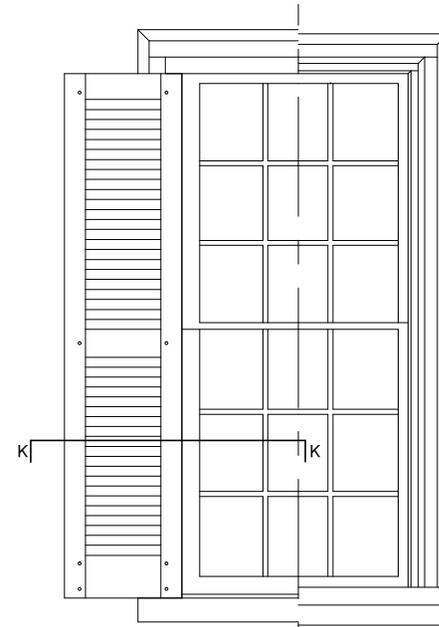


EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION

1/2" = 1'

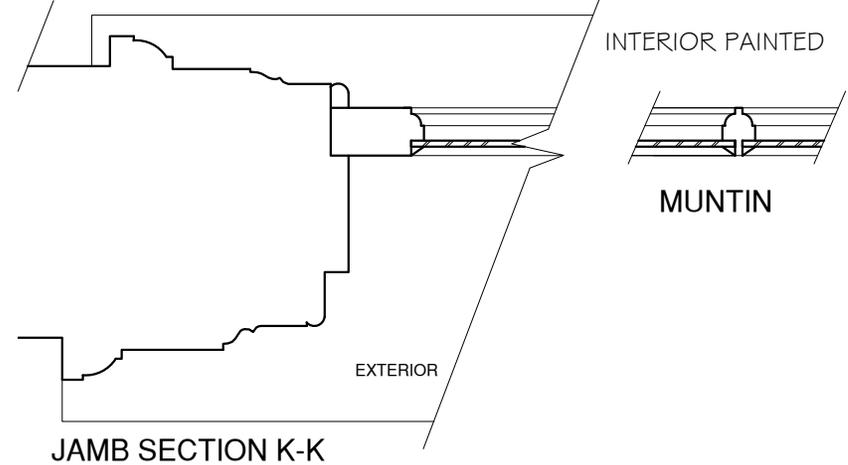


JAMB SECTION J-J



EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION

1/2" = 1'

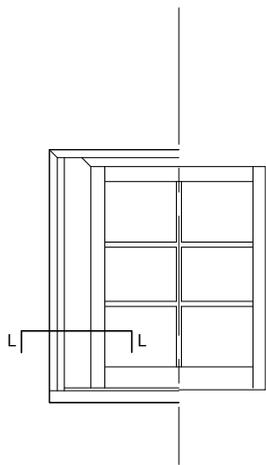


JAMB SECTION K-K

WEST FRAME WINDOWS 30 AND 31

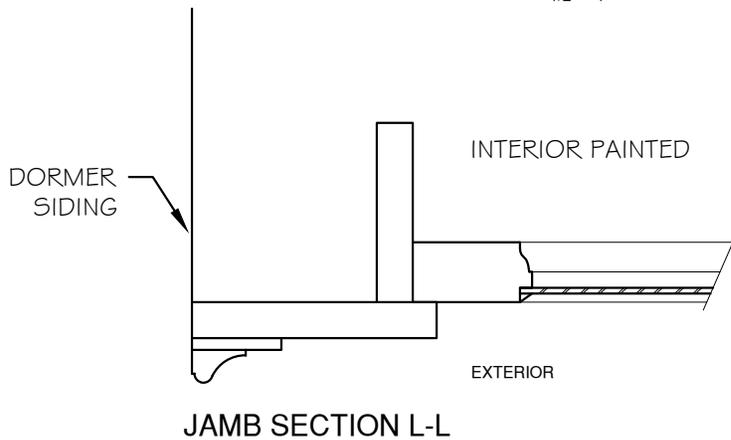
WEST FRAME WINDOW 44

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED  
0 1" 2" 4"

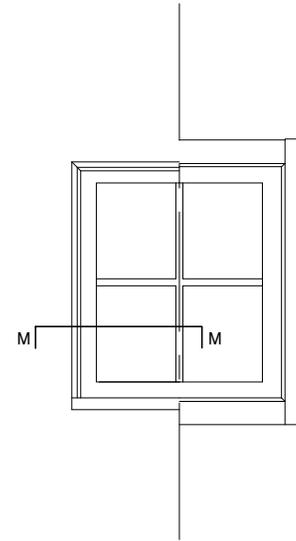


DEMOLISHED 1971  
DORMER WINDOWS

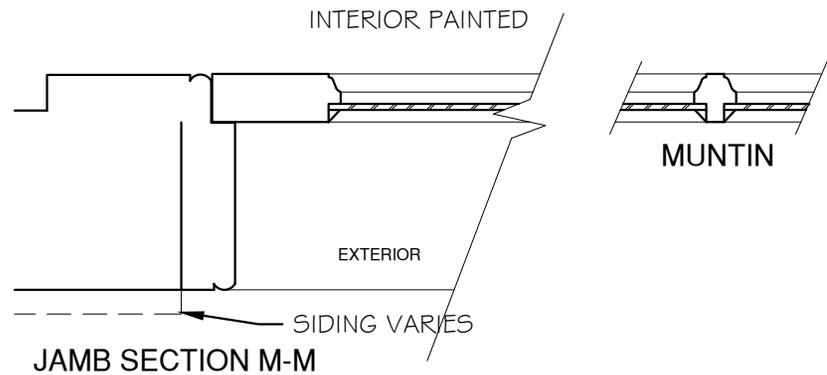
EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'



JAMB SECTION L-L



EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'



JAMB SECTION M-M

WEST FRAME WINDOWS 51 AND 52

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED  
0 1" 2" 4"

WEST FRAME WINDOW 50



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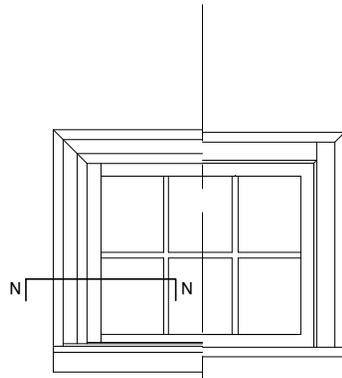
WINDOW ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

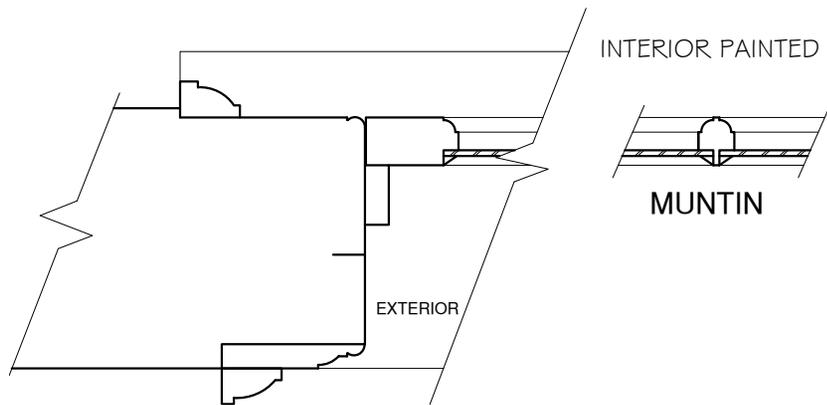
PROJECT

FIGURE

E2.6

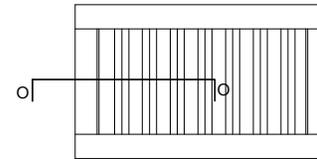


EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'

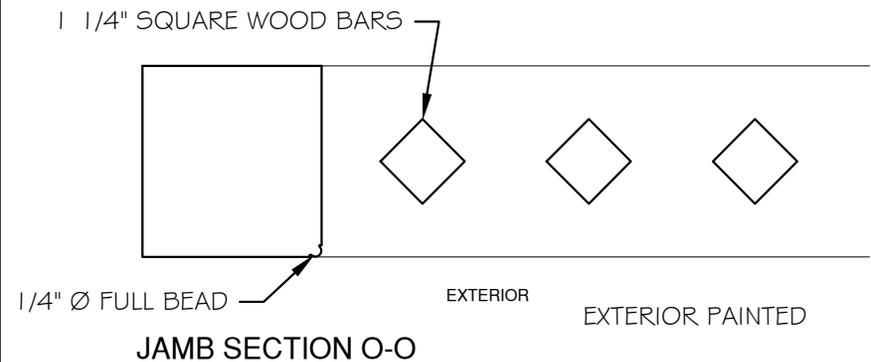


JAMB SECTION N-N

WEST FRAME WINDOW 64



EXTERIOR ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'



WEST FRAME BARRED WINDOW 5

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED  
0 1" 2" 4"



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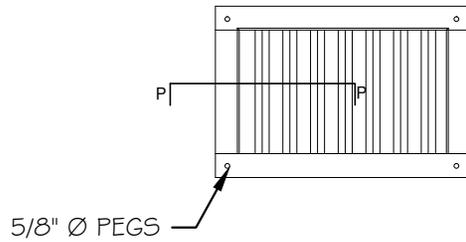
WINDOW ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

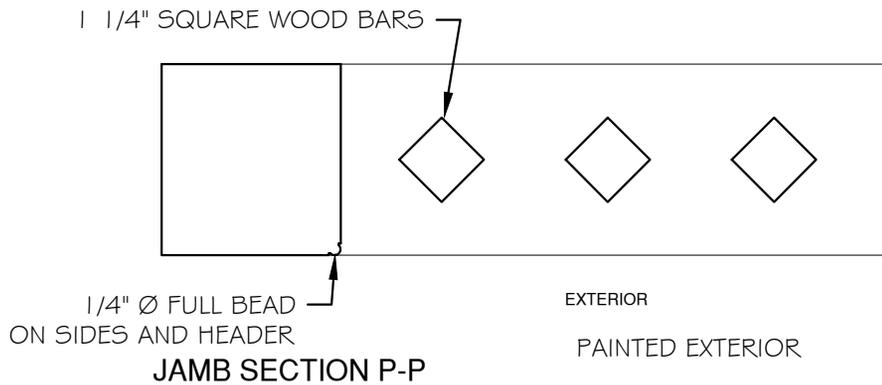
PROJECT

FIGURE

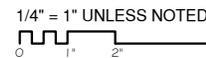
E2.7

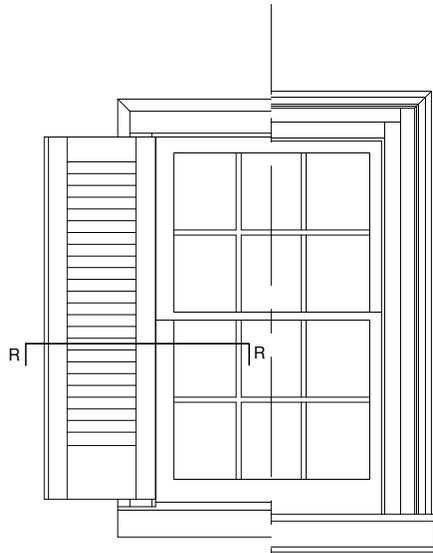


EXTERIOR ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'

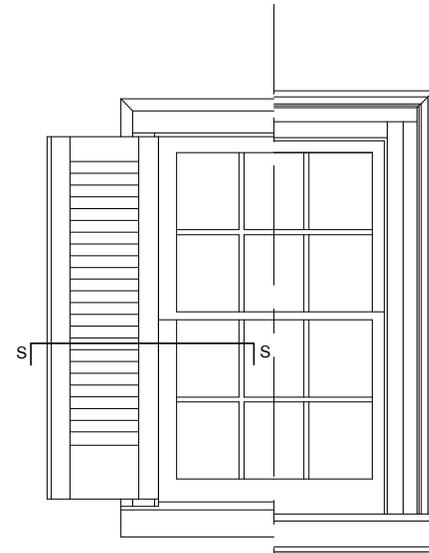


W. FRAME BARRED WINDOWS 19 AND 20

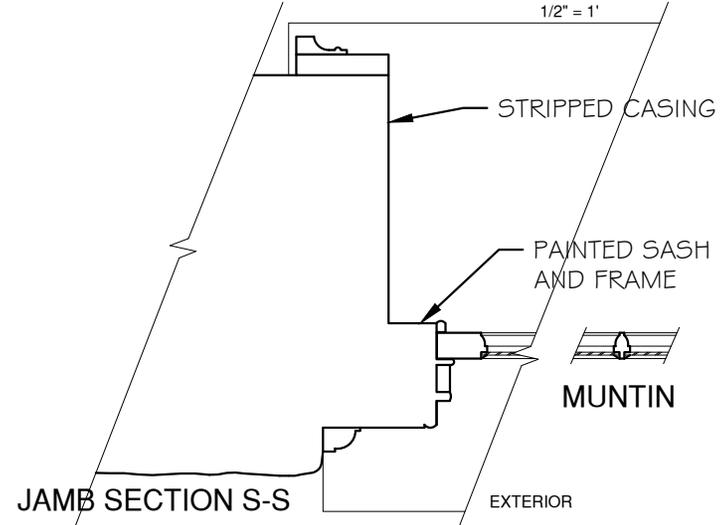
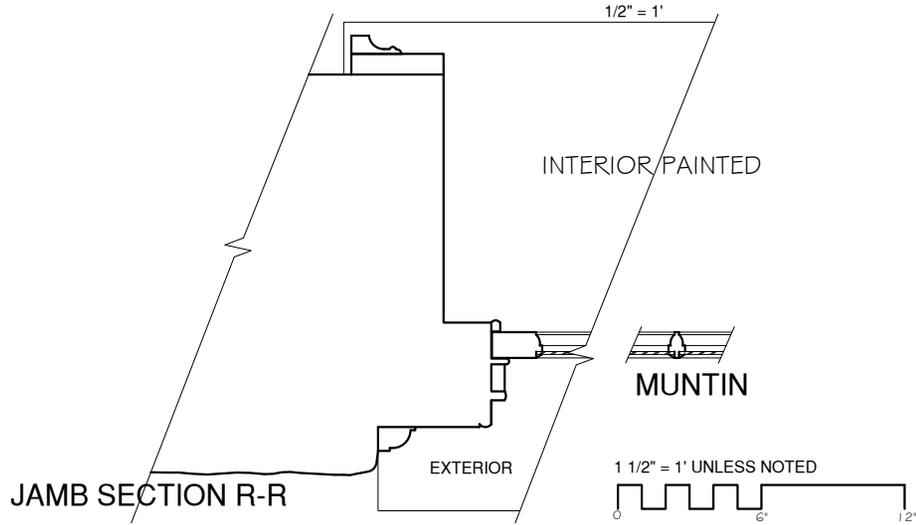




EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION

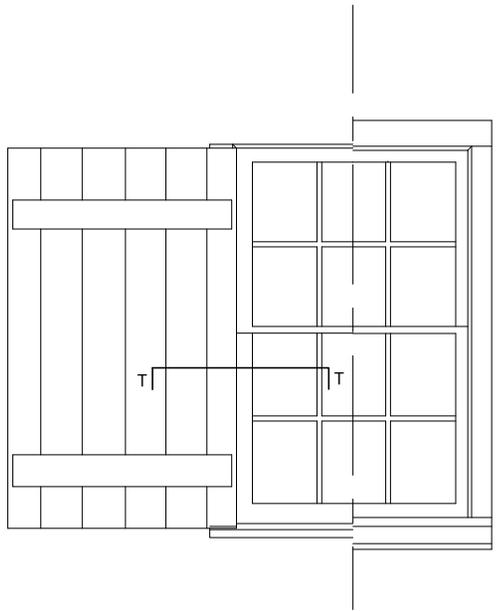


EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION

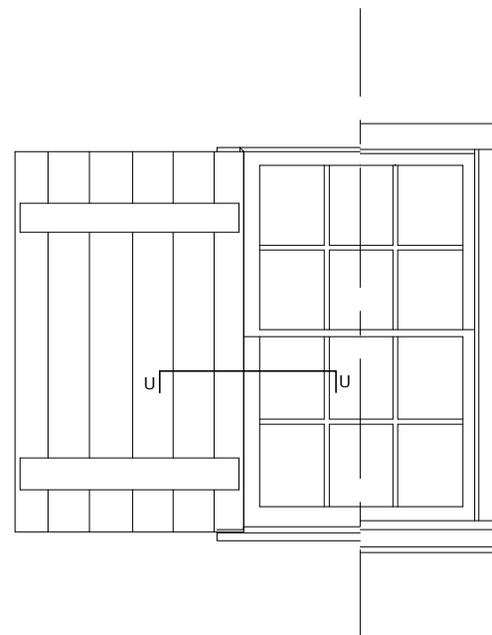
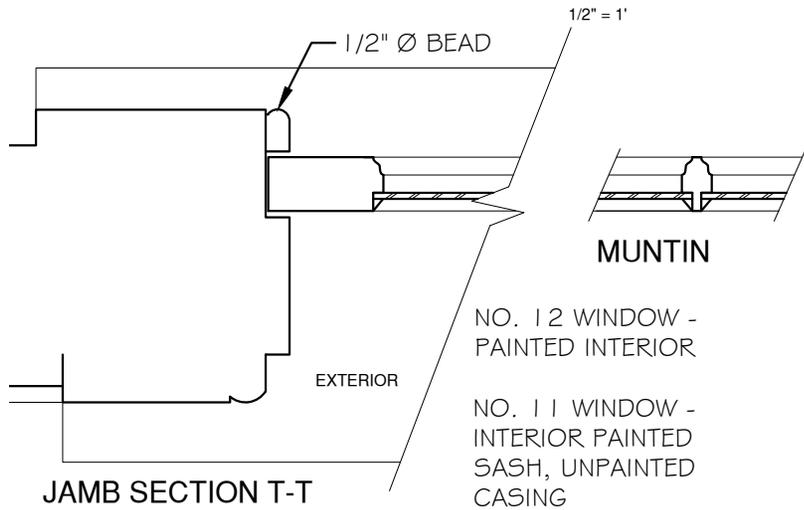


STONE SECTION WINDOWS 33, 34, 35, 36

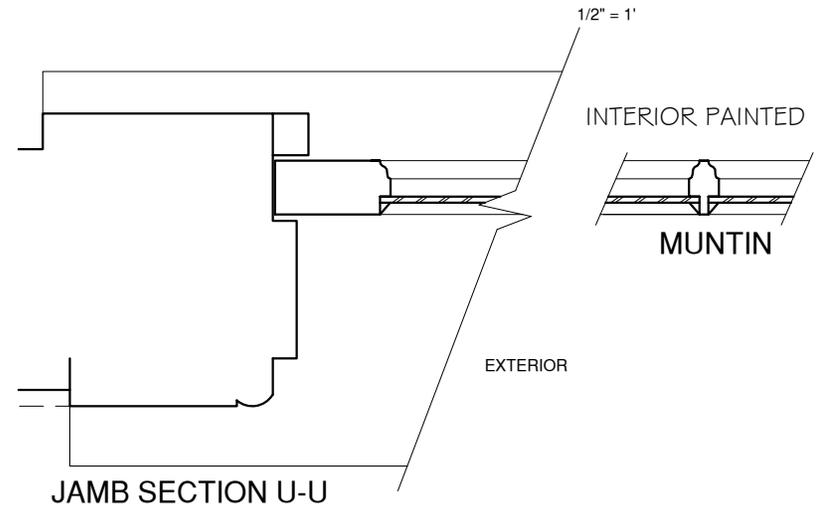
STONE SECTION WINDOWS 7, 8, 9



EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION



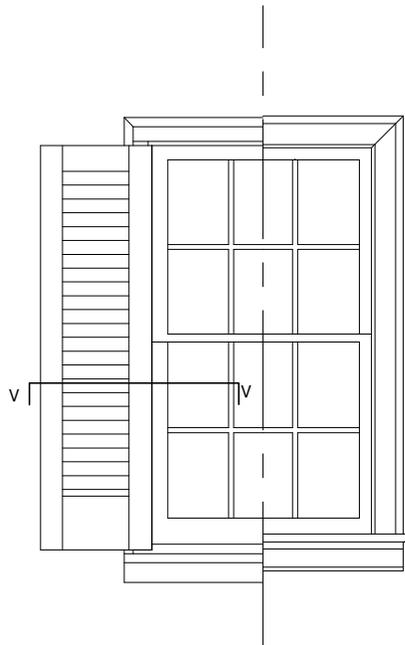
EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION



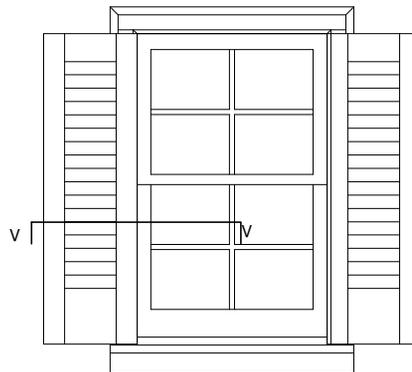
OLD KITCHEN WINDOWS 11 & 12

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED

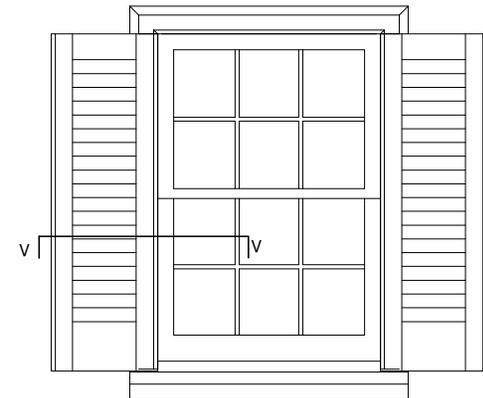
OLD KITCHEN WINDOWS 13 & 14



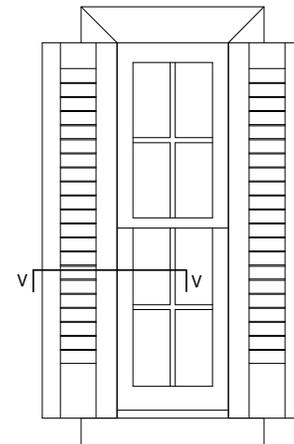
EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION  
WINDOWS 15 AND 16 1/2" = 1'



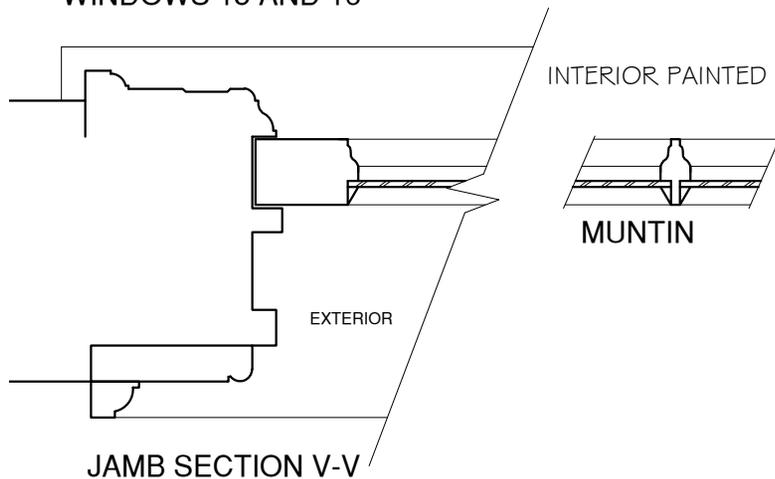
EXTERIOR ELEVATION WINDOW 32 1/2" = 1'



EXTERIOR ELEVATION  
WINDOWS 39, 40, 42 AND 43 1/2" = 1'



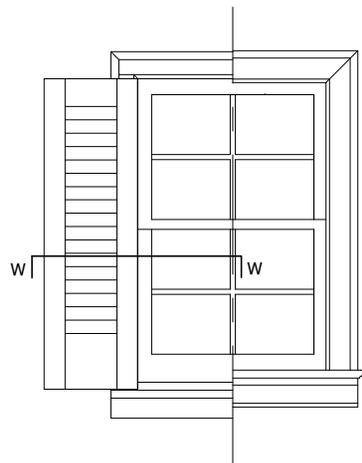
EXTERIOR ELEVATION WINDOW 41 1/2" = 1'



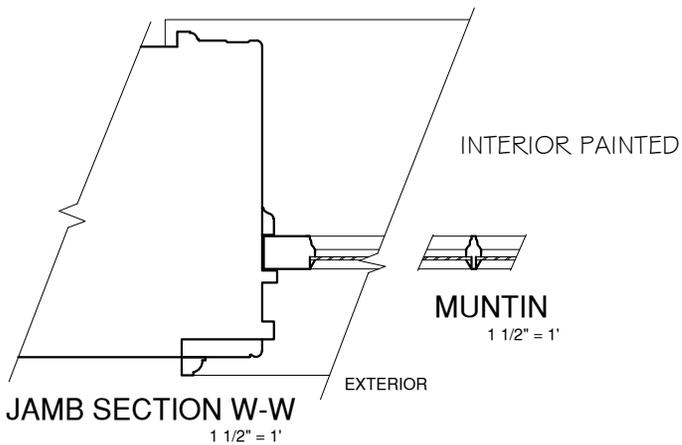
JAMB SECTION V-V

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED  
0 1' 2' 4'

# 1971 WING WINDOWS 15, 16, 32, 39, 40, 41, 42, AND 43

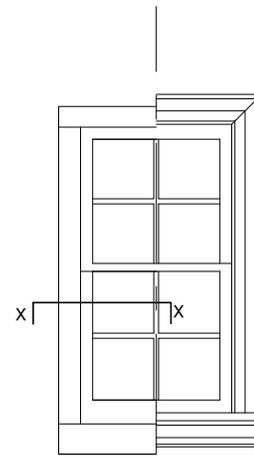


EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'

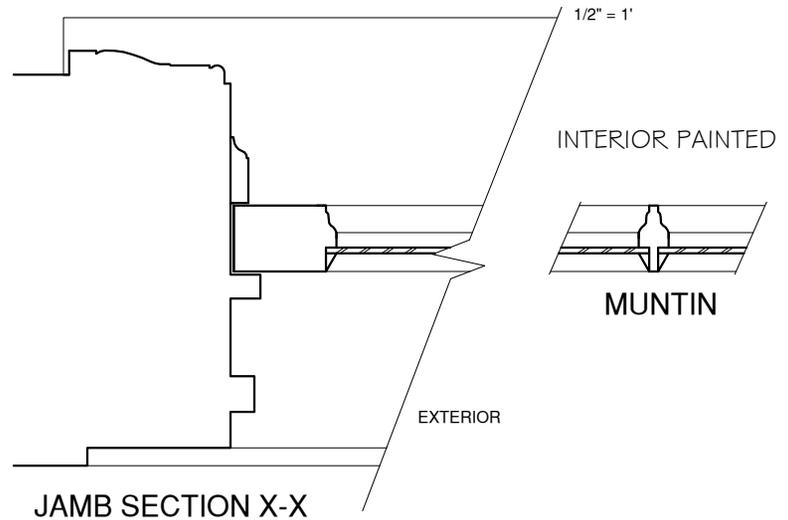


JAMB SECTION W-W  
1 1/2" = 1'

1971 WING WINDOW 6

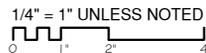


EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'



JAMB SECTION X-X

1971 WING WINDOW 18



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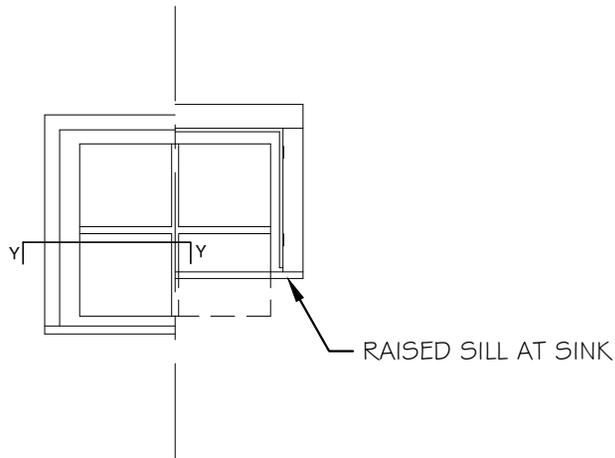
WINDOW ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

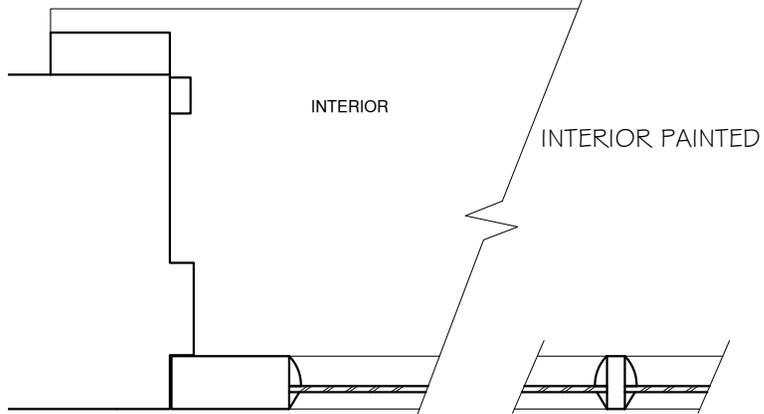
FIGURE

E2.12



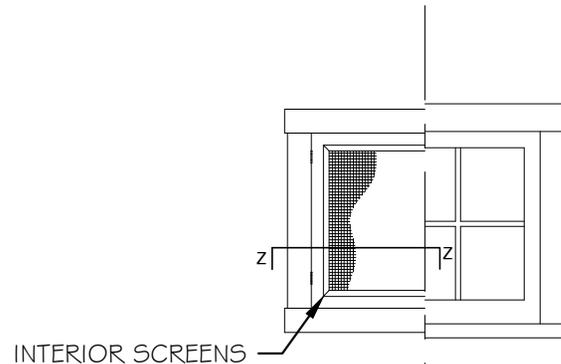
EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION

1/2" = 1'



JAMB SECTION Y-Y

MUNTIN 1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED

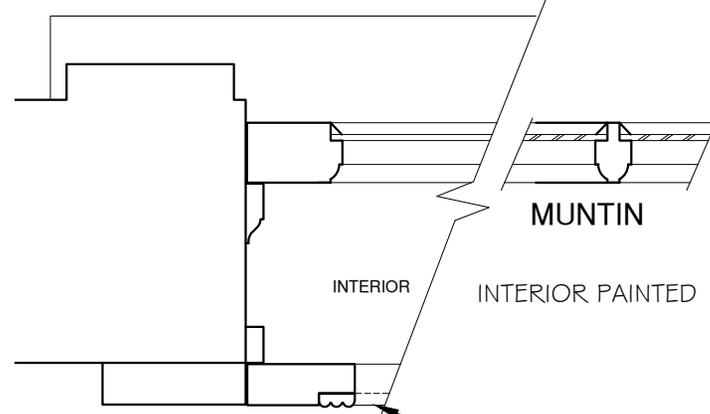


INTERIOR SCREENS

WINDOWS 62 AND 63 ARE SIMILAR

INTERIOR/ EXTERIOR ELEVATION

1/2" = 1'



JAMB SECTION Z-Z

SCREEN

MUNTIN

INTERIOR PAINTED

INTERIOR

SLAVE QUARTERS WINDOW 56

SLAVE QUARTERS WINDOW 57, (62 & 63)



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 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

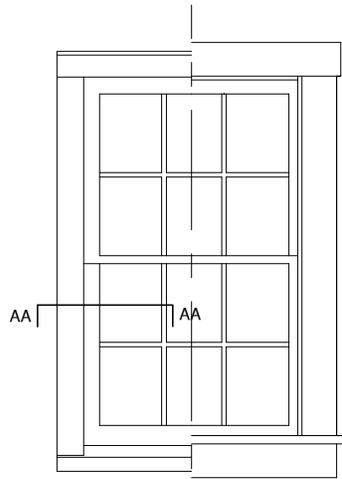
**WINDOW ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

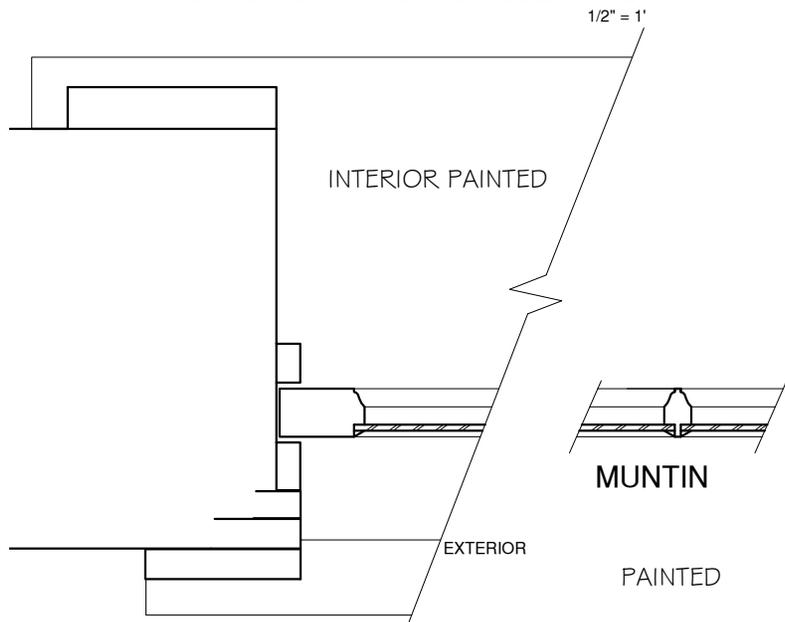
PROJECT

FIGURE

E2.13



EXTERIOR/ INTERIOR ELEVATION



JAMB SECTION AA-AA

SLAVE QUARTERS WINDOWS 61, 60, 59, 58

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED

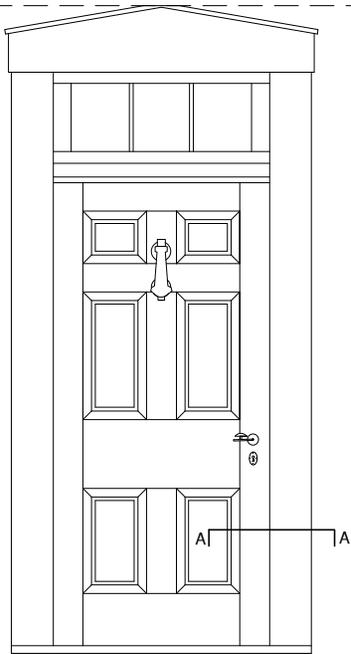


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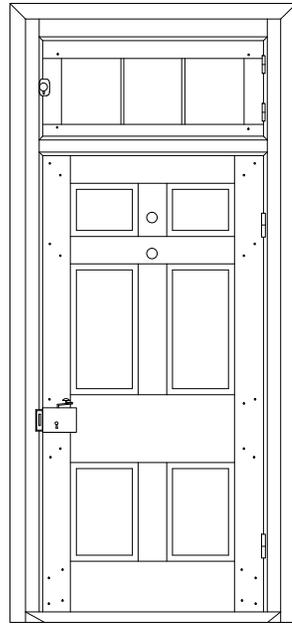
**WINDOW ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**E2.14**



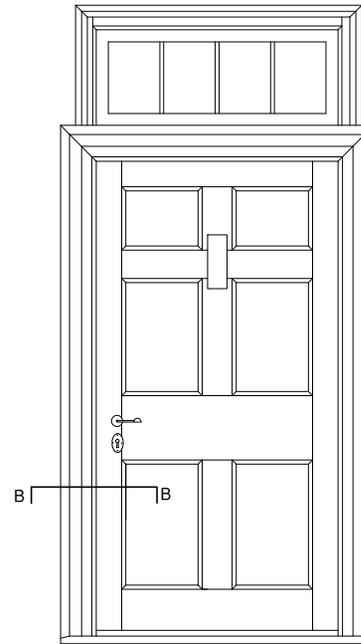
NORTH PORCH 105



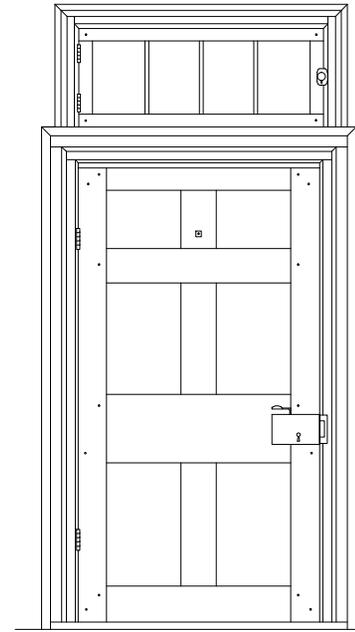
HALL 102

**ELEVATIONS**

3/8" = 1'



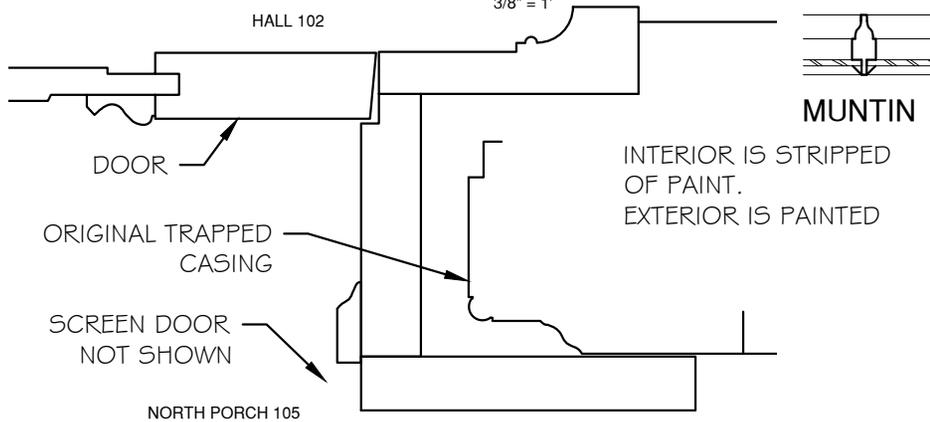
SOUTH PORCH 106



HALL 102

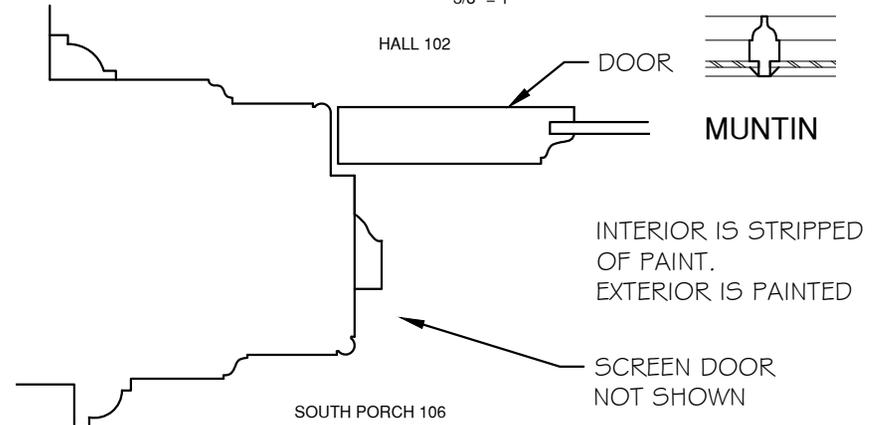
**ELEVATIONS**

3/8" = 1'



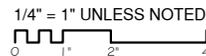
**JAMB SECTION A-A**

**EAST FRAME DOOR 102A**



**JAMB SECTION B-B**

**EAST FRAME DOOR 102B**



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**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
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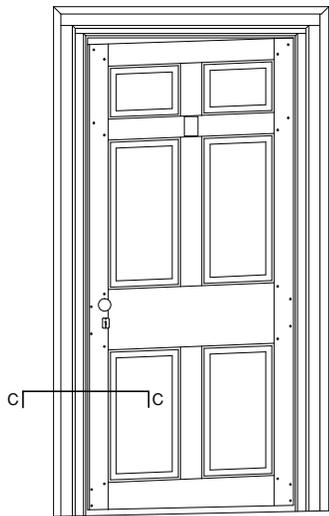
**DOOR ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

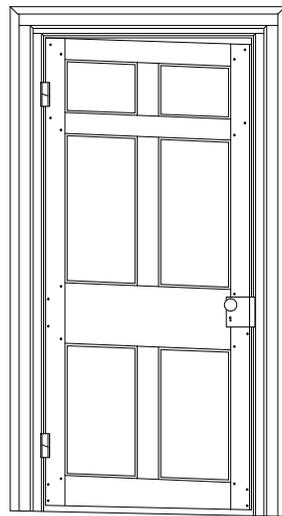
PROJECT

FIGURE

**E3.0**



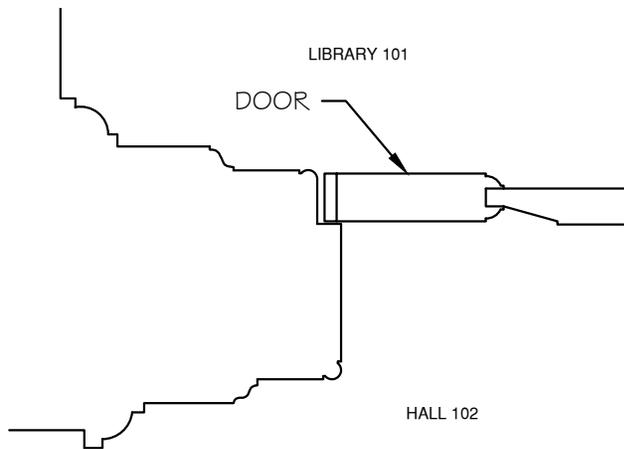
LIBRARY 101



HALL 102

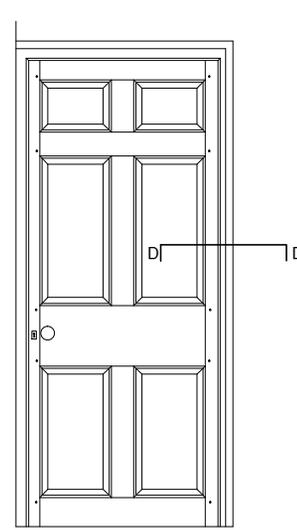
ELEVATIONS

3/8" = 1'

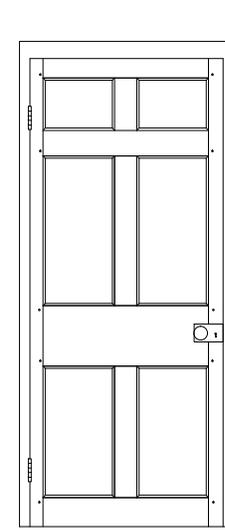


JAMB SECTION C-C

EAST FRAME DOOR 101A



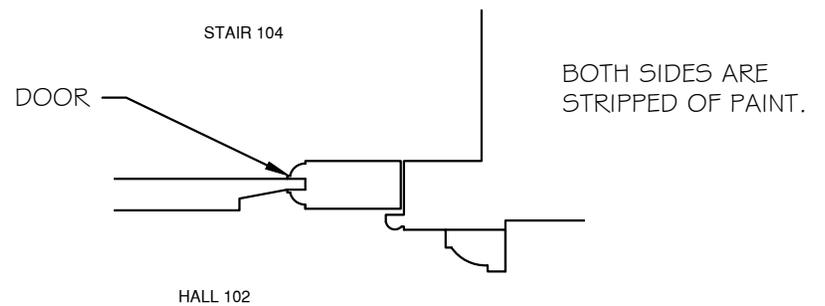
HALL 102



STAIR 104

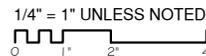
ELEVATIONS

3/8" = 1'



JAMB SECTION D-D

EAST FRAME DOOR 104A

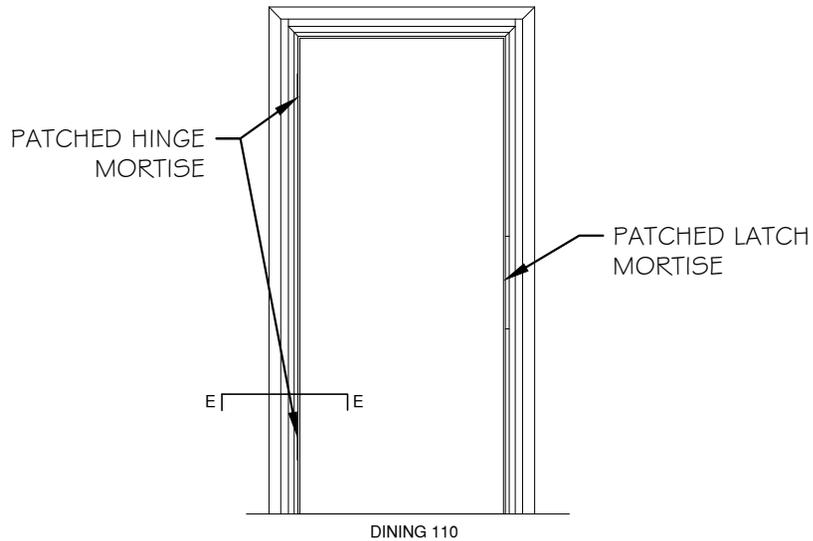


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**DOOR ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES**

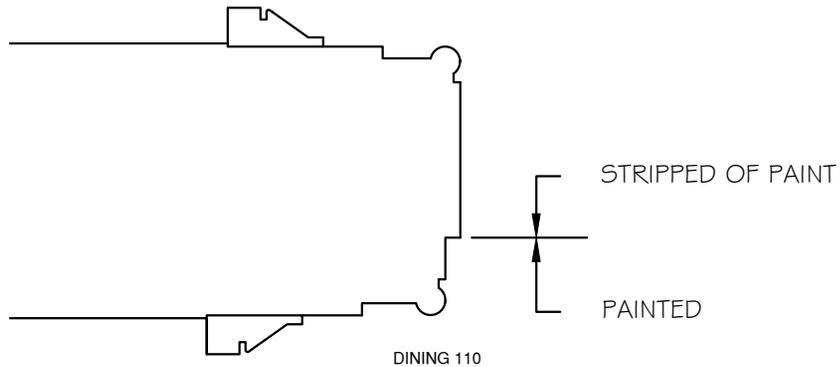
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**E3.1**

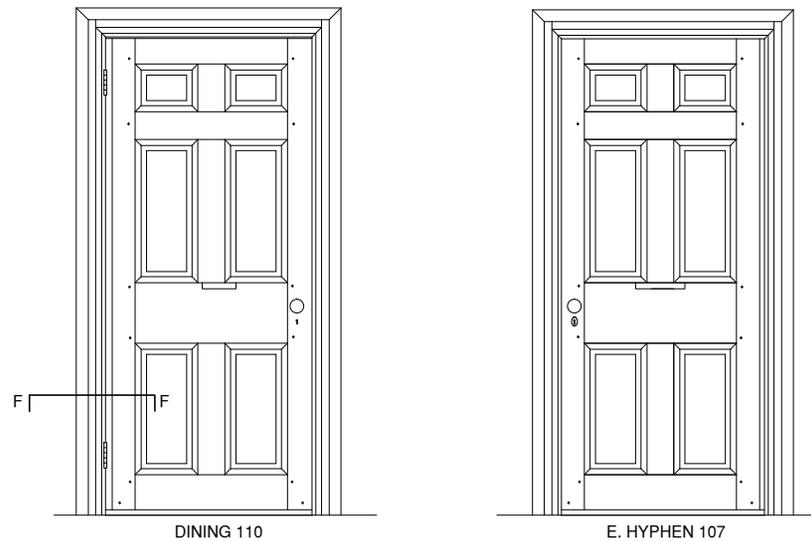


DINING 110  
ELEVATIONS  
3/8" = 1'

HALL 102

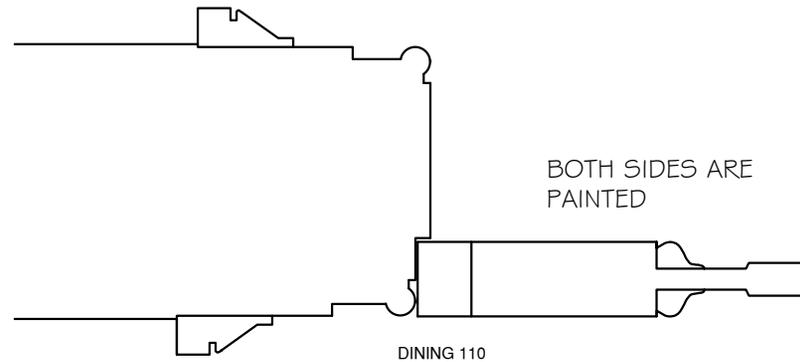


JAMB SECTION E-E



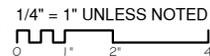
DINING 110  
ELEVATIONS  
3/8" = 1'

E. HYPHEN 107



JAMB SECTION F-F

EAST FRAME DOOR OPENING 103B



EAST FRAME DOOR 103A



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37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

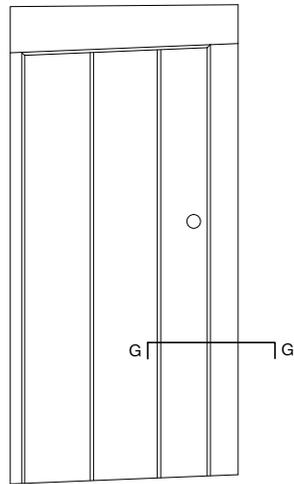
DOOR ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

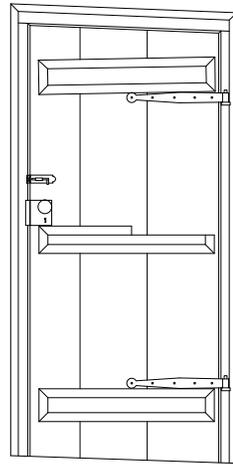
PROJECT

FIGURE

E3.2



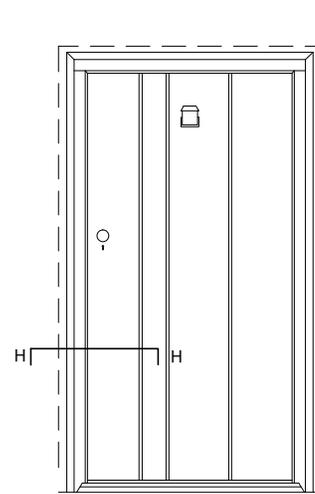
DRESSING ROOM 202



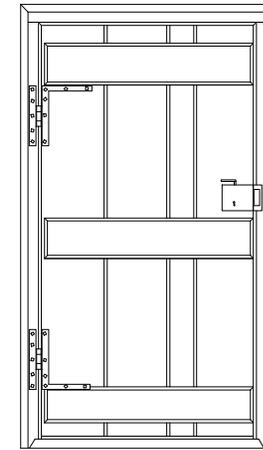
BATHROOM 201

**ELEVATIONS**

3/8" = 1'



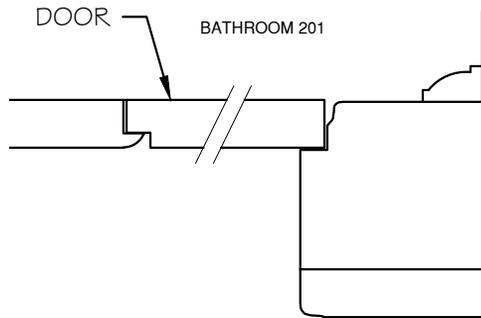
DRESSING ROOM 202



BEDROOM 204

**ELEVATIONS**

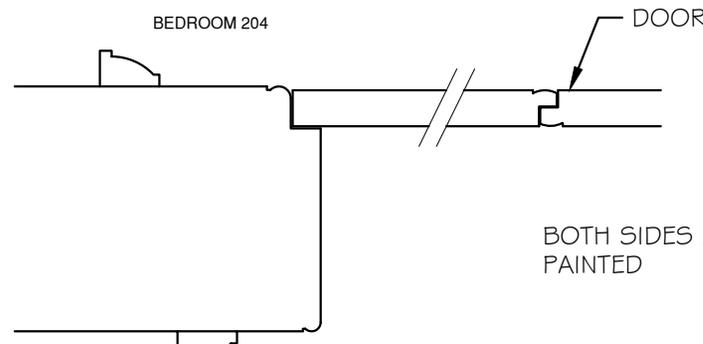
3/8" = 1'



BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

DRESSING ROOM 202

JAMB SECTION G-G



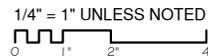
BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

DRESSING ROOM 202

JAMB SECTION H-H

**EAST FRAME DOOR 201A**

**EAST FRAME DOOR 204A**

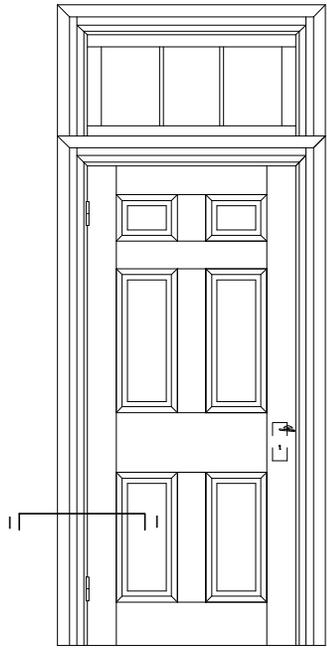


DRAWN BY  
**MAIN STREET  
 ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

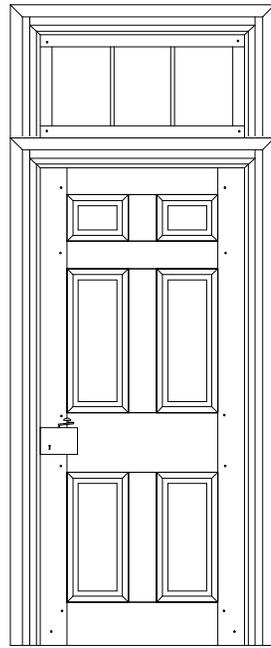
**DOOR ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**E3.3**



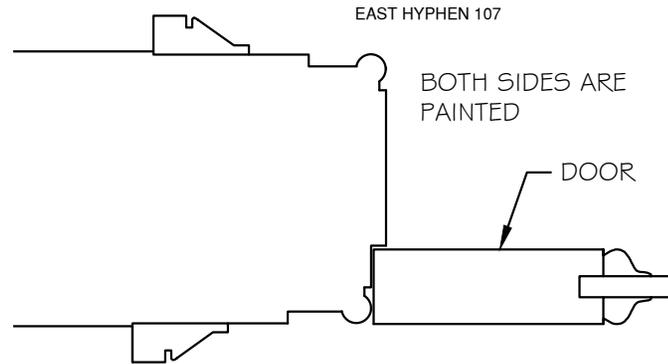
SOUTH PORCH 106



EAST HYPHEN 107

**ELEVATIONS**

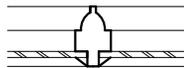
3/8" = 1'



EAST HYPHEN 107

BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

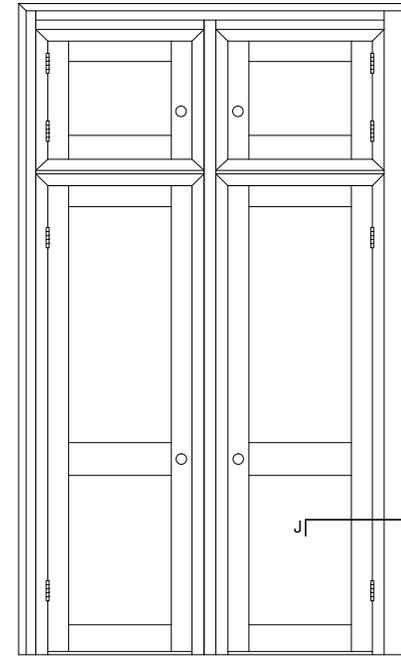
DOOR



MUNTIN

SOUTH PORCH 106

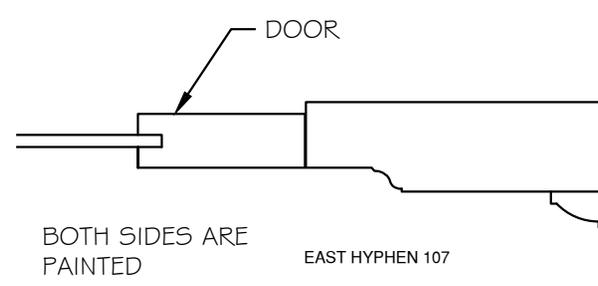
JAMB SECTION I-I



EAST HYPHEN 107

**ELEVATION**

3/8" = 1'



DOOR

BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

EAST HYPHEN 107

JAMB SECTION J-J

**EAST HYPHEN DOOR 106B**

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED

**EAST HYPHEN DOORS 107A & 107B**



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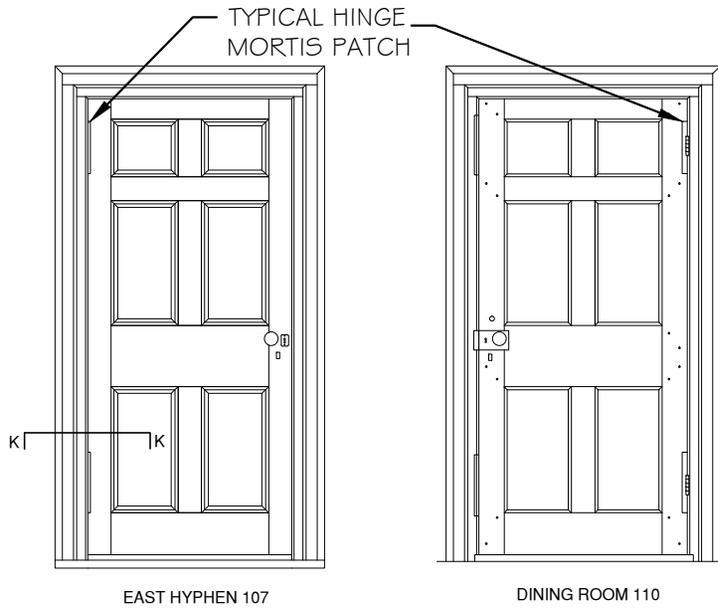
**DOOR ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

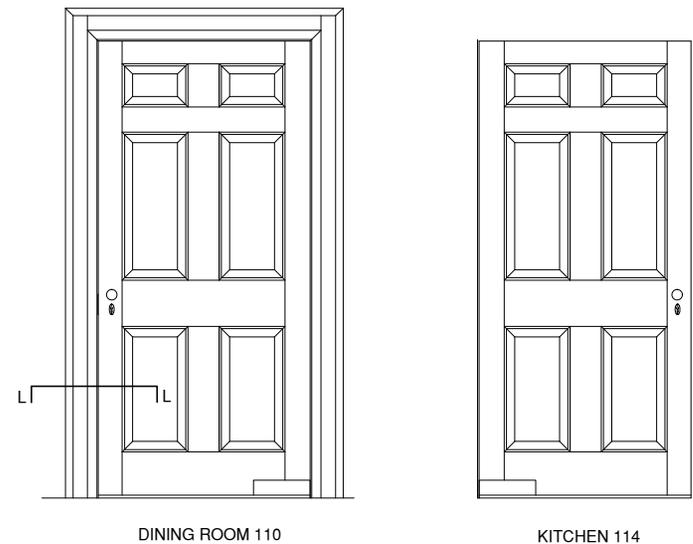
PROJECT

FIGURE

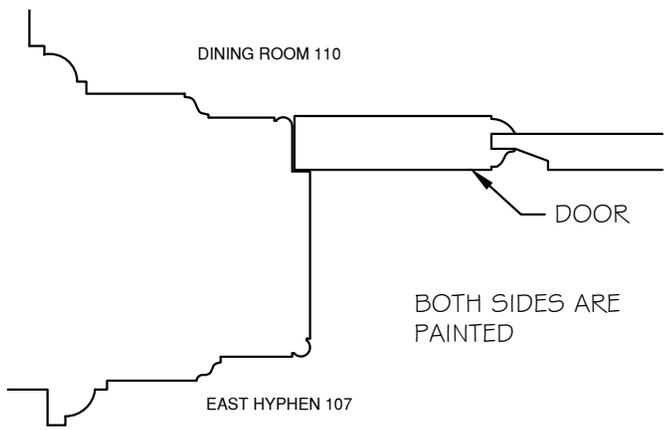
**E3.4**



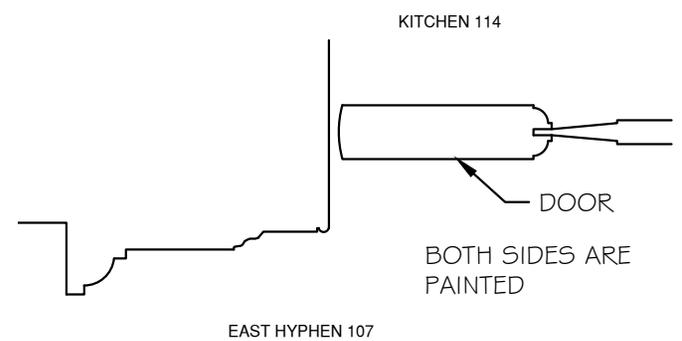
ELEVATIONS  
3/8" = 1'



ELEVATIONS  
3/8" = 1'

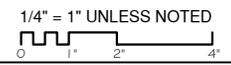


JAMB SECTION K-K



JAMB SECTION L-L

WEST FRAME DOOR 110A



WEST FRAME DOOR 114A



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MAIN STREET  
ARCHITECTURE, PC  
37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

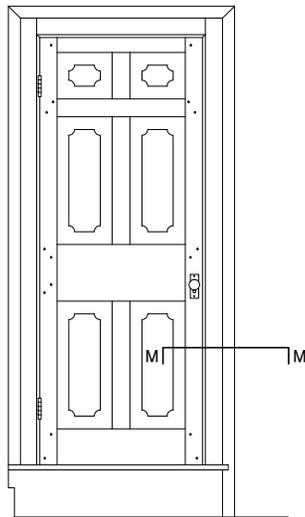
DOOR ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

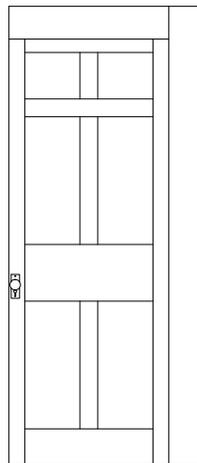
PROJECT

FIGURE

E3.5



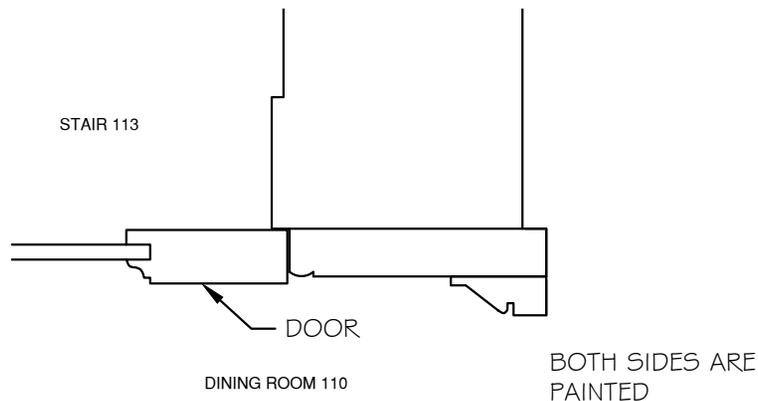
EAST HYPHEN 107



DINING ROOM 110

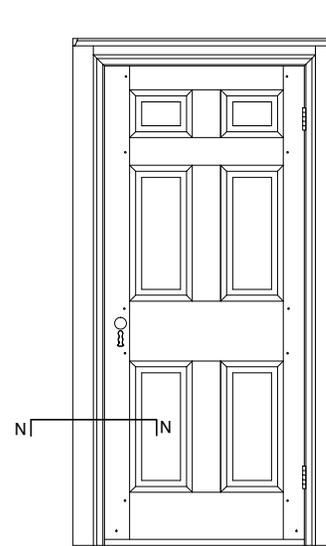
**ELEVATIONS**

3/8" = 1'

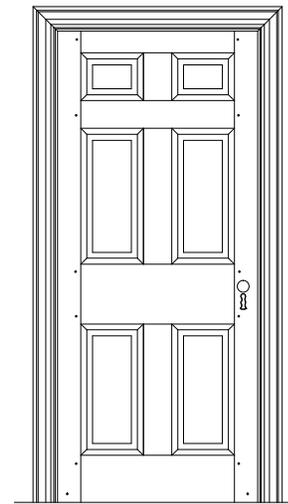


JAMB SECTION M-M

**WEST FRAME DOOR 110B**



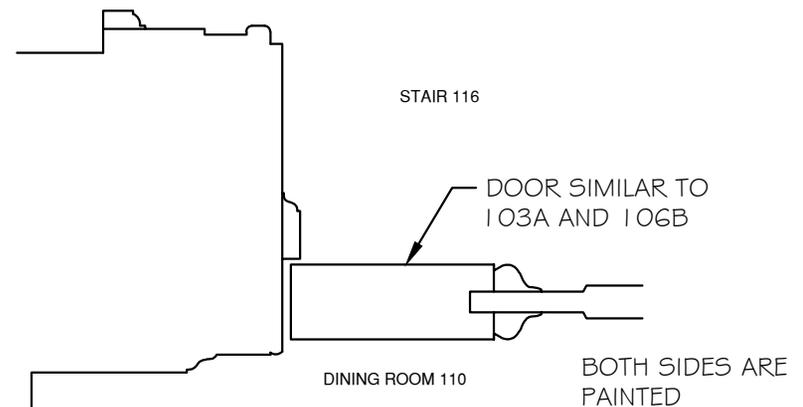
DINING ROOM 110



STAIR 116

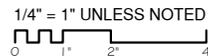
**ELEVATIONS**

3/8" = 1'



JAMB SECTION N-N

**WEST FRAME DOOR 116A**



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 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

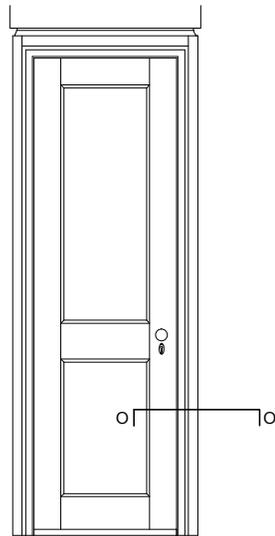
**DOOR ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

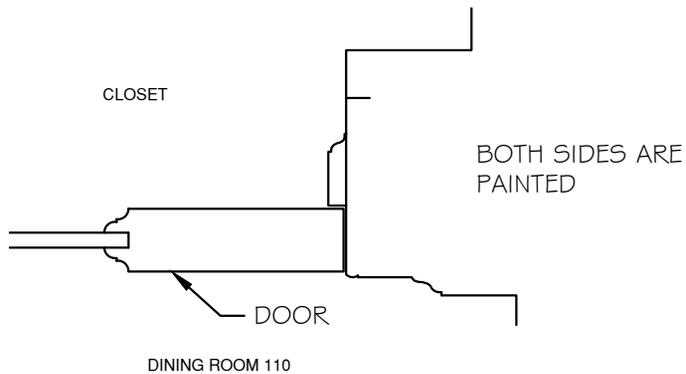
**E3.6**



DINING ROOM 110

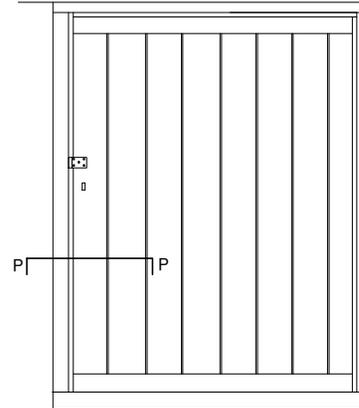
**ELEVATIONS**

3/8" = 1'

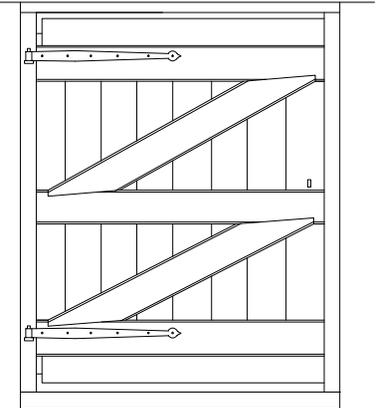


DINING ROOM 110

**JAMB SECTION O-O**



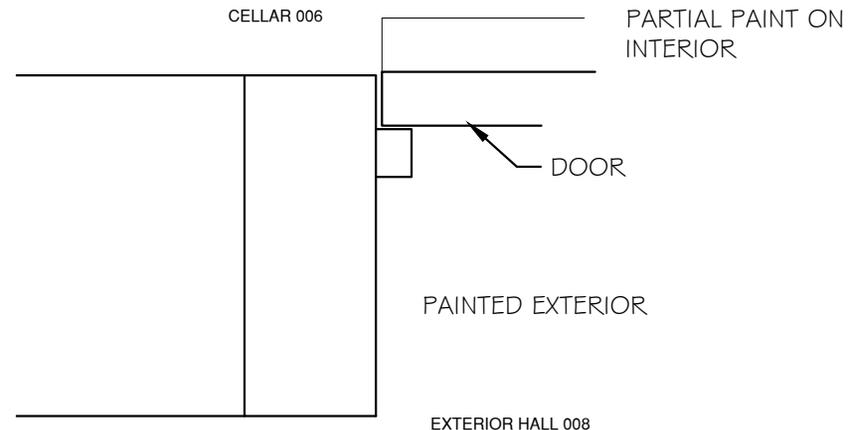
EXTERIOR HALL 008



CELLAR 006

**ELEVATIONS**

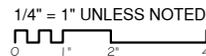
3/8" = 1'

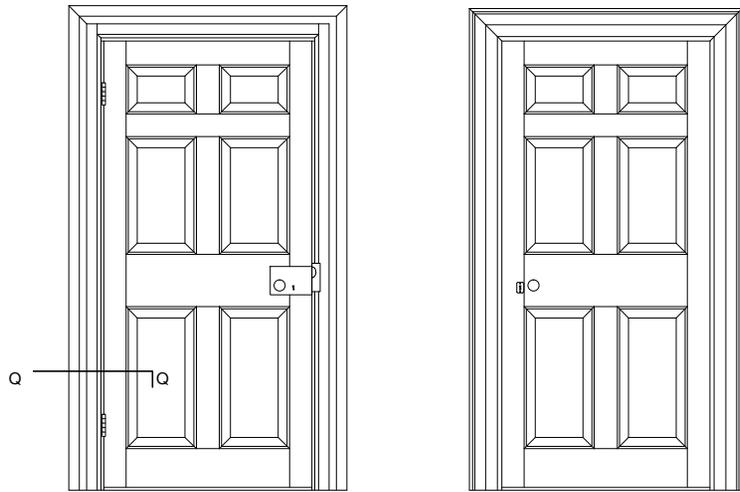


**JAMB SECTION P-P**

**WEST FRAME DOOR 111A, 112A**

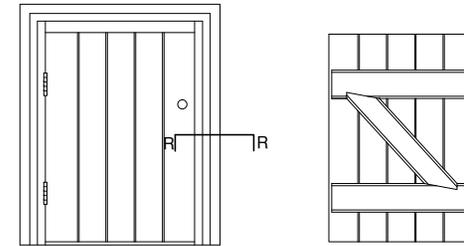
**WEST FRAME DOOR 006A**





**ELEVATIONS**  
3/8" = 1'

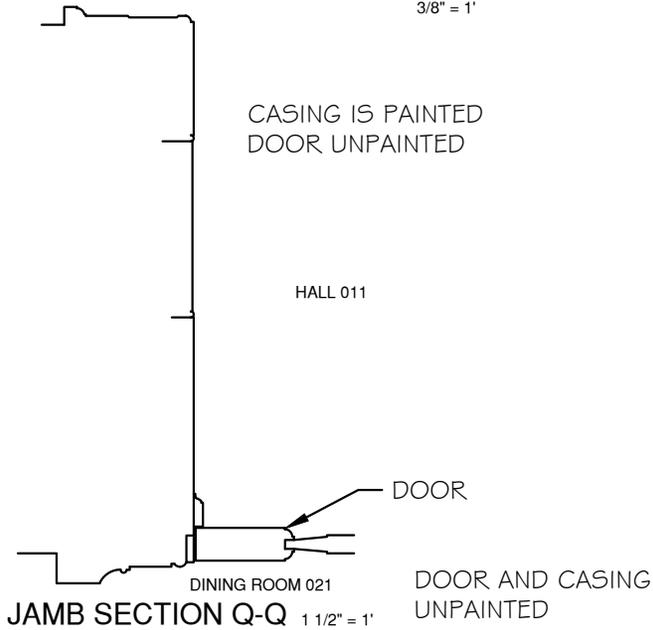
HALL 011



**ELEVATIONS**  
3/8" = 1'

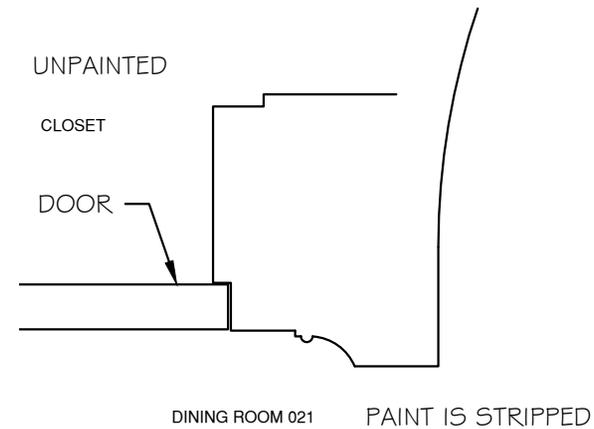
DINING ROOM 021

CLOSET



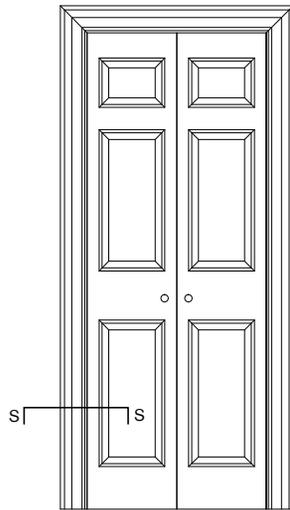
JAMB SECTION Q-Q 1 1/2" = 1'

**STONE SECTION DOOR 021A** 1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



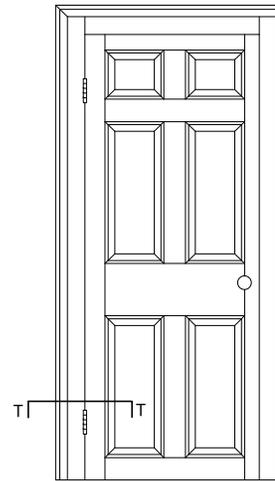
JAMB SECTION R-R

**STONE SECTION DOOR 021B**

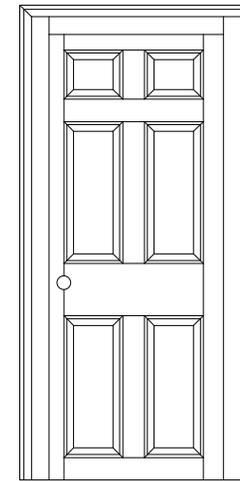


BEDROOM 124

ELEVATION  
3/8" = 1'

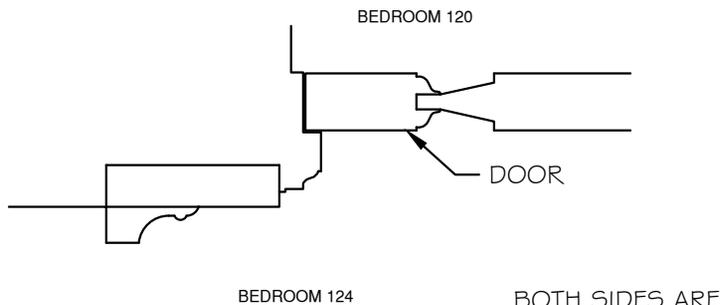


BEDROOM 124

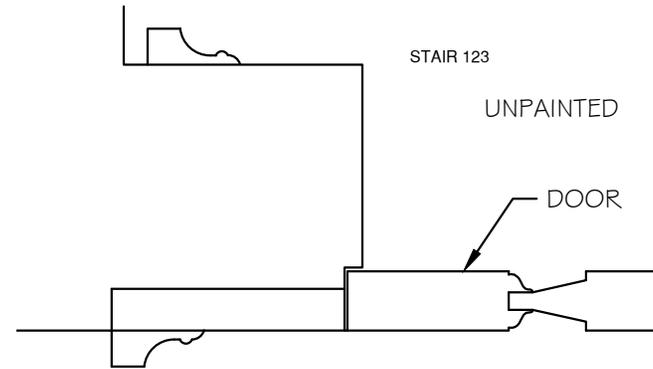
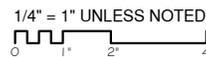


STAIR 123

ELEVATION  
3/8" = 1'



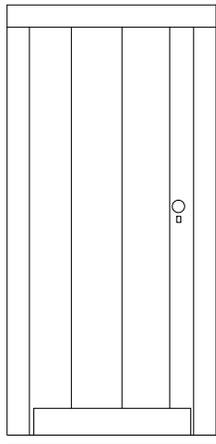
JAMB SECTION S-S



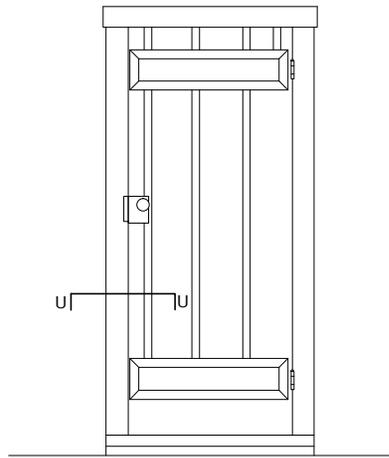
JAMB SECTION T-T

STONE SECTION DOORS 120D, 124B, 124C

STONE SECTION DOOR 124A

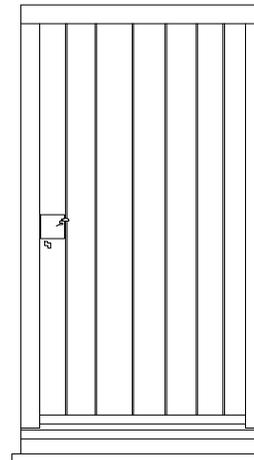


PANTRY 024

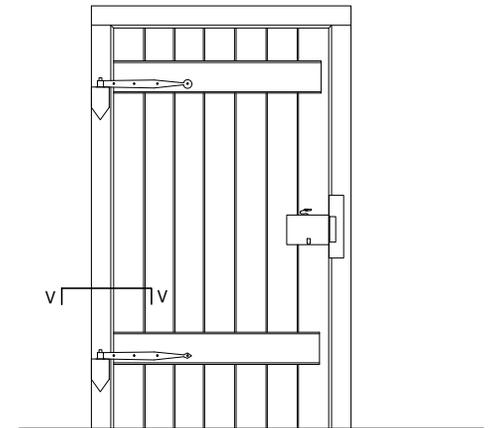


KITCHEN 025

ELEVATIONS  
3/8" = 1'

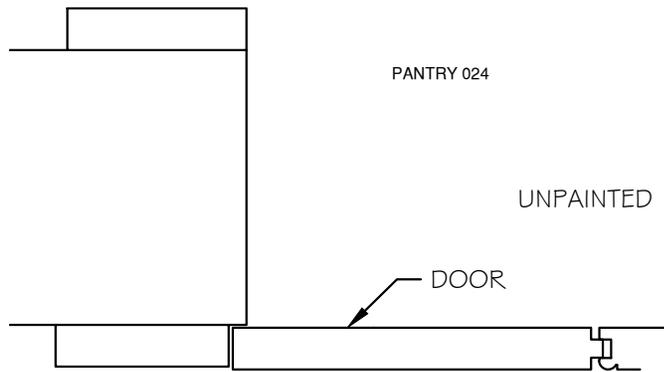


EXTERIOR



KITCHEN 025

ELEVATIONS  
3/8" = 1'



PANTRY 024

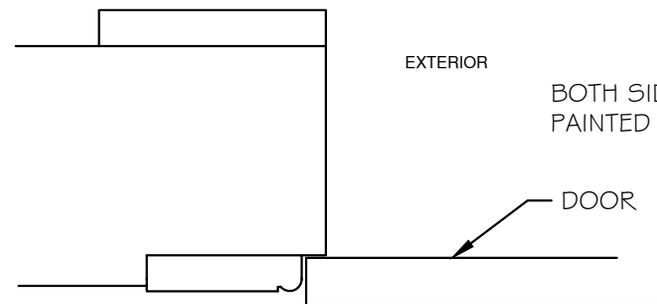
UNPAINTED

DOOR

KITCHEN 025

PAINTED

JAMB SECTION U-U



EXTERIOR

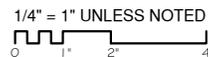
BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

DOOR

KITCHEN 025

JAMB SECTION V-V

KITCHEN DOOR 025A



1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED

KITCHEN DOOR 025B



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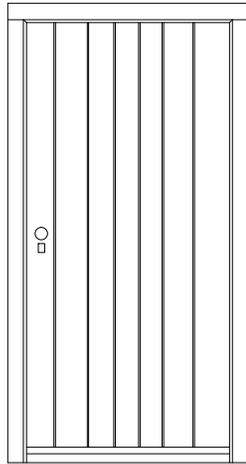
DOOR ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

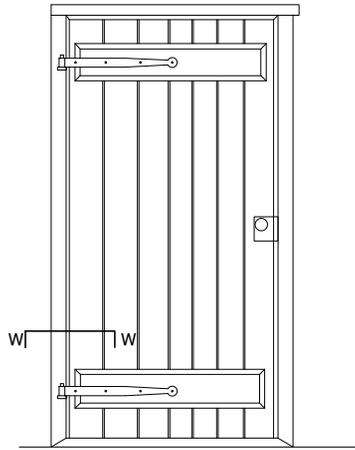
PROJECT

FIGURE

E3.10

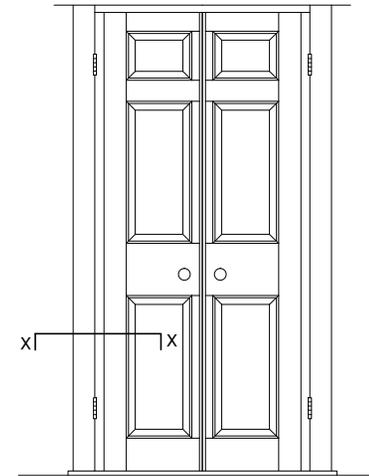


PANTRY 024



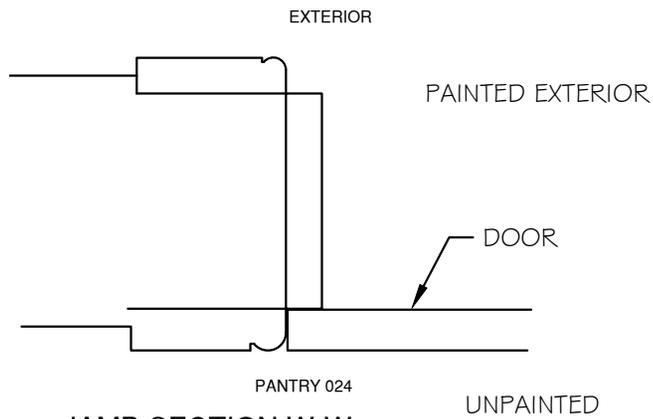
EXTERIOR

ELEVATIONS  
3/8" = 1'



PANTRY 024A

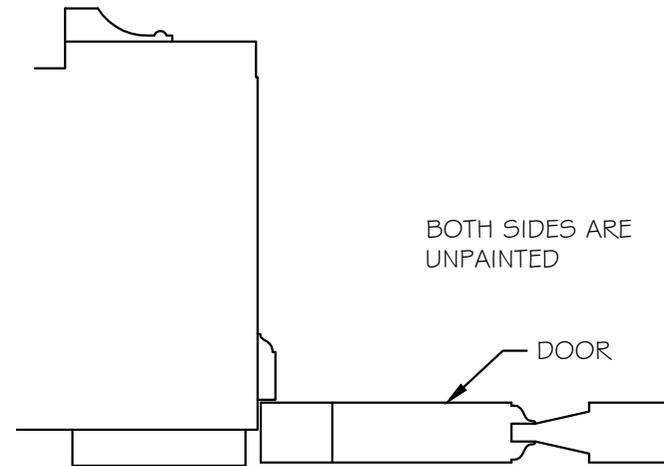
ELEVATION  
3/8" = 1'



PANTRY 024

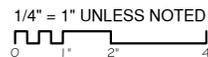
JAMB SECTION W-W

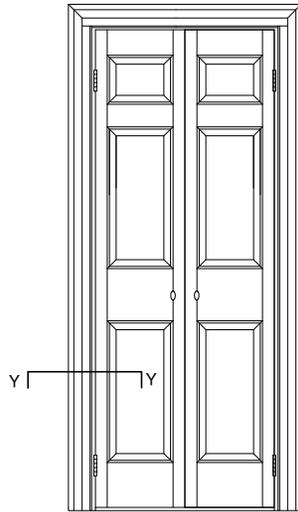
KITCHEN DOOR 024B



JAMB SECTION X-X

KITCHEN DOOR 024A

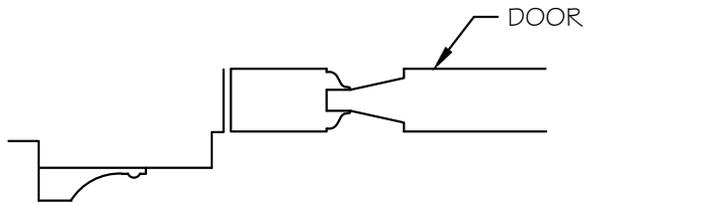




WEST HYPHEN 022

ELEVATION

3/8" = 1'



WEST HYPHEN 022

PAINTED CASING,  
UNPAINTED DOOR

JAMB SECTION Y-Y

# KITCHEN DOOR 022A

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



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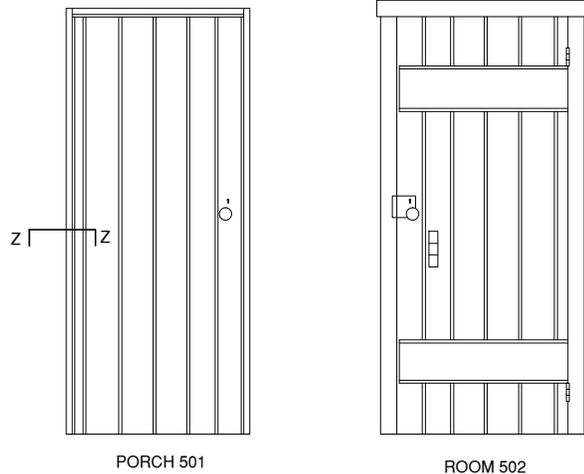
## DOOR ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

PROJECT

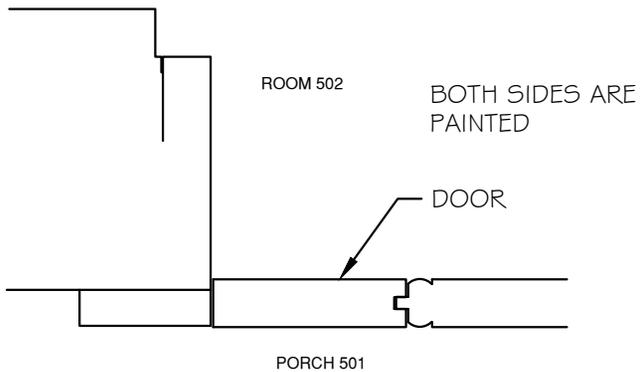
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

E3.12

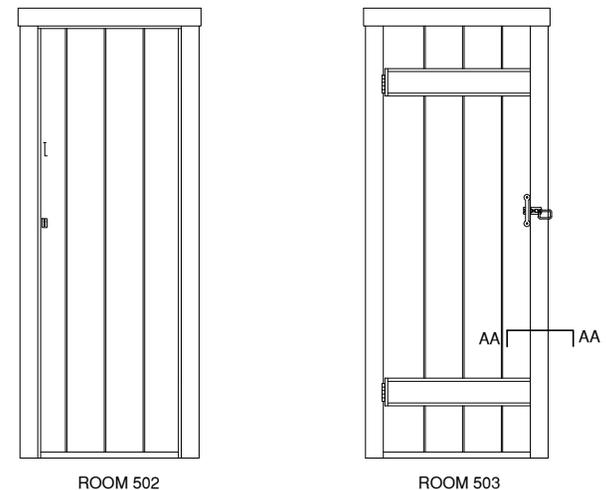
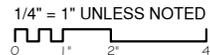


ELEVATIONS  
3/8" = 1'

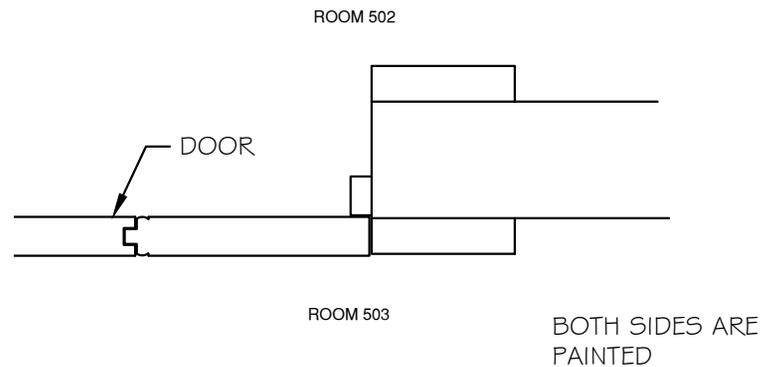


JAMB SECTION Z-Z

SLAVE QUARTERS DOOR 502A

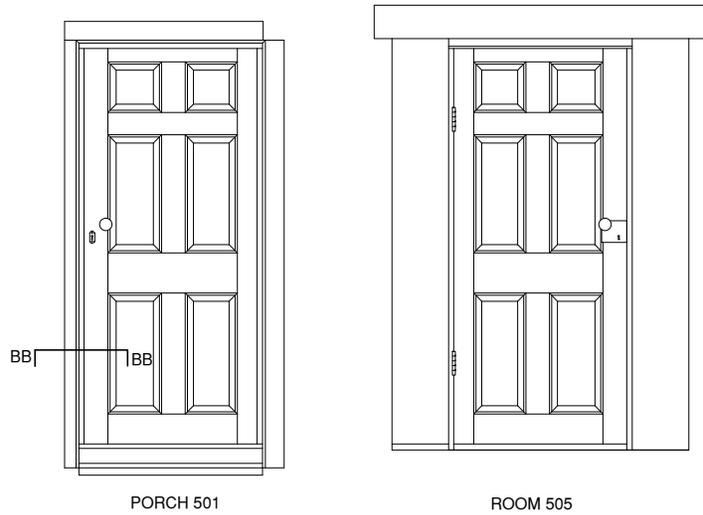


ELEVATIONS  
3/8" = 1'



JAMB SECTION AA-AA

SLAVE QUARTERS DOOR 503A

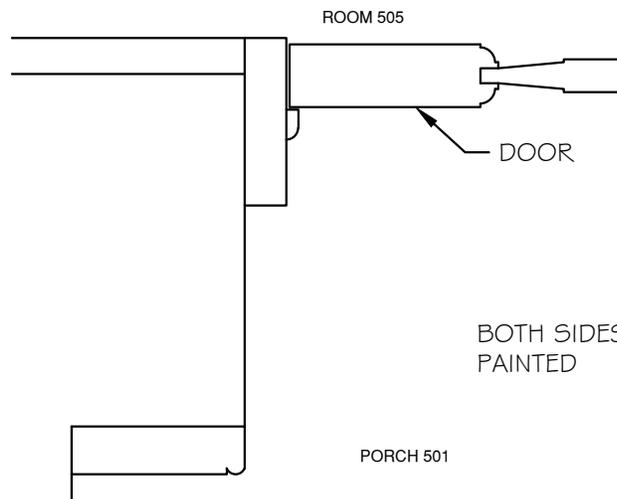


PORCH 501

ROOM 505

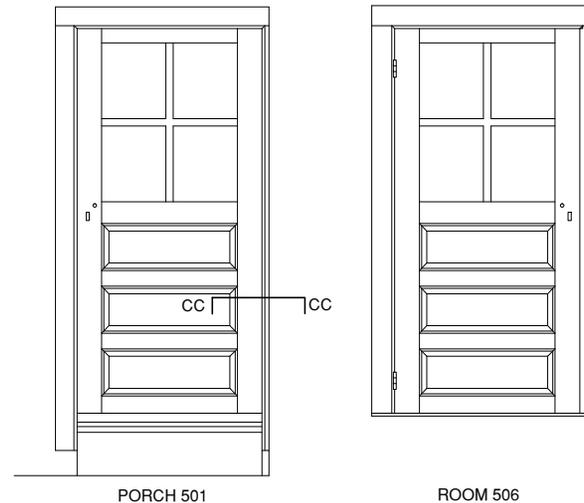
**ELEVATIONS**

3/8" = 1'



BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

JAMB SECTION BB-BB

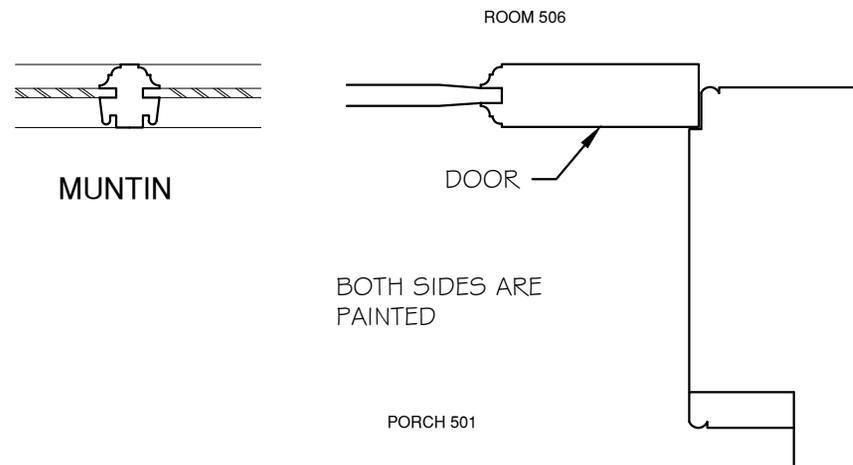


PORCH 501

ROOM 506

**ELEVATIONS**

3/8" = 1'



MUNTIN

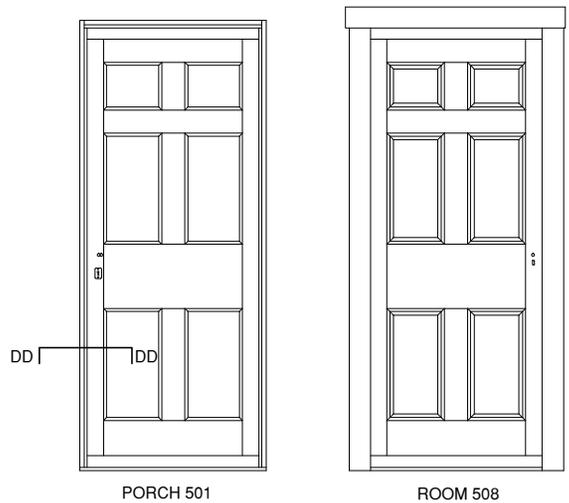
BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

JAMB SECTION CC-CC

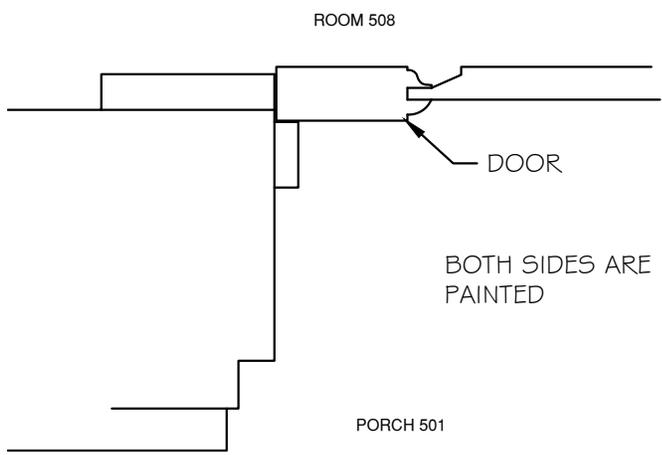
**SLAVE QUARTERS DOOR 505A**

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED

**SLAVE QUARTERS DOOR 506B**



ELEVATIONS  
3/8" = 1'



JAMB SECTION D-D

SLAVE QUARTERS DOOR 508A

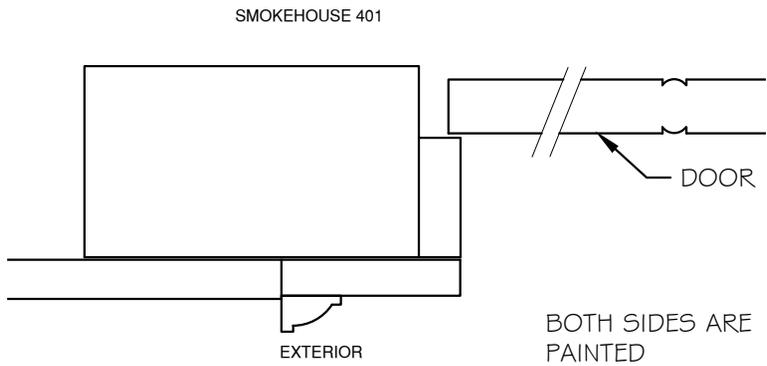
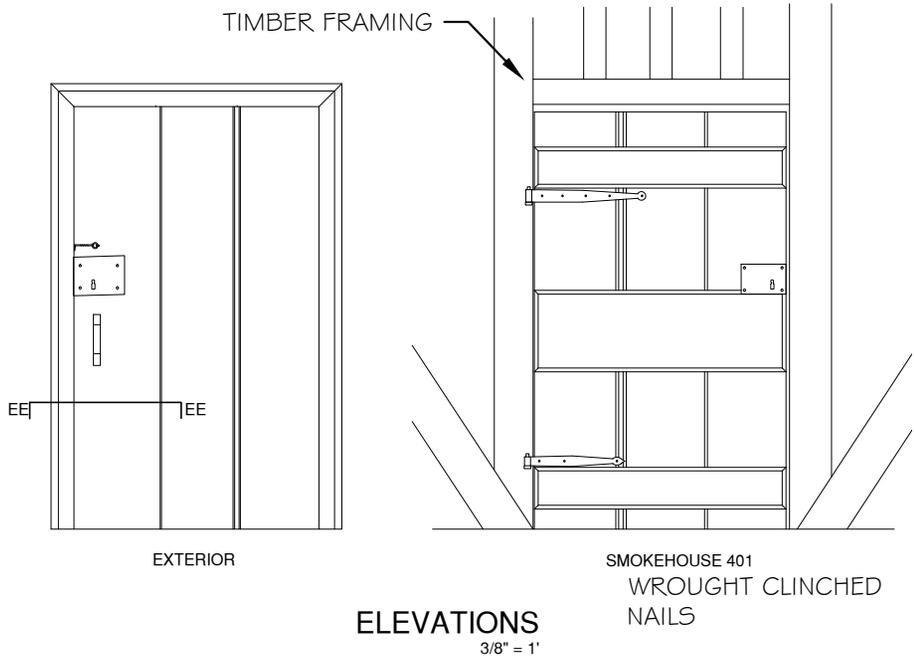


