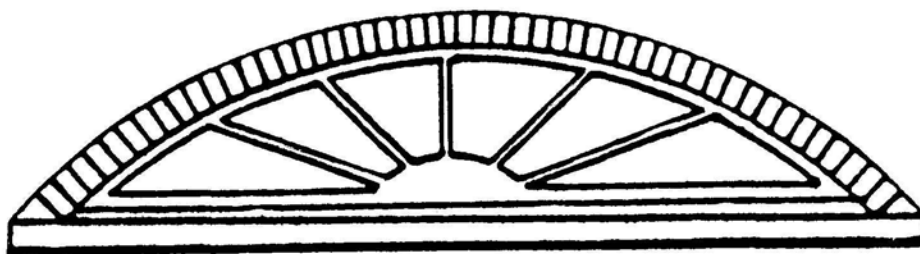


M'CLINTOCK HOUSE

**Women's Rights
National Historical Park**



11/4/2002

Historic Structure Report

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THE M'CLINTOCK HOUSE
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Women's Rights National Historical Park
Waterloo, New York

By

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More investigative work was performed on the house after the draft of this report was written. Much of this work took place in the spring of 1990, in preparation for a campaign of exterior restoration work. Persons involved with this phase of the project were the author, Historical Architect Richard C. Crisson, Supervisory Exhibit Specialist Michael Fortin, and Exhibit Specialist Robert C. Fox, all of the Cultural Resources Center. Later, additional investigation was conducted on the interior. Persons responsible for this work were the author, Architect Crisson, and Women's Rights NHP Chief of Maintenance Renninger.

INTRODUCTION

This historic structure report on the M'Clintock House in Waterloo, New York, is divided into five chapters. Chapter I is the "administrative data" section, which documents the significance of the house, National Park Service involvement, and proposed use and treatment. Chapter II is an "architectural history" that describes the evolution of the house and its site from original construction circa 1835 until the present time. Of primary importance is the year 1848, when the women's-rights Declaration of Sentiments is believed to have been written in the front parlor. Chapter III is an architectural description of the building and its existing state of repair. Chapter IV provides recommendations for the future treatment of the house. Chapter V contains the appendices, which include the analysis of architectural materials as well as other information of historical interest. Finally, Chapter VI contains a bibliography.

Initial research on the M'Clintock House commenced in February 1984, when it was included in an "Architectural Survey: Women's Rights National Historical Park" by Barbara Yocum (then Barbara Pearson). Subsequent research by Sandra S. Weber, Judy Wellman, Joni Masuicca, and Carol Petravage resulted in the following reports and papers:

- Special History Study: Women's Rights National Historical Park (1985);
- "The Mystery of the Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention: Who Came and Why?" (1985);
- "A Study of the McClintock House" (1986); and
- "Historic Furnishings Study: Stanton House, Wesleyan Chapel, and McClintock House" (draft copy, 1988).

Three visits were made to the house in January, February, and August 1988, in order to examine the physical structure, to obtain mortar and paint samples for analysis, and to record the existing conditions. Documentary research was carried out at the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, and at the New York State Library in Albany, New York. A draft historic structure report was written based on this information and distributed in 1989 for review within the National Park Service.

Additional research on the building was carried out in the spring of 1990 in preparation for the exterior restoration of the house to its 1848 appearance. This research benefitted from selective destructive investigation, such as the removal of some of the stucco from the exterior south wall. More mortar, hardware, paint, and wallpaper samples were taken during this phase of the project. As a consequence, it was discovered that some conclusions drawn in the draft report were erroneous. These included the size of the historic first-story windows in the north wall, the number and types of openings in the first story of the south wall, and the existence of an original south wing. The new information has been incorporated into this final historic structure report.

This report was prepared for the Women's Rights National Historical Park by the Building Conservation Branch (BCB) of the Cultural Resources Center (CRC). The Cultural Resources Center, formerly known as the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center, is part of the Office of Planning and Resource Preservation, Cultural Resources Management Division, North Atlantic Region of the National Park Service. It contains laboratories and analytical equipment, and is staffed by architectural conservators, historical architects, and preservation specialists who provide technical support to the parks primarily within the North Atlantic Region. This report was edited and prepared for publication by CRC Technical Editor Sharon K. Ofenstein.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The M'Clintock House is located at 14 East Williams Street in Waterloo, New York. It was here that Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others are believed to have met to plan the agenda for the Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, which was scheduled to take place on July 19 and 20, 1848. The meeting took place just 3 days before the convention, on Sunday morning, July 16, 1848. On that day, the women "met in Mrs. McClintock's [sic] parlor to write their declaration, resolutions, and to consider subjects for speeches." The historic Declaration of Sentiments was later described as having been written on a "mahogany center-table." This table exists and is today in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

The M'Clintock House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a thematic nomination, the "Women's Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resources," in August 1980. Women's Rights National Historical Park was established by Public Law 96-607, Title XVI, signed December 28, 1980. Section 1601(d) authorized technical assistance and a cooperative agreement for the house with the then-owner of the property, the Waterloo Baptist Church.¹

An amendment to that law, Public Law 98-402, was approved August 28, 1984, and authorized the fee acquisition of the M'Clintock House and the adjacent Waterloo Baptist Church building, located on the east side of the property. This amendment mandated the removal of "all structures from the property that are not relevant to the historic integrity of the McClintock [sic] house" within 2 years of the acquisition of the property. This referred to the church edifice. The structure had been built in 1876, 20 years after the M'Clintocks had left for Philadelphia. A large addition was built in 1897-1899, and rebuilding was carried out in 1906 following a fire.

The M'Clintock site was purchased by the United States government for inclusion in Women's Rights National Historical Park on October 15, 1985. Treatment of the site was addressed shortly thereafter in the *General Management Plan* for the park, dated March 1986. Page 18 of the plan states:

The McClintock [sic] house will be preserved, opened for year-round visitation, and interpreted. Reconstruction of the [south] kitchen wing will not be undertaken; however, some means will be employed to convey the general size and configuration. As mandated in the legislation, the adjacent church will be removed, with photographic documentation of the structure. Based on the historic grounds study, the grounds will be returned to their historic appearance as much as possible. The site design will include visitor parking and support services.

Pages 19 and 37 of the *General Management Plan* further specify that the parking area be able to accommodate 10 cars and 2 buses.

¹ The M'Clintock House was mistakenly identified by this document as number 16 on East Williams Street.

Demolition of the Waterloo Baptist Church was carried out in the spring of 1988 under National Park Service contract number CX1600-8-0007. A historic grounds study has not yet been undertaken.

Concerning the treatment of the M'Clintock House itself, the *General Management Plan* states that the house will be "preserved," with no specific references to either the exterior or the interior of the building. "Preservation" is defined in the National Park Service's *Cultural Resources Management Guideline (NPS-28)* as an undertaking that "shall maintain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a structure. Substantial reconstruction, restoration of lost features, or removal of accretions are not included in a preservation undertaking."

The National Park Service has subsequently decided that the exterior of the house should be restored, rather than simply preserved, and that certain restorative actions should take place on the interior.² "Restoration" is defined in *NPS-28* as "the act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a structure and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work."

The reasons for this change were three-fold. First, the preservation of the M'Clintock House would have required the retention of many nonhistoric alterations made by the Waterloo Baptist Church, which owned the house from 1875 until 1985. Second, some of these alterations were in poor condition. As stated in a letter to the New York State Historic Preservation Officer, "it made little sense to spend money and effort to preserve alterations [made by the Waterloo Baptist Church] which had no relationship to the M'Clintock occupancy."³ Third, much extensive documentary and physical information had been learned about the historic appearance of the M'Clintock House since the *General Management Plan* was written in 1986. This information would permit the proposed restoration work to be accomplished with a minimum of conjecture.

Restoration of the M'Clintock House exterior would include the replacement of the later window sashes with nine-over-six sashes, the reconstruction of the missing portions of cornice, and the rebuilding of the chimneys above roof level. Restorative interior actions would include the removal of nonhistoric partitions, which affected the placement of several exterior window openings, and the reconstruction of historic partitions. Sufficient evidence was found during the architectural investigation to re-create not only the historic partitions but also the historic doorways in those partitions. Gaps left in the building fabric after the walls are moved, such as areas of missing baseboard, should be filled in with reproduction material based on the existing historic fabric. All of the interior woodwork elements could be painted their historic colors, which have been identified by paint analysis.

² NPS memorandum to Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation, NAR, from Stephen Spaulding (minutes of meeting), April 10, 1989.

³ NPS letter from Regional Director, NAR, to New York State Historic Preservation Officer, October 4, 1989.

Some aspects of the house's historic interior appearance are not known, however. No remnants of the wallpapers used during the historic period were found. Likewise, no information has been found about the design of the two fireplace mantels missing from Rooms 202 and 204. Finally, little is known about the interior furnishings used by the M'Clintock family.

Where interior wall finishes are missing, it is advised that the walls be treated with materials and/or finishes that are clearly nonhistoric, such a plain wallpaper or a neutral color paint. No architectural features, including the mantels, should be reconstructed in the absence of adequate architectural or documentary evidence.

The decision not to reconstruct the missing south wing, as stated in the *General Management Plan*, is an appropriate treatment. *NPS-28* states that "the Service does not endorse, support, or encourage the reconstruction of historic structures." Reconstruction is considered only when such work is essential for public understanding, and only when sufficient information exists to permit an accurate reproduction with a minimum of conjecture. In the case of the M'Clintock House, the south wing is not essential to the interpretation of the house as the place where the Declaration of Sentiments was written. In addition, there is insufficient information about the 1848 appearance of the wing to carry out an accurate reconstruction.

II. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

The following history of the M'Clintock House was assembled by researching a number of sources. These include primary written documentation, maps, photographs, town histories, remembrances of local residents, and the physical fabric of the building itself. The history is presented chronologically, beginning with the original construction of the house in the first half of the 19th century and ending with its acquisition and subsequent stabilization by the National Park Service in 1985.

The painstaking and exacting restoration of the exterior of the house in 1990 to its appearance in 1848 is not included in this chapter. Some information about this work is presented in Chapter VI, in connection with the exterior recommendations section. A full description will be provided in the forthcoming completion report on the project.

PERIOD PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION: 1807-1835

Little documentation has been found about the early history of the land on which today's M'Clintock House now sits. Some information has been pieced together from the record of ownership as documented in the property deeds, the early maps of Waterloo, and the general histories of the village and its citizens.

Property Deeds

The M'Clintock House is today located on the south side of Williams Street, on the north half of Lot 24, in the Village of Waterloo, New York. Lot 24 was part of Military Lot Number 4 that had been granted to Revolutionary War veteran John McKinstry on December 31, 1807.¹ That same day McKinstry sold the parcel to Elisha Williams for \$2,000. Williams—a lawyer, land speculator, and politician—is credited as being the founder of Waterloo, then known as “New Hudson.”² In 1816, Williams had his land surveyed and laid out into lots (including Lot 24), which is said to have “caused the west part of the village to grow.”³ Lot 24 was sold in April of that year to James B. Bennett for \$275.⁴ The following year, in the spring of 1817, “William Street” was opened from Virginia to Swift streets.⁵ Around the turn of the 20th

¹ A thorough study of the deeds for the M'Clintock House and lot was undertaken in 1986 by Joni Masuicca of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation. The information was presented in an unpublished paper entitled “A Study of the McClintock House,” which is now on file at Women's Rights NHP. The book and page reference for the original land grant from the State of New York to John McKinstry is not mentioned in the report. All deeds are located at the Seneca County Courthouse in Waterloo, New York.

² Deed dated 1807, Deed Book B, page 483.

³ Newspaper article entitled, “Paper read before the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, by Charles D. Morgan, on February 7th, 1878.” The article, clipped from an unidentified newspaper, is in “Scrapbook #2: 1875-19—” in the collection of the Waterloo Library and Historical Society.

⁴ Deed dated 1816, Deed Book P, page 458.

⁵ The opening of present-day Williams Street is recorded in the *History of Seneca County, New York: 1786-1876* (Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign and Everts, 1876; reprinted edition, Ovid, N.Y.: W.E. Morrison and Co., 1976), p. 85. There has been some confusion over the years as to whether the correct name of the street is “William” or “Williams.” According to John E. Becker in *A History of the Village of Waterloo* (Waterloo, NY: Waterloo Library and Historical Society, 1949), pp. 104-105 and 133, the street was named for Elisha Williams and therefore should be “Williams Street.” He attributed the name by which the street was most commonly known, “William Street,” as the perpetuation of an error made by the early map makers on the maps of 1833 and 1836. “William Street” continued to be used on the Waterloo map of 1855, as well as the Sanborn insurance maps of 1886, 1893, 1904, and 1911. Other references to “William Street” are found in the estate papers of Richard P. Hunt, dated 1857 and 1859, and the deeds to the M'Clintock House property, dated 1875 and 1882. Other evidence

century, the name of the road slowly changed to "Williams Street." However, since the name "William" was used during the entire historic period, that spelling is generally used in this report. The only exceptions are where reference is made to a specific document that uses the name "Williams Street."

Perhaps in anticipation of the access to be provided by the new street, or because of it, James B. Bennett was able to sell Lot 24 in March of 1817 to James Bennett for \$1,000.⁶ Six years later, James Bennett sold the lot for half that price to Joel Waite Bacon.⁷ Bacon in turn sold the property in 1825 to Willard Hendricks for \$1,300. His deed also mentions that several feet at the southwest corner of the lot had been previously conveyed to Richard P. Hunt.⁸ The remainder of Lot 24 was purchased in February 1832 by Richard P. Hunt from Willard Hendricks for \$1,000.⁹ Richard Hunt died in 1856. In 1859, his estate divided Lot 24 by conveying the Hunt Block on the north side of Main Street (or the southern halves of Lots 24 and 25) to several of Hunt's children.¹⁰ The north half of Lot 24 that fronted on William Street remained as part of the estate until 1875, when it was sold to James C. Hallsted, who was acting for the Waterloo Baptist Church.¹¹

Early Buildings

While the deeds are an important record of ownership and the value of the property, they unfortunately tell us little about what buildings were located on Lot 24 and when they were built. Few buildings existed in the town in 1815, according to a history dated 1878 that states, "Our venerable townsmen [sic] Horace F. Gustin, came to Waterloo in 1815, and has lived in Waterloo now over 60 years, and has witnessed the building of all our village, as there were but

indicates, however, that the street began to be known as "Williams Street" as early as the 1870's. This includes newspaper articles in the *Seneca Falls Reville* dated 1875 and 1876, and the M'Clintock deed of 1882 that refers to the street as both "William" and "Williams." The Sanborn insurance maps first show the street as "Williams" in 1918.

⁶ Deed dated 1817, Deed Book P, page 460.

⁷ Deed dated 1823, Deed Book P, page 461.

⁸ Deed dated 1825, Deed Book S, page 630.

⁹ Deed dated 1832, Deed Book Y, page 483.

¹⁰ Schedule A, File #592, Estate Papers of Richard P. Hunt, Surrogate Court's Office, Seneca County Courthouse, Waterloo, New York.

¹¹ Deed dated 1875, Deed Book 85, page 454.

seven dwellings, large and small, when he came here."¹² This same history further notes, "From 1817 to 1827 there seem to have been more new dwellings and stores erected than in any other term of 10 years in this village."¹³ The earliest known map of Waterloo that shows buildings is dated October 1833 (fig. 1).¹⁴ This map shows one building on Lot 24 that may well have been constructed sometime between 1817 and 1827. It is located on the south half of the lot at the west property line. The orientation of the building and its shape suggest that it faced Main Street and had a wing on the back, north side. Possibly this was the "old wooden dwelling House" described in the 1857 inventory of Hunt's estate as existing on the rear lot of the Middle [Hunt] Block.¹⁵

A structure first appears on the north half of the lot on the Waterloo map of 1836 (fig. 2).¹⁶ This building is shown as a simple rectangular shape situated at the northwest corner of Lot 24, set slightly back from William Street and close to the west lot line. It is virtually identical in placement, shape, and orientation to the existing M'Clintock House. Assuming that this building is in fact the M'Clintock House, the maps would seem to indicate that it was built sometime after October 1833 and before September 1836. If this were the case, the house was built when Lot 24 was owned by Richard P. Hunt, who had purchased the property in 1832.

¹² Newspaper article, "Paper read before the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, by Charles D. Morgan, on February 7th, 1878."

¹³ See footnote 12.

¹⁴ The 1833 map of Waterloo is entitled, "Map of the Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, and the Land adjacent thereto belonging to the Estate of Elisha Williams (Dec'd), Surveyed Oct' 1833 By John Ewin Jr., City Surveyor & Civil Engineer, New York."

¹⁵ The "old wooden dwelling House" is described as part of item #17 in the "Inventory of the Real & personal Estate of Richard P. Hunt Deceased owned by him at the time of his death, Oct 4, 1856, made by Sterling G. Hadley & Walter Quinby, Executors & Trustees of the Last Will & Testament of said deceased, made Jan'y 1, 1857," File number 592, Surrogate Court's Office, Seneca County Courthouse, Waterloo, New York.

¹⁶ The 1836 map of Waterloo is entitled, "Map of the North part of the Village of Waterloo (and Lands Adjoining), Seneca County, N.Y.; Made for John Sinclair & Co. by John Burton, Surveyor, Sept' 1836." The copy that was examined for this report is on file at the Seneca County Courthouse in Waterloo, and is noted to have been "copied by Frank Caplan, Jr., Jan. 1948, Lith. by Baker, 8 Wall St., N.Y."

Map
of the
Village of Waterloo
Seneca County
and the Land adjacent thereto
belonging to the Estate of
Elisha Williams (Decd)
Surveyed Oct^r 1853 By John Ewin Jr.
City Surveyor & Civil Engineer
New York.

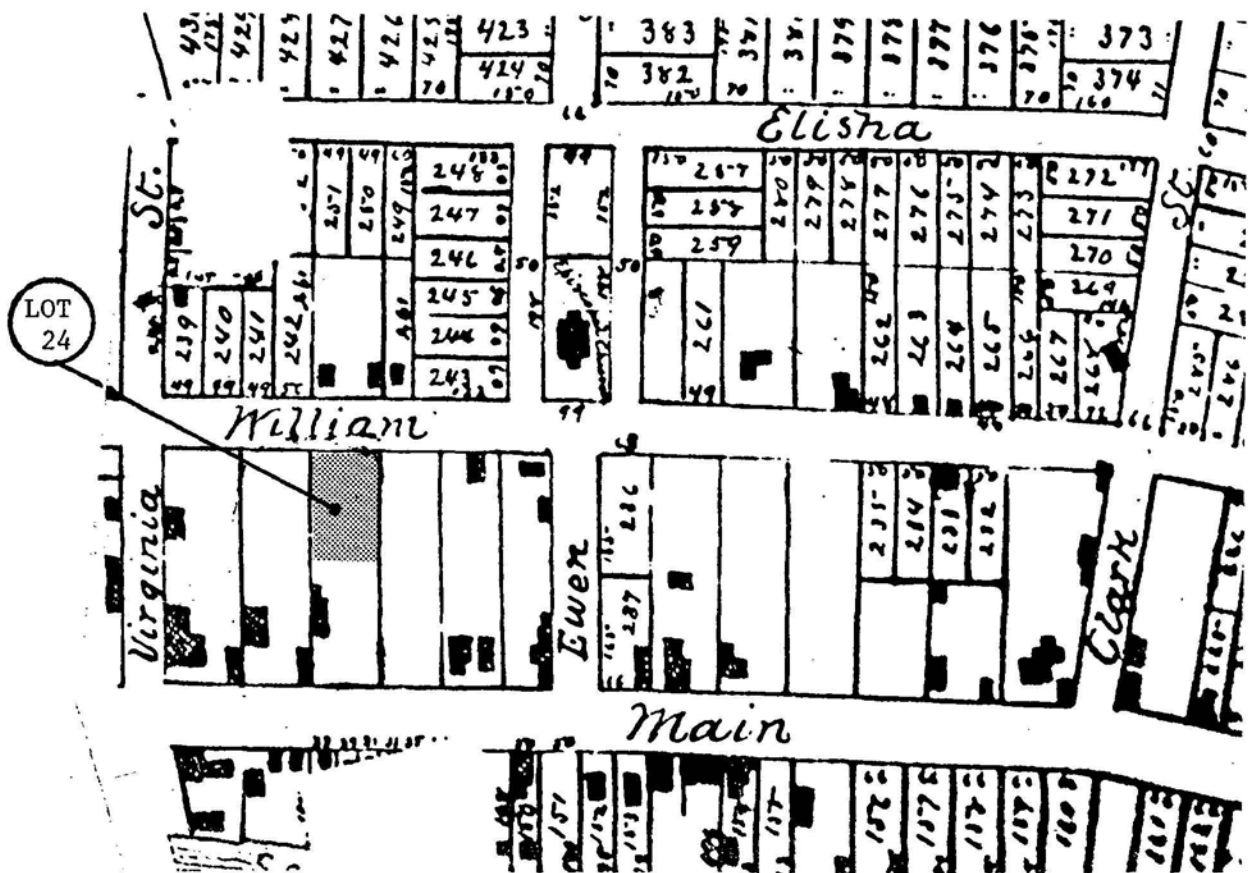


Figure 1. Detail of “Map of the Village of Waterloo,” Surveyed October 1833.

MAP

of the North part of the
VILLAGE of
WATERLOO

(and Lands Adjoining,)
SENECA COUNTY, N.Y.

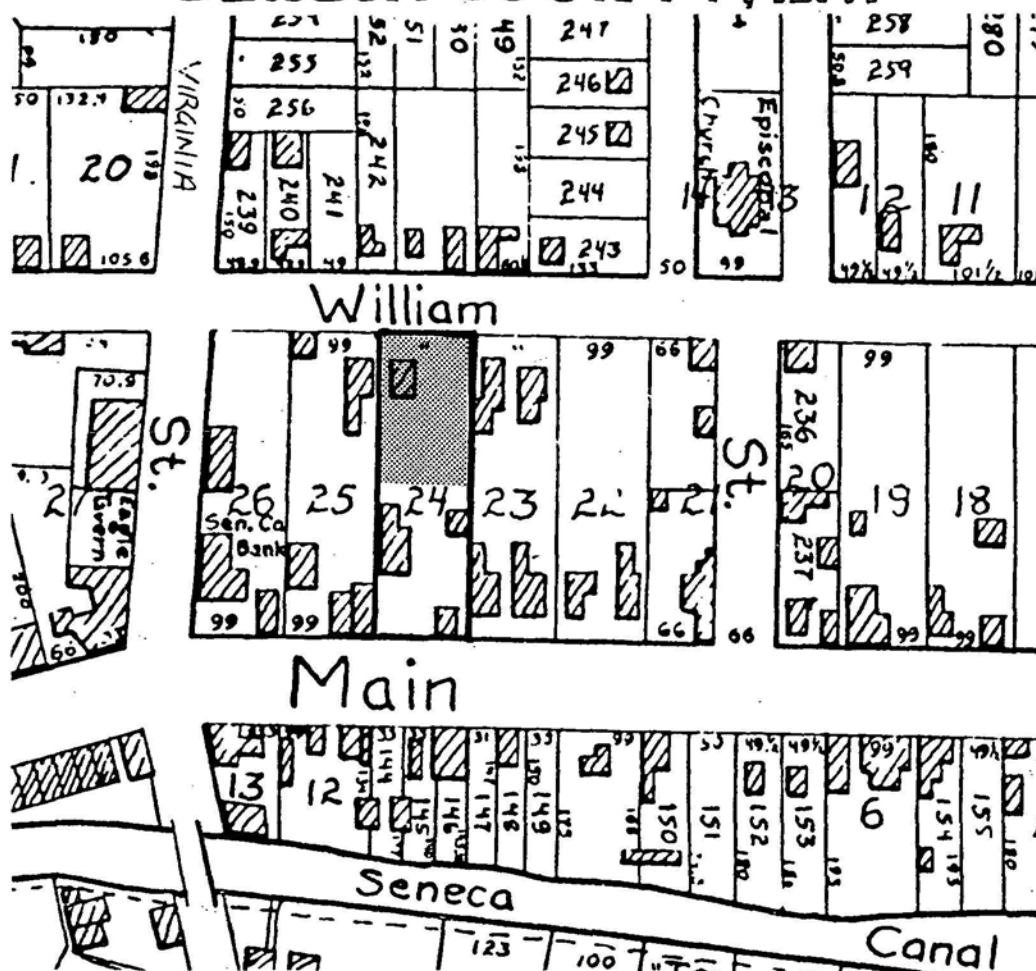


Figure 2. Detail of "Map of the North part of the Village of Waterloo," made September 1836 and copied January 1948.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE M'CLINTOCK HOUSE: CIRCA 1835

As with the early history of the site, little specific documentation has been found about the construction of the building that would become known as the M'Clintock House. Some information has been pieced together from the record of ownership as documented in the property deeds, the early maps of Waterloo, and the general histories of the village and its citizens.

Purchase of the Property by Richard P. Hunt

Richard P. Hunt was a prominent citizen of Waterloo. A historical account of the village dated 1878 described him as follows:

R.P. Hunt came to Waterloo in 1821 with a stock of goods comprising all kinds, including liquors He dealt largely in real estate, sold many lots and built houses and sold more to machinists and laborers on time, than any one man here. In 1836, he was the principal stockholder and managing partner in organizing the Waterloo Woolen M'fg Co.; was its president and secretary for years, and used his dividends in making improvements in other parts of the village.¹⁷

In 1823, Hunt purchased the south two-thirds of Lot 25 located to the west side of Lot 24. Here, on the southeast corner of the property fronting on Main Street, he built a frame store with attached living quarters. He remained at this location "until 1829, when he sold out...and removed to the old red house called the Van Tyle house. He soon after erected the brick dwelling [the Hunt House] where he died."¹⁸

It is obvious from this brief account of Richard Hunt's life that he did not erect a dwelling for himself on Lot 24. More likely, the house that later became known as the M'Clintock House was probably built for Hunt to be used as a rental property or possibly for resale. By the time of his death in 1856, Hunt owned eight properties on William Street, according to the map of Waterloo dated 1855. Of these, five (including the north half of Lot 24) were located on the south side of the street. Three of these properties were conveyed by Hunt's estate to three of

¹⁷ Newspaper article, "Paper read before the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, by Charles D. Morgan, on February 7th, 1878."

¹⁸ See note 17.

his children—William, Richard, and Mary—as described in “Schedule A” dated September 12, 1859.¹⁹ The fourth, situated on Lot 25, was conveyed many years later by the estate to another daughter, Sarah, in April 1890.²⁰ The fifth property is the only one that was not conveyed to any of the Hunt children. It was described in the inventory of Hunt’s real and personal estate dated January 1, 1857, as “#10 M’Clintock House & Lot, so called on the South side of William Street [valued at] 2,500.”²¹ There is no doubt that this property comprised the north half of Lot 24, which was acquired by the Waterloo Baptist Church in 1875 and is now owned by the National Park Service. This is confirmed by an entry in the “Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church” dated March 23, 1875, that authorized Brother May “to Secure the M’Clintock Lot at the price sett [sic] upon at \$5,000.”²² The earliest written description of the buildings on the property is found in the deed of 1875 that says, “on said premises is a two story brick dwelling house and a wooden barn.”²³ The “brick dwelling house” is presumed to be the same building seen on the map of 1836 and the same building known today as the “M’Clintock House.”

Design of the House

It is not known who designed and constructed the house that would later be known as the M’Clintock House, although it is unlikely that an architect was involved. More typical would have been a master builder aided by workmen such as a mason and a carpenter. Several architectural guidebooks were available to builders who were lacking the guidance of an architect in the second quarter of the 19th century. These included *The Practical House Carpenter*, by Asher Benjamin (1830); *Practice of Architecture*, also by Benjamin (1833); and *The Beauties of Modern Architecture*, by Minard Lafever (1835). These books emphasized the Grecian order of architecture today known as the Greek Revival style. Not surprisingly, many of the original features of the M’Clintock House may be characterized as “Greek Revival” in style. On the exterior, these features include the wide cornice with returns (now missing) on the gable ends, and the classical front doorway with Grecian Doric columns, rectangular transom, eight-panel door, and sidelights (see figure 3). Grecian-style interior details include the simple curving staircase, the architraves around the doorway and window openings, and the fireplace mantels.

¹⁹ File #592, Surrogate Court’s Office, Seneca County Courthouse.

²⁰ Deed dated 1890, Deed Book 105, page 334.

²¹ File #592, Surrogate Court’s Office, Seneca County Courthouse.

²² “Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church: 1873–1904,” excerpts on file at Women’s Rights National Historical Park. The original records are in private ownership.

²³ Deed dated 1875, Deed Book 85, page 454.

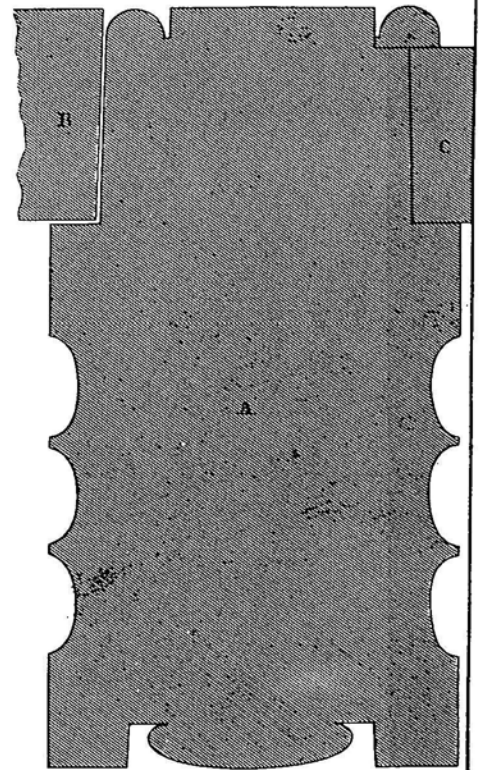
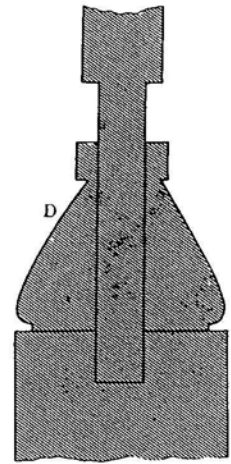
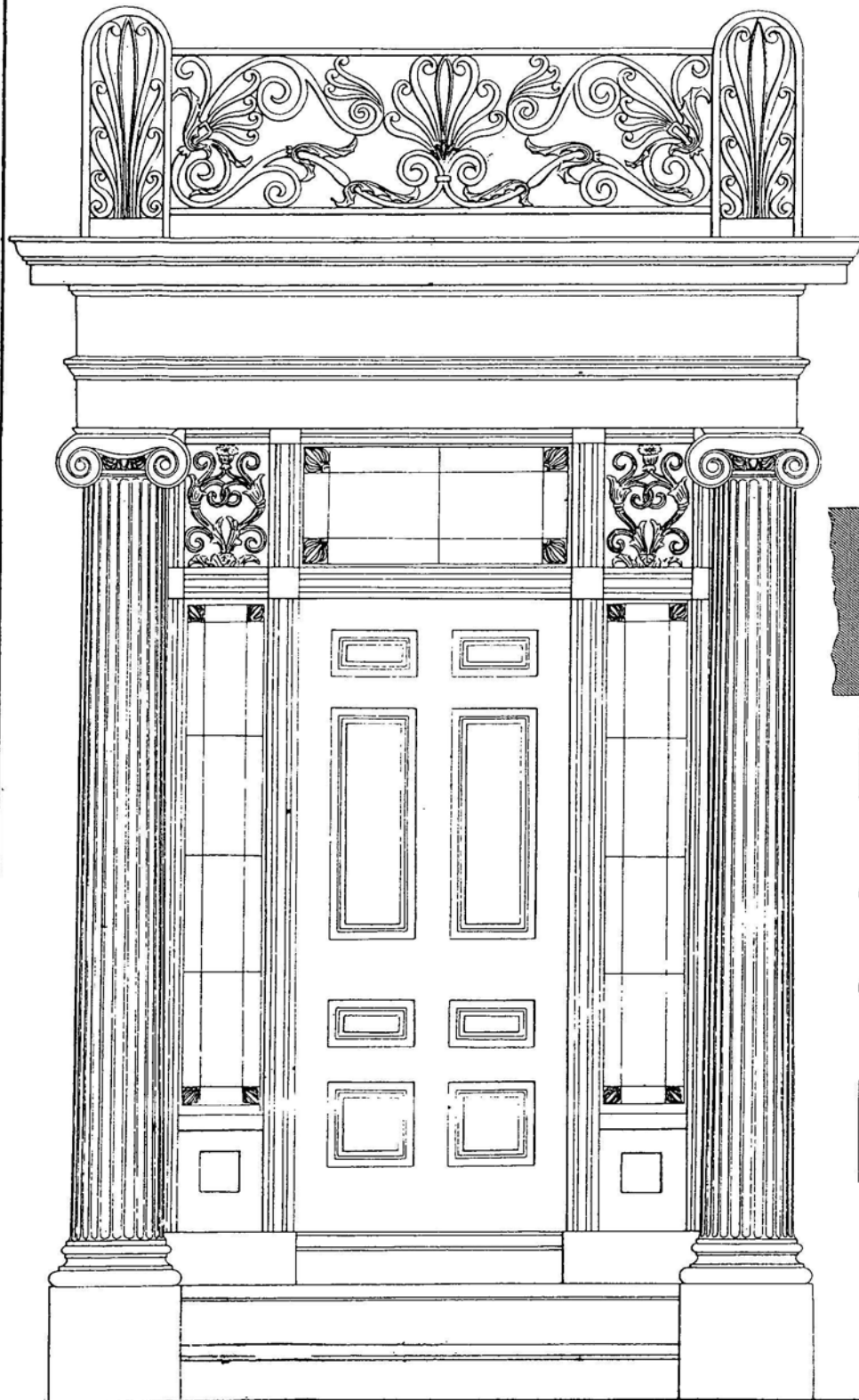


Figure 3. "Example of an Ionic Portico," 1833.

Although the 1836 map does not show it, a small south wing is thought to have been part of the original construction of the house. The wing sat at the west end of the south wall of the main house. The evidence for this wing was discovered during the physical investigation of the M'Clintock House that was performed for this report. It is described in detail in Chapter III of this report.

Building Materials

A look at the existing M'Clintock House tells us what building materials were used in its original construction. For simplicity, the construction date will hereafter be referred to as "circa 1835." Building materials used circa 1835 included limestone for the foundation, sills, and lintels; brick for the exterior walls and chimneys; lumber for the interior framing and roof; lime mortar for laying the brick walls and plastering the interior rooms; wood to enclose the wing, lay the floors, build the staircase, trim the doorways and windows, and make the doors, windows and mantels; and finally, nails to attach the woodwork. It is of particular interest to note that the bricks used in the exterior walls appear to have come from two lots, with the bricks in the lower walls being a lighter color than the bricks in the upper walls. While it was at first thought that this might indicate that the roof had been raised at a later date, analysis of the brick mortar confirmed that in fact all of the walls were built at the same time.

Exactly where the building materials came from is not known. It is likely that the limestone originated in a quarry, the bricks in a brickyard, and the lumber and wood in a sawmill. The mortar may have come from a plaster mill; the nails—machine-cut by the 1830's—probably came from a nail factory. These resources may have been in Waterloo or in nearby villages such as in Seneca Falls or Geneva. It is also possible that the materials came from more distant places, given Waterloo's proximity to two canals: the Seneca Canal, which went through the middle of the village, and the Erie Canal, which passed to the north. The Seneca Canal opened in 1816 and connected Geneva, via Waterloo, with Albany. The Erie Canal opened in 1825 and provided transportation between Buffalo and Albany and from there down the Hudson River to New York City.²⁴

Another unknown is the extent to which the materials were finished by the time they reached the building site. Did the carpenters, for example, make the doors, window sashes, and mantels, or were they delivered preassembled? Was stock woodwork for the interior trim available at this time? Were the details for the limestone, such as the raised column bases for

²⁴ Information on the canals was obtained from the previously cited "Paper read before the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, by Charles D. Morgan, on February 7th, 1878," and a telephone conversation on February 17, 1989, with Donald Wilson, a curator with the Erie Canal Museum in Syracuse, New York.

the front doorway sill, chiseled in a shop or worked in place? The answers to these questions may someday be found by researching the early industries of Waterloo specifically, and more generally those of upstate New York. Insights may also be obtained from diary accounts and newspaper articles and advertisements from the 1830's.

Exterior Appearance

Elevation drawings illustrating the conjectured exterior appearance of the house circa 1835 may be seen in figures 4-7.

Main House

The original exterior appearance of the brick main house may be ascertained by examining both the existing building and the earliest known exterior photograph dated "circa 1879" by the late Waterloo historian John E. Becker (see figure 19).²⁵ The foundation was constructed of limestone. The best-quality stones, shaped into blocks, were used on the front (north) side. The stones of irregular shape, which may also be described as rubble, were used on the east and west sides and on the rear (south) side. A limestone water table was used on the front side only, between the foundation and the brick wall.

The brick walls were laid three bricks thick in the American common bond pattern, with five rows of stretchers to one row of headers. The bricks themselves measured approximately 7 3/4 inches long by 3 3/4 inches wide by 2 inches high. The mortar used to lay both the bricks and the limestone foundation was a lime and sand type of a pink-beige color (see Appendix D).

Three doorways entered the house: the main entrance in the front wall facing William Street, and two secondary entrances in the back wall. Most impressive was the front entrance, offset to the west side, with its formal Grecian details including Doric columns, sidelights, and rectangular transom window. The rear doorway to the kitchen was just west of center in the south wall. The third entrance, at the east end of the south wall, led to the cellar. It may have been protected by a bulkhead-type cover.

Numerous windows provided natural light to all stories of the house. These were of three types: small windows in the cellar story, large rectangular windows in the first and second

²⁵ The circa-1879 photograph appears on page 156 of Becker's *A History of the Village of Waterloo*. The original photograph has not been located.



Figure 4. M'Clintock House: North (Front) Elevation, Circa 1835.

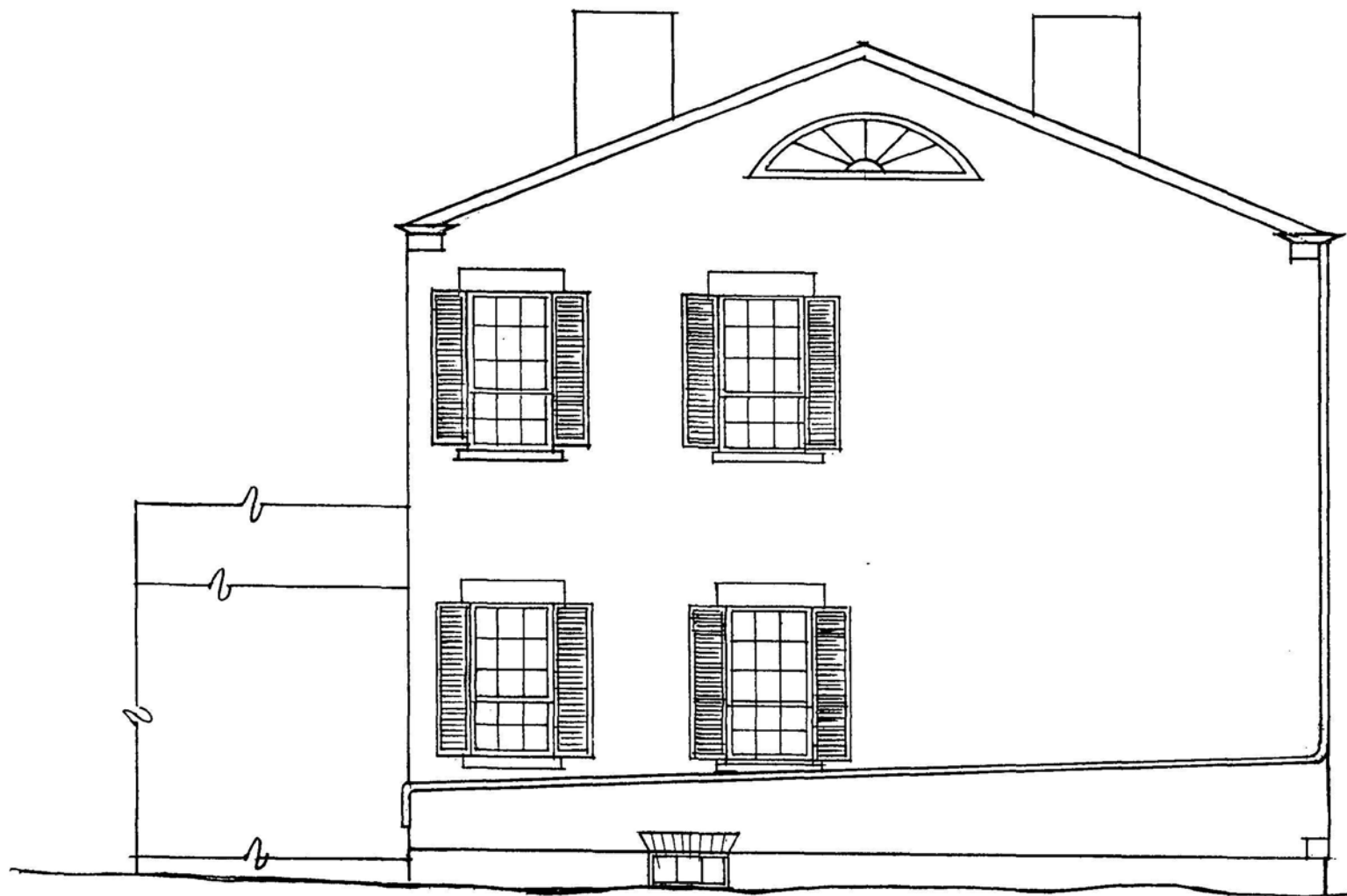


Figure 5. M'Clintock House: East Elevation, Circa 1835.

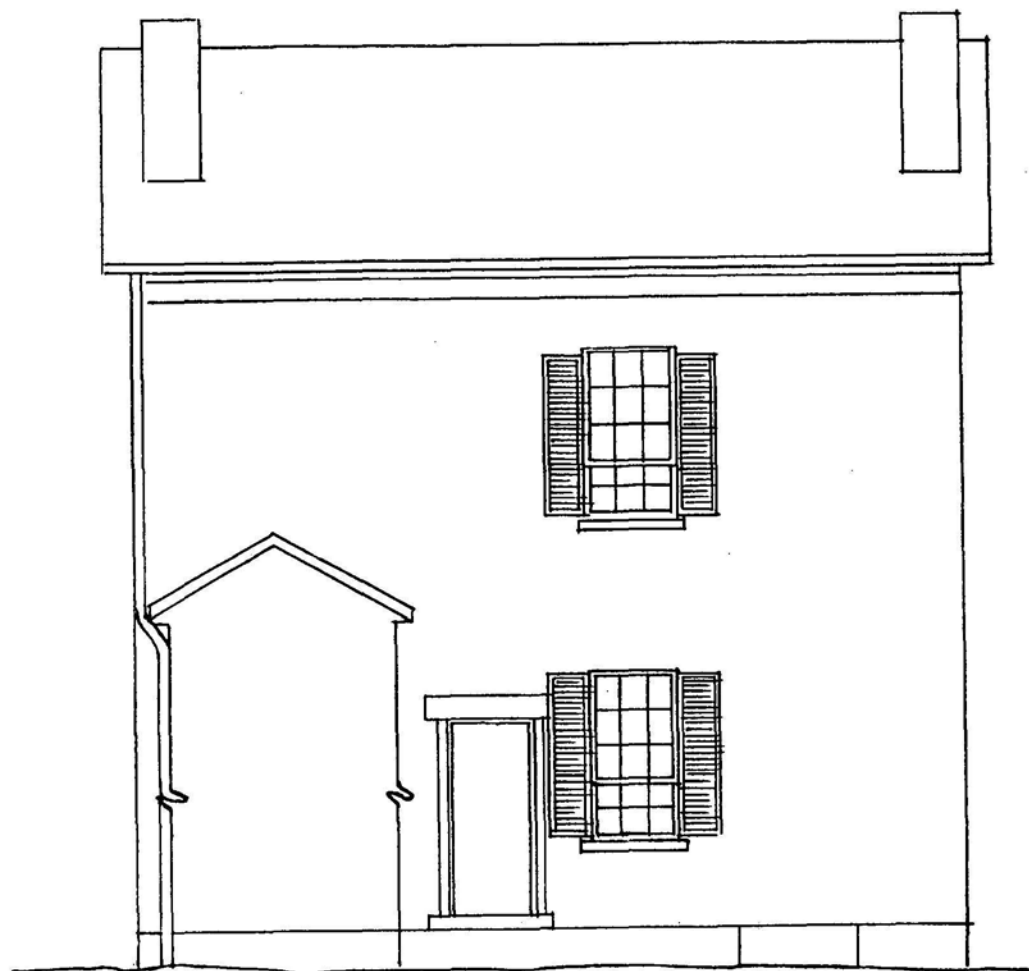


Figure 6. M'Clintock House: South (Rear) Elevation, Circa 1835.

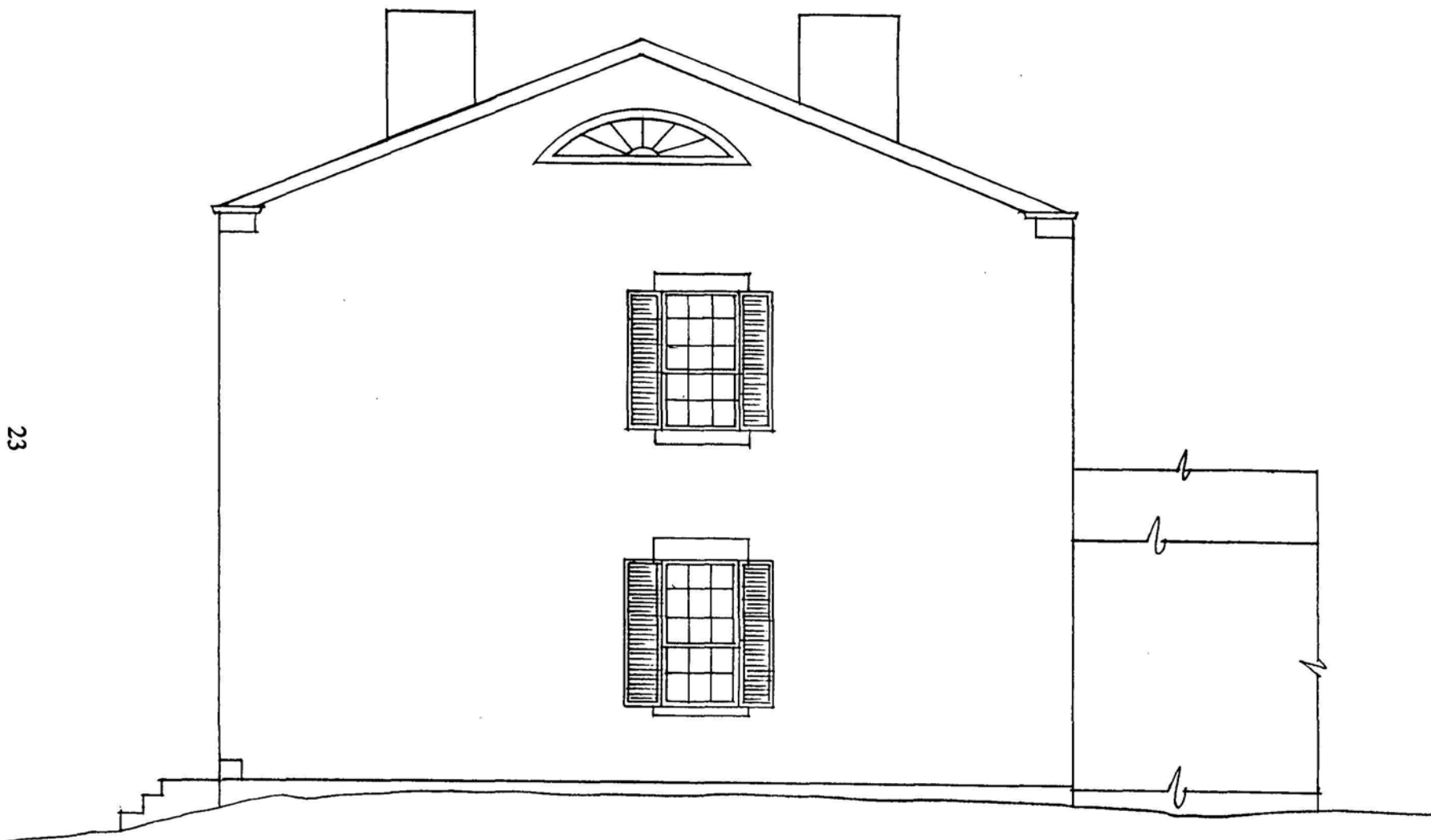


Figure 7. M'Clintock House: West Elevation, Circa 1835.

stories, and semielliptical windows in the gable ends of the attic story. The first- and second-story windows were fitted with limestone sills and lintels, nine-over-six sashes, and louvered shutters. A wide cornice topped the brick walls, in keeping with the Greek Revival style; cornice returns were located in the gable ends. The sections of cornice along the front and back walls appear to have incorporated gutters, judging by the circa-1879 photograph.

The roof was a gable type oriented ridge-parallel to William Street. The shingles were wood and spaced approximately 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 inches to the weather, based on nail holes and wood fragments found on the wide sheathing boards.

Four brick chimneys of equal size rose above the roof. These were at the gable ends, although they did not project beyond the plane of the exterior walls. Of the four chimneys, only the northeast and the southwest had functioning flues. The northwest and southeast chimneys were constructed to be decorative only and were most likely intended to provide a visual balance to the roof.

Paint analysis has determined that the exterior woodwork, excluding the roof shingles, was finished with a cream-colored lead-based paint (see Appendix F).

Original South Wing

It was initially thought that the house had been built without a rear wing, based on the Waterloo map of 1836 (fig. 2). The architectural investigation, however, uncovered physical evidence of a small, apparently original appendage at the west end of the south wall. This evidence is described in detail in Chapter III. The fact that the wing was not shown on the 1836 map suggests that it was small, perhaps functioning as a wood-storage area.

Structural Framing

Main House

The framing system of the main brick house was a simple one. Each of the first, second, and attic floors was supported by a center beam set into the brick walls and oriented parallel with the roof ridge. Mortised into this beam were joists that were irregularly spaced, varying from 14 to 20 inches on center. The roof was framed independently from the second-story ceiling. This was a modified queen-post truss system incorporating north and south roof plates, rafters, three girts, cripple posts, and purlins.

Original South Wing

The original south wing, which is missing today, was presumably of wood-frame construction.

Interior Plan

Conjectured plans of the first and second stories as they appeared circa 1835 are seen as figures 8-9.

Main House

The interior of the main brick house has been altered over the years, but sufficient physical evidence remains to determine its original plan. It had a full cellar, two stories of living space, and an unfinished attic. The first room entered through the front doorway was a formal entrance/stair hall. To the left was the front parlor, which—being the most formal room in the house—displayed the finest woodwork. Straight ahead was the large kitchen, which was most notable for its numerous doorways. Six doorways led from the kitchen to the entrance hall, a small room possibly used as a bedroom, an even smaller room that was probably a pantry or closet, the back yard, the back wing, and the basement.

Access to the second story was by means of a simple curved staircase in the front entrance hall. The plan of the second story echoed that of the first story. One large bedroom was above the parlor, and another of equal size was above the kitchen. Two smaller bedrooms were in the southeast corner, above the kitchen bedroom and pantry, and could be reached only by passing through one of the two larger bedrooms. Physical remnants suggest that a small closet was in the front northwest corner of the second-story hall. The only access to the attic appears to have been through a ceiling hatch in one of the small bedrooms. The small size of the existing hatch and its inaccessible location indicates that the attic was probably used only for long-term storage of small objects.

Original South Wing

No information is available on the plan of the early back wing.

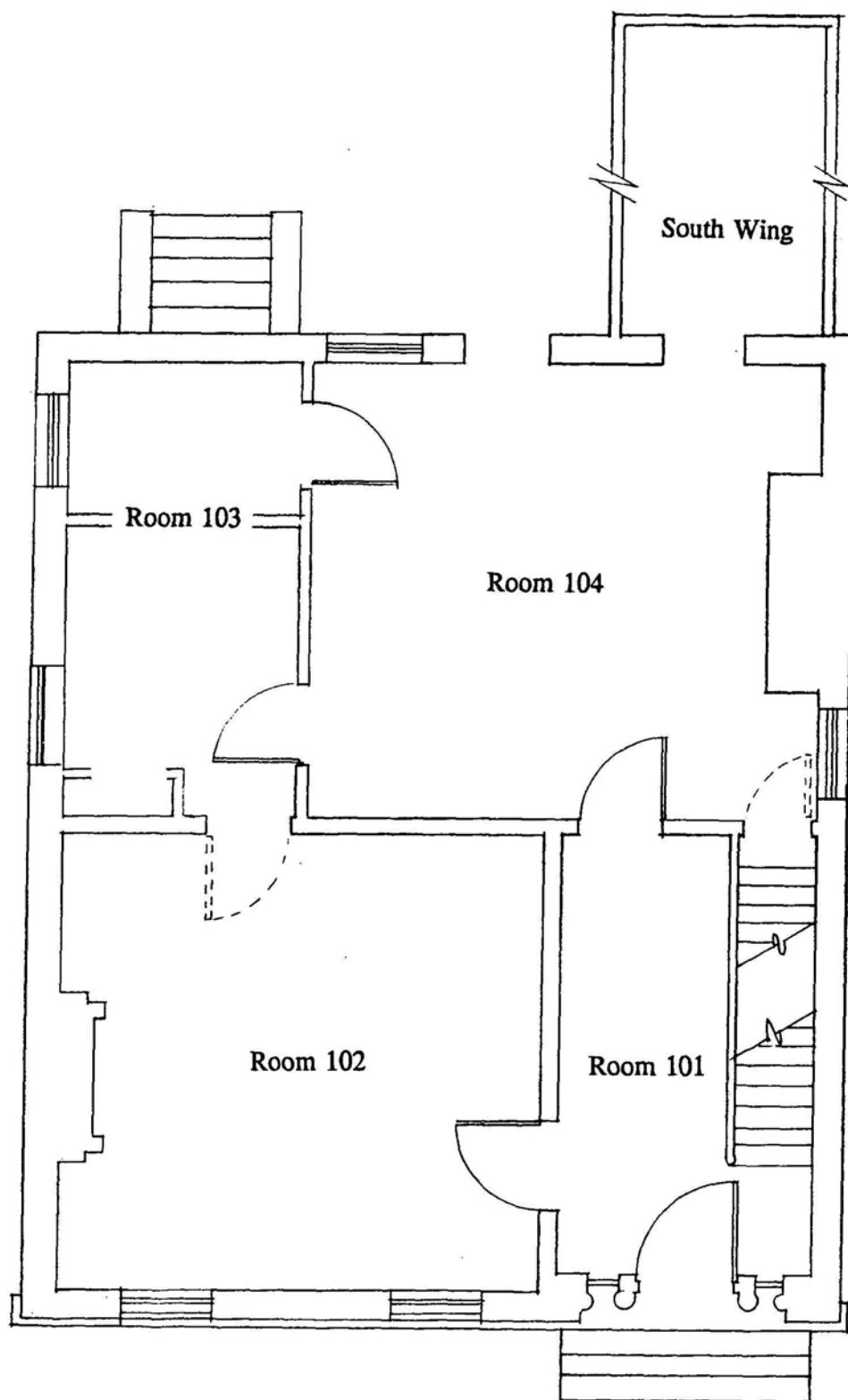


Figure 8. M'Clintock House: First-Floor Plan, Circa 1835.

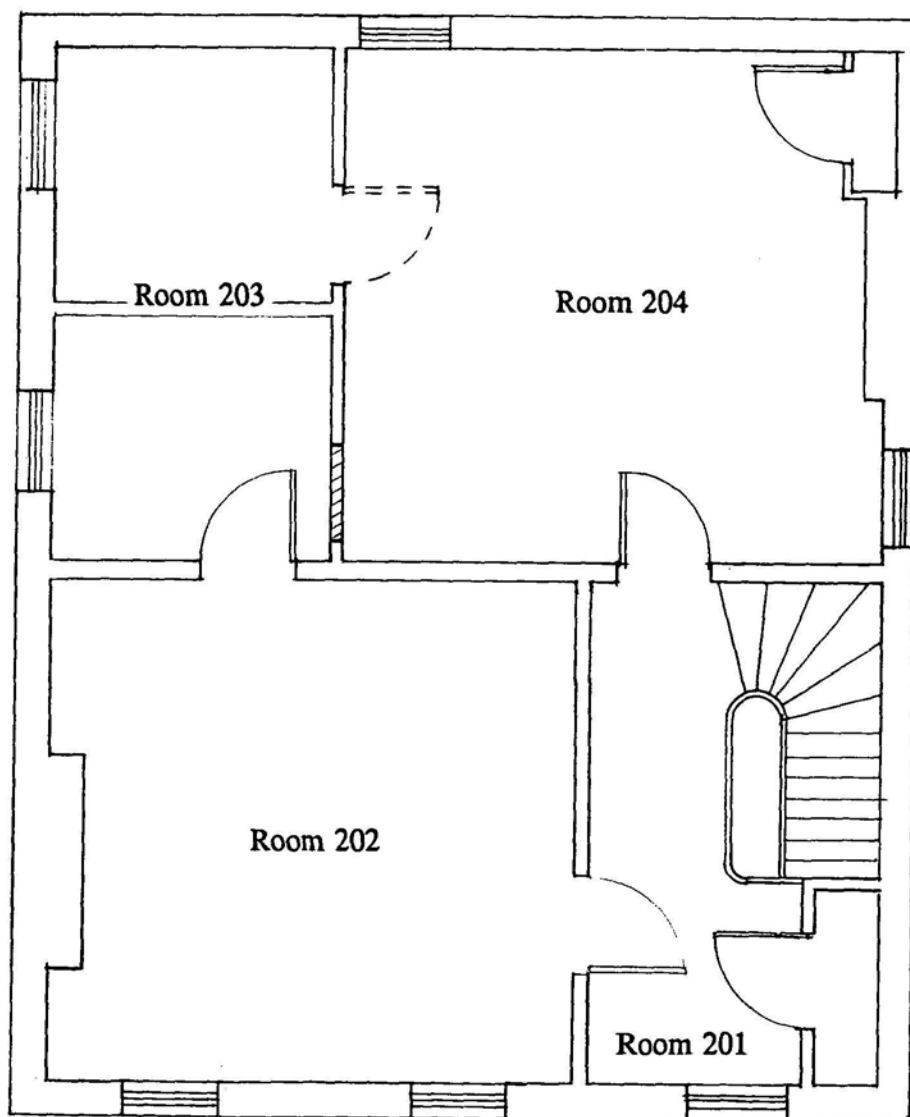


Figure 9. M'Clintock House: Second-Floor Plan, Circa 1835.

RESIDENCY OF THE M'CLINTOCK FAMILY: 1836-1856

Arrival of the M'Clintocks in Waterloo

There has been some uncertainty in the past as to exactly when the M'Clintock family moved from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Waterloo, New York. The date appears to have been 1836, based on two documentary sources. One is a publication by Thomas M'Clintock entitled *Observations on the Articles Published in the Episcopal Recorder*, which was published in 1837. M'Clintock refers to the move as follows:

The "Observations" were commenced a few weeks subsequent to the publications of the articles in the Recorder [June 6 and July 7, 1836] but being at the time engaged in preparation for removing from the city to the western part of the State of New York, leisure did not present for their completion till on the way out on the canal. And since our location at our present residence, an indispensable application to business has occasioned a postponement of them till the present period.²⁶

The second source is a notice of Thomas M'Clintock's new business in the local newspaper, the *Seneca Observer*, dated December 15, 1836. Here M'Clintock announced his purchase of S. Lundy and Son's business and explained that he had long been engaged "... in the Drug and Pharmaceutical business in the city of Philadelphia." The advertisement further notes that he offered for sale a large assortment of books and pharmaceuticals, coffees, sugars, and molasses. The store was located on Main Street in Waterloo, near the northwest corner of Main and Virginia streets.²⁷ The M'Clintocks resided in Waterloo for the next 20 years.

²⁶ Thomas M'Clintock, *Observations on the Articles Published in the Episcopal Recorder* (NY: Isaac T. Hopper, 1837), p. iii.

²⁷ Masuicca, "A Study of the McClintock House," section entitled "Other Information Gained During Research Project," and Sandra S. Weber, *Special History Study: Women's Rights National Historical Park* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 1985), p. 133.

McClintock or M'Clintock?

Much confusion has existed over the correct historical spelling of Thomas and Mary Ann's last name. A close study of the historical records indicates that the family spelled its name "M'Clintock." Not until the third quarter of the 19th century, long after the family had left Waterloo, was the spelling changed by others to "McClintock."²⁸

²⁸ The spelling of "M'Clintock" is documented by the following sources: *Observations on the Articles Published in the Episcopal Recorder*, by "Thomas M'Clintock"; the Federal Census for 1840, which lists "T. McClintock"; a letter from "Thomas M'Clintock" to Abby Kelly Foster dated January 10, 1843 (copy in park files); a letter from Lucretia Mott to Elizabeth Cady Stanton dated July 16, 1848 (copy in park files) that mentions "Mary Ann M'Clintock"; the *Report of the Woman's Rights Convention, Held at Seneca Falls, N.Y., July 19th and 20th, 1848* (Rochester, NY: John Dick at the North Star Office, n.d.; reprinted by the Seneca Falls Historical Society), which lists among the participants and the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments, "Mary Ann M'Clintock, Elizabeth W. M'Clintock, Mary M'Clintock, and Thomas M'Clintock"; a notice in the *Seneca County Courier*, dated October 10, 1850, announcing the new drug store in Seneca Falls of "Thomas M'Clintock & Son"; a sales receipt for a book dated November 1, 1850, and signed by "Tho. M'Clintock" (in the park files); and the *Genealogy of the Darlington Family: 1580-1900* (compiled and edited by Gilbert Cope, West Chester, PA, 1900), which includes the "M'Clintock" family.

The spelling of "McClintock" is found in the following sources: "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church: 1873-1904," entry dated March 23, 1875; deed dated May 25, 1875 (Book 85, page 454) conveying the property from the estate of R.P. Hunt to James Hallsted; the previously cited "Paper read before the Waterloo Library and Historical Society by Charles D. Morgan, on February 7th, 1878"; the *History of Woman Suffrage*, Volume I, by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Matilda Joselyn Gage (New York: Fowler and Wells, 1881); *Eighty Years and More*, by Elizabeth Cady Stanton (published 1898; reprinted by Schoken Books, New York, 1971); Becker's *A History of the Village of Waterloo*; and *Centennial: Waterloo Baptist Church, 1866-1966* (Waterloo, NY: Waterloo Baptist Church, 1966). Federal legislation and National Park Service reports have also used the spelling "McClintock."

M'Clintock Family Members

Thomas and Mary Ann M'Clintock were 44 and 36 years old, respectively, when they relocated from Philadelphia to Waterloo in 1836.²⁹ They had five children, all of whom had been born before the journey to upstate New York. Their names and dates of birth are recorded in the *Genealogy of the Darlington Family: 1580-1900*, as follows:

1. Elizabeth W., born May 8, 1821
2. Mary A., born October 15, 1822
3. Sarah G., born October 12, 1824
4. Charles W., born September 29, 1829
5. Julia, born June 17, 1831

The immediate family therefore numbered seven persons.

By the time of the United States Census in 1840, one additional female between the ages of 20 and 30 was counted in the household of "T. M'Clintock." The exact listing, along with the conjectured family members, is transcribed below:³⁰

1840 United States Census

T. M'Clintock		
<u>Males.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Probable Family Member(s)</u>
1	10 < 15	Charles, age 11
1	40 < 50	Thomas, age 48
<u>Females</u>		
1	5 < 10	Julia, age 8
1	10 < 15	Sarah, age 15
2	15 < 20	Elizabeth, age 19; Mary A., age 17
1	20 < 30	unknown
1	40 < 50	Mary Ann, age 40

No "Free Colored Persons"

One person employed in "Commerce"

Town of Waterloo Total Population, 3,036

Even more information was provided in the United States Census of 1850. Nine persons were then listed in the household of "Thos. M'Clintock," three of whom were not family members. All four daughters were living at home. Son Charles was then living in a boarding house in Seneca Falls where he was most likely running the new store known as "T. M'Clintock & Son." Isaac Fuller was the census taker in 1850, and he visited the M'Clintocks on August

²⁹ The ages of Thomas and Mary Ann have been calculated based on the Federal Census of 1850 (taken August 17) that identified Thomas as then being 58 years of age and Mary A. as being 50 years of age.

³⁰ The Federal Census for the Village of Waterloo was viewed on microfilm at the National Archives, Regional Office Branch, Waltham, MA.

17. The 1850 census included the person's name, age, sex, occupation, place of birth, and color. The information on the M'Clintock household is transcribed here in its entirety.³¹

1850 United States Census

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Place of Birth</u>
Thos. M'Clintock	58	M	Druggist	Delaware
Mary A. "	50	F		Penn.
Eliz. W. "	29	F	Clerk	"
Mary A. "	27	F		"
Sarah "	25	F		"
Julia "	18	F		"
W.B. Branch	16	M	Clerk	Conn.
Mary Jackson	17	F		N.Y. (Black)
S.L. Freeman	8	F		" (Mulatto)

The M'Clintocks' Home in Waterloo

The documentation is fairly clear that: (a) the M'Clintock family was living in the William Street house now known as the M'Clintock House by 1856; and (b) the house was not owned by the family, but rather leased from Richard P. Hunt. This has been explained previously in the section entitled "Richard P. Hunt and the 'M'Clintock House.'"

The primary question left unanswered by the records is, were the M'Clintocks living in the M'Clintock House in July 1848, when Elizabeth Cady Stanton visited the family to plan the agenda for the Women's Rights Convention? Four facts suggest that the M'Clintocks were indeed residing in the William Street house at the time of the convention. These are as follows:

- The M'Clintock family did not own a house in Waterloo prior to the (presumed) lease arrangement with Hunt. There is no record in the Seneca County Registry of Deeds to indicate that the M'Clintocks ever owned a house in the Village of Waterloo during their 20-year residency (1836-1856).
- A M'Clintock family connection was established with Hunt in September 1837, when Hunt married Thomas M'Clintock's sister, Sarah M'Clintock. The Hunts had three children prior to Sarah's early death in May 1842.³²

³¹ See footnote 30.

³² Masuicca, "A Study of the McClintock House," and Weber, *Special History Study*, pp. 121, 134.

- The Williams Street house would have been extremely convenient to Thomas M'Clintock's place of business. His first store, opened in December 1836, was on Main Street near the northwest corner of Main and Virginia Streets. He relocated in 1839 to Richard Hunt's newly built East Block, which was even closer to the house. (Both the East Block and the M'Clintock House were located on Lot 24, and the two had adjoining backyards.)³³ The East Block is still standing today.
- When Richard P. Hunt's real and personal estate were inventoried on January 1, 1857, it included the "M'Clintock House and Lot." The fact that the property had acquired this name suggests that the M'Clintocks had resided there for a significant period of time.

Alterations Circa 1836-1855

Main House

Recent architectural discoveries suggest that two new doorways were installed in Room 102 (the parlor) shortly after the house was constructed. Both doorways were located in the center of the south wall. The westernmost of the two doorways led to Room 104. The easternmost of the two doorways led to a shallow closet that was created at that time by partitioning off space in Room 103 alongside an original closet in that room. The physical evidence to support these theories is described in Chapter IV.

Enlargement of the South Wing

Date of Enlargement

The 1836 map of Waterloo (fig. 2) shows the M'Clintock House without a rear, south wing, while the map from 1855 (see figure 17) depicts such a wing. This normally would suggest that a back wing was first built on the south side of the M'Clintock House between those years. However, physical evidence found in May 1990 indicates that: (a) a small back wing was extant when the house was built circa 1835; and (b) the small wing was replaced by a larger

³³ Information on Thomas M'Clintock's drugstores in Waterloo comes from the "Paper read before the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, by Charles D. Morgan, on February 7th, 1878"; Becker's *A History of the Village of Waterloo*; Masuicca's "A Study of the McClintock House"; and Weber's *Special History Study*. The brick building where M'Clintock had his second store in Waterloo is known today as the Semtner Building.

wing at an early date. The physical evidence for the enlargement will be described in detail in Chapter III.

No specific documentation exists for the date of construction for the larger wing. The change in the maps from 1836 to 1855 suggests that it occurred after 1836 but before 1855. Assuming that the enlargement did take place by 1855, the larger wing existed at the time of the M'Clintock family's residency in the town of Waterloo (1836-1856). As stated above, it is not certain that the M'Clintocks were living in this particular house when the wing was enlarged. However, the additional space provided by the wing would have been welcome to the M'Clintock household, which consisted of seven family members and occasional nonfamily members, as indicated in the Federal Census of 1850.

Appearance of Enlarged Wing

Exterior Appearance. Figures 10-12 are conjectural elevation drawings of the house that show the larger wing as built. These drawings are based on information obtained from old maps, photographs, and personal remembrances, and on physical evidence remaining on the south wall and in the rear yard of the main house.

All of the early Sanborn maps—from 1886, 1893, 1904, 1911, and 1918—indicate that the wing was of frame construction with a shingle roof. It thus seems clear that the larger wing was constructed of wood.

Its height is more difficult to determine. The two earliest views of the house indicate that the wing was two stories high. The first of these is the "Bird's Eye View" of 1873 (fig. 18), which shows the rear and east sides of the house. The wing is shown as being offset to the west side of the main house, with a gable roof. (The perspective of the drawing makes the wing appear to be a separate structure, but this was probably not the case.) The map depicts the wing as being slightly shorter than the two-story main house, but shows two windows in the east wall that appear to sit at second-story level.

The second view that provides information about the wing is a photograph of the house dated circa 1879 (fig. 19). It shows the front and east sides of the main house, and the south end of the east wall of the wing. This view depicts the southernmost of the two second-story east-wall windows seen in figure 18.

Contradictory evidence about the height of the wing, however, is provided by the three earliest Sanborn maps—1886, 1894, and 1904—which cite the wing as being one story high. The maps from 1911 and 1918, by contrast, indicate that the wing was two stories high. Also, a second story is clearly recalled by Mary V. Scott, who lived in the M'Clintock House as a child in 1933-1934.³⁴

³⁴ Letter dated August 23, 1988, from Mary V. Scott to Barbara A. Yocum, on file at the park and the Cultural Resources Center, and reproduced in Appendix C.



Figure 10. M'Clintock House: East Elevation, Circa 1836-1855.

