

Virginia Slave Housing Project

Building Name: Sharswood Outbuilding & Later Double Quarter

Evidence Type: Extant

Site ID: 071-0033

Historical Site Name: Sharswood

City or Vicinity: Mt. Airy vicinity

County: Pittsylvania

State: VA

Investigators: Douglas Sanford, Danny Kehrer, Logan Barger, Madeline Fanta; Dennis J. Pogue

Institutions: Department of Historic Preservation, University of Mary Washington (2017); Virginia Slave Housing Project (2021, 2022)

Project Start: 2/4/17; 10/13/21; 2/13-14/22; 3/28/22; 7/21/22

Summary Description:

The outbuilding located to the rear of the main house at Sharswood is a one-story, frame, side-gable-roofed structure, resting on a continuous ashlar stone foundation, with a centered interior brick chimney. The structure is 16'3" by 31'11", with a plan consisting of two heated rooms of roughly equal size, each of which is accessed by a symmetrically arranged doorway in the east-facing façade. The level of finish on the exterior is notable, including a boxed eave with crown and bed moldings, molded rake boards, and beaded corner boards and horizontal lapped weatherboard siding. An opening for a window is centered on the south wall, and a second opening for a window is in the west wall, roughly centered on the back wall of the north room. A narrow doorway is centered in the south gable, providing access to the unfinished and unheated attic. None of the doorways and windows are original to the building in their current form. The building was reconfigured from an unrestricted two-room plan to serve as a duplex residence, most likely to accommodate households of enslaved people in two separate rooms, then was returned to single occupancy to house farm workers. Based on the materials and methods of construction, the building likely was erected no later than ca. 1800, and was adapted as a slave quarter beginning after ca. 1830.

The heavy timber framed walls and the roof frame are remarkably well preserved, which is a testament to the quality of the materials and the care and highly developed skills of the builders. The sills are roughly 12"-square, with corner posts formed from members of almost equal size and secured by substantial down braces. The inner corner of each of the posts has been trenched out to form an L-shape. This was an early technique used when the plan was to plaster the interior walls, so that the surfaces at the corners would not be marred by the intrusion of the posts. All of the posts, studs, and braces are tightly joined with mortised tenons, the ceiling joists are half-lapped over the plate, and the joists, posts, and braces are pegged. Round holes roughly 1" in diameter were drilled into the side of the sills at the location of each stud, as if they were also intended to be

pegged. Matching carpenter marks are cut in each pair of elements at the location of the joints. The roof frame is equally stout, with tightly joined and pegged rafter pairs, half-lapped and spiked collars, and two sets of hefty, angled wind braces joined together and lapped over the outer faces of the rafters. All of the original framing members exhibit evidence of having been hewn and/or pitsawn; wrought nails are used to secure crippled wall studs and the rafter collars in the attic, and to attach the siding.

The exterior coverings are less well preserved. Remnants of original weatherboard siding survive on all four of the walls, but it is most intact on the east wall where the surface has been protected by later porches and open equipment shelters. The upper quarter of each weatherboard has been relieved on the back (by hand, using either a draw knife or plane) to facilitate lapping over the board below. Vertical corner boards also survive on the east wall. Both the weatherboards and the corner boards have a 1/2" bead at the exposed edges. Rake boards meet the junction of the gable siding with the roof and extend just short of the boxed cornices formed around the projecting ceiling joists. The cornice has both a crown and a bed molding, each with a combined ovolo and ogee profile; the profile of the rake matches the crown molding. The outer side of the end ceiling joists are exposed, and the siding boards are cut to accommodate end boards, which do not survive, to cover the joists and the ends of the fascia and soffit boards. The terminus of the bed molding is capped by a matching return that would have been exposed below the end board. Most of the boxed cornice has been removed on both long walls, but a relatively intact section survives at the northeast corner. Remnants of a white colored finish survives on the cornice in this location; remnants of a reddish colored pigment are visible on the siding.