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**DOOR ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**E3.15**



JAMB SECTION EE-EE

# SMOKEHOUSE DOOR 401A

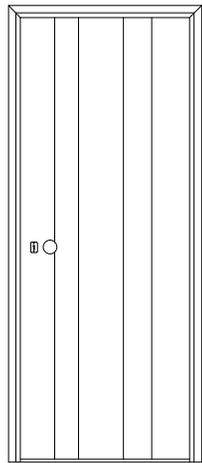


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**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## DOOR ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

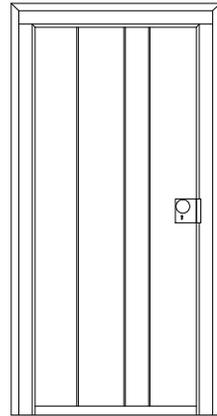
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**E3.16**



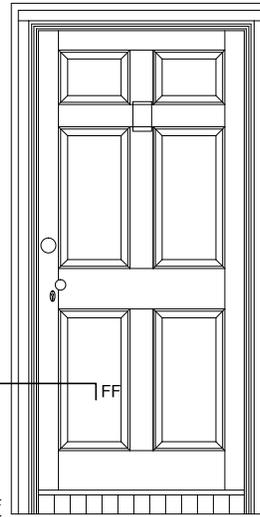
EXTERIOR DOOR 007A

BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED



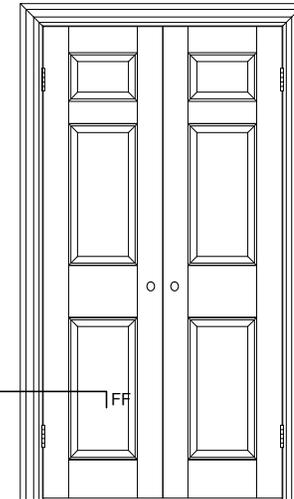
EXTERIOR DOOR 008A

BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED



EXTERIOR DOOR 013A

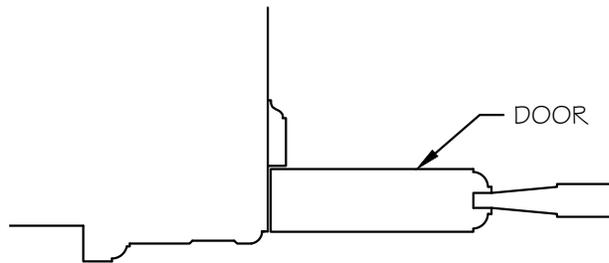
BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED



DOOR 013B

BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

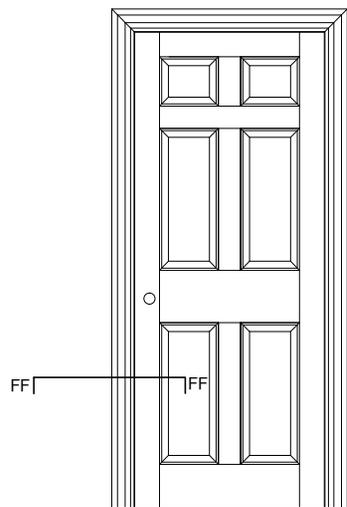
ELEVATIONS  
3/8" = 1'



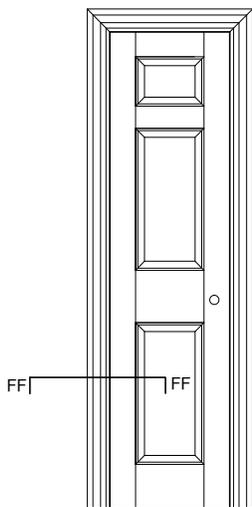
TYPICAL JAMB SECTION FF-FF

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED  
0 1' 2' 4'

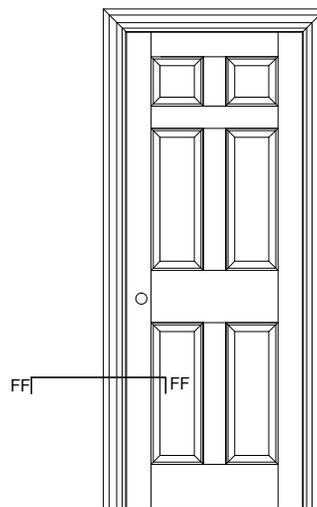
1971 WING DOORS 007A, 008A, 013A, 013B



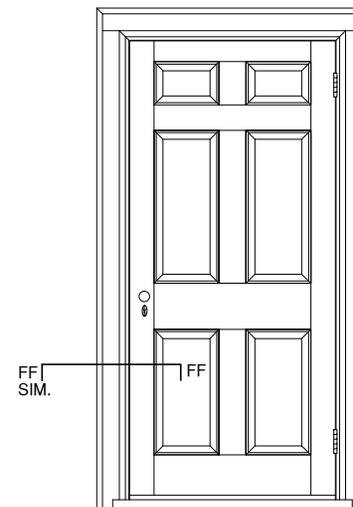
DOOR 017A BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED



DOORS 017B, 017C BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED



DOOR 010A BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

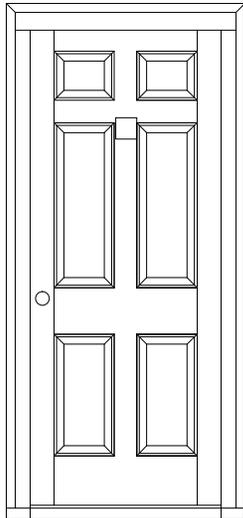


DOOR 106C BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

ELEVATIONS  
3/8" = 1'

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED  
0 1" 2" 4"

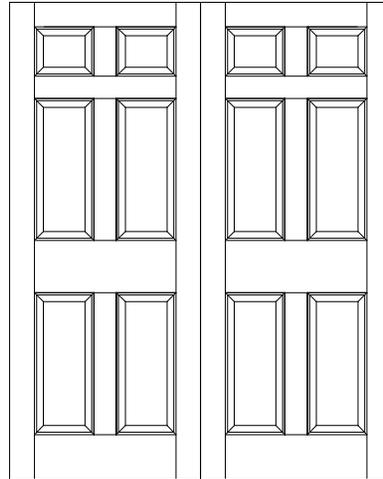
1971 WING DOORS 017A, 017B, 017C, 101A, 106C



EXTERIOR DOOR 114B

SCREEN DOOR NOT SHOWN

BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

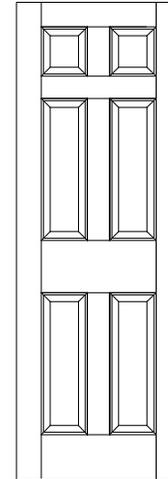


DOOR 114C

MOLDING NOT SHOWN  
ELEVATIONS

3/8" = 1'

BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED



DOOR 114D

MOLDING NOT SHOWN

BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



## 1971 WING DOORS 114B, 114C, AND 114D



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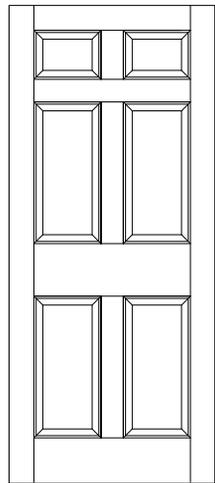
# DOOR ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

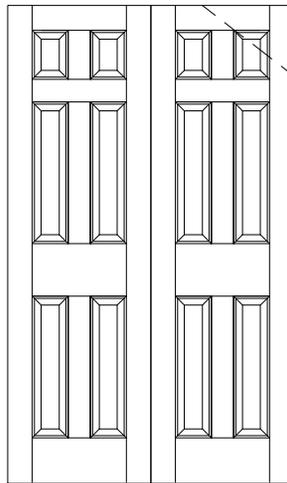
E3.19



DOOR 120A

BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

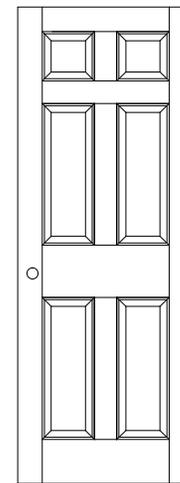
MOLDINGS ARE NOT SHOWN



DOORS 120B AND 120C

BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

DOOR 120C IS CLIPPED BY CEILING MOLDINGS ARE NOT SHOWN



DOOR 122A

BOTH SIDES ARE PAINTED

MOLDINGS ARE NOT SHOWN

### ELEVATIONS

3/8" = 1'

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



## 1971 WING DOORS 120A, 120B, 120C, AND 122A

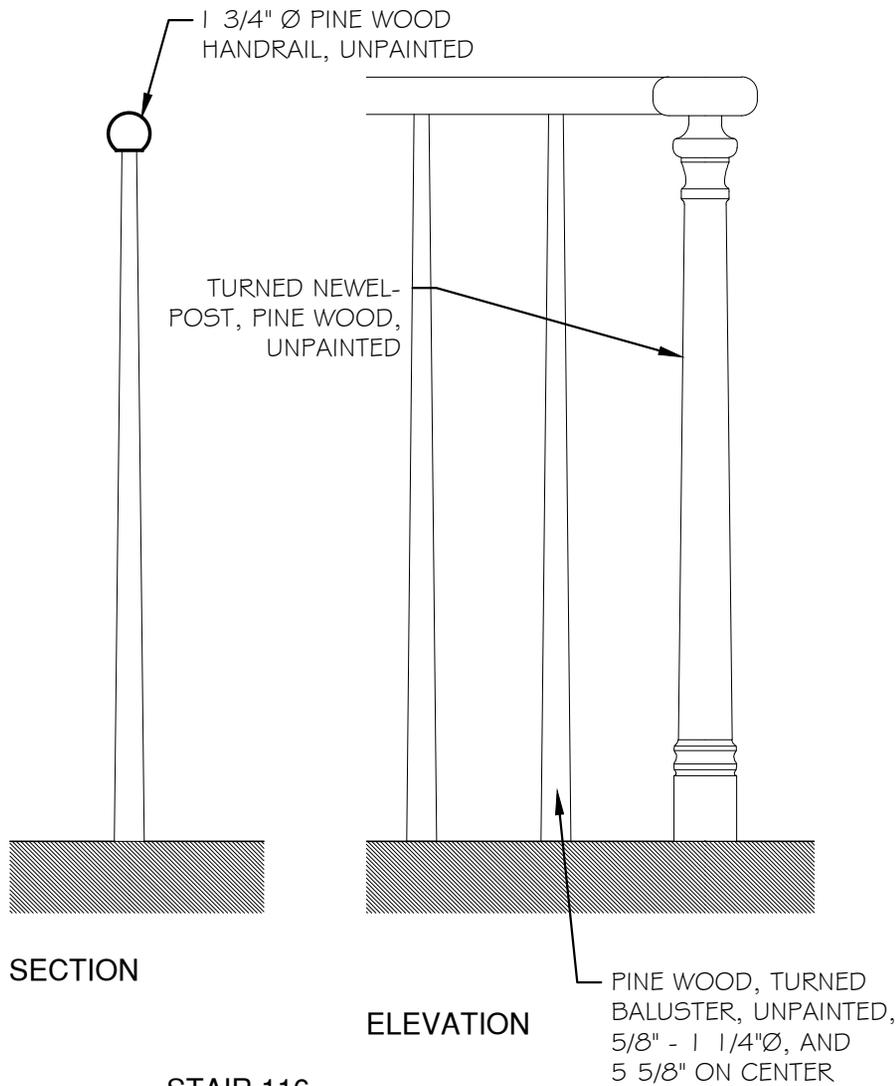


DRAWN BY  
MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC  
37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## DOOR ELEVATIONS AND PROFILES

PROJECT  
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

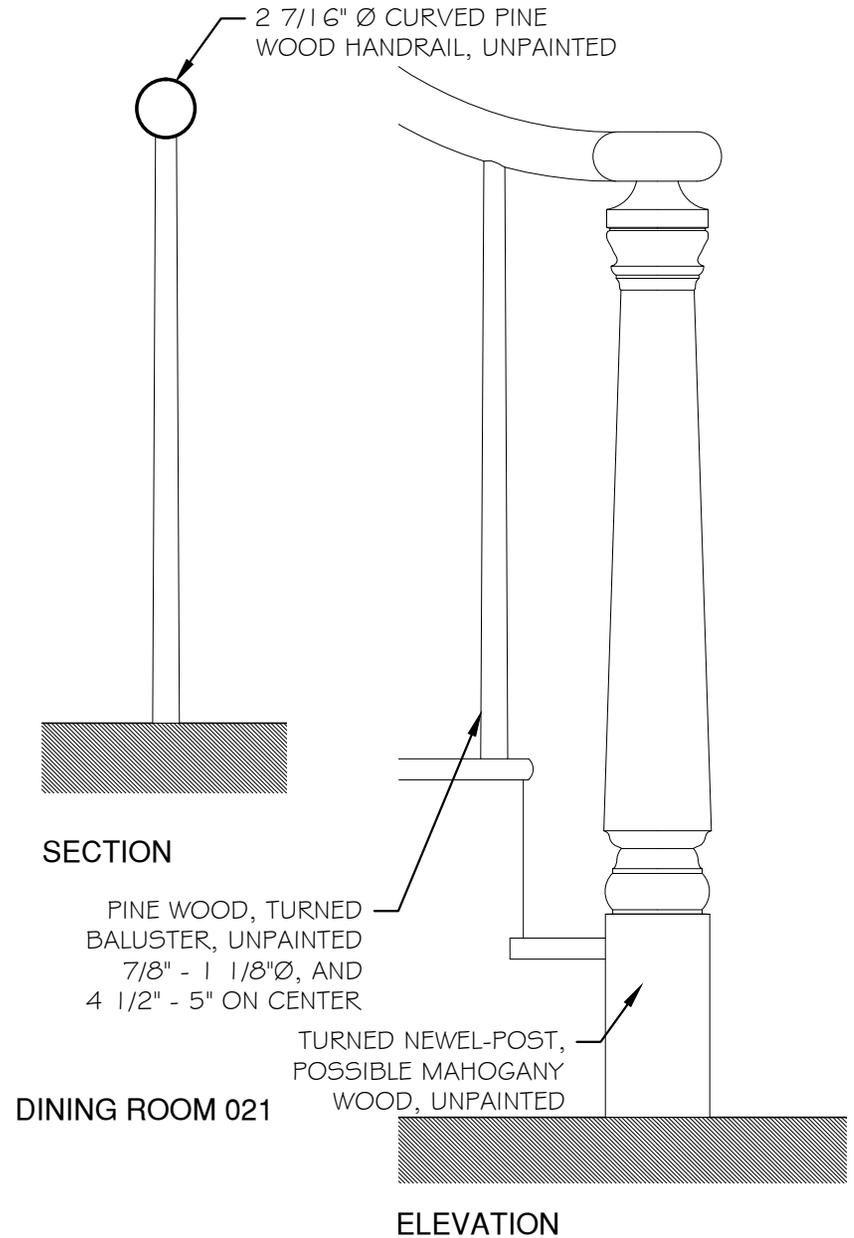
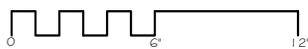
FIGURE  
E3.20



STAIR 116

### STAIR BALUSTRADE

1 1/2" = 1'-0" UNLESS NOTED



DINING ROOM 021

ELEVATION



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## INTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**E4.0**



SECTION  
1/4" = 1"

TYPICAL WOOD HANDRAIL IN STAIR 116,  
HALLWAY 011, AND STAIR 104

1" SQUARE OAK WOOD BALUSTER  
@ 7 3/4" - 8" ON CENTER, PAINTED  
MORTISED INTO FLOORING

7/16" BEAD

2 1/2" WIDE WOOD HANDRAIL,  
PAINTED

SQUARE OAK WOOD NEWEL-POST w/  
CHAMFERED TOP, PAINTED

MORTISE w/ PEG

BULL-NOSE  
1 1/16" FLOORING

SKIRT BOARD w/  
7/16" BEAD, PAINTED

MORTISE w/ PEG

### STAIR BALUSTRADE

1 1/2" = 1'-0" UNLESS NOTED



SECTION

ELEVATION

STAIR 207 AND ATTIC BEDROOM 206



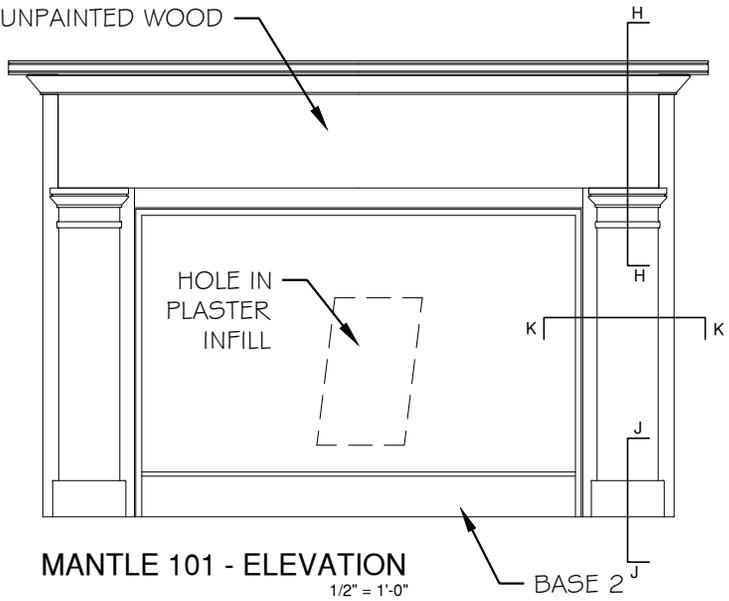
DRAWN BY  
MAIN STREET  
ARCHITECTURE, PC  
37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## INTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

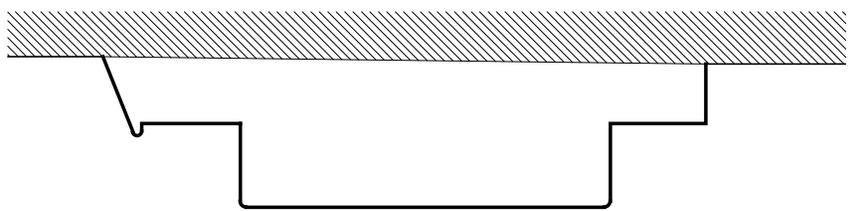
PROJECT  
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
E4.1

UNPAINTED WOOD



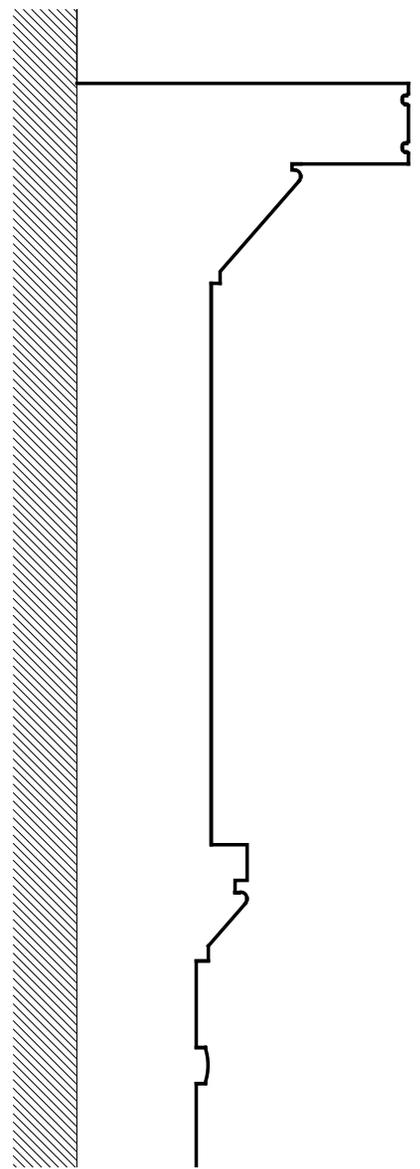
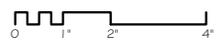
MANTLE 101 - ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'-0"



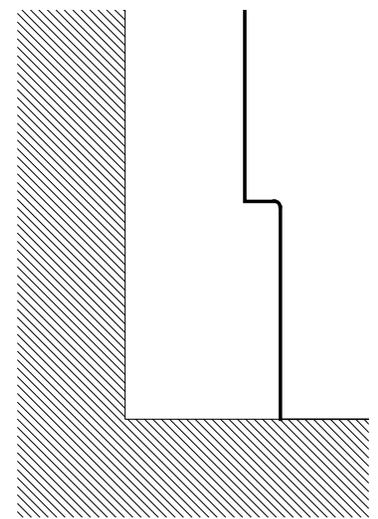
SECTION K-K

# LIBRARY 101 - MANTLE

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



SECTION H-H



SECTION J-J



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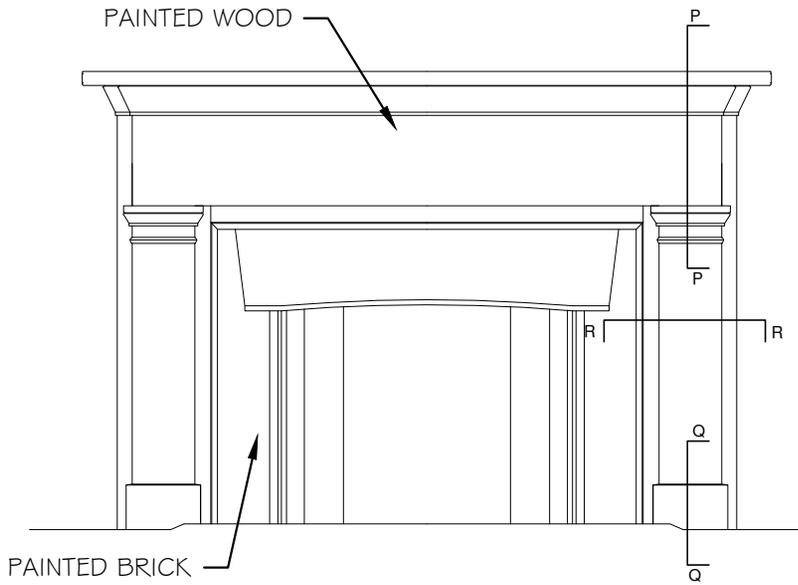
## INTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

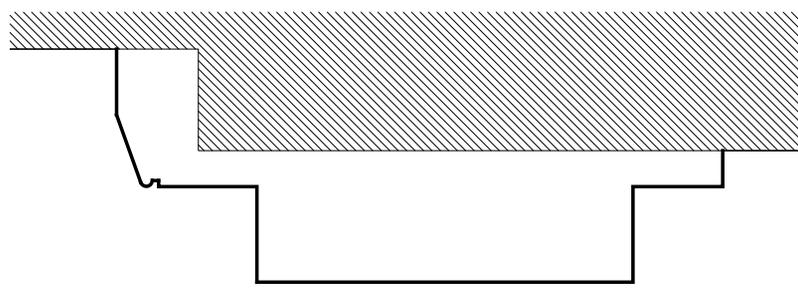
PROJECT

FIGURE

E5.0



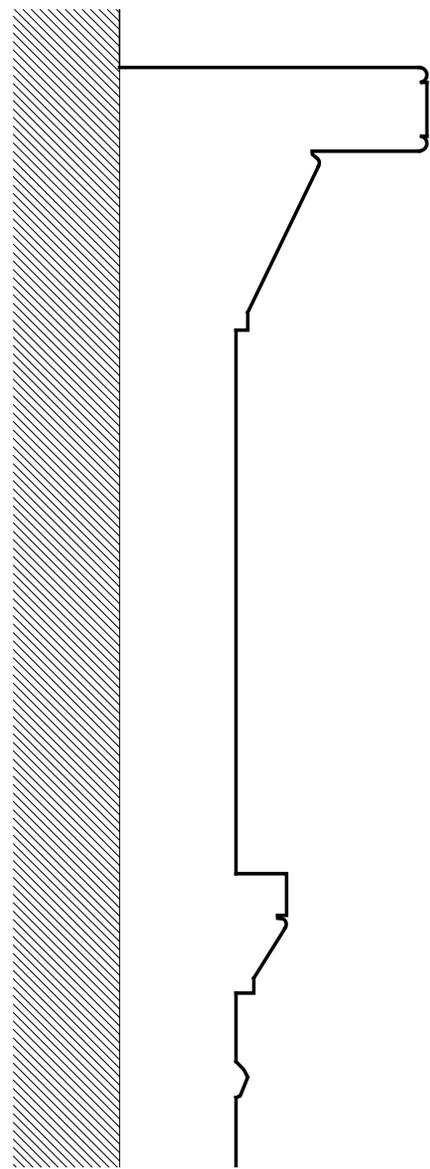
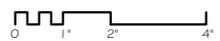
MANTELPiece 103 - ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'-0"



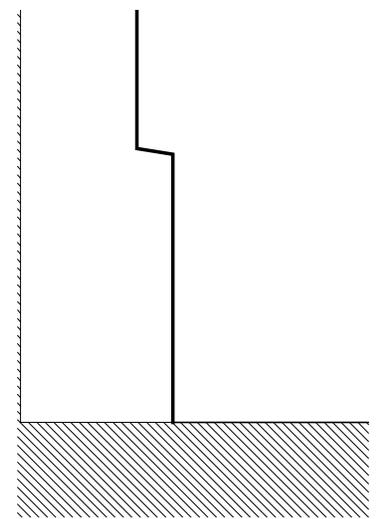
SECTION R-R

LIVING ROOM 103 - MANTELPiece

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



SECTION P-P



SECTION Q-Q



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INTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

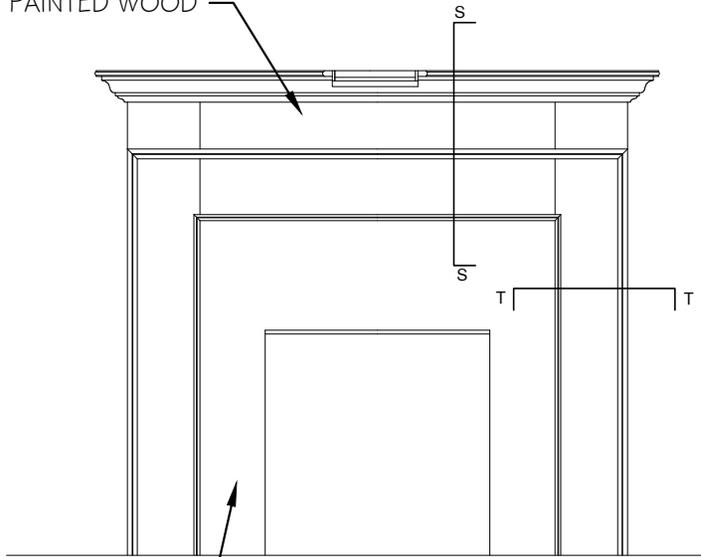
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

E5.1

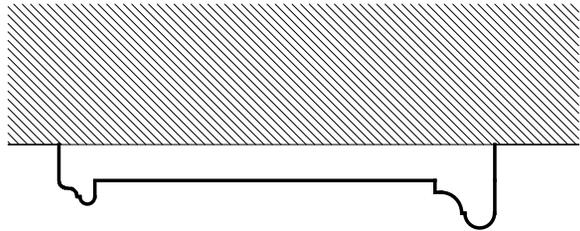
PAINTED WOOD



PAINTED BRICK

MANTELPIECE 204 - ELEVATION

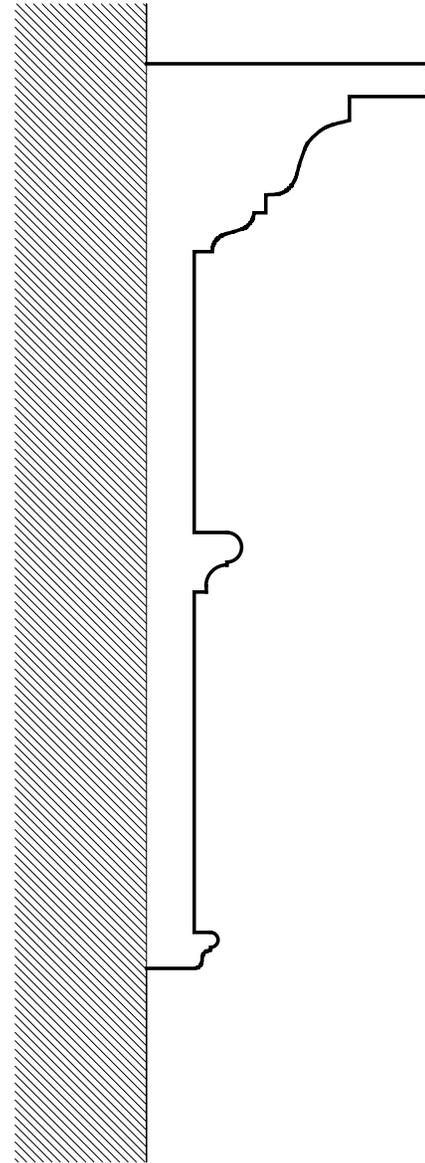
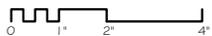
1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION T-T

BEDROOM 204 - MANTELPIECE

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



SECTION S-S



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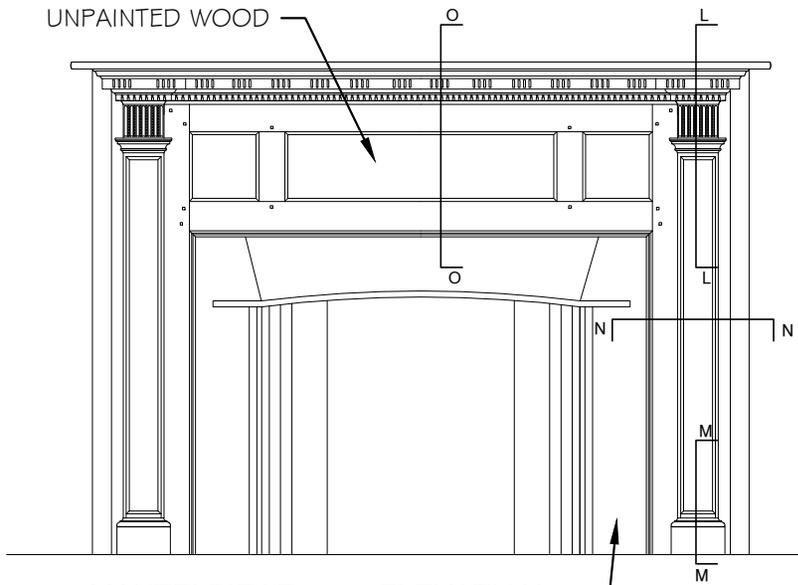
INTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

PROJECT

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

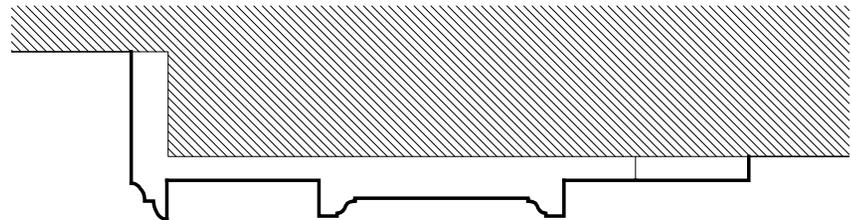
FIGURE

E5.2

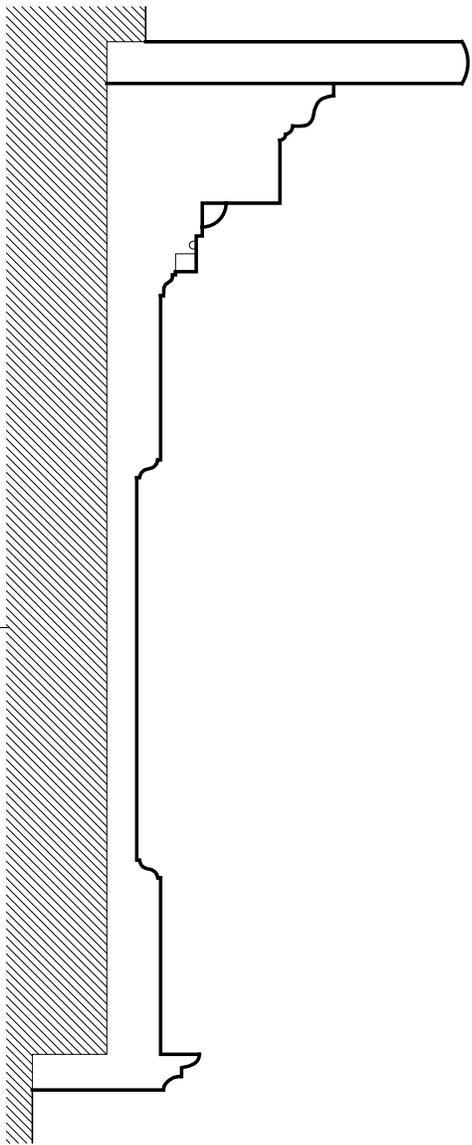


MANTELPiece 110 - ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'-0"

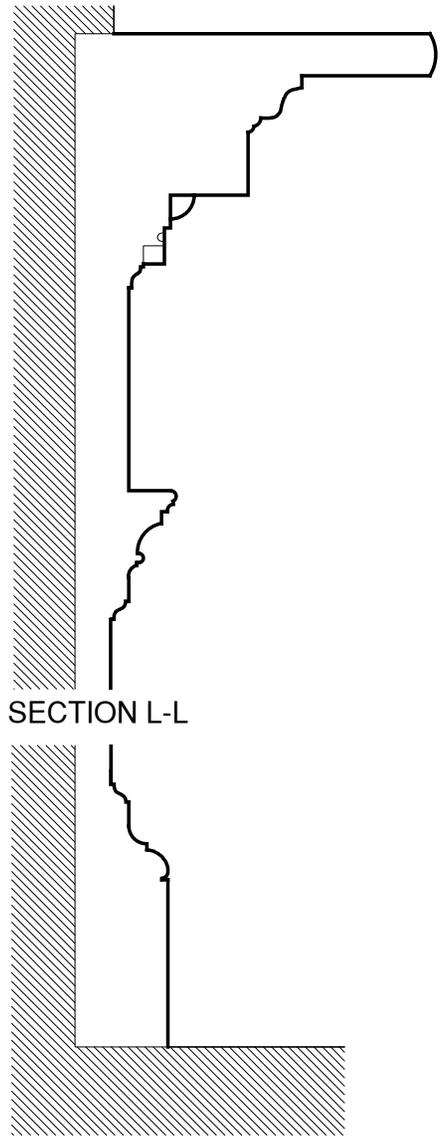
PAINTED BRICK



SECTION N-N



SECTION O-O

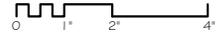


SECTION L-L

SECTION M-M

DINING ROOM 110 - MANTELPiece

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



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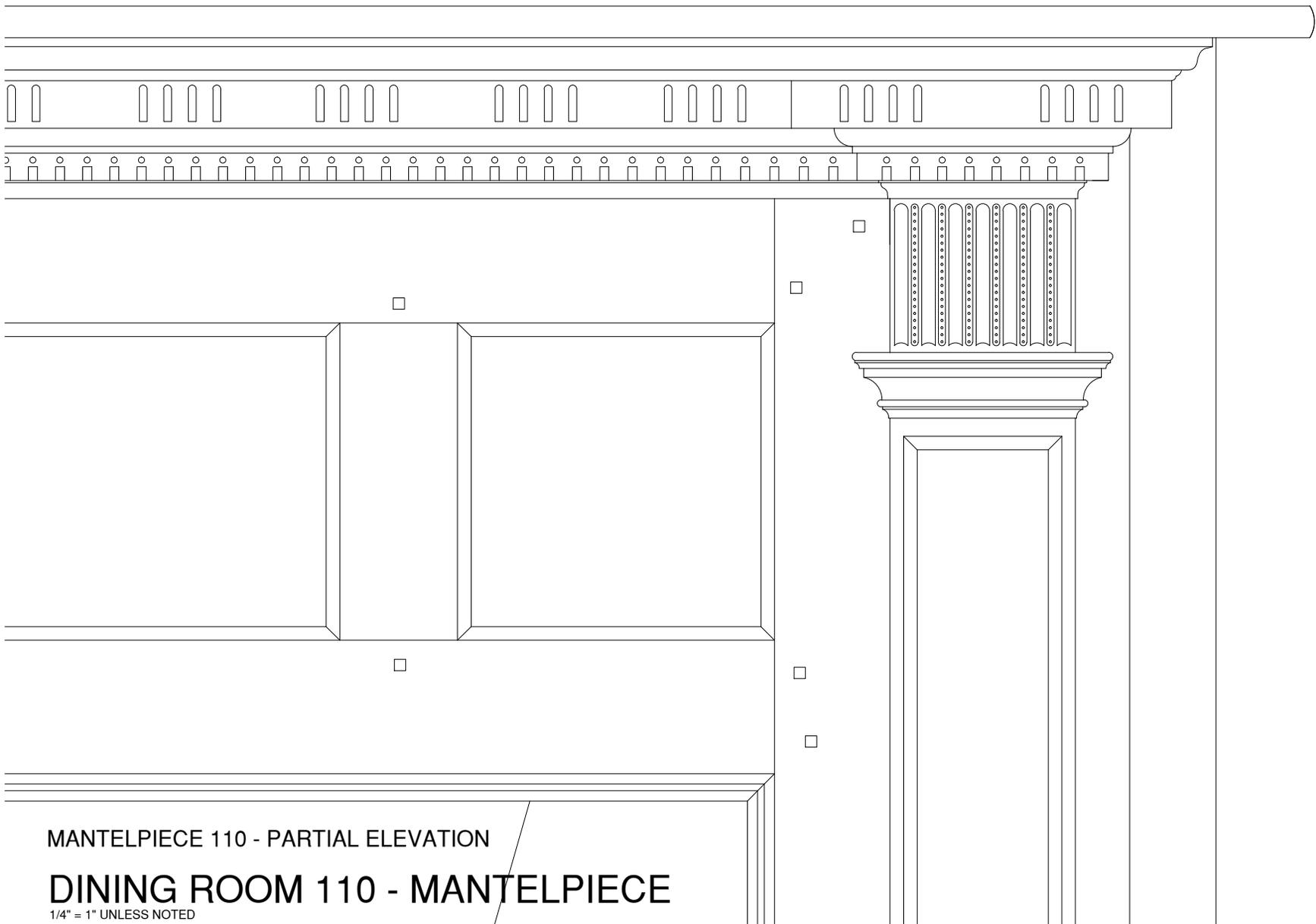
INTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

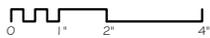
FIGURE

E5.3



MANTELPiece 110 - PARTIAL ELEVATION  
**DINING ROOM 110 - MANTELPiece**

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



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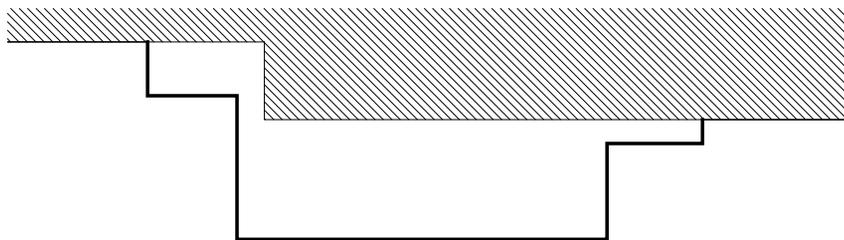
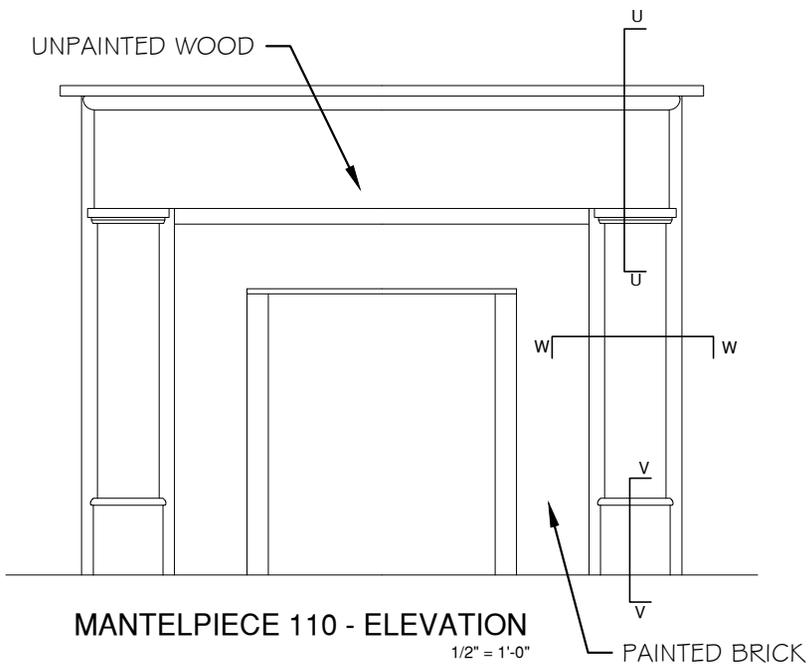
**INTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK**

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

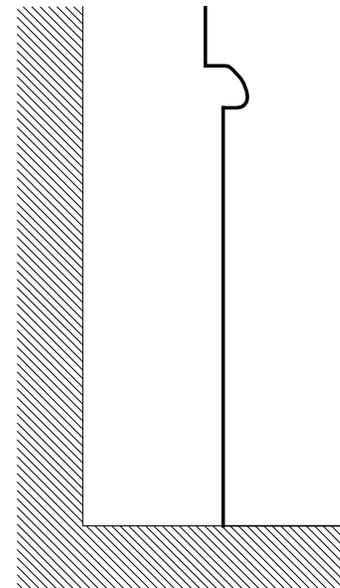
PROJECT

FIGURE

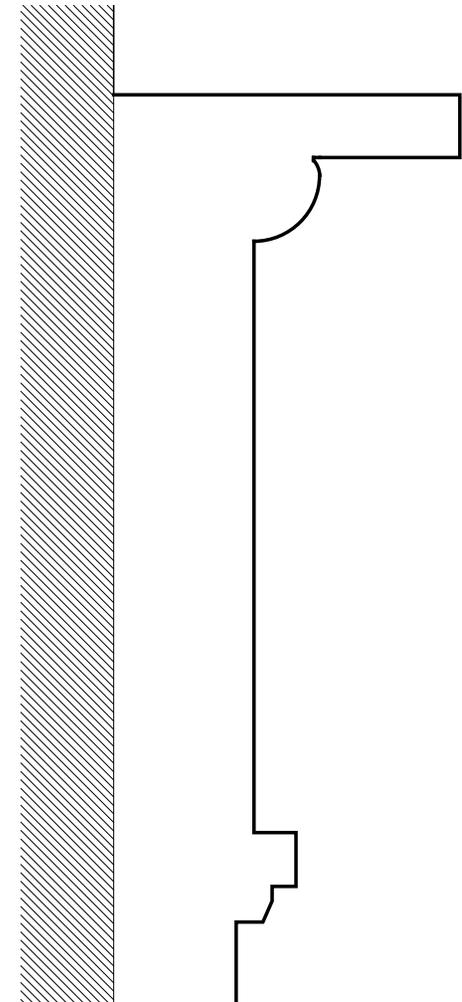
**E5.3a**



SECTION W-W



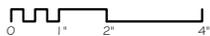
SECTION V-V



SECTION U-U

**DINING ROOM 021 - MANTELPiece**

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED

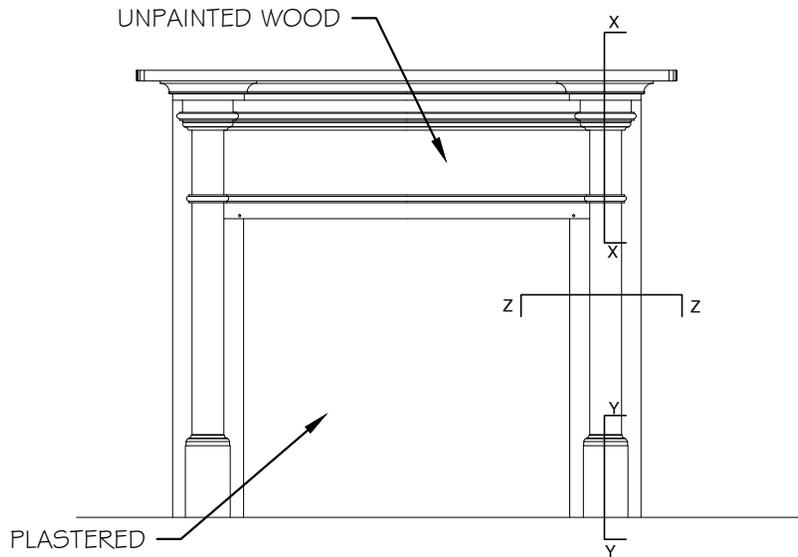


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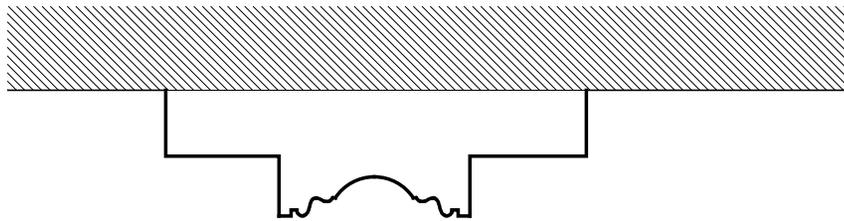
**INTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK**

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM**  
**HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

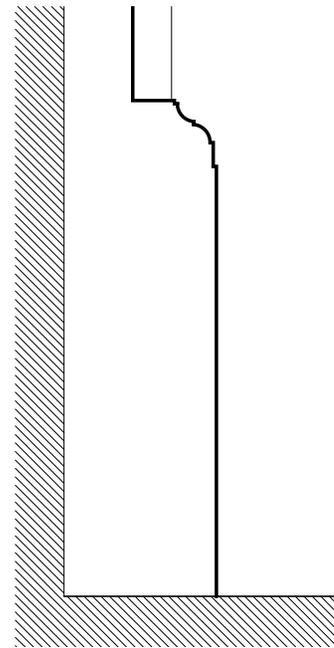
FIGURE  
**E5.4**



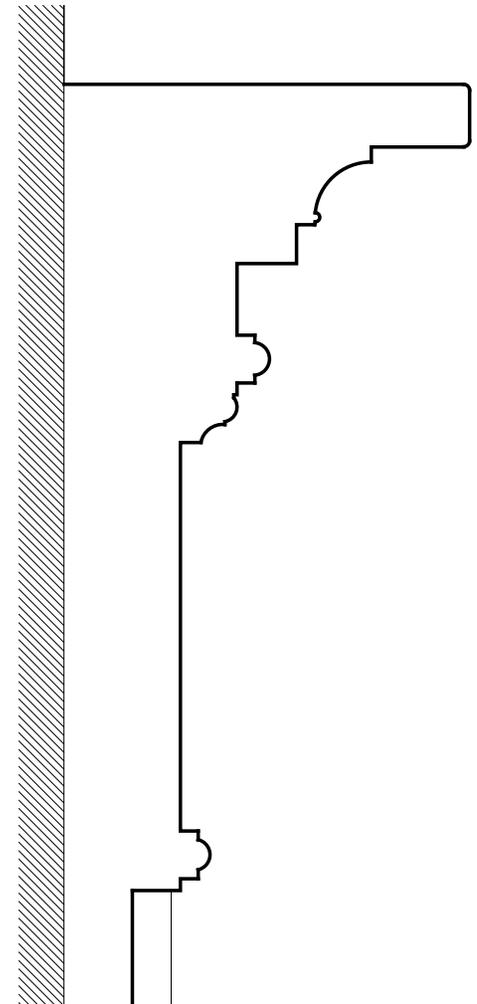
MANTELPiece 110 - ELEVATION  
1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION Z-Z



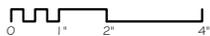
SECTION Y-Y



SECTION X-X

BEDROOM 124 - MANTELPiece

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



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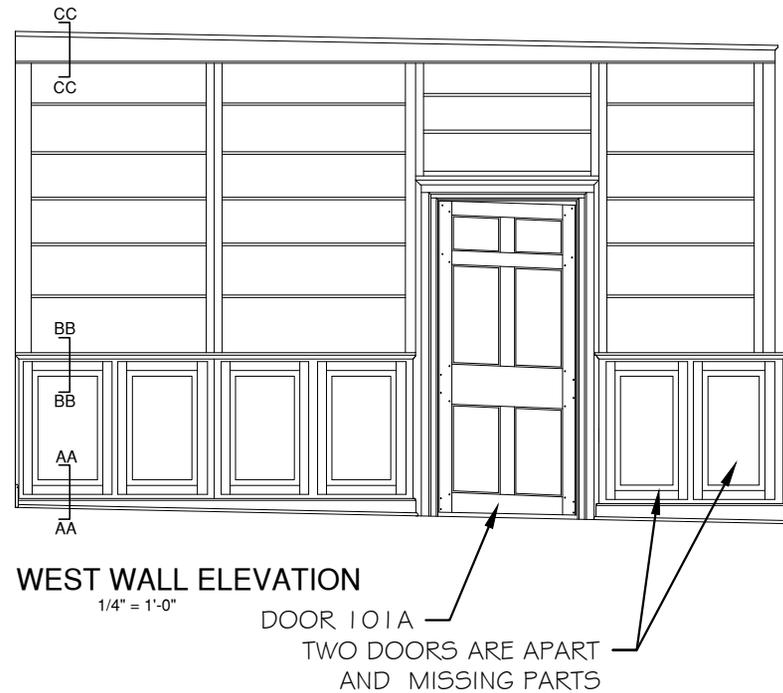
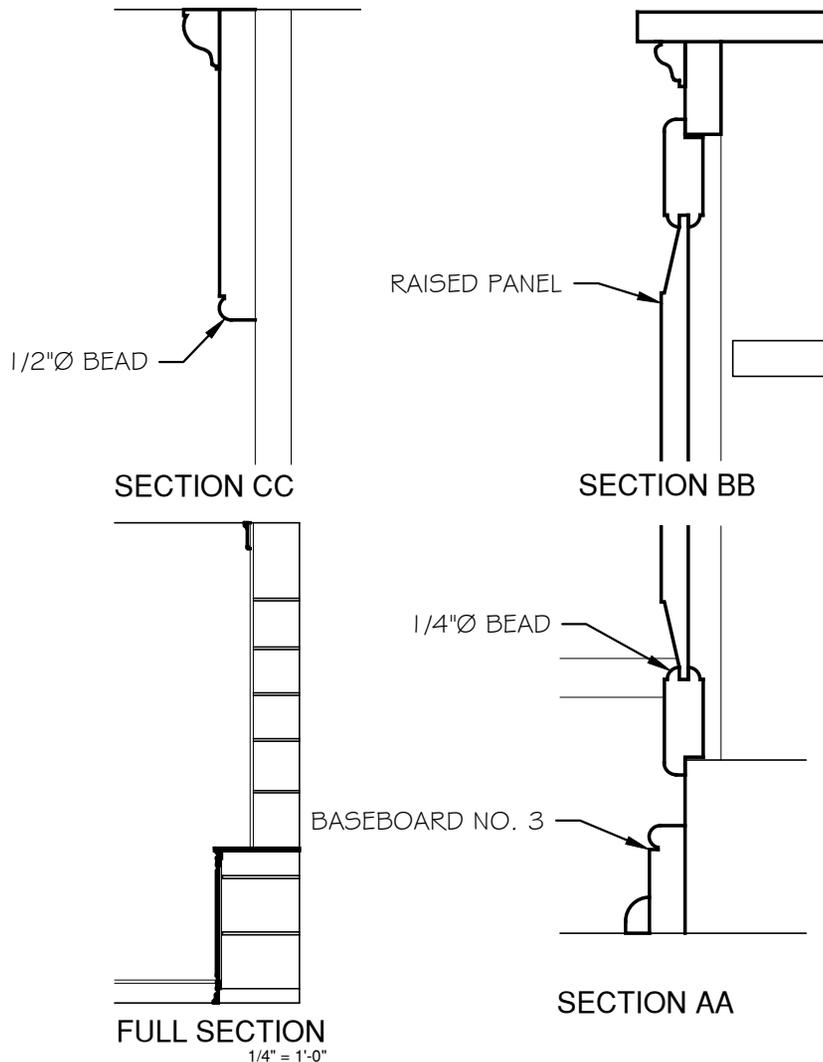
INTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

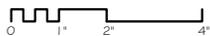
FIGURE

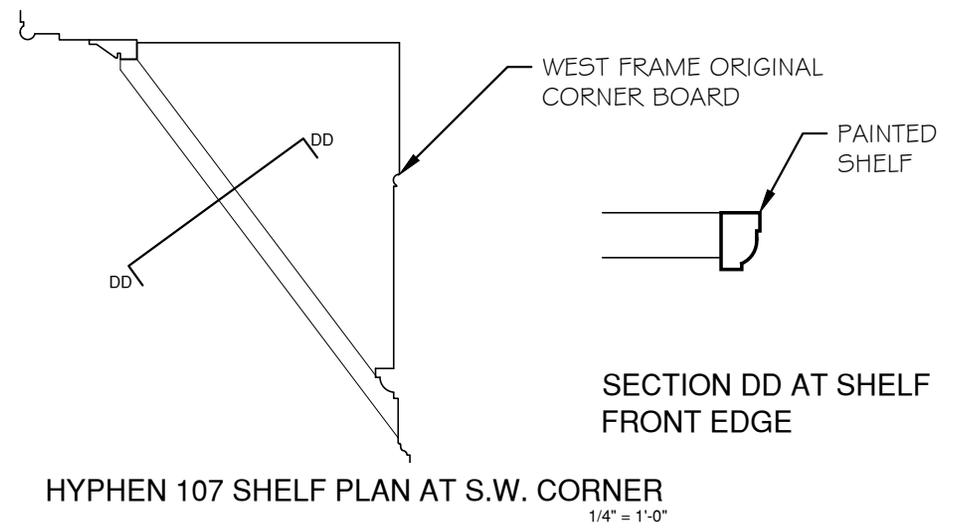
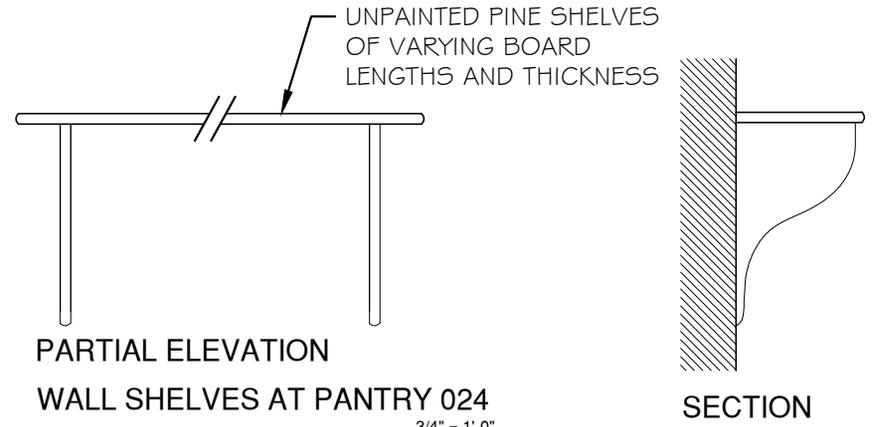
E5.5



# LIBRARY 101 - W. WALL CABINETS AND BOOKCASE

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED





# PANTRY 024 SHELVES AND HYPHEN 107 SHELF

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



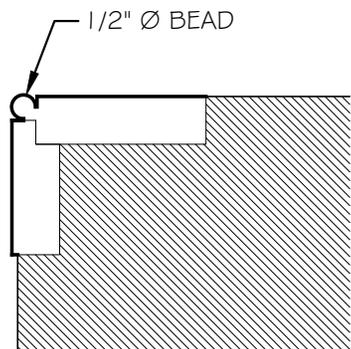
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## INTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

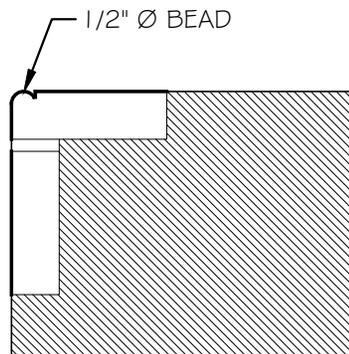
PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE  
**E6.1**

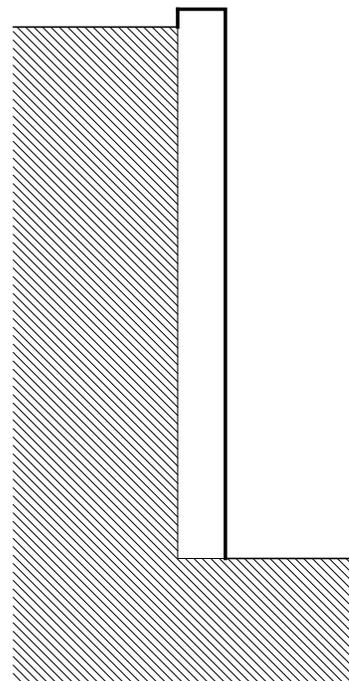
**APPENDIX F: EXTERIOR EXISTING MOLDINGS  
AND WOODWORK DRAWINGS**



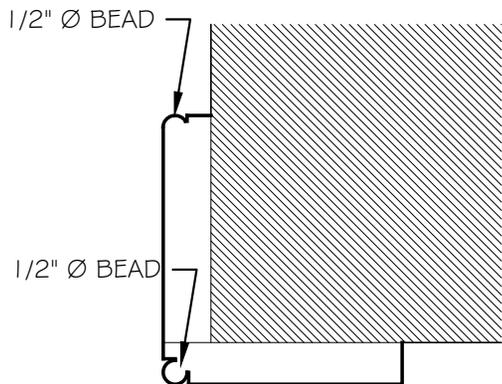
NO. 2 - AT S.E. CORNER OF E. FRAME



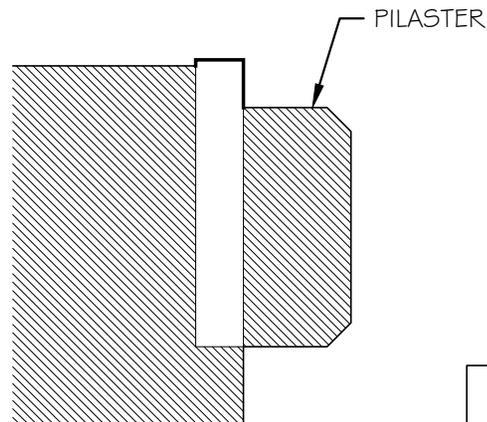
NO. 4 - AT S.W. CORNER OF S. PORCH



NO. 3 - AT S.W. CORNER OF E. FRAME



NO. 1 - AT N.E. CORNER OF E. FRAME

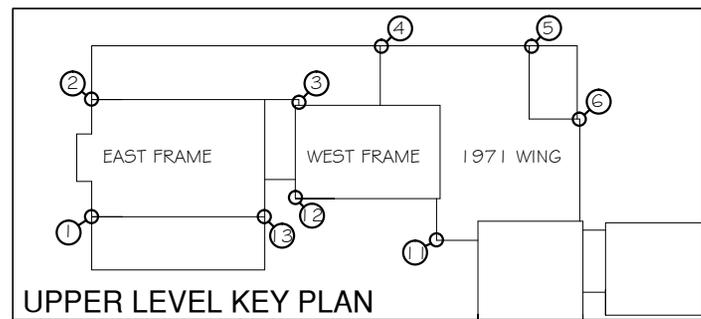


NO. 5 - AT S.E. CORNER OF 1971 PORCH



# CORNER BOARDS

1/4" = 1"



UPPER LEVEL KEY PLAN

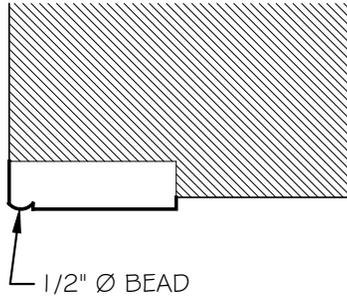


DRAWN BY  
**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

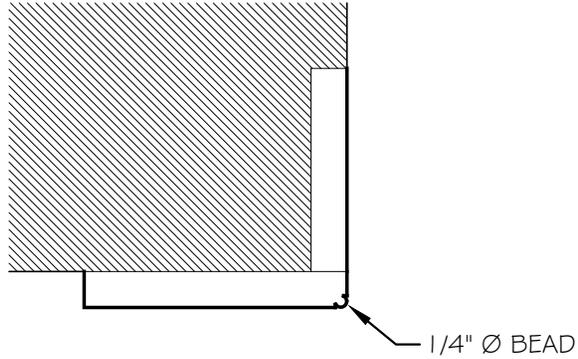
## EXTERIOR EXISTING MOLDINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

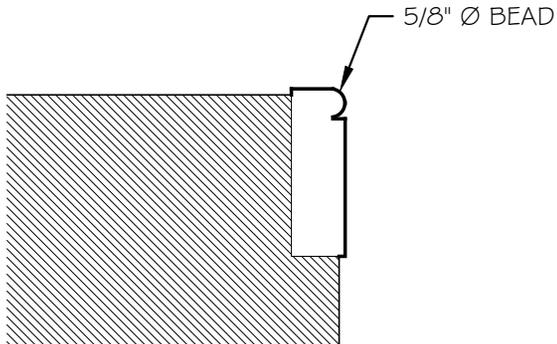
FIGURE  
**F1.0**



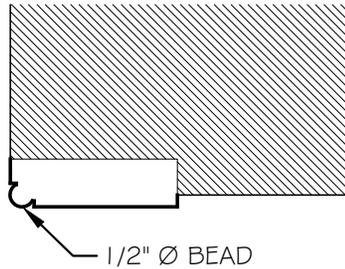
NO. 11 - AT N.E. CORNER OF 1971 WING



NO. 13 - AT N.W. CORNER OF EAST FRAME



NO. 6 - AT N.W. CORNER OF 1971 PORCH

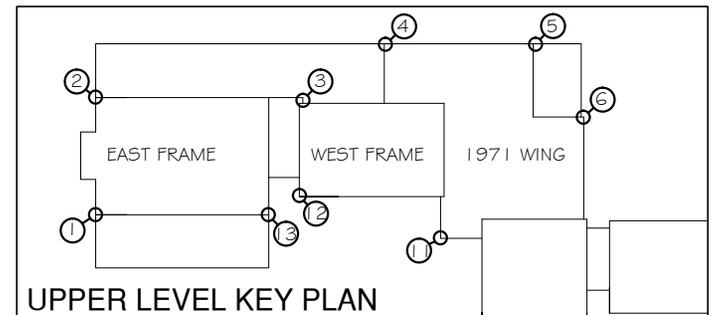


NO. 12 - AT N.E. CORNER OF WEST FRAME



# CORNER BOARDS

1/4" = 1"



UPPER LEVEL KEY PLAN

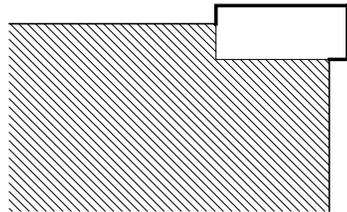


DRAWN BY  
**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

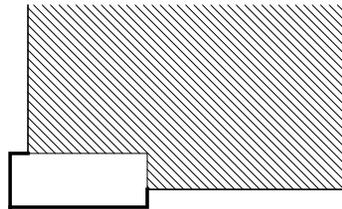
## EXTERIOR EXISTING MOLDINGS

PROJECT  
**CLERMONT FARM HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT**  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

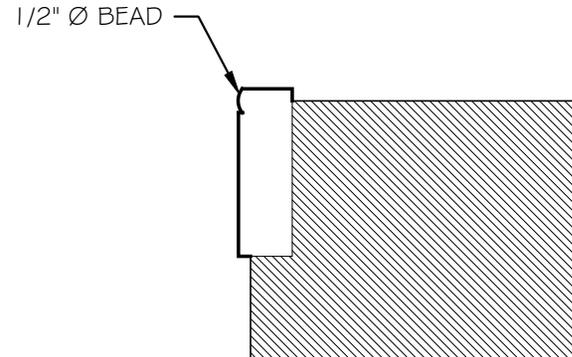
FIGURE  
**F1.1**



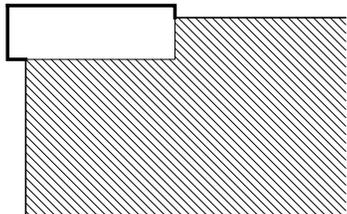
NO. 8 - AT S.W. CORNER OF KITCHEN



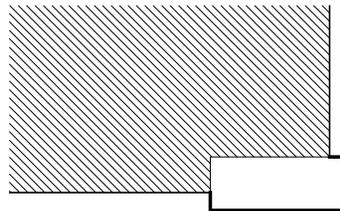
NO. 10 - AT N.E. CORNER OF KITCHEN



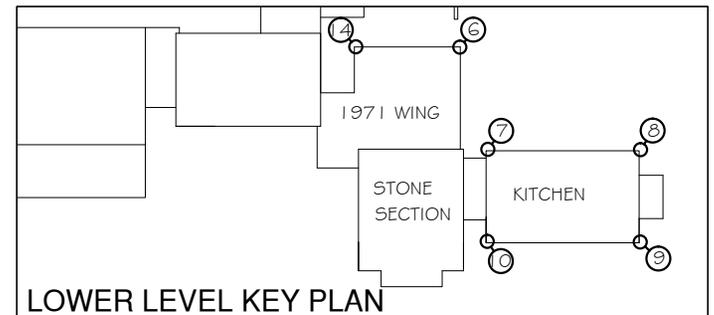
NO. 14 - AT S.E. CORNER OF 1971 WING



NO. 7 - AT S.E. CORNER OF KITCHEN

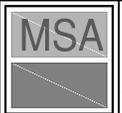
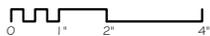


NO. 9 - AT N.W. CORNER OF KITCHEN



## CORNER BOARDS

1/4" = 1"



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ARCHITECTURE, PC  
37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

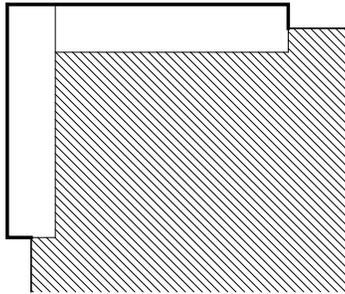
# EXTERIOR EXISTING MOLDINGS

PROJECT

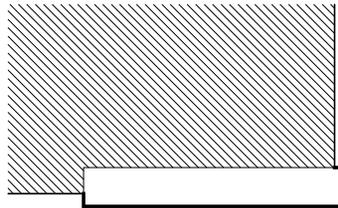
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

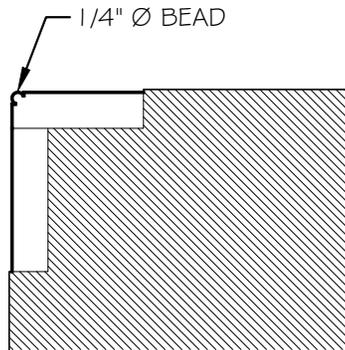
F1.2



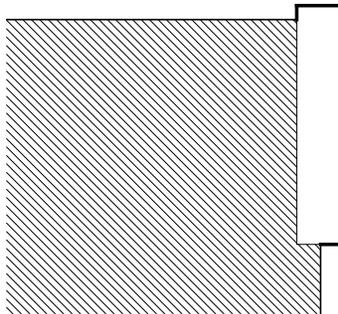
NO. 16 - AT S.E. CORNER OF SLAVE QUARTERS



NO. 18 - AT N.W. CORNER OF SLAVE QUARTERS



NO. 15 - AT S.E. CORNER OF SMOKEHOUSE, TYPICAL OF FOUR

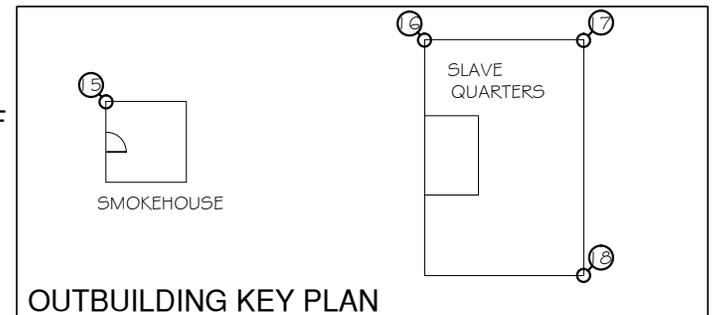


NO. 17 - AT S.W. CORNER OF SLAVE QUARTERS



## CORNER BOARDS

1/4" = 1"



OUTBUILDING KEY PLAN



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ARCHITECTURE, PC  
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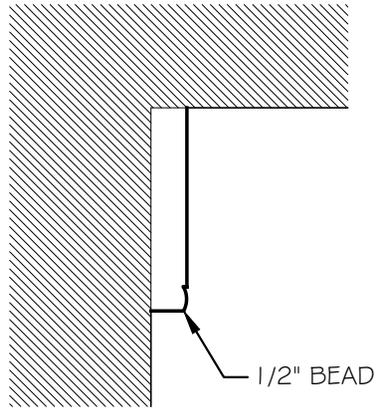
# EXTERIOR EXISTING MOLDINGS

PROJECT

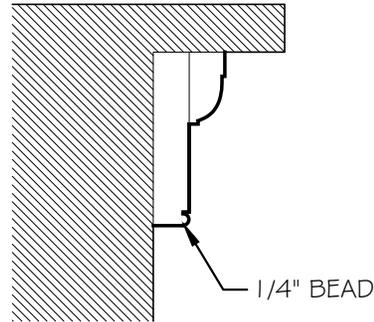
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

FIGURE

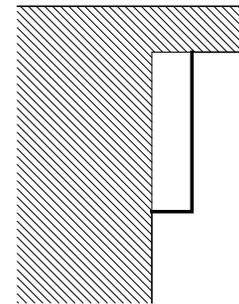
F1.3



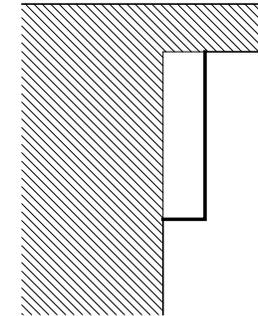
NO. 2 - AT EAST FRAME, EAST GABLE AT CHIMNEY TRANSITION



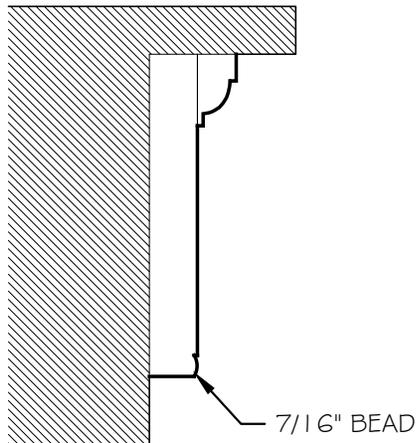
NO. 4 - AT WEST FRAME, WEST GABLE



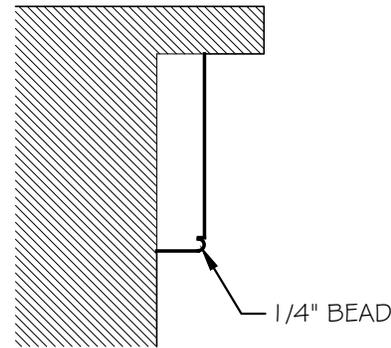
NO. 6 - AT KITCHEN EAST AND WEST GABLES



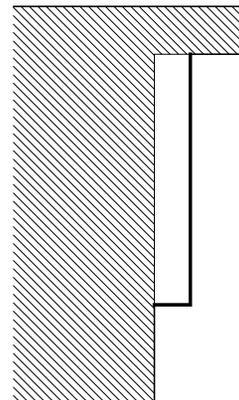
NO. 8 - AT SLAVE QUARTERS ADDITION NORTH AND SOUTH



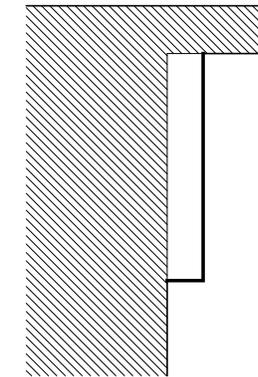
NO. 1 - AT EAST FRAME, EAST GABLE AND SOUTH PORCH GABLE



NO. 3 - AT WEST FRAME, EAST GABLE



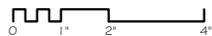
NO. 5 - AT STONE SECTION NORTH AND SOUTH GABLES



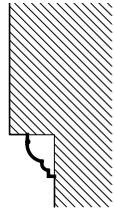
NO. 7 - AT SLAVE QUARTERS NORTH AND SOUTH GABLES

## RAKE BOARDS

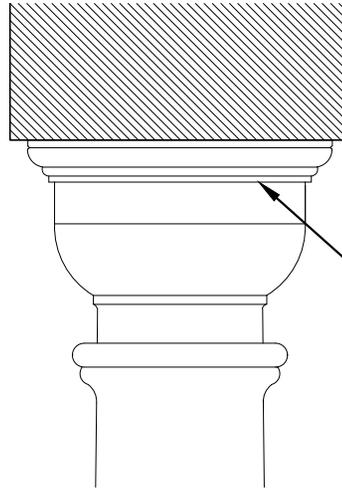
1/4" = 1"



COLUMN CROWN MOLDING



CROWN MOLDING



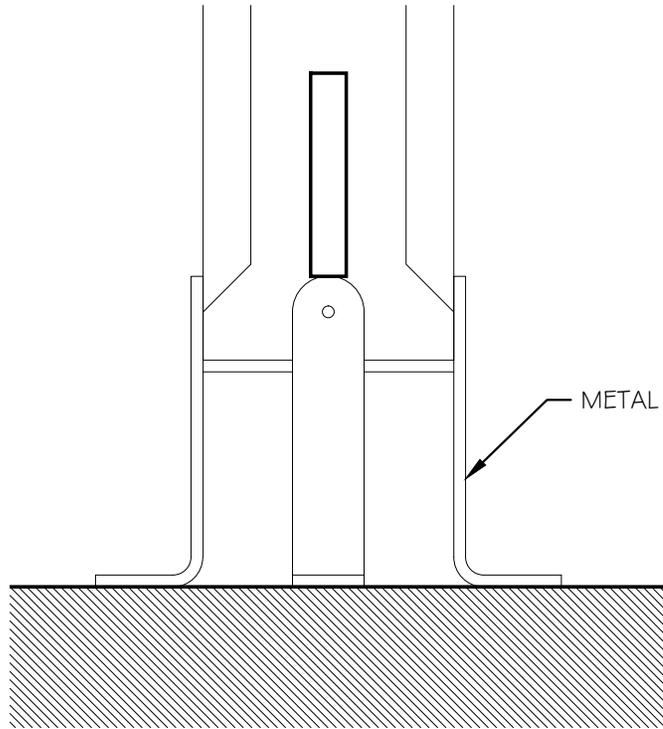
COLUMN CAPITAL AT SOUTH PORCH

TURNED POST



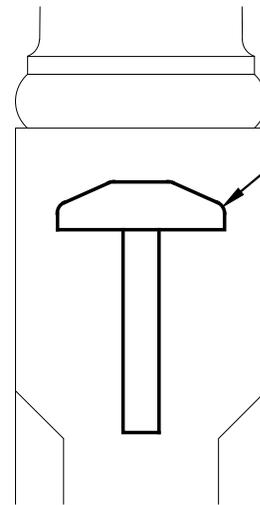
TOP RAIL

METAL SUPPORT



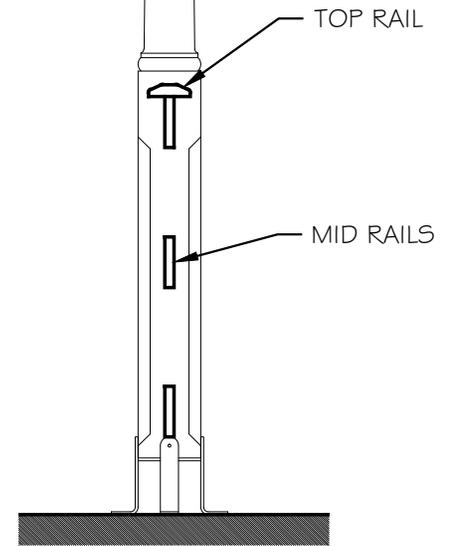
COLUMN BASE AND RAILING AT SOUTH PORCH

TOP RAIL



RAILING AT SOUTH PORCH

MID RAILS

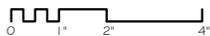


COLUMN AT SOUTH PORCH

3/4" = 1'-0"

# SOUTH PORCH 106 - COLUMN

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED

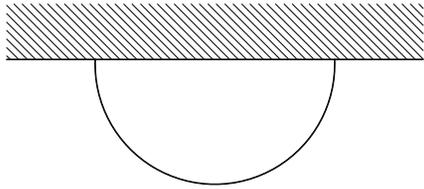


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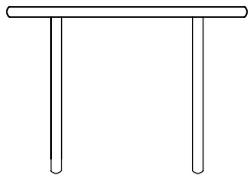
## EXTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

PROJECT  
CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

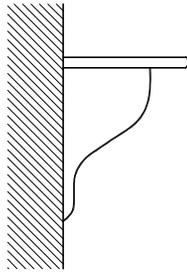
FIGURE  
F3.0



PLAN VIEW

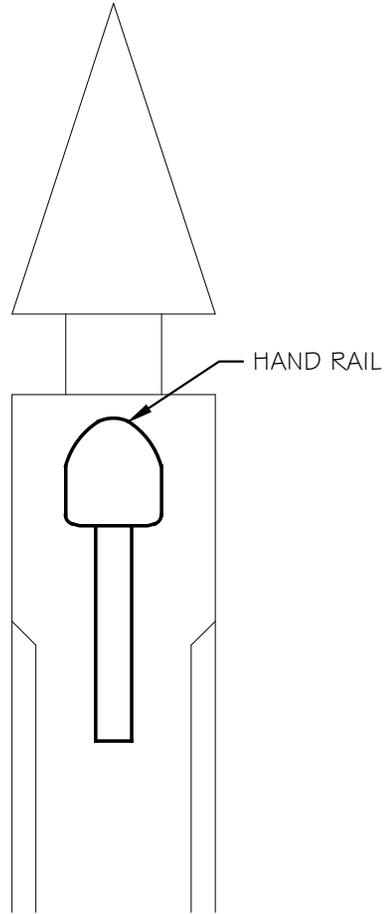


FRONT ELEVATION

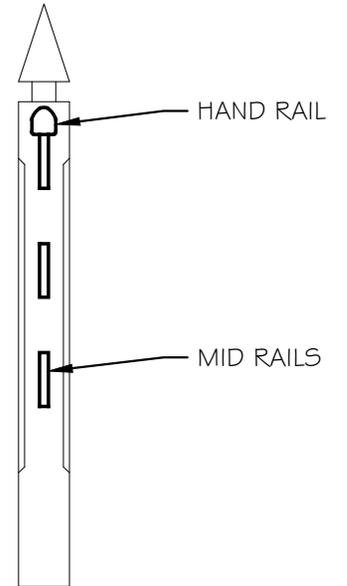


SIDE ELEVATION

WALL SHELF AT SOUTH PORCH, TYPICAL OF THREE  
3/4" = 1'-0"



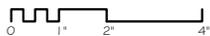
TOP OF POST  
1/4" = 1"



POST AT SOUTH PORCH STAIR  
3/4" = 1'-0"

# SOUTH PORCH 106 - POST AND SHELVES

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



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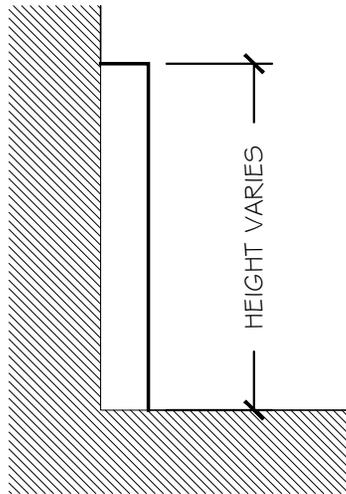
## EXTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

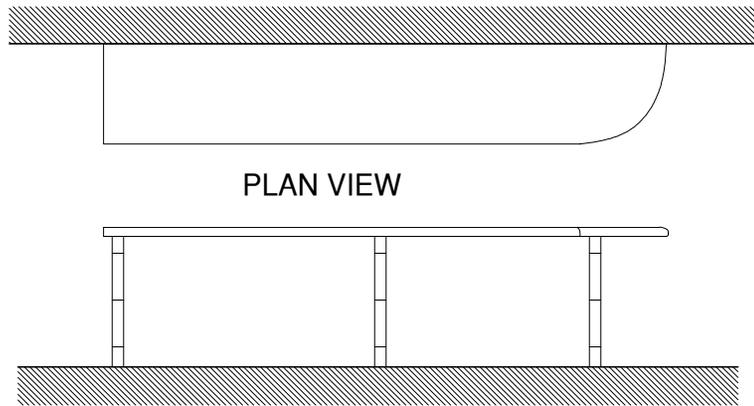
PROJECT

FIGURE

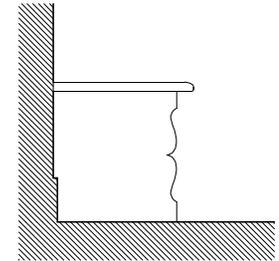
F3.1



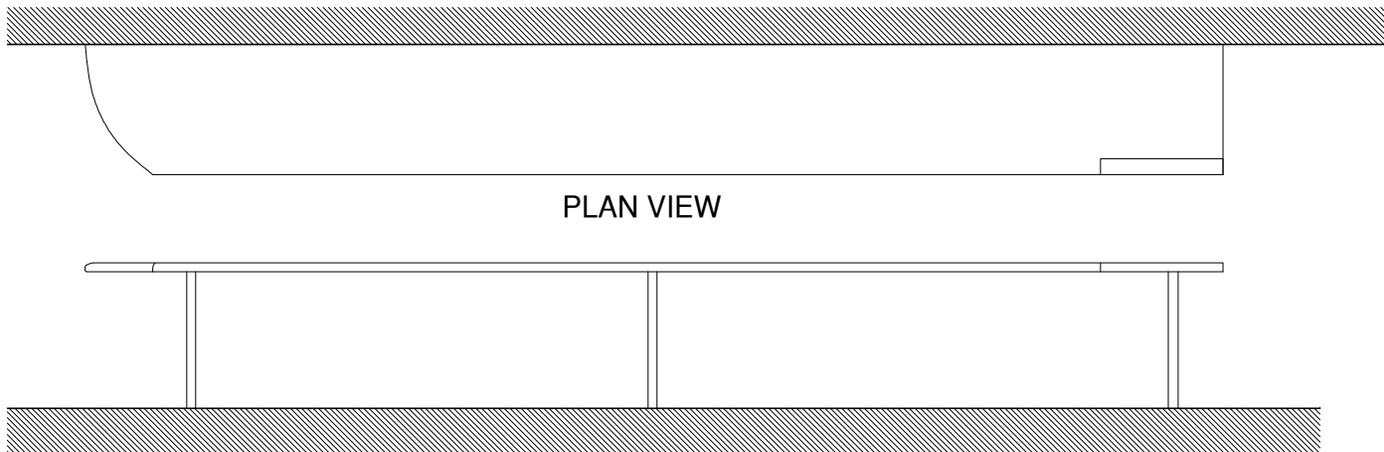
SOUTH PORCH BASE  
1/4" = 1"



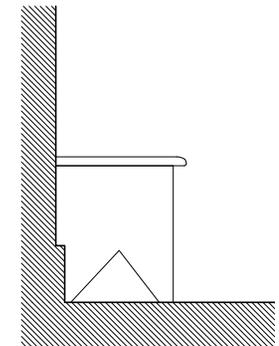
PLAN VIEW  
FRONT ELEVATION  
SHORT BENCH WEST  
1/2" = 1'-0"



SIDE ELEVATION



PLAN VIEW  
FRONT ELEVATION  
LONG BENCH EAST  
1/2" = 1'-0"



SIDE ELEVATION

### SOUTH PORCH 106 - BENCHES



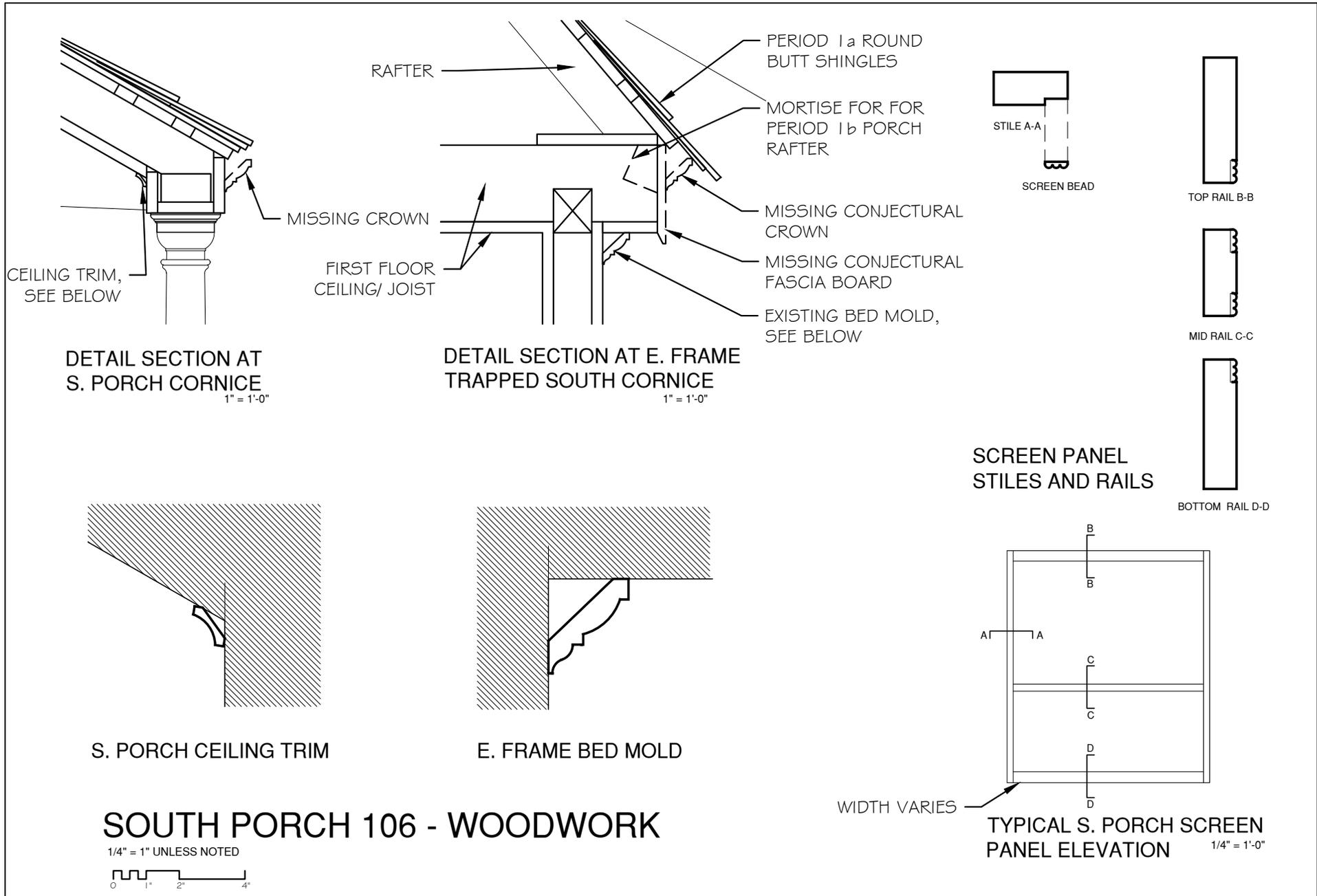
DRAWN BY  
MAIN STREET  
ARCHITECTURE, PC  
37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## EXTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE  
F3.2



DETAIL SECTION AT  
S. PORCH CORNICE  
1" = 1'-0"

DETAIL SECTION AT E. FRAME  
TRAPPED SOUTH CORNICE  
1" = 1'-0"

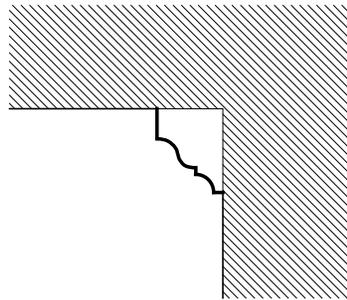
SCREEN PANEL  
STILES AND RAILS

TYPICAL S. PORCH SCREEN  
PANEL ELEVATION  
1/4" = 1'-0"

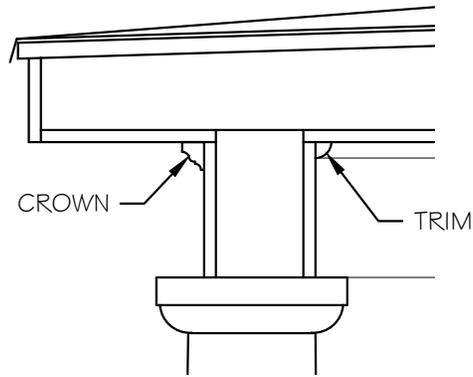
**SOUTH PORCH 106 - WOODWORK**

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED

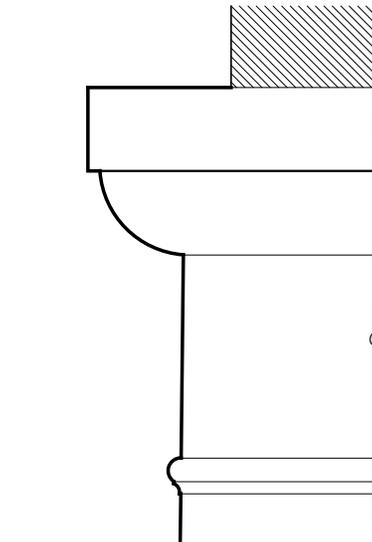




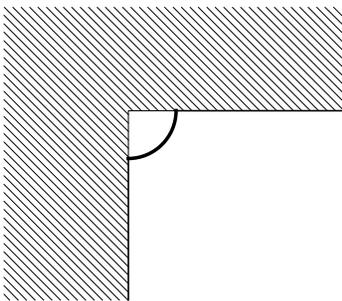
NORTH PORCH CROWN



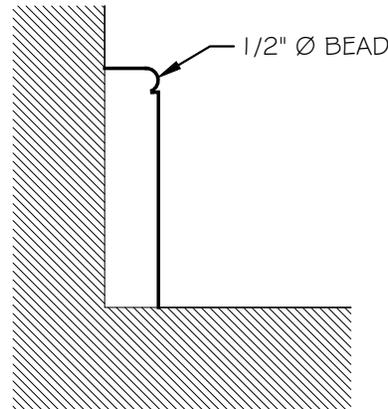
DETAIL SECTION AT  
N. PORCH CORNICE  
1" = 1'-0"



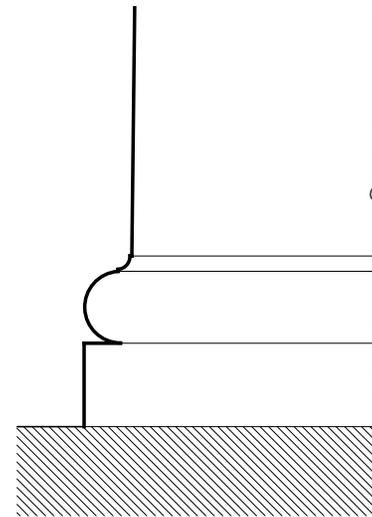
COLUMN CAPITAL



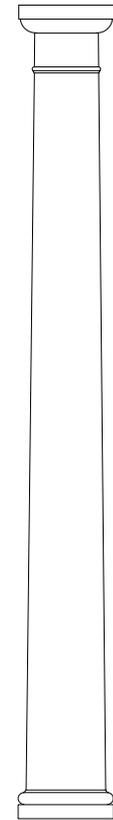
NORTH PORCH TRIM  
AT CEILING



NORTH PORCH BASE



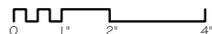
COLUMN BASE

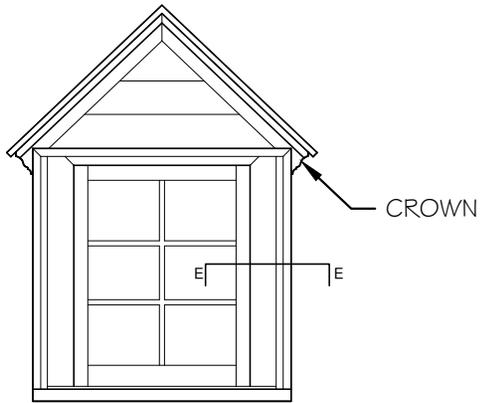


NORTH PORCH  
TUSCAN COLUMN  
1/2" = 1'-0"

**NORTH PORCH 105 - WOODWORK**

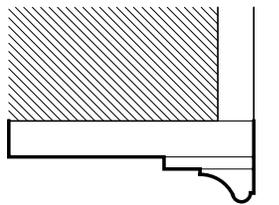
1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



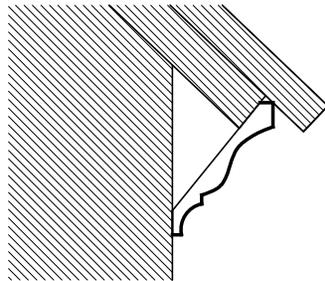


W. FRAME DORMER ELEVATION

1/2" = 1'-0"



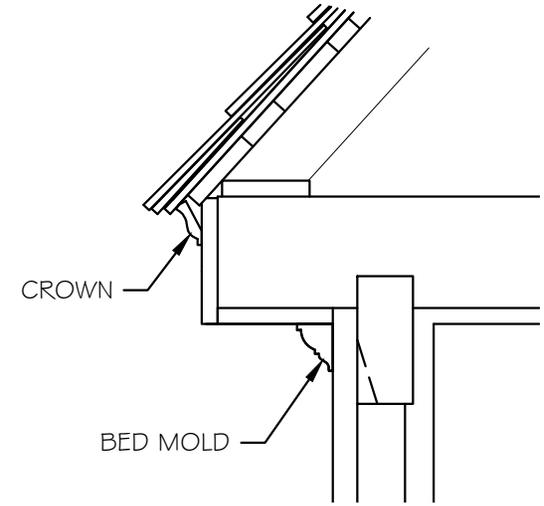
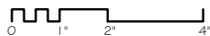
E-E SECTION  
CORNER MOLDING



CROWN

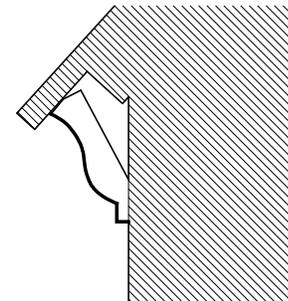
W. FRAME - WOODWORK

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED

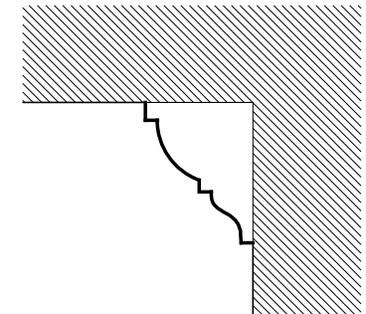


DETAIL SECTION AT  
W. FRAME N. SIDE CORNICE

1" = 1'-0"



N. SIDE CROWN



N. SIDE BED MOLD



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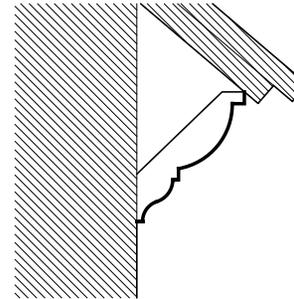
EXTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

CLERMONT FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

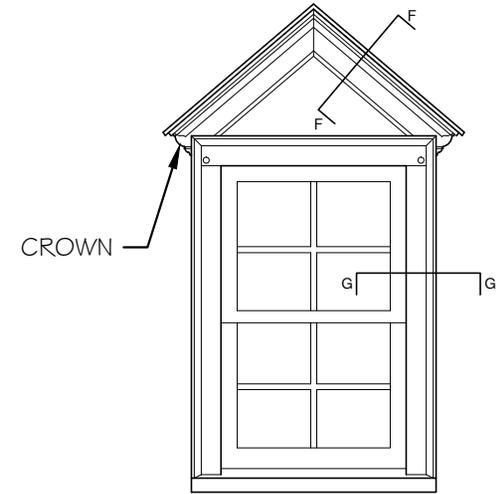
PROJECT

FIGURE

F3.5

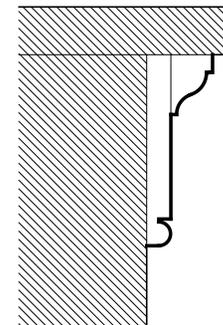


CROWN

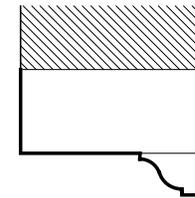


CROWN

E. FRAME DORMER ELEVATION



F-F SECTION  
RAKE



G-G SECTION  
CORNER MOLDING

## E. FRAME - WOODWORK

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



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 ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
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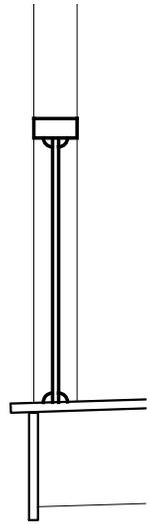
# EXTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