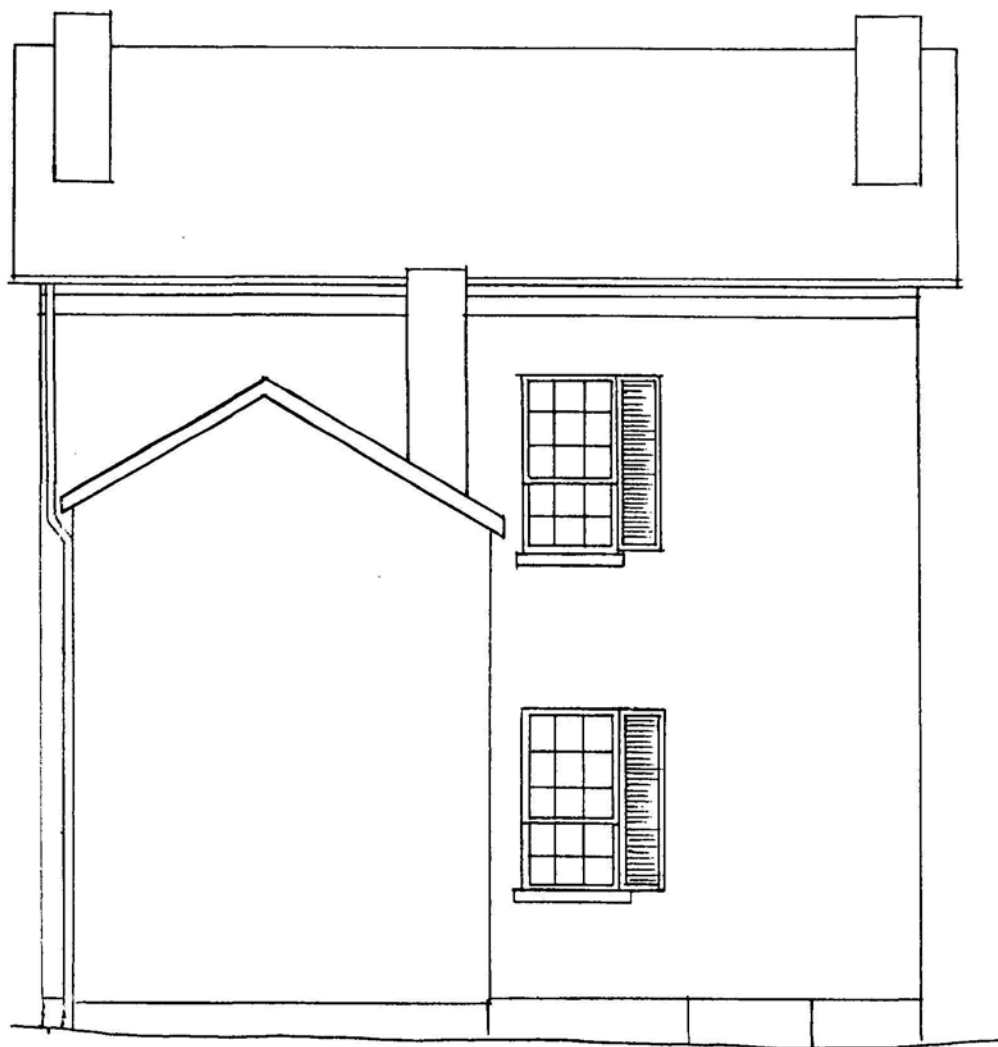


Figure 11. M'Clintock House: South Elevation, Circa 1836-1855 (Early Phase).

37

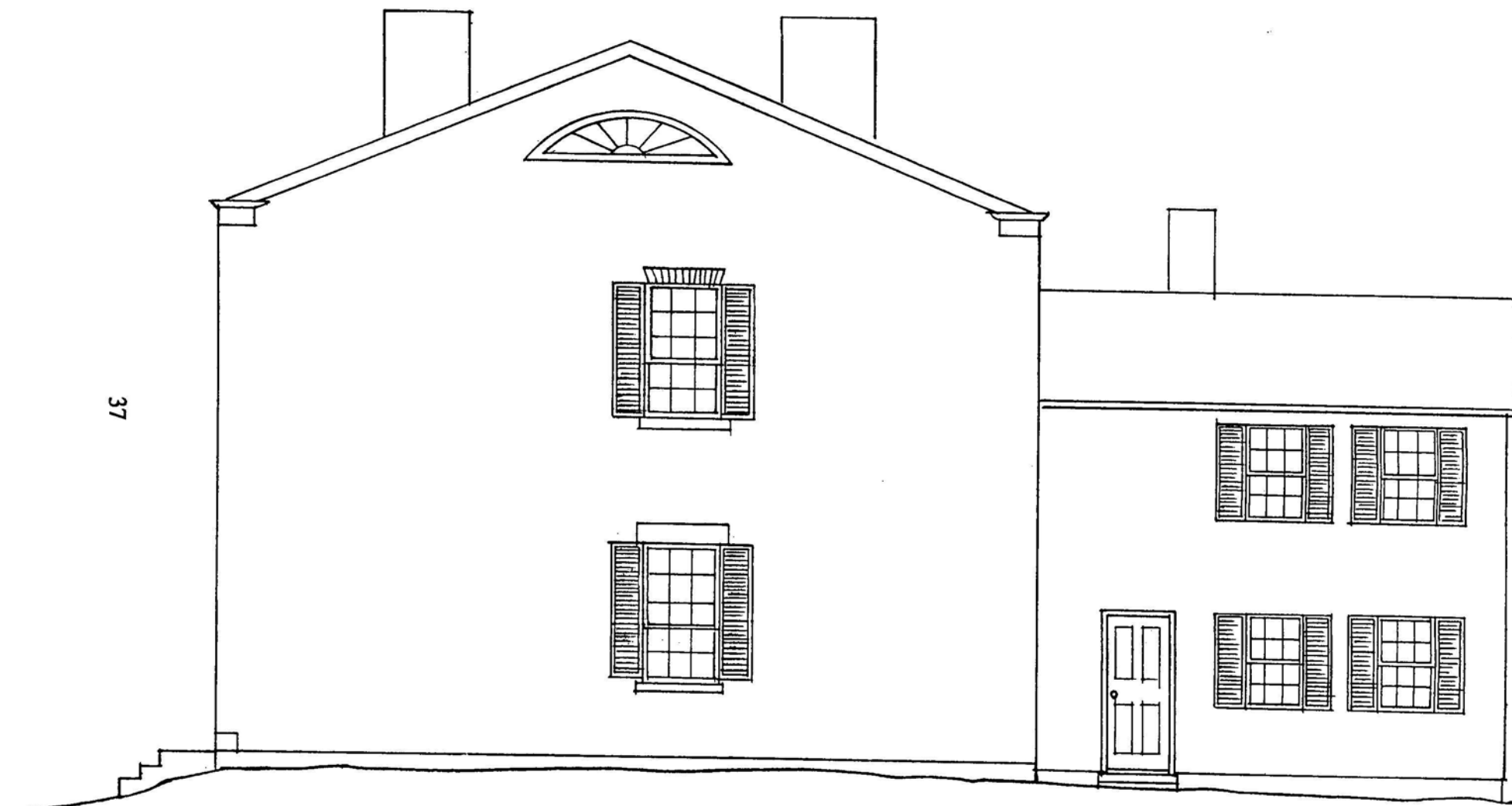


Figure 12. M'Clintock House: West Elevation, Circa 1836-1855.

One explanation for these differing citations may be that the wing was always two stories high, but that the early Sanborn maps called it "one story" because it was shorter than the two-story main house. Additional information might be obtained by removing the existing nonhistoric stucco from the exterior south wall of the main house. Archeology may also help to determine the plan dimensions of the wing.

The larger south wing may have been built with a porch along the north half of its west wall. A small appendage of frame construction is seen there on the 1886 Sanborn map (fig. 21), which is the earliest view of the house that shows the west side of the wing.

Interior Appearance. Little is known about the interior of the larger wing at the time of its construction. Based on later records,³⁵ the first story is thought to have contained a kitchen and a stair hall at the south end (see figure 13). Presumably the second story was used as a bedroom (see figure 14). It is unlikely that there was a doorway from this level to the second story of the main house, as will be explained in Chapter III. (The doorway extant today is later.)

Early Alterations

As explained in Chapter III, the new wing was wider than the original wing; it covered over the original exterior rear doorway in the south wall of the main house (compare figures 6 and 11). A new exterior doorway was created out of an original window opening farther east in the wall (see figure 15), and the original exterior doorway was bricked up (compare figures 13 and 16). However, the physical evidence indicates that this did not occur when the wing was built, but some years later.

³⁵ "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church," entry dated April 8, 1894, and remembrances of Mary V. Scott, 1933-1934 (see Appendix C).

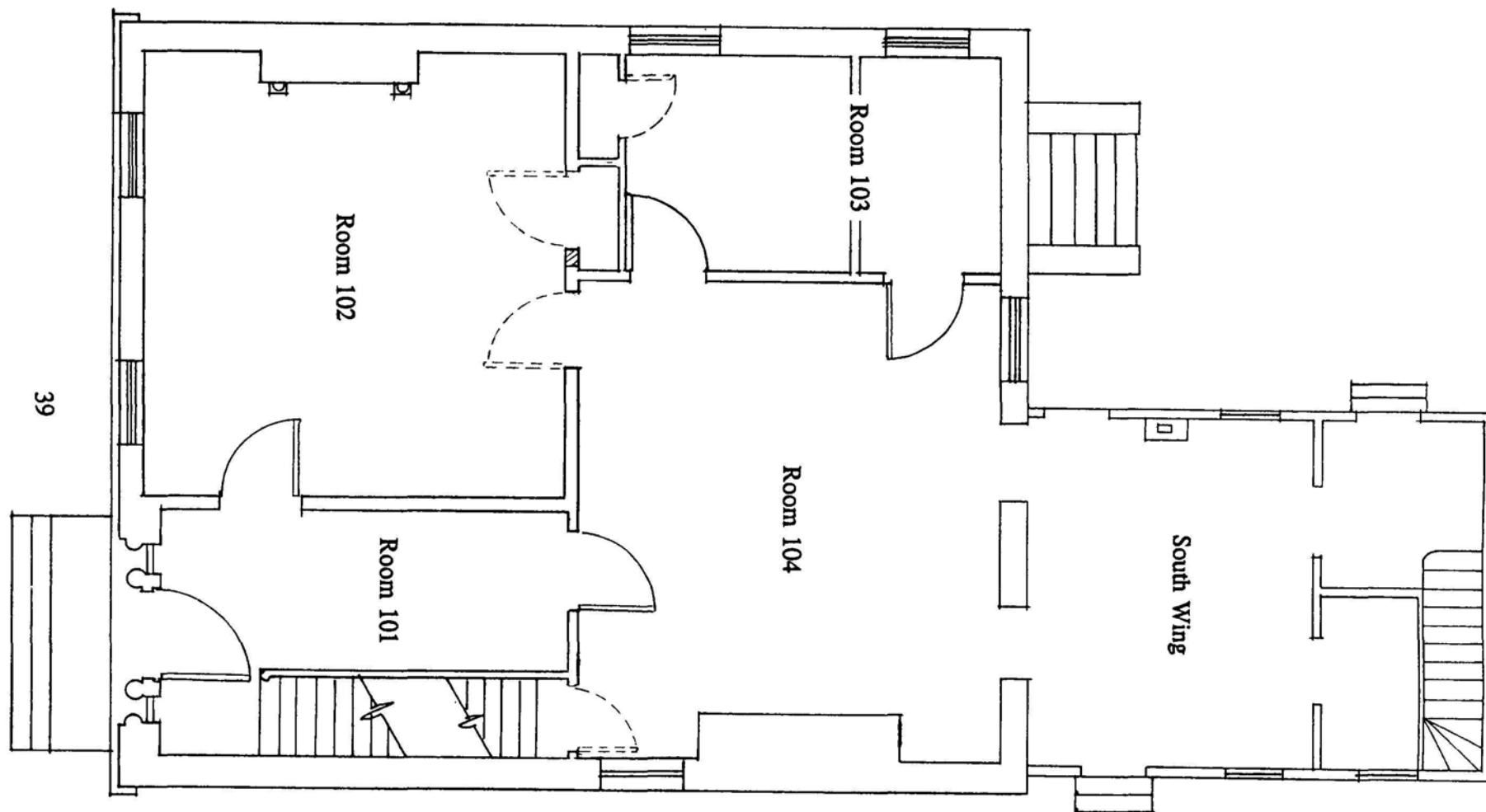


Figure 13. M'Clintock House: First-Floor Plan, Circa 1836-1855 (Early Phase).

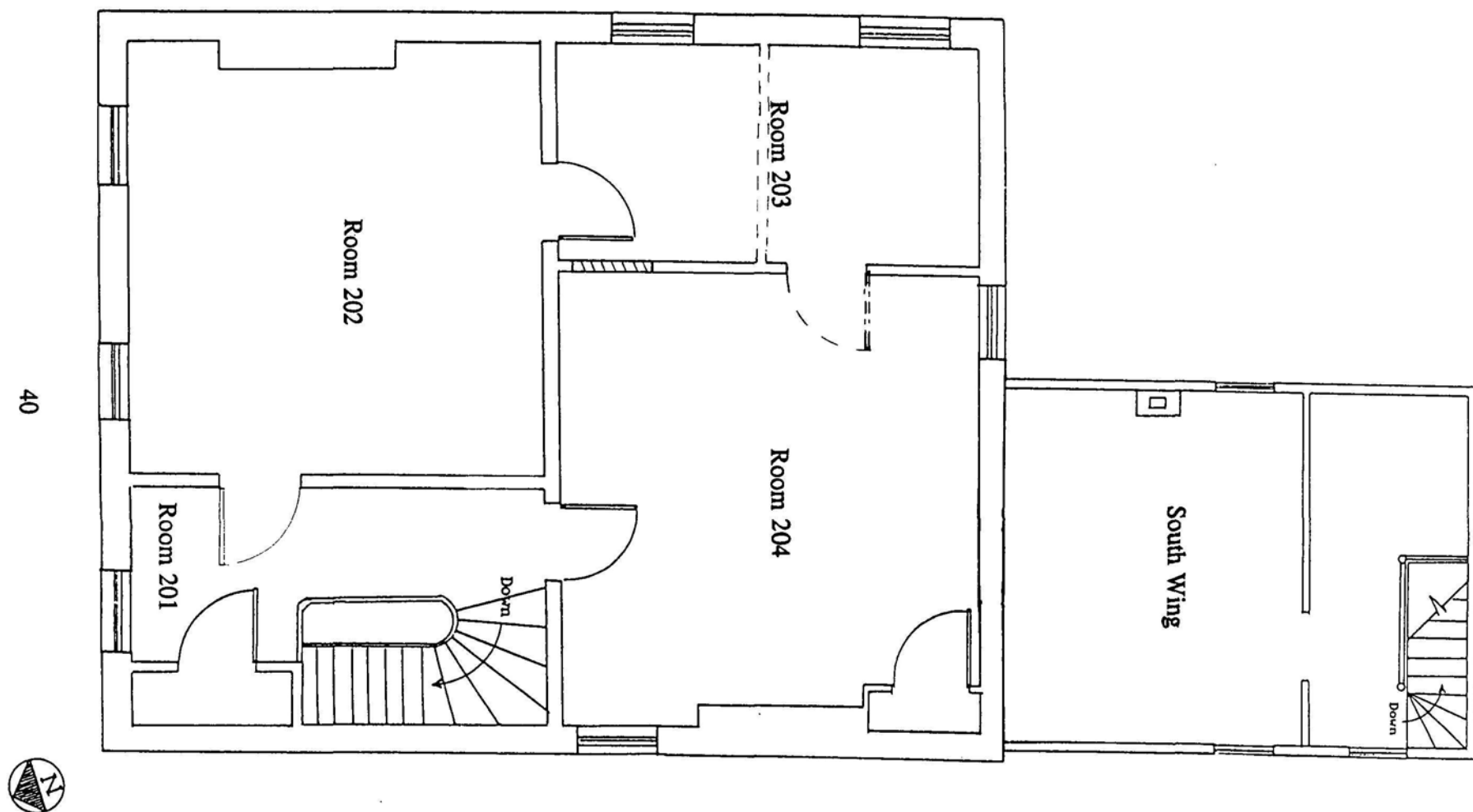


Figure 14. M'Clintock House: Second-Floor Plan, Circa 1836-1855.

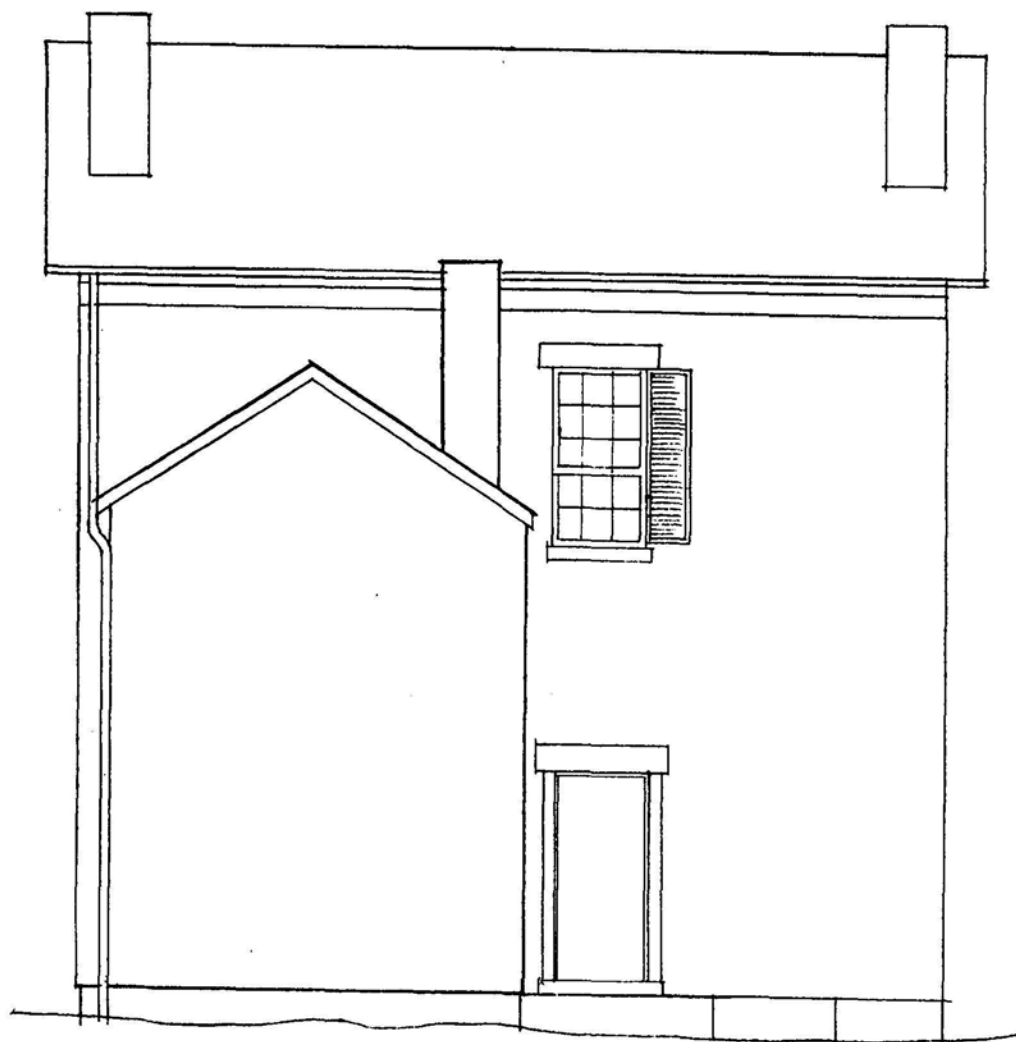


Figure 15. M'Clintock House: South Elevation, Circa 1836-1855 (Late Phase).

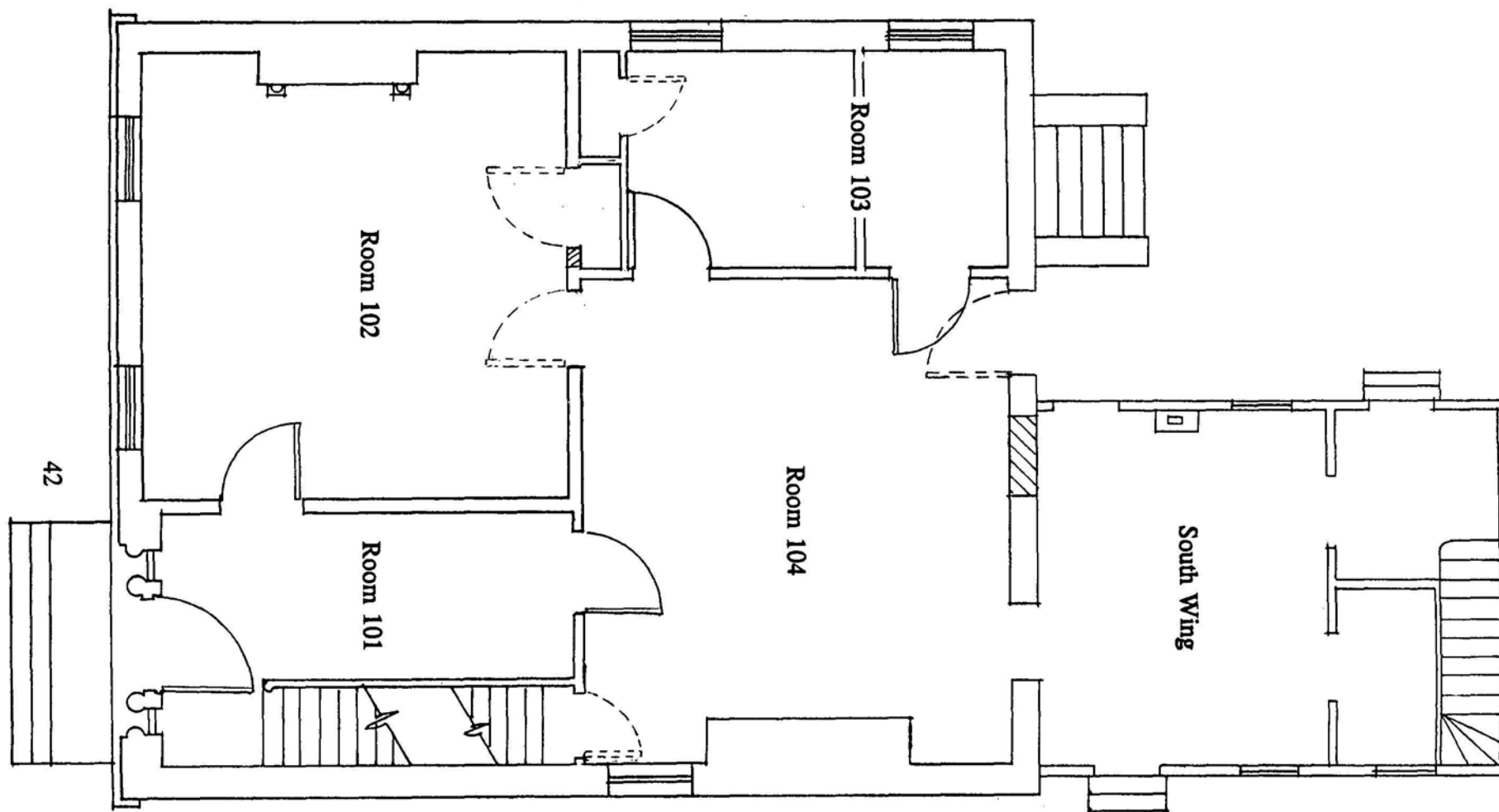


Figure 16. M'Clintock House: First-Floor Plan, Circa 1836-1855 (Late Phase).

Outbuildings and Grounds

Little is known about the number and types of outbuildings or the appearance of the M'Clintock House grounds during the period 1836-1856. No outbuildings are shown on the north half of Lot 24 in the Waterloo map of 1836 (fig. 2). The map of 1855 shows one small outbuilding. Although this map does not include the lot lines, one can determine that the building is situated on the southeast corner of the M'Clintock lot (fig. 17). Possibly this is the "wooden barn" described in the later deed to the property dated 1875.³⁶ More detail is provided by the Sanborn map of 1886 (fig. 21) that identifies the structure at the southeast corner of the lot as a two-story frame stable with a shingle roof. Another outbuilding that is not shown on the maps but must have existed is a privy. The privy was most likely situated somewhere in the back yard a short distance from the house.

The grounds of the M'Clintock House were not extensive. The deed of 1875 describes the property as part of Lot 24 measuring 99 feet wide on William Street by 160 feet deep, or about a third of an acre.³⁷ The dwelling house was located on the northwest corner of the lot, and a barn and/or stable was constructed on the southeast corner of the lot sometime between 1836 and 1855. Given the location of the barn/stable, the yard to the east side of the house was most likely used as a "driveway" to William Street. Water would have been obtained from a well that may have been immediately behind the main house, judging by a slate surround that may be seen in the ground today. This would have been convenient to the kitchen that was also on the back side of the house. Nothing is known about the plantings on the grounds, nor if the property was bordered by a fence or hedge.

³⁶ Deed dated 1875, Book 85, page 454, conveying the property from the estate of Richard P. Hunt to James Hallsted.

³⁷ See note 36.

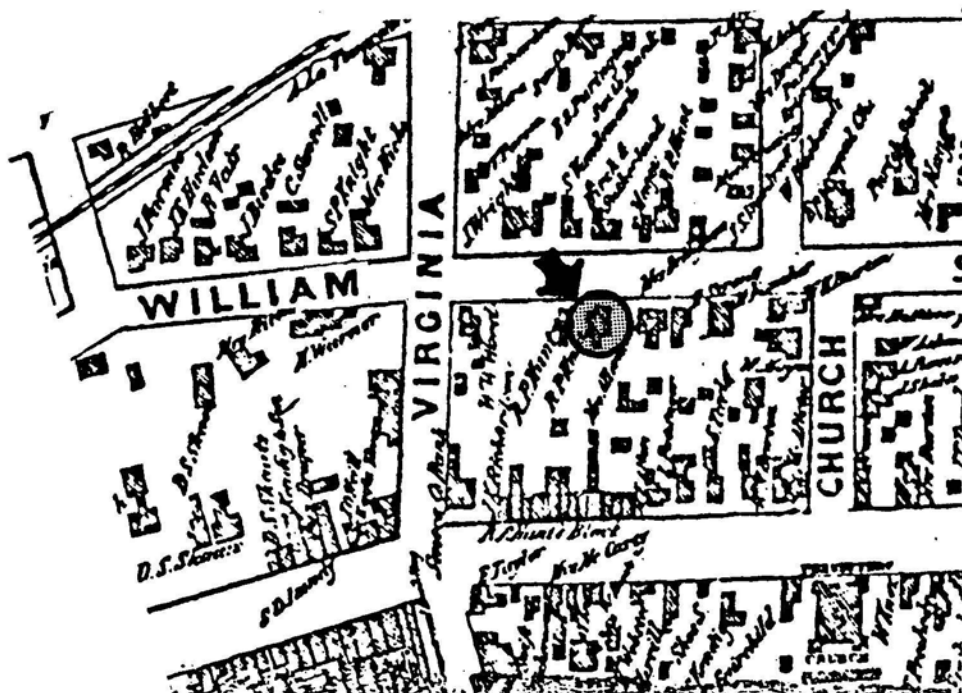
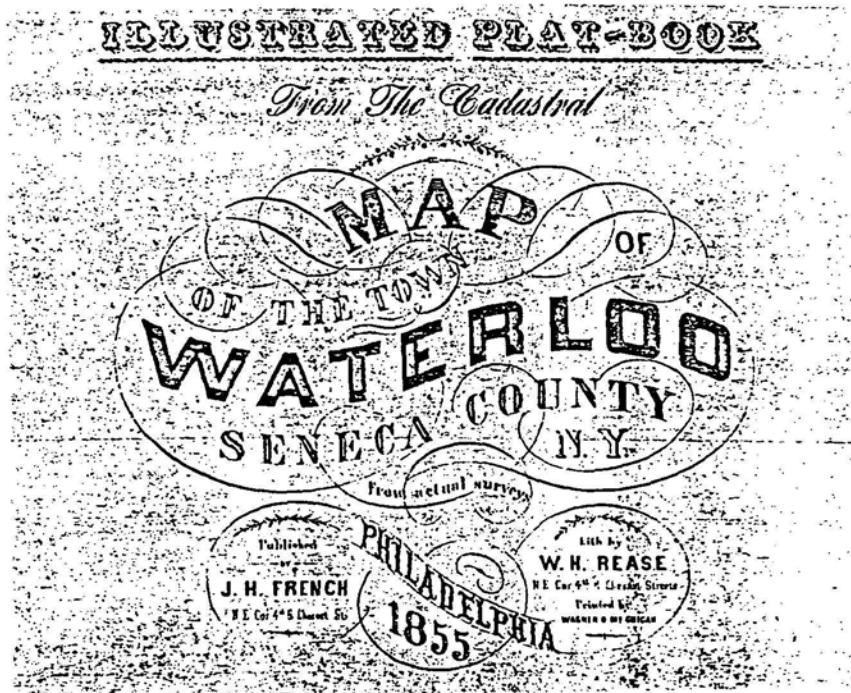


Figure 17. Detail of "Map of the Town of Waterloo," published in 1855.

The Women's Rights Convention of 1848

The significance of the M'Clintock home in Waterloo is derived from the participation of the M'Clintock family in the Women's Rights Convention of 1848. It is assumed, although there is no conclusive proof, that the family was living in the M'Clintock House at the time of the convention. The M'Clintocks were involved in both the planning and the implementation of the now-famous convention that took place in Seneca Falls on July 19 and 20, 1848.

Little time was available for planning. The idea to call a convention was formulated on July 13 at the home of Richard P. Hunt, where were gathered Mary Ann M'Clintock, Lucretia Mott, Jane Hunt, Martha C. Wright, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.³⁸ Three days later, a meeting was held at the M'Clintocks' house, as was later described in the *History of Woman Suffrage*:

On Sunday morning they met in Mrs. McClintock's [sic] parlor to write their declaration, resolutions, and to consider subjects for speeches. . . .^{*} Several well-disposed men assisted in collecting the grievances, until, with the announcement of the 18th, the women felt they had enough to go before the world with a good case.

^{*}The antique mahogany center table on which this historic document was written now stands in the parlor of the McClintock [sic] family in Philadelphia.³⁹

If in fact this meeting took place in the house that is now known as the M'Clintock House, the "parlor" was most likely the front northwest room today designated Room 102. This is the most formal room in the house, having architectural trim and a fireplace mantel in the Grecian style. Although slightly altered from its historic appearance, the room retains much of its original fabric, as will be described in Chapter IV of this report. The "antique mahogany center table" is today in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., as was first mentioned in 1922.⁴⁰ John E. Becker, in his 1949 *A History of the Village of Waterloo*, further noted that the table had been presented to the Smithsonian Institution by the National Woman Suffrage Association (1864-1890) along with the following information: "This table was presented by friends of Mary Ann McClintock [sic] to Elizabeth Cady Stanton and it was presented by her to Susan B. Anthony."⁴¹

³⁸ Stanton, Anthony, and Gage, *History of Woman Suffrage*, Vol. I, pp. 67-69; and Stanton, *Eighty Years and More*, pp. 148-149.

³⁹ Stanton, Anthony, and Gage, *History of Woman Suffrage*, Vol. I, p. 68.

⁴⁰ Theodore Stanton and Harriet S. Blatch, *Elizabeth Cady Stanton as Revealed in Her Letters, Diaries and Reminiscences*, Vol. I (New York: Harpers & Bros., 1922), p. 145.

⁴¹ Becker, *A History of the Village of Waterloo*, p. 154.

Who actually met in the M'Clintock parlor on Sunday, July 16, has been a point of some controversy. It is generally assumed that Elizabeth Cady Stanton was there, along with some members of the M'Clintock family. Lucretia Mott, who lived in Auburn, appears to have been otherwise engaged on that day, based on a letter from her to Stanton dated July 16, 1848.⁴² Given her absence, it is reasonable to suppose that her sister, Martha C. Wright, who was visiting from out of town, was also not in attendance. Little is known about Jane Hunt's subsequent participation in the planning, although she did sign the Declaration of Sentiments at the convention.

In addition to the meeting in the M'Clintock parlor on July 16, the M'Clintocks also took an active part in the convention itself on the following Wednesday and Thursday. A person who attended the convention later recalled Mary Ann as:

. . . a dignified Quaker matron with four daughters around her, two of whom took active part in the proceedings. These ladies, Elizabeth and Mary McClintoc [sic], were beautiful women, with dignified and self-possessed manners not often seen in women brought up as they were in a country town of that day.⁴³

The two daughters not named would have been Sarah and Julia. The M'Clintocks' participation is further documented by the official report of the women's rights convention that was prepared shortly after the proceedings.⁴⁴ The first day, Mary was appointed secretary of the convention and Elizabeth gave an address in the afternoon. The second day, Mary Ann was involved in a discussion of the Declaration of Sentiments. Members of the M'Clintock family who signed the Declaration were Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Mary, and Thomas. That evening, Thomas first read the minutes and then several excerpts from Blackstone. "M.A. M'Clintock, Jr." then delivered a short address. Among the five persons appointed to serve on a committee to prepare a report for publication were "M.A. M'Clintock" and "E.W. M'Clintock."

⁴² Letter dated July 16, 1848, from Lucretia Mott to Elizabeth Cady Stanton; copy on file at the park.

⁴³ Weber, *Special History Study*, p. 143; original quote is from an article by Mary S. Bull entitled "'Woman's Rights and Other 'Reforms' in Seneca Falls': A Contemporary View" that was first published in 1880.

⁴⁴ *Report of the Woman's Rights Convention, Held at Seneca Falls, N.Y., July 19th and 20th, 1848*. This document has been reprinted by the Seneca Falls Historical Society and may be purchased at the park.

Departure of the M'Clintocks From Waterloo

Just as their arrival in Waterloo had been announced, the departure of the M'Clintocks was described in the *Seneca Observer*. A notice in the issue dated July 5, 1856, stated that Thomas M'Clintock had sold his business and was about to remove ". . . to another locality." The family appears to have moved back to Philadelphia, based on a later deed dated 1859.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Masuicca, "A Study of the McClintock House." The 1859 deed (Book 62, page 307) refers to a parcel of land previously purchased by Mary Ann M'Clintock from Abby G. Williams (Book 53, page 368) as described in Masuicca's report.

INTERIM YEARS: 1856-1875

Richard P. Hunt, the owner of the M'Clintock House, died on November 7, 1856. His real and personal estate were inventoried on January 1, 1857, and included the "M'Clintock House and Lot" valued at \$2,500. As explained in the section, "Purchase of the Property by Richard P. Hunt," this property was not conveyed by the estate to any of the Hunt children. Rather, it was retained by the estate until its sale in May 1875. It is presumed that the house was leased during the intervening 19 years, although little information exists about the tenants. The name of only one—Samuel Birdsall—is known.⁴⁶

Residency of Samuel Birdsall

Samuel Birdsall lived in the former M'Clintock house up until his death in 1875. This is known from the 1875 deed of sale, which states the property "called the McClintock [sic] Lot . . . [has a] two story brick dwelling house . . . and is the same premises occupied by Hon. Samuel Birdsall at the time of his death." Birdsall was a lawyer who died on Thursday afternoon, February 8, 1872, at the age of 81. Several obituaries appeared in the newspapers following his death. One explained that he had "departed this life at his residence on Williams street." Two others noted more generally that he had "died at his residence in that village" of "Waterloo, Seneca county." All are in agreement that his death was due to complications resulting from an injury to the hand.

Birdsall moved into the M'Clintock House sometime between 1863 and 1872. A directory for Seneca County dated 1862-1863 lists him as living elsewhere in Waterloo, at 291 Main Street. A directory for 1872 shows him in the M'Clintock House by that date. However, no directories are known to exist for the years between 1863 and 1872, making it impossible to pinpoint the year Birdsall changed his residence.⁴⁷

The only known view of the M'Clintock House for this period is the map entitled the "Bird's Eye View of Waterloo, New York, Seneca County.-1873" (fig. 18). This is an aerial view that looks towards the northwest and shows the south and east sides of the M'Clintock

⁴⁶ File #592, Estate Papers of Richard P. Hunt, Surrogate Court's Office of Seneca County, and 1875 deed, Book 85, page 454.

⁴⁷ Copies of Samuel Birdsall's genealogy and untitled newspaper clippings of his obituaries are on file at the park. The *Directory for Seneca County* dated 1862-1863 is in the library of the Seneca Falls Historical Society. For more details on Birdsall's life and his relationship with Richard P. Hunt, see "A Study of the McClintock House" by Masuicca.

House. The house can be identified by its relative placement on William Street. The main part of the house, fronting on William Street, appears to be two stories tall with a gable roof that is oriented ridge-parallel to the street, as it is today. Only two window openings are shown, in the first and second stories of the east wall at the back southeast corner. This also corresponds to windows that exist today. The other windows in the east wall are obscured in the "View" by the east adjacent house. Most interesting is the wing shown on the back (south) side of the main house, which is offset to the west side. Not shown in the "View" are outbuildings behind the houses on the M'Clintock House block.

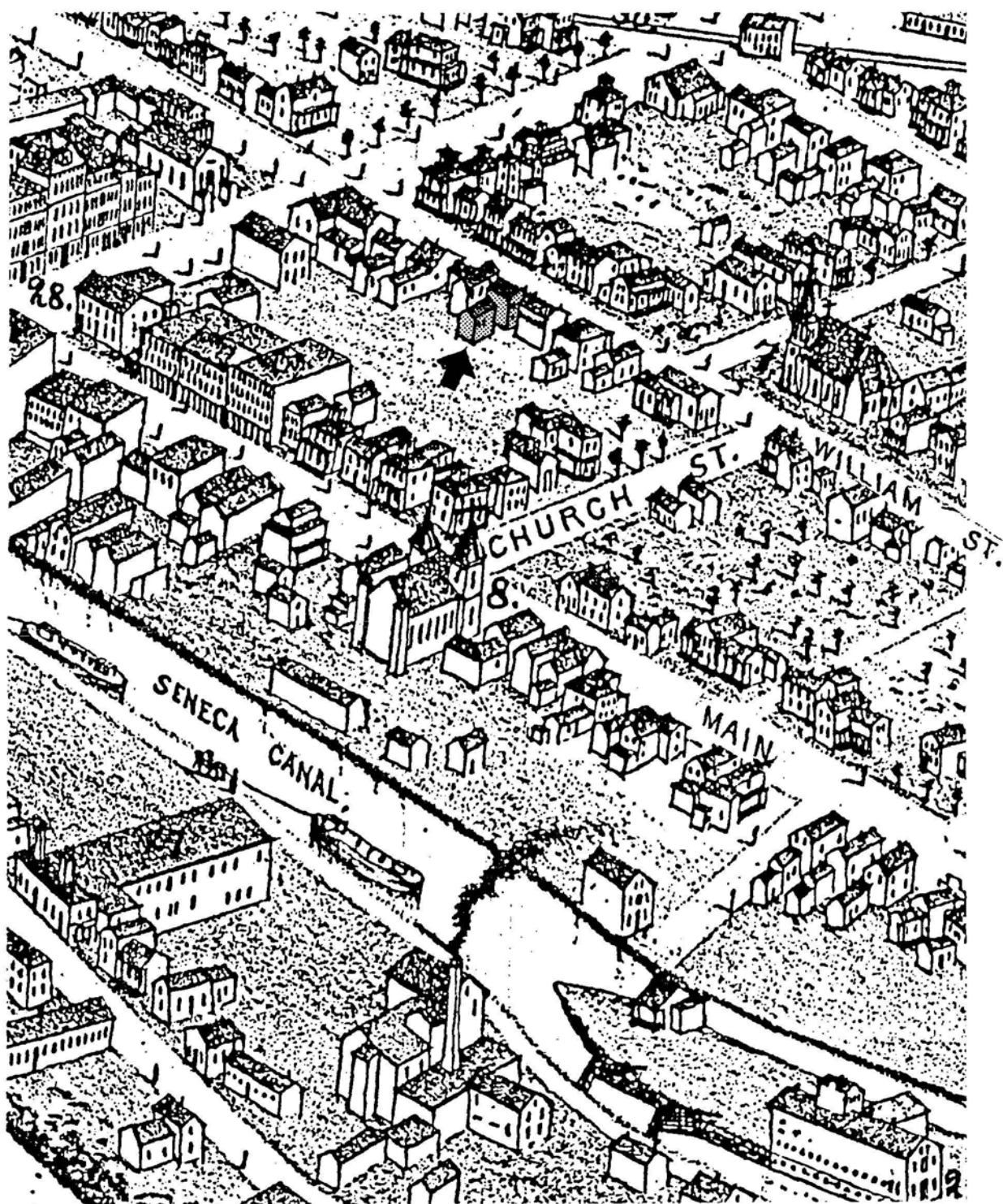


Figure 18. Detail of "Bird's Eye View of Waterloo, New York," 1873.

OWNERSHIP BY WATERLOO BAPTIST CHURCH: 1875-1985

1870's Period

Purchase of the M'Clintock Lot and House, 1875

The M'Clintock lot and house were purchased by the Waterloo Baptist Church following the destruction of their church building by fire on February 21, 1875.⁴⁸ The first mention of the purchase in the records of the Waterloo Baptist Church is the following entry, dated March 23, 1875:

At a Special Meeting of Trustees held Mch 23 1875 Moved by Br Mosher & Seconded by Br Bigelan that Br May be Authorized to Secure the McClintock Lot at the price Sett [sic] upon at \$5,000. Carried and Meeting adjourned.⁴⁹

"GRIP's" *Historical Souvenir of Waterloo, N.Y.* recounted in 1903 the early history of the Waterloo Baptist Church, including the purchase in 1875:

At a meeting held March 21 [sic], 1875, it was decided to purchase the lot known as the McClentick [sic] lot on Williams street for the sum of \$5,000. This property was purchased in May of that year for the amount specified.⁵⁰

"GRIP'S" was correct about date of the transaction and the dollar amount. The deed, dated May 25, 1875, notes the sale price as being \$5,000 and describes the property as "being the North part of Village lot number twenty four 24 . . . said lot hereby conveyed is called the McClintock Lot . . . and on said premises is a two story brick dwelling house and a wooden barn."⁵¹ The grantee to whom the property was conveyed by the estate of Richard P. Hunt, however, was not the Waterloo Baptist Church, but rather James C. and Margaret A. Hallsted.

⁴⁸ *History of Seneca County*, p. 89.

⁴⁹ "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church: 1873-1904," entry dated March 23, 1875.

⁵⁰ "GRIP'S" *Historical Souvenir of Waterloo, N.Y.* (1903), p. 61; in the collection of the Waterloo Historical Society.

⁵¹ Deed dated 1875, Deed Book 85, page 454.

A later deed dated April 20, 1882, transfers the property from the Hallsteds to the Waterloo Baptist Church.⁵² Based on this information, it was formerly thought that the historical record was in error, and that the property remained in private hands until 1882 when it was sold to the church.

Additional research has proved otherwise, however. James Hallsted (also found in the historical records spelled "Halsted, Halstead, and Hallstead") was a member and deacon of the Waterloo Baptist Church.⁵³ In September 1875, he purchased a house at the northeast corner of Virginia and Williams streets that was down the street from the M'Clintock House and lot.⁵⁴ Several articles in the *Seneca Falls Reveille* described the transaction. They noted that the property had previously been owned by J.C. Wright and that Mr. "Halstead" planned to relocate there in November following extensive repairs and rebuilding to the house that is standing today.⁵⁵ The directories for Waterloo indicate that "James C. Hallstead" lived in the house at the corner of Virginia and Williams until his death sometime after 1890, and that his widow continued to live there until 1906-1907. The directories also note that Hallsted worked for and was probably part owner of "Reamer & Hallstead," a flouring and sawmill in Waterloo at the corner of Washington and Huff Streets.⁵⁶

Based on this information, it is likely that James and Margaret Hallsted never lived in the M'Clintock House. Rather, they appear to have purchased the property solely for the use of the church, which shortly thereafter constructed a new building on the lot.

Construction of a New Church Building, 1875-1876

The decision to construct a new church building on the M'Clintock lot was made in the spring of 1875:

Moved & Seconded that we think we will try to Build a Meeting house that will not Exceed 12000 Dollars in cost. Carried.⁵⁷

⁵² Deed dated 1882, Deed Book 98, page 346.

⁵³ *History of Seneca County*, p. 89.

⁵⁴ Deed dated 1875, Deed Book 87, page 362.

⁵⁵ Articles in the *Seneca Falls Reveille* dated September 10, 1875; October 8, 1875; and June 23, 1876.

⁵⁶ Seneca County directories in the collection of the Seneca Falls Historical Society dated 1881, 1888, 1890-1891, 1902, and 1906-1907.

⁵⁷ "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church," entry dated May 17, 1875.

Actual construction started 5 months later, according to the local newspaper, the *Seneca Falls Reveille*, which reported on October 15, 1875:

The Baptists are laying the foundation of their lecture room on the property recently purchased by them on Williams street. Their new church on the same premises will probably not be begun until next year. [In fact, more than 30 years were to pass before the lecture room was enlarged.]⁵⁸

Completion of the building is also documented by the *Seneca Falls Reveille*, which noted on June 23, 1876, that "The new Baptist chapel on Williams street was dedicated on Thursday of last week."⁵⁹ Later church histories identify the dedication date as being June 15, 1876.⁶⁰

A description of the "new Sunday-school and lecture-room just finished, and located on Williams Street" was included in the *History of Seneca County, New York*, published in 1876. It said, "The house is of brick, will seat two hundred, and cost three thousand dollars."⁶¹ "GRIP'S" *Historical Souvenir* later recalled in 1903 that, "It was a plain, rectangular brick structure, placed well back from the street, built at a cost of \$3,000."⁶² This is confirmed by the Sanborn map of July 1886 (fig. 21), which shows the "BAP. CHURCH" located to the east side of and well back from the M'Clintock House. The map further identifies the church as being one story tall, constructed of brick, covered with a shingle roof, and oriented ridge-parallel to the street. Two photographs of the 1876 church are known, one taken about 1879 (fig. 19) and the other sometime before 1897. Both were published in 1949 in John E. Becker's *A History of the Village of Waterloo*.⁶³ They show the front wall of the church with one doorway offset to the west side and two windows. The windows were long with round-arched tops, and the doorway was embellished with a semicircular transom. The church maintained this appearance until 1897-1899, when a large addition was constructed on the front side.

⁵⁸ *Seneca Falls Reveille*, October 15, 1875.

⁵⁹ *Seneca Falls Reveille*, June 23, 1876.

⁶⁰ Becker, *A History of the Village of Waterloo*, p. 220; and *Centennial: Waterloo Baptist Church, 1866-1966*, p. 7.

⁶¹ *History of Seneca County*, p. 89.

⁶² "GRIP's" *Historical Souvenir*, p. 61.

⁶³ Becker, *A History of the Village of Waterloo*, pp. 156, 177.

Use of the M'Clintock House as a Parsonage

The historical documentation indicates that the M'Clintock House was used primarily as a parsonage during the more than 100 years that the Waterloo Baptist Church owned the property. The *History of Seneca County, New York* noted in 1876, "Upon the same lot [as the new church building] is a good brick dwelling, used as a parsonage."⁶⁴ The 1881 directory for Seneca Falls and Waterloo confirms this by listing "Packwood, E. Rev., pastor, Bapt. church" as residing at 103 Williams (then the address of the M'Clintock House) in Waterloo. The *Manual of the Churches of Seneca County With Sketches of Their Pastors, 1895-1896* recorded, "a parsonage and lot were purchased on Williams street in 1876 [sic]."⁶⁵ Becker's *A History of the Village of Waterloo* captions a ca.-1879 photograph of the house as, "The Baptist Parsonage, formerly the home of Thomas McClintock and Mary Ann McClintock [sic]."⁶⁶ The more recent *Centennial* history published in 1966 said, "The William Street house which had been purchased in 1875 from Thomas McClintock [sic] served as a parsonage until the fire in 1955, after which it was restored and put to new use as a Church Nursery."⁶⁷

Webster's definition of a parsonage is, "the house provided by a church for its pastor."⁶⁸ The M'Clintock House therefore served as the home of the Waterloo Baptist Church clergyman and his family. A listing of the pastors of the Waterloo Baptist Church for the years 1876 through 1949 may be found in Appendix A of this report.

There is also some evidence that the house was leased periodically to persons other than the clergy beginning in the 1890's. The "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church" note that Dr. Sharpe reported on April 8, 1894, "that he could rent the Parsonage for 10³⁰ per month provided some repairs were made." An entry dated July 29, 1894, identifies the name of the new tenant as "Mr. Childs." Mr. Childs was in residence at the time of an entry made in the records on March 3, 1895. The house was leased again in the 1930's, according to Mary V. Scott:

We lived in the house during the period 1933-34. The minister of the Baptist Church at that time was Mr. Van Marter. I don't know why it was rented then instead of being used by the minister.⁶⁹

⁶⁴ *History of Seneca County*, p. 89.

⁶⁵ *Manual of the Churches of Seneca County With Sketches of Their Pastors, 1895-1896* (Seneca Falls, NY: Courier Printing Co., 1896), p. 176.

⁶⁶ Becker, *A History of the Village of Waterloo*, p. 156.

⁶⁷ *Centennial: Waterloo Baptist Church*, p. 8.

⁶⁸ *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary*, p. 857.

⁶⁹ Letter dated August 23, 1988, from Mary V. Scott to Barbara A. Yocum, on file at the park and the Historic Preservation Center; included as Appendix C of this report.

Early Photographs

The earliest known exterior photographs of the M'Clintock House are believed to date from the period when the house was used as a parsonage. One, on page 156 of Becker's *A History of the Village of Waterloo*, was dated "circa 1879" by Becker (fig. 19). The presence of the early church building on the east side of the lot indicates that the photograph was taken sometime after the completion of that building in 1876 and before a porch was built on the front side of the parsonage in 1895. A white picket fence in good repair may also be seen on the front side of the property. This may well be the same fence mentioned in a church meeting on August 25, 1889, to wit: "Resolved that the Fence in front of the Church Lot be removed." This narrows the date of the photograph to sometime after June 1876 and before August 25, 1889. "Circa 1879" therefore seems to be fairly accurate.

This view shows the front and east walls of the parsonage, including a portion of the rear wing. Notable features of the main house include:

- a trellis on the north end of the east brick wall;
- a neoclassical front doorway with columns, sidelights, transom, and eight-panel door;
- windows fitted with nine-over-six sashes and louvered shutters;
- a wide cornice with returns in the gable ends;
- a gutter downspout/leader on the east end of the north wall, which continued at an angle along the east wall below the level of the first-story windows; and
- four chimneys placed symmetrically at the east and west ends of the roof.

Two paint colors appear to have been used on the wood elements: a light color on the doorway, window sashes, and cornice, and a dark color on the window shutters. Only a small portion of the south wing is visible at the back of the house.

Another early photographic view, this one of the back side of the house, is in the private collection of Mr. Wayne Morrison of Ovid, New York (fig. 20). This is a double view known as a "stereograph." Stereographs were made as early as 1850, but they did not become widely popular until around 1858; they continued in popularity until about 1920.⁷⁰ The stereograph that shows the M'Clintock House is mounted on cardboard, in the margins of which is printed, "Mr. & Mrs. C.V.D. Cornell, Waterloo, N.Y." The Cornells were photographers who had a studio in Richard Hunt's west building on Main Street in Waterloo, built in 1854. They appear to have been in residence as early as 1867, based on a photograph of Main Street with a sign on the building that reads, "DAGUERREAN ROOMS."⁷¹ They were still in business in 1876, according to the *Seneca Falls Reveille*, which carried advertisements of the business including

⁷⁰ Robert A. Weinstein and Larry Booth, *Collection, Use, and Care of Historical Photographs*, pp. 7, 187.

⁷¹ Becker, *A History of the Village of Waterloo*, p. 184.

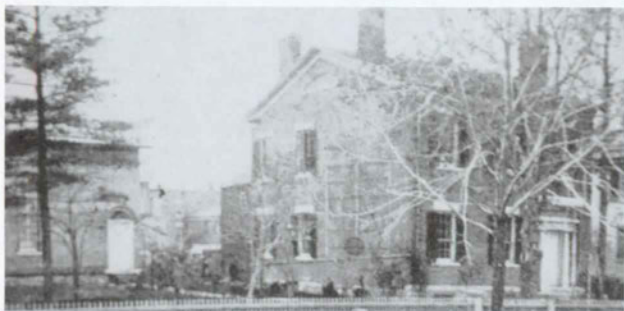


Figure 19. Photograph Showing the Waterloo Baptist Church and Parsonage, Circa 1879.

including endorsements such as, "Cornell makes pictures that cannot be excelled anywhere."⁷² It is also interesting to note that C.V.D. Cornell had a connection with the Waterloo Baptist Church, acting as superintendent of the sabbath school from 1867 until at least 1876.⁷³

The Cornells' stereograph in which the M'Clintock House is seen is a view of the back lots behind their Main Street studio, apparently taken from a second-story window. The season is winter, and snow covers both the ground and the roofs of the buildings. One of these buildings, in the upper right-hand corner, is the M'Clintock House. All that can be seen of the house is the upper story of the west gable end, a small portion of the upper south wall, and the west end of the roof. The lower story is blocked from view by another building, and the rest of the house is just beyond the view of the camera. Features of the house that are discernible include two windows in the west wall, one of rectangular shape in the second story and one of semielliptical shape in the attic story; a vertical line that appears to be a gutter downspout on the west end of the upper south wall; and two chimneys at the west end of the roof. Unfortunately, no details of the south wing may be seen.

1880's Period

Sanborn Insurance Map, 1886

Detailed maps of urban communities were prepared throughout the country beginning in 1876 by the Sanborn Map & Publishing Company. The purpose of these maps was to provide insurance underwriters with fire-risk information.⁷⁴ The earliest-known Sanborn map for the Village of Waterloo is dated July 1886 (fig. 21). Included in it is the property then owned by the Waterloo Baptist Church on William Street.

Although no lot lines are shown on the map, it is possible to ascertain that three buildings existed on what had been the M'Clintock lot. One is the M'Clintock House, used in 1886 as the parsonage and labeled on the map as a "Dw'g"—an abbreviation for "dwelling." The house shown is composed of two parts, the front being almost square in shape and made of brick, and the back being a wing of rectangular shape and frame construction.

⁷² *Seneca Falls Reveille*, issues dated June 4, 1875, and January 14, 1876.

⁷³ *History of Seneca County*, p. 89.

⁷⁴ Kathleen Wolsiffer, "The Library of Congress," *The Old-House Journal*, Jan/Feb 1987, p. 52.

KEY

FIRE WALL 6 IN. AB. ROOF
12
18
FRAME PARTITION
OPENING & IRON DOOR
WINDOWS - SHUTTERS
STABLE
WINDWIN "S" SIGN
1" & 3"
24 & 4"
BLOCS COLORED YELLOW ARE FRAM
RED BRICK
BLUE STONE
GREY IRON
BROWN ADOR
GREEN METAL

MARKED ARE CLOTHED
INDICATE RELATIVE HEIGHTS
ALTERNATE STREET NO'S ARE IN ITAL
CONSECUTIVE
BROKEN LINE NEAR BLDG - MISCELLANEOUS
SOLID METAL

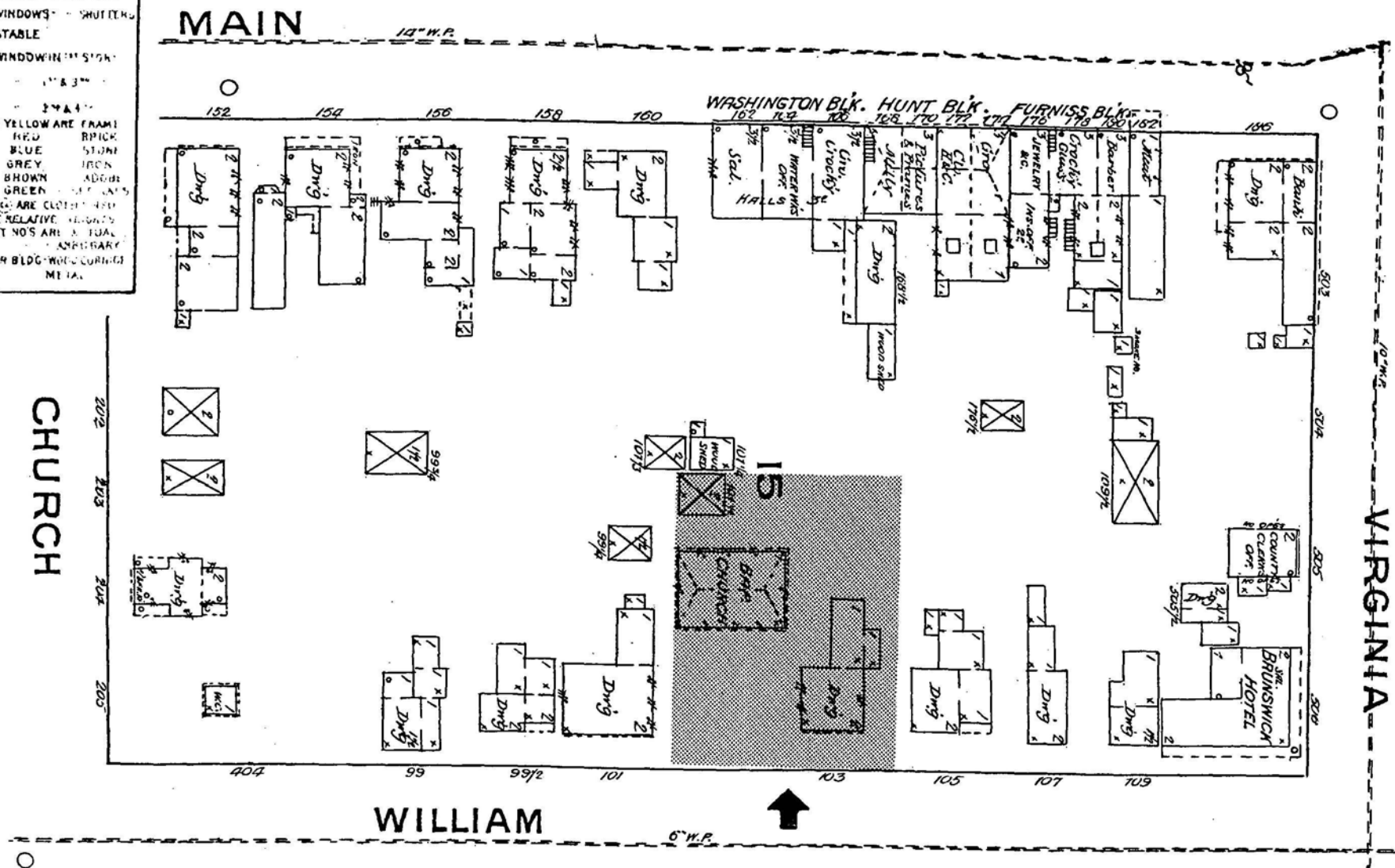


Figure 21. Detail of Sanborn Map, "Waterloo, New York," July 1886.

Other notations indicate that the brick house is two stories tall with a wood cornice and a shingle (versus composition, slate, or tin) roof. Only the window openings in the east and west walls are noted. The east walls has four windows, two in the first story and two in the second story. The west wall has only two windows, one each in the first and second stories. The frame wing is attached to the west end of the south wall of the main brick house. It is noted to be one story in height with a shingle roof. The small porch on the west side of the wing is cited as being one story high, of frame construction with a shingle roof. No window or doorway openings are noted for the wing.

Two other buildings are shown nearby on what was presumably the church lot. One is the "BAP. CHURCH," set far back from the street and to the southeast of the house. It is one story tall and made of brick, with a wood cornice, shingle roof, and many windows. The other building is behind the church in what would be the southeast corner of the lot. It is denoted as a two-story frame stable with shingle roof. This may be the same outbuilding shown on the earlier map of Waterloo dated 1855 and described in the deed of 1875 as a "wooden barn."

New Parsonage Kitchen, 1889

A new kitchen for the parsonage was proposed in 1889:⁷⁵

March 24, 1889

Special meeting of the Society The matter of Building a new kitchen to the Parsonage was presented to the meeting by the Clerk On Motion Resolved that the Trustees of this Society be authorized to build a New Kitchen to the Parsonage in accordance with the plan presented to the meeting. On Motion Resolved that we appoint a Committee of 3 to Collect subscriptions for this work

March 31, 1889

Adjourned meeting of the Society The Committee appointed on last Sabbath to Collect Subscriptions to build new kitchen reported progress. On Motion Resolved that this meeting adjourn to 2 Weeks from this time to give the Committee more time. James C. Hallsted, Clerk.

No further mention of the proposed work is found in the "Records," so it is difficult to determine exactly what work was intended by the trustees. The kitchen is thought to have been located in the south wing by 1889. With this in mind, did "building a new kitchen" refer to reconstructing the entire wing, or to simply remodeling the existing space?

Reconstruction is unlikely, based on the Sanborn map of 1893 (fig. 22) that shows the south wing to be identical in shape and configuration to the wing shown in the Sanborn map of

⁷⁵ "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church."

1886 (fig. 21). If work was actually done, it more likely involved remodeling of the existing kitchen.

1890's Period

Sanborn Insurance Map, 1893

More than 7 years after the Sanborn Company surveyed and mapped the Village of Waterloo in 1886, another map was published in December 1893 (fig. 22). No changes appear to have been made to the existing buildings on the Baptist Church lot on William Street. A new outbuilding, however, is shown for the first time to the south of the parsonage, in the southeast corner of the lot. This is a long rectangular structure of frame construction, being one story tall and oriented in an east-west direction, with a shingle roof. It does not appear to have been used as a stable, because it lacks the customary notation for that type of structure.

Interior Redecorating and Remodeling, 1893-1894

Interior work on the parsonage is mentioned in the "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church" for the years 1893-1894. Excerpts of those records are transcribed here.

February 14, 1893

Trustees of the Baptist Church held a meeting The following were appointed a comt. to . . . also look after papering & painting the inside of the parsonage.

April 8, 1894

Special meeting of Trustees Dr. Sharpe reported that he could rent the Parsonage for 10⁰⁰ per month provided some repairs were made such as papering some of the rooms and enlarging the Doorway between the Parlor & Sitting Rooms. Trustees looked the house over and decided to make the necessary repairs. [Written in the margin:] Dr. Sharpe & R. Jarvis were appointed to see to the work.



Figure 23. M'Clintock House: East Elevation, Circa 1894.

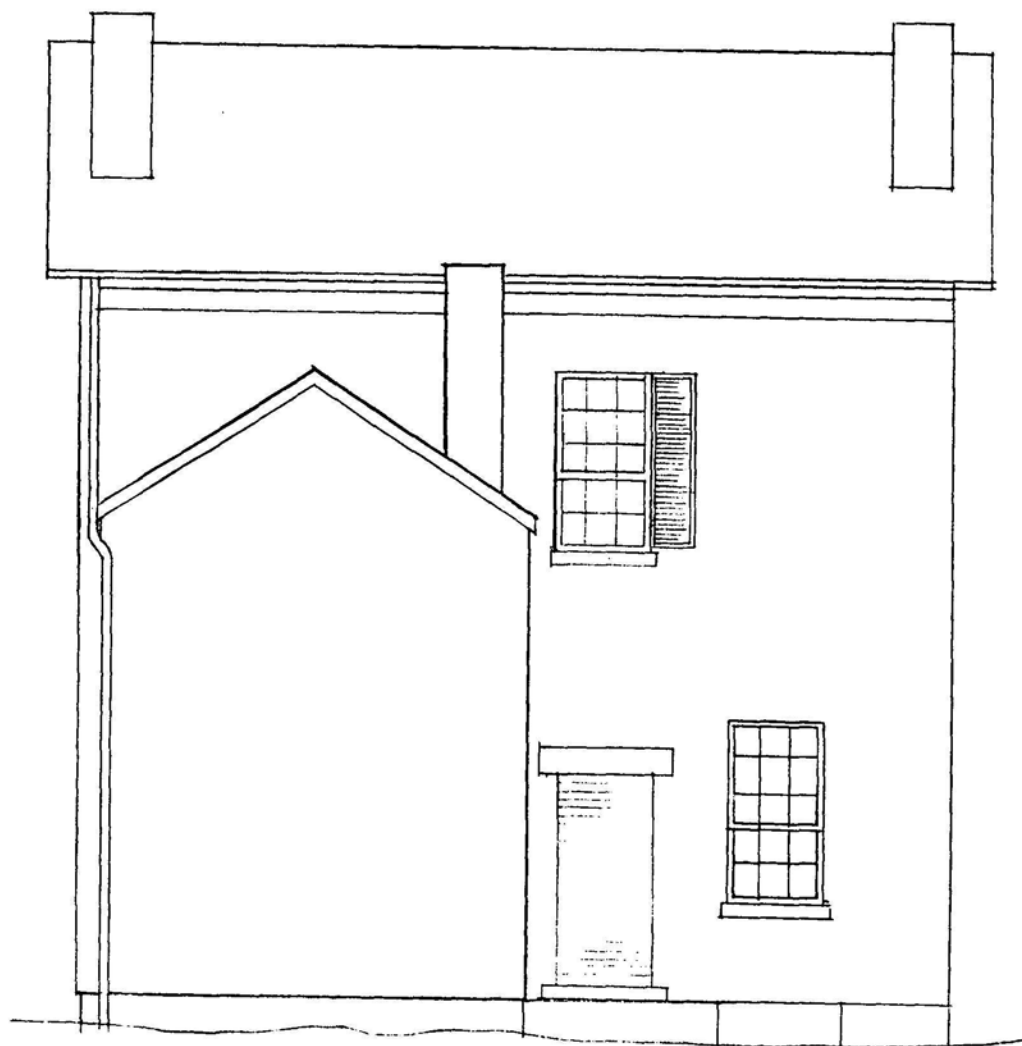


Figure 24. M'Clintock House: South (Rear) Elevation, Circa 1894.



Figure 25. M'Clintock House: West Elevation, Circa 1894.

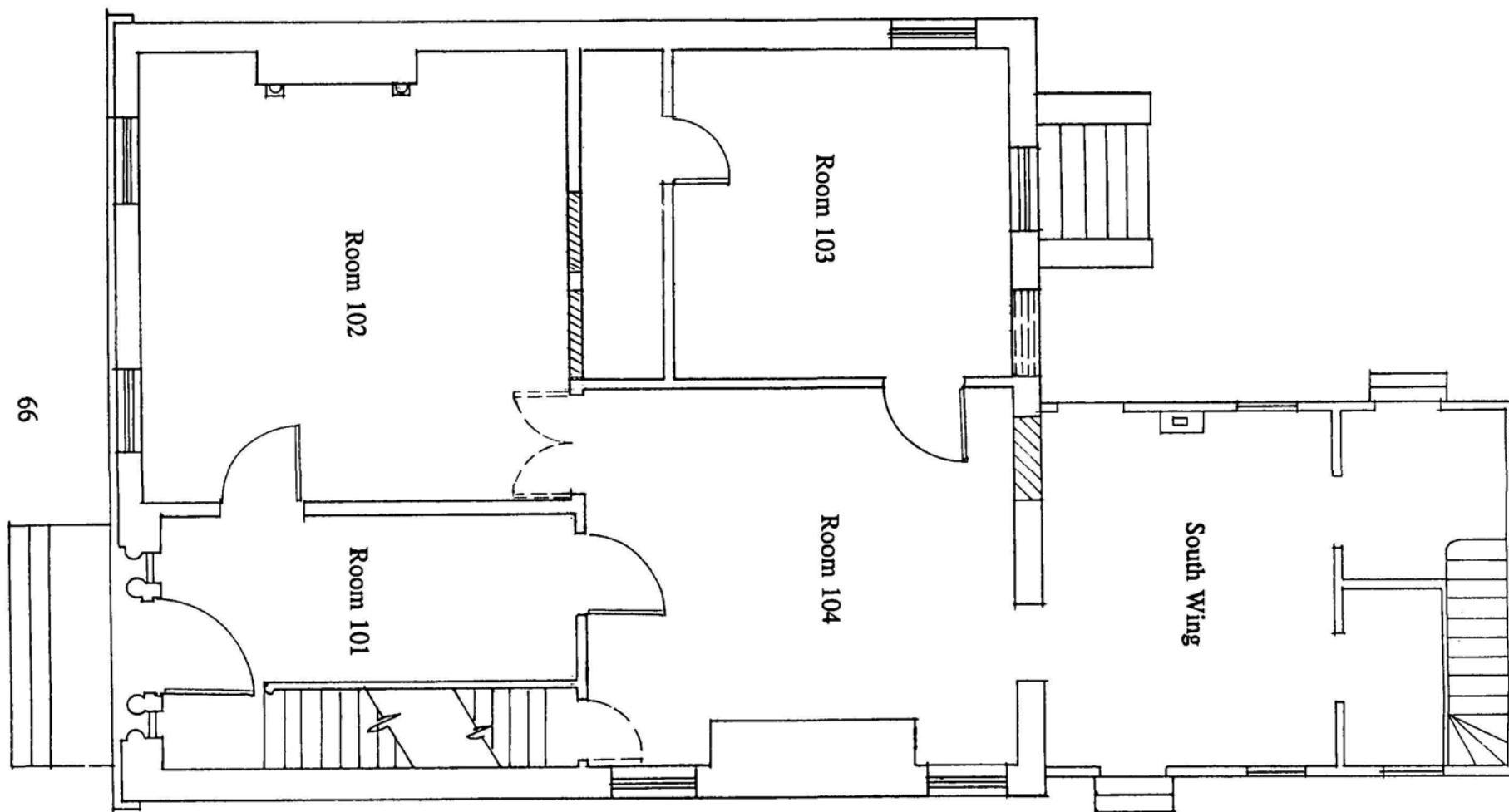


Figure 26. M'Clintock House: First-Floor Plan, Circa 1894.