Sharswood qualified as an elite-level plantation according to the returns of the 1860 U.S. Census. When compared to the data for all of the enslavers in the county, Sharswood's owner, Nathaniel Crenshaw Miller, ranked as one of the wealthiest men and one of the largest slaveholders in Pittsylvania. Miller was credited with real estate valued at \$30,000 and a personal estate of \$80,000. The personal property included what was almost certain to have been his most important financial asset, consisting of 58 enslaved men, women, and children. The enslaved community appears to have been comprised of family units, as the numbers were almost equally split between men (27) and women (31), and further identified as making up 27 individuals of "working age" (16-72 years old) and 31 children. The census also indicates that Miller possessed 12 "slave houses." If divided equally, the ratio of 4.83 people per slave house is close to the norm for the holdings of enslavers in the county, but Miller ranked in the top 10 (of 580 owners) in terms of both the number of persons he enslaved and the number of slave houses he possessed. Given the labor-intensive character of tobacco cultivation, most of the enslaved people and their houses would have been dispersed across the plantation in proximity to the fields. Those who served the planter household as domestic servants and in related capacities were generally housed nearby, in structures that were likely more substantial than the log cabins typically allotted to the field hands.

Original Configuration and Function:

Physical evidence allows the original layout and fenestration to be relatively well understood. A single doorway was centered on the east façade, with a second doorway centered on the exterior wall in the south room, and a third doorway in the west wall providing access to the north room. The east doorway was closed off at a later date, with the former opening clearly indicated by a rectangular patch in the weatherboard siding, while the others were reduced in size and retrimmed as windows. Additional patches in the siding in the east wall above the current doorways indicate that relatively narrow windows originally flanked the entry. The east doorway entered the building in line with the chimney base, which created a lobby space that may have allowed access to one or both of the rooms. A doorway is positioned on the west side of the chimney in alignment with the face of the fireplace in the south room. If this was an original feature, it may signal that a wall blocked the space between the chimney and the east wall, so that entry into the lobby may only have allowed access to the north room.

The basic rectangular two-room plan was a standard design used throughout the 18th and much of the 19th centuries for residences as well as for buildings that served a variety of functions. What distinguishes that plan in terms of the functions it was intended to serve rests on a variety of factors and characteristics, which are related to sizes and types of building materials, quality of construction and level of finish and decoration, fenestration, and sources of heat. The overall quality of the construction and the high level of finish of the surviving exterior cornice and wall elements indicates that the builders of the Sharswood outbuilding intended their creation to be a prominent element of the plantation homelot. The current house is in the Gothic Revival Style, which was erected in 1848 for the owner, Charles E. Miller, who was a descendant of the Crenshaw family who owned the property beginning in the 18th century. The house is located only a few hundred feet east of the outbuilding -- which likely predates the house by up to 50 years - - but the site of the earlier house, which is believed to have been destroyed in a fire, is unknown. Only one other early outbuilding survives, which is a substantial brick smokehouse located a few hundred feet and roughly in line to the south of the frame structure. A variety of other contemporary support buildings must have existed nearby.

Two factors bear closely on the question of the original function of the structure. The symmetrical arrangement of the east wall indicates that it was intended as the façade, with the doorway there likely serving as the primary entry. It seems safe to assume that the façade was oriented toward the earlier main house, just as it faces the current home. At the home farms of high status plantations, it was common for major outbuildings -- such as kitchens, laundries, and quarters -- to incorporate architectural details emulating the planter's residence. This practice likely explains the relatively high level of decoration accorded the exterior of the building, even while the interior seems to have been left largely unfinished. As a side note, given the loss of the structure, the appearance of the outbuilding is likely the only surviving evidence to suggest the character of the appearance of the main house.

Three doorways in this configuration is unusual, suggesting that the building was intended to serve in some service function instead of, or in addition to, a residence. If the east doorway led only into the north room -- meaning that there were two exterior doorways there and only one exterior doorway into the south room, and with an interior doorway west of the chimney controlling passage between the rooms -- this would have made the south room the more private space. As the trenched corner posts indicate that the structure was intended to be plastered, perhaps the south room was envisioned as a quartering room, for Black or white occupants, with its own access, and which could be sealed off from the activities taking place in the north room. The presence of doorways on both sides of the building in the north room suggests that this was a work space that acted as some form of conduit between the main house and unknown supporting activities to the west.