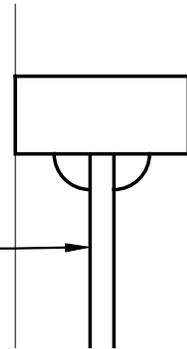
FIGURE

F3.6

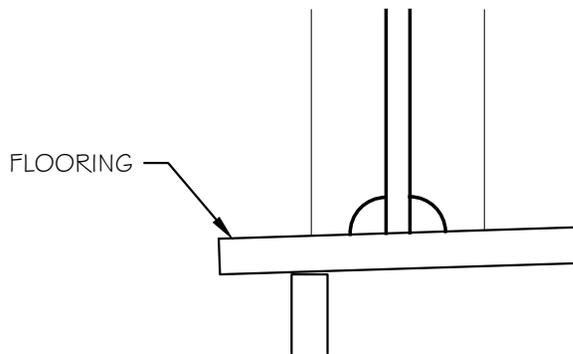


RAILING AT SLAVE QUARTERS  
3/4" = 1'-0"

1/2" THICK.  
BEAD BOARD  
3 1/2" WIDE,  
DBL. BEAD

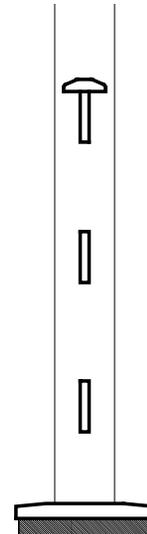


TOP RAIL

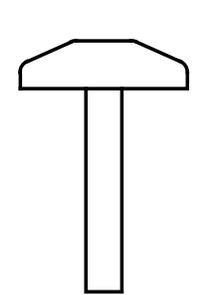


FLOORING

BOTTOM TRIM



RAILING AT 1971 PORCH  
3/4" = 1'-0"



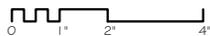
TOP RAIL

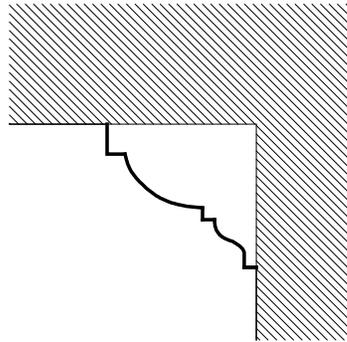


BOTTOM PLATE

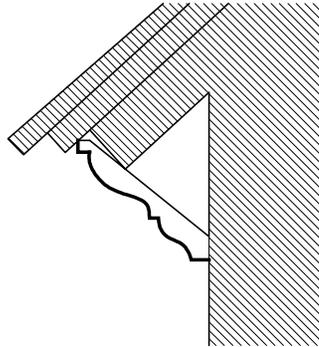
# SLAVE QUARTERS AND 1971 PORCH RAIL - WOODWORK

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED

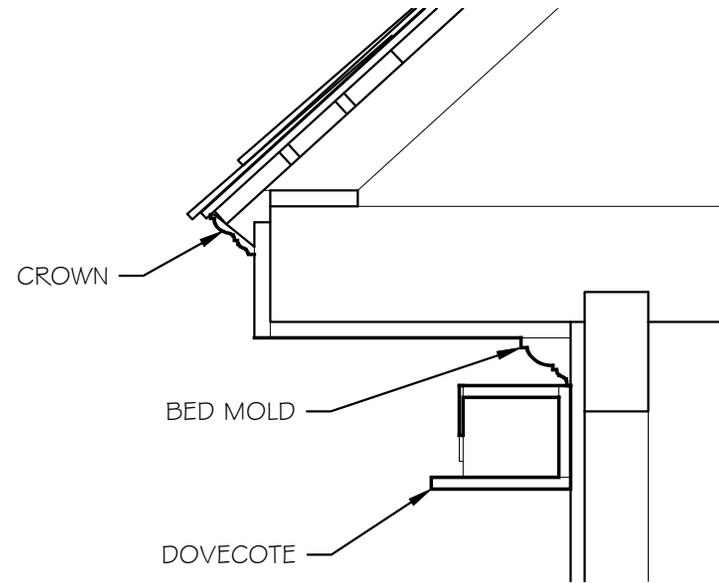




BED MOLD

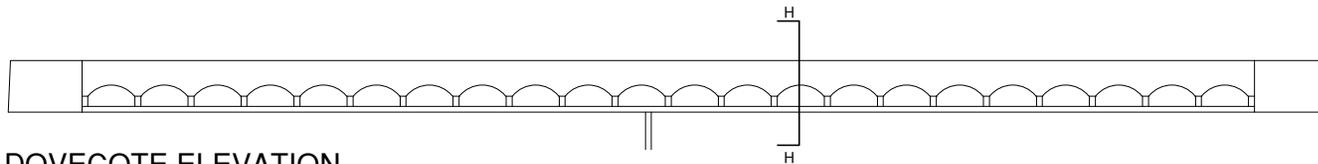


CROWN



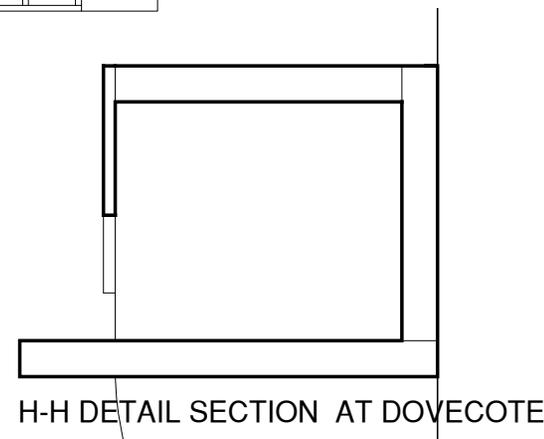
DETAIL SECTION AT SMOKEHOUSE CORNICE

1" = 1'-0"



DOVENCOTE ELEVATION

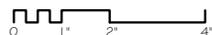
1/2" = 1'-0"



H-H DETAIL SECTION AT DOVENCOTE

# SMOKEHOUSE - WOODWORK

1/4" = 1" UNLESS NOTED



DRAWN BY  
**MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, PC**  
 37 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611

## EXTERIOR EXISTING WOODWORK

CLERMONT FARM  
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
 801 EAST MAIN STREET BERRYVILLE, VA 22611 IN CLARKE COUNTY

PROJECT

FIGURE

F3.8

**APPENDIX G: SCHEDULES OF FRAMING, FLOORING,  
DOORS AND HARDWARE SCHEDULES**

<b>Framing Members Schedule</b>					
<b>Member</b>	<b>Number Sampled</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finish</b>	<b>Fastening</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>EAST FRAME</b>					
Sill	1	9 1/4" X 9 3/4"	H	MT/P	
Corner Post	2	3 3/4-4" X 9 1/2"	H	MT/P	
Wall Stud	9	2 1/2-3 1/4" X 3 1/2-4"	PS	MT Bottom, Nailed Top	
Corner Brace	2	3 3/4-4" X 7 7/8-8"	H/PS	MT/P	
Intermed. Post	1	4" X 6"	H/PS	MT/P	
Door Post	2	3 1/2" X 6" and 3 1/2" X 9"	H	MT/P	
Door Header	1	3 1/2" X 5 1/2"	H	MT/P	
Window Jamb	2	3 1/2" X 2 1/2 - 3 1/2"	H	MT/P	
Window Sill	2	Not extant			
Window Header		Not viewed			
Floor Joist - East Side	15	3 - 5" X 5 7/8 - 7 3/4"	H	MT/P	
Floor Joist - West Side Originals	4	3 3/4" X 6 1/4"	PS	MT/P	also replaced 2X10 PT
Ceiling Joist	3	3 1/2-4 1/2" X 6 1/2-7 1/4"	H	Lapped/P	
Plate	1	3 1/4" X 4"	H	MT/P	
False Plate	1	1" X 11"	PS	Nailed	
Rafter, principal	3	3 1/2 - 3 5/8" X 6 1/2 - 7"	H/PS	Saddle/P; Lapped/Nailed	
Rafter, common	9	2 1/2-3" X 4"	H/PS	Saddle/P; Lapped/Nailed	
Rafter, clipped gable	3	1 3/4 - 2" X 3 1/2 - 4"	H	Birdmouth lapped, Nailed	Rough hewn
Collar	16	2 1/2" X 3 1/2 - 4"	SS	1/2 Dovetail, Nailed	
Gable Stud	1	3" X 3 1/2 - 4"	H/PS	1/2 Lapped, Nailed	
Infill Rafter, at clipped gable	4	2 1/2 - 3" X 3 - 4"	H	1/2 Lapped/Nailed	Rough hewn

<b>Framing Members Schedule</b>					
<b>Member</b>	<b>Number Sampled</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finish</b>	<b>Fastening</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>WEST FRAME</b>					
Sill	1	8" X 9 1/2'	H	MT/P	
Corner Post		Not viewed			
Wall Stud	4	2 3/4 - 3 1/4" X 4"	H/PS	Lapped/Nailed	
Corner Brace	3	5 - 5 3/4" X 4"	H/PS	MT/P	
Intermed. Post	1	4" X 6"	H/PS	MT/P	
Door Post		Not viewed			
Door Header		Not viewed			
Window Jamb	3	4" X 6 3/8 - 7"	H/PS	MT/P	
Window Sill		Not extant			
Window Header		Not viewed			
Floor Joist	12	3 1/2 - 4" X 8 3/4"	H/PS	MT	
Ceiling Joist	3	3 1/2 - 4" X 6 1/2 - 7 1/2"	H	Lapped/P	
Plate	1	3 1/2" X 8"	H/PS	Notched with ceiling joist	
False Plate	1	1" X 5 1/2"	SS	Nailed	
Rafter, common	6	3 - 3 1/2" X 3 1/2 - 4"	SS	Saddle/P; Nailed	
Collar	3	2 1/4 - 2 3/4" X 3 1/2 - 4 1/8"	SS	Dovetail 1/2 lap/ nailed	
Gable Stud	1	3 1/4" X 3 1/2"	SS	Nailed	

<b>Framing Members Schedule</b>					
<b>Member</b>	<b>Number Sampled</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finish</b>	<b>Fastening</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>KITCHEN</b>					
Sill	1	6 7/8" X 7 1/4"	H	MT/P	
Corner Post	2	8 1/2 - 9 X 9"	H	Pegged	L-shaped channeled
Wall Stud	3	7 1/4 X 3 7/8"	H	MT	
Corner Brace	2	3 7/8 - 4" X 8 - 9"	H	MT & spiked to sill	
Door Post	2	3 7/7 - 4 X 7 1/4'	H	MT & spiked to sill	
Door Header		Not viewed			
Window Jamb	2	3 1/2 - 4" X 3 7/8'	H	Spiked to sill	
Window Sill, SE window	1	3 1/2" X 4"	H	MT	
Window Header		Not viewed			
Floor Joist		Not viewed			
Ceiling Joist	7	2 3/4 - 3 3/4" X 7 1/4"	PS?	?	
Plate	1	4 1/4" X ?	H		
False Plate	1	1 1/4" X 7 3/8"	PS?	Nailed	
Rafter, common	4	3 1/2 - 4" X 3 3/4'	SS	Saddle/P; Nailed	
Collar	3	2 7/8 - 3 5/8" X 3 - 3 3/4'	SS	Lapped/P	
Gable Stud	1	4" X 4"	SS	Nailed	
Rafter, addition	2	4" X 4"	H	Nailed at Plate	

<b>Framing Members Schedule</b>					
<b>Member</b>	<b>Number Sampled</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Finish</b>	<b>Fastening</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>SMOKEHOUSE</b>					
Sill	2	8 - 9" X 9 - 11"	H	Lapped/P?	
Corner Post	4	8" X 8"	H	MT/P	
Wall Stud	6	3 3/4 - 4" X 3 1/2 - 4 1/2"	H	MT	
Corner Brace	4	4" X 7"	H	MT/P	
Door Header	1	4" X 4"	H	MT/P	
Door Post	2	4" X 6 1/2"	H	MT/P	
Outriggers	3	4 1/2 - 4 3/4" X 7 1/2'	H	MT/P	
Plate	1	4' X 7"	H	MT/P	
Center Tie Beam	1	7" X 7"	H	Lapped/P	
Outer Tie Beam	2	5 1/2" X 7"	H	Lapped/P	
King Post	1	7" X 7"	H	MT/P	
Purlins	2	3 - 4" X 4 -6"	H	?	Rough hewn
Crotch Posts	4	5 - 7" Dia.	Log	?	
Rafters	8	3" X 4"	H	Nailed	
Rafters, hip	1	4" X 4'	H	?	
False Plate	1	1" X 5 1/4"	SS	Nailed	
Abbreviations:					
H = Hewn					
P = Pit sawn					
MT = Mortise & tenon					
SS = Sash sawn					
PT = Pressure treated					
Nom. = Nominal					

<b>Flooring Types Schedule</b>							
<b>Room</b>	<b>Joint</b>	<b>Seam</b>	<b>Attachment</b>	<b>Nail</b>	<b>Width Range</b>	<b>Width Mode</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>EAST FRAME</b>							
101 Library	TG	FW	Blind	?	3.5-6"	4-4.25"	19th C.
102 Hall	B	FW	Face	T	4.5-7"	5.5-6"	1756
103 Living Room	TG	Stag.	Blind	?	4 3/8-6 5/8"	4.75-5"	19th C.
104 Stair	B	FW	Face	T	4.5-7"	5.5-6"	1756
201 Bathroom	TG	FW	Face	T	4-8 3/8"	5.5-6"	1788
202 Dressing Room	TG	Stag.	Face	T	5-7.25"	5.25-5.5"	1788
204 Bedroom	TG	Stag.	Face	T	4 3/8-6.5"	4.75-5.5"	1788
<b>WEST FRAME</b>							
110 Dining Room	TG	Stag.	Blind	T	3.75-6 3/8"	4.5-5.5"	1788
111 Closet	TG	FW	Face	T			1788
112 Closet	TG	FW	Face	T			1788
206 Bedroom	TG	Block	Face	T	4 3/8-6.5"	4.75-5.5"	1788
<b>EAST HYPHEN</b>							
107 Hyphen	TG	FW	Face	T	4.75-6.25"	5-5 7/8"	1802

<b>Flooring Types Schedule</b>							
<b>Room</b>	<b>Joint</b>	<b>Seam</b>	<b>Attachment</b>	<b>Nail</b>	<b>Width Range</b>	<b>Width Mode</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>STONE SECTION</b>							
021 Dining R./Kitchen	TG	FW	Face	Cut	4.75-8.75"	5.75-6.5"	1836
124 Bedroom	TG	FW	Face	Cut	3.75-5.75"		1836
<b>OLD KITCHEN</b>							
025 Old Kitchen	TG	?	Blind	?	?	?	ca. 1910
Abbreviations:							
TG = Tongue and Groove							
B = Board							
FW = Full Width							
Stag. = Staggered							
T = T-head style							

<b>Doors and Hardware Schedule</b>								
<b>Door Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Curr. Hinges</b>	<b>Orig. Hinges</b>	<b>Lock</b>	<b>Curr. Swing</b>	<b>Orig. Swing</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>EAST AND WEST FRAMES</b>								
101A	P (6)	Rising Butt	H	FE Surf/Elbow (#2)	Right	Right	1794	Swing changed twice
102A	P (6)	Butt	Butt	FE Surf/Elbow (#2)	Left	Left	1849	
102B	P (6)	Butt	H	FE Surf/Elbow (#2)	Right	Left	1756	No evidence for original lock
103A	P (6)	Butt	Butt	Mortise/Knob	Right	Right	1849	
103B			Butt			Right	1849	Door removed
104A	P (6)	Butt	Butt	FE Surf/Knobs (#2)	Right	Right	1849	Door cut down, reused from other location
106B	P (6)	Butt	Butt	FE Surf/Elbow (#2)	Left	Left	1849	
110A	P (6)	Butt	H	FE Surf/Knob (#4)	Left	Right	1788	Swing changed at least twice; multiple locks; current lock: "Norwalk L Co."
110B	P (6)	Butt	Butt	Mortise/Knob (#2)	Left	Left	19th	
114A	P (6)	Swinging	Butt	Mortise/Knob	Dbl.	Dbl.	1971	
116A	P (6)	Butt	Butt	Mortise/Knob	Left	Left	1947	
201A	BB	Strap	Strap	FE Surf/Knob (#2)	Left	Right	1788	Ev. For original stock lock
204A	BB	HL	HL	FE Surf/Elbow (#4)	Right	Right	1788	Multiple locks, original likely thumb latch
Abbreviations:								
P = Panel								
BB = Board and Batten								
Surf. = Surface								

**APPENDIX H: HISTORIC PHOTO IMAGES**



Image H1: Charles Varle 1809 *Topographic Description of the Counties of Frederick, Berkeley, and Jefferson Situated in the State of Virginia*. Showing Clermont owned by W. Snickers.  
Library of Congress



Image H2: Clermont, southeast view, ca. 1890  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.01



Image H3: Clermont, southeast view, ca. 1890  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.25297.03



Image H4: Clermont, southeast view, ca. 1890  
Detail of north porch with chamfered posts with sawn brackets and trim  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.25297.03



Image H5: Ellen Jett McCormick with grandchildren at southeast corner of house, 1898  
Note porch railing and columns that are still intact.  
Clermont Archives Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.07



Image H6: South view showing wooden roof, south porch with brick piers, ca. 1892  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.04



Image H7: South view showing south porch and steps and wooden roof, ca. 1892  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.05



Image H8: South view showing south porch and steps and wooden roof, ca. 1892  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.06



Image H9: ca. 1925 showing open west porch supported by masonry pier  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.09A



Image H10: Ca. 1925 south porch showing wooden parapet walls along stairs  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.10



Image H11: Ca. 1925 painted photograph showing house and outbuildings  
Clermont Archives 2006.120290.1

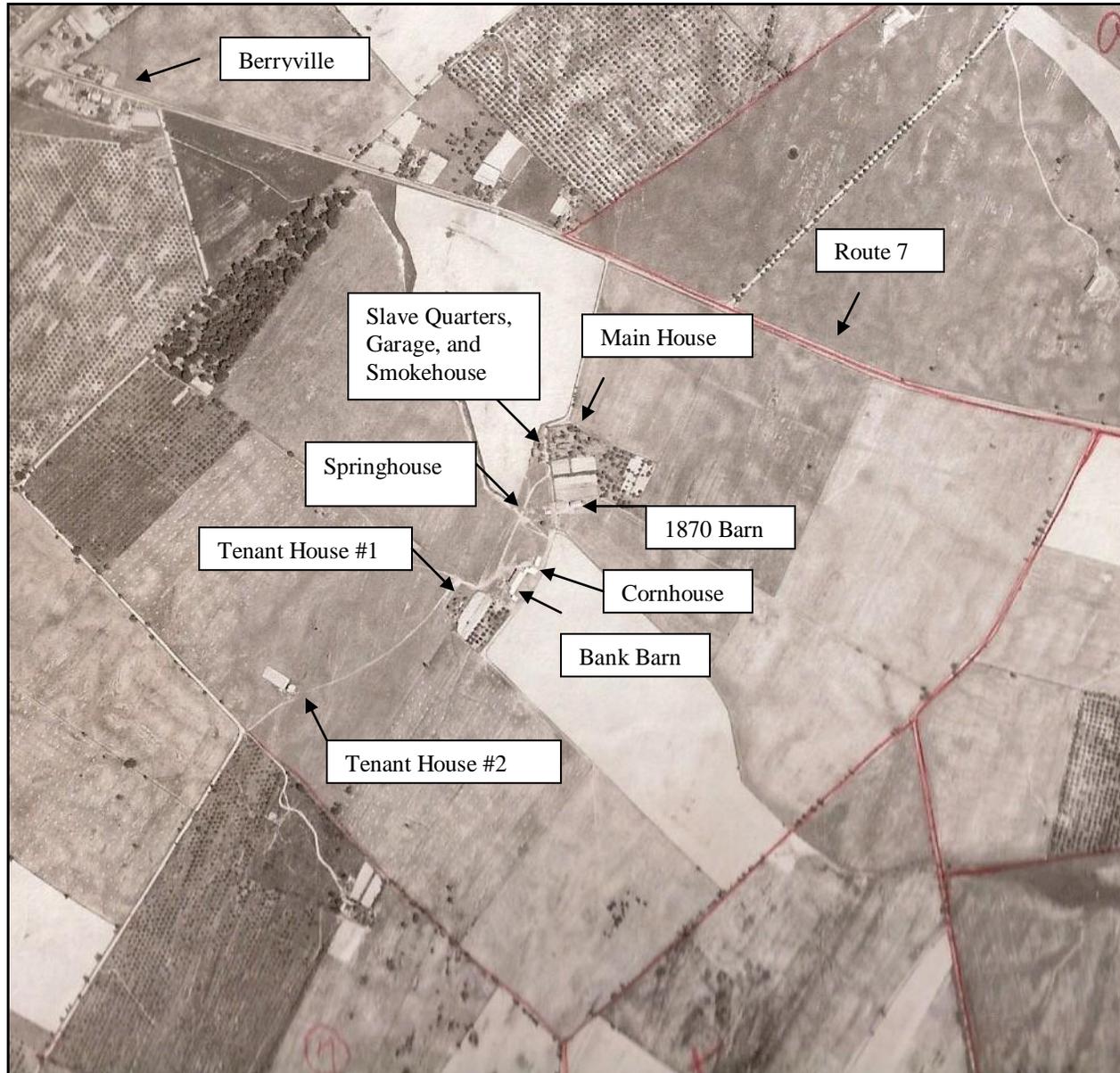


Image H12: 1937 Aerial View  
United States Department of Agriculture



Image H13: 1930s image showing the opening on the porch between the west frame and stone sections  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.11



Image H14: 1946 North view when open porch on west end of west frame was still intact  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.13



Image H15: 1946 view when open porch on west end of west frame was still intact  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.14



Image H16: Ca. 1970 south view prior to reconstruction that year of enclosed room of south porch that is now part of kitchen.  
Note wood shingle roof and four-over-four sash window.  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.24



Image H17: Ca. 1970 showing west porch on west frame and stairs leading down to door in stone section.  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.24



Image H18: Ca. 1970 showing hood over door on stone section and west porch with stair leading down to ground level.  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.26



Image H19: Ca. 1970 showing reroofing of stone section.  
Note original window in south gable end of stone section that was later filled in.  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.28



Image H20: 1970 showing construction of brick foundation of wing. Note removal of west porch hood on stone section.  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.29



Image H21: 1970 showing construction of brick foundation of wing. Note removal of west porch hood on stone section  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20011.30

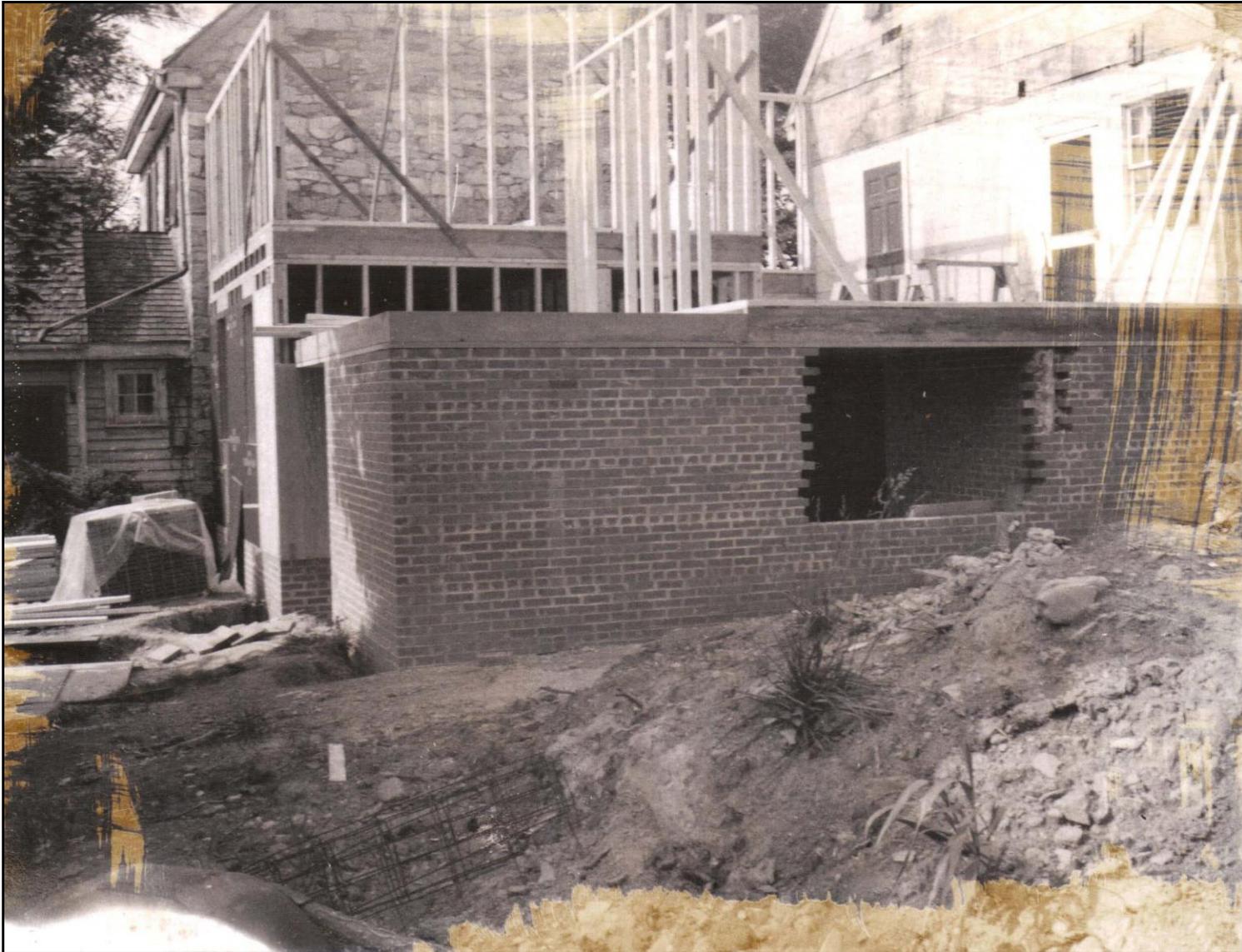


Image H22: 1970 showing construction of frame wing connecting west frame and stone section.  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20102.18

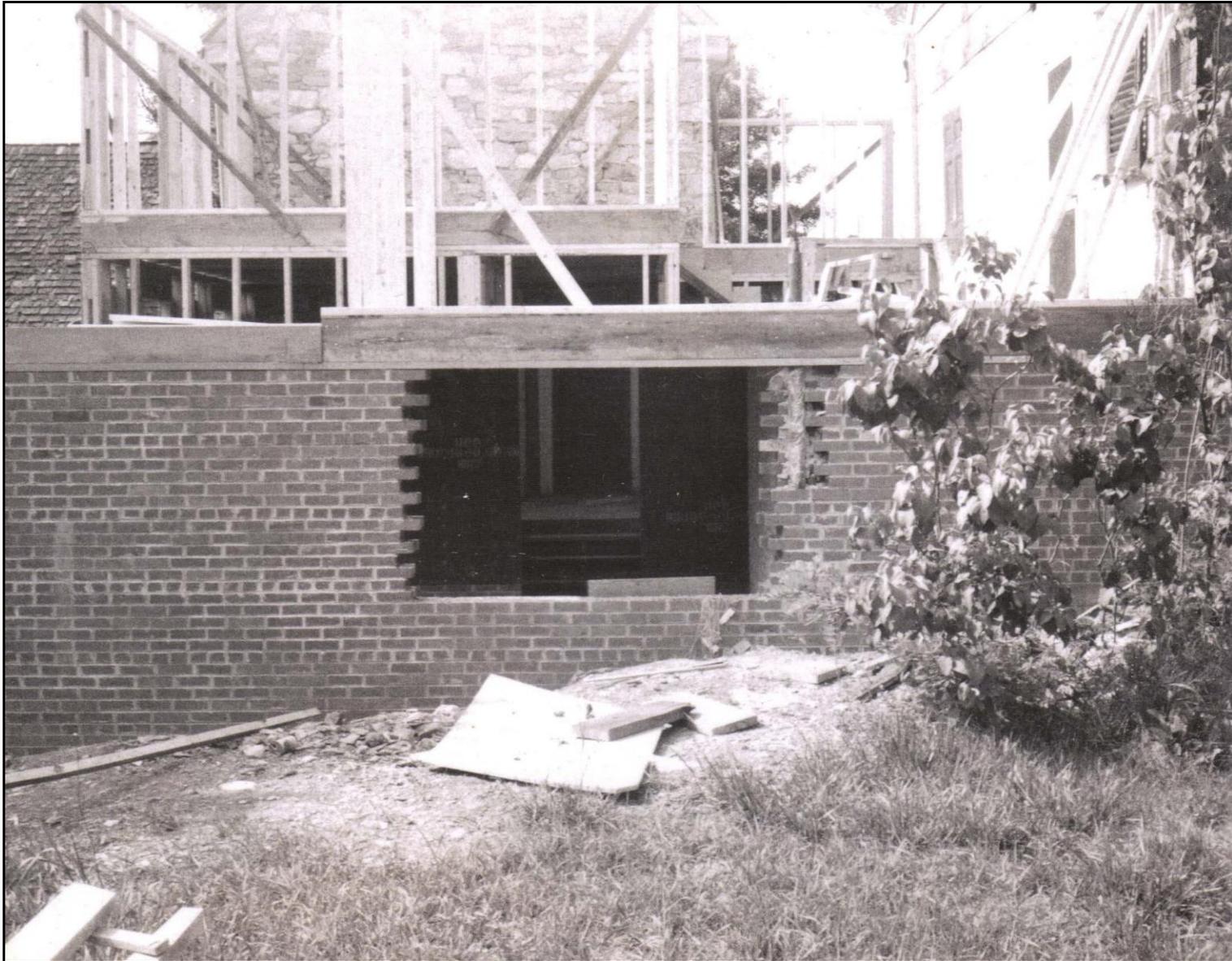


Image H23: 1970 showing construction of wing.  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20102.28



Image H24: ca. 1986 photo showing construction of addition in 1971 of dormers in west wing, replacement 6/6-sash in closed room, and shortened attic window in west gable end.  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20165.08(1)



Image H25: Ca. 1970 view of 1870 Barn south of main house demolished in 1977 and the siding used for kitchen cabinets in the main house.  
Clermont Archives 2006.1.20102.29

**APPENDIX I: PAINT ANALYSIS REPORT**

**Cross-section Paint Microscopy Report  
Clermont Farm (VDHR)  
Berryville, Virginia**

**Interior and Exterior Paints**

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For: Dennis Pogue, Ph.D.  
Consultant to Clermont Farm  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)  
801 East Main Street  
Berryville, Virginia

Conservator: Susan L. Buck, Ph.D.  
303 Griffin Avenue  
Williamsburg, VA 23185

Date: January 14, 2013

North Elevation



**Purpose:**

The goal of this project is to use cross-section and polarized light microscopy analysis techniques to investigate the composition and stratigraphy of coatings on protected areas of interior woodwork and wall plaster, and on selected areas of the exterior. The comparative cross-sections will be used for paint archaeology to help understand the evolution of the house. This work is coordinated with research being undertaken by consultant Dennis Pogue and architectural historian Maral S. Kalbian as part of their Historic Structure Report project. After the analysis has been completed, selected areas of early paint will be color-matched with the help of a colorimeter/microscope.

**Procedures:**

The first phase of the sampling and on-site investigation took place on November 1, 2011. At the beginning of the site visit the evolution of the house and potential areas for comparative sampling for paint archaeology were discussed with Dennis Pogue and Maral Kalbian. The second phase of analysis began with a site visit on December 29, 2011. This day on-site included a meeting with Pogue and Kalbian to discuss the first report draft and to review the new discoveries at the house since early November. Additional samples were taken to clarify the paint histories in areas where the paint evidence was incomplete, and to establish the paint histories in trapped areas (the interior of the closet in room 101 and the gables of the East and West Frames), which had not been accessible earlier. At third site visit took place on April 4, 2012 to further sample and clarify the paint evidence related to the South Porch and Hyphen, and to investigate and sample the paints in the Kitchen. The fourth site visit took place on September 20, 2012. The primary intent of this work was to examine and sample fragments of the South Porch handrail that were reused as chinking in the 1823 Slave Quarters, to look more carefully at trapped evidence in the hyphen, and to re-examine and take more samples from the trapped surfaces of the west face of the gable for the East Frame.

The samples were removed by the author with a microscalpel and placed in labeled baggies for transport to the lab. The sample list is included at the end of this report. All sample locations were marked by floor plans provided by Kalbian. Before casting, the samples were examined at 30X magnification and the most intact flakes with attached wood fibers or plaster (about 300 microns across), were selected and cast into polyester resin cubes for permanent mounting. The cubes were ground and polished for cross-section microscopy analysis and photography. The sample preparation methods and analytical procedures are described in the reference section of this report.

The cast samples were analyzed with a Nikon Eclipse 80i epi-fluorescence microscope equipped with an EXFO X-Cite 120 Fluorescence Illumination System fiberoptic halogen light source and a polarizing light base using SPOT Advanced software (v. 4.6) for digital image capture and Adobe Photoshop CS for digital image management. Digital photographs of the best representative cross-section images are included in this report. Please note that the colors in the digital images are affected by the variability of color printing and do not accurately represent the actual colors.

**Background:**

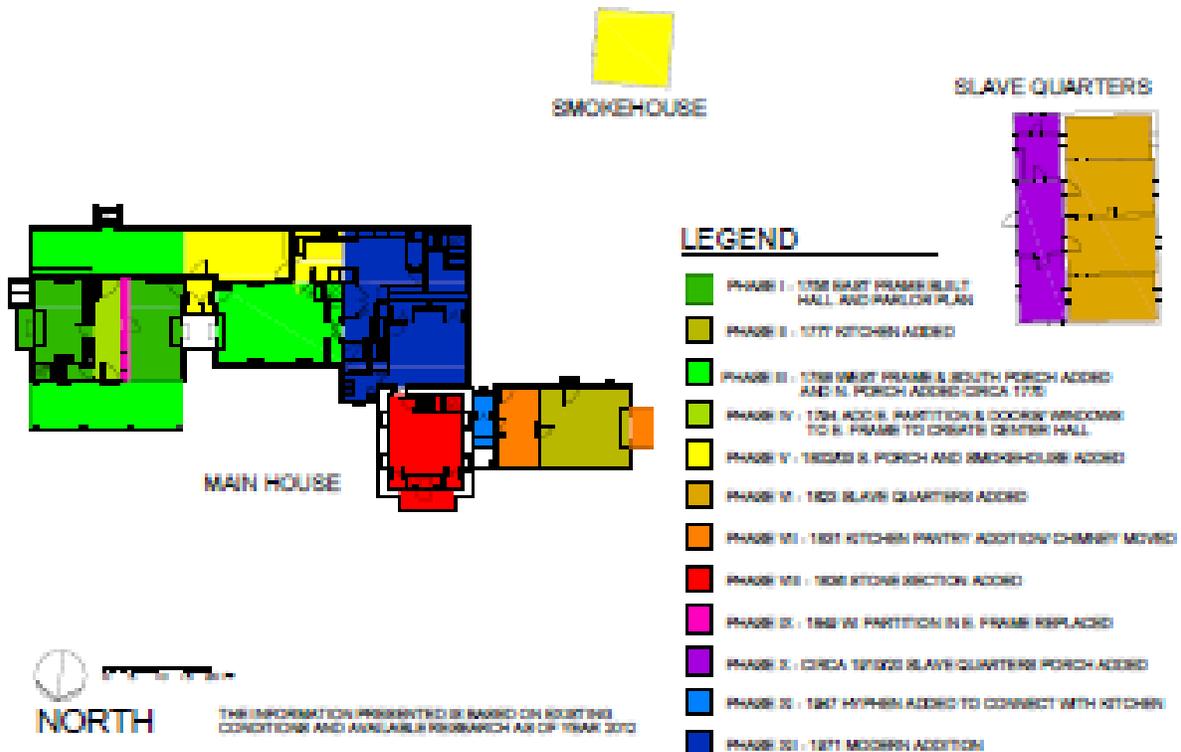
The farm was owned by Elizabeth Rust Williams, a lawyer and judge in Clarke County. In 2004 she bequeathed the farm to the Commonwealth of Virginia, Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). The farm and the charitable foundation established by Williams are overseen by twelve local trustees, who, under a contract with VDHR, manage the site and plan for its future. The contents of the buildings, and other assets, were willed to The Clermont Foundation. The current Historic Structure Report (HSR) research will provide important information necessary for appropriately stabilizing, maintaining and interpreting the main house and outbuildings.

One important part of the HSR research is the dendrochronology conducted by Daniel Miles, Ph.D., of Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory. This analysis identified an astonishing number

of dates for the main house and outbuildings. Miles' August 2010 report provides dates for the main house, smokehouse and slave quarters. This paint study focuses on the main house elements identified as the East Frame and West Frame. The color-coded sketch on the following page provides a synopsis of the dendrochronology results and the current understanding of the evolution of the house.<sup>1</sup> The phases that are of most interest to the paint research work are I through V, and X.

- Phase I. 1756 East Frame.
- Phase II. 1777 Kitchen added.
- Phase III. 1788 West Frame added, plus possible South Porch for the East Frame.
- Phase IV. 1794 Addition of East Partition, plus doors and windows.
- Phase V. 1803. West Frame South Porch added and Smokehouse.
- Phase VI. 1823 Slave Quarters added.
- Phase VII. 1831 Kitchen Addition and chimney moved.
- Phase VIII. 1836 Stone House and porch added.
- Phase IX. 1849 West Partition replaced.
- Phase X. Circa 1880 North Porch added, enclosed south passage.
- Phase XI. 1947 Hyphen added to connect with kitchen.
- Phase XII. 1970 modern addition

**CLERMONT MAIN HOUSE AREA  
ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY  
1756-1971**



<sup>1</sup> This diagram was provided by Dennis Pogue and Ken Livingston, January 14, 2013.

The farm was owned by only four families from the construction of the main house in 1756 to 2004. A chart of building dates and related ownership chronology is in the October 15, 2010 hand-out provided by the Trustees of The Clermont Foundation. Dating of the construction periods is currently being refined based on Pogue and Kalbian's investigations. This paint study will focus on the changes that took place in the main house from construction to the present, and will relate the building changes and paint colors to specific periods, where possible.

### **Interior Paint Analysis Results**

The first phase of paint research focused on identifying the paints and varnishes remaining on the woodwork and selected areas of plaster in five first-floor rooms in the East and West Frames. The second phase of analysis filled in some of the missing information with additional interior sampling on the first floor, and sampling was also conducted to establish the paint histories in the two second-floor chambers. The third and fourth phases of sampling helped to fill in missing evidence in the hyphen between the East and West Frames (room 107) and the Dining Room (110).

Most areas of woodwork on the first floor have been aggressively and thoroughly stripped, so many of the paint samples were taken in interstices of joinery and knots in the wood where early paint residues remain trapped. Thus, for many elements such as doors and paneling, it was possible only to find early paints that remained in the crevices, not complete paint chronologies. However, enough intact early paint evidence was found in each of the five first-floor rooms to be confident about using the paint histories for comparative dating and for relating architectural elements that may have been moved or altered to their original locations. The woodwork in the two second-floor rooms were not deliberately cleaned down like the first floor, so more intact paint histories remain in place. The Kitchen interior appears never to have been deliberately and completely stripped, and thus still retains thick accumulations of degraded pigmented and unpigmented limewashes.

The degraded, dirty plaster and paint surfaces were first examined with a 30X monocular microscope and a 10X illuminated loupe to find the best areas for sampling. Cross-section microscopy analysis then revealed that excellent comparative paint sequences remain on the plaster and woodwork in every room. The paint findings for each room will be described, illustrated and compared in this section of the report, beginning with room 101, which was originally the largest and most important room in the East Frame.

#### **Room 101 Library (Original Hall):**

Most of the original and later woodwork elements in this space were quite thoroughly stripped down to bare wood, but there are still trapped areas of paint at the edges of architraves, in large knots, and at the joins. The later plaster on the north wall under the stair had been partially removed to expose the Period I painted woodwork trapped under the later lath and plaster, and it was possible to see at low magnification that this early woodwork retains its original coarsely ground blue paint. The mantel is a later installation and may date to the nineteenth century. Seventeen representative areas of original and later woodwork were sampled for comparison and sixteen of the samples contain important comparative paint evidence. A delicate shoe was found trapped in the closet under the stairs which must date to before this closet was closed in. Further research will be conducted to help date the shoe by style, construction and materials.

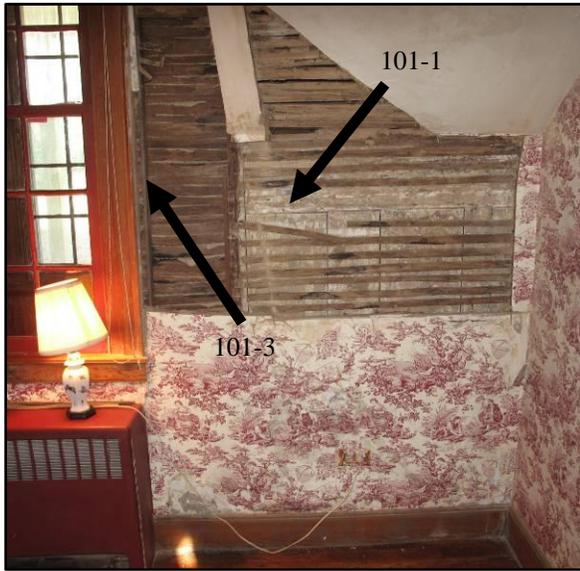
Room 101 North Wall



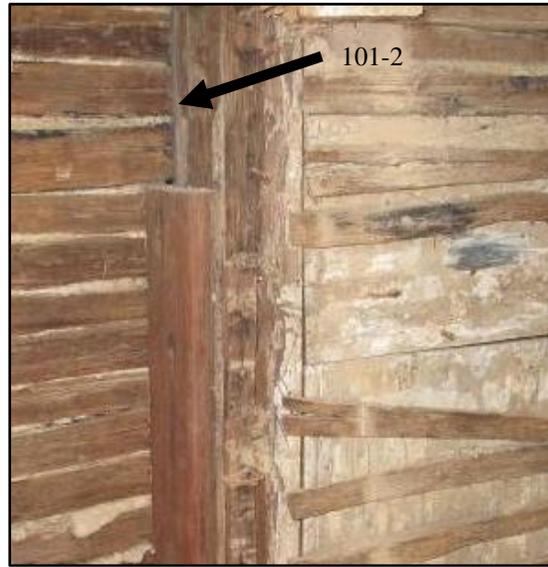
Room 101 Library Sample Locations

- 101-1. Hall, northeast corner, under stair, original boards behind later lath.
- 101-2. Hall, north wall, edge of paint line below mortise for original banister.
- 101-3. Hall, north wall, exposed early paint trapped on repositioned element when the 1794 window was constructed..
- 101-4. Hall, south wall, original window, left edge of architrave, about 5-feet up.
- 101-5. Hall, north wall, 1794 window, left edge of architrave.
- 101-6. Hall, west wall, plaster behind built-in bookcase in northwest corner.
- 101-7. East wall, mantel moved from west frame, trapped paint just below top edge of mantel shelf.
- 101-8. Hall, mantel, trapped paint below capital of right pilaster.
- 101-9. Hall, baseboard, east wall, just left of mantel, trapped below bead molding.
- 101-10. Hall, south wall, sash, upper left corner of muntin, middle left pane.
- 101-11. Under stairs, wide board left of narrow opening (has early blue paint).
- 101-12. Under stairs, narrow board partially removed to create opening into original closet, accumulation of white paints towards top edge (no early blue paint).
- 101-13. Under stairs, narrow board partially removed to create opening into original closet, on black band at bottom to create baseboard (no early blue paint).
- 101-14. Under stairs, board at far right in northeast corner (early blue paint).
- 101-15. Inside closet below stairs, paint on east wall plaster.
- 101-16. Inside closet, leading edge of top shelf (not painted).
- 101-17. East wall, below sill for later window, trapped paint in dent.

North wall under stairs



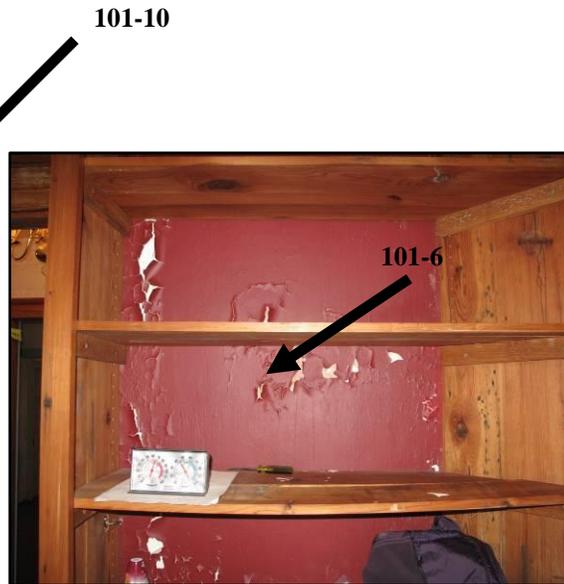
North wall trapped stair post



South wall window



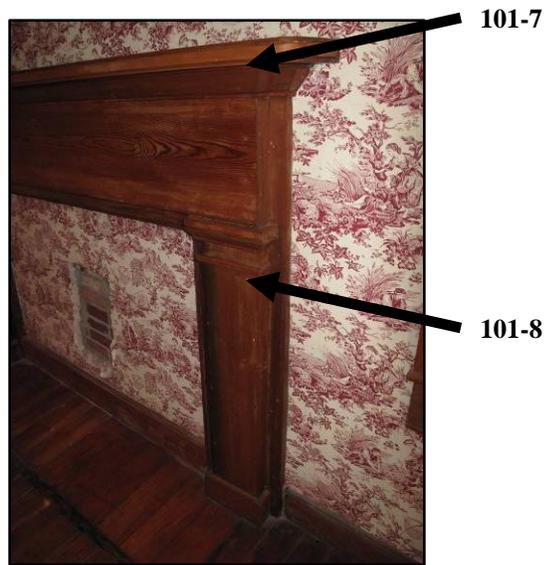
West wall bookcase



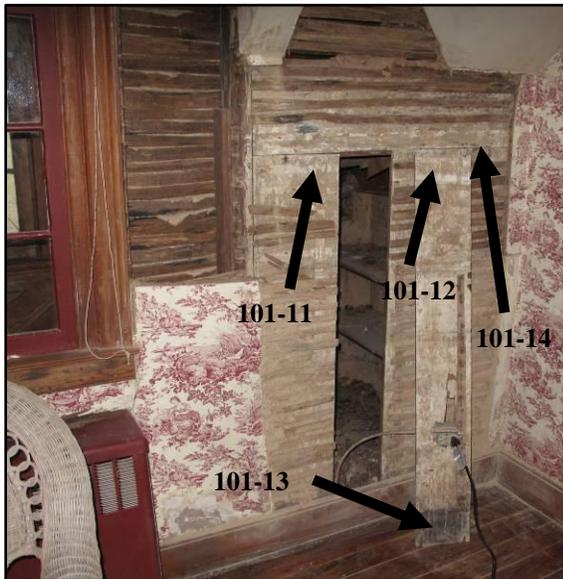
Room 101 East wall baseboard



East wall mantel



Room 101 North wall closet under stairs



## Room 101 East Wall Window

## Satin Shoe Found in Trapped Closet



The samples from the Period I woodwork help to confirm that the original paint on the Period I board wall below the stairs and the staircase elements was a coarsely ground, unevenly mixed, oil-based, medium blue paint. This blue paint was applied on top of a coarsely ground gray primer. There is a translucent, resinous glaze layer on top of the blue paint that suggests it was originally intended to be quite glossy.

The best examples of the Period I gray primer and blue paint were found in samples 101-1, 101-2 and 101-3 from trapped elements on the north wall. The same blue paint was found as the original finish coating on the east edge of the window on the south wall (101-4). This window is believed to be Period I, and the presence of the gray primer and blue finish coating help to confirm that dating. This window sample 101-4 retains what may be a complete sequence of paints for the Period I woodwork in this room. An almost complete sequence of paints was also found on the sash, beginning with a cream-colored oil-bound paint. When the stratigraphies in these samples 101-4 and 104-10 are compared it is possible to see that there are approximately eleven generations of paint on the woodwork, beginning with the ca. 1756 blue paint on the woodwork and possibly a cream-colored paint on the sash.

The paint on the 1794 window on the north wall begins with a sequence of two thin orange and brown paints on a cream-colored base coat which was also found on other 1794 woodwork elements in the Front Hall and the Stair. These three coatings may represent grain-painting to replicate a figured wood. The first layer in sample 101-5 can be aligned with generation 5 in the paint chronology for room 101. The paints on the later window on the east wall are limited to generations 9 and 11, as this window was so thoroughly stripped that it was not possible to

establish the earliest paint applied to it (see sample 101-17).

Cross-section 101-8 from the mantel begins with the same type of glossy black, resinous paint found as the first layer on the mantel in the Parlor (see sample 103-1). None of the paint layers in sample 101-8 can be aligned with the paints found on the other woodwork in this room, suggesting this mantel was installed quite late, perhaps in the late twentieth century. However, the paints on the mantel in the Dining Room also cannot be matched up with the paints in this room, confirming that the Dining Room mantel was never installed in the Library. (See sample 110-1 from the Dining Room mantel for comparison). The suggestion that the mantel now in the Dining Room was in the Library came from Elizabeth Rust Williams who cited the 1947 architectural plans: “The elegant mantel in the dining room was not Wadlington’s – it was Vance’s, and is therefore circa 1751. The 1947 plans direct that the mantels in what are now the library and dining room be switched.”<sup>2</sup> The baseboard to the left of the mantel was also sampled, but its paint history begins with the gray layer found as generation 6 in the sash sample, suggesting that this section of baseboard was a considerably later alteration (see sample 101-9). Only two modern paints were found on top of the white plaster behind the bookcase (sample 101-6), suggesting the shelving may have been installed about the same time as the mantel.

During the second site visit, the northeast corner of the room under the staircase was carefully investigated to better understand the timing of the closet that was discovered by Kalbian and Pogue underneath the staircase, and to determine how this tight space might have been accessed. On the inside of the trapped closet one degraded layer of limewash was found on top of the coarse brown coat plaster substrate in sample 101-15. A delicate woman’s shoe dated ca. 1780-85 with a pinkish silk satin-covered heel was found trapped in this closet.<sup>3</sup>

The evidence suggests that the original opening to the closet was quite narrow, and consisted of just the two boards positioned at the center of the board wall. The paint histories on the wide boards to either side of the closet opening begin with the original coarse blue paint on a gray primer (see samples 101-11 and 101-14). By comparison, the narrow board that was partially removed to gain access to the closet has only two layers of cream-colored paint that seems to line up with generations 3 and 4 in the complete paint stratigraphy (sample 101-12). This narrow board also has a black band at its bottom as a painted baseboard. There are two fragile layers of black paint directly above the wood in cross-section 101-13, although these layers crumbled apart when the sample was taken.

The shelving inside the closet was sampled and the cross-section evidence shows that while a shellac sealant was applied to the wood (based on the characteristic, resinous, autofluorescent material trapped in the wood fibers), the shelves were never painted.

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<sup>2</sup> Elizabeth Rust Williams, “Clermont: The McCormick Family Farm 1750 at Berryville, Virginia, A History of the People and the Place”, unpublished manuscript for The Clermont Charitable Trust, 2004, 19.

<sup>3</sup> See Susan L. Buck, Memo, “Clermont Shoe Findings”, November 1, 2012.

The chronology of woodwork paints discovered in the Library is shown in the following chart.

## Room 101 Woodwork Paint Stratigraphy

<u>Generation/Layer</u>	<u>Observations</u>
11. Red	
10. Light cream color	
9. Off-white	First layer where mantel matches trim (101-8)
8. Red glaze	May have been grain-painting
8. Yellow base coat/cream-colored sash	
7. Off-white	
6. Off-white/gray sash and baseboards?	Baseboard sample is compromised (101-9)
5. Brown and orange glazes	May represent graining ca. 1794 (101-5)
5. Cream color	First layer on north wall window (101-5)
4. Cream color	Last layer on narrow board across closet (101-12) Last layer on wide board across closet (101-11, 14) Last layer on original stair post (101-2)
3. Cream color	First layer on narrow board across closet (101-12)
2. Cream color	
1. Oil-resin glaze	Blue woodwork was glossy
1. Coarsely ground blue paint	Sash was off-white or cream-colored (101-10)
1. Gray primer	
1. Shellac sealant	
Wood substrate	

## Comparison of Cross-section Paint Stratigraphies in Room 101

Generation	1	2	3	4	5	8*	9	10**	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11. Red				x	x	x		x							x
10. Cream color				x	x	x		x							
9. Off-white				x	x	x	x	x							x
8. Graining				x	x	x	x	x							
7. Off-white				x	x	Black		x							
6. Off-white				x	x	Black		x							
5. Glazes 1794				x	x			x							
5. Cream 1794				x	x			x							
4. Cream			x	x				x	x	x	Black	x			
3. Cream	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	Black	x			
2. Cream	x	x	x	x				x				x			
1. Blue 1756	x	x	x	x				x	x			x			
1. Gray primer	x	x	x	x				x	x			x	Lime-wash		
1. Shellac sealant	x	x	x	x				x	x		x			x	
wood	x	x	x	x				x	x		x	x	plaster	x	x

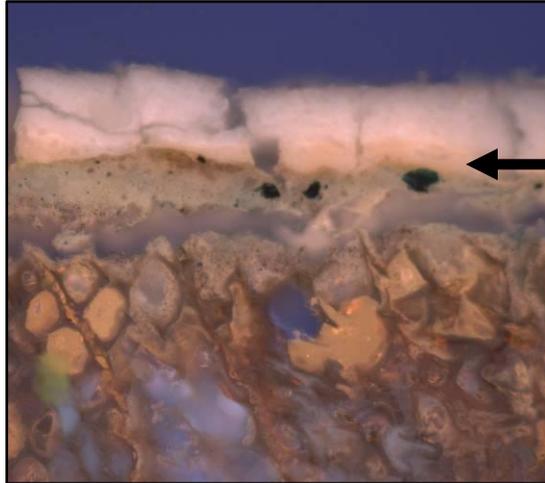
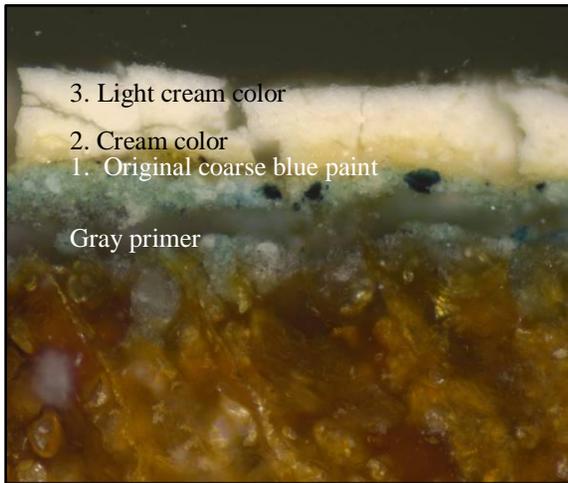
\* Two layers below generation 8 cannot be dated as the mantel was painted glossy black.

\*\* Sash was always off-white or cream-colored until the most recent red paint.

Sample 101-1. Library (original Hall), northeast corner, under stair, original boards behind later lath.

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X

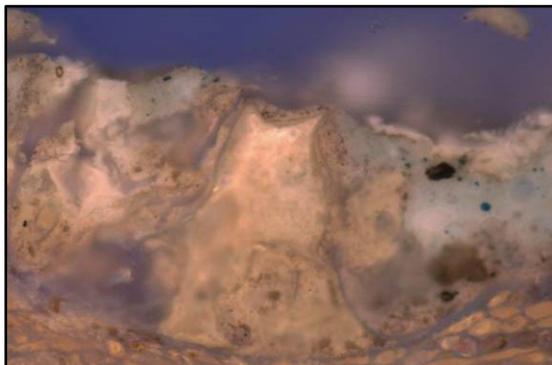


Glaze on top of coarsely ground blue paint

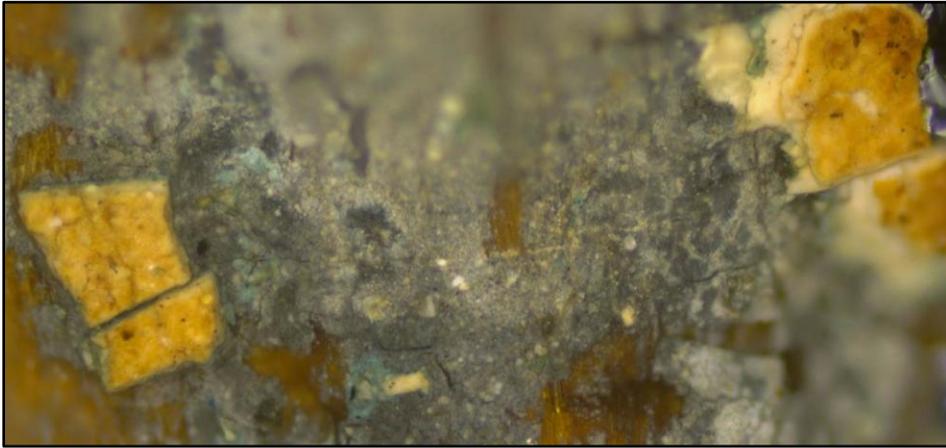
Sample 101-2. Library (original Hall), north wall, edge of paint line below mortise for original bannister.

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X



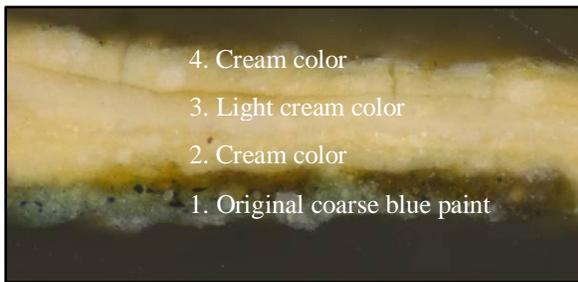
Uncast portion of sample 101-2 photographed at 40X to show two degraded cream-colored paint layers still attached to first generation of gray primer and blue finish coat.



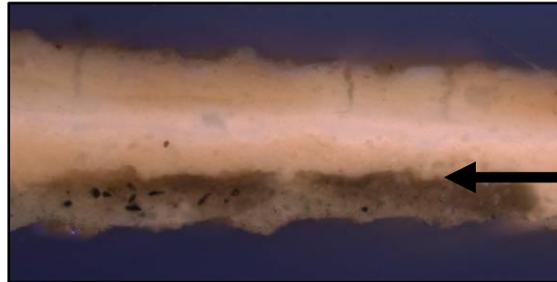
Sample 101-3. Hall, north wall, exposed early paint trapped on repositioned element when the 1794 window was constructed..

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X



- 4. Cream color
- 3. Light cream color
- 2. Cream color
- 1. Original coarse blue paint



Glaze on top of coarsely ground blue paint

Sample 101-4. Library (original Hall), south wall, original window, left edge of architrave, about 5-feet up.

Visible Light 100X

UV Light

UV Light & DCF for lipids



Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X

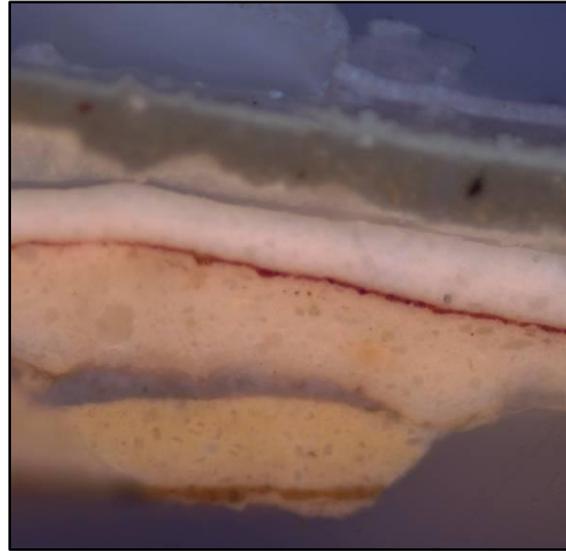


Glaze on top of coarsely ground blue paint

Sample 101-5. Library (original Hall), north wall, 1794 window, left edge of architrave.

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 101-6. Library (original Hall), west wall, plaster behind built-in bookcase in northwest corner.

Visible Light 200X

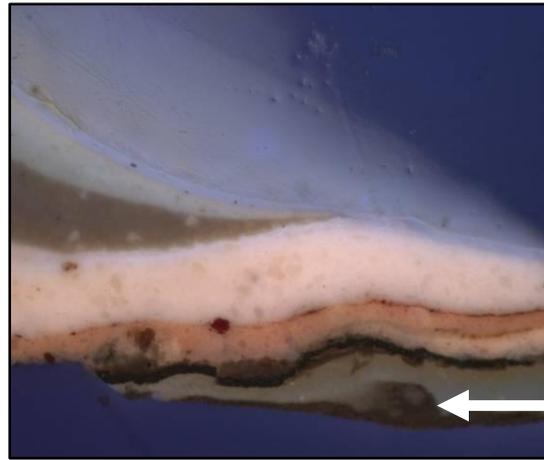
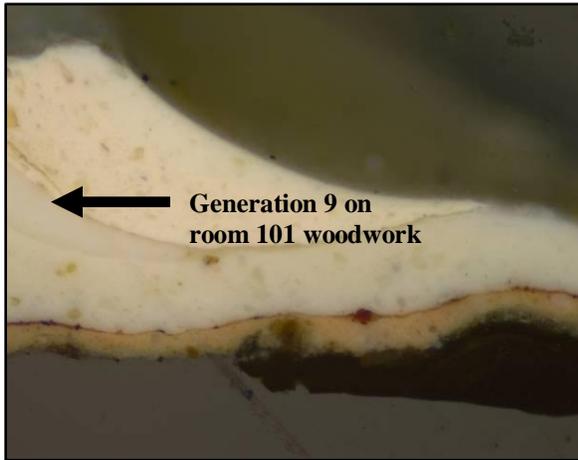
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 101-8. Library (original Hall), mantel, trapped paint below capital of right pilaster.

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X

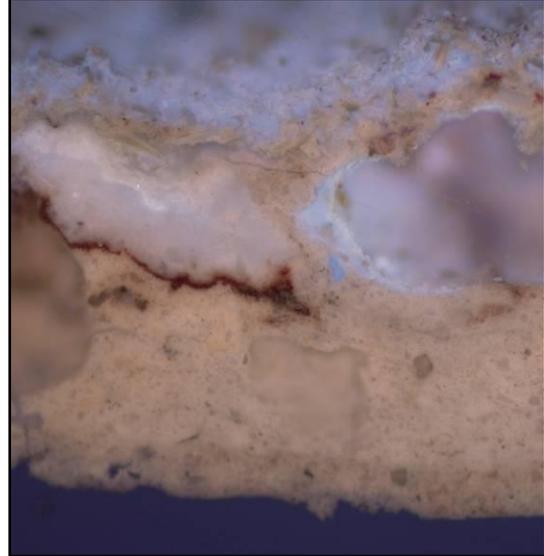
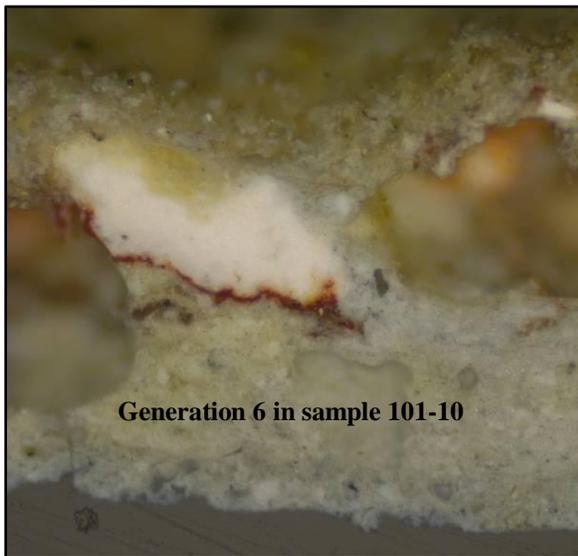


*Black resinous varnish*

Sample 101-9. Library (original Hall), baseboard, east wall, just left of mantel, trapped below bead molding.

Visible Light 100X

Ultraviolet Light 100X



**Generation 6 in sample 101-10**

Sample 101-10. Library (original Hall), south wall, sash, upper left corner of muntin, middle left pane.

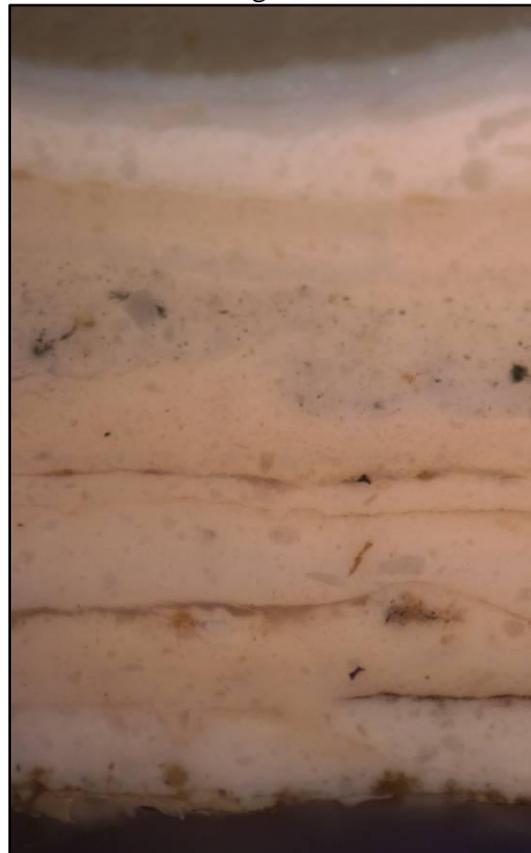
Visible Light 100X



Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 101-11. Under stairs, wide board left of narrow opening (has early blue paint).

Visible Light 200X

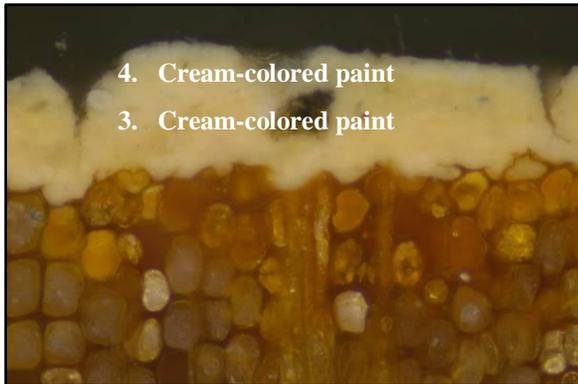


Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 101-12. Under stairs, narrow board partially removed to create opening into original closet, accumulation of white paints towards top edge (no early blue paint).

Visible Light 200X

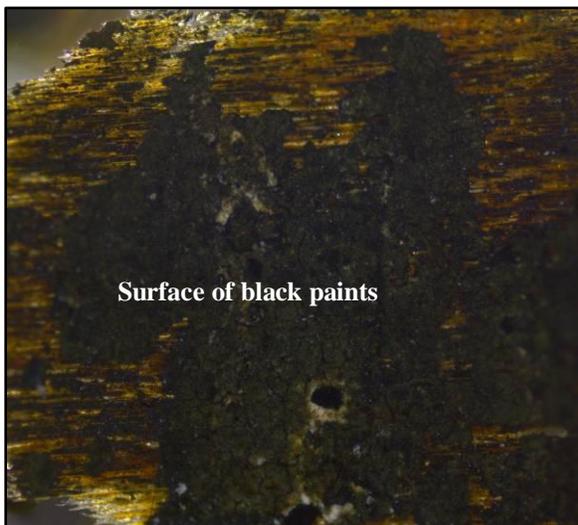


Ultraviolet Light 200X

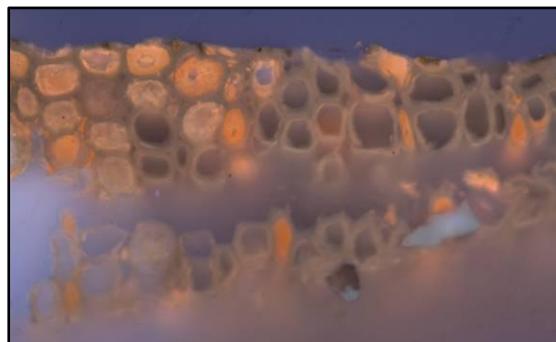


Sample 101-13. Under stairs, narrow board partially removed to create opening into original closet, on black band at bottom to create baseboard (no early blue paint).

Visible Light 20X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

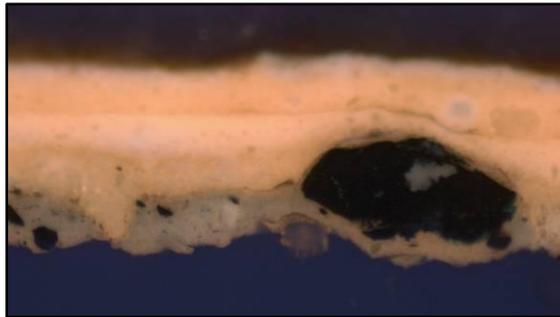


Sample 101-14. Under stairs, board at far right in northeast corner (early blue paint).

Visible Light 200X

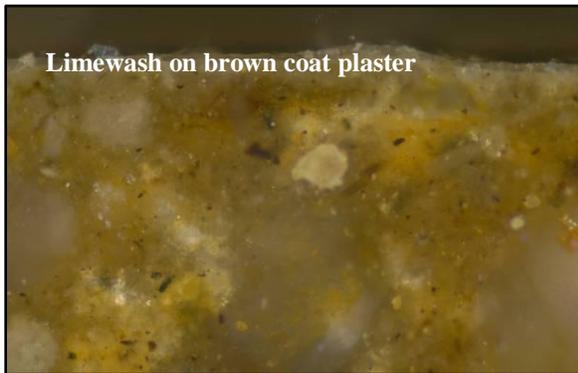


Ultraviolet Light 200X

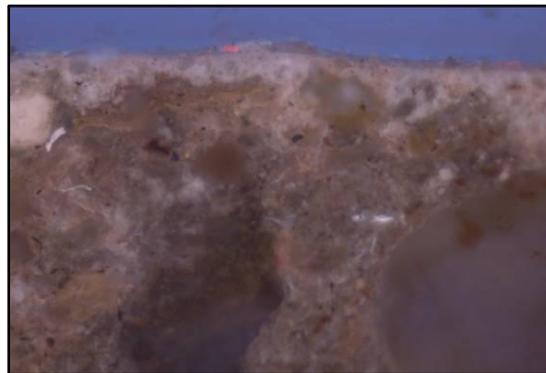


Sample 101-15. Inside closet below stairs, paint on east wall plaster.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 101-16. Inside closet, leading edge of top shelf (not painted).

Visible Light 200X



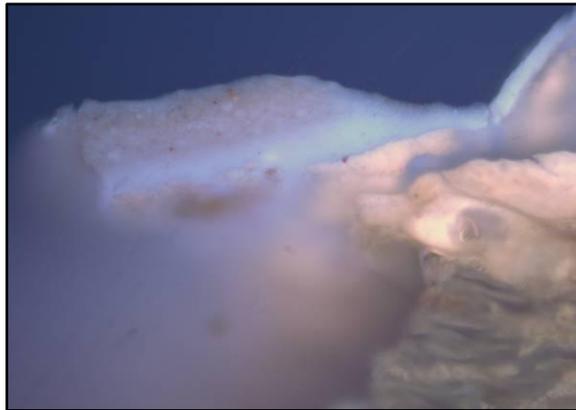
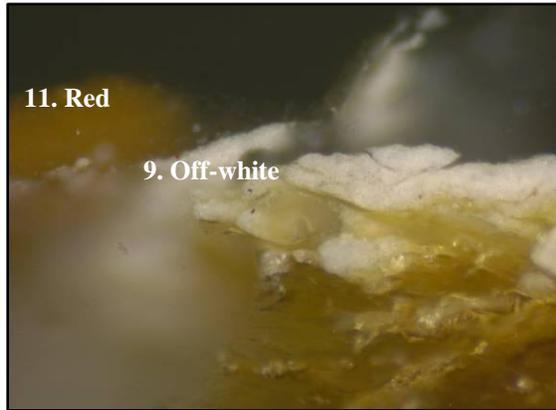
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 101-17. East wall, below sill for later window, trapped paint in dent.

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X



### Room 102 Front Hall:

Room 102 was created as a north-south hall in 1794. The door on the south end of the hall stylistically seems consistent to Period I, but it was moved in 1794, which appears to be when its architrave was constructed and painted. The transom window on the south end seems to be an even later addition. The north wall door appears stylistically to be later than 1794, and its transom window is integral with its architrave. The partition on the east wall relates to the 1794 creation of the smaller Library (101) and the enclosure of the stairs (104).

The south wall door was moved slightly to the east in 1794 and that original opening was covered over with wider width siding on the exterior. The architrave for the south wall doors seems to match the architrave for the east wall door which was identified by Dennis Pogue as 1794, suggesting the south wall door was re-trimmed when it was moved. The first paint on the south wall of the stair matches the paint on the 1794 door opening on the east partition into the Library, so it appears much of the woodwork was repainted in the same manner when the East Frame rooms were reconfigured in 1794. The later partition dividing the Hall from the Parlor (room 103) may date to 1849. This opening was not sampled on the Hall side, but it was sampled on the Parlor side. The original wall on the west side is believed to have been a board wall.<sup>4</sup>

All the woodwork in this space has been thoroughly stripped, but there are remnants of paint trapped in the corners of panels and in knots. There is also an accumulation of paint on the unstripped east side of the main door which may relate to the later exterior door colors rather than the interior. Six samples were taken from different areas of woodwork in this space to establish the comparative paint chronologies and to identify the original coatings, where possible. On-site exploration suggested that there were no likely areas for sampling on the heavily stripped transom windows. Five of the six samples removed from room 102 provide solid early evidence.

<sup>4</sup> Pogue and Kalbian, December 29, 2011.

Room 102 South Wall



Room 102 Front Hall Sample Locations

- 102-1. Front hall, south wall, door architrave, left side, about 4 ½-feet up, along narrow fillet for middle molding.
- 102-2. Front hall, south wall door, paint trapped in upper left corner, below upper middle rail.
- 102-3. Front hall, east wall, architrave of 1794 opening, right side, about 6-feet up at paint trapped in knot.
- 102-4. Front hall, north wall, main door, right edge (could have exterior paints).
- 102-5. Front hall, north wall, door architrave, in knows lower right side.
- 102-6. Front hall, east wall, architrave for later stair opening, tiny area of trapped whitish paint on top backband molding.

Room 102 South Wall Door



Room 102 East Wall Door to 101



Room 102 North Wall Door



East Wall Stair Opening



The paints remaining in crevices of joinery and at the edges of moldings of the door and architrave on the south wall suggest that the door substantially predates its architrave. The original paint on the architrave for the south wall door (102-1) matches that on the architrave for the east wall door (102-3). The original paint on the door is a resinous orange-pigmented red-brown paint that was also found as the first paint on its exterior surface (sample SP-8).

None of the samples taken from the woodwork in this space retains a complete paint stratigraphy, but the layer sequence can be reconstructed from the combined evidence to identify at least the first seven paint layers on the woodwork in the Front Hall. One curious finding is that the coarsely ground blue paint found on the Period I woodwork in the Library was not found in this group of samples. This suggests that only the south wall door dates to Period I, and it was originally painted glossy red-brown to contrast with the glossy blue-painted woodwork.

The sample from the east edge of the north wall door (sample 102-4) seems to be more consistent with exterior paints, particularly the most recent dark green paints. The first layer on this door may be aligned with generation 4 on the south wall door. The architrave for this door was sampled, but the paint evidence was too compromised to be deciphered. There is only one fragmentary layer of cream-colored paint in sample 102-6 from the architrave for the door leading to the stair. This paint lines up with generation 10 in the reconstructed paint history, showing it to be quite late. The transom was examined, but not sampled, as no promising areas of trapped paint could be found.

### Room 102 Reconstructed Paint Stratigraphy

Generation/Layer	Observations
10. Cream color	
9. Cream color	
8. Off-white	
7. Off-white	
6. Cream color	
5. Cream color/Grained door	Door graining on yellow base coat
4. Brown and orange layers	Possible graining ca. 1794
4. Cream color base coat	May be the first generation on the edge of the north wall door (102-4) First generation on south wall door architrave (102-1) and east wall door architrave (102-3)
3. Dark cream color	
2. Cream color	
1. Glossy red-brown door paint	Period I paint on south wall door (102-2)
Wood substrate	

Sample 102-1. Front hall, south wall, door architrave, left side, about 4 ½-feet up.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



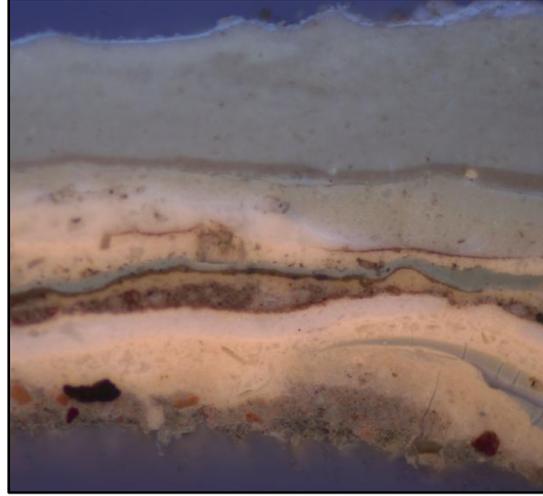
Matches early paint in 102-3 from a 1794 architrave

Sample 102-2. Front hall, south wall door, paint trapped in upper left corner, below upper middle rail.

Visible Light 100X



Ultraviolet Light 100X



Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



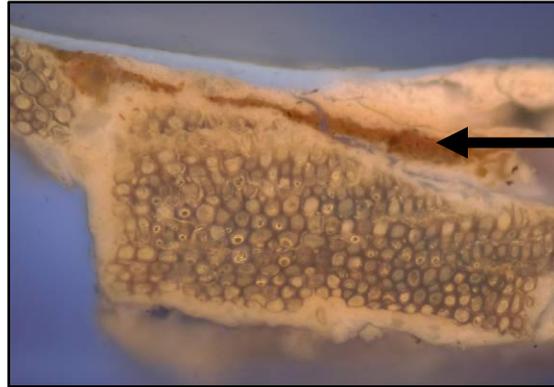
*Resinous deep red-brown paint*

Sample 102-3. Front hall, east wall, architrave of 1794 opening, right side, about 6-feet up at paint trapped in knot.

Visible Light 100X



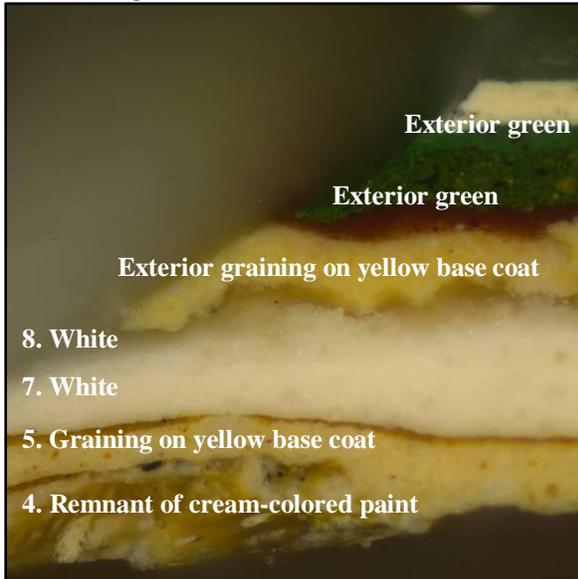
Ultraviolet Light 100X



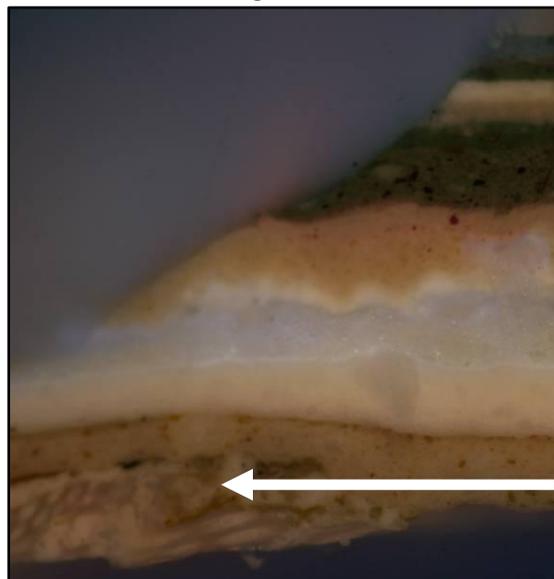
*Matches early paint in 102-1*

Sample 102-4. Front hall, north wall, main door, right edge.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



*First layer may be generation 4*

Sample 102-6. Front hall, east wall, architrave for later stair opening, tiny area of trapped whitish paint on top backband molding.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



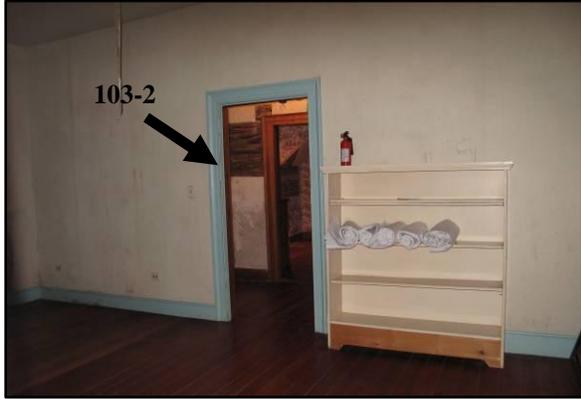
**Room 103 Parlor:**

This room is part of the Period I structure, but most of the woodwork seems to be later. The comparative cross-sections help to establish the earliest layer on each specific element, however, none of the elements sampled *in situ* represent Period I. Initially two different window architraves, two door architraves and one sash were sampled for reference. During the second phase of research one sample was taken from the north wall window, which proved to be a considerably later installation, and from a detached chair rail that may have originally been installed on the south wall of this room. The cross-section paint sequences for each of the eight samples are explained and illustrated in this section of the report.

**Room 103 West Wall****Room 103 Sample Locations**

- 103-1. Parlor, west wall, later mantel (originally black).
- 103-2. Parlor, east wall, door architrave (later) left side, about 5-feet up.
- 103-3. Parlor, south wall, architrave for slightly later window (W19), left side, about 4 ½-feet up.
- 103-4. Parlor, south wall, sash for slightly later window (W19), lower sash, upper left pane, lower left corner.
- 103-5. Parlor, west wall, narrow later window right of mantel, left architrave.
- 103-6. Parlor, west wall, later door opening, right side about 4-feet up.
- 103-7. Parlor, detached section of chair board that has early blue paint.
- 103-8. Parlor, north wall, right edge of window architrave, about 5-feet up (opening is early but trim appears more recent based on paints).

Room 103 East Wall



Mantel



South Wall



West Wall Window



Room 103 North Wall Window



Chair Rail Fragment



The paint sequence sample 103-1 shows that the later mantel was originally painted with a

resinous, glossy black paint, like the mantel in room 101. This black paint aligns with generation 5 in the room. This black paint is followed by approximately six generations of white and cream-colored paint, up to the most recent turquoise-blue layer. The most complete paint sequence was found in sample 103-3 from the architrave for the south window. The first layer on this window architrave is a grayish-cream-colored paint on a white primer, which is followed by a similar color as the second generation.

It is difficult to make direct comparisons with the paints on the woodwork in room 103 with those on room 101, because the two rooms were not repainted in the same manner each time. However, it appears that the first paint on the south window is perhaps three generations later than the paints on the south window in room 101. The paint history in sample 103-8, from the north wall window, also shows that this window trim is considerably later, even though the opening is early. The paint sequence in this north wall window sample begins with a pale pink paint found as generation 5 in this room.

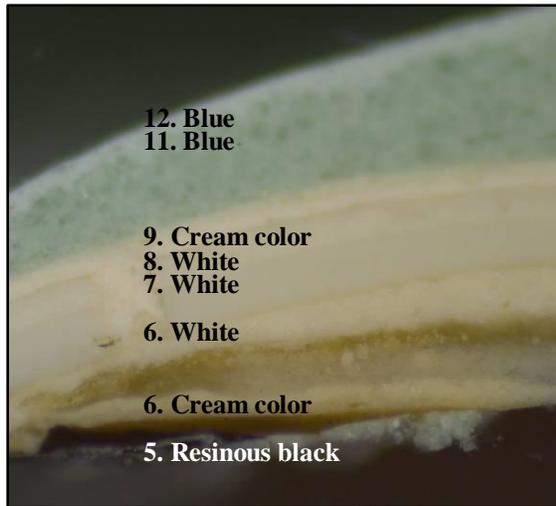
Cross-section sample 103-7 from the detached section of chair rail is exciting because it proves that this element dates to Period I. The stratigraphy begins with the same coarsely ground blue paint on a gray primer identified as the original coatings on the earliest woodwork in the Library (room 101). The paints are quite degraded on the chair rail fragment, but the first blue finish is followed by a cream-colored paint that was not found on the architectural elements remaining *in situ* in room 103. The comparative paint sequences suggest many changes in this room took place at generation 5 when the mantel, east wall door architrave, and north wall window trim was installed, as shown the the chart below. Perhaps generation 5 is 1849 when the east partition wall was constructed.

#### Room 103 Reconstructed Paint Stratigraphy

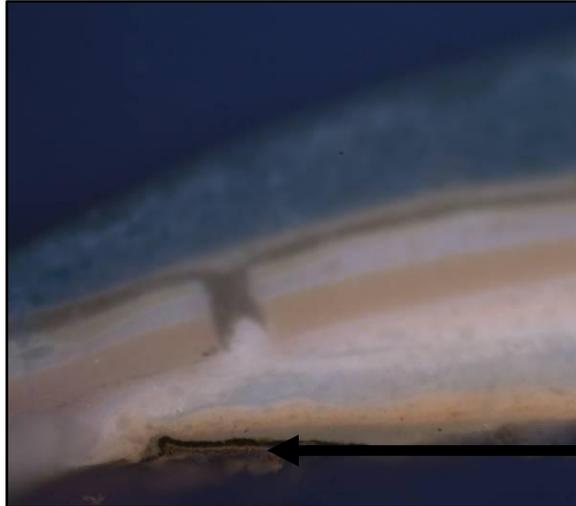
<u>Generation/Layer</u>	<u>Observations</u>
12. Blue	
11. Blue	
10. White	First layer on west wall window (103-5)
9. White	
8. Cream color	
7. Cream color	
6. Cream color	
5. Pale pink	First layer on north wall window architrave (103-8) First layer on east wall door architrave (103-8) First black paint on mantel (103-1)
4. Grayish cream	
3. Cream color	First layer on south wall window (103-3, 103-4)
2. Cream color	Last layer on the detached chair rail (103-7)
1. Oil resin glaze	
1. Coarse blue paint	Period I paint on detached chair rail (103-7)
1. Gray primer	Period I paint on detached chair rail (103-7)
Wood substrate	

Sample 103-1. Parlor, west wall, later mantel (originally black).

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

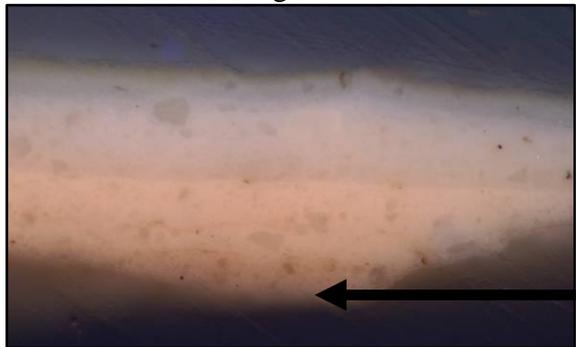


Sample 103-2. Parlor, east wall, door architrave (later) left side, about 5-feet up.

Visible Light 200X

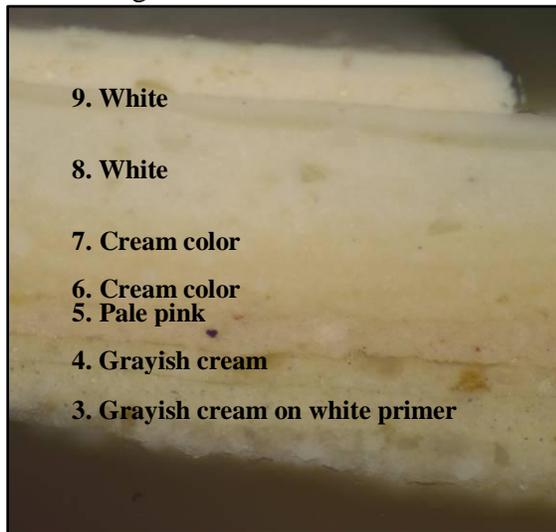


Ultraviolet Light 200X

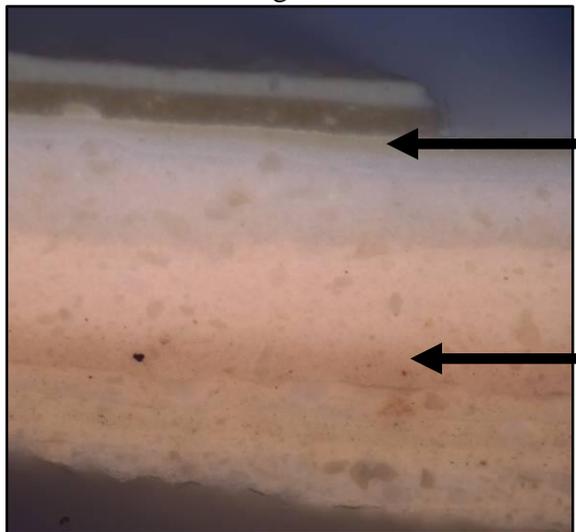


Sample 103-3. Parlor, south wall, architrave for slightly later window (W19), left side, about 4 1/2-feet up.

Visible Light 200X

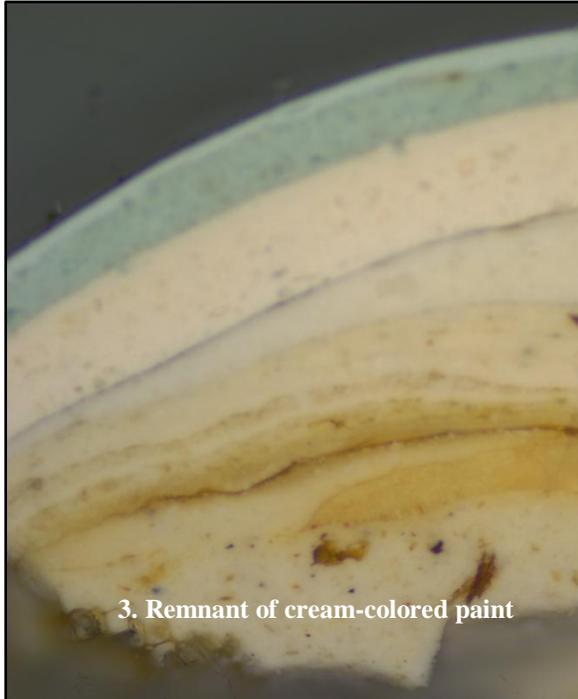


Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 103-4. Parlor, south wall, sash for slightly later window (W19), lower sash, upper left pane, lower left corner.

Visible Light 100X

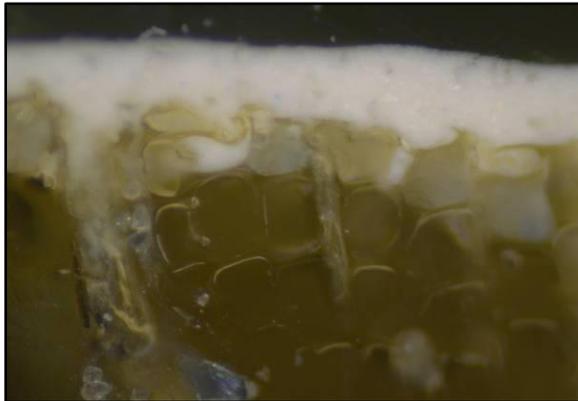


Ultraviolet Light 100X



Sample 103-5. Parlor, west wall, narrow later window right of mantel, left architrave.

Visible Light 200X



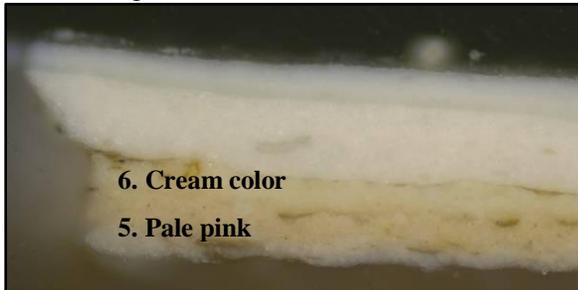
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Late twentieth-century white paint

Sample 103-6. Parlor, west wall, later door opening, right side about 4-feet up.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 103-7. Parlor, detached section of chair board that has early blue paint.

Visible Light 200X

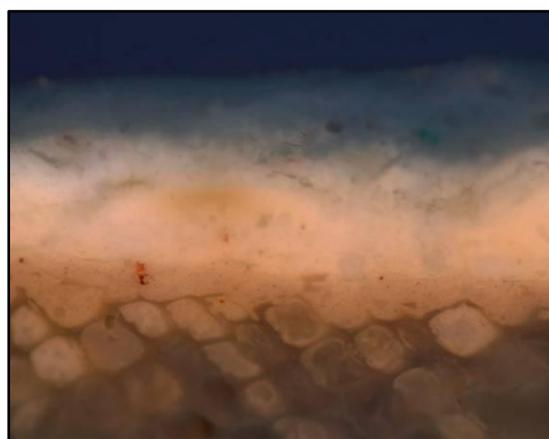
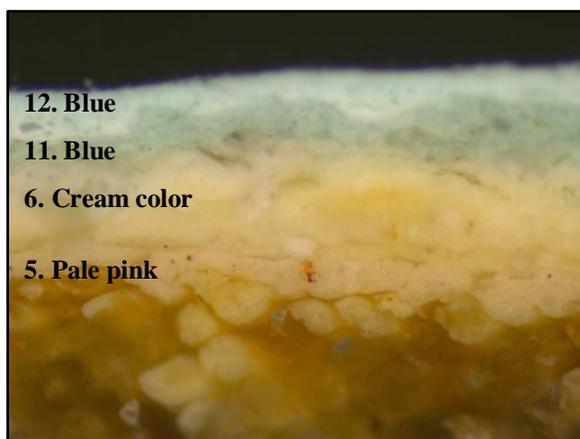
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 103-8. Parlor, north wall, right edge of window architrave, about 5-feet up (opening is early but trim appears more recent based on paints).

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X



**Room 104 Stair Hall:**

The north wall of the stair hall was part of the Period I configuration of the Hall, so the original paint trapped in the most protected areas of the woodwork on this wall should be the same coarsely ground blue as the earliest paint on trapped elements in room 101. The wall which encloses the south side of the stair hall relates to the 1794 alterations of the East Frame, thus the first paint on the woodwork and window on the south side should represent the Period III finishes. The door leading from the Front Hall into this space is considerably later and was not sampled.

All the woodwork in this space has been thoroughly stripped, but there are remnants of paint in the corners of the raised panels, in the interstices of knots, and at the joins of moldings, and stiles and rails. Seven of the eight samples taken from this narrow space retain helpful early paint evidence.

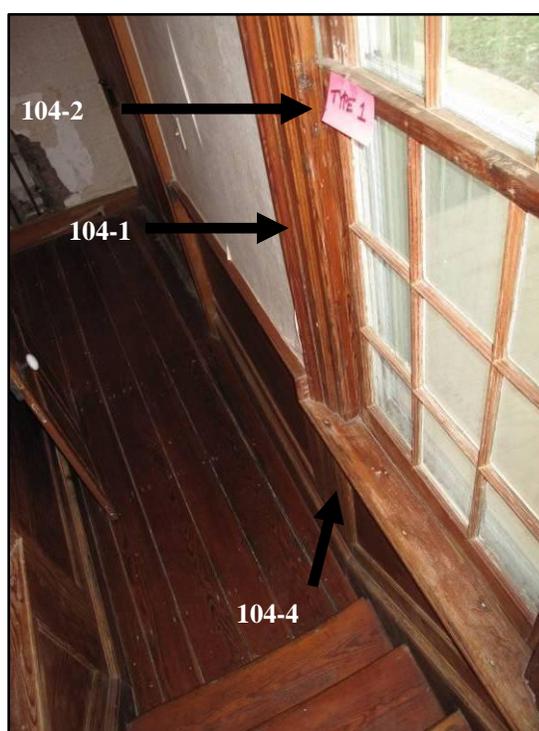
North Side of Stair Hall



Room 104 Sample Locations

- 104-1. Stair, north wall, Period I window architrave, left side, about 1-foot above sill, at filled hole).
- 104-2. Stair, north wall, lower sash, upper left corner, upper left pane.
- 104-3. Stair, north wall, corner of chair rail, just left of window.
- 104-4. Stair, north wall, corner of panel below window.
- 104-5. Stair, south wall, paneling below later window, trapped paints in dents and knots in right stile.
- 104-6. Stair, south wall, trapped paints on lower sash.
- 104-7. Stair, south wall, window architrave, right side, trapped in dents in backband, right side.
- 104-8. Stair, north wall, top of window architrave, early blue paint trapped in large knot right of center.

North Wall of Room 104



Room 104 Top Architrave of North Wall Window



South Wall of Room 104



When the paint fragments trapped in the knots and joints of the woodwork on the north wall were examined on-site at 30X magnification it appeared that there were remnants of pale blue paint on the woodwork. This makes complete sense if the woodwork dates to Period I. However, when the cross-sections from the first phase of sampling of the north wall were

examined in cross-section at higher magnification it became quite apparent that this bluish paint is actually more finely ground and is also slightly paler and greener in color. In cross-section this pale blue-green paint is above the paint sequence identified as the 1794 paint treatment in the Front Hall. In samples 104-3 from the north wall chair rail, and 104-4 from the paneling the layer directly on top of the wood is a cream-colored paint followed by thin brown and orange layers that may represent graining. This is the same paint sequence identified as the original paint on two 1794 south wall elements (see samples 104-5 and 104-7).