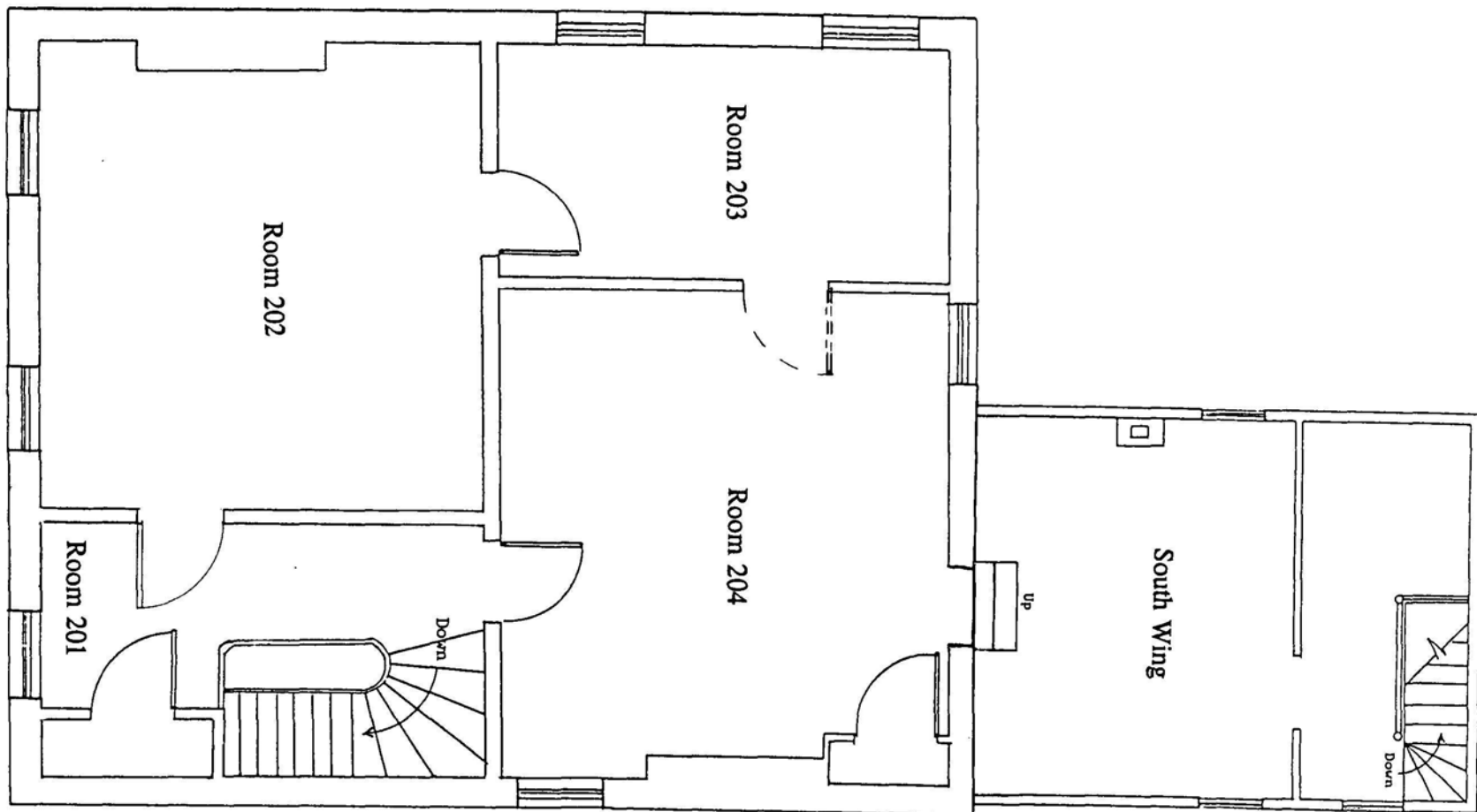


Figure 27. M'Clintock House: Second-Floor Plan, Circa 1894.

The architectural investigation found that the doorway between Room 102 (the front parlor) and Room 104 had indeed been made larger sometime in the late 19th century; it is thought that this was the doorway described in the minutes of April 8, 1894. As will be explained in Chapter III, other interior work that was apparently related to the enlargement of the doorway was also undertaken. This included the relocation of two partitions at the rear of the house and associated doorway and window changes. Figures 23-25 show the exterior changes thought to have been made at this time; figure 26 shows interior alterations at first-story level.

At second-story level, the work probably included the creation of the extant doorway in the south brick wall of the main house (see figure 27). This doorway linked the second story of the wing with Room 204. Its location suggests that the ceiling of the wing's second story was removed, and that the floor of the wing's second story may have been raised several feet. The physical evidence for this work is cited in Chapter III.

Alterations to Porches, 1894-1895

As stated previously, a small wooden porch existed on the west side of the larger wing prior to 1886. It may have been original to the construction of the wing. The porch was still in place in 1893 (fig. 22), but appears to have been altered in 1894. This is based on the following entry in the "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church":

July 29, 1894

Special Meeting Board of Trustees The object of the meeting was in regard to building a Storm house around the back porch of the parsonage and raising the floor up to the bottom of the Doors. Mr. Jarvis stated that Mr. Childs the tenant said that if the cost of the repairs exceeds 6⁰⁰ he would pay over that and on Motion it was decided to do the work and that Mr. Andrews be hired to do it.

The porch does not appear in the Sanborn map of April 1904 (fig. 28), and is presumed to have been taken down prior to that time.

A front porch was built in 1895. It appears to have replaced the steps at the front doorway that were seen in the exterior photograph of circa 1879 (fig. 19). The planning and construction of the porch, or "piazzza," is documented by several entries in the "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church."

March 3, 1895

Meeting of the Board of Trustees The meeting was called to see about putting some repairs on the parsonage. Mr. Jarvis moved that Mr. Bragg & Mr. Andrews be Committee to see about putting a Piazzza in front of the House. Carried. Mr. Jarvis moved that Mr. Andrews & Mr. Sharpe be Committee to

see Mr. Childs about staying another year if we build the Piazza-Carried. It was also decided to repair and paint the blinds.

April 14, 1895

Meeting of the Trustees . . . Mr. Bragg . . . also reported cost of the Porch in front of the Parsonage.

Hardware	5.95
Lumber	43.11
Roofing	13.34
Labor	39.28
Total	101.68
Less Donation by Mr. Bragg	6.00
	95.68

Maintenance upkeep of the new front porch is also documented in the "Records":

May 23, 1897

At special meeting of the Trustees . . . Mr. Bragg was appointed a Committee to examine porch of parsonage in regard to carrying off water from roof. Voted to furnish paint for painting porch. Mr. Brooks attending to the painting of the same.

August 20, 1897

A Church Society meeting was held . . . A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Parkes and Mr. Mahan for painting the porch of the parsonage.

Two photographs, one dated 1906 (fig. 29) and the other dated circa 1910 (fig. 30), document the appearance of the front porch. No photographs or other views have been found that show the back porch/storm house.

Addition to the Church Building, 1897-1899

Introduction

A large addition was built onto the front side of the 1876 church building in the 1890's. Its construction is described in detail in "*GRIP's*" *Historical Souvenir of Waterloo* as follows:

[In September 1896] steps were taken toward erecting a new church edifice. The real work of the church was not begun until the following year. The contract to excavate for the cellar and foundations of the new edifice was let to Deacon Brewer, August 25, 1897 . . . The new edifice, constructed at a cost of \$8,050, was dedicated February 14, 1899. Reverend Frank Day became pastor November 18, 1900, and during his time a number of improvements were

made in the heating, ventilating and drainage of the church which had proved sadly deficient.⁷⁶

The designer of the new church appears to have been local architect Martin L. Van Kirk, based on a sketch of the church that is included in "*GRIP'S*" and signed "M.L. Van Kirk, Architect, Waterloo, N.Y." This is corroborated by the *Centennial* history of the church written in 1966 that states, "In August, 1897 . . . construction was begun under the supervision of M.L. Van Kirk, architect The building was to be forty-four by sixty feet inside measurement with a seating capacity of 320."⁷⁷

1900's Period

Sanborn Insurance Map, 1904

The large addition to the front of the Baptist Church is shown in plan on the Sanborn map of April 1904 (fig. 28). The map notes that the church building has hot-air heat, electric and gas lights, and a slate or tin roof on the front part of the church. The height of the eaves is noted as being 18 feet from the ground.

The front porch of the parsonage, which was built in 1895, is shown for the first time on this map. It is noted to be one story tall with a "slate or tin roof." Missing from this map is the small wooden porch on the west side of the wing.

Two outbuildings of frame construction exist on the lot. One is the two-story stable located on the southeast corner of the lot, which is believed to have been built sometime before 1855 (based on the map of that date, reproduced as figure 17). The other is the one-story structure of rectangular shape located in the southwest corner of the lot, which was built sometime between 1886 and 1893 (based on the Sanborn maps). It appears to have been moved closer to the back lot line by 1904.

⁷⁶ "*GRIP'S*" *Historical Souvenir*, pp. 61-62.

⁷⁷ *Centennial: Waterloo Baptist Church*, p. 7.

Church Fire, 1906

News of the fire that almost destroyed the newly enlarged Waterloo Baptist Church was reported by the *Seneca Falls Reveille* on March 9, 1906:

The handsome church building of the Baptist society on Williams street was almost entirely destroyed by fire Tuesday night. At about 10:30 o'clock fire was discovered in the back part of the structure, and when the alarm was given the flames had made considerable progress. The fire dept. promptly responded . . . and succeeded in checking the fire, but not until the interior of the structure was pretty effectively destroyed. The loss is placed at \$12,000, on which there is insurance of \$8,000.⁷⁸

A slightly different version of the fire was recalled 60 years later in the *Centennial* history of the church:

The last indebtedness had been paid off but a few months when on the night of March 6, 1906, the church was wrecked by fire. The fire started in the southwest corner of the cellar in a pile of kindling and was thought to be the work of an incendiary. The amount of damage was set at \$6,000 which was fully covered by insurance. On May 5, 1906, the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Bain was arrested on the charge of having set the fire and was sentenced on August 17th On the afternoon of November 9, 1906 . . . the rebuilt and refurbished house of worship was rededicated.⁷⁹

Whether or not the parsonage sustained any damage during the church fire of 1906 is not recorded. A photograph showing the extent of the damage to the church roof is discussed in the following section.

Exterior Photographs, 1906 and Circa 1910

Two photographs document the exterior appearance of the parsonage and the church building in the early 20th century. One was taken in March 1906, immediately following the fire that almost destroyed the church (fig. 29). The photograph was found during the demolition of the church in the spring of 1988. It had been placed, along with other memorabilia, in a

⁷⁸ *Seneca Falls Reveille*, March 9, 1906; microfilm on file at the Seneca Falls Historical Society.

⁷⁹ *Centennial: Waterloo Baptist Church*, p. 7.



Figure 29. Photograph Showing the Fire-Damaged Baptist Church and Adjacent Parsonage, March 1906.

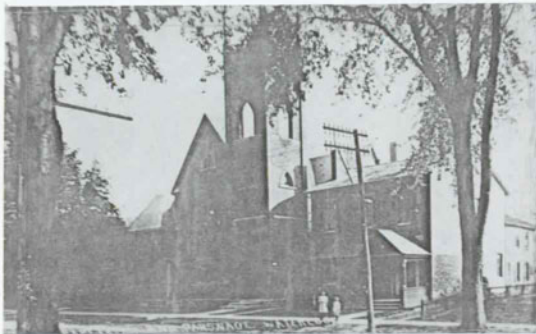


Figure 30. Photograph Labeled, "Bapt. Church and Parsnage [sic], Waterloo,"
Circa 1910.



Figure 31. Details of Photograph Labeled, "BAPT. CHURCH AND PARSNAGE [sic], WATERLOO," Circa 1910.

metal box that was in turn entombed in the front cornerstone dated "1897." Judging from the materials placed therein, it appears that the box was emplaced in the 1890's and added to during the later reconstruction work in 1906. The main subject of the 1906 photograph is the damaged church with its roof open to the weather, although a small portion of the parsonage may also be seen to the right side of the church. Significant features of the parsonage's front wall include the porch built in 1895, the old nine-over-six window sashes, louvered window shutters, and the northwest chimney stack.

The second photograph is in the collection of the Waterloo Historical Society (fig. 30). It is a black-and-white view measuring 5 1/2 inches by 3 1/2 inches and labeled on its front side with, "BAPT. CHURCH AND PARSNAGE [sic], WATERLOO." An approximate date of circa 1910 has been assigned to this view. The large addition to the front of the church had been built by this time and poles for electrical wires were extant in the street. The front and west walls of the parsonage may be clearly seen, including the west wall of the south wing. The 1895 front porch existed, as did the louvered shutters at the windows and the four chimney stacks. The old multipane window sashes, however, had been replaced by one-over-one sashes. A first-story window opening identified by the architectural investigation as being a later addition is seen near the south corner of the west wall. Two downspouts are visible on the main house, one on the east end of the front wall, the other on the west end of the back wall. Most interesting is the west side of the south wing, which is seen for the first time in this photograph. Clearly visible are four windows (two in the first story and two in the second story) that are fitted with one-over-one sashes. A doorway is seen at first-story level to the left (north) of the windows, close to the main house.

Lester H. Semtner Remembrances, 1908-1909

This author conducted a tape-recorded interview with Lester H. Semtner at the M'Clintock House on August 30, 1988. Mr. Semtner was born in 1904 and played as a child in the house with Paul Aldrich, son of the Baptist pastor, around 1908-1909. He has lived his entire life in Waterloo, and now resides down the street with his wife Ruth. A transcript of the interview is included in this report in Appendix B. In summary, Mr. Semtner remembers that the house had a wing on the back wall that had a separate entrance, a large kitchen, a stairway, and a second story that was used as a woodworking shop. He recalls two outbuildings: one behind the church with a stairway and loft, and another behind the house that was lower and four or five bays wide. Both were used for horses and carriages. He also has many recollections of the grounds, which are discussed in a subsequent section of this report entitled "History of Other Site Features."

1910's Period

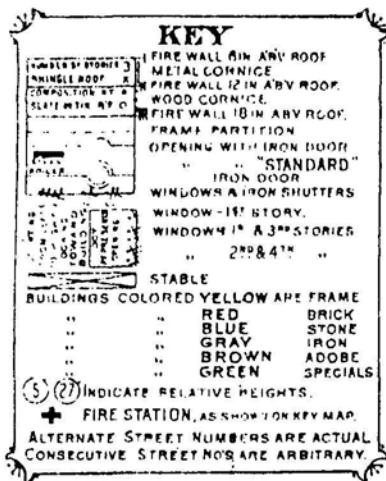
Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1911 and 1918

The Sanborn map of March 1911 (fig. 32) indicates that several changes had been made to the Baptist Church property since the last mapping in 1904. Alterations to the church building may have been made as part of the post-fire reconstruction in 1906. These included straightening the front rounded bay in the northeast corner, reducing the northwest tower from four to three stories, and raising the back Sunday School from one to two stories. The church is further noted as having a furnace for heat, gas lights, and an 18-foot span from the ground to the eaves.

The parsonage is noted as being a dwelling with shingle roof and a one-story front porch. The south wing is cited for the first time as being two (versus one) stories tall with a slate or tin roof. Newly added in the northeast corner between the wing and the main house is a small one-story projection with a similar roof. This was most likely the "pantry" that was later remembered by Mary V. Scott as being off the kitchen to the east.

The two earlier outbuildings in the back corners of the lot remain, but in a slightly altered state. The former two-story stable in the southeast corner is no longer designated as a stable, but noted to be a "SHED" and "Op 1st," possibly meaning open on the first story. Newly designated as the stable is the rectangular one-story outbuilding in the southwest corner, which had received a new composition roof.

The Sanborn map of October 1918 (fig. 33) is similar to the 1911 map, with a few exceptions. A small one-story projection with shingle roof has been added to the back side of the church Sunday School, and the two-story frame outbuilding previously located in the southeast corner of the lot is gone.



E. MAIN

CHURCH

30'

WILLIAM

VIRGINIA

MAR 1911
WATERLOO
N.Y.

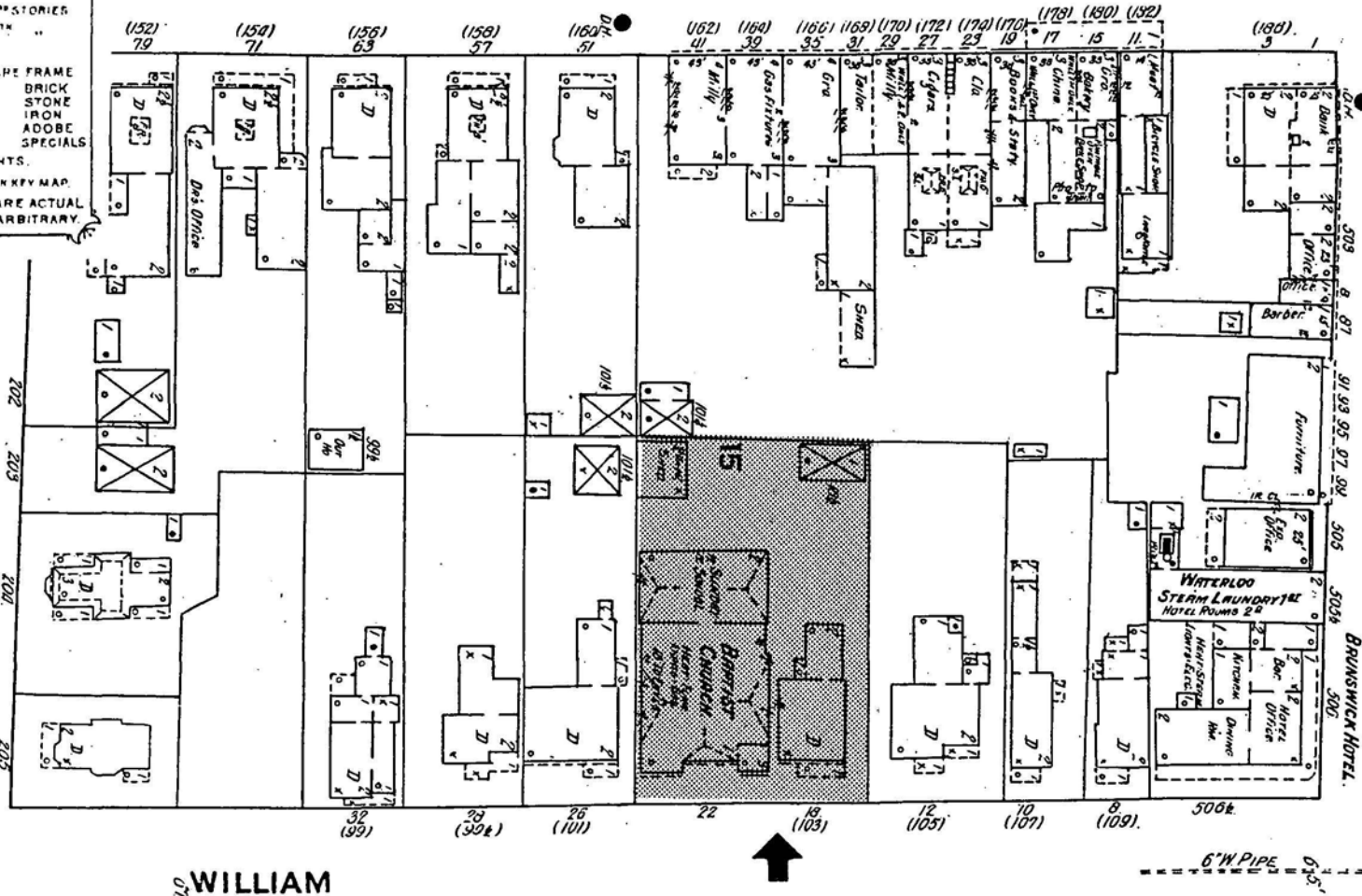


Figure 32. Detail of Sanborn Map, "Waterloo, New York," March 1911.

1920's Period

Introduction of Electric Lighting

Little is known about the work that was done on the church and the parsonage in the 20th century. What we do know comes from the *Centennial* history written in 1966:

In 1925, the gas lighting in the church building was replaced with electric lighting and in 1928 the parsonage was redecorated and electric lighting installed.⁸⁰

Postcard, Circa 1920's

A colored postcard was donated to the park by Mr. John C. Becker (son of John E. Becker) in 1988 (fig. 34). The card is entitled, "WILLIAMS STREET LOOKING EAST, WATERLOO, N.Y.," and shows a portion of the M'Clintock House's front side. It has been dated as sometime in the 1920's, based on the style of the automobiles in the background. Significant features of the house include the 1895 front porch, the one-over-one window sashes, a downspout at the east end of the north wall, and the northeast chimney stack. Missing in this view are the window shutters.

⁸⁰ *Centennial: Waterloo Baptist Church*, p. 7.

WILLIAMS STREET LOOKING EAST, WATERLOO, N. Y.



Figure 34. Colored Postcard Entitled, "WILLIAMS STREET LOOKING EAST, WATERLOO, N.Y.," Circa 1920's.

1930's Period

Mary V. Scott Remembrances, 1933-1934

Mary V. Scott lived in the M'Clintock House as a child during the years 1933-1934. Her family appears to have been renting the house at the time. She recalls that the minister of the Baptist Church was then C.F. Van Marter. Mary Scott now lives on Cape Cod, in the town of Yarmouth Port, Massachusetts. She has written her remembrances of the house in two letters to this author, one dated April 5, 1988, the other dated August 23, 1988 (see Appendix C). The second letter included a floor-plan sketch of the first and second stories of the back part of the house and the now-missing south wing. Excerpts from the letters are transcribed here.

April 5, 1988. The only snapshot I've found so far is one in the backyard and it only shows the brick of the church in the background.

I remember that there were fireplaces in at least three rooms: living-room, dining room and my upstairs bedroom. They were not all in working order but the mantels were there and my recollection is that they were quite plain.

The house had a front porch when we lived there—but that must have been an addition long after it was built. There was an old-fashioned pantry off the kitchen. There were two unfinished rooms extending toward the back upstairs and a back staircase, I believe.

August 23, 1988. We lived in the house during the period of 1933-34 We didn't live there too long because it didn't heat well.

At the time we lived in the house, the South Wing was still in a rough state upstairs. There was flooring but no plaster or wallboard. We used it as play space, not as a bedroom(s). I am enclosing a sketch [see p. 346] to show where the stairs (very open) went down. I can't remember where the windows on the East side were—nor the back although I think there was a window upstairs I have put in the windows that I remember.

Downstairs in the wing, the room at the back of the kitchen was more or less a hallway. We always went out the back of the house through there. We didn't use the door shown in the kitchen. My mother kept her old-style washing machine out there, and as you can see on my sketch, part of that space was taken up by the bathroom that was entered off the kitchen. That was the only bathroom in the house at that time.

The pantry was off the East side of the kitchen. It was all shelves and cupboards and I can't remember if there was a window in it. The kitchen had wainscoting, and I think (but am not 100% sure) that the sink was on the West wall between the window and the doorway

There were fireplaces in the dining room, living room, and two upstairs bedrooms. Going from the back upstairs bedroom into the wing, you went down two or three steps

1940's Period

Sanborn Insurance Map, 1948

The Sanborn map of September 1948 (fig. 35) is the earlier 1918 map with corrections that were pasted on. Unchanged in 1948 were the parsonage and the church building, except that the church was newly noted to have "HEAT: HOT AIR DUCTS" and "WOOD TRUSSES." Missing from the map is the one-story outbuilding in the southwest corner of the lot that had been built sometime between 1886 and 1893. In its place is a small one-story structure with a composition roof. It is labeled "A," most likely for "automobile," meaning that it was used as a garage.

1950's Period

Parsonage Fire and Conversion to a Nursery

Almost 50 years after the fire at the church, another fire struck the parsonage. This was reported on Thursday, June 9, 1955, in the *Waterloo Observer*, which featured a photograph of the south wing along with a descriptive caption (fig. 36).

More details are provided in the *Centennial* history of the church that was written in 1966:

Many suggestions were made [concerning the growing church school], but the one that seemed most feasible was to buy another parsonage and convert the present parsonage at 14 E. William Street into an educational building. While the church was in the process of considering the best methods, the parsonage was severely damaged by fire. This necessitated the removal of a wood addition on the rear [the south wing] and the complete renovation of the original brick structure. The ladies of the church pitched in and helped to restore to normal the part of the house that was left so that the pastor and his family could continue to live there. This they did until the church purchased the Toombs House at 67 Virginia Street for a parsonage and moved the parsonage family



FLAMES THAT DID DAMAGE OF ABOUT \$5000 leap from windows of rear part of Baptist parsonage in East Williams street Sunday afternoon when family of Rev. Carlton F. Carpenter were observing Mrs. Carpenter's birthday. Investigation has not yet revealed the cause of the blaze. Mark, youngest son of the carpenters, was sleeping upstairs at time and was taken from smoke-filled room by his father. Loss was only partially covered by insurance. Members of the family stayed at homes of several church members until house could be made fit for reoccupation.

Figure 36. Photograph Showing the Fire at the Baptist Parsonage, Thursday, June 9, 1955.

while they were away on vacation The William St. house . . . served as a parsonage until the fire in 1955, after which it was restored and put to new use as a Church Nursery.⁸¹

The precise use to which the house was put is unclear. The above quote calls it an "educational building," which normally means a building to house Sunday School classes and other Christian-education activities. The quote also says that the house was used as a "Church Nursery," which would suggest the care of very young children. John E. Becker, in *A History of the Village of Waterloo*, calls the building a "Nursery House."

Sanborn Insurance Map, 1958

The Sanborn map of 1958 was not a new map, but rather the old 1918 map corrected to 1948, with additional corrections made in pencil in 1958 (fig. 37). Unlike the corrections of 1948 that were pasted in the book, those from 1958 appear to have been done independently by the Becker-McLean Insurance Company, which owns the book. The only change evident on the Baptist Church property is the front porch of the former parsonage, which has an "X" on it. This most likely means the porch had been removed. It is interesting to note that the south wing is shown as being intact, even though 3 years had elapsed since the fire of 1955. This may mean that the wing was not taken down until 1958—the same year that certain interior alterations seem to have been made. The one-story automobile garage in the southwest corner of the lot, which first appeared on the Sanborn map of 1948, is extant.

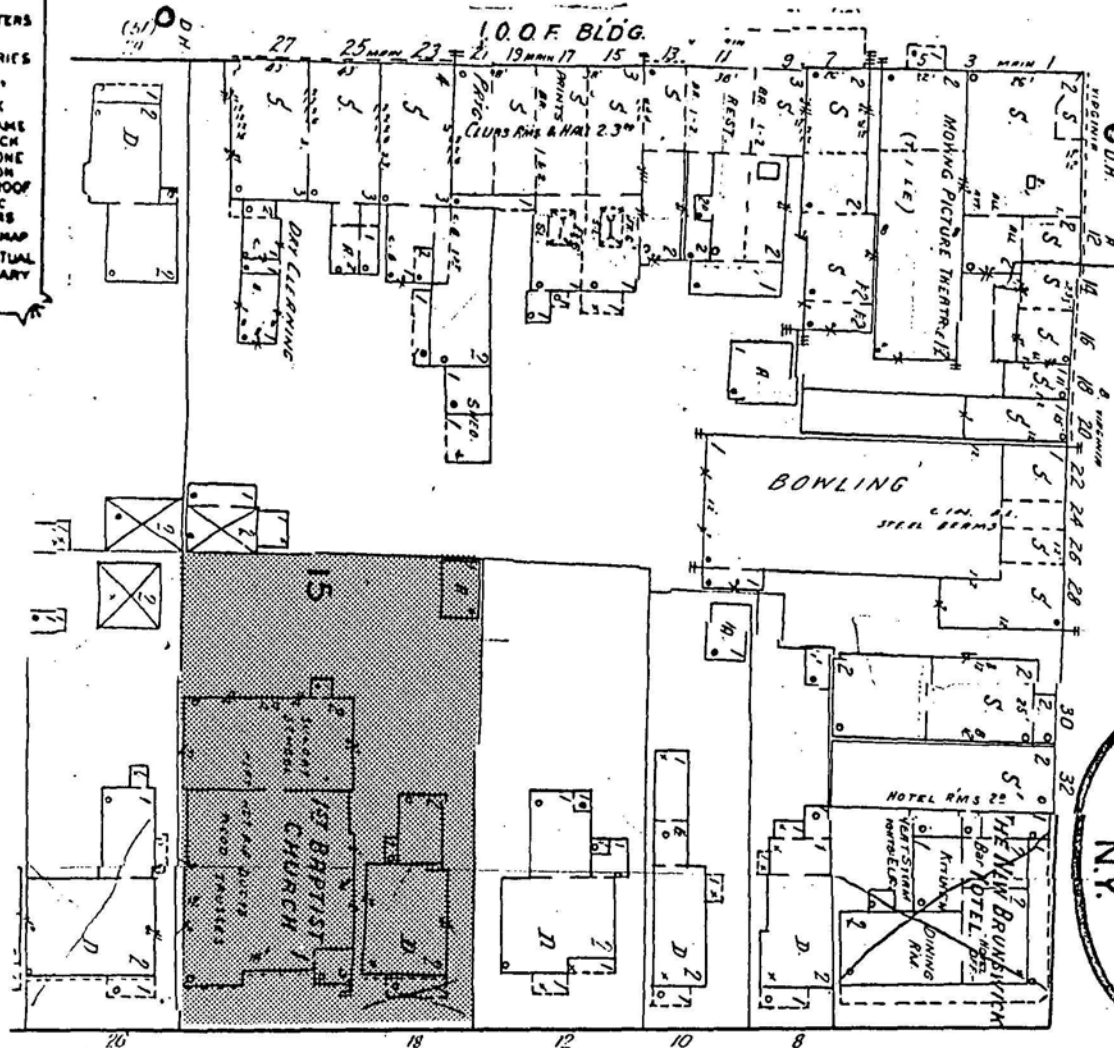
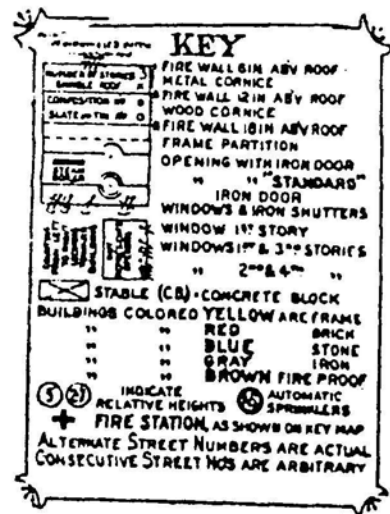
⁸¹ *Centennial: Waterloo Baptist Church*, p. 8.

Later Period

Instrument Survey, 1981

On October 30, 1981, a licensed land surveyor prepared "A Map of a Survey of Land Owned by Waterloo Baptist Church Society" on William Street in Waterloo, New York (fig. 38).⁸² This map details both the site and the buildings thereon. The lot is identified as number 24, measuring 99.0 feet along the north boundary, 162.61 feet along the east, 99.05 feet along the south, and 159.50 feet along the west, for a total of 0.366 acres. Only two buildings are shown: the "Brick Church Bldg" and the "2- Sty Brick Hse #14." Missing from the southwest corner of the lot is the one-story automobile garage previously shown on the Sanborn maps of 1948 and 1958. Also missing from the back of the house is the south wing, replaced by an exterior staircase that exists today.

⁸² The instrument survey of the property was prepared on October 30, 1981, by Ronald M. Phillips of 248 Castle Street, Geneva, New York.



VIRGINIA

OCT 1918
WATERLOO
N.Y.



Figure 37. Detail of Sanborn Map, "Waterloo, New York," October 1918 Corrected to 1958.

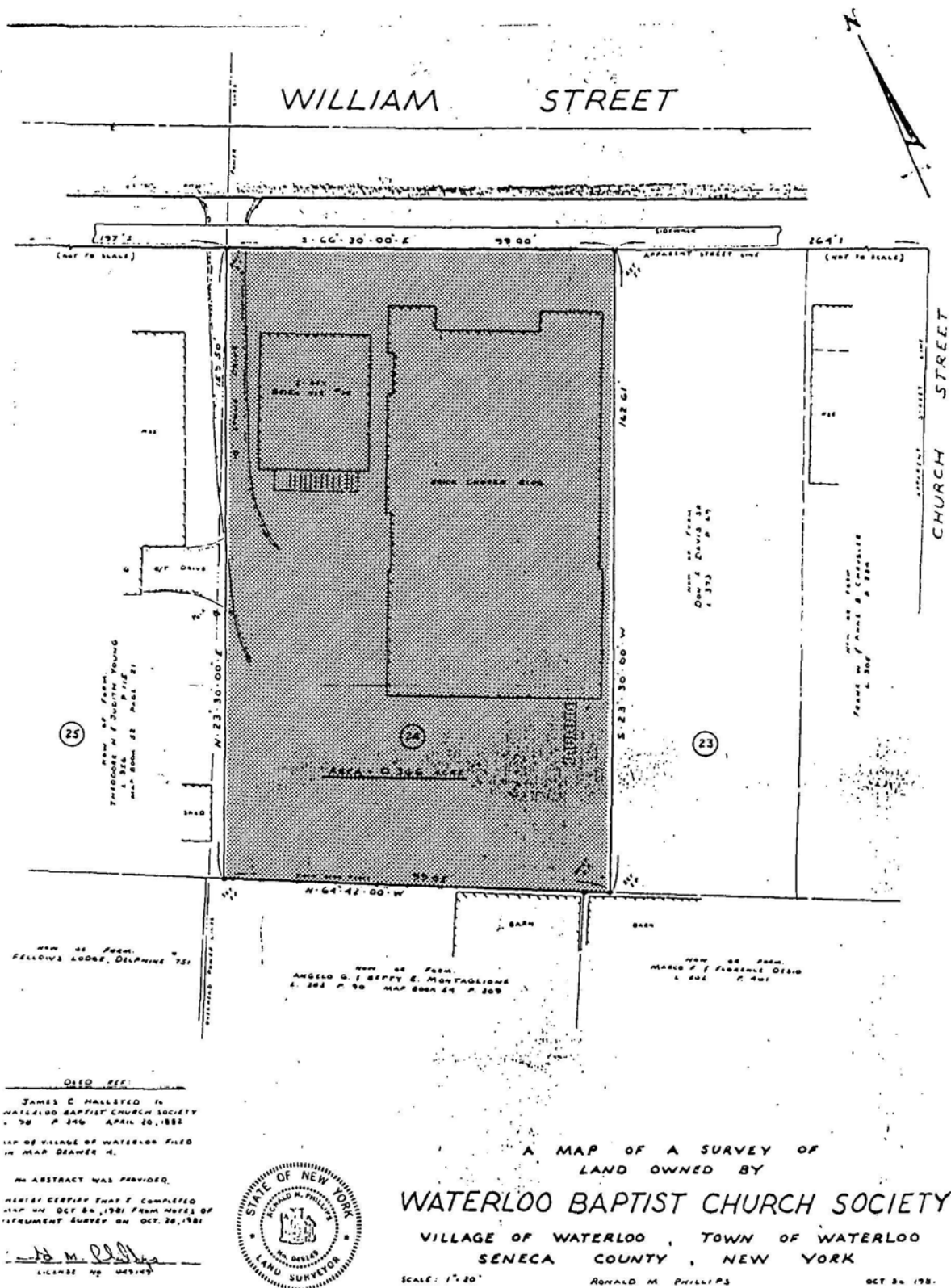


Figure 38. "A Map of a Survey of Land Owned by Waterloo Baptist Church Society," October 30, 1981.

HISTORY OF OTHER SITE FEATURES

Outbuildings

The outbuildings on the M'Clintock lot are documented by the previously described property deed dated 1875; the Sanborn maps dated 1886, 1893, 1904, 1911, 1918, 1918 corrected to 1948, and 1918 corrected to 1958; and the remembrances of Lester H. Semtner. In summary, the following is known about the outbuildings. A "wooden barn" was on the lot when the property was acquired for the Baptist Church in 1875. This is believed to have been built sometime before 1855, based on the Waterloo map of that date (fig. 17), which shows a small building in the southeast corner of the lot. It is shown as a two-story structure of frame construction on the Sanborn maps of 1886 through 1911. Lester Semtner remembers the barn in 1908-1909 as having stairs and a loft and being a place where horses and carriages were kept. The Sanborn maps indicate the barn was removed sometime after March 1911 and before October 1918. Two outbuildings were constructed by the Baptist Church in the southwest corner of the property. One was a long one-story structure built sometime between 1886 and 1893. This building was designated as a "stable" on the 1911 and 1918 maps. It was replaced sometime before September 1948 by a small automobile garage, which in turn was removed sometime before October 1981 (see figure 38).

A "barn" is also mentioned several times in the "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church, 1873-1904." On April 20, 1886, it was "resolved that the President of the Board of Trustees notify him [the Rev. C.J. Pendleton who had resigned on 3/28/86] to vacate the Baptist Parsonage & Barn by the 24th day of April 1886." This was presumably the old wooden barn at the southeast corner of the lot. It is less clear which barn was being discussed 7 years later. On February 14, 1893, a committee was "appointed . . . to fix up the Barn into sheds" The following month, on March 22, 1893:

Mr. Andrews reported that he had completed the Barn & the cost for same was Lumber \$5.46 Hardware \$3.17 Work \$12 37/100, Total \$21.00. Mr. Andrews was to have the use of the middle shed, Mrs. Bates the north shed & the church the south one. [Note: the pastor at this time was Eb. Packwood.]

An outside toilet known as a "privy" is also documented by the "Records." In the Trustees meeting of April 29, 1888, Brother Brewer was "appointed a Committee to have the Privy cleaned." Exactly where the privy was located is not known, nor is it known if the church and the parsonage had separate facilities. The privy was presumably a small one-story building of frame construction. It was most likely replaced by an interior toilet in the late 19th or early 20th century. Lester Semtner does not recall a privy in the backyard in 1908-1909.

Mary V. Scott says that when she lived in the house in 1933-1934, there was one "bathroom" in the house, in the south wing off the kitchen.

Plantings

Very little is known about what was grown on the M'Clintock lot during any period of time, including the years of Baptist Church ownership. It is unlikely that extensive gardens or orchards existed because this was a small urban lot. One photograph dated circa 1879 shows trees in the front yard. Also visible is a trellis on the north end of the east wall of the parsonage. When the trellis was installed and what type of vine was grown on it is not known. The trellis is missing today, and was probably removed in 1897-1899 when an addition was built on the front side of the adjacent church. Trees are mentioned once in the "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church." In a meeting of the Board of Trustees held December 12, 1886, it was "Resolved That we have the 3 Trees in front of the Parsonage." This presumably referred to planting three new trees in front of the house. By 1984, all trees had been removed from the property by the church. Four mature yew bushes remained in front of the house in the vicinity of the missing front porch that had been built in 1895 and removed sometime between 1948 and 1958.⁸³

Fences

Fences are known to have bordered the north, west, and south property lines during the years of church ownership. A white picket fence in the front yard is documented by the photograph dated circa 1879 (fig. 19). Possibly it was this fence that was mentioned in the Trustees' meeting on August 25, 1889, when it was "Resolved that the Fence in front of the Church Lot be removed." Lester Semtner, who played in the parsonage during the years 1908-1909, remembers that the backyard had a high board fence with a gate. A low picket fence was also located along the west property line at about this time, based on another photograph dated circa 1910 (fig. 30). Both the high board fence and the low picket fence were later removed and replaced by a metal chain-link fence on the south side only. The chain-link fence was in place by October 1981, according to a survey and map made of the property at that time (fig. 38).

⁸³ Construction of the front porch in 1895 is documented by entries in the "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church"; its removal is documented by the Sanborn maps dated 1918 and corrected to 1948 and 1958.

Driveways and Walks

It has been conjectured that during the M'Clintock years and in the two decades following, a driveway was located along the east side of the house connecting Williams Street with the back barn/stable. The building of the new church edifice in 1876 would have blocked this driveway, requiring it to be rerouted. Based on the placement of the nearby buildings, the new driveway probably ran along the west side of the property and behind the parsonage and church. This is how Lester Semtner remembers the drive as it existed in 1908–1909, when it provided access to two outbuildings—the two-story barn in the back southeast corner of the property and the long shed in the southwest corner. The driveway was most likely shortened to a straight run along the west property line following removal of the southeast barn sometime between 1911 and 1918. By the time of the property survey in October 1981, only the north half of the driveway remained, which was then described as a “10' Stone Drive.”

Walks that existed before 1875 may have included a front sidewalk along the street and a walk from the street to the front doorway. Walkways may have also existed in the back yard between the back doorway and the well, the privy, the barn, and the M'Clintock drug store. After 1875, the Baptist Church no doubt installed a walk from the street to the front doorway of the church building. The early church walks were made of wood, according to an entry dated April 29, 1888, in the “Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church” that states, “On Motion J.C. Hallsted was appointed a Committee to have the Plank walk repaired.” Lester Semtner remembers that there was a concrete sidewalk between the church and the parsonage in the years 1908–1909. This is confirmed by the photograph of circa 1910 (fig. 30) that shows four walks apparently made of concrete. These are the public sidewalk along the street, the walk to the church, the walk to the parsonage, and the previously described walk between the buildings.

Well and Cistern

A well and/or cistern would have been the source of water for the parsonage during the early years of Baptist Church ownership. A slate ground cover for a well—perhaps dating to the 19th century—exists today in the back yard behind the house. Rainwater may have been channeled for storage into this well. Alternatively, it may have been channeled into a separate cistern or barrel. Such a receptacle would also have been in the back yard, judging by the photograph of circa 1879 (fig. 19), which shows the front downspout attached to the east wall and angled towards the back of the house. References to the well and cistern are found in the “Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church.” At a meeting of the Trustees on November 23, 1882, it was decided “on Motion [that] the well of the Parsonage was to have a new pump & the water conductor be fixed.” In another meeting, on December 10, 1894, “Mr. Andrews &

Mr. Sharpe were appointed a committee to see about fixing the Well of the Parsonage." A subsequent meeting was held on April 14, 1895, "to see about doing something with the Cistern at the parsonage as it is unfit to use. On Motion Dr. Sharpe & R. Jarvis were requested to examine it and see what the trouble is. Carried."

Plumbing was installed in the house by 1908-1909, according to Lester Semtner, who also recalls that a well in the back yard was used for drinking water. The well at that time had a crank and chain, and next to it was hung a tin cup.

Coal Ashes

Coal ashes were stored in the yard of the Baptist Church in the late 19th century, according to the minutes of a Trustee's meeting for April 29, 1888, which noted that "Brother Brewer agreed to draw away the coal ashes in the yard." Coal ashes are a byproduct of heating a building with coal. Exactly when coal began to be used for heating by the Baptist Church is not known. Coal was available in Waterloo beginning in the mid-19th century, according to a history of the village written in 1878. This document states that "in 1850 Mackey & Quinby bought the first 50 tons of anthracite coal in this village, which was a years stock, and before they sold out they sold 10,000 tons per year."⁸⁴ Coal was used to heat the church as late as the 1940's, based on the *Centennial* history of the church that recalled:

Later [in the 1950's] a central heating plant was installed [in the church] to lessen the great amount of work involved in keeping three coal fires burning to say nothing of the insufficiency of the hot air heating system.⁸⁵

It is likely that coal was also used to heat the parsonage and to fuel the kitchen range. Individual stoves were at one time located in several of the rooms (Rooms 102 and 104), as evidenced by patched holes for stovepipes in the chimney breasts that were recorded during the architectural investigation.

⁸⁴ Newspaper article, "Paper read before the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, by Charles D. Morgan, on February 7th, 1878."

⁸⁵ *Centennial: Waterloo Baptist Church*, p. 8.

ADDITIONAL SITE CONSIDERATIONS

Changes in Street Name

The street on which the Baptist church and parsonage were located appears to have been commonly known as Williams Street by 1875-1876, according to newspaper articles of those dates in the *Seneca Falls Reveille*.⁸⁶ The Sanborn maps, however, continued to record the street name as "William" in 1886, 1893, 1904, and 1911. Not until the Sanborn map of 1918 was the name changed to "Williams," by which it is known today.

The Sanborn maps also indicate that the streets in Waterloo, including Williams Street, were unpaved until the early 20th century. The earliest reference is the Sanborn map of December 1893, which notes that all of the streets at that time were "not paved." This was also the case in April 1904 and March 1911, according to the maps, which read "Streets (grades) nearly level & not paved." By the map of October 1918, five streets including nearby Virginia Street were paved. Exactly when Williams Street was finally paved has not been determined, although the information can most likely be found in the records of the Village of Waterloo.

Changes in Street Address

The street numbers assigned to the Baptist Church buildings on Williams Street have changed twice since 1886. According to the Sanborn maps, both the parsonage and the church building were designated number "103" in 1886 and 1893. By 1904, the street number had changed to "18," which it remained until 1918 or later. Only on the Sanborn map of 1911 are the parsonage and the church numbered individually, with the parsonage being "18" and the church "22." By 1984, the number above the front doorway of the former parsonage was "14." The earliest known mention of this number is the 1966 *Centennial* history of the church. The number "14" was also used to label the house in the property survey and map prepared in October 1981.

⁸⁶ Newspaper articles in the *Seneca Falls Reveille* that refer to "Williams Street" are dated September 10, 1875; October 8, 1875; and June 23, 1876.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PERIOD: 1980-PRESENT

Legislation, Acquisition, and Studies

National Park Service involvement with the M'Clintock House commenced in 1980 when Public Law 96-607, Title XVI, designated the house as part of Women's Rights National Historical Park. Because the property was then owned by the Waterloo Baptist Church, the law further authorized the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical assistance to the owners, and to enter into a cooperative agreement with them. An initial architectural investigation was undertaken in March 1984, which was written up as a chapter in the report, "Architectural Survey: Women's Rights National Historical Park," by Barbara E. Pearson (now Yocum). Fee acquisition of the property was authorized in August 1984 by Public Law 98-402, which also mandated the removal of "all structures from the property that are not relevant to the historic integrity of the McClintock [sic] house." The site was finally purchased on October 15, 1985, for \$53,000 by the United States of America. Published in this same year was a National Park Service "Special History Study: Women's Rights National Historical Park" by Sandra S. Weber, which included a chapter entitled "The McClintocks [sic]."⁸⁷

Emergency Stabilization

Emergency stabilization of the M'Clintock House commenced shortly after its acquisition. Of primary concern was the roof, which was sagging at the ridge and allowing water to leak into the house. Closer examination found that the south roof plate had deflected outward, causing the center girt to disengage. Repair and stabilization was undertaken in the spring of 1986 under National Park Service work order number 1981-0624-301 at a cost of \$15,000. Briefly, this work involved cleaning the attic of cellular insulation, animal skeletons, and guano; pulling the roof plate back into place and reattaching the center girt; removing the existing asphalt and wood shingles; replacing deteriorated sheathing boards; and installing new white cedar shingles. Evidence of earlier architectural features, such as nailing patterns of shingles on the sheathing boards, was noted and recorded, and the progress of the work was documented photographically. Left in place were three wire ropes, eye bolts, and steel plates that had been used to pull the structure back into place. These wire ropes now help carry the horizontal loads on the roof.

⁸⁷ The legislative and administrative history of the site may be found in the *General Management Plan: Women's Rights National Historical Park/New York* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, March 1986).

Details of the job were written in the "Completion Report: Repair and Stabilize McClintock [sic] House Roof, Women's Rights National Historic Park," dated June 1986.

The project captured the interest of several local newspapers, which carried the following stories:

The Seneca Falls Reveille (Seneca Falls), April 2, 1986: "Crew Raising the Roof at McClintock's House";

Finger Lakes Times (Geneva), April 3, 1986: "Roof work under way on historic house";

The Post-Standard (Cayuga/Seneca), April 3, 1986: "Roof Leak Damages Feminist Landmark"; and

Democrat & Chronicle (Rochester), April 3, 1986: "Roofers rejuvenate rafters of McClintock house."

Deed Research

Funds obtained from the Eastern National Parks and Monuments Association were used by the park to finance documentary research on the M'Clintock House in 1986. Joni Masuicca, then president of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation, was engaged to research the deeds for the property. Her report, entitled, "A Study of the McClintock [sic] House," includes descriptions of the property deeds for the M'Clintock lot (the north half of Lot 24) and the west adjacent Young lot (the north half of Lot 25). The report also contains miscellaneous information on the M'Clintock family.

Installation of Ventilation Louvers

Despite the stabilization of the roof in 1986, moisture trapped inside the house continued to be a problem. In the worst condition were the walls on the south side of the house, where wallpaper was peeling off the walls and black growths of mildew proliferated. Louvered wooden panels were therefore installed in 1987 to ventilate and help dry out the unheated interior. These louvered panels were constructed by Leroy Renninger, Chief of Maintenance at Women's Rights National Historical Park. Their installation involved removing several

nonhistoric window sashes, which were stored in the basement. The louvered panels exist in the windows today.

Demolition of the Church Building

The next major project was the demolition of the Waterloo Baptist Church building to the east of the M'Clintock House. This was undertaken in the spring of 1988 under National Park Service contract number CX 1600-8-0007, "Demolition of Waterloo Baptist Church and Hawker House."⁸⁸ The contract was awarded to R.L. Bates of the Bates Construction Company, Geneva, New York. After the superstructure of the church was removed, the upper portion of the foundation was removed to a depth below grade that would ensure proper drainage of the site. The lower portion of the foundation was left in place. The site was then backfilled, seeded, and hayed. The work was completed by April 22, 1988, according to a memorandum of that date concerning the "Final Inspection for Demolition Contract, WOR1."

The memo notes that the M'Clintock House sustained only minor damage including "one brick broken on the foundation line at the front corner of the house and . . . two additional slight gouges to [the] bricks on the side directly facing the church lot."⁸⁹ Crack monitors installed at an earlier date indicated that no significant movement of the house had occurred "since before the contract began." Not mentioned was the slate well cover in the back yard, which was cracked when run over by a truck.

During the dismantling, a time capsule was found in a cornerstone of the building that included a faded photograph dated March 1906 (fig. 19). This photograph shows the fire-damaged church and a small portion of the parsonage. It is now in the collection of the park. Other papers and memorabilia found with the photograph were donated to the Waterloo Historical Society.

Similar to the roofing work in 1986, demolition of the church was considered to be newsworthy. Local newspapers carried the following articles:

Finger Lakes Times (Geneva), April 2, 1988: "National Park Service project—Baptist Church demolition under way";

⁸⁸ The Hawker House was in Seneca Falls, at another National Park Service site.

⁸⁹ Memorandum dated April 22, 1988, to Chief, HPC, from Exhibit Specialist, HPC; on file at the Cultural Resources Center in Boston.

Finger Lakes Times (Geneva), April 6, 1988: two photographs captioned, "Demolished. The former Baptist Church . . .";

The Seneca Falls Reveille (Seneca Falls), April 6, 1988: "2 National Park Properties Fall This Week To Wrecker's Ball";

The Syracuse Herald-Journal (Syracuse), April 13, 1988: "More pieces fall together: Development work continues at Women's Rights National Park"; and

Finger Lakes Times (Geneva), April 15, 1988: "Cornerstone gives glimpse of 1906."

Architectural Investigation and Recording

The architectural investigation of the M'Clintock House for the historic structure report was started in 1988. This work involved recording existing conditions, identifying historic building materials, removing paint and mortar samples for analysis, and continuing the documentary research. In addition, three senior residents (or former residents) of Waterloo were asked to share their early memories of the house. These were Lester H. Semtner, who played in the house as a child in 1908-1909; Mary V. Scott, who lived in the house in 1933-1934; and John C. Becker, the son of the late Waterloo historian John E. Becker. Measured drawings of the existing house were prepared in the fall of 1988 by the Historic American Buildings Survey.

III. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The description of architectural elements at the M'Clintock House and their existing condition was based on a number of visits to the site. The first was made in February 1984, the second in January 1988, the third in February 1988, and the fourth in August 1988. In addition, detailed observations of the roof were made in the spring of 1986 by project supervisors Stephen Spaulding and Richard Crisson of the Cultural Resources Center, Boston. Their findings were presented in a report entitled, "Completion Report: Repair and Stabilize McClintock [sic] House Roof, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York, June 1986." Finally, new information was discovered in the spring of 1990 during preparations for the exterior restoration of the house to its 1848 appearance, and in the summer of 1993 during preparations for the interior restoration/rehabilitation work.

EXTERIOR: MAIN HOUSE

The exterior of the M'Clintock House is seen in figures 39-53.

Foundation

The limestone foundation, including the front (north) limestone water table, is original to the construction of the house circa 1835. The stones at all four sides appear to be in good condition. Much of the original beige-color lime mortar survives intact, although some areas of loss were observed. Most severely altered are the retaining walls for the cellar entrance on the back (south) side of the house. Here the walls have been covered with a portland-cement stucco that was most likely applied at the same time as the stucco on the south brick wall—i.e., sometime after 1955. These retaining walls are in poor condition.

Walls

General Description

The exterior brick walls are original, and are believed to have been built around 1835. Much of the original beige-color lime mortar survives in the brick joints. The bricks themselves are two shades of orange: a light orange on most of the body of the house, and a dark orange above the second-story windows. It was at first thought that this color difference signified a major rebuilding of the upper walls and roof at some later date. This was found not to be the case, based on a comparative analysis of brick-joint mortar samples removed from the lower and the upper walls. It therefore appears that two different lots of brick were used in the original construction.

The walls today have an accretion of additions and alterations. Brickwork patches evince three periods of change to the original doorway and window openings. These periods occurred sometime between 1836 and 1855; circa 1894; and sometime between 1906 and circa 1910. The alterations are described in detail in subsequent sections on doorways and windows. Deterioration is also evident on the original exterior brick walls. Weathering and other damage has occurred to both the bricks and the mortar joints.

North (Front) Wall

Remnants of lead flashing are found in the mortar joints of the north wall between the first and second stories. They relate to the roof of a late 19th-century porch that was removed between 1948 and 1958, based on the Sanborn maps.

Metal railings are attached to the north wall at the front doorway stoop. These were installed sometime after the late 19th-century porch was removed, and at the same time the present stoop was constructed.

Hardware for electrical wires is attached to the upper east corner of the north wall. It dates to 1928 (when electric lighting was installed) or later.

Some of the bricks in the north wall are spalling. This is thought to have resulted from water that soaked the wall and subsequently froze in cold weather. The damage mostly likely occurred in the winter of 1986, after the roof was stabilized by the National Park Service and before gutters were reinstalled on the house. There are also a few cracks in the brick wall. Some of these have been patched with mortar, indicating that they do not represent recent movement or settlement.

East Wall

North Side

Metal conduit for electrical wires exists on the north side of the east wall. It dates to 1928 (when electric lighting was installed) or later.

The bricks on the north side of the east wall, in the vicinity of a former trellis, are defaced by deep scratches and gouges. It is thought that these may have been the result of cutting back the vegetation when the trellis was in place. The trellis itself, seen in a photograph dated circa 1879, was removed at an unknown date. The damage may also have been caused by falling bricks in 1906, when the church building just east of the house was damaged by fire.

South Side

A tapering vertical crack is visible in the south end of the east wall between the first- and second-story windows (fig. 46). Terry Wong, a structural engineer with the Denver Service

Center, National Park Service, examined this crack in February 1988 and made the following observations in his trip report dated March 10, 1988:

The tapering crack is indicative of either foundation settlement or horizontal forces caused by the gabled roof framing or a combination of both. If the cause of the crack is due to horizontal forces, the crack should be dormant, since the roof has been stabilized. Foundation settlement may be due to consolidation of the soils or deterioration of foundation stonework. These causes may be continuing and therefore result in an active crack.

South Wall

Cement stucco covers the entire south wall. It was applied sometime after the south wing was removed following the fire of 1955. The condition of the wall beneath the stucco is not known. A metal two-story stairway, also installed sometime after the south wing was removed, is attached to the wall.

West Wall

Cracks similar to those in the front (north) wall exist in the west wall. Some of these have been patched with mortar, indicating that they do not represent recent movement or settlement.

Doorways

Four doorways enter the M'Clintock House. All are believed to have existed in 1848. The specific features and conditions of each doorway are discussed here separately.

North Wall

Front Doorway

The front entrance is believed to be original to the house and therefore date to circa 1835. It retains many of its original Greek Revival features, including rectangular transom window, entablature, fluted Doric columns, paneled door, and sidelights.

Lintel. The lintel above the doorway opening is original and constructed of limestone. It shows signs of weathering and wear. Dark discoloration stains the underside. A small area of spalling has occurred on the face on the lower left (east) side. Finally, remnants of flashing from the roof of the 1895 porch are adhered to the face on the right (west) side.

Transom Window. Below the lintel, the doorway opening has a full-width, rectangular transom window. Both the frame and the Greek Revival-style muntins of the window sash are original, based on paint analysis. The muntins have no rabbets to hold panes of glass, nor any evidence of ever having had them. Instead, large sheets of glass appear to have been held against the back sides of the muntins by some unknown method, perhaps lead comes on the interior side of the window. This arrangement makes sense when one considers the difficulty of glazing the individual openings formed by the intricate muntin pattern. The glass of the transom is now a single sheet of modern plate glass installed behind the muntins.

Multiple layers of white paint cover the historic cream-color paint, similar to the sidelights. The transom is now painted gray. The paint is cracked and peeling in several areas.

Entablature. The classically styled wood entablature below the transom window is supported by four Doric columns (see below). It is now painted gray, similar to other doorway features. The paint finish is in poor condition and is flaking off in large areas. Two posthistoric additions have been made to the entablature. One is an electric light fixture centered above the doorway. This fixture may have been installed in 1928 when electric service was introduced into the house. The other is the number "14" nailed to the entablature to the left side of the exterior fixture. This number must have been installed sometime after 1958, based on the Sanborn Map of 1918 corrected to 1958 that shows the house as street number "18." The first known reference to number "14" is the history of the Waterloo Baptist Church published in 1966.

Doric Columns. Four original Greek-style Doric columns adorn the front entrance, one pair on either side of the door. These fluted columns are constructed of wood and covered with many layers of white paint on top of the historic cream-colored paint. The present paint color is gray. The columns are set upon a wide limestone sill that is contoured (i.e., elevated) at the column bases to shed water.

Overall, the columns are in remarkably good condition. While the lower ends show some signs of water infiltration, the wood itself appears to be sound, based on probing with a sharp-bladed X-Acto knife. The paint, on the other hand, is in poor condition, and is flaking off in large sections. A painted outline around a hole on the column to the right of the doorway is evidence of an early door bell (see below).

Door Bell. An early door bell, now missing, was once mounted on the Doric column to the right side of, and adjacent to, the front door. This was not an original feature, based upon the fact that a number of paint layers were covered over when the bell housing was installed on the interior side of the doorway. The bell was probably installed sometime in the latter half of the 19th century. It was probably removed when the present bell was installed in the front door.

A paint outline on the Doric column on the exterior side of the doorway indicates the exterior housing of the earlier bell was round and measured $2 \frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter. At the center of the paint outline is a plugged hole $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter. This hole extended all the way through the doorway: there is a similar plug on the interior side of the doorway. The interior plug is also surrounded by a paint outline. This outline measures $4 \frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, indicating that the interior bell housing was larger than the exterior one. Descending from the plugged hole is a vertical groove measuring $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide by 1 inch deep. This groove undoubtedly provided space for the bell mechanism.

Door. The front door is thought to be original, based on its mortised construction, its early cream-color lead paint, its lack of earlier hinge evidence, and the profile of its raised, molded panels. The door closely resembled the door seen in Plate 30 in Asher Benjamin's Practice of Architecture (fig. 3). It measures $39 \frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $84 \frac{1}{4}$ inches high by $1 \frac{3}{4}$ inches thick.

While the door itself is in fairly good condition, several alterations have been made over the years. These posthistoric changes are listed below.

- The top four panels of the original eight-panel door were replaced by a plate-glass window at an unknown date. The appearance of the door prior to this work is documented by an exterior photograph of the house dated circa 1879 (fig. 19).
- A mechanical turn-type doorbell was added to the center stile of the door at an unknown date. This bell replaced an earlier bell mechanism on the Doric column on the west side of the doorway.
- The present lock is a mortise lock that appears to postdate 1848, based on its style. It features a metal knob, escutcheon, and strike plate. The dead bolt is positioned below the bevel bolt. The dead bolt is no longer used, having been superseded by a separate Yale lock installed above the doorknob (see below). Evidence of the historic hardware was found when the existing hardware was removed in May 1990. Two previous rim locks had been face-mounted to the interior side of the door. The

evidence was in the form of paint lines and patched holes. It was learned from the paint analysis that the earliest rim lock was the larger of the two, measuring 8 inches wide by 5 1/2 inches high. This is the hardware that was likely on the door during the historic period of 1848. The second, later rim lock measured 3 1/2 inches wide by 4 3/4 inches high. It is believed to have replaced the original rim lock sometime after 1848.

- A modern Yale lock above the doorknob was most likely installed sometime within the last 10 years. It is this lock, rather than the one associated with the doorknob, that is used to secure the door today.
- Paint analysis indicates the door was painted on a regular basis throughout the years. The preferred color was white after circa 1848. When the glass panel was installed, the door was painted yellow. Today the door is white. Cracks (known as alligatoring) and chips are evident in the paint finish.
- A storm door was installed in front of the historic door sometime after circa 1879. This is a wood door with a removable panel having 12 panes of glass. Paint analysis identified only two layers of paint on the exterior side of this door, indicating that it was probably installed sometime in the 20th century. The door is now painted gray.

Sidelights. Two half-length sidelights above two recessed wood panels flank the doorway opening. (They are located between the pairs of columns.) The frames of the sidelights' sashes and the panels are original features. The original muntins and glass of the sidelights were removed at some unknown date. Marks on the sidelights' frames indicate that the muntins resembled those of the doorway's transom window in terms of pattern, profile, and method of glass attachment. Each sidelight today contains one sheet of textured glass. This is a ribbed glass similar in appearance to corduroy. Paint analysis identified multiple layers of white paint on top of the historic cream-color paint. The sidelights and panels are now painted gray. The paint on the lower panels is cracked and peeling.

Sill. The limestone sill of the front doorway opening is original and in good condition. It was obviously custom-made for this doorway, having been sculpted to create four raised bases for each of the Doric columns. The front plane of the sill is aligned with the limestone water table on the front wall.

Stoop and Stairway. The present stoop in front of the doorway and the stairway down to the ground are modern, being constructed of concrete blocks and cast concrete. Also modern are the metal railings on either side of the stoop and stairway. No physical evidence is visible of the original steps, although it is hoped that some remnants will be uncovered upon removal of the present structure.

South Wall

Cellar Story

One doorway to the cellar is at the east end of the south wall. It is assumed to be original.

Retaining Walls. The retaining walls flanking this cellar entrance are surfaced with a portland-cement mortar. This is believed to be a stucco finish applied over stonework. The stucco was probably applied at the same time as the exterior south wall stucco, sometime after 1955. The mortared surface of the walls is cracked in several places, and the walls themselves are bulging.

Steps. Because the cellar is below grade, five steps are required to reach the doorway. These steps are of stone in good condition.

Covering. Today the entrance to the cellar is partially covered by the exterior metal stairway to the second story (installed sometime after 1955, as discussed subsequently). No evidence was found of an original bulkhead or other covering that would have protected the entrance from the weather.

Door. The present wood cellar door was constructed and installed in 1988 by the Chief of Maintenance at Women's Rights National Historical Park. The door that it replaced is now stored in the cellar of the M'Clintock House. This earlier wood door is of unknown date and in deteriorated condition. The exterior side is unpainted. The interior side is covered with large pieces of scrap paper, perhaps intended to function as a barrier against drafts. These include sheets of newspaper (the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*) dated 1924.

First Story

West Doorway. This doorway, at the west end of the south wall, has been an exterior doorway since the demolition of the large south wing in or shortly after 1955. Prior to that time, the opening was an interior doorway that connected the wing to Room 104 in the main house. Researchers initially thought that the doorway was created when the large south wing was built sometime after 1836 but before 1855. However, physical evidence uncovered in May 1990 (see figure 54) indicates that the doorway was an original interior doorway. This evidence is one of the main indicators for a small, original south wing that preceded the large, later wing.

The evidence was found by removing small sections of the modern stucco from the exterior side of the house, and one component of the architrave from the interior side of the doorway. Some aspects of the evidence confirmed that the doorway dated to the original construction of the house circa 1835:

- The brickwork on the exterior east side of the opening is laid in a straight line using original circa-1835 mortar (M018, 019, and 020).
- The architrave on the interior side of the opening is early and in its original location. This is based on the paint analysis, which identified the first finish as an early cream-color lead-based paint, and the fact that the architrave is attached with early cut nails. There is no evidence of a previous nailing, as would be the case if the architrave had been reused from another location.

Other considerations of the physical evidence led to the conclusion that this original doorway was built as an interior doorway:

- The lintel on the exterior side of the doorway is a brick jack arch, unlike the other exterior doorways in the house, which have limestone lintels.
- The first finish on the exterior side of the jamb is a yellow-color lead-based paint, rather than the cream-color lead-based paint that is found on the early exterior elements.
- There was already an original exterior doorway in the south wall (see figure 6). This doorway is discussed in "Center West Doorway (Missing)," below. It is highly unlikely that the south wall would have had two exterior doorways.

The components of the doorway as it exists today are a mixture of original and later elements. Original elements include the doorway opening—approximately 34 inches wide by 81 1/4 inches high—and the interior architrave. The wood door is a later, modern element. It was most likely installed at the same time the wing was removed, after the fire of 1955. It has a large plate-glass window above three horizontal wood panels. The door is painted red. No evidence remains of the earlier door in this doorway.

The sill is presently covered with the same cement stucco that covers the entire south wall. The stucco was applied sometime after 1955. The lintel is also covered with cement stucco. A small area of stucco was removed from the lintel area in May 1990. The lintel was found to consist of a brick jack arch, as described above.

Center West Doorway (Missing). When sections of the exterior stucco and interior plaster were removed from the south wall of the main house in May 1990, a bricked-up doorway was found just west of the center of the wall (see figure 54). The existence of this doorway had

not been previously known, since it had been completely hidden by the exterior stucco and interior plaster.

The physical evidence indicated that this doorway was an original exterior doorway:

- The west side of the opening was laid in a straight line using original bricks and original mortar (M10).
- The top and bottom of the opening have brickwork patches that match the size of the original limestone lintels and sills on the house. The lintel and sill removed from here appear to have been essentially slid eastward for reuse at the adjacent center east doorway (described on the following page).
- Some of the bricks that were used for the brickwork patch are blackened as if they had been used previously in a chimney—perhaps from the smaller south wing.
- The lime mortar that was used to lay the brickwork patch (M011, M016, and M017) differs from the original mortar by having a darker-color sand.

Other aspects of the physical evidence led to the conclusion that this original doorway was built as an exterior doorway:

- The size of the brickwork patches indicate that the doorway had a limestone sill and lintel. This is typical of original exterior doorways (e.g., the front doorway), but atypical of original interior doorways (e.g., the extant south doorway).
- There would have been no need for an interior doorway here, since one already existed farther west in the south wall.

A careful analysis of the physical evidence indicates that the doorway was not closed up when the south wing was enlarged, but sometime thereafter. The reasoning for this is as follows:

- The portion of the south brick wall of the main house that was covered over by the later wing was whitewashed soon after the wing was constructed.
- The doorway was closed up at the same time that an adjacent original window was converted to a new rear exterior doorway [see the subsequent section, "Center East Doorway (Missing)."] This is known from mortar analysis.
- The whitewash is missing from a brickwork patch that was part of the conversion of the original window to the new doorway (see figure 54).

- Therefore, the original exterior doorway was closed up, and a new exterior doorway was created, after the wing was built and after the south wall was whitewashed.

The most likely explanation for this activity is:

- The residents of the house were not initially concerned that the construction of the new wing caused the loss of their exterior back doorway. They may have thought that the exterior doorways in the new wing would be sufficient.
- The residents were also unconcerned about closing the original exterior doorway, which the construction of the wing had rendered an interior doorway between Room 104 and the wing (see figure 55).
- The residents later decided that an exterior doorway was needed in the south wall, so they converted an original window into a new exterior doorway, and bricked up the original exterior doorway at the same time (see figure 56).

Center East Doorway (Missing). It has always been known that another early doorway existed in the south wall of the main house, just east of the center of the wall. Like the center west doorway, it was closed up at some point and was by 1989 covered over by exterior stucco and interior plaster. However, its former location continued to be evident from its limestone lintel and sill, which remained embedded in the exterior wall surface (see figure 54).

It was initially thought that: (a) this opening was an original exterior doorway that was converted to a window when the south wing was built; and (b) the window was closed up circa 1894, when a north-south interior partition wall was built in the vicinity. The removal of small sections of the stucco and plaster in May 1990 revealed evidence that the reverse was true—i.e., that the opening was originally a window, which was converted to a doorway between 1836–1855, and finally closed up circa 1894.

The physical evidence indicating that this opening was an original window is described in the following section, “Windows.” The window is thought to have been converted to a doorway when the original rear exterior doorway was closed. As explained previously in “Center West Doorway (Missing),” above, it is thought that this was done sometime after the enlargement of the wing. The doorway was 36 inches wide, and its door swung inward from the west jamb.

Nearly all of the doorway’s elements survived its closure circa 1894, because—as will be explained on the following page—the former opening was at that time converted to a cupboard. Extant elements include:

- the limestone lintel and sill on the exterior side;
- the wood lintel and threshold on the interior side; and

- the doorway frame, including header and both jambs, with the west jamb containing hinge mortises.

It is thought that most of these elements were reused from the adjacent original exterior doorway that was closed up when the new exterior doorway was created. Evidence for this is:

- The exterior limestone lintel and sill correspond in size to the brickwork patches to the west of the existing opening.
- The jambs have as their earliest paint layer the cream-color lead-based paint (paint sample P143) thought to be the original exterior trim color.

The window-turned-doorway was closed circa 1894. This is when a north-south interior partition is thought to have been built that would have run into the doorway. The interior side of the doorway was covered over with lath and plaster. It is not known how the doorway recess on the exterior side was treated. Later it was fitted with three shelves (two of which remain) to create a cupboard. However, this could not have been done until 1904-1911, when a pantry was built covering the doorway recess.

After the fire of 1955, the south wing and the pantry were removed. The cupboard was closed up on the exterior side with novelty siding and covered with stucco, sealing the former doorway/cupboard elements within the wall.

Second Story

West Doorway. The second-story doorway, on the west side of the back wall, is believed to have been added sometime after circa 1836-55, when the south wing was enlarged. It was initially thought that the doorway was created from an original window. However, a careful search failed to uncover any physical evidence of a former window lintel above the doorway. The doorway would have communicated between the second story of the original house and the second story of the larger south wing. This interior doorway became an exterior doorway when the south wing was removed, sometime after 1955.

The door is similar in style to the door below it in the first story, having a large glazed upper panel and three lower wooden panels. It thus was probably installed at the same time as that door, sometime after 1955. The door is in poor condition. The white paint is worn down to the wood. The glazed panel is missing and is now covered with a sheet of particle board.

Access to the second-story doorway is provided by a steel stairway. This stairway ascends from east to west along the exterior south wall of the house. It was installed sometime after the south wing was removed, circa 1955. The stairway rests on concrete footings, is anchored to the south wall, and is in good condition.

Windows

General Description

The M'Clintock House windows have undergone numerous alterations since the historic period of 1848. Changes have been made to the openings themselves, to the window sashes, and to the shutters. In addition, weathering and erosion have taken their toll.

Window Openings

All but two of the 18 extant window openings existed in 1848, although some have been modified. Most of the original window openings retain their original limestone sills and lintels in good condition, as will be discussed subsequently.

Sashes

Little is known about the configuration of the sashes in the three cellar windows circa 1848. The sash most recently used in the east cellar window is now in loose storage in the cellar. It is a three-pane type hinged to swing open at the top. Its date is unknown.

The first- and second-story windows are fitted with one-over-one double-hung sashes. It is thought that the original sashes were nine-over-six sashes, and that these were still in place circa 1848. This is based on the presence of such sashes in the circa-1879 photograph of the house (fig. 19). Photographic documentation suggests that the one-over-one sashes replaced the historic ones sometime between March 1906 and circa 1910.

The two attic windows are the only ones in the house that are thought to retain their original sashes. These sashes are semielliptical in shape and fitted with six wedge-shaped panes.