There is little additional evidence to suggest how the rooms may have functioned. The spaces differ only marginally in size, and the fireplaces are roughly the same dimensions as well. The chimney base is a substantial mass, measuring roughly 7'6" east-west and 5' north-south. The fireplace openings are expansive: both roughly 5' wide and 4' high, 2' deep in the south room and 1'8" deep in the north room, each spanned by a worked rectangular stone more than a foot thick that forms the lintel. The hearths are correspondingly large, measuring 7'6" long and 2'10" wide. The fireplace openings and hearths would have been ample to support such activities as heating kettles for washing clothes and for cooking and baking in support of the planter household. But they lack the built-in features typically associated with either wash houses or cook rooms. The most basic fixture was an iron bar embedded in the walls of the fireplace from which to suspend pots and kettles over the fire. A more sophisticated device for the same purpose was a swinging iron crane, suspended on a pair of iron gudgeons set into one side of the fireplace. Instead, only an opposing set of pockets (4"x3"), inserted into the masonry on either side of the south fireplace, indicate that a wooden bar had been installed there. The choice of a bar made of wood for this purpose would have been a curiously impermanent choice by the late 18th century for either a kitchen or laundry fireplace (the pockets are filled with the charred remains), and the absence of gudgeons to support a cooking crane seems to be a telling omission.

The second factor in understanding the early use of the building is what seems to be the curious lack of interior finishes that existed until at least the 1830s. While the trenched corner posts indicate that plastering the walls was at least contemplated by the builders, no lathes and plaster were installed until ca. 1830 at the earliest. More curious is the fact that neither the flooring on the main level nor in the attic is original, with the lower flooring having been laid with machine-headed cut nails of second quarter-of-the-19th century vintage, while the attic boards exhibit circular marks that must date after 1840. The attic floorboards are loosely laid over the joists in a relatively haphazard manner. No holes for nails were found in the top surfaces of the ceiling joists, indicating that if an earlier floor had been in place, it also was not attached. The height of the rooms from the floor surface to the underside of the joists is quite generous at 9'7", again testifying to the intention of the builders for a more comfortable and finished interior. But it appears that the ceiling was left open all the way to the underside of the roof until ceiling boards were

laid at a much later date. The rafters and roofing boards located toward the middle of the building, and thus closer to the fireplaces, are soot-darkened, presumably from smoke leaking from the fireplaces.

Perhaps most curious of all is that the boards attached to the tops of the rafters, which acted as nailing platforms for the earlier wood roof shingles, do not exhibit any protruding nail tips that are handmade. Therefore, while it is inconceivable that the building was not enclosed with a roof almost immediately after the frame was finished, no evidence for it appears to exist. The doorway that was inserted in the south gable almost certainly was added when the cut-nailed roof was installed. The middle stud in the south gable was removed to accommodate framing the doorway, and the first rafter collar in from the end wall was removed so as not to conflict with entering into the space. A cut framing nail protrudes through the roof board into each of the gaps in the rafters left from removing the collar, indicating that the roof must have been installed either after or at roughly the same time that the doorway was inserted. In conjunction with installing the doorway, an earlier generation of loose floorboards must have been laid at least in the south garret, almost certainly for the first time. There is no evidence of finishes within the attic, confirming that the space was never occupied and likely served for storage beginning when the exterior access was created through the gable.

Conversion to a Slave Quarter:

While both the intended and the actual uses of the building during the first decades of its existence remain a mystery, abundant physical evidence survives to allow for a much more complete description of its changing function over time. It is clear that the plan of the building was radically altered beginning after ca. 1830. The most obvious changes consist of closing off the east entry doorway, removing the flanking windows, and inserting two new doorways in their stead. Patches in the weatherboards for the former doorway and the windows are clearly evident, as the boards are similar in appearance but not the same character as the originals and they are attached with machine-headed cut nails. Wall studs were removed to make way for the doorways, and additional studs were inserted to support their frames. The door architraves are also attached with cut nails. Curiously, the profiles of the architrave moldings on the doorways are similar in kind but do not match, as if they were reused from other buildings.

The former lobby between the east entry and the chimney base was converted into a closet at some point, although that seems more likely to have occurred during later alterations. But the duplex plan means that it is almost a certainty that the openings between the two rooms were closed off at this time. On the west, a closet was installed in the same situation, with empty mortises in a floor joist aligned with the north face of the chimney base indicating the placement of studs framing the rear wall. The doorway for the closet is aligned with the face of the fireplace in the south room, which may have been added when the closet was inserted, but it seems more likely that it was an original doorway that was adapted for this purpose. The door frame is quite substantial and fully wrought, with a two-step architrave and a prominent ogee-shaped backband, which is quite different from the applied, mitered architraves used on the exterior of the two new

doorways. In contrast, the interior architrave for the new door in the south room consists of a simple flat surround. The closet door is hung from substantial H-L hinges, which also suggests an earlier date. The door swing is toward the closet, which is highly unusual, since it conflicts with using the space for storage. This may reflect its original function sealing the passageway between the two rooms before the closet was added.