During the second site visit the depressions surrounding the large knot in the top architrave for the north wall window were examined and sampled. Fortunately, tiny remnants of the original coarse blue paint found in the Library still remain trapped around the knot. Sample 104-8 contains the original gray primer and blue finish coat, followed by two generations of cream-colored paint.

This comparison of the paints on the north and south wall windows, and on the paneling of the Stair Hall, suggests that the paneling on both sides of the wall is contemporary to the installation of the south wall window in 1794. It also shows that the only Period I element in this space is the north wall window.

There is only one layer of off-white paint remaining in the sample from the north wall sash (104-2). The sample from the south wall sash (104-6) suggests that it was always painted cream-color or off-white, so the sash was not always painted to match the surrounding woodwork.

#### Room 104 Reconstructed Paint Stratigraphy

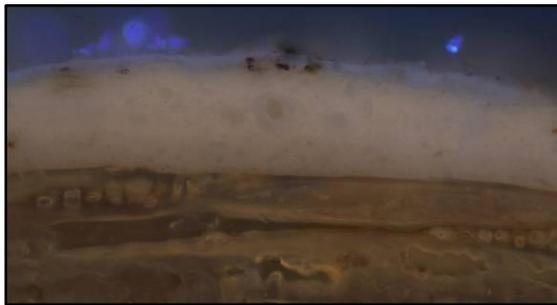
<u>Generation/Layer</u>	<u>Observations</u>
Modern synthetic resin varnish	
9. Cream color	
8. Pale gray	
7. Pale blue-green	
6. Cream color	
5. Cream color	
4. Orange and brown glazes	1794 graining (first paint treatment in 104-3, 104-4, 104-5, 104-7)
4. Cream colored base coat	
3. Cream color	
2. Cream color	
1. Oil resin glaze	
1. Coarse blue paint	
1. Gray primer	Period I paint on north wall window (104-8)
Wood substrate	

Sample 104-2. Stair, north wall, lower sash, upper left corner, upper left pane.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

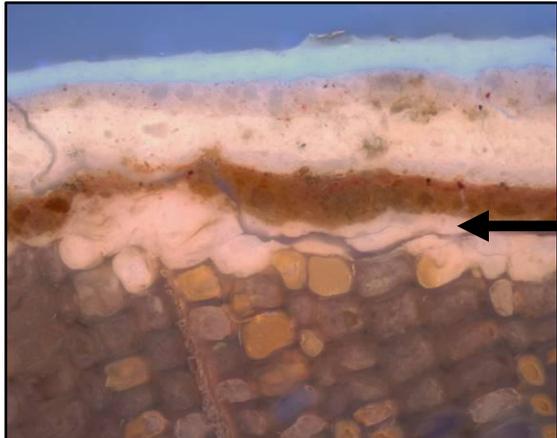


Sample 104-3. Stair, north wall, corner of chair rail, just left of window.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

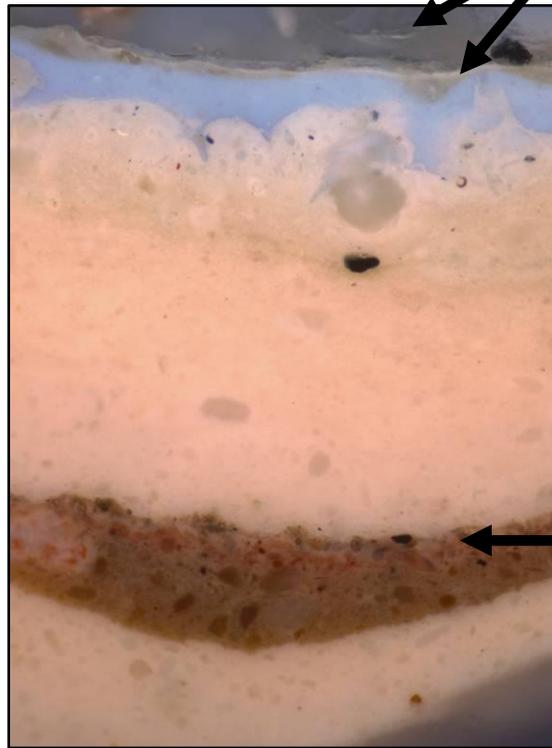


Matches first layer in sample 102-1 from the architrave for the south wall door in the Front Hall

Sample 104-4. Stair, north wall, corner of panel below window.

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X



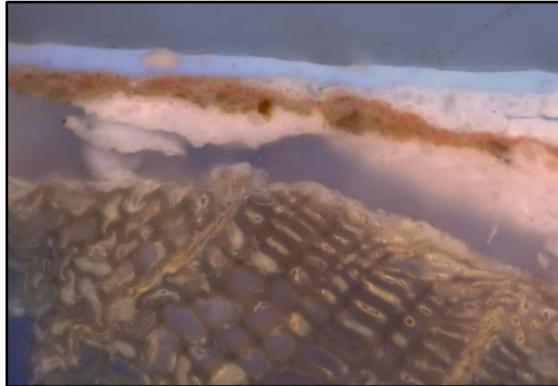
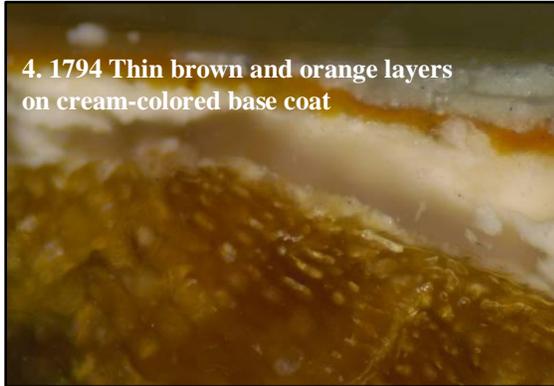
Most recent varnishes

Matches first layer in sample 102-1 from the architrave for the south wall door in the Front Hall

Sample 104-5. Stair, south wall, paneling below later window, trapped paints in dents and knots in right stile.

Visible Light 200X

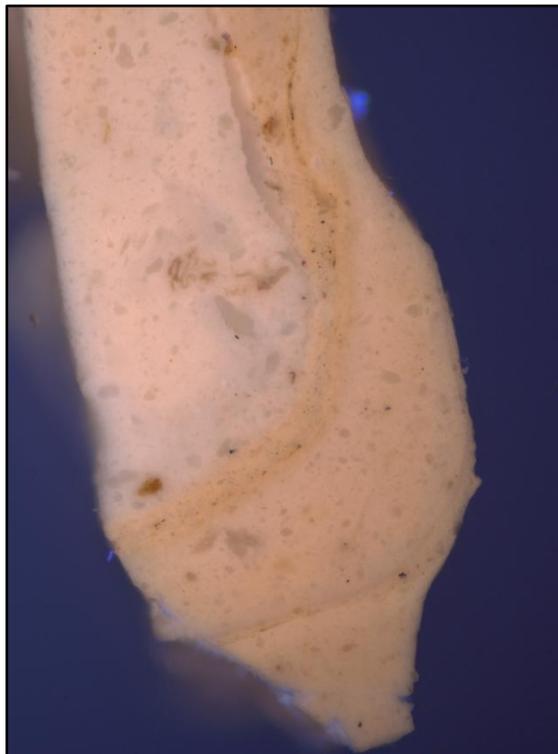
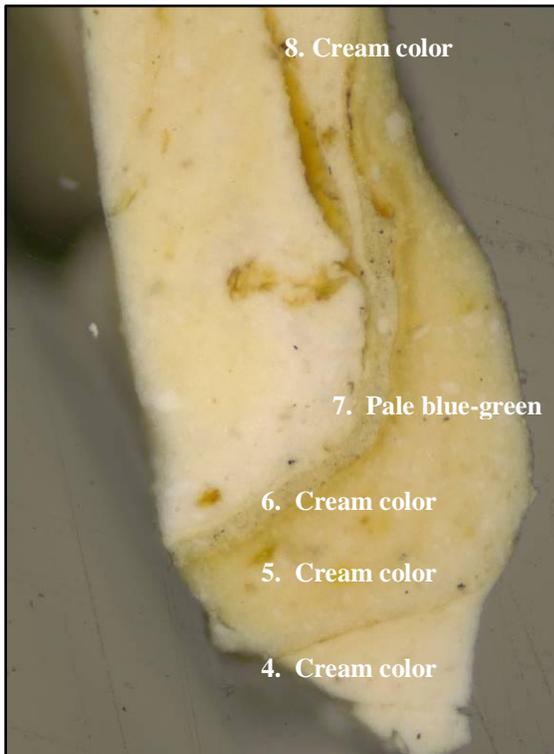
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 104-6. Stair, south wall, trapped paints on lower sash.

Visible Light 100X

Ultraviolet Light 100X

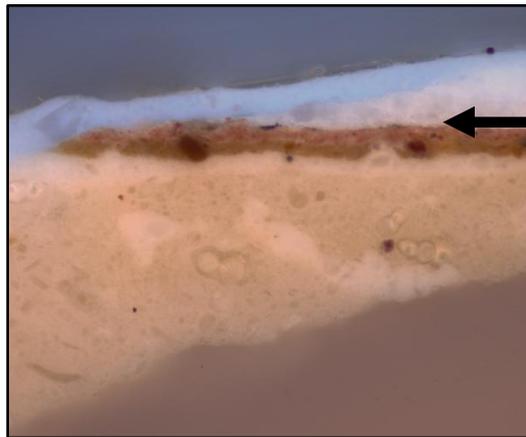


Sample 104-7. Stair, south wall, window architrave, right side, trapped in dents in backband, right side.

Visible Light 200X



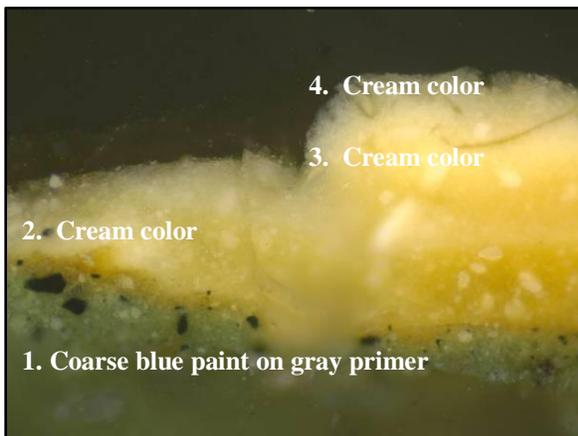
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Matches first layer in sample 102-1 from the architrave for the south wall door in the Front Hall

Sample 104-8. Stair, north wall, top of window architrave, early blue paint trapped in large knot right of center.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



### Room 107 Hyphen:

During the second site visit two samples were taken from the west wall of the Hyphen to search for the early paints that were exposed as exterior coatings before the Hyphen was enclosed. It was also hoped that the comparative paint sequences might provide some additional insight into when the Hyphen ceiling was installed. Dennis Pogue later submitted one ceiling sample to try to help determine when this ceiling was installed, because it is possible that this space was open for some time before being enclosed, especially because of the finding of a long history of exterior paints on the siding on the west face of the east gable. During the September 2012 site visit the two different types of ceiling boards were re-examined and several more moldings and ceiling boards were removed to allow better access for examining nail holes and for removing more paint samples. Three additional samples were taken at this time.

Room 107 Hyphen Sample Locations

107-1. West wall above door, flush boards, should have been installed at same time as boards on west end of South Porch. What are earliest exterior finishes?

107-2. West wall door trim, upper left corner of mitered door architrave.

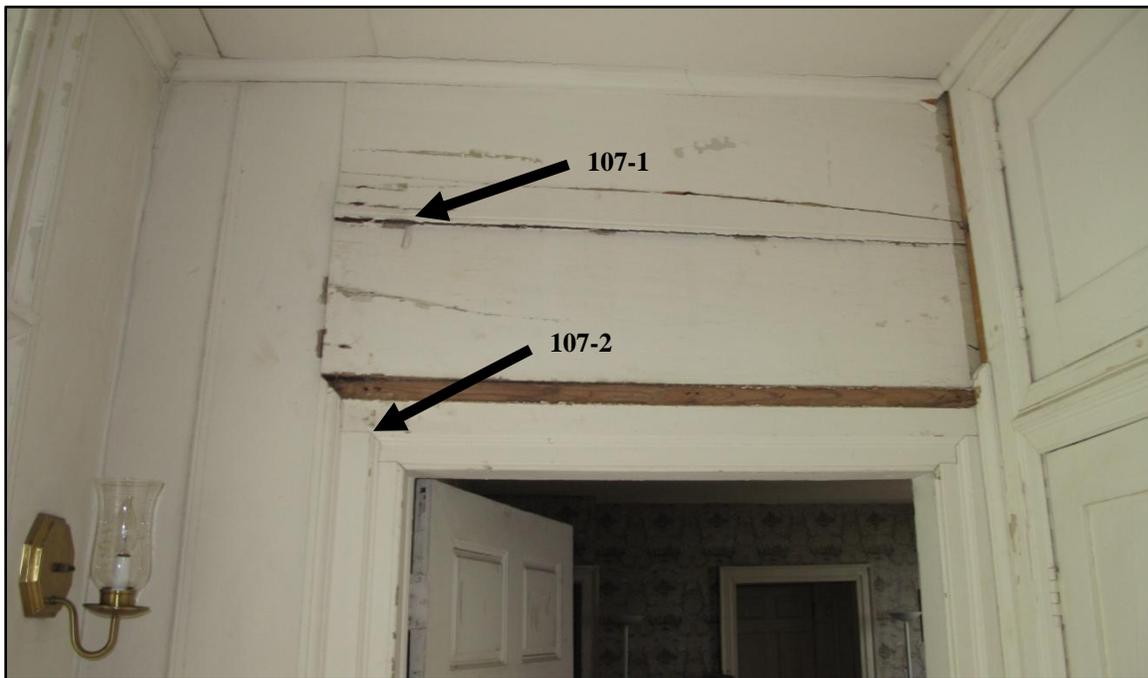
107-3. Later plaster with wallpaper at opening on east wall of closet in area opened up near later nogging.

107-4. North-south ceiling board at opening.

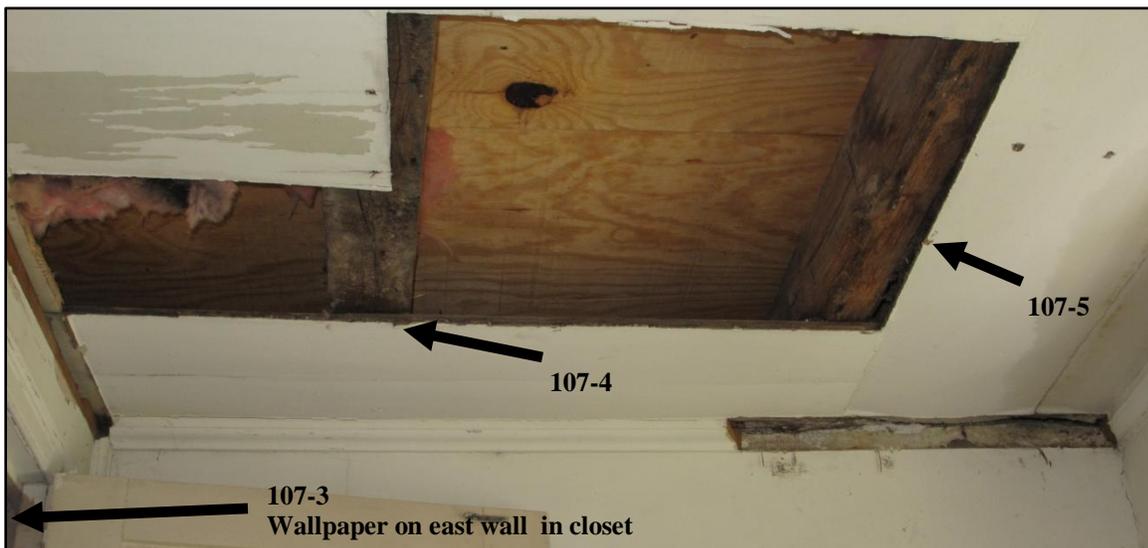
107-5. East-west ceiling board at opening on south side.

SP-23. West Frame porch, ceiling interior. (DP sample). Included for comparison.

West Wall of Hyphen



East Wall of Hyphen



## Trapped East Wall of Closet



Wallpaper and Plaster Fragment From Trapped East Wall of Closet Area



The paints on the siding and door trim (107-1 and 107-2) do not exactly line up with the coatings on the siding of the 1788 West Frame, but the surface of the wood substrate in both cross-sections is slightly dirty and discolored, helping to confirm that these elements were initially left unpainted. The first layer on top of the wood is a cream-colored paint is similar to the cream-colored paint identified as generation 5 on the South Porch siding chronology which has been comparatively dated to perhaps 1802 in sample SP-2. This comparison suggests that the cream-colored layer in 107-1 and 107-2 must date to 1802 as it is also the first layer in sample SP-7 from the West Frame and sample SP-12 from the west end of the South Porch.<sup>5</sup> It is also the only layer on the trapped siding of the east gable of the West Frame. However, Dennis Pogue noted that perhaps there were two generations of dark cream-colored paint applied within a short time and the layer on the West Gable could date to around 1794 because the West Frame was erected in 1788 and the siding on the west gable is the original siding which was covered over in 1802.<sup>6</sup> This cream-colored paint is a generic lead white and linseed oil paint, so it cannot be distinguished based solely on color and composition. So, it is possible there are two generations of the same type of cream-colored paint on some areas of the exterior – possibly to link 1794

<sup>5</sup> Dennis Pogue, email, October 21, 2012. “Dendrochronology has confirmed that the west end of the south porch – to include rafters and collars forming the hyphen roof – dates to 1802. Therefore it seems the single layer of paint found on the west gable siding MUST have been applied before that date.”

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

elements with those added during the 1802 alterations.

After this first cream-colored paint it becomes more difficult to align the paints in samples 107-1 and 107-2 with the West Frame siding paints, but the light pink paint in both samples appears to be the same as generation 9 on the exterior. There is a gray paint above the pink paint that seems to have some evidence of weathering, then there are two clean, off-white layers that must have been applied after the hyphen was enclosed as there is no evidence of dirt and weathering. Importantly, the sample taken by Dennis Pogue from the ceiling of this enclosure (SP-23) has an identical paint sequence when compared to sample 107-1. This helps to confirm that the hyphen area had a ceiling before it was enclosed.

So, extrapolating from the comparative exterior paint evidence on the South Porch, it looks like interior surfaces of the Hyphen were first painted prior to the cream-colored paint in generation 5 (1802), at the same time as the board ceiling, and were repainted with exterior paints through generation 9 or 10, then the Hyphen was enclosed with a wall on the south side and this space became an interior passage.

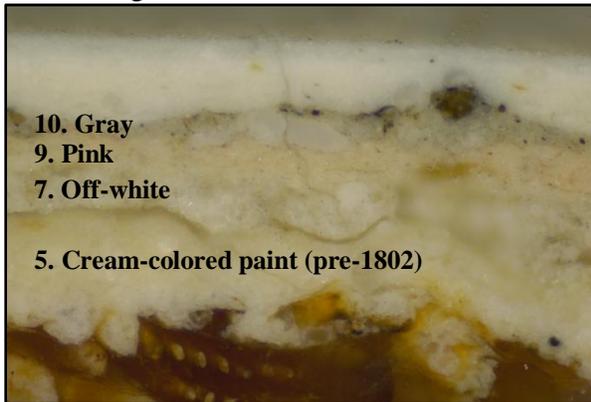
Sample SP-12 is included for a comparison of the West Frame exterior paint stratigraphy with the formerly exterior elements of the Hyphen. Sample SP-23, taken by Dennis Pogue from the ceiling, is included for comparison of the ceiling evidence with the wall and door architrave.

One sample taken from the north-south ceiling board (107-4) has the same sequence as the west board wall and door architrave (107-1 and 107-2) beginning with the same cream-colored paint layer found as the first layer on the west wall siding. The sample taken from the boards that run east-west (107-5) was discovered to have a sequence of coatings identical to the north-south ceiling boards.

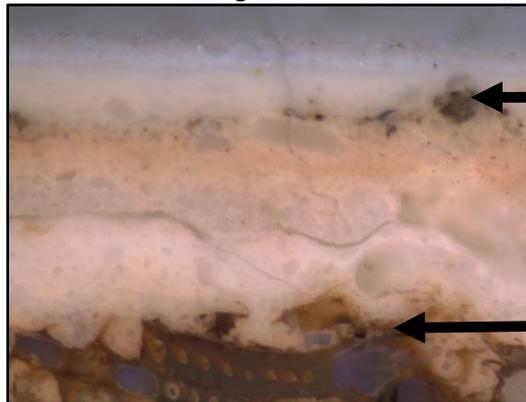
One sample was taken from a section of trapped plaster found on top of later plaster and nogging trapped behind the closet on the east wall of the hyphen. This sample contains only a smooth white finish plaster followed by wood pulp-based wallpaper adhered with a thick layer of starch paste adhesive. The presence of wood pulp in the paper means it must date to after about 1845 when cheaper wood pulp was introduced as an alternative to rag-based papers.

Sample 107-1. West wall above door, flush boards, should have been installed at same time as boards on west end of South Porch.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



Grit and soot on gray paint

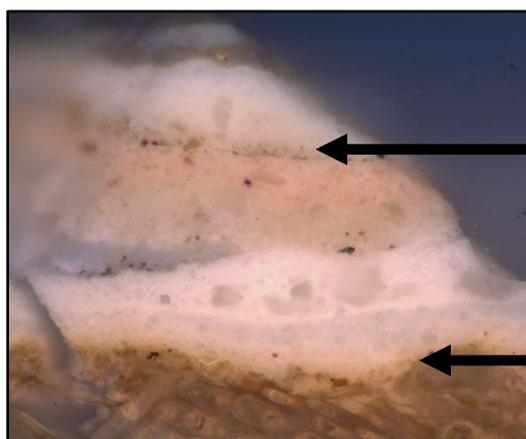
Grit and dirt on wood

Sample 107-2. West wall door trim, upper left corner of mitered door architrave.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

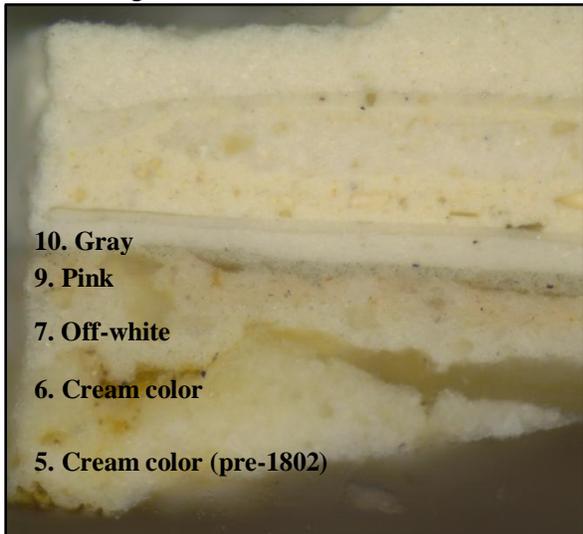


Grit and soot on pink paint

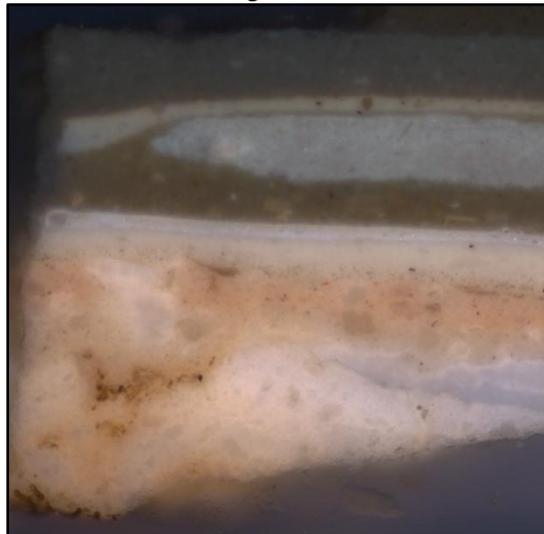
Grit and dirt on wood

Sample SP-23. West Frame porch, ceiling interior. (DP sample)

Visible Light 200X



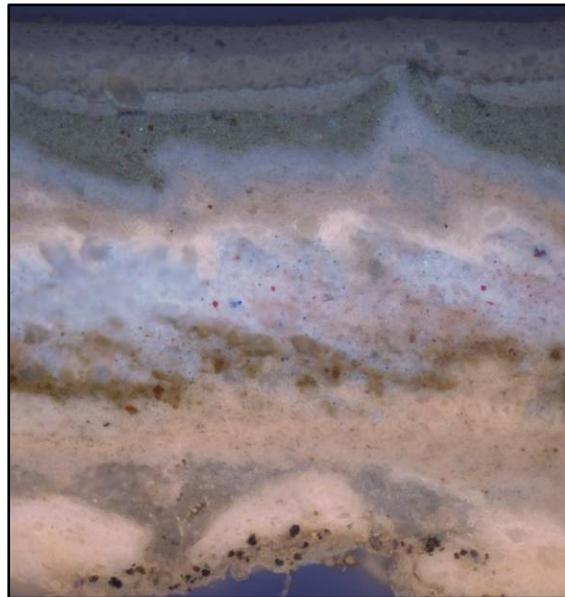
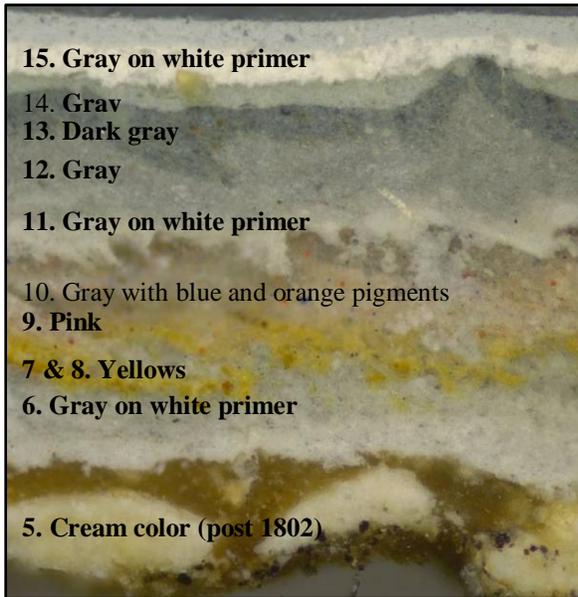
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample SP-12. West end, siding for porch room at end.

Visible Light 200X

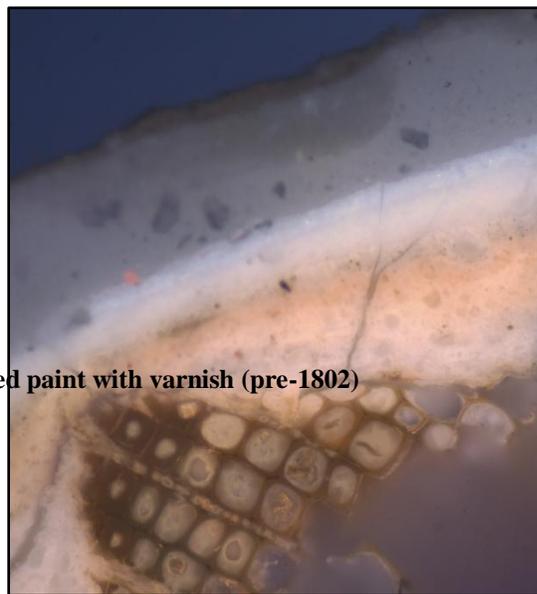
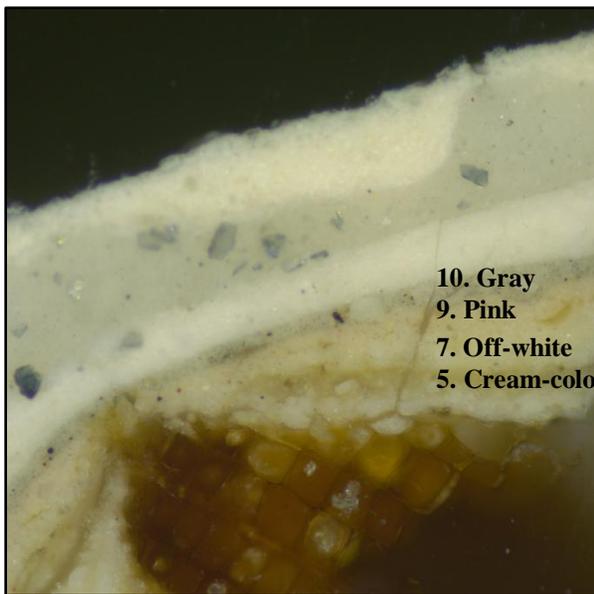
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 107-4. North-south ceiling board at opening.

Visible Light 200X

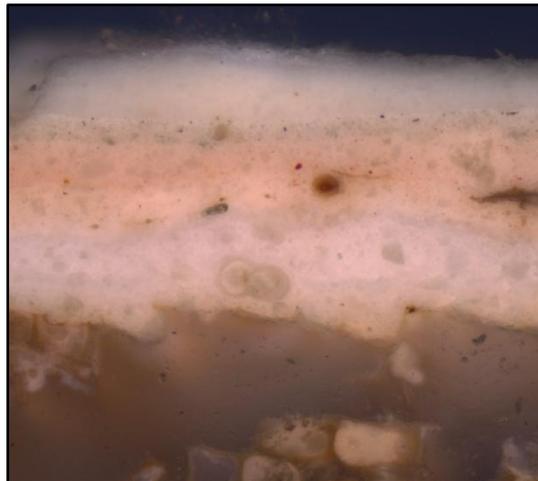
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 107-5. East-west ceiling board at opening on south side.

Visible Light 200X

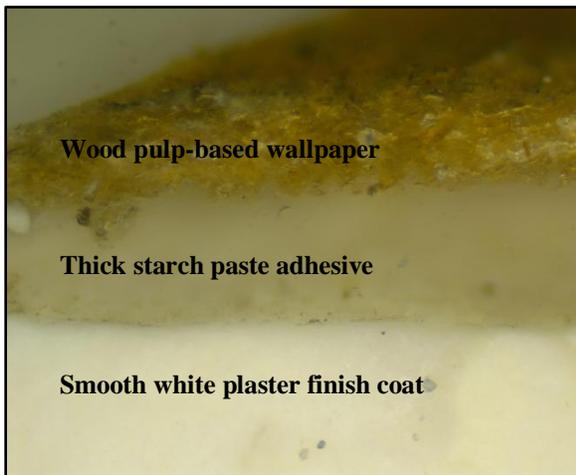
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 107-3. Later plaster with wallpaper at opening on east wall of closet in area opened up near later nogging.

Visible Light 100X

Ultraviolet Light 200X



Interior – West Frame

The Dining Room in the West Frame dates to 1788 and the mantel could also stylistically date to the same time. Elizabeth Rust Williams suggested that this mantel might have been original to the Library and later moved to the Dining Room, based on notations in the 1947 architectural plans, so it was hoped that paint analysis could help clarify the date for the mantel. The mantel has been thoroughly stripped, but there are small areas of paint trapped in the joinery, with accumulations between the dentils and at the bases of the fluting on the pilaster capitals. Fortunately, the rest of the woodwork in this room has not been stripped. Six samples were taken from representative elements in this room during the first phase of analysis, and three additional samples were taken during the second site visit. During the last site visit one sample was taken from an opening made in the later wall plaster on wire lath where it was possible to retrieve some earlier sandy plaster. All the cross-sections contain helpful paint evidence.

Room 110 Dining Room Mantel



Room 110 Sample Locations

- 110-1. Dining Room, east wall, mantel, base of fluting above right pilaster (no blue paint). Mantel could be 1790s.
- 110-2. Dining Room, east wall door architrave, right side, about 5-feet up.
- 110-3. Dining Room, east wall door, upper left corner, middle left panel.
- 110-4. Dining Room, south wall, window architrave, left side.
- 110-5. Dining Room, south wall, lower sash, upper left pane, lower left corner.
- 110-6. Dining Room, east wall, baseboard plinth, right of mantel.
- 110-7. Dining Room, west wall, architrave for stair door, right side, about 5-feet up.
- 110-8. Dining Room, west wall, door to stair, upper left corner, middle left panel.
- 110-9. Dining Room, west wall, in stair hall, top of baseboard, left side, above third step up.
- 110-10. Dining room, east wall, early plaster trapped below wire lath at opening above fireplace.

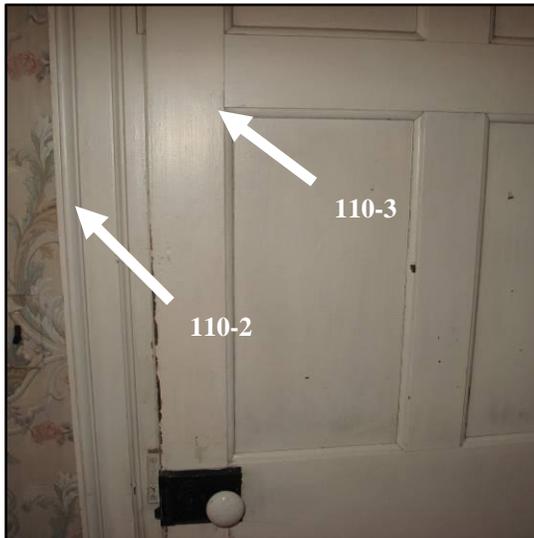
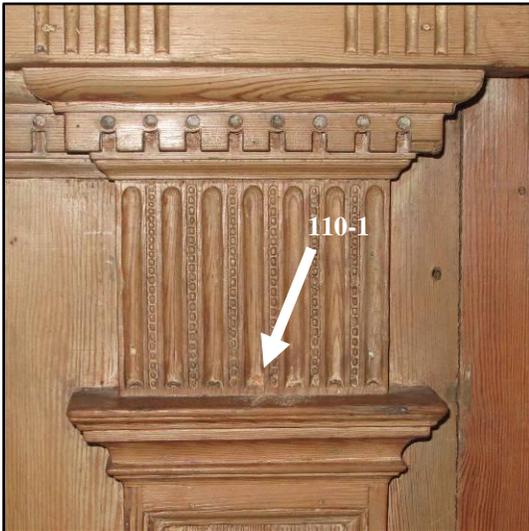
Room 110 East Wall



Room 110 West Wall



Room 110 East Wall Mantel and Door



Room 110 South Wall Window



West Wall Stair Door



Room 110 Stair



The Dining Room is the only room on the first floor where a complete paint chronology remains on the woodwork. This makes it possible to relate the more limited paint evidence on the stripped mantel to the full paint stratigraphy on the door and window architraves. These comparisons are intriguing as the original paint on the architraves consists of a varnished salmon pink finish coat on an off-white primer (see samples 110-2 and 110-4). This same paint sequence was found as the earliest paint on the mantel (sample 110-1). The second generation on the architraves and on the mantel is a dull yellow paint. Neither the original salmon pink paint, nor the dull yellow paint, was found in any of the woodwork samples from rooms 101 or 103, so the comparative evidence strongly suggests that this mantel was originally installed in the Dining Room when it was constructed in 1788.

The evidence shows that the original 1788 palette for the room consisted of a glossy salmon pink, oil-bound paint on the architraves and mantel, off-white on the sashes, dark brown paint on the door, and tannish-brown baseboards.

There are eleven generations of paint on woodwork in room 110, and complete chronologies were found in the samples from the architraves, door and window sash. The more fragmentary paints on the mantel and baseboard can be aligned with the full chronology, as shown in the chart below. The later paints related to the staircase door and architrave at the west end of the room can also be compared to the complete stratigraphy. The comparative cross-sections suggest that the stair opening was created before the generation 4 paint layer in this room was applied.

#### Room 110 Woodwork Paint Stratigraphy

<u>Generation/Layer</u>	<u>Observations</u>
11. Cream color	
10. Off-white	
9. Cream color	
8. Off-white	
7. Off-white	
6. Graining/Black mantel	Graining on architraves is more delicate and reddish Than on the east wall door
5. Cream color/Black mantel/Brown door and baseboard	
4. Cream color/Black mantel/Green door	
3. Cream color/Black mantel/Grained door	
2. Dull yellow/Deep red door	
1. Varnished salmon pink/dark brown door/brown baseboards--1788 palette for the room	
1. Off-white primer	
Wood substrate	

During the September 2012 site visit it was possible to take a sample from an opening made in the plaster wall above the mantel. This area was sampled (110-10) to see if any early wall paint or wallpaper remains. The cross-section shows that there is no smooth white finish plaster or paint on top of the sandy plaster, but the plaster reacted strongly positive for carbohydrates suggesting there are still starch paste wallpaper adhesive residues trapped in the plaster. The absence of a white coat and the presence of starch paster residues suggests this room was originally wallpapered. It would not have been necessary to apply a fine white finish plaster on top of the a sandy plaster base coat if the room had been intended for wallpapering from the beginning.

## Comparison of Cross-section Paint Stratigraphies in Room 110

Generation	1*	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9**
12. Cream color		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
11. Off-white		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
10. Cream color		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
9. Off-white		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
8. Off-white		x	x	x	x		x	x	
7. Varnish		x					x	x	
6. Graining		x		x	Off-white		x	x	
5. Cream color	Black	x	Graining	x	x		x	x	
4. Cream color	Black	x	Brown	x	x	Brown	x	x	
3. Cream color	Black	x	Green	x	x				
2. Dull yellow	x	x	Graining	x	x				
1. Varnish	x	x		x	x				
1. Salmon pink paint	x	x		x	Off-white				
1. off-white primer	x	x	Brown	x	x	Tannish-brown			
1. Shellac sealant	x	x	x	x	x				
wood	x	x	x	x	x	x			

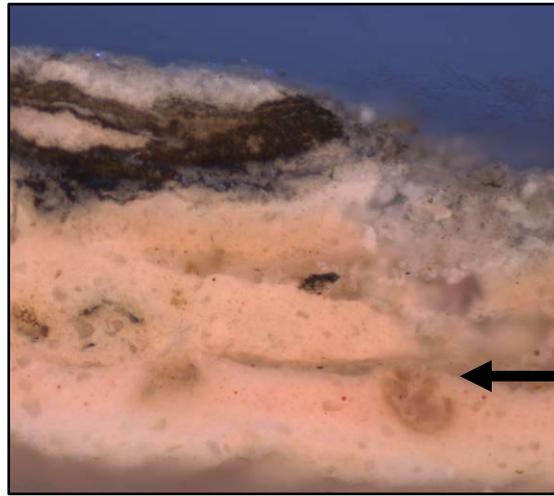
\* Mantel was stripped of almost all paint evidence.

\*\* Paint history on staircase can be correlated with Attic paints.

Sample 110-1. Dining Room, east wall, mantel from Hall, base of fluting above right pilaster (no blue paint). Mantel could be 1790s.

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X

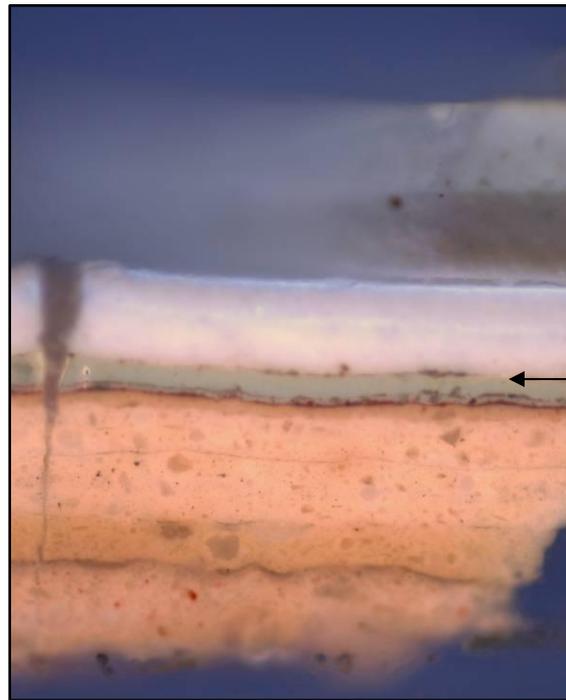
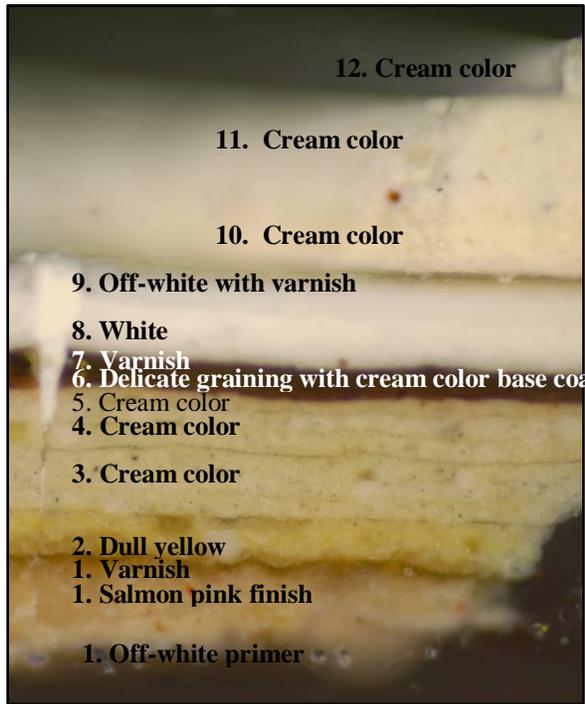


Varnish on top of pinkish finish coat

Sample 110-2. Dining Room, east wall door architrave, right side, about 5-feet up.

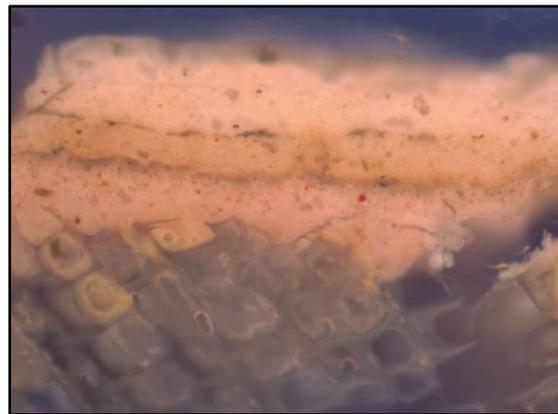
Visible Light 200X separated flake

Ultraviolet Light 200X



Visible Light 200X substrate

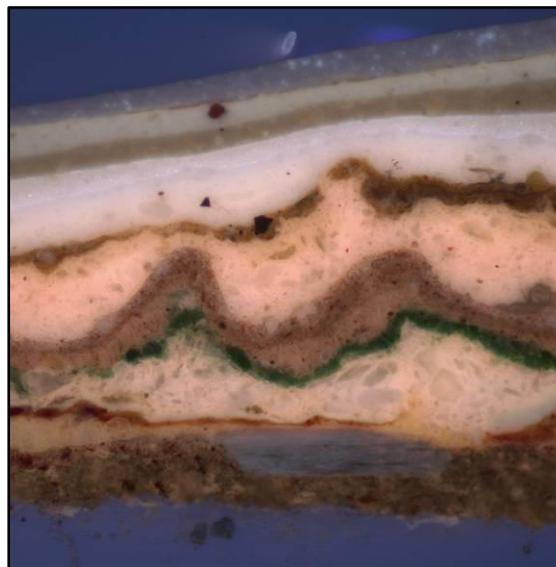
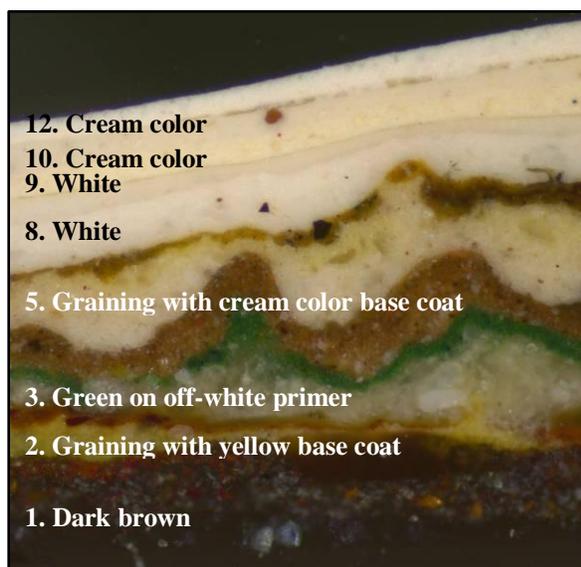
Ultraviolet Light 200X



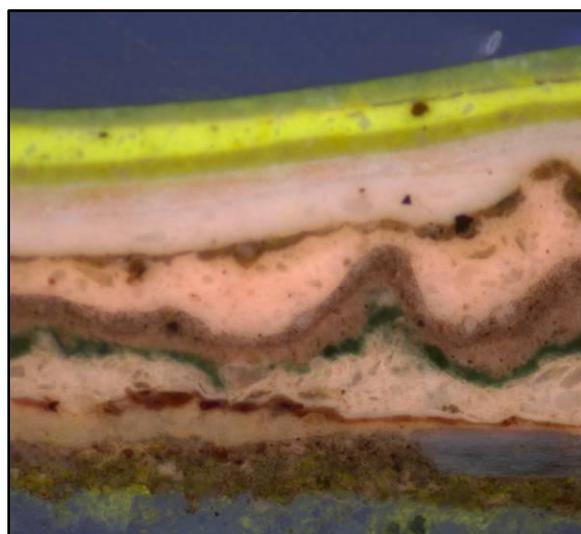
Sample 110-3. Dining Room, east wall door, upper left corner, middle left panel.

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X



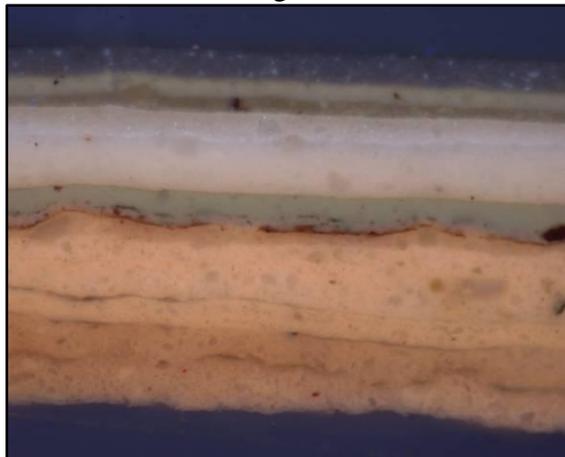
UV Light & DCF for saturated and unsaturated lipids 200X  
+ reactions for lipids (oils) to varying degrees in each layer



Sample 110-4. Dining Room, south wall, window architrave, left side.

Visible Light 200X

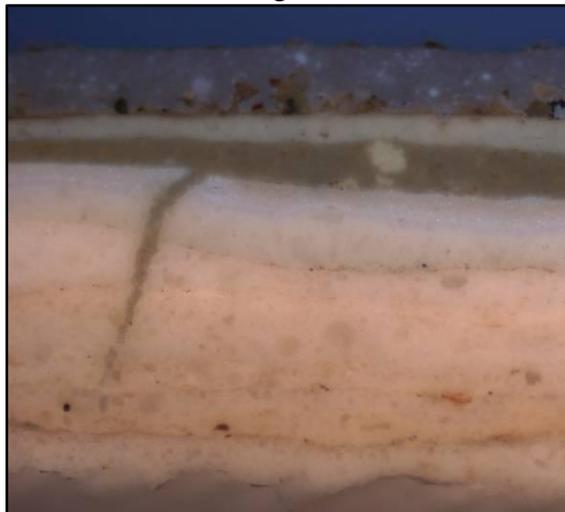
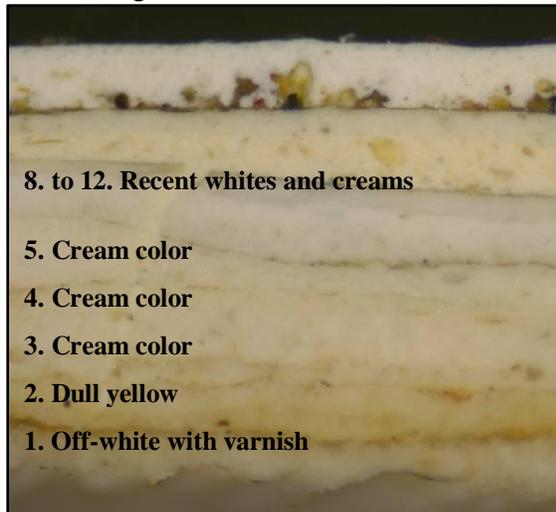
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 110-5. Dining Room, south wall, lower sash, upper left pane, lower left corner.

Visible Light 200X

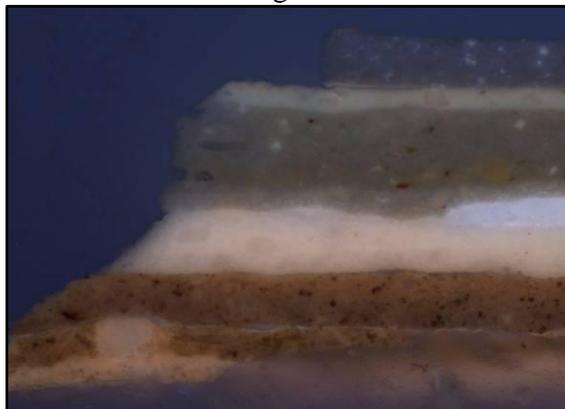
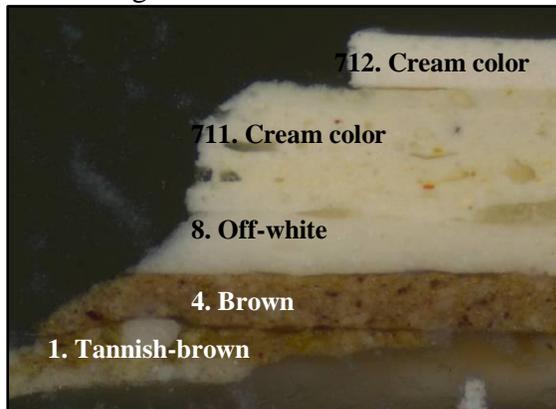
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 110-6. Dining Room, east wall, baseboard plinth, right of mantel.

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X

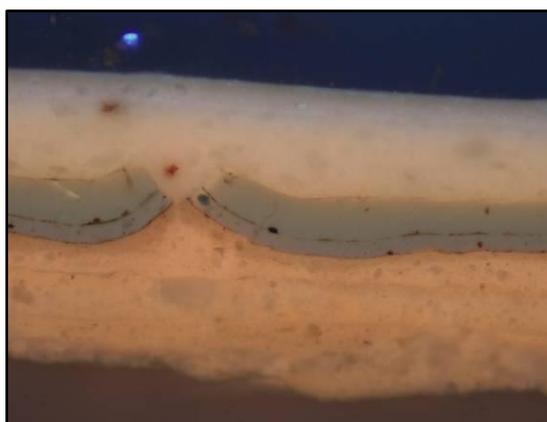


Sample 110-7. Dining Room, west wall, architrave for stair door, right side, about 5-feet up.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

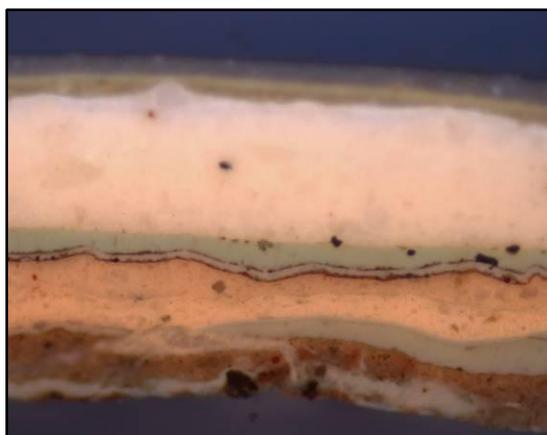


Sample 110-8. Dining Room, west wall, door to stair, upper left corner, middle left panel.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 110-9. Dining Room, west wall, in stair hall, top of baseboard, left side, above third step up.

Paint history in 110-9 does not relate to room 110, but can be correlated with the Attic paints.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

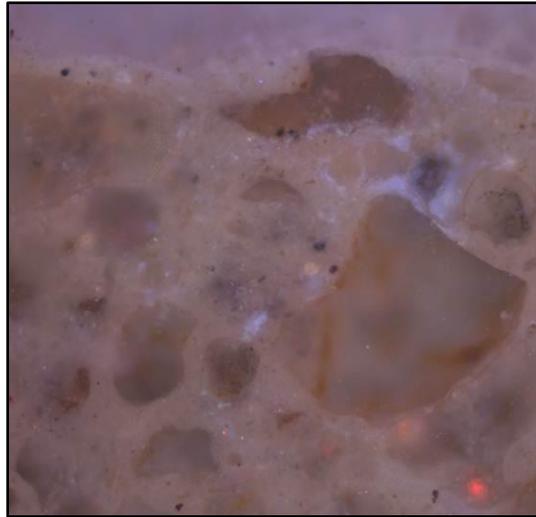


Sample 110-10. Dining room, east wall, early plaster trapped below wire lath at opening above fireplace.

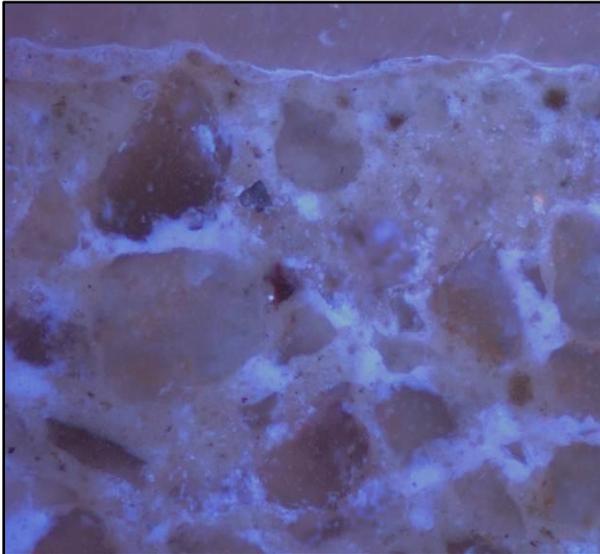
Visible Light 100X



Ultraviolet Light 100X



UV Light & TTC for the presence of carbohydrates 100X  
+ reactions for carbohydrates in the sandy plaster



Room 202 East Chamber

The second-floor east chamber was sampled on a limited basis to identify any early paints that might remain on the window and door trim, and to identify the paints on the board walls of the bathroom. These boards might be reused from another building on the property, or they might have been installed about the same time. Physical evidence from the explorations conducted for the HSR suggests that these rooms were created in 1788 or slightly later.<sup>7</sup>

## Room 202 Sample Locations

202-1. Board door on west wall.

202-2. Architrave for board door on west wall, left side, about 5-feet up.

202-3. North wall, board door for bathroom.

202-4. North wall, reused boards for bath enclosure, just left of board door.

202-5. North wall, door architrave, left side, about 5-feet up.

202-6. South wall, east window architrave.

## Room 202 West Wall



## Room 202 North Wall



## Room 202 South Wall Window



The element that retains the earliest paint chronology is sample 202-1 from the west wall board door. The original paint on this door is dark gray, which was found on both sides of the door (samples 202-1 and 204-1). This same dark gray was found as the first layer on the door architrave (202-2). It is also possible to compare the complete paint history on the west wall

<sup>7</sup> Dennis Pogue, email correspondence, October 16, 2012.

board door with the paints found on the 1788 paneled east wall door in room 110. It was surprising to discover that the second generation of graining with a yellow base coat is the same on both doors. Additionally, the brown paint identified as generation 4 on the door in room 110 was found as generation 3 on the board door (a comparison is shown below). Comparative cross-section analysis shows that the first layer on the board door leading to the modern bathroom is the same graining treatment with the yellow base coat. Close examination of the partition wall construction and door opening for the enclosed bathroom by Dennis Pogue suggests that the “garret doors were installed at about the same time, with the partition door most likely installed in 1788, and the bathroom door shortly thereafter (but by 1794, given that the paint layers match).”<sup>8</sup>

Sample 202-1. Board door on west wall.  
Visible Light 200X



110-3. Dining Room, east wall door.  
Visible Light 200X



<sup>8</sup> Dennis Pogue, email communication, October 21, 2012.

Sample 202-1. Board door on west wall.

204-4. North wall door to bathroom.



The relationship of paints between the door architrave for the board enclosure for the bathroom (202-5) and the window architrave (202-6) is somewhat puzzling as it suggests that the window architrave was installed at the same time as the architrave for the bathroom door. Sample 202-4 from the door architrave and sample 202-6 from the window architrave both start with the same light blue-green paint identified as the second generation of paint on the north wall door architrave (202-2). This suggests that the board enclosure was constructed concurrent with the second generation of paint, perhaps as a closet, and then was later converted to a bathroom.

The paints on the board enclosure have a cream-colored paint that precedes the generation 2 blue-green paint, suggesting that these boards were reused from another location after the stair was enclosed in 1794 and the boards were installed along the west side of the stair case leading to the second floor. In fact, it is possible to establish a relationship between the early paints on the 1794 woodwork in the stair hall and the board wall. When sample 104-4 from the north wall paneling is compared to sample 202-4 from the bathroom enclosure it appears that the same cream-colored paint and pale blue-green paints identified as generations 1 and 2 on the board enclosure can be aligned with generations 2 and 7 on the 1794 paneling.

Pogue and Kalbian's investigations suggest that the two second-floor rooms may have initially been left unfinished, then were partitioned and trimmed in 1788.<sup>9</sup> The comparative evidence suggests that the earliest element in this room is the west wall board door and architrave. The dormer window installation relates to paint generation 2 in this room, and it also relates to generation 7 in the Stair Hall. It is possible that the board enclosure was constructed at the time of the installation of the dormer windows. The presence of a distinctive graining generation with a bright yellow base coat on both board doors, and on the original door in the West Frame Dining Room, suggests that that these three doors relate in terms of timing, and that the board door for the bathroom is just slightly later.

<sup>9</sup> Personal communication, October 22, 2012.



Sample 202-3. North wall, board door for bathroom.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

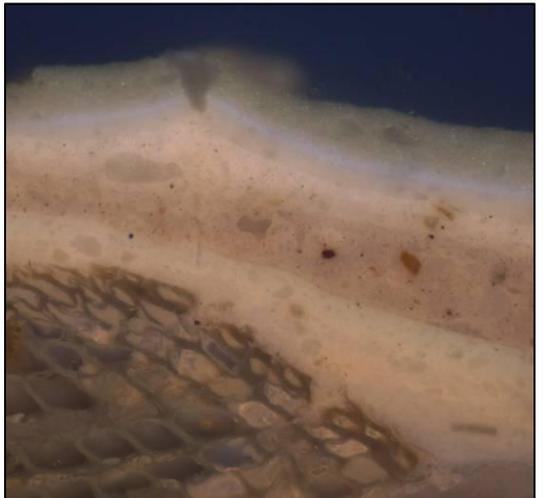


Sample 202-4. North wall, reused boards for bath enclosure, just left of board door.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

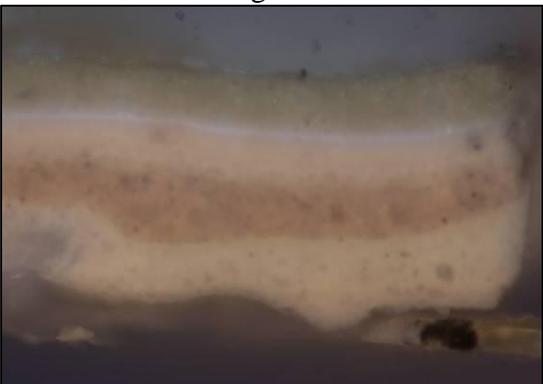


Sample 202-5. North wall, door architrave, left side, about 5-feet up.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

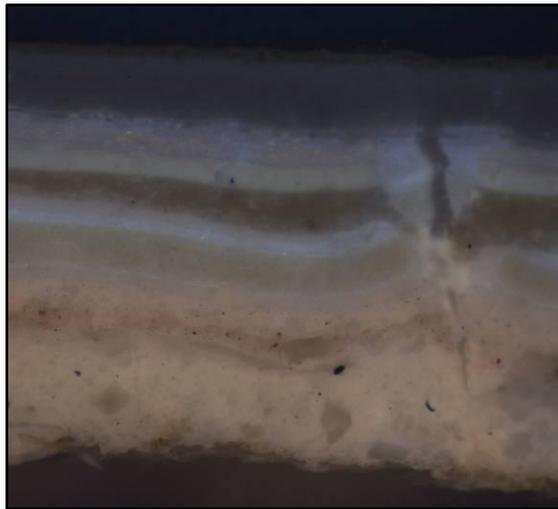


Sample 202-6. South wall, east window architrave.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



Room 204 West Chamber

Discussions with Pogue and Kalbian suggested that the mantel is a much later installation, but the door and door architrave may be early elements, possibly 1788, based on the physical investigation of the second floor. The room 204 side of the board door was sampled to see if it was painted in the same manner on both sides. There are also sections of pieced-in baseboard which may indicate several periods of alterations. Three baseboard samples were taken to establish the earliest coatings and to determine how the baseboards were changed on the west wall. Pogue noted that some of the baseboard sections are held on with wire nails, indicating they are much later installations.<sup>10</sup>

Room 204 Sample Locations

- 204-1. East wall, board door, left side, below top batten (early dark gray paint).
- 204-2. East wall, door architrave, right side, at corner of top stile and right rail (early dark gray).
- 204-3. East wall, top edge of baseboard just right of door (dark gray).
- 204-4. South wall, east window, left side at bead (early light yellow).
- 204-5. West wall, section of baseboard with beaded top edge, right of mantel.
- 204-6. West wall mantel, frieze above right pilaster (later paints only).
- 204-7. West wall, short section of baseboard that does not have a bead, just right of mantel.

Room 204 East Wall



Room 204 Door



<sup>10</sup> Dennis Pogue, email communication, October 22, 2012.

Room 204 West Wall



Room 204 West Wall Baseboard



Room 204 South Wall Window



The board door on the room 204 side was originally painted gray (sample 204-1), followed by a dark cream-colored paint not found on the 202 side. Then in generation 3 both sides of the door were painted with the same brown paint. The subsequent four generations are off-whites and cream-colors, before the most recent pale turquoise blue. The first gray paint on the board door and architrave is the same gray found on the board door and architrave on the room 202 side.

However, in this room there is a black paint on all sections of the baseboards sampled that predates the gray paint on the board door. Perhaps this means that the baseboards were installed first and painted, and then the room was not completed until the door and architrave were installed and painted gray. Or perhaps some sections of baseboard were moved from another location in the house and installed in this room when the later mantel was put in. The comparative sequences show that the paint on the mantel lines up with generation 3 and the window trim was installed in generation 4. So perhaps the current mantel was installed at the

same time that the dormers were installed in this room. There are a number of breaks in the sections of baseboards so it is possible that the three short sections sampled are early baseboards moved from somewhere else in the house, while other sections have much shorter paint chronologies. More investigations of the paint evidence *in situ* and comparative paint analysis would be needed to help resolve the baseboard chronology question in the west chamber.

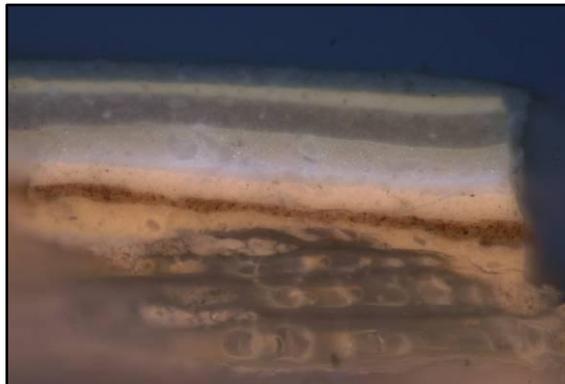
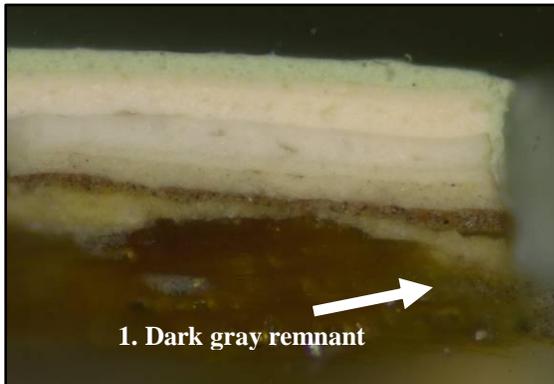
Room 204 Woodwork Paint Stratigraphy

<u>Generation/Layer</u>	<u>Observations</u>
10. Pale turquoise	
9. Cream color	
8. White	
7. Off-white	
6. Light gray.	
5. Brownish-pink woodwork/brown doors	
4. Brown/yellow window architrave	Window sample 204-4
3. Dull yellow woodwork and door	First paint on mantel (204-6)
2. Gray woodwork	Found on the door (204-1), door architrave (204-2), and one section of baseboard (204-3)
1. Black paint	On baseboard only 204-3, 204-5, 204-6
Wood substrate	

Sample 204-1. East wall, board door, left side, below top batten (early dark gray paint).

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X

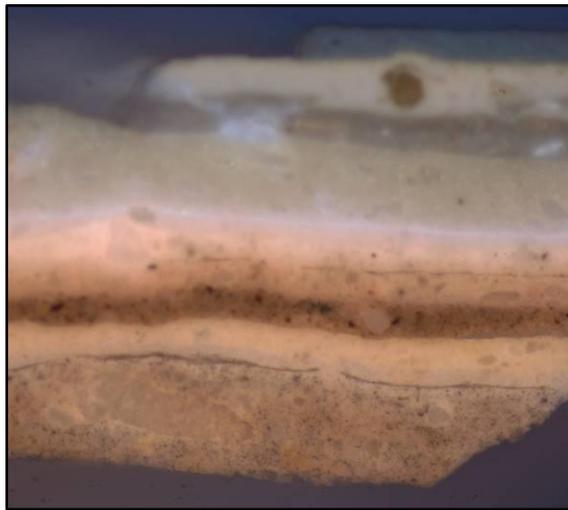


Sample 204-2. East wall, door architrave, right side, at corner of top stile and right rail (early dark gray).

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 204-3. East wall, top edge of baseboard just right of door (dark gray).

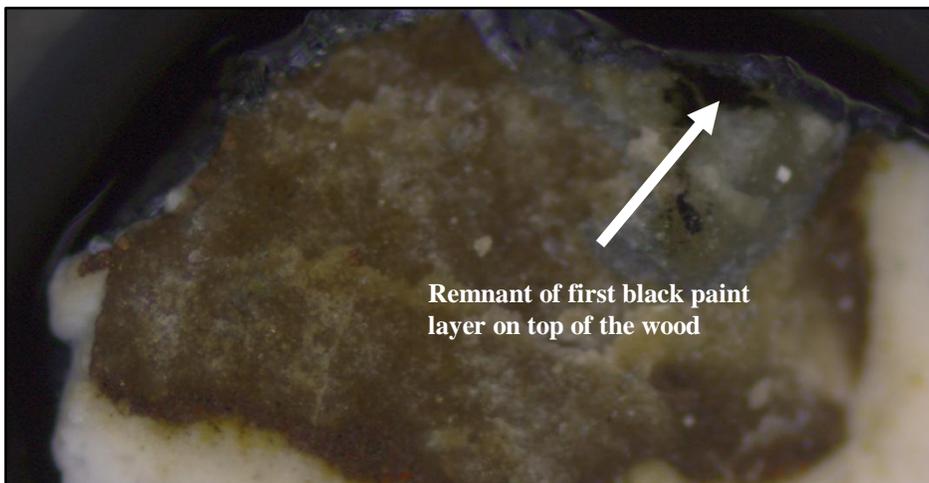
Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



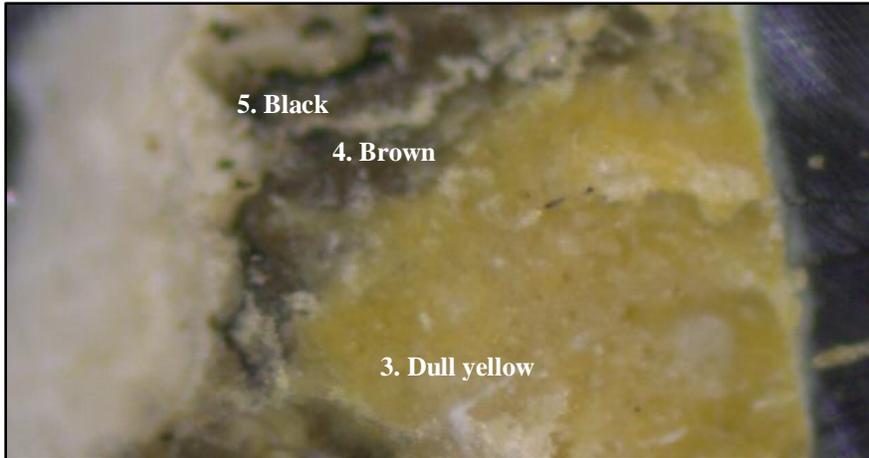
Uncast portion of 204-3 photographed at 40X to show remnants of first black paint





Sample 204-6. West wall mantel, frieze above right pilaster.

Uncast portion of 204-6 photographed upside-down at 40X to show first dull yellow paint

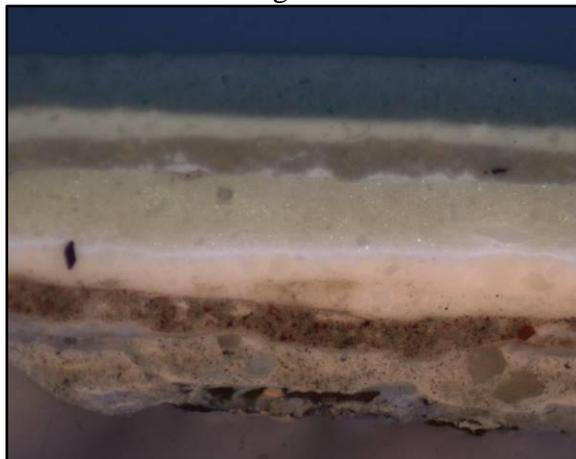


Sample 204-7. West wall, short section of baseboard that does not have a bead, just right of mantel.

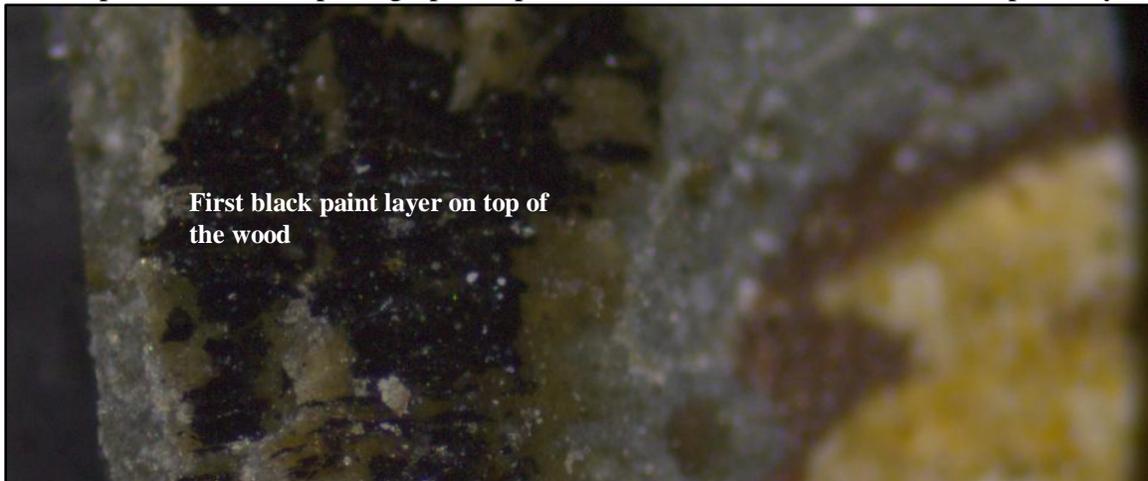
Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



Uncast portion of 204-7 photographed upside-down at 40X to show first black paint layer



Attic Interior – West Frame

Two samples were removed from the woodwork in the West Frame Attic to determine if any helpful paint evidence remains on a few areas of woodwork.

Attic Sample Locations

Attic-1. Baseboard, south wall.

Attic-2. Newel post.

Attic Baseboard



Newel Post West Wall



The sample from the baseboard along the south wall (Attic-1) represents an intact early sequence of three generations of paint. The original paint consists of a gray finish coat on top of a cream-colored base coat or primer. The second generation is a coarsely ground brown paint, and the third generation is a deep red brown paint that is the same coating observed as the first paint on the newel post (sample Attic-2). This same red-brown paint was found as the first paint on the stair runner (110-9) suggesting the current configuration of the stair case is distinctly later than the creation of this attic room.

Attic-1. Baseboard, south wall.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



Attic-2. Newel post.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample 110-9. Dining Room, west wall, in stair hall, top of baseboard, left side, above third step up.

Paint history in 110-9 does not relate to room 110, but the first red-brown paint is the same as that found on the attic newel post.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



### Interior Paint Findings Conclusion:

The findings from the paint analysis of the rooms in the East and West Frames show that the comparative paint histories can be used to confidently identify the original coatings in all the rooms, although the evidence is very limited in the Hall (room 102) because of aggressive paint stripping, and in the Parlor (room 103) because of the number of alterations. The paint stratigraphies can be reconstructed for each space based on a few key samples found in each room which contain mostly intact paint stratigraphies, or retain intact early sequences of coatings.

There are fewer paint layers in the second-floor rooms in the East Frame, showing that these rooms were repainted with less frequency, and this space was likely created later, possibly 1788. A few distinctive paint treatments on second-floor elements can be correlated with paints found on selected elements in the Stair and in the West Frame Dining Room which help to put the second-floor paints into context. The key findings in each space are listed below, followed by a chart which shows how the paint histories in all the rooms can be aligned.

### Synopsis of Significant Interior Paint Evidence

\* Room 101. The Period I woodwork paint in the Library (room 101) is a coarsely ground, unevenly mixed, oil-bound paint composed of Prussian blue and white lead. This type of paint, with its lumpy, irregular character, is entirely consistent with hand-ground paints produced in the mid-eighteenth century. The use of Prussian blue shows that this paint was considerably more expensive than a simple white lead-based paint, or traditional paints containing earth pigments such as red ochre, yellow ochre, siennas and umbers. This distinctive blue woodwork paint was found in room 101, but not *in situ* in the adjacent rooms 102 and 103. It was also found on a section of detached chair rail which must have originally been positioned on the south wall of the Parlor (room 103). These three rooms were originally all part of the Period I configuration of the Hall. The discovery of an original closet below the stairs, and the paint sequences that relate to the original narrow closet opening, show that the original door was quite narrow. The interior of the closet had unpainted shelving and coarse plaster walls had just one limewash layer.

\* Rooms 102 and 104. The first paint treatment found on the 1794 woodwork on the south side of the Stair, on the north wall window of the Library, and on the south wall door architrave in the Front Hall, may be a graining treatment with orange and brown glazes on top of a cream-colored base coat. This same recognizable sequence was found as the first paint treatment on the window and wainscoting of the north wall of the stair, suggesting that these elements date to the 1794 reconfiguration of the east end of the East Frame.

\* Room 103. None of the elements sampled *in situ* in the Parlor represent the original woodwork because of the number of alterations that this room has undergone. Comparative paint analysis shows that the south wall window retains the most complete stratigraphy, but that must date to 1794 when this window was installed after the exterior south wall door was repositioned further east. However, the chair rail fragment which fits along the south wall does retain the same sequence of coarsely ground blue paint followed by a cream-colored paint, confirming that in Period I this room was painted to match the east room of the East Frame.

\* Room 104. The original coarsely ground blue paint was found trapped deep in knots in the wood of the window on the north wall of the Stair, and it was found on no other elements in this space. This indicates that only the north window dates to Period I. The paints on the north and south wall paneling, and the south wall window, begin with a readily identifiable graining sequence that was also found on 1794 elements in the Front Hall. This is consistent with the creation of this space in 1794.

\* Room 107. Five comparative cross-sections show that the board ceiling was installed at the same time that the Hyphen was created (ca. 1788), and the east wall seems not to have been built to enclose the space until much later, after approximately the ninth or tenth generation on the exterior South Porch elements. The west end of the South Porch was dendro-dated to 1802.

\* Room 110. The first glossy salmon pink paint found trapped in the fluting of the mantel in the Dining Room (110) exactly matches the salmon pink paint found as the original layer on the east wall door and window architraves in this room. A dull yellow paint was found as the second generation in the mantel and architrave samples as well. These two distinctly colored paints were not found elsewhere in the house, indicating the mantel was originally installed in the Dining Room and remained in this location. The evidence in one sample of early sandy plaster suggests that this room was originally wallpapered.

\* Room 202. The west wall board door and associated architrave are the earliest elements in the second-floor east chamber, and the first paint layer is a dark gray, possibly dating to 1788. This is followed by a distinctive graining sequence with a bright yellow base coat in generation 2. The paints on the board door for the bathroom begins with the same graining sequence, suggesting perhaps this board door, suggesting that it was just a slightly later installation. The paint history on the board enclosure suggests that the at least some of the boards were removed from another location where they had been painted with one layer of cream-colored paint, or there are two different periods of installation of these boards. When the board enclosure for the current bathroom was completed it appears the entire stair hall and second-floor enclosure was painted pale blue-green. This blue-green paint is the seventh generation in the Stair Hall, and it is three generations after the 1794 graining. It is thus possible that the board enclosure was not entirely painted until 1849.

\* Room 204. A black paint was found as the first layer on all three sections of baseboard, and this predates the gray paint on both sides of the board door and door architrave. Perhaps this room was not initially completely trimmed, or perhaps some sections of baseboard were reused from other areas in the house. The comparative sequences suggest that the windows were installed one generation after the mantel, but the early paints on the mantel are somewhat unclear because they do not relate to the paints found in the rest of the room. It is possible that this mantel was moved into this room from another location sometime in the twentieth century.

\* West Frame Attic. The original gray baseboard paint on cream-colored primer remains on the baseboards and it may date to 1788. The comparative evidence suggests that the newel post is a considerably later installation, potentially when the lower portion of the stair was reconfigured.

Room/Architectural Element	1756	1788	1794	1802	1849	1880	Observations
101. South window architrave (101-4)	Coarse blue	Cream color	Cream color	Cream color/off-white	Off-white	Possible graining	
101. North window architrave (101-5)			Graining on cream base coat	Cream color		Possible graining	
101. North wall closet enclosure wide board (101-11)	Coarse blue	Cream color					
101. North wall closet enclosure narrow board across opening (101-13, 101-13)		Cream color with black-painted baseboard*					* Possible reused element
102. South wall door (102-2)	Glossy red-brown*	Dark cream color	Possible graining	Graining	Off-white	Off-white	* Glossy red-brown also found as the first paint on the exterior of this door
102. South wall door architrave (102-1)			Graining on cream base coat	Dark cream color			
102. North wall door (102-4)			Graining on cream base coat	Graining	Off-white		Later paints seem to be exterior coatings
102. East wall door architrave (102-3)			Graining on cream base coat	Dark cream color			

Room/Architectural Element	1756	1788	1794	1802	1849	1880	Observations
103. South wall window (103-3)			Cream color	Cream color	Pale pink	Cream color	
103. Mantel (103-1)					Black	Cream color	
103. East wall door architrave (103-8)					Pale pink	Cream color	
103. North wall window (103-8)					Pale pink	Cream color	
103. Chair rail fragment	Coarse blue	Cream color					
104. North wall window (104-8)	Coarse blue	Cream color			Pale blue-green		
104. North wall paneling (104-4)			Graining on cream base coat	Cream color	Pale blue-green		
104. North wall chair rail (104-3)			Graining on cream base coat		Pale blue-green	Gray	
104. South wall window (104-6)			Graining on cream base coat		Pale blue-green		
104. South wall paneling (104-5)			Graining on cream base coat				Later layers stripped away
104. South wall sash (104-6)			Cream color	Cream color	Cream color	Cream color	
107-1. West wall siding			Cream color	Cream color			Hyphen was not repainted as often as the other room interiors
107-2. West wall door architrave			Cream color	Cream color			Hyphen ceiling (SP-23) has same paint sequence as siding and door architrave
SP-23. Ceiling above entry hall			Cream color	Cream color			
107-3. East wall, later plaster infill trapped at top of closet at edge of early chimney in room 103							Wood pulp paper means wallpaper is post 1845
107-4. N-S Ceiling			Cream color	Cream color			

Room/Architectural Element	1756	1788	1794	1802	1849	1880	Observations
107-5. E-W Ceiling			Cream color	Cream color			
110. Mantel (110-1)		Glossy salmon color	Dull yellow	Black	Black	Black or off-white	
110. East wall door architrave (110-2)		Glossy salmon color	Dull yellow	Cream color	Cream color	Grained	
110. East wall door (110-3) and south wall window architrave (110-4)		Dark brown	Graining on bright yellow base coat	Green	Brown	Grained	
110. South wall sash (110-5)		Off-white	Dull yellow	Cream color	Cream color	Cream color	
110. West wall door (110-8)					Cream color	Grained	Not quite sure about when paint chronology starts
110. West wall door architrave (110-7)					Cream color	Grained	Not quite sure about when paint chronology starts
110. East wall plaster		Wallpaper on sandy finish plaster					

Room/Architectural Element	1756	1788	1794	1802	1849	1880	Observations
202. West wall board door (202-1)		Gray*	Graining on bright yellow base coat		Brown	Olive green	* First layer on 204 side of door
202. West wall door architrave (202-2)		Gray*			Pale blue-green		* First layer on 204 side of door
202. North wall board door (202-3)			Graining on bright yellow base coat		Brown	Olive green	
202. North wall board enclosure (202-4)				Cream color*	Pale blue-green	Brownish-pink	* Painted boards reused from another location
202. South wall window (102-6)					Pale blue-green	Brownish-pink	
204. East wall board door (204-1)		Gray*	Dull yellow		Brown	Brownish-pink	* First paint layer on 202 side of door
204. East wall door architrave (204-2)		Gray*	Dull yellow		Brown	Brownish-pink	* First paint layer on 202 side of door
204. East and west wall baseboards (204-3, 204-5, 204-7)	Black (some sections later)	Gray*			Brown	Brownish-pink	* First paint layer on 202 side of door, some sections of baseboard may be reused from another location
204. South wall window (204-4)					Bright yellow	Brownish-pink	
204. Mantel (204-6)				Dull yellow	Brown	Black	First paint on the mantel is difficult to date
Attic. Baseboard		Gray on cream-colored base coat			Brown	Deep red-brown	Deep red-brown corresponds to the construction of the staircase in _____

Room/Architectural Element	1756	1788	1794	1802	1849	1880	Observations
Attic Newel post						Deep red-brown	Deep red-brown corresponds to the construction of the staircase in _____

## Exterior Paint Analysis Results

The north and south elevations of the house retain evidence of datable alterations, as well as some elements that could not be solidly dated using dendrochronology. The most complex changes seem to have taken place on the south elevation with the installation of the east end of the south porch, believed to be about 1788, and the later additions. The relocation of the main door leading to the Front Hall is believed to date to 1794. Dendrochronology analysis has shown that west end of the south porch was added in 1802. Sampling took place in four phases, with a total of 29 samples taken from the south elevation (including detached fragments) and nine samples taken from the north elevation to help understand the changes related to each period. Three additional samples were taken from the east elevation to establish the earliest paints on two areas of siding, although the paints on the more exposed siding proved to be quite fragmentary and weathered.

During the second, third and fourth site visits it was possible to gain access to the trapped original west gable for the East Frame and the trapped original east gable for the West Frame. Investigations on-site suggested the East Frame gable had an accumulation of chalky gray paints, while the gable for the West Frame seemed to be unpainted. However, cross-section paint analysis revealed a significant accumulation of paints on the trapped East Frame gable that was partially covered with a low roof in about 1802, and then by a later extension of the roof. Analysis also showed one extremely degraded cream-colored paint on top of the originally unpainted surface of the West Frame gable siding. The paint findings for the South Porch elements will be presented first, followed by the paint findings for the north elevation, the east elevation and the trapped gables.

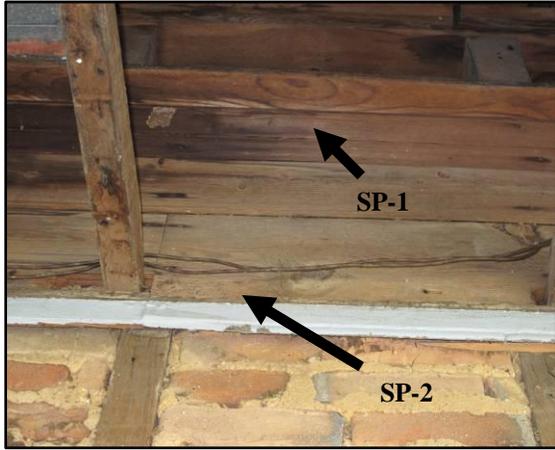
### South Elevation:



South Porch Sample Locations

- South Porch-1. East frame, trapped original cornice bed molding.
- South Porch-2. East frame, original siding just below ceiling level.
- South Porch-3. East frame, larger width siding (1794) which extends across original door opening.
- South Porch-4. East frame, original window at east end, left side of window frame, about 5-feet up.
- South Porch-5. East frame, original window sash, upper left corner of lower sash, top left pane.
- South Porch-6. East frame, original window, left shutter, back side (later shutter).
- South Porch-7. West frame, board siding, top board near ceiling (for comparative dating).
- South Porch-8. East frame, rear main door, upper left corner, middle right panel.
- South Porch-9. East frame, architrave for rear main door, left side, about 5-feet up.
- South Porch-10. Hyphen, short section of earlier siding related to hyphen, trapped by later corner board.
- South Porch-11. Hyphen, later siding trapped by corner board, just left of #10.
- South Porch-12. West end, siding for porch room at end (possibly dated to 1802 construction of porch).
- South Porch-13. West end, top of built-in bench, rear edge at north side.
- South Porch-14. West end, bench support, north face of north support, under seat.
- South Porch-15. East end, top of lower built-in shelf.
- South Porch-16. East end, bracket support for lower shelf, east side of right bracket.
- South Porch-17. East end, top of bench at back edge.
- South Porch-18. East end, bench support, west surface of middle leg.
- South Porch-19. Reused molding now a nailer, hidden above porch ceiling at join of east and west ends. How does this paint relate to early interior paints?
- South Porch-20. Trapped cornerboard for west facing gable end of east frame. Accessed through hole in ceiling.
- South Porch-21. Narrow reused molding nailed to underside of porch joist at west end of South Porch.
- South Porch-22. West Frame porch, ceiling exterior. (DP sample.)
- South Porch-23. West Frame porch, ceiling interior. (DP sample)
- South Porch-24. East Frame porch column. (DP sample)
- South Porch-25. Detached fragment of lower section of porch railing found by DP as a nailer in the Slave Quarters. Green paint on front edge.
- South Porch-26. Detached fragment of lower section of porch railing found by DP as a nailer in the Slave Quarters. White paint on top edge.
- South Porch-27. Handrail fragment used as chinking on west side of slave quarters, green side.
- South Porch-28. Handrail fragment used as chinking on west side of slave quarters, white side.
- South Porch-29. Top of shaft of west column, west porch. Compare to SP-24.

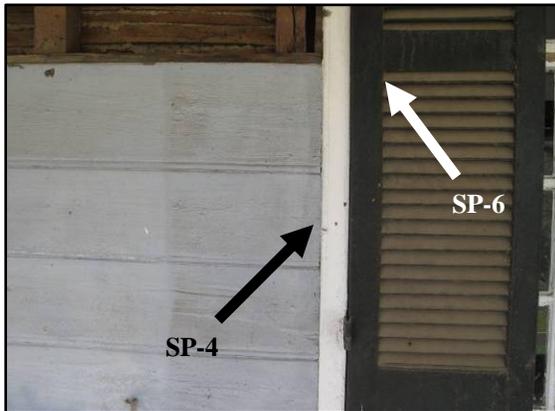
Trapped 1756 Cornice



1794 Siding Across Original Door Opening



Original Window East End



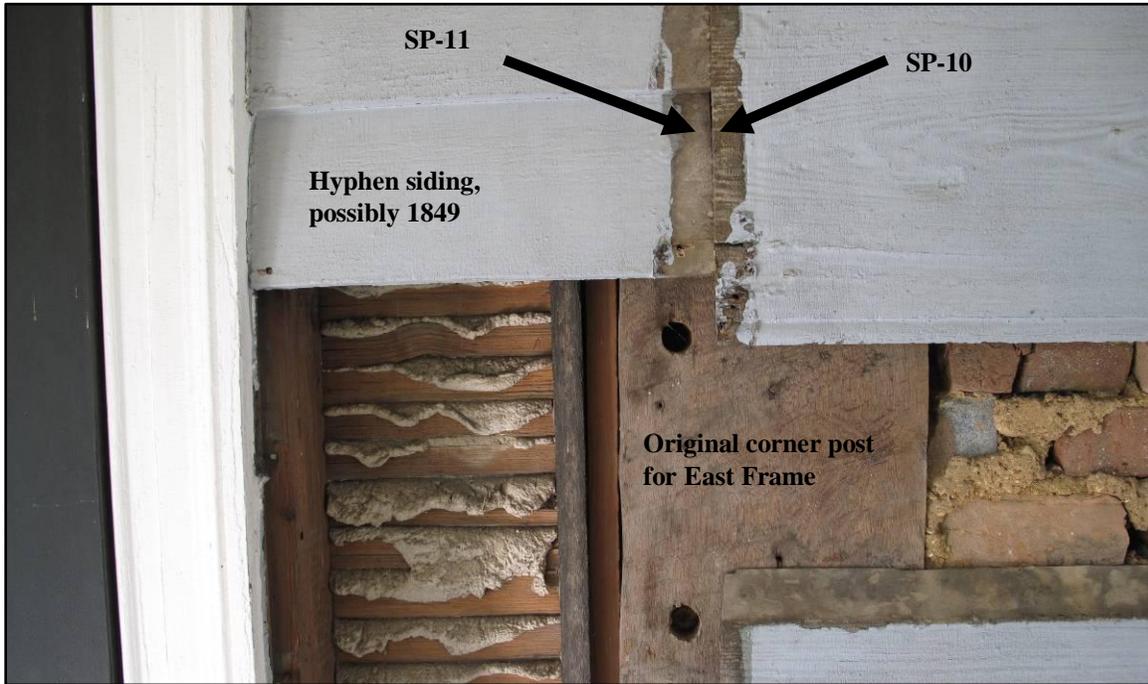
East Frame Main Door



West Frame Siding



Hyphen, Early and Later Trapped Siding



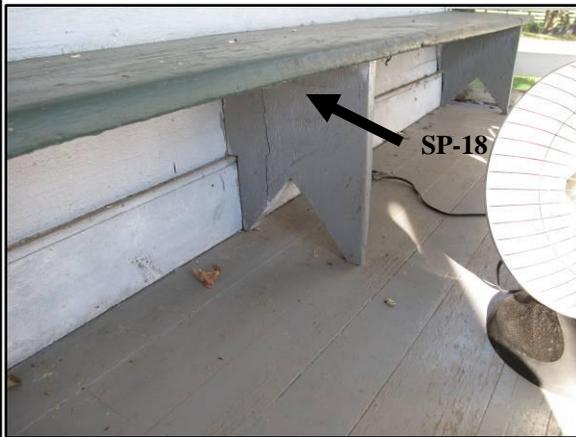
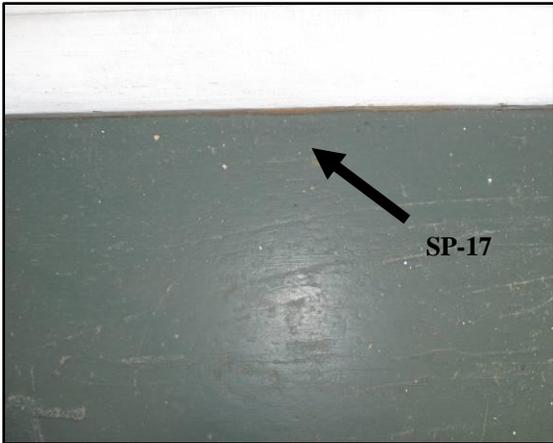
West Frame, West End Siding and Bench



East Frame Built-in Shelf



East Frame Built-in Bench



Architrave Reused as a Nailers



Trapped Cornerboard for East Frame



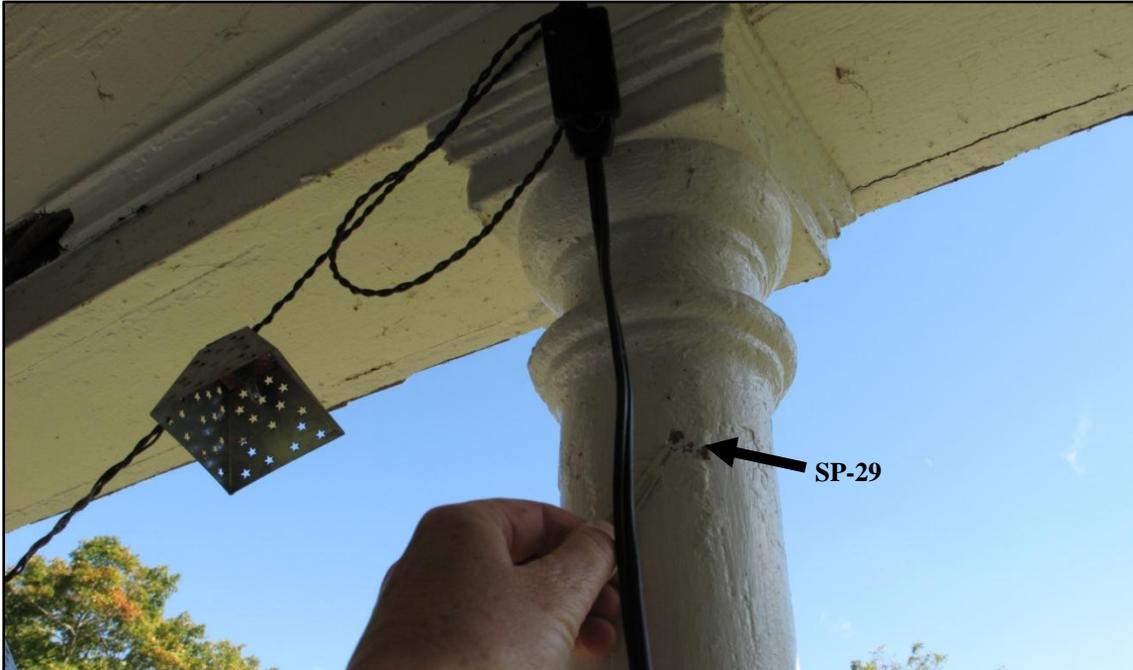
Reused Green-painted Molding on West Frame Porch Ceiling  
(SP-22 and SP-23 West Frame Ceiling Samples Taken by Dennis Pogue, no photos)



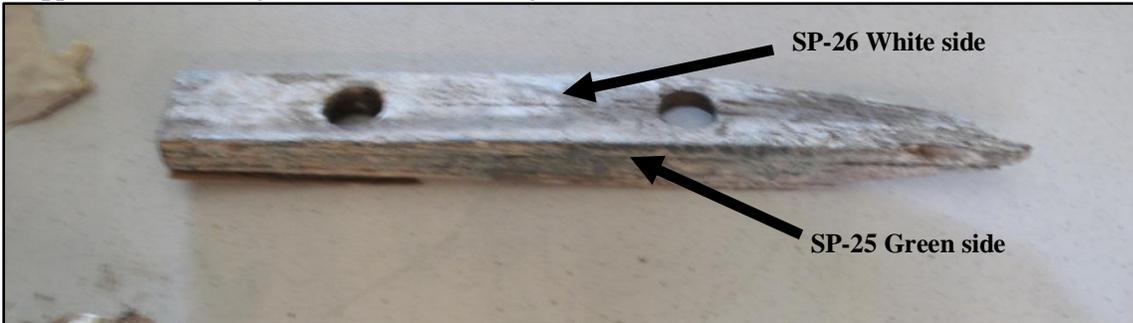
East Frame Column Sample SP-24



West Frame Column Sample SP-29



Trapped Handrail Fragment Used as Chinking on the Slave Quarters



West Side of Slave Quarters



Trapped Handrail Fragment West Side of Slave Quarters



Trapped Handrail Fragment West Side of Slave Quarters



A wide range of elements from different periods were sampled on the south elevation, so to make the comparisons easier this section has been divided by type of architectural element. Dendrochronology dating shows that the west end of the South Porch dates to 1788. There are also two periods of siding on the West Frame as the 1788 siding on the West Frame was replaced in 1802.<sup>1</sup> During the work on-site in April 2012 it was possible to gain access to several trapped elements, as sections of the porch ceiling had been opened up. Two molding fragments reused as nailers in the East and West Frame ceilings were sampled, as was the original trapped cornerboard for the East Frame. It was also possible to see more clearly in this same area that the original cornice for the East Frame had never been painted.

The site visit on April 4, 2012 was intended to more fully explore the timing of the Hyphen and the Hyphen roof, and then following that visit Dennis Pogue discovered more areas that might be helpful in sorting out the timing for the changes to the South Porch. He wanted to pursue whether the columns and the porch ceiling paints match: “We want to test whether the columns and the porch ceiling paints match (no doubt that the ceiling boards are original); like the siding

<sup>1</sup> Discussions with Dennis Pogue and Maral Kalbian, December 29, 2011.

in side that you sampled on Wednesday, the ceiling section inside the hyphen seems to have started as an exterior feature, and seems to correspond with the existing porch ceiling – we are interested in confirming that idea. In addition, the hyphen wall overlaps the interior ceiling boards, meaning that the hyphen area had a ceiling installed for some time before it was enclosed – this may also mean that the hyphen was enclosed at a later date than we had thought.<sup>2</sup>

Dennis Pogue's current hypothesis about the timing for the porch is:<sup>3</sup>

1788 East Frame porch added (ca. 1788-post 1777 based on dendro), but the reused trim pieces suggest to me that it was added at the same time that the West Frame was erected.<sup>4</sup>

1802 West Frame porch added (ca. 1802 based on dendro)—with a frame/low roof covering the space between the two buildings (hyphen) – the ceiling for the West Frame porch is installed as an original feature; the two porch roofs still essentially are separate entities at this time, although both the plate and the sill for the West Frame porch extend all the way to the East Frame porch, in order to support the flooring and ceiling into the hyphen; the East Frame gable siding continues to be painted during this period (9 layers!), although the West Frame only gets one coat;

The low roof over the hyphen is replaced with the current rafter/collar/headers, etc. – the chimney stack is rebuilt at the same time to receive/support the rafters; the rake board and the siding on the East Frame west gable are removed, and the roof lines for the two porches are joined and regularized (ca. 1849?);

The door in the East Frame west corner is installed (ca. 1849); I would assume that the paint sequence found on the siding of the East Frame and West Frame (and inside the hyphen) all would start to match at the beginning of this phase;

The walls/exterior door forming the hyphen are added (after 1849); the paint sequence should begin later.