In 1987, the National Park Service replaced many of the lower sashes with wooden louvered panels, to promote ventilation of the interior of the house.

Shutters

There are at present no window shutters anywhere on the M'Clintock House. However, the physical and photographic evidence indicates that shutters were used from the time the house was built until the 1920's. The physical evidence indicates that there were two periods of shutter installation. One of these was probably original, while the other postdated 1854.

Original Shutters. Because the second period of shuttering took place after 1854, it is thought that the original type of shutters were in place during the historic period of 1848. The

appearance of these original shutters is unknown, although much is known about their hardware. The windows in the north and east walls each have four hinge mortises cut into their jambs. The mortises are 2 3/4 long, three-quarters of an inch wide, and an eighth of an inch deep; they contain three screw holes each. (The hinges probably protruded so that the shutters could open flat against the brick wall, making them wider than the mortises would suggest.)

The physical investigations of May 1990 found additional information concerning the original shutter system. This pertained to the catches that held the shutters of the north and west windows in open and closed positions. The shutters had been held open by shutter dogs that probably engaged with hardware on the shutters themselves. The evidence for these shutter dogs was found in the brick mortar joints in the form of holes, later mortar patches, and/or the remnants of iron rods. Each shutter leaf had one "dog" that was situated slightly above the window sill and to one side of the window opening. The shutters had been held closed by hardware attached to the sill portion of the window frame. It most likely also functioned by engaging with hardware on the shutters. The physical evidence found in the sills was in the form of iron rods embedded in the wood, suggesting that this fastening had been a U-shaped staple as seen on other early houses in Waterloo. Each window had two sill catches.

As the above description indicates, clear evidence of the original shutters was found only on the windows of the north (front) and east walls. It is thus thought that the windows in the south and west walls did not have any shutters originally. The jambs of these windows do have paint shadows that appear to mark the former locations of surface-mounted hinges. These shadows are 2 1/2 inches long and 1 inch wide, and they contain two screw holes each. However, there is no evidence of hardware to hold shutters open or closed, which makes their use here unlikely.

Post-1854 Shutters. Much more is known about the second period of shuttering. None of the actual shutters has survived. However, their appearance is known from photographs dated circa 1879 (fig. 19), 1906 (fig. 29), and circa 1910 (fig. 30). These show fully louvered shutters divided into three panels hanging at the windows of the north, east, and west windows.¹ It is assumed that the shutters on the south windows were similar.

The hardware for the later shutters included two "self-fastening" hinges per shutter leaf. This is known because many of the windows retain the "eyebolt" halves of the hinges. These are face-mounted, made of cast iron, and held in place with gimlet (pointed) screws. The shutters were held in a closed position by sill catches face-mounted to the sill portion of the wood window frame.

Dating of the later shutters was accomplished by researching the patent records for information on the shutter hardware. The pointed wood screw was first patented by T.J. Sloan on August 20, 1846 (patent number 4,704). The earliest known patent for a self-fastening

¹ Figure 29 does not show any shutters at the ca.-1894 first-story window, at the south end of the west wall.

shutter hinge is dated March 21, 1854 (A. Nicholson, patent number 10,673). The second-period shutter hardware was therefore probably installed after 1854. The shutters themselves appear to have been removed between circa 1910 and the 1920's, based on photographic evidence.

North Wall

Cellar Story

There are two original window openings in the cellar story's north wall. Each is fitted with a louvered ventilation panel installed in 1987. Prior to the panels' installation, the windows had lost their sashes and were boarded shut. Presumably they once held three-pane casement sashes similar to the one used until recently in the east window. There is no evidence that shutters were ever used at this window.

First Story

Two original windows are in the north wall, to the east side of the front doorway. The openings are basically original, but they have been lengthened downward by approximately 7 1/2 inches. Physical evidence exists for this alteration on the exterior in the form of wood patches at the upper ends of the wood frame jambs and patching in the brick mortar at the lower end of the window openings. In addition, it was observed that the physical evidence for the early shutter dogs was about 7 1/2 inches too high in the wall for the present window openings. The windows are believed to have been enlarged when the one-over-one sashes were installed, sometime between 1906 and circa 1910.

The original limestone lintels remain in position, but they are damaged. Each has a deep vertical crack that is now being monitored by the National Park Service. The original frames, jamb pieces, and limestone sill also exist, having been reused when the windows were lengthened.

The lower sashes of both windows were replaced in 1987 with louvered ventilation panels. No shutter hardware remains at these window openings. The use of shutters here, however, is indicated by mortises remaining from the early shutter hinges, and by photographs dated circa 1879 and circa 1910.

Second Story

The three windows in the second story are original. The east and west windows had their lower sashes replaced with louvered ventilation panels in 1987. These windows retain mortises from the early shutter hinges and hinge halves from the later shutter hardware.

East Wall

Cellar Story

The one window opening here, at the south end of the east wall, is original. It has an original flat-arch brick lintel and a louvered ventilation panel. Prior to the installation of the panel in 1987, this opening held a three-pane casement sash. This sash is now stored in the cellar. There is no evidence that shutters were ever used at this window.

First Story

Originally there were two window openings in the first story—one at the south end of the wall, and the other just south of the center of the wall. Only the south window remains today.

South Window. The original south window opening, with soiled limestone lintel, remains intact. This window retains mortises from the early shutter hinges, but no hinge halves from the later shutter hardware. The use of shutters here is also documented by the circa-1879 photograph.

Center Window (Missing). The original center window opening has been filled in with bricks. Its former location is marked by a brickwork patch and the original limestone lintel. The original sill has disappeared; perhaps it was reused in one of the new windows in the south and west walls. No shutter evidence survives at this window.

It is thought that the window infill was done circa 1894, for two reasons. First, an interior partition for a closet was built here at about that time, which would have impacted the window. Second, the mortar used for the brickwork patch is a hard, gray portland-cement mortar. A sample of this mortar (M024) was taken when the interior side of the window was opened up during the May 1990 investigations.

Second Story

The second story retains its two original window openings, aligned above the locations of the two original first-story windows. Each window's limestone sill is damaged by a vertical crack. The south window's crack is wide, and it corresponds with a crack in the brickwork that

runs between the first- and second-story windows. This crack is being monitored by the National Park Service. The limestone lintel of the south window is soiled.

The south window has had its lower sash replaced with a louvered ventilation panel. Both windows retain mortises from the early shutter hinges and hinge halves from the later shutter hardware.

Attic Story

There is one window in the attic story, being of semielliptical design and original. Its original wooden sill is in weathered condition, having lost most of its protective painted finish. The brick arched lintel is original and in good condition. The curved sash is believed to be original. It is in deteriorated condition, with one missing muntin, several panes of broken glass, and a worn paint finish. There is no evidence that shutters were ever used here.

South Wall

First Story

East Window. There is one nonhistoric window in the first story, at the east end of the wall. The window opening is obviously later, based on the fact that the original brickwork on its interior side is jagged, as if it had been broken away. It is thought that the window was created circa 1894, because the mortar used for the brickwork patch is a hard, gray portland-cement type. Two samples of this mortar (M012 and M025) were taken when the interior side of the window was opened up during the May 1990 investigations. The mortar is the same as that used to close up the original center window in the first story of the east wall. This suggests that the south-wall window was created at the same time that the east-wall window was closed—circa 1894, as stated previously in "East Wall, Center Window (Missing)."

The limestone sill of the window may be original material reused from an infilled window elsewhere in the house. The lintel is at present covered with the same cement stucco applied to the rest of the wall. It is therefore not possible to ascertain either its composition or its condition.

The lower sash has been replaced with a louvered ventilation panel. One later-type hinge half is attached to the east jamb.

Center Window/Doorway/Cupboard (Missing). An original window formerly existed just to the east of center, directly beneath the present second-story window. The window opening was converted to a doorway sometime between circa 1836 and 1855, after the south wing was enlarged. The doorway was closed up circa 1894 and later converted to a cupboard, which in turn was covered over after 1955. Many elements remain from the doorway/cupboard; these

have been described in the previous section, "Doorways." No elements remain from the original window, but the following clues were found in the surrounding brickwork:

- Viewed from the interior, the upper east side of the doorway opening is laid in a straight line with original bricks and original mortar (M015), suggesting that this is an original opening.
- The brickwork on the lower east side of the doorway opening is broken away, as if the opening had been enlarged at a later date.
- A brickwork patch laid up with lime mortar fills in the area above the doorway/cupboard, where the top of the original window opening would have been. Samples of the lime mortar (M022 and M023) were found to contain sand similar to that used in the mortar of the brickwork patch filling the original exterior doorway farther east in the south wall (M011, M016, and M017). This suggests that the original doorway was closed up, and the original window was converted to a new exterior doorway, at the same time.

Second Story

East Window. There is one window in the second story, just to the east of center. The window sill is of unpainted wood, while the lintel is of brick. Because all of the other original windows in the house have limestone sills and lintels, it was initially thought that alterations had occurred here. However, no signs of change were seen here when the later stucco was removed from this area in May 1990. It thus appears that the original windows in the south, rear wall were treated less formally than windows in the other walls, having wooden sills and brick lintels. This window retains four hinge halves from the later shutter hardware.

West Wall

First Story

The west wall originally had only one window at first-story level, located just south of the center of the wall. Later, another window was added at the south end of the wall.

Center Window. The center window dates to the original construction of the house. It has a limestone sill in damaged condition, with a wide crack. This crack has been patched with a cement mortar. Two halves of later-type shutter hinges are attached to the window frame. One half is on the lower left side of the window, and the other is on the upper right side.

South Window. The south window is a posthistoric addition. Interior paint analysis suggests that the window was added sometime in the 1890's, most likely at the same time the

east-west partition wall in Room 104 was moved. Other evidence that this window is an alteration is the fact that mortar of a different color (i.e., pink) was used to lay up the bricks around the perimeter of the opening.

The sill and lintel of this window are limestone, and may have been reused from elsewhere in the house. (The sill probably came from the east-wall window that was closed up, and the lintel from the south-wall window that was converted to a doorway.) The lower sash has been replaced with a louvered ventilation panel. There is no evidence that this window ever had shutters. One later-type hinge half is attached to the left side of the window. However, its placement at mid-window height suggests that it was brought here from another window for a purpose other than hanging shutters.

Second Story

Center Window. One original window is in the second story, located just south of the center of the wall. The original limestone sill is damaged by a vertical crack. The brick flat-arch lintel is original and in good condition.

The lower sash has been replaced with a louvered ventilation panel. Three hinge halves from the later shutter hardware remain attached to the left and lower right sides of the window frame.

Attic Window. The semielliptical window opening and its wood sill are original. The sill is in deteriorated condition, having lost most of its protective paint finish. The arched brick lintel is likewise original and in good condition.

The semielliptical sash is also believed to be original. Although it is in weathered condition, all six panes of glass are intact. There is no evidence that shutters were ever used here.

Cornice

The cornice as it exists today has been changed considerably from its historic (1848) appearance, which is thought to have been the same as its original (circa-1835) appearance. The original cornice was Greek Revival in style. The horizontal sections of cornice—along the north and south walls—contained a built-in wooden gutter. (The gutter system is examined separately a subsequent section entitled "Gutter System.") The raking sections of cornice—on the east and west walls—had returns. Most of the changes appear to have been made in the 20th century; the wire nails used in the later woodwork were not commonly used until after 1890. Discussed below are specific conditions for the cornice sections on each wall.

North Wall

The north cornice is nonhistoric, based on the wire nails that attach it and the absence of nail holes from earlier nails. It was probably installed when the original cornice with its built-in gutter was removed. At that time, projecting members called outriggers were installed along the bottom edge of the roof, to extend the roof out beyond the wall of the house. The National Park Service removed this later cornice in 1986 in order to facilitate roof repair work, and closely examined it at that time. This same cornice was reinstalled after the roof was repaired, for two reasons. First, a temporary cornice was needed to protect the roof structure. Second, the cornice was found to be in good condition. A new 3-inch board was added to the cornice at the level of the roof in order to seal it from the weather. An aluminum gutter was later installed in 1987.

East Wall

The raking portion of the cornice on this gable-end wall is historic material. It is approximately 14 inches wide and composed of several molding types. It is covered with multiple layers of deteriorating paint, the most recent of which is a brown color.

Missing historic material includes the two cornice returns originally at either end of the cornice, which are clearly documented by the circa-1879 photograph (fig. 19). In place of the historic cornice returns today are wooden patches that continue the line of the extant historic cornice. The patch at the south end is composed of pieces of historic cornice possibly reused from the cornice returns themselves. The patch at the north end is modern and was installed by the National Park Service in the spring of 1986. This modern patch replaced an earlier patch that was removed for close examination. Upon removal, it was found to have been attached to the wall with wire nails, but that the moldings were held with early cut nails. Paint analysis confirmed that the cornice patch was in fact composed of reused materials. Today the patch is in temporary storage at the Cultural Resources Center in Boston.

South Wall

The cornice presently on the south wall was installed by the National Park Service in 1986 when repairs were made to the roof. It is considered to be temporary, and not a historically accurate reconstruction. The cornice is 14 inches wide; it is composed of two pine boards (each 7 inches wide), with a batten covering the horizontal seam between the boards.

This cornice replaced an earlier cornice in poor condition. It was determined to be nonhistoric, based on the wire nails that attached it to the wall and the absence of earlier nail holes.

West Wall

The condition of the cornice at the west gable end is similar to that of the east gable end, except that the earlier wooden patches in the former locations of the cornice returns are intact.

Gutter System

The gutter system that exists on the house today is a temporary system installed by the National Park Service in 1987. Gutters and downspouts are made of aluminum with a white baked-enamel finish. The gutters are nailed to the nonhistoric cornice on the north and south walls. The system was not intended to be historically accurate. Its installation was needed to stop roof runoff from damaging the historic brick walls, the limestone sills and lintels, and the interior plaster finishes.

Nonhistoric metal gutters and downspouts existed on the house in 1986 when the National Park Service made emergency repairs to the roof. The north wall had a modern aluminum gutter with a white baked enamel finish, and an earlier galvanized, corrugated downspout on the east corner. The downspout drained to a glazed ceramic pipe in the ground at the northeast corner. It is not known whether the pipe drained to a dry well or a storm sewer. The gutter and downspout were removed and discarded in 1986; the pipe exists today, although it is unused. The south wall had a small fragment of a modern aluminum gutter and its attached aluminum downspout mounted to the west corner of the house. These also were removed and discarded in 1986.

Nothing remains today of the historic gutters or downspouts believed to have been on the M'Clintock circa 1835 and in 1848. That they existed at all is conjectural and based on three pieces of evidence. First, the photograph dated circa 1879 (fig. 19) shows a downspout at the east end of the north wall, which continues at a slant along the east wall (possibly draining to a well or a cistern). Second, a stereograph also dated sometime in the 1870's (fig. 20) shows a downspout at the west end of the south wall. Third, the configuration of the original cornice (portions of which survive at the east and west gable ends) would have easily allowed the incorporation of built-in gutters on the north and south walls.

In summary, the historic gutters are thought to have been wood and built into the cornice on the north and south walls. Each gutter had one downspout; the north downspout was at the east end of the wall, while the south downspout was at the west end, as they are today. The north downspout drained to the back of the house, according to the circa-1879 photograph. The downspouts themselves were probably made of metal, possibly lead.

Roof

The roof was extensively repaired by the National Park Service in 1986. At that time the roof framing system was stabilized and wood shingles were installed.

Framing System

The current condition of the roof-framing system is described in the section, "Main House — Attic Story," of this chapter.

Covering

The shingles on the roof today were installed in 1986 by the National Park Service. They are made of white cedar, are 16 inches long, and have been treated with Cuprinol. They were installed with a double starter course and an exposure of approximately 4 1/2 inches. The ridge is covered with a self-sealing roofing membrane over which were installed pine ridge boards, 4 1/2 inches wide and lapped. Once installed, the roof was treated with one coat of Hydrozo, 15% solution. The shingle type, shingle exposure, and roof ridge are all thought to be historically accurate, based on the nail evidence found on the sheathing boards.

The new roofing shingles replaced a deteriorated shingle roof in 1986. This comprised two layers of shingles: a worn black asphalt-shingle roof, under which was found a wood shingle roof. These old wood shingles are believed to have replaced the original wood-shingle roof.

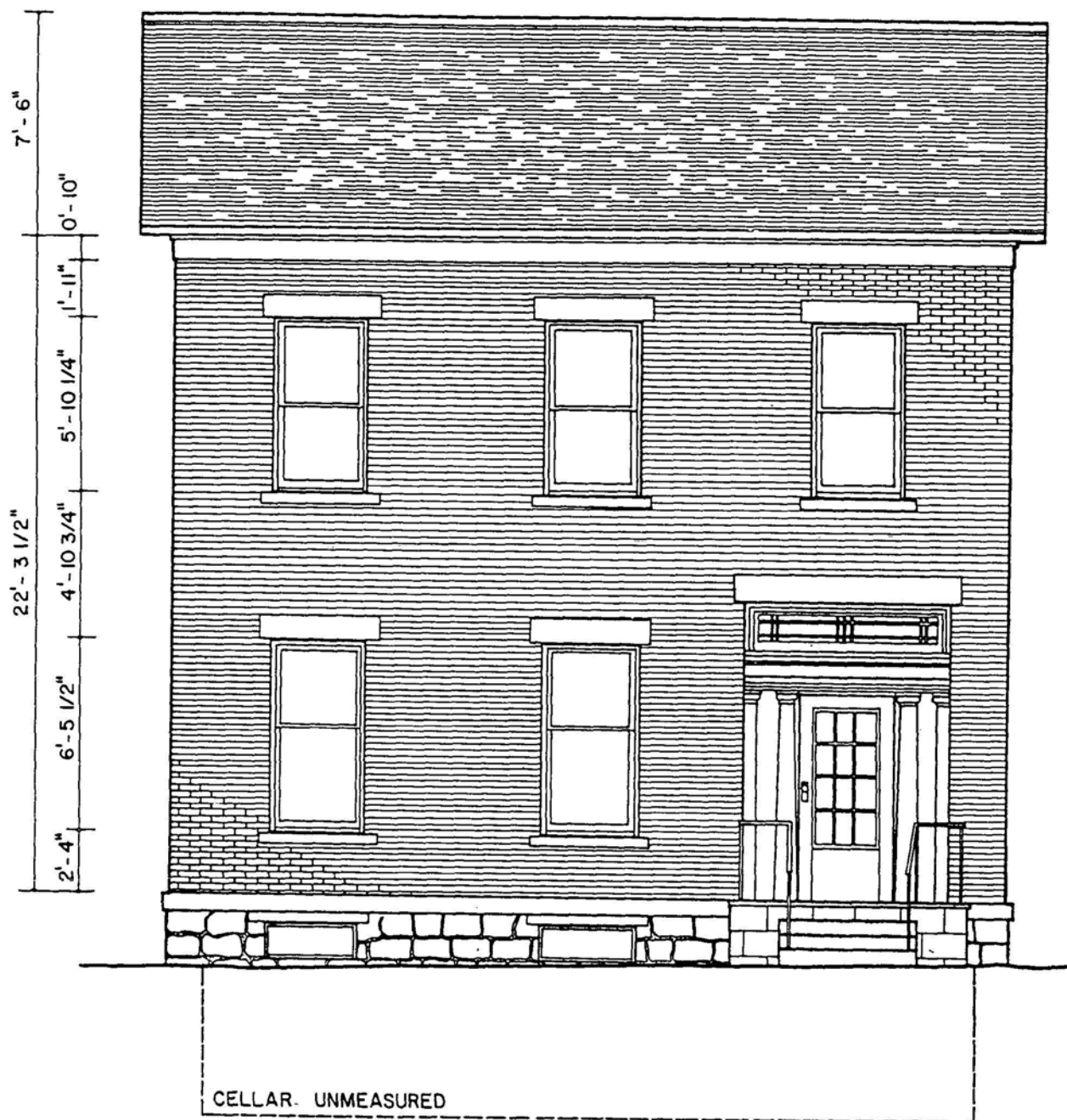
Chimneys

The four brick end chimneys originally on the M'Clintock House were taken down to the roof line sometime after 1910 and before 1984. This is based upon a photograph taken circa 1910 (fig. 30) and the fact that the chimneys were no longer standing when the author first saw the M'Clintock House in the winter of 1984. As explained in Chapter II, the northeast and the southwest chimneys contained two flues each, to accommodate the four interior fireplaces. The northwest and the southeast chimneys were false chimneys that did not extend below the level of the attic. Their function was most likely an aesthetic one, to provide visual balance and symmetry to the roof.

The physical evidence indicates that the two false chimneys were probably taken down at an earlier date than the two working chimneys. Emergency roof work undertaken by the National Park Service in 1986 revealed that the openings in the roof left by the disassembly of the four chimneys had been covered with boards. The boards over the openings from the false chimneys were attached with cut nails, while the boards over the openings from the working chimneys were secured with wire nails. Also found in the vicinity of the former chimney openings were remnants of lead flashing and tapered sheathing boards.

The working southwest chimney was still standing in 1958, when the gas-fired central hot-air heating system now in the house was installed. This is known because the furnace for this system was vented at that time into one of the flues in the southwest chimney. (See the section, "Main House, Heating Systems," of this chapter.) Later, the furnace was vented to a new round metal flue that passed through the south wall and up its exterior side. Presumably this was related to the demolition of the southwest chimney. Still later, the metal flue on the south wall was disconnected at its lower end, indicating that it was no longer in use. This also occurred sometime prior to the winter of 1984, when this author first visited the M'Clintock House.

The roof work of 1986 did not include the reconstruction of the brick chimneys. It did include the installation of new sheathing boards and wood shingles to temporarily cover the former chimney openings in the roof. It also included the disassembly of the metal flue formerly on the south wall, which is now stacked on the exterior south side of the house. Loose bricks stored in the cellar, some with black soot stains, are undoubtedly from the original M'Clintock House chimneys.



EXTERIOR MATERIALS
 ROOF: ASBESTOS SHINGLES ON WOOD
 SHEATHING & STRUCTURE
 WALLS: BRICK WITH LIMESTONE WATER
 TABLE, STONE CELLAR
 STOOP: CONCRETE ON STONE

Figure 39. M'Clintock House: North (Front) Elevation [1988].



Figure 40. M'Clintock House: North (Front) Side [1988].



Figure 41. M'Clintock House: North (Front) Doorway [1988].



Figure 42. M'Clintock House: North (Front) Foundation [1988].

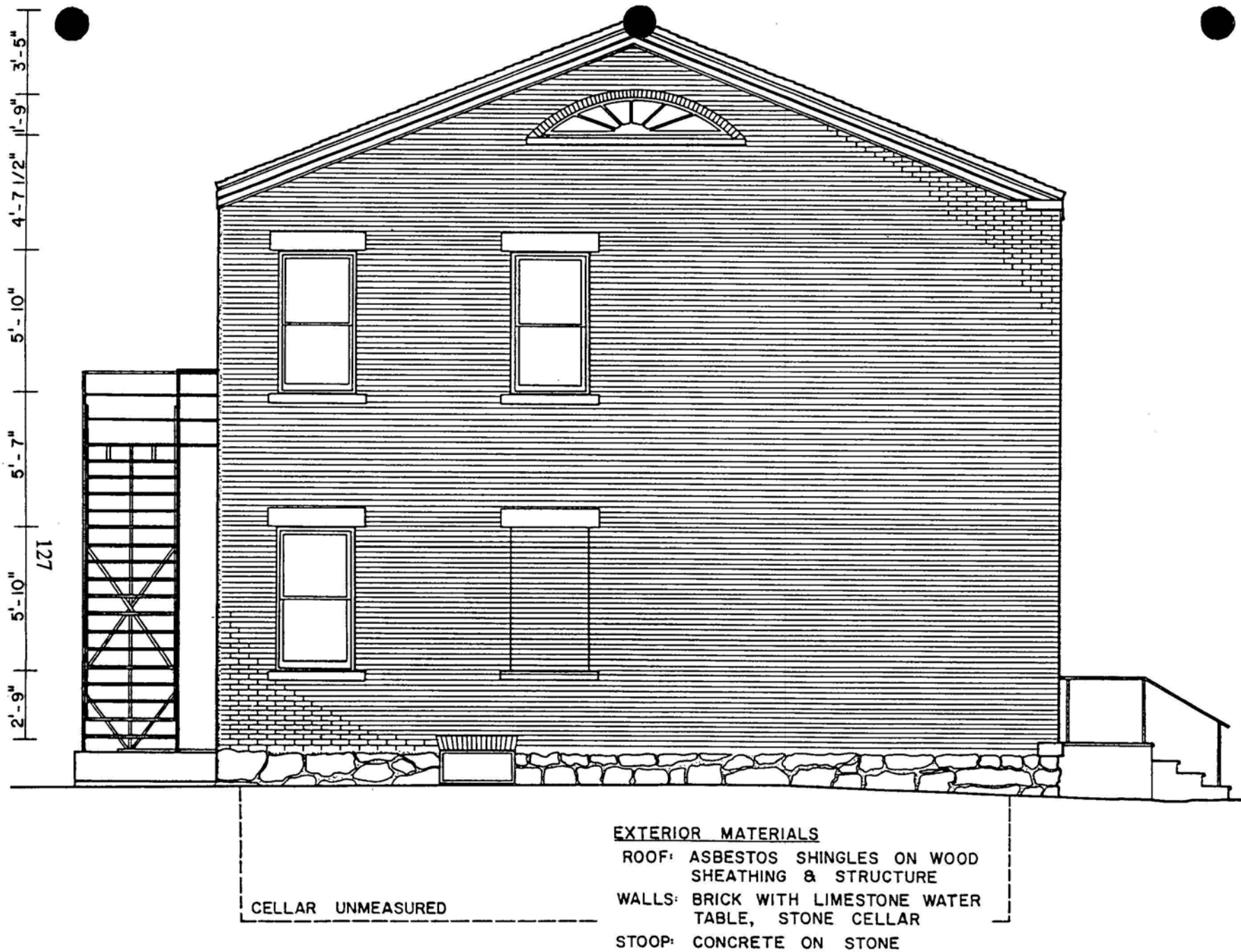


Figure 43. M'Clintock House: East Elevation [1988].



Figure 44. M'Clintock House: East Side [1988].



Figure 45. M'Clintock House: Damaged Bricks at Former East-Wall Trellis [1988].



Figure 46. M'Clintock House: Vertical Crack Between Windows in the East Wall [1988].

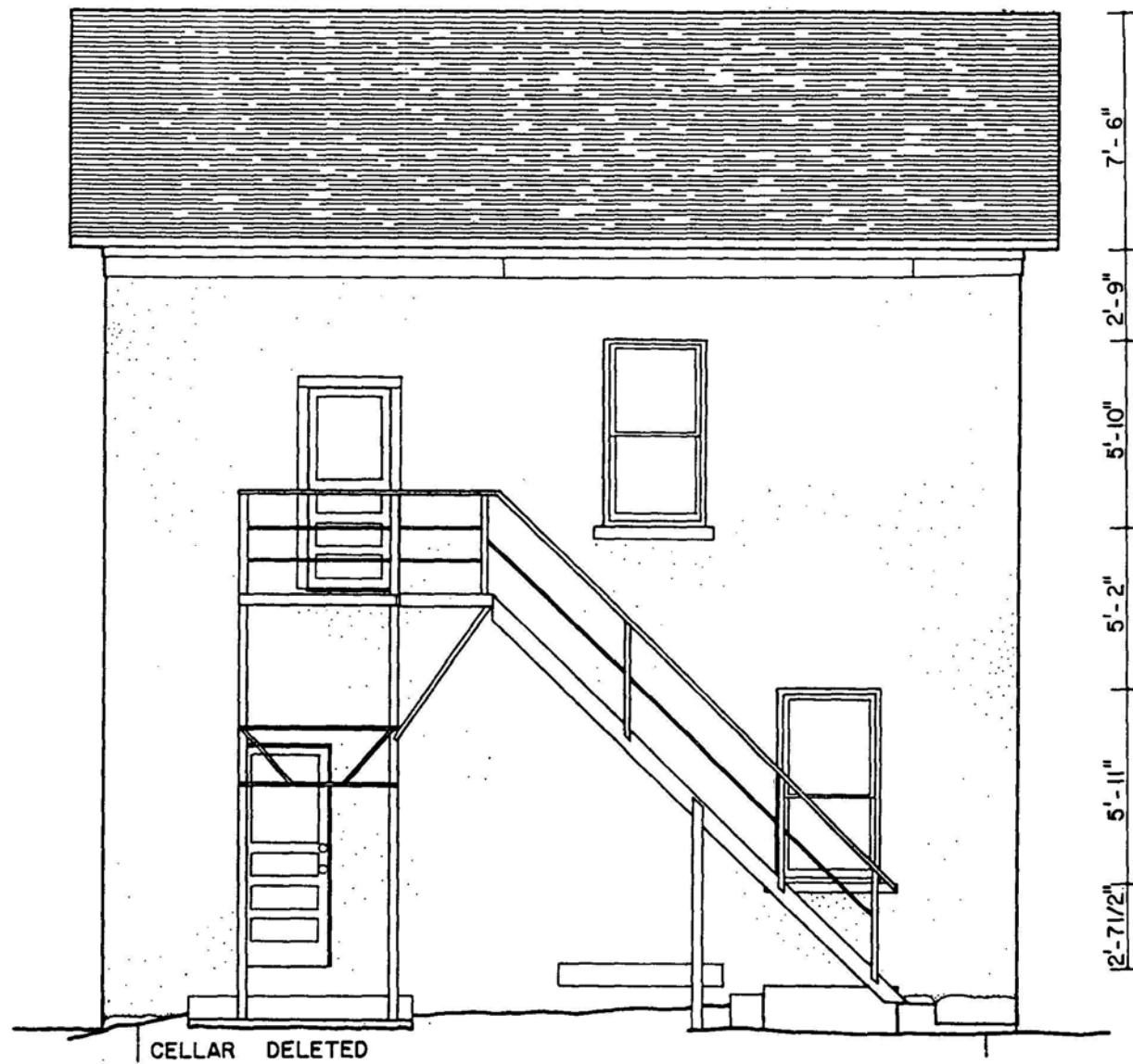


Figure 47. M'Clintock House: South Elevation [1988].



Figure 48. M'Clintock House: South Side [1988].



Figure 49. M'Clintock House: South (Rear) Wall, Cellar Steps [1988].



Figure 50. M'Clintock House: West Elevation [1988].



Figure 51. M'Clintock House: West Side [1988].



Figure 52. M'Clintock House: West Foundation and Wall, North End [1988].



Figure 53. M'Clintock House: West Wall, Detail of Original First-Story Window Sill [1988].

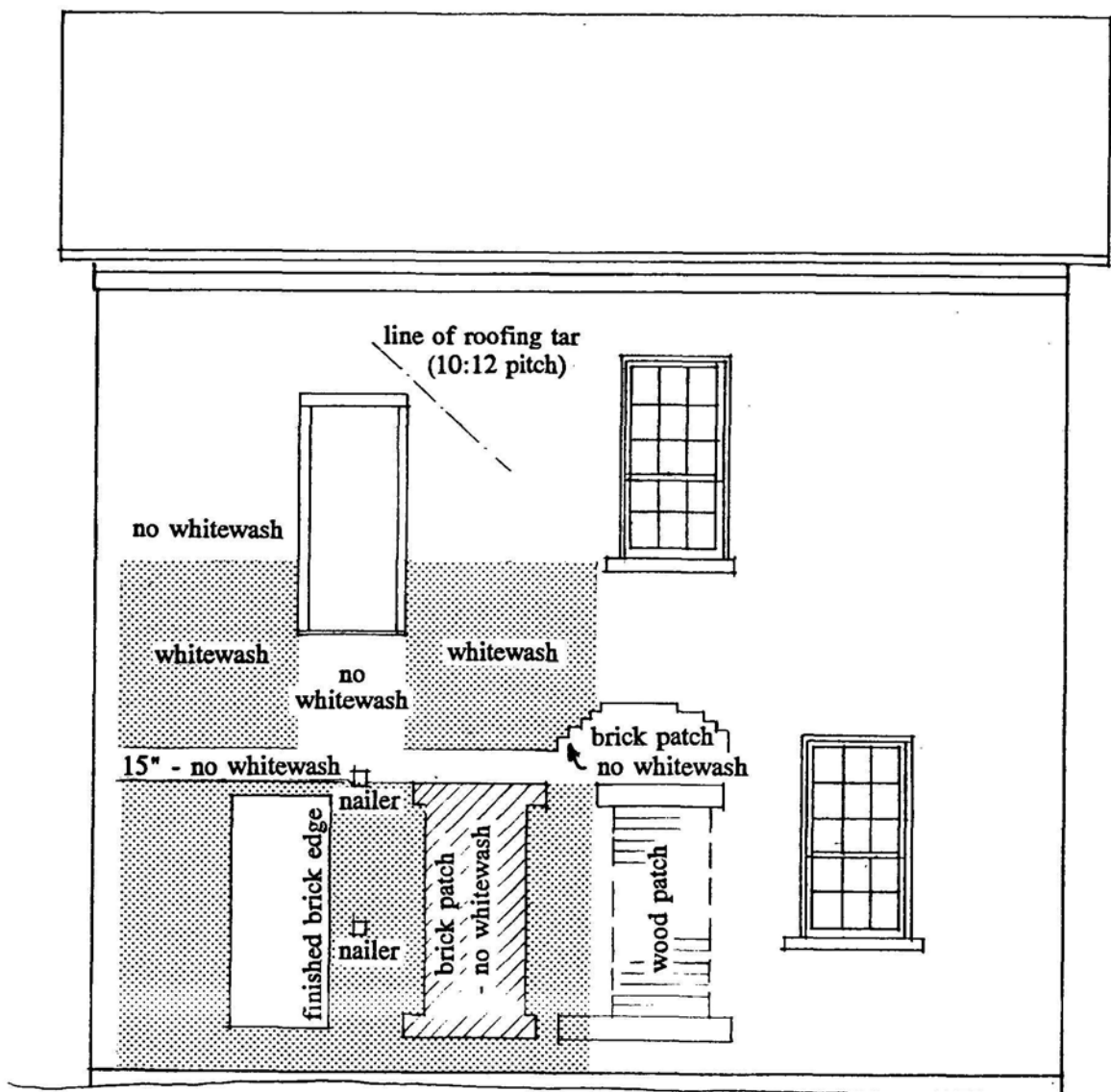


Figure 54. M'Clintock House: Physical Evidence Discovered on South Wall of Main House in May 1990.

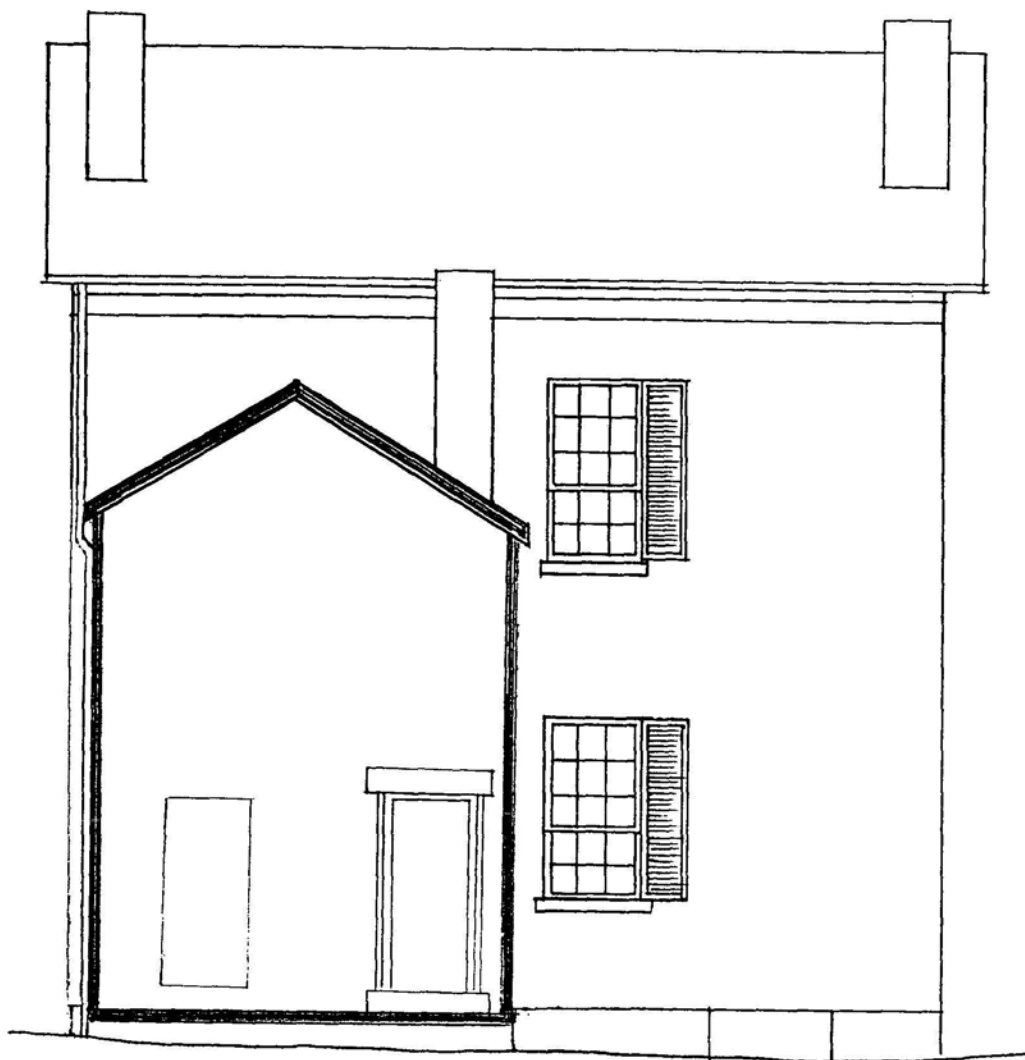


Figure 55. M'Clintock House: South Wing, Transverse Section Looking North, Circa 1836-1855 (Early Phase).

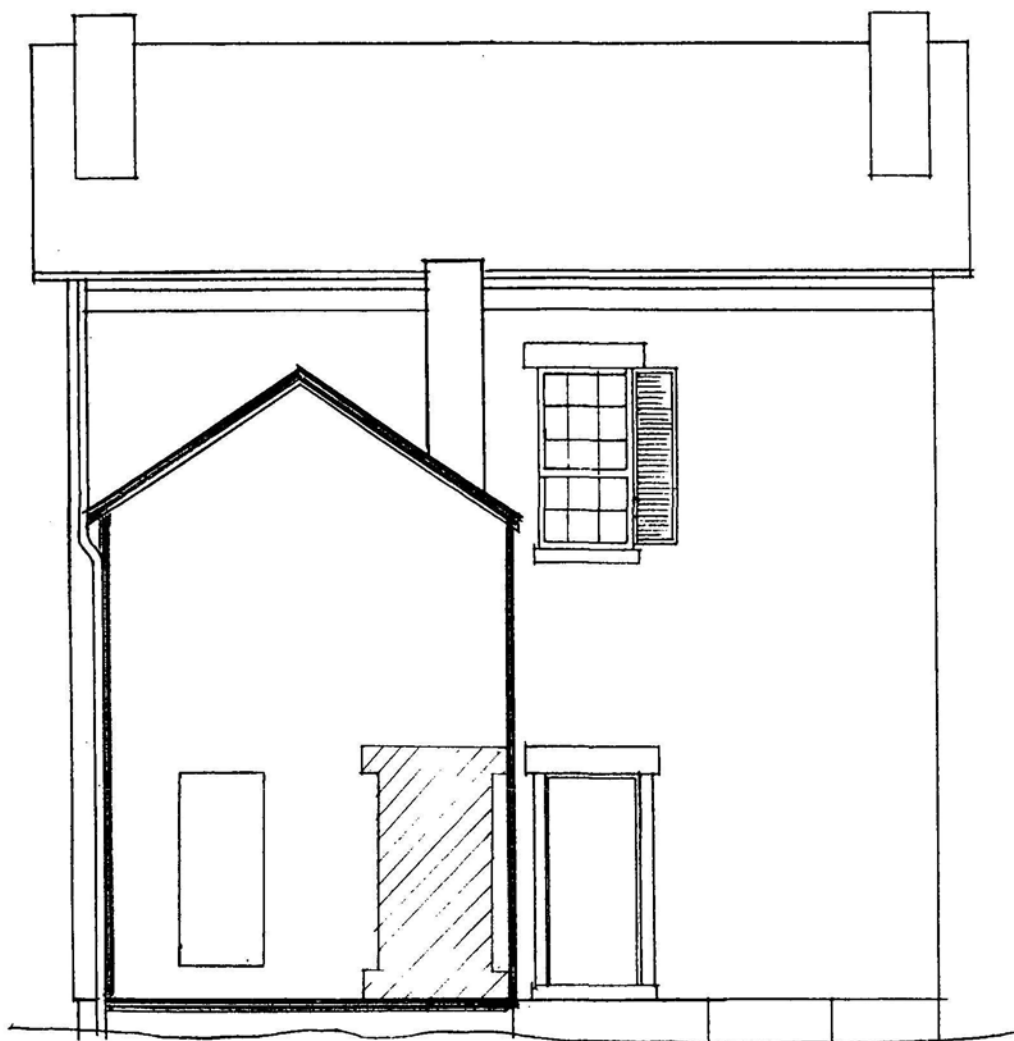


Figure 56. M'Clintock House: South Wing, Transverse Section Looking North, Circa 1836-1855 (Late Phase).

EXTERIOR: SOUTH WINGS

The physical evidence indicates that the M'Clintock House originally had a small, one-story wing attached to the west end of its exterior south wall. Figures 5-7 show the conjectural exterior appearance of this wing. As explained in Chapter II, the original wing was replaced by a larger, two-story wing sometime after 1836 but before 1855, judging by a comparison of the maps of 1836 and 1855. The larger wing probably was in place by the time of the Women's Rights Convention of 1848, although there is no physical or documentary evidence to confirm this conclusively. The larger wing was damaged by fire in 1955 and subsequently demolished. There is no wing on the house today.

ORIGINAL SOUTH WING

Dimensions

The original wing was presumably a wood-frame structure. The only information known about its exterior appearance relates to its dimensions. Limited information about the width and height of the original wing was obtained during the exterior investigations of the south wall of the main house in May 1990. The location of the original wing's east wall was determined by holes left in the south wall of the main house. These holes, located just to the east of the original west doorway (see figure 54), were filled with bricks. The holes are thought to have originally contained wooden nailing blocks to which the framing for the east wall of the wing was nailed. The blocks would have been 4 1/2 inches long; their west ends were 5 1/4 inches from the existing doorway.

No such evidence was discovered for the west wall of the wing. It is thus not known if that wall was aligned with the west wall of the main house, or if it was offset one foot to the east, like the later wing. If it had been aligned, the wing would have had an exterior width of about 7 feet 9 inches. If it had been offset, the wing would have been about 6 feet 9 inches wide.

The exact height of the original wing is also uncertain, although it is believed to have been a one-story structure. Its walls were at least 9 feet high where they abutted the south wall of the main house, since that is the height of the uppermost of the two nailing blocks mentioned above. It is not known if the shed had a gable roof, or a shed roof that sloped away from the main house. The length of the wing is also unknown. Future archaeological work may be able to determine this.

LATER SOUTH WING

General Information

Information about the exterior appearance of the later south wing has been obtained from four sources: old photographs and maps; physical evidence on the south wall of the main house; the above-grade remains of the wing's foundation walls in the yard behind the main house; and the recollections of Mary V. Scott, who lived in the M'Clintock House as a child in 1933-1934 (see Appendix C).

The new, larger wing was a wood-frame structure, as indicated by all of the early Sanborn maps. Its conjectural exterior appearance is shown in figures 10-12.

Dimensions

The approximate plan dimensions of the wing were ascertained from the surviving foundation walls described above. These walls are mostly buried below grade, but outcroppings are visible in several locations. No systematic archeological study has been undertaken of these foundation walls. A brief assessment found that the walls are about 14-18 inches thick and constructed of loosely laid limestone rubble. Judging by the foundation walls, the wing was about 14 feet wide, and at least 21 feet long (perhaps even longer).

Additional information is available about the width and height of the larger wing, in the form of physical evidence discovered on the south wall of the main house during the exterior investigations of May 1990. This confirmed that the wing was about 14 feet wide, with walls about 7 inches thick, for an interior dimension of about 12 feet 10 inches. This is based on an area of whitewash remaining on the south wall (see figure 54). As stated previously in this chapter, the new wing was considerably wider than the original wing, such that it covered over the original exterior back doorway.

The new wing was also higher than the original wing, with walls measuring approximately 16 1/4 feet high. Assuming an eave overhang of 6 inches, the gable roof ascended from the walls in a 10:12 pitch to a ridge point about 1 foot below the main house's cornice and a little less than 8 feet east of the west end of the wall. The total height of the wing was thus about 21 1/2 feet, measuring to the ridge of the gable roof. These measurements are based on the width dimensions cited above, plus the discovery on the south wall of a line of roofing tar above the upper east corner of the doorway at second-story level (see figure 54).

Doorways

The new wing had an exterior doorway at the north end of its west wall that was protected by a one-story porch. Both the doorway and the porch were in place by 1886, according to the Sanborn map of that year, and may well have been part of the original construction of the wing. The porch was removed between 1893 and 1904, judging by the Sanborn maps of those years. There was also probably a doorway at the south end of the east wall, as recalled by Mary V. Scott.

A loose exterior door was found stored in the cellar of the main house. The paint evidence indicates that it probably formerly hung in the south wing's kitchen area. It now has two lower panels and one upper glass pane. However, the location of the door's tenons suggests that the glass was a later alteration that replaced either two or four panels. The panels on the exterior side are raised, while those on the interior side are recessed and unmolded. The hinges appear to be original. The doorknob and locks, on the other hand, may be later.

Pantry Addition

Sometime between 1904 and 1911, according to the Sanborn maps, a pantry addition was built at the north end of the wing's east wall. It abutted the south wall of the main house, covering over the former exterior back doorway. (As stated previously, this doorway is thought to have been closed up circa 1894.) The pantry had a shed roof with a 5:12 pitch, judging by lines of roofing cement found in May 1990 on the south wall above the upper east corner of the former doorway.

GROUND

The National Park Service today owns what is thought to have been the entire M'Clintock lot. This lot comprises the north half of lot number 24, on the south side of East Williams Street. The lot was surveyed in October 1981 by Ronald M. Phillips of Geneva, New York (fig. 38). At that time it was established that the lot comprised 0.366 acres, and measured 99.00 feet along the north boundary, 162.61 feet along the east boundary, 99.05 feet along the south boundary, and 159.50 feet along the west boundary. Iron boundary pipes were either existing or newly installed in 1981 at the four corners of the lot; presumably these exist today.

The lot today is physically bounded on the north (front) and south sides only. The north lot line is defined by a concrete-slab sidewalk that is just outside the property. The south lot line is clearly delineated by a modern chain-link fence. The east side of the property is an open grassy lawn. The west side shares a 10-foot gravel driveway with the neighbors to the west on lot number 25. Situated about midway along the west lot line is a modern wood pole that supports electrical wires; the pole itself, however, is on Lot 25.

The grounds today are much altered from their appearance in 1848. Missing are the south wing of the house, all of the outbuildings, and any mature plantings. The only extant site feature other than the house that may have existed in 1848 is the slate cover for an early water well (fig. 57). This slate is in the ground to the south side of the house. It is square in shape with a hole cut in the middle. It is unfortunately in damaged condition, having been cracked in 1988 during the demolition of the Waterloo Baptist Church.

The church, formerly on lot 24 to the west side of the M'Clintock House, was built in 1876 and substantially enlarged in 1897-1899. As indicated in Chapter II, the National Park Service determined the church to be nonhistoric and structurally unsound, and so had it demolished. Today its site is a grassy lawn under which are the remnants of the lower foundation walls. Other nonhistoric site features that exist today include a concrete-slab sidewalk that leads from the north sidewalk to the front doorway, and yew bushes planted along the north side of the house. The yews must be fairly recent, since they are in the vicinity of a later front porch constructed in 1896 and removed sometime in the 20th century.

Little is known about the subterranean conditions of the grounds. No archaeology has yet been undertaken. As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the foundation walls for the missing south wing are partially visible at ground level. It is possible that similar evidence remains for outbuildings such as a barn/stable and privy. The above-mentioned early water well is filled in, but is identifiable today by its slate cover. As previously stated in "Gutter System," rainwater runoff from the north side of the M'Clintock House roof was at one time channeled into a modern glazed ceramic pipe set in the ground at the northeast corner of the house. It is not known if this pipe drained into a dry well in the yard or a storm sewer in the street. Other posthistoric pipes under the ground would have supplied the house and church with natural gas

and water, most likely from the street. Still other pipes leaving the buildings would have drained waste water and sewage.

INTERIOR: MAIN HOUSE

CELLAR STORY

A full walk-in cellar exists beneath the M'Clintock House. It is depicted in figures 58-62. The cellar is an original feature, judging by the depth of the stone foundation walls. Although nonhistoric equipment has been introduced into this space, such as for heating, lighting, and plumbing, the cellar retains much of its historic character. The approximate height of the cellar, as measured from the floor to the bottom of the exposed ceiling joists, is 5 feet 7 inches.

Floor

Most of the floor is covered with poured concrete. Brick paving exists in the northeast corner. Both types of flooring were probably installed over the original dirt floor sometime in the 20th century, thus raising the level of the floor. The brick paving may have been laid using bricks from the original chimneys, which were disassembled above roof level sometime prior to 1984.

Walls

The perimeter walls of the cellar are composed of exposed rubble fieldstone finished with whitewash. These walls also function as the foundation for the house. Interior partitions may have at one time sectioned off the northeast corner of the cellar as defined by the brick paving on the floor below and a whitewashed area of ceiling above. No partitions exist today, nor is it possible to date the missing partitions.

Ceiling

The ceiling is the exposed framing for the first floor. It is composed of a main east-west beam that bisects the space. The north-south floor joists are mortised into this beam. Spacing of the joists is erratic, varying from 14 inches on center to 16 inches, 17 inches, and 20 inches. Two large timber posts provide support for the east-west beam, one of which has been reused, based on mortise cutouts. While a post or posts must have supported this beam originally, it is unclear whether or not the existing posts are original.

Most of the ceiling is unfinished wood except for the northeast corner, where the joists and undersides of the subfloor boards are whitewashed. Paint sample P047 from this area was found to have approximately six layers of whitewash. The date of the earliest layer, unfortunately, is impossible to ascertain.

Doorways

One exterior doorway enters the cellar through the east end of the south foundation wall. It is assumed that this was an original entrance, although there is no documentation to confirm this. The wooden door now hanging in this doorway (see figure 49) was constructed and installed in 1988 by the National Park Service. It replaced an earlier batten door that was deteriorated, and which is now in storage in the cellar. The batten door is covered on its interior side with scraps of paper, including sheets of a newspaper dated "November 3, 1924."

There is no access today to the cellar from inside the house. However, a stairway along the north half of the west wall originally led up from the cellar to a doorway in the north wall of Room 104 (the kitchen). Architectural evidence in the cellar for the stairway includes the painted outline of steps along the west wall (fig. 62) and framing for a stairwell opening in the ceiling. The stairway and its doorway were probably removed in the late 1950's, when other major alterations were undertaken on the house.

Windows

The cellar has three original window openings. As stated in the discussion of exterior elements, the two north windows and the east window now hold louvered ventilation panels. The former three-pane sash of the east window is now in storage in the cellar.

Utility Systems

Gas-Lighting Equipment

The house was probably illuminated by gas prior to 1928, judging by an obsolete gas line (now capped) in the north wall. The line is not thought to relate to the gas-fired central-heating system installed in or shortly after 1958.

Electrical Equipment

General Information

Electric lighting was installed in the house and in the Waterloo Baptist Church in 1928. This system became inoperative in 1987. See the section, "Electrical System," in this chapter for more information.

Fuse Boxes

Two electrical boxes are mounted to the east end of the north wall. They are described in the section, "Electrical System," of this chapter. Both boxes were probably installed in 1928.

Fixtures

The four ceiling light fixtures are modern. Each fixture consists of a single exposed bulb in a white porcelain base. The light switch is on the south wall, to the west (right) side of the doorway.

Receptacles

A modern two-plug receptacle is next to the light switch on the south wall.

Heating Equipment

General Information

The M'Clintock House was initially heated by its working fireplaces. Parlor-type stoves were installed in at least some of the fireplaces, probably in the late 19th century.

A hot-air central-heating system fired by gas was installed in or shortly after 1958. Natural gas for this system was most recently piped from the church through the east foundation wall. As stated above in "Electrical Equipment," a capped gas pipe in the north wall at one time fed gas from the street. It is thought that this gas was used only for lighting purposes, and not for the gas-fired furnace. The gas-fired system became inoperative prior to 1984. See the section, "Heating Systems," of this chapter for more information.

Chimney Foundations

The arched foundations for the two original working chimneys remain in the cellar. One is on the north half of the east wall (fig. 60); the other is on the south end of the west wall (fig. 61). Both are made of brick and are finished with a white paint or whitewash.

The east chimney foundation is the smaller of the two, being only one arch wide. It supports the chimney for the fireplaces in Room 102 (the parlor) and Room 202 (the northeast bedroom). The west foundation is wider, being two arches wide originally. It supports the chimney for the fireplaces in Room 104 (the original kitchen) and Room 204 (the southwest bedroom).

The north (right) side of the west chimney foundation was altered circa 1958 to accommodate a flue for the gas-fired furnace. The alterations involved punching a hole in the brickwork to reach an existing flue, and closing up the north arch with bricks and portland-cement mortar. This alteration exists today, although the furnace is no longer connected here.

Furnace

The furnace for the gas-fired system sits in the south end of the cellar. It is a "Lennox Air Flow" unit number KH8-200M-58, manufactured in 1958 by the Lennox Furnace Company. An inscription on the furnace indicates that the company had manufacturing plants in Marshalltown, Iowa; Syracuse, New York; and Columbus, Ohio.

Ducting

Sheet-metal ducting conducted air from the furnace to the rooms above and back again. This ducting is round in cross section and hangs from the cellar ceiling by wires. Exhaust from the furnace was initially vented via a flue pipe inserted into the west chimney foundation.

Sometime after 1955, the flue pipe was rerouted into a round metal flue run through and up the outside of the south wall.

Plumbing Equipment

Water Supply

As with the electrical and gas services, water was first supplied directly from the street to the house. (The capped water pipe may be seen at the north wall of the cellar.) Most recently, water was piped to the house from the church through the east wall of the cellar. However, because the church was demolished in 1988, there is no longer water service to the house.

Sewer Pipe

A soil pipe that carried waste water from the two toilet rooms installed in the 1950's is in the northwest corner of the cellar.

Sump Pump

A sump pump is located at the middle of the south wall. This pump, which would have removed standing water from the cellar, is identified on a paper label as a "Goulds Drainette." A small metal plaque further describes it as a "Goulds Index 627/02153/2, FIG. 3641, SIZE 1/4", manufactured by "Goulds Pumps Inc. Seneca Falls, NY." A representative at Goulds Pumps says this unit was made from about the late 1950's until 1965, although parts were available until 1976.



Figure 58. M'Clintock House: Cellar, Interior View Looking Northeast [1988].



Figure 59. M'Clintock House: Cellar, Interior View Looking Southwest [1988].



Figure 60. M'Clintock House: Cellar, East Chimney Foundation [1988].



Figure 61. M'Clintock House: Cellar, West Chimney Foundation [1988].



Figure 62. M'Clintock House: Cellar, Silhouette of Former Stairway on West Wall [1988].

FIRST STORY

The layout of the first story of the M'Clintock House is seen in figure 63.

Room 101 (Entrance/Stair Hall)

Room 101 is the first room encountered as one enters the front doorway. It is depicted in figures 64-69. The room is remarkably unchanged from its circa-1835 appearance in both general layout and specific details. The main exception is a small toilet room that was installed in the space beneath the staircase (figs. 70-71), which was formerly the cellar stairwell. As will be explained shortly in "Plumbing Equipment," this alteration probably occurred just after 1953.

Floor

The floor of the entrance/stair hall is covered with what appears to be sheet linoleum. A narrow runner of a rubber-type material is laid on top of the linoleum from the front to the south doorway (fig. 64). The linoleum has a large foliate design in purple and cream.

Below the linoleum is strip flooring. This consists of tongue-and-groove oak floorboards 1 1/2 inches wide, laid over black felt paper and attached with wire nails. The oak floorboards were probably laid sometime in the 20th century. This is based upon the following information:

- This type of flooring is characteristic of the 20th century.
- The flooring is attached with wire nails, which were not used until after 1890.
- The historic floorboards in Room 103 were painted twice after circa 1894 but before the oak floorboards were installed in that room.

The original floorboards exist under the oak flooring. These were observed during the 1988 architectural investigation, by removing the later floor coverings in the threshold area of the doorway to Room 102. They appeared to be butt-edged pine boards of random widths ranging from about 5 to 9 inches, secured with cut nails.

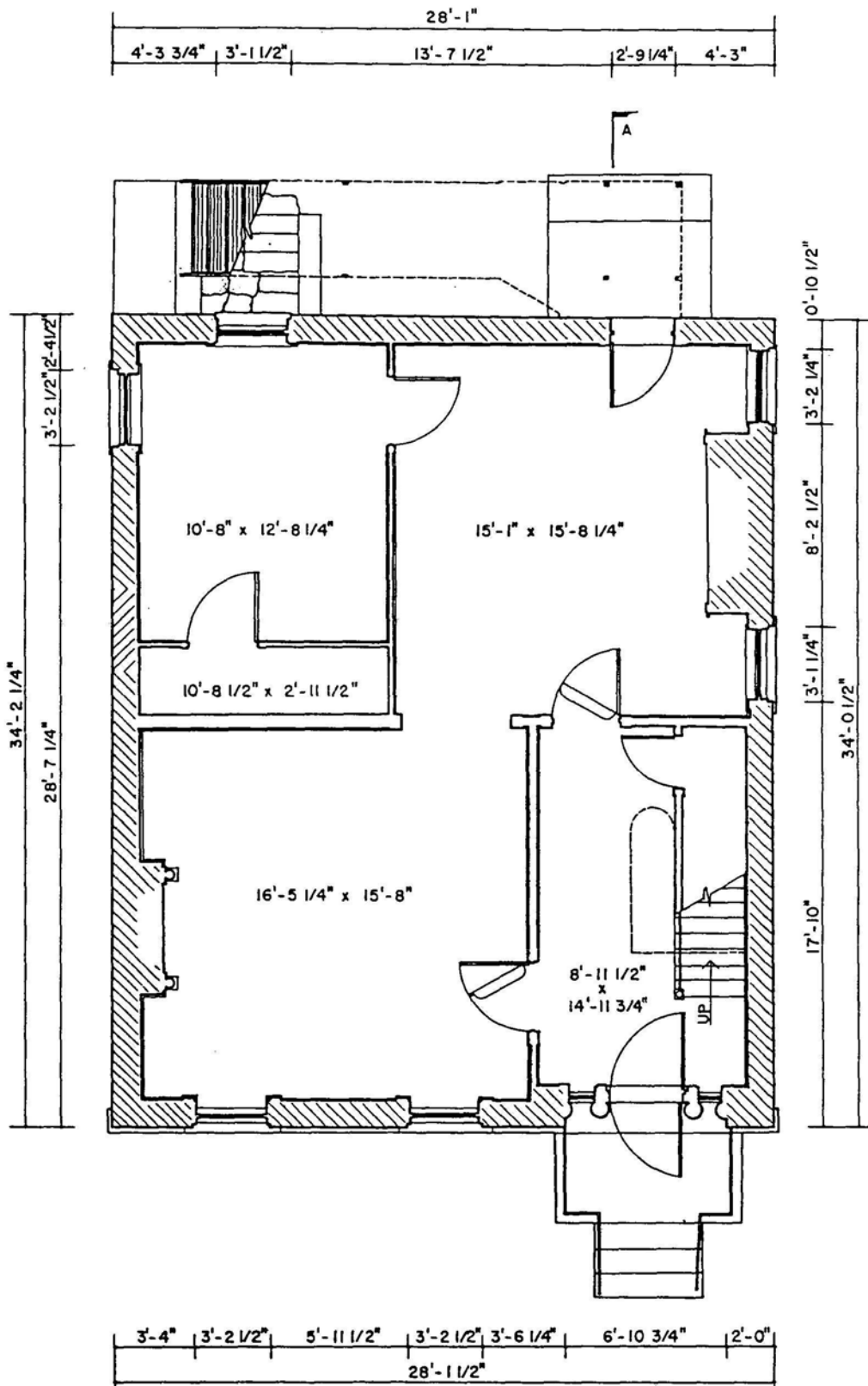


Figure 63. M'Clintock House: First-Floor Plan [1988].

Baseboard

Sections of wooden baseboard trim the east, south, and west walls, and run up the west wall of the stairway. (The exterior doorway in the north wall precludes the use of baseboard here.) The baseboard is approximately 8 inches high, measuring down to the level of the existing floor. It has two fasciae and is topped by a bead. It is identical in design to the baseboards used in Room 201 (the upper hall) and Room 202 (the northeast bedroom).

Walls

The walls are plastered from baseboard to ceiling. The plaster on the west brick exterior wall appears to be applied directly to the brick. The plaster on the north brick exterior wall, and on the south and east interior walls, is adhered to wood lath. All of the plaster appears to be original and in generally good condition, except at the east wall above the doorway to Room 102 (fig. 66). Here the plaster is cracked and pulling away from the lath. Water stains and black mildew growth are also evident.

Ceiling

Similar to the walls, the ceiling is plaster on wood lath and presumed to be original. The condition of the ceiling is fair. Water stains are evident along the east and south walls. A deep east-west crack runs from the east wall to the ceiling light fixture, and the wood lath is exposed in a small area in the northwest corner (fig. 67).

Doorways

Room 101 has four doorways, one in each of the four walls. The north, east, and south doorways are original openings; although they have been altered, they retain much historic fabric. The west doorway is later.

Historic Doorways

North (Front) Doorway. The doorway centered in the north wall of the hall (fig. 64) is the original front entrance to the house. Its exterior appearance has been described in connection with the house's exterior elements.

The interior architrave of the front entrance is the most elaborate in the house. It is in the classical Greek Revival style and undoubtedly an original feature. The door opening is flanked by half-length sidelights, which have lost their original muntins and now contain single sheets of ribbed glass. Below each sidelight is a recessed wood panel. Each sidelight is in turn flanked by two narrow pilasters. The pilasters, which are ornamented with deep moldings and plinth blocks, visually support a wide entablature above the door opening and sidelights. Above the entablature is a transom window that retains its original sash frame and muntins, but not its original glass. The transom window is framed by an architrave that features deep moldings, two molded upper corner blocks, and a large, rectangular, molded center block or tablet. No evidence was found of any decoration within the tablet.

A door bell was formerly mounted on the pilaster immediately to the left (west) of the door. The bell is missing, but physical evidence of it is visible, in the form of a circle 2 7/8 inches in diameter recessed into the pilaster. The circle was created by chiseling down the pilaster moldings so that the bell could be mounted to a flat surface. Paint preserved in the deepest moldings indicates that the bell was not original. Rather, the number of paint layers suggests that it was installed sometime in the latter half of the 19th century.

East Doorway. The interior doorway at the north end of the east wall (fig. 66) is the formal entrance from the hall to Room 102 (the parlor). The architrave is original. Distinctive features include deep moldings, plinth blocks, and molded corner blocks.

The door swings into Room 102. It is original and of mortised construction. It measures 33 1/4 inches wide by 80 1/4 inches high by 1 5/8 inches thick. This door is narrower than most of the other original doors in the house, which are 34 inches wide. It is also the thickest interior door in the house. The thickness seems to relate to the panel configuration of the door—the most elaborate in the house—which features six recessed, molded panels on each side.

It is thought that the door's original hardware included a steel cylinder latch with small, hollow brass knobs. The latch may or may not have had a locking mechanism. The original hinges probably would have been five-knuckle, fast-joint, narrow-butt hinges made of cast iron. Each leaf was 4 inches long by 2 inches wide and had four screw holes. This information is based on original latches and hinges found in situ on doors in the house. (See "Room 202, Historic Doorways.")

At some later date, probably in the late 1950's, the door was cut in half and made into a Dutch door. This alteration included the removal of the old hardware and the installation of new hardware. (Because of the Dutch-door configuration, the new hardware included two doorknobs and four hinges.) The door may have been planed at this time, which would account for its narrower width. Also installed at this time was a shelf attached to the top of the lower half of the Dutch door.

The original threshold is missing from this doorway. This was revealed when the later oak floorboards were removed in the vicinity of the doorway during the 1988 architectural investigation.

South Doorway. The interior doorway in the south wall (fig. 65) leads to Room 104 (the original kitchen and later dining room). The architrave is original. Distinctive features include deep moldings, plinth blocks, and molded corner blocks.

The six-panel door swings into Room 104. It is original and of mortised construction. It measures 34 inches wide by 81 inches high by 1 1/4 inches thick. Its panel configuration consists of recessed molded panels on the Room-101 side and panels that are flush and beaded on their long sides only on the Room-104 side.

It is thought that the door had the same type of original hardware as did the door to Room 102 (see "East Doorway"). This included a steel cylinder latch or lock with small brass knobs and five-knuckle cast-iron hinges.

The door has been cut in half in a manner similar to the east door. Attached to its upper rail is a brass-plated plaque installed by the Waterloo Baptist Church and inscribed: "In Memory of Sarah Toombs [and] Arthur Toombs."

The original threshold is missing, probably having been removed when the narrow oak floorboards were installed.

Later Doorway

West Doorway. The west doorway to the toilet room under the main stairway was undoubtedly installed at the same time as the toilet room. This most likely occurred just after 1953 (see the subsequent section, "Plumbing Equipment"). The doorway has a modern architrave composed of plain boards with no detailing. The door is hinged along its south edge and swings into Room 101. It appears to be old, reused material, being of mortised construction and having multiple layers of paint. It measures 26 1/2 inches wide by 75 3/4 inches high by 1 1/8 inches thick. This is the smallest door in the house. Judging by the dimensions of its center stile (4 inches) and the bottom rail of other doors in the house (10 inches), the door originally measured 30 inches wide by 80 inches high. It was probably cut down when it was reused here.

The door has four raised, unmolded panels on its hall side and four recessed, unmolded panels on its toilet-room side. This panel configuration is similar to, but simpler than, that of the two original six-panel closet doors on the second story. Also, the door has an early cream-colored lead paint. This suggests that the door is historic. However, it probably was reused from somewhere in the M'Clintock House besides the main house: the door's later paint layers do not correspond to later finishes in the main house. The door may have come from now-missing south wing.

The doorknob latch and hinges are modern. The paint evidence indicates that the original hinges were attached to the other edge of the door. The configuration of these hinges is not known. Wood patches reveal that the original latch was a thumb latch.

Windows

There are no windows in the hall except for those associated with the front doorway. These have been described in connection with the house's exterior elements.

Stairway

The stairway is original. It rises straight along the west side of the hall from north to south (fig. 68), then curves eastward toward the top (fig. 69). As stated previously, the area below the straight portion of stairway has been enclosed to make a toilet room. The underside of the curved portion of stairway is exposed and finished with plaster. The outer edge of the stairway features an original wood balustrade. The balustrade is composed of a turned newel at first-story level, simple balusters of tapered design, and a rounded handrail. The skirt board of the stairway is similar to the beaded baseboard elsewhere in the hall, but is 10 1/4 inches high.

The handrail is damaged near the newel, and has been repaired by binding it with a metal sleeve and plumber's clamps. Three balusters are missing from the balustrade. The entire balustrade is missing at the second-story level, having been replaced by a later solid wall panel.

Electrical Equipment

Fixtures

Hall. One ceiling fixture lights the hall (fig. 67). It is hung from the ceiling by a chain, holds four light bulbs, and is fitted with a glass shade of saucer shape. Stylistically, it appears to date to the remodeling undertaken during the late 1950's. It was most likely activated by one of the three light switches in the hall. Two of these are on the left side of the doorway in the east wall, while one is on the right side of the doorway. The two other switches probably controlled the exterior light fixture over the front doorway and the ceiling fixture in the upper stair hall (Room 201). It is not possible to confirm this because the electrical service is no longer in operation.

Toilet Room. The toilet room under the stairway is lit by one ceiling fixture operated by a switch. This fixture was probably installed at the same time as the toilet room, just after 1953.

Receptacles

There are no receptacles in Room 101.

Heating Equipment

General Information

The hall probably would have been unheated originally and during the historic period of 1848.

Registers

Hall. The hall is heated by two floor registers. One is in the northeast corner (fig. 64), and the other is at the west wall. Both registers appear to date to the installation of the gas-fired central-heating system in or shortly after 1958.

Toilet Room. There is no heat source in the toilet room.

Plumbing Equipment

General Information

Hall. The plumbing equipment in the hall was installed during the remodeling that occurred after the fire in 1955.

Toilet Room. The toilet room (figs. 70-71) was installed sometime after 1953. This is based on the manufacturer's date of "APR 13, 1953" imprinted on the underside of the toilet-tank cover. It is not known if the installation occurred prior to or after the 1955 fire that led to the conversion of the house from a parsonage to a nursery.

Fixtures

Hall. Another fixture probably installed in the late 1950's is a child-size white porcelain drinking fountain on the west wall. Writing on the underside of the fountain identifies it as having been manufactured by "CRANE THURSTEND THE CRANE POTTERIES CO. N.J."

There is no date, but the diminutive size of the fountain suggests that it was part of the conversion of the house to a nursery.

Toilet Room. This area contains a sink and toilet. Both were probably installed sometime after 1953, based on the date imprinted on the toilet (see the previous section, "General Information").

Pipes

Hall. A soil pipe for the second-story toilet room runs up the northwest corner of the hall (fig. 67). As will be mentioned shortly, the second-story toilet bears the date of 1958, so the soil pipe is equally modern.

Finishes

General Information

Most of the architectural features in the hall are painted. The painted surfaces are water-stained and peeling.

Floor

More research is needed to determine the historic finish on the original floorboards. The boards probably would have been painted, based on common practice of the time and paint found on the floors of other rooms in the house. Carpeting or a floorcloth may have been present.

Walls

The lower portions of the plaster walls are painted brown, while the upper portions are painted light green. The paint is textured and not historic.

Ceiling

The plaster ceiling is painted light yellow.

Woodwork

Most of the woodwork is painted white. The west door is painted pink, while the south door is painted an aqua-green color. The stair treads are painted red; the stair balustrade has a resinous finish such as a varnish or a shellac. Paint analysis indicates that all the woodwork was originally painted with a cream-colored, lead-based oil paint.



Figure 64. M'Clintock House: Room 101 (Entrance/Stair Hall), Looking North Toward Front Doorway [1988].



Figure 65. M'Clintock House: Room 101 (Entrance/Stair Hall), Looking Southeast [1988].