In the south room, the major changes consisted of plastering the walls, laying a new floor, and converting the south doorway opening into a vertical sliding sash window. Studs and trim boards were installed to alter the former doorway opening to accommodate the window, and other studs were added in selected locations to act as nailers for the plaster lathes. The lathes are handmade (riven), attached to the studs with relatively early side-pinched cut nails. However, the nails used to attach the new stud nailers have regular squarish heads of a type that likely dates after 1830. While three of the walls of the room were lathed and plastered, the ceiling joists remained exposed, with the plaster extending only to the bottom edge of the wall plates. The flooring was laid, attached with cut nails, at the same time that the closet to the west of the fireplace was installed. The floorboards extend past the line of the closet wall and are notched around the stud mortises, indicating that the closet and the floor were contemporaneous installations. The nails securing the trim for the gable doorway are similar to those used below, suggesting that this was when the garret was converted to storage and the new roof was installed as well. The joists, the exposed surfaces of the plates, and the undersides of the ceiling boards may well have been whitewashed for the first time when the walls were plastered. Based on the presence of sawn lathes, the face of the fireplace was plastered at a later date.

The north room does not appear to have received the same level of finish at this time, perhaps continuing a pattern that was established from the beginning. The first phase of changes consisted of reducing the opening for the doorway in the north wall to accommodate a double-sash window, and installing the same flooring as is found in the south room. But the walls were not plastered and the indentation to the east of the chimney was not enclosed as a closet until after ca. 1840. The plaster lathes on all of the walls are circular sawn, as are the boards used to enclose the closet to the east of the fireplace, along with the shelf boards and supports. When the room was ultimately plastered, it was treated the same as the south room, with the plaster running only to the bottom of the plates and the ceiling joists remained exposed, but there is no trim around the doorway and the plaster runs up the opening itself. The ceiling boards are mainly comprised of circular sawn lumber, loosely laid on top of the joists, similar to those in the south room. Given the unequal treatment of the spaces during the earlier period of upgrades, perhaps the ceiling in the north room was only installed for the first time during the changes that occurred after ca. 1840. The joists and the bottom surfaces of the ceiling boards are whitewashed.

As reconfigured ca. the 1830s-1840s, the Sharswood outbuilding took on the form of a classic double slave quarter, with two entirely independent rooms to accommodate separate households. Installing the interior fixtures and finishes was carried out in two phases, with the south room having been addressed at least several years before similar upgrades were applied to the north room. The closets set in the corners of each room

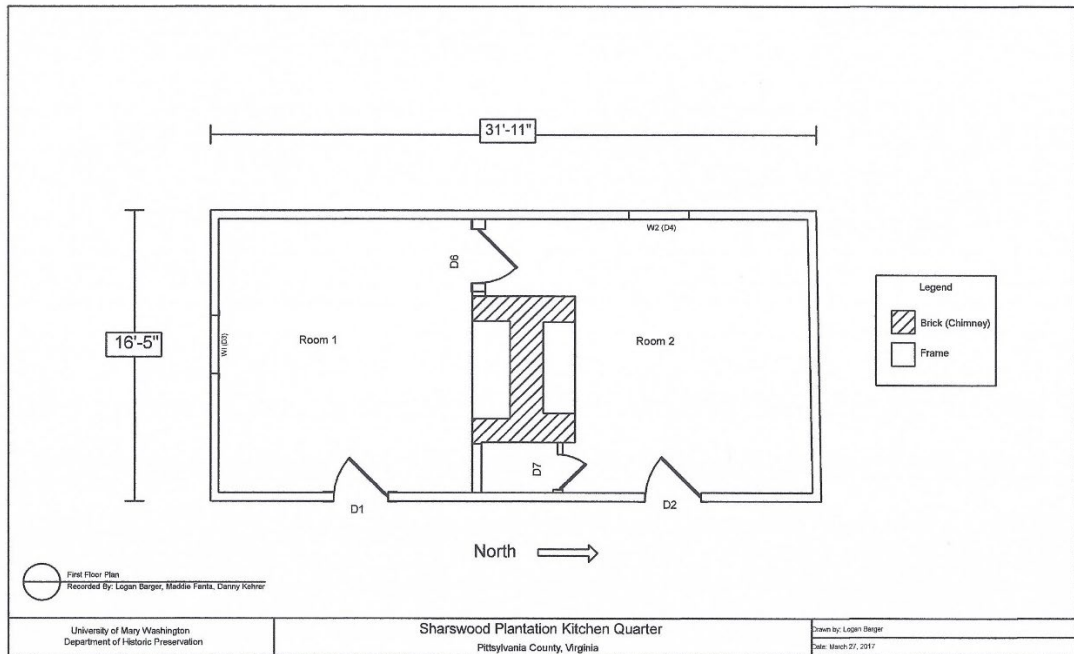
were a notable amenity in such spaces. Converting the earlier doorways into glazed sash windows provided important sources of light. The plastered walls and tightly fitted floorboards, even with only a relatively loose ceiling, would have meant a significant upgrade over the earlier drafty conditions. Although it is a mystery why new roofing boards were needed, the roof was renewed at least twice with wood shingles before the current metal roof was installed.