The findings are presented in the following order: the trapped cornice; the siding on the East and West frames, the Hyphen and the west end of the porch; the original window; one shutter; the main door; the built-in benches and shelves; the trapped nailers used for the porch ceiling; the trapped East Frame cornerboard; the West Frame porch ceiling; East and West Frame columns; and South Porch handrail fragments found as chinking on the 1823 Slave Quarters. Where possible, the questions about timing of the paint layers are addressed in the discussion of each cross-section.

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<sup>2</sup> Email communication, Dennis Pogue, April 9, 2012.

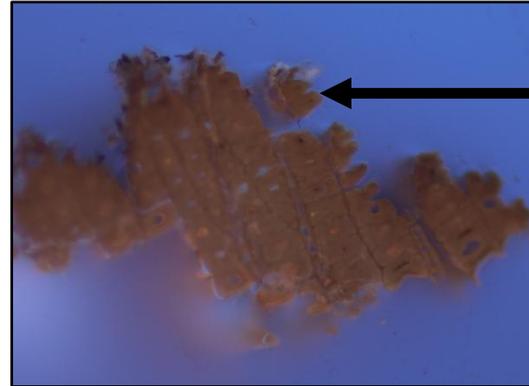
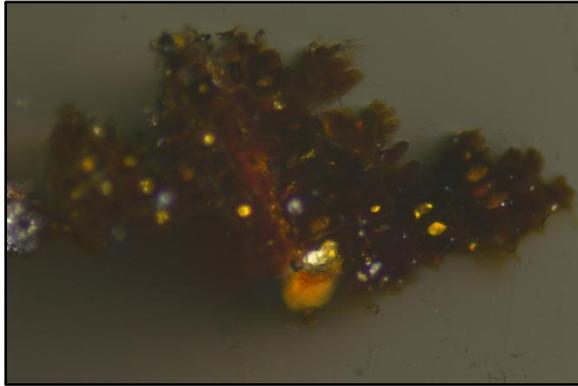
<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

**Cornice.** The first sample taken for analysis from the south elevation was from the original cornice which is trapped above the later porch roof. This cornice appeared not to have been painted when it was examined on-site, and this was confirmed with sample SP-1. The surface of the wood fibers is darkened and oxidized, but there is no evidence of any coating ever having been applied to it.

Sample SP-1. East frame, trapped original cornice bed molding.

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X



Oxidized and  
dirty wood  
surface

**Siding.** The narrow original siding below the cornice was also sampled to see how the 1756 siding was originally coated, and to establish the early paint chronology for comparison with the wider 1794 siding. The wood substrate in cross-section sample SP-2 from the narrow siding below the trapped cornice is fragmented and degraded, suggesting the siding was originally left unpainted. The chronology begins with a gray paint on top of the darkened wood substrate. The second generation is medium yellow, and the third and fourth generations are similar coarsely ground, unevenly mixed, verdigris-based, green paints. This is a remarkable discovery. This type of brilliant green paint was often used on exterior louvered shutters, and was considered a very stylish paint for eighteenth-century interiors.<sup>5</sup> But verdigris is an unstable copper-based pigment and paints containing it degrade quite quickly to dark brown or black, especially when directly exposed to sun. The discovery of this relatively expensive, brilliant green paint on exterior siding is astonishing and no other example of this type of exterior use comes to mind.

The first generation of paint on the 1794 wider siding that extends across the original 1756 door opening is the second-generation medium yellow paint (see sample SP-3). This yellow paint followed by the two generations of coarsely ground verdigris-based green paints. It is not possible to solidly date the green paint, however the dark cream-colored paint that appears in the fifth generation in sample SP-2 seems to be the first layer on the 1802 siding at the west end (sample SP-12). It is also the first layer on the sample from the West Frame siding (SP-7) and it is the only paint layer on the trapped section of siding from the east face of the West Frame gable (Gable-1). The first paint layer in the full sequence of 19 generations of trim paints on one East Frame column (SP-24) also begins with the same dark cream-colored paint. The wood substrates in SP-7, SP-12 and Gable-1 are sooty, darkened and weathered, indicating the West Frame siding was also initially left unpainted. This comparison suggests that all the South Porch architectural

<sup>5</sup> Excellent examples of replicated traditional verdigris-based paints can be seen in the Mount Vernon Small Dining Room, the first-floor chamber at Gunston Hall, the first-floor stair hall at Stratford Hall, and the entry hall of the Ipswich, MA house at the Smithsonian National Museum of American History.

elements, including the West Frame and west end of the porch, were painted the same dark cream color sometime after 1802.

The two brilliant green paints discovered on the south elevation were found in the same context in samples NP-1 and NP-8 from the North Porch siding. So, this suggests that the siding for both porches was painted with a brilliant, coarsely ground green paint twice after 1794. These green paints were not found in the sample taken from a protected area of siding on the north elevation of the West Frame (sample NP-4). Nor were they found on the protected section of siding from the west face of the East Frame (Gable-3), or on a section of protected siding on the east elevation (EE-3). The paints found on the trapped sections of gable will be explained more fully later in this report.

The combined sequence of paints found in all the siding cross-sections can be used to reconstruct a full chronology for the siding paints. Importantly, staining for the presence of zinc ( $Zn^{2+}$ ) with the fluorochrome TSQ shows that the distinctive gray layer with suspended blue and orange pigments that appears in generation 10 contains zinc. This means that this layer cannot have been applied before about 1845 when zinc white became commercially available. This finding can then be used to comparatively date the paints on other elements, including other areas of siding and trim. Two additional white paint generations were found in one sample from an original South Porch column, so there are 19 generations of exterior paints in total.

## Complete South Porch Siding Paint Chronology

<u>Generation/Layer</u>	<u>Observations</u>
19. Gray/white	Missing from siding samples, but found on trim
18. Gray/white	Missing from siding samples, but found on trim
17. Gray/white	
16. Light gray	
15. Light gray	
14. Medium gray	Last layer in Gable-3, East Frame west elevation siding
13. Dark gray	
12. Gray	
11. Gray on white primer	
10. Gray with orange and blue pigments	Contains zinc white, so cannot date before 1845
9. Thin pink	
8. Thin medium yellow	
7. Thin dark yellow	Last layer in SP-11 from the Hyphen siding
6. Gray on white primer	First layer in SP-10 and SP-11 from the Hyphen (possibly 1849)
5. Dark cream color	First layer in SP-7 from 1788 West Frame and SP-12 from the west end of the South Porch. It is also the only paint layer in Gable-1 from the trapped siding on the West Frame. The West Frame siding was originally unpainted so this layer is could be pre-1802.
4. Coarse verdigris green	This was originally a grainy brilliant green
3. Coarse verdigris green	This was originally a grainy brilliant green
2. Medium yellow	First layer on 1794 siding in SP-3 First layer on South Porch handrail fragment SP-27
1. Gray paint	First layer on original 1756 siding in SP-2, about 1788
Degraded wood substrate	1756 siding was initially left unpainted

Sample SP-2. East frame, original siding just below ceiling level.

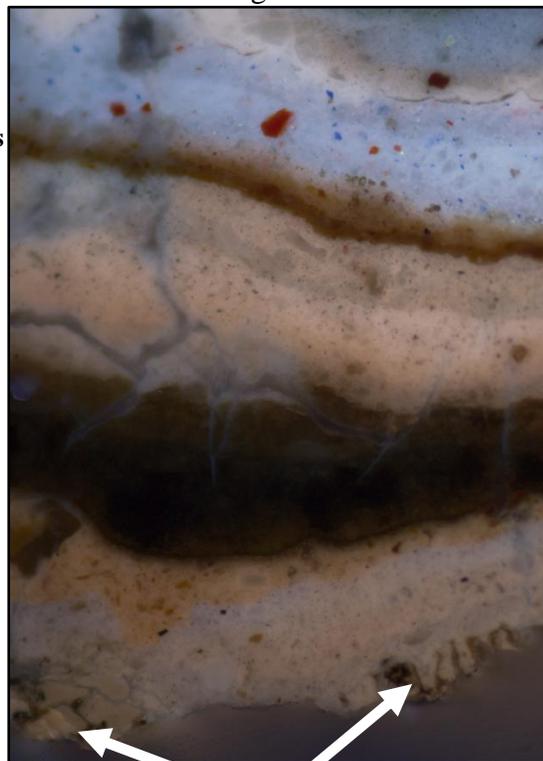
Visible Light 100X (two samples)



Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



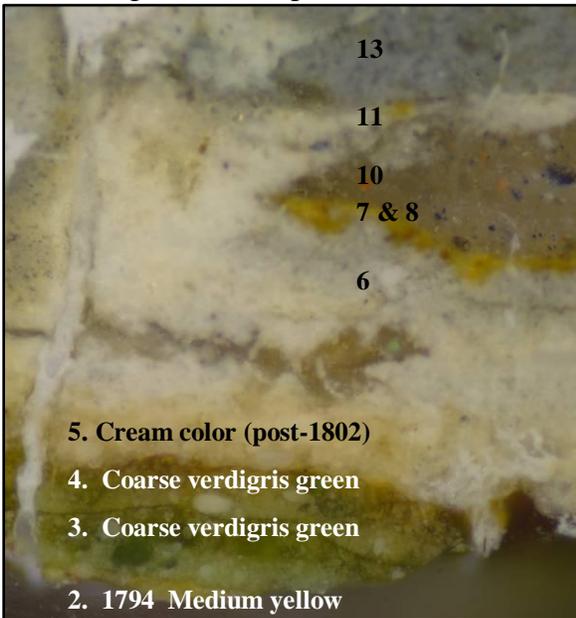
Fragmented, dirty wood substrate

Sample SP-3. East frame, larger width siding (1794) which extends across original door opening.

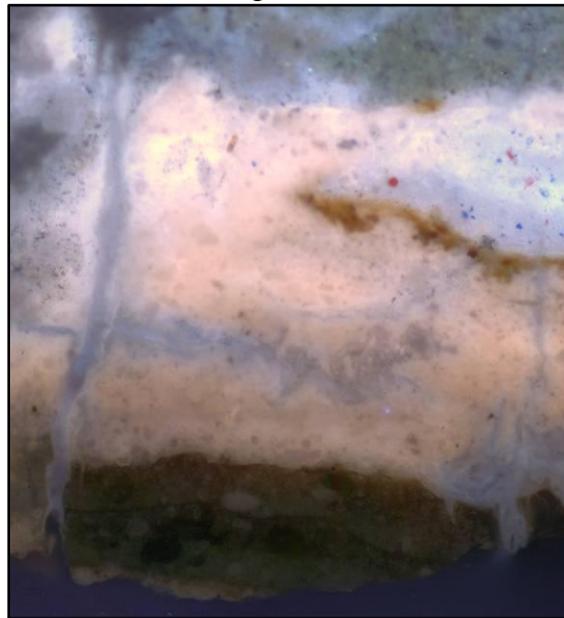
Visible Light 100X



Visible Light 200X separated flake



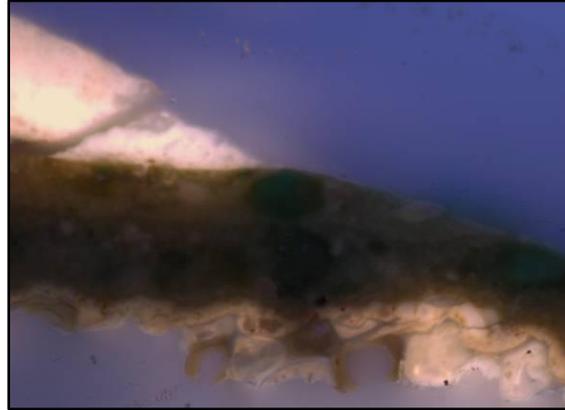
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Visible Light 200X substrate (detail)

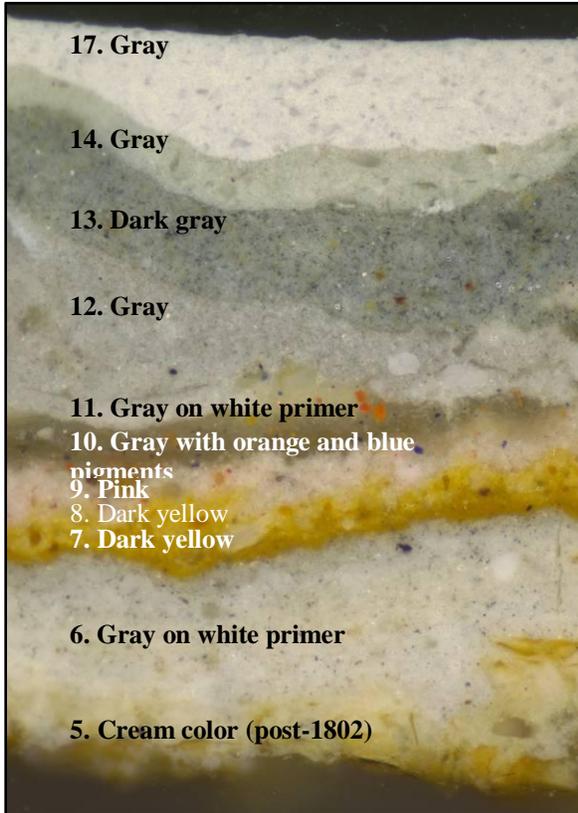


Ultraviolet Light 200X

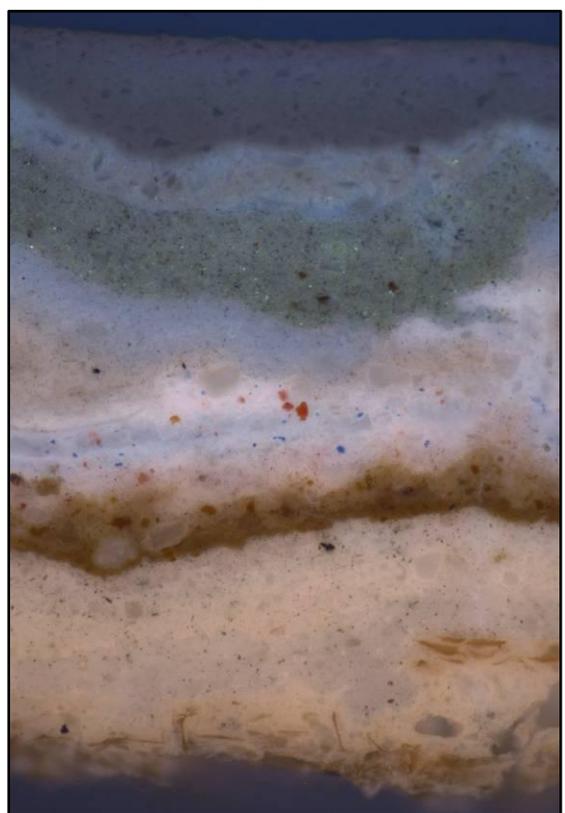


Sample SP-7. West frame, board siding, top board near ceiling (for comparative dating).

Visible Light 200X

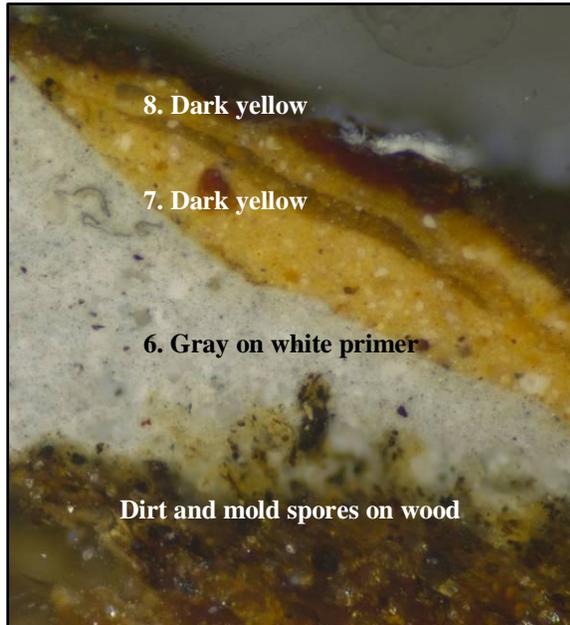


Ultraviolet Light 200X

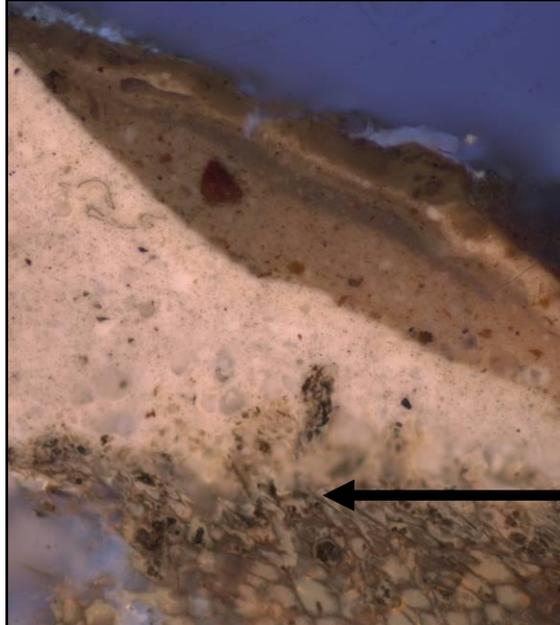


Sample SP-10. Hyphen, short section of earlier siding related to hyphen, trapped by later corner board.

Visible Light 100X



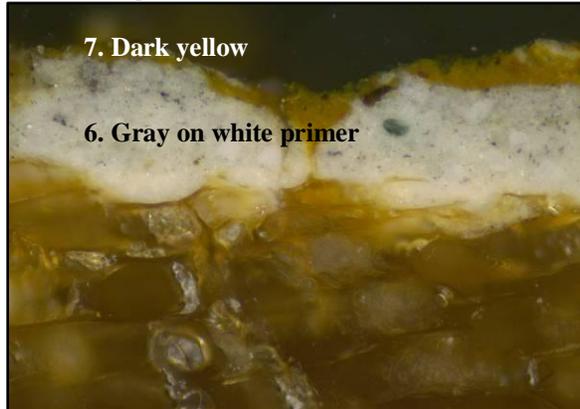
Ultraviolet Light 100X



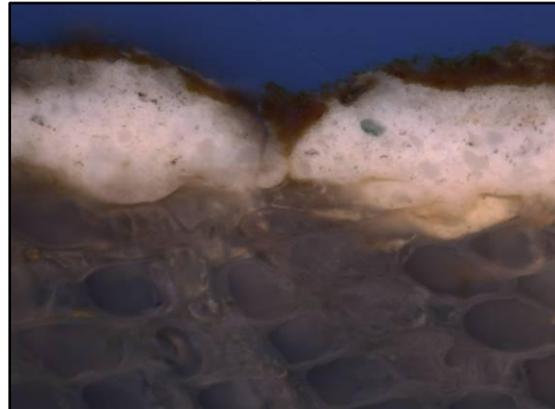
Grit and black mold spores on the wood suggests the wood was originally unpainted

Sample SP-11. Hyphen, later siding trapped by corner board, just left of SP-10.

Visible Light 200X

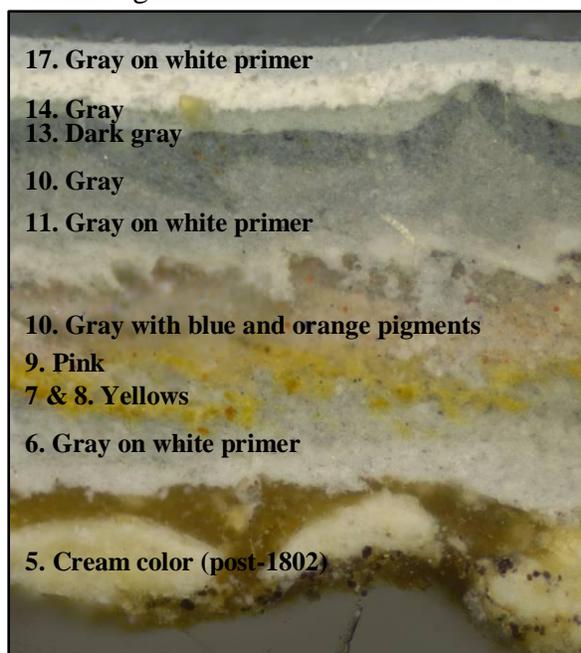


Ultraviolet Light 200X

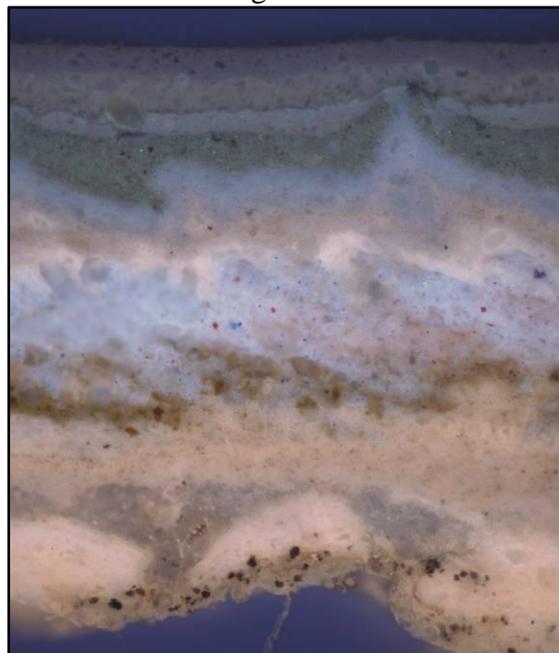


Sample SP-12. West end, siding for porch room at end.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



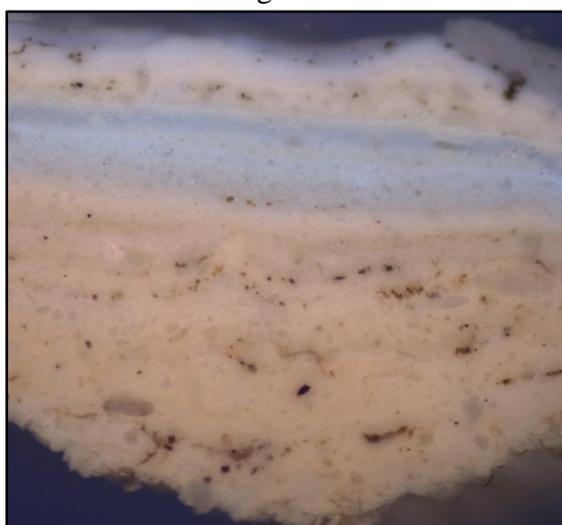
Original Window. One sample from a protected area of the frame for the original window (SP-4) contains approximately 15 generations of cream-colored and off-white paints. These layers cannot be confidently aligned with the early siding paints, but this stratigraphy does suggest the window trim was consistently painted cream or off-white colors, even when the siding was a contrasting gray, yellow or bright green. A similar dark cream color was found as the first layer in sample SP-9 for the architrave for the main door. The sample from the window sash is more fragmentary, but cross-section SP-5 does begin with the same cream color as the window frame.

Sample SP-4. East frame, original window at east end, left side of window frame, about 5-feet up.

Visible Light 100X



Ultraviolet Light 100X



Sample SP-5. East frame, window sash, upper left corner of lower sash, top left pane.

Visible Light 100X



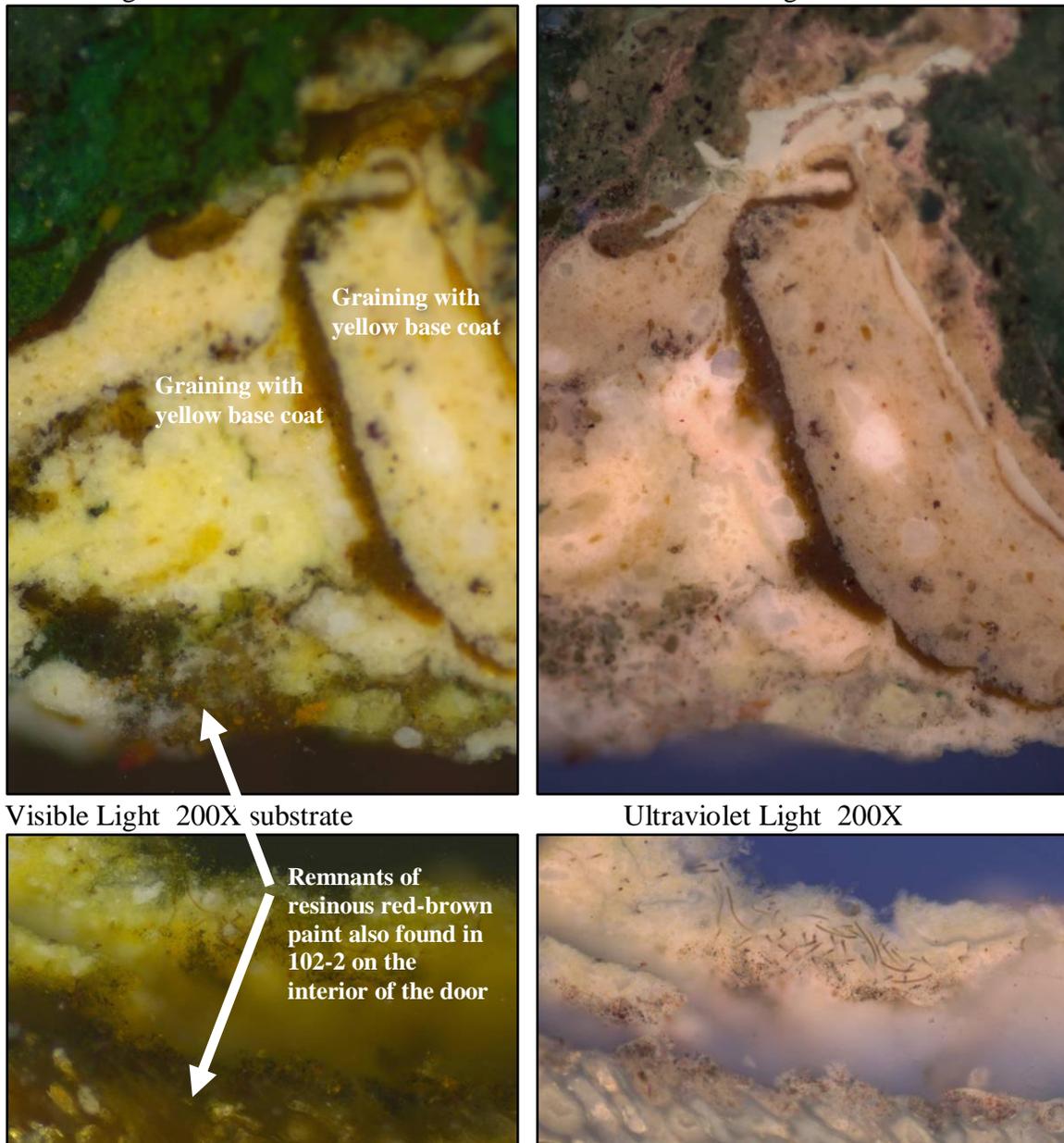
Ultraviolet Light 100X



Main Door and Door Architrave. The paints on the main door are quite weathered and jumbled,

but there is clear evidence of the same original resinous red-brown paint found on the interior of this door (sample 102-2). This paint has distinctive bright orange, red lead pigments suspended in a darker medium, and it is readily identifiable. There are also at least two generations of early graining with yellow base coats, but it is not possible to align the door paints with the siding paints to figure out when the door was grained. Grain-painting was found on the interior of the door in generations 4 and 5 and these layers may relate to repainting work in 1794 and 1803. The limited evidence in sample SP-9 from the door architrave suggests that it was originally painted a dark cream color like the original window trim, and continued to be painted cream color or off-white.

Sample SP-8. East frame, rear main door, upper left corner, middle right panel.  
Visible Light 200X Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample SP-9. East frame, architrave for rear main door, left side, about 5-feet up.

Visible Light 100X



Fragment of early cream-colored paint

Ultraviolet Light 100X



Shutters. Comparative analysis shows that the first green paint on the shutters is a verdigris-based green paint that is darker, and definitely more finely ground, than the early green paints on the siding. This is not surprising as this type of verdigris paint was typical for late eighteenth-century, as well as nineteenth-century, shutters. The verdigris paint in sample SP-6 was applied on top of a light gray primer. Importantly, this first paint sequence exactly matches the earliest verdigris green paint on the bench seats (samples SP-13 and SP-17), which suggests that the louvered shutters and benches were installed at the same time.

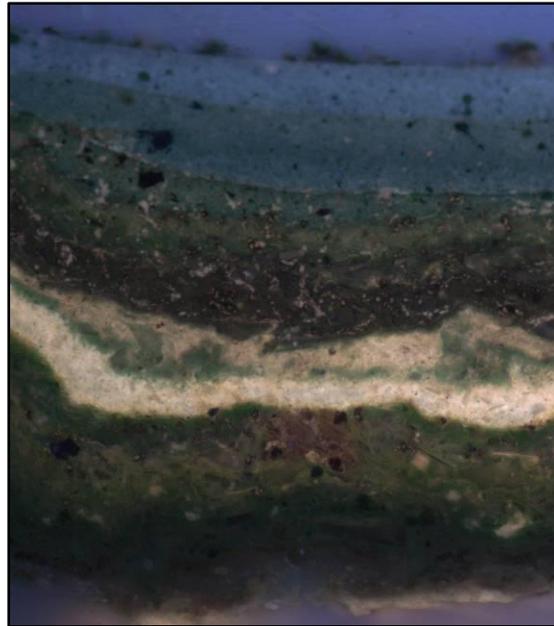
There are approximately 14 generations of paint on the louvered shutter, but the first generation is the only paint composed primarily of coarsely ground verdigris. All the subsequent green paints are made of more finely ground green pigments (likely chrome green).

Sample SP-6. East frame, original window, left shutter, back side (later shutter).

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



Built-in Benches and Shelves. The evidence in samples SP-13 from the top of the bench at the west end, and SP-17 from the bench at the east end, confirm that these two benches were originally painted green in the same manner as the shutter. Then the bench tops were repainted green one more time before they were painted gray to match the siding. This is a readily identifiable gray paint with suspended blue and orange pigments that lines up with generation 10 on the original siding, and it cannot date to before 1845 because of the presence of zinc white. The green paint on the gray primer directly below this must date to pre-1823 as it was found as generation 7 of 8 in sample SP-27 from a handrail fragment used as chinking for the 1823 Slave Quarters.

The bench tops were repainted green seven more times with green paints that generally matched the shutters. No early paint evidence was found on the top of the built-in shelving (sample SP-15) as the wood substrate is weathered and degraded, but it is likely that the bench tops and shelving were painted to match.

There is excellent evidence for how the bench supports were painted. Sample SP-14 from the bench at the west end contains the most complete chronology, beginning with a deep red paint on a cream-colored primer. Fragments of the same deep red paint was found as the first paint on the shelf bracket (sample SP-16) and the east end bench support (SP-18). This helps to confirm that the benches and shelves were originally painted with glossy green tops and deep red supports. The dark cream-colored paint directly on top of the deep red can be aligned with generation 5 (post-1802) on the siding.

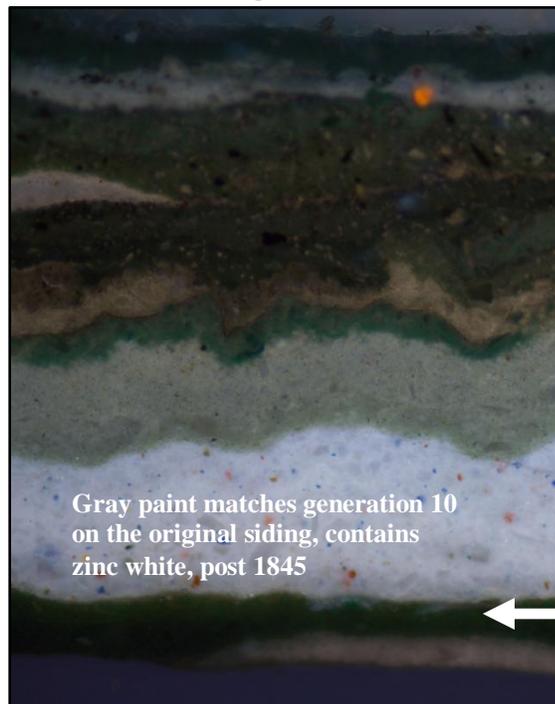
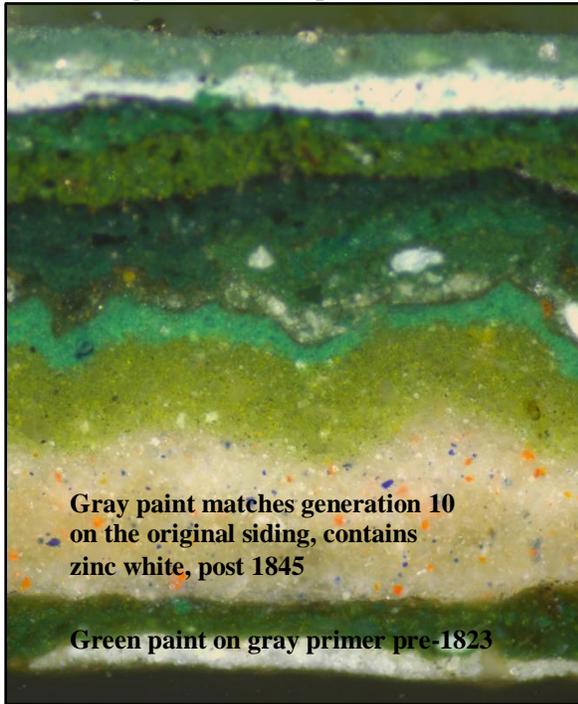
The paint sequences in samples SP-14, SP-16 and SP-18 show that the supports were then repainted to match the adjacent siding during each subsequent repainting. This suggests that the benches, shelves and shutters were installed in generation 4, which predates the paints on the

West Frame 1802 siding by one generation.

Sample SP-13. West end, top of built-in bench, rear edge at north side.

Visible Light 200X separated flake

Ultraviolet Light 200X



Matches generation 7 of 8 in SP-27 from a detached handrail

Visible Light 200X substrate

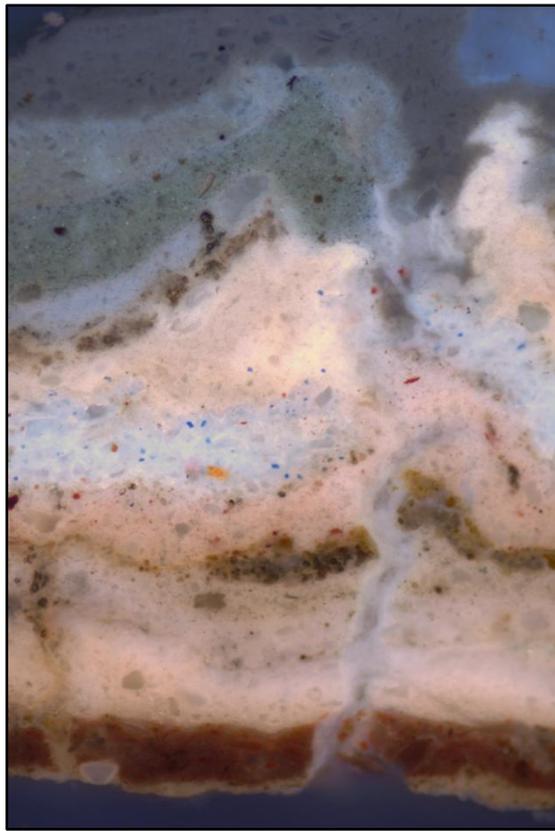
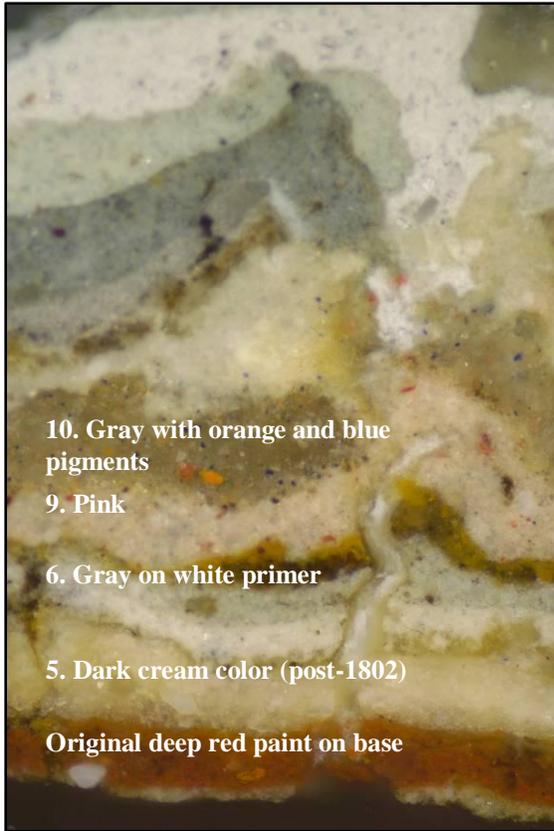
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample SP-14. West end, bench support, north face of north support, under seat.

Visible Light 200X

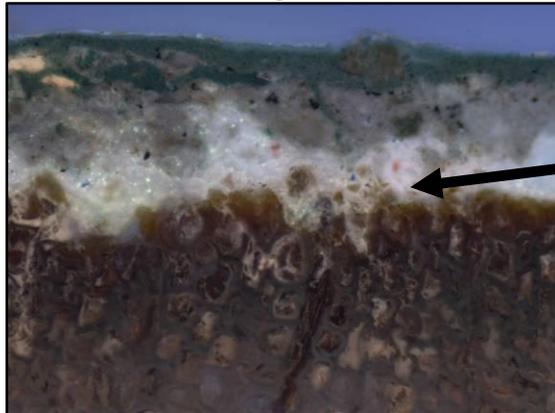
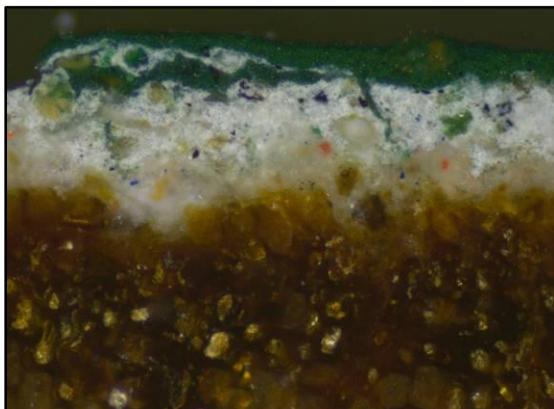
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample SP-15. East end, top of lower built-in shelf.

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X



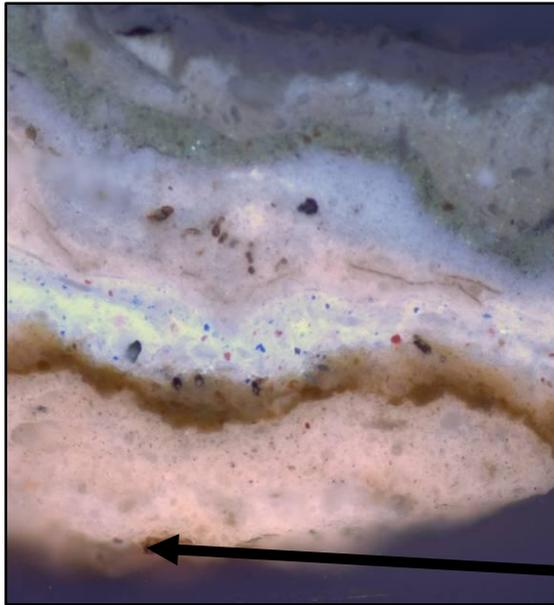
Early paints weathered completely away before repainting with generation 10

Sample SP-16. East end, bracket support for lower shelf, east side of right bracket.

Visible Light 200X



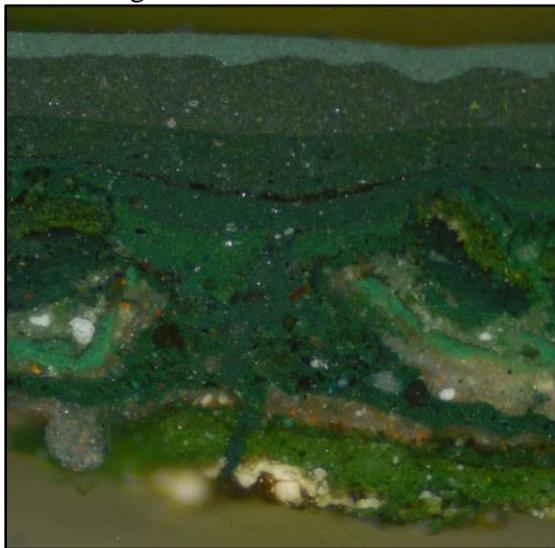
Ultraviolet Light 200X



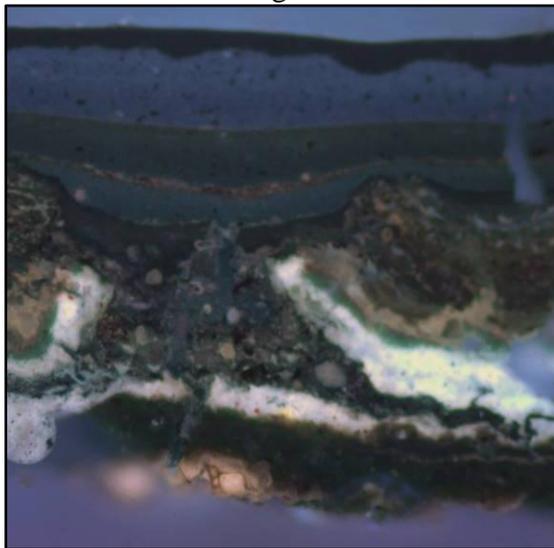
Remnant of early deep red paint like west frame bench support

Sample SP-17. East end, top of bench at back edge.

Visible Light 100X



Ultraviolet Light 100X



Visible Light 200X substrate



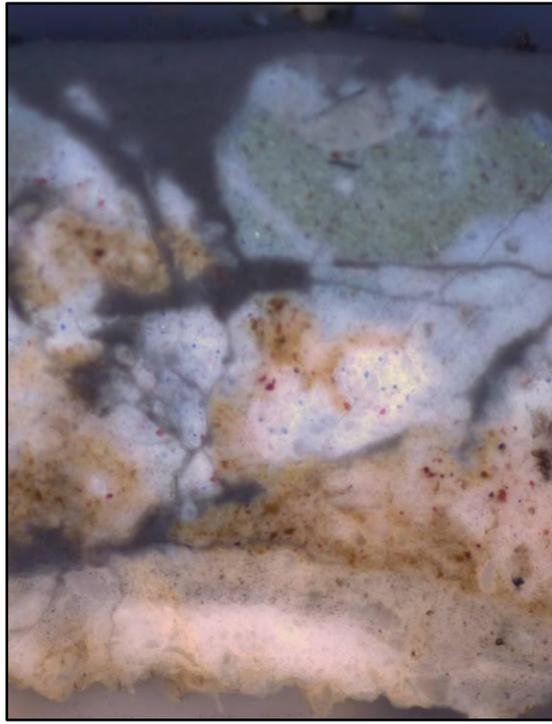
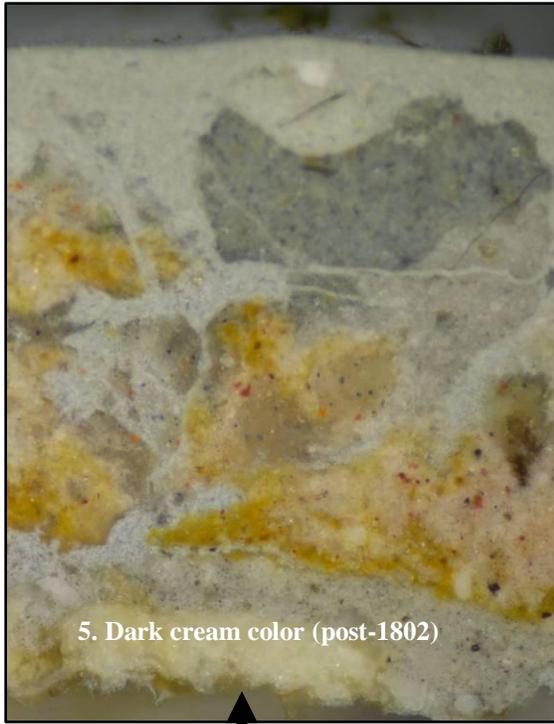
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample SP-18. East end, bench support, west surface of middle leg.

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X

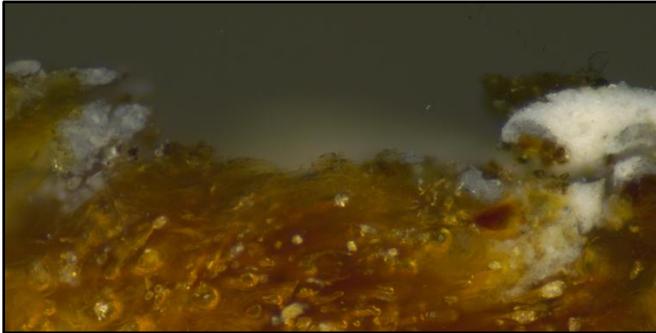


**The first generation of deep red paint on the bench supports is missing in the cross-section but present in the uncast samples**

Porch Ceiling and Trapped Reused Fragments. The paint histories on most of the reused and trapped elements can be related to the paints found on other elements remaining *in situ*, however, so little of the paint on the reused architrave (SP-19) survives that it is difficult to be confident placing this element back into its original context. This fragment appears to have a paint history that first starts with gray, followed by an off-white paint. It resembles the original gray paint found on the South Porch East Frame siding (SP-2), but the paints are too powdery to be sure any relationship. An uncast portion of the same sample photographed at 40X shows a flake of white paint attached to the gray-painted substrate. This limited evidence suggests this particular reused nailer came from the exterior, not the interior woodwork.

Sample SP-19. Reused molding now a nailer, hidden above porch ceiling at join of east and west ends.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



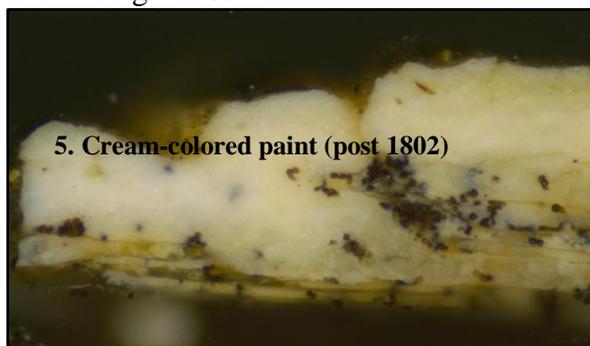
Uncast portion of SP-19 photographed at 40X to show the first gray paint on the wood, followed by flakes of later white paint.



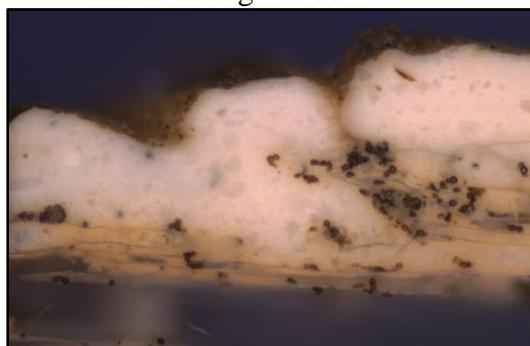
Sample SP-20 was taken from the original cornerboard for the East Frame that was sampled through an opening made in the porch ceiling. The evidence confirms that this element was initially left unpainted, like the cornice and siding, and then it was painted with only one layer of cream-colored paint that aligns with generation 5 in the porch siding chronology. This is the paint that is the first layer on the West Frame siding.

SP-20. Trapped cornerboard for west facing gable end of east frame. Accessed through hole in ceiling.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



The paint evidence on the narrow section of reused molding on the underside of a porch joist at the west end of the South Porch directly relates this element to other exterior elements of the east end of the South Porch. The paint history begins with a medium yellow paint identified as the 1794 coating on the East Frame siding, which is followed by the readily distinguishable, coarsely ground, verdigris-based paint found as generation 3 on the original siding.

Sample SP-21. Narrow reused molding nailed to underside of porch joist at west end of South Porch.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



The paint evidence in sample SP-22, from a section of the ceiling believed to be original, has a paint history that begins with the cream-colored paint found as generation 5, and post-dated 1802 by comparison with the West Frame siding elements. This is followed by a weathered gray paint that lines up with generation 6 on the siding, and then the subsequent off-white, pale green and white paints all appear to be twentieth century coatings based on their fluorescence characteristics and the absence of weathering, dirt and cracks in the paints.

Sample SP-22. West Frame porch, ceiling exterior. (DP sample)

Visible Light 100X

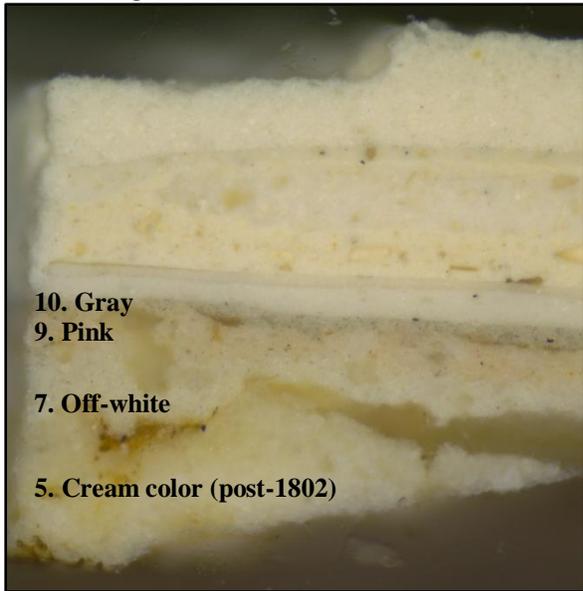
Ultraviolet Light 100X



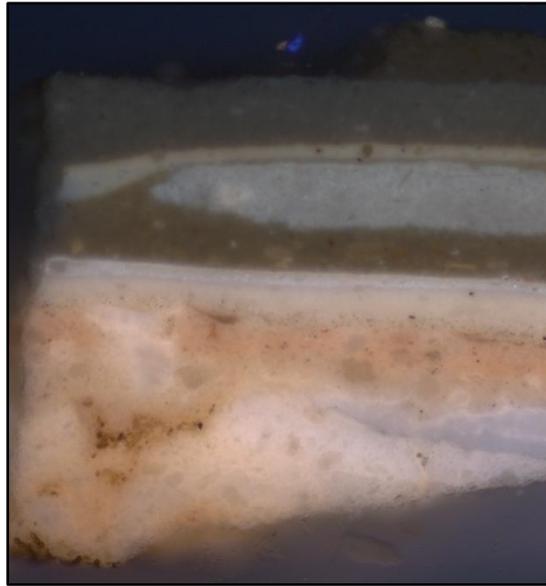
Comparison of sample SP-23 from the ceiling of the Hyphen shows that its paint history almost exactly matches the paints on the siding on the west side of the Hyphen (see sample 107-1 below). This suggests that the porch ceiling was installed and painted at same time as the siding and trim for the interior Hyphen elements.

Sample SP-23. West Frame porch, ceiling interior. (DP sample)

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

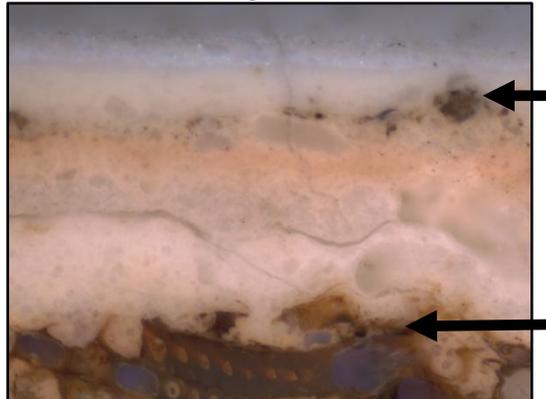


Sample 107-1. West wall above door, flush boards, should have been installed at same time as boards on west end of South Porch.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



← Grit and soot on gray paint

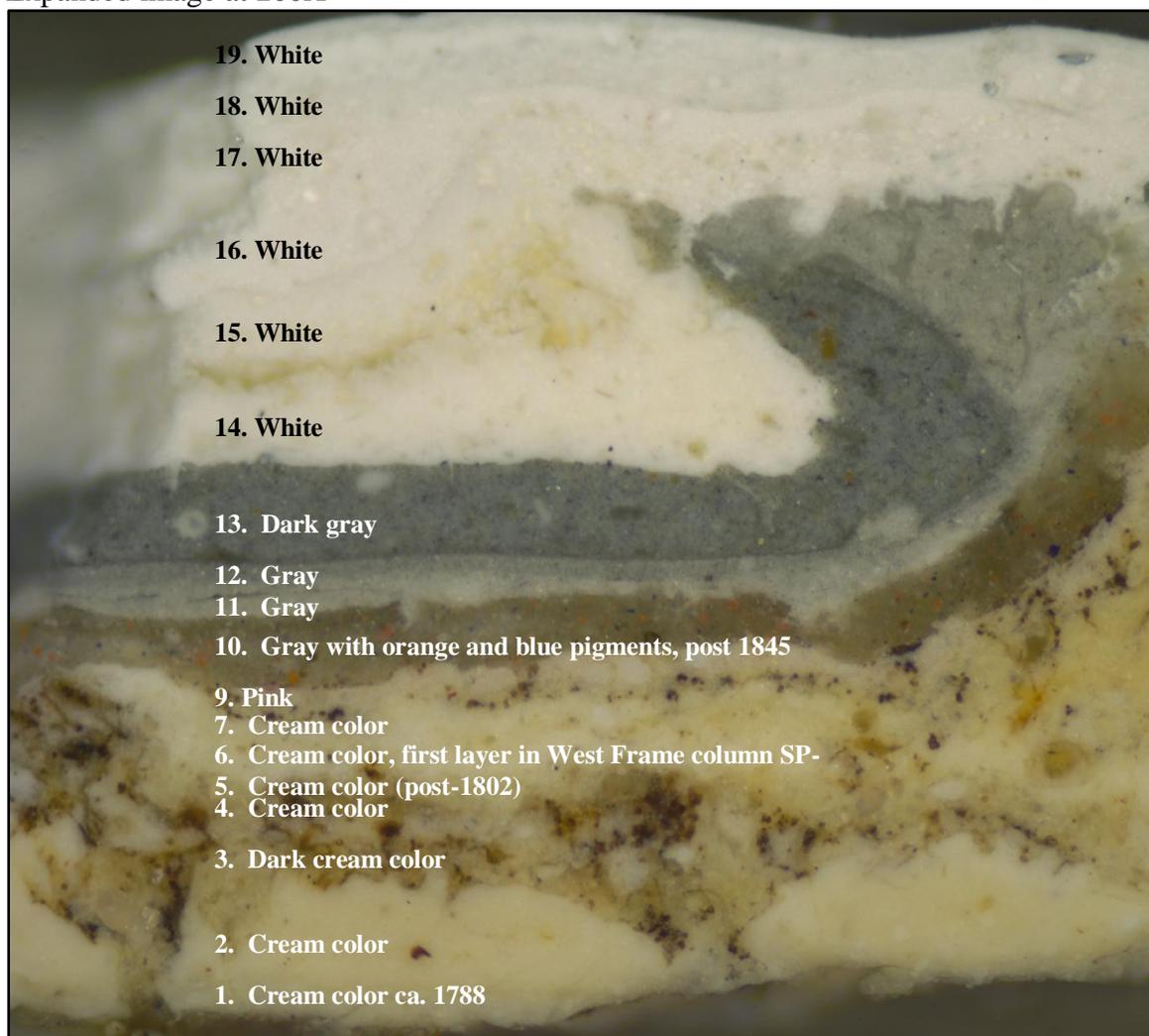
← Grit and dirt on wood

East Frame and West Frame Porch Columns. The cross-section from an original South Porch column of the East Frame represents the most intact sequence of exterior trim paints found on the building. There are nineteen generations of paint, beginning with the first cream-colored paint that was found on the other original 1788 South Porch elements. The long sequence of cream-colored paints – from generation 1 through 7 – is consistent with the early paint evidence found on the window trim (SP-4 and NP-3), and sash (SP-5), and door frame (NP-2).

The cross-section from the West Frame porch column is more fragmentary, but it appears that the paint history begins at the generation 6 cream-colored paint found on the East Frame column (see below).

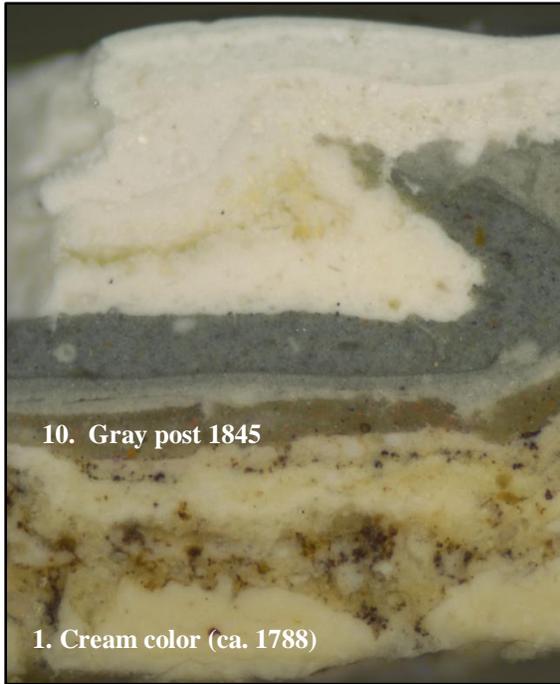
Sample SP-24. East Frame porch column. (DP)

Expanded image at 200X

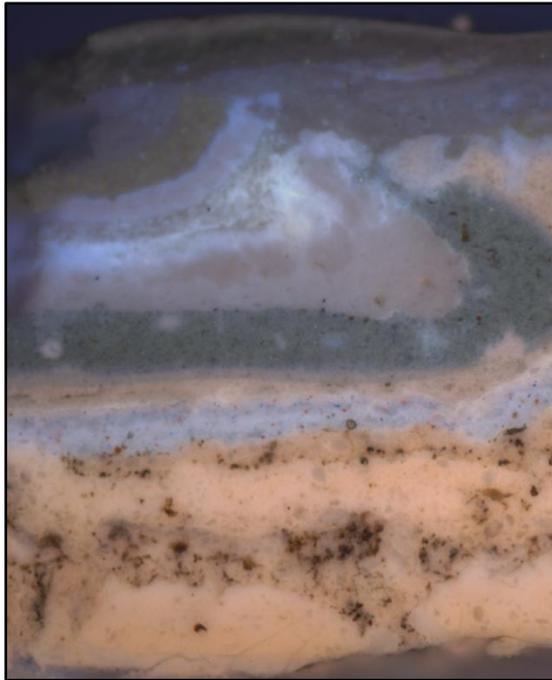


Sample SP-24. East Frame porch column. (DP)

Visible Light 100X

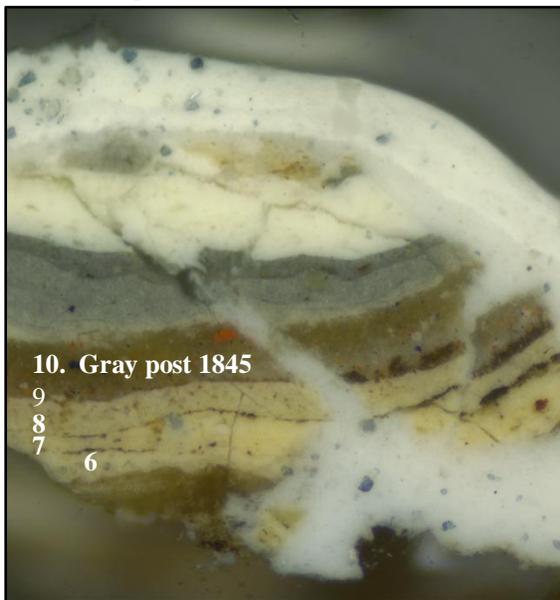


Ultraviolet Light 100X

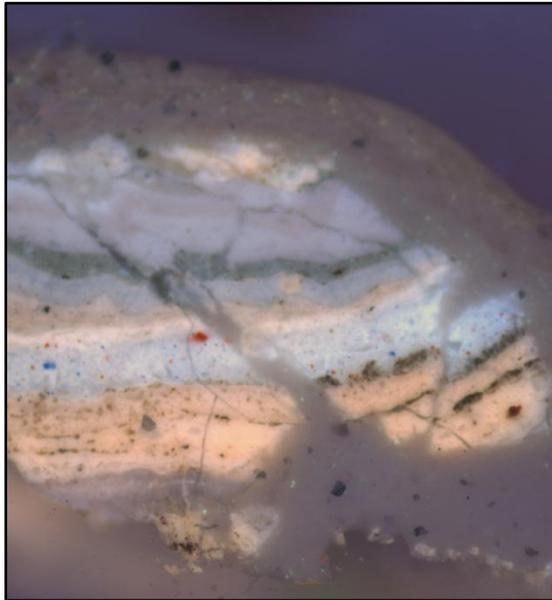


South Porch-29. Top of shaft of west column, west porch. Compare to SP-24.

Visible Light 100X



Ultraviolet Light 100X



Fragments of Porch Handrail Used as Chinking on the Slave Quarters. It was exciting to search for fragments on the South Porch handrail that had been used as chinking on the 1823 Slave Quarters during the September 2012 site visit. These detached elements are quite obvious once you start looking for them. Samples were taken from the green and white-painted surfaces of one detached handrail fragment removed by Dennis Pogue, and samples were taken from green and white areas of a section of handrail still left in the south end of the exterior west wall of the Slave Quarters for comparison.

The most complete chronology was found in sample SP-27 from a section of handrail still embedded in the walls of the slave quarters. The evidence in this sample is quite revealing as the first paint layer above the wood is the medium yellow paint found as the first coating on the 1794 siding (see sample SP-2 for comparison). This is followed by the same two thick, coarsely ground verdigris-green paints found on the 1794 siding as generations 3 and 4, followed by the cream-colored paint identified as the post-1802 paint on the siding. Generations 6 and 7 are verdigris-based yellowish-greens not found elsewhere, followed two more finely ground green finish coatings before it was reused as chinking. This long chronology of coatings suggests that this particular section of handrail came from the east end of the South Porch and it may have been used as chinking during a later construction episode as the most recent green paint in SP-27 can be aligned with a ca. 1849 green paint on the South Porch benches and shelves.

The other cross-sections are less complete, but they each contain fragments of the same coatings. In sample SP-25, from the green side of the detached handrail, the first green paint that can be aligned with SP-27 is the fourth generation verdigris-based paint. This is a pre-1802 paint layer based on its position in the siding chronology.

#### Location of SP-27

#### West Side of Slave Quarters





South Porch-25. Detached fragment of lower section of porch railing found by DP as a nailer in the Slave Quarters. Green paint on front edge.

Visible Light 100X



Ultraviolet Light 100X



South Porch 26. Detached fragment of lower section of porch railing found by DP as a nailer in the Slave Quarters. White paint on top edge.

Visible Light 200X



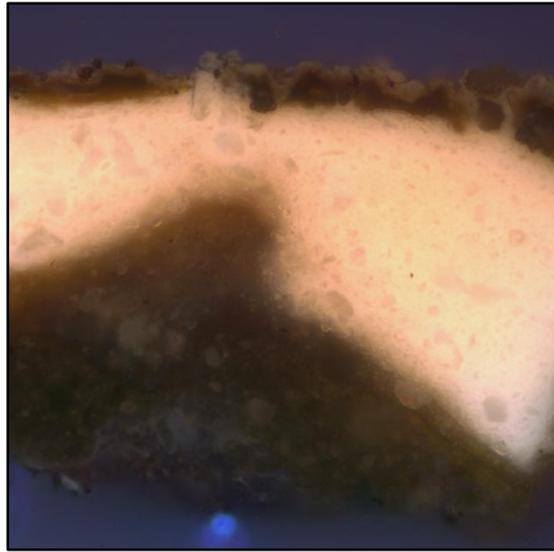
Ultraviolet Light 200X



South Porch-28. Handrail fragment used as chinking on west side of slave quarters, white side.  
Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



**Exterior – East Elevation:**

The paint evidence found in the first two samples removed during the first round of sampling was too fragmentary to be helpful so another sample was taken from the siding that was somewhat more protected by a trim board next to the chimney.

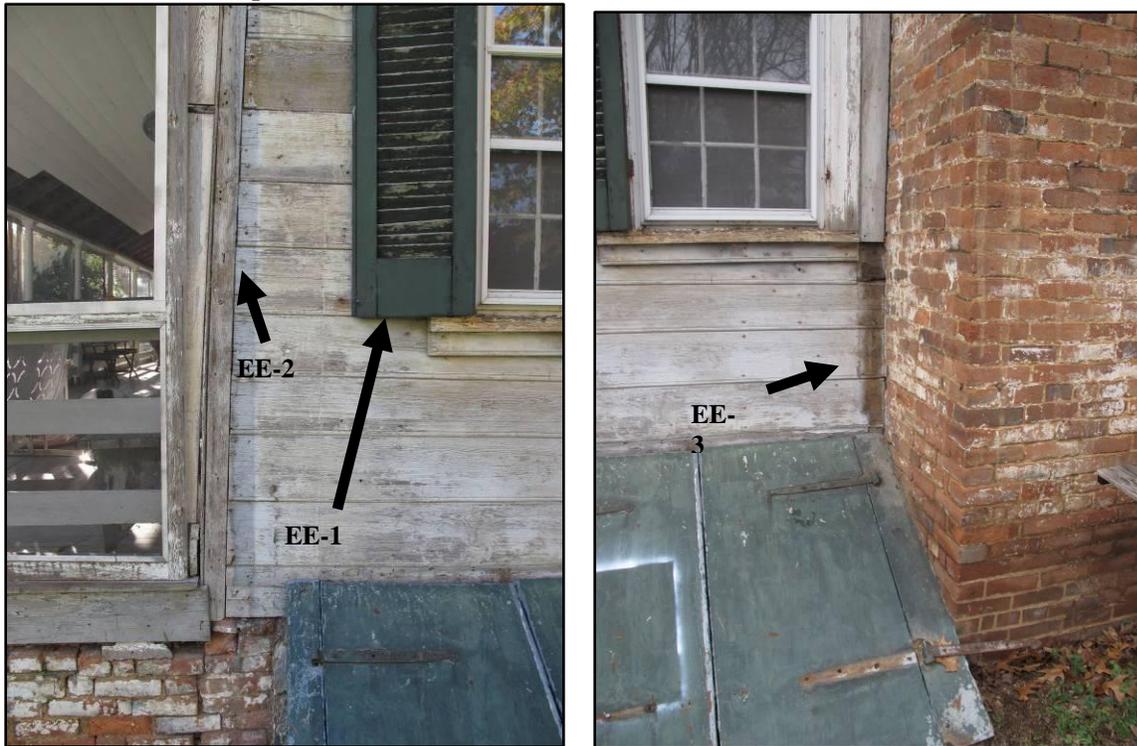
East Elevation Sample Locations

East Elevation-1. Paint on siding behind shutter south of chimney.

East Elevation-2. Siding paint trapped behind later corner board at south end.

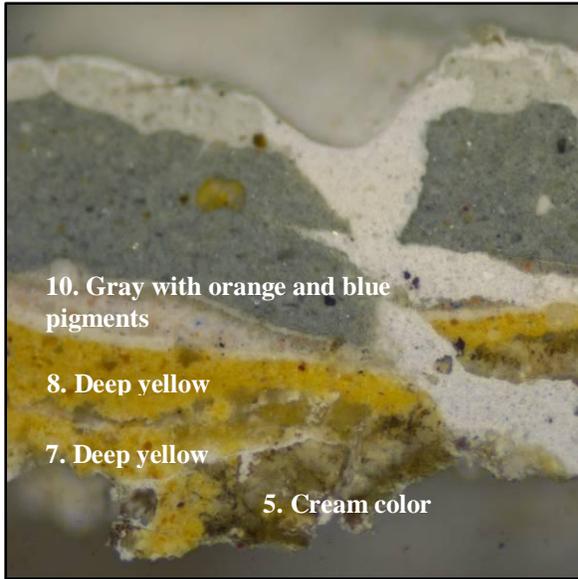
East Elevation-3. Paint on siding trapped behind cornerboard left of chimney.

East Elevation Sample Locations

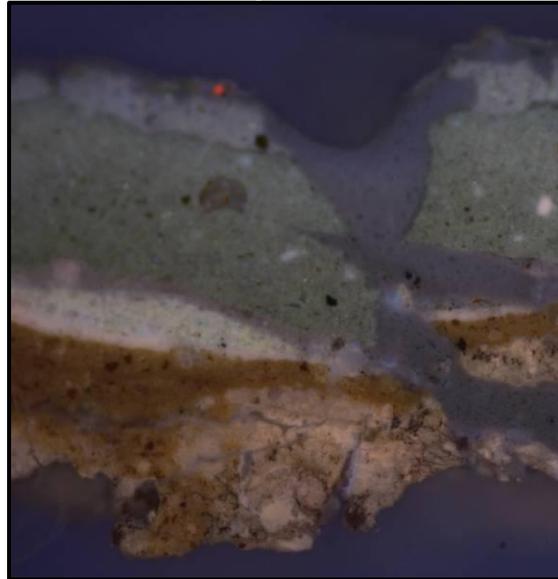


Sample EE-3 is also quite disrupted, and when its paint chronology is compared to the stratigraphy identified on protected areas of siding below the north and south elevation porches it becomes clear that the first layer remaining on this siding is generation 5. This initial dark cream-colored paint is quite degraded and discolored, but it is followed by generations 6 through 13, helping to confirm the context of the first cream-colored paint. This cream-colored paint was identified as the post-1803 paint layer on the West Frame.

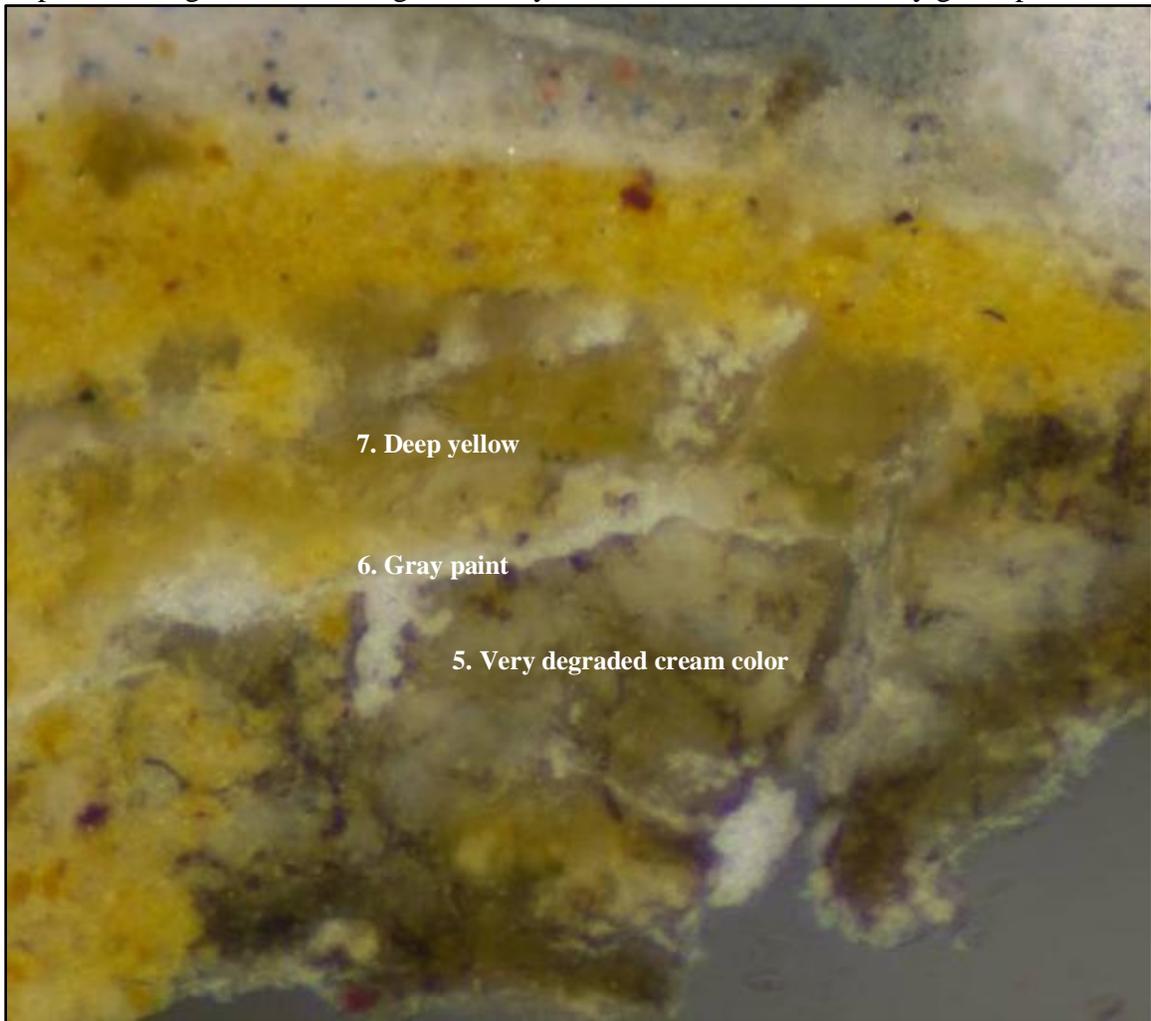
East Elevation-3. Paint on siding trapped behind cornerboard left of chimney.  
Visible Light 100X



Ultraviolet Light 100X



Expanded image of earliest fragmented layers show no evidence of early green paints



### North Porch and Elevation:

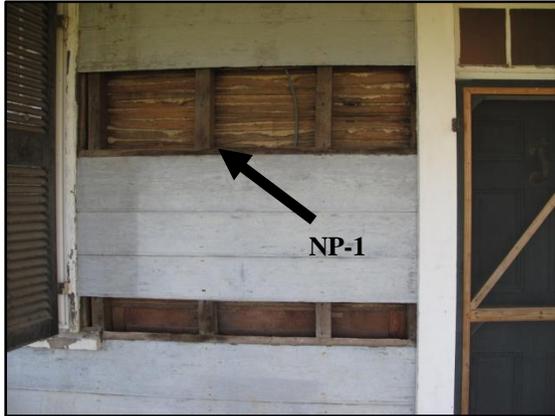
The North Porch and north elevation siding were sampled less extensively than the south elevation, primarily to see how similar elements on the north and south elevations relate. One important Period I section of trim remaining on the north porch is the original architrave for the main door which was revealed when the later door trim was removed. The siding was also sampled to search for evidence of the verdigris-based green paints found on the south elevation. Two sections of siding from the West Frame were also sampled for comparison with the evidence on the north elevation East Frame siding.



#### North Elevation Sample Locations

- North Porch-1. Exposed top edge of board between window and door.
- North Porch-2. Door architrave, right side, original architrave trapped under later architrave.
- North Porch-3. Window architrave, right side (could have been weathered to bare wood).
- North Elevation-4. Siding with rosehead nails, on west frame, left of window, paint trapped behind shutter.
- North Elevation-5. Left architrave for west window of west frame.
- North Porch-6. Soffit of pediment of later door trim.
- North Elevation-7. East face of west frame, siding, accumulation of paint right of chimney.
- North Porch-8. Siding above door, to the right, surfaces trapped by later door frame.
- North Porch-9. Paint line, exposed above level of porch ceiling, showing there was an earlier porch.

Siding



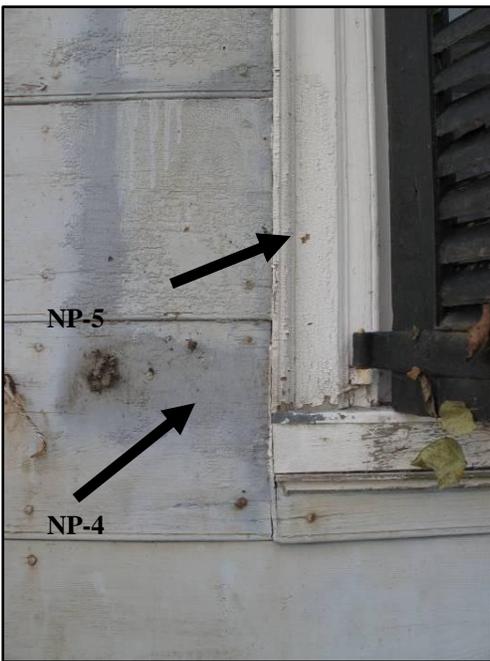
North Elevation Door and Architrave



East Frame Window Trim



West Frame Window Trim



East Face of West Frame Siding

North Porch Trapped Siding



## North Porch Trapped Siding Above Level of Later Porch Ceiling



The paint evidence on the siding of the North Porch (NP-1) is virtually identical to the paints found on the early siding of the South Porch (SP-2), beginning with a coarse gray paint, followed by deep yellow, then two generations of coarsely ground bright green paint. The paints on the original door architrave (NP-2) consist of three generations of cream-colored paint which are most likely the same as the earliest paints observed on the original South Porch window (SP-4) and column (SP-24). Similar early cream colors were observed on the window trim for the North Porch (NP-3), but the layers are more disturbed and there are black mold spores in the wood substrate. The paints on the later soffit (SP-6) of the door opening begins with the dark yellow paint found as generation 7 on the siding, followed by the ninth generation pale pink layer, and then approximately seven generations of cream-colored and off-white paints that can be mostly aligned with the most recent paints on the window architrave. The presence of the first deep yellow paint layer on this soffit, and on the area of trapped weatherboard exposed behind the later porch roof (NP-9), suggests that the installation of the later door trim and the higher porch roof happened at the same time.

Three samples were taken from the siding and window on the West Frame, although on-site explorations showed these elements were considerably more weathered. There are early cream-colored paints on the window architrave (NP-5), but it is difficult to tell how the first cream-colored paint on this later window relates to the paint on the original north elevation window trim. The paints in samples NP-4 and NP-7 from the siding are similarly weathered, and the wood substrate is damaged, but the first paint layer in sample NP-7 appears to be the dark cream-color found as generation 5 on the West Frame siding on the south elevation.

Sample NP-8, taken from the weatherboard trapped behind the later door trim, contains generations 1 through 6, when compared to the other complete siding samples. It was covered over by the later door trim after generation 6, possibly after 1849. Sample NP-9, from the area of weatherboard that was trapped under the later porch ceiling, has a paint history that begins at the deep yellow paint identified as generation 7 on the siding, and it ends at generation 12. So, this suggests that another roof, somewhat higher than the existing one, was installed at the same time that the later door trim was installed.

The paint evidence taken from the trapped section of siding from the east face of the West Frame

gable (Gable-1) and the trapped window sill (Gable-4) will be discussed in more detail in the next section of this report. In brief, the evidence indicates that the siding and trim of the West Frame was initially left unpainted as the wood substrates are deeply fissured and grimy, before the fifth-generation dark cream-colored paint was applied.

Sample NP -1. Exposed top edge of board between window and door.

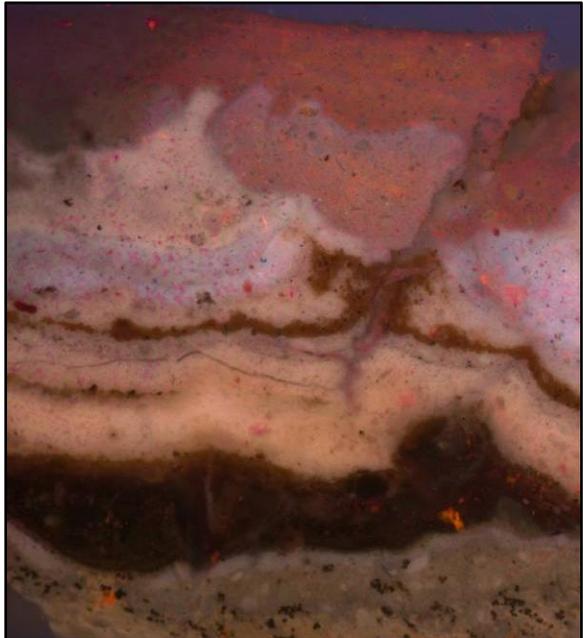
Visible Light 100X

Ultraviolet Light 200X



UV Light & RHOB for oils 100X

Positive reactions for oils in all layers





Sample NP-4. Siding with rosehead nails, on west frame, left of window, paint trapped behind shutter.

Visible Light 100X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

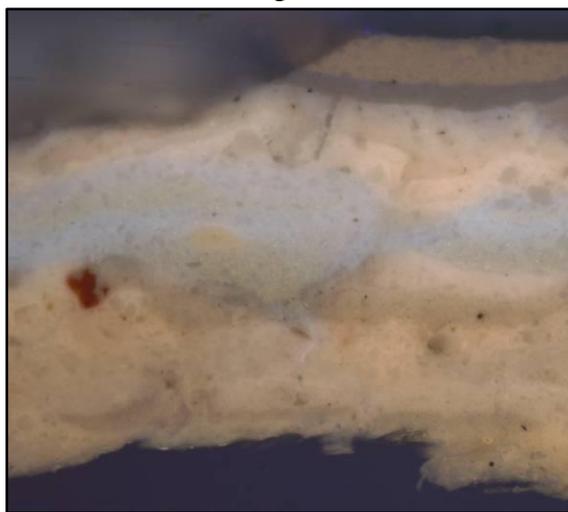


Sample NP-5. Left architrave for west window of west frame.

Visible Light 100X

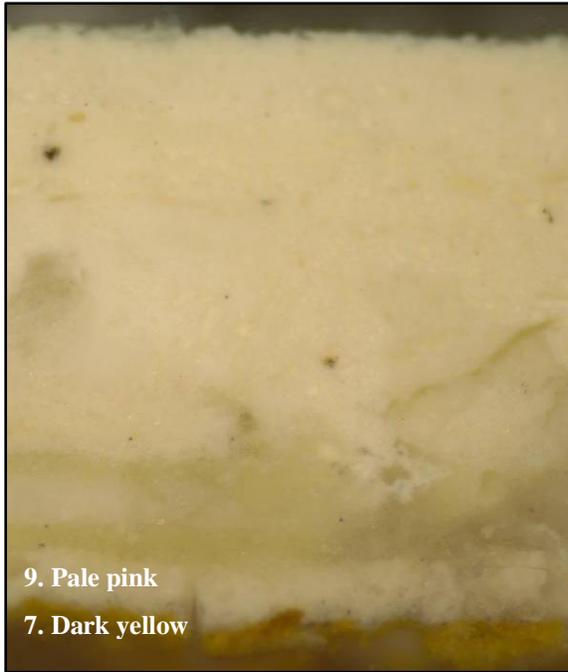


Ultraviolet Light 100X

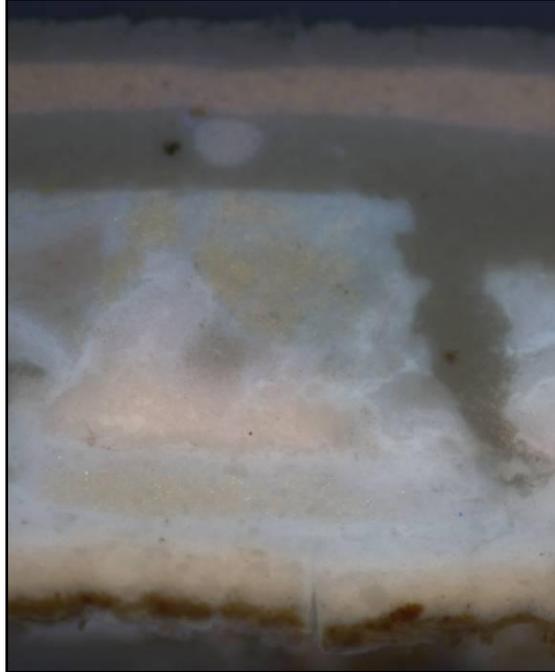


Sample NP-6. Soffit of pediment of later door trim.

Visible Light 200X

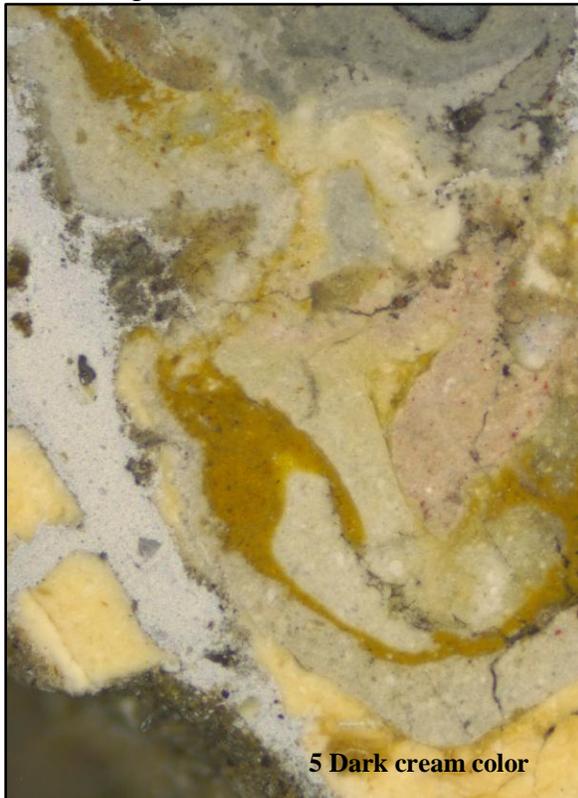


Ultraviolet Light 200X

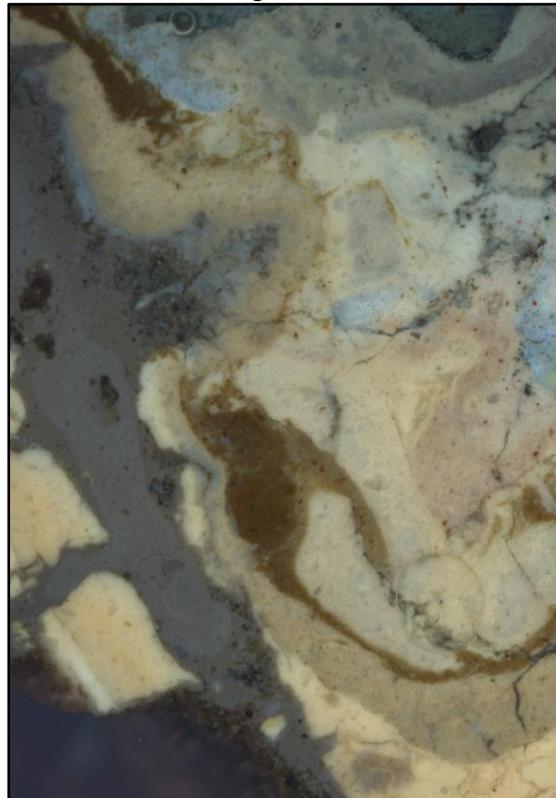


North Elevation-7. East face of west frame, siding, accumulation right of chimney.

Visible Light 200X



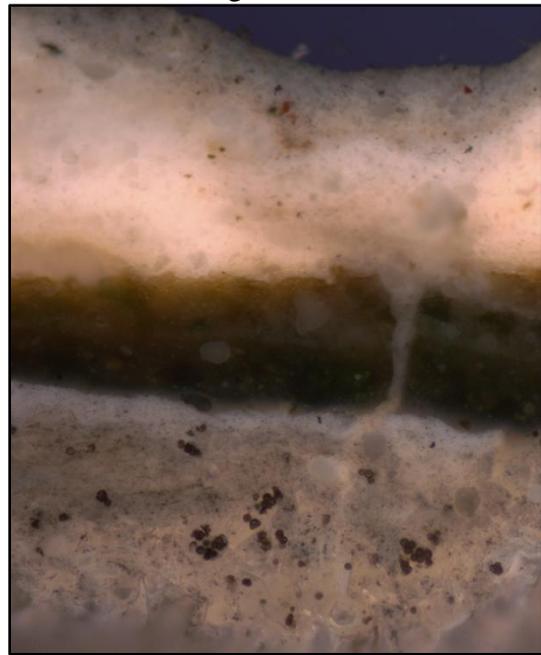
Ultraviolet Light 200X



North Porch-8. Siding above door, to the right, surfaces trapped by later door frame.

Visible Light 200X

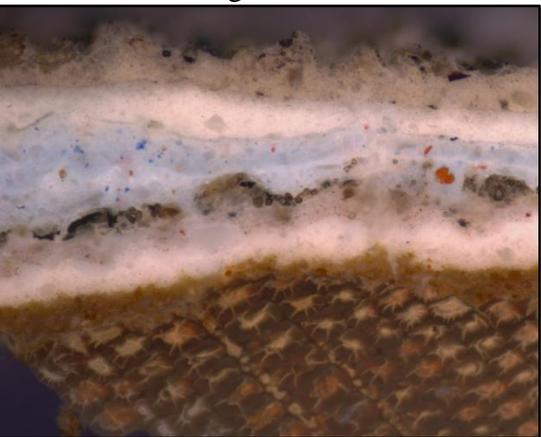
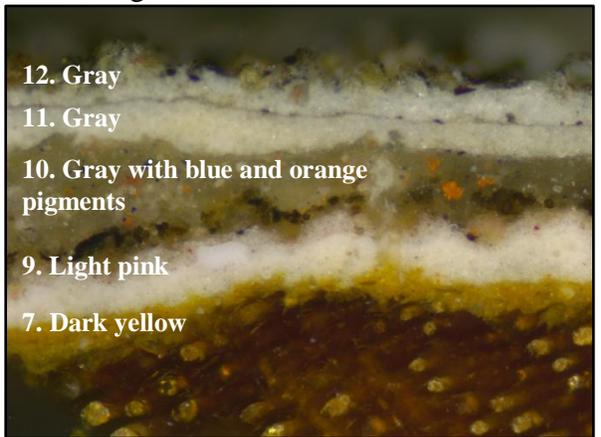
Ultraviolet Light 200X



North Porch-9. Paint line, exposed above level of porch ceiling, showing there was an earlier porch.

Visible Light 200X

Ultraviolet Light 200X



## Trapped Gables and Dormer Fragment

During the second, third and fourth visits to the site it was possible to squeeze into an area of the Hyphen that has trapped two gables. When the siding on the west face of the east gable was examined *in situ* it was possible to see thick accumulations of degraded, chalky gray and white paints. However, no early green or yellow paints could be observed on this protected East Frame siding. These initial investigations using a hand-held illuminated 10X loupe suggested that the siding and window trim on the east face of the west gable had never been painted. Cross-section analysis of the samples from both areas of siding provides considerably more information about the comparative paint histories, but it still does not answer all the remaining siding questions, particularly the question of why the siding on the west face of the east gable has so many paint layers that extend to generation 14 when compared to the other East Frame siding samples. One sample was also taken from a detached section of siding which was removed from a dormer during the roof repairs. The evidence in that sample (dormer-1) is presented at the end of this section of the report.

### Sample Locations

Gable-1. Trapped gable on east face of west frame – seemingly unpainted.

Gable-3. Trapped gable, west face of east frame, grayish weathered paints.

Gable-4. Captured exterior window, east face of west frame, unpainted.

Gable-5. West face of each frame, trapped triangular area of siding next to chimney – was this ever painted?

Gable-6. West facing siding, at right edge of hole made to insert later roof joist. Is there paint on the edge of this hole?

Gable-7. West facing siding, above the lowered panel ceiling in room 107, exposed when panel was removed.

Gable-8. On trapped area of west-facing siding, on painted V ghost, behind existing ductwork, right of chimney.

Gable-9. On trapped area of west-facing siding, on siding just right of V-painted ghost.

Gable-10. On trapped area of west-facing siding, on degraded area of siding, just right of existing chimney, above V-painted ghost (seems to be painted but very water-damaged).

Dormer-1. Board from side of dormer, lower edge at accumulated paint (section stored in room 202 after removal).

Trapped West-facing East Frame Gable



Siding on East Frame Sample Location Detail



Trapped Ghost for Lower Roof over Hyphen on West Face of East Frame



Edge of Hole Made for Later Roof Joist



Trapped East-facing West Frame Gable



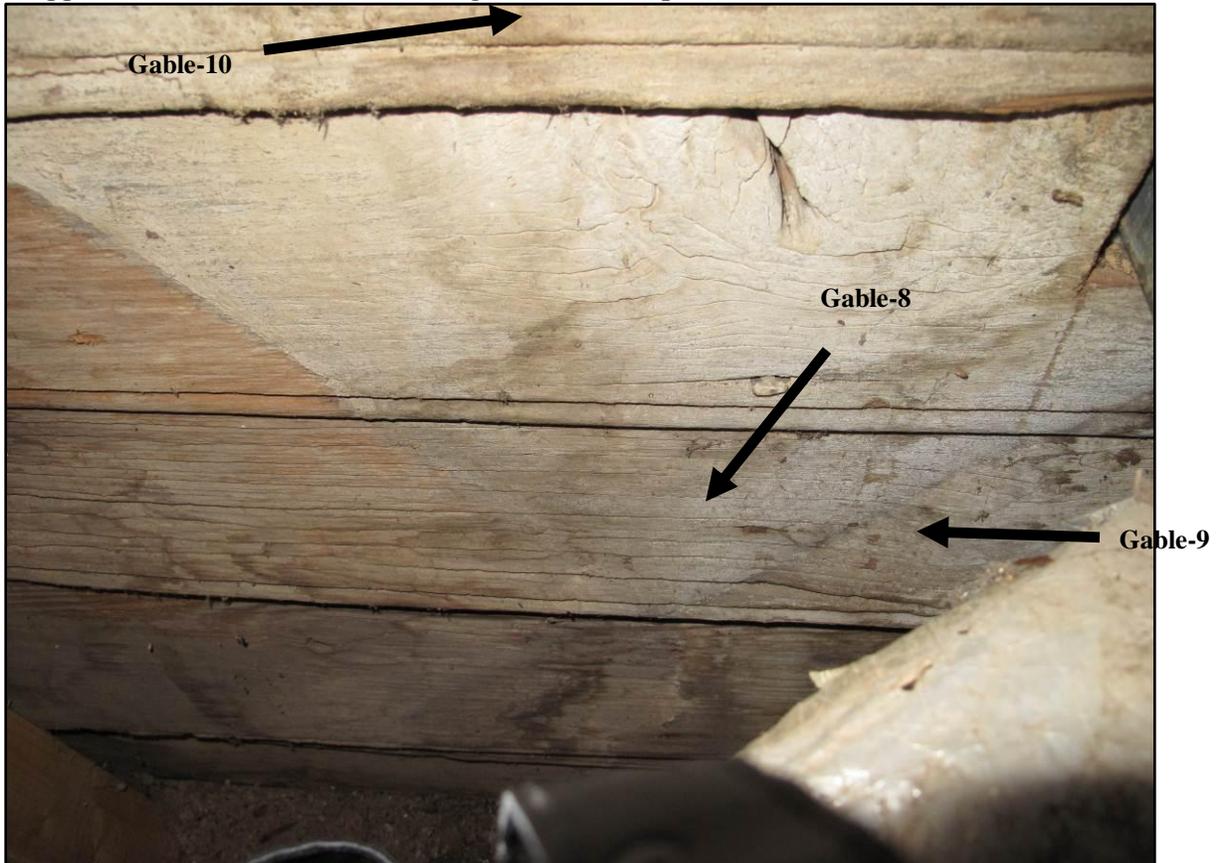
Trapped Window on East-facing West Frame Gable



Trapped Section of East Gable Siding Above Paneled Ceiling in Room 107



Trapped Section of East Gable Siding with "V"-shaped Paint Ghost



## Dormer Fragment



Trapped East Gable. The earliest siding on the 1756 East Frame was found to originally have been left unpainted, followed by a gray paint layer in generation 1. The medium yellow paint in generation 2 relates to the installation of the siding dated to the 1794 alterations. Neither of these paints were found in sample Gable-3 from the trapped East Frame siding. In fact, when the layers in cross-section Gable-3 are compared to the complete sequence in sample SP-2, it is apparent that the first paint layer on this trapped gable lines up with the cream-colored paint found as generation 5. This dark cream-colored paint was applied after 1802-3, as it appears above accumulations of dirt on the 1802 West Frame siding. It is perplexing that generations 1 through 5 are missing in sample Gable-3, but it seems that this gable was initially left unpainted, like the cornice for the South Porch.

The other important finding in sample Gable-3 is that the paint sequence consists of generations 5 through 14, showing this section of the gable was not completely enclosed until quite late. Staining for the presence of zinc white the fluorochrome TSQ shows that the first layer that contains zinc is generation 10, which means this layer could not have been applied before about 1845 when zinc white began commercially available. The long sequence of paints on the trapped gable does not fit with the other physical evidence that suggests that the Hyphen roof was extended by about 1849, especially because there is a black and white photograph which shows the existing roof in place ca. 1880.<sup>6</sup> But the paints are clearly there, and it would not have been easy to paint the gable siding after the roof was extended. So, while it is not possible that generation 14 was applied before 1849 because of the presence of zinc white in generation 10, it is possible that that this section of gable was left exposed and was repainted up until the extended roof was constructed sometime prior to 1880. That would mean the house was repainted four times between (at the earliest) 1845 and 1880.