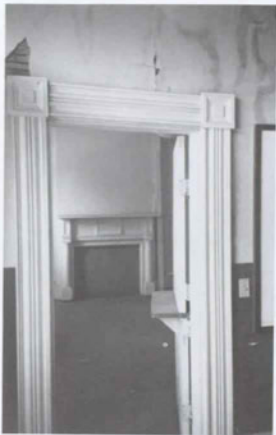


Figure 66. M'Clintock House: Room 101 (Entrance/Stair Hall), East Doorway [1988].



Figure 67. M'Clintock House: Room 101 (Entrance/Stair Hall), Northwest Corner of Ceiling [1988].



Figure 68. M'Clintock House: Room 101 (Entrance/Stair Hall), Bottom of Stairway [1988].



Figure 69. M'Clintock House: Room 101 (Entrance/Stair Hall), Turn of Stairway [1988].



Figure 70. M'Clintock House: Room 101 (Toilet Room Under Stairway), Southeast Corner [1988].



Figure 71. M'Clintock House: Room 101 (Toilet Room Under Stairway), North Wall [1988].

Room 102 (Parlor)

The northeast room in the first story is the most formal room in the house. This is thought to have been the M'Clintock's "parlor," in which the Declaration of Sentiments for the Women's Rights Convention was drafted in July 1848. This room is seen in figures 72-79. Although it has suffered some later alterations, particularly the removal of two doorways, it retains its original layout and many original features.

Floor

The floor of the parlor is covered with modern oak strip flooring identical to that found in Room 101 (the entrance/stair hall). The oak floorboards are in poor condition, having buckled in some areas.

Small sections of the oak floorboards in the parlor were removed during the architectural investigation in 1988. These sections were at the threshold of the doorway to Room 101, and at the former location of the south doorway to Room 104. The removal activity revealed that the original floorboards survive beneath the oak flooring (fig. 78). As in Room 101, the original floorboards appeared to be butt-edged pine boards of random widths ranging from about 5 to 9 inches, secured with cut nails.

Baseboard

All four walls are trimmed with a wood baseboard that is the most elaborate in the house. Nearly all of this baseboard is original. It is about 8 1/2 inches high, measuring down to the level of the existing floor. It has the same double fasciae as the baseboard in the adjacent hall (Room 101), but it is topped by a scotia, fillet, and torus molding. One piece of the south baseboard is not original. This section runs from the left (east) side of the doorway to a cut approximately 48 inches from the east wall. Another later feature is the toe molding at the bottom of the baseboard.

Paint analysis indicates that some portion of the baseboard may have been reused from Room 104 when the south doorway was rebuilt in its present location.

Walls

The walls are plastered from baseboard to ceiling. The plaster on all four walls—exterior and interior—is applied to wood lath. Much of the plaster is the original lime plaster, which is characterized by a pink-beige color, smooth texture, and hair binder. The wallpaper on the walls is described in the subsequent section, "Finishes."

The general condition of the walls appears to be good, although they have some cracks and holes, and silverfish were found beneath the wallpapers. Extensive plaster patching has occurred in the center of the south wall, in the vicinity of two historic doorways. (See the subsequent section, "Doorways," for details.)

Ceiling

The ceiling, like the walls, is covered with paper that is discussed below in "Finishes." No systematic investigation of the ceiling beneath the paper has been undertaken. Visual examination suggests that the plaster is intact, but the extent to which it is original is not known.

Doorways

General Information

Two doorways serve the parlor. Of these, the one in the west wall is original, while the one in the south wall dates to circa 1894. Two other doorways—not original, but historic—are missing from the south wall.

Historic Doorway

West Doorway. The doorway at the north end of the west wall (fig. 72) is the principal entrance into the room, opening directly from the entrance/stair hall. The architrave is original with deep moldings, plinth blocks, and molded corner blocks. The six-panel door is original and features six recessed, molded panels on both sides. It measures 33 1/4 inches wide by 80 1/4 inches high by 1 5/8 inches thick. As stated in connection with Room 101, the narrow width may be the result of alterations, while the unusual thickness relates to the panel configuration.

The door's probable original hardware has been described in connection with Room 101. This included a steel cylinder latch or lock with small brass knobs and two five-knuckle cast-iron

hinges. The fact that the door has been cut in half has also been noted previously, as has the lack of a threshold here.

Later Doorway

South Doorway. The large doorway at the west end of the south wall (fig. 74) connects Room 102 (the parlor) with Room 104. It dates to circa 1894, according to church records. An entry of April 8, 1894, states that "Dr. Sharpe reported that he could rent the Parsonage for 10.50 per month provided some repairs were made such as . . . enlarging the Doorway between the Parlor & Sitting Rooms. Trustees looked the house over and decided to make the necessary repairs."² This statement suggests that there was an earlier doorway in the wall, which will be discussed in "Missing Historic Doorways," below.

The doorway is 56 inches wide by 96 1/3 inches high. Its architrave appears to be old material that was reused circa 1894, based on two facts. First, it closely resembles the original architraves in the room. It has the same type of corner and plinth blocks, and has almost as many paint layers. Second, it is pieced together from long and short lengths. The long lengths are just the right size for a standard-size door. They are thought to have been reused from an earlier doorway here. The short pieces apparently were necessary due to the large size of the ca.-1894 doorway. They match the long ones exactly in profile and paint layering, and so are thought to have been reused from another doorway-type opening farther east in the wall. Both of these early doorways will be discussed in the following section, "Missing Historic Doorways."

Two French-style doors in the doorway open into Room 102. They were installed circa 1894, judging by their style and small number of paint layers. Each door is designed to hold 12 panes of glass—three across by four down—but the size of the panes varies (see figure 90).

There is no threshold at this doorway, it having been most likely removed when the later oak floor was installed.

Missing Historic Doorways

Background. Three earlier doorways have existed at the south wall of Room 102, as evidenced by the extant wall framing uncovered in 1993. Originally (circa 1835), there was one doorway in the center of the wall. Its location is clearly evident, based on the absence of wall-stud mortises at the former opening. This doorway connected with the north side of Room 103, which most likely served as a dining room.

This original doorway was replaced circa 1836-1855 by two separate doorways, which were also roughly centered in the south wall. The framing evidence indicates that the original doorway was moved about 1 foot to the east, and a second doorway was installed just west of it.

² "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church," entry dated April 8, 1894.

The new easterly doorway may have opened into a newly constructed closet, and the new westerly doorway into the new dining room (Room 104). Both openings were trimmed with newly milled architraves that were similar to, although shallower in profile than, the original architraves in the room.

Both south-wall doorways were removed circa 1894 when the existing wide doorway was created at the west end of the south wall. The openings were closed with studs toenailed with wire nails, the wall was plastered with cement plaster, and the architraves were reused at the new doorway opening. Detailed descriptions of the missing historic doorways follow.

South Doorway, West Center of Wall. As stated above in "South Doorway," a doorway from Room 102 to Room 104 existed prior to circa 1894 (see figure 13). The church records suggest that an existing doorway was simply enlarged. However, it is more likely that the earlier doorway was a completely separate opening located just to the east of the present doorway. This is based on the framing evidence; on the location of the earlier doorway's east jamb, known from paint outlines on the original floorboards in Rooms 102 and 103; and on the position of the original north-south partition separating Rooms 103 and 104 (see figure 75). Paint evidence for the location of the west jamb was lost when the original floorboards were planed in this area, presumably when the oak flooring was installed. The distance between the east-jamb marks and the east side of the present doorway would have been just enough to accommodate a standard-size doorway about 34 inches wide. The doorway would have been about 80 inches high, judging by physical evidence that will be cited in connection with Room 104.

Careful examination of the architrave reused from this doorway indicates that the pre-1894 doorway was early but not original (compare figures 8 and 13). The doorway's architrave has a shallower molding profile than original architraves in the parlor, and it does not have the very earliest paint layers. The doorway thus probably dated to the conversion of Room 104 from a kitchen to a dining room sometime after 1836 but before 1855. It is not known what type of door would have hung here.

One reason for closing up the earlier doorway to Room 104 and building a new doorway farther west in the same wall is cited in the church records; i.e., to get a larger doorway. Another reason seems to relate to remodeling activity in the rear part of the main house. It is thought that the original partition between Rooms 103 and 104 was relocated at this time, and it is clear that the new partition would have run directly into the earlier doorway (see figure 75).

South Doorway, East Center of Wall. Framing evidence in the south wall indicates that an original doorway to Room 103 (north side) was located just east of the doorway in the center of the wall (see figure 13). The location of this doorway's east side is marked by the cut in the original baseboard that is about 48 inches from the east wall (see figure 75). Typical floor plans of the day suggest that the doorway originally led directly into Room 103, which may have served as a dining room.

The framing evidence indicates that this doorway was shifted slightly eastward in the wall, presumably to make room for the installation of the above-described doorway to Room 104. The original doorway received new trim at this time, judging by the pieces of early architrave reused around the present doorway to Room 104. As stated previously in "South Doorway," the architrave of this doorway contains short pieces in addition to the long lengths from the earlier doorway to Room 104. The fact that the short pieces match the long ones exactly in profile and paint layering suggests that they were installed at the same time around doorway-type openings in the same room.

With the relocation of the dining room from Room 103 to Room 104 circa 1836-1855, the importance of the original doorway ended. It may have become the doorway to a shallow closet, based on physical evidence found in Room 103. This evidence suggests that a closet may have been created at about that time in the northwest corner of Room 103—just west of an original closet in the northeast corner of the room (see figure 8). It would have been a simple matter to extend the original closet's south wall across the width of Room 103 (see figure 13). Both the later closet and the doorway would have been removed circa 1894, when the original partition between Rooms 103 and 104 was removed, and when the present, larger closet was built in Room 103 (see figure 26).

Windows

Two windows are in the north wall of Room 102 (fig. 73). Their original architraves are the most formal window architraves in the house. They extend to the floor and incorporate a recessed, molded wood panel beneath each window opening. The architraves consist of deeply molded side and top pieces, molded upper corner blocks, and plain plinth blocks. These match those of the doorways in the room.

Both window openings have been lengthened downward approximately 7 1/2 inches. This is believed to have occurred when the current sashes were installed, sometime between circa 1906 and circa 1910. The panels below the window openings were cut down to permit this work. Additional damage has been done to the woodwork by the attachment of later curtain hardware. The sashes have been described in connection with the house's exterior elements.

Shelves and Coat Rack

Two shelves and a coat rack are attached to the north wall between the windows (fig. 73). A smaller two-shelf unit hangs on the west wall north of the doorway (fig. 72). The shelves are made of wood. The coat rack consists of a horizontal piece of wood to which are attached 14 metal coat hooks. None of these elements are historic. They most likely were

installed in the 1950's when the house was converted to a church nursery: the coat rack is positioned low enough to be reached by small children.

Electrical Equipment

Fixtures

One light fixture in the room hangs from the ceiling by a chain (fig. 74). It is identical in design to other late-1950's ceiling fixtures in the house, being fitted with four light bulbs and a saucer-shape glass shade. The switch that activates the light is on the west wall north of the doorway.

Receptacles

Three two-plug electrical receptacles serve the parlor. The first is located in the west baseboard, the second in the south baseboard, and the third in the floor along the north wall.

Heating Equipment

Fireplace

Background. The fireplace, located in the center of the east wall, is original (figs. 76-77). The earliest source of heat for the room was most likely provided by an open fire in the fireplace. At some time, probably the late 19th century, a stove was installed in the parlor fireplace. This is based on the round plaster patch in the chimney breast (fig. 77). The fireplace is no longer in operation, nor does the later stove remain. Nevertheless, many historic features of the fireplace survive.

Chimney Breast. The chimney projects into the room, forming what is known as a chimney breast. It is finished with plaster. Sections of original baseboard trim the north and south sides of the chimney breast. A round plaster patch in the face of the chimney breast attests to the former presence here of a stovepipe for a later parlor stove.

Mantel. The wooden mantel is in the classical Greek Revival style. Paint analysis confirms that it is original to the room. Characteristic features include two Doric columns that frame the firebox opening and support a wide frieze topped by a shelf that projects 12 1/4 inches. Embellishing the frieze is a center tablet of rectangular shape that is similar in style to the tablet above the front doorway in the entrance/stair hall. The mantel is in remarkably unaltered condition, except for the plinths of the columns, which have been trimmed so that they

no longer touch the floor. This was done sometime in the 20th century to facilitate the installation of the later oak floorboards.

Hearth. The hearth is at present covered by the later oak floorboards. Its condition is therefore not known.

Firebox. The firebox opening is now covered over by a board, which prevented its examination.

Registers

There are two floor registers in the parlor. One is in the northwest corner of the room, while the other is located along the south wall (fig. 78). Both appear to have been part of the gas-fired central-heating system installed in or shortly after 1958.

Ducting

A vertical sheet-metal duct is attached to the south side of the chimney breast and covered with wallpaper (fig. 76). It also was part of the gas-fired central-heating system, conveying hot air to the second story.

Thermostat

A Honeywell thermostat is attached to the west wall south of the doorway (fig. 72). It, too, was part of the gas-fired central-heating system.

Plumbing Equipment

There is no plumbing equipment in the parlor.

Finishes

Floor

The sections of original floorboards uncovered along the west and south walls were last finished with a mustard-color paint and a varnish, thus giving the appearance of a varnished wood floor. More research is needed to determine the historic finish on the original floorboards. The boards probably would have been painted, based on common practice of the time. Carpeting or a floorcloth may have been present.

Walls

The plaster walls are covered with two layers of wallpaper. The first layer is seen in figure 79; the top layer is painted pink. Both layers of paper were found on the heat duct that runs up the south side of the chimney breast, so both were installed in or after 1958. In Rooms 103 and 104, the first extant wallpapers are thought to have been installed in 1952, based on a dated note from the paper hanger that was found written on the walls. No such note has been found in the parlor, nor is there any evidence of a pre-1958 wallpaper. Either might yet be discovered, however.

At this time, the parlor wallpapers have been removed down to the plaster at the south wall and the east chimney breast for the architectural investigation. It was found that the original plaster under the papers is unpainted and smooth, suggesting that the walls were originally papered. However, no wallpapers or wallpaper fragments dating from the 19th century have yet been found.

Ceiling

Although the ceiling has not yet been closely examined, it is obvious that it is covered with one or more layers of paper. It is also believed that the plaster remains in situ. The paper is in poor condition, being both water-stained and loosely adhered (figs. 72, 74). The paper is now peeling in large sheets from the ceiling (fig. 74). Based on its design, the top paper dates from the late 19th or early 20th century. Historically, the ceiling was probably finished with a calcimine paint.

Woodwork

The woodwork in the parlor is painted white, except for the door in the west doorway, which is painted pink. The multiple layers of paint are cracked and peeling. Paint analysis indicates that all the woodwork was originally painted with a cream-color lead-based oil paint. Shortly thereafter, the fireplace mantel was painted black.



Figure 72. M'Clintock House: Room 102 (Parlor), West Wall [1988].



Figure 73. M'Clintock House: Room 102 (Parlor), North Wall [1988].

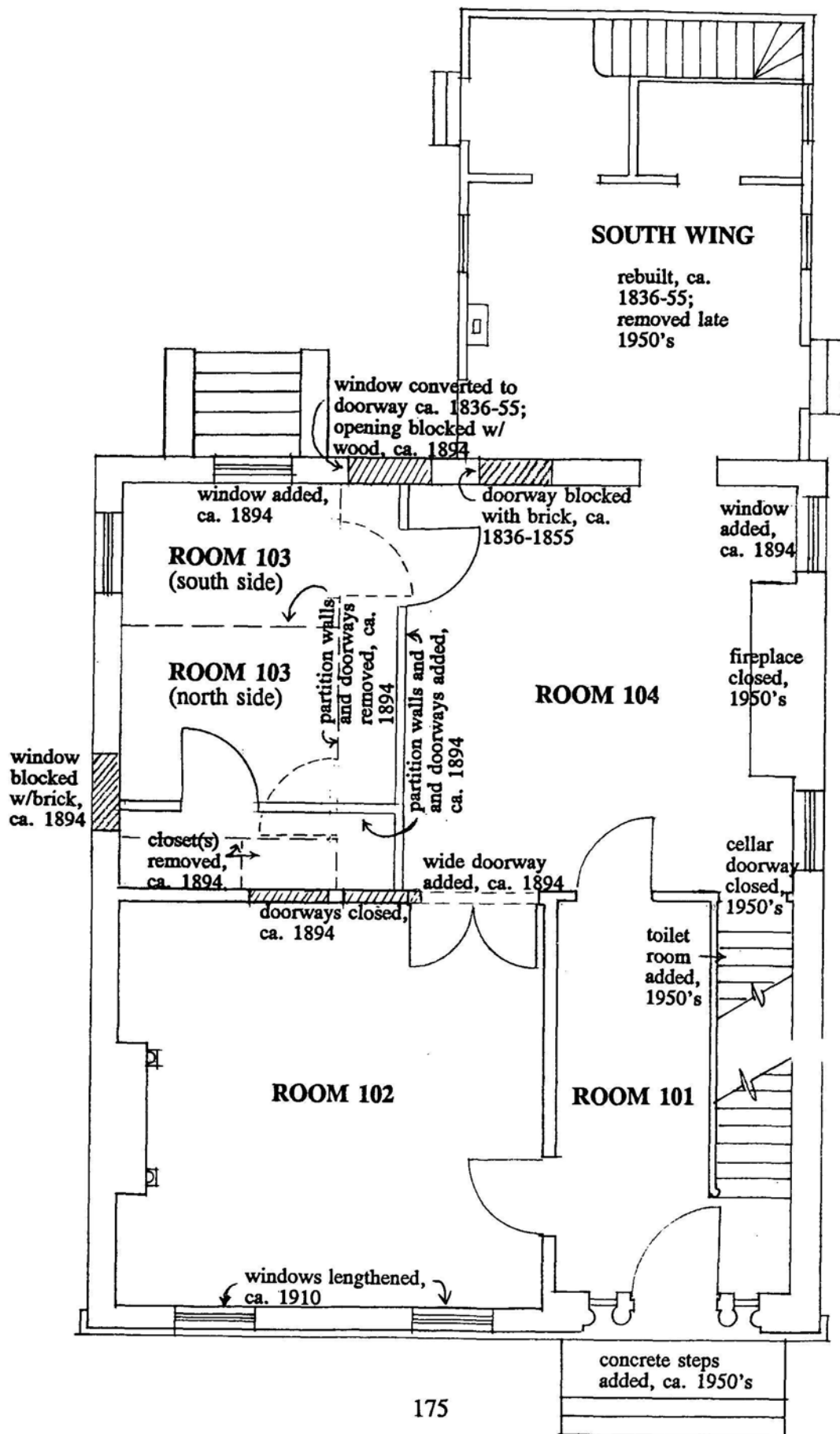


Figure 75. M'Clintock House: Alterations to First Story.



Figure 76. M'Clintock House: Room 102 (Parlor), East Wall, Chimney Breast and Fireplace Mantel [1988].



Figure 77. M'Clintock House: Room 102 (Parlor), Patch in Chimney Breast at Former Stovepipe Hole [1988].



Figure 78. M'Clintock House: Room 102 (Parlor), Floor at South Wall, in Location of Former Doorway [1988].

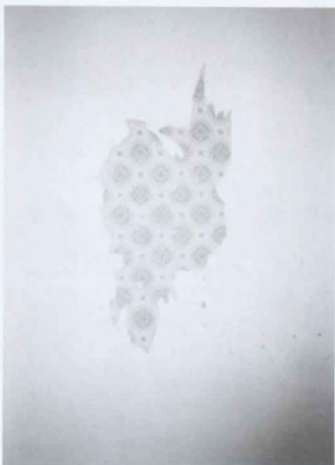


Figure 79. M'Clintock House: Room 102 (Parlor), First Extant Wallpaper, Dated Circa 1950's.

Room 103 (Southeast Room)

Room 103 is now a good-size bedroom with a closet (figs. 80-87). However, the physical evidence indicates that it was originally two separate rooms (see figure 8), each accessed directly from Room 104 (the kitchen). The north room was the larger of the two. It may have been used as a dining room, since it also had an original doorway leading to the parlor. As stated in connection with Room 102, there appears to have been an original, shallow closet in the northeast corner of the room. Shortly after the house was built, the space west of the closet may have been partitioned off to form a similar closet for Room 102 (see figure 13). The south room was much smaller than the north room. Paint lines on the floor (see figure 75) indicate that it was only about 5 feet 2 inches wide in a north-south direction. It was probably used originally as a pantry, and later as a small bedroom or storage closet.

A number of alterations were carried out here by the church. They probably occurred circa 1894, according to the records of the Waterloo Baptist Church. In that year, the early doorway between Rooms 102 and 104 was closed up, and a new, larger doorway was built farther west in the same wall (see figure 26). This apparently related to the rebuilding of the original wall between Rooms 103 and 104 about 2 feet farther west, which enlarged Room 103 (see figure 75). The original east-west partition that subdivided Room 103 was demolished, as was the east-west partition that formed the closets for Rooms 102 and 103. A new east-west partition was built farther south, to create a larger closet that was completely dedicated to Room 103. These alterations necessitated changes to the doorways and the windows, as well.

Floor

Examination of the floor in Room 103 was hampered by the fact that the large floorboards from the attic have been stored here since 1986 (fig. 80). The present floor covering in the main part of the room is oak strip flooring identical to that found in Rooms 101 and 102. The floor in the north closet, however, consists of the original floorboards (fig. 87). This is one of two areas in the house that were never covered by later materials such as oak floorboards or asphalt tiles.

Selected removal of the oak flooring was undertaken for the architectural investigation of 1988. This was done because the oak floorboards were not historic and in poor condition, having buckled in several areas. It was thus discovered that the original floorboards are extant beneath the oak. These floorboards are similar to those in Rooms 101 and 102, being butt-joined pine boards of random width that are secured with cut nails. Outlines in the original floorboards' painted finish provided the exact locations of the original middle and west partition walls, complete with two original doorway openings (see the subsequent section, "Doorways.")

Baseboard

General Information

The sections of baseboard trimming the room and its closet are a mixture of original, undisturbed material; original, reused material; and material introduced circa 1894. The situation is complicated by the fact that some of the original pieces are approximately 5 1/2 inches high, while other pieces are about 6 1/2 inches high. This variety seems attributable to the extensive alterations that have occurred in the room. Fortunately, all of the original sections can be distinguished by having early paint layers.

Main Room

Original, undisturbed baseboard is found on the east and south walls. This consists of a plain board about 5 1/2 inches high and topped by a bead molding. (The baseboard at the south end of the room—the location of the former small pantry—is somewhat smaller.) The same type of original baseboard has been reused on the west (north-south partition) wall, and on the north (closet partition) wall. Both partitions were built circa 1894. Their baseboards were most likely salvaged from earlier partition walls in Room 103 that were removed at that time. See the following section, "Walls," for more information on the early partitions.

Closet

The baseboard in the closet is a mixture of original and later material, undisturbed and reused, beaded and unbeaded, and measuring between 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 inches high. This situation reflects the former presence of a pair of earlier closets here (see figure 13) and the creation of the present closet. The locations, appearances, and probable origins of the existing pieces of closet baseboard are specified in the following paragraphs.

East wall, south portion (fig. 84, bottom right). The baseboard here is original, 5 1/2 inches high, beaded, and undisturbed. It was originally part of the east wall of the north portion of Room 103 (i.e., was outside the original closet). It became part of the present Room-103 closet circa 1894.

East wall, north portion (fig. 84, bottom left). The baseboard here is original, 6 1/2 inches high, unbeaded, and undisturbed. It was originally the east wall of the original Room-103 closet.

North wall, east portion (fig. 85, back right). The baseboard here is original, 6 1/2 inches high, unbeaded, and undisturbed. This location was originally the north wall of the original Room-103 closet.

North wall, center portion (fig. 85, back left). The baseboard here is original, 6 1/2 inches high, beaded, and reused. This section of wall was the location of the original doorway to Room 102, so it never had any baseboard originally. The present baseboard was probably moved here circa 1894 from Room 104, because its larger (6 1/2-inch) height matches that of the baseboards used in that room.

North wall, west portion (fig. 87, back right). The baseboard here is later, 6 1/2 inches high, and unbeaded. This section of wall was originally in Room 104, so it probably originally had a 6 1/2-inch beaded baseboard. This baseboard was probably lost when a doorway between Rooms 102 and 104 was created here sometime after 1836 but before 1855. The present baseboard was probably introduced circa 1894, when the west wall of Room 103 was shifted westward, and when the early doorway between Rooms 102 and 104 was closed.

West wall and west end of south wall (fig. 87, back and back left). The baseboard here is later, 6 1/2 inches high, and unbeaded. The baseboards probably date to the construction of the walls circa 1894.

South wall, east end (fig. 84, right). The baseboard here is original, less than 5 1/2 inches high, beaded, and reused. The wall dates to circa 1894. The baseboard was probably moved here circa 1894 from elsewhere in Room 103.

Walls

Historic Walls

All walls are plastered from baseboard to ceiling. Original walls are the east and south brick exterior walls and the north interior wall (inside the closet). The plaster of the exterior walls is applied directly to the brick. The plaster of the north, interior wall is adhered to wood lath.

Selective removal of wallpaper in this room reveals that while some of the original plaster remains, much patching has occurred over the years. The original plaster may be easily identified by its characteristic pink-beige color. The patches in the plaster are hard and white or gray in color, probably due to their portland-cement content. One deep crack in the plaster was observed in the east wall near the south end.

Later Walls

The west wall (north-south partition) dividing Room 103 from Room 104, and the partition forming the closet, are thought to date to circa 1894. They are finished with wood lath and a gray cement plaster.

Missing Historic Walls

As indicated above, two original walls are now missing. An earlier north-south partition was located approximately 2 feet east of the existing partition. Also, an east-west partition originally divided Room 103 into two rooms. The physical evidence for these walls is depicted in figure 75. Figure 87 shows the cut in the floorboards left by the removal of the original north-south partition; figure 82 documents the patch in the ceiling remaining from the original east-west partition.

Also missing are the partitions forming the two closets that were at the north end of the room during the historic period. The closet in the northeast corner was original; it served the dining area (now part of Room 103). The closet in the northwest corner was added sometime between 1836 and 1855 to serve the parlor. All that remains of these partition walls are shadow lines on the floor and nail holes at former wall-stud locations.

Ceiling

The ceiling is plaster on wood lath and appears to be original. It is in stable condition, except for a small area of plaster loss in the northwest corner of the room near the later closet. Long plaster patches exist in the former locations of the original west wall (north-south partition) and the original partition dividing Room 103 into two rooms (fig. 82).

Doorways

General Information

Two doorways serve Room 103: one in the current west wall (north-south partition), the other in the partition forming the closet. Neither doorway is historic, since both are in later partitions. However, paint analysis suggests that the architraves and doors of both doorways were reused from two original doorways in the room. Interestingly, the two original doorways served virtually the same functions as the two later doorways: i.e., to access Room 104 and a closet, respectively.

Later Doorways

West Doorway. The doorway in the south end of the west wall (fig. 81) communicates with Room 104, and is the only entrance to the room. (It is in the same approximate location as the south doorway in the original west wall, judging by paint outlines of the architrave and threshold that remain on the original floorboards—see figure 75.)

The doorway's architrave is of simple design with a Grecian ogee molding, no plinth blocks, and no corner blocks. The six-panel door swings into Room 104. It is original and of mortised construction. It measures 34 inches wide by 80 1/2 inches high by 1 3/8 inches thick. It thus is a little thicker than most of the other interior doors. This seems to relate to the particular panel configuration of the door. The panels on the Room-103 side are flush and beaded on their long sides only; they are recessed and unmolded on the Room-104 side.

The door retains most of its original hardware. This includes a steel cylinder latch with small, hollow brass knobs 1 5/8 inches in diameter and no locking mechanism, and one five-knuckle, fast-joint, narrow-butt hinge made of cast iron. This hinge is 4 inches long by 2 3/8 inches wide (two 1-inch leaves and a 3/8-inch joint), with four screw holes per leaf. The other hinge is modern.

As stated previously in "Walls," the present west wall—and thus its doorway—date to circa 1894. However, the architrave and door are original elements. The paint analysis indicates that they were reused from one of the two doorways in the original west wall. The width of the architrave and door match the width of the paint outline on the floor left by the north doorway in the wall. Thus, the architrave and door came from the north doorway in the original west wall. However, the paint analysis clearly indicates that the woodwork was reversed when it was reused; the Room-103 side of the new doorway was trimmed with the original Room-104 architrave. The door was hung so that its flush-panel side, which originally faced Room 104, now faced Room 103.

There is no threshold at this doorway. It was most likely removed when the later oak floor was installed sometime in the 20th century.

North (Closet) Doorway. The Room-103 side of the closet doorway (fig. 80) has the same type of architrave as the doorway to Room 104 (i.e., with a Grecian ogee molding, no plinth blocks, and no corner blocks). The six-panel door swings into Room 103. It is original and of mortised construction. It measures 34 inches wide by 80 1/2 inches by 1 3/8 inches thick. The panels on the Room-103 side are flush and beaded on their long sides only; they are recessed and unmolded on the closet side. (The dimensions and the panel configuration match those of the door to Room 104.)

The door retains its original hardware. This consists of a steel cylinder latch with small, hollow brass knobs 1 5/8 inches in diameter and no locking mechanism, and two five-knuckle, fast-joint, narrow-butt hinges made of cast iron. Each hinge is 4 inches long by 2 3/8 inches wide (two 1-inch leaves and a 3/8-inch joint), and has four screw holes per leaf.

As stated previously, the doorway itself was created circa 1894. However, the architrave and door are original elements. Paint evidence indicates that both elements were reused from somewhere else in Room 103. The width of the architrave matches the width of the paint outline on the floor left by the south doorway in the original west wall of the room. However, neither side of the architrave or door bears the paint layers characteristic of Room 104.

Therefore, they probably did not come from the south doorway in the original west wall. A more likely source was the original closet in the northeast corner of the room.

There is no threshold in this doorway. It was probably removed when the later oak floor was installed sometime in the 20th century.

Missing Historic Doorways

West Doorways. As stated above in "Missing Historic Walls," the original partition between Rooms 103 and 104 was taken down circa 1894. There were two doorways in this partition, one at the north end leading from the kitchen to the bedroom, the other at the south end leading from the kitchen to the pantry (see figure 8). Evidence of both doorways' exact locations is preserved on the original floorboards of Room 103. Here, paint lines delineate the profile of the architraves and chiseled cutouts define the thresholds (see figure 75). As described above, the architrave and door of the north doorway were apparently reused circa 1894 for the new doorway between Rooms 103 and 104. The architrave and door from the south doorway were apparently discarded.

North Doorway. As described for Room 102, an original (ca.-1835) doorway in the north wall of Room 103 connected the original dining area with the parlor. This is based on the framing evidence (i.e., absence of wall-stud mortises) at the north wall. This doorway would have enabled family and guests to enter the dining area without passing through the original kitchen (Room 104). When the dining room was moved to Room 104 circa 1836-1855, the former dining room may have been converted to a bedroom. The north doorway became less important, and may have become part of a closet for Room 102.

Northeast (Closet) Doorway. As stated above, the physical evidence suggests that the larger, north part of Room 103 had an original closet situated in its northeast corner (see figure 8). Stylistic and paint analysis indicate that the original architrave and door of the closet doorway were apparently reused circa 1894 for the new closet in Room 103.

Windows

General Information

There were originally two windows in the east wall of Room 103, one illuminating each of the north and south rooms here. The south window exists today. The north window was closed up when the closet was built circa 1894. A new window was created in the middle of the south wall, also probably circa 1894. This window also remains today.

Historic Window

East Window. The original window in the south end of the east wall retains its original architrave, based on the paint analysis. It has a simple Grecian ogee molding and no corner blocks. The window's sashes have been described in connection with the house's exterior elements.

Later Window

South Window. The physical evidence confirming that this window opening was created circa 1894 has been described in connection with the house's exterior elements. The preliminary paint analysis suggested that all of the window's woodwork was reused material from Room 104. However, more extensive sampling determined that the window assemblage was fashioned from a combination of new and reused materials taken from closed-up windows in both Rooms 103 and 104.

The architrave is held with both cut and wire nails, reinforcing the idea that the window was assembled from various pieces. The analysis of 10 paint samples (P145-154) determined that the architrave is composed of original and later materials as follows:

- the jambs, the stool, the apron, and the applied Grecian molding on the east and top sides are original circa-1835 components reused from Room 103.
- the applied Grecian molding on the west side is an original circa-1835 component reused from Room 104.
- the fascia boards of the architrave are later components installed circa 1894.

The window's sashes have been described in connection with the house's exterior elements.

Missing Historic Window

As described in connection with exterior elements, an original window just south of the middle of the east wall was closed up circa 1894. Nothing remains of its interior appearance: its architrave was removed, and the opening was patched over with a cement plaster.

Closet Shelves and Hooks

The closet in the north end of the room is fitted with four wood shelves at the east wall (fig. 84). In addition, boards with clothes hooks are mounted on the closet's north, west, and south walls. These features, like the closet itself, are not historic.

Gas-Lighting Equipment

A cast-iron pipe about 1 inch in diameter runs vertically from floor to ceiling inside the partition between Rooms 103 and 104. Since the partition dates to circa 1894, it is possible that this was the time when gas lighting was introduced to the M'Clintock House.

Electrical Equipment

Fixtures

There are two light fixtures: one in the room and the other in the closet. The one in the room is a ceiling light that hangs from the ceiling by a chain (fig. 82). It is similar in style to other ceiling lights in the house, being fitted with four light bulbs and a saucer-shaped glass shade. The light switch is on the west wall to the right (north) side of the doorway. In the closet is a wall fixture mounted to the north wall. This light has a porcelain base and is operated by a switch at the fixture.

Receptacles

There are two electrical receptacles in the room. One is in the north partition forming the closet, to the east of the doorway. The other is in the floor at the southeast corner. Both are two-plug receptacles.

Heating Equipment

General Information

There is no evidence that the two small rooms off the kitchen ever had their own heat source. Presumably some heat seeped in from the adjacent kitchen.

Registers

A floor register with a metal grille is at the west wall to the right (north) side of the doorway (see figure 81). This was part of the gas-fired central-heating system installed in the late 1950's.

Ducting

In the closet, a sheet-metal duct that conveys heat to the second story is in the southwest corner (fig. 86).

Plumbing Equipment

There are no plumbing fixtures in Room 103.

Finishes

Floor

The old floorboards beneath the later oak floorboards were last painted a mustard-yellow color. Paint analysis indicates the floor had been painted twice after the west wall was moved and before the oak boards were installed. More research is needed to determine the historic finish on the original floorboards. The historic finish may have been paint, based on common practice of the time. However, a heavy layer of dirt beneath the earliest layer of paint suggests that the floorboards in this room, at least, may have been unpainted originally. A floorcloth may have been present.

Walls

The walls in the room are now covered with one layer of wallpaper that is painted yellow. The wallpaper was installed in 1952, according to a note uncovered on the east wall. This note, written in red crayon, states "Papered 1/16/52 R.D. Avery" (fig. 83). R.D. Avery is remembered by Waterloo senior citizen John C. Becker as being Richard Avery, who has since died. Also found beneath the paper was the original pink-beige plaster covered by multiple layers of a white calcium-carbonate finish. This may be either whitewash or calcimine.

The walls of the closet are covered with a collage of wallpapers and wallpaper borders (figs. 84, 86-87). None of these have yet been removed to determine the number of layers, and whether or not a calcium-carbonate finish exists on the original plaster.

Ceiling

The ceiling was most recently covered with one layer of ceiling paper painted white. This paper is in poor condition, and approximately half of it was removed during the architectural investigation (fig. 82). Beneath the paper, the plaster had some type of white-colored finish.

Woodwork

Most of the woodwork in Room 103, including that of the closet, is now painted white. The door in the west-wall doorway is more colorful: the stiles and rails are painted yellow, while the panels are painted blue. Paint analysis revealed that all of the woodwork had originally been painted with a cream-color lead paint. The paint finish is in poor condition, with much of it cracking and peeling from the woodwork.



Figure 82. M'Clintock House: Room 103 (Southeast Room), Ceiling at West Wall [1988].

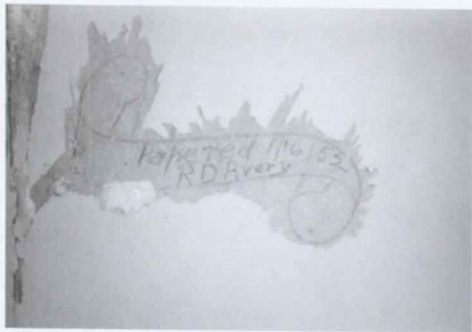


Figure 83. M'Clintock House: Room 103 (Southeast Room), Writing Found Beneath Wallpaper on East Wall [1988].



Figure 84. M'Clintock House: Room 103 (Southeast Room, Closet Interior Looking East [1988].



Figure 85. M'Clintock House: Room 103 (Southeast Room), Closet Interior Looking North [1988].



Figure 86. M'Clintock House: Room 103 (Southeast Room), Closet Interior Looking West [1988].



Figure 87. M'Clintock House: Room 103 (Southeast Room), Closet Floor at West End, Showing Location of Earlier Wall [1988].

Room 104

Room 104, located in the southwest corner of the first story, has undergone changes in both function and form since the historic period of 1848. It is believed to have been the original kitchen: investigations conducted in May 1990 found part of a "bee-hive" bake oven in the southwest corner of the large fireplace in the room.

The kitchen function is thought to have been moved to the south wing after the wing was enlarged sometime between 1836 and 1855. This may have occurred by the historic period of 1848. It is logical that the former kitchen would have been put to use as a dining room, given its location adjacent to the new kitchen.

The room was referred to as the "Sitting Room" in the "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church" (entry dated April 8, 1894). In that year, the doorway to Room 102 was enlarged. It is thought that the original partition between Rooms 103 and 104 was rebuilt farther west at the same time, and that doorways and windows were changed accordingly. By 1908-1909, the room was furnished with a "big dining room table" according to Waterloo senior citizen Mr. Lester Semtner, who played in the house as a boy.

Renovations made by the Waterloo Baptist Church in the 20th century included the installation of later material over the early floor and ceiling, the blockage of the fireplace, and the introduction of modern electrical, heating, and plumbing fixtures. These alterations, along with the remaining historic fabric, are seen in figures 88-93 and are described below.

Floor

As in Room 103, examination of the floor in Room 104 was complicated by the fact that attic floorboards have been stored along the east wall since 1986 (see figure 90). The floor is now covered with the same type of oak strip flooring as used elsewhere on the first story. Some of these boards are buckling and in poor condition; others were removed for the architectural investigation in the vicinity of the northeast doorway. It was thereby observed that the original floorboards survive beneath the oak floor. These floorboards are similar to those in Rooms 101, 102, and 103, being butt-edged pine boards of random width that are secured with cut nails.

Baseboard

A baseboard trims all four walls in Room 104. It is 6 1/4 inches high, measuring down to the level of the original floor. It is a plain board topped by a bead molding, and is trimmed with a toe molding that was probably applied when the oak floor was installed.

Original, undisturbed baseboard exists on the entire west wall, and on the south wall west of the present exterior doorway. The south baseboard east of the doorway needs further investigation. Its style suggests that it is original. However, it does not have a patch in the former location of the original exterior doorway here; it must have been installed after that doorway was closed up circa 1836-1855. It may have been reused from another location in the house at that time, or it may have been reused circa 1894. More information may be obtained by removing the baseboard.

The baseboard on the east wall of the room, which was built circa 1894, is early material. This is based on its style and multiple paint layers. The baseboard was probably reused here from the original east wall of the room, which was removed when the present wall was built. This location was one of the few places whence such a long section of early baseboard could have been taken. However, the baseboard appears to lack the room's earliest paint layers. The reason for this anomaly is not known.

On the north wall, most of the original baseboard east of the doorway to Room 101 was removed when the doorway to Room 102 was enlarged circa 1894. It may have been reused elsewhere. A 2-foot section of original baseboard remains in situ just west of the doorway to Room 101. There is no baseboard at the west end of the wall. As will be explained in shortly in "Missing Historic Doorways," this gap indicates the former location of the cellar doorway.

Walls

Historic Walls

All walls are plastered from baseboard to ceiling. Original walls are the south and west brick exterior walls and the north interior wall. The plaster of the exterior walls is applied directly to the brick. The plaster of the north, interior wall is adhered to wood lath.

The historic walls are finished with original pink-beige plaster. All three walls have been patched. The south wall is in the worst condition; the plaster here is cracked, water-damaged, and patched in the vicinity of two former doorways (fig. 88).

Later Wall

The east wall (north-south partition) is believed to have been built circa 1894, when the doorway between Rooms 102 and 104 was moved. It is finished with a gray cement plaster on wood lath.

Missing Historic Wall

The original east wall of Room 104 was located approximately 2 feet farther east than the present east wall. It was replaced by the present east wall circa 1894. Physical evidence for the original wall can be seen on the old floorboards and on the ceiling of Room 103.

Ceiling

The present ceiling is composed of acoustical tiles (fig. 91). These tiles are 12 inches square and attached to wood furring strips that are themselves attached to the ceiling joists. Contemporary with the ceiling tiles is a wood molding installed around the perimeter of the ceiling.

The condition of this nonhistoric ceiling is poor. It is discolored by water stains, and ceiling tiles are missing both along the south wall and in the center of the room. Where the tiles are missing, it is possible to see that the earlier ceiling plaster and most of the lath has been removed.

Doorways

General Information

Four doorways open off Room 104. Two of these are original; the other two date to circa 1894, although they incorporate reused original material. Several historic doorways are missing from the room, for which physical evidence was found during the architectural investigation.

Historic Doorways

North Doorway, West End of Wall. This doorway to the entrance/stair hall (fig. 90, left) is original. It is the least altered doorway in the room and retains many of its historic features.

The architrave is original. It has a simple Grecian ogee molding, no plinth blocks, and no corner blocks. The six-panel door swings into Room 104. It is original and of mortised construction. It measures 34 inches wide by 81 inches high by 1 1/4 inches thick, the thickness being determined by the door's panel configuration. The panels on the Room-104 side are flush and beaded on their long sides only; they are molded and raised on the Room-101 side.

As stated in connection with Room 101, this door has lost its original hardware, which probably included a steel cylinder latch or lock with small brass knobs and two five-knuckle cast-iron hinges. There is no threshold here.

South Doorway. This exterior doorway (fig. 88) was until 1955 an interior doorway to the south wing. The physical evidence cited in connection with the house's exterior elements indicates that it was original to the construction of the building circa 1835. It thus first served the original small wing, and later the larger wing built sometime between 1836 and 1855. The interior doorway became an exterior doorway when the south wing was demolished by the church following a fire in 1955.

The doorway opening measures 34 inches wide by 82 inches high. This is an appropriate size for an original interior doorway. The architrave of the doorway appears to be original and undisturbed, based on its style, the paint analysis, and the nail evidence. It matches the original architrave of the north doorway to Room 101, having an applied Grecian ogee molding and no corner or plinth blocks. The nails holding it are machine-cut with rounded ends.

There is no historic door here now. Presumably there would have been one, to shield the dining room from kitchen activities in the south wing. Judging by other original doors in Room 104, this door probably had six flush panels beaded on their long sides only. The configuration of its latch or lock and hinges is not known.

The door here today is a modern wooden door that swings into Room 104. It was most likely installed when the doorway became an exterior doorway, after the south wing was demolished in or shortly after 1955. It has a large upper pane of glass above three wood panels oriented horizontally.

There is no threshold at this doorway. It was most likely removed when the present oak floor was installed.

Later Doorways

North Doorway, East End of Wall. The large doorway at the east end of the north wall (fig. 90, right) connects Room 104 with Room 102 (the parlor). As described in connection with Room 102, it dates to circa 1894, and replaced an earlier doorway to Room 104 located farther east in the wall. The earlier doorway will be discussed in "Missing Historic Doorways."

The present doorway is 56 inches wide by 96 1/3 inches high. Its architrave closely resembles the original architraves in the room, having no corner or plinth blocks. It apparently consists of old material reused circa 1894 from the earlier doorway here, supplemented with new material introduced at that time.

The west side of the architrave consists of one long and one short piece having the same profile. They have the same type of Grecian ogee molding as original architrave moldings in the room. Also, paint analysis identified an early cream-color lead paint on the pieces. However, they are narrower than the original architraves. The pieces are therefore believed to be old but not original material reused circa 1894. The long piece is as tall as a standard-size doorway, and so is thought to have been one side of the earlier doorway here. The short piece may have been cut out of the top member of that doorway.

The east side of the architrave is similar to the west side, except that its two pieces lack the Grecian ogee molding. Presumably the molding was removed circa 1894 to make the pieces fit along the east side of the doorway, immediately adjacent to the east wall of the room.

The top member of the architrave has an ogee molding but lacks a paint buildup. It therefore most likely dates to circa 1894. Also from that time are the two French doors in this doorway, which are described in connection with Room 102. There is no threshold at this doorway; it was most likely removed when the later oak floor was installed.

East Doorway. The doorway to Room 103 is at the south end of the east wall. Its architrave is of simple design with a Grecian ogee molding, no plinth blocks, and no corner blocks. The six-panel door swings into Room 104. It is original and of mortised construction. It measures 34 inches wide by 80 1/2 inches wide by 1 3/8 inches thick. The panels on the Room-103 side are flush and beaded on their long sides only; they are recessed and unmolded on the Room-104 side.

The door retains most of its original hardware, including a steel cylinder latch with small, hollow brass knobs 1 5/8 inches in diameter and no locking mechanism, and one five-knuckle, fast-joint, narrow-butt hinge made of cast iron. The hinge is 4 inches long by 2 3/8 inches wide (two 1-inch leaves and a 3/8-inch joint), with four screw holes per leaf.

The wall in which this doorway sits was built circa 1894 to replace an earlier, original wall located farther east. The doorway thus also dates to circa 1894. However, as explained in connection with Room 103, the doorway's architrave and six-panel door are original elements that were reused from the north doorway in the original east wall. The paint analysis clearly indicates that both the architrave and door were reversed when they were reused. Thus, the Room-104 side of the present doorway displays the original Room-103 architrave. The flush panels of the door would have originally faced Room 104.

Missing Historic Doorways

As indicated previously, two of the six historic doorways in Room 104 remain. The other four historic doorways were removed over the years. These are as follows:

South Exterior Doorway. The kitchen originally had an exterior doorway in its south wall. This doorway was located just west of the center of the wall, next to the small south wing. When the south wing was enlarged sometime between 1836 and 1855, this doorway had to be closed up. A new exterior doorway was created just east of the center of the wall, by converting an original window (see the subsequent section, "Windows, Missing Historic Window"). It is thought that this doorway was the one in place during the historic period. It remained in use until circa 1894, when its interior side was covered over with lath and plaster and abutted by the new north-south partition. Elements of the doorway that survive today are the complete jamb and the threshold. For additional information, see "Exterior Description: Main House, Doorways."

North Cellar Doorway. A doorway to the cellar existed at one time at the west end of the north wall. It was probably original and provided direct access from the kitchen to the cellar. Three pieces of architectural evidence document this opening. First, there is no original baseboard in this area. Second, there is a plasterboard patch in the wall above the gap in the baseboard that is the approximate height of a doorway. Third, the painted outline of steps remains on the west stone wall of the cellar. Based on this information, the cellar doorway would have been about 24 inches wide by 80 1/4 inches high. Both the cellar stairway and the doorway were probably removed sometime in the 1950's when a toilet room was installed on the other side of the partition wall.

North Doorway to Room 102. As stated in connection with the discussion of Room 102, it is thought the present large north doorway to Room 102 was preceded by a regular-size doorway immediately to the east of the present doorway. The physical evidence indicates that the earlier doorway was not original, but was created sometime between 1836 and 1855.

It appears that the earlier doorway was closed up, and the present doorway was built, in order to allow the partition between Rooms 103 and 104 to be rebuilt 2 feet farther west. (If the doorway had not been shifted, the partition would have run right into it.) This is the main reason why the partition rebuilding and associated doorway/window changes in Rooms 103 and 104 are thought to have been done circa 1894.

East Doorways to Bedroom and Pantry. As stated previously, the removal of the original wall between Rooms 103 and 104 circa 1894 caused the loss of two original doorways, one at the north end and one at the south end. The north doorway's woodwork was saved and reused for the one doorway in the new wall between Rooms 103 and 104. This woodwork included the architraves from both sides of the doorway and the door. All of the woodwork from the original south doorway was apparently discarded.

Windows

General Information

Two windows now provide natural lighting to the room. Both are in the west wall, one on either side of the chimney breast (figs. 88-89). Of these, the north window is original and the south window was added circa 1894. One historic window has disappeared.

Historic Window

West Window, North End of Wall. This is an original window opening, based on the molding profile and the paint layering of the architrave. The architrave is characterized by a Grecian ogee molding similar to the original doorway architraves in the room. The sashes have been described in connection with the house's exterior elements.

Later Window

West Window, South End of Wall. This is not an original window opening. The use of later, pink mortar for the bricks around the exterior edge of the opening has already been mentioned in connection with the house's exterior elements. Additional evidence consists of the molding profile and paint layering on the interior architrave. The architrave's molding profile is more diminutive than those of other, original architraves in the room, and it lacks early paint layers. All of this suggests that the architrave—and thus the window—dates from circa 1894, when other alterations were made in the room. The sashes have been described in connection with the house's exterior elements.

Missing Historic Window

The south wall of Room 104 originally had a window at its east end. As stated previously in "Doorways," this window was converted to an exterior doorway sometime after 1836 but before 1855.

Gas-Lighting Equipment

A cast-iron pipe about 1 inch in diameter runs vertically from floor to ceiling inside the partition between Rooms 104 and 103. Since the partition dates to circa 1894, it is possible that this was the time when gas lighting was installed in the M'Clintock House.

Electrical Equipment

Fixtures

Electrical fixtures in Room 104 date to 1928, when electrical lighting was first installed in the house, or later. There is one ceiling light in the room that is similar in style to the other ceiling lights in the house. This light is hung by a chain, holds four bulbs, and is fitted with a saucer-shaped glass shade (figs. 88, 91). The light switch is on the north wall between the two doorways (fig. 90).

Receptacles

There are two electrical receptacles in the room. One is a two-plug type located in the floor near the west wall, to the left side of the fireplace. The second is a three-plug type that is face-mounted to the architrave of the north doorway to the parlor.

Heating Equipment

General Information

When the house was constructed circa 1835, Room 104 was a kitchen. It is therefore likely that no special provisions were made for heating, since the room would have been warmed by the heat generated by cooking. Exterior investigations in May 1990 revealed that a "bee-hive" bake oven exists in good condition on the south side of the large fireplace. It is also possible that a small cast-iron cook stove could have been situated on the hearth or even within the fireplace opening. Removing the plaster over the fireplace may provide some answers.

When the south wing was enlarged, most of its first story was outfitted as a kitchen. Room 104 therefore was most likely converted to a dining room at that time, and any cook stove would have been removed. Heat would have been obtained from the fireplace, which may have been fitted with a parlor-type stove at this time. Such a stove was introduced at some point: the place where its stovepipe passed into the chimney breast is evidenced by a cement plaster patch (fig. 92).

Fireplace

Chimney Breast. The fireplace is centered at the west wall (fig. 89). It projects into the room to form a chimney breast. It is finished with plaster; much of this is original pink-beige plaster, but there are also later patches. One large patch that is circular in shape and located on the front face of the chimney breast is undoubtedly the former location of a stovepipe (fig. 92).

Mantel. The large wood mantel is original, based on the paint analysis. It is simple in design with a small upper shelf (fig. 89). The mantel woodwork projects beyond the left (south) side of the chimney breast, for reasons that have not yet been determined.

Hearth. The hearth area is now covered over with later oak floorboards. It is not known if the original hearth material survives beneath the floorboards.

Firebox. The firebox opening has been plastered over, such that the condition of the firebox could not be ascertained. It is thought that this was done to accommodate a flue for the furnace for the gas-fired central-heating system, which was installed in or shortly after 1958.

Registers

The room was most recently heated by the hot-air central-heating system. Equipment for this system includes two floor registers with metal grilles: one in front of the fireplace (fig. 89) and the other in the southeast corner in front of the doorway to Room 103.

Ducting

A round sheet-metal heat duct 6 1/2 inches in diameter conveys warm air from the furnace in the cellar to the second-story bedroom. This exposed duct is near the west wall to the right (north) side of the chimney breast (fig. 89).

Plumbing System

General Information

No plumbing fixtures would have been present in Room 104 when it was originally used as a kitchen, in the 1830's and the 1840's. At that time, water was probably obtained for cooking and washing dishes by manually hauling it from the well outside. Waste water would have been disposed of in a similar manner.

Fixtures

The small sink that exists in the room today was most likely installed in the late 1950's, when the house was converted to a church nursery. The sink is on the north wall in the vicinity of the former doorway to the cellar. (It backs up to the toilet room installed under the stairway in the hall.) It consists of cast iron finished with white porcelain, and is identified on its underside as having been manufactured by "CRANE NORWICH THE TRENTON POTTERIES CO, TRENTON, N.J., U.S.A." Mounted on the wall above the sink is a modern liquid-soap container and a commercial paper-towel dispenser.

Finishes

Floor

The original wood floor, preserved beneath the later oak floorboards, was most recently painted red. More research is needed to determine the historic finish on the original floorboards. The historic finish may have been paint, based on common practice of the time. It is equally possible that the floorboards in this room were unpainted originally, since the room was used as a kitchen. A floorcloth may have been present.

Walls

The plaster walls are finished with two layers of wallpaper, the top layer of which is painted green. The earlier of the two papers is a floral design that was probably hung in 1952, based on a note written on the plaster in red crayon. The note was found on the lower left side of the front face of the chimney breast. It says "Papered 1/17/52 R.D. Avery" (fig. 93). R.D. Avery is remembered by Waterloo senior citizen John C. Becker as being Richard Avery, who has since died.

The condition of the wallpapers is poor. Extensive water damage has occurred at the south wall, where the papers are peeling in sheets and the plaster wall is exposed. Much of the paper was also removed from the face of the chimney breast for the architectural investigation.

Ceiling

It is not known if the acoustical tiles on the ceiling are painted.

Woodwork

Most of the woodwork in the room is painted white. The north doorway to the hall is green; the south doorway to the exterior is red. Paint analysis indicates that the earliest woodwork finish was a cream-color lead paint.



Figure 90. M'Clintock House: Room 104 (Kitchen/Dining Room), North Wall, East End [1988].



Figure 91. M'Clintock House: Room 104 (Kitchen/Dining Room), Ceiling Looking Southeast [1988].



Figure 92. M'Clintock House: Room 104 (Kitchen/Dining Room), Chimney Breast; arrows indicate stovepipe patch and wallpaper note shown below [1988].



Figure 93. M'Clintock House: Room 104 (Kitchen/Dining Room), Written Note Found Beneath Wallpaper on Chimney Breast [1988].

SECOND STORY

The floor plan of the second story of the M'Clintock House is seen in figure 94.

Room 201 (Upper Stair Hall and Toilet Room)

The upper stair hall retains many of its original features, despite numerous alterations. These alterations include removing an original closet in the northwest corner of the hall, relocating the doorway to Room 202, and partitioning off the entire north end of the hall to make a toilet room (compare figures 9 and 94). The hall is seen in figures 95-96. The toilet room is depicted in figures 97-100. The toilet in the toilet room is dated 1958 (see the subsequent section, "Plumbing Fixtures"). This indicates that the room was created in the late 1950's, when the former parsonage was converted for use as a nursery (see figure 101).

Floor

The floor in both the hall and the toilet room is covered with asphalt tiles, 9 inches square, laid in alternating colors of brown and beige. The tiles were most likely installed when the toilet room was created, in the late 1950's. It is presumed that the original floorboards survive beneath the tiles, although no tiles have been lifted to confirm this.

Baseboard

Historic Baseboard

The baseboard on the west and south walls of the present hall is original and undisturbed. It is similar in design to those in the first-story hall (Room 101) and the adjacent front bedroom (Room 202). It is 8 1/2 inches high, measuring down to the level of the original floor, and has a double fascia topped by a bead.

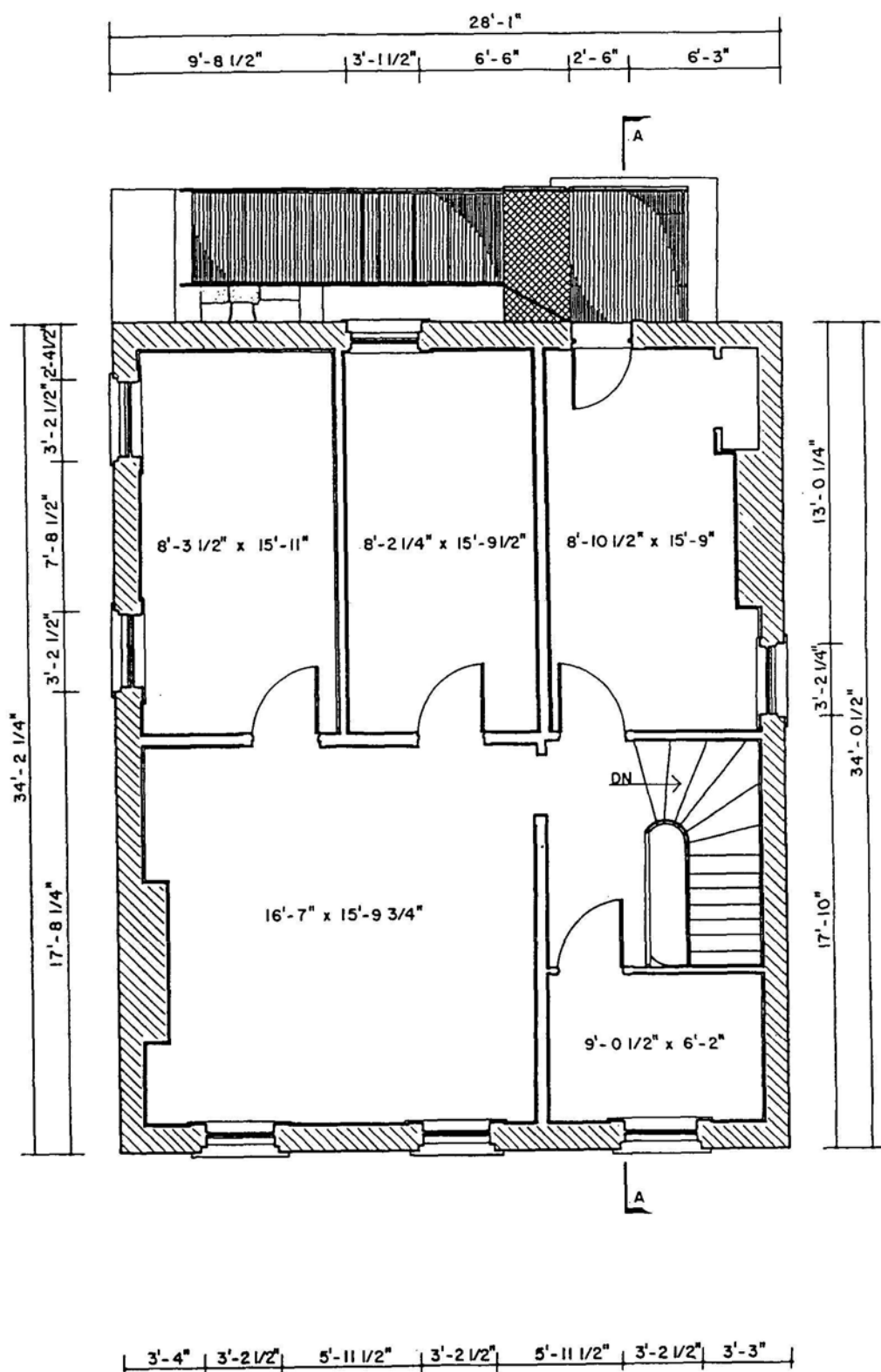


Figure 94. M'Clintock House: Second-Floor Plan [1988].

Most of the east wall of the hall has original, undisturbed baseboard on it. However, a small piece (about 6 inches long) of plain, modern baseboard is found at the north end of the wall. This appears to be a continuation of the modern baseboard installed circa 1958 on the east wall of the toilet room. In addition, historic baseboard is missing from the south end of the east wall, where the doorway to Room 202 was relocated in the late 1950's.

The west end of the hall's north wall—a distance of 30 inches—also retains original, undisturbed baseboard. The remainder of the north wall has a section of original but reused baseboard. This was probably moved here from the north end of the original hall; original baseboard in that area was removed when the toilet room was created there.

Later Baseboard

All sections of the baseboard in the toilet room are later, probably having been installed when the room was created. It consists of plain boards that measures 3 3/4 inches high.

Walls

Historic Walls

Hall. Original walls are the west brick exterior wall; the south and east interior walls; and the west end (about 30 inches) of the north wall (fig. 95). The latter was presumably the south end wall of the original closet. All of the historic walls are plastered from baseboard to ceiling with historic lime plaster that can be identified by its pink-beige color and hair binder. The plaster of the exterior west wall is applied directly to the brick. The plaster of the interior walls is adhered to wood lath.

Toilet Room. Original walls are the north and west brick exterior walls, the east interior wall, and the west end (about 30 inches) of the south wall. The latter was presumably the south end wall of the original closet.

The north and west walls retain their historic lime plaster, which can be identified by its pink-beige color and hair binder. This plaster is applied directly to the brick. It is not known if the east wall, and the west end of the south wall, retain their original plaster, because the east and south walls are completely covered today with plasterboard (see "Later Walls").

Later Walls

Hall. The north wall of the hall is the partition that forms the toilet room. Most of the partition dates to circa 1958; as explained previously, the west end is original. The ca.-1958 portion of the partition is finished with plasterboard.

Toilet Room. The south wall of the toilet room is the partition that divides the room from the hall. Most of it dates to circa 1958; as explained previously, the west end is original. The entire wall is finished with plasterboard. Plasterboard also covers the original doorway opening for Room 202 in the east wall. (See the subsequent section, "Doorways," for details.

Missing Historic Wall

The original north-south partition that divided the northwest closet from the hall was removed when the toilet room was installed in the late 1950's. This partition probably abutted the north wall just left (west) of the window, thus allowing the hall to be lit with natural light.

Ceiling

Hall

The plaster ceiling in the hall may be original. This ceiling is in poor to fair condition, with a small area of plaster loss exposing the wood lath along the west wall (fig. 95).

Toilet Room

The ceiling in the toilet room is covered with acoustical ceiling tiles that measure 12 inches square (fig. 100). The perimeter of the ceiling is finished with a wood molding. Both were no doubt installed in the late 1950's when the toilet room was created. The tiles are in good condition, except for a water stain around the vent at the west wall. It is not known if the original plaster ceiling survives above the tiles.

Doorways

General Information

Three doorways open off the upper hall. One of these is historic and in its original location. The other two are in nonhistoric locations, but have original, reused materials. Two of these are historic, while the third features reused original material.

Historic Doorway

South Doorway. The doorway at the east end of the south wall is the only original doorway in its original location. Initially, it was the main entrance from the hall to a large southwest bedroom (Room 204). Today it is the only entrance into a smaller southwest bedroom, the larger room having been partitioned in the late 1950's.

The architrave of the doorway is original. It is identical in style to the architrave for the south doorway described previously. The six-panel door swings into Room 204. It is original and of mortised construction. It measures 33 3/4 inches wide by 81 1/4 inches high by 1 1/4 inches thick. The panels are recessed and molded on the Room-201 side; the panels on the Room-204 side are flush and beaded on their long sides only.

The door retains two original hinges, which are attached to the east jamb. These are three-knuckle, fast-joint, narrow-butt hinges made of cast iron. Each hinge is 4 inches long by 2 3/8 inches wide (two 1-inch leaves and a 3/8-inch joint), with four screw holes per leaf. The door's original latch is gone. Presumably this was a cylinder latch with small brass doorknobs, as found on other original, unaltered doors in the house. It may well have had a locking mechanism, since the original cylinder lock on the door from Room 202 to 203 does. Today the door has a later mortise lock with a white-glass doorknob.

This door has two anomalies. The paint analysis and the lack of evidence for disturbance indicate that the door has always hung here. However, the door's panel configuration is different than would be expected, and it is the only one in the house with original hinges that have three knuckles. The panels are recessed and molded on the Room-201 side, which is characteristic of original, undisturbed hall doorways elsewhere in the house. However, the panels on the Room-204 side are flush and beaded. Flush, beaded panels are not found elsewhere in Room 204, nor anywhere else on the second story of the house. They are characteristic, however, of original doors in Room 104.

Paint analysis revealed that the hall side of the door is charred, suggesting fire damage. This may indicate that the door was open when the south wing was damaged by fire in June 1955.

A small brass-plated plaque is attached to the upper rail of the door. It is engraved "In Memory of Lewis E. Jarvis." This plaque was probably installed sometime in the late 1950's when the house became a church nursery. Lewis Jarvis was a member of the church and a member of the pulpit committee in 1951.³

The threshold is missing. It was most likely removed when the present asphalt-tile floor was installed.

Later Doorways

East Doorway. The doorway to Room 202 at the south end of the east wall is not original. It was moved here from the north end of the wall when the toilet room was installed in the late 1950's. Stud mortises in the north-south beam beneath the asphalt floor tiles are clear evidence that the present doorway was framed originally as a wall. Many components of the

³ *Centennial: Waterloo Baptist Church, 1866-1966.*

original doorway are original, however, and were apparently reused from the original doorway to Room 202.

The architrave is original. It is composed of moldings that are unique to Room 201 (the upper hall) and Room 202 (the front bedroom). These architraves may be characterized as the "second-best" in the house, with the "best," or most ornate, being found in Room 101 (the first-story hall) and Room 102 (the parlor). The "second-best" architraves differ from the "best" in two ways: they have a different molding profile, and they lack plinth and corner blocks.

The original door is missing. Two hinge mortises in the left (north) jamb indicate that the door swung into Room 201. The size of the doorway suggests that the door would have measured 34 inches wide by 82 inches high by 1 1/4 inches thick. The door most likely had six recessed, molded panels facing Room 201 and six recessed, unmolded panels facing Room 202. This is based upon the panel configuration of the original, intact doors in Rooms 201 and 202.

The door had a steel cylinder latch or lock with small brass knobs originally. This is based on original latches and hinges found in situ on doors in the house. (See "Room 202, Historic Doorways.") The door also probably had a pair of cast-iron hinges. It is not known whether these would have had three knuckles or five. (The adjacent, original door from Room 201 to 204 has three-knuckle hinges, while all other original hinges in the house have five knuckles.)

The door was most likely removed in the late 1950's, when the doorway was moved to its present location. The door appears to have been taken from the house, rather than reused or stored. The threshold is also missing.

Toilet-Room Doorway. The doorway from the upper hall to the toilet room (fig. 96) is not original, since the wall in which it is located dates to the late 1950's. However, its architrave and door are original woodwork, based on style and paint analysis. They are thought to have been reused from the doorway to the closet was originally in the northwest corner of the hall.

The architrave facing the hall is identical in design to the previously described architraves at the south and east doorways. The architrave facing the toilet room is composed of plain boards that are most likely contemporary with the toilet room. There is no threshold.

The six-panel door is hinged to the west jamb and swings into Room 201. It is original and of mortised construction. It measures 31 3/4 inches wide by 78 inches high by 1 1/4 inches thick. The panels on the Room-201 side are raised and unmolded; they are recessed and unmolded on the toilet-room side. The six raised panels are an unusual feature for the M'Clintock House; aside from this door, they are present only on the closet door in Room 204. (The door to the toilet room in Room 101 has four raised panels, but is thought to have been reused from the south wing.)

The door retains none of its original hardware. Empty mortises for the original hinges are found on the left side of the door; these correspond to empty mortises in the left jamb of the doorway. This confirms that: (a) the door was originally used with the present architrave and jamb; and (b) that the door originally opened in the same manner as it does today. The original hinges probably would have been fast-joint, narrow-butt hinges made of cast iron. It is not known whether these would have had three knuckles or five. (The original door from Room 201 to 204 has three-knuckle hinges, while all other original hinges in the house have five knuckles.)

A patch in the door indicates the former presence of an original cylinder lock here, presumably with small, hollow brass knobs. The present two hinges and cylinder lock set are of modern design. They are made of some yellow metal and probably date to the late 1950's. The east edge of the door has been recently planed, exposing unpainted wood.

Missing Historic Doorway

As described previously, in "Later Doorways," the original doorway to Room 202 is missing today. This doorway had been located at the north end of the east ell, in what is now the toilet room. The doorway was presumably moved to its present location at the south end of the wall when the toilet room was installed in the late 1950's. The opening is filled in with plasterboard.

Physical evidence of the doorway was discovered in 1993 when plasterboard was removed from the Room-202 side of the wall. It was found that the wall studs in the former doorway opening were toenailed instead of mortised, and that painted molding-profile outlines of the architrave were preserved on the wood floorboard. The north interior jamb of the doorway was measured to be 37 1/2 inches from the north wall; the doorway opening measured 37 inches.

The doorway's original jambs and architraves appear to have been reused at the existing doorway to Room 202; the door is missing.

Window

Historic Window

As constructed, the upper hall was illuminated by one window centered in the north wall. This window exists today, but it is now located in the later toilet room.

The architrave is composed of plain boards that probably replaced the original architrave when the toilet room was installed in the late 1950's. All that remains of the original architrave here is the apron, according to the paint analysis. The original architrave would have been

identical to those around the two north windows in the adjacent bedroom (Room 202). The window's sashes have been described in connection with the exterior elements.

Stairway

The stairwell of the stairway, which is original, is in the southwest corner of the upper hall. The east edge of the stairwell is protected by a modern solid partition that is approximately 4 feet high (figs. 95-96). This partition was most likely installed at the same time that the toilet room was created, sometime in the late 1950's. It undoubtedly replaced a section of original balustrade that would have been a continuation of the lower hall's stairway balustrade. Mortises for the newels might remain in the floor beneath the later partition.

Coat Hooks

A wood board with metal coat hooks is attached to the east wall of the hall, in the area between the doorway and the north partition (fig. 96, right). Both the board and the hooks were probably installed when the house was converted to a church nursery in the late 1950's.

Electrical Equipment

Fixtures

One ceiling fixture with saucer-shaped glass shade lights the upper hall (fig. 95). It is similar in style to the first-story ceiling fixtures, except that it is not suspended by a chain. As will be explained in the section, "Main House, Electrical System," these fixtures are thought to have been installed in the late 1950's. The fixture is operated by a switch in the hall, at the north end of the east wall.

A second ceiling fixture, similar in design to the hall light, is in the toilet room (fig. 100). It is operated by a switch on the south wall of the toilet room, to the right (west) side of the doorway.

Heating Equipment

There is no heating equipment, historic or modern, in the upper hall or toilet room.

Plumbing Equipment

All of Room 201's plumbing equipment is located in the toilet room.

Fixtures

Sink. A cast-iron sink with white porcelain finish is mounted to the east wall. Above it on the wall is a modern commercial paper-towel dispenser (fig. 98).

Toilet. A toilet is located at the north end of the west wall (fig. 97). Imprinted on the underside of the toilet tank cover is the manufacturer's date, "April 1, 1958." This is the primary evidence that the toilet room was installed after the 1955 fire.