After Slavery:

After the end of slavery, the structure was reconfigured once again to accommodate the family of a white couple hired to serve as overseers on the property. As was typical, the main alteration consisted of joining the spaces together, in this instance by removing the north wall of the west closet. Where the closet was removed, the section of wall was dressed up by skim-coating over the telltale marks. The structure has remained virtually unchanged over the years since the departure of the last occupants, and the rooms appear to have been used almost exclusively for storage. The major preservation issues relate to the stone foundation, which has deteriorated to the extent that it will likely require underpinning and wholesale rebuilding, along with structural cracks in the fireplaces and the chimney, loss of much of the siding on the south and west walls, and limited deterioration of some exposed framing members.

Principal Construction Type: Frame

One Story/with Attic – Footprint:



Number of Rooms: 2

Dimensions: (1) South: 15.7.2 (E-W) x 13.4.2 (N-S) x 9.7.0 (H)

(2) North: 15.6.3 (E-W) x 12.8.4 (N-S) x 9.7.0 (H)

The north side of the attic measures 14.3.2 (N-S), from the north gable wall stud to the chimneystack; on the south measures 15.6.3 (N-S) from the stack to the gable wall stud. There is no evidence of a central partition nor for access from the rooms below.

Doors: 8

	Rm. 1, E (1)	Central bay (2)	Rm. 2, E (3)
Type:	Board & batten; chamfered battens	Unknown	Board & Batten; chamfered battens
Dimensions:	3.1.0 (W) x 6.3.0 (H) 0.1.0 thick	3.10.3 (W) x 7.2.1 (H) (estimated opening)	3.1.2 (W) x 6.2.2 (H) 0.1.0 thick
Hardware:	Pintles and strap hinges	Unknown	Pintles and strap hinges; with wrought nails
Swing:	In	Door not present	In
Replacement:	Wrought nails		Wood Bolt and Latch

	Rm. 2, W (4)	Rm. 1, S (5)	Rms 1&2 (6)
Type:	Unknown, Opening only	Unknown, Opening only	2 vertical boards & horizontal battens (door removed, leaning against wall)
Dimensions:	3.2.0 (W) x 6.5.2 (H)	3.1.2 (W) x 6.6.0 (H)	2.11.2 (W) x 6.1.2 (H) , 0.0.2 thick
Hardware:	Unknown	Unknown	HL hinges 1.0.1 high and 0.1.2 wide Wrought nails & leather washers
Swing:	Unknown	Unknown	Into Room 2
Replacement:	Later converted to window: see Window 2	Later converted to window: see Window 1	Machine cut nails

	Closet (7)	Attic (8)
Type:	Closet to east side of chimney; Board & Batten (similar to Door 3)	Board and batten, 3 vertical boards, 2 chamfered battens

Dimensions:	3.2.0 (W) x 5.4.2 (H)	1.9.2 (W) x 6.3.1 (H), removed but on floor
Hardware:	Pintles and strap hinges	Wrought hinges with cut and wrought clinched nails. 1 surviving pintle on west side. Note machine-cut nails for trim.
Swing:	Into Room 2 (door removed, but leaning against the wall)	Into attic
Replacement:	No	Later insertion

Windows: 2

	Rm. 1, S (1)	Rm. 2, W (2)
Type:	Opening only (former doorway, Door 5), vertical sliding sash	Opening only (former doorway, Door 4), likely single-hung double sash
Dimensions:	3.1.2 (W) x 1.11.2 (H)	2.4.3 (W) x 3.9.2 (H)
Hardware:	None surviving	None surviving
Shuttered/ Slide/ Swing:	N/A	N/A

The opening for Window 1 is situated in the middle third of the former door opening; with space above enclosed and recessed to receive the sliding sash; below framed in to receive lathing and wall plaster.