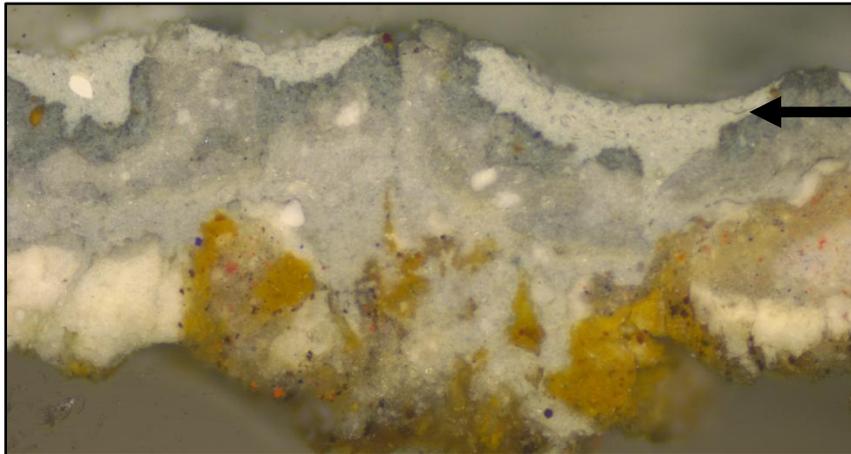
On the site visit in September 2012, several sections of ceiling paneling above the rear entry 107 were removed to allow access to the west-facing side of the east gable to reveal painting siding similar to the painted siding trapped in the attic (Gable-3). This surface was sampled for comparison (Gable-7) to help sort out the puzzle of how long the siding on the west side was exposed (i.e. before the ceiling was installed in this small entry space. Samples were also taken on and adjacent to a “V-shaped” ghost to see if the comparative paint histories could explain more about how this ghost relates to possible early roof lines. Gable-8 was taken from the paint on the V-shaped ghost, Gable-9 was taken from a lighter-colored painted area to the right of the V-shaped ghos, and Gable-10 was taken from a water-damaged area above the V-shaped ghost.

<sup>6</sup> Email communication, Dennis Pogue, April 9, 2012.

The paint findings in interesting and a bit perplexing. The evidence clearly shows that the siding was very dirty and degraded before it was painted with only one layer of cream-colored paint that is generation 5, and found as the post-1802 coating on the siding. This was the only paint found in samples Gable-7, 8 and 9. No paint coating was found in Gable-10, although the wood substrate in this sample is badly darkened and weathered. So, the V-shaped ghost may relate to a roof line that was in place for only a short time before after 1802 before the roof was altered or removed.

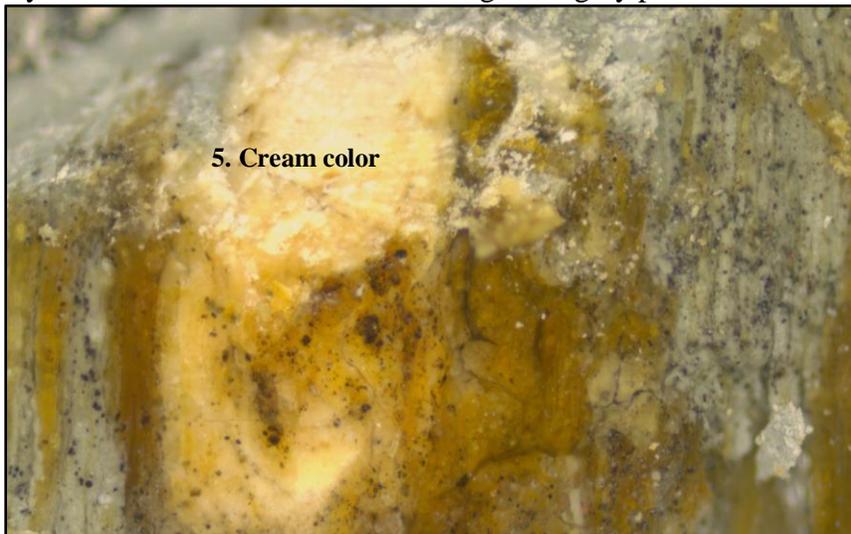
Gable-3. Trapped gable, west face of east frame, grayish weathered paints. Repolished sample for more information.

Visible Light 100X



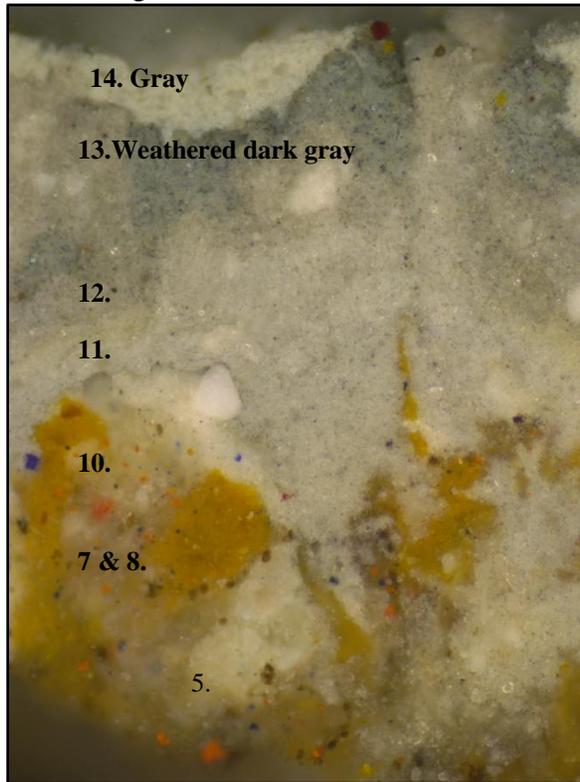
The dark gray in generation 13 is deeply weathered so it was exposed for a long time before repainting

Uncast portion of Gable-3 photographed upside-down at 40X to show the first cream-colored layer above the wood and the later degraded gray paints

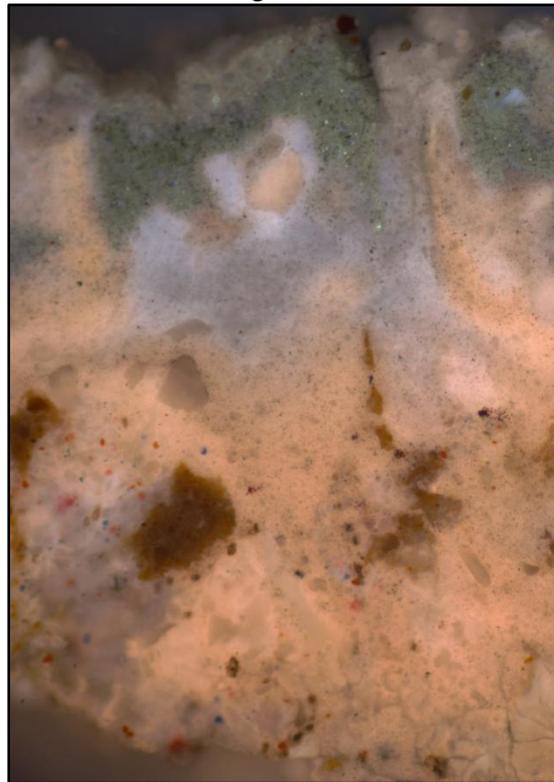


Gable-3. Trapped gable, west face of east frame, grayish weathered paints. Repolished cross-section for more information.

Visible Light 200X

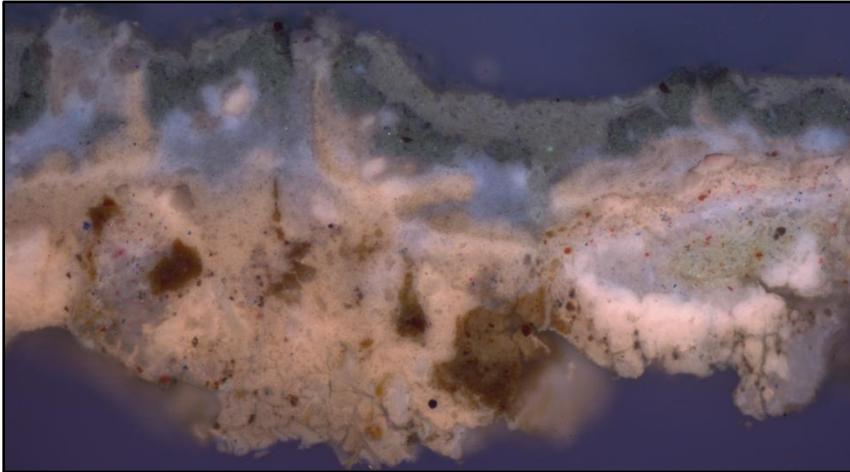


Ultraviolet Light 200X

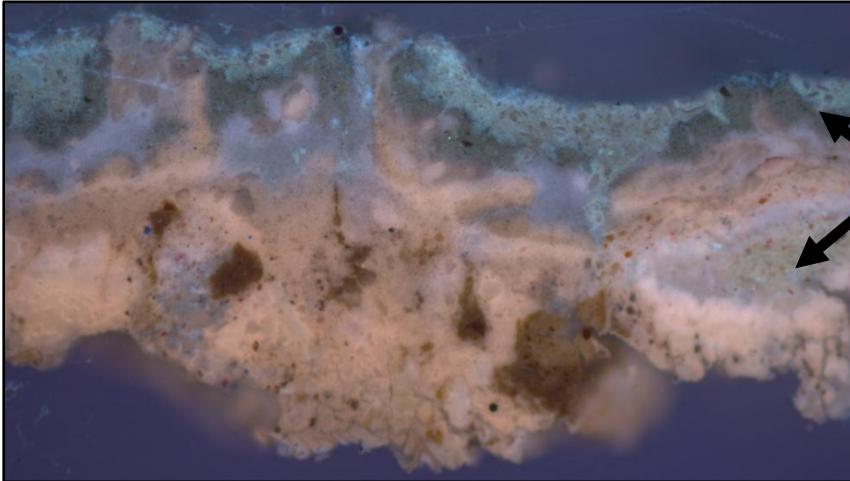


Gable-3. Trapped gable, west face of east frame, grayish weathered paints. Repolished sample for more information

Ultraviolet Light 100X

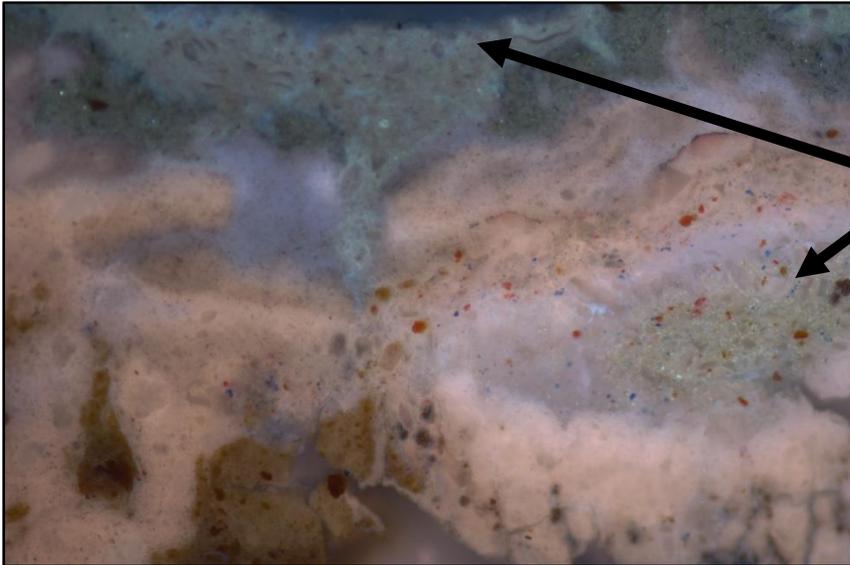


UV Light & TSQ for the presence of zinc 100X



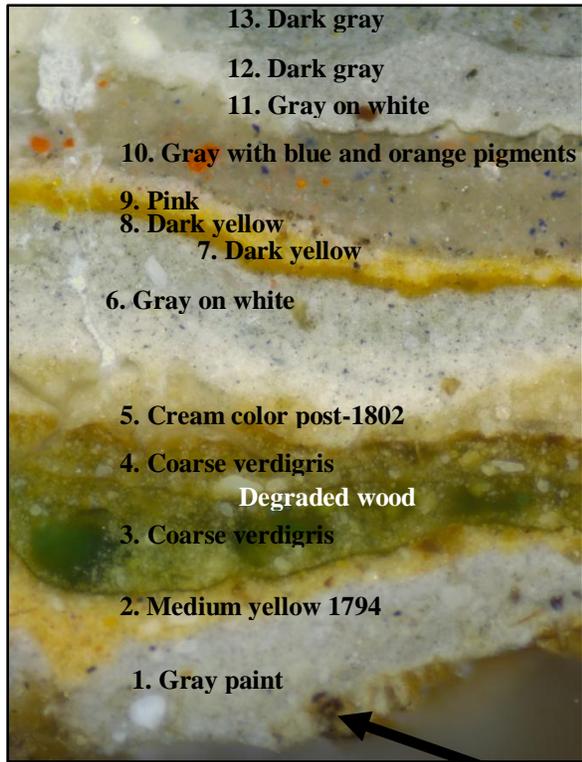
**Positive reactions for zinc  
(bright light blue) in  
generations 10 and 14**

UV Light & TSQ for the presence of zinc 200X

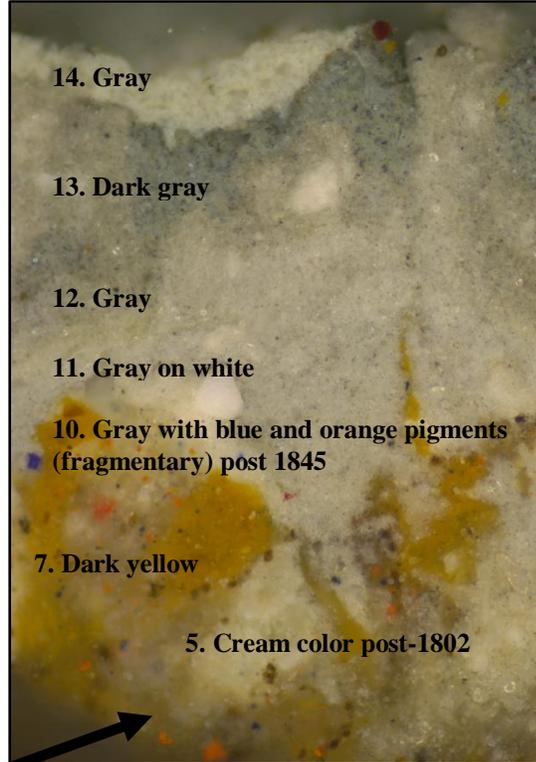


**Positive reactions for zinc  
(bright light blue) in  
generations 10 and 14**

Sample SP-2. Original siding  
Visible Light 200X



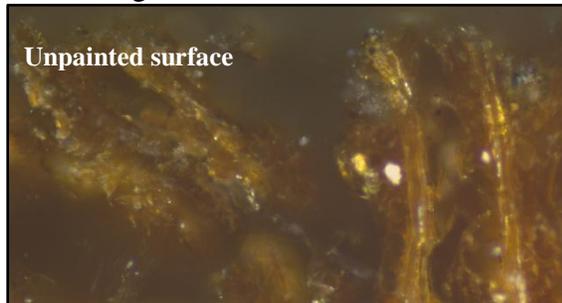
Gable-3  
Visible Light 200X



Fragmented, dirty wood substrate

Gable-5. West face of east frame, trapped triangular area of siding next to chimney – cross-section shows this was never painted.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



Gable-6. West facing siding, at right edge of hole made to insert later roof joist. Is there paint on the edge of this hole?

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

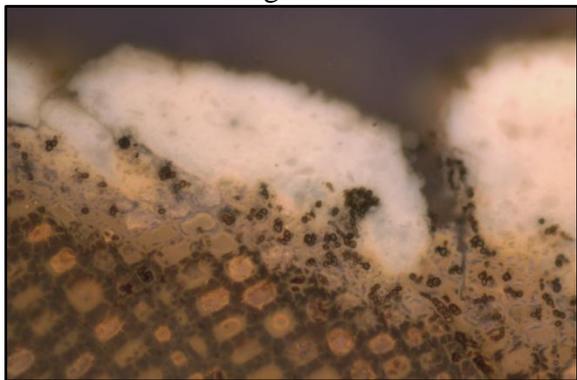


Gable-7. . Siding exposed above dropped ceiling in 107, painted surfaces on west-facing side of east gable. The first layer on the dirty wood substrate seems to line up with generation 5 on the siding, a post-1802 paint layer.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X

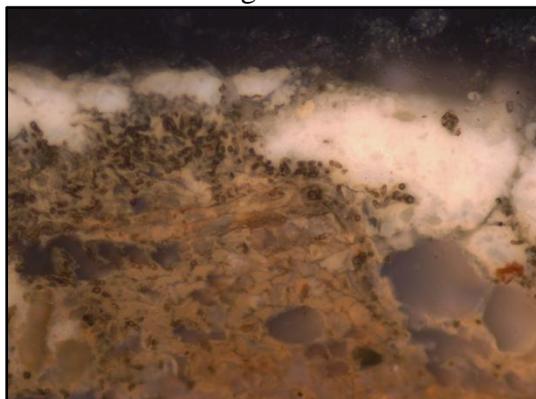


Gable-8. On trapped area of west-facing siding, on painted V ghost, behind existing ductwork, right of chimney.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X





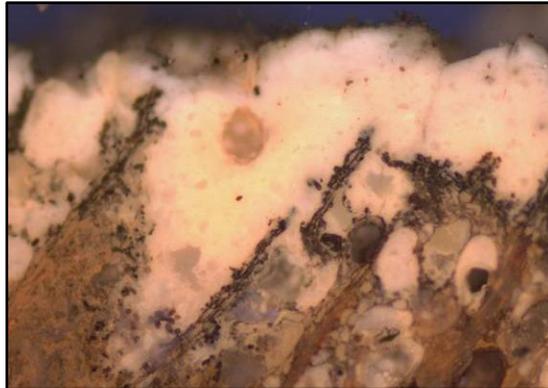
Trapped West Gable. The paint history in the sample from the trapped siding on the West Frame is quite different as it consists of only one deeply cracked and discolored layer of dark cream-colored paint found as generation 5 elsewhere. This paint was applied after the siding had become eroded and blackened with dirt, confirming the West Frame was left unpainted for quite some time before painting. This evidence also shows that this area of siding of the West Frame was trapped after generation 5, unlike the trapped siding on the East frame which was somehow left exposed from generations 5 through 14, but like the paint remaining on the V-shaped ghost (Gable-7, 8 and 9).

The paints on the sill of the trapped window of the West frame are difficult to decipher as they are so fragmentary, but the paint history appears to begin with generation 5 and continues until generation 8. This comparative evidence suggests that the window on the north side was trapped by a later alteration than the siding to the south side. This sample Gable-4 also clearly shows that the window trim was initially left unpainted as the wood is dirty and fibrous from weathering.

Gable-1. Trapped gable on east face of west frame – initially appeared unpainted.

Visible Light 100X

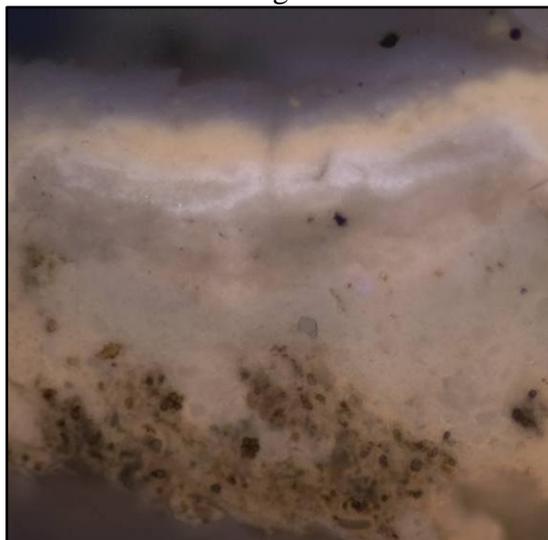
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Gable-4. Captured exterior window, east face of west frame, unpainted.

Visible Light 200X

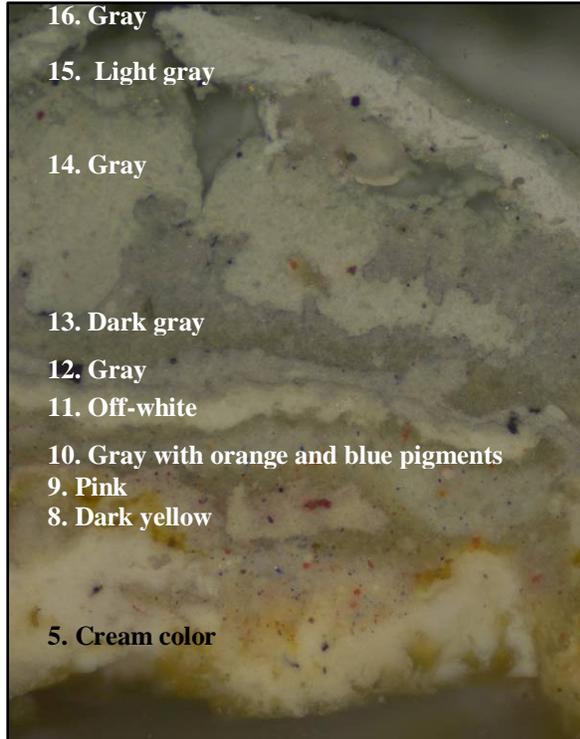
Ultraviolet Light 200X



Detached Dormer Fragment. The paint history in the detached section of dormer siding also has a disrupted paint history, but it is possible to see that the paint history begins at the cream-colored paint applied in generation 5 (post-1802) and extends to the most recent gray paint found as generation 16.

Dormer-1. Board from side of dormer, lower edge at accumulated paint (section stored in room 202 after removal).

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



**Exterior Paint Findings Conclusion:**

The comparative cross-section samples from the East and West Frames, from both original elements and datable alterations, make it possible to mostly reconstruct the exterior palette for the house and to confirm the comparative dates for selected elements that could not be dated using dendrochronology. The paint evidence on the areas protected by the porch roofs on the north and south elevations is remarkably good, with intact paint stratigraphies found on most of the elements. The East Frame was clearly first left unpainted for long enough for the wood to become dirty before the first gray paint layer was applied. The evidence from the Period I West Frame elements also suggests it was initially left unpainted until approximately 1802, based on the comparative stratigraphies on the East and West Frame siding.

The paint evidence on the trapped areas of siding on the East and West Frame gables was surprising. The paint sequence on the upper areas of trapped siding of the East Frame begins at generation 5 (after 1803) and continues through generation 14 (of 19). This suggests this gable siding was left unpainted until generation 5. The dark gray paint in generation 13 is quite deeply cracked and weathered, suggesting it was exposed for many years before being repainted with a lighter gray. This long sequence of paints on the west face of the upper portion of the trapped east gable is deeply puzzling as there is a photograph which shows the existing roof in place ca. 1880. The paint stratigraphy suggests that this section of siding on the East Frame was not covered over until after generation 14, but generation 10 could not date to earlier than about 1845 because of the presence of zinc white. So, four generations were applied to the upper portion of the gable siding from about 1845, at the earliest, to before the Hyphen roof extension was installed. Dennis Pogue has proposed a plausible sequence of roofline alterations for the connector between the East and West Frames, which suggests that there were partial roofs related to alterations and different configurations of the East Frame Chimney.<sup>7</sup>

The paint history on the V-shaped ghost on the lower portion of the trapped siding on the west face of the East Frame gable is consistent with the findings on the trapped West Frame siding as only the post-1802 cream-colored paint is present on top of wood that became dirty before being painted over.

Another sample from the hyphen, SP-11 from the siding of the hyphen that was trapped by a later cornerboard, has a stratigraphy that would seem more consistent with the dating of the initial lower roof and the potential installation of the current roof around the 1849 as it contains only generation 6 and 7.

The paint evidence on the trapped area of West Frame gable siding is also surprising. This siding was clearly left unpainted for an extended period of time before it was painted with one layer of cream-colored paint that lines up with generation 5. This is the only paint layer on the trapped West Frame siding, so this area of gable siding was either never repainted or it was quickly covered over, even though the upper portion of the gable siding opposite on the East Frame was still left exposed and was repainted to match the rest of the house through generation 14.

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<sup>7</sup> Dennis J. Pogue, "Clermont's Architectural Development", 31.

The paint evidence on the trapped window sill just to the north of the West Frame siding sampled for this project retains generations 5 through 8. So this window was covered over somewhat later than the adjacent West Frame gable siding.

Two generations of brilliant green verdigris-based paints were found only on the siding for the East Frame on the north and south elevations. These two distinctive paints follow the medium yellow paint found as the first layer on the 1794 siding that extends across the original door opening. The green paints were not found on the east elevation siding, or on the trapped siding on the west face of the East Frame, but they were found on the narrow molding reused as a porch ceiling spacer at the west end of the South Porch. It is possible that the earliest paints (generations 1 through 4) were completely weathered away on the areas of siding that were not protected by porch roofs.

Surprising evidence was discovered of nine generations of paint on a trapped handrail for the South Porch that links this handrail to the siding from generation 2 (the medium yellow) through generation 5 (the cream-colored paint dated post-1802). The handrail was removed prior to 1823, and the eighth generation green paint on gray primer on the handrail helps to date the same green paint on a gray primer found as a later layer on the top of the bench at the west end, confirming that the handrails and bench tops must have generally been painted to match each other. The comparative evidence shows that the siding on the East and West Frames was painted with the same coarse verdigris paints as the South Porch handrails in generations 3 and 4. The effect must have been quite brilliant.

The South Porch benches and shelving originally had green tops and deep red brackets and supports. These built-in elements were painted with a layer that coincides with generation 4 on the siding (the second verdigris green layer). These green paints predate the cream-colored paint applied in generation 5 after the siding was replaced on the West Frame in 1803.

Comparative evidence suggests the original window and door architraves, sashes, and columns, were dark cream-colored in Period I, and they continued to be repainted with cream colors and then off-whites, suggesting they generally contrasted in color with the siding. It was more difficult to date these layers as they cannot be precisely aligned with the more distinctive siding paints.

The original paint on the main door on the South Porch was a glossy deep red-brown both on the exterior and the interior. This door was later grain-painted, but the exterior graining cannot be precisely correlated with the exterior siding paints. The interior of this door was grained in generations 4 and 5, so it is certainly possible that the inside and outside surfaces of the door were grain-painted in the same manner during those periods.

Complete paint stratigraphies were found on all periods of siding on the South Porch which makes it possible to use paint archaeology to comparatively date changes to the South and North Porches. The following chart shows how the paint layers can be aligned on all the exterior elements sampled for this project.

Exterior Element	1756 (Gen 1)	1788	1794 (Gen 2)	Before 1802 (Gen 3, 4)	1802 (Gen 5)	1849 (Gen 6)	Observations
East Frame Siding (SP-2)	Unpainted	Gray	Medium yellow	Two verdigris-based green paints	Dark cream color (generation 5)	Gray on white primer	
East Frame Window Trim (SP-4 and NP-3)	Cream-colored paint		Cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint	
East Frame Door (SP-8)	Resinous dark brown			Grain-painting	Grain-painting		Paint history on the door is disrupted
East Frame Trapped Door Architrave (NP-2)	Cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint				
East Frame window sash (SP-5)	Cream-colored paint		Cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint	
East Frame Trapped Siding (Gable-3)	Missing	Missing	Missing	Missing	Cream-colored paint (generation 5)	Gray paint	Generations 5-14 found on the trapped siding
East Frame Trapped Siding Behind Lower Roof (Gable-5)					Unpainted		Unpainted
East Frame Trapped Cornerboard (SP-20)							Only one white paint layer present, but it could not be solidly dated
East Frame Shutter (SP-6)				Verdigris-based green paint	Green paint	Green paint	Aligns with paints on bench tops
East Frame Trapped Gable on V-shaped ghost (Gable-8)					Unpainted then cream-colored paint		

Exterior Element	1756 (Gen 1)	1788	1794 (Gen 2)	Before 1802 (Gen 3, 4)	1802 (Gen 5)	1849 (Gen 6)	Observations
East Frame Trapped Siding Above Hyphen Ceiling (Gable-7)					Unpainted then cream-colored paint		
East Frame Dormer (Dormer-1)					Unpainted then cream-colored paint	Gray on white primer	Generations 5-16 found on the dormer
East Frame ceiling (SP-22)					Cream-colored paint	Gray paint	
East Frame Porch Column (SP-24)		Cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint	19 generations of paint present
East Frame Reused molding on ceiling joist (SP-19)	Unpainted, then gray						This element seems to have been an exterior molding
East Frame, North Elevation, Trapped Siding below later door trim (NP-8)	Unpainted, then gray			Two verdigris-based green paints	Dark cream color	Gray on white primer	Siding covered over after generation 6
East Frame, North Elevation, siding trapped at top behind porch ceiling (NP-8)							Paint history begins with deep yellow paint identified as generation 7 and extends to generation 12
Trapped Hyphen siding (SP-11)						Gray paint on white primer	Trapped siding covered over after the yellow paint in generation 7

Exterior Element	1756 (Gen 1)	1788	1794 (Gen 2)	Before 1802 (Gen 3, 4)	1802 (Gen 5)	1849 (Gen 6)	Observations
Hyphen Porch Ceiling inside the Hyphen (DP-22)					Cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint	Paint on the Hyphen ceiling matches the west wall siding and architrave
West Frame Siding (SP-7)					Unpainted then dark cream-colored paint	Gray on white primer	
West Frame Trapped molding on porch ceiling joist (SP-21)			Medium yellow	Two verdigris-based paints			This reused molding was from an exterior element
West Frame Trapped Siding (Gable-1)					Unpainted then dark cream-colored paint		Only generation 5 found on this trapped siding
West Frame Hyphen siding (SP-11)						Gray on white primer	
West Frame Trapped Window sill (Gable-4)					Unpainted then dark cream-colored paint	Cream-colored paint	Generations 5-8 found on the trapped sill
South Porch Benches and Shelves (SP-13 to SP-17)				Verdigris-green tops with deep red bases and supports	Deep green	Deep green	Installation of benches and shelves in generation 4
South Porch Detached Handrail (SP-27)			Medium yellow	Two verdigris based green paints	Cream-colored paint	Deep green	Handrails were generally green with white on the undersides
Hyphen Siding (SP-11)						Gray on white primer	
West end siding for west room					Unpainted then cream-color	Gray on white primer	

## Interior Kitchen Paints

The interior of the 1777 Kitchen (now an office) has undergone a number of changes, including relocation of the fireplace from the east wall to the west wall, and extension of the room at the east end, and the addition of a connector leading to the west end of the house. The walls have a relatively recent coating of stucco, and the accumulated coatings on the ceiling beams have been partially removed. However, there are still areas of thickly applied coatings remaining in patches on the beams, and on the upper portions of the wall. This paint investigation was not designed as a paint archaeology project, rather it was intended to document the coatings that remain, and if possible establish comparative coating stratigraphies for specific elements that relate to physical changes. Six samples were taken from the walls and beams in this space. In areas where the paints were particularly fragile and friable, the layers were first adhered together with Super Glue prior to taking the sample so that all the layers would remain in context.

### Kitchen Looking West



### Kitchen Sample Locations

- K-1. North wall, early wall exposed above joist level, just above window (consolidated with Super Glue).
- K-2. West wall, NW corner, stuccoed stone wall above joist level.
- K-3. Remnants of wash on joist, center north side, near window.
- K-4. West end, near fireplace, washes on underside of E-W header for former stair opening.
- K-5. West end, near fireplace, joist toenailed in across former stair opening. How do these washes compare to walls and to sample K-4?
- K-6. East end, NE corner, washes on east side of joist near location of former fireplace, thick accumulation of washes.

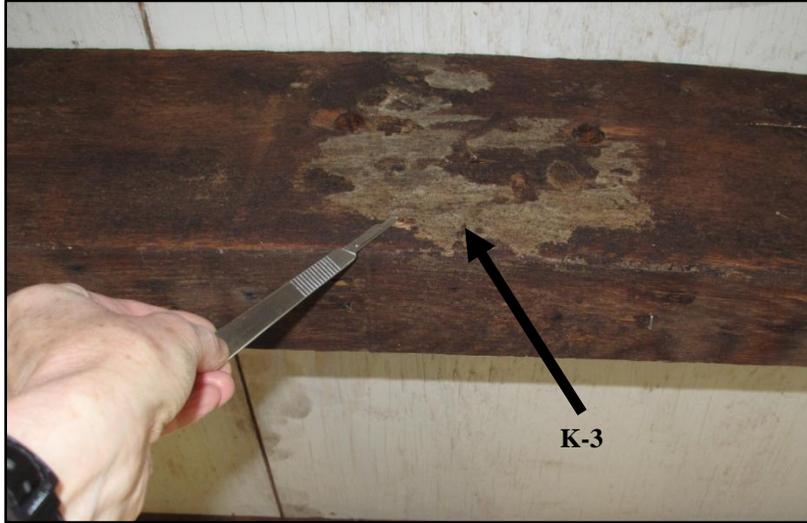
North Wall Above Window



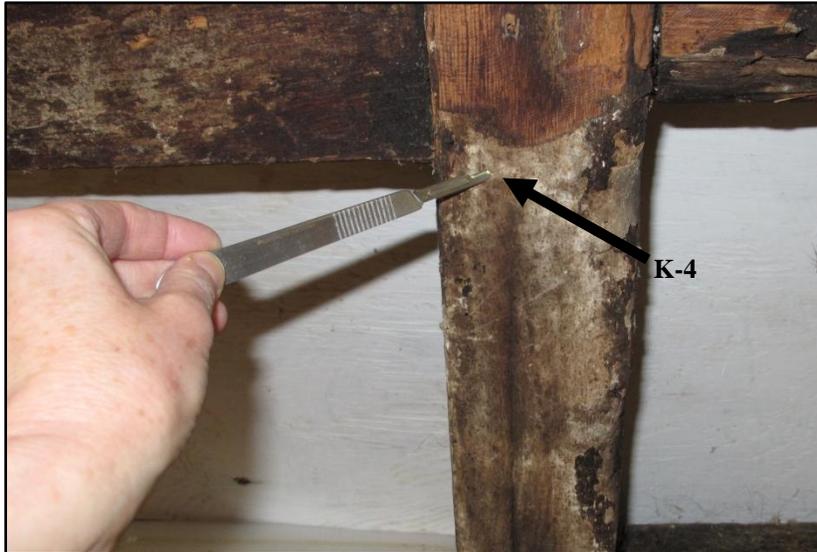
West Wall NW Corner Stuccoed Stone



Paints on South Face of Joist Near West Wall



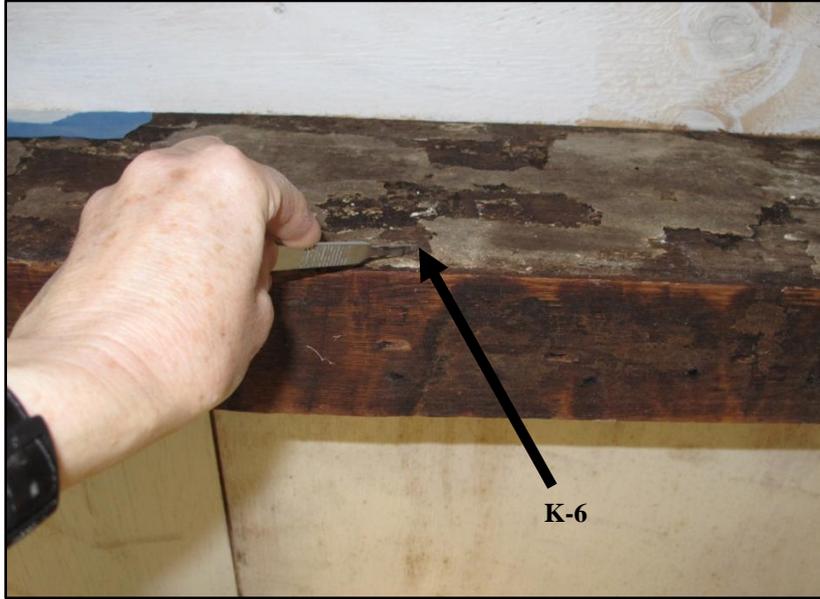
Paints on Header for Former Staircase Opening



Paints on Later Joist Across Original Stair Opening



Washes on Joist at East End near Location for Original Fireplace



The wood and plastered surfaces that have not been cleaned or scraped have an overall dark brownish appearance, and there are thick accumulations of soot (from the cooking fires) on the paint surfaces. This deposition of soot and grit has made all the early surfaces appear dark gray or brown.

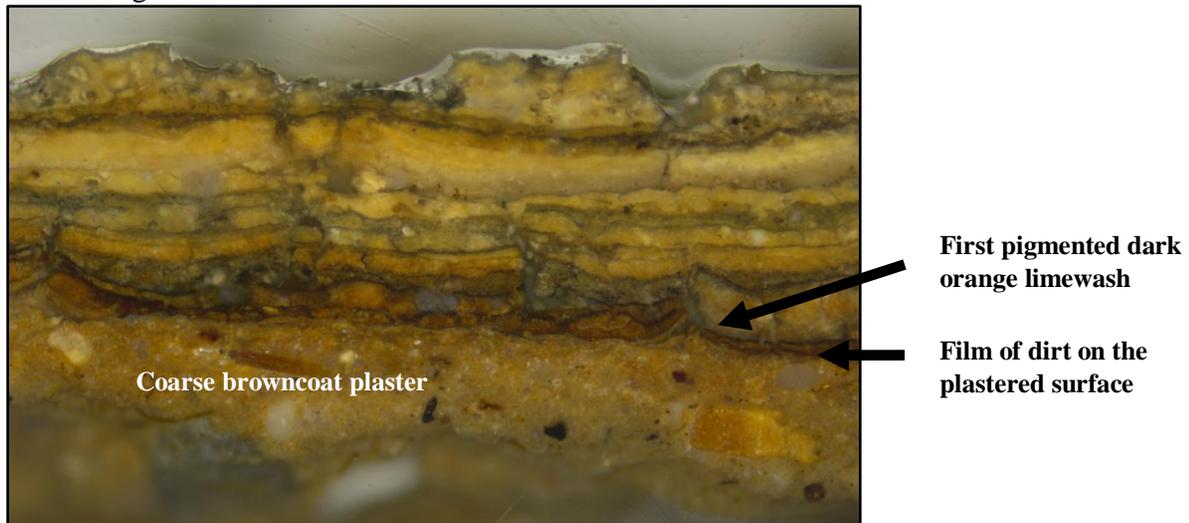
Cross-section microscopy analysis shows that there are significant accumulations of pigmented (mostly yellow) and unpigmented (white) limewashes in every area sampled. There is also a dark brown film on the surface of the wood substrate, which is difficult to decipher at low magnification, but on the wood surfaces it appears to be charred wood and on the wall surfaces it appears to be a degraded, sandy, brown coat plaster.

This section of the report describes the evidence found in each of the six cross-sections, and where possible, compares the coating histories on original versus replacement elements.

Sample K-1. North wall, early wall exposed above joist level, just above window (consolidated with Super Glue). There are at least fifteen generations of discolored, dirty, pigmented limewashes on top of a coarse brown coat of plaster that was applied to the joist before limewashing. The coatings now all appear brown by eye, but in cross-section the evidence suggests the first two generations were deep orange limewashes, followed a gray limewash and then by medium yellow limewashes. There are thick accumulations of soot between each layer, and deep cracks in the coatings, which suggests each layer was exposed for many years before repainting.

Sample K-1. North wall, early wall exposed above joist level, just above window (consolidated with Super Glue).

Visible Light 40X

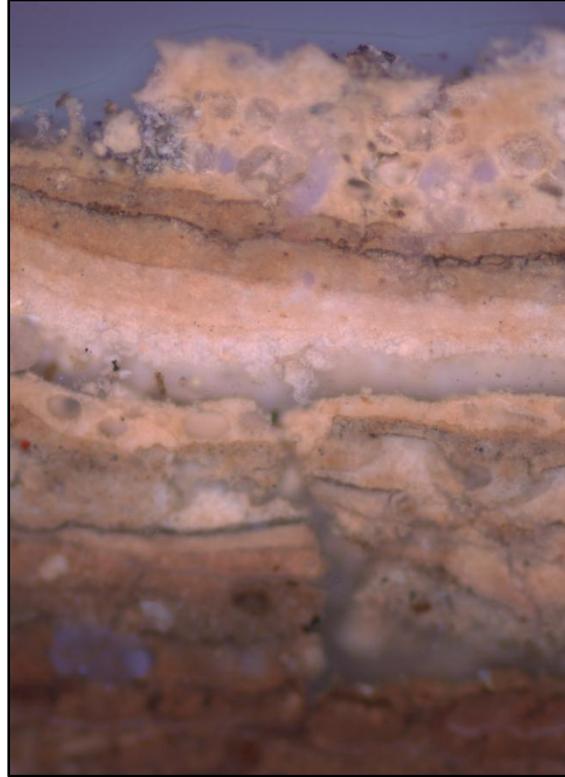


Sample K-1. North wall, early wall exposed above joist level, just above window (consolidated with Super Glue).

Visible Light 100X

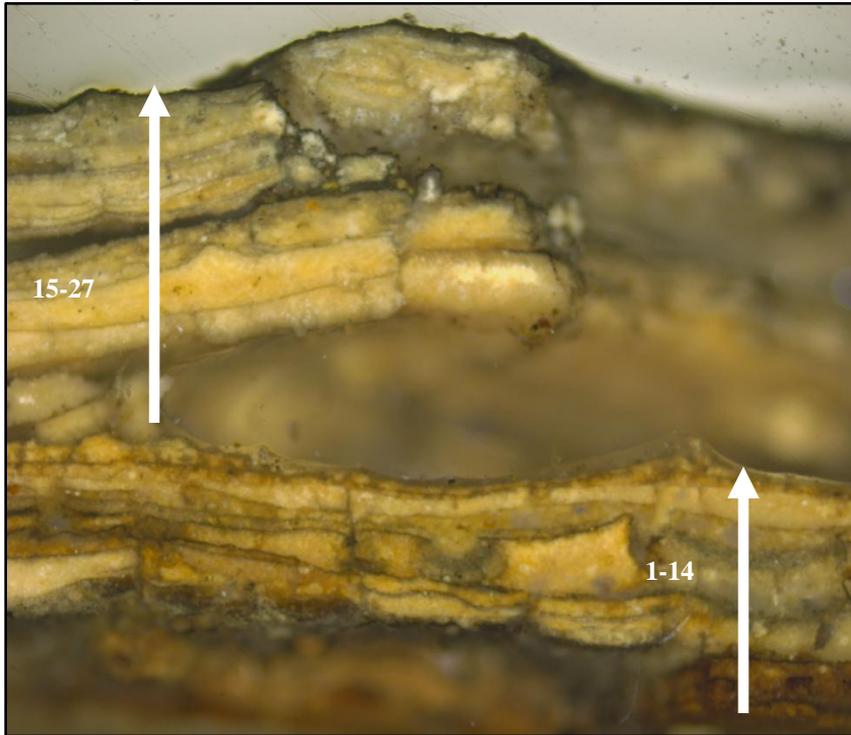


Ultraviolet Light 100X



Sample K-2. West wall, NW corner, stuccoed stone wall above joist level. There is a remarkable accumulation of coatings on the stucco, beginning with similar deep orange limewashes, followed by yellow washes, and then the most recent unpigmented (white limewashes). There are at least 27 generations of coatings with dirt and soot between each layer. The first two deep orange washes are the same as those found in sample K-1, suggesting the entire room could have initially been coated with the same deep orange wash.

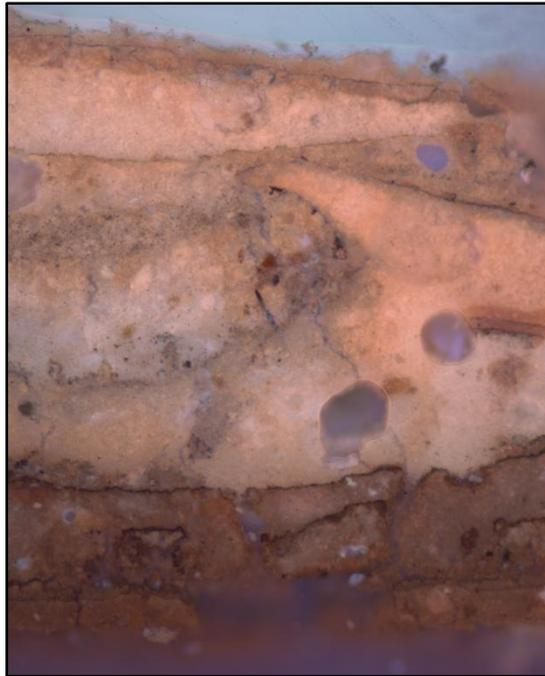
Sample K-2. West wall, NW corner, stuccoed stone wall above joist level.  
Visible Light 40X



Sample K-2. West wall, NW corner, stuccoed stone wall above joist level.

Visible Light 100X

Ultraviolet Light 100X

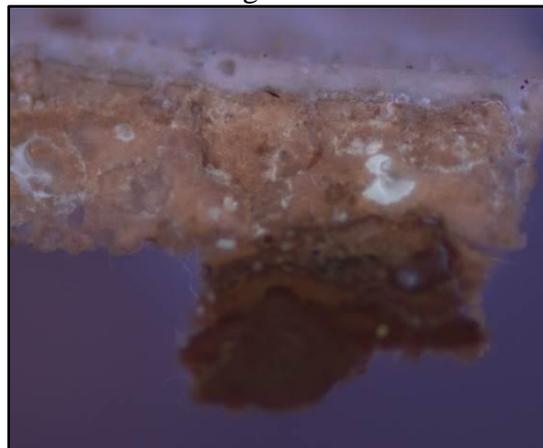


Sample K-3. Remnants of wash on joist, center north side, near window. The wood substrate in this sample is darkened, seemingly charred, and there are very few coatings remaining in this area. It is possible there was a fire in the kitchen and then this joist was coated with a deep yellow limewash that could align with generation 13 in sample K-2. The findings in sample K-4 from the east-west header are similar, suggesting the header was initially exposed to fire and then was not coated until about generation 13.

Sample K-3. Remnants of wash on joist, center north side, near window.

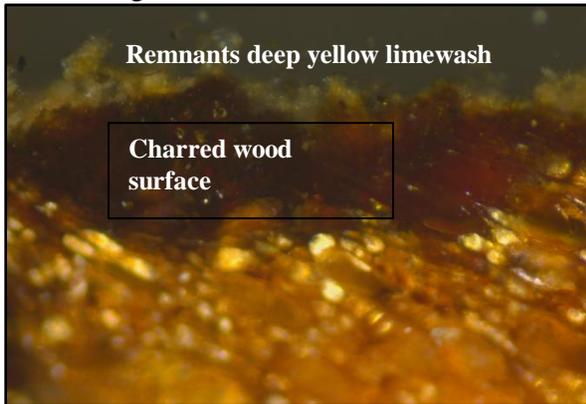
Visible Light 100X

Ultraviolet Light 100X

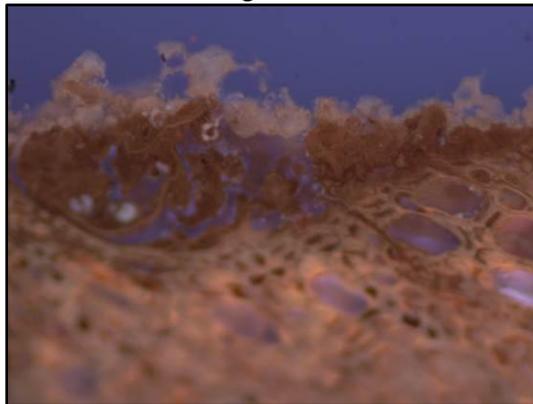


Sample K-4. West end, near fireplace, washes on underside of E-W header for former stair opening.

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



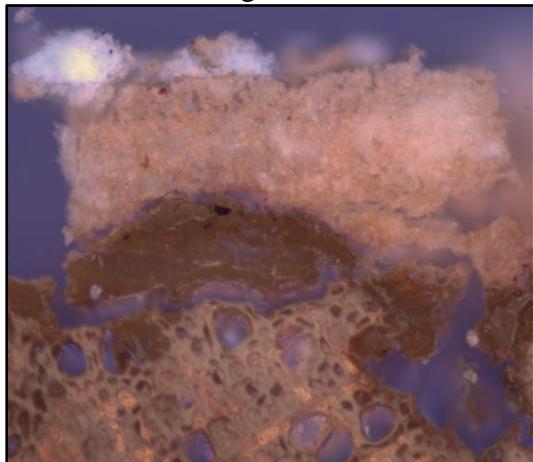
Sample K-5. West end, near fireplace, joist toenailed in across former stair opening. The evidence in this sample is virtually identical to sample K-3 from the joist on the north side near the window. The wood surface is charred and disturbed, and the first coating is a deep yellow wash that can be approximately aligned with generation 13. This is followed by an unpigmented (white) limewash.

Sample K-5. West end, near fireplace, joist toenailed in across former stair opening. How do these washes compare to walls and to sample K-4?

Visible Light 200X



Ultraviolet Light 200X



Sample K-6. East end, NE corner, washes on east side of joist near location of former fireplace, thick accumulation of washes. There is a thick accumulation of limewashes on the joist near the location of the early fireplace, but when it is compared to samples K-1 from north wall, and K-2 from the stuccoed stone wall about the level of the joists, this cross-section is missing the first two deep orange limewashes. The layer directly on the wood is the grayish limewash found as the third generation in sample K-1.

Sample K-6. East end, NE corner, washes on east side of joist near location of former fireplace, thick accumulation of washes.

Visible Light 40X



Visible Light 100X



Ultraviolet Light 100X

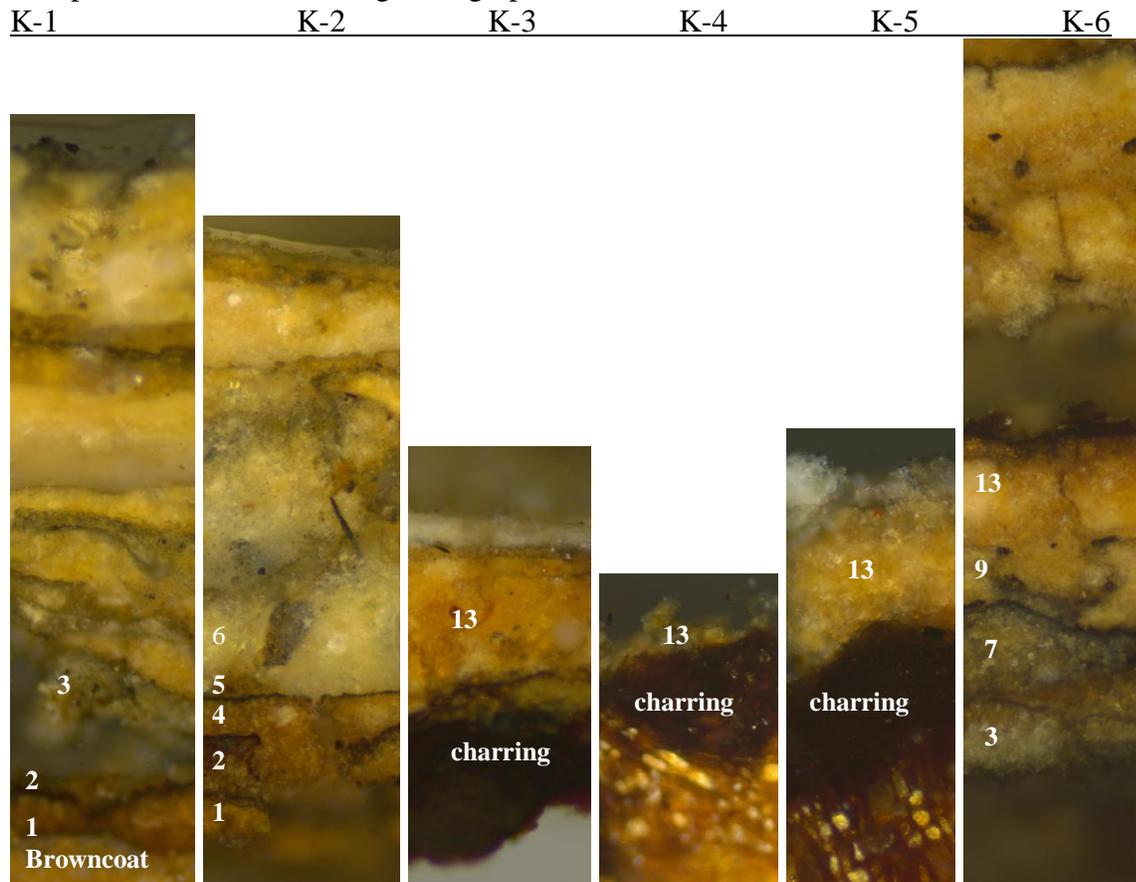


**Interior Kitchen Paint Findings Conclusion:**

Analysis of six cross-sections from the interior of the 1777 kitchen shows that the interior was consistently recoated with pigmented deep orange, and then yellow, limewashes, with up to 27 generations of coatings remaining in the most intact sample K-2 from the stuccoed wall. The presence of soot and dirt between the coatings shows that the interior was allowed to become quite grimy before each recoating. It is difficult to make firm paint archaeology comparisons because of the fragile nature of these degraded limewashes, however, the comparative evidence suggests samples K-1 and K-2 represent original coating sequences, while the substrates in samples K-3, K-4 and K-5 appear blackened and charred, and the first coating on the charred wood seems to line up with generation 13. Sample K-6 is missing only the first two orange-pigmented washes, so this joist was installed fairly in the history of the interior.

- K-1. North wall, early wall exposed above joist level, just above.
- K-2. West wall, NW corner, stuccoed stone wall above joist level.
- K-3. Remnants of wash on joist, center north side, near window.
- K-4. West end, near fireplace, washes on E-W header for former stair opening.
- K-5. West end, near fireplace, joist toenailed in across former stair opening.
- K-6. East end, NE corner, washes on east side of joist near location of former fireplace.

Comparative Kitchen Coating Stratigraphies



## References

### Cross-section Preparation Procedures:

The samples were cast in mini-cubes of polyester resin (Excel Technologies, Inc., Enfield, CT). The resin was allowed to cure for 24 hours at room temperature and under ambient light. The cubes were then ground to expose the cross-sections, and dry polished with 400 and 600 grit wet-dry papers and Micro-Mesh polishing cloths, with grits from 1500 to 12,000.

The cast samples were analyzed and photographed using a Nikon Eclipse 80i epi-fluorescence microscope equipped with an EXFO X-Cite 120 Fluorescence Illumination System fiberoptic halogen light source and a polarizing light base using SPOT Advanced software (v. 4.6) for digital image capture and Adobe Photoshop CS for digital image management. The samples were photographed in reflected visible and ultraviolet light using a UV-2A filter with 330-380 nm excitation, 400 nm dichroic mirror and a 420 nm barrier filter and a B-2A filter with 450-490 nm excitation and a 520 nm barrier filter. Photographs were taken at 100X, 200X and 400X magnifications.

The following fluorescent and visible light stains were used for examination of the samples:

Alexafluor 488 0.02% in water, pH 9, 0.05M borate and 5% DMF to identify the presence of proteins. Positive reaction color is yellowish-green under the B-2A filter.

Triphenyl tetrazolium chloride (TTC) 4.0% in ethanol to identify the presence of carbohydrates (starches, gums, sugars). Positive reaction color is dark red or brown under the UV filter.

2, 7 Dichlorofluorescein (DCF) 0.2% in ethanol to identify the presence of saturated and unsaturated lipids (oils). Positive reaction for saturated lipids is pink and unsaturated lipids is yellow under the UV filter.

Rhodamine B (RHOB) 0.06% in ethanol to identify the presence of oils. Positive reaction color is bright orange under the UV filter.

N-(6-methoxy-8-quinolyl)-p-toluenesulfonamide (TSQ) 0.2% in ethanol to mark the presence of Zn in the cast cross-section. Positive reaction color is bright blue-white.

### **Information Provided by Ultraviolet Light Microscopy:**

When viewed under visible light, cross-sections which contain ground, paint and varnish may often be difficult to interpret, particularly because clear finish layers look uniformly brown or tan. It may be impossible using only visible light to distinguish between multiple varnish layers. Illumination with ultraviolet light provides considerably more information about the layers present in a sample because different organic, and some inorganic, materials autofluoresce (or glow) with characteristic colors.

There are certain fluorescence colors which indicate the presence of specific types of materials. For example: shellac fluoresces orange (or yellow-orange) when exposed to ultraviolet light, while plant resin varnishes (typically amber, copal, sandarac and mastic) fluoresce bright white. Wax does not usually fluoresce; in fact, in the ultraviolet it tends to appear almost the same color as the polyester casting resin. In visible light wax appears as a somewhat translucent white layer. Paints and glaze layers which contain resins as part of the binding medium will also fluoresce under ultraviolet light at high magnifications. Other materials such as lead white, titanium white and hide glue also have a whitish autofluorescence.

There are other indicators which show that a surface has aged, such as cracks which extend through finish layers, accumulations of dirt between layers, and sometimes diminished fluorescence intensity, especially along the top edge of a surface which has been exposed to light and air for a long period of time.

### **Pigment Preparation:**

Dispersed pigments were scraped from individual layers, crushed in thin films on microscope slides, and permanently cast under cover slips with Cargille MeltMount with a refractive index of 1.66. The samples were examined under plane polarized transmitted light and crossed polars at 400X and 1000X, and were compared to a standard pigment reference set.

**Clermont Farm, Berryville, Virginia**

Sample Locations

Samples removed November 1 and December 29, 2011; and April 4 and September 20, 2012 by Susan L. Buck

Interior – East Frame

Room 101 Library

- 101-1. Hall, northeast corner, under stair, original boards behind later lath.
- 101-2. Hall, north wall, edge of paint line below mortise for original banister.
- 101-3. Hall, north wall, exposed early paint trapped behind later architrave.
- 101-4. Hall, east wall, original window, left edge of architrave, about 5-feet up.
- 101-5. Hall, north wall, 1794 window, left edge of architrave.
- 101-6. Hall, west wall, plaster behind built-in bookcase in northwest corner.
- 101-7. East wall, mantel moved from west frame, trapped paint just below top edge of mantel shelf.
- 101-8. Hall, mantel, trapped paint below capital of right pilaster.
- 101-9. Hall, baseboard, east wall, just left of mantel, trapped below bead molding.
- 101-10. Hall, south wall, sash, upper left corner of muntin, middle left pane.
- 101-11. Under stairs, wide board left of narrow opening (has early blue paint).
- 101-12. Under stairs, narrow board partially removed to create opening into original closet, accumulation of white paints towards top edge (no early blue paint).
- 101-13. Under stairs, narrow board partially removed to create opening into original closet, on black band at bottom to create baseboard (no early blue paint).
- 101-14. Under stairs, board at far right in northeast corner (early blue paint).
- 101-15. Inside closet below stairs, paint on east wall plaster.
- 101-16. Inside closet, leading edge of top shelf (not painted).
- 101-17. East wall, below sill for later window, trapped paint in dent.

Room 102 Front Hall

- 102-1. Front hall, south wall, door architrave, left side, about 4 ½-feet up, along narrow fillet for middle molding.
- 102-2. Front hall, south wall door, paint trapped in upper left corner, below upper middle rail.
- 102-3. Front hall, east wall, architrave of 1794 opening, right side, about 6-feet up at paint trapped in knot.
- 102-4. Front hall, north wall, main door, right edge (could have exterior paints).
- 102-5. Front hall, north wall, door architrave, in knows lower right side.
- 102-6. Front hall, east wall, architrave for later stair opening, tiny area of trapped whitish paint on top backband molding.

Room 103 Parlor

- 103-1. Parlor, west wall, later mantel (originally black).
- 103-2. Parlor, east wall, door architrave (later) left side, about 5-feet up.
- 103-3. Parlor, south wall, architrave for slightly later window (W19), left side, about 4 ½-feet up.

103-4. Parlor, south wall, sash for slightly later window (W19), lower sash, upper left pane, lower left corner.

103-5. Parlor, west wall, narrow later window right of mantel, left architrave.

103-6. Parlor, west wall, later door opening, right side about 4-feet up.

103-7. Parlor, detached section of chair board that has early blue paint.

103-8. Parlor, north wall, right edge of window architrave, about 5-feet up (opening is early but trim appears more recent based on paints).

#### Room 104 Stair Hall

104-1. Stair, north wall, Period I window architrave, left side, about 1-foot above sill, at filled hole).

104-2. Stair, north wall, lower sash, upper left corner, upper left pane.

104-3. Stair, north wall, corner of chair rail, just left of window.

104-4. Stair, north wall, corner of panel below window.

104-5. Stair, south wall, paneling below later window, trapped paints in dents and knots in right stile.

104-6. Stair, south wall, trapped paints on lower sash.

104-7. Stair, south wall, window architrave, right side, trapped in dents in backband, right side.

104-8. Stair, north wall, top member of window architrave, early blue paint trapped around large knot just right of center.

#### Interior – Hyphen

##### Room 107 Hyphen

107-1. West wall above door, flush boards, should have been installed at same time as boards on west end of South Porch. What are earliest exterior finishes?

107-2. West wall door trim, upper left corner of mitered door architrave.

107-3. East wall, trapped plaster at top edge of closet, on top of brick that seems to be the original chimney for

107-3. Later plaster with wallpaper at opening on east wall of closet in area opened up near later nogging.

107-4. North-south ceiling board at opening.

107-5. East-west ceiling board at opening on south side.

#### Interior – West Frame

##### Room 110 Dining Room

110-1. Dining Room, east wall, mantel from Hall, base of fluting above right pilaster (no blue paint). Mantel could be 1790s.

110-2. Dining Room, east wall door architrave, right side, about 5-feet up.

110-3. Dining Room, east wall door, upper left corner, middle left panel.

110-4. Dining Room, south wall, window architrave, left side.

110-5. Dining Room, south wall, lower sash, upper left pane, lower left corner.

110-6. Dining Room, east wall, baseboard plinth, right of mantel.

110-7. Dining Room, west wall, architrave for stair door, right side, about 5-feet up.

110-8. Dining Room, west wall, door to stair, upper left corner, middle left panel.

110-9. Dining Room, west wall, in stair hall, top of baseboard, left side, above third step up.

110-10. Dining room, east wall, early plaster trapped below wire lath at opening above fireplace.

### Interior – Second Floor East Frame

#### Room 202 East Chamber

202-1. Board door on west wall.

202-2. Architrave for board door on west wall, left side, about 5-feet up.

202-3. North wall, board door for bathroom.

202-4. North wall, resused boards for bath enclosure, just left of board door.

202-5. North wall, door architrave, left side, about 5-feet up.

202-6. South wall, east window architrave.

#### Room 204 West Chamber

204-1. East wall, board door, left side, below top batten (early dark gray paint).

204-2. East wall, door architrave, right side, at corner of top stile and right rail (early dark gray).

204-3. East wall, top edge of baseboard just right of door (dark gray).

204-4. South wall, east window, left side at bead (early light yellow).

204-5. West wall, section of baseboard with beaded top edge, right of mantel.

204-6. West wall mantel, frieze above right pilaster (later paints only).

204-7. West wall, short section of baseboard that does not have a bead, just right of mantel.

### Exterior – South Elevation

#### South Porch

South Porch-1. East frame, trapped original cornice bed molding.

South Porch-2. East frame, original siding just below ceiling level.

South Porch-3. East frame, larger width siding (1794) which extends across original door opening.

South Porch-4. East frame, original window at east end, left side of window frame, about 5-feet up.

South Porch-5. East frame, original window sash, upper left corner of lower sash, top left pane.

South Porch-6. East frame, original window, left shutter, back side (later shutter).

South Porch-7. West frame, board siding, top board near ceiling (for comparative dating).

South Porch-8. East frame, rear main door, upper left corner, middle right panel.

South Porch-9. East frame, architrave for rear main door, left side, about 5-feet up.

South Porch-10. Hyphen, short section of earlier siding related to hyphen, trapped by later corner board.

South Porch-11. Hyphen, later siding trapped by corner board, just left of #10.

South Porch-12. West end, siding for porch room at end (possibly dated to 1802 construction of porch).

South Porch-13. West end, top of built-in bench, rear edge at north side.

South Porch-14. West end, bench support, north face of north support, under seat.

South Porch-15. East end, top of lower built-in shelf.

- South Porch-16. East end, bracket support for lower shelf, east side of right bracket.  
South Porch-17. East end, top of bench at back edge.  
South Porch-18. East end, bench support, west surface of middle leg.  
South Porch-19. Reused molding now a nailer, hidden above porch ceiling at join of east and west ends. How does this paint relate to early interior paints?  
South Porch-20. Trapped cornerboard for west facing gable end of east frame. Accessed through hole in ceiling.  
South Porch-21. Narrow reused molding nailed to underside of porch joist at west end of South Porch.  
South Porch-22. West Frame porch, ceiling exterior. (DP)  
South Porch-23. West Frame porch, ceiling interior. (DP)  
South Porch-24. East Frame porch column. (DP)  
South Porch-25. Detached fragment of lower section of porch railing found by DP as a nailer in the Slave Quarters. Green paint on front edge.  
South Porch 26. Detached fragment of lower section of porch railing found by DP as a nailer in the Slave Quarters. White paint on top edge.  
South Porch 27. Handrail fragment used as chinking on west side of slave quarters, green side.  
South Porch-28. Handrail fragment used as chinking on west side of slave quarters, white side.  
South Porch-29. Top of shaft of west column, west porch. Compare to SP-24.

#### Attic Interior – West Frame

- Attic-1. Baseboard, south wall.  
Attic-2. Newel post

#### Exterior – North Elevation

##### North Porch

- North Porch-1. Exposed top edge of board between window and door.  
North Porch-2. Door architrave, right side, original architrave trapped under later architrave.  
North Porch-3. Window architrave, right side (could have been weathered to bare wood).  
North Elevation-4. Siding with rosehead nails, on west frame, left of window, paint trapped behind shutter.  
North Elevation-5. Left architrave for west window of west frame.  
North Porch-6. Soffit of pediment of later door trim.  
North Elevation-7. East face of west frame, siding, accumulation of paint right of chimney.  
North Porch-8. Siding above door, to the right, surfaces trapped by later door frame.  
North Porch-9. Paint line, exposed above level of porch ceiling, showing there was an earlier porch. When was this paint trapped?

##### Exterior – East Elevation

- East Elevation-1. Paint on siding behind shutter south of chimney.  
East Elevation-2. Siding paint trapped behind later corner board at south end.  
East Elevation-3. Paint on siding trapped behind corner board left of chimney.

##### Trapped Gables

- Gable-1. Trapped gable on east face of west frame – initially appeared unpainted.
- Gable-2. No sample taken.
- Gable-3. Trapped gable, west face of east frame, grayish weathered paints.
- Gable-4. Captured exterior window, east face of west frame, unpainted.
- Gable-5. West face of each frame, trapped triangular area of siding next to chimney – was this ever painted?
- Gable-6. West facing siding, at right edge of hole made to insert later roof joist. Is there paint on the edge of this hole?
- Gable-7. Siding exposed above dropped ceiling in 107, painted surfaces on west-facing side of east gable. How does this line up with Gable-3?
- Gable-8. On trapped area of west-facing siding, on painted V ghost, behind existing ductwork, right of chimney.
- Gable-9. On trapped area of west-facing siding, on siding just right of V-painted ghost.
- Gable-10. On trapped area of west-facing siding, on degraded area of siding, just right of existing chimney, above V-painted ghost (seems to be painted but very water-damaged).

#### Exterior Fragment

Dormer-1. Board from side of dormer, lower edge at accumulated paint (section stored in room 202 after removal).

#### **Clermont Kitchen (now Office) dated 1777, extended at east end ca. 1831.**

- K-1. North wall, early wall exposed above joist level, just above window (consolidated with Super Glue).
- K-2. West wall, NW corner, stuccoed stone wall above joist level.
- K-3. Remnants of wash on joist, center north side, near window.
- K-4. West end, near fireplace, washes on underside of E-W header for former stair opening.
- K-5. West end, near fireplace, joist toenailed in across former stair opening. How do these washes compare to walls and to sample K-4?
- K-6. East end, NE corner, washes on east side of joist near location of former

**APPENDIX J: DENDROCHRONOLGY REPORT**

**Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory**  
**Report 2010/40**  
**The Tree-Ring Dating of Clermont Farm,**  
**Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia**

Dr Daniel W H Miles FSA

**Summary:**

BERRYVILLE, Clarke Co; Clermont Farm (38° 08'32"N; -77°57'48"W)

**Main House**

(a) East Frame	<i>Felling dates: Spring 1754, Winter 1754/5, Spring 1755, and Spring 1756</i>
(b) Kitchen	<i>Felling dates: Winter 1776/7</i>
(c) Reused stud (charred)	<i>Felling dates: Winter 1780/81</i>
(d) West Frame	<i>Felling dates: Summer 1786/7 and Spring 1788</i>
(e) East Frame South Porch Roof	<i>Felling date range: Shortly after 1777</i>
(f) East Frame South Porch Joists	<i>Felling dates: Summer 1786/7 and Spring 1788</i>
(g) East Frame Partition 1 (east)	<i>Felling dates: Spring 1794</i>
(h) Room to west of South Porch	<i>Felling dates: Spring 1802</i>
(i) W Frame South Porch	<i>Felling dates: Spring 1792, Autumn 1801, Winter 1801/2, and Spring 1802</i>
(j) Centre Section South Porch	<i>Felling dates: c. 1800/1801 and Spring 1802</i>
(k) Kitchen Pantry	<i>Felling dates: Winter 1830/31</i>
(l) Stone House	<i>Felling dates: Winter 1835/6</i>
(m) East Frame Partition 2 (west)	<i>Felling dates: Winter 1848/9</i>

(a) Collar 1756(19¼C); Joists 1755(¼C<sup>2</sup>); Principal rafters 1754(C), 1753(21¼C); Hip rafter 1754(11¼C); Common rafter 1753(20¼C). (b) Ceiling joists (1776(21C, 19C); Collar 1776(24C). (c) Reused knee stud 1780(12C). (d) Rafters 1787(18¼C, 22¼C, 27¼C), 1786(½C), 1774(8), 1772; Joist (0/1). (e) Rafters (5/7) 1776(H/S), 1765, 1736, 1723, 1702; reused joists (0/3). (f) Joists (9/10) 1787(22C, 20C, 19C, 18C.), 1769(1), 1756, 1746, 1728; Sill beam 1787(C). (g) Stud 1793(16¼C); Door post 1793(11¼C). (h) Brace 1801(20¼C); Studs (1/2) 1801(16¼C). (i) Rafters (6/8) 1801(C, ¼C<sup>3</sup>), 1800(½C), 1791(¼C). (j) Purlin 1801(11¼C); Rafters (1/2) 1800(11?C); Collars (0/4). (k) Joist 1830(18C). (l) Joists 1835(17C, 11C). (m) Studs 1848(7C, 6C). *Site Masters* (a) 1610-1755 CLR<sub>x</sub>1 (*t* = 6.81 ALLENS; 6.49 DRN<sub>x</sub>1; 6.46 HQF<sub>x</sub>); 1682-1754 clr1 (*t* = 5.6 DRN<sub>x</sub>1; 5.38 DRN<sub>x</sub>5; 4.92 Allens); 1548-1754 clr7 (*t* = 5.5 MTP; 5.33 DRN<sub>x</sub>1; 5.27 SAL<sub>x</sub>2); (b) 1623-1776 CLR<sub>x</sub>2 (*t* = 5.12 MTV<sub>x</sub>6; 4.96 PHILY; 4.57 BPR); (d) 1670-1787 CLR<sub>x</sub>4 (*t* = 5.05 WATCH; 4.93 WATVA; 4.53 PBM<sub>x</sub>1); (e) 1660-1776 CLR<sub>x</sub>6 (*t* = 9.07 WATCH; 8.91 ALLENS; 7.07 DRN<sub>x</sub>2); (f) 1599-1787 CLR<sub>x</sub>10 (*t* = 5.46 FORES; 4.87 CLR<sub>x</sub>5; 4.76 clr73); (i) 1713-1801 CLR<sub>x</sub>7 (pine) (*t* = 6.95 SJC; 4.82 HQF<sub>x</sub>8; 5.33 WATCH); (c, g, l, m) 1695-1848 CLR<sub>x</sub>8 (*t* = 7.68 WATCH; 7.33 HQF<sub>x</sub>7; 6.6 HQF<sub>x</sub>3); (k) 1748-1830 clr73 (*t* = 5.49 DRN<sub>x</sub>9; 5.43 FPCPA; 5.13 HQF<sub>x</sub>3); (h, j) 1752-1808 CLR<sub>x</sub>9 (*t* = 9.17 CLR<sub>x</sub>1; 7.4 HQF<sub>x</sub>2; 6.71 CLR<sub>x</sub>2).



*North front of Clermont in 2010*



*South-West view of Clermont in 2010*

**Summary (continued):**

BERRYVILLE, Clarke Co; Clermont Farm (38° 08' 32"N; -77°57'48"W)

**Outbuildings**

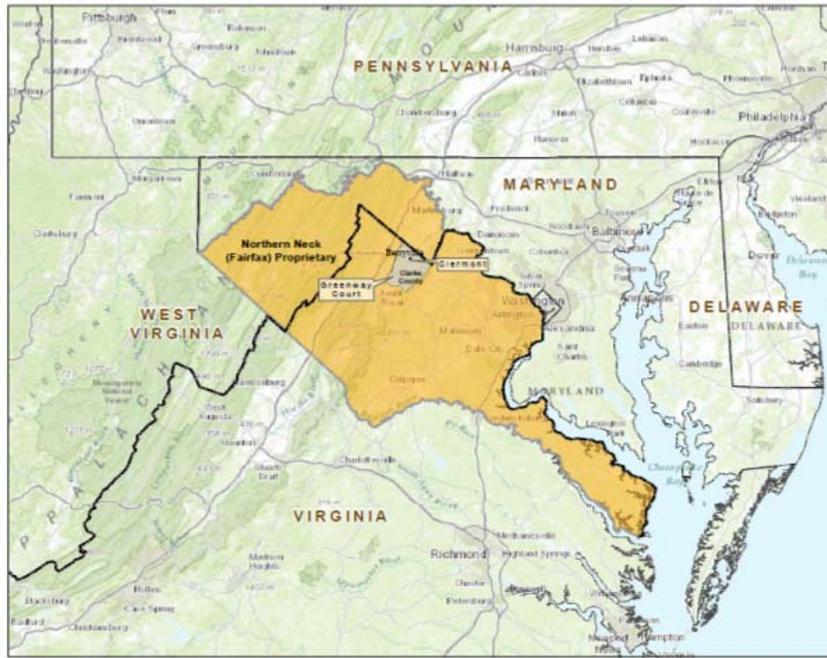
- (n) Reused timbers from Spring House *Felling date: After 1722 and c. 1770-75*  
 (o) Log Garage *Felling dates: Summer 1784*  
 (p) Smokehouse *Felling dates: Winter 1801/2 and Winter 1802/3*  
 (q) Slave Quarter *Felling dates: Spring 1821, Summer 1821, Winter 1821/2, and Winter 1822/3*  
 (r) Corn crib *Felling dates: Winter 1848/9*  
 (s) Spring House *Felling dates: Spring 1856 and Spring 1857*

(n) Struts 1707<sup>2</sup>, 1716, 1719, 1753(+16mmC NM); Rafters 1694, 1699; Joist (0/1). (o) logs (1/2) 1783(8½C). (p) Dragon tie 1802(C); Corner posts (1802(C), 1801(C), 1796++2-5C NM); Stud (0/1). (q) Logs 1820(14½C, ¼C), 1821(23C, C<sup>2</sup>), 1822(2C). (r) Brace 1848(C); Stud 1848(C); Rails 1848(C), 1842(H/S), 1839; Sill beam 1840(H/S); Posts (2/3) 1841(H/S), 1836; Girts (0/2). (s) Logs (3/6) 1856(27¼C), 1855(16¼C), 1853(16+1 NM). *Site Masters* (n) 1619-1753 CLR<sub>x</sub>12 (*t* = 8.82 WATCH; 6.71 ALLENS; 6.44 CLR<sub>x</sub>1); (o) 1668-1783 cl<sub>r</sub>71 (*t* = 5.47 BPR; 5.10 PHILY; 4.97 ALLENS); (p) 1743-1802 CLR<sub>x</sub>3 (*t* = 5.35 HMX<sub>2</sub>; 5.04 HQF<sub>x</sub>2; 5.0 HQF<sub>x</sub>3); (q) 1734-1822 CLR<sub>x</sub>5 (*t* = 5.6 WATCH; 5.57 FORES; 5.38 FPCPA); (r) 1745-1848 CLR<sub>x</sub>13 (*t* = 5.84 OMB<sub>x</sub>1; 5.73 WATCH; 5.71 ALLENS); (s) 1744-1856 CLR<sub>x</sub>11 (*t* = 7.05 MONT<sub>P</sub>; 6.77 PIED<sub>MO</sub>; 6.42 ARC); Overall site master 1599-1856 CLRMONTX (*t* = 10.63 HQF<sub>x</sub>2; 10.25 WATCH; 9.41 ALLENS).

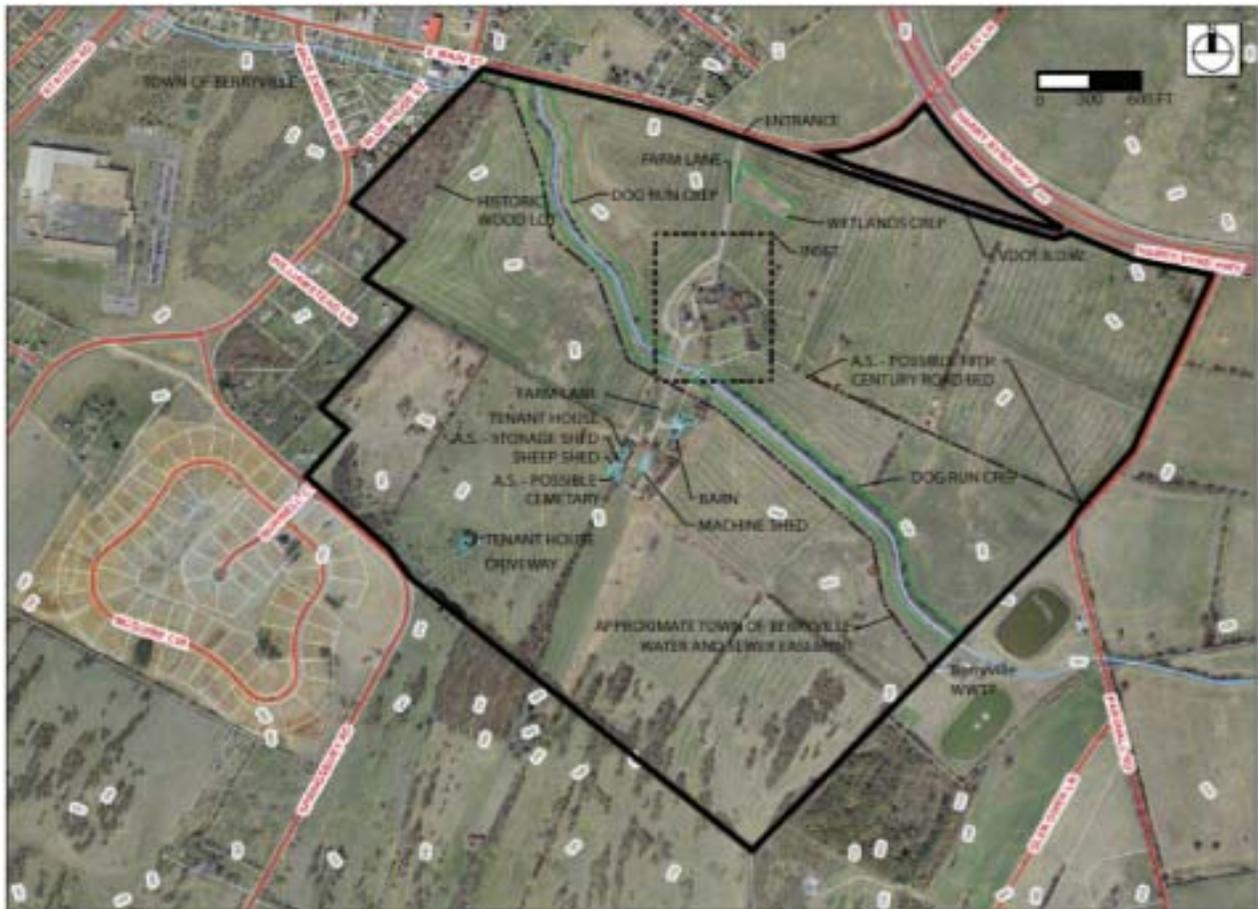
**Dates sampled:** 22<sup>nd</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup> May 2010, 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2012, and 16<sup>th</sup> November 2012**Owner:** Virginia Department of Historic Resources**Commissioner:** Robert Stieg, Director, Clermont Charitable Trust**Historical Research:** Maral S Kalbian, Architectural Historian*Log Garage 1784 (reused logs)**Slave Quarters 1823 (Robert Stieg)**Smoke House 1803**Corn Crib 1849 (Robert Stieg)**Spring House 1857*

**Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory**  
 Mill Farm, Mapledurham, South Oxfordshire, RG4 7TX  
 daniel.miles@rlaha.ox.ac.uk and MarBrdg@aol.com  
 www.Oxford-DendroLab.com

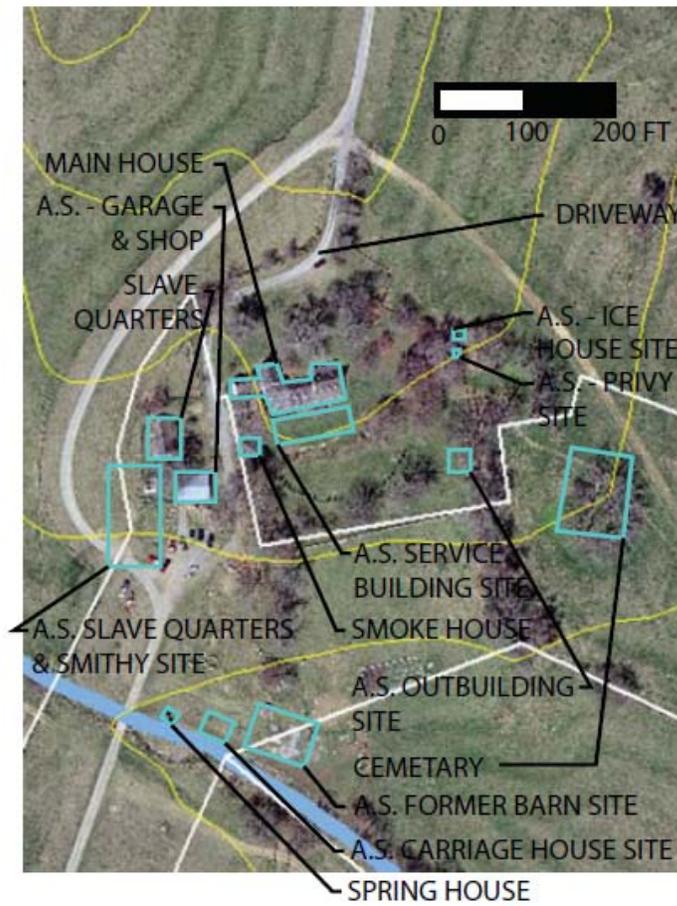
August 2010, revised July 2013



*Regional Location Plan (Clermont Foundation)*



*Site Plan of Clermont Farm (Clermont Foundation)*



Virginia Department of  
Historic Resources  
Clermont Farm (1750)

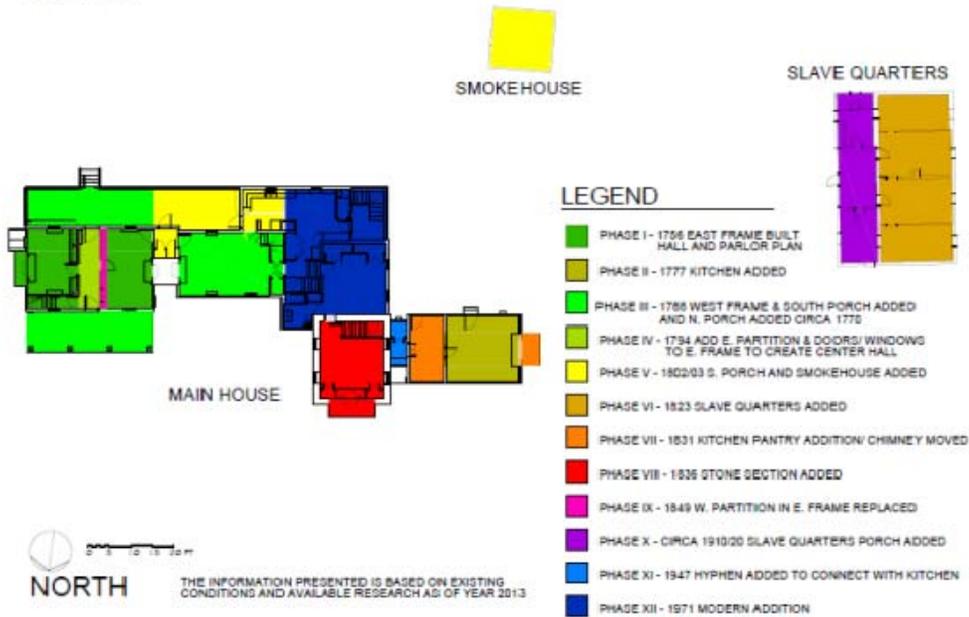
801 E Main St  
Berryville, VA 22611  
Clarke County, Virginia  
TM 14-A-69  
TM 14-A-69A  
TM 14-A-69B  
356.3851 Acres

KEY

A.S. - Archeological Site  
R.O.W. - Right of Way  
CREP - Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program  
(13.5 Acres) (USDA)

*Enlarged area of site plan (Clermont Foundation)*

CLERMONT MAIN HOUSE AREA  
ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY  
1756-1971



## **How Dendrochronology Works**

Dendrochronology has over the past 20 years become one of the leading and most accurate scientific dating methods. Whilst not always successful, when it does work, it is precise, often to the season of the year. Tree-ring dating to this degree of precision is well known for its use in dating historic buildings and archaeological timbers. However, more ancillary objects such as doors, furniture, panel paintings, and wooden boards in medieval book-bindings can sometimes be successfully dated.

The science of dendrochronology is based on a combination of biology and statistics. Fundamental to understanding of how dendrochronology works is the phenomenon of tree growth. Essentially, trees grow through the addition of both elongation and radial increments. The elongation takes place at the terminal portions of the shoots, branches, and roots, while the radial increment is added by the cambium, the zone of living cells between the wood and the bark. In general terms, a tree can be best simplified by describing it as a cone, with a new layer being added to the outside each year in temperate zones, making it wider and taller.

An annual ring is composed of the growth which takes place during the spring and summer and continues until about November when the leaves are shed and the tree becomes dormant for the winter period. For the two principal American oaks, the white and red (*Quercus alba* and *Q. rubra*), as well black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), and many other species, the annual ring is composed of two distinct parts: the spring growth or early wood, and the summer growth, or late wood. Early wood is composed of large vessels formed during the period of shoot growth which takes place between March and May, before the establishment of any significant leaf growth. This is produced by using most of the energy and raw materials laid down the previous year. Then, there is an abrupt change at the time of leaf expansion around May or June when hormonal activity dictates a change in the quality of the xylem, and the summer, or late wood is formed. Here the wood becomes increasingly fibrous and contains much smaller vessels. Trees with this type of growth pattern are known as ring-porous, and are distinguished by the contrast between the open, light-coloured early wood vessels and the dense, darker-coloured late wood.

Other species of tree are known as diffuse-porous, and this group includes the tulip, or yellow-poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera* L.). Unlike the ring-porous trees, the spring vessels consist of a very small spring vessels which become even smaller as the tree advances into the summer growth. The annual growth rings are often very difficult to distinguish under even a powerful microscope, and one often needs to study the medullary rays, which thicken at the ring boundaries.

Dendrochronology utilises the variation in the width of the annual rings as influenced by climatic conditions common to a large area, as opposed to other more local factors such as woodland competition and insect attack. It is these climate-induced variations in ring widths that allow calendar dates to be ascribed to an undated timber when compared to a firmly-dated sequence. If a tree section is complete to the bark edge, then when dated a precise date of felling can be determined. The felling date will be precise to the season of the year, depending on the degree of formation of the outermost ring. Therefore, a tree with bark which has the spring vessels formed but no summer growth can be said to be felled in the spring, although it is not possible to say in which particular month the tree was felled.

Another important dimension to dendrochronological studies is the presence of sapwood and bark. This is the band of growth rings immediately beneath the bark and comprises the living growth rings which transport the sap from the roots to the leaves. This sapwood band is distinguished from the heartwood by the prominent features of colour change and the blocking of the spring vessels with tyloses, the waste products of the tree's growth. The heartwood is generally darker in colour, and the spring vessels are usually blocked with tyloses. The heartwood is dead tissue, whereas the sapwood is living, although the only really living, growing, cells are in the cambium, immediately beneath the bark. In the American white oak (*Quercus alba*), the difference in colour is not generally matched by the change in the spring vessels, which are often filled by tyloses to within a year or two of the terminal ring. Conversely, the spring vessels

in the American red oak (*Q rubra*) are almost all free of tyloses, right to the pith. Generally the sapwood retains stored food and is therefore attractive to insect and fungal attack once the tree is felled and therefore is often removed during conversion.

### **Methodology: The Dating Process**

All timbers sampled were of oak (*Quercus* spp.) and pine (*Pinus* spp.) from what appeared to be primary first-use timbers, or any timbers which might have been re-used from an early phase. Those timbers which looked most suitable for dendrochronological purposes with complete sapwood or reasonably long ring sequences were selected. *In situ* timbers were sampled through coring, using a 16mm hollow auger. Details and locations of the samples are given in the summary table.

The dry samples were sanded on a linisher, or bench-mounted belt sander, using 60 to 1200 grit abrasive paper, and were cleaned with compressed air to allow the ring boundaries to be clearly distinguished. They were then measured under a x10/x30 microscope using a travelling stage electronically displaying displacement to a precision of 0.01mm. Thus each ring or year is represented by its measurement which is arranged as a series of ring-width indices within a data set, with the earliest ring being placed at the beginning of the series, and the latest or outermost ring concluding the data set.

As indicated above, the principle behind tree-ring dating is a simple one: the seasonal variations in climate-induced growth as reflected in the varying width of a series of measured annual rings is compared with other, previously dated ring sequences to allow precise dates to be ascribed to each ring. When an undated sample or site sequence is compared against a dated sequence, known as a reference chronology, an indication of how *good* the match is must be determined. Although it is almost impossible to define a visual match, computer comparisons can be accurately quantified. Whilst it may not be the best statistical indicator, Student's (a pseudonym for W S Gosset) *t*-value has been widely used amongst British dendrochronologists. The cross-correlation algorithms most commonly used and published are derived from Baillie and Pilcher's CROS programme (Baillie and Pilcher 1973), although a faster version (Munro 1984) giving slightly different *t*-values is sometimes used for indicative purposes.

Generally, *t*-values over 3.5 should be considered to be significant, although in reality it is common to find demonstrably spurious *t*-values of 4 and 5 because more than one matching position is indicated. For this reason, dendrochronologists prefer to see some *t*-value ranges of 5, 6, or higher, and for these to be well replicated from different, independent chronologies with local and regional chronologies well represented. Users of dates also need to assess their validity critically. They should not have great faith in a date supported by a handful of *t*-values of 3's with one or two 4's, nor should they be entirely satisfied with a single high match of 5 or 6. Examples of spurious *t*-values in excess of 7 have been noted, so it is essential that matches with reference chronologies be well replicated, and that this is confirmed with visual matches between the two graphs. Matches with *t*-values of 10 or more between individual sequences usually signify having originated from the same parent tree.

In reality, the probability of a particular date being valid is itself a statistical measure depending on the *t*-values. Consideration must also be given to the length of the sequence being dated as well as those of the reference chronologies. A sample with 30 or 40 years growth is likely to match with high *t*-values at varying positions, whereas a sample with 100 consecutive rings is much more likely to match significantly at only one unique position. Samples with ring counts as low as 50 may *occasionally* be dated, but only if the matches are very strong, clear and well replicated, with no other significant matching positions. This is essential for intra-site matching when dealing with such short sequences. Consideration should also be given to evaluating the reference chronology against which the samples have been matched: those with well-replicated components which are geographically near to the sampling site are given more weight than an individual site or sample from the opposite end of the country.

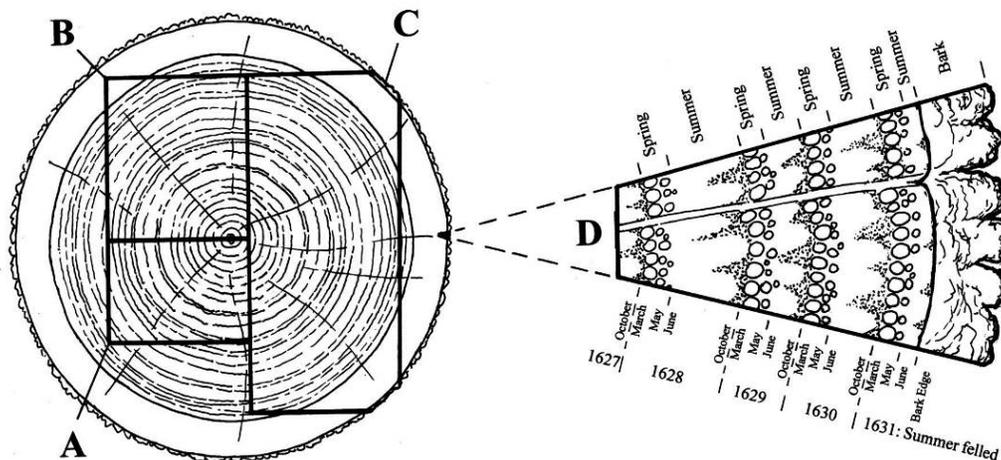
It is general practice to cross-match samples from within the same phase to each other first, combining them into a site master, before comparing with the reference chronologies. This has the advantage of averaging out the 'noise' of individual trees and is much more likely to obtain higher *t*-values and stronger visual matches. After measurement, the ring-width series for each sample is plotted as a graph of width against year on log-linear graph paper. The graphs of each of the samples in the phase under study are then compared visually at the positions indicated by the computer matching and, if found satisfactory and consistent, are averaged to form a mean curve for the site or phase. This mean curve and any unmatched individual sequences are compared against dated reference chronologies to obtain an absolute calendar date for each sequence. Sometimes, especially in urban situations, timbers may have come from different sources and fail to match each other, thus making the compilation of a site master difficult. In this situation samples must then be compared individually with the reference chronologies.

Therefore, when cross-matching samples with each other, or against reference chronologies, a combination of both visual matching and a process of qualified statistical comparison by computer is used. The ring-width series were compared on an IBM compatible computer for statistical cross-matching using a variant of the Belfast CROS program (Baillie and Pilcher 1973). A version of this and other programmes were written in BASIC by D Haddon-Reece, and re-written in Microsoft Visual Basic by M R Allwright and P A Parker.

### Ascribing and Interpreting Felling Dates

Once a tree-ring sequence has been firmly dated in time, a felling date, or date range, is ascribed where possible. For samples which have sapwood complete to the underside of, or including bark, this process is relatively straight forward. Depending on the completeness of the final ring, i.e. if it has only the early wood formed, or the latewood, a *precise felling date and season* can be given.

Where the sapwood is partially missing, or if only a heartwood/sapwood transition boundary survives, then the question of when the tree was felled becomes considerably more complicated. In the European oaks, sapwood tends to be of a relatively constant width and/or number of rings. By determining what this range is with an empirically or statistically-derived estimate is a valuable aspect in the interpretation of tree-ring dates where the bark edge is not present (Miles 1997). The narrower this range of sapwood rings, the more precise the estimated felling date range will be.



*Section of oak tree with conversion methods showing three types of sapwood retention resulting in A terminus post quem, B a felling date range, and C a precise felling date. Enlarged area D shows the outermost rings of the sapwood with growing seasons (Miles 1997, 42)*

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to apply an accurate sapwood estimate to either the white or red oaks at this time. Primarily, it would appear that there is a complete absence of literature on sapwood estimates for oak anywhere in the country (Grissino-Mayer, *pers comm*). The matter is further complicated in that the sapwood in white oak (*Quercus alba*) occurs in two bands, with only the outer ring or two being free of tyloses in the spring vessels (Gerry 1914; Kato and Kishima 1965). Out of some 50 or so samples, only a handful had more than 3 rings of sapwood without tyloses. The actual sapwood band is differentiated sometimes by a lighter colour, although this is often indiscernible (Desch 1948). In archaeological timbers, the lighter coloured sapwood does not collapse as it does in the European oak (*Q robur*), but only the last ring or two without tyloses shrink tangentially. In these circumstances the only way of being able to identify the heartwood/sapwood boundary is by recording how far into the timber wood boring beetle larvae penetrate, as the heartwood is not usually susceptible to attack unless the timber is in poor or damp conditions. Despite all of these drawbacks, some effort has been made in recording sapwood ring counts on white oak, although the effort is acknowledged to be somewhat subjective.

As for red oaks (*Quercus rubra*) it will probably not be possible to determine a sapwood estimate as these are what are known as 'sapwood trees' (Chattaway 1952). Whereas the white oak suffers from an excess of tyloses, these are virtually non-existent in the red oak, even to the pith. Furthermore, there is no obvious colour change throughout the section of the tree, and wood-boring insects will often penetrate right through to the centre of the timber. Therefore, in sampling red oaks, it is vital to retain the final ring beneath the bark, or to make a careful note of the approximate number of rings lost in sampling, if any meaningful interpretation of felling dates is to be made.

Similarly, no study has been made in estimating the number of sapwood rings in tulip-poplar or black ash, or for any of the pines.

Therefore, if the bark edge does not survive on any of the timbers sampled, then only a *terminus post quem* or *felled after* date can be given. The earliest possible felling date would be the year after the last measured ring date, adjusted for any unmeasured rings or rings lost during the process of coring.

Some caution must be used in interpreting solitary precise felling dates. Many instances have been noted where timbers used in the same structural phase have been felled one, two, or more years apart. Whenever possible, a *group* of precise felling dates should be used as a more reliable indication of the *construction period*. It must be emphasised that dendrochronology can only date when a tree has been felled, not when the timber was used to construct the structure under study. However, it is common practice to build timber-framed structures with green or unseasoned timber and that construction usually took place within twelve months of felling (Miles 1997).

### **Details of Dendrochronological Analysis**

The results of the dendrochronological analysis for the building under study are presented in a number of detailed tables. The most useful of these is the summary **Table 1**. This gives most of the salient results of the dendrochronological process, and includes details for each sample, its species, location, and its felling date, if successfully tree-ring dated. This last column is of particular interest to the end user, as it gives the actual year and season when the tree was felled, if bark is present, and an estimated felling date range if the sapwood was complete on the timber but some was lost in coring, or a *terminus post quem*. Often these *terminus post quem* dates begin far earlier than those with precise felling dates. This is simply because far more rings have been lost in the initial conversion of the timber.