Pipe

Vent Pipe. An exposed vent pipe for the toilet ascends along the west wall to the left (south) side of the toilet.

Finishes

Floor

The nonhistoric asphalt tiles in both the hall and the toilet room have not been removed in order to look for historic floorboards and their finishes.

Walls

The walls of the hall are painted two colors: brown on the dado area and green above. The paint has a textured finish that is not historic. The walls of the toilet room are painted yellow with no textured finish.

Ceiling

The plaster ceiling of the hall is painted yellow. The acoustical tiles of the toilet room were not removed in order to look for the historic plaster ceiling and its finishes.

Woodwork

The woodwork in the hall is painted yellow. Most of it is historic, and its earliest finish is a cream-color lead-based paint. The woodwork in the toilet room is painted the same yellow color as the walls.



Figure 95. M'Clintock House: Room 201 (Upper Stair Hall), North Wall (arrows show remnant of original closet partition) [1988].



Figure 96. M'Clintock House: Room 201 (Upper Stair Hall), East Side of North Wall, Showing Door Reused from Former Closet [1988].



Figure 97. M'Clintock House: Room 201, North End (Toilet Room), Looking North-west [1988].



Figure 98. M'Clintock House: Room 201, North End (Toilet Room), East Wall [1988].



Figure 99. M'Clintock House: Room 201, North End (Toilet Room), South Doorway [1988].



Figure 100. M'Clintock House: Room 201, North End (Toilet Room), Ceiling Looking Northwest [1988].

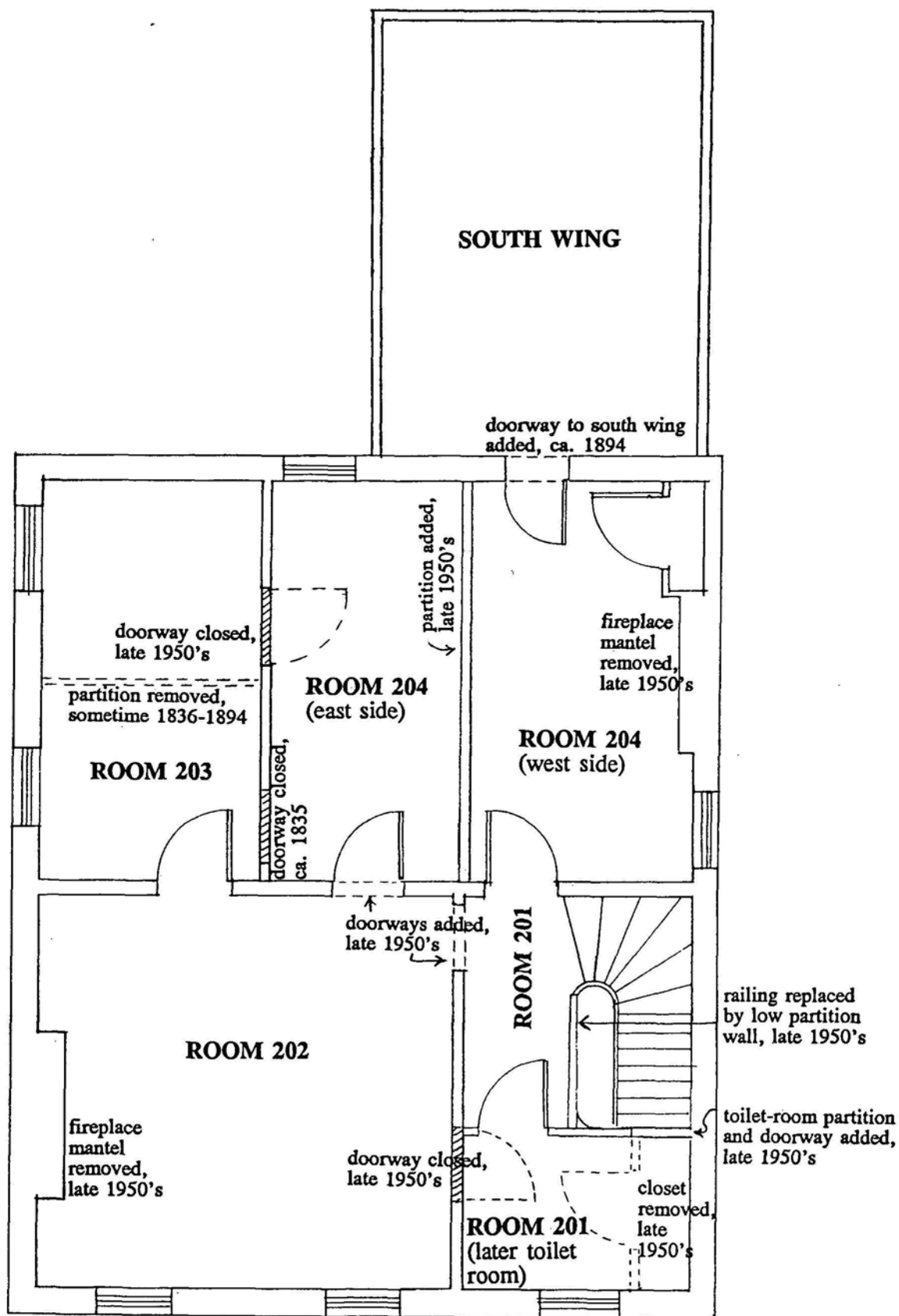


Figure 101. M'Clintock House: Alterations to Second Story.

Room 202 (Front Bedroom)

The large front bedroom (figs. 102-105) is in the northeast corner of the house. It is the most formal bedroom in the house, based on its woodwork. The room retains its original size and many original features. Some remodeling was undertaken by the church, probably as part of the conversion of the parsonage to a church nursery after the 1955 fire.

Floor

The floor is covered with asphalt tiles, 9 inches square, that are laid in alternating colors of brown and tan (fig. 104). They were most likely installed in the late 1950's. It is not known if the old floorboards survive beneath the tiles. The floor itself sags from east to west, with the lowest point at the southwest corner of the room.

Baseboard

Most of the baseboard in the room here is original and intact. It is identical in style to that in Room 101 (entrance/stair hall) and Room 201 (upper stair hall). The baseboard is 8 1/2 inches high, measuring to the original floor level. It features two fasciae topped by a bead.

A piece of original baseboard was removed from the south wall where the west-end doorway was added in the late 1950's. A section of original, reused baseboard has been installed across the closed-up fireplace firebox on the east wall (fig. 104). It probably came from the north end of the upper hall when the toilet room was installed there, based on its molding style and paint layering. Another piece of original baseboard was also removed from the south end of the west wall when the existing doorway to Room 201 was installed in the late 1950's. The baseboard segment may have been reused at the original doorway location (which was filled in at that time), near the north end of the west wall.

Walls

Historic Walls

All four walls are historic, with varying amounts of original, pink-beige plaster. The plaster of the exterior north and east walls is applied directly to the brick. The plaster of the south and west interior walls is adhered to wood lath.

The north wall and east walls retain nearly all of their original plaster, albeit in patched condition. Much original plaster also remains on the south wall, but plasterboard covers the lower portion of the wall between the two doorways. Also, a large section of original wall material was removed when the doorway at the west end of the wall was cut through in the late 1950's.

The west wall has lost most of its historic plaster. All that remains is a small section in the upper northwest corner that measures approximately 2 feet wide. The rest of the wall is covered with later plasterboard. The reason for this is most likely related to the changes made to the doorways in this wall in the late 1950's. At that time, the original doorway near the north end of the wall was removed and relocated to its present position at the south end of the wall. Furthermore, plumbing was also installed at this time for the new lavatory in the adjacent toilet room. Removal of the plasterboard in 1993 found that the original sawn lath (without plaster) had been preserved in the center of the wall only.

Later Features

Attached to all four walls are horizontal boards, some narrow and some wide. Paint analysis indicates that these are not historic and were most likely installed in the late 1950's for the church nursery. They were probably used to display art work or other graphics. They are used at the north wall to support a chalk board between the windows. A bulletin board is mounted directly to the wall on the east chimney breast.

Ceiling

The ceiling is covered with acoustical tiles that measure 12 inches square (fig. 102). The perimeter of the ceiling is rimmed by a wood molding in cornice position. The tiles are in generally poor condition, with water stains in the center (at the light fixture) and at the west wall. The tiles probably date to the late 1950's. The condition of the ceiling above the tiles is not known.

Doorways

General Information

Three doorways exit Room 202—one in the west wall and two in the south wall. One of these is original; the other two were added in the late 1950's.

Historic Doorway

South Doorway, East End of Wall. This original doorway (fig. 102, left) connects with the small bedroom in the southeast corner of the house (Room 203). While physical evidence uncovered in 1993 found that the doorway opening had been originally framed as a wall, it appears that the doorway was in place when Room 203 was plastered. This alteration may have occurred during construction circa 1835. See the subsequent section, "Room 203, Doorways," for details.

The architrave is original and identical in style to the architrave of the west doorway. The six-panel door (fig. 105) swings into Room 203. It appears to be original, based on the paint analysis, its mortised construction, and the lack of physical evidence for an earlier door. The door measures 34 inches wide by 82 inches high by 1 1/4 inches thick. The panels are recessed and unmolded on both sides.

The door retains most of its original hardware. This includes a steel cylinder latch with small, hollow brass knobs 1 5/8 inches in diameter and a locking mechanism. The door also retains two five-knuckle, fast-joint, narrow-butt hinges made of cast iron. Each hinge is 4 inches long by 2 3/8 inches wide (two 1-inch leaves and a 3/8-inch joint), with four screw holes per leaf. The hinges are attached with screws dating to the period 1830's to the 1840's; these screws are later machine-made screws, with threaded, untapered shafts and blunt points. The threshold is missing.

Later Doorways

West Doorway. This doorway (fig. 102, right) is the primary entrance into the room, leading from the upper hall. It was initially thought that this doorway was in its original, unaltered location. However, additional physical evidence uncovered in 1993 proved that the doorway had been moved to its present position in the late 1950's. Stud mortises in the threshold position indicate that the present doorway was originally framed as a wall. Other physical evidence identified the original doorway to Room 201 as being farther north in the east wall.

The architraves and jambs of the doorway are original, and were most likely reused from the original doorway. The architrave is identical in style to the architrave on the hall side (the "second-best" style). The door is missing. As stated in connection with Room 201, it is thought to have had six panels that were recessed and molded facing Room 201, and recessed and unmolded facing Room 202. It also probably had a steel cylinder lock with small brass knobs. The threshold is missing.

South Doorway, West End of Wall. This doorway (fig. 102, center) provides access from Room 202 to the east half of Room 204. It is not original, although it does incorporate some original material. The architrave consists of plain boards and is clearly not original. However, the six-panel door is old, reused material, based on its mortised construction and paint

layering. It measures 33 1/2 inches wide by 80 1/2 inches high by 1 1/4 inches thick, and swings into Room 204. The door's panels are recessed and unmolded on both sides.

The door is missing all of its original hardware. This probably included a steel cylinder lock with small, hollow brass knobs; there is a square wooden patch in the correct location for such a lock. The door also probably originally hung on two five-knuckle, fast-joint, narrow-butt hinges made of cast iron. It now has a mortise lock with doorknobs of white glass, and two modern hinges.

A wooden threshold exists at this doorway. It is not known if it dates to the late 1950's, or was reused along with the door in the late 1950's.

As will be explained in connection with Room 204, it is thought that this doorway was created when Room 204 was partitioned into east and west halves in the late 1950's, as part of the conversion of the parsonage to a nursery. Paint analysis indicates that the door is charred on both sides beneath the paint finish, suggesting that the door had been in a fire. It is therefore thought that the door may have been salvaged from the south wing, which was severely damaged by fire in June 1955 and later demolished. The fact that the door measures 33 1/2 inches wide, rather than the standard 34 inches, may indicate that a different-size door was used in the south wing. Alternatively, the door may have been reduced in width by planing when it was reused.

Missing Historic Doorway

The original doorway to Room 201 had been located at the north end of the east wall. It was removed in the late 1950's when a toilet room was installed on the opposite side of the wall. Physical evidence uncovered in 1993 places the former north jamb of the doorway approximately 37 1/2 inches from the north wall. Painted outlines of the architrave on the floorboard and the absence of stud mortises are conclusive evidence of the doorway location. The original jambs and architrave appear to have been reused at the existing doorway to Room 201.

Windows

Historic Windows

Two windows provide natural light to the front bedroom. Both are in the north wall (fig. 103) and are original. The architraves are original and similar in style to the original doorway architraves in the room. The sashes have been discussed in connection with the house's exterior elements.

Electrical Equipment

Fixture

One ceiling light is in the room. It is identical in style to the ceiling lights in the adjacent hall, with four bulbs and a saucer-shaped glass shade. The light is activated by a switch located on the west wall to the right of the doorway.

Receptacle

There is one two-plug receptacle in the room. It is located in the west baseboard, near the north end.

Heating Equipment

Fireplace

Background. A fireplace is centered at the east wall (fig. 104). An open fire in this fireplace was probably the only form of heat originally in the room. A small parlor-type stove may have been introduced in the late 19th century. Evidence for stoves was found in two other rooms downstairs: Room 102 (the parlor) and Room 104 (the kitchen/dining room). Further investigation of the chimney breast in this room may uncover similar evidence—i.e., a round plaster patch where the stovepipe was let into the chimney breast.

The fireplace has been altered considerably, as explained below. Most of the work probably occurred in the late 1950's, when the gas-fired central-heating system was installed.

Chimney Breast. The chimney stack projects into the room to form a chimney breast. It is original and finished with plaster. Plasterboard has been used to close up the former firebox opening.

Mantel. The mantel is missing. Further investigation of the chimney breast may uncover the profile of the missing mantel.

Hearth. The hearth area is at present covered over with nonhistoric asphalt floor tiles. These tiles have not yet been removed to determine whether or not the original hearth survives beneath them.

Firebox. The condition of the firebox, being concealed by later plasterboard, is not known.

Registers

A floor register with metal grille is at the east wall to the right of the chimney breast. It was part of the gas-fired central-heating system.

Plumbing System

There are no plumbing fixtures in Room 202.

Finishes

Floor

The nonhistoric asphalt tiles in Room 202 have not been removed in order to look for historic floorboards and their finishes.

Walls

The walls are now painted yellow. Paint analysis revealed that the earliest finishes were white calcimine, although none appear to date to the early to mid-19th century.

Ceiling

Any original ceiling plaster that might remain is covered by the nonhistoric ceiling tiles, so it is not known how the ceiling was previously finished.

Woodwork

All of the historic woodwork in the room is now painted white. Paint analysis revealed that the earliest paint layers are cream-color lead-based paints.



Figure 102. M'Clintock House: Room 202 (Northeast Bedroom), Looking Southwest [1988].



Figure 103. M'Clintock House: Room 202 (Northeast Bedroom), Looking Northwest [1988].



Figure 104. M'Clintock House: Room 202 (Northeast Bedroom), East Wall, Showing Chimney Breast Lacking Fireplace Mantel [1988].



Figure 105. M'Clintock House: Room 202 (Northeast Bedroom), South Wall, Original Doorknob on East Door [1988].

Room 203 (Southeast Bedroom)

The small southeast bedroom (figs. 106–109) retains many of its original features. Several alterations have been made, however. For example, evidence has been found for a now-missing partition that formerly divided this room into two smaller rooms—as was the case in Room 103 below it. Also, some of the historic fabric is in deteriorated condition.

Floor

The floor sags from east to west. It is covered with asphalt tiles, 9 inches square, laid in alternating colors of brown and tan (figs. 106, 108). Some of these tiles were removed in the center of the room, exposing the original floorboards beneath the tiles. The ghost of an east-west partition can be seen on the old floorboards at a distance of 96 1/2 inches from the south wall. There is a corresponding patch 2 1/2 inches wide in the baseboard on the east wall. (The baseboard on the west wall in this location is replacement material.)

Baseboard

The baseboard in the room is original. It is 6 1/2 inches high, measuring down to the level of the original floor. It is similar in design to the baseboard in the rear rooms of the first story, with a single fascia topped by a bead. There is no baseboard along a 4-foot stretch in the center of the west wall, in the former location of a doorway (see the subsequent section, "Doorways, Missing Historic Doorway"). The 4-foot stretch begins at a point about 4 feet 4 inches from the south wall.

Walls

Historic Walls

All four walls are original and mostly covered with original plaster. The plaster on the north half of the west wall was removed by the park's Chief of Maintenance in 1993. Two deep cracks are evident at the east wall in the vicinity of the southeast window. One is above the upper right (south) corner of the window, while the other is below the lower left (north) corner of the window. Both are now being monitored with crack gauges. A horizontal plaster patch about 3 inches wide is centered at the east wall, in the location of a former historic partition. The west wall to the south of center has a patch of plasterboard (fig. 108) that was used to close

up a former doorway (see "Doorways, Missing Historic Doorway"). Five samples of plaster analyzed from this room are described in Appendix D, "Mortar Analysis."

Missing Historic Wall

A partition wall originally divided Room 203 into two small rooms of roughly equal size. The wall, which was approximately 96 1/2 inches from the room's south wall, was oriented in an east-west direction.

Physical evidence of the wall survives on the floorboards and at the east wall, as described in the sections, "Floor," and "Historic Walls." It is not known exactly when the wall was removed, but the use of a lime patching mortar (mortar sample M29) suggests that this occurred at an early date.

Later Features

Narrow horizontal boards are attached to the east and west walls. The narrow board at the north end of the west wall has four coat hooks attached to it. A blackboard is affixed directly to the south wall, and a bulletin board is likewise mounted on the east wall between the windows. A large board of unknown function is attached to the north wall to the right of the doorway. All of the above-described woodwork is believed to date to the time when the house became a church nursery in the late 1950's.

Ceiling

The ceiling is covered with acoustical ceiling tiles that are 12 inches square (fig. 109). A wood molding that is contemporary with the tiles borders the ceiling where it meets the walls. Both were probably installed in the late 1950's.

This ceiling is in poor condition at the south end of the room. Here the ceiling joists are exposed, and it is possible to look up into the attic above. Two tiles are also missing in the opposite northeast corner of the room, where ceiling paper on plaster may be seen. Also in the northeast corner is a hatch that is the only access to the attic (see "Doorways, Attic Hatch").

Doorways

General Information

Two doorways were in Room 203 originally; only one remains today. In addition, the ceiling has a hatch that leads to the attic.

Historic Doorway

North Doorway. The doorway (fig. 108) at the west end of the north wall is the only entrance into the room today. It is an original doorway and leads to the front bedroom (Room 202).

The architrave is original. It is similar in design to the architrave in Rooms 103, 104, and 204, and includes a Grecian ogee molding, no plinth blocks, and no corner blocks. The six-panel door swings into Room 203. It is original and of mortised construction. It measures 34 inches wide by 82 inches high by 1 1/4 inches thick. The panels are recessed and unmolded on both sides.

The door appears to retain all of its original hardware. This includes a steel cylinder latch with small, hollow brass knobs that measure 1 5/8 inches in diameter and no locking mechanism. The two hinges are five-knuckle, fast-joint, narrow-butt hinges made of cast iron. Each hinge is 4 inches long by 2 3/8 inches wide (two 1-inch leaves and a 3/8-inch joint), with four screw holes per leaf. The threshold is missing.

Additional information about this doorway was uncovered in 1993. The removal of later asphalt floor tiles in the threshold position found that the doorway had been framed originally as a wall, and that the stub of one stud tenon (sawn off) remained in one of the floor mortises. Furthermore, the framing for a missing early doorway was found beneath the plaster at the north end of the west wall. This would normally suggest that the north doorway was not original. However, plaster analysis indicates that it was in place, and the west doorway was filled in, when the room was plastered. The relocation of the doorway from the west wall to the north wall may therefore have been a change made during construction circa 1835.

Missing Historic Doorways

West Doorway, Center of Wall. A doorway was formerly located near the center of the west wall, south of the former east-west partition wall. This is known from a 4-foot wide gap in the baseboard and a plasterboard wall patch that is the approximate size of a doorway opening (fig. 107). This doorway would have provided direct access from the south half of Room 203 to the other back bedroom, Room 204.

Removal of the asphalt floor tiles in 1993 uncovered scribe marks on the floorboard at the doorway opening, and painted molding-profile lines of the former architrave. The doorway frame was also found to have been preserved intact within the wall.

The doorway is presumed to have been original, and to have been closed up in the late 1950's when the parsonage was converted for use as a parsonage. At that time, Room 204 was divided into east and west halves, and a new doorway was created to link the east half with Room 202. This would have made the original doorway to the east half of Room 204 unnecessary.

The original doorway is thought to have resembled the north doorway in the room. No trace has been found of its architrave, threshold, or door. An old six-panel door of the right style to have been in this doorway is now in the later doorway between Rooms 202 and 204; However, the door has the severe charring under its paint, which suggests that it came from the south wing following the latter's damage by fire in June 1955.

West Doorway, North End of Wall. As described previously in "Historic Doorway," physical evidence for an original doorway at the north end of the west wall was found in 1993. This evidence included an intact doorway frame and scribe marks on the floorboard at the doorway opening.

Other evidence suggests, however, that this doorway was closed up, and a new doorway built in the north wall, during construction circa 1835. First, the same cut nails used elsewhere on the west wall were used to toenail the wall studs that close the doorway opening. Second, the same type of sawn lath and cut lath nails used elsewhere on the west wall fill the doorway opening. Third, no painted outline of the doorway architrave was found on the floorboard. Finally, analysis of the plaster in the room found that the same lime plaster used to finish the room originally was used to cover over the doorway. The reason for this early change may have been to eliminate the configuration of having two doorways opening into Room 204.

Attic Hatch

A framed opening, or hatch, is in the northeast corner of the ceiling (fig. 109). This hatch is the only entrance to the attic. It is small, measuring about 18 inches square. There are no steps or built-in ladder; a portable ladder is needed to reach the opening. This is assumed to be the original means of access to the attic.

Windows

Historic Windows

There are two windows in the east wall of Room 203. Both are original, judging by their exterior appearance and the paint analysis of the interior architraves. The architraves are original and identical in design to the architrave around the north doorway, with Grecian ogee moldings and no corner blocks. The sashes have been described in connection with the house's exterior elements.

Electrical Equipment

Fixtures

One ceiling light is in the room (fig. 107). It is a four-bulb fixture that is similar in design to the other late-1950's ceiling fixtures in the house. The shade is missing, although it probably was a glass saucer-shaped type, based on existing examples. The light switch is on the north wall to the right (east) of the doorway.

Receptacles

There are no electrical receptacles in the room.

Heating Equipment

General Information

There has never been a fireplace in Room 203. The room was probably heated originally by leaving the doors open to the two adjacent rooms—Rooms 202 and 204—which did have fireplaces. No stove would have been in this room because there would have been no chimney stack into which to vent it.

Registers

A floor register with metal grille is in the northwest corner of the room (fig. 108). It was installed when the gas-fired central-heating system was installed, in or shortly after 1958.

Plumbing Equipment

There are no plumbing fixtures in Room 203.

Finishes

Floor

Original floorboards were exposed by removing several of the nonhistoric floor tiles. The floorboards had last been painted a mustard-yellow color around the perimeter of the room.

The floorboards in the center of the room have no paint at all, suggesting the former presence of a carpet or a floorcloth.

More research is needed to determine the historic finish on the original floorboards. Paint analysis uncovered several layers of paint below the mustard yellow. However, none was identified as an original finish. This, coupled with the fact that the center of the floor had no paint on it, suggests that the floor was not painted historically.

Walls

The walls are now painted a pale yellow color and have a nonhistoric textured finish. The paint analysis identified several layers of paint applied prior to the yellow, the earliest being a white calcimine. It was not possible to determine if calcimine paint had been the historic wall finish.

Ceiling

Judging by areas where the nonhistoric ceiling tiles have been removed, the plaster ceiling was most recently finished with paper. No samples of this paper have yet been removed.

Woodwork

All the woodwork in the room is now painted white. Paint analysis reveals that the paint-layer sequence includes a pink paint that is unique to this room. The earliest paint layers are cream-color lead-based paints.



Figure 108. M'Clintock House: Room 203 (Southeast Bedroom), Looking Northwest [1988].



Figure 109. M'Clintock House: Room 203 (Southeast Bedroom), Ceiling at Attic Hatch [1988].

Room 204 (Southwest Bedroom)

What was originally one large bedroom with a small closet has been witness to several alterations over the years. A doorway was cut in the south exterior wall to access the upper floor of the enlarged south wing, probably circa 1894. More recently, the room was partitioned to form two smaller east and west rooms. Also, an original doorway to Room 203 was closed, to prevent communication between Rooms 203 and 204. The result was the creation of three small, separate rooms in the back part of the house (i.e., Room 203 and the two in Room 204). The work is thought to have occurred in the late 1950's: it would have been consistent with the conversion of the former parsonage at that time for use as a church nursery. Despite the changes, however, the room retains many historic features, including its early closet. The room is seen in figures 110-118.

Floor

The floors of both the west and the east halves of the room are covered with asphalt tiles that are 9 inches square and laid in alternating colors of brown and tan (fig. 110). These are believed to date to the late 1950's. No tiles have yet been removed, but they probably were laid on top of the original floorboards, as was done in Room 203. The only area where the old floorboards are exposed is the closet in the southwest corner of the west half of the original room. The floor itself has a noticeable slope from south to north, with the lowest point being at the north wall.

Baseboard

Original Baseboard

All four walls of the original room are trimmed with an original baseboard. This is approximately 6 1/2 inches high, with a single board and top bead detail. One section has become detached from its original location—the south wall of the east half of the room. (This has exposed the brick wall behind it.) The baseboard is now in loose storage in the room. A section of original baseboard was removed from the east end of the north wall, where a doorway was installed in the late 1950's.

Later Baseboard

Nonhistoric baseboard exists on both sides of the later north-south partition that bisects the original room. This baseboard is a plain board with no molding detail.

Walls

Historic Walls

All four walls of the original room, and the walls of the closet, are original. They are mostly covered with original plaster. Most of the historic plaster and some of the lath were removed from the east wall by the park's Chief of Maintenance in 1993, to look for evidence of historic doorways. The south-wall plaster is in poor condition in the vicinity of the window, where there are deep cracks and plaster loss. A plasterboard patch fills a historic doorway opening near the center of the east wall.

Later Wall

The north-south partition wall that divides the room in half is finished with plasterboard (figs. 113, 117). The wall was most likely installed in the late 1950's.

Later Woodwork

Horizontal boards, both narrow and wide, are applied to the walls of both halves of the room, including the later partition. Some of these boards at one time held coat hooks, based on shadow evidence of the hardware. The boards are not historic and most likely date to the late 1950's.

Ceiling

The ceilings in both halves of the room are covered with acoustical tiles that are 12 inches square (figs. 115-116). These are attached to furring strips that are in turn attached to the original plaster ceiling. A simple wood molding contemporary with the tiles borders the ceiling at the wall. The south end of the ceiling in both rooms is in poor condition. Here the tiles, plaster, and some lath are missing, thus exposing to view the attic above (fig. 114). This damage is believed to have been caused by the leaking roof that was repaired by the National Park Service in 1986. The original plaster ceiling remains intact in the southwest closet, and may exist beneath the tiles at the south end of the rooms.

Doorways

General Information

The east and west halves of Room 204 are served by four doorways. Two of these are original; one was created after the south wing was enlarged (probably circa 1894); and one was probably installed at the same time as the north-south partition, in the late 1950's. One historic doorway is missing.

Historic Doorways

North Doorway, West End of Wall. This doorway (fig. 115) connects the west half of the room with the upper hall (Room 201). It is original to the construction of the house, having been the main entrance to the original large southwest bedroom.

The doorway's architrave is of simple design with a Grecian ogee molding, no plinth blocks, and no corner blocks. The six-panel door swings into Room 204. It is original and of mortised construction. It measures 33 3/4 inches wide by 81 1/4 inches high by 1 1/4 inches thick. The panels facing Room 201 are recessed and molded; those facing Room 204 are flush and beaded on their long sides only. The fact that flush, beaded panels would not normally be expected in this location has been discussed in connection with Room 201.

The door has two three-knuckle hinges that are old and probably original. The mortise lock and its white-glass doorknobs, on the other hand, are most likely a later alteration. A nonhistoric clothes hook is attached to the upper rail.

West Closet Doorway. Like the closet, the closet doorway (fig. 118) appears to be original. It survives in remarkably unaltered condition. The architrave is original and identical in design to that of the north doorway to Room 201, with a Grecian ogee molding, no plinth blocks, and no corner blocks. Its right (north) side is damaged where a large section of the wood has been split away. This appears to have been caused by the door having been forced open while the modern dead bolt was engaged. The threshold survives in place.

The six-panel door swings into Room 204. It is original and of mortised construction. It measures 34 inches wide by 82 inches high by 1 1/4 inches thick. The panels on the room side of the door are raised and unmolded; those on the closet side are recessed with no molding. (This is the same configuration found at the former closet door in Room 201.)

The door retains its original hardware. This includes a steel cylinder lock with a small brass knob 1 5/8 inches in diameter on the room side, and two five-knuckle cast-iron hinges. The above-mentioned dead bolt was probably installed in the late 1950's.

Later Doorways

South Doorway. This doorway (fig. 116), in the south wall of the west half of the room, is now an exterior doorway that leads to a metal stairway. It was created as an interior doorway, probably circa 1894, to access the upper story of the enlarged south wing.

The present woodwork of this doorway appears to date to the late 1950's. The architrave consists of plain boards that have only two layers of paint. The door appears to be contemporaneous with the architrave. It is identical in style to the door in the exterior south doorway on the first story, which is also thought to date to the removal of the wing. It has a large glazed panel above three horizontal panels. The glass is missing and has been replaced by a sheet of particle board. An eye-and-hook fastener on the room side of the door has recently been supplemented by screws driven into the jamb, for security reasons. No threshold exists at this doorway. It is likely that the earlier woodwork of the doorway was damaged by the fire in 1955 that led to the removal of the wing.

North Doorway, East End of Wall. The doorway in the north wall of the east half of the room (fig. 110) leads to Room 202. The architrave consists of plain boards. The six-panel door swings into Room 204. It is original and of mortised construction. It measures 33 1/2 inches wide by 80 1/2 inches high by 1 1/4 inches thick, and has six panels that are recessed and unmolded on both sides.

The door is missing all of its original hardware. This probably included a steel cylinder latch or lock with small, hollow brass knobs; there is a square wooden patch in the correct location for such a lock. The door also probably originally hung on two five-knuckle, fast-joint, narrow-butt hinges made of cast iron. It now has a mortise lock with doorknobs of white glass, and two modern hinges.

A wooden threshold exists at this doorway. It is not known if it dates to the late 1950's, or was reused along with the door in the late 1950's.

As stated in the description of Room 202, it is thought that this doorway was created when Room 204 was partitioned into east and west halves in the late 1950's, as part of the conversion of the parsonage to a nursery. This is based upon the fact that the paint on the doorway's architrave matches the paint on the baseboard of the partition. The new doorway would have provided access to the new east room from the front part of the house. Apparently, the original doorway to the east room from Room 203 was thought to be inadequate. It was closed up (see "Missing Historic Doorways"), and its woodwork—including the door—was evidently discarded. The existing six-panel door is thought to have been reused here from the fire-damaged south wing, based on charring on both sides of the door identified during paint analysis.

Missing Historic Doorways

East Doorway, Center of Wall. A doorway was formerly near the middle of the east wall of Room 204, providing direct passage between Rooms 203 and 204. The opening was closed up with plasterboard, probably in the late 1950's when the house was put to use as a church nursery. The exact location of the doorway is apparent today, from a section of baseboard missing from the east wall of the east half of the room. Nothing remains of the architrave, threshold, or door. An old door of the proper style was reused in the later north doorway, but charring on both sides of that door suggest that it came from the fire-damaged south wing.

East Doorway, North Side of Wall. An early doorway frame is preserved inside the wall at the north end of the east wall. As described in connection with Room 203, it is thought that this doorway was closed up during construction of the house circa 1835.

Windows

General Information

The two halves of Room 204 have one window each. The window in the west half is at the north end of the west wall; the window in the east half is at the east end of the south wall. Both are believed to be original and to have existed in 1848.

It was initially thought that: (a) Room 204 had a second original window in its south wall, at the west end; and (b) sometime between 1836 and 1855—possibly by 1848—this window was converted into a doorway to access the upper story of the newly enlarged south wing. (See "Doorways, South Doorway".) However, careful examination of the brickwork around the doorway failed to find any evidence of an original window. Therefore, it seems that Room 204 originally had only the two windows extant today.

Historic Windows

West Window. The architrave is original and identical in design to the doorway architraves on the north and west walls that have Grecian ogee moldings. Both sashes have disappeared; the upper half of the window is enclosed with wood, while the lower has been fitted with a louvered ventilation panel. Both were installed by the National Park Service.

South Window. This window (fig. 112) has an architrave that is original and identical in design to the other doorway and window architraves in the room. Unique to this window is the fact that the ogee molding was omitted from the left (east) side of the architrave, due to the close proximity of the original east wall. The sashes have been described in connection with the house's exterior elements.

Closet

A shallow closet is at the south end of the west wall, in the alcove formed by the west chimney breast. As indicated previously, it appears to be original to the room.

Electrical Equipment

Fixtures

Two ceiling fixtures are in Room 204: one in the west half of the room (fig. 116), the other in the east half of the room. The west fixture has four bulbs and is identical in design to the other circa-1950's light fixtures in the house. It is missing its shade, which was undoubtedly a glass saucer similar to the other shades in the house. The east fixture is in poor condition. It was damaged along with the ceiling in that part of the room, and is now stuffed into the attic space. Presumably it also is a four-bulb fixture similar to those used elsewhere in the house. Each fixture was operated by its own light switch. The switch for the west fixture is on the north wall to the left (west) side of the original doorway. The switch for the east fixture is on the north wall to the right (east) side of the later doorway.

Receptacles

There is only one electrical receptacle in the two rooms that now make up Room 204. It is located in the east half of the room, in the north baseboard to the left (west) side of the later doorway. This receptacle can accommodate two plugs.

Heating Equipment

Fireplace

Background. A fireplace is centered at the west wall. Historically, the southwest bedroom would have been heated by an open fire in the fireplace. A small parlor-type stove may have been used to heat the room in the latter part of the 19th century. No patch for a stovepipe hole is apparent in the face of the chimney breast. However, evidence for stoves was found in two rooms downstairs: Room 102 (the parlor) and Room 104. Further investigation of the chimney breast in this room may uncover similar evidence—i.e., a round plaster patch where the stovepipe was let into the chimney breast.

The fireplace has been altered considerably. Most of the work probably occurred in the late 1950's, when the gas-fired central-heating system was installed.

Chimney Breast. The chimney stack that projects into the room, known as a chimney breast, remains intact. It is finished with plaster and trimmed at the floor with baseboard.

Mantel. The mantel is missing. It was most likely removed in the late 1950's or sometime thereafter.

Hearth. The hearth area is now covered by the later asphalt floor tiles. It is not known if the original hearth survives intact beneath the tiles.

Firebox. The firebox opening has been plastered over, so the condition of the firebox is unknown. As with the fireplace in Room 104, the closure was probably done to accommodate the flue for the furnace of the gas-fired central-heating system. This system was installed in or shortly after 1958. The condition of the firebox is thus unknown.

Registers

The room was most recently heated by hot air that entered through two floor registers. One of these is in the northeast corner of the room (fig. 111), while the other is at the west wall to the right of the chimney breast. Both registers are covered by metal grilles.

Plumbing Equipment

There are no plumbing fixtures in the room.

Finishes

Floor

The nonhistoric asphalt tiles in the main part of Room 204 have not been removed in order to look for the historic floorboards and their finishes. The original floorboards that are visible in the southwest closet are now painted yellow.

Walls

The walls in the east half of the room are painted green. Those in the west half are painted yellow and green, with the north, west, and south walls being yellow and the later east partition wall being green. Both halves of the room have a sand-textured finish that is not historic. Paint analysis identified the earliest extant finish on the walls to be a white calcimine-type paint. It is doubtful that this white paint dates to the historic (1848) period, judging by the few number of paint layers on the walls. Scraps of two wallpaper layers were also found, on

the south wall of the east half of the room. The wallpaper scraps had been encapsulated between two layers of calcimine and a later plaster patch finished with three layers of paint. A chemical test identified the earlier of the two papers as containing mechanical wood pulp. This roughly dates the paper as having been manufactured sometime after 1855. The plasterboard partition was painted only once.

Ceiling

The ceilings of both halves of the room were most recently covered with acoustical tiles that most likely date to the late 1950's. It is not known how the plaster ceiling is finished above the tiles.

Woodwork

The woodwork on both sides of the room is painted white. Paint analysis revealed that all the original woodwork has early layers of cream-color lead-based paint. The newest woodwork, including the baseboard on the partition, has only the two most recent layers of paint.



Figure 110. M'Clintock House: Room 204 (Southwest Bedroom), East Half Looking Northwest [1988].



Figure 111. M'Clintock House: Room 204 (Southwest Bedroom), East Half Looking Northeast [1988].



Figure 112. M'Clintock House: Room 204 (Southwest Bedroom), East Half Looking Southeast [1988].



Figure 113. M'Clintock House: Room 204 (Southeast Bedroom), East Half Looking Southwest [1988].



Figure 115. M'Clintock House: Room 204 (Southwest Bedroom), West Half Looking North [1988].



Figure 116. M'Clintock House: Room 204 (Southwest Bedroom), West Half Looking South [1988].



Figure 117. M'Clintock House: Room 204 (Southwest Bedroom), West Half, Later East Partition Wall [1988].



Figure 118. M'Clintock House: Room 204 (Southwest Bedroom), West Half, Closet Doorway [1988].

ATTIC STORY

The attic was, and still, is an unfinished space. It remains in original condition except for some repairs made by the National Park Service during the stabilization of the roof in 1986.

Framing

Roof Plates

The roof plates, resting on top of the north and south brick walls, are original. These large timbers—which measure approximately 8 inches square—are the members upon which the rafters sit. Empty mortises in the top surfaces of the plates are evidence of the former presence of nonhistoric outriggers (held with wire nails) that were removed in 1986.

Both plates were observed in 1986 to be deteriorated. The north plate had been damaged by carpenter ants; damage was found in about half of a 4-foot section at the far east end. The south plate was in worse condition. Not only was the far east end deteriorated from moisture, fungal growth, and beetle infestation, but the center section had deflected outward approximately 7 inches.

Emergency structural stabilization work carried out in 1986 under NPS work order number 1981-0624-301 reduced the deflection of the south plate to 2 inches. The work involved pulling the plate back into place and bolting the rafter ends into the roof plates. The materials used to do this work remain in place today. They include three stainless steel plates recessed into the exterior sides of each roof plate. The steel plates measure 4 inches by 6 inches by 1/4 inch. Let through them are six eyebolts that measure 12 inches long by 1/2 inch in diameter. Attached to the eyebolts are three galvanized wire ropes, 1/2 inch in diameter, with center turnbuckles. The bolts securing the rafter ends (one each per rafter) are galvanized lag bolts that measure 5 inches long by 1/2 inch in diameter.

Girts

Three original north-south girts are mortised into the roof plates. These girts are timbers that measure approximately 6 inches square. It was found during the 1986 stabilization project

that the center girt had become displaced from the south roof plate, resulting in deflection of the roof ridge. Structural repair work undertaken at that time moved the girt back into place.

Purlins and Cripple Posts

Two original timber purlins support the rafters at mid-span: one on the north side of the roof, the other on the south side. The purlins measure approximately 6 inches square. Each purlin is supported by three cripple posts that rest on the three girts. The cripple posts measure approximately 5 inches by 6 inches and are stabilized by diagonal braces that measure about 3 inches by 4 inches. The cripple posts and diagonal braces are also assumed to be original.

Rafters

The wood rafters are all assumed to be original. The rafters rest on the north and south roof plates and butt at the ridge. Each measures approximately 3 inches by 4 inches in thickness and 18 feet long. Nonhistoric outriggers that extended the length of the rafters are missing today, having been removed by the National Park Service in 1986. As stated previously in "Roof Plates," the 1986 work also included attaching the rafter ends to the roof plates by means of galvanized lag bolts. These bolts remain in place today.

Sheathing Boards

Most of the sheathing boards are thought to be original, based on observations made during roof repair work in 1986. They are 1 inch thick and of random lengths and widths. The boards retain remnants of nails and nail holes from previous shingling campaigns. Some 400 board feet of sheathing is new material introduced in 1986 to replace rotted boards. The new boards are random-width pine boards planed smooth on the upper side.

Floor

The floor of the attic was composed of long lengths of random-width boards that were loosely laid on top of the joists supporting the second-story ceiling. The boards would have been oriented in an east-west direction. When the National Park Service acquired the house, the floorboards were found to be randomly scattered in the attic. In addition, loose insulation between the joists was found to be intermixed with guano and animal skeletons. As part of the

roof stabilization work in 1986, the attic was cleaned of this unhealthful accumulation. The floorboards were removed at this time in order to facilitate cleaning. They are in temporary storage today in two rooms in the first story, Room 103 and Room 104. They appear to be in good condition except for an encrustation of guano.

Walls

The east and west walls of the attic consist of the exposed, original brickwork of the gable ends. There are no north or south walls per se, because the roof extends all the way down to floor level.

Ceiling

The ceiling of the attic is formed by the underside of the roof framing. As described previously, this includes rafters, purlins, and sheathing boards. These are exposed and unfinished.

Doorway

A small, wood-frame hatch in the ceiling of Room 203 (fig. 109) provides the only entrance to the attic. Inconvenient as this entrance may be, it is thought to be the original one, based on lack of architectural evidence for another opening or a stairway. The hatch must have been reached historically by means of a ladder carried to the hatch. It is an awkward arrangement that no doubt discouraged use of the space except for long-term storage of small items.

Windows

Two windows provide natural light to the attic. They are located in the east (see figure 109) and west gable ends. The window openings are semielliptical in shape but framed on the interior side in a rectangular shape. Both the openings and the window sashes are assumed to be

original. The sashes are in poor condition, with one missing muntin and several panes of broken glass.

Electrical Equipment

Wiring

No electrical fixtures such as lights or receptacles are in the attic. Electrical wiring, however, is visible between the floor joists. This wiring is contained in flexible metal conduit and probably dates to the late 1950's.

Heating Equipment

Chimneys

As previously discussed in connection with exterior elements, the M'Clintock House originally had four chimneys. Only the northeast and the southwest stacks contained working flues. The northwest and southeast stacks were "false chimneys." The above-roof portions of all four chimneys are now missing. However, the below-roof portions remain intact at the east and west gable ends of the attic. The difference in construction methods used for the two types of chimneys can be clearly distinguished in the attic. Each working chimney is a continuous stack that rises through the floor into the attic and up to the roof. The false chimneys, on the other hand, are corbeled out from the walls. This eliminated the need for stacks that projected into the rooms below; it also saved space and bricks while providing adequate structural support for the portions above the roof.

Finishes

No finishes, such as paint, were found in the attic.

INTERIOR: SOUTH WINGS

ORIGINAL SOUTH WING

Nothing is known about the interior floor plan or other details of the original south wing.

LATER SOUTH WING

Interior Plan

Information about the interior floor plan of the later south wing has been obtained from three sources: old photographs and maps; physical evidence remaining on the south wall of the main house; and the recollections of Mary V. Scott, who lived in the M'Clintock House as a child in 1933-1934 (see Appendix C).

Figures 13-14 show the conjectured interior floor plan of the wing as built sometime after 1836 but before 1855. The wing had two stories, but probably no cellar. The first story contained the kitchen, a pantry, and a stairway leading up to the second story. The second story was most likely used as a bedroom. There seems to have been no access from the second story to the main house until circa 1894.

Interior Details

General Information

Little is known about the interior finishes of the later south wing. The documentary evidence suggests that the second story of the wing was remodeled circa 1894. The recollections of Mary V. Scott, a resident of the M'Clintock House in 1933-1934, seem to indicate fairly recent construction work. She stated that, "At the time we lived in the house, the South Wing was still in a rough state upstairs. There was flooring but no plaster or wallboard. We used it as play space, not as a bedroom . . ." (see Appendix C). It is improbable that this incomplete state dated to the construction of the wing; more likely it remained from later alterations.

The architectural investigation confirmed a circa-1894 date for this alteration work and provided some idea of what it involved (see figure 119). It appears that a second-story doorway (extant today) was created in the south brick wall of the main house, to link the second story of the wing to the main house. Specific evidence that the doorway is a later addition includes the broken brickwork around the doorway opening and the associated portland-cement mortar. It was initially thought that the doorway was created from an original window. However, a careful search failed to uncover any physical evidence of a former original window lintel above the doorway.

Floor

The second floor may also have been raised circa 1894 to a level a few feet below the new doorway. There is no specific physical evidence for this; however, a substantial number of steps would have been needed to reach the new doorway unless this was done.

Walls

The north wall—i.e., the brick exterior wall of the main house—was whitewashed at both the first- and second-story levels. This is based on the physical evidence found on the south brick wall of the main house during the May 1990 investigation.

Ceilings

The ceiling of the wing's second story also appears to have been removed circa 1894. Specific evidence includes the location of early whitewash that remains on the south brick wall of the main house. The whitewash covers the area below the former ceiling but is absent from the area above. Furthermore, there would have been insufficient headroom to use the new doorway with the old ceiling intact.

Doorways

Two doors in the main house are thought to have been reused from the south wing. One of these currently hangs in the doorway between Rooms 202 and 204. It is a six-panel door of mortised construction, with recessed, unmolded panels on both sides. It measures 33 1/2 inches wide by 80 1/2 inches high by 1 1/4 inches thick. Charring on both sides of this door is the main reason for thinking it was reused from the south wing, which was damaged by fire in 1955. The hinges and milk-glass doorknobs on the door today probably date to its reuse.

The other door now hangs in Room 101, leading to the toilet room under the main stairway. It is a four-panel door of mortised construction; it has raised, unmolded panels on its hall side, and recessed, unmolded panels on its toilet-room side. It measures 26 1/2 inches wide by 75 3/4 inches high by 1 1/8 inches thick. The fact that it bears multiple paint layers not found elsewhere in the main house is the primary reason for thinking that this door came from the south wing. The door is now fitted with modern hardware that includes two hinges and a

doorknob. The door's previous hardware was located on the opposite edge of the door, judging by a mortise and paint outlines of an original thumb latch.

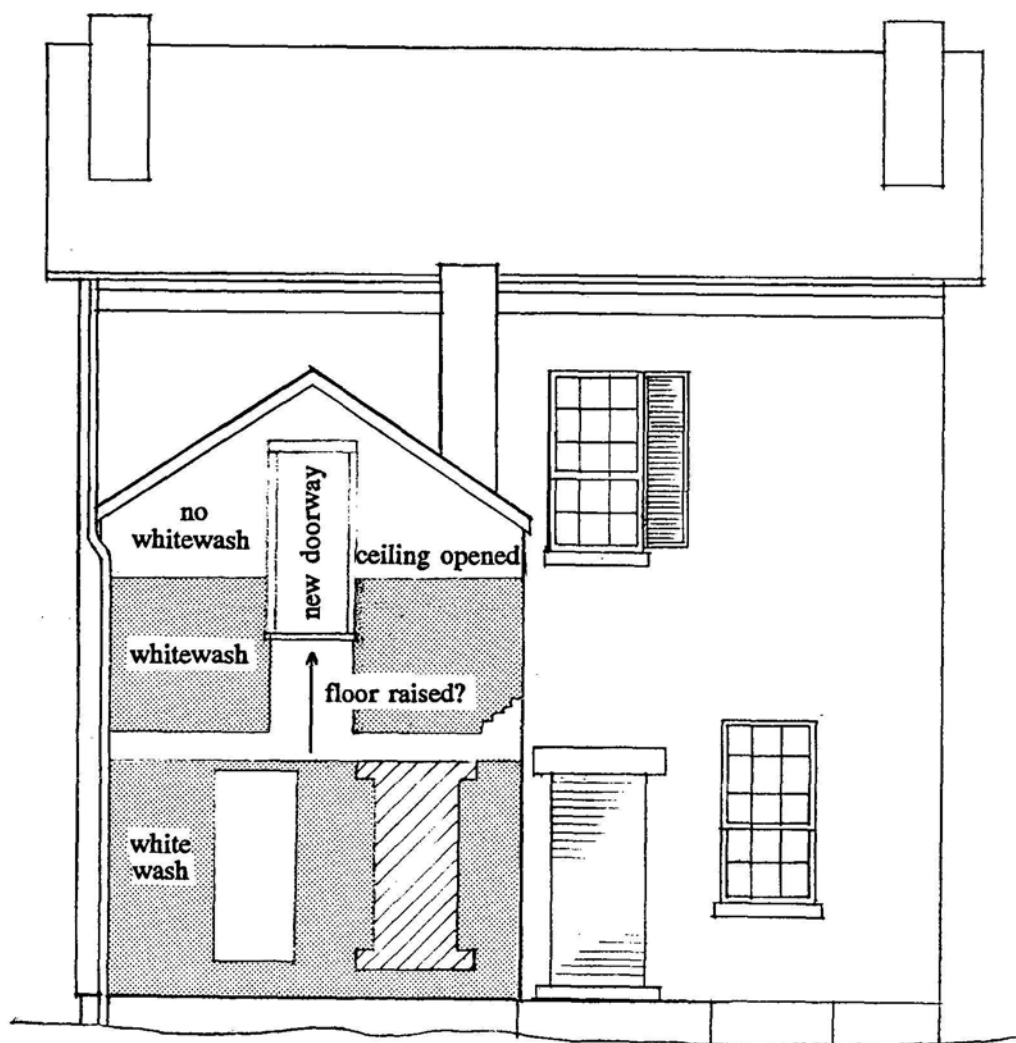


Figure 119. M'Clintock House: Diagram of Physical Evidence Suggesting Probable Alterations to Second Story of South Wing, Circa 1894.

UTILITY SYSTEMS

MAIN HOUSE

Early Lighting Systems

Oil Lamps and Candles

The M'Clintock House was probably illuminated with oil lamps and candles during the historic period, based upon common practices of the day.

Gas Lighting

There is evidence that the house was illuminated by gas at some point. The capped stub of a gas-supply pipe exists in the north wall of the basement. Also, a 1-inch gas pipe was found inside the partition wall between Rooms 103 and 104, which is thought to date to circa 1894. It is therefore thought that gas was being used at that time; it may have been introduced even earlier. Additional remnants of the gas-lighting system may be discovered during the course of interior restoration work.

Electrical System

Electrical equipment in the house appears to date from two periods: 1928, when electrical lighting was first installed, and the late 1950's, when the house was remodeled to serve as the church nursery.

Service

Electrical service was introduced in the M'Clintock House and the adjacent Waterloo Baptist Church in 1928. Initially, the house was wired separately from the church. Later—probably during the remodeling in the late 1950's—electrical service to the house was rerouted through the church, where the electrical meter was located. The church was demolished in 1988, which terminated electrical service to the house.

Fuse Boxes

Two electrical fuse boxes are attached to the east end of the north wall of the cellar. Both boxes were for 30-amp, 125-volt service. One box holds four fuses and is identified as model number 270415 made by the Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Company of Hartford, Connecticut. The second box holds two fuses and was made by the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company. It is further identified as a "Universal Service Switch," catalog number 971-123, patented 2-1-16 through 6-12-23. Both boxes were probably installed in 1928.

Wiring

It is difficult to determine how much of the early wiring remains in the house, since both it and the later wiring were encased in metal conduit.

Fixtures

All of the extant light fixtures in the house are ceiling fixtures of a design that would have been popular in the 1950's. Each has four light bulbs above a glass saucer-shaped shade, and is operated by a conveniently located wall switch.

Receptacles

There are only a few electrical receptacles in the house: six in the first story and three in the second story. Their date of installation is uncertain. Those in the baseboards may date to 1928, while those in the floor of the first story are probably contemporary with the oak floorboards that were installed in the late 1950's.

Heating Systems

The house has been heated by at least three different systems throughout its history. Remnants or physical evidence of all three systems survive today.

Fireplaces

Originally and during the historic period of 1848, the main house was probably heated by open fires in the four fireplaces. These fireplaces remain, but in greatly altered condition. None are operational; the chimney stacks that served the fireplaces have been taken down to the roof line. All of their fireboxes have been covered over, and the two second-story fireplaces are missing their mantels.

Stoves

Sometime in the 19th century, parlor-type stoves were installed at some, if not all, of the fireplaces. The stoves were most likely fueled by coal, which is mentioned in the church records. Physical evidence for stovepipes was found in the form of round plaster patches in the chimney breasts of Rooms 102 (the parlor) and 104 (the kitchen/dining room). Similar evidence may yet be found on the chimney breasts in Rooms 202 (northeast bedroom) and 204 (southwest bedroom).

Central-Heating System

General Information. Both the house and the church were equipped with central hot-air systems fired by natural gas in 1958 or shortly thereafter. When the church was demolished in 1988, the house's system became inoperative (see "Gas Supply," below).

Gas Supply. It has been stated that an early gas line that fed from the street is capped off in the north wall. This line is believed to have been for gas lighting, rather than heating. The gas for the most recent heating system appears to have always been fed from the adjacent church. The supply was disconnected when the church was demolished in 1988.

Furnace. The gas-fired central hot-air heating system most recently in use in the house has been dated to 1958 or shortly thereafter. This is based upon research conducted on the make and model number of its furnace, which is a "Lennox Air Flow" type that was manufactured in 1958.

Initially, the furnace was vented into one of the flues in the southwest chimney. Later, it was vented to a new round metal flue at the south wall. Presumably the working brick chimneys were taken down to the level of the roof at about this time. (See the section, "Main House, Chimneys," in this chapter for more information about the chimneys.) Still later, the metal flue on the south wall was disconnected at its lower end, making the central hot-air system inoperative. This occurred sometime prior to the winter of 1984, when this author first visited the M'Clintock House. The flue was disassembled during NPS roof stabilization work in 1986.

Ducting. Hot air was conveyed to the first and second stories by means of sheet-metal ducts. These ducts are exposed both in the cellar, where they are round, and in the first-story rooms, where they are rectangular.

Registers. Modern metal grilles cover the register openings in the floors. This indicates that they were installed for the gas-fired central-heating system installed in or shortly after 1958.

Thermostat. One thermostat, attached to the west wall of Room 102 (the parlor), regulated the ambient heat supplied by this system. The thermostat was manufactured by the Honeywell company.

Plumbing System

The M'Clintock House has two toilet rooms today: one in the first story, the other in the second story. A drinking fountain and a sink are also located in the first story. The first-story toilet room may have been added as early as 1953, as explained subsequently. The second-story toilet room, the drinking fountain, and the sink appear to have been added in the late 1950's.

Toilet Rooms

Each of the two toilet rooms in the M'Clintock House is outfitted with a toilet and a sink. One of these rooms is beneath the stairway to the second story in Room 101 (the entrance/stair hall). The other toilet room is in the second story, at the north end of Room 201 (the upper stair hall).

Both toilet rooms were installed in the 1950's. Prior to that time, no plumbing existed in the main house of the M'Clintock House. Mary V. Scott, who lived in the house in 1933-1934, recalls that a bathroom was then off the kitchen, in the first story of the south wing.

As stated in the discussion of Room 101, the first-story toilet room may have been created in, or shortly after, 1953. This is based upon the date on the underside of the toilet-tank cover, which indicates that the toilet was manufactured on "APR 3, 1953." It is also possible that this toilet room was not added until the general remodeling of the late 1950's, when the former parsonage was converted for use as a church nursery.

It seems clear that the toilet room in the upper stair hall was created during the late-1950's remodeling, however. The toilet here is dated "April 1, 1958." The soil pipe for this toilet is exposed in the northwest corner of Room 101; the vent pipe projects above the roof.

Drinking Fountain

The drinking fountain in Room 101 was manufactured by "CRANE THURSTEND THE CRANE POTTERIES CO. N.J." It was probably installed during the conversion of the house for nursery use. There would have been no need of such a fountain while the house was being used as a parsonage. Also, the fountain is mounted at an unusually low height, but one that is appropriate for nursery-age children.

Sink

The sink on the north wall of Room 104 occupies the former location of the original interior cellar doorway. It was manufactured by "CRANE NORWICH-THE TRENTON POTTERIES CO, TRENTON, N.J., U.S.A." It bears no date, but was probably installed when the house was converted for use as a church nursery. There would have been no need for such a sink when the house was a parsonage, when Room 104 was being used as a dining room.

SOUTH WINGS

Original South Wing

Nothing is known about the utility systems of the original south wing.

Later South Wing

Gas-Lighting and Electrical Systems

The larger south wing was presumably equipped with gas lighting and, later, electrical service at the same time as the main house. Nothing is known about the equipment used.

Heating System

The primary source of heat for the larger south wing was probably the kitchen cook stove located in the first story. The wing was demolished before the gas-fired central heating system was installed in or shortly after 1958.

Plumbing System

The later south wing was the first area of the house to receive plumbing. According to former resident Mary V. Scott, in 1933-1934 the wing housed a kitchen with a sink, probably at the west wall, and a bathroom in the southwest corner. This was the only bathroom in the house until toilet rooms were installed in the main house in the 1950's.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL TREATMENT OPTIONS

The General Management Plan for Women's Rights National Historical Park, which was issued in March 1986, states that the M'Clintock House should be "preserved." As explained in Chapter I of this report, the National Park Service has since decided to restore the exterior of the house to the historic period of 1848, and to perform limited restoration work on the interior. The south wing will not be reconstructed.

Sufficient information is available to carry out most of this work with a minimum of conjecture. However, some aspects of the exterior historic appearance are not known for certain. This is due to the missing south wing that existed during the historic period.

As explained previously in Chapter III, the documentary and physical evidence indicates that the south wing changed dramatically in appearance during the 19th century. A small, one-story wing was part of the original construction circa 1835. It was replaced with a wider, two-story wing sometime after 1836 but before 1855. The enlarged wing covered over the original rear exterior doorway, making it an interior doorway. Sometime thereafter, that doorway was closed up, and a new exterior rear doorway was created at an original window opening. Still later, circa 1894, a new interior doorway was cut through the west end of the second story, to access the upper story of the wing.

Unfortunately, the documentary and physical evidence does not indicate precise dates for these changes. Thus, the south wall of the main house in 1848 could have presented any one of the following appearances:

- appended with the small original wing;
- appended with the larger wing without the new exterior doorway; or
- appended with the larger wing with the new exterior doorway.

Despite the above-described lack of specific documentary and physical evidence, one of these appearances must be chosen in order to guide the restoration of the exterior of the house, the partial restoration of the interior of the house, and the placement of markings on the south wall to indicate the former presence of the wing. It is recommended that the appearance that has the least adverse impact on the existing house be selected.

The first alternative—to restore the south wall to the period of the small wing—would require considerable work. This would involve the re-creation of one original window and the original rear exterior doorway, and the closure of the second-story doorway. The second alternative—to restore the south wall to the period of the enlarged wing without new exterior doorway—would require essentially the same work. (The original exterior doorway would have to be depicted in its

new role as an interior doorway.) The third alternative—to restore the south wall to the period of the enlarged wing with new exterior doorway—would require only the closure of the ca.-1894 second-story doorway and the reopening of the historic exterior doorway, of which much fabric remains. The latter task would be aided by the fact that much fabric of the original doorway here remains in situ.

It is therefore recommended that the third alternative be chosen. No historic material would be lost, so that if future research determines that either of the other two alternatives did in fact exist in 1848, a restoration would still be possible.

EXTERIOR: MAIN HOUSE

The following recommendations outline the work needed to re-create the 1848 exterior appearance of the house, and to put the exterior in good repair.

[Editor's Note:

After this report was written, the Women's Rights National Historical Park engaged the Cultural Resources Center of the National Park Service to restore the exterior of the M'Clintock House to its 1848 appearance. Most of the work followed the recommendations made in this report. However, some actions differed from those specified here. For a full description of the restoration effort, see the forthcoming completion report on the project.]

Foundation

Mortar Joints

Examine carefully the mortar joints of the limestone foundation and repoint where necessary. Use repointing mortar that replicates the original mortar as closely as possible. The following repointing mix is recommended:

- 11 parts sand
- 4 parts lime
- 2 parts white portland cement
- 1 part clay

The sand should be a very fine aggregate, light brown in color. A sample of the historic sand can be obtained for matching from the Cultural Resources Center in Boston. The clay extracted during the analysis of the historic mortar was a medium pink-brown color; it was color-matched via the Munsell system of color notation to 10YR 8/2. This clay, in combination with the sand, imparted an overall pink-beige color to the cured mortar. A sample of the historic clay can be obtained from the Cultural Resources Center.

Brick Walls

Clean the exterior bricks and limestone trim to remove accumulated grime and salts. Devise a gentle cleaning method, possibly one using a detergent and water applied with low pressure.

Repoint all three of the brick walls without stucco—the north, east, and west walls—as needed. All repointing should be done using the same mortar mix recommended for the foundation repointing. Again, this consists of:

- 11 parts sand (matched to sample of historic sand)
- 4 parts lime
- 2 parts white portland cement
- 1 part clay (matched to sample of historic clay)

North (Front) Wall

Remove:

1. the 20th-century electrical wire hardware at the east end of the wall;
2. the late-1950's metal handrails at the front entrance; and
3. the flashing remnants on the wall remaining from the former 1895 porch.

East Wall

Remove:

1. the 20th-century electrical wire hardware at the north end of the wall, and
2. the ca.-1894 brick patch filling the historic first-story window opening at the center of the wall (see the subsequent section, "Windows").

South Wall

Remove:

1. the portions of the late-1950's cement stucco on the south wall that are in loose and exfoliating condition (approximately 250 square feet);
2. the material filling the historic center-east doorway opening at first-story level (see "Doorways");
3. the ca.-1894 second-story doorway at the west end of the wall (remove the door and woodwork, and fill in the opening with brickwork, using bricks similar in size and color to the existing adjacent historic bricks, and mortar identical to that recommended for repointing);
4. the ca.-1894 first-story window at the east end of the wall (remove the woodwork and limestone sill and lintel [see "Windows"], and fill in the opening with brickwork, using bricks similar in size and color to the existing adjacent historic bricks, and mortar identical to that recommended for repointing); and
5. the late-1950's two-story metal stairway that served the doorway cited in item 3.

Examine the newly exposed areas of the brick wall after the removal of the loose cement stucco from the south wall, and record them photographically. It is anticipated that important architectural information exists on this wall beneath the stucco, such as the places where the missing south wing was attached to it.

Treat the newly exposed areas of the south wall depending on their condition. If they are not badly damaged, they can be repointed. If they are in poor condition, as is expected due to 1955 fire damage, new stucco should be applied to the south wall.

West Wall

Remove the posthistoric (ca.-1894) first-story window at the south end of the wall. To do this:

1. remove the woodwork and limestone sill and lintel (see "Windows");
2. fill in the opening with bricks that are similar in size and color to the existing adjacent historic bricks, using mortar identical to that recommended for repointing.

Doorways

North Wall

Front Doorway

Remove:

1. the storm door (circa 1950's);
2. the plate-glass pane (circa 1950's) in the door;
3. the modern Yale lock bolt (20th century) on the door;
4. the metal doorbell (circa 1900);
5. the doorknob hardware from the door (in order to try to ascertain its date of installation, and to look for any evidence of earlier doorknob hardware);
6. the textured glass (circa 1950's) in the sidelights;
7. the plate glass (circa 1950's) in the transom;
8. the exterior light fixture (20th-century) and the number "14" (post-1918) above the doorway; and
9. the modern concrete stoop and stairs (circa 1950's). After removal, the area should be examined carefully for any evidence of the original steps.

Clean:

1. the underside of the limestone lintel (stained by dark discoloration), and
2. the face of the limestone lintel (marred by flashing remnants left by the former 1895 porch roof).

Prepare reconstruction drawings for:

1. the top four panels of the front door, which were removed when plate glass was installed (determine the correct placement of the missing horizontal rail between the two pairs of panels from the location of the extant mortises in the door, and base design details for the panels on the four panels that survive in the lower portion of the front door);
2. the muntins for the sidelights (base the muntin pattern on the marks in the extant frames of the sidelights, and take the muntin profile from the muntins of the transom window);
3. the front steps and stoop, to be reconstructed of limestone (base their design on the evidence found after the removal of the existing steps and stoop, or, lacking that, on the steps and stoop of a similar house in Waterloo, at 229 Main Street;

Reglaze:

1. the sidelights, with sheets of glass placed against the back sides of the muntins, and
2. the transom, with sheets of glass placed against the back sides of the muntins.

Prepare and paint all of the doorway woodwork. See the section, "Painted Finishes," for more information.

South Wall

Cellar Doorway

Build a bulkhead over the cellar doorway opening, to provide protection from the weather and to provide for visitor safety.

West Doorway, First Story

Remove the existing modern (circa-1950's) door and its hardware. Fabricate and install a door with six recessed, unmolded panels on the interior side of the doorway. Purchase and install a modern wood exterior door for the exterior side of the doorway.

Center East Doorway, First Story

Remove:

1. the exterior stucco and interior plaster that is covering over the opening, and
2. the later shelves that were added to convert the doorway to a cupboard.

Preserve the historic doorway features, including the exterior limestone sill and lintel, the wood jamb, and the wood threshold.

Purchase and install a modern wood exterior door on the exterior side of the doorway.

West Doorway, Second Story

Remove the nonhistoric second-story doorway at the west end of the wall. Take out the door and woodwork, and fill in the opening with brickwork (see "Walls").

Windows

General Recommendations

Sills and Lintels

Patch the vertical cracks in various sills and lintels with a soft mortar mix that closely matches the limestone. Sills and lintels needing such attention are:

1. the lintel, first-story window, east end of north wall;
2. the lintel, first-story window, center of north wall;
3. the sill, second-story window, south end of east wall;

4. the sill, second-story window, center of east wall;
5. the sill, first-story window, center of west wall; and
6. the sill, second-story window, center of west wall.

Sashes

Remove temporarily the two historical semielliptical sashes in the east and west gable ends; repair, reglaze, repaint, and reinstall them. (See the section, "Painted Finishes," for more information.)

Prepare millwork drawings showing the design and construction of required reproduction window sashes. The sashes needed are:

1. casement sashes for three cellar windows (base their design on the one remaining three-pane sash from the east window, now in loose storage in the cellar; although it is not known for certain that this sash dates to 1848, there is no other evidence as to the appearance of the historic cellar window sashes), and
2. double-hung sashes for all 12 first- and second-story windows (use the general design of nine-over-six, based on the sashes seen in figures 14 and 19; design details may be adapted from the reconstruction drawings for the Stanton House restoration at Women's Rights National Historical Park.¹ The sashes should have sash locks and window stops.

Fabricate, glaze, paint, and install the new sashes. (See the section, "Painted Finishes," for more information.)

Shutters

Remove the existing nonhistoric shutter hardware, label it, and add it to the building's artifact collection. This includes remnants of the shutter hinges and the sill catches.

¹ See drawing entitled "Window Millwork, Elizabeth Cady Stanton House," by P. Albee, sheet number 10, dated January 1983.

Prepare millwork drawings showing the design and construction of the reproduction shutters needed for all nine windows on the first and second stories of the north and east walls only. All shutters should be the same size and of the same design; base the design on the shutters seen in figures 19 and 30-31.

Prepare shop drawings for the reproduction hardware needed for the new shutters. Determining the appropriate styles of hardware for the window shutters will require additional research on the extant physical evidence and on existing examples in the Waterloo area. The following hardware will be required:

1. 36 shutter hinges (two per shutter leaf, four per window);
2. 18 latches—one per shutter leaf, two per window (these latches were probably dual-purpose, engaging with either shutters dogs or sill catches to hold the shutters in open or closed position, respectively);
3. 18 shutter dogs—one per shutter leaf, two per window (these devices would have engaged the shutters' latches to hold the shutters open; they were embedded in the brick wall, judging by mortar patches on either side of the window openings); and
4. 18 sill catches (one per shutter leaf, two per window). These devices would have engaged the shutters' latches to hold the shutters closed. They were embedded in the wooden window sill, judging by the physical evidence.

Fabricate the required reproduction shutters and hardware according to the millwork and shop drawings.

Paint the new shutters and hardware as recommended in the section, "Painted Finishes."

Install the shutters at the nine first- and second-story windows on the north and east walls.

North Wall

Openings

Restore the two existing windows at first-story level to their original longer length. To do this:

1. carefully remove and save the existing historic limestone sills and the historic but altered window frames;
2. fill in the lower portion (about 7 1/2 inches) of the window openings with brickwork to match the rest of the wall;
3. reinstall the limestone sills; and
4. restore the wooden window frames to their original size and reinstall them.

East Wall

Openings

Re-create the first-story window opening in the middle of the east wall. To do this:

1. carefully remove the nonhistoric brickwork;
2. retain the original limestone lintel here in situ;
3. install the historic limestone sill saved during the removal of the nonhistoric window in the south wall (see the subsequent section, "South Wall, Openings, Elements to be Removed"); and
4. fabricate and install a window frame modeled after the existing historic window frames.

Sills and Lintels

Clean the limestone window lintels of the first- and second-story windows at the south end of the wall. Use a mild nonacidic cleaning agent.

Sashes

Repair the original semielliptical sash in the east gable end in the following manner:

1. remove the sash temporarily;
2. repair the wood;
3. reputty the intact glass; and
4. install new glass in place of broken and missing panes.

South Wall

Openings

Remove the posthistoric (ca.-1894) first-story window at the east end of the wall. To do this:

1. carefully remove and save the limestone sill;
2. remove and discard the sashes, which are nonhistoric;
3. remove, label, analyze, and store the rest of the woodwork, which is mostly reused material; and
4. fill in the opening with brickwork (see the previous section, "Walls").

West Wall

Openings

Remove the posthistoric (ca.-1894) first-story window at the south end of the wall. To do this:

1. carefully remove and save the limestone sill and lintel;
2. remove and discard the sashes, which are nonhistoric;

3. remove, label, analyze, and store the rest of the woodwork; and
4. fill in the opening with brickwork (see "Walls").

Sashes

Repair the original semielliptical sash in the west gable end in the following manner:

1. remove the sash temporarily;
2. repair the wood;
3. reputty the intact glass; and
4. install new glass in place of broken and missing panes.

Cornice and Gutters

The cornice and gutters are discussed together here because the original gutters were built into the cornice as an integral part of the cornice design.

General Recommendations

Custom millwork is needed to replace the missing portions of the cornice and its gutters. It is recommended that each piece of new woodwork be clearly marked with the date of installation (such as "1989") so as to differentiate it from the historic cornice. The date should be stamped into the wood using a metal stamp set.

All old and new portions of the cornice/gutter woodwork should be prepared and painted. Back-prime (i.e., paint the back of) new wood pieces prior to installation. See the section, "Painted Finishes," for more information.

North Wall

Remove:

1. the aluminum gutter and downspout installed by the National Park Service in 1987, and
2. the nonhistoric cornice reinstalled by the National Park Service in 1986.