The original window openings on the east façade are only partially revealed by the horizontal extent of the weatherboard patches, measuring 3.4.0 wide.

EXTERIOR

Foundation:

Continuous Masonry: Ashlar sandstone (Silt/Mud Stone)

Mortar Type: Sand/Clay

Repaired: Yes, with Portland cement

With the sloping grade the foundation rises in height from east to west: 6” high at the NE corner, 2.2.3 at the NW corner, 2.8.2 at the SW corner.

Shed: Yes - 2 modern open shed additions for farm storage along the east façade

Roof:**Roof Form:** Gable**Roof Covering:** Standing seam sheet metal**Roof Framing:****Exposed:** Yes**Form:** Common rafters (pitsawn); joined with a saddle notch and pegged (trimmed)**Rafter Number:** 17 pairs**Rafter Dimensions:** 0.3.0 (W) x 0.3.3 to 0.4.0 (H)**Collar Ties:** Yes (pit sawn)**Collar Dimensions:** 0.3.0 (W) x 0.3.1 (H)**Method of Joining:** Half lapped and spiked with single wrought nail**Height from Roof Peak:** 1.4.1 (from peak to top of collar), 1.7.1 to bottom of the collar; 6.5.1 from bottom of collar to top of ceiling joist

Running from south to north the 0.3.0 thick rafters measure as follows to the north face: 2.1.0; 4.1.1; 6.1.0; 8.1.0; 10.1.0; 12.1.2; 14.1.0; 16.0.0; 18.0.3; 20.0.2; 22.0.3; 24.1.0; 26.1.0; 28.1.0; 30.1.1; 32.0.0 (north gable end).

The rafters forming the pair that abut the chimney on the south side are cut and sistered with thinner boards that are saddle notched and pegged at the peak.

The roofing boards measure 0.10.0 to 0.11.2 wide and are pit sawn, with a narrower board (0.8.0 wide) at the peak. Beneath the current sheet metal roofing and extending through the roofing boards are the points of many small, machine-cut nails.

Building Height: (@ NE Corner) Foundation is 0.5.0 high**Ground to Soffit:** 11.0.1**Ground to Top of Eave:** 12.4.2 @ center of foundation, S. gable end (foundation is 1.1.2 high)**Ground to Roof Peak:** 20.7.0**Walls:****Frame:****Material:** Wood**Cladding:** Horizontal – weatherboard/lapped (wrought nails)**Beaded:** Yes - ½”**Chimney(s):****Chimney (1):** Note repair matches with stone and Portland cement to both fireplaces.**Material:** Brick**Location:** Interior - center**Height:** Inaccessible

INTERIOR

Wall Framing: Heavy timber frame, mortised and pegged

Ceiling joists spaced at 2'centers; 8 in each room.

Studs added to both rooms to serve as nailers for plaster lath; riven lath in room 1; circular sawn lath in room 2.

Wall Finish: Lathe and plaster

Fireplace (1), Room 1: Center, North Wall

Fireplace Material: Brick

Fireplace Overall Dimensions: 7.6.2 (E-W) at floor level; flush with north wall of Room 1

Fireplace Opening Dimensions: 5.2.2 (W) x 4.0.1 (H) x 2.0.0 (D)

Hearth Material: Stone

Hearth Dimensions: 2.10.0 (N-S) x 7.6.0 (E-W)

Fireplace (2), Room 2: Center, South Wall, projects into Room 2

Fireplace Material: Brick

Fireplace Overall Dimensions: 7.6.0 (E-W) at floor level, 5.0.0 (N-S)

Fireplace Opening Dimensions: 4.11.2 (W) x 4.1.0 (H) x 1.8.0 (D)

Hearth Material: Stone

Hearth Dimensions: 2.10.0 (N-S) x 7.6.2 (E-W)

The chimneystack in the attic measures 1.8.0 (N-S) x 3.6.0 (E-W) where it exits the roof. It steps out wider below, measuring 2.11.0 (N-S) x 4.2.0 (E-W) at the attic's floor level.