It will also be noticed that often the precise felling dates will vary within several years of each other. Unless there is supporting archaeological evidence suggesting different phases, all this would indicate is either stockpiling of timber, or of trees which have been felled or died at varying times but not cut up until the commencement of the particular building operations in question. When presented with varying precise

felling dates, one should always take the *latest* date for the structure under study, and it is likely that construction will have been completed for ordinary vernacular buildings within twelve or eighteen months from this latest felling date (Miles 1997).

**Table 2** gives an indication of the statistical reliability of the match between one sequence and another. This shows the  $t$ -value over the number of years overlap for each combination of samples in a matrix table. It should be born in mind that  $t$ -values with less than 80 rings overlap may not truly reflect the same degree of match and that spurious matches may produce similar values.

First, multiple radii have been cross-matched with each other and combined to form same-timber means. These are then compared with other samples from the site and any which are found to have originated from the same parent tree are again similarly combined. Finally, all samples, including all same timber and same tree means are combined to form one or more site masters. Again, the cross-matching is shown as a matrix table of  $t$ -values over the number of years overlaps. Reference should always be made to **Table 1** to clearly identify which components have been combined.

**Table 3** shows the degree of cross-matching between the site master(s) with a selection of reference chronologies. This shows the county or region from which the reference chronology originated, the common chronology name together with who compiled the chronology with publication reference and the years covered by the reference chronology. The years overlap of the reference chronology and the site master being compared are also shown together with the resulting  $t$ -value. It should be appreciated that well replicated regional reference chronologies, which are shown in **bold**, will often produce better matches than with individual site masters or indeed individual sample sequences. Due to the fact that chronologies are still to be developed for many parts of the eastern seaboard of America, the number of chronologies are often limited to just one or two, and this information would alternatively be presented in the summary text.

**Figures** include a bar diagram which shows the chronological relationship between two or more dated samples from a phase of building. The site sample record sheets are also appended, together with any plans showing sample locations, if available.

**Publication** of all dated sites for English buildings are routinely published in *Vernacular Architecture* annually, but regrettably there is at the present time no vehicle available for the publication of dated American buildings. However, a similar entry is shown on the summary page of the report, and this hopefully could be used in any future publication of American dates. This does not give as much technical data for the samples dated, but does give the  $t$ -value matches against the relevant chronologies, provides a short descriptive paragraph for each building or phase dated, and gives a useful short summary of samples dated. These summaries are also listed on the web-site maintained by the Laboratory, which can be accessed at [www.Oxford-DendroLab.com](http://www.Oxford-DendroLab.com). The Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory retains copyright of this report, but the commissioner of the report has the right to use the report for his/her own use so long as the authorship is quoted. Primary data and the resulting site master(s) used in the analysis are available from the Laboratory on request by the commissioner and bona fide researchers. The samples form part of the Laboratory archives, unless an alternative archive, such as the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in association with the ODL, has been specified in advance.

## Summary of Dating

### Assessment and sampling

Clermont Farm is a large, rambling, multi-phased house situated at the east end of Berryville in Clarke County, Virginia. It was owned by Elizabeth Rust Williams who willed it to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in 2004 and is managed by the Clermont Charitable Trust. The building has been the subject of a partial historic structures report headed by Maral S Kalbian (2008) and a team of professionals that thoroughly sets out the likely construction history of the house. A total of thirteen individual phases of construction have been identified and sampled for dendrochronological dating. The earliest phase is the east frame which was thought to have dated to the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Shortly afterwards a detached kitchen was constructed to the west, followed by another timber frame to the west of the east frame with a chimney serving fireplaces to both blocks, and finally a detached stone block to the east of the original timber-framed one. Other outbuildings included a smokehouse, a log duplex slave quarters, and a garage made from reused logs. A number of ancillary phases were also included in the study.

The main part of the house was initially assessed for dendrochronology by Dennis Pogue of Mount Vernon, who marked a good number of suitable timbers with bark edge. A more thorough assessment was carried out on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of May 2010 which included all the various sections of the house and outbuildings. Most of the various phases in the house were investigated, and good timbers were found in most areas with certain exceptions. Because of the closeness of the various building phases, it was vital to have bark edge, and generally only those timbers with complete sapwood were selected for sampling. Some phases with poorer dendro potential were not sampled initially.

In the main east frame (**a**), there were a good handful of timbers in the exposed roof structure including principal and common rafters, a hip rafter, and collars. Downstairs, an access hole previously cut in the ceiling plaster for structural investigation revealed two joists with bark edge which would have otherwise been concealed. Other timbers were visible in the cellar, but the damp conditions had affected the sapwood on the timbers making the usefulness of the samples from this area less useful than those from higher up in the building. Therefore seven timbers (**clr1** to **clr7**) were sampled from the primary phase of the house, all retaining sapwood complete to the bark edge.

The detached kitchen (**b**) was next assessed, and whilst most of the joists comprising the upstairs floor joists had excellent ring counts, only two could be found with bark edge and were therefore sampled. Some areas of the external timber frame were uncovered, but the timbers were unsuitable due to lack of sapwood, good ring counts, and that the timbers were infilled with brick nogging. Upstairs, the rafters and floor had been insulated for an aborted conversion scheme which limited access to the rafters and collars, but a single collar at the east end was found to have bark edge, and was therefore sampled, making three timbers sampled in all (**clr11** to **clr13**).

The smokehouse (**p**) was thought to be contemporary with the kitchen and was found to be constructed predominantly of fast-grown red oak. The corner posts were all box-heart, but given their size, three of these were sampled, along with a stud and a dragon tie. Most of the timbers sampled retained complete sapwood, and whilst the samples were marginal, it was hoped that some matches might be had with other samples from the same site (**clr21** to **clr25**).

The west frame (**d**) was assessed and was found to be problematical as the only accessible timbers were a few rafters exposed in the back part of the roof, and some cellar ceiling joists and sill plate, which were of red oak and fast grown and boxed or halved. Other rafters appeared to be of slower-grown white oak and these seemed more promising. However, due to the upper part of the attic being too tight to allow safe access to sample, it was agreed that areas of failing plasterwork could be removed to access more rafters. This was done and three samples with bark edge were found beneath the plasterwork. Altogether seven rafters were sampled from the roof, and one cellar ceiling joist (**clr31** to **clr38**). Several white oak rafters without sapwood were sampled in order to extend the phase chronology.

The slave quarter (**q**) was next assessed and many logs were found to have bark edge, and were of slow-grown white oak. Obviously all of the logs had central pith, and five wall logs and one roundwood floor joist were sampled (**clr41** to **clr46**). All retained bark edge.

The east porch (**e**) off the south side of the east frame was the most problematical area to sample, given that virtually no structural timbers were accessible. However, a row of boards were removed from the undersides of the rafters (porch ceiling) and also to access the tops of some of the ceiling joists. This phase was one of the least suitable areas to sample due to the total lack of any surviving sapwood on the rafters, and the ceiling joists all appeared to be of reused timbers. Therefore, it was decided that a different sampling strategy would be employed here by sampling as many rafters as had sufficient rings and see how the last measured ring dates grouped. Seven rafters were sampled, but only one retained a heartwood/sapwood boundary (**clr51** to **clr57**). Three floor joists were also sampled, two with bark edge (**clr58** to **clr60**). However, there were serious questions of the provenance of these joists due to the underside retaining a series of nails for boarding suggesting that they had at best been turned over, or at worst reused from another phase of building altogether. In total ten timbers were sampled from the east porch.

The west end of the porch (**i**) along the south side of the west frame was almost as difficult as the east porch in that the floor joists were unsuitable due to being cut from immature fast-grown roundwood red-oak trees. The rafters were of pine, of small scantling, and usually boxed heart. However, they were relatively slow-grown, and retained bark edge, and therefore it was decided to sample eight of these as the only hope of obtaining a date for this phase of building (**clr61** to **clr68**).

Next a number of miscellaneous phases were sampled. The garage outbuilding (**o**) was assessed, and was found to have been constructed of reused logs from an older building, thought possibly to have been a barn. Some of the logs were notched for joists in their previous context. Most of the logs were of fast-grown timbers with insufficient rings for successful cross-dating, or had lost their sapwood and bark edge. Only two with sufficient rings and a bark edge were sampled, multiple cores being required in both instances due to the poor condition of the sapwood **clr71** and **clr72**).

The timber-framed kitchen had been subsequently extended to the east (**k**), but most of the timberwork had either been covered up with later finishes, or lacked suitable rings. The only timber found suitable was a ceiling joist which had been partly cut away for pipework for aborted alterations and the offcut was found and used as a sample (**clr73**). This appeared to have the tiniest bark edge, but a second core was taken from a similar possible bark edge area further along the joist to confirm the bark edge identification.

In the ground-floor passage of the east frame, areas of plasterwork were removed adjacent to the two doorways, and two studs were sampled from the west partition (**m**) (**clr74** and **clr75**), and a stud and a door post from the east partition (**g**) (**clr76** and **clr77**).

The stone section (**l**) was also assessed, and the roof was found to have been constructed of fast-grown pine, although the ceiling joists were of rectangular-sawn joists with good ring counts. However, none were noted in the areas accessible to have any evidence of bark edge. Floor boards were lifted from the ground floor and two oak joists made of round-wood were found, and retained bark edge (**clr78** and **clr79**).

Finally, a knee stud (**c**) was sampled from the west frame roof (**clr80**). It retained bark edge, and had good ring counts, however it had been partly charred from a previous context which had suffered from a fire and was sampled in the hope that it might identify a previously unidentified phase.

The spring house was also assessed, but access was difficult due to the large amount of material stacked on the upper floor, and the treacherous conditions in the undercroft itself. Some of the floor joists appeared to have good ring sequences, although sapwood was scarce, and there was some evidence for reuse; therefore as many of the timbers would need to be sampled to ensure that a clear understanding of the building could be built up and reused timbers identified. The large barn was also assessed, along with the associated sheds, and again there was a large amount of oak available, much of it boxed heart, but some with reasonable dendrochronological potential. The elevated storage building behind the newer Tenant House was also looked at, but most of the reused logs had poor tree-ring potential with little if any sapwood surviving. It was decided not to include any of these three buildings in this phase of investigations.

In April 2012 further samples were taken from several areas in the house, as well as the spring house. Much of these had previously been assessed as having poorer dendro potential and were therefore not sampled. The section of the south porch roof (**j**) was assessed again, and most of the samples had very poor dendro potential, however, this area was critical for the interpretation of the two porch roofs on the south side so nine samples were taken from seven timbers (**clr81** to **clr87**). At the west end of the south porch of the west frame was some wall framing for room (**h**), from which four samples were taken from three timbers (**clr88** to **clr90**). All of these timbers had what appeared to be bark edge.

In 2010, three samples (**clr58**, **clr59**, and **clr60**) had been taken from the reused floor joists of the south porch of the east frame (**f**, see **e** above). However, these failed to date and therefore seven more joists and a sill beam were sampled (**clr90** to **clr98**). These samples had good ring counts as did the 2010 samples.

Between the first visit in 2010 and the second in April 2012, the spring house (**s**) had been cleared of debris. Therefore nine samples had been taken from six logs from the outside walls (**clr99** to **clr104**). In addition, eight samples (**clr105** to **clr112**) were taken from the floor joists and rafters which were evidently reused (**n**), with the hope that this would either relate to an earlier roof or another phase of building altogether.

A third visit was made in November 2012 at which time the corn crib (**r**) was being studied by Dennis Pogue. As a number of timbers were found on assessment to have dendrochronological potential, the building was cleared and twelve samples were taken from eleven timbers (**clr113** to **clr123**).

### **Analysis and Interpretation**

A total of 67 samples were taken from 57 timbers in May 2010. A further 49 samples from 42 timbers were taken during 2012, making a total of 99 timbers sampled in all. The analysis was conducted separately on samples within each phase. First, multiple samples from individual timbers were cross-matched and combined to form a mean for each timber that was then used in the subsequent analysis. These included **clr41**, **clr56**, **clr71**, **clr72**, **clr73**, **clr74**, **clr78**, and **clr79** from 2010 and **clr82**, **clr84**, **clr88**, **clr100**, **clr101**, **clr104**, and **clr115** from 2012.

#### **(a) East Frame**

The earliest part of the building is the east frame, and seven samples were compared with each other, and five (**clr2** to **clr6**) were found to cross-match sufficiently well to enable them to be combined into the 146-year site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>1**. This was compared with the reference chronologies and was found to date well, spanning the years 1610-1755 (Table 3a). The remaining two samples did not match the other timbers well enough to be combined into the site master, but were compared individually and were also found to date. Sample **clr1** from the hip rafter dated, spanning the year 1682-1754 (Table 3b), and ceiling joist **clr7** with 207 rings dated, spanning the years 1548-1754 (Table 3c). All seven dated timbers retained complete sapwood, and felling dates ranged from spring 1754 to spring 1756. Given the spread of felling dates, the actual construction date most likely would be during 1756.

**(b) Kitchen**

The three samples from the kitchen (**clr11**, **clr12**, and **clr13**) were all found to cross match together well and were combined to form the 154-year site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>2**, which dated, spanning the years 1623-1776 (Table 3d). All three samples retained complete sapwood and were found to have been felled in the winter of 1776/7. It is therefore most likely that the building was constructed in 1777.

**(p) Smokehouse**

Five samples were taken from the smokehouse, most of the remaining timber being marginal for tree-ring dating. Four of these (**clr21**, **clr22**, **clr24**, and **clr25**) cross-matched together and were combined to form the 60-year site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>3**. This dated, spanning the years 1743-1802 (Table 3e). One sample, **clr23** with only 35 rings, failed to date. Three of the dated samples retained complete sapwood, one cornerpost being felled in the winter of 1801/2, and another corner post and a dragon tie being felled one year later, in the winter of 1802/3. Therefore the smokehouse was most likely to have been constructed during 1803 or possibly a year or two later.

**(d) West Frame**

Two of the eight samples taken from this phase (**clr31** and **clr37**) were found to match together sufficiently well enough to be considered to have originated from the same parent tree, of red oak, and were combined to form the same-tree mean **clr317**. This was then compared with the remaining samples and was matched with four white oak samples (**clr32**, **clr33**, **clr34**, and **clr35**) to form the 118-year site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>4**. This dated, spanning the years 1670-1787 (Table 3f). Samples **clr36a**, **clr36b**, of white oak, and **clr38** of red oak, all failed to date due to having too few rings of 40 or less. Three of the white oak samples retained bark edge, and were all found to have been felled in the spring of 1788, whilst sample **clr31b** was found to have been felled in the autumn of 1787. And because sample **clr37** was from the same parent tree as **clr31**, it too could be ascribed the same autumn 1787 felling date, despite it having lost the 14 outermost rings in conversion. Given this clustering of felling dates to spring 1788, construction of this block probably commenced that year.

**(q) Slave Quarter**

Six logs were sampled from the slave quarter. Five of these (**clr41**, **clr42**, **clr43**, **clr44**, and **clr46**) cross-matched together to form the 89-year site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>5**. This was compared with the reference chronologies and dated, spanning the years 1734-1822 (Table 3g). Sample **clr45** did not match well with the other samples or site master, but dated individually to span the years 1759-1821. All six timbers retained bark edge, and these ranged over a period of two years, from spring 1821, to winter 1822/3. It would appear that some logs had either been stockpiled, or had died standing, and that the cabin was not constructed until 1823 at the earliest.

**(e, f) East Frame South Porch**

Seven timbers were sampled from the roof of the east porch, all of them rafters. Four of them matched so well they were considered to have originated from the same parent tree. Therefore **clr51**, **clr52**, **clr53**, and **clr56** were all combined to form the same-tree mean **clr51236**. This matched with sample **clr54** and were combined to form the 117-year site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>6**. This dated well, spanning the years 1660-1776 (Table 3h). Two other timbers failed to date: **clr55** was not measured due to having less than 20 rings, and **clr57** did not match conclusively with any other samples, again probably due to having less than 50 rings. Interpretation of these samples however was very difficult due to the fact that not one of the roof timbers retained bark edge, and only one sample, **clr56b**, had evidence of a heartwood/sapwood boundary. Unfortunately there are no published sapwood studies on American oaks, and therefore all one can say is that it certainly could not have been felled before 1777, and most likely not before 1778 or 1779 at the earliest. Sapwood rarely extends more than 25 years, therefore it is unlikely to have been felled much after 1800. Therefore all one can say, without any statistical qualification, is that the most likely felling period for the tree encompassing **clr51236** would be between 1780 and 1790. It was interesting to note that the

eaves and outside wall of the house had never been decorated since its construction in 1756 to the time the porch was added, at least 25 years later.

Three timbers from the floor of the east porch (**f**) were sampled in 2010. Two retained complete sapwood and all had in excess of 100 years of growth. Although the two samples with bark edge, **clr58** and **clr59** matched together with the same end dates, it failed to match with **clr60**, or any of the other timbers from the site, or the reference chronologies. Similarly no matches were found for **clr60**. Seven more joists and a sill beam were sampled in 2012 and were compared with the 2010 samples. Three samples (**clr92**, **clr96**, and **clr97**) were found to have originated from the same parent tree and were combined to form the mean **clr9267** which was then in turn found to match samples **clr58**, **clr60**, **clr93**, **clr95**, and **clr98**. These were all combined to form the 189-ring site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>10**. This dated, spanning the years 1599-1787 (Table 3n). The remaining joist sample **clr59** suffered from distorted ring sequences, only matching with a *t*-value of 4.44 with **clr58**. This was consequentially not included in the site master although the graphs clearly showed a correlation. The sill beam **clr91**, despite having only 37 rings, nevertheless matched best with other Clermont site masters such as a *t*=5.7 with **CLR<sub>x</sub>3**, and *t*=5.58 with **CLR<sub>x</sub>8**, as well as a *t*=5.9 with the preliminary composite site master **CLERMONT**. This was supported by other consistent and replicated matches with local reference chronologies, together with an absence of other replicated possible dates.

Five of the dated samples retained complete sapwood, all being felled in the winter of 1787/8. The other dated samples were consistent with this felling date. The same goes for the roof timbers, where the single sample (**clr56**) with a heartwood/sapwood boundary of 1776 is again consistent with the 1787/8 date for the floor joists and the sill beam. The clustering of precise felling dates would suggest that the east frame south porch was constructed during 1788.

#### **(i) West Frame South Porch**

Only eight pine rafters were sampled from this phase, many with marginal ring counts. Nevertheless, six of these (**clr61**, **clr62**, **clr63**, **clr65**, **clr66**, and **clr68**) matched together sufficiently well to form the 89-year site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>7**. This was compared to the small number of pine chronologies, and was found to match best with the chronology from St John's Church in Richmond, spanning the years 1713-1801. Other significant matches were found with Virginian pine chronologies, as well as with an oak chronology from Hanover Tavern in Virginia, and remarkably, with a match with a pitch pine chronology from Deerfield in western Massachusetts. Samples **clr64** and **clr67** failed to match conclusively. All of the samples retained bark edge, and felling dates ranging from autumn 1801 to spring 1802 were produced, suggesting that the west porch was constructed in 1802 or very shortly thereafter.

#### **(o) Log Garage**

Only two logs were considered suitable from the garage constructed of reused oak logs. Multiple samples were taken from both timbers due to the poor condition of the sapwood. These were combined to form the same-timber means **clr71** and **clr72** of 116 and 94 rings respectively. The two timbers did not match each other, so they were therefore compared individually with the reference chronologies. Dates for **clr71** were found, spanning the years 1668-1783 (Table 3k). The second sample **clr72** failed to match conclusively. As this sample retained a partial ring for the year following 1783, it was determined to have been felled during the autumn of 1784. It is important to appreciate that this is not the date of the construction of the present garage building, but instead of some unknown building, reputed to have been a barn, which was subsequently demolished. An elevated granary or storehouse behind the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Tenant Farmhouse was also assessed for dating, but none of the timbers had exceptional potential, although two timbers of walnut were noted.

#### **(k) Kitchen Pantry Extension**

Only one timber with bark edge was found exposed in this section, the eastern extension of the kitchen block. Sample **clr73** was made of a composite of a cross-section of timber cut out of a joist by an over-zealous plumber to insert a drain pipe (**clr73a**), and given that the area of bark edge was so small, a

secondary core was taken (**clr73b**) which confirmed the identification of bark edge on the first sample. This 83-year mean was compared with the reference chronologies and dated, spanning the years 1748-1830 (Table 31). As the sample had the last measured ring completely formed, it was found to have been felled in the winter of 1830/31. Given only one sample was obtained from this phase, a construction date could not be reliably determined, except to say that it might have been constructed in 1831, or within a year or two of this date. Further samples are really required to try and refine the building period further.

**(m) East Frame Partition 2 (west)**

Four samples were taken from studs adjacent to the doorframes, two from each timber to retain the bark edge (**clr74** and **clr75**). After combining the two radii to form the same-timber means, they were dated both individually and with other samples to form the 154-year site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>8**. The two timbers were both found to have been felled in the winter of 1848/9, suggesting that the partition was erected during 1849 or shortly thereafter.

**(g) East Frame Partition 1 (east)**

Two samples were taken from the east frame partition, one from the south doorpost (**clr76**), and another from a stud to the south of this doorpost (**clr77**). Both were compared with the reference chronologies individually and were also included in the site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>8**. Both were found to date, and both were found to have been felled in the spring of 1794. This would suggest that the partition was erected in 1794 or shortly afterwards.

**(l) Stone Section**

As no suitable timbers were available for sampling upstairs, boards were lifted in the ground-floor and two joists, cut from round logs, were sampled. The first log, accessed under the staircase, was sampled from the bark edge, passed through the pith of the log, and continued out the other side against the wall, both cores retaining bark edge. These were therefore combined to form the 72-ring same-timber mean (**clr78**). The middle log joist in the room was also sampled; the sapwood crumbled on the core (**clr79a**) and a small wedge-shaped slice was taken from the top of the log to obtain the bark edge (**clr79b**). These were both combined to form the 81-year same-timber mean **clr79**. These two joists cross-matched together, as well as with other components of the site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>8**, and were both found to date, with a last measured ring date of 1835. In each case the last ring was complete, and therefore both were felled in the winter of 1835/6. In the absence of any other timbers to date, the floor, and by association the building, would most likely have been constructed in 1836 or shortly thereafter. Some caution should be exercised here however, in that it is possible for the floor to have been a replacement one for a timber or earth floor, and ideally additional samples from the upstairs floor and ceiling joists should be taken to confirm the construction date. Unfortunately the house was let to a tenant and to access these higher timbers floorboards would have needed to be lifted.

**(c) Reused stud (charred) found in knee wall to east dormer, West Frame**

One stud was noted in the roof of the west frame (**clr80**). It had good rings and bark edge, yet because it had been partly charred from a fire, it evidently predated the 1788 roof frame to which it incorporated. It was compared with the other timbers and reference chronologies and was found to date well, spanning the years 1695-1780. As the timber had bark edge, and the last ring was complete, it was found to have been felled in the winter of 1780/81. If this timber had originated from a lost phase of construction on the site, it is not immediately obvious what this might have been. Further study of the complex is needed to ascertain whether there was a fire occurring between 1781 and 1788 when it was incorporated into the present west frame structure. It perhaps is a tempting thought to connect this timber with a structure to the west of the first phase east frame, associated with the east porch, but further research is needed to develop this any further.

From these various later miscellaneous phases, seven timbers (**clr74** to **clr80**) were combined to form the last site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>8**. This dated well, spanning the years 1695-1848, confirming the individual dating of these components (Table 3j).

**(j) Centre Section of South Porch and  
(h) Room at West End of South Porch**

Seven timbers from the rafters, collars, and a purlin of the middle part of the south porch between the east and west frames. Most of the timbers were very marginal, with none over 48 rings in length. Three samples were taken from the wall framing at the west end of the south porch. Four timbers matched together, a purlin **clr81** and a rafter **clr82** from the centre section roof, and a brace **clr88** and stud **clr89** from the wall. Given that the sequences were extremely short, they were compared individually with reference chronologies from all along the east coast as well as the other material from Clermont, and they all matched consistently with the highest matches with the most local material. They were therefore combined to form the 50-ring site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>9**, which dated very well, spanning the years 1752-1801 (Table 3m). Again, the best matches were with the most local chronologies.

**(s) Spring House**

Six logs were sampled from what appeared to be the primary construction phase of the log building. Three of these, **clr99**, **clr100**, and **clr101**, matched together and were combined to form the 113-year site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>11**. This dated, spanning the years 1744-1856 (Table 3o). Two of the timbers, **clr100** and **clr101**, retained bark edge and produced felling dates of spring 1857 and spring 1856 respectively. Sample **clr99** had lost about one ring from the outside edge, and therefore a felling date range of 1855-7 was given for this timber. Clearly all three dated timbers are broadly coeval, and construction is likely to have taken place in 1857 or within a year or two afterwards. Samples **clr102**, **clr103**, and **clr104** failed to date primarily due to lower ring counts.

**(n) Reused timbers in Spring House**

Eight timbers were found reused in the first floor of the spring house. Five of these, **clr105** to **clr109**, were from the floor structure and were probably joists reused from a previous building. Sample **clr110** was from a stud / strut to the south of the east door at upper floor level, and samples **clr111** and **clr112**, were from the south and north rafters from the east end. None of the samples retained any bark edge except for **clr105** and **clr110**, and that broke up on sampling. Nevertheless, these timbers collectively represented another unknown phase of activity at Clermont which has become lost and the dating of these, even if only with *terminus post quem* dates, would be useful in the overall understanding of the past history of the farm.

Seven of the timbers matched together, including the same-tree mean **clr1067** composed of joist **clr106** and strut **clr107**. Only sample **clr105** with 57 rings (and ironically the only timber with bark edge intact) failed to date. The six cross-matched sequences were therefore combined to form the 135-ring site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>12**. This dated well, spanning the years 1619-1753 (Table 3p). Most of the timbers had last measured ring dates much earlier than sample **clr110**, but were all sawn from a larger tree and therefore were from the middle of the tree rather than from the outer edge. However sample **clr110** did have bark edge and although 16mm of the sapwood disintegrated on coring, nevertheless a felling date range of *circa* 1770-75 has been offered for this timber. Thus all of the reused timbers from the spring house probably originated from another building dating from this period which was demolished or destroyed shortly before 1857.

**(r) Corn Crib**

Eleven timbers were sampled from the corn crib – two of pine from the supporting floor structure (**clr113** and **clr114**), and the rest of red and white oak (**clr115** to **clr123**). The two pine samples, despite having 129 and 104 rings respectively, failed to match each other, and failed to date individually. However, eight of the nine oak timbers did match together, including two same-tree means **clr1179** and **clr11821**. These, together with **clr116**, **clr122**, and **clr123** were combined to form the 104-ring site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>13**. This dated well,

spanning the years 1745-1848 (Table 3q). Only one oak sample (**clr115**) failed to date, due primarily to there being only 43 rings in the sequence.

Three of the dated timbers retained bark edge: **clr117**, **clr118**, and **clr121**. As the outermost annual ring was fully formed, a precise date of winter 1848/9 could be given. And as sample **clr119** was from the same parent tree as **clr117**, and sample **clr120** was from the same parent tree as samples **clr118** and **clr121**, they too could be ascribed felling dates of winter 1848/9. Samples **clr116**, **clr122**, and **clr123** had last heartwood ring dates of 1841, 1836, and 1840 respectively, and are clearly coeval with the dated timbers with bark edge. Therefore the significant clustering of felling dates to the winter of 1848/9 would strongly suggest that the corn crib was constructed during 1849.

To conclude, all nineteen phases of construction at Clermont were dated. These ranged from the primary construction phase of the house of 1756 to the construction of the spring house of 1857. After the conclusion of the 2010 fieldwork, the seven oak site master chronologies from individual phases of the house were combined to form the preliminary composite site master **CLERMONT**. This chronology was 239-years long and dated exceptionally well, spanning the years 1610-1848. This has been updated following the 2012 sampling sessions to include an additional five site masters making twelve in total. This 258-year composite site chronology **CLRMONTX** spans the years 1599-1857 and resulted in significantly higher matches with the reference chronologies (Table 3r). Nevertheless, it is significant to note that the correlation between some of the components were not significant, despite good overlaps. This is surprising considering that most of the oak would have been obtained locally, most probably from the 400 acres which comprised the farm during most of the period under study. The explanation most likely lies in that areas of the farm were managed in very different ways, and that the woodlands were situated in different geological locations. This is evident in the very first phase of building, the east frame of 1756. Here we had five timbers matching together, but two others dating independently but not correlating well with the other five, suggesting different sources. All this illustrates a diversity of growing conditions and management within the relatively small confines of a single farm from the mid-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth-century Virginia.

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DATE	PROPERTY EVENT	OWNERSHIP	OWNERSHIP PERIOD	INSTRUMENT
1750	Survey	Lord Fairfax	—1750	Grant (George Washington Survey 19 Oct 1750)
1750/51		John Vance	1750-1753	Sold
1756	East frame	Thomas Wadlington	1753-1770	Sold
1777	West kitchen	Edward Snickers	1770-1783	Gift to son William; Edward d.1790, wife Elizabeth d. 1779 at Clermont
1784	Log stable/barn	William Snickers	1783-1810	Sold (son of Edward); marries Frances Washington 1793
1788	West frame, East frame south porch			
1794	East partition wall (converted to center passage)			
1802/03	Smokehouse, south porch, and porch on west frame			
1822	Slave Quarters	Dawson McCormick	1819-1834	Died
1831	Pantry addition			
1836	Stone Section	Florinda McCormick	1834-1836	Died (widow of Dawson)
1849	West partition in east frame redone in plaster, extensive retrim in house, removal of jerkinhead roof in east frame, cornhouse	Edward McCormick	1848-1870	Died (son of Dawson); m. Mary Stribling 1847 d.1853; m. Ellen Jett in 1856
1857	Springhouse			
1861	Partitions added in slave quarters			
1870	Lower barn replaced	Ellen Jett McCormick	1870-1908	Died (widow of Edward)
1910-1920	Tenant House 1, Alteration to slave quarters north porch retrim, repair of outbuildings	A. M. D McCormick	1908-1932	Died (son of Edward)
1917	Bank barn			
1918	North and south shed extensions to barn			
1947	Kitchen hyphen	Edith McC. Beardall	1932-1958	Sold (daughter of AMD McC.)
1971	New wing	Edward Mc. Williams	1958-1980	Died (nephew of AMD)
		Caroline Rust Williams	1980-1981	Died (widow of Edward Williams)
1980s, 1995	Library, kitchen renovation	Elizabeth Rust Williams	1981-2004	Died (daughter of Edward and Caroline)
2005	Begin Planning for use	VDHE	2004-	
2007-2012	Initial Study Period, develop Plan for use and interpretation			

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Table 1: Summary of Tree-Ring Dating

## CLERMONT FARM, BERRYVILLE, CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Sample number & type	Species	Timber and position	Dates AD spanning	H/S bdry	Sapwood complement	No of rings	Mean width mm	Std devn mm	Mean sens mm	Felling seasons and dates/date ranges	
<b>East Frame (a)</b>											
clr1	c	QUAL	Hip rafter	1682-1754		11¼C	73	0.97	0.19	0.123	Spring 1755
* clr2	c	QUAL	Principal rafter	1634-1753		21¼C	120	1.22	0.28	0.152	Spring 1754
* clr3	c	QUAL	Collar over partition	1653-1755		19¼C	103	0.88	0.20	0.158	Spring 1756
* clr4	c	QUAL	Principal rafter	1610-1754		C	145	1.10	0.26	0.125	Winter 1754/5
* clr5	c	QUAL	Common rafter	1663-1753		20¼C	91	1.13	0.30	0.163	Spring 1754
* clr6	c	QUAL	Ceiling joist	1628-1754		¼C	127	0.89	0.27	0.122	Spring 1755
clr7	c	QUAL	Ceiling joist	1548-1754		¼C	207	0.81	0.35	0.127	Spring 1755
* = CLRx1 Site Master				<b>1610-1755</b>			<b>146</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.122</b>	<b>1756</b>
<b>Kitchen (b)</b>											
* clr11	c	QUAL	2 <sup>nd</sup> ceiling joist from W	1623-1776		21C	154	0.85	0.20	0.127	Winter 1776/7
* clr12	c	QUAL	9 <sup>th</sup> ceiling joist from W	1636-1776		19C	141	0.99	0.28	0.143	Winter 1776/7
* clr13	c	QUAL	10 <sup>th</sup> collar from W (VIII)	1679-1776		24C	98	1.03	0.27	0.148	Winter 1776/7
* = CLRx2 Site Master				<b>1623-1776</b>			<b>154</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.128</b>	<b>1777</b>
<b>Smokehouse (p)</b>											
* clr21	c	QURU	S W corner post	1762-1796		+2-5C NM	35	2.57	0.46	0.164	1798-1802
* clr22	c	QURU	N W corner post	1748-1801		C	54	2.67	1.06	0.208	Winter 1801/2
clr23	c	QURU	5 <sup>th</sup> stud from W, N wall	-		C	35	1.92	0.49	0.195	
* clr24	c	QURU	N E corner post	1743-1802		C	60	2.19	0.53	0.170	Winter 1802/3
* clr25	c	QURU	N E dragon tie	1749-1802		C	54	2.13	0.49	0.200	Winter 1802/3
* = CLRx3 Site Master				<b>1743-1802</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.167</b>	<b>1803</b>

Key: \*, †, § = sample included in site-master; c = core; mc = micro-core; s = slice/section; g = graticule; p = photograph; ¼C, ½C, C = bark edge present, partial or complete ring; ¼C = spring (last partial ring not measured), ½C = summer/autumn (last partial ring not measured), or C = winter felling (ring measured); H/S bdry = heartwood/sapwood boundary - last heartwood ring date; std devn = standard deviation; mean sens = mean sensitivity; QUAL = *Quercus alba* (White oak), QURU = *Q. rubra* (Red oak), PISP = *Pinus L.* (Southern yellow pine)

Table 1: Summary of Tree-Ring Dating (cont.)

Sample number & type	Species	Timber and position	Dates AD spanning	H/S bdry	Sapwood complement	No of rings	Mean width mm	Std devn mm	Mean sens mm	Felling seasons and dates/date ranges	
<b>West Frame (d)</b>											
<b>clr31</b>	c	QURU	3 <sup>rd</sup> rafter from W, S side	1752-1786		½C	35	2.29	0.73	0.146	Summer 1787
* <b>clr32</b>	c	QUAL	4 <sup>th</sup> rafter from W, S side	1687-1787		27¼C	101	0.77	0.19	0.123	Spring 1788
* <b>clr33</b>	c	QUAL	6 <sup>th</sup> rafter from W, S side	1674-1787		22¼C	114	0.96	0.25	0.144	Spring 1788
* <b>clr34</b>	c	QUAL	9 <sup>th</sup> rafter from W, S side	1670-1774		8	105	0.88	0.24	0.134	Shortly after 1775
* <b>clr35</b>	c	QUAL	8 <sup>th</sup> rafter from W, N side	1676-1787		18¼C	112	1.01	0.30	0.127	Spring 1788
<b>clr36a</b>	c	QUAL	10 <sup>th</sup> rafter from W, N side	-			36	1.42	0.66	0.181	
<b>clr36b</b>	c		ditto	-			28	1.03	0.29	0.170	
<b>clr37</b>	c	QURU	11 <sup>th</sup> rafter from W, N side	1736-1772			37	3.04	0.90	0.156	(Summer 1787)
<b>clr38</b>	c	QURU	2 <sup>nd</sup> joist from W in cellar	-		C	40	2.59	0.57	0.225	
* <b>clr317</b>		QURU	Same-tree mean of <b>clr31</b> + <b>clr37</b>	1736-1786		½C	51	2.65	1.00	0.158	Summer 1787
* = CLR <sub>x4</sub> Site Master				<b>1670-1787</b>			<b>118</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.116</b>	<b>1788</b>
<b>Slave Quarter (q)</b>											
<b>clr41a</b>	c	QUAL	7 <sup>th</sup> log from bottom, E wall, S end	1744-1819			76	1.22	0.30	0.131	
<b>clr41b</b>	c		ditto	1771-1820		¼C	50	1.11	0.24	0.175	
* <b>clr41</b>		QUAL	Mean of <b>clr41a</b> + <b>clr41b</b>	1744-1820		¼C	77	1.16	0.27	0.138	Spring 1821
* <b>clr42</b>	c	QUAL	9 <sup>th</sup> log from bottom, E wall, S end	1758-1820		14½C	63	1.32	0.24	0.128	Summer 1821
* <b>clr43</b>	c	QUAL	4 <sup>th</sup> log from bottom, central partition	1748-1822		2C	75	1.05	0.31	0.207	Winter 1822/3
* <b>clr44</b>	c	QUAL	7 <sup>th</sup> log from bottom, central partition	1741-1821		C	81	1.02	0.32	0.150	Winter 1821/2
<b>clr45</b>	c	QUAL	8 <sup>th</sup> log from bottom, central partition	1759-1821		C	63	1.92	0.47	0.139	Winter 1821/2
* <b>clr46</b>	c	QUAL	1 <sup>st</sup> log S of centre partition, floor joist	1734-1821		23C	88	1.01	0.42	0.176	Winter 1821/2
* = CLR <sub>x5</sub> Site Master				<b>1734-1822</b>			<b>89</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.133</b>	<b>1823</b>

Key: \*, †, § = sample included in site-master; c = core; mc = micro-core; s = slice/section; g = graticule; p = photograph; ¼C, ½C, C = bark edge present, partial or complete ring; ¼C = spring (last partial ring not measured), ½C = summer/autumn (last partial ring not measured), or C = winter felling (ring measured); H/S bdry = heartwood/sapwood boundary - last heartwood ring date; std devn = standard deviation; mean sens = mean sensitivity; QUAL = *Quercus alba* (White oak), QURU = *Q. rubra* (Red oak), PISP = *Pinus L.* (Southern yellow pine)

Table 1: Summary of Tree-Ring Dating (cont.)

Sample number & type	Species	Timber and position	Dates AD spanning	H/S bdry	Sapwood complement	No of rings	Mean width mm	Std devn mm	Mean sens mm	Felling seasons and dates/date ranges
<b>East Frame South Porch Roof (e)</b>										
clr51	c	QUAL	16 <sup>th</sup> rafter from E (original W end)	1660-1702		43	1.98	0.81	0.228	
clr52	c	QUAL	15 <sup>th</sup> rafter from E	1669-1736		68	1.49	0.50	0.191	
clr53	c	QUAL	14 <sup>th</sup> rafter from E	1676-1765		90	1.47	0.36	0.173	
* clr54	c	QUAL	11 <sup>th</sup> rafter from E	1631-1723		93	1.40	0.43	0.139	
clr55	c	QUAL	10 <sup>th</sup> rafter from E	-		unmeasured due to too few rings				
clr56a	c	QUAL	9 <sup>th</sup> rafter from E	1681-1763		83	1.25	0.36	0.173	
clr56b	c		ditto	1681-1776	H/S	96	1.24	0.36	0.167	
clr56		QUAL	Mean of clr56a + clr56b	1681-1776	H/S	96	1.24	0.35	0.161	Shortly after 1777
clr57	c	QUAL	6 <sup>th</sup> rafter from E	-		49	1.22	0.35	0.153	
* clr51236		QUAL	Same-tree mean of clr51 + 52 + 53 + 56	1660-1776	H/S	117	1.54	0.59	0.169	
* = CLRx6 Site Master				<b>1660-1776</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.169</b>	<b>Shortly after 1777</b>
<b>West Frame South Porch Roof (i)</b>										
* clr61	c	PISP	3 <sup>rd</sup> rafter from W	1726-1801		76	0.87	0.60	0.232	Spring 1802
* clr62	c	PISP	4 <sup>th</sup> rafter from W	1728-1801		74	0.83	0.60	0.266	Winter 1801/2
* clr63	c	PISP	7 <sup>th</sup> rafter from W	1723-1801		79	0.78	0.52	0.217	Spring 1802
clr64	c	PISP	9 <sup>th</sup> rafter from W	-		70	0.73	0.67	0.186	
* clr65	c	PISP	10 <sup>th</sup> rafter from W	1735-1791		57	0.87	0.64	0.275	Spring 1792
* clr66	c	PISP	11 <sup>th</sup> rafter from W	1735-1801		67	0.91	0.55	0.223	Spring 1802
clr67	c	PISP	12 <sup>th</sup> rafter from W	-		84	0.96	0.61	0.346	
* clr68	c	PISP	13 <sup>th</sup> rafter from W	1713-1800		88	0.76	0.62	0.289	Autumn 1801
* = CLRx7 Site Master (pine)				<b>1713-1801</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.201</b>	<b>Spring 1802</b>

Key: \*, †, § = sample included in site-master; c = core; mc = micro-core; s = slice/section; g = graticule; p = photograph; ¼C, ½C, C = bark edge present, partial or complete ring; ¼C = spring (last partial ring not measured), ½C = summer/autumn (last partial ring not measured), or C = winter felling (ring measured); H/S bdry = heartwood/sapwood boundary - last heartwood ring date; std devn = standard deviation; mean sens = mean sensitivity; QUAL = *Quercus alba* (White oak), QURU = *Q. rubra* (Red oak), PISP = *Pinus L.* (Southern yellow pine)

**Table 1:** Summary of Tree-Ring Dating (cont.)

Sample number & type	Species	Timber and position	Dates AD spanning	H/S bdry	Sapwood complement	No of rings	Mean width mm	Std devn mm	Mean sens mm	Felling seasons and dates/date ranges
<b>MISC. PHASES:</b>										
<b>Log Garage (reused timbers) (o)</b>										
clr71a	c	QUAL	2 <sup>nd</sup> log from bottom of rear (W) wall	1685-1774		90	1.11	0.37	0.175	
clr71b1	c		ditto	1668-1725		58	1.17	0.34	0.255	
clr71b2	c		ditto	1728-1775		48	0.98	0.37	0.131	
clr71c	s		ditto	1755-1783	8½C	29	0.76	0.10	0.150	
clr71		QUAL	Mean of <b>clr71a + 71b1 + 71b2 + 71c</b>	1668-1783	8½C	116	1.10	0.35	0.183	Autumn 1784
clr72a	c	QUAL	3 <sup>rd</sup> log from bottom of rear (W) wall	-		83	1.45	0.31	0.126	
clr72b	s		ditto	-	C	21	1.26	0.28	0.206	
clr72		QUAL	Mean of <b>clr72a + clr72b</b>	-	C	94	1.43	0.32	0.142	
<b>Kitchen Pantry (k)</b>										
clr73a	s	QUAL	Joist in kitchen extension	1748-1830		83	1.25	0.55	0.186	
clr73b	c		ditto	1786-1830		45	1.10	0.48	0.179	
clr73		QUAL	Mean of <b>clr73a + clr73b</b>	1748-1830	18C	83	1.29	0.54	0.177	Winter 1830/31
<b>East Frame Partition 2 (west) (m)</b>										
clr74a	c	QURU	N door stud	1802-1845		44	1.26	0.30	0.123	
clr74b	c		ditto	1805-1848	7C	44	1.25	0.24	0.125	
* clr74		QURU	Mean of <b>clr74a + clr74b</b>	1802-1848	7C	47	1.27	0.28	0.116	Winter 1848/9
* clr75	c	QURU	S door stud	1797-1848	6C	52	1.60	0.40	0.129	Winter 1848/9
<b>East Frame Partition 1 (east) (g)</b>										
* clr76	c	QUAL	S door post	1708-1793		86	1.30	0.54	0.200	Spring 1794
* clr77	c	QUAL	1 <sup>st</sup> stud S of S door post	1723-1793		71	1.50	0.91	0.198	Spring 1794

Key: \*, †, § = sample included in site-master; c = core; mc = micro-core; s = slice/section; g = graticule; p = photograph; ¼C, ½C, C = bark edge present, partial or complete ring: ¼C = spring (last partial ring not measured), ½C = summer/autumn (last partial ring not measured), or C = winter felling (ring measured); H/S bdry = heartwood/sapwood boundary - last heartwood ring date; std devn = standard deviation; mean sens = mean sensitivity; QUAL = *Quercus alba* (White oak), QURU = *Q. rubra* (Red oak), PISP = *Pinus L.* (Southern yellow pine)

Table 1: Summary of Tree-Ring Dating (cont.)

Sample number & type	Species	Timber and position	Dates AD spanning	H/S bdry	Sapwood complement	No of rings	Mean width mm	Std devn mm	Mean sens mm	Felling seasons and dates/date ranges
<b>Stone Section (i)</b>										
clr78a	c	QUAL	1 <sup>st</sup> log joist from S end	1764-1835		17C	72	1.13	0.56	0.162
clr78b	c		ditto	1764-1835		16C	72	0.91	0.31	0.169
* clr78		QUAL	Mean of clr78a + clr78b	1764-1835		17C	72	1.02	0.42	0.152
clr79a	c	QUAL	Middle log joist	1755-1823			69	1.15	0.34	0.182
clr79b	s		ditto	1797-1835		11C	39	1.20	0.31	0.166
* clr79		QUAL	Mean of clr79a + clr79b	1755-1835		11C	81	1.18	0.33	0.175
<b>Reused stud (charred) found in knee wall to east dormer, West Frame (c)</b>										
* clr80	c	QUAL	1 <sup>st</sup> knee stud to E dormer	1695-1780		12C	86	1.28	0.47	0.118
* = CLRx8 Site Master				<b>1695-1848</b>			<b>154</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.135</b>
<b>Centre Section South Porch (j)</b>										
* clr81	s	QUAL	Purlin	1769-1801	1790	11¼C	33	1.58	0.57	0.206
clr82a	s	QUAL	East rafter	1753-1792	1790	2	40	1.63	0.52	0.205
clr82b	s		ditto	1761-1800	1789	11?C	40	1.28	0.33	0.150
* clr82		QUAL	Mean of clr82a + clr82b	1753-1800	1789	11?C	48	1.48	0.38	0.151
clr83	s	QUAL	East collar	-		18¼C	18	2.46	0.87	0.209
clr84a	s	QUAL	West rafter	1754-1712		3	43	1.01	0.34	0.232
clr84b	s		ditto	1777-1801	1797	4¼C	25	1.94	0.50	0.167
* clr84		QUAL	Mean of clr84a + clr84b	1754-1801	1797	4¼C	48	1.33	0.52	0.217
clr85	s	QUAL	West collar	-		4¼C	21	1.95	0.77	0.207
clr86	s	QUAL	Collar, S W porch	-		6¼C	37	1.07	0.33	0.187
clr87	s	QUAL	Collar, S W porch	-		20¼C	45	1.12	0.42	0.285

Key: \*, †, § = sample included in site-master; c = core; mc = micro-core; s = slice/section; g = graticule; p = photograph; ¼C, ½C, C = bark edge present, partial or complete ring; ¼C = spring (last partial ring not measured), ½C = summer/autumn (last partial ring not measured), or C = winter felling (ring measured); H/S bdry = heartwood/sapwood boundary - last heartwood ring date; std devn = standard deviation; mean sens = mean sensitivity; QUAL = *Quercus alba* (White oak), QURU = *Q. rubra* (Red oak), PISP = *Pinus L.* (Southern yellow pine)

Table 1: Summary of Tree-Ring Dating (cont.)

Sample number & type	Species	Timber and position	Dates AD spanning	H/S bdry	Sapwood complement	No of rings	Mean width mm	Std devn mm	Mean sens mm	Felling seasons and dates/date ranges	
<b>Room at West end of South Porch (h)</b>											
<b>clr88a</b>	s	QUAL	Brace to corner post	1755-1798	1783	15	44	2.07	0.73	0.339	
<b>clr88b</b>	s		ditto	1756-1801	1779	22¼C	46	2.04	0.68	0.302	
* <b>clr88</b>		QUAL	Mean of <b>clr88a</b> + <b>clr88b</b>	1755-1801	1781	20¼C	47	2.05	0.69	0.313	Spring 1802
* <b>clr89</b>	s	QUAL	Stud	1752-1801	1785	16¼C	50	1.12	0.71	0.237	Spring 1802
<b>clr90</b>	s	QUAL	Stud	-		6¼C	38	0.97	0.43	0.194	
* = CLRx9 Site Master				<b>1752-1801</b>			<b>50</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.179</b>	<b>Spring 1802</b>
<b>Reused floor joists South Porch, East Frame (f)</b>											
* <b>clr58</b>	c	QUAL	9 <sup>th</sup> joist from E, porch floor (reused)	1664-1787	1768	19C	124	1.21	0.53	0.135	Winter 1787/8
<b>clr59</b>	c	QUAL	7 <sup>th</sup> joist from E, porch floor (reused)	1684-1787	1765	22C	104	1.00	0.22	0.140	Winter 1787/8
* <b>clr60</b>	c	QUAL	3 <sup>rd</sup> joist from E, porch floor (reused)	1617-1728			112	1.40	0.46	0.185	
<b>clr91</b>	c	QURU	Sill beam N side	1751-1787		C	37	3.56	0.72	0.132	Winter 1787/8
<b>clr92</b>	c	QUAL	Joist (reused)	1634-1769	1768	1	136	1.34	0.47	0.150	(Shortly after 1785)
* <b>clr93</b>	c	QUAL	Joist	1691-1787	1767	20C	97	1.03	0.30	0.133	Winter 1787/8
<b>clr94</b>	c	QUAL	Joist	-		21C	112	0.93	0.31	0.130	
* <b>clr95</b>	c	QUAL	Joist (reused)	1599-1746			148	0.94	0.55	0.268	
<b>clr96</b>	c	QUAL	Joist (reused)	1656-1783	1768	15	128	1.31	0.49	0.157	Shortly after 1785
<b>clr97</b>	c	QUAL	Joist (reused)	1650-1756			107	1.53	0.69	0.148	(Shortly after 1785)
* <b>clr98</b>	c	QUAL	Joist	1690-1787	1772	18C	98	0.95	0.14	0.114	Winter 1787/8
<b>clr589</b>		QUAL	Mean of <b>clr58</b> + <b>clr59</b>	1664-1787			124	1.19	0.50	0.125	
* <b>clr9267</b>		QUAL	Same-tree mean of <b>clr92</b> + <b>clr96</b> + <b>clr97</b>	1634-1783	1772	18C	150	1.40	0.55	0.144	
* = CLRx10 Site Master				<b>1599-1787</b>			<b>189</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.155</b>	

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Table 1: Summary of Tree-Ring Dating (cont.)

Sample number & type	Species	Timber and position	Dates AD spanning	H/S bdry	Sapwood complement	No of rings	Mean width mm	Std devn mm	Mean sens mm	Felling seasons and dates/date ranges
<b>Spring House (s)</b>										
* <b>clr99</b>	QUAL	1 <sup>st</sup> log from bottom, N side	1744-1853	1837	16+1 NM	110	0.87	0.37	0.184	1855-7
<b>clr100a</b>	QUAL	4 <sup>th</sup> log from bottom, N side	1748-1832	1832	H/S	85	0.92	0.39	0.212	
<b>clr100b</b>		ditto	1766-1856	1826	30¼C	91	0.84	0.38	0.188	
* <b>clr100</b>	QUAL	Same-tree mean of <b>clr100a</b> + <b>clr100b</b>	1748-1856	1829	27¼C	109	0.91	0.39	0.193	Spring 1857
<b>clr101a</b>	QUAL	Top log from bottom, N side	1769-1844	1839	5	76	1.27	0.66	0.189	Spring 1856
<b>clr101b</b>		ditto	1794-1855	1839	16¼C	62	1.02	0.32	0.177	
* <b>clr101</b>	QUAL	Same-tree mean of <b>clr101a</b> + <b>clr101b</b>	1769-1855	1839	16¼C	87	1.27	0.60	0.167	
<b>clr102</b>	QUAL	2 <sup>nd</sup> log from bottom, S side	-		6C?	66	1.32	0.39	0.151	
<b>clr103</b>	QUAL	2 <sup>nd</sup> log from top, S side	-		9+2¼C	60	1.12	0.41	0.172	
<b>clr104a</b>	QUAL	Top log from top, S side	-		11¼C	54	1.76	0.41	0.174	
<b>clr104b</b>		ditto	-		11¼C	36	1.58	0.29	0.164	
<b>clr104</b>	QUAL	Same-tree mean of <b>clr104a</b> + <b>clr104b</b>	-		11¼C	54	1.75	0.40	0.163	
* = CLRx11 Site Master			<b>1744-1856</b>			<b>113</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.157</b>	
<b>Reused timbers in Spring House (n)</b>										
<b>clr105</b>	QURU	2 <sup>nd</sup> joist from E	-		6 ¼C	57	1.63	0.33	0.144	
<b>clr106</b>	QUAL	S strut, E side	1621-1707			87	1.33	0.28	0.146	After 1710
<b>clr107</b>	QUAL	N strut, E side	1619-1707			89	1.36	0.32	0.164	After 1710
* <b>clr108</b>	QUAL	N strut, W side	1631-1716			86	1.35	0.25	0.128	After 1719
* <b>clr109</b>	QUAL	S strut, W side	1635-1719			85	1.54	0.30	0.117	After 1722
* <b>clr110</b>	QUAL	S strut to E door	1664-1753		+16mm C NM	90	1.06	0.23	0.129	c.1770-75
* <b>clr111</b>	QUAL	S rafter E gable	1638-1694			57	1.48	0.42	0.176	After 1697
* <b>clr112</b>	QUAL	N rafter E gable	1642-1699			58	1.46	0.20	0.136	After 1702
* <b>clr1067</b>	QUAL	Same-tree mean of <b>clr106</b> + <b>clr107</b>	1619-1707			89	1.35	0.29	0.148	After 1710
* = CLRx12 Site Master			<b>1619-1753</b>			<b>135</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.130</b>	

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Table 1: Summary of Tree-Ring Dating (cont.)

Sample number & type	Species	Timber and position	Dates AD spanning	H/S bdry	Sapwood complement	No of rings	Mean width mm	Std devn mm	Mean sens mm	Felling seasons and dates/date ranges
<b>Corn Crib (r)</b>										
clr113	c	PISP	W floor girt	-		129	1.04	0.60	0.274	
clr114	c	PISP	E floor girt	-		104	1.12	0.57	0.286	
clr115a1	c	QURU	SE corner post	1-37		37	2.25	0.67	0.266	
clr115a2	c	QURU	ditto	-		23	1.33	0.19	0.137	
clr115b1	c	QURU	ditto	6-43		38	1.86	0.57	0.262	
clr115b2	c	QURU	ditto	-		12	1.25	0.16	0.127	
clr115b3	c	QURU	ditto	-		15	1.61	0.39	0.174	
clr115		QURU	Mean of clr15a1 + clr15b1	1-43		43	2.07	0.65	0.265	
* clr116	c	QUAL	N wall intermediate post	1745-1841	H/S	97	1.14	0.61	0.231	
clr117	c	QURU	E partition down brace	1798-1848	C	51	2.10	0.34	0.122	Winter 1848/9
clr118	c	QURU	E partition stud	1802-1848	C	47	2.08	0.45	0.139	Winter 1848/9
clr119	c	QURU	S wall lower rail	1788-1839		52	2.21	0.70	0.108	(Winter 1848/9)
clr120	c	QURU	N wall upper rail	1803-1842	H/S	40	2.35	0.35	0.125	(Winter 1848/9)
clr121	c	QURU	N wall lower rail	1797-1848	C	52	2.04	0.35	0.122	Winter 1848/9
* clr122	c	QUAL	NW corner post	1753-1836		84	1.33	0.54	0.146	
* clr123	c	QURU	South sill	1783-1840	H/S	58	1.86	0.68	0.131	
* clr1179		QURU	Same-tree mean of clr117 + clr119	1788-1848	C	61	2.24	0.63	0.118	Winter 1848/9
* clr11821		QURU	Same-tree mean of clr118 + 120 + 121	1797-1848	C	52	2.18	0.35	0.126	Winter 1848/9
* = CLRx13 Site Master				<b>1745-1848</b>		<b>104</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.143</b>	
* = CLERMONT Preliminary 2010 Site Master (Oak CLRx1 - 8)			<b>1610-1848</b>			<b>239</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.116</b>	
* = CLRMONTX Updated 2013 Site Master (Oak CLRx1 - 13)			<b>1599-1856</b>			<b>258</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.126</b>	

Key: \*, †, § = sample included in site-master; c = core; mc = micro-core; s = slice/section; g = graticule; p = photograph; ¼C, ½C, C = bark edge present, partial or complete ring; ¼C = spring (last partial ring not measured), ½C = summer/autumn (last partial ring not measured), or C = winter felling (ring measured); H/S bdry = heartwood/sapwood boundary - last heartwood ring date; std devn = standard deviation; mean sens = mean sensitivity; QUAL = *Quercus alba* (White oak), QURU = *Q. rubra* (Red oak), PISP = *Pinus L.* (Southern yellow pine)

## Explanation of terms used in Table 1

The summary table gives most of the salient results of the dendrochronological process. For ease in quickly referring to various types of information, these have all been presented in Table 1. The information includes the following categories:

**Sample number:** Generally, each site is given a two or three letter identifying prefix code, after which each timber is given an individual number. If a timber is sampled twice, or if two timbers were noted at time of sampling as having clearly originated from the same tree, then they are given suffixes 'a', 'b', etc. Where a core sample has broken, with no clear overlap between segments, these are differentiated by a further suffix '1', '2', etc.

**Type** shows whether the sample was from a core 'c', or a section or slice from a timber's'. Sometimes photographs are used 'p', or timbers measured *in situ* with a graticule 'g'.

**Species** gives the four-letter species code used by the International Tree-Ring Data Bank, at NOAA. These are identified in the key at the bottom of the table.

**Timber and position** column details each timber sampled along with a location reference. This will usually refer to a bay or truss number, or relate to compass points or to a reference drawing.

**Dates AD spanning** gives the first and last measured ring dates of the sequence (if dated),

**H/S bdry** is the date of the heartwood/sapwood transition or boundary (if identifiable).

**Sapwood complement** gives the number of sapwood rings, if identifiable. The tree starts growing in the spring during which time the earlywood is produced, also known also as spring growth. This consists of between one and three decreasing spring vessels and is noted as *Spring* felling and is indicated by a ¼ C after the number of sapwood ring count. Sometimes this can be more accurately pin-pointed to very early spring when just a few spring vessels are visible. After the spring growing season, the latewood or summer growth commences, and is differentiated from the preceding spring growth by the dense band of tissue. This summer growth continues until just before the leaves drop, in about October. Trees felled during this period are noted as *summer* felled (½ C), but it is difficult to be too precise, as the width of the latewood can be variable, and it can be difficult to distinguish whether a tree stopped growing in autumn or *winter*. When the summer

growth band is clearly complete, then the tree would have been felled during the dormant winter period, as shown by a single C. Sometimes a sample will clearly have complete sapwood, but due either to slight abrasion at the point of coring, or extremely narrow growth rings, it is impossible to determine the season of felling.

**Number of rings:** The total number of measured rings included in the samples analysed.

**Mean ring width:** This, simply put, is the sum total of all the individual ring widths, divided by the number of rings, giving an average ring width for the series.

**Mean sensitivity:** A statistic measuring the mean percentage, or relative, change from each measured yearly ring value to the next; that is, the average relative difference from one ring width to the next, calculated by dividing the absolute value of the differences between each pair of measurements by the average of the paired measurements, then averaging the quotients for all pairs in the tree-ring series (Fritts 1976). Sensitivity is a dendrochronological term referring to the presence of ring-width variability in the radial direction within a tree which indicates the growth response of a particular tree is "sensitive" to variations in climate, as opposed to complacency.

**Standard deviation:** The mean scatter of a population of numbers from the population mean. The square root of the variance, which is itself the square of the mean scatter of a statistical population of numbers from the population mean. (Fritts 1976).

**Felling seasons and dates/date ranges** is probably the most important column of the summary table. Here the actual felling dates and seasons are given for each dated sample (if complete sapwood is present). Sometimes it will be noticed that often the precise felling dates will vary within several years of each other. Unless there is supporting archaeological evidence suggesting different phases, all this would indicate is either stockpiling of timber, or of trees which have been felled or died at varying times but not cut up until the commencement of the particular building operations in question. When presented with varying precise felling dates, one should always take the *latest* date for the structure under study, and it is likely that construction will have been completed for ordinary vernacular buildings within twelve or eighteen months from this latest felling date (Miles 1997).

**Table 2:** Matrix of *t*-values and overlaps for same-timber means and site mastersComponents of timber **clr41**

*Sample:* **clr41b**  
*Last ring* 1820  
*date AD:*

**clr41a**  $\frac{6.37}{49}$

Components of timber **clr56**

*Sample:* **clr56b**  
*Last ring* 1776  
*date AD:*

**clr56a**  $\frac{19.28}{83}$

Components of timber **clr71**

*Sample:* **clr71b1** **clr71b2** **clr71c**  
*Last ring* 1725 1775 1783  
*date AD:*

**clr71a**  $\frac{8.24}{41}$   $\frac{3.70}{47}$   $\frac{3.23}{20}$

**clr71b1**  $\frac{0.00}{0}$   $\frac{0.00}{0}$

**clr71b2**  $\frac{3.29}{21}$

Components of timber **clr72**

*Sample:* **clr72b**  
*Last ring* 94  
*date:*

**clr72a**  $\frac{5.64}{10}$

Components of timber **clr73**

*Sample:* **clr73b**  
*Last ring* 1830  
*date AD:*

**clr73a**  $\frac{5.02}{45}$

Components of timber **clr74**

*Sample:* **clr74b**  
*Last ring* 1848  
*date AD:*

**clr74a**  $\frac{7.30}{41}$

Components of timber **clr78**

*Sample:* **clr78b**  
*Last ring* 1835  
*date AD:*

**clr78a**  $\frac{6.26}{72}$

Components of timber **clr79**

*Sample:* **clr79b**  
*Last ring* 1835  
*date AD:*

**clr79a**  $\frac{6.98}{27}$

Components of timber **clr82**

*Sample:* **clr82b**  
*Last ring* 1800  
*date AD:*

**clr82a**  $\frac{2.54}{32}$

Components of timber **clr84**

*Sample:* **clr84b**  
*Last ring* 1801  
*date AD:*

**clr84a**  $\frac{2.09}{20}$

Components of timber **clr88**

*Sample:* **clr88b**  
*Last ring* 1801  
*date AD:*

**clr88a**      $\frac{34.95}{43}$

Components of timber **clr100**

*Sample:* **clr100b**  
*Last ring* 1856  
*date AD:*

**clr100a**      $\frac{9.24}{67}$

Components of timber **clr101**

*Sample:* **clr101b**  
*Last ring* 1855  
*date AD:*

**clr101a**      $\frac{6.99}{51}$

Components of timber **clr104**

*Sample:* **clr104b**  
*Last ring* 54  
*date:*

**clr104a**      $\frac{2.85}{36}$

Components of timber **clr115**

*Sample:* **clr115b1**  
*Last ring* 43  
*date:*

**clr115a1**      $\frac{21.97}{32}$

Components of same-tree mean **clr317**

*Sample:* **clr37**  
*Last ring* 1772  
*date AD:*

**clr31**      $\frac{9.84}{21}$

Components of mean **clr589**

*Sample:* **clr59**  
*Last ring* 1787  
*date AD:*

**clr58**      $\frac{4.44}{104}$

Components of same-tree mean **clr51236**

*Sample:* **clr52**     **clr53**     **clr56**  
*Last ring* 1736     1765     1776  
*date AD:*

**clr51**      $\frac{10.83}{34}$       $\frac{7.23}{27}$       $\frac{5.05}{22}$

**clr52**      $\frac{12.51}{61}$       $\frac{6.78}{56}$

**clr53**      $\frac{10.32}{85}$

Components of mean **clr9267**

*Sample:* **clr59**  
*Last ring* 1787  
*date AD:*

**clr58**      $\frac{4.44}{104}$

Components of same-tree mean **clr1067**

*Sample:* **clr37**  
*Last ring* 1772  
*date AD:*

**clr31**      $\frac{9.84}{21}$

Components of same-tree mean **clr9267**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr96</b>	<b>clr97</b>
<i>Last ring</i>	1783	1756
<i>date AD:</i>		
<b>clr92</b>	<u>11.15</u>	<u>11.43</u>
	114	107
<b>clr96</b>	<u>8.59</u>	
	101	

Components of same-tree mean **clr1067**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr107</b>
<i>Last ring</i>	1707
<i>date AD:</i>	
<b>clr106</b>	<u>15.47</u>
	87

Components of same-tree mean **clr1179**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr119</b>
<i>Last ring</i>	1839
<i>date AD:</i>	
<b>clr117</b>	<u>9.55</u>
	42

Components of same-tree mean **clr11821**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr120</b>	<b>clr121</b>
<i>Last ring</i>	1842	1848
<i>date AD:</i>		
<b>clr118</b>	<u>9.60</u>	<u>8.55</u>
	40	47
<b>clr120</b>	<u>8.44</u>	
	40	

Components of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>1**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr3</b>	<b>clr4</b>	<b>clr5</b>	<b>clr6</b>
<i>Last ring</i>	1755	1754	1753	1754
<i>date AD:</i>				
<b>clr2</b>	<u>2.35</u>	<u>7.38</u>	<u>7.83</u>	<u>3.96</u>
	101	120	91	120
<b>clr3</b>	<u>3.83</u>	<u>3.16</u>	<u>5.65</u>	
	102	91	102	
<b>clr4</b>		<u>8.86</u>	<u>4.87</u>	
		91	127	
<b>clr5</b>		<u>5.15</u>		
		91		

Components of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>2**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr12</b>	<b>clr13</b>
<i>Last ring</i>	1776	1776
<i>date AD:</i>		
<b>clr11</b>	<u>6.43</u>	<u>4.73</u>
	141	98
<b>clr12</b>	<u>5.74</u>	
	98	

Components of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>3**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr22</b>	<b>clr24</b>	<b>clr25</b>
<i>Last ring date AD:</i>	1801	1802	1802
<b>clr21</b>	$\frac{8.17}{35}$	$\frac{5.44}{35}$	$\frac{4.92}{35}$
<b>clr22</b>		$\frac{2.91}{54}$	$\frac{2.83}{53}$
		<b>clr24</b>	$\frac{5.58}{54}$

Components of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>4**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr33</b>	<b>clr34</b>	<b>clr35</b>	<b>clr317</b>
<i>Last ring date AD:</i>	1787	1774	1787	1786
<b>clr32</b>	$\frac{6.58}{101}$	$\frac{4.67}{88}$	$\frac{5.35}{101}$	$\frac{2.10}{51}$
<b>clr33</b>		$\frac{4.13}{101}$	$\frac{2.48}{112}$	$\frac{3.56}{51}$
		<b>clr34</b>	$\frac{5.38}{99}$	$\frac{5.04}{39}$
			<b>clr35</b>	$\frac{3.99}{51}$

Components of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>5**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr42</b>	<b>clr43</b>	<b>clr44</b>	<b>clr46</b>
<i>Last ring date AD:</i>	1820	1822	1821	1821
<b>clr41</b>	$\frac{2.86}{63}$	$\frac{2.70}{73}$	$\frac{5.29}{77}$	$\frac{2.80}{77}$
<b>clr42</b>		$\frac{3.48}{63}$	$\frac{3.79}{63}$	$\frac{4.41}{63}$
		<b>clr43</b>	$\frac{2.20}{74}$	$\frac{2.42}{74}$
			<b>clr44</b>	$\frac{4.34}{81}$

Components of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>6**

Sample: **clr54**  
 Last ring  
 date AD: 1723  
  
**clr51236**     3.49  
                       64

Components of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>7**

Sample:	<b>clr62</b>	<b>clr63</b>	<b>clr65</b>	<b>clr66</b>	<b>clr68</b>
Last ring date AD:	1801	1801	1791	1801	1801
<b>clr61</b>	<u>5.19</u> 74	<u>5.31</u> 76	<u>5.00</u> 57	<u>6.08</u> 67	<u>4.01</u> 76
<b>clr62</b>		<u>6.18</u> 74	<u>8.19</u> 57	<u>4.34</u> 67	<u>3.93</u> 74
		<b>clr63</b>	<u>3.21</u> 57	<u>3.97</u> 67	<u>4.26</u> 79
			<b>clr65</b>	<u>4.45</u> 57	<u>2.42</u> 57
				<b>clr66</b>	<u>5.44</u> 67

Components of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>8**

Sample:	<b>clr75</b>	<b>clr76</b>	<b>clr77</b>	<b>clr78</b>	<b>clr79</b>	<b>clr80</b>
Last ring date AD:	1848	1793	1793	1835	1835	1780
<b>clr74</b>	<u>7.10</u> 47	<u>0.00</u> 0	<u>0.00</u> 0	<u>9.01</u> 34	<u>4.34</u> 34	<u>0.00</u> 0
<b>clr75</b>		<u>0.00</u> 0	<u>0.00</u> 0	<u>5.12</u> 39	<u>3.47</u> 39	<u>0.00</u> 0
		<b>clr76</b>	<u>7.22</u> 71	<u>2.41</u> 30	<u>0.03</u> 39	<u>4.62</u> 73
			<b>clr77</b>	<u>0.32</u> 30	<u>0.00</u> 39	<u>4.29</u> 58
				<b>clr78</b>	<u>3.23</u> 72	<u>0.42</u> 17
				<b>clr79</b>		<u>0.49</u> 26

Components of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>9**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr82</b>	<b>clr84</b>	<b>clr88</b>	<b>clr89</b>
<i>Last ring date AD:</i>	1800	1801	1801	1801
<b>clr81</b>	$\frac{3.34}{32}$	$\frac{0.37}{33}$	$\frac{3.21}{33}$	$\frac{0.55}{33}$
<b>clr82</b>		$\frac{2.31}{47}$	$\frac{3.47}{46}$	$\frac{2.70}{48}$
		<b>clr84</b>	$\frac{1.19}{47}$	$\frac{5.34}{48}$
			<b>clr88</b>	$\frac{1.39}{47}$

Components of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>10**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr60</b>	<b>clr93</b>	<b>clr95</b>	<b>clr98</b>	<b>clr9267</b>
<i>Last ring date AD:</i>	1728	1787	1746	1787	1783
<b>clr58</b>	$\frac{0.10}{65}$	$\frac{3.58}{97}$	$\frac{1.10}{83}$	$\frac{5.48}{98}$	$\frac{3.16}{120}$
<b>clr60</b>		$\frac{3.22}{38}$	$\frac{5.01}{112}$	$\frac{6.33}{39}$	$\frac{5.79}{95}$
		<b>clr93</b>	$\frac{0.33}{56}$	$\frac{6.65}{97}$	$\frac{7.80}{93}$
			<b>clr95</b>	$\frac{0.98}{57}$	$\frac{4.45}{113}$
				<b>clr98</b>	$\frac{8.81}{94}$

Components of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>11**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr100</b>	<b>clr101</b>
<i>Last ring date AD:</i>	1856	1855
<b>clr99</b>	$\frac{7.01}{106}$	$\frac{6.11}{85}$
	<b>clr100</b>	$\frac{5.53}{87}$

Components of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>12**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr109</b>	<b>clr110</b>	<b>clr111</b>	<b>clr112</b>	<b>clr1067</b>
<i>Last ring date AD:</i>	1719	1753	1694	1699	1707
<b>clr108</b>	<u>6.81</u> 82	<u>1.75</u> 53	<u>4.06</u> 57	<u>4.12</u> 58	<u>8.79</u> 77
<b>clr109</b>		<u>4.10</u> 56	<u>5.82</u> 57	<u>8.48</u> 58	<u>7.06</u> 73
		<b>clr110</b>	<u>4.38</u> 31	<u>4.66</u> 36	<u>2.42</u> 44
			<b>clr111</b>	<u>7.06</u> 53	<u>8.09</u> 57
				<b>clr112</b>	<u>4.93</u> 58

Components of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>13**

<i>Sample:</i>	<b>clr1179</b>	<b>clr11821</b>	<b>clr122</b>	<b>clr123</b>
<i>Last ring date AD:</i>	1848	1848	1836	1840
<b>clr116</b>	<u>4.60</u> 54	<u>3.38</u> 45	<u>6.46</u> 84	<u>2.89</u> 58
	<b>clr1179</b>	<u>4.65</u> 52	<u>3.77</u> 49	<u>2.67</u> 53
		<b>clr11821</b>	<u>2.56</u> 40	<u>4.51</u> 44
			<b>clr122</b>	<u>2.49</u> 54

Components of preliminary composite site master **CLERMONT** and final composite site master **CLRMONTX**

Sample:	CLRx2	CLRx3	CLRx4	CLRx5	CLRx6	CLRx8	CLRx9	CLRx10	CLRx11	CLRx12	CLRx13
Last ring date AD:	1776	1802	1787	1822	1776	1848	1801	1787	1856	1753	1848
<b>CLRx1</b>	<u>6.86</u> 133	<u>0.00</u> 13	<u>1.95</u> 86	<u>0.91</u> 22	<u>2.55</u> 96	<u>3.16</u> 61	<u>0.16</u> 61	<u>9.17</u> 146	<u>0.89</u> 12	<u>6.44</u> 135	<u>3.66</u> 11
<b>CLRx2</b>		<u>0.21</u> 34	<u>3.37</u> 107	<u>0.17</u> 43	<u>4.02</u> 117	<u>3.28</u> 82	<u>0.52</u> 25	<u>6.71</u> 154	<u>1.73</u> 33	<u>5.41</u> 131	<u>1.04</u> 32
<b>CLRx3</b>			<u>3.01</u> 45	<u>3.16</u> 60	<u>1.23</u> 34	<u>2.67</u> 60	<u>2.27</u> 50	<u>2.40</u> 45	<u>2.56</u> 59	<u>1.86</u> 11	<u>1.94</u> 58
<b>CLRx4</b>				<u>3.47</u> 54	<u>2.72</u> 107	<u>5.33</u> 93	<u>3.47</u> 36	<u>4.14</u> 118	<u>3.16</u> 44	<u>3.38</u> 84	<u>3.14</u> 43
<b>CLRx5</b>					<u>3.14</u> 43	<u>4.22</u> 89	<u>4.87</u> 50	<u>2.17</u> 54	<u>4.87</u> 79	<u>0.52</u> 20	<u>5.51</u> 78
<b>CLRx6</b>						<u>8.82</u> 82	<u>2.24</u> 25	<u>4.92</u> 117	<u>2.57</u> 33	<u>5.44</u> 94	<u>3.45</u> 32
<b>CLRx8</b>							<u>1.68</u> 50	<u>4.11</u> 93	<u>5.62</u> 105	<u>4.28</u> 59	<u>5.36</u> 104
<b>CLRx9</b>								<u>1.65</u> 36	<u>5.58</u> 50	<u>0.00</u> 0	<u>4.24</u> 50
<b>CLRx10</b>									<u>2.86</u> 44	<u>7.89</u> 135	<u>3.11</u> 43
<b>CLRx11</b>										<u>1.26</u> 10	<u>5.37</u> 104
<b>CLRx12</b>											<u>2.50</u> 9

**Table 3a:** Dating of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>1** (1610-1755) against reference chronologies at 1755

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Pennsylvania	Allen Seegar White Oak	<i>(Cook pers comm)</i>	ALLENS	1516-1983	146	6.81
Maryland	Doughoregan Manor centre block	<i>(Miles and Worthington in prep)</i>	DRNx1	1536-1763	146	6.49
Virginia	Browns Cove Dating Master	<i>(Miles and Worthington 2008a)</i>	<b>HQF<sub>x</sub></b>	1481-1777	146	6.46
New York	New Paltz oak 5	<i>(Krusic pers comm)</i>	NPZNY	1449-1806	146	5.57
Virginia	Hanover Tavern	<i>(Columbia pers comm)</i>	WATCH	1595-1981	146	5.46

**Table 3b:** Dating of sample **clr1** (1682-1754) against reference chronologies at 1754

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Maryland	Doughoregan Manor centre block	<i>(Miles and Worthington in prep)</i>	DRNx1	1536-1763	73	5.60
Maryland	Doughoregan Manor outbuildings	<i>(Miles and Worthington in prep)</i>	DRNx5	1593-1769	73	5.38
Pennsylvania	Allen Seegar White Oak	<i>(Cook pers comm)</i>	ALLENS	1516-1983	73	4.92
Maryland	Doughoregan Manor kitchen	<i>(Miles and Worthington in prep)</i>	DRNx2	1631-1766	73	4.77
Maryland	Doughoregan Manor Overseers Hs	<i>(Miles and Worthington in prep)</i>	DRNx6	1626-1807	73	4.66

**Table 3c:** Dating of sample **clr7** (1548-1754) against reference chronologies at 1754

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Virginia	Montpelier	<i>(Miles and Worthington 2006a)</i>	MTP	1580-1762	175	5.50
Maryland	Doughoregan Manor centre block	<i>(Miles and Worthington in prep)</i>	DRNx1	1536-1763	207	5.33
Virginia	Salubria, Stevensburg, Culpeper Co	<i>(Miles 2010)</i>	SALx2	1532-1793	207	5.27
Maryland	Preston MD Oak	<i>(Cook pers comm)</i>	MONTP	1508-2000	207	5.00
Virginia	Arcola Slave quarters	<i>(Miles and Worthington 2009)</i>	ARC	1570-1844	185	4.88

**Table 3d:** Dating of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>2** (1623-1776) against reference chronologies at 1776

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Virginia	Mount Vernon Mansion	<i>(Miles and Worthington in prep)</i>	MTVx6	1678-1758	81	5.12
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Hist. Dating Master	<i>(Columbia pers comm)</i>	<b>PHILY</b>	1480-1801	154	4.96
Virginia	Brockenbrough, King St, Port Royal	<i>(Miles and Worthington 2006b)</i>	BPR	1514-1806	154	4.57
Virginia	Yates Schoolhouse, Albemarle Co	<i>(Miles and Worthington 2008b)</i>	HQF <sub>x</sub> 2	1643-1815	134	4.52
Virginia	Hanover Tavern	<i>(Columbia pers comm)</i>	WATCH	1595-1981	154	4.43

**Table 3e:** Dating of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>3** (1743-1802) against reference chronologies at 1802

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
North Carolina	Hoggatt House, Highpoint	(Miles and Worthington 2006c)	HMHx2	1744-1840	59	5.35
Virginia	Yates Schoolhouse, Albemarle Co	(Miles and Worthington 2008b)	HQFx2	1643-1815	60	5.04
Virginia	Hale Cabin, Albemarle Co	(Miles and Worthington 2008b)	HQFx3	1690-1828	60	5.00
Virginia	Hay House, Albemarle Co	(Miles and Worthington 2008b)	HQFx4	1715-1872	60	4.86
Maryland	Perry Browning House	(Worthington and Miles 2009)	bpm12a1	1750-1809	53	4.53

**Table 3f:** Dating of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>4** (1670-1787) against reference chronologies at 1787

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Virginia	Hanover Tavern	(Columbia pers comm)	WATCH	1595-1981	118	5.05
Virginia	Watch Dog Chestnut Oak QUCO	(Krusic pers comm)	WATVA	1642-1981	118	4.93
Maryland	Perry Browning House	(Worthington and Miles 2009)	PBMx1	1746-1815	42	4.53
Virginia	Ben Lomand Historic Site, Manassas	(Miles and Worthington 2009)	BLV	1735-1787	53	4.52
Maryland	Middlekauf Farm, Sharpsville	(Miles and Worthington 2006d)	MKF	1630-1813	118	4.47

**Table 3g:** Dating of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>5** (1734-1822) against reference chronologies at 1822

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Virginia	Hanover Tavern	(Columbia pers comm)	WATCH	1595-1981	89	5.60
Pennsylvania	Morgan Homestead, Chalfont	(Cook pers comm)	FORES	1458-1988	89	5.57
Pennsylvania	Forest Park, Chalfont	(Cook pers comm)	FPCPA	1668-1988	89	5.38
Maryland	Keedy Hs and Cottage, Boonsboro	(Worthington and Miles 2007a)	KEEDSITE	1643-1808	75	5.36
Maryland	Zeiglar House, Montgomery Co	(Worthington and Miles 2009)	ZLH	1752-1822	71	5.26

**Table 3h:** Dating of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>6** (1660-1776) against reference chronologies at 1776

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Virginia	Hanover Tavern	(Columbia pers comm)	WATCH	1595-1981	117	9.07
Pennsylvania	Allen Seegar White Oak	(Cook pers comm)	ALLENS	1516-1983	117	8.91
Maryland	Doughoregan Manor kitchen	(Miles and Worthington in prep)	DRNx2	1631-1766	107	7.07
Virginia	Yates Schoolhouse, Albemarle Co	(Miles and Worthington 2008b)	HQFx2	1643-1815	117	5.89
New York	New Paltz oak 5	(Krusic pers comm)	NPZNY	1449-1806	117	5.88

**Table 3i:** Dating of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>7** (1713-1801) against reference chronologies at 1801

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Virginia	St John's Church, Richmond (Pine)	(Miles and Worthington 2008c)	SJC	1556-1849	89	6.95
Virginia	Mt Fair, Albemarle Co (Pine)	(Miles and Worthington 2008a)	HQFx8	1705-1848	89	4.82
Massachusetts	Deerfield Area Pitch Pine Master	(Flynt pers comm)	DFLDPP	1567-1848	89	4.70
Virginia	Hanover Tavern (Oak)	(Columbia pers comm)	WATCH	1595-1981	89	5.38
Virginia	Bacons Castle Slave Quarters (Pine)	(Miles and Worthington 2009)	BAC	1730-1847	72	3.74

**Table 3j:** Dating of site master **CLR<sub>x</sub>8** (1695-1848) against reference chronologies at 1848

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Virginia	Hanover Tavern	(Columbia pers comm)	WATCH	1595-1981	154	7.68
Virginia	Brightberry, Headquarters Farm	(Miles and Worthington 2008a)	HQFx7	1571-1829	135	7.33
Virginia	Hale Cabin, Albemarle Co	(Miles and Worthington 2008b)	HQFx3	1690-1828	134	6.60
Virginia	Yates Schoolhouse, Albemarle Co	(Miles and Worthington 2008b)	HQFx2	1643-1815	121	6.53
Virginia	Ben Lomand Historic Site, Manassas	(Miles and Worthington 2009)	BLV	1735-1787	99	6.41

**Table 3k:** Dating of timber **clr<sub>7</sub>1** (1668-1783) against reference chronologies at 1783

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Virginia	Brockenbrough, King St, Port Royal	(Miles and Worthington 2006b)	BPR	1514-1806	110	5.47
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Hist. Dating Master	(Columbia pers comm)	PHILY	1480-1801	116	5.10
Pennsylvania	Allen Seegar White Oak	(Cook pers comm)	ALLENS	1516-1983	116	4.97
Virginia	Brightberry, Headquarters Farm	(Miles and Worthington 2008a)	HQFx7	1571-1829	116	4.91
Maryland	Red House, Wye Plantation	(Worthington and Miles 2007b)	RED	1602-1814	116	4.84

**Table 3l:** Dating of timber **clr<sub>7</sub>3** (1748-1830) against reference chronologies at 1830

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Maryland	Doughoregan Manor Storehouse	(Miles and Worthington in prep)	DRNx9	1600-1776	29	5.49
Pennsylvania	Forest Park, Chalfont	(Cook pers comm)	FPCPA	1668-1988	83	5.43
Virginia	Hale Cabin, Albemarle Co	(Miles and Worthington 2008b)	HQFx3	1690-1828	81	5.13
Pennsylvania	Morgan Homestead, Chalfont	(Cook pers comm)	FORES	1458-1988	83	5.12
Virginia	Hanover Tavern	(Columbia pers comm)	WATCH	1595-1981	83	4.93

**Table 3m:** Dating of timber **CLR<sub>x</sub>9** (1752-1801) against reference chronologies at 1801

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Maryland	Doughoregan Manor South Hyphen	<i>(Miles and Worthington in prep)</i>	DRNx3	1619-1812	50	4.41
Maryland	Doughoregan Manor Composite	<i>(Miles and Worthington in prep)</i>	DRNx	1536-1859	50	4.46
Virginia	Arcola Slave quarters	<i>(Miles and Worthington 2009)</i>	ARC	1570-1844	101	4.56
Virginia	Clermont Farm		CLR <sub>x</sub> 5	1734-1822	50	5.43
Pennsylvania	Morgan Homestead, Chalfont	<i>(Cook pers comm)</i>	FORES	1458-1988	50	5.45
Virginia	Clermont Farm		clr73	1748-1830	50	5.57

**Table 3n:** Dating of timber **CLR<sub>x</sub>10** (1599-1787) against reference chronologies at 1787

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Pennsylvania	Allen Seegar White Oak	<i>(Cook pers comm)</i>	ALLENS	1516-1983	189	6.06
Virginia	Hanover Tavern	<i>(Columbia pers comm)</i>	WATCH	1595-1981	189	6.46
Virginia	Clermont Farm		CLR <sub>x</sub> 2	1623-1776	154	6.71
Virginia	Yates Schoolhouse, Albemarle Co	<i>(Miles and Worthington 2008b)</i>	HQFx2	1643-1815	145	7.40
Virginia	Clermont Farm		CLR <sub>x</sub> 1	1610-1755	146	9.17

**Table 3o:** Dating of timber **CLR<sub>x</sub>11** (1744-1856) against reference chronologies at 1856

<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Pennsylvania	Morgan Homestead, Chalfont	<i>(Cook pers comm)</i>	FORES	1458-1988	113	6.17
Virginia	Hanover Tavern	<i>(Columbia pers comm)</i>	WATCH	1595-1981	113	6.24
Virginia	Arcola Slave quarters	<i>(Miles and Worthington 2009)</i>	ARC	1570-1844	101	6.43
Virginia	Piedmont Oak + Historical	<i>(Columbia pers comm)</i>	<b>PIEDMONT</b>	1488-2001	113	6.77
Maryland	Preston MD Oak	<i>(Cook pers comm)</i>	<b>MONTP</b>	1508-2000	113	7.06

**Table 3p:** Dating of timber **CLR<sub>x</sub>12** (1619-1753) against reference chronologies at 1753

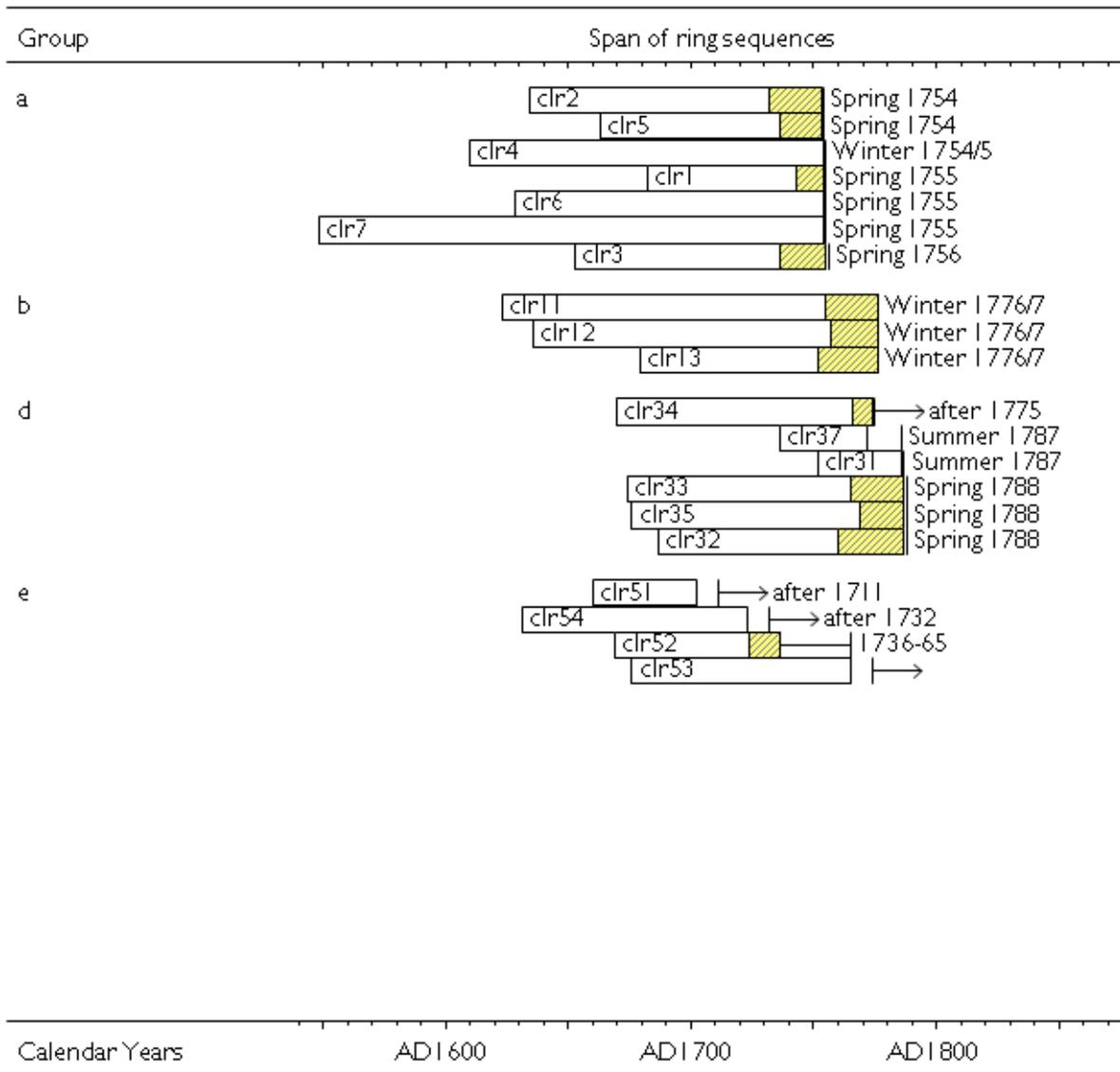
<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Virginia	Yates Schoolhouse, Albemarle Co	<i>(Miles and Worthington 2008b)</i>	HQFx2	1643-1815	135	5.43
Maryland	Doughoregan Manor centre block	<i>(Miles and Worthington in prep)</i>	DRNx1	1536-1763	135	6.38
Virginia	Clermont Farm		CLR <sub>x</sub> 1	1610-1755	135	6.44
Pennsylvania	Allen Seegar White Oak	<i>(Cook pers comm)</i>	ALLENS	1516-1983	135	6.72
Virginia	Hanover Tavern	<i>(Columbia pers comm)</i>	WATCH	1595-1981	135	8.83

**Table 3q:** Dating of timber **CLRx13** (1745-1848) against reference chronologies at 1787

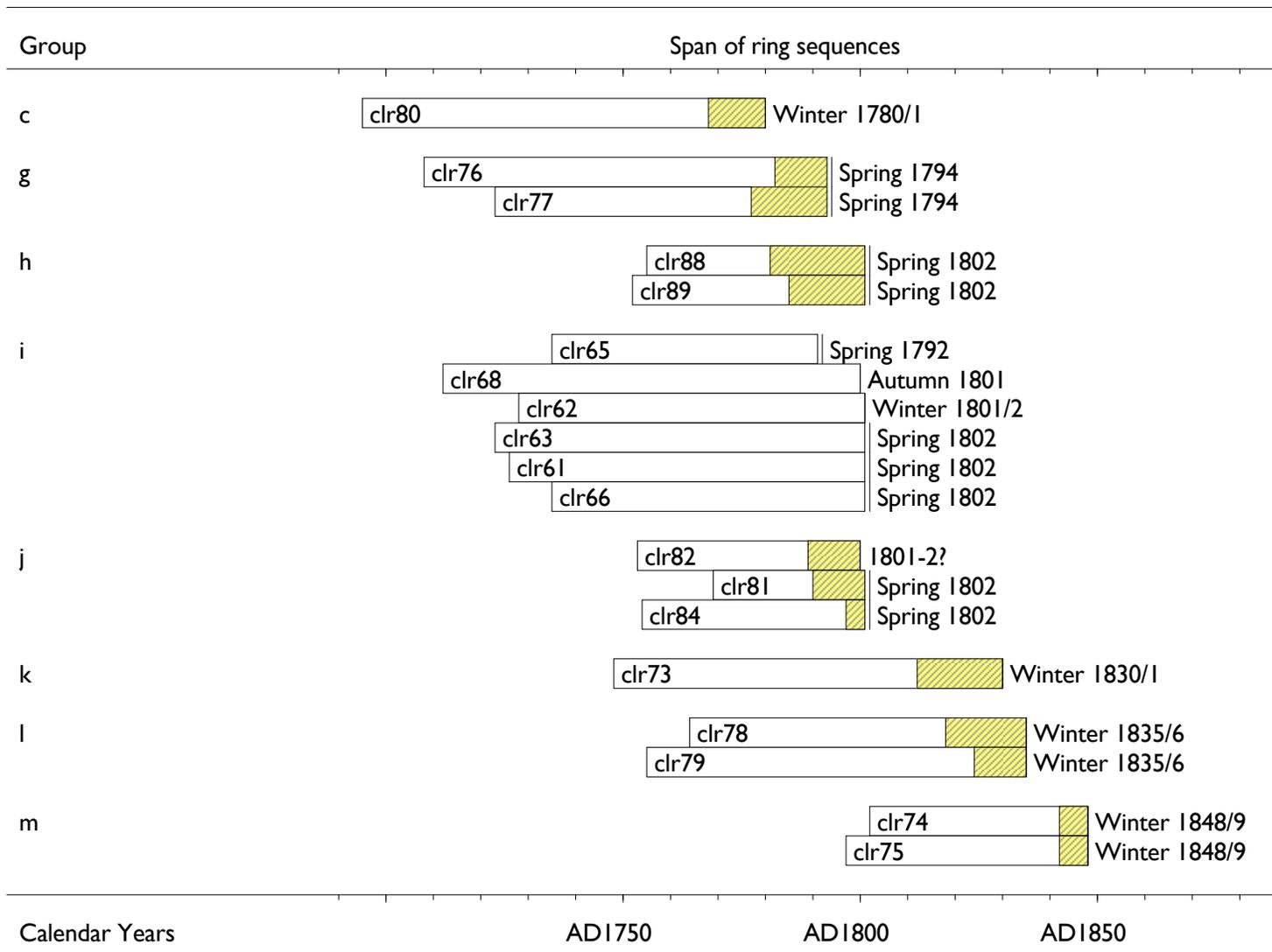
<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Maryland	Doughoregan Manor Overseers Hs	<i>(Miles and Worthington in prep)</i>	DRNx6	1626-1807	63	5.48
Virginia	Clermont Farm		CLRx5	1734-1822	78	5.51
Pennsylvania	Allen Seegar White Oak	<i>(Cook pers comm)</i>	ALLENS	1516-1983	104	5.71
Virginia	Hanover Tavern	<i>(Columbia pers comm)</i>	WATCH	1595-1981	104	5.73
Virginia	Old Mansion, Bowling Green	<i>(Miles and Worthington 2006c)</i>	OMBx2	1614-1738	46	5.84

**Table 3r:** Dating of composite site master **CLRMONTX** (1599-1856) against reference chronologies at 1856

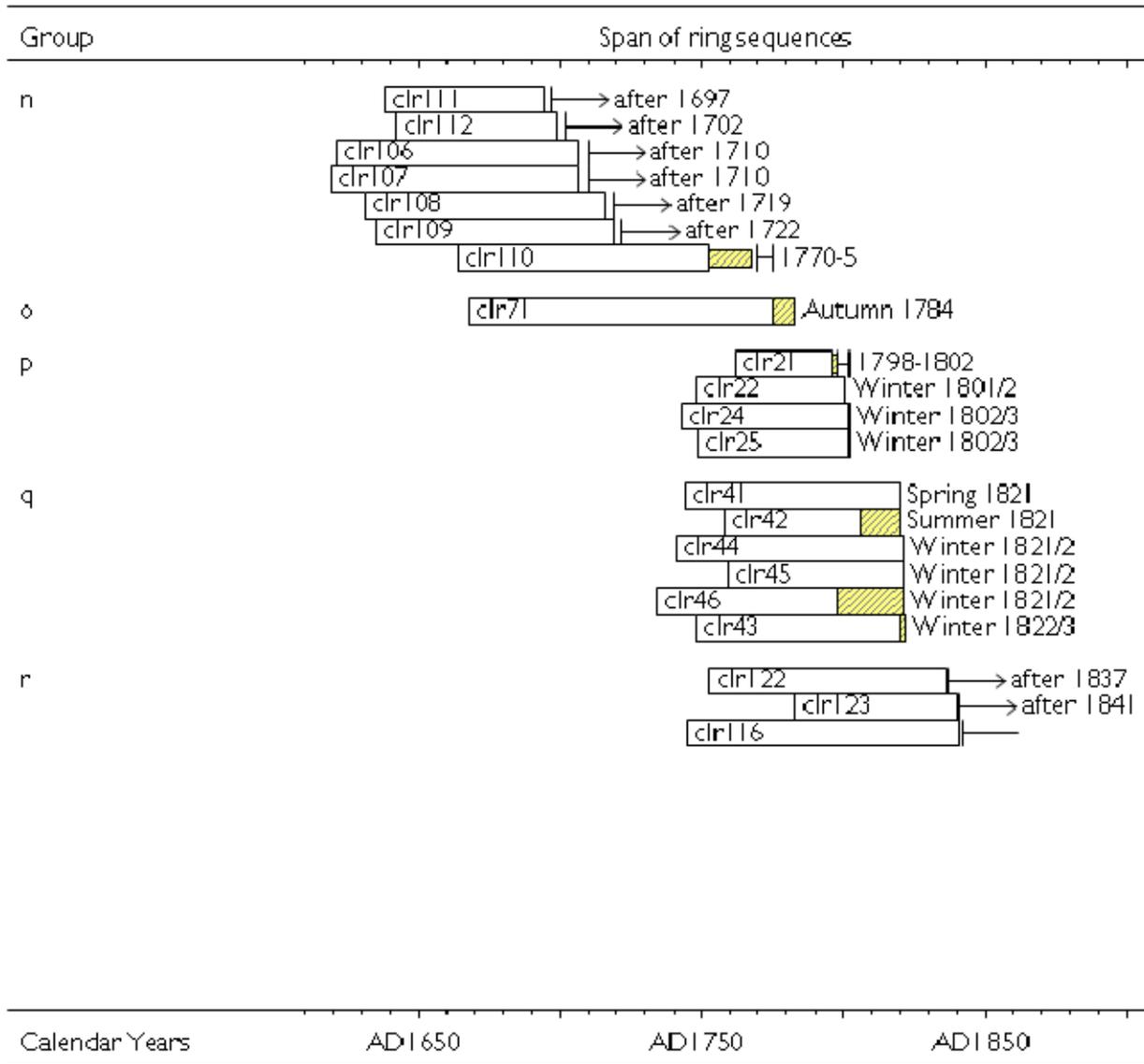
<i>County or region:</i>	<i>Chronology name:</i>	<i>Short publication reference:</i>	<i>File name:</i>	<i>Spanning:</i>	<i>Overlap:</i>	<i>t-value:</i>
Pennsylvania	Allen Seegar White Oak	<i>(Cook pers comm)</i>	ALLENS	1516-1983	258	9.41
Virginia	Hanover Tavern	<i>(Columbia pers comm)</i>	WATCH	1595-1981	258	10.25
Virginia	Watch Dog Chestnut Oak QUCO	<i>(Krusic pers comm)</i>	WATVA	1642-1981	215	8.54
Virginia	Hale Cabin, Albemarle Co	<i>(Miles and Worthington 2008b)</i>	HQFx	1571-1872	158	8.08
Virginia	Yates Schoolhouse, Albemarle Co	<i>(Miles and Worthington 2008b)</i>	HQFx2	1643-1815	173	10.63
Pennsylvania	Morgan Homestead, Chalfont	<i>(Cook pers comm)</i>	FORES	1458-1988	258	8.56



*Bar diagram showing dated timbers in chronological position*



Bar diagram showing dated timbers in chronological position



Bar diagram showing dated timbers for outbuildings in chronological position

**APPENDIX K: HISTORIC CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**





Image K.2: North elevation of the 1947 alteration construction drawings (not to scale).