Prepare reproduction drawings for, fabricate, and install:

1. the entire north-wall cornice, including built-in gutter (base the design on the portions of historic cornice surviving on the east and west walls; although the cornice on those two walls did not contain a built-in gutter, its molding profile could easily be adapted to create a cornice with built-in gutter for the north wall);
2. one downspout, at the east end of the wall (to be of metal in a simple design, and installed so it continues at an angle on the east wall, as seen in the ca.-1879 photograph).

East Wall

Remove and save the wooden patches at the east gable end in the locations of the historic cornice returns. These patches appear to incorporate pieces of moldings removed from the historic cornice. They therefore should be saved as part of the building's artifact collection. Carefully label each patch as to its location and the date of removal.

Preserve the original cornice remaining in situ at the east gable end. To do this:

1. carefully examine the cornice to identify areas of deterioration, such as rot or loose moldings;
2. replace rotted wood with material that exactly replicates the original;
3. reattach loose moldings; and
4. remove loose and flaking paint, by carefully scraping prior to repainting.

Prepare millwork drawings for, fabricate, and install two cornice returns for the east gable end.

South Wall

Remove:

1. the aluminum gutter and downspout installed by the National Park Service in 1987, and
2. the temporary cornice installed by the National Park Service in the spring of 1986.

Prepare reproduction drawings for, fabricate, and install:

1. the entire south-wall cornice, including built-in gutter (base the design on the portions of historic cornice surviving at the east and west walls; although the cornice on those two walls did not contain a built-in gutter, its molding profile could easily be adapted to create a cornice with built-in gutter for the north wall);
2. one downspout, at the west end of the wall (to be of metal in a simple design).

West Wall

Remove and save the wooden patches at the west gable end in the locations of the historic cornice returns. These patches appear to incorporate pieces of moldings removed from the historic cornice. They therefore should be saved as part of the building's artifact collection. Carefully label each patch as to its location and the date of removal.

Preserve the original cornice remaining in situ at the east gable end. To do this:

1. carefully examine the cornice to identify areas of deterioration, such as rot or loose moldings;
2. replace rotted wood with material that exactly replicates the original;
3. reattach loose moldings; and
4. remove loose and flaking paint, by careful scraping prior to repainting.

Prepare millwork drawings for, fabricate, and install two cornice returns for the east gable end.

Roof

No roofing work per se is required on the M'Clintock House because extensive stabilization and restoration was undertaken here by the National Park Service in the spring of 1986. Modifications to the existing wood-shingle roof, however, will be required when other related exterior and interior restoration work is undertaken.

Remove:

1. the roof shingles and sheathing boards in the former locations of the four original chimneys (needed to permit the reconstruction of the four chimney stacks as described in the subsequent section, "Chimneys"), and
2. the vent pipe on the north slope of the roof, which will become unnecessary when the modern plumbing inside the house is removed (remove the vent, patch the resultant hole, and install new wood shingles to cover the patch).

Install:

1. a lead-coated copper lining in the built-in gutters along the north and south sides of the house, as described previously in the section, "Cornice and Gutters" (run this up under the first row of roof shingles to prevent water infiltration);
2. new metal supports for the new sections of cornice, which may require attachment to the sheathing boards beneath the shingles at the north and south edges of the roof; and
3. lead flashing where the wood-shingle roof abuts the four reconstructed chimneys.

Chimneys

Reconstruction Drawings

All four historic chimneys are missing and need to be reconstructed according to their 1848 appearance. Their design should be based on the extant physical evidence at the M'Clintock House and the appearance of similar houses in the area, particularly the house at 229 Main Street in Waterloo, which is very similar to the M'Clintock House. Reconstruction drawings that specify

chimney dimensions, brickwork bond, the design of the top caps and the flues, and flashing details will need to be prepared.

Dimensions

Ascertain chimney plan dimensions by measuring the brick chimney stack remnants that survive beneath the roof in the attic and the patches in the roof sheathing boards. Obtain approximate chimney height dimensions based on the historical photographs (figs. 19 and 29-30), and compare this information to the height of the existing chimneys at 229 Main Street, Waterloo.

Brick Bond

Specify the common-bond type of brick pattern for the rebuilt chimneys. This is based on the remnants of the original chimneys still visible in the attic.

Caps

Design the chimney caps based on the above-cited historic photographs.

Flues

Specify that the southwest chimney be the only one of the four reconstructed chimneys to contain a functioning flue. (Only one working flue will be needed, for the furnace in the cellar.) The southwest chimney was the one that contained the flue for the ca.-1958 gas-fired central-heating system.

Flashing

Base the design of the chimneys' flashing on standard accepted flashing practices.

Reconstruction Materials and Procedures

Bricks

Carefully examined the bricks in the cellar of the M'Clintock House that were stored there when the chimneys were disassembled sometime after 1955, to determine if they can be reused for the reconstruction work. If additional bricks are needed, use ones that match the original bricks in both

size and color. Keep old and new bricks separate, rather than mixing them. One chimney stack, for example, could be reconstructed entirely of old bricks.

Mortar

Use the same type of mortar as that recommended for repointing the foundation and walls.

Flue Liner

Install a flue liner in the southwest chimney, which will be used by the heating system.

Flashing

Use lead flashing at the intersection of the roof and chimneys, based on fragments of lead flashing found during the roof restoration work in 1986.

Supports for the False Chimneys

Give special consideration to the structural loading on the roof in the vicinity of the two false chimneys.

Exterior Finishes

All of the woodwork on the exterior of the M'Clintock House (except the wood roof shingles) would have been protected with a painted finish in 1848. There is no evidence that the exterior bricks or limestone have ever been painted. Two paint colors, cream and green, are believed to have been used in 1848. This is based on analysis of the extant exterior paint, on study of the earliest known photograph of the house (figure 19, dated circa 1879), and on a knowledge of popular mid-19th century paint schemes. Restoration of this historic exterior paint scheme will involve the following work.

Preparation for Painting

Old Woodwork

Most of the old woodwork at the M'Clintock House is covered with deteriorated paint. Remove loose and flaking paint prior to repainting. Use mechanical removal methods (i.e., scraping) rather than chemical or heat removal.) Take great care not to gouge the wood or damage the historic molding profiles. Fashion custom scraper blades from sheet metal for complex moldings such as the fluted Doric columns at the front doorway. Because many of the exterior paint layers contain lead, special precautions need to be taken during scraping. Use drop cloths to cover the ground, and collect and bag the paint scrapings each day. Workers should wear dust masks and eye protection, and should be sure to wash prior to eating and at the end of the day. Following scraping, sand any remaining paint with a coarse-grit paper to ensure a good bond with the new paint. Treat woodwork on which no paint remains with a mixture of 1:1 boiled linseed oil and turpentine, applied with a paint brush. Allow this to dry prior to painting.

New Woodwork

New wood will be used to reconstruct and/or restore the front doorway, the window sashes and shutters, and portions of the cornice and gutters. Except for limited sanding, little preparation will be needed prior to painting. It is recommended, however, that the new woodwork be back-primed prior to installation. This applies particularly to the new cornice elements.

Paint Type

Use an alkyd primer followed by a semigloss alkyd finish coat on the exterior of the M'Clintock House. Alkyd paint "is a modern synthetic resin modified with oil (also called oil-alkyd)."²

Paint Colors

As previously mentioned, the exterior paint colors believed to have been extant in 1848 were cream and green. The cream, identified in the paint analysis, was color-matched to the color 2.5Y 9/2 in the Munsell color notation system. No samples of the green survive, since the shutters that are thought to have been painted this color are missing. It is therefore suggested that the same

² *The Old-House Journal* (September/October 1987, p. 39).

shade of green be used on the M'Clintock House as was used for the restoration of the Stanton House. This shade, which was matched to the color 2.5BG 3/4 in the Munsell system, was found during a paint analysis of the Lewis Hayden House on Beacon Hill in Boston. The Lewis Hayden House is a brick three-story house built in 1833. An exterior paint analysis performed by the author for the Hayden House identified this green color as having been used during the period circa 1849-1860.³

Swatches of the Munsell color matches for the cream and green paints can be obtained from the Cultural Resources Center or from the Munsell Company. These swatches can be used for color-matching to commercially available paints, or in the preparation of custom-mixed paint colors.

Color

Exterior Elements

Munsell 2.5Y 9/2

doors
doorway frames
front doorway sidelights & panels
front doorway transom
front doorway columns
window sashes
window frames
window sills (wood), attic story
shutter hinges at the window frames
cornice/gutters

Munsell 2.5BG 3/4

window shutters
shutter hinges

Paint Application

Apply one coat of primer and two finish coats, using paint brushes. Follow the instructions from the paint manufacturer as to recommended temperatures and weather for painting.

³ NPS memorandum, August 10, 1983.

EXTERIOR: SOUTH WINGS

The General Management Plan for the park states that, "Reconstruction of the [later] kitchen wing will not be undertaken; however, some means will be employed to convey the general size and configuration." The later wing will not be reconstructed because its existence is not essential to the interpretive theme of the house. However, an indication of its former location is advisable, if only to explain the historic placement of doorways at the south wall of the main house.

Physical evidence of the width and height of the later south wing, and its location relative to the main house, was found upon removal of portions of the late-1950's cement stucco covering the south wall of the house. The approximate length of the wing was obtained from the visible remains of the wing's foundation. All of this evidence is discussed in detail in Chapter III, "South Wings."

To recap, the later wing was about 14 feet wide, east to west; about 21 1/2 feet high, measuring to the ridge of the gable roof; and at least 21 feet long, north to south (perhaps even longer). The west wall of the wing was not aligned with the west wall of the main house, but was offset about one foot to the east.

As will be stated subsequently in "Grounds," no archaeological work has yet been carried out at the M'Clintock House site. It is recommended that future archeological work investigate the foundations of both original and later wings. This could verify the later wing's precise length, and may provide information about the original wing.

After the exterior of the house is restored, some means must be devised "to convey the general size and configuration" of the later wing. Some treatment options are listed below.

1. Describe the wing verbally to visitors during tours of the M'Clintock House.
2. Include a written description and conjectural drawing in a brochure or handout on the M'Clintock House.
3. Install a wayside exhibit in the vicinity of the missing wing that has a written description and a conjectural drawing of the south wing.
4. Build a scale model of the house with its south wing and display it in the M'Clintock House.
5. Devise a means to show where the wing joined to the exterior south wall of the existing house. Some possibilities include painting an outline of the former wing, framing the outline with a wood frame border, and/or painting a "shadow" where the wing covered the south wall.

6. Devise a means to show the plan or "footprint" of the wing, such as by installing plantings or some type of paving material.
7. Build a frame that outlines the exterior walls, the gable roof, and the chimney of the missing wing. This is similar to the treatment of Benjamin Franklin's house at Franklin Court, part of Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, PA. It is also one of the treatments proposed for the missing east and north wings at the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, NY.
8. Combine several of the above-cited treatments.

GROUNDS

Relatively little is known about the grounds of the M'Clintock House lot during the historic period of 1848. It is known that a wood-frame wing of some size existed on the south side of the house. A barn may have been located on the southeast corner of the lot, based on the Sanborn map of July 1886. Lastly, the slate surround for an early well survives at the south side of the house.

Some disturbance to the grounds is unavoidable during work on the house and site. Intrusive activities include work on the subterranean drainage system, the installation of utilities, and the building of a parking lot. It is therefore advised that an archaeological reconnaissance of the site be undertaken, to obtain more information about historical features and mitigate adverse effects to the site.

It is also recommended that a cultural landscape report be prepared for the M'Clintock House property. This report should incorporate the findings of both the historical research and the archeological investigations.

INTERIOR: MAIN HOUSE

CELLAR STORY

Use and Treatment

The cellar will not be open to the public. Rather, this space will be used primarily to house the furnace for the heating system, which is discussed in more detail later in this report.

Moisture Control

One important requirement of the cellar is that it be dry. It is hoped that the installation of a proper drainage system (i.e., gutters and downspouts) on the outside of the house will help to eliminate seasonal moisture. Also helpful in this regard will be a bulkhead enclosure over the exterior stairway to the cellar on the south side of the house. In addition, the mortar between the stones of the foundation walls should be inspected and repointed if necessary. If moisture problems persist, installation of a sump pump should be considered.

Interior Stairway

An interior stairway ascended to the first story along the west wall at one time, judging by the outline of the steps on the wall (fig. 62) and a patch in the cellar ceiling/first floor. It is recommended that this stairway be re-created to obtain more convenient access to the cellar. For historical accuracy, the design of the stairway should be based on the physical evidence preserved at the west wall.

FIRST AND SECOND STORIES

Uses

General Uses

The National Park Service plans to use the first and second stories of the M'Clintock House as an interpretive exhibit space. Here will be told the stories of the women's rights Declaration of Sentiments, the Quakers in Upstate New York, and women and religion.

There are no plans to furnish the house as it looked in 1848; the historic furnishings report has determined that the requisite historical documentation is lacking. However, it is recommended that a limited restoration of the interior be undertaken for three reasons.

First, architectural investigation has found sufficient physical evidence to permit the accurate reconstruction of important historic features. These include two partition walls in the first story, a doorway and stairway to the cellar, the balustrade around the second-story stairwell, a closet in the vicinity of the modern second-story toilet room, a large southwest bedroom that is now partitioned into two small rooms, and historic paint colors for the woodwork in all the rooms.

Second, the exterior restoration will necessitate the removal of two later first-story partition walls so that two historic windows can be reopened. These later partition walls replaced historic partitions that could be reconstructed in their correct locations.

Third, the interior has suffered from many years of deferred maintenance, and would require much work to simply preserve the existing nonhistoric architectural materials. The additional effort and cost needed to achieve an historically accurate interior plan is therefore negligible. Details of the work recommended for the various architectural elements are described in the sections that follow.

The interior restoration work would not include the reproduction of the wallpapers believed to have covered the walls in most of the rooms, nor the re-creation of the two fireplace mantels missing from the second-story bedrooms. In both cases, there is insufficient evidence to permit an accurate reconstruction.

Specific Uses

Toilet Room

The park has expressed an interest in having a toilet room in the house for the use of the park rangers and the public. The first story seems a logical place for this. Such a room already exists on the first story beneath the stairway, but it is inconveniently small. Also, it is located in the historic stairwell to the cellar; it would have to be removed when the stairway was re-created. Another toilet room exists today, in Room 201 (the upper stair hall). This room is larger than the first-story toilet room, but its second-story location makes it less accessible. In addition, it would have to be removed in order to reconstruct the historic closet in the upper stair hall.

It is therefore recommended that both existing toilet rooms be removed, and that a new toilet room be installed in the first story. A logical place for this will be created by the reconstruction of historic partition walls in what is now called Room 103. This work will re-create two small historic rooms: a southeast bedroom, in the north part of Room 103, and a pantry/closet, at the south end of that room. It is recommended that the southeast bedroom, which will measure about 8 feet by 10 feet, be outfitted as the toilet room.

Electrical Closet

A area is also needed to house the control panels for the electrical switches, the fire-alarm system, and the intrusion-alarm system. A logical place would be the re-created first-story pantry/closet mentioned previously, which will measure about 6 feet wide by 8 feet long.

Storage/Office Space

Room 203 may not be well suited to use as exhibit space, given its small size (approximately 8 feet wide by 16 feet long). Alternative uses might include storage (such as for the building's archival collection) and/or a small office for the park rangers.

Summary of Proposed Uses

The following uses are proposed for the interior of the M'Clintock House:

1. Room 101 (entrance/stair hall) - exhibit space
2. Room 102 (parlor) - exhibit space
3. Room 103, north part (small bedroom) - new toilet room

4. Room 103, south end (pantry/closet) - electrical panel room
5. Room 104 - exhibit space
6. Room 201 (upper stair hall) - exhibit space
7. Room 202 (northeast bedroom) - exhibit space
8. Room 203 (southeast bedroom) - exhibit space or storage/park ranger office
9. Room 204 (southwest bedroom) - exhibit space and closet storage

Treatments

General Work

Photographically document all work.

Floors

Remove nonhistoric floor materials installed by the Waterloo Baptist Church in the 1950's or later. These are:

1. the runner and the linoleum from Room 101 (entrance/stair hall);
2. the oak tongue-and-groove floorboards from all the first-story rooms (including Room 101), along with the black felt paper underlayment;
3. the asphalt floor tiles from all the second-story rooms (test the tiles first to determine if they contain asbestos; if so, follow proper removal and disposal procedures; and
4. the floorboards covering over the historic stairwell to the cellar (these are located in what is now the first-story toilet room beneath the existing stairway).

Clean the original floorboards by vacuuming and washing with a mild detergent.

Photographically record the condition of the original floorboards following the removal of nonhistoric material and cleaning.

Patch and repair the original floorboards where necessary. Patching, for example, will be required where plumbing fixtures have been removed.

Prepare the floorboards for painting by scraping loose paint and sanding. They should be finished as described in the section entitled "Finishes."

Reproduce and install thresholds in doorways where the thresholds are missing. Thresholds should be styled after surviving examples such as the one in the closet of Room 204.

Baseboards

Record carefully the age and appearance of all sections of the baseboard in Room 103, via measured drawings and molding and paint analysis, before any demolition begins. This baseboard is a mixture of original, intact segments; original, reused sections; and later material. The locations of all three types of material can provide valuable information about the historic first-story room arrangement.

Remove and discard all nonhistoric baseboards installed by the Waterloo Baptist Church. These are plain boards with no top molding detail. Their locations are:

1. Room 101, in the toilet room under the stairway;
2. Room-103 closet, on the west end of north wall, the west wall, and the west end of south wall;
3. Room 104, across the former fireplace opening;
4. Room 201, in the toilet room; and
5. Room 204, on both sides of the modern partition wall.

Remove, label, and save the historic baseboards relocated during renovations made by the Waterloo Baptist Church. Their locations are:

1. Room 102, at the west end of the south wall;
2. Room 103, on the ca.-1894 closet wall and the west partition wall;
3. Room-103 closet, on the center of the north wall and the east end of the south wall of the closet;
4. Room 104, on the ca.-1894 east partition wall;
5. Room 201, on the hall side of the ca.-1958 toilet-room partition (center section only); and
6. Room 202, across the former fireplace opening.

Preserve and repair original baseboards that survive in situ throughout the house. To do this:

1. reinstall all detached sections of baseboard, such as at the south wall of Room 204;
2. remove nonhistoric toe moldings and electrical receptacles;
3. patch nail holes left by the toe moldings and holes left by the receptacles; and
4. scrape loose paint and sand lightly in preparation for repainting.

Install the historic baseboards described in Chapter III in their correct original locations, based on their molding profiles and paint layers. If no historic baseboards are available, reproduce baseboards based on the existing historic baseboards. Areas in need of reproduced baseboards are:

1. Room 101, where the toilet-room doorway in the west wall will be removed;
2. Room 102, on either side of the south-wall doorway that will be reconstructed in its historic location;
3. Room 103, where the nonhistoric baseboards in the present north-end closet will be removed;
4. Rooms 103-104, where two partition walls will be reconstructed in their original locations;
5. Room 201, where the doorway at the south end of the east wall will be removed;

6. Room 201, where the nonhistoric baseboards in the present north-end toilet room will be removed, and where the historic closet partition will be reconstructed;
7. Room 202, where the doorway at the west end of the south wall will be removed; and
8. Room 204, where the doorway at the east end of the north wall will be removed.

Walls

Remove the nonhistoric partition walls installed by the Waterloo Baptist Church, including attachments and finishes. These are:

1. the ca.-1894 closet partition in Room 103 (label and save the historic baseboards on the room side, and the doorway woodwork);
2. the ca.-1894 partition separating Rooms 103 and 104 (label and save the historic baseboards on both sides, and the doorway woodwork);
3. the low partition wall at the second-story stairwell (see the section entitled "Stairway" for more details);
4. the ca.-1958 partition forming the second-story toilet room (label and save the baseboard on the hall side, and the doorway woodwork);
5. the ca.-1958 partition subdividing Room 204;
6. the ca.-1958 shelves, bulletin boards, clothes hooks, and miscellaneous horizontal boards on the historic walls in most of the first- and second-story rooms;
7. the nonhistoric wallpaper in Rooms 102, 103, and 104 (samples of each paper should be saved and included in the building's archive collection; take special care during removal to look for surviving fragments of earlier papers, which may be found preserved behind the later partition walls when these are removed); and
8. the nonhistoric textured paint in Room 101 and all of the rooms in the second story (try using a wide putty knife).

Close up nonhistoric openings made by the Waterloo Baptist Church with framing, lath, and plaster. These openings are:

1. the 1950's doorway to the toilet room under the stairway in Room 101 (label and save the four-panel door);
2. the ca.-1894 doorway connecting Rooms 102 and 104 (label and save the doorway woodwork);
3. the ca.-1894 window in the south wall of Room 103 (label and save the window woodwork);
4. the ca.-1894 window at the south end of the west wall of Room 104;
5. the ca.-1958 doorway connecting Rooms 201 and 202 (label and save the doorway woodwork);
6. the ca.-1958 doorway at the west end of the south wall of Room 204 (label and save the door; and
7. the ca.-1950's doorway connecting Rooms 202 and 204 (label and save the door).

See the sections entitled "Doorways" and "Windows" for more details.

Reopen the historic doorway and window openings closed up by the Waterloo Baptist Church, by removing the nonhistoric wall materials that presently fill them. Openings to be re-created are:

1. the south-wall doorway connecting Rooms 102 and 104 (rebuilt farther west in the same wall circa 1894);
2. the south-wall doorway connecting Room 102 and the north side of Room 103 (to the east of the previously described doorway);
3. the window at the north end of the east wall of Room 103 (closed circa 1894);
4. the cellar doorway in the north wall of Room 104 (closed in the 1950's);
5. the doorway in the south wall of Room 104 (closed circa 1894);
6. the doorway connecting Rooms 201 and 202 (closed circa 1958, when a new doorway was opened); and
7. the doorway connecting Rooms 203 and 204 (closed circa 1958).

See the sections entitled "Doorways" and "Windows" for more details.

Clean all remaining walls to remove wallpaper paste, mildew, dirt, dust, and grime. Take care to record and preserve any evidence that survives of the missing fireplace mantels in Rooms 202 and 204. It may also be of interest in the historical record of the house to preserve later evidence, such as the notes made on the plaster walls by the wallpaper hanger in the 1950's.

Repair historic plaster walls. To do this:

1. reattach the plaster that is pulling away from the wood lath;
2. patch all cracks and small holes; and
3. fill large areas of plaster loss.

Reconstruct three missing historic partitions in their original locations, using plasterboard with a plaster skim-coat finish. These partitions are:

1. the wall between Rooms 103 and 104 (determine the exact location of this wall from the painted outlines preserved on the original floorboards, approximately 2 feet farther east than the present wall);
2. the wall dividing Room 103 into a south pantry/closet and a north bedroom (determine the exact location of the wall from evidence preserved on the original floorboards; and
3. the wall forming the closet in the northwest corner of Room 201 (determine the exact location of the wall from evidence preserved on the floorboards beneath the present asphalt tiles).

The small, original northeast closet in Room 103 will probably not be reconstructed, since that area is slated for adaptive reuse.

Ceilings

Remove nonhistoric ceiling-related materials installed by the Waterloo Baptist Church. These are:

1. the ca.-1950's electrical light fixtures in all rooms;

2. the acoustical ceiling tiles, wood ceiling moldings, and wood strapping in Rooms 104, 201 (toilet-room area), 202, 203, and 204; and
3. the ceiling papers in Rooms 102 and 103 (ceiling papers may be found on the ceilings in the rooms with acoustical ceiling tiles mentioned previously; label and save samples of these for inclusion in the building's artifact collection.

Photograph all ceilings, after the removal of the nonhistoric materials, to document their conditions. Remove small samples of the original plaster for paint analysis.

Preserve and repair the original plaster ceilings in Rooms 101, 102, 103, and 201 (hall portion). To do this:

1. reattach original plaster to the wood lath where needed;
2. patch small areas of plaster loss;
3. repair cracks in the plaster; and
4. scrape loose painted finishes.

Assess the condition of the ceilings in Rooms 104, 201 (hall area), 202, 203, and 204 previously covered with acoustical tiles. It is known that some of these ceilings have suffered extensive water damage, which has caused the loss of large areas of lath and plaster. Removal of the strapping support for the acoustical tiles will no doubt result in additional damage that is unavoidable. The treatment that is finally chosen will depend on the overall condition of the ceilings. Treatment options include:

1. preserve and repair as much of the remaining original lath and plaster as possible, removing only the damaged ceiling materials; fill in areas of loss using either wire lath and plaster, or plasterboard with a skim coat of plaster;
2. preserve as much of the remaining original lath and plaster as possible, removing only the damaged ceiling materials; cover over the original plaster and areas of loss using plasterboard with a skim coat of plaster (this treatment has the advantage of preserving the original plaster in place, and the disadvantage of slightly lowering the height of the ceiling); and
3. remove all of the lath and plaster, leaving only the ceiling joists. Refinish the ceiling using either wire lath and plaster, or plasterboard with a skim coat of plaster.

Doorways

In order to simplify the recommendations for the interior doorways, each is discussed separately. Each doorway is identified by the rooms that it connects. For example, the doorway between Rooms 101 and 102 is designated "Doorway 101/102." All of the existing historic woodwork should be prepared for repainting by scraping loose paint and light sanding.

Doorway 101/Exterior. Many aspects of the treatment for this original doorway are covered in the recommendations for the exterior restoration of the house. The treatments listed below relate specifically to the interior side.

1. Preserve the original frame, door, architrave, sidelights, and transom. This will involve some repair work as listed in the following sections.
2. Remove the bell hardware from the door. Patch any remaining holes.
3. Patch the hole made in the left pilaster by an earlier bell.

Doorway 101/102. This is an original doorway in its original location. The doorway opening is in good condition, but the door needs work.

1. Preserve the frame and the architraves on both sides of the doorway.
2. Repair the original-six panel door that has been made into a Dutch door. Remove the shelf from the lower half of the door, the modern hinges, and the modern doorknob hardware. Rejoin the two halves of the door. Install appropriate hinge and doorknob hardware based on other original hardware that survives in the house.

Doorway 101/104. This is an original doorway in its original location. Recommendations are the same as for the preceding doorway, 101/102, with one exception. The brass-plated memorial plaque installed by the Waterloo Baptist Church should be removed and included in the building's artifact collection.

Doorway 101/Toilet Room. This doorway was installed in the 1950's at the same time as the toilet room. The following work is needed to remove it.

1. Remove and discard the modern frame and architraves.
2. Remove and save the four-panel door that is believed to have been reused from the south wing.
3. Close up the doorway opening as described in the section on "Walls."

Doorway 102/104. The present doorway, at the west end of the south wall of Room 102, dates to circa 1894. It replaced a smaller historic doorway that was located a few feet farther east in the wall. The following work is needed to remove the ca.-1894 doorway, and to re-create the historic doorway.

1. Remove and save the two French doors.
2. Remove and save the architraves on both sides of the doorway.
3. Carefully examine the frame to determine if it predates 1894. If so, remove and save.
4. Rebuild the historic doorway opening in the correct location in the south wall. Its placement and dimensions can be determined by examining framing evidence, paint marks on the original floorboards, and the pieces of early architrave molding reused around the ca.-1894 doorway. The dimensions should approximate those of doorway 101/102.
5. Reinstall the early architrave molding around the new doorway opening.
6. If a door must be produced for this doorway, its Room-102 side should have six recessed, molded panels, and its Room-104 side should have six panels that are flush and beaded on their long sides only. This is based upon the configuration of other, original doors in both rooms.

Doorway 102/103 (Missing). The physical evidence indicates that another doorway was located just east of the above-cited doorway during the historic period, leading to the north part of Room 103. These two doors were roughly centered on the south wall. It may have led to a closet created by partitioning off part of Room 103. The following work is needed to re-create this historic doorway.

1. Rebuild the doorway opening in the correct location in the south wall. Its placement and dimensions can be determined by examining framing evidence, paint marks on the

original floorboards, and the pieces of early architrave molding reused around the ca.-1894 doorway. The dimensions should match those of doorway 102/104.

2. Reinstall the early architrave molding around the new doorway opening.
3. If a door must be produced for this doorway, its Room-102 side should have six recessed, molded panels, to match the other doors in the room. The Room-103 side could have unmolded recessed panels, to match other doors in Room 103.

Doorway 103/104 (South Side). This doorway is in the north-south partition between Rooms 103 and 104. Both the partition and the doorway date to 1894. However, all of the woodwork associated with the doorway is original, reused material. It probably came from the northernmost of the two doorways in the original north-south partition between Rooms 103 and 104, which is now missing (see "Walls"). This is based on two facts: (a) one side of the doorway has the paint sequence characteristic of Room 104's woodwork; and (b) the doorway's width matches the paint outlines and threshold evidence on the floorboards that mark the north doorway's original location.

As stated in "Walls," the ca.-1894 partition will be removed, and the original partition will be reconstructed about 2 feet farther east. Also, present-day Room 103 will be repartitioned into its historic arrangement of a larger north room and a smaller south room. The following work is needed to re-create the doorway in the new partition leading to the north room.

1. When the later north-south partition is removed, carefully remove and save the doorway's frame, the architrave on both sides of the doorway, and the six-panel door. The doorknob, latch strike plate, and upper hinge are original and should be preserved in situ.
2. Reinstall the frame of the doorway in its correct north position in the reconstructed partition. The exact location of this doorway can be determined from the painted outlines preserved on the original floorboards.
3. Reinstall the architraves around the doorway opening. The architrave formerly facing Room 104 should be installed facing Room 103, while the one formerly facing Room 103 should be installed facing Room 104. (As explained in Chapter III, paint analysis indicates that the doorway was reversed when it was reused circa 1894.) The door should be rehung so that the recessed panels face Room 103, and the flush panels face Room 104.

Doorway 103/104 (North Side). A doorway also needs to be built in the new partition leading from Room 104 to the south room. The exact location and width of the doorway originally in this position can be determined from marks remaining on the original floorboards. However, all of the woodwork of the doorway appears to have been discarded. The doorway's architrave and door should thus be designed to match the adjacent doorway to the north room.

Doorway 103/Closet. Both this doorway and the east-west partition in which it is located date to 1894. However, most of the woodwork and hardware associated with the doorway is original, having been most likely reused from the original northeast closet in Room 103. (It could not have come from the original partition between Rooms 103 and 104 because it lacks the characteristic paint sequence associated with Room 104.) As stated in "Walls," the original northeast closet will probably not be re-created, so the original woodwork cannot be returned to its original location. It therefore should be carefully removed, labeled, and stored for possible future reuse. This includes the architrave on both sides of the doorway, the six-panel door, the doorknob, the latch strike plate, and the hinges.

Doorway 104/Cellar (Missing). This doorway has been completely removed. It is believed to have been an original feature that was closed in the 1950's. The following work is needed to restore the doorway.

1. Remove the modern sink and the wall materials filling the former doorway opening.
2. Fabricate a frame, an architrave, and a six-panel door. Their styles should be based on the three historic doorways that survive at the east and south walls.

Doorway 104/Exterior. This is an original interior doorway that initially opened into the original south wing, and later into the enlarged south wing. It became an exterior doorway when the enlarged south wing was removed sometime after the fire of June 1955. Since the south wing will not be reconstructed, the doorway cannot be returned to its historic use as an interior doorway. The following work should be done, however, to make the interior side of the doorway resemble an interior doorway.

1. Preserve the architrave, which is original.
2. Remove the modern five-panel door.
3. Fabricate and install a six-panel door. The style of this door should be based on the historic doors that survive in Room 104.

Doorway 104/Exterior (Missing). Originally, a window and an exterior doorway were at the east end of the south wall of Room 104. The doorway was closed up with brickwork, and the window was converted to a new exterior doorway, after the south wing was enlarged after 1836 but before 1855. This exterior doorway was converted to a cupboard circa 1894, and was closed completely sometime after 1955. The original exterior doorway should remain closed. The second exterior doorway, which is part of the historic appearance of the house, should be restored in the following manner.

1. Remove the novelty siding that covers the exterior side of the opening, and the lath and plaster that covers the interior side of the opening.
2. Preserve the existing jamb and threshold.
3. Fabricate and install an architrave that is similar in appearance to the original architrave of the doorway at the west end of the south wall of Room 104.
4. Fabricate and install a six-panel wood door that is based on the style of the surviving historic doors in the house.

Doorway 201/202. This is an original doorway in its original location, but it is missing its door. The following work is needed to restore the doorway.

1. Preserve the historic frame, the mortises for two hinges, and the architraves on both sides of the doorway.
2. If desired, fabricate and install a door to replace the missing door; its style would be based on the existing historic doors in the upper stair hall. However, a door in this location may not be essential. A feasible alternative would therefore be to preserve the existing woodwork without reproducing the door.

Doorway 201/204. This is an original doorway in its original location. It needs only minimal preservation work.

1. Preserve the existing original frame, the architraves on both sides of the doorway, the six-panel door, and two hinges.
2. The white glass doorknobs are not original, although they are probably old. These could either be retained, or reproductions of the historic hardware could be fabricated and installed, the design being taken from extant hardware on other doors in the house.
3. Remove and save the brass-plated memorial plaque installed by the Waterloo Baptist Church. This should be included in the building's artifact collection.

Doorway 201/Toilet Room. This doorway is in a east-west partition wall that was built circa 1958 to form the toilet room. Most of its woodwork is original, however. The woodwork is believed to have been reused from an original doorway in a north-south partition that formed the original closet in this area. As stated previously in "Walls," the nonhistoric toilet-room partition will be removed, and the original closet partition will be reconstructed. The closet doorway should then be installed in the reconstructed partition.

1. Carefully remove the door frame, the architrave on the hall side, and the six-panel door.
2. Remove the modern hinges and doorknob hardware from the door.
3. Fabricate and install hardware based on original surviving examples in the house.
4. Reinstall the doorway woodwork in the reconstructed closet partition. It is expected that physical evidence of the exact doorway location will be found on the original floorboards.

Doorway 202/203. This is an original doorway in its original location. It is the least altered doorway in the entire house. Special care should be taken to preserve the frame, the architraves on both sides of the doorway, the door, and the original hinges and latch hardware, including knob.

Doorway 202/204. This is a modern doorway installed circa 1958. It should be removed.

1. Remove and save the six-panel door. This is an old door that is believed to have been reused from the original doorway between Rooms 203 and 204.
2. Remove and discard the frame and architraves on both sides of the doorway.
3. Fill in the doorway opening as described in the section entitled "Walls."

Doorway 203/204 (Missing). This is thought to have been an original doorway that was closed in the late 1950's. It should be reopened.

1. Remove the wall materials filling the former doorway opening.
2. Fabricate and install a frame and architrave that matches the other doorways in the room. Hang the six-panel door saved from Doorway 202/204.

Doorway 203/Attic. This doorway is actually a hatch located in the ceiling that provides access to the attic. It is believed to be an original feature and should be preserved.

1. Preserve the woodwork framing the hatch opening.
2. Fabricate a door to close the opening.

Doorway 204/Closet. This is an original doorway in its original location. It should be preserved and repaired.

1. Preserve the original frame, architrave, six-panel door, hinges, and lock hardware.
2. Remove the later bolt lock and patch the remaining hole.
3. Repair the damage to the frame and right side of the architrave, which was caused by forcing the door open while the lock was engaged.

Doorway 204/Exterior. This doorway is believed to have been cut through the wall circa 1894. It should be removed.

1. Remove the modern frame, architrave, and door.
2. Close up the doorway opening with brickwork or concrete blocks, finished with plaster on the interior (Room-204) side.

Windows

The exterior-recommendations section of this report discusses the exterior work needed for the windows. This includes the reopening of one historic window that has been closed; the closing of two nonhistoric windows created circa 1894; the fabrication of nine-over-six window sashes for the first- and second-story windows; and the repair of the existing attic window sashes. This section describes the recommended treatment for the interior elements of the windows.

Remove the ca.-1894 window opening in Room 103 (in the south wall) as follows:

1. carefully remove, label, and save the woodwork, which is a mixture of original reused elements and new material, and

2. fill in the opening and finish the interior side with plaster, as described in the section entitled "Walls."

Remove the ca.-1894 window opening in Room 104 (at the south end of the west wall) as follows:

1. remove and discard the ca.-1894 window woodwork, and
2. fill in the opening and finish the interior side with plaster, as described in the section entitled "Walls."

Restore the window in Room 103 formerly located at the north end of the east wall. The original window trim will need to be reproduced, after the window opening is restored, as follows:

1. fabricate an architrave, stool, and apron (because this window will be in a room that is slated for adaptive use, two options for this woodwork are available: modern woodwork could be installed that does not replicate the missing historic woodwork, or the woodwork could be an exact reproduction of the historic woodwork associated with the original window at the south end of the east wall in Room 103); and
2. sand the wood in preparation for painting as specified in the section entitled "Finishes."

Reproduce and install original interior woodwork missing from the window in the north wall of Room 201 (the upper stair hall). To do this:

1. retain the apron, which appears to be original;
2. remove the stool and the architrave, which are plain boards installed when the toilet room was installed circa 1958; and
3. fabricate and install historically appropriate trim fashioned after the historic window trim that survives in situ in Room 202.

Preserve and repair as necessary the original, intact woodwork of the remaining windows in the house. Remove modern curtain and shade hardware and fill in the remaining nail or screw holes. Properly prepare all window woodwork for repainting.

Stairways

Main Stairway

One interior stairway exists in the house today. This is the original main stairway to the second story, located in Room 101 (the entrance/stair hall). It is recommended that the stairway be restored, both because it is an important architectural feature, and because sufficient physical evidence is available to re-create missing elements. The following work is needed to restore the stairway.

1. Remove the repair sleeve that is wrapped around the handrail.
2. Repair the handrail where it is presumably damaged beneath the sleeve mentioned above.
3. Remove the late-1950's low partition wall at the second-story stairwell.
4. Examine the floor following removal of the low partition wall, to ascertain the exact locations of the holes for the missing second-story balustrade.
5. Reproduce and install three balusters to replace the three that are missing from the steps. Their design should be based on the existing historic balusters.
6. Reproduce and install a balustrade around the second-story stairwell. The design should be based on the physical evidence and the style of the extant stairway balustrade.
7. Prepare the stairway for painting by scraping loose paint and sanding. For more details see the section entitled "Finishes."

Cellar Stairway

A second stairway existed at one time from the first story to the cellar. It, too, is believed to have been an original feature. Physical evidence indicates that it was removed in the 1950's when the first-story toilet room was installed. It is recommended that this stairway be rebuilt to provide interior access to the cellar. The design of the stairway should be based on the outline of the original stairway that is still visible at the west foundation wall.

Fireplaces

Of the four original fireplaces in the house, only two retain their mantels. Recommended treatment for each of the four fireplaces is detailed below.

Room 102 (Parlor) Fireplace

1. Preserve the original mantel. This mantel needs only minor repair to the bottoms of the two column plinth blocks, which were cut away when the later oak floor was installed. It also needs to be prepared for repainting by scraping the loose paint and light sanding.
2. Assess the condition of the hearth following removal of the later oak floorboards as described in "Floors." Treatment of the hearth will be contingent on its condition.
3. Remove the board that is covering the fireplace opening and examine the floor and walls of the firebox. Treatment of the firebox will be contingent on its condition. It is hoped that the firebox may remain exposed for public viewing. If this is not possible, the opening could be covered over with a material that is not permanently installed.

Room 104 (Kitchen/Dining Room) Fireplace

1. Preserve the original mantel. It needs only to be prepared for repainting by scraping the loose paint and light sanding.
2. Assess the condition of the hearth following removal of the later oak floorboards as described in "Floors." Treatment of the hearth will be contingent on its condition.
3. Remove the baseboard and plaster wall covering the fireplace opening. Examine the condition of the firebox floor and walls and the later flue for the cellar furnace. It is proposed that this chimney be used for the new furnace, so it will not be possible to leave the firebox open for public viewing. Rather, it is recommended that the condition of the interior of the firebox be recorded photographically, the remaining original brickwork be stabilized and preserved, and the existing furnace flue be evaluated for possible reuse and repaired or replaced as necessary. The opening could then be enclosed with a material that is not permanently installed so that it can be removed if desired.

Room 202 (Northeast Bedroom) Fireplace

1. Assess the condition of the hearth following removal of the later asphalt tiles as described in "Floors." Treatment of the hearth will be contingent on its condition.
2. Remove the baseboard and the plasterboard that are covering the fireplace opening. Save the baseboard for reinstallation in Room 201 as described in "Baseboards." Assess the condition of the floor and walls of the firebox and determine if it is feasible to expose the firebox for public viewing. Preserve and stabilize the original brickwork as necessary.
3. The mantel is missing from this fireplace. It is recommended that a reproduction not be installed, lacking evidence for the design of the original. It is possible, however, that the outline of the mantel has been preserved on the chimney breast. If this is the case, the silhouette could be painted on the wall to represent the missing mantel.

Room 204 (Southwest Bedroom) Fireplace

1. Assess the condition of the hearth following removal of the later asphalt tiles as described in "Floors." Treatment of the hearth will be contingent on its condition.
2. Remove the plaster wall covering the fireplace opening. Because this chimney will be used as the flue for the new furnace (as it was in the 1950's), the firebox cannot be left open for public viewing. Rather, it is recommended that the existing conditions be recorded photographically, the original bricks preserved and stabilized, and the existing furnace flue evaluated for possible reuse. The opening could then be covered with a material that is not permanently installed so that it can be removed if desired.
3. The mantel is missing from this fireplace, as is the case in Room 202. Again, it is recommended that a reproduction mantel not be installed here. The chimney breast should be closely examined to determine if an outline of the mantel is preserved there. If so, the silhouette could be painted on the chimney breast to represent the missing mantel.

Finishes

The architectural investigation was able to determine only a partial picture of the M'Clintock House interior finishes as they existed in 1848. Most of the floors are covered by later materials, so that a thorough examination could not be done. The walls are finished today with wallpapers dating from the 1950's and later, and with layers of paint believed to have been applied by the Waterloo Baptist Church. The walls were most likely finished with wallpaper originally (circa 1835) and in 1848, based on the smooth finish of the plaster. Unfortunately, no fragments of early wallpapers were found, although some may yet be uncovered when the later partition walls are removed from the first and second stories.

Similar to the floors, the ceilings are covered with later materials such as ceiling papers and acoustical tiles, so that a complete examination could not be done. The ceilings in 1848 were probably finished with a white calcimine paint, as was done at the Stanton House in Seneca Falls, New York.

The most complete information about historic finishes was obtained for the woodwork, from which numerous paint samples were removed for microscopic analysis (see Appendix F). The analysis indicated that most of the woodwork was painted with a cream-color lead-based paint. Exceptions were the fireplace mantels, which were painted black, and the main stairway's balustrade, which was given a resinous finish such as varnish. In conclusion, the following work is recommended for the interior finishes.

Floor Finishes

The later oak floorboards and the asphalt tiles should be removed. The exposed original floorboards should then be examined closely for evidence of historic floor finishes—not only paint remnants, but also tack holes from floor coverings such as carpeting or floor cloths. If it is determined that the floors were painted, consideration should be given to repainting the floors in their historic color(s). If it is not possible to determine what the historic floor finishes were, alternate treatments will need to be chosen.

Wall Finishes

The existing nonhistoric wallpapers and later partition walls should be removed. Special care should be taken while doing this to look for any surviving fragments of early wallpapers. If early papers are found and dated to the mid-19th century, consideration should be given to reproducing and hanging these papers. If no early papers are found, it is recommended that the walls be

finished in a neutral color such as white, cream, or beige. This could be done by either hanging a plain wallpaper or by painting the walls.

Ceiling Finishes

It is recommended that the ceilings be painted white, as they most likely were in 1848. The paint type should be a matte finish to give the appearance of a calcimine paint.

Woodwork Finishes

The woodwork throughout the house, including the baseboards, doors, window sashes, and the doorway and window trim, should be painted a cream color. This is the color that paint analysis indicated was used on the woodwork in 1848. The paint type should be oil-based with a gloss finish. The paint color should be matched as closely as possible to Munsell 2.5Y 9/2. As stated previously, swatches of the recommended Munsell color are available at the Cultural Resources Center, or from the Munsell Company at the following address: Macbeth Company, Munsell Division, P.O. Box 230, Newburgh, NY 12551-0230, (914) 565-7660.

Mantel Finishes

Paint analysis has determined that the mantels in Rooms 102 and 104 were painted black in 1848. It is recommended that the mantels again be painted black. The paint type should be oil-based with a gloss finish. The paint color should be matched as closely as possible to Munsell N 0.5/, using swatches obtained from the Cultural Resources Center or the Munsell Company (see above).

Main Stairway Finishes

Paint analysis has determined that the main stairway to the second story had two finishes in 1848. The treads and risers were painted the same cream color as the previously described woodwork. The handrail and balusters of the stair balustrade were given a resinous finish such as a varnish. It is recommended that these historic finishes be reproduced on the stairway.

ATTIC STORY

Little remains to be done in the attic, due to the stabilization work that was performed on both the roof and the attic in the spring of 1986. One element that does need work, however, is the attic floor. The loose floorboards were removed from the attic in 1986 and stored in Rooms 103 and 104, where they remain today. These floorboards need to be moved from the first story, cleaned of the dirt and guano that is encrusted on them, and reinstalled in the attic.

UTILITY AND ALARM SYSTEMS

Utility Systems

Electrical System

The present electrical system was installed in 1928 and updated in the 1950's. Therefore, none of the extant electrical equipment or fixtures are historically significant. An exact restoration to 1848 would require the removal from the house of all existing electrical equipment, including wiring, ceiling lights, light switches, and receptacles. Lighting would be accomplished by using oil lamps and candles, as would have been the case in 1848. This would enable visitors to experience the low-lighting conditions of the mid-19th century.

Such an approach is aesthetically appealing, but it presents a number of problems, which are listed below.

1. The Women's Rights National Historical Park plans to use the house as interpretive exhibit space, which would require a high level of lighting.
2. The use of oil lamps and candles requires a high level of maintenance, and they could present a fire hazard.
3. The soot and fumes given off by the lamps and candles would soil the interior finishes over time.
4. The low-light conditions may present a safety hazard, causing accidents such as tripping.
5. The absence of electrical receptacles would make housekeeping chores such as vacuuming impossible.

It is therefore recommended that the existing electrical system and its fixtures be removed and a new electrical system be installed. This new system should be designed to meet the needs of the new interpretive exhibit spaces. In addition, if electrical heating is chosen for the house, this needs to be taken into account in the design of the new electrical system.

Care should be taken in the design of the new system to minimize damage to the extant historic materials in the house. Electrical fixtures can be either bold and obviously modern, or discrete and unobtrusive. The latter is preferable for the M'Clintock House. It is also recommended that the control panel for the electrical system be installed in the southernmost of the

two rooms that will be created when the historic partitions are reconstructed in present-day Room 103.

Heating System

The existing gas-fueled forced hot-air system is believed to have been installed in the 1950's. It is no longer operative. The *General Management Plan* specifies that the M'Clintock House will be "opened for year-round visitation." The house will therefore need to receive a new heating system that will provide a comfortable ambient temperature for approximately 7 months of the year. To do this, remove the obsolete existing furnace from the cellar and discard it. Then review possible options for a new heating system. These include:

1. Burn wood in the fireplaces as would have been done in 1848.

Advantage: historically accurate.

Disadvantages: a fire hazard; dirty; labor-intensive; difficult to regulate the heat; several rooms do not have fireplaces and therefore would be cold; cannot heat the house without someone in attendance.

2. Heat the rooms by means of burning fuel in individual cast-iron stoves.

Advantage: physical evidence indicates that the house was in fact once heated by this means, most likely sometime after 1848.

Disadvantages: same as above for burning wood in the fireplaces.

3. Design and install a heating system that is similar to the existing 1950's system. This could be a gas-fueled forced hot-air system with the furnace located in the cellar and the furnace flue connected to the southwest chimney stack. Consideration could be given to reusing the existing heating equipment in the rooms, such as the floor registers and exposed ducting. However, some thought should also be given to redesigning the first-story ducting to make it less intrusive, and to moving the thermostat from Room 102 (the parlor) to a less-prominent location.

Advantage: the heating equipment already exists in the rooms and would not require cutting new holes in the historic floorboards and ceilings.

Disadvantages: this system requires installing a furnace and a gas line from the street. Although the equipment in the rooms is relatively unobtrusive, it is nevertheless not historic. Also, a forced-air system can distribute dirt and dust throughout the house.

4. Design and install a gas-fueled baseboard hot water heating system.

Advantage: such a system would generate a clean, even heat.

Disadvantages: this system requires installing a furnace and a gas line from the street. It will require drilling additional holes in the historic floorboards. Also, it will obscure the historic baseboards in those areas where the equipment is installed.

5. Design and install electric baseboard heating units.

Advantages: no furnace, no gas line, no holes required to be drilled in the historic floorboards.

Disadvantages: the baseboard units will obscure the historic baseboards in those areas where the equipment is installed.

6. Install electric heater units in each of the rooms open for public visitation.

Advantages: not damaging to the historic fabric; the units can be removed from the rooms during the warm months; relatively inexpensive to purchase and install.

Disadvantages: labor-intensive to manually activate and deactivate each individual unit; potentially dangerous if a unit is inadvertently left on; cannot heat the house without someone in attendance.

Plumbing System

Remove the two toilet rooms, and discard their fixtures and other plumbing fixtures in the house today. All were installed in the 1950's, and have no historical significance. They are:

1. the sink and toilet in the toilet room in Room 101, beneath the main stairway;
2. the drinking fountain on the west wall of Room 101;

3. the sink on the north wall of Room 104; and
4. the sink and toilet in the toilet room at the north end of Room 202, including the soil pipe that descends in the northwest corner of Room 101, and the vent pipe that ascends through the roof.

Install new plumbing facilities as needed. No plumbing would have been located in the house during the historical period of 1848. Rather, a privy was most likely located in the backyard. Water for cooking, bathing, and washing would have been hauled from the well or rain barrel/cistern. Historical accuracy would therefore dictate that no plumbing fixtures be installed in the M'Clintock House. However, the park has requested a toilet room for the use of the park rangers and visitors. A slop sink also would be useful for household cleaning, and could possibly be fit in the toilet room. The recommended location for the new toilet room is the northernmost of the two rooms that will be created when the historic partitions are reconstructed in present-day Room 103.

Fire- and Intrusion-Alarm Systems

The M'Clintock House was historically protected from fire, and from intrusion by burglars and/or vandals, by the vigilance of its residents. The National Park Service has no plans to employ a live-in caretaker or a full-time guard at the M'Clintock House. This means that the house will lack human monitoring during certain hours, mostly at night.

It is therefore recommended that electronic fire- and intrusion-alarm systems be installed to enhance the safety and protection of the house and its exhibits. The equipment for these systems should be as unobtrusive as possible. The recommended location for the control panels is the southernmost of the two rooms that will be created when the historic partitions are reconstructed in present-day Room 103.

HANDICAPPED ACCESS

Preliminary analysis of the M'Clintock House doorways indicates that wheelchair access may not be feasible. The front doorway is sufficiently wide, but it is located four steps above grade. A permanent ramp is not recommended for this location, for several reasons.

1. There is insufficient space.
2. Such a ramp would detract from the historic 1848 appearance of the house.
3. Once inside the house, a wheelchair would be restricted to Room 101 (the entrance/stair hall), due to the narrow width of the two historic doorways in that room.

The back exterior doorway is not as high above grade as the front doorway, but it is narrower. More study needs to be done to determine if it is possible to widen this opening without damaging the historic woodwork. A ramp on the back side of the house would be less intrusive than on the front, especially considering that the back of the house has already been altered by the removal of the south wing. Entrance through the back doorway would provide access to two rooms: Room 102 (the parlor) and Room 104 (the kitchen/dining room).

V. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

Pastors of the Waterloo Baptist Church, 1874-1949

The pastors who served at the Waterloo Baptist Church for the years 1874 to 1949 are documented on page 508 of John E. Becker's *A History of the Village of Waterloo*, published in 1949. With a few exceptions (which are noted under "comments"), it is assumed that the pastor of the church and his family lived in the M'Clintock House—then known as the parsonage.

<u>Name (the Reverend)</u>	<u>Date(s)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
F.P. Suterland	1874-75	M'Clintock lot purchased 2/21/1875
C.A. Harris	1876	
F.M. Beebe	1876-78	
Ebenezer Packwood	1879-83	
Geo. A. Starkweather	1883-84	
C.J. Pendleton	1885-86	
Frank Gardner	1886-89	
Eb. Packwood	1889-95	Parsonage leased to Mr. Childs, 1894-95
James A. Nally	1895-96	
Charles A. Brooks	1896-98	
C.L. Bonham	1898-99	
A.W. Reynolds	1899-1900	
Frank Day	1900-03	
L.J. Long	1903-04	
G.R. Dye	1904-05	
C.S. Bain	1905-06	Sets fire to the church 3/6/06
A.B. Aldrich	1906-14	
D.H. Conrad	1915-18	

C. F. Van Marter	1918-20	
W. H. Stevens	1921-24	
A. D. Shepard	1924-25	
Claude Harkey	1925-28	
A. J. Osborn	1928-33	
C. F. Van Marter	1933-41	Parsonage rented 1933-34
W. H. Stevens	1941-45	
Lew M. Swancott	1946-49	

APPENDIX B.

Lester H. Semtner Interview, August 1988

The following is a transcription of a taped interview with Mr. Lester H. Semtner of 13 Center Street, Waterloo, New York. The interview was conducted at the M'Clintock House in Waterloo on the morning of August 30, 1988, and lasted about 1 hour. Mr. Semtner was born in 1904 and played as a child in the M'Clintock House with Paul Aldrich around 1908-1909. Paul was the son of A. B. Aldrich, who served as the minister of the Waterloo Baptist Church from 1906 to 1914. Mr. Semtner's grandfather owned one of the commercial buildings on Main Street in Waterloo, known today as the Semtner Building, whose back property line adjoins that of the M'Clintock House. The Semtner Building was originally built in 1839 by Richard P. Hunt, and it was here in the east store that Thomas M'Clintock had his book/drugstore from 1839 to 1856. Mr. Semtner clearly remembers the outbuildings (the stable and sheds) on the M'Clintock property, the former south wing, the well out back, and the neighbors to the east. He also spoke briefly about the Barge Canal that was dug in 1914.

This transcription has been typed and edited by Barbara Yocum, who conducted the interview. Information in brackets has been added to orient the reader or to clarify a point. Notations are also made where miscellaneous conversation has been omitted. Grammar has not been altered. Initials are used to identify the various speakers and include:

BY Barbara Yocum, Architectural Conservator, National Park Service

LS Lester H. Semtner

RS Ruth Semtner, wife of Lester, who is active in the Waterloo Historical Society and the Memorial Day Museum

LR Leroy Renninger, Chief of Maintenance, Women's Rights National Historical Park

Barbara A. Yocum

September 8, 1988
Boston, MA

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

GIFT AND RELEASE AGREEMENT

We .. Mr. & Mrs. Lester Semtner .. and Barbara A. Yocum; Architectural Conserv.
Informant (Print) Interviewer (Print)

do hereby give and grant to the United States of America all literary
and property rights, title and interest which we may possess to the tape
recording(s) and transcript(s) of the interview(s) conducted at
The McClintock House, Waterloo, New York

on the date(s) of August 30, 1988

for the oral history program of Women's Rights National Historical Park
Name of NPS Unit

which gift we will never revoke or recall.

Lester H. Semtner
Informant's Signature

Sept 13, 1988
Date

13 Center Street

Waterloo, NY 13165

Address

(315) 539-2474
Telephone

Barbara A. Yocum
Interviewer's Signature

9/9/88
Date

National Park Service, Bldg 28

Charlestown Navy Yard; Boston, MA 02129

Address

(617) 242-1977

Telephone

Interview with Lester H. Semtner

[Standing in the front parlor of the M'Clintock House. After about five minutes of conversation I ask and receive permission to turn on the tape recorder.]

BY Today is August 30th [1988]. We are in Waterloo, New York, at the M'Clintock House, talking with Mr. Lester Semtner, who was born in 1904, and used to play in the M'Clintock House [then the Baptist Church parsonage] when he was about five years old.

LS Four or five, yes, because I, you know, I was little and I just came out the back yard, and ah, came over through the fence....

BY And [you said before] it was a high board fence.

LS Yes, a high board fence with one gate through. And there was lot of things to do. We played in the barn, which was right in back of the church then.

BY You said it had a loft.

LS It had a loft, yes. It was another part that had doors on it then. And we could go in there and you could climb stairs up to the loft. But then it was only used in those days for a livery, or ah, for people to leave their horses, the farmers came in with their rigs and left their horses. And the other one, they could drive in, but it seems like the barns that were right at the back of the house itself, there was [sic] four or five, and they had doors on them, but you could still leave your horses there.

BY Right behind the M'Clintock House.

LS Right behind. And as you came out this kitchen, which is gone now, there was a well right there, a dug well.

BY Why don't we walk outside and take a look? I think you can still see where it was.

[Walk out the front doorway around the east side of the house towards the back yard]

LS Of course, that was a sidewalk there.

BY OK, where was that, on the side?

LS Yes, a sidewalk right between the house and the, ah, parsonage [sic: church] here. This was a sidewalk.

BY Was it a concrete sidewalk or wood?

LS Yes, concrete, and it came right up near the house.

BY That's right, the church was right here. [The church was removed by the National Park Service in the spring of 1988.]

LS Yes, right there, yes.

[Standing at the back of the house, looking at the south wall of the house]

LS Oh yes, I remember the cellar steps going down there.

BY So they were here, the way they are now.

LS Of course, they were wooden then. I don't know what they are now. It looks like stone. Yeah, well, it was always a cellar door, you know, a wooden cellar door.

BY I think Leroy [Renninger] has just replaced that with a new one because the old one was deteriorated. [The old door is stored in the basement.]

[Standing at the slate in the ground with a round hole cut in the middle]

BY Now, we think that this is maybe where the well was, is that right?

LS This is where the well was, a dug well.

BY And did they use it?

LS Oh yes, it was nice water. I don't know, they probably filled it in. But it was one of those with a crank on it. And ah, it brought the water up with a chain.

BY So did it have a little enclosure here?

LS No, no, it was just a wooden thing. I don't know where to tell you there is one anymore. But it was about this wide [gestures with his hands].

BY So that's what, about a foot and a half?

LS About a foot and a half. And ah, oh maybe, oh, 2 1/2 feet long. It had the crank on it. And it ah, has a chain, and the chain goes down and it has little knobs on it, and it brings the water up.

BY So it wasn't a pump.

LS No, it wasn't a pump, it was a crane. I don't know if there's any around anymore.

BY You don't see them anymore, do you?

LS No, you don't. No, it's a shame. Some kids say, "how did they ever get the water through that thing?" and I say, "it came up."

BY So, was this for the water that they used in the kitchen, they didn't have running water in the kitchen?

LS They probably had running water, but this was the drink.... You didn't drink water from the village, you drank well water. My father, he was adamant on that, he wouldn't drink city water at all, or village water, whatever you call it, 'cause it came out of the canal, and of course it was filtered and everything, but he still didn't like it with chemicals in it, you know. And ah, I'd have to go across the road to get a pail of water for him. We'd always have water. But that well went dry; I went down to the Presbyterian Church and got water. If that one went dry, I'd come over to my grandfather's, who had a well right out here in back. I carried a pail of water.

BY And that was right in back of the M'Clintock House, on the other lot.

LS Yes, on the other lot, on my grandfather's lot. It seems like it's all changed.

BY Now, how far back do you think the wing came, over here?

LS Well, [pause] you had the kitchen in there, and you had this little, ah entranceway, and then you had the stairway, so it....

BY We're on the south side of the house now.

LS Yes. I would think it came back almost this far, 'cause it was a good-sized kitchen.

BY OK, so this is almost to the electrical pole then, just almost.

LS Yes, it wouldn't be quite that big. But they had, oh let's see, they had quite a few kids you know, and everything.

BY Was it the minister's family?

LS Minister's family. They had a boy and a girl and then they had twins. And ah, it was the boy that I was interested in [laughter].

BY Do you remember what their [last] name was?

- LS Paul, and I can't remember the twins' name, and darn it, I've got, I had, a picture of them, and I guess when we moved we didn't bring it with us. If those trees weren't there, you could see my home after we moved around the corner. Big brick house right over there.
- BY Is that where you're living now?
- LS No, no. We live in a little brick house up on Center Street.
- BY Oh. So this would have been a board fence in the back.
- LS A high board fence.
- BY A chain-link fence now. And where was the gate? Was it in the middle here?
- LS Oh, let's see.
- BY It all looks different now, doesn't it?
- LS Yes it does. All the trees are gone and everything. My grandfather had a pine tree that he brought home from Austria and he had a linden tree and they were both planted out here [on the next property to the south]. But this would be pretty close to where it [the gate] was. Right through here.
- BY OK, so this would have been in back of the church then.
- LS Uh huh. Because he had a garden over there, my grandfather, a garden over there, and then he had a big wooden thing that was built up and they all put their trash in that.
- BY So that was behind the commercial building.
- LS Yes, behind the commercial building.
- BY And the big stable, the barn, was over in this [the southeast] corner?
- LS Yup.
- BY That would have been right behind the church.
- LS It was back here, almost to these buildings here. My grandfather had a barn here, too.
- BY But these weren't here, were they, these low sheds? [To the south]
- LS No, these weren't here then.

- BY** They don't look like they're in very good condition.
- LS** Nope, they're not, no. I think my uncle built these for garages like, just, you know, to put a car in. That's on the next property there, so.
- BY** Ok, so that's the next lot, this big barn.
- LS** So it would only be over to here someplace.
- BY** OK.
- LS** Because the people here had a barn, too.
- BY** The people next door.
- LS** Yes.
- BY** To the east.
- LS** There was a brick house that came right up to the.... You couldn't get between the two of them. That house, and there's a brick house right there. They were right up against each other. [Talking about the two houses to the east side of the church.]
- BY** So this is a later house right here, this white frame. [Note: not necessarily.]
- LS** Must have been. But this was an old, old brick house because in the kitchen it had one of these fireplaces with an oven in the side you know and everything, all open fireplace. Oh, it was a beautiful thing. Peoples' name were "Crocker's."
- BY** Crocker's.
- LS** Crocker's. And they had daughters who started a tea room when the older folks died. They had a tea room there, the "Crocker Tea Room." And that was quite a place in town. They were real good cooks.
- BY** I wonder why they tore it [the house] down.
- LS** I don't know. It was rented out after the Crocker's died, it was bought by a man by the name of Baker, and people who couldn't afford a good home lived there. It deteriorated, and finally they tore it down. But it was so close to that [the existing white house] that you couldn't see between them.
- BY** And then the church was right next to that [the brick house].

LS And the church was next to that. There was a, just a lane, in between the church and the house [that] you could drive a horse and buggy or you could drive a car through, but that was all.

BY On the east side?

LS Yeah, on the east side.

BY Interesting. Well, it certainly looks very different now, being so open.

LS Yup. Well, I used to come over through, the lady that lived in that house there ran a boarding house, so I would come over and say, "Mrs. DeWitt, do you need anything today from the grocery store? And usually, maybe she made up something for me, I don't know, and send me to the grocery store or the meat market which was around the corner, and ah, I'd get maybe a cent or two cents for doing an errand, you know. That was nice. And these people were always nice. They'd give me a cookie or something. They had a boy who lived with them for awhile, I think he was a nephew, and I used to play with him, he was about my age or a little bit older.

BY And this was in one of the two brick houses [Note: were both brick?] on the east side of the church.

LS This was a brick house right here, yeah.

BY You know, we'll have to look at that map [Sanborn, 1918/1958] and see if those houses are on there. I'll bet they are.

LS Sure, they must be. 1918 or '14.

BY '18.

LS '18. [Looking back at the south wall of the M'Clintock House.] But that looks so different now. There was brick, and they just put that stuff on it.

BY The stucco on the back. I think they did that after the fire, after they took the wing off.

LS I was wondering, 'cause I came back here one time just to look, and I don't remember seeing that, but I was looking more at the...ah...steps there than anything, I guess.

BY You don't remember the stucco.

LS I don't remember the stucco being on there.

BY It was there in 1984 when I was here in the wintertime. I think it's been there awhile. Have you had a chance to walk around inside?

LS Just that little bit [at the beginning of the interview]. But I don't remember what that sill was for [on the south side of the house, first story].

BY It's a big one, isn't it.

LS Yes it is, looks almost like it had to be a door or something at one time.

BY It's too big for a window.

LS Yup.

BY Let's see, well, how far over would the wing have come, would it have been about in the middle, right here?

LS I would say it wouldn't come any farther than that because you've got your window up there.

BY Oh, that's right, there's a window there. Well, maybe it was an outside door.

LS That sill don't go with the rest of it, though, does it?

BY Um, there's limestone sills on the other [north] side. And there's one there [pointing to a window].

LS Yup, there's one there, there should be one up there [at the window].

BY There should be one up there.

LS Maybe that was put in later, I don't know.

BY That is odd; I hadn't noticed that before. I'll have to take a measurement on that and see if it fits with anything else.

[Walking around the west side of the house towards the front]

LS This driveway was here then. It went down to those barns there, livery stables, or whatever you want to call them.

BY OK, over on the southeast side of the property, so this driveway between the Young House and the M'Clintock House was here.

LS That's right.

BY That would have been about 1908, 1910?

LS Yup. Then it still went over to the other barns, that was a regular barn with a loft, there were only, oh I would say, they were only what would you call them sheds...because I remember I could jump off the back end of them, if we got up.

BY So they weren't too high.

LS No, they weren't too high. If I got up on the fence, you could finally climb, probably straddle up on the roof and then we'd jump off into grandfather's garden [laughter].

BY Do you remember, was there a privy in the back yard then, or would that have been gone by then?

LS No, there wasn't any privy, no.

BY So, that's right, they had the bathroom on the inside by then.

[Looking at the front of the house]

BY This is something that we've wondered about, what the front porch would have looked like. And all this concrete looks much later to me.

LS Oh, its got to be, because the porch that I played on came out, oh about here.

BY So beyond where the steps are now it came out.

LS Oh yeah.

BY What is that, about 4 feet out from the steps, so that was a pretty big porch.

LS It came out, there's a picture of it someplace.

BY I think your wife found it for us [in the Waterloo Historical Society collection].

LS Yes, it was shingles up the side and had a side rail at about this high and you could sit on the, you know, on the railing around it. And as I said, we had a, they always had a hammock out here which was fun for the kids to play in. Just a couple of chairs. That's all.

BY And it was an open porch.

LS It wasn't closed in, it was an open porch. Well, there you can see where it was.

BY Right, that's the outline of the roof.

LS Because it didn't go clear over to the, you know the....

BY To the side?

LS To the side.

BY OK, now you can see the line coming down also.

RS [Ruth Semtner looks out the front doorway and asks] How are you doing?

BY Good.

LS I don't know, I'm talking about the neighbors and everything [laughter].

RS Oh no, don't get talking about the neighbors, she doesn't want to know about them.

LS I was talking to her about the house next door that was right next to the church.

RS Oh, the tea room?

LS The tea room.

RS That was a sad day when they took that down.

BY Why did they tear that wonderful house down?

LR Didn't it catch fire?

LS Well it might have, but I think they had people in there that didn't take care of it.

RS Yeah, I think that was it and they wrecked it.

LS It was old because it had in the dining room...well they had on a back on just like this place, a wooden back end, I think when they built these brick houses they put...built the house and then they....

RS A wood shed.

LS Put a wood shed for the kitchen and everything in them.

[Some conversation about the Memorial Day Museum including the following interesting excerpt about the inside privy]

RS [The Memorial Day Museum has] the old outside toilet inside.

LS She [BY] wanted to know if there was one here but I don't remember.

RS I'm anxious for them to restore it.

LS It has a board at the bottom that kept, excuse me, the droppings and everything, and then people came around and cleaned them out. They called them "pearl divers."

RS That was their specialty.

[More conversation about other rooms in the Memorial Day Museum wing, the Sanborn map, and the Crocker House next door]

[Standing in Room 104, the back dining room/kitchen]

LS This [the mantel] was like this when I was a kid.

BY So the mantel was there when you were a child. And was it filled in like this?

LS No, it was filled in like this, then.

BY So it's been filled in quite a while.

LS Yeah.

[Some general conversation about the chimneys]

[Talking about the old door to the powder room under the stairs]

BY You don't recognize this door, do you? We think it might have come out of the wing.

LS No, I don't.

[Standing at the doorway between Rooms 101 and 104]

LS I never came beyond here, for some reason or other.

BY They didn't let you in the front part of the house.

LS We had sort of a play room here [the dining room/kitchen] even though they did have a big dining room table, you know.

BY So you played in the dining room.

LS Yeah, you played in the dining room, it was warmer.

BY And did you play in the back bedroom [off the dining room]?

LS Nope, no we never went in that, the one we did was upstairs.

BY In the wing.

LS In the wing, yup.

BY Did they ever let you upstairs?

LS Just in that back part. Well, you came in the back way and sometimes we'd go up and his father had this workshop there. Or somebody from, you know, before Mr. Aldrich, whoever lived here, I don't know. They had an old work bench with an old hand [pause]....

BY A vise?

LS Old hand vises, you know, and we'd make boats and things you know and like that.

BY Were there power tools up there?

LS No, oh no power tools those days, just hammer and nails and that was it. We'd get wood from the wagon shop, all their small pieces of wood, some was hard, and some wasn't. Why, you could buy those and use for kindling or like that 'cause I think they always had a cook stove going.

BY In the kitchen.

LS In the kitchen, and if you didn't want a fire going all the time you burned wood, pieces of wood you know, 'cause I remember, oh, it was so nice and warm in the wintertime.

BY You said that Mr. Aldrich lived here. Was that the family you played with?

LS Yes, he was the minister then, yup.

BY Would you like to see upstairs?

LS Sure.

[Miscellaneous conversation]

LS No, we never went up the front stairs. I guess they believed in keeping the kids in the back. She was a busy lady.

[Miscellaneous conversation]

BY Now, we're missing our mantel in this back bedroom. Mary Scott [who lived in the house 1933-34] says she remembers it but she doesn't remember exactly what it looked like.

[Miscellaneous conversation]

LS [Standing in the front bedroom] No, I don't remember these rooms at all because we never played up here.

BY We think they've been changed a little bit.

LS Maybe.

[Miscellaneous conversation about the walls, doors, woodwork, and windows]

LS I'm sorry that the back end isn't on, but that's the most part I can remember. Except that the well was used and we'd always get a drink of water out of it. It always had a community cup on there, a tin cup, and everybody used it [laughter]. It's a wonder we didn't all get sick, but that's the way it was those days.

BY Was there one here, a tin cup?

LS Yeah, a tin cup, hanging on a nail on the thing. It's a shame they fill these things in, but that's the way it is.

BY Too bad we don't have a picture of it.

LS Now what [sic] happened when they dug the Barge Canal, the new part.

BY When was that?

LS That was 1914 they ended here; this was the last part. [Garbled sentence]. They come up through the bed of the river and they had to blast all the way, it's solid rock all the way up through. If you live on that side of the river, on that side where the rocks are now, you go down 3 or 4 or 5 feet and you're on solid rock, that's as far as you're going unless you blast your way through it.

BY Do you remember when the Barge Canal came through?