Stairs: No

Subfloor Pit: No

Floor: Wood

Floorboards Dimension: Room 1: Measurements range from 0.10.2 to 0.11.2 to 1.0.2 wide. The boards are attached with machine-cut nails.

Room 2: Measurements range from 0.7.0 to 0.9.2 to 0.10.0 wide, with the boards attached with machine-cut nails. The replacement boards along the north edge of the fireplace hearth are wider, 0.10.0 to 1.2.0, are circular sawn, and have relieved south ends. These 7 boards measure 2.3.0 long (N-S) and span the hearth's width, 6.9.0 (E-W), and are attached with wire and machine-cut nails.

Attic floorboards are rough-cut and circular sawn, varying in width from 7 to 13 inches, loosely laid onto joists.

Dating Evidence:

Dendrochronology: NA

Other Date: Period 1 ca. 1800; Period 2 ca. 1830; Period 3 circa 1850

Saw Marks: Period 1 Hewn and pit sawn; Period 2 Riven lath; Period 3 Circular sawn

Nails: Period 1 Wrought, Period 2 Machine headed cut; Period 3 Machine headed cut

Notes:

West Closet: Two mortises for studs to frame the rear wall are cut into the joist running between the chimney and the west wall. A third stud, which is circular sawn and attached with machine-cut nails, was inserted into the west wall. The mortise at the chimney measures 0.4.2 long (E-W) and 0.1.1 wide (N-S), with a depth of 0.2.0. The second mortise measures 0.3.3 (E-W) by 0.1.1 (E-W), and is 1.9.0 from the first mortise. The two partition wall studs were placed on 2-foot centers, with a distance of 1.8.2 between the two mortise sockets, and a distance of 1.8.0 between the 2nd mortise and the west wall. The distance between the NW chimney corner and the west wall is 4.1.2. The placement of the former stud at the chimney corner aligns with a short, horizontal framing member above, notched in between the two ceiling joists.

Room 2: As in Room 1, this opening has a larger post (0.7.1 wide) to either side, which were mortised and tenoned to the sill, with pegs, to frame a doorway. The window opening measures 2.4.3 (W) x 3.9.2 (H). There is no sash present, but the window was single hung. The frame was supported below by an inserted, partial stud, mortised into the sill. Another partial stud was inserted on the window's southern side. A notch cut into the door's northern post helped support the window sill, with the notch occurring 2.6.0 above the wall sill. Scab pieces were added below the windowsill for the room's lath and plaster. In the post-Civil War era, the window's exterior surround and the siding below were replaced, with these materials attached with wire nails.

Roof: Four wind braces help to stabilize the roof. In the southern half of the attic, the east brace measures 0.2.1 x 0.3.0 and is notched onto the outside of the rafters and into a notch on the rafter's upper face. This brace starts near the floor in the SE corner and rises towards the central part of the rafter in front (south of) the chimney. The west brace measures 0.3.1 x 0.4.0 and runs upward from the rafter at the chimney front to the upper portion of the rafter in the SW corner. The braces in the attic's northern half match those to the south.

Framing Schedule:

<i>Member</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Finish</i>	<i>Joint</i>	<i>Fastener</i>
Rafter	3" x 4"	H/PS	Saddle	Peg
Collar	3" x 3"	PS	Half-Lap	Wrought
Wind brace	2" x 3" & 3" x 4"	--	Half-Lap	--
Stud - Gable	3" x 4"	H/PS	M&T to Girt; nailed to rafter	Wrought
False Plate	1¼" x 7"	--	Nailed to joists	--
Joist - Ceiling	3½-4" x 7½ -8"	H/PS	Half-lap	--
Plate	4" x 8"	H/PS	M&T	--
Girt	4" x 8"	H/PS	M&T	--
Corner Post	11½" x 11½"	H/PS	M&T	Peg
Brace	4" x 6½"	H/PS	M&T	Peg
Door Post	4" x 7¼"	H/PS	M&T	Peg
Stud - Wall	2¾-3" x 3¾-4"	H/PS	M&T	--
Joist - Floor	3¼" x 8"	SS	Half-lap	Wrought
Sill	11" x 11½"	H	M&T	Peg
Weatherboard	¾" x 7"	SS	Lapped	Wrought
Corner Board	1" x 3¼"	SS	Nailed	Wrought