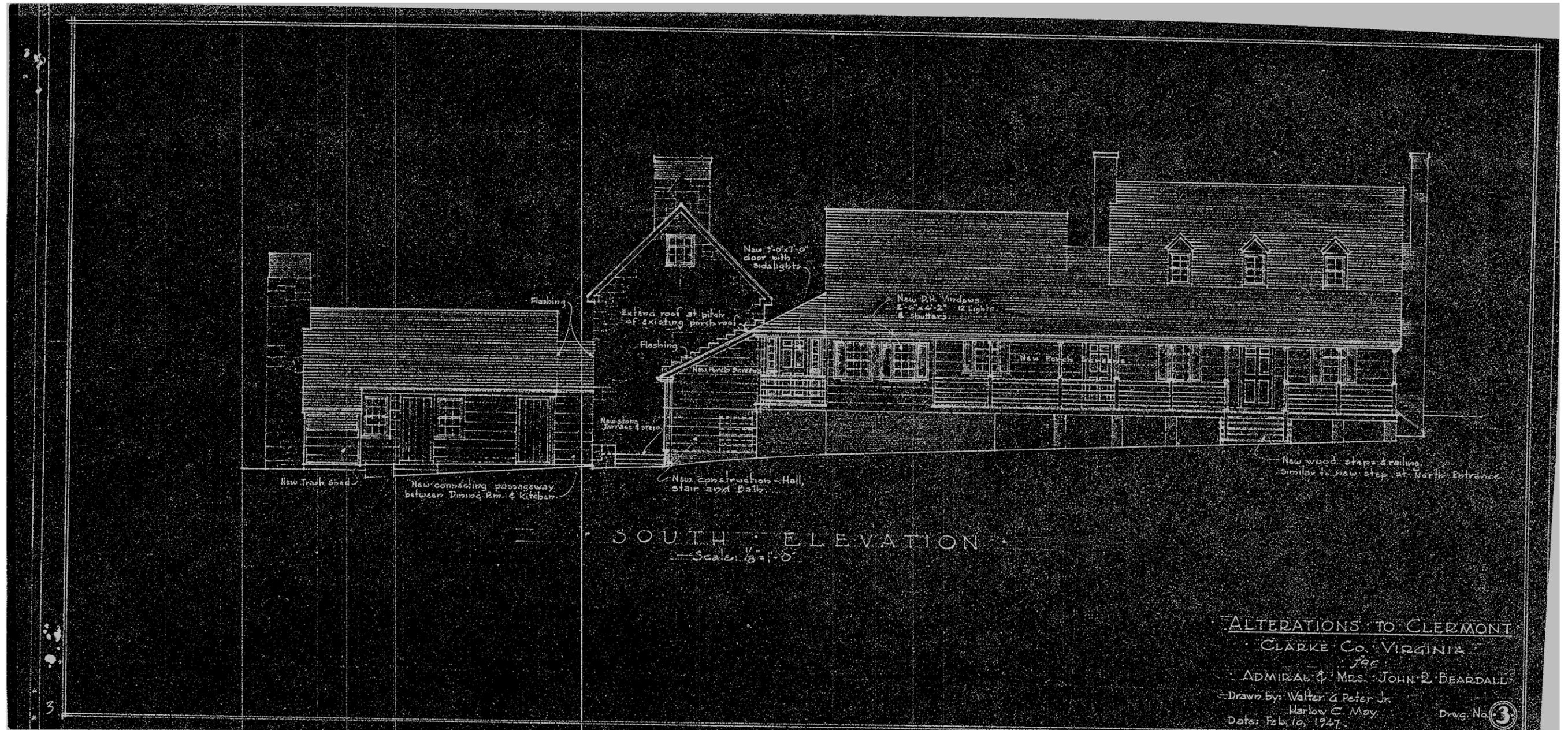


Image K.3: South elevation of the 1947 alteration construction drawings (not to scale).

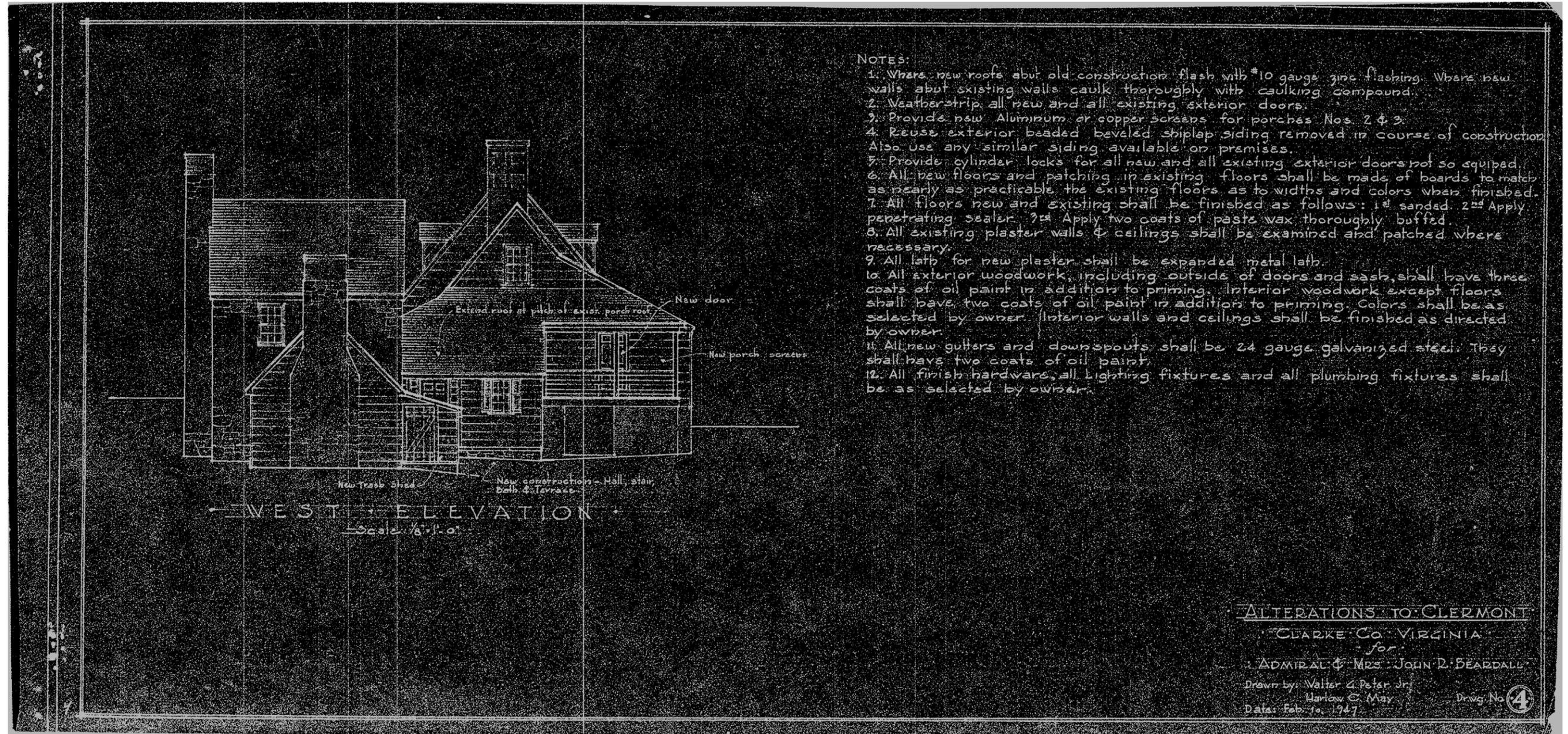


Image K.4: West elevation and notes of the 1947 alteration construction drawings (not to scale).

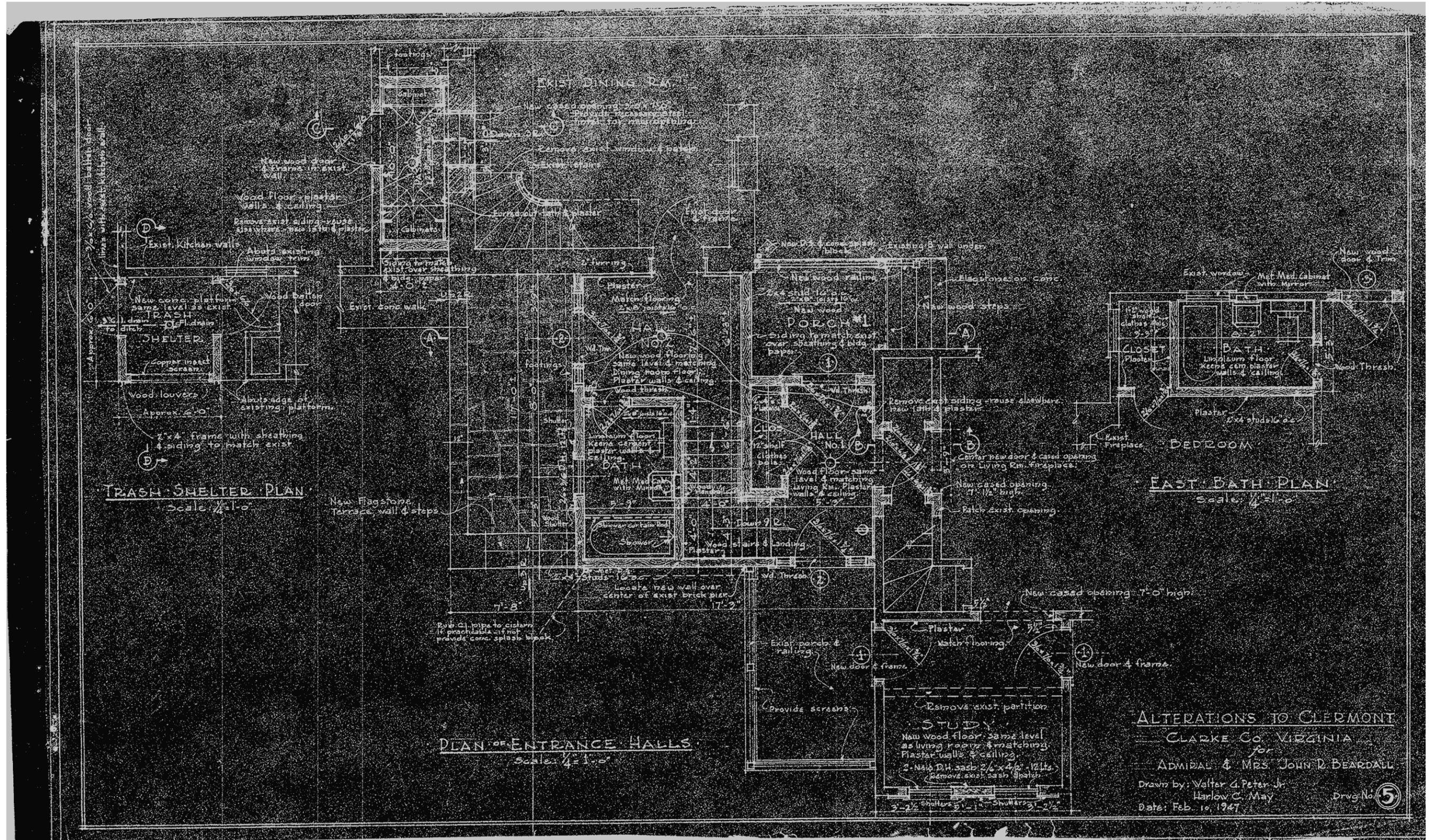


Image K.5: Entrance hall and east bath floor plans of the 1947 alteration construction drawings (not to scale).

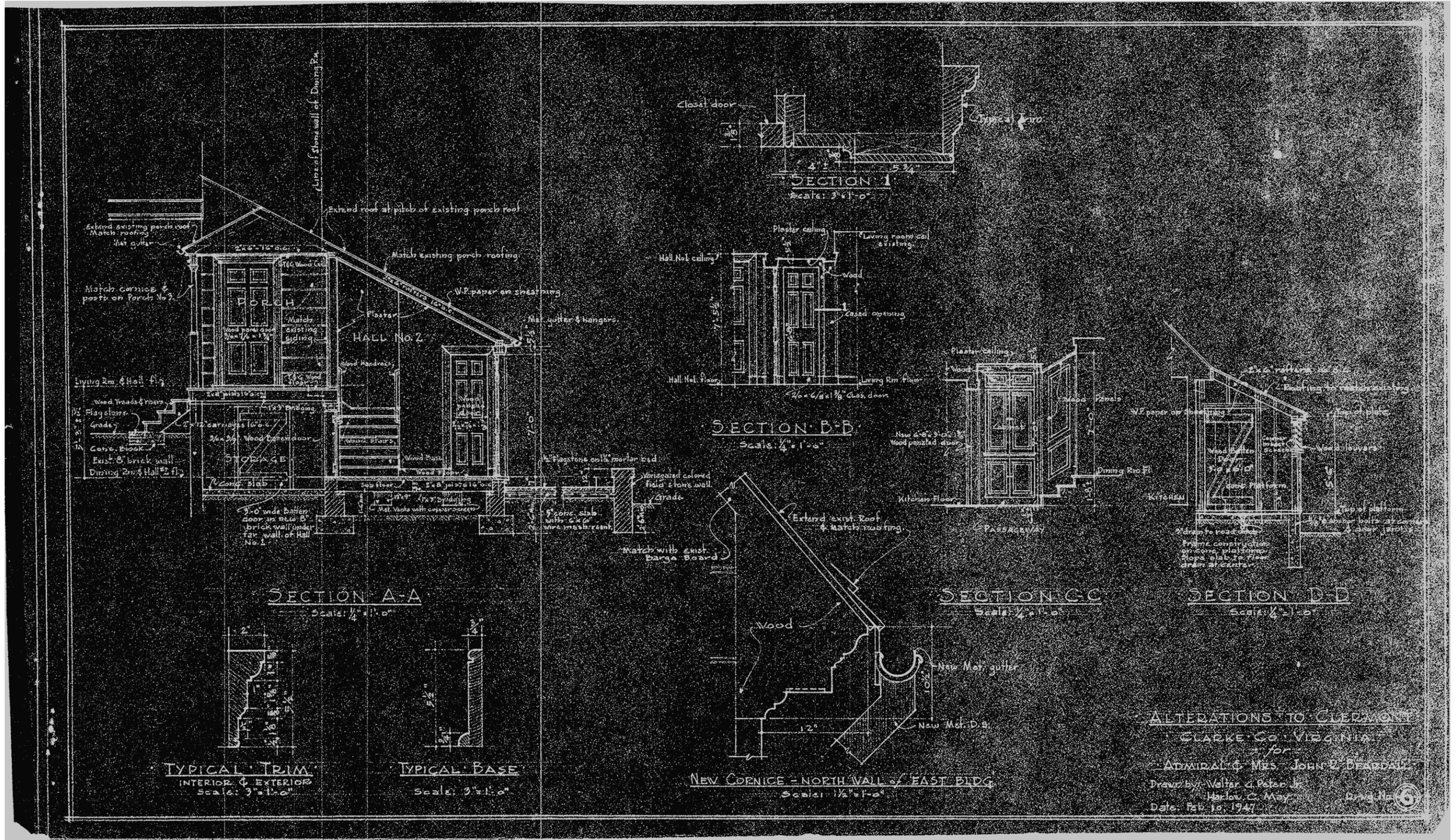


Image K.6: Wall section and details of the 1947 alteration construction drawings (not to scale).

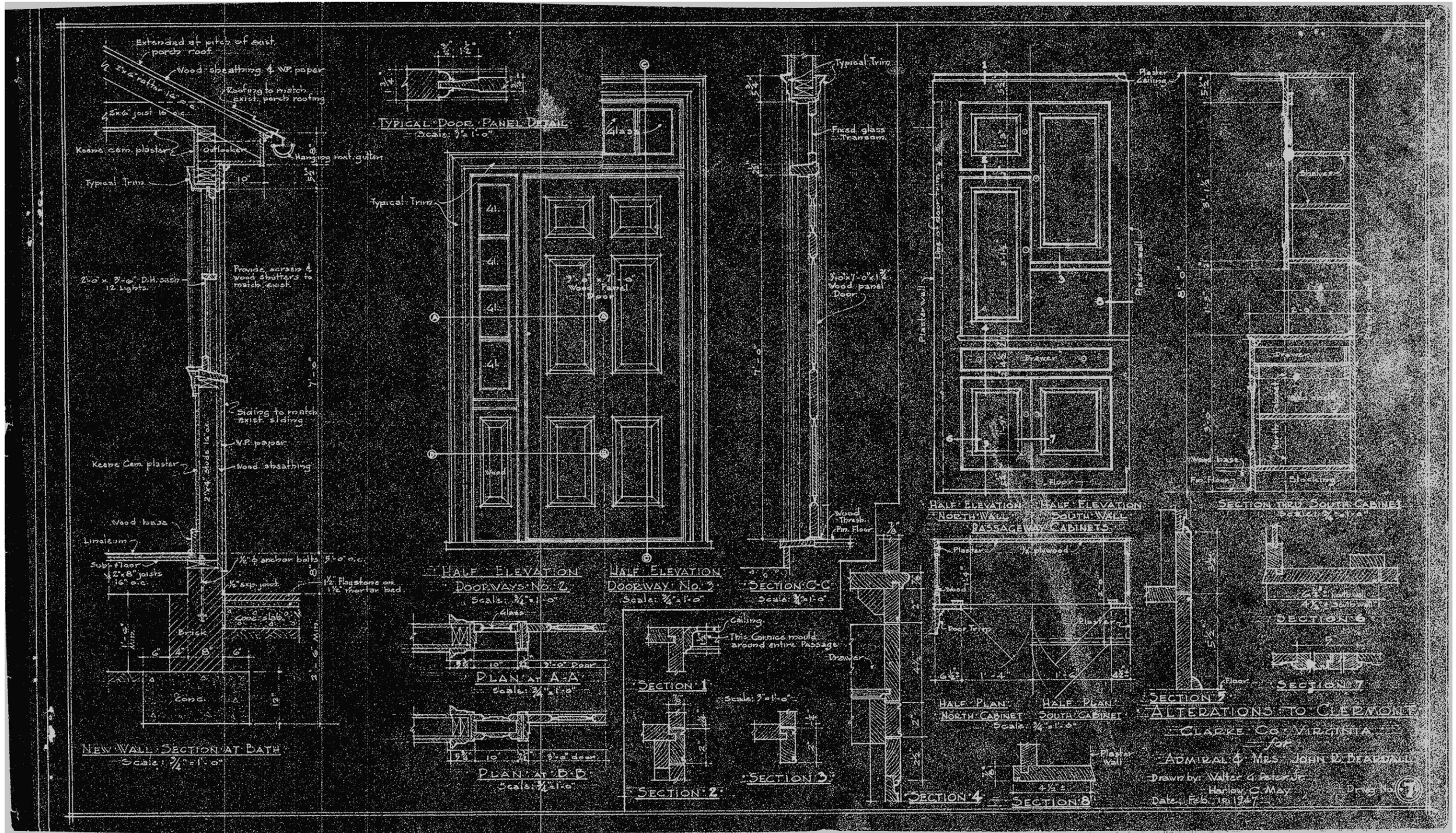


Image K.7: Wall section and door details of the 1947 alteration construction drawings (not to scale).

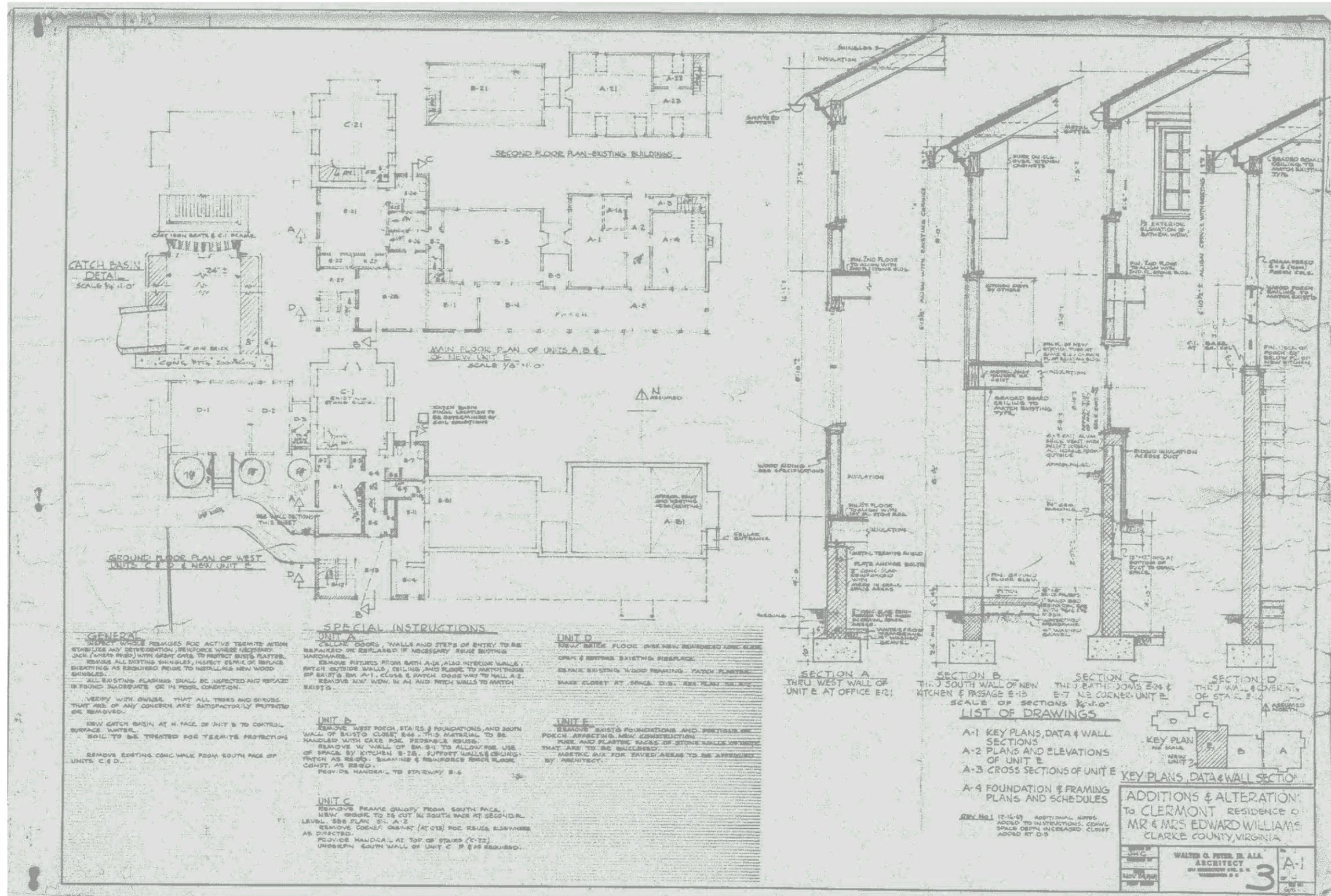


Image K.8: Floor plans, wall sections and notes of the 1969 additions and alterations construction drawings (not to scale).

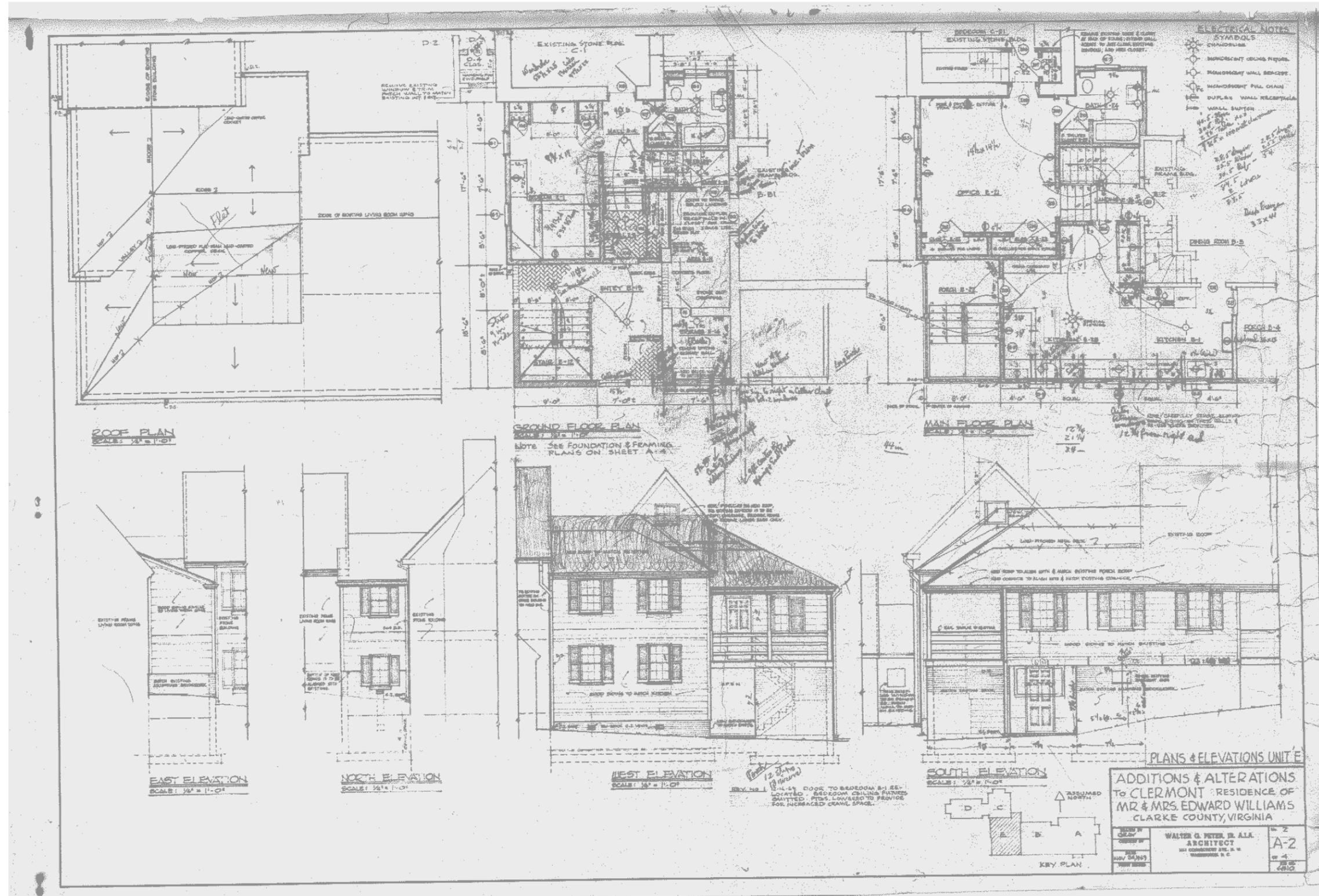


Image K.9: Floor plans and elevations of the 1969 additions and alterations construction drawings (not to scale).

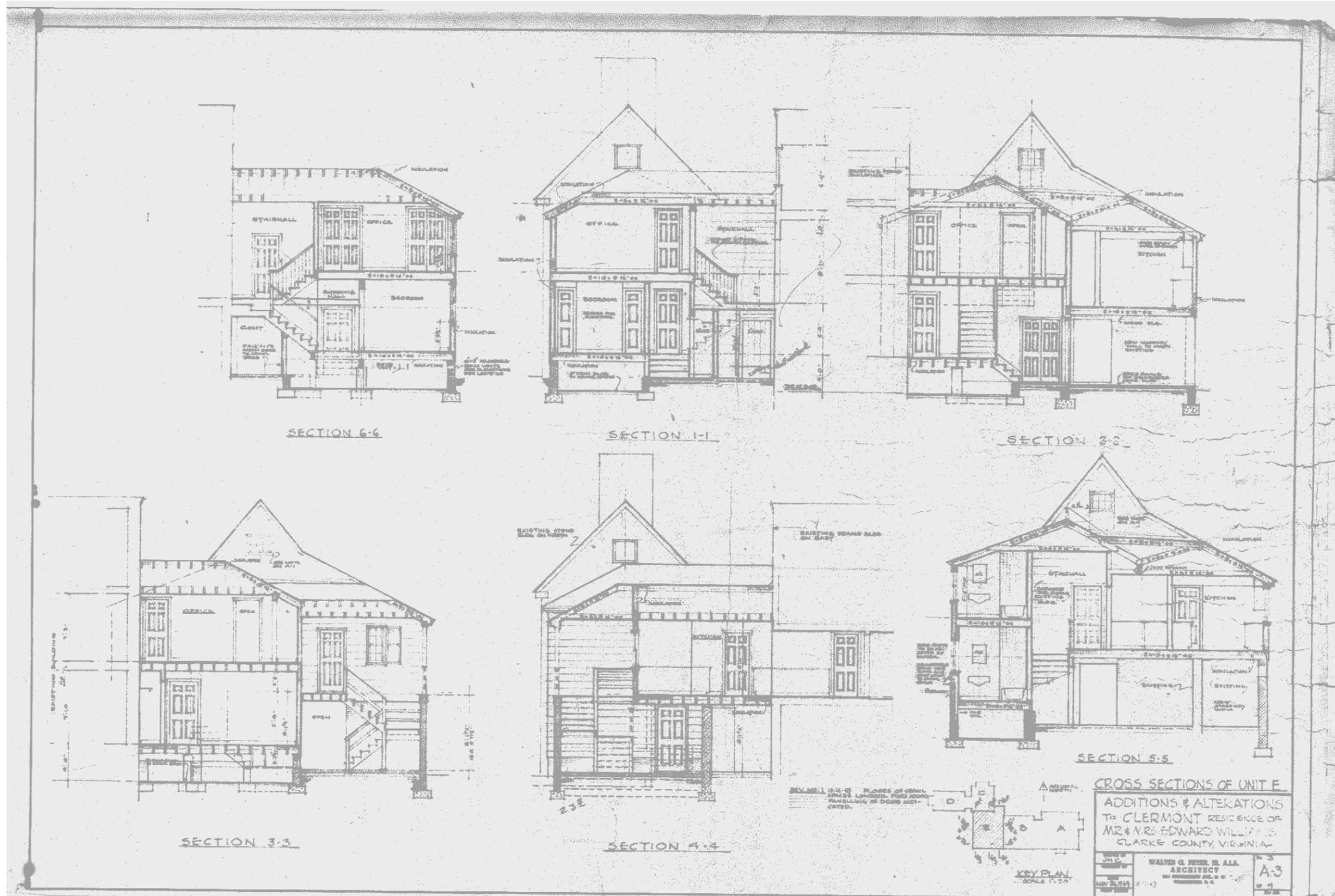


Image K.10: Wall sections of the 1969 additions and alterations construction drawings (not to scale).

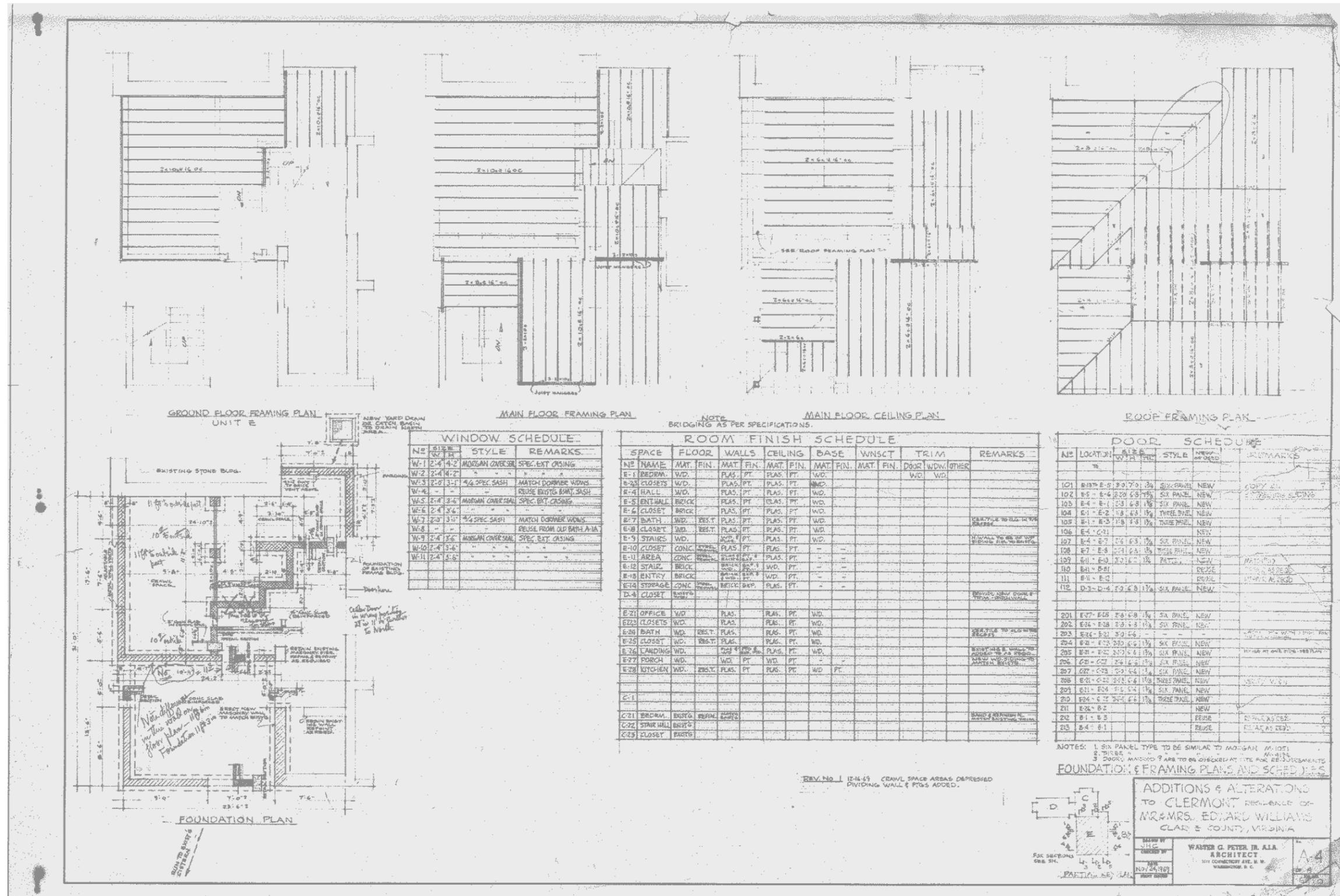


Image K.11: Foundation plan, framing plans and schedules of the 1969 additions and alterations construction drawings (not to scale).

**APPENDIX L: CLERMONT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PLAN**



*DHR Cemetery Field School , Clermont Farm, “Snickers’ Graveyard”, September 2010*

**Appendix L: Clermont Archaeological Survey Plan  
(2012-2017)**

**Coordinated and Prepared By  
Bob Jolley, Northern Regional Archaeologist  
Northern Regional Office, DHR,  
working with the Clermont Archaeology Advisory Committee  
(Michael Barber, Clarence Geier, Maral Kalbian, Kenneth Livingston, Dennis Pogue)**

**September 14, 2012**

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**Virginia Department of Historic Resources**  
**September, 2012**

**INTRODUCTION**

Clermont Farm located in Clarke County, Virginia, is a three-hundred sixty-one acre historic property owned by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and managed by The Clermont Foundation (formerly the Clermont Charitable Trust). The property was deeded to the VDHR in 2004 and a trust established by the owner, Elizabeth Williams, to ensure the property was preserved and maintained as a historic working farm. The deed of trust states that the property needs to be used for education and research purposes.

The Clermont Foundation (CF) plans to complete an archaeological survey of the property. This goal was established in their first five year plan (CCT 2007) but was not accomplished because resources needed to be prioritized for historic structure stabilization. The completion of an archaeological survey will be accomplished in the Clermont Foundation's next five year plan (2012-2017) currently under development.

The purpose of the plan is to provide a guide for the CF and their consultants on how to proceed with archaeological survey of the property. The plan also specifies the roles of the different divisions within VDHR to achieve this goal. An archaeological survey of the entire farm will provide information on the number, location and types of archaeological sites present. Preliminary information on their age, function and integrity will also be obtained.

Preliminary research questions are presented in the survey plan to ensure that all stages of archaeological work proceed within the framework of a research design. The survey plan also provides synthesized historic information about Clermont including a bibliography of relevant historic references. A comprehensive historic background study using primary and secondary sources is currently under preparation by Maral Kalbian and will be available before archaeological survey is initiated.

Since the archaeological work at Clermont will be long-term, the Foundation should establish a relationship with an archaeologist within Virginia. Since one of the stated goals of the Foundation is to use Clermont as a teaching tool, consideration should be given to establishing a relationship with an archaeologist working with a state-sponsored university to encourage educational opportunities such as field schools.

## **HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

Clermont Farm was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005 as an architecturally and agriculturally significant domestic site complex (Edwards and Evans 2005). The National Register nomination synthesizes historical information and provides an architectural description of the property. The period of significance indicated on the nomination is 1770-1955. Contributing elements of the site include the main house, a smokehouse, slave's quarters, springhouse, a cemetery, two early 20<sup>th</sup>-century tenant houses, an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century barn and two sheds (Figure 1). The main house evolved into a larger building by the construction of 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century additions. Non-contributing elements include a modified 20<sup>th</sup>-century garage and a 20<sup>th</sup>-century greenhouse. The greenhouse has since been removed.

Since the National Register nomination was prepared in 2005, other historical and architectural studies have been conducted. These include an historic structures report of the main house, slave quarters and smokehouse (Kalbian et al. 2008) and another report currently in preparation that includes architectural and historic structural analyses of other buildings (Kalbian 2012, personal communication). The study in progress indicates the main house dates earlier than stated in the nomination (Kalbian 2012, personal communication) and documents twelve construction phases of the main house (Pogue 2012, personal communication). The construction dates for different structures is synthesized in Appendix A.

Other first-hand sources of historical information about the site have been compiled by a previous owner (Williams 2004) and others that lived at Clermont (Magaha 2005; Royston 2008). Williams produced a written account based on historic research and oral history that includes historic articles, historic documentation and photographs. The other two accounts are those written by children of the farm manager who lived at Clermont from 1939-1948.

Nine historic papers about Clermont were commissioned by the Foundation and presented at a public forum in 2011. The forum included papers on architectural history (Kalbian 2011; Pogue 2011), African-American communities (White 2011; Ely 2011), women's history (Lee 2011), agriculture (Koons 2011), military history (Whitehorne 2011), public history (Rice 2011) and legal and medical history (Wallenstein 2011).

Other historic documents relating to Clermont are located in the Clermont Archives stored on-site at Clermont. These include letters, deeds and other documents collected by Mrs. Williams that have been cataloged by Mary Thomason-Morris, Clermont Foundation archivist.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

Previous archaeological work at Clermont has been limited to test excavations at a cemetery site (Barber 2011). The study verified oral accounts indicating a cemetery was present where limestone fieldstones clustered to the southeast of the main house. The investigations determined that the stones evident on the surface were set into the ends of burial shafts. At least five graves surrounded by a limestone enclosure measuring 35 x 55 ft. are present (Barber 2011:11).

A review of previously recorded archaeological sites on file with the VDHR provides preliminary information on what types of sites may be present on the 361 acre farm. Six previously recorded archaeological sites are located within a two mile radius of Clermont. Two prehistoric sites (44CK31 and 44CK32) were recorded during the Clarke County archaeological assessment (Gunn 1994) based on property owner information (the locations and site boundaries were not verified by an archaeologist). The property owner indicates that prehistoric artifacts dating to the Archaic and Woodland periods were recovered from these sites. One Civil War encampment was recorded during the Clarke County archaeological assessment study (44CK33) but, once again, the location of the site has not been confirmed by an archaeologist. Three other historic sites dating from the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries have been confirmed and recorded by archaeologists through formal archaeological survey (44CK79, 44CK143 and 44CK144).

Artifacts collected over the years by the property owners provide information on archaeological sites that may be present on the property. The exact provenience of the artifacts is not known but it is assumed that most came from the farm. The artifacts retained are mostly 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic items. The domestic artifact assemblage includes over sixty metal artifacts (flat buttons, coins, keys, finger rings, furniture hardware, horse hardware, a harmonica reed plate and other miscellaneous artifacts). The greatest number of artifacts are flat buttons dating from c. 1750-1865 (Figure 2). The composition of this assemblage suggests that most were recovered from the area around the historic house site and surrounding service buildings.

Artifacts in the collection include over twenty Civil War military items. This assemblage includes bullets, knapsack hooks, a shoulder scale part, a bayonet scabbard tip, a canteen spout and melted lead (Figure 4). Infantry- and cavalry-related artifacts are represented. Infantry artifacts include unfired .58 caliber Type III Williams Cleaner bullets and 3-Ring .58 caliber bullets. Two cavalry-related artifacts include an unfired Burnside carbine bullet and a Spencer carbine casing. One fired Confederate .58 caliber Gardner bullet is also represented. The presence of mostly unfired bullets and some melted lead suggests encampment activities.

A separate collection of artifacts has provenience information indicating it came from west of the barn in Field 14 [*corrected to the immediately adjacent Field 16 based on a November, 2012 conversation with Sam Monroe, Farm Manager; specifically to a kidney bean shaped- knoll at 560' visible just north of and almost centered on the dashed east-west line in the western half of the farm on the Topographical Map (page 19), and just north of the southern fence line of Field 16 on the Conservation Map (page 20), adjacent to Field 14*]. This assemblage consists of seventeen artifacts and includes five .58 caliber Civil War bullets (two unfired Confederate .58 caliber Gardner, one unfired/extracted .58 caliber 3-Ring and two fired 3-Ring bullets), three melted lead, seven flat buttons, an iron screw and an unidentified brass item (Figure 5). The composition of this artifact assemblage suggests Confederate encampment activities.

Other artifacts represented in the Elizabeth Williams collections include two prehistoric artifacts. Both are projectile points/knives. One is side-notched with a slightly excurvate, ground base (Figure 3). The other is corner-notched with an incurvate base and a beveled blade. The style and method of manufacture suggest that these artifacts date to the Early Archaic period (8,000-6500 B.C).

Any future artifacts removed from the surface or the ground will be done through archaeological investigations conducted by a professional archaeologist as per the Virginia Antiquities Act (Code of Virginia 10.1-230-2303).

### ***Archaeological Survey Priorities***

Three survey priorities have been established. The priorities, in order of importance, are:

1. Survey of areas that involve below-grade disturbances to stabilize historic structures or other necessary site improvements.
2. Survey of the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic site complex where historic outbuildings are present and the archaeological remains of outbuildings may be present.
3. Survey of the remainder of the 361 acre site complex to identify all prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on the property.

### **SURVEY PRIORITY 1**

The first survey priority addresses any below-grade ground disturbances to stabilize historic structures. Plans for these undertakings need to be submitted to the VDHR Office of Review and Compliance (ORC) for review as this is established protocol for all state-owned properties. The archaeologist for the Northern Regional Preservation Office (NRPO) of VDHR will provide technical assistance when ground disturbance is minimal but large scale projects will be the responsibility of the Clermont Foundation. Each project submitted for review to the VDHR will be treated on a case-by-case basis.

### **SURVEY PRIORITY 2**

The second priority is to survey the historic complex around the main building within the curtilage. This area includes extant historic outbuildings and archaeological remains, some of which have already been mapped (Figure 6). An archaeological site number (44CK152) was obtained as part of this plan to facilitate survey of this area (Appendix B). 44CK152 was occupied during the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries and may contain intact below-ground deposits. The archaeological remains of outbuildings, privies, trash pits and sheet midden may be present.

Historic occupation at 44CK152 during the past two-hundred and fifty years is manifested by construction and modification of structures, the removal of obsolete or deteriorated buildings and alterations to the landscape they were placed on. The locations of outbuildings are known to have changed through time and there are likely corresponding changes in the location of activity and refuse disposal areas that may be identified through archaeological investigations.

Previous archaeological investigations at neighboring 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic site complexes similar in size and complexity to Clermont indicate that later 20<sup>th</sup>-century occupations have obscured or/and intruded into earlier historic components. Nonetheless, test excavations at all of these sites identified areas containing intact 18<sup>th</sup>-century remains (e.g. Underwood and Lewes 2003; Jolley 2002; Jones 2002).

Archaeological survey of 44CK152 needs to be sensitive to the intensity of site occupation and the long-term commitment of the CF and the VDHR to use this historic resource as a laboratory for archaeology to promote educational opportunities. Survey will emphasize remote sensing methods and deemphasize shovel cut testing at this area of the site.

The archaeological remains of two non-extant outbuildings are evidenced on the surface of 44CK152 as depressions. These include remains of an icehouse and the depression of an unidentified structure located to the west of the cemetery. The location of a 20<sup>th</sup> century privy is known from oral accounts. The presence of an additional slave quarters and a blacksmith shop was postulated by the previous owner, Mrs. Williams (2009:20), in the vicinity of the southwest corner of 44CK152. The possible locations of these structures are identified in Figure 6.

There are three methods proposed for the historic domestic complex: 1) intensive pedestrian survey/surface mapping, 2) metal detector survey and 3) ground penetrating radar.

#### *Pedestrian Survey*

A detailed topographic map of 44CK152 needs to be produced before formal archaeological investigations are initiated. The map should include all man-made features, historic landscape features and have a contour interval of 1 foot. The map should include known archaeological structures (icehouse depression, location of 20<sup>th</sup>-century privy, depression west of cemetery) and any other features or ground surface anomalies identified during the surface mapping. This map can be produced by the project archaeologist working with existing historic plats of the property.

Utility companies should be contacted to locate utility lines on the property before pedestrian survey is initiated. The locations of the utility lines should be identified on the topographic map and identified as modern below ground disturbances before remote sensing methods are employed.

After the detailed topographic map of the historic domestic complex has been completed, a permanent site grid for 44CK152 should be established. The site grid should take into consideration the orientation of the house and use an axis of the main house and a corner as reference points. Additional reference points should be placed at 100 foot intervals. The 00 point for the grid should be located outside of the survey area and to the southwest. The location of the 00 point will establish a grid system that expands numerically to the north and east.

The English system of measurement will be used during all phases of archaeological investigation at 44CK152 to maintain consistency and ensure accuracy. The historic structures at the site were built using the English system of measurement and historic and modern survey plats use this system of measurement.

*Metal Detector Survey (MDS)*

A metal detector is a remote sensing instrument capable of detecting different types of metal objects. Different metallic objects (ferrous versus non-ferrous) emit distinct signals. The metal detector survey will identify concentrations of ferrous objects which may signify the locations of former outbuildings (especially frame outbuildings) or other archaeological features. Transect survey at five ft. intervals is recommended as this interval is the width of a metal detector sweep. The detectors should be set in the “all metal mode” to ensure that ferrous signals are transmitted. PVC flags should be used during the survey; if metal flagging pins are used the detector will react to the metallic flags once they are placed on the ground surface. No target recovery is intended during this phase of the survey as the metal detector will only be used as a remote sensing instrument to produce a map of ferrous concentrations.

*Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)*

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) is a sophisticated remote sensing instrument capable of measuring anomalies that lay beneath the ground surface. These anomalies may be cultural or natural. GPR survey will produce a map of anomalies that can be evaluated by the excavation of test units. GPR survey will be conducted by a specialist who will assess the area beforehand to determine the appropriate methods, including transect intervals, and machine settings.

**SURVEY PRIORITY 3**

The third priority is the completion of an archaeological survey of the property outside of the Clermont curtilage (44CK152). This task will involve survey of over 350 acres. The methods for this type of survey are outlined in VDHR archaeological survey guidelines (2011). Previously collected artifacts on the property and recorded archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity provide information on what types of sites may be present and the appropriate methods that need to be employed.

As indicated in DHR archaeological survey guidelines, the excavation of screened shovel cut tests at 50 ft. intervals is considered the appropriate survey method for this area when ground surface visibility is obscured. Since the possibility of Civil War sites is suggested based on previous artifact collections, a metal detector survey using transects at standard intervals will also be necessary at those locations suspected of having Civil War activity.

Given the size of the area, a staged approach is recommended. Archaeologists have traditionally devised survey strategies for large tracts based on how the land is impacted by current land use or environmental variables that may influence where archaeological sites are located. Another approach which may be more appropriate for Clermont is to consider those areas that may be most sensitive or significant based on existing information (historic documentation, artifact collections and oral history).

Most of the land at Clermont is in pasture or hay which has a low impact on archaeological resources. If this land use changes, especially if deep plowing of fields for the production of crops is planned, then those areas need to be prioritized for survey as deep plowing may disturb or destroy previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Otherwise, there is no need to prioritize survey based on current land use practices at Clermont.

One environmental variable known to influence the location of archaeological sites is topography. The landforms present at Clermont Farm fall into three general categories: 1) low lying uplands, 2) gentle upland slopes and 3) headwater floodplains (Figure 7). The well-drained uplands may have been favored for the location of prehistoric and historic habitation/domestic sites but other landforms may also contain archaeological sites.

An archaeological assessment of Clarke County conducted in 1994 by Joel Gunn established a predictive model of archaeological sensitivity zones based on well-drained versus rocky soils. The sensitivity zones are generalized (high, medium and low) and the sample size of prehistoric sites at the time of survey was small (N=30). Nonetheless, Gunn's analysis suggests that Clermont Farm soils identified in the Clarke County USDA soil survey (Edmonds and Steigler 1982) have a medium archaeological sensitivity (Gunn 1994:123). Other environmental variables are known to influence the location of archaeological sites (distance to water, stream rank, site slope and elevation) and variables differ depending upon the age and type of site. Some site types, especially historic industrial or military sites, are dependent on cultural variables such as proximity to transportation networks.

A staged approach using the Clermont Conservation Plan Map (Figure 8) is recommended with priority given to those areas where historic resources are already reported or suspected. Clermont Farm is divided into seventeen numbered fields with uniform vegetation bounded by fence lines and stream buffers. Each field represents a separate entity with uniform vegetation that can be separately surveyed. The first survey area should be the tract with a farm road connecting the main house to the barn as this is the area identified as having non-extant outbuildings and a possible cemetery (see Figure 6). Shovel cut testing should not be conducted at the suspect cemetery area but another survey approach, GPR, should be employed as this has been previously proven to be an unobtrusive method successfully employed to locate grave shafts (Owsley et al. 2001).

Field 14 located adjacent to the tract with the barn and other service buildings is recommended as the second survey area as Civil War artifacts have been reported from this location and this is where the c. 1870 tenant house is located. Civil War sites are sensitive resources because they are targeted by Civil War collectors using metal detectors. The 1870 tenant site may also have non-extant outbuildings that may be identified through archaeological survey. Field 14 may also contain prehistoric sites as the location of previously recorded prehistoric sites in the immediate vicinity on similar landforms indicate a high probability for prehistoric sites at Clermont Farm.

After these two areas have been surveyed, preliminary information about the locations and types of sites (both historic and prehistoric) will have been obtained. This information can then be used to prioritize survey of the remainder of the fields identified on the Clermont Conservation Plan Map. After twenty-percent of the farm has been surveyed, a stratified approach using relevant environmental or cultural variables may be considered to survey the remainder of the farm.

### **PRELIMINARY RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

Sufficient knowledge about the historic domestic complex exists to suggest research questions that may be refined and applied to future archaeological investigations:

1. Does the archaeological record conform to historic documentation and the architectural analyses?
2. Can archaeological investigations locate and identify the remains of non-extant outbuildings?
3. Can archaeological investigations shed additional information on how the landscape was used?
4. Are status differences between the planter, slaves and overseer reflected in the material culture?
5. If faunal and/or ethnobotanical remains are present, can the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century diet of the site occupants be reconstructed? Are there changes through time?
6. Can transformations in material culture and how the site was used spatially through time be determined and the causes inferred (e.g. technology, cultural or historic events)?

Other more basic research questions regarding the property relate to identifying the number and types of other prehistoric and historic sites on the property. Of particular interest is the likelihood of multiple Civil War period military occupations.

### ***Survey Results***

After the pedestrian survey and remote sensing surveys of the historic domestic complex have been completed, the effectiveness of these survey methods should be evaluated. If these methods are found to be ineffective then consideration needs to be given as to whether other survey methods are necessary. Otherwise, the combined results of the three proposed survey methods can be used to make decisions as to where to place formal archaeological excavation units. The excavation of 5 x 5 ft. test units is recommended to accomplish the objectives of the next phase of archaeological investigation. A standardized excavation plan will also need to be established to ensure consistency for future archaeological investigations as has been done at Mount Vernon (Pogue and Jobrack 2008).

The archaeological survey results will provide the CF with information to complete an archaeological management plan. Part of the plan will outline what types of investigations should be conducted for those sites deemed to have research potential for the CF's next five year plan (2017-2023).

### ***Guidelines, Standards and Laws***

All archaeological work will be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (1983), VDHR survey guidelines (2011), VDHR curation standards (2007) and the Virginia Antiquities Act (Code of Virginia 10.1-230-2303). The principal investigator conducting archaeological investigations at Clermont shall

meet the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for an Historic Archeologist and have previous experience working with 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic site complexes.

All artifacts and records generated from the archaeological investigations should be curated according to VDHR standards (2007). An artifact cataloging system needs to be established and the artifacts and records need to be housed in a secure and environmentally stable repository.

The CF and VDHR will work together to ensure compliance with the Virginia Antiquities Act as per the Code of Virginia. The Virginia Antiquities Act (Code of Virginia 10.1-230-2303) specifies that the VDHR has the responsibility to coordinate archaeological investigations on state-owned land and grant permits to those outside of the department to conduct archaeological investigations. Permit applications need to specify the study area, project justification, field methods and a report schedule.

The following stipulations in the Virginia Code outline the permitting process:

*A. It shall be unlawful for any person to conduct any type of field investigation, exploration or recovery operation involving the removal, destruction or disturbance of any object of antiquity on state-controlled land, or on a state archaeological site or zone without first receiving a permit from the Director.*

*B. The Director may issue a permit to conduct field investigations if the Director finds that it is in the best interest of the Commonwealth, and the applicant is a historic, scientific, or educational institution, professional archaeologist or amateur, who is qualified and recognized in the area of field investigations or archaeology.*

*C. The permit shall require that all objects of antiquity that are recovered from state-controlled land shall be the exclusive property of the Commonwealth. Title to some or all objects of antiquity which are discovered or removed from a state archaeological site not located on state-controlled land may be retained by the owner of such land. All objects of antiquity that are discovered or recovered on or from state-controlled land shall be retained by the Commonwealth, unless they are released to the applicant by the Director.*

*D. All field investigations, explorations, or recovery operations undertaken pursuant to a permit issued under this section shall be carried out under the general supervision of the Director and in a manner to ensure that the maximum amount of historic, scientific, archaeological and educational information may be recovered and preserved in addition to the physical recovery of objects.*

*E. If the field investigation described in the application is likely to interfere with the activity of any state agency, no permit shall be issued unless the applicant has secured the written approval of such agency.*

*F. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.*

**COORDINATION WITH VDHR**

VDHR will provide assistance and guidance to the CF to complete an archaeological survey of the property. Archaeologists from three different VDHR divisions will be involved:

**Roger Kirchen (Review and Compliance Archaeologist)**

Phone: 804- 482-6091, Email: Roger.Kirchen@dhr.virginia.gov

Kirchen will be the point of contact for all archaeological undertakings involving VDHR review: he is the archaeologist responsible for reviewing all undertakings on state lands. He reviews project plans, scopes-of-work and issues state lands archaeological permits. He will coordinate his reviews with archaeologists in other divisions within VDHR.

**Bob Jolley (Northern Regional Archaeologist)**

Phone: 540- 868-7032, Email: Bob.Jolley@dhr.virginia.gov

Jolley is the regional archaeologist for the part of the state that Clermont is located in. He will provide technical assistance upon request to the CF and their consultants, conduct field inspections and complete small-scale surveys when feasible.

**Mike Barber (State Archaeologist)**

Phone: 540- 387-5398, Email: Mike.Barber@dhr.virginia.gov)

Barber is the State Archaeologist and point of contact for archaeological issues involving decisions made by the agency director. He will work with the CF and other agency archaeologists to insure that archaeological investigations at Clermont are completed in a professional and timely manner. He and his staff will ensure that artifact collections are properly curated and managed.

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FIGURES

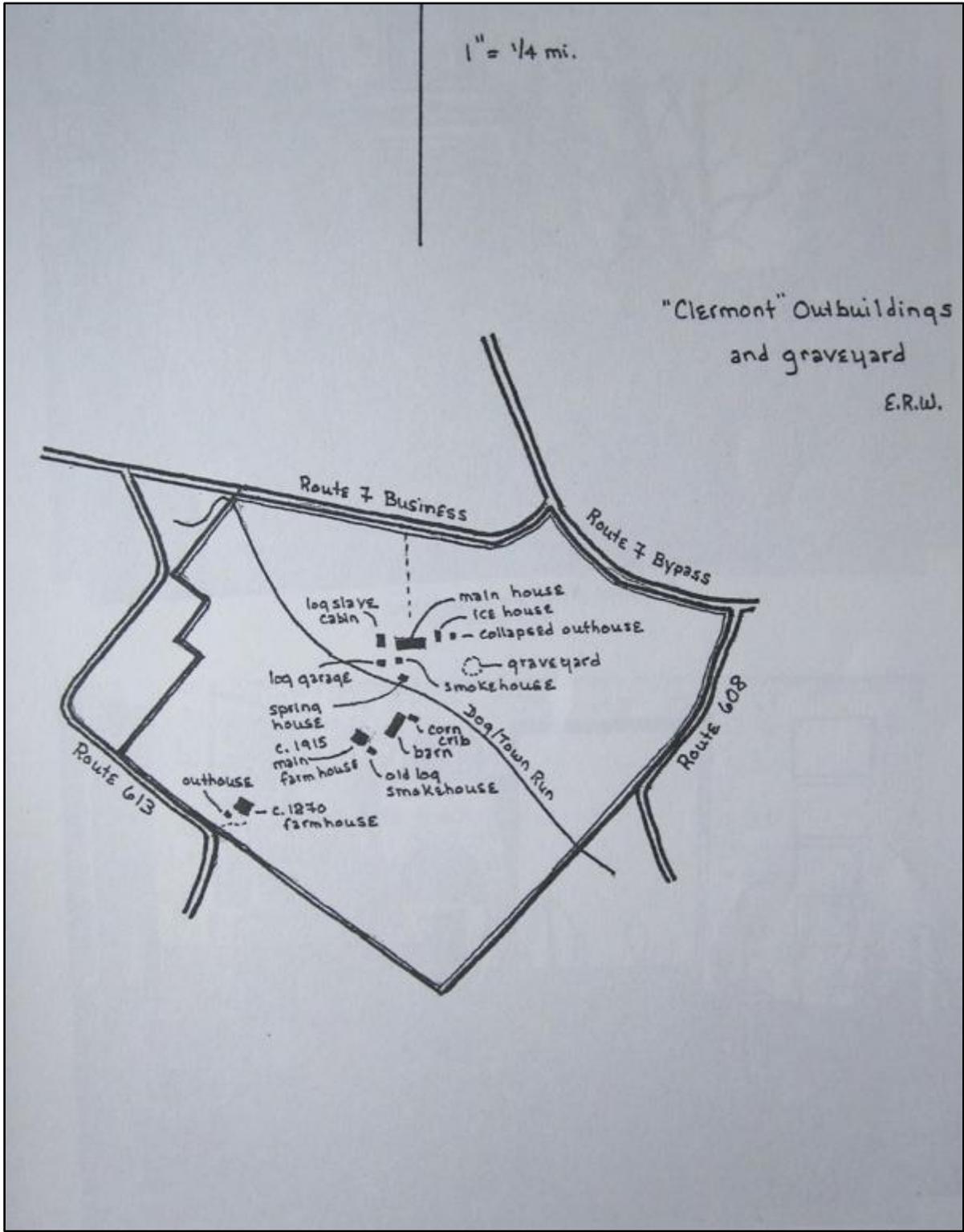


Figure 1. Map of Clermont drawn by Elizabeth Williams.



Figure 2. Buttons from the Elizabeth Williams Clermont collection.



Figure 3. Prehistoric artifacts from the Elizabeth Williams Clermont Collection.



Figure 4. Civil War military artifacts from the Elizabeth Williams collection.



Figure 5. Artifacts from Field 14.

Virginia Department of  
Historic Resources  
Clermont Farm (1750)

801 E Main St  
Berryville, VA 22611  
Clarke County, Virginia  
TM 14-A-69  
TM 14-A-69A  
TM 14-A-69B  
356.3851 Acres

KEY

- A.S. - Archeological Site
- R.O.W. - Right of Way
- CREP - Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (13.5 Acres) (USDA)

INSET

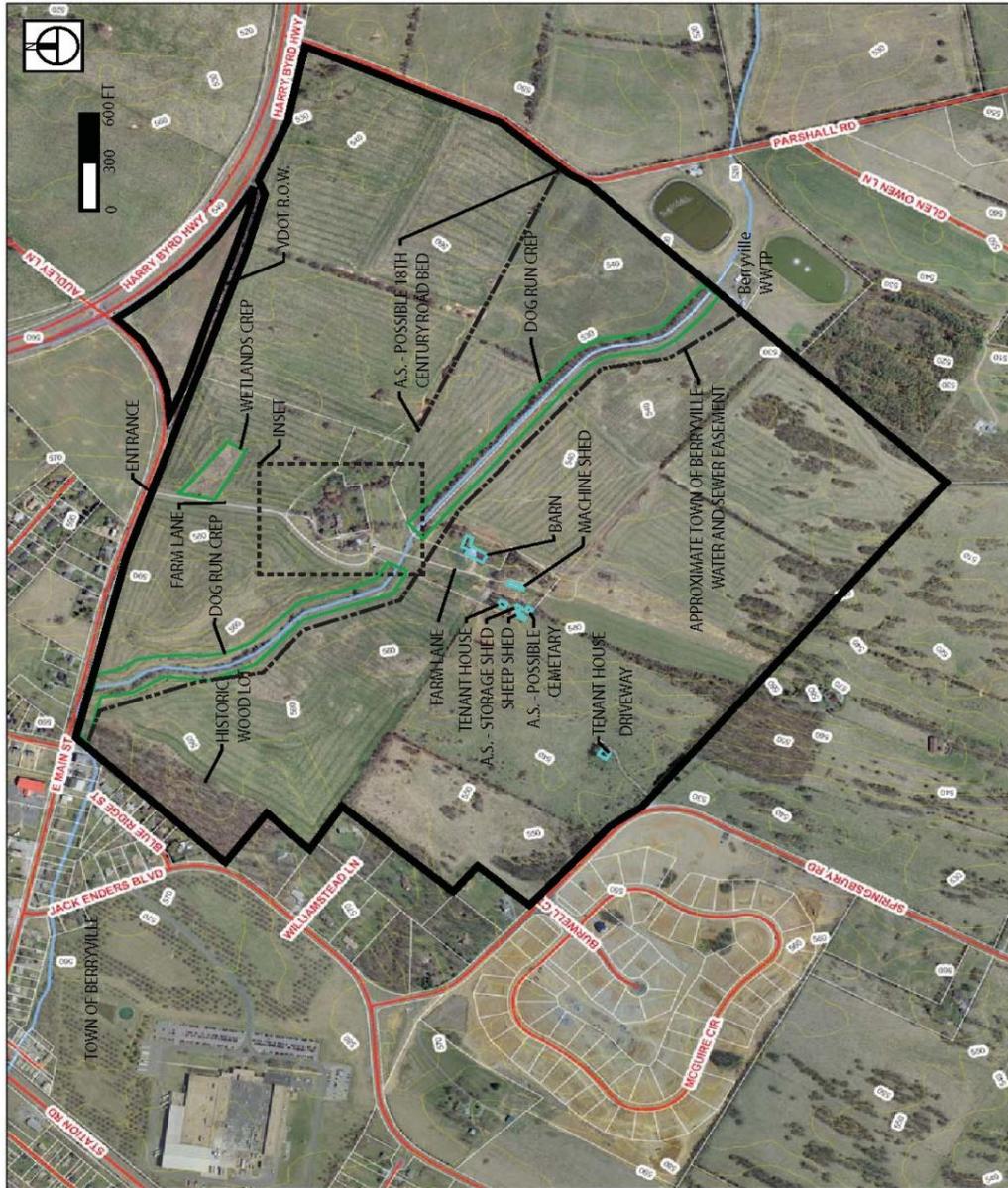
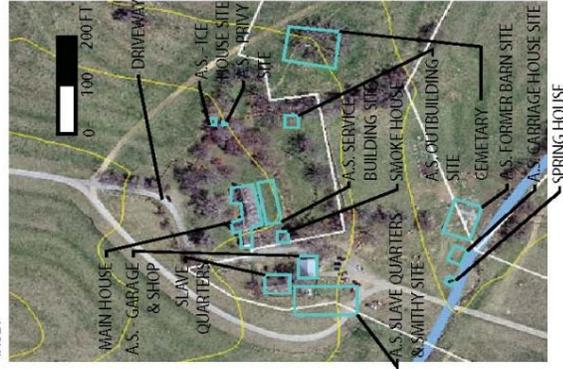


Figure 6. Clermont Farm map with historic components.

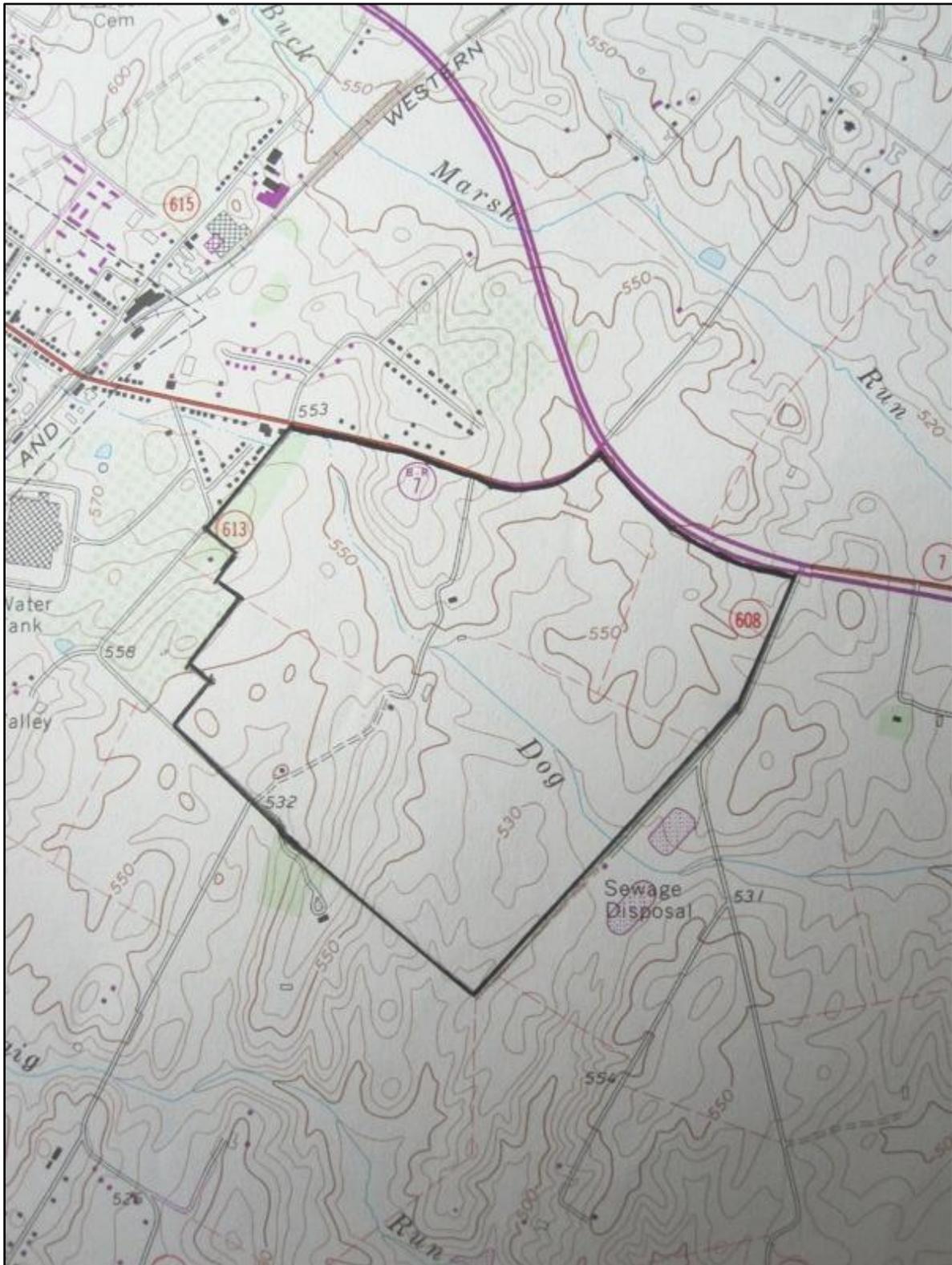


Figure 7. Topographic map of Clermont Farm (Clermont outlined in black).

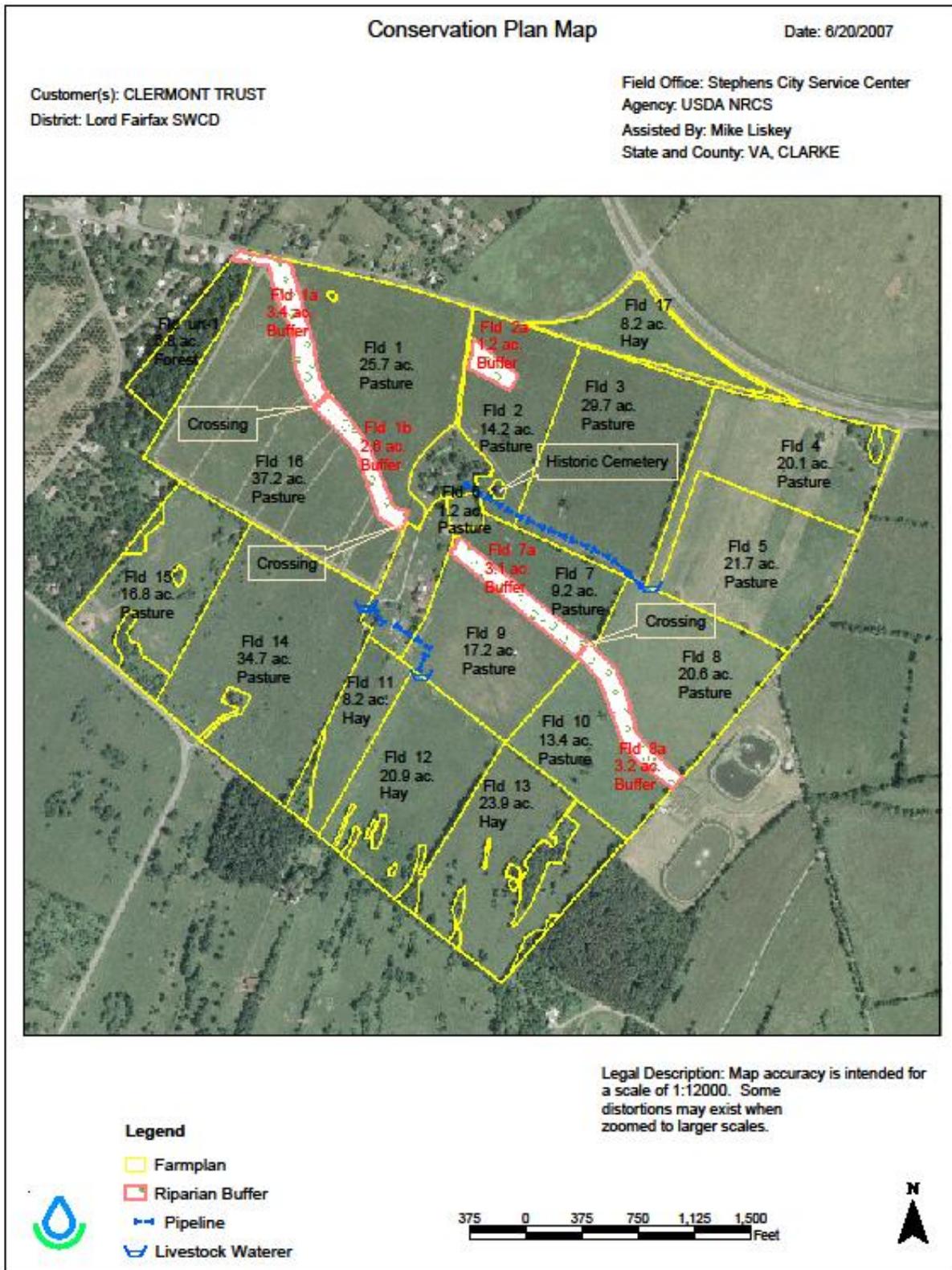


Figure 8. Conservation Plan map for Clermont.

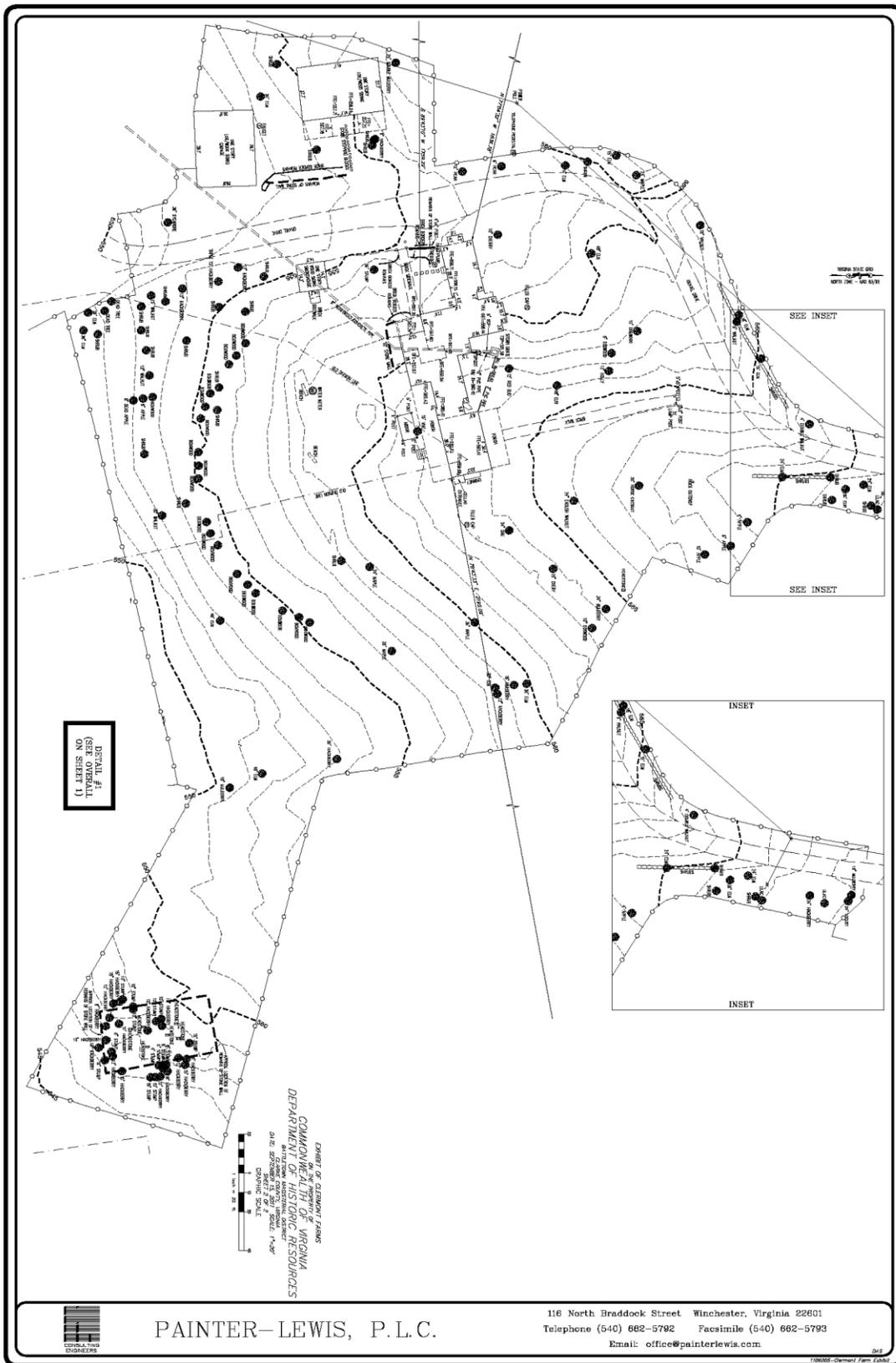


Figure 9. Topographical Survey (1 foot intervals) of Clermont Domestic Complex

## Archaeological Site Form

Report Generated on: 7/12/2012

City/County: Clarke

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44CK0152

DHR Site Number: 44CK0152                      Other DHR Number: 021-0019  
 Resource Name: Clermont  
 Temporary Designation: 21-19  
 Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
Euro-American	18th Century: 2nd half
Euro-American	19th Century
Euro-American	20th Century

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

**Thematic Context:** Domestic                      **Example:** Kitchen  
**Comments/Remarks:**  
 [2012 Jolley]

**Thematic Context:** Subsistence/Agriculture                      **Example:** Ice house  
**Comments/Remarks:**  
 [2012 Jolley]

**Thematic Context:** Domestic                      **Example:** Dwelling, multiple  
**Comments/Remarks:**  
 [2012 Jolley] This is a domestic site complex dating from the 1750s through the 20th century.

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): BERRYVILLE                      Restrict UTM Data? No

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4336541/243842/1

NAD              ZONE              EAST              NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD              ZONE              EAST              NORTH

**APPENDIX M: SHOE REPORT**

### Appendix M: Shoe Report

**MEMO**

**TO:** Dennis Pogue, Bob Steig, Maral Kalbian  
**FROM:** Susan L. Buck, PhD, Conservator and Paint Analysis  
**RE:** Clermont Shoe Findings  
**DATE:** November 1, 2012

I met with Linda Baumgarten, Curator of Textiles at Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, to discuss the shoe that was discovered trapped in the closet under the stairs. She observed that this shoe style dates to 1780-85, based on the shape, height and delicacy of the heel; the construction of the toe; the satin ribbon along the edges; and the remnants of a strap that folded over the top of the shoe to secure it. The closest form in the collection that resembles this shoe is a black satin-covered shoe dated approximately 1780-85 from Great Britain and worn by a member of the Glen-Sanders family in Scotia, New York (possibly one of the Van Rensselaer family). Comparisons of the two shoes are shown below. Linda observed that the Clermont shoe is equivalent to a modern women's size 5.

*Black Satin-covered Shoe Acc. # 1964-394,1*



Another shoe with a similar heel is an ivory satin-covered shoe ca. 1785 from Great Britain and owned by Elizabeth Van Rensselaer of New York. This shoe does not have a strap like the Clermont shoe.

*Acc. #1964-393,1 Pale ivory satin shoe*



A third shoe, dated 1780-85, with brocaded silk and leather and linen lining does have a strap and a similar shape. This shoe is Acc.# 1991-558, 1. Linda feels it is likely the Clermont shoe had a solid-colored satin, based on her observations with an optivisor. It is possible that the heel and toe of the Clermont shoe were covered with different colors of satin, but it is not possible to determine that with any certainty because the textile covering is so darkened and degraded.

*Acc.# 1991-558,1 Shoe with brocaded silk covering*



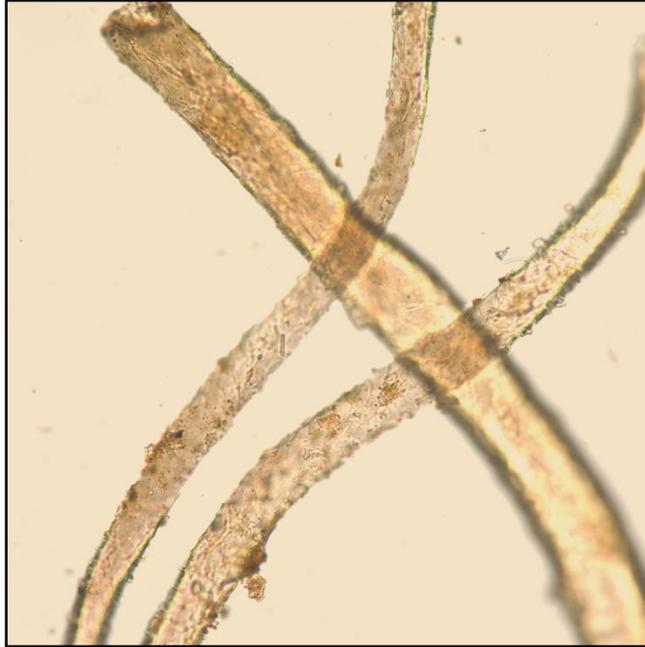
Clermont Shoe Fiber Analysis. There are two types of textiles used to create and cover the shoe found trapped in the closet in room 101 at Clermont. There is a rough plain weave textile directly on top of the solid heel, and this same textile was used to form the shape of the toe. This appears to be linen, although fiber identification has not been conducted. There is a darker satin weave textile (identified by historic textile consultant Natalie Larson and confirmed by Linda Baumgarten) remaining *in situ* on the heel, and there are fragments of the same textile at the edges of the sole of the shoe, indicating that this same textile covered the entire shoe. One sample of fibers was taken from the satin weave textile remaining on the heel for fiber analysis.



*Fiber sample  
taken from satin  
weave textile  
covering on heel*

When this fiber sample was examined under plane polarized transmitted light at 200X and 400X magnifications it was possible to see a faint pink color in the center of the fibers, where they are least degraded. Analysis using polarized light microscopy indicates these fibers are silk as they are smooth and sinuous, and there is no central lumen. There is also no scale pattern on the surface, and the fibers are brightly birefringent. Comparison of these unknown fibers with a silk fiber standard confirmed them as silk, now degraded to a dark brownish color. Other analysis, such as GC-MS, would be needed to identify the dye used to color the textile, but the traces of pinkish color remaining in the fibers suggests it could have originally been pink or red. Linda Baumgarten suggested that pink would have been very stylish in this period and she thinks it is less likely the shoe was covered with red satin.

Fibers From Satin Weave Textile Covering Clermont Shoe Heel  
Plane Polarized Light 400X

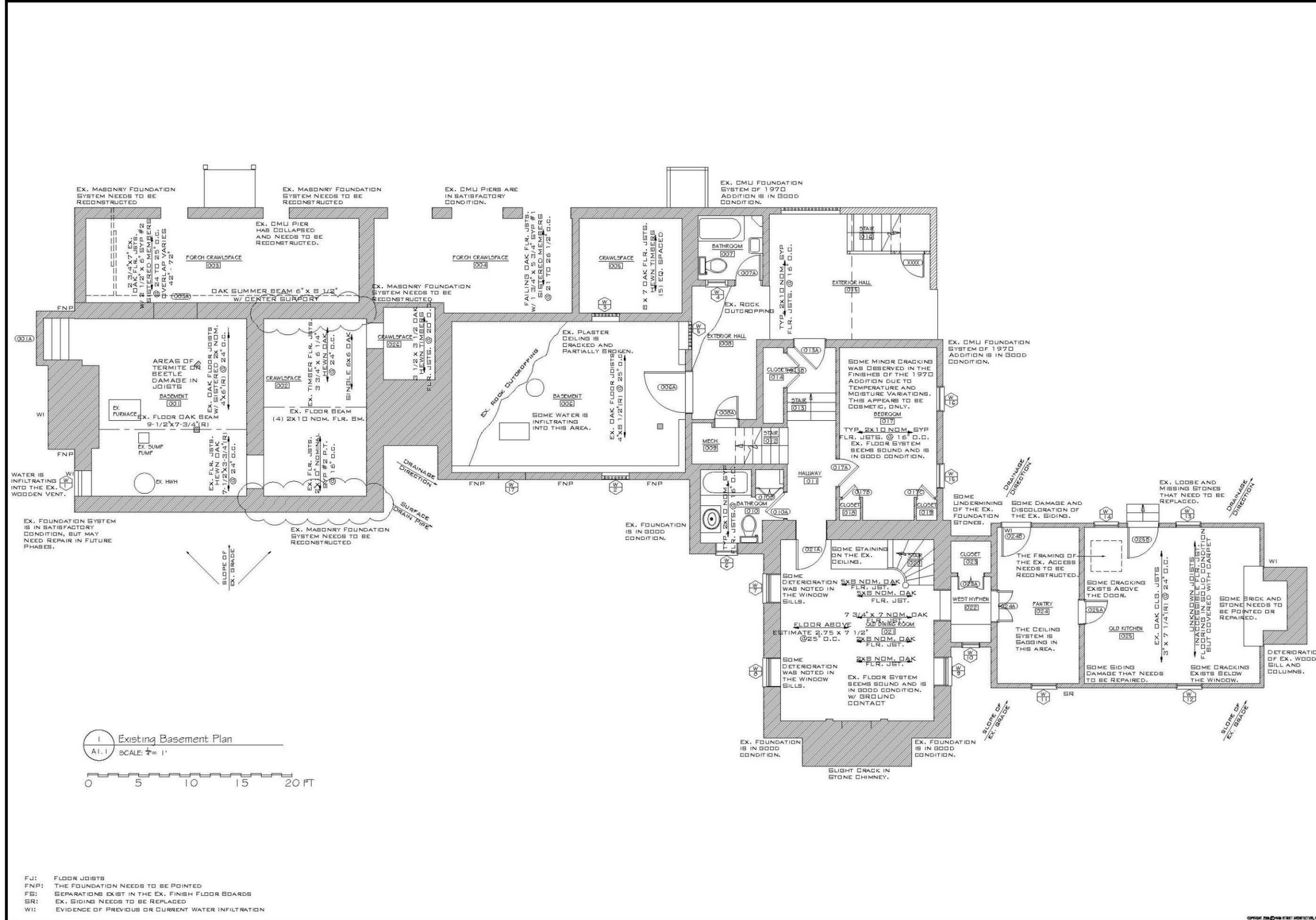
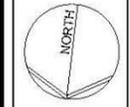


Crossed Polars (darkfield) 400X



**APPENDIX N: STRUCTURAL EXISTING CONDITION  
FLOOR PLANS**

REVISIONS	BY
12-18-2012	



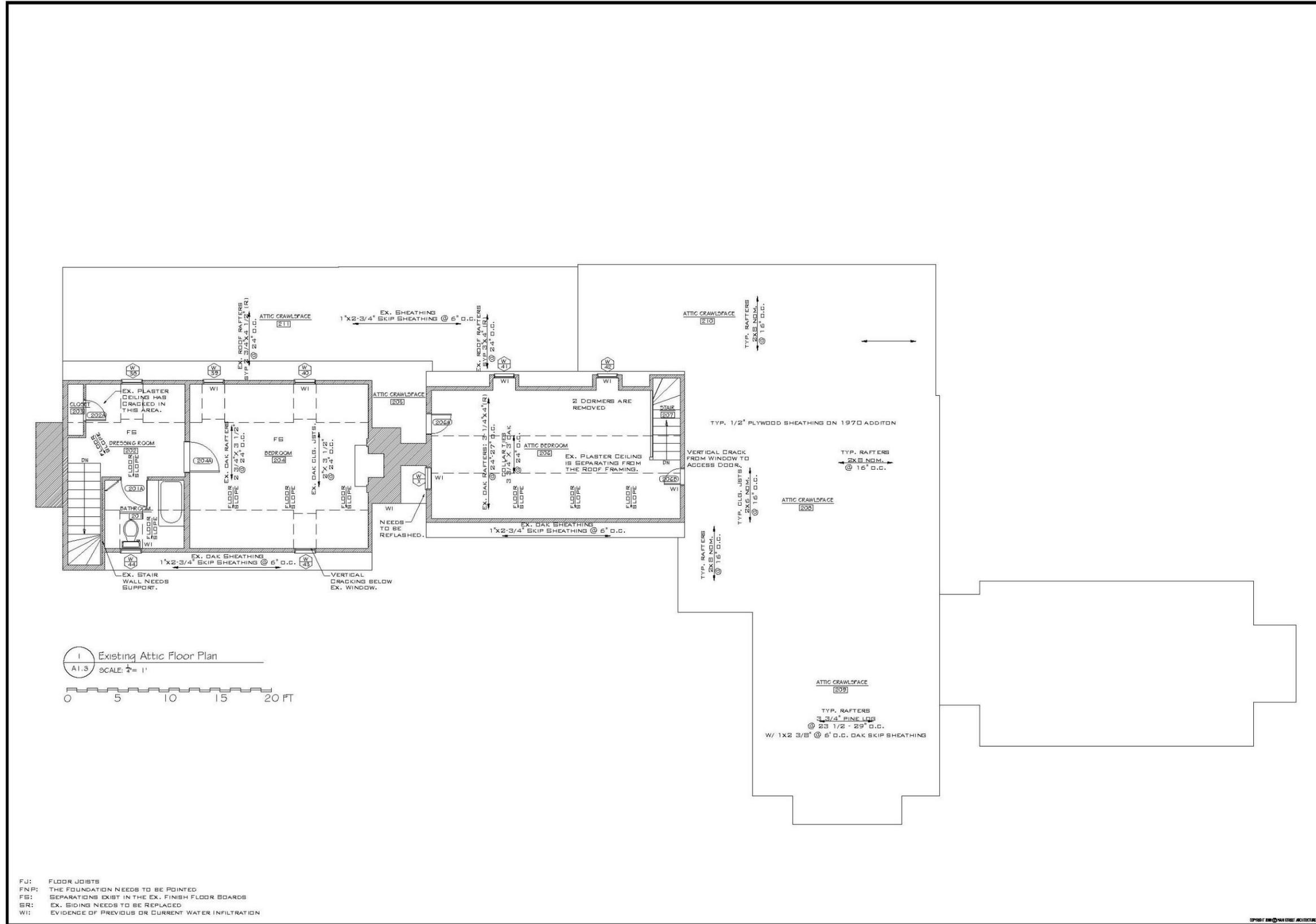
Clermont Farm-Clarke County, Virginia  
Structural Existing Condition Floor Plans

**MSA**  
MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, P.C.  
77 EAST MAIN STREET, HERRICKVILLE, VIRGINIA 22089  
PHONE: 540-885-1200 FAX: 540-885-0401

DATE	1-16-2013
SCALE	1/4" = 1'-0"
DRAWN	KRL
NO.	11020

A1.1

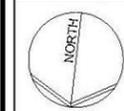




1 Existing Attic Floor Plan  
 A1.3 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'  
 0 5 10 15 20 FT

FJ: FLOOR JOISTS  
 FNP: THE FOUNDATION NEEDS TO BE POINTED  
 FS: SEPARATIONS EXIST IN THE EX. FINISH FLOOR BOARDS  
 SR: EX. SIDING NEEDS TO BE REPLACED  
 WI: EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS OR CURRENT WATER INFILTRATION

REVISIONS	BY
12-18-2012	



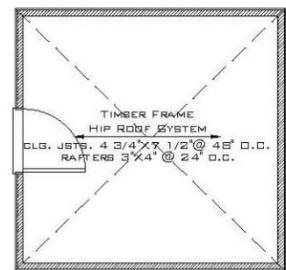
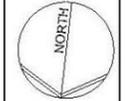
Clermont Farm - Clarke County, Virginia  
 Structural Existing Condition Floor Plans

**MISA**  
 ARCHITECTURE, P.C.  
 MAIN STREET  
 BOBYSVILLE, VIRGINIA 22611-1377  
 540.562.5000  
 WWW.MISA-VA.COM

DATE: 1-18-2013  
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"  
 DRAWN: KRL  
 SHEET: 11020

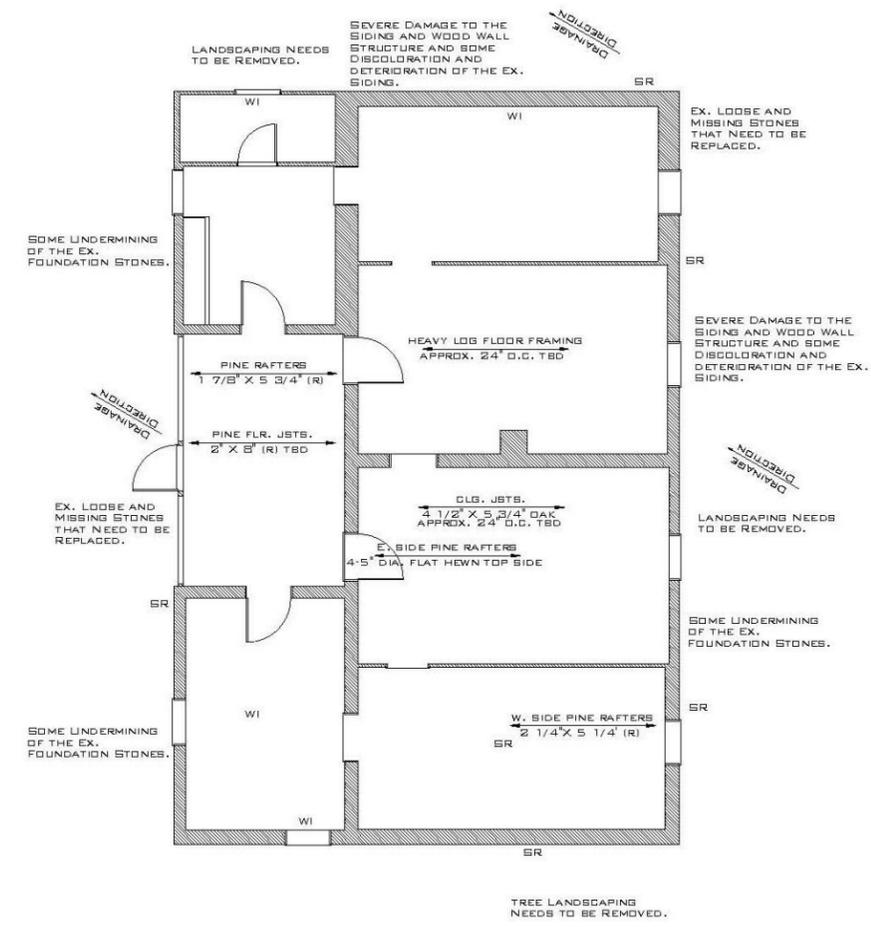
A1.3

REVISIONS	BY



SR SIDING IS DAMAGED AND WATER APPEARS TO BE INFILTRATING INTO THE EX. TIMBER WALL SYSTEM.

1 Existing Smokehouse Plan  
A1.4 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'



2 Existing Slave Quarters Plan  
A1.4 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'

FJ: FLOOR JOISTS  
FNP: THE FOUNDATION NEEDS TO BE POINTED  
FS: SEPARATIONS EXIST IN THE EX. FINISH FLOOR BOARDS  
SR: EX. SIDING NEEDS TO BE REPLACED  
WI: EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS OR CURRENT WATER INFILTRATION

Clermont Farm - Clarke County, Virginia  
Structural Existing Condition Floor Plans

**MSA**  
MAIN STREET ARCHITECTURE, P.C.  
77 EAST MAIN STREET  
BERRYVILLE, VIRGINIA 25115  
TEL: 540.535.5834  
WWW.MSAVA.COM

DATE: 1-16-2013  
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"  
DRAWN: KRL  
CHK: 11020

A1.4

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**APPENDIX O: SUMMARY OF BUILDING DATES RELATED TO  
OWNERSHIP CHRONOLOGY**

DATE	EVENT	OWNERSHIP	OWNERSHIP PERIOD	INSTRUMENT
1750	Survey	<b>Lord Fairfax</b>	---1750	Grant (George Washington Survey 19 Oct. 1750)
1750/51		<b>John Vance</b>	1750-1753	Sold
1756	East frame	<b>Thomas Wadlington</b>	1753-1770	Sold
1777	West Kitchen	<b>Edward Snickers</b>	1770-1783	Gift to son William; Edward d.1790, wife Elizabeth d. 1779 at Clermont
1784	Log stable/barn	<b>William Snickers</b>	1783-1819	Sold (son of Edward); marries Frances Washington 1793
1788	West frame, East frame south porch			
1794	East partition wall (converted to center passage			
1803	Smokehouse, south porch and porch on west frame			
1823	Slave Quarters	<b>Dawson McCormick</b>	1819-1834	Died
1831	Pantry addition			
1836	Stone Section	<b>Florinda McCormick</b>	1834-1836	Died (widow of Dawson)
1849	West partition in east frame redone in plaster, extensive retrim in house, removal of jerkinhead roof in east frame, cornhouse	<b>Edward McCormick</b>	1848-1870	Died (son of Dawson); m. Mary Stribling 1847 d.1853; m. Ellen Jett in 1856
1857	Springhouse			
1861	Partitions added in slave quarters			
1870	Lower barn replaced	<b>Ellen Jett McCormick</b>	1870-1908	Died (widow of Edward)
1910-1920	Tenant House 1, Alteration to slave quarters, north porch retrim; repair of outbuildings	<b>A. M. D McCormick</b>	1908-1932	Died (son of Edward)
1917	Bank barn			
1918	North and south shed extensions to barn			
1947	Kitchen hyphen	<b>Edith McC. Beardall</b>	1932-1958	Sold (daughter of AMD McC.)
1971	New wing	<b>Edward Mc. Williams</b>	1958-1980	Died (nephew of AMD)
		<b>Caroline Rust Williams</b>	1980-1981	Died (widow of Edward Williams)
1980s, 1995	Library, kitchen renovation	<b>Elizabeth Rust Williams</b>	1981-2004	Died (daughter of Edward and Caroline)
2005	Begin Planning for use	<b>VDHR</b>	2004-	
2007-2012	Initial Study Period, develop Plan for use and interpretation			