LS Oh sure. Used to watch them. They had little trains that hauled the stone from, well, right over by Washington Street, they hauled it down to ah...you go to Seneca Falls the back way? By the Silver Creek? You see that rock pile? That was all hauled out of there, stone by stone. All blasted out to make that stone pile there to make that canal.

BY And they just left the stone there.

LS They left the stone there. They've used it to...they've crushed it.... Then there's an island that's...if you go down Oak Street, that was all stone, and they finally leveled that off and folks used to come and get it and they'd use it to protect...going over to Cayuga, there's a long stretch where the railroad goes across the lake, and they put it on there, I forget what they call it, to keep the shore from eroding. And they used it different places. And then across the canal, on the other side of the village, it went all the way up through, all that stone had to be piled someplace and these little trains would take it. And put it up there. And they've used a lot of it.

[Miscellaneous conversation about coal barges on the canal]

BY You've seen a lot of change in this town haven't you?

LS All the way from the horse and buggy to the sky.

[Miscellaneous general conversation while we walk down the stairs, thank Mr. and Mrs. Semtner for coming by, and say good-bye.]

APPENDIX C.

Mary V. Scott Letters, April and August 1988

Mary V. Scott lived in the M'Clintock House as a young girl with her family during the years 1933-1934. Her father was not a minister of the Waterloo Baptist Church [the minister at the time was Mr. Van Marter]. Rather, the family appears to have had a lease arrangement with the church. We first learned of Mary Scott, who now lives in Yarmouth Port, Massachusetts, when she contacted Women's Rights National Historical Park with a financial contribution towards the restoration of the M'Clintock House. Barbara Yocum wrote to her shortly thereafter to ask if she had photographs or remembrances of the house that she would like to share, to which she replied on April 5, 1988. Several months later, another letter along with a conjectured drawing of the missing south wing were sent to Mary Scott for her comments. Her response, dated August 23, 1988, included detailed descriptions of the interior of the south wing interior, along with rough plans of the first and second stories. Both letters from Mary V. Scott are included in their entirety on the following pages.

April 5, 1988

Dear Ms. Yocum,

I received your recent letter re the McClintock house in Waterloo, N.Y. and restoration work thereon; I'm afraid I can't be of much help to you.

The only snapshot I've found so far is one in the backyard and it only shows the brick of the church in the background.

I remember that there were fireplaces in at least three rooms; living-room, dining room and my upstairs bedroom. They were not all in working order but the mantels were there and my recollection is that they were quite plain.

The house had a front porch

when we lived there - but that must have been an addition long after it was built. There was an old fashioned pantry off the kitchen. There were two unfinished rooms extending toward the back upstairs and a back staircase, I believe.

I'm very sorry I can't be of more help. If I should find any pictures that could be of use to you I will certainly send them.

It is very interesting to me to find I lived in such a historic house.

Sincerely yours,
Mary V. Scott
4 Webfoot Way
Yarmouth Port, MA
02675

August 23, 1988

Ms. Barbara A Yocum
Historic Preservation Center
Boston, MA 02129

Dear Barbara:

I am writing in response to your letter of August 19 with regard to the McClintock House in Waterloo, N.Y.

I have been searching my memory to try to recall any pertinent information I can for you. (Your conjectured plan of the South Wing was very good considering you were never in it.)

We lived in the house during the period of 1933-34. The minister of the Baptist Church at that time was Mr. Van Marter. I don't know why it was rented then instead of being used by the minister. We didn't live there too long because it didn't heat well.

At the time we lived in the house, the South Wing was still in a rough state upstairs. There was flooring but no plaster or wallboard. We used it as play space, not as a bedroom(s). I am enclosing a sketch to show where the stairs (very open) went down. I can't remember where the windows on the East side were - nor the back although I think there was a window upstairs as you have sketched. I have put in the windows that I remember.

Downstairs in the wing, the room at the back of the kitchen was more or less a hallway. We always went out the back of the house through there. We didn't use the door shown in the kitchen. My mother kept her old-style washing machine out there, and as you can see on my sketch, part of that space was taken up by the bathroom that was entered off the kitchen. That was the only bathroom in the house at that time.

The pantry was off the East side of the kitchen. It was all shelves and cupboards and I can't remember if there was a window in it. The kitchen had wainscoting, and I think (but am not 100% sure) that the sink was on the West wall between the window and the doorway.

The only snapshots I can find taken during that time were in the backyard but did not show the house - unfortunately. The background is the brick of the church, which was very, very close to the house.

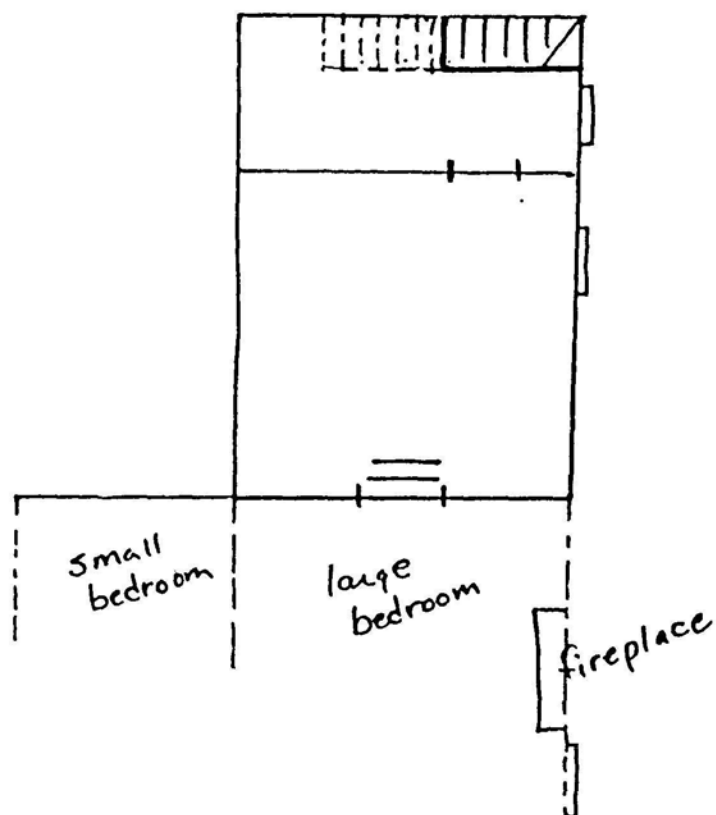
There were fireplaces in the dining room, living room, and two upstairs bedrooms. Going from the back upstairs bedroom into the wing, you went down two or three steps.

I am very glad to be of any assistance possible to you. Please don't hesitate to write if there is anything else I can try to answer. I was about ten years old at the time we lived there, and of course, there must have been alterations, etc. between the time period you will be trying to re-create and the time I knew the house.

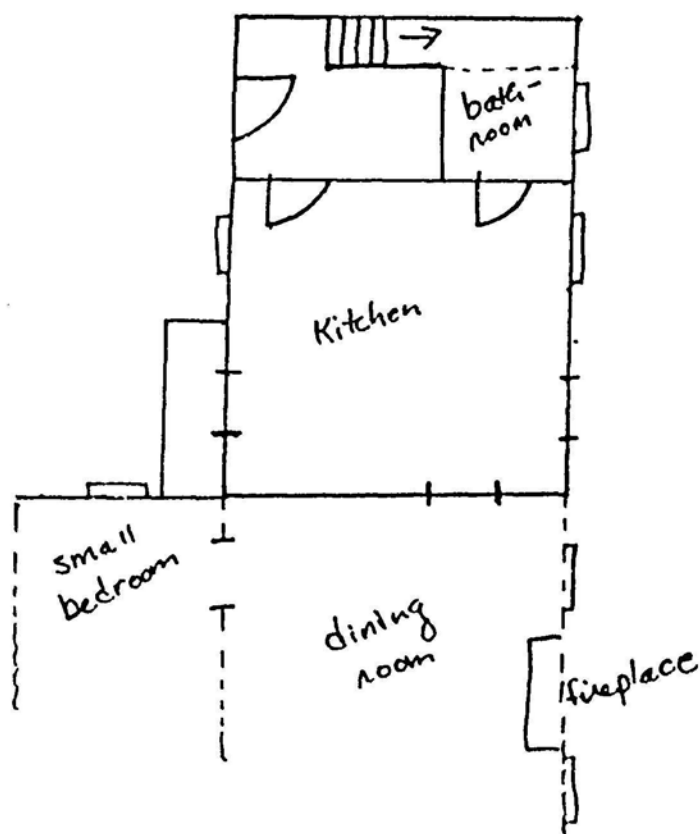
Wishing you good luck in your research-

Sincerely,

Mary V. Scott
4 Webfoot Way
Yarmouth Port, MA 02675



SECOND
FLOOR



FIRST
FLOOR

APPENDIX D.

Mortar Analysis

Introduction

Webster defines mortar as "a plastic building material (as a mixture of cement, lime, or gypsum plaster with sand and water) that hardens and is used in masonry or plastering."¹ At the M'Clintock House, mortar was used during original construction circa 1835 both to lay masonry and to plaster the interior rooms. This early mortar was observed have a characteristic pink-beige color with inclusions of white lime. It is "soft," which is typical of lime and sand mortars. Hair, most likely from cows, was used as a binder for the interior plaster only. The interior plasters have a smooth finish, most likely indicating that the rooms were intended to be hung with wallpapers.

Mortar Analysis

Samples of mortar were removed for analysis from both the M'Clintock House and the adjacent Waterloo Baptist Church built in 1876. The church samples were removed for comparison because it was initially thought that the brick walls of the house may have been heightened at some time, based on color differences in the house's brickwork.

The mortar samples were removed using a masonry chisel and a hammer. Each was placed in an individually labeled artifact bag and transported to the Cultural Resources Center (then the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center) in Boston. There they were assigned log numbers and analyzed.

The log numbers assigned to the paint samples were derived from the Integrated Research Organization System (IROS). This system provides a four-part code for each sample that identifies not only the sample but also the park and the structure from which it came. The first mortar sample taken at the M'Clintock House, for example, was assigned log number "WORI 04 M01." "WORI" signifies Women's Rights National Historical Park; "04" is the park's number for the M'Clintock House; the letter "M" signifies that the sample is a mortar sample; and the number "01" denotes that it was the first sample taken. It is common to use only the short form of the four-part code—i.e., "M01"—in discussions when the park and the building are clearly understood.

After being assigned log numbers, the samples were prepared for mortar analysis. Each was first cleaned by removing obvious dirt. Wet or damp samples were dried under heat lamps. Each sample was then individually pulverized using a mortar and pestle. Twenty (20) grams of pulverized sample were weighed out, swirled in a solution of diluted hydrochloric acid (one part 38% hydrochloric acid to five parts water by volume), and separated into sand and fines

¹ Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, 1983, p. 773.

components. After drying, the sand and fines were weighed. A computer program developed for mortar analysis by the Cultural Resources Center was used to determine percentages and parts per volume of sand, fines, and calcium hydroxide (CaOH_2).

Mortar-Sample Locations and Dates*

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
M01	Exterior west foundation wall, north end [mortar]	ca. 1835
M02	Interior south brick wall of Room 204, behind the baseboard [mortar]	ca. 1835
M03	Interior south brick wall of the attic [mortar]	ca. 1835
M04	Interior west brick wall of the attic [mortar]	ca. 1835
M05	Foundation of the Waterloo Baptist Church (part of the back, oldest section of the church) [mortar]	1876
M06	Exterior west brick wall of the Waterloo Baptist Church (part of the back, oldest section of the church) [mortar]	1876
M07	Exterior west foundation wall of the Waterloo Baptist Church [mortar]	1876
M08	Exterior west brick wall, in the vicinity of the later first- story window in Room 104 [mortar]	ca. 1894

* All samples are from the M'Clintock House unless otherwise specified.

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
M09	Exterior west brick wall of the Waterloo Baptist Church (part of the front, newer section of the church, constructed in 1897-1899) [mortar]	1897-99
M10	Interior south brick wall in Room 104, between the west doorway and the former center west doorway (closed with brickwork) [mortar]	ca. 1835
M11	Interior south brick wall in Room 104, the patch infilling the former center west doorway (closed with brickwork) [mortar]	ca. 1836-55
M12	Interior south brick wall in Room 103, the lower left corner of the window [mortar]	ca. 1894
M13	Interior south brick wall in Room 103, the upper left corner of the window [mortar]	ca. 1835
M14	Interior south brick wall in Room 103, the right side of the window [mortar]	ca. 1835
M15	Interior south brick wall in Room 103, near the left side of the former center east doorway (closed with wood) [mortar]	ca. 1835
M16	Same as M11	ca. 1836-55
M17	Same as M11	ca. 1836-55

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
M18	Exterior south brick wall, first story, the upper right corner of the west doorway [mortar]	ca. 1835
M19	Exterior south brick wall, first story, between the west doorway and the former center west doorway (closed with brickwork) [mortar]	ca. 1835
M20	Exterior south brick wall in Room 104, the lower right corner of the west doorway [mortar]	ca. 1835
M21	Interior south brick wall in Room 103, to the right of the wood lintel of the former center east doorway (closed with wood) [mortar]	ca. 1836-55
M22	Interior south brick wall in Room 103, above the former center east doorway (closed with wood) [mortar]	ca. 1836-55
M23	Interior south brick wall in Room 103, immediately above the wood lintel of the former center east doorway (closed with wood) [mortar]	ca. 1836-55
M24	Interior east brick wall in Room 103, the patch infilling the original center window opening (closed with brickwork) [mortar]	ca. 1894
M25	Interior south brick wall in Room 103, to the left of the window (at middle height) [mortar]	ca. 1894
M26	Exterior north brick wall, first story, to the west of the east window and 1 inch above the limestone sill [mortar]	ca. 1910

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
M27	Room 203, east wall beneath south-side window [plaster on brick]	ca. 1835
M28	Room 203, west partition, north side [plaster on wood lath]	ca. 1835
M29	Room 203, east wall, patch at former partition wall [plaster on brick]	post-1835
M30	Room 203, west partition, north side, at early doorway location [plaster on wood lath]	ca. 1835
M31	Room 203, north wall, above north doorway [plaster on wood lath]	ca. 1835

Mortar Analysis Results

The results of the mortar analysis for samples M01-M09 and M27-M31 are summarized in chart form on the following pages. No chart was prepared for samples M10-M26, because a simple sand separation only was done for them. Dates for those samples were derived based on their characteristic sand type, which is distinctive for each period. (See the subsequent section, "Mortar Analysis Conclusions," for details.

MORTAR ANALYSIS (MORTAR)

SAMPLE	M01	M02	M03	M04	M05	M06	M07	M08	M09
TYPE	Lime	Lime	Lime	Lime	Lime	Lime	Lime	Lime	Cement
DATE	ca. 1835	ca. 1835	ca. 1835	ca. 1835	1876	1876	1876	ca. 1894	1897-99
% SAND	69	74	70	72	73	73	70	62	NO ANALYSIS DONE
& FINES	8	8	6	9	8	8	6	8	
% CaOH ₂	24	18	24	19	19	19	24	29	
SAND P/V	50	53	48	51	52	51	51	45	
LIME P/V	26	20	27	21	21	21	27	33	
CEMENT P/V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Location	Foundation	Wall	Wall	Wall	Foundation	Wall	Foundation	Wall	Wall

MORTAR ANALYSIS (PLASTER)

SAMPLE	M27	M28	M29	M30	M31	
TYPE	Lime	Lime	Lime	Lime	Lime	
CLASS						
DATE	ca. 1835	ca. 1835	post-1835	ca. 1835	ca. 1835	
% SAND	71	70	71	72	71	
& FINES	9	9	16	8	8	
% CaOH ₂	20	21	13	20	21	
LOCATION	Room 203	Room 203	Room 203	Room 203	Room 203	
	East Wall	West Wall	East Wall,	West Wall	North Wall	
			Patch			

Mortar Analysis Conclusions

Circa-1835 Mortar

(Samples M01, M02, M03, M04, M10, M13, M14, M15, M18, M19, and M20)

This is the mortar that was used in the original construction of the M'Clintock House. The same mortar was used to lay both the foundation walls and the brick walls. It is a soft lime mortar, pink-beige in color, with visible inclusions of undissolved white lime. The color appears to have been imparted to the mortar by a fine clay that is pink-brown. The sand component is very fine and light brown in color. The historic mortar mix appears to have been approximately two parts of sand to one part or less of lime.

Circa 1836-1855 Mortar

(Samples M11, M16, M17, M21, M22, and M23)

This brick mortar was found in association with changes made to the doorway and window openings when the original south wing was replaced by a larger wing circa 1836-1855. All samples were removed from the interior side of the south wall, in the first story (Rooms 103 and 104). Sand separations only were carried out on these samples. The mortar was observed to be a lime type, with a coarse, brown-sand aggregate.

1876 Mortar

(Samples M05, M06, and M07)

This is the mortar that was used in the original construction of the Waterloo Baptist Church, built just east of the M'Clintock lot in 1876. The same mortar was used to both lay the stone foundation and construct the brick walls. This is a lime mortar that is similar in coloring to the circa-1835 mortar used at the M'Clintock House. It differs from the earlier mortar by having a poorly sorted sand that includes a small pebble aggregate. No 1876 mortar was found at the M'Clintock House.

Circa-1894 Mortar

(Sample M08, M12, M24, and M25)

This mortar was found on the west wall of the M'Clintock House, associated with a posthistoric first-story window in Room 104 (M08). It was also found in association with alterations to two windows in Room 103: one in the east wall (M24), the other in the south wall (M25).

The later date of the Room-104 window was obvious, based on the different trim on the interior side, and on the brick mortar around the exterior side of the window opening, which was a slightly darker color. A date of "circa 1894" was assigned to the window and thus the mortar, based on an entry in the church records dated 1894 that mentions making other changes in the first-story back rooms. While the "circa-1894" mortar is also a lime mortar, it differs not only by being darker in color than the original mortar, but also by having a poorly sorted sand with a small pebble aggregate.

1897-1899 Mortar

(Sample M09)

This is the mortar that was used in the construction of the brick walls of the church addition built in 1897-1899. Mortar analysis was not done on this sample, but the following observations were made. The mortar is colored red, most likely so as to blend visually with the bricks. It is hard and brittle, suggesting that cement was used in the mortar mix. No mortar resembling this red mortar was found at the M'Clintock House.

Circa-1910 Mortar

(Sample M26)

This brick mortar was found in association with the lengthening of the two first-story windows in the north (front) elevation. The mortar was observed to be a gray, portland-cement type, with a fine sand aggregate. It was also hard and brittle, which is characteristic of a portland-cement mortar.

Interior Plaster

Five plaster samples were analyzed from Room 203 (M27-M31). All samples but one (M29) are believed to be original plaster dating to circa 1835. This plaster was observed to have been applied directly to the brickwork on the exterior east and south walls, and to wood lath on the west and

north partition walls. The lath was noted to be sawn and attached with machine-cut nails. The nails, which vary in length from 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 inches, have machine-made heads, clasp marks on their cut sides, and rounded tips. This is the same type of lath nail used elsewhere for original (ca.-1835) walls. The plaster is a lime type with hair binder. On the wall, the plaster is a pink-gray color. It is composed of approximately 71 per cent sand, 21 per cent lime, and 9 per cent fine materials, which is almost identical to the composition of the original masonry mortar for the house. The sand is fine and slightly darker than the sand for the masonry mortar.

A later plaster patch at the east wall, in the vicinity of the former east-west partition wall, yielded sample M29. This plaster, like the original plaster, is a lime mortar with hair binder. Its exact date of application after circa 1835 is not known, but it is assumed to be early, based on its lime composition. It is distinguishable from the original plaster by being a pink color in situ, and by containing a higher percentage of fine material and a lower percentage of lime.

APPENDIX E.

Nail Analysis

A number of M'Clintock House nails were obtained for examination in 1989 from the roof and cornice area of the house. These nails were procured during the stabilization of the roof that was undertaken by the National Park Service in the spring of 1986. The exterior restoration work of 1990, and ongoing investigations in 1993, made it possible to obtain additional nails from the existing architectural fabric of the house.

Early Nails

Several nails that are believed to have been used in the original construction of the house circa 1835 were obtained from the wide sheathing boards on the roof. These are large iron nails that measure 2 7/8 inches long. They are machine-cut with machine-made heads. The tips of the nails are rounded, indicating that the nail plate from which the nails were made was rolled and not cut. It is also obvious from the burrs on the same side of the nails that the nail plate was flipped during manufacture. The heads were made by clasping the nails on their surface sides, as opposed to their cut edges.

A cut brad 1 1/4 inches long was taken from the east side of the interior architrave of the south window in Room 103. It also has been dated to circa 1835.

Another early nail was found associated with the boarded-over first-story doorway in the south wall. (It attached the east jamb of the doorway to the wall.) This nail was a cut nail, 4 inches long with a machine-made head, a shear point, and a shank clasped for heading on the uncut edges. The burrs were on the same side of the shank. This nail has been dated to circa 1836-1855, which corresponds to the theory that this doorway was converted from an original window some years after the house was built.

Finally, the remnant of a staple was found in the wood window sill of the middle second-story window of the north wall. The remnant measures 2 1/8 inches long, and is believed to have been one component of the early shutter hardware.

Later Cut Nails

Cut nails that postdate the original circa-1835 construction were found holding wood shingles that survived beneath the asphalt shingles. These wood shingles may have been part of the second wood-shingle roof installed on the house, and so therefore most likely date to the later 19th century. The nails from the shingles are machine-cut with machine-made heads. They measure 1 1/2 inches

long. The tips are sheared, indicating that the nail plate from which the nails were made had been cut to size. There are burrs on the same side of the nail, and the head was made by claspings the nail on its surface sides—both aspects similar to the ca.-1835 nails.

Wire Nails

Wire nails were found to have been used on the exterior of the M'Clintock House as follows:

- to attach some of the previously mentioned wood roofing shingles (perhaps indicating later repair work);
- in association with outriggers attached to the roof plates; and
- in reworked areas of the cornice.

Exactly when this work was done is not known. It is known, however, that wire nails did not come into wide use until the late 1880's-1890's. Therefore, any woodwork found in the M'Clintock House that is attached with wire nails can be safely assumed to be the work of the Waterloo Baptist Church.

Inside the M'Clintock House, wire nails were taken from the east side of the south window in Room 103. One from the architrave measured 2 9/16 inches long. The other attached the jamb to the wall, and was 2 7/16 inches long. Both of these nails have been dated to circa 1894.

Lath Nails

Nails attaching sawn lath were removed from three areas of the west partition wall of Room 203 in 1993, as part of the ongoing investigation of the house. Plaster had been removed from the north half of the wall by the park's Chief of Maintenance. This uncovered the framing evidence for an early doorway at the north end of the wall, which appears to have been filled in with lath and plaster at an early date. It was hoped that the lath and plaster evidence would help to establish a date when the doorway had been closed.

The lath nails were removed from three places: the lath infilling the former doorway, an area to the left (south) of the former doorway, and the frame of a doorway in the middle of the wall filled in with plasterboard in the 1950's.

All the lath nails were found to be identical, being machine-cut, with shanks clasped for heading on their cut sides, and rounded points. Their lengths varied from 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 inches. Plaster taken from these three areas was also observed to be identical in composition. It was therefore concluded that the lath nails probably dated from the original finishing of the room circa 1835, and that the doorway—although framed in this location—had never actually been installed.

References

The dating of machine-cut nails is an ongoing study that is based on the examination of nails from known dates of construction and the study of nail-manufacturing techniques. Although fairly old, one publication is still considered to be the standard in the dating of nails. It is *Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings* by Lee H. Nelson, the American Association for State and Local History's Technical Leaflet No. 48, published in 1968.

APPENDIX F.

Paint Analysis

Objective

The paint analysis at the M'Clintock House had three objectives. First was to determine how various architectural elements had been finished during the historic 1848 period. Second was to identify the historic locations of architectural elements—such as doors—that had been relocated during later remodelings. Third was to determine what architectural elements had been installed after 1848, by comparing the paint layers.

Methodology

Small samples of paint were extracted at the site using an X-Acto knife fitted with a number-18 blade. Samples totaling 154 were taken from the exterior and the interior of the house and placed in individually labeled envelopes. These samples were then transported to the Cultural Resources Center (then the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center) in Boston, where they were assigned log numbers and examined under the microscope.

The log numbers assigned to the paint samples were derived from the Integrated Research Organization System (IROS). This system provides a four-part code for each sample that identifies not only the sample but also the park and the structure from which it came. The first paint sample taken at the M'Clintock House, for example, was assigned log number "WORI 04 P01." "WORI" signifies Women's Rights National Historical Park; "04" is the park's number for the M'Clintock House; the letter "P" signifies that the sample is a paint sample; and the number "01" denotes that it was the first sample taken. It is common to use only the short form of the four-part code—i.e., "P01"—in discussions when the park and the building are clearly understood.

After labeling, each paint sample was examined in cross section with a binocular microscope at 10 to 70 times magnification. The microscope used was a Bausch and Lomb "Stereozoom 7." Certain characteristics of each paint sample were noted and recorded, such as paint-layer colors and numbers (chromochronologies) and paint types. Paints containing lead were identified by a spot chemical test using a solution of sodium sulfide and water. Paints composed of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3)—such as calcimine and whitewash—were identified by a spot test using diluted hydrochloric acid. After viewing all the samples, those that were determined to be the best preserved and most representative were then permanently mounted in wax-filled petri dishes.

Dating of specific paint layers was accomplished by taking paint samples from substrates with known dates of installation. For example, the mantel in Room 102 (the parlor) is in the Greek Revival style and was therefore determined to most likely date from the original construction of the house, circa 1835. The French doors in Room 102's south doorway, on the other hand, were

determined to have been installed circa 1894, based on an entry in the records of the Waterloo Baptist Church. Comparison of the paint layers on the mantel with the paint layers on the doors therefore enabled the dating of two paint layers: circa 1835 and 1894. Identifying which paint layer would have been exposed in 1848 was more difficult, given the fact that no painted elements are known to have been installed at that time. It was therefore conjectured that the exterior had likely been painted twice by 1848, and that the interior had been painted either once or twice. Whichever the case, most of the earliest paint layers were an identical cream color on both the outside and the inside, thus making color-matching a relatively easy process.

Paint Sample Locations and Chromochronologies

Exterior Paint Samples

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P039	North (front) doorway, frame of the left sidelight	1835
P040	North (front) doorway, frame of the raised panel below the left sidelight	1835
P041	North (front) doorway, raised panel below the left sidelight	1835
P042	North (front) doorway, fluted Doric column	1835
P043	North (front) doorway, middle rail of the door	1835
P044	North (front) doorway, raised panel of the door	1835
P045	North (front) doorway, molding around the later glass pane in the door	1940
P046	North (front) doorway, later storm door	1955
P134	East wall, wood patch at the former location of the north cornice return [note: the patch includes reused cornice woodwork]	1835
P135	North (front) doorway, frame of the transom window	1835
P139	North (front) doorway, muntins of the transom window	1835

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P140	South brick wall, first story, east side of the west doorway	1835
P141	South brick wall, first story, east side of the former center west doorway (closed with brickwork)	1835
P142	South brick wall, first story, west side of the former center west doorway (closed with brickwork)	1835
P143	South wall, first story, wood east jamb of the former center east doorway (closed with wood) [note: sample taken from an area covered by a later wood shelf]	1836-55
P144	South wall, first story, later wood shelf of the former center east doorway (closed with wood)	1904-11

373

* denotes lead paint; ___ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Exterior Chromochronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>					
	<u>P139</u>	<u>P140</u>	<u>P141</u>	<u>P142</u>	<u>P143</u>	<u>P144</u>
ca. 1835	ditto	white•	white•	white•		
		cream•				
ca. 1836-55		cream•			cream*	
		cream•			cream*	
		cream•			cream*	
		cream•			cream*	
		yellow•			<u>white</u>	
		gray			<u>light gray*</u>	
		cream-yellow			white	
		cream-yellow			gray	
ca. 1904-11						varnish white?

* denotes lead paint; • denotes whitewash or calcimine;
___ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Interior Paint Samples: Cellar

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P047	Ceiling joists, northeast corner	1835
P137	Exterior mortised door stored in the basement, exterior side (raised panels)	1840's
P138	Exterior mortised door stored in the basement, interior side (plain recessed panels)	1840's

Cellar Chromochronology

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>		
ca. 1840s	<u>P047</u>	<u>P137</u>	<u>P138</u>
	whitewash	cream*	gray*
		cream*	gray*
	whitewash		cream
			cream
	whitewash		cream-yellow
		white	white
	whitewash	varnish	pink*
			brown*
	whitewash		light gray*
		white	light gray*
	whitewash		yellow-brown*
			white*
	whitewash		white*
		gray	white*
			white*
			yellow*
			white*
			white*
		brown	cream
			green
			cream
			yellow-cream
		orange	cream

* denotes lead paint

Interior Paint Samples: Room 101 (Entrance/Stair Hall and Toilet Room)

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P024	Hall, north (front) door	1835
P025	Hall, east doorway, architrave	1835
P026	Hall, west wall, baseboard	1835
P027	Hall, staircase, string board	1835
P028	Hall, staircase, step riser	1835
P029	Hall, west door (to toilet room)	1840's
P030	Toilet room, east door (to hall)	1840's
P031	Hall, west doorway (to toilet room), architrave	1950's
P048	Hall, north (front) doorway, panel located above the transom window	1835
P049	Hall, north (front) doorway, molding around the panel above the transom window	1835
P136	Hall, north (front) doorway, left architrave [note: sample was taken from an area formerly covered by a doorbell]	1835

Entrance/Stairhall (Room 101) Chromochronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>								
	<u>P024</u>	<u>P025</u>	<u>P026</u>	<u>P027</u>	<u>P028</u>	<u>P031</u>	<u>P048</u>	<u>P049</u>	<u>P136</u>
ca. 1835	cream*	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	cream*	cream*		cream*	cream*	cream*
ca. 1840s	<u>white</u> *	cream*	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *			<u>cream</u> *	cream*	cream*
	<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>	white	<u>white</u>		<u>white</u>		white
	<u>white</u> *	white*	<u>white</u> *	white*	white*		<u>white</u>	white	white
	white	white*	<u>white</u>	white	white		white*	<u>white</u> *	white*
	cream	cream	<u>cream</u>	white	white		white*	white*	
	cream	white	<u>white</u>	white	white		white	white	
	cream	white	<u>white</u>	white	white		white	white	
	cream	white	<u>white</u>	white	red			white	
ca. 1955	white	white	<u>white</u>	white	brown	white		white	
			green	white	red			white	

* denotes lead paint; ___ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Entrance/Stairhall (Room 101) ChromoChronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>	
	<u>P029</u>	<u>P030</u>
ca. 1840s	cream*	cream*
	pink-beige	pink-beige
	pink-beige	pink-beige
	<u>brown-red</u>	brown
	gray	gray
	gray	gray
	gray	
	brown-yellow	
	white	white
	white	white
	white	white
	white	white
	yellow	yellow
	white*	white*
	white*	white*
	yellow	yellow
	yellow	yellow
	yellow	yellow
ca. 1955	white	white
	white	white

* denotes lead paint; ___ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Interior Paint Samples: Room 102 (Parlor)

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P017	East wall, fireplace mantel shelf and frame	1835
P018	East wall, fireplace mantel column shafts	1835
P019	East baseboard	1835
P020	West doorway, architrave, left side	1835
P021	West door (six-panel)	1835
P022	West door, shelf dating to Dutch-door conversion	1950's
P023	South (French) doors	1894
P050	North windows, one-over-one sashes	1910
P051	South baseboard, east side	1835
P052	South baseboard, west side [note: reused from Room 104?]	1835
P053	South doorway, right side of architrave	1840's
P054	Floor at south wall, wide boards beneath the later oak floorboards	1835

Parlor (Room 102) Chromochronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>							
	<u>P017</u>	<u>P018</u>	<u>P019</u>	<u>P020</u>	<u>P021</u>	<u>P022</u>	<u>P023</u>	<u>P050</u>
ca. 1835	cream*	ditto	cream*	<u>cream*</u>	cream*			
ca. 1840s	black	P017			cream*			
	black		<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>			
	black		<u>white*</u>	cream	<u>white</u>			
	yellow		<u>cream*</u>		white			
	cream*		white*		cream*			
	cream*		white		white*			
	cream*		cream*		white			
ca. 1910	cream		white	cream	cream*		cream*	white*
				cream*	white		cream	white
			cream	cream	white		cream	white
			cream	cream	white		cream	white
	white		white	white	white		white	white
ca. 1955	white		white	white	white	white	white	
	white		white		pink	pink		
						blue		

* denotes lead paint; ____ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Parlor (Room 102) ChromoChronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>			
	<u>P051</u>	<u>P052</u>	<u>P053</u>	<u>P054</u>
ca. 1835	cream*	cream*		
	cream*	cream*		
ca. 1840s	cream*	cream*	cream*	
	white	white	white	
	<u>white</u>	white*	white	
	white*	cream	white	
		varnish		
	white*			
	white*	pink		
	white			red
				varnish
ca. 1910	white*	white*	white*	beige
	white*	white*	white*	varnish
	white	white	white	mustard yellow
	white	white	white	varnish
	white	white	white	
ca. 1955	white	white		
		white		

* denotes lead paint; ____ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Interior Paint Samples: Room 103 (Southeast Bedroom)

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P055	East baseboard, south end	1835
P056	South baseboard, east end	1835
P057	East baseboard, north end	1835
P058	North baseboard, left of the closet doorway	1894
P059	South baseboard, west end	1835
P060	East window, architrave	1835
P061	South window, architrave [note: includes some reused material]	1835
P062	North (closet) doorway, architrave	1835
P063	West doorway, architrave [note: includes some reused material]	1835
P064	Closet interior, south door	1835
P065	North (closet) door	1835
P066	West door	1835
P067	Closet floor east of former partition location, wide boards	1835
P069	Closet floor at former partition location, wide boards	1835
P071	Room floor near present closet partition, wide boards beneath the later oak floorboards	1835

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P073	East window, one-over-one sashes	1910
P074	South baseboard, at location of former partition	1835
P075	East plaster wall, southeast corner	1835
P145	South window, east side of architrave, molding	1835
P146	South window, east side of architrave, board	1894
P147	South window, west side of architrave, molding	1835
P148	South window, west side of architrave, board	1894
P149	South window, west jamb	1835
P150	South window, east jamb	1835
P151	South window, apron	1835
P152	South window, stool	1835
P153	South window, top piece of architrave, board	1894
P154	South window, top piece of architrave, molding	1835

Southeast Bedroom (Room 103) Chromochronologies

DATE	PAINT SAMPLES									
	<u>P055</u>	<u>P056</u>	<u>P057</u>	<u>P058</u>	<u>P059</u>	<u>P060</u>	<u>P061</u>	<u>P062</u>	<u>P063</u>	<u>P064</u>
ca. 1835	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *		<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *
ca. 1840s	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *		<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *
	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *		<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	
	white	<u>white</u>	white		<u>white</u>	white	white	white	white	white
	white	<u>white</u>	white			white	white*	white*	white*	white*
							yellow varnish		yellow varnish	
ca. 1910							pink*	cream*	pink*	
							cream	white	<u>white</u>	
	cream*	<u>cream</u> *	cream*	cream*		cream*	cream*	white*	white*	white*
	cream	<u>white</u>	cream	<u>cream</u>		white	cream*	cream		cream
	cream	cream	cream			cream	cream	cream	white	cream
	cream	cream	cream	cream		cream	cream		white	cream
	cream	cream		cream		cream	<u>cream</u>		white	white
	cream	cream		cream		cream	cream		white	
				cream*		cream*	cream*	cream*		
	white	white	white	white		white	white	white		
						yellow	yellow			

* denotes lead paint; ____ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Southeast Bedroom (Room 103) Chromochronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>							
	<u>P065</u>	<u>P066</u>	<u>P067</u>	<u>P069</u>	<u>P071</u>	<u>P073</u>	<u>P074</u>	<u>P075</u>
ca. 1835	cream*	<u>cream*</u>						white calcimine
ca. 1840	cream*							white calcimine
								white calcimine
	white	white						white calcimine
	white*	white*						
		yellow						
		varnish	_____	_____	_____			
	cream*	pink*	gray	red				
ca. 1894	cream	cream	orange	orange	yellow			
ca. 1910	cream*	cream	beige	beige	varnish	cream*	cream*	
	cream	cream*			yellow	cream	cream	
	cream	cream			varnish	cream	cream	
	cream	cream				cream	cream	
	cream	cream					cream	
	cream*							
	white	white				white	white	wallpaper
		yellow				yellow		

* denotes lead paint; _____ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Southeast Bedroom (Room 103) Chromochronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>						
	<u>P145</u>	<u>P146</u>	<u>P147</u>	<u>P148</u>	<u>P149</u>	<u>P150</u>	<u>P151</u>
ca. 1835	cream*		<u>cream*</u>		cream*	cream*	cream*
	<u>cream*</u>		cream*		cream*	cream*	cream*
	<u>cream*</u>		cream*		cream*	white	cream*
	cream		cream*		cream*	cream*	
	white		cream			cream	white
			cream				
	yellow*		white			cream	white
			varnish				
			pink*				
			white*				
ca. 1894	white	white*	white	cream	white	cream	white
	cream	cream	white	cream	white	cream	cream
	cream	cream	white	cream	white	white	cream
	cream	cream	white	cream	white	white	white
		cream	white	cream		white	
	white	white		white		white	
	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow

* denotes lead paint; ___ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paints

Southeast Bedroom (Room 103) ChromoChronologies

DATE

PAINT SAMPLES

ca. 1835

P153

P154

cream*

cream*

cream*

white

white

yellow*

ca. 1894

white

white

cream

cream

cream

cream

cream

white

white

white

yellow

yellow

* denotes lead paint; ___ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paints

Interior Paint Samples: Room 104 (Kitchen/Dining Room)

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P001	West wall, north window, architrave, left and right sides	1835
P002	West wall, north window, one-over- one sashes	1910
P003	West wall, south window, architrave, left and right sides	1894
P004	West wall, south window, one-over- one sashes	1910
P005	West baseboard, north end	1835
P006	West baseboard, south end	1835
P007	North baseboard, between the doorways	1835
P008	North wall, west doorway, architrave	1835
P009	North wall, east doorway, architrave	1840's
P010	East doorway, architrave	1835
P011	South doorway, architrave	1835
P012	North wall, west door	1835
P013	East baseboard [note: reused?]	1835?
P014	North wall, east doorway, French doors	1894
P015	South (modern, glazed) door	1950's
P016	West wall, fireplace mantel	1835

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P068	Closet floor, wide boards at west end [note: area formerly in Room 104]	1835
P070	Closet floor, wide boards at location of former north-wall doorway between Rooms 102-104	1835
P072	Closet floor, wide boards near closet partition wall [note: area formerly in Room 104]	1835

Kitchen/Dining Room (Room 104) Chromochronologies

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>									
	<u>P01</u>	<u>P02</u>	<u>P03</u>	<u>P04</u>	<u>P05</u>	<u>P06</u>	<u>P07</u>	<u>P08</u>	<u>P09</u>	<u>P10</u>
ca. 1835	cream*				cream*	cream*	cream*	<u>cream*</u>		cream*
	cream*					<u>cream*</u>				
ca. 1840s	cream*				cream*	cream*		cream*	<u>cream*</u>	
	white				white	<u>white</u>	white	white	<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>
	white*				white*			white*		
	<u>white</u>				white	white		white	white	white
					<u>white*</u>			<u>white*</u>		
	cream				cream	yellow	yellow	cream	cream	cream
	varnish				varnish	varnish	varnish	varnish	varnish	
	white*				pink*	pink*	pink*	pink*	pink*	
	<u>white*</u>				white*	<u>white*</u>	white*	white*	white*	
	white				white	<u>white</u>		white		
ca. 1894	white		white		white	white		white		
ca. 1910	white	white*	white*	white*	white*	white	white	white*	white	cream*
	white	white	white	white	white	white		white		white
	white	white	white	white	white	white		<u>white</u>		white
	white	white	white	white	white	white		white		cream
	white	white		white	white	white		white		cream
	white	white		white	white	white		white		white
					white	white				
					white					

* denotes lead paint; denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Kitchen/Dining Room (Room 104) ChromoChronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>								
	<u>P011</u>	<u>P012</u>	<u>P013</u>	<u>P014</u>	<u>P015</u>	<u>P016</u>	<u>P068</u>	<u>P070</u>	<u>P072</u>
ca. 1835	cream*	cream*				cream*		cream*	
ca. 1840s	white	white				black		white	
		white*				black		white*	
	<u>white</u>					black		white	
								white*	
	cream	white							
	varnish	varnish						varnish	
	pink*	pink*						pink*	pink*
	white*	white*	white*					white*	
			white				red	red	red
ca. 1894			white	white		white	orange		yellow
ca. 1910			white	<u>white</u>		white	beige		yellow
	white	white	white	white		white			varnish
			white	white		white			
			white	white		white			
				white	white	white			
		green	green	white	red	white			
			white	white					

* denotes lead paint; — denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Interior Paint Samples: Room 201 (Upper Stair Hall and Toilet Room)

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P076	Hall, south doorway, architrave	1835
P077	Hall, south door	1835
P078	Hall, north doorway, architrave	1835
P079	Hall, north door	1835
P080	Hall, east doorway, architrave	1835
P081	Hall, south wall, above stairway	1835
P082	Hall, later partition wall at stairway [note: installed in place of the original balustrade]	1950's
P083	Toilet room, south doorway, architrave	1950's
P084	Toilet room, south door [note: reused from Room 201?]	1835
P085	Toilet room, north window, one-over-one sashes	1910
P086	Toilet room, north window, apron	1835
P087	Toilet room, north window, plain architrave	1950's
P088	Toilet room, north plaster wall	1835
P089	Toilet room, south plasterboard wall	1950's

Upper Stair Hall & Toilet Room (Room 201) Chromochronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>						
	<u>P076</u>	<u>P077</u>	<u>P078</u>	<u>P079</u>	<u>P080</u>	<u>P081</u>	<u>P082</u>
ca. 1835	cream*	<u>cream*</u>	<u>cream*</u>	cream*	<u>cream*</u>		
ca. 1840s			<u>cream*</u>	cream*	cream*		
			white	white	white		
			white		white		
			white		cream		
			cream		cream		
			cream	cream	cream	[patch]	
ca. 1955		[char]				white	
	white	white	white	white	white	green	cream
	cream	cream	cream	cream	cream	brown	white

* denotes lead paint; ____ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers;
 "[char]" denotes black charring such as caused by fire damage

Upper Stair Hall & Toilet Room (Room 201) ChromoChronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>						
	<u>P083</u>	<u>P084</u>	<u>P085</u>	<u>P086</u>	<u>P087</u>	<u>P088</u>	<u>P089</u>
ca. 1835		cream*		<u>cream</u> *			
ca. 1840s				cream*			
		white		white			
		cream*		<u>white</u> *			
		<u>cream</u>		<u>white</u>			
ca. 1910			<u>cream</u>	cream			
				cream			
ca. 1955						[patch]	[drywall]
	white	white	white	cream		white	white
	yellow			yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow

* denotes lead paint; ____ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Interior Paint Samples: Northeast Bedroom (Room 202)

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P032	North wall, east window, architrave, left and right sides	1835
P033	North wall, east window, architrave, top piece	1835
P034	South wall, east doorway, jamb	1835
P035	South wall, baseboard	1835
P036	North wall, baseboard	1835
P037	East wall, baseboard	1835
P038	South wall, east door	1835
P090	West baseboard, north end	1835
P091	West baseboard, south end	1835
P092	North baseboard, west end	1835
P093	East baseboard, at location of former fireplace opening [note: reused from Room 201?]	1835
P094	South wall, west door [note: reused from the south wing?]	1840's
P095	North wall, east window, one- over-one sashes	1910
P096	South plaster wall, east end	1835
P097	West wall, upper plasterboard section	1950's

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P098	West wall, lower plasterboard section	1950's
P099a	West wall, upper horizontal board	1950's
P099b	West wall, lower horizontal board	1950's

Northeast Bedroom (Room 202) Chromochronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>								
	<u>P032</u>	<u>P033</u>	<u>P034</u>	<u>P035</u>	<u>P036</u>	<u>P037</u>	<u>P038</u>	<u>P090</u>	<u>P091</u>
ca. 1835	cream*	ditto	cream*	<u>cream*</u>	ditto	<u>cream*</u>	ditto	<u>cream*</u>	
ca. 1840s	cream*	P032		<u>cream*</u>	P032	cream*	P032	cream*	cream*
			<u>white</u>	<u>cream</u>		<u>white</u>		<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>
			white	<u>cream</u>		<u>white</u>		white	white
				<u>cream*</u>		<u>cream*</u>			cream*
				cream		<u>white</u>			<u>white</u>
	cream*		cream*	cream*		<u>cream*</u>		cream*	
	cream*		cream*	cream*		<u>cream*</u>		cream*	
	cream		cream	cream		<u>white</u>		white	white
ca. 1910	cream		cream	cream		<u>white</u>		cream*	cream
	cream		cream	cream		<u>white</u>		cream*	cream*
	cream		cream	cream		<u>white</u>		cream	white
ca. 1955	cream		cream	cream		<u>cream</u>		cream	cream
	cream		cream	cream		<u>cream</u>		cream	cream
	white		white	white		<u>white</u>			white
						white			

* denotes lead paint; denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Northeast Bedroom (Room 202) Chromochronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>								
	<u>P092</u>	<u>P093</u>	<u>P094</u>	<u>P095</u>	<u>P096</u>	<u>P097</u>	<u>P098</u>	<u>P99a</u>	<u>P99b</u>
ca. 1835	<u>cream</u> *								
ca. 1840s	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	yellow*						
	<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>							
	<u>cream</u> *								
	<u>cream</u> *								
	<u>cream</u> *								
	<u>white</u>								
ca. 1910	<u>cream</u>			<u>cream</u>					
	<u>cream</u> *			<u>cream</u>					
	<u>cream</u>	<u>cream</u>		<u>white</u>					
ca. 1955			[char]						
	<u>cream</u>	<u>cream</u>	<u>cream</u>	<u>cream</u> *	<u>calcimine</u>		lt green	bl-green	blue-green
	<u>cream</u>	<u>cream</u>	<u>cream</u>	<u>cream</u>	<u>calcimine</u>		<u>cream</u> *	gray	yellow-green
	<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>	<u>calcimine</u>		<u>white</u> *	yl-green	medium-green*
	<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>	lt green	dk green	orange	orange	orange
					lt blue	lt blue	lt blue	lt blue	lt blue
					yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow	yellow

* denotes lead paint; ____ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Interior Paint Samples: Southeast Bedroom (Room 203)

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P100	East baseboard, north end	1835
P101	East baseboard, south end	1835
P102	West wall, plasterboard patch at the location of the former doorway	1950's
P103	West plaster wall, north end	1835
P104	West plaster wall, south end	1835
P105	East wall, south window, architrave	1835
P106	East wall, north window, one-over-one sashes	1910
P107	East wall, north window, architrave	1835
P108	North doorway, architrave	1835
P109	North door	1835
P110	Floor at the east wall, wide boards beneath the later asphalt tiles	1835

Southeast Bedroom (Room 203) Chromochronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>									
	<u>P100</u>	<u>P101</u>	<u>P102</u>	<u>P103</u>	<u>P104</u>	<u>P105</u>	<u>P106</u>	<u>P107</u>	<u>P108</u>	<u>P109</u>
ca. 1835	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *				<u>cream</u> *		<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	cream*
ca. 1840s						<u>cream</u> *		<u>cream</u> *		yellow*
	white	white				<u>white</u>		<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>	<u>white</u>
		<u>white</u>								cream
	<u>pink</u> *	<u>pink</u> *				pink*		<u>pink</u> *		pink*
										red
	<u>cream</u> *	<u>white</u> *				cream*		<u>cream</u> *	cream*	cream*
	<u>cream</u> *	<u>white</u> *				<u>cream</u> *		<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>cream</u> *
ca. 1910	<u>white</u> *	<u>white</u> *				<u>white</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	<u>white</u> *	<u>cream</u> *	cream*
	<u>cream</u>	white				white	<u>cream</u>	<u>cream</u>	<u>cream</u>	<u>cream</u>
	<u>cream</u>	white		wh cal.	wh cal.	white	<u>cream</u>	<u>cream</u>	<u>cream</u>	<u>cream</u>
		white		yellow	yellow	white	<u>cream</u>	white	white	white
ca. 1955	cream		green	green	green		<u>white</u>	cream	cream	cream
	white	white	yellow	yellow	yellow	white	white	white	white	white

* denotes lead paint; ____ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers;
 "wh cal" denotes white calcimine paint

Southeast Bedroom (Room 203) ChromoChronologies

DATE

PAINT SAMPLES

P110

402

ca. 1955

—
gray

orange

mustard yellow

[asphalt tiles]

* denotes lead paint; — denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Interior Paint Samples: Southwest Bedroom (Room 204)

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P111	East room, north and east baseboards	1835
P112	East room, west baseboard	1950's
P113	East room, north doorway, architrave	1950's
P114	East room, north door	1840's
P115	East room, south window, architrave	1835
P116	East room, south window, one-over-one sashes	1910
P117	East room, south plaster wall	1835
P118	East room, west plasterboard partition	1950's
P119	East room, east wall, plasterboard patch at the location of the former doorway	1950's
P120	East room, north baseboard	1835
P121	West room, east baseboard	1950's
P122	West room, north doorway, architrave	1835
P123	West room, north door	1835
P124	West room, south door, architrave	1950's
P125	West room, south door	1950's
P126	West room, north plaster wall, west end	1835

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Substrate Ca. Date</u>
P127	West room, east plasterboard partition	1950's
P128	West room, west wall, plaster patch at location of former fireplace opening	1950's
P129	West room, west (closet) doorway, architrave	1835
P130	West room, west (closet) door	1835
P131	Closet interior, door	1835
P132	Closet interior, west plaster wall	1835
P133	Closet interior, floor	1835

Southwest Bedroom (Room 204) Chromochronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>								
	<u>P111</u>	<u>P112</u>	<u>P113</u>	<u>P114</u>	<u>P115</u>	<u>P116</u>	<u>P117</u>	<u>P118</u>	<u>P119</u>
ca. 1835	<u>cream</u> *				cream*				
ca. 1840s				<u>cream</u> *					
	white						wh cal.		
	<u>white</u>						wh cal.		
	<u>cream</u> *						paper		
	<u>cream</u>						paper		
	<u>cream</u>						white		
ca. 1955				[char]					
	white	white	white	white	white	white	orange	white	
	cream	cream	cream	cream	cream	cream	green	green	green

* denotes lead paint; ____ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers;
 "wh cal" denotes white calcimine paint; "[char]" denotes black charring such
 as caused by fire damage

Southwest Bedroom (Room 204) Chromochronologies

DATE	PAINT SAMPLES									
	<u>P120</u>	<u>P121</u>	<u>P122</u>	<u>P123</u>	<u>P124</u>	<u>P125</u>	<u>P126</u>	<u>P127</u>	<u>P128</u>	<u>P129</u>
ca. 1835	<u>cream*</u>		<u>cream*</u>	<u>cream*</u>						cream*
ca. 1840s	<u>cream*</u>		cream*	cream*						
	<u>white</u>		white	white						
	<u>white</u>		white	<u>white</u>						
			cream	cream						
	cream*		cream*	cream*						
	cream		cream	cream						
	cream		<u>cream</u>	cream						
	cream		cream	cream			wh cal.			
	<u>cream</u>		cream	cream			wh cal.			
	white		cream	cream			gray			
ca. 1955	white	white	white	cream	white	white	yellow	aqua	white	white
			cream						yellow	cream

* denotes lead paint; ____ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers;
 "wh cal." denotes white calcimine paint

Southwest Bedroom (Room 204) Chromochronologies

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PAINT SAMPLES</u>			
	<u>P130</u>	<u>P131</u>	<u>P132</u>	<u>P133</u>
ca. 1835	cream*	cream*		
ca. 1955	white cream	white white	green green	orange mustard yellow

* denotes lead paint; ___ denotes dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers

Paint Analysis Conclusions

The conclusions that follow are based on the microscopic examination of paint samples removed from the M'Clintock House.

Dating of Paint Layers

The paint analysis was facilitated by the fact that several alterations of approximate known dates had occurred in the house. These included the construction of the later south wing sometime between 1836 and 1855 (circa 1840's), the enlargement of Room 103 circa 1894, the installation of new window sashes circa 1910, and the building of partition walls circa 1955. It was therefore possible to assign approximate dates to certain paint layers by comparing paint samples from original circa-1835 fabric with paint samples from the later alterations. Easiest to identify was the original circa-1835 paint scheme, which was the first painted finish. Finish coats were differentiated from primer coats based on the presence of dirt or poor adhesion between the paint layers. Pinpointing the exact paint layer that would have been exposed during the historic 1848 period of the house was more difficult because no alterations are known to have been made in that year. It was finally decided that the likely finishes for 1848 were the second painting of the original circa-1835 house and the first painting of the south addition built sometime between 1836 and 1855. Both the original painted finishes and the 1848 finishes are described in the sections that follow.

Original Paint Scheme, Circa 1835

The earliest finish found on original wood elements of the M'Clintock House is a cream-color lead-based paint. This paint was used on both the exterior wood elements of the house and on the interior woodwork. The two remaining fireplace mantels also have this first cream-color paint followed by multiple layers of black paint. The black paint was most likely an original finish applied over the cream-color base coat. Such a finish was recommended for Greek Revival houses in Asher Benjamin's The Builder's Guide published in 1839. On page 46, he advised that, "It will be well to paint them [the wood mantels] black, in imitation of marble of that color."

Historic Paint Scheme, Circa 1848

It appears that the second painting of the woodwork utilized the same cream-color lead-based paint on both the exterior and the interior of the house. This paint is the first finish on the doorway architrave between rooms 102 and 104, which is thought to have been installed sometime

in the 1840's. This paint is also the first finish on three doors believed to have been reused from the later south wing that was built sometime between 1836 and 1855. There is little doubt that the fireplace mantels were painted black by this time. The historic cream-color paint was color-matched to the Munsell Color Notation System in two exterior paint samples and two interior paint samples. These include P042 (the exterior front doorway columns), P134 (the exterior cornice), P008 (an original doorway architrave in Room 104), and P056 (the original baseboard in Room 103). Sample P008 was exposed to an ultraviolet lamp for several days to bleach potentially yellowed linseed oil. It was observed that the bleaching changed the paint from a yellow-cream to a lighter cream color. The historic black fireplace mantel paint was color-matched in paint sample P017 from the original mantel in Room 102 (the parlor). The Munsell colors are 2.5Y 9/2 (cream) and N 0.5/ (black). Swatches of these colors can be obtained from the Munsell company at the following address: Macbeth Company, Munsell Division, P.O. Box 230, Newburgh, NY 12551-0230, (914) 565-7660.

Frequency of Interior Painting

Of the existing rooms, the one painted most frequently was Room 104 (the kitchen/dining room). The one painted least frequently was Room 201 (the upper stair hall). Many paint layers were also observed on the two doors believed to have been removed from the kitchen portion of the missing south wing. During the years 1836-1856 when the M'Clintock family is believed to have been in residence, it appears that the exterior and the interior of the house were repainted once. This may have occurred sometime in the 1840's at the time the later south wing was constructed.

Floor Finishes

Floor paint was found on the stair treads and in Rooms 102, 103, 104, 203, and 204 (closet). Of these areas, only the stair treads appear to have been painted historically. The floor paint in the rooms is thought to have been applied sometime after the 1840's, based on the few number of paint layers and the presence of dirt between the floorboards and the first paints. The floor finishes were not examined in Rooms 101, 201, 202, and 204, due to the covering of later floor materials. To date, it is not known how the floors were treated during the historic 1848 period.

Variations of Paint Colors

Most of the paint colors at the M'Clintock House are shades of cream and white. In some cases, both "cream" and "white" were identified as dating from the same period within a single room as recorded on the chromochronology sheets. While it would appear a room was therefore

Distinctive Posthistoric Paint Schemes

Each room in the M'Clintock House has its own characteristic layering of paints that have been applied over the years. However, because many of these paints are shades of creams and whites, it is very difficult to differentiate one room from the other. Only two of the existing rooms were found to have paint schemes that are unique. One is Room 104 (the kitchen/dining room), which was given a grained finish. "Graining" is a form of decorative painting that imitates naturally finished wood. The graining in Room 104 consisted of a cream/yellow base coat followed by a layer of varnish. It was applied sometime between circa 1848 and circa 1910 and was later painted over with a pink paint.

The second distinctive paint scheme was found in Room 203, one of the second-story bedrooms. This is a two-color scheme consisting of a pink and a red paint. It, too, is believed to have been applied sometime in the latter half of the 19th century.

Yet a third distinctive paint scheme was identified on two doors believed to have been located in the kitchen of the now-missing south wing. Paint layers found on these doors and nowhere else in the house are colored pink, brown, and gray. These distinctive paint schemes are particularly useful in identifying the original locations of woodwork that have been reused in the house.

Evidence of the June 1955 Fire

The fire that damaged the M'Clintock House in June 1955 resulted in the eventual demolition of the later south wing. Physical evidence of this fire was discovered during the paint analysis in the form of black charring and the absence of early paint layers. This was found on two doors on the second story—one in its original location in the upper stair hall and the other installed at a later date and thought to have been reused from the second story of the later south wing. The paint samples in which this evidence is recorded are P077 (Room 201), P094 (Room 202), and P114 (Room 204).

APPENDIX G.
Wallpaper Analysis

Wallpaper covers the walls and ceilings of three rooms in the M'Clintock House: Room 102 (the parlor), Room 103 (the first-story southeast bedroom), and Room 104 (the kitchen/dining room). The earliest papers in Rooms 103 and 104 are believed to have been installed in the 1950's, based on notes in red crayon that read "Papered 1/16/52 R.D. Avery" and "Papered 1/17/52." R.D. Avery is remembered by Waterloo senior citizen John C. Becker as being Richard Avery who has since passed away. In Room 102, the first of the two wallpaper layers also covers the vertical heating duct on the east wall, indicating that the paper is contemporary with the circa-1958 central-heating system.

Most of the rooms in the M'Clintock House are believed to have been originally decorated with wallpapers, based on the smooth finish of the original plaster. In addition, the walls in some of the rooms have never been painted, such as Room 102 (the parlor) and Room 104 (the kitchen/dining room). In other rooms, the paint on the walls appears to have been applied within the last 30 years, such as that found in Room 101 (the entrance/stair hall), Room 201 (the upper stair hall), and the second-story bedrooms (Rooms 202, 203, and 204). Wallpaper was still being hung in 1894 according to the "Records of the Waterloo Baptist Church, 1873-1904," entry dated April 8, 1894, in which "Dr. Sharpe reported that he could rent the Parsonage...provided some repairs were made such as papering some of the rooms.... Trustees looked the house over and decided to make the necessary repairs."

No early wallpapers, either from the 1830's or 1894, were found during the architectural investigation. Fragments may still survive, however, behind the later wallpapers, partition walls, and/or acoustical ceiling tiles. Special care will need to be taken during the work on the interior to look for and document any evidence of the early papers.

[Editor's note:

The south half of the first-story partition wall dividing Room 103 from Room 104 was demolished in May 1990 in preparation for the exterior restoration. This partition, dated circa 1894, replaced an earlier partition located approximately 2 feet to the east. Four layers of wallpaper were found preserved on the south wall of what had been Room 104. These papers were situated above the later (ca. 1836-55) exterior doorway in the south wall. The doorway had been plastered over on the Room-104 side at the same time the partition wall was installed.

The "sandwich" of wallpapers recovered from the south wall measured approximately 2 3/4 inches wide by 2 feet 2 inches long. They were transported to the Cultural Resources Center in Boston, where they were separated using distilled water. Each paper was then dried on acid-free blotting paper and encapsulated in mylar. The papers are described on the following page.]

Room-104 Wallpapers: South Wall

First Layer

Paper type: wood pulp
Printing type: machine
Design: Anglo-Japanese floral
Design colors: olive, burgundy, and yellow
Date: circa 1883 (Reverend Starkweather, 1883-84)

Second Layer

Paper type: wood pulp
Printing type: machine
Design: floral with coordinating wide border
Design colors: green with white on a plain ground
Date: circa 1885 (Reverend Pendleton, 1885-86)

Third Layer

Paper type: wood pulp
Printing type: machine
Design: foliate, large repeat
Design colors: green and white on a plain ground
Date: circa 1886 (Reverend Gardner, 1886-89)

Top Layer

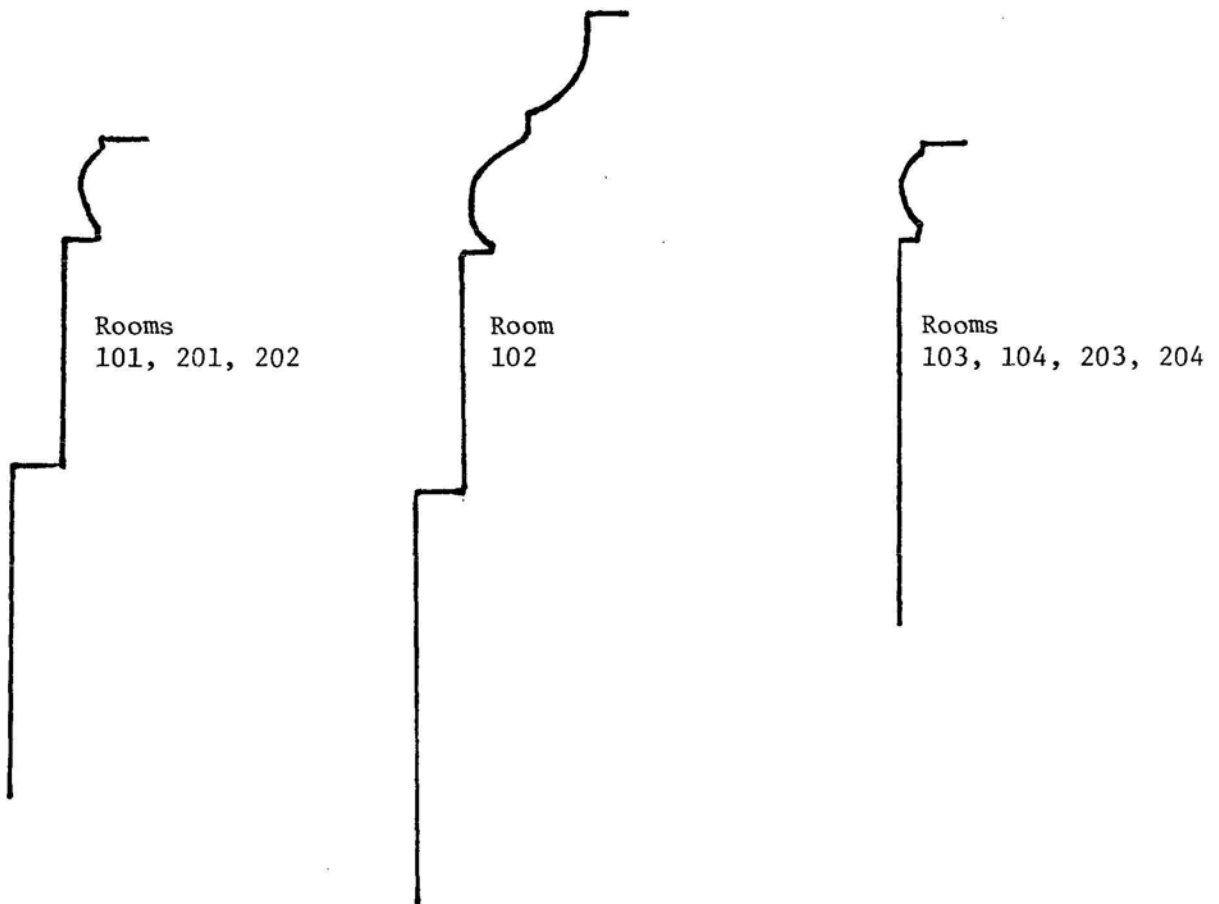
Paper type: wood pulp
Printing type: machine
Design: foliate and scrollwork with coordinating wide border
Design colors: green, olive, brown, and silver
Date: circa 1893 (Reverend Packwood, 1889-95) — church records

APPENDIX H.
Molding-Profile Analysis

It was observed at the M'Clintock House that the original circa-1835 woodwork trim (baseboards and doorway and window architraves) in the first- and second-story rooms utilized three basic types of moldings. The most elaborate moldings are in the two front rooms of the first story—Room 101 (the entrance/stair hall) and Room 102 (the front parlor). In addition to having sculptural molding profiles, they are the only two rooms in the house that have corner blocks incorporated into their doorway and window architraves. The “second-best” moldings are in the two front rooms of the second story—Room 201 (the upper stair hall) and Room 202 (the northeast bedroom). Least formal are the moldings in the back rooms of both the first and second stories. These include Room 103 (the first-story southeast room), Room 104 (the kitchen/dining room), Room 203 (the southeast bedroom), and Room 204 (the southwest bedroom).

Molding profiles were obtained by using a woodworking profile gauge (“Vitrex” model number 1030). The first two pages are profiles of moldings that are believed to be original, dating to circa 1835. The third page includes molding profiles that postdate 1835. These dates are further substantiated by the paint analysis (see Appendix F).

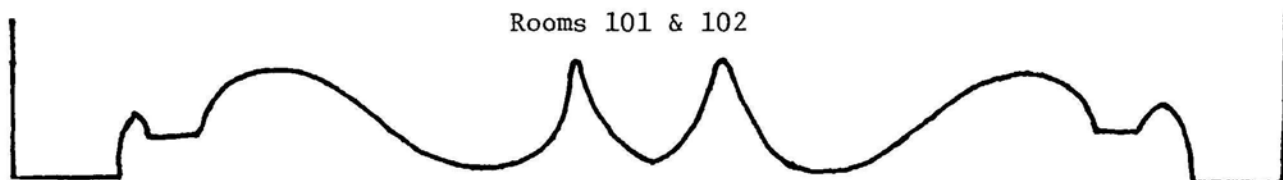
M'CLINTOCK HOUSE BASEBOARDS, CIRCA 1835



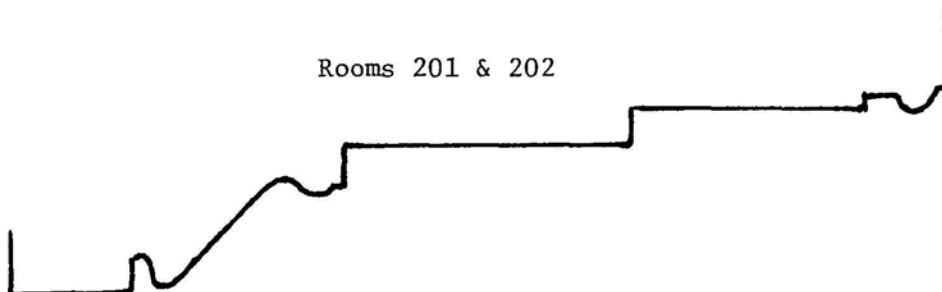
M'CLINTOCK HOUSE DOORWAY & WINDOW ARCHITRAVES

CIRCA 1835

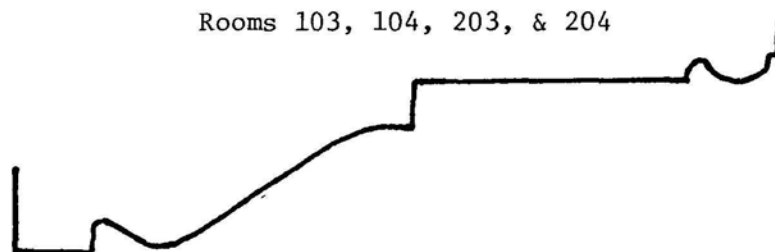
Rooms 101 & 102



Rooms 201 & 202



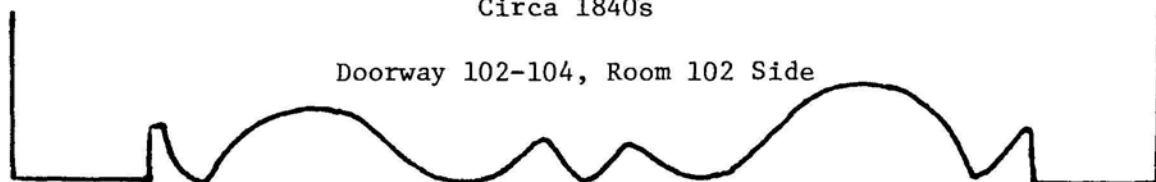
Rooms 103, 104, 203, & 204



M'CLINTOCK HOUSE LATER DOORWAY & WINDOW ARCHITRAVES

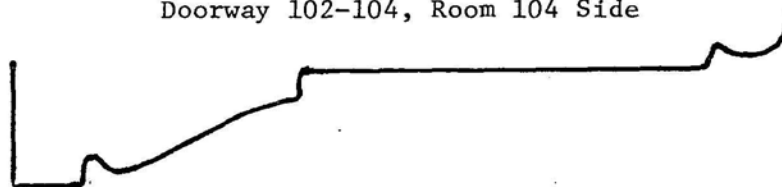
Circa 1840's

Doorway 102-104, Room 102 Side



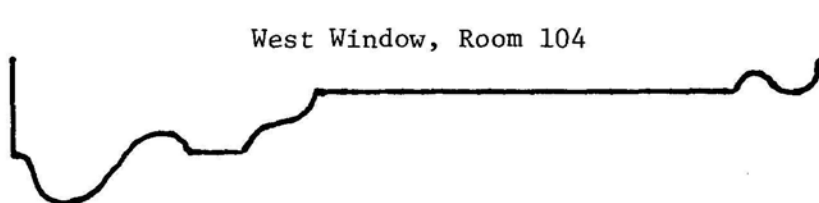
Circa 1840's

Doorway 102-104, Room 104 Side



Circa 1894

West Window, Room 104



APPENDIX I.

Artifacts Found Upon Removal of First-Story Partition

The existing partition wall dividing Room 103 from Room 104 replaced an earlier partition circa 1894. The south end of the later partition was removed in April 1990, during the National Park Service's work on the house. Upon removal of the wall, several artifacts were found. They included the following:

- one dark purple marble, glass, about one-half inch in diameter;
- one woman's hair (braid) pin, plastic, amber-brown color, 3 inches long;
- one brass chain with a ring at the end, about 19 inches long—possibly for a sink or tub stopper (found attached to inner wall); and
- one Indian Head penny ("one cent"), dated 1903.

It is difficult to ascertain which items were encapsulated in the partition at the time of its construction, and which made their way into the partition after it was already standing. It is possible that the Indian Head penny was pushed under a baseboard, and that the stopper chain fell into the wall from the second story.

These artifacts are stored at Women's Rights NHP.

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- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
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| <u>1816</u> | Deed Book P, page 458 | <u>1875</u> | Deed Book 85, page 454 |
| <u>1817</u> | Deed Book P, page 460 | <u>1882</u> | Deed Book 98, page 346 |
| <u>1823</u> | Deed Book P, page 461 | <u>1985</u> | Deed Book 408, page 916 |
| <u>1825</u> | Deed Book S, page 630 | | |